

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 28, 2026

KYSE-140

RRID:CVCL_1347

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_1347

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_1347

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_1347

Description: Cell line KYSE-140 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:1728357](#), [PMID:7913084](#), [PMID:8575860](#), [PMID:9033652](#), [PMID:11092977](#), [PMID:15172977](#), [PMID:16045545](#), [PMID:20164919](#), [PMID:20215515](#), [PMID:22460905](#), [PMID:25485619](#), [PMID:25877200](#), [PMID:26589293](#), [PMID:27397505](#), [PMID:30894373](#), [PMID:30971826](#), [PMID:31068700](#), [PMID:35839778](#)

Comments: Population: Japanese., Part of: COSMIC cell lines project., Part of: Cancer Dependency Map project (DepMap) (includes Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia - CCLE).

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: KYSE-140

Synonyms: KYSE 140, Kyse-140, KYSE140, Kyse140

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0006197, CLO:CLO_0007128, EFO:EFO_0006626, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-783, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-2706, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-2770, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-3610, BioGRID_ORCS_Cell_line:918, BioSample:SAMN03471046, BioSample:SAMN10987809, cancercellines:CVCL_1347, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM01032, CGH-DB:277-1, CGH-DB:9226-4, ChEMBL-Cells:ChEMBL3308752, ChEMBL-Targets:ChEMBL1075484, Cosmic:753573, Cosmic:801330, Cosmic:918524, Cosmic:1123337, Cosmic:1581072, Cosmic:2267698,

Cosmic:2698433, Cosmic-CLP:753573, DepMap:ACH-000823, DSMZ:ACC-348, DSMZCellDive:ACC-348, EGA:EGAS00001000610, EGA:EGAS00001000978, GDSC:753573, GEO:GSM590303, GEO:GSM827546, GEO:GSM887247, GEO:GSM888322, GEO:GSM1374607, GEO:GSM1670016, IARC_TP53:7679, JCRB:JCRB1063, LiGeA:CCLE_467, LINCS_HMS:50024, LINCS_LDP:LCL-1547, PharmacDB:KYSE140_801_2019, PRIDE:PXD030304, Progenetix:CVCL_1347, PubChem_Cell_line:CVCL_1347, Wikidata:Q54900803

ID: CVCL_1347

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220712+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T234435+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for KYSE-140.

Warning: Discontinued: JCRB; JCRB1063

Population: Japanese., Part of: COSMIC cell lines project., Part of: Cancer Dependency Map project (DepMap) (includes Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia - CCLE).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Chen Y, et al. (2026) PDIA6 promotes the cell proliferation of ESCC by enhancing the disulfide bond formation in TRAF4. Cellular & molecular biology letters, 31(1).

Wu J, et al. (2026) A Noncanonical RNA-Binding Function of NQO1 Drives Angiogenesis in Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma via Extracellular Vesicle-Mediated AGRN Transfer. Cancer research, 86(12), 2951.

Pasbola K, et al. (2026) Transcriptome profiling reveals the role of XIST/miR-335-5p regulatory axis as a crucial mediator of chemoresistance in esophageal cancer by influencing EMT and Ferroptosis. Functional & integrative genomics, 26(1).

Yuan H, et al. (2026) Clinofibrate Disrupts the SNORA80B/YTHDC1-Driven M6A Modification to Suppress Cholesterol Metabolism and Cisplatin Resistance in ESCC. Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 13(3), e09574.

Lin X, et al. (2024) Efficacy of the induced pluripotent stem cell derived and engineered CD276-targeted CAR-NK cells against human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Frontiers in immunology, 15, 1337489.

Liang L, et al. (2023) Fibroblasts in metastatic lymph nodes confer cisplatin resistance to ESCC tumor cells via PI16. *Oncogenesis*, 12(1), 50.

Xia Q, et al. (2023) A protein complex of LCN2, LOXL2 and MMP9 facilitates tumour metastasis in oesophageal cancer. *Molecular oncology*, 17(11), 2451.

Zhang J, et al. (2019) Glucose Drives Growth Factor-Independent Esophageal Cancer Proliferation via Phosphohistidine-Focal Adhesion Kinase Signaling. *Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology*, 8(1), 37.