

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 27, 2026

MARC-145

RRID:CVCL_4540

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

CLS Cat# 305006, RRID:CVCL_4540

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_4540

Proper Citation: CLS Cat# 305006, RRID:CVCL_4540

Description: Cell line MARC-145 is a Spontaneously immortalized cell line with a species of origin *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* (Vervet monkey)

Sex: Sex unspecified

Defining Citation: [PMID:8257302](#), [PMID:17081295](#), [PMID:23148668](#), [PMID:28046048](#), [PMID:29682543](#), [PMID:33268540](#), [PMID:34205087](#), [PMID:34737324](#)

Comments: Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Category: Spontaneously immortalized cell line

Organism: *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* (Vervet monkey)

Name: MARC-145

Synonyms: Marc-145, MARC 145, Marc 145, MARC145, Marc145, Meat Animal Research Center-145

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0006549, CLO:CLO_0007536, CLDB:cl5226, CCLV:CCLV-RIE 0277, CCRID:5301MON-KCB08001YJ, CLS:305006, GEO:GSM1263300, GEO:GSM1263301, GEO:GSM1263302, GEO:GSM1263303, IZSLER:BS CL 127, KCB:KCB 200801YJ, Wikidata:Q54904021

ID: CVCL_4540

Vendor: CLS

Catalog Number: 305006

Hierarchy: cvcl_3845

Record Creation Time: 20220923T071200+0000

Record Last Update: 20260816T000414+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MARC-145.

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

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Registration: International Depository Authority, American Type Culture Collection (ATCC); CRL-12219.

Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line. **Warning:** Discontinued: ATCC; CRL-12219

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Virology: Highly susceptible to infection by porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Parent cell line (MA-104) has been shown to be from African Green monkey instead of Rhesus macaque., Group: Patented cell line., Group: Non-human primate cell line.

Data and Source Information

Source: [CelloSaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 584 mentions in open access literature.

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

Guo J, et al. (2026) Retinoic acid inhibits the infection of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. *Frontiers in veterinary science*, 13, 1798441.

Pinto D, et al. (2026) Signal peptide cleavage and ectodomain regions of GP2 are required for PRRSV infection. *The Journal of general virology*, 107(6).

Shao R, et al. (2025) ZAP inhibits double-stranded RNA virus infection by degrading negative-strand RNA and blocking the elongation phase of viral protein synthesis. *Cell reports*, 45(1), 116742.

Pamornchainavakul N, et al. (2025) Experimental evidence of vaccine-driven evolution of respiratory syndrome virus type 2. *Virus evolution*, 11(1), veaf056.

Rowland RRR, et al. (2024) Role of N-linked glycosylation in porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) infection. *The Journal of general virology*, 105(5).

Abu-Zaid A, et al. (2024) Histone lysine demethylase 4 family proteins maintain the transcriptional program and adrenergic cellular state of MYCN-amplified neuroblastoma. *Cell reports. Medicine*, 5(3), 101468.

Guan Z, et al. (2023) Secondary Highly Pathogenic Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus (HP-PRRSV2) Infection Augments Inflammatory Responses, Clinical Outcomes, and Pathogen Load in *Glaesserella-parasuis*-Infected Piglets. *Veterinary sciences*, 10(5).

Ren J, et al. (2023) TAT Nanobody Exerts Antiviral Effect against PRRSV In Vitro by Targeting Viral Nucleocapsid Protein. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 24(3).

Ke Q, et al. (2023) Sanguinarine Exhibits Antiviral Activity against Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus via Multisite Inhibition Mechanisms. *Viruses*, 15(3).

Gong X, et al. (2023) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus Modulates the Switch of Macrophage Polarization from M1 to M2 by Upregulating MoDC-Released sCD83. *Viruses*, 15(3).

Zhang C, et al. (2023) Bis-Benzylisoquinoline Alkaloids Inhibit Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus by Disrupting Virus Entry. *Pathogens (Basel, Switzerland)*, 12(6).

Song C, et al. (2023) HSP27 Interacts with Nonstructural Proteins of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus and Promotes Viral Replication. *Pathogens (Basel, Switzerland)*, 12(1).

Xia Y, et al. (2023) Recombination and Mutation in a New HP-PRRSV Strain (SD2020) from China. *Viruses*, 15(1).

Chrun T, et al. (2023) Simultaneous co-infection with swine influenza A and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome viruses potentiates adaptive immune responses. *Frontiers in immunology*, 14, 1192604.

Zhou Y, et al. (2023) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus nsp5 Induces Incomplete Autophagy by Impairing the Interaction of STX17 and SNAP29. *Microbiology spectrum*, 11(2), e0438622.

Diao F, et al. (2023) Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection triggers autophagy via ER stress-induced calcium signaling to facilitate virus replication. *PLoS*

pathogens, 19(3), e1011295.

Tang X, et al. (2023) Evaluating anti-viral effect of Tylvalosin tartrate on porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus and analyzing the related gene regulation by transcriptomics. *Virology journal*, 20(1), 79.

Wang S, et al. (2023) *Streptococcus suis* contributes to inguinal lymph node lesions in piglets after highly pathogenic porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection. *Frontiers in microbiology*, 14, 1159590.

Lothong M, et al. (2023) Differential innate immune response of endometrial cells to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus type 1 versus type 2. *PloS one*, 18(4), e0284658.

Trevisan G, et al. (2023) A recombinant porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus type 2 field strain derived from two PRRSV-2-modified live virus vaccines. *Frontiers in veterinary science*, 10, 1149293.