

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Jul 30, 2026

HBE1

RRID:CVCL_0287

Type: Cell Line

Proper Citation

RRID:CVCL_0287

Cell Line Information

URL: https://web.expasy.org/cellosaurus/CVCL_0287

Proper Citation: RRID:CVCL_0287

Description: Cell line HBE1 is a Transformed cell line with a species of origin Homo sapiens (Human)

Sex: Female

Defining Citation: [PMID:7684560](#)

Comments: Donor information: Established from a patient who had a single lung transplant for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PubMed=7684560).

Category: Transformed cell line

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Name: HBE1

Synonyms: HBE-1, Human Bronchial Epithelial cell Line 1

Cross References: BTO:BTO_0002023, MCCL:MCC:0000177, Kerafast:ENC002, Wikidata:Q54881378

ID: CVCL_0287

Record Creation Time: 20220427T220315+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T234018+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for HBE1.

No alerts have been found for HBE1.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Cellosaurus](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wei X, et al. (2025) Tumor cell-intrinsic circular RNA circFNDC3B attenuates CD8+ T cells infiltration in non-small cell lung cancer. Communications biology, 8(1), 711.

Kelty J, et al. (2022) In vitro airway models from mice, rhesus macaques, and humans maintain species differences in xenobiotic metabolism and cellular responses to naphthalene. American journal of physiology. Lung cellular and molecular physiology, 323(3), L308.

Sovadinová I, et al. (2021) Applicability of Scrape Loading-Dye Transfer Assay for Non-Genotoxic Carcinogen Testing. International journal of molecular sciences, 22(16).

Brózman O, et al. (2020) Microcystin-LR Does Not Alter Cell Survival and Intracellular Signaling in Human Bronchial Epithelial Cells. Toxins, 12(3).

Kubickova B, et al. (2019) Effects of cylindrospermopsin on cultured immortalized human airway epithelial cells. Chemosphere, 220, 620.

Ramsey J, et al. (2018) Loss of RUNX1 is associated with aggressive lung adenocarcinomas. Journal of cellular physiology, 233(4), 3487.