

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 22, 2026

pCAG-HA-Sox2-IP

RRID:Addgene_13459

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_13459

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/13459>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_13459

Insert Name: Sox2

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:15863505](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:6800; Vector Backbone:pCAG-HA-gw-IP; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: The Sox2 cDNA contains a modified ATG start codon to TTG for cloning into vectors with an N-terminal tag.

Plasmid Name: pCAG-HA-Sox2-IP

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221743+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080545+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCAG-HA-Sox2-IP.

No alerts have been found for pCAG-HA-Sox2-IP.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cheng YF, et al. (2025) Sox2 interacts with Atoh1 and Huwe1 loci to regulate Atoh1 transcription and stability during hair cell differentiation. PLoS genetics, 21(1), e1011573.

Abbas G, et al. (2024) Transformation of an olfactory placode-derived cell into one with stem cell characteristics by disrupting epigenetic barriers. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Cheng AH, et al. (2019) SOX2-Dependent Transcription in Clock Neurons Promotes the Robustness of the Central Circadian Pacemaker. Cell reports, 26(12), 3191.

Myers SA, et al. (2016) SOX2 O-GlcNAcylation alters its protein-protein interactions and genomic occupancy to modulate gene expression in pluripotent cells. eLife, 5, e10647.

Liu Z, et al. (2012) Regulation of p27Kip1 by Sox2 maintains quiescence of inner pillar cells in the murine auditory sensory epithelium. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 32(31), 10530.

Kim HD, et al. (2011) Class-C SOX transcription factors control GnRH gene expression via the intronic transcriptional enhancer. Molecular endocrinology (Baltimore, Md.), 25(7), 1184.