

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 1, 2026

BEAS-2B

RRID:CVCL_0168

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

Ubigen Cat# YC-B005, RRID:CVCL_0168

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_0168

Proper Citation: Ubigen Cat# YC-B005, RRID:CVCL_0168

Description: Cell line BEAS-2B is a Transformed cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Defining Citation: [PMID:2450641](#), [PMID:2539488](#), [PMID:2846394](#), [PMID:7972006](#), [PMID:8504475](#), [PMID:12894236](#), [PMID:15463957](#), [PMID:17331233](#), [PMID:20215515](#), [PMID:22521957](#), [PMID:25524072](#), [PMID:25877200](#), [PMID:31156620](#), [PMID:31900469](#)

Comments: Part of: Small cell lung cancer p53 hotspot mutation cell panel (ATCC TCP-2040)., Group: Patented cell line.

Category: Transformed cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: BEAS-2B

Synonyms: Beas-2B, BEAS 2B, BEAS2B, Beas2B, Bronchial Epithelium transformed with Ad12-SV40 2B

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0002923, CLO:CLO_0001925, EFO:EFO_0001089, MCCL:MCC:0000060, AddexBio:T0007001/26, ATCC:CRL-3588, ATCC:CRL-9609, BCRJ:0395, BioSample:SAMN03471073, BioSample:SAMN03472862, cancercellines:CVCL_0168, CCRID:3101HUMSCSP5067, CCRID:5301HUM-KCB09022YJ, CCTCC:GDC0139, ChEMBL-Cells:ChEMBL4295386, ChEMBL-Targets:ChEMBL4296403, CLS:300311, ECACC:95102433, GEO:GSE33520, GEO:GSM139654, GEO:GSM139655, GEO:GSM139656, GEO:GSM139657, GEO:GSM139659, GEO:GSM139660, GEO:GSM139661, GEO:GSM139663,

GEO:GSM139664, GEO:GSM139666, GEO:GSM171836, GEO:GSM171837, GEO:GSM253389, GEO:GSM827258, GEO:GSM3138797, GEO:GSM3138798, GEO:GSM3138799, GEO:GSM3138800, GEO:GSM3138801, GEO:GSM3138802, GEO:GSM3138803, GEO:GSM3138804, GEO:GSM3138805, Hysigen:TCH-C132, IARC_TP53:23556, KCB:KCB 200922YJ, Kerafast:ENH021-FP, Lonza:343, NCBI_Iran:C561, PRIDE:PXD003503, Progenetix:CVCL_0168, PubChem_Cell_line:CVCL_0168, Ubigene:YC-B005, Wikidata:Q54795940

ID: CVCL_0168

Vendor: Ubigene

Catalog Number: YC-B005

Record Creation Time: 20250130T070615+0000

Record Last Update: 20260830T001543+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BEAS-2B.

No alerts have been found for BEAS-2B.

Data and Source Information

Source: [CelloSaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3359 mentions in open access literature.

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

Chen C, et al. (2026) Targeting STAT3 by SH-4-54 suppresses the occurrence and inactivates oxidative phosphorylation in small-cell lung cancer via the SRC signaling. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's archives of pharmacology, 399(7), 9551.

Gao Y, et al. (2026) AMT inhibits the progression of non-small cell lung cancer by suppressing the PI3K/AKT/GSK-3 α /GSK-3 β -catenin pathway via H3K27me3 regulation. European journal of pharmacology, 1011, 178460.

Dai Y, et al. (2026) Development and preclinical evaluation of KDTV001, an adenovirus 5-vectored trivalent HPV therapeutic vaccine targeting HPV16/18/52. EBioMedicine, 126, 106230.

Wang D, et al. (2026) UV-Activated Zwitterionic Fluorine-Containing Hybrid Probe for Dual-Modal 19F/1H MRI. Biomacromolecules, 27(4), 2938.

Zhang SJ, et al. (2026) New Diketopiperazine Alkaloids From the Tuber of *Pinellia Ternata* (Thunb.) Breit. *Chemistry & biodiversity*, 23(4), e71206.

Yang K, et al. (2026) Rhein inhibits respiratory syncytial virus entry by stabilizing the prefusion conformation of the fusion protein. *Journal of advanced research*.

Pan W, et al. (2026) OTUD6A in Airway Epithelial Cells Exacerbates Allergic Asthma by Promoting Airway Inflammation and Airway Remodeling Through Deubiquitination of hResistin/mRELM?. *Advanced science* (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 13(18), e16355.

Feng X, et al. (2026) FOSL2-induced transcriptional activation of L1CAM promotes progression of lung adenocarcinoma via the PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway. *International immunopharmacology*, 168(Pt 1), 115810.

Zhao Y, et al. (2026) TOP2A, BUB1B, CENPF, KIF15 and MELK: Key senescence-related genes linked to prognosis and immune infiltration in lung adenocarcinoma. *International journal of biological macromolecules*, 335(Pt 1), 149215.

Zhang Z, et al. (2026) A convergent uPAR-positive tumor ecosystem creates broad vulnerability to CAR T cell therapy. *Cell*, 189(10), 2898.

Pan Y, et al. (2026) A covalent molecular glue hijacks the E3 ligase MKRN2 to degrade the ribosomal protein RPS7 and induce synthetic lethality in p53-deficient NSCLC cells. *British journal of pharmacology*.

Li D, et al. (2026) The pivotal regulatory factor circ_0006956 promotes arsenic-induced lung carcinogenesis by enhancing the Warburg effect. *Chemico-biological interactions*, 435, 112170.

Feng R, et al. (2026) Veratramine alleviates asthmatic airway remodelling via the PKM2/CREB1 lactylation/SMAD7 axis. *Phytomedicine : international journal of phytotherapy and phytopharmacology*, 159, 158542.

Li J, et al. (2026) Lactylation Enhances the Activity of Lactate Dehydrogenase A and Promotes the Chemoresistance to Cisplatin Through Facilitating DNA Nonhomologous End Junction in Lung Adenocarcinoma. *Advanced science* (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 13(3), e10733.

Pan K, et al. (2026) Lysine methylation-mediated SMYD2 degradation by casticin sensitizes non-small-cell lung cancer cells to osimertinib therapy. *Biochemical pharmacology*, 243(Pt 2), 117562.

Weinberg F, et al. (2026) Integrative Analysis of Multiomic Pathways Predicts Cancer-Affected Lobes in Lung Cancer. *Cancer prevention research (Philadelphia, Pa.)*, 19(4), 229.

Chen Q, et al. (2026) FOXA1-mediated CEPT1 deficiency in airway epithelium drives asthma via an ER stress-mitochondrial dysfunction axis. *Cell reports*, 45(6), 117368.

Pantazaka E, et al. (2026) Repurposing Artesunate to Combat Progression and Metastasis via Targeting Circulating Tumor Cells. *Oncology research*, 34(6), 13.

Izzo LT, et al. (2026) KLF4 Promotes a KRT13+ Hillock-Like State in Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma. *Cancer research*.

Wang F, et al. (2026) Extracellular vesicles derived from cancer-associated fibroblasts facilitate NSCLC progression and metastasis via miR-664b-5p-mediated activation of the CXCL12/CXCR4 chemokine pathway. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular basis of disease*, 1872(8), 168360.