Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 9, 2026

WaGa

RRID:CVCL_E998
Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_E998

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_E998

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_E998

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

Sex: Male

Disease: Merkel cell carcinoma

Defining Citation: PMID:20444890, PMID:22363598, PMID:23563200, PMID:27121059, PMID:30873613, PMID:31889939

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: WaGa

Synonyms: WAGA

Cross References: Cosmic:1699819, Cosmic:2273918, PRIDE:PXD008181, Wikidata:Q54993575

ID: CVCL_E998

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221713+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T182733+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for WaGa.

No alerts have been found for WaGa.

Data and Source Information

Source: Cellosaurus

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 16 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Liu D, et al. (2026) Predominant Merkel Cell Polyomavirus DNA Detection in Essential Thrombocythemia within Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. Cancer research communications, 6(4), 742.

Fagerstedt KW, et al. (2026) Antiviral regulator TRIM25 as a prognostic marker of better survival in Merkel cell carcinoma: Association with MCPyV status. International journal of cancer, 158(12), 3268.

Drouin A, et al. (2025) Optimization of Adcitmer, a Monomethyl-Auristatin E bearing antibody-drug conjugate for the treatment of CD56-expressing cancers. Journal for immunotherapy of cancer, 13(3).

Yang W, et al. (2025) A Polyomavirus-Positive Merkel Cell Carcinoma Mouse Model Supports a Unified Origin for Somatic and Germ Cell Cancers. Cancers, 17(17).

Martins C, et al. (2024) Tumor cell-intrinsic PD-1 promotes Merkel cell carcinoma growth by activating downstream mTOR-mitochondrial ROS signaling. Science advances, 10(3), eadi2012.

Kervarrec T, et al. (2024) Wnt/?-Catenin-Activated Nonpilomatrical Carcinoma of the Skin: A Case Series. Modern pathology : an official journal of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Inc, 37(11), 100586.

Eissa MM, et al. (2024) Parasites revive hope for cancer therapy. European journal of medical research, 29(1), 489.

Kervarrec T, et al. (2023) Distinct regulations driving YAP1 expression loss in poroma, porocarcinoma and RB1-deficient skin carcinoma. Histopathology, 82(6), 885.

Durand MA, et al. (2023) Distinct Regulation of EZH2 and its Repressive H3K27me3 Mark in Polyomavirus-Positive and -Negative Merkel Cell Carcinoma. The Journal of investigative dermatology.

Esnault C, et al. (2022) Adcitmer® , a new CD56-targeting monomethyl auristatin E-conjugated antibody, is a potential therapeutic approach in Merkel cell carcinoma. The British journal of dermatology, 186(2), 295.

Muralidharan S, et al. (2022) Glypican-3 (GPC3) is associated with MCPyV-negative status and impaired outcome in Merkel cell carcinoma. Oncotarget, 13, 960.

Sauerer T, et al. (2021) Single-Molecule RNA Sequencing Reveals IFN?-Induced Differential Expression of Immune Escape Genes in Merkel Cell Polyomavirus-Positive MCC Cell Lines. Frontiers in microbiology, 12, 785662.

Kervarrec T, et al. (2020) Merkel Cell Polyomavirus T Antigens Induce Merkel Cell-Like Differentiation in GLI1-Expressing Epithelial Cells. Cancers, 12(7).

Lantier L, et al. (2020) Neospora caninum: a new class of biopharmaceuticals in the therapeutic arsenal against cancer. Journal for immunotherapy of cancer, 8(2).

Kervarrec T, et al. (2019) Morphologic and immunophenotypical features distinguishing Merkel cell polyomavirus-positive and negative Merkel cell carcinoma. Modern pathology : an official journal of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Inc, 32(11), 1605.

Kervarrec T, et al. (2019) Diagnostic accuracy of a panel of immunohistochemical and molecular markers to distinguish Merkel cell carcinoma from other neuroendocrine carcinomas. Modern pathology : an official journal of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Inc, 32(4), 499.