

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 10, 2026

CRO-AP2

RRID:CVCL_1147

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_1147

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_1147

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_1147

Description: Cell line CRO-AP2 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Primary effusion lymphoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:9389573](#), [PMID:9766492](#), [PMID:10784388](#), [PMID:20164919](#), [PMID:20215515](#), [PMID:20454443](#), [PMID:21685375](#), [PMID:27397505](#), [PMID:30894373](#), [PMID:31160637](#), [PMID:35839778](#)

Comments: Population: Caucasian., Part of: LL-100 blood cancer cell line panel., 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: CRO-AP2

Synonyms: CRO-AP/2, CROAP2, AP2

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0002724, CLO:CLO_0002617, EFO:EFO_0002145, CLDB:cl3486, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-38, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-783, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-3610, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-7721, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-7722, BioSample:SAMN03473560, cancercellines:CVCL_1147, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM00952, ChEMBL-Cells:ChEMBL3308254, ChEMBL-Targets:ChEMBL2366080, Cosmic:906807, Cosmic-CLP:906807, DepMap:ACH-002220, DSMZ:ACC-48, DSMZCellDive:ACC-48, EGA:EGAS00001000978, GDSC:906807,

GEO:GSM634729, GEO:GSM1669709, IARC_TP53:21257, IGRhCellID:CROAP2, PharmacoDB:CROAP2_264_2019, PRIDE:PXD030304, Progenetix:CVCL_1147, PubChem_Cell_line:CVCL_1147, Wikidata:Q54814506

ID: CVCL_1147

Record Creation Time: 20220427T215523+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T174650+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for CRO-AP2.

No alerts have been found for CRO-AP2.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

McHugh D, et al. (2017) Persistent KSHV Infection Increases EBV-Associated Tumor Formation In Vivo via Enhanced EBV Lytic Gene Expression. Cell host & microbe, 22(1), 61.