

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 6, 2026

NCI-H3122

RRID:CVCL_5160

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_5160

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_5160

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_5160

Description: Cell line NCI-H3122 is a Cancer cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Male

Disease: Lung adenocarcinoma

Defining Citation: [PMID:11030152](#), [PMID:12759538](#), [PMID:18594010](#), [PMID:20679594](#), [PMID:22961666](#), [PMID:23344087](#), [PMID:24675041](#), [PMID:26361996](#), [PMID:27397505](#), [PMID:29444439](#), [PMID:29681454](#), [PMID:30894373](#), [PMID:30971826](#), [PMID:31068700](#), [PMID:31803961](#), [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: NCI-H3122

Synonyms: H3122, H-3122, NCIH3122

Cross References: CLO:CLO_0037033, EFO:EFO_0022675, ArrayExpress:E-MTAB-3610, BioGRID_ORCS_Cell_line:962, BioSample:SAMN10989614, cancercellines:CVCL_5160, Cell_Model_Passport:SIDM00137, ChEMBL-Cells:ChEMBL4295436, ChEMBL-Targets:ChEMBL4296475, CLS:300484, Cosmic:755472, Cosmic:914951, Cosmic:1146912, Cosmic:2245571, Cosmic-CLP:1240190, DepMap:ACH-000337, EGA:EGAS00001000082, EGA:EGAS00001000978, GDSC:1240190, GEO:GSM171874, GEO:GSM171875,

GEO:GSM253349, GEO:GSM434307, GEO:GSM794370, GEO:GSM817107, GEO:GSM1374739, GEO:GSM1374740, GEO:GSM1670238, IGRhCellID:H3122GEO, LINCS_LDP:LCL-1675, NCI-DTP:NCI-H3122, PharmacoDB:NCIH3122_1104_2019, PRIDE:PXD002556, PRIDE:PXD030304, Progenetix:CVCL_5160, PubChem_Cell_line:CVCL_5160, Wikidata:Q54908028

ID: CVCL_5160

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220839+0000

Record Last Update: 20260802T002420+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NCI-H3122.

No alerts have been found for NCI-H3122.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 19 mentions in open access literature.

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

Pulice JL, et al. (2025) Amplified dosage of the NKX2-1 lineage transcription factor controls its oncogenic role in lung adenocarcinoma. *Molecular cell*, 85(7), 1311.

Park SM, et al. (2025) Integrative transcriptomic analysis identifies emetine as a promising candidate for overcoming acquired resistance to ALK inhibitors in lung cancer. *Molecular oncology*, 19(4), 1155.

Galan-Cobo A, et al. (2025) KEAP1 and STK11/LKB1 alterations enhance vulnerability to ATR inhibition in KRAS mutant non-small cell lung cancer. *Cancer cell*, 43(8), 1530.

Daum AK, et al. (2025) Cancer-associated fibroblasts promote drug resistance in ALK-driven lung adenocarcinoma cells by upregulating lipid biosynthesis. *Cancer & metabolism*, 13(1), 28.

Luukkainen MEK, et al. (2024) ALK Inhibitor and Chemotherapy Combinations in Models of ALK-Translocated NSCLC. *Anticancer research*, 44(7), 2805.

Pelos G, et al. (2024) Fast proliferating and slowly migrating non-small cell lung cancer cells are vulnerable to decitabine and retinoic acid combinatorial treatment. *International journal of cancer*, 154(6), 1029.

Verdura S, et al. (2024) Silibinin is a suppressor of the metastasis-promoting transcription factor ID3. *Phytomedicine : international journal of phytotherapy and phytopharmacology*, 128, 155493.

Hu Y, et al. (2024) AXL and SHC1 confer crizotinib resistance in patient-derived xenograft model of ALK-driven lung cancer. *iScience*, 27(9), 110846.

Rodina A, et al. (2023) Systems-level analyses of protein-protein interaction network dysfunctions via epichaperomics identify cancer-specific mechanisms of stress adaptation. *Nature communications*, 14(1), 3742.

Hondo N, et al. (2023) MEK inhibitor and anti-EGFR antibody overcome sotorasib resistance signals and enhance its antitumor effect in colorectal cancer cells. *Cancer letters*, 567, 216264.

Saifullah , et al. (2022) Integrated analysis of ALK higher expression in human cancer and downregulation in LUAD using RNA molecular scissors. *Clinical & translational oncology : official publication of the Federation of Spanish Oncology Societies and of the National Cancer Institute of Mexico*, 24(9), 1785.

Kim M, et al. (2021) A MET-PTPRK kinase-phosphatase rheostat controls ZNRF3 and Wnt signaling. *eLife*, 10.

Bosch-Barrera J, et al. (2021) Silibinin Suppresses Tumor Cell-Intrinsic Resistance to Nintedanib and Enhances Its Clinical Activity in Lung Cancer. *Cancers*, 13(16).

Yenerall P, et al. (2020) RUVBL1/RUVBL2 ATPase Activity Drives PAQosome Maturation, DNA Replication and Radioresistance in Lung Cancer. *Cell chemical biology*, 27(1), 105.

Yan P, et al. (2020) Molecular Stressors Engender Protein Connectivity Dysfunction through Aberrant N-Glycosylation of a Chaperone. *Cell reports*, 31(13), 107840.

Kurppa KJ, et al. (2020) Treatment-Induced Tumor Dormancy through YAP-Mediated Transcriptional Reprogramming of the Apoptotic Pathway. *Cancer cell*, 37(1), 104.

Gurtner K, et al. (2020) Radioresistance of KRAS/TP53-mutated lung cancer can be overcome by radiation dose escalation or EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibition in vivo. *International journal of cancer*, 147(2), 472.

Mollaoglu G, et al. (2018) The Lineage-Defining Transcription Factors SOX2 and NKX2-1 Determine Lung Cancer Cell Fate and Shape the Tumor Immune Microenvironment. *Immunity*, 49(4), 764.

Watanabe H, et al. (2013) Integrated cistronic and expression analysis of amplified NKX2-1 in lung adenocarcinoma identifies LMO3 as a functional transcriptional target. *Genes & development*, 27(2), 197.