

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 21, 2026

OVCAR-2

RRID:CVCL_3941

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_3941

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_3941

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_3941

Description: Cell line OVCAR-2 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Disease: Ovarian carcinoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:1348364](#), [PMID:2307530](#), [PMID:3930572](#), [PMID:6372095](#), [PMID:6385258](#), [PMID:9041185](#), [PMID:22710073](#)

Comments: Caution: The STR profile reported by PubMed=22710073 was Amelogenin: X; CSF1PO., Miscellaneous: STR profile from personal communication of Campbell, Kerry S. at Fox Chase Cancer Center. The stocks of OVCAR-2 used for profiling were obtained in 1982 from Hamilton, Thomas C. lab, where OVCAR-2 was established., Problematic cell line: Partially contaminated. Some stocks were contaminated by either Calu-6 or Caov-2 as identified by a STR profile (PubMed=22710073)..

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: OVCAR-2

Synonyms: NIH:OVCAR-2, OVCAR2, OVCAR 2

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0002560, cancercellines:CVCL_3941, GEO:GSM185133, GEO:GSM185134, GEO:GSM711707, GEO:GSM851933, GEO:GSM1340586, GEO:GSM1341131, Progenetix:CVCL_3941, Wikidata:Q54937004

ID: CVCL_3941

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221403+0000

Record Last Update: 20260920T005352+0000

Ratings and Alerts

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

No alerts have been found for OVCAR-2.

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](#) .

Sottnik JL, et al. (2024) WNT4 Regulates Cellular Metabolism via Intracellular Activity at the Mitochondria in Breast and Gynecologic Cancers. Cancer research communications, 4(1), 134.

Yamamoto TM, et al. (2022) Loss of Claudin-4 Reduces DNA Damage Repair and Increases Sensitivity to PARP Inhibitors. Molecular cancer therapeutics, 21(4), 647.