

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 7, 2026

MA-104

RRID:CVCL_3845

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_3845

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_3845

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_3845

Description: Cell line MA-104 is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* (Vervet monkey)

Sex: Sex unspecified

Defining Citation: [PMID:4043530](#), [PMID:4626908](#), [PMID:15731278](#), [PMID:16494729](#), [PMID:19941903](#), [PMID:20143388](#), [PMID:26235236](#), [PMID:28046048](#), [PMID:33389257](#), [PMID:34737324](#)

Comments: Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19) (PubMed=33389257)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV). Produces a lytic infection (PubMed=15731278; PubMed=16494729)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by many viruses (arboviruses, reoviruses, rotaviruses, etc.)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Originally thought to be of Rhesus macaque origin but found to be from African Green monkey (PubMed=4043530; PubMed=20143388) and more precisely from *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* (PubMed=34737324)., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* (Vervet monkey)

Name: MA-104

Synonyms: Ma-104, MA 104, MA104, Microbiological Associates-104

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0004983, CLO:CLO_0007492, CLO:CLO_0007494, CLO:CLO_0051423, EFO:EFO_0022811, CLDB:cl3324, CLDB:cl3325, CLDB:cl3326, CLDB:cl3327, ATCC:CRL-2378, BCRJ:0157, BioSample:SAMN03152038, CCLV:CCLV-

RIE 0142, CCRID:4201MON-CCTCC00041, CCTCC:GDC0041, CLS:305007, ECACC:85102918, GEO:GSM758845, GEO:GSM758846, GEO:GSM758847, GEO:GSM758848, GEO:GSM758849, GEO:GSM758850, GEO:GSM758851, GEO:GSM758852, GEO:GSM758853, GEO:GSM758854, GEO:GSM758855, GEO:GSM758856, GEO:GSM758857, GEO:GSM758858, GEO:GSM758859, IZSLER:BS CL 61, KCB:KCB 2010001YJ, NCBI_Iran:C486, RCB:RCB0994, Wikidata:Q54903682

ID: CVCL_3845

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220743+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T181100+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MA-104.

Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Originally thought to be of Rhesus macaque origin but found to be from African Green monkey (PubMed=4043530; PubMed=20143388).

Registration: International Cell Line Authentication Committee, Register of Misidentified Cell Lines; ICLAC-00077.

Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19) (PubMed=33389257)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV). Produces a lytic infection (PubMed=15731278; PubMed=16494729)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by many viruses (arboviruses, reoviruses, rotaviruses, etc.)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Originally thought to be of Rhesus macaque origin but found to be from African Green monkey (PubMed=4043530; PubMed=20143388) and more precisely from Chlorocebus pygerythrus (PubMed=34737324)..., Group: Non-human primate cell line. **Warning:** Discontinued: ATCC; CRL-2378

Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19) (PubMed=33389257)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV). Produces a lytic infection (PubMed=15731278; PubMed=16494729)., Virology: Susceptible to infection by many viruses (arboviruses, reoviruses, rotaviruses, etc.)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Originally thought to be of Rhesus macaque origin but found to be from African Green monkey (PubMed=4043530; PubMed=20143388) and more precisely from Chlorocebus pygerythrus (PubMed=34737324)..., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 11 mentions in open access literature.

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

Narváez-Miranda J, et al. (2026) Early-life gut microbiome composition and rotavirus vaccine-induced IgA responses in U.S. infants: a longitudinal cohort study. *EBioMedicine*, 129, 106360.

Gamage C, et al. (2025) Comparative clinical, virological and pathological characterization of equine rotavirus A G3P[12] and G14P[12] infection in neonatal mice. *The Journal of general virology*, 106(6).

Cosic A, et al. (2025) Comparative analysis of NSP5/VP2-induced viroplasm-like structures in rotavirus species A to J. *Journal of virology*, 99(11), e0099025.

Yu S, et al. (2024) A non-viral DNA delivery system consisting of multifunctional chimeric peptide fused with zinc-finger protein. *iScience*, 27(4), 109464.

Vetter J, et al. (2024) The recruitment of TRiC chaperonin in rotavirus viroplasms correlates with virus replication. *mBio*, 15(4), e0049924.

Lee M, et al. (2024) Characterization of viroplasm-like structures by co-expression of NSP5 and NSP2 across rotavirus species A to J. *Journal of virology*, 98(9), e0097524.

Strauss S, et al. (2023) Principles of RNA recruitment to viral ribonucleoprotein condensates in a segmented dsRNA virus. *eLife*, 12.

Cook GM, et al. (2022) Ribosome profiling of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus reveals novel features of viral gene expression. *eLife*, 11.

Cobb RR, et al. (2022) A combination of two human neutralizing antibodies prevents SARS-CoV-2 infection in cynomolgus macaques. *Med (New York, N.Y.)*, 3(3), 188.

Gilchuk P, et al. (2022) Standardized two-step testing of antibody activity in COVID-19 convalescent plasma. *iScience*, 25(1), 103602.

Jiménez-Zaragoza M, et al. (2018) Biophysical properties of single rotavirus particles account for the functions of protein shells in a multilayered virus. *eLife*, 7.