Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 26, 2026

pcDNA3-SARS-CoV-2-S-RBD-Fc

RRID:Addgene_141183
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_141183

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/141183

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_141183

Insert Name: Secreted receptor binding domain (RBD; a.a. 333-529) of S protein from SARS-CoV-2 fused to Fc of IgG1

Organism: SARS coronavirus 2

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:32753553

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5335; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3.1(+); Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Please visit https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.16.994236v1 for BioRxiv preprint.

Plasmid Name: pcDNA3-SARS-CoV-2-S-RBD-Fc

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221814+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080647+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pcDNA3-SARS-CoV-2-S-RBD-Fc.

No alerts have been found for pcDNA3-SARS-CoV-2-S-RBD-Fc.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Wang J, et al. (2026) Redirection of SARS-CoV-2 to phagocytes by intranasal sACE2-Fc as a universal decoy confers complete prophylactic protection. eLife, 14.

Pydyn N, et al. (2024) MCPIP1 Inhibits Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation in Autocrine and Paracrine Manners, Preventing Liver Fibrosis. Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology, 17(6), 887.

Mani S, et al. (2023) Targeting DPP4-RBD interactions by sitagliptin and linagliptin delivers a potential host-directed therapy against pan-SARS-CoV-2 infections. International journal of biological macromolecules, 245, 125444.

Obeng EM, et al. (2023) Sortase A transpeptidation produces seamless, unbranched biotinylated nanobodies for multivalent and multifunctional applications. Nanoscale advances, 5(8), 2251.

Garg S, et al. (2022) Characterization of a broadly cross reactive tetravalent human monoclonal antibody, recognizing conformational epitopes in receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2. 3 Biotech, 12(9), 202.

Murugavelu P, et al. (2021) Non-neutralizing SARS CoV-2 directed polyclonal antibodies demonstrate cross-reactivity with the HA glycans of influenza virus. International immunopharmacology, 99, 108020.

Vishwakarma P, et al. (2021) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Spike Protein Based Novel Epitopes Induce Potent Immune Responses in vivo and Inhibit Viral Replication in vitro. Frontiers in immunology, 12, 613045.

Castiglione GM, et al. (2021) Evolutionary pathways to SARS-CoV-2 resistance are opened and closed by epistasis acting on ACE2. PLoS biology, 19(12), e3001510.

Gowda P, et al. (2021) Glycyrrhizin prevents SARS-CoV-2 S1 and Orf3a induced high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) release and inhibits viral replication. Cytokine, 142, 155496.

Shrivastava T, et al. (2021) Comparative Immunomodulatory Evaluation of the Receptor Binding Domain of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein; a Potential Vaccine Candidate Which Imparts Potent Humoral and Th1 Type Immune Response in a Mouse Model. Frontiers in immunology, 12, 641447.

Perween R, et al. (2021) The SARS CoV-2 spike directed non-neutralizing polyclonal antibodies cross-react with Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) gp41. International immunopharmacology, 101(Pt B), 108187.

Procko E, et al. (2020) The sequence of human ACE2 is suboptimal for binding the S spike protein of SARS coronavirus 2. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Parray HA, et al. (2020) Identification of an anti-SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain-directed human monoclonal antibody from a naïve semisynthetic library. The Journal of biological chemistry, 295(36), 12814.