

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 2, 2026

SUM1315MO2

RRID:CVCL_5589

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_5589

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_5589

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_5589

Description: Cell line SUM1315MO2 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Disease: Invasive breast carcinoma of no special type

Defining Citation: [PMID:10424408](#), [PMID:10604729](#), [PMID:10969801](#), [PMID:15677628](#), [PMID:16397213](#), [PMID:16541312](#), [PMID:17157791](#), [PMID:19593635](#), [PMID:21778573](#), [PMID:22032724](#), [PMID:23151021](#), [PMID:23401782](#), [PMID:23601657](#), [PMID:24162158](#), [PMID:24176112](#), [PMID:25485619](#), [PMID:25877200](#), [PMID:25960936](#), [PMID:26589293](#), [PMID:32715085](#)

Comments: Characteristics: EGF dependent., Characteristics: Established from tumor tissue after two passages in nude mice., Part of: KuDOS 95 cell line panel., Part of: JWGray breast cancer cell line panel., Part of: Cancer Dependency Map project (DepMap) (includes Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia - CCLE)., Group: Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) cell line.

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: SUM1315MO2

Synonyms: SUM1315M02, SUM1315-MO2, SUM-1315M02, SUM 1315M02, SUM-1315, SUM 1315, SUM1315, 1315M02

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0005933, CLO:CLO_0009916, EFO:EFO_0001239, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-2706, ArrayExpress:E-TABM-157, BioSample:SAMN03471829,

cancercelllines:CVCL_5589, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM01836, Cosmic:904394, Cosmic:997924, Cosmic:1046961, Cosmic:1287925, Cosmic:1289417, Cosmic:1460228, DepMap:ACH-001389, EGA:EGAS000001000610, GEO:GSM217599, GEO:GSM421893, GEO:GSM1008915, GEO:GSM1053733, GEO:GSM1172896, GEO:GSM1172991, GEO:GSM1214566, GEO:GSM1374910, IARC_TP53:24341, LINCS_HMS:51081, LINCS_LDP:LCL-2066, PharmacoDB:SUM1315M02_1508_2019, Progenetix:CVCL_5589, SLKBase:1106, Wikidata:Q54970827

ID: CVCL_5589

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221612+0000

Record Last Update: 20260830T000037+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for SUM1315M02.

No alerts have been found for SUM1315M02.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Huo Y, et al. (2025) DEC1 promotes breast cancer bone metastasis through transcriptional activation of CXCR4. Journal of biomedical research, 39(5), 478.

Giuntini F, et al. (2025) MYC inhibition by Omomyc causes DNA damage and overcomes PARPi resistance in breast cancer. Cell reports, 44(12), 116604.

Chen X, et al. (2024) Adipocytes promote metastasis of breast cancer by attenuating the FOXO1 effects and regulating copper homeostasis. Cancer cell international, 24(1), 284.

Qureshi R, et al. (2022) Estrone, the major postmenopausal estrogen, binds ERα to induce SNAI2, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, and ER+ breast cancer metastasis. Cell reports, 41(7), 111672.

Qureshi R, et al. (2020) The Major Pre- and Postmenopausal Estrogens Play Opposing Roles in Obesity-Driven Mammary Inflammation and Breast Cancer Development. Cell metabolism, 31(6), 1154.

Liu Y, et al. (2020) Chemical Biology Toolkit for DCLK1 Reveals Connection to RNA Processing. Cell chemical biology, 27(10), 1229.

Chopra SS, et al. (2020) Torin2 Exploits Replication and Checkpoint Vulnerabilities to Cause Death of PI3K-Activated Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Cells. *Cell systems*, 10(1), 66.

Hafner M, et al. (2019) Multiomics Profiling Establishes the Polypharmacology of FDA-Approved CDK4/6 Inhibitors and the Potential for Differential Clinical Activity. *Cell chemical biology*, 26(8), 1067.

Nacson J, et al. (2018) BRCA1 Mutation-Specific Responses to 53BP1 Loss-Induced Homologous Recombination and PARP Inhibitor Resistance. *Cell reports*, 24(13), 3513.