

Resource Summary Report

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

U87.CD4.CCR5

RRID:CVCL_X630

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_X630

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_X630

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_X630

Description: Cell line U87.CD4.CCR5 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Glioblastoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:9311827](#), [PMID:15169555](#)

Comments: Population: Caucasian., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Grand-parent cell line (U-87MG ATCC) is not the original glioblastoma cell line established in 1968 at the University of Uppsala..

Category: Cancer cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: U87.CD4.CCR5

Synonyms: U87/CD4/CCR5, U87.CD4-CCR5, U87 CD4+CCR5+

Cross References: BEI_Resources:ARP-4035, cancercelllines:CVCL_X630, Wikidata:Q54973767

ID: CVCL_X630

Hierarchy: cvcl_x626

Record Creation Time: 20220427T221641+0000

Record Last Update: 20260816T000025+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for U87.CD4.CCR5.

Warning: Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Grand-parent cell line (U-87MG ATCC) is not the original glioblastoma cell line established in 1968 at the University of Uppsala. Population: Caucasian., Problematic cell line: Misidentified. Grand-parent cell line (U-87MG ATCC) is not the original glioblastoma cell line established in 1968 at the University of Uppsala..

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](#) .

Yu LS, et al. (2025) Mechanotransduction-related ferroptosis: Enhancing boron neutron capture therapy efficacy in glioblastoma using a spheroid model. Molecular therapy. Oncology, 33(3), 201033.

Tebit DM, et al. (2024) Replicative fitness and pathogenicity of primate lentiviruses in lymphoid tissue, primary human and chimpanzee cells: relation to possible jumps to humans. EBioMedicine, 100, 104965.