

Resource Summary Report

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

OACM5.1 C

RRID:CVCL_1842

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

DSMZ Cat# ACC-696, RRID:CVCL_1842

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_1842

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Description: Cell line OACM5.1 C is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Disease: Esophageal adenocarcinoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:11407472](#), [PMID:20075370](#), [PMID:23795680](#), [PMID:27397505](#), [PMID:27594985](#), [PMID:28504813](#), [PMID:30894373](#), [PMID:30971826](#), [PMID:35839778](#)

Comments: Population: Caucasian., 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: OACM5.1 C

Synonyms: OAC-M5.1 C, OAC-M5.1, OACM5-1, OACM5.1, OACM5_1, OACM51

Cross References: ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-3610, BioGRID_ORCS_Cell_line:970, BioSample:SAMN03473445, cancercellines:CVCL_1842, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM00444, Cosmic:1599344, Cosmic-CLP:1503363, DepMap:ACH-001368, DSMZ:ACC-696, DSMZCellDive:ACC-696, ECACC:11012006, EGA:EGAS00001000978, GDSC:1503363, GEO:GSM1670290, PharmacDB:OACM51_1176_2019, PRIDE:PXD030304, Wikidata:Q54931676

ID: CVCL_1842

Vendor: DSMZ

Catalog Number: ACC-696

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221354+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T235500+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for OACM5.1 C.

No alerts have been found for OACM5.1 C.

Data and Source Information

Source: [CelloSaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Fujihara KM, et al. (2022) Eprenetapopt triggers ferroptosis, inhibits NFS1 cysteine desulfurase, and synergizes with serine and glycine dietary restriction. Science advances, 8(37), eabm9427.

Zhang J, et al. (2019) Glucose Drives Growth Factor-Independent Esophageal Cancer Proliferation via Phosphohistidine-Focal Adhesion Kinase Signaling. Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology, 8(1), 37.