

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 19, 2026

MA-104 Clone 1

RRID:CVCL_3846

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

ATCC Cat# CRL-2378.1, RRID:CVCL_3846

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_3846

Proper Citation: ATCC Cat# CRL-2378.1, RRID:CVCL_3846

Description: Cell line MA-104 Clone 1 is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin Chlorocebus pygerythrus (Vervet monkey)

Sex: Sex unspecified

Defining Citation: [PMID:32731642](#)

Comments: Virology: Suitable for the isolation of African swine fever virus (ASFV) in field samples (PubMed=32731642)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from Chlorocebus pygerythrus instead of Rhesus macaque..., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: Chlorocebus pygerythrus (Vervet monkey)

Name: MA-104 Clone 1

Cross References: CLO:CLO_0007495, ATCC:CRL-2378.1, Wikidata:Q54903683

ID: CVCL_3846

Vendor: ATCC

Catalog Number: CRL-2378.1

Hierarchy: cvcl_3845

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220743+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T234535+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MA-104 Clone 1.

Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque.

Virology: Suitable for the isolation of African swine fever virus (ASFV) in field samples (PubMed=32731642)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* instead of Rhesus macaque., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 11 mentions in open access literature.

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

Hu Z, et al. (2026) Thr308-dephosphorylated AKT1 licenses SQSTM1-LC3C-mediated antiviral autophagy. *Autophagy*, 1.

Harzer M, et al. (2025) Rotavirus-specific neutralization assay enables evaluation of mucosal immune responses. *Frontiers in immunology*, 16, 1677823.

Case JB, et al. (2024) A trivalent mucosal vaccine encoding phylogenetically inferred ancestral RBD sequences confers pan-Sarbecovirus protection in mice. *Cell host & microbe*, 32(12), 2131.

Johnson NV, et al. (2024) Discovery and characterization of a pan-betacoronavirus S2-binding antibody. *Structure (London, England : 1993)*, 32(11), 1893.

Styles CT, et al. (2023) Propylene glycol inactivates respiratory viruses and prevents airborne transmission. *EMBO molecular medicine*, 15(12), e17932.

Torres-García E, et al. (2022) Extending resolution within a single imaging frame. *Nature communications*, 13(1), 7452.

Warren CJ, et al. (2022) Primate hemorrhagic fever-causing arteriviruses are poised for spillover to humans. *Cell*, 185(21), 3980.

Papa G, et al. (2020) CRISPR-Csy4-Mediated Editing of Rotavirus Double-Stranded RNA Genome. *Cell reports*, 32(13), 108205.

Case JB, et al. (2020) Replication-Competent Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vaccine Vector Protects against SARS-CoV-2-Mediated Pathogenesis in Mice. *Cell host & microbe*, 28(3), 465.

Garcés Suárez Y, et al. (2019) Nanoscale organization of rotavirus replication machineries. *eLife*, 8.

Santiana M, et al. (2018) Vesicle-Cloaked Virus Clusters Are Optimal Units for Inter-organismal Viral Transmission. *Cell host & microbe*, 24(2), 208.