Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 1, 2026

12.4kbVillin-?ATG

RRID:Addgene_19358
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_19358

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/19358

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_19358

Insert Name: 12.4kb Villin promoter

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:12065599

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:2686; Vector Backbone:puc18; Vector Types:Bacterial Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: This is an updated version of the pBSII-12.4kbVillin promoter used in the cited publication. This vector is optimized with a larger, more useful MCS and easy linearization for transgenic injection. 12.4kb villin is a promoter to drive intestinal-specific expression of transgenes in the mouse intestinal epithelium. This construct was created by addition of two polylinker oligos between the HindIII and EcoR1 sites (replacing the MCS) in the puc18 vector, and then addition of the 12.4kb villin promoter (between EcoR1 and Sma1) and an SV40Pa (between HindIII and EcoRV) of the resulting MCS. Unique sites between the 12.4kb Villin promoter and SV40Pa are (from 5' to 3'): Sma1, Xho1, Mlu1, Cla1, SacII, Age1, Kpn1. Pre-transgene injection linearization of the plasmid can be obtained by digestion with PmeI, which removes the puc18 sequences.

Plasmid Name: 12.4kbVillin-?ATG

Relevant Mutation: No ATG - transgenes cloned downstream of the villin promoter must include an ATG.

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222045+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T080143+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for 12.4kbVillin-?ATG.

No alerts have been found for 12.4kbVillin-?ATG.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 11 mentions in open access literature.

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

Bai L, et al. (2022) Enteroendocrine cell types that drive food reward and aversion. eLife, 11.

Korbelius M, et al. (2022) Enterocyte-specific ATGL overexpression affects intestinal and systemic cholesterol homeostasis. Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular and cell biology of lipids, 1867(4), 159121.

Nakato G, et al. (2020) Amelioration of Congenital Tufting Enteropathy in EpCAM (TROP1)-Deficient Mice via Heterotopic Expression of TROP2 in Intestinal Epithelial Cells. Cells, 9(8).

Yu S, et al. (2020) Paneth Cell-Derived Lysozyme Defines the Composition of Mucolytic Microbiota and the Inflammatory Tone of the Intestine. Immunity, 53(2), 398.

Shah A, et al. (2019) TGIF transcription factors repress acetyl CoA metabolic gene expression and promote intestinal tumor growth. Genes & development, 33(7-8), 388.

Parini P, et al. (2018) Overexpression of transforming growth factor ? induced factor homeobox 1 represses NPC1L1 and lowers markers of intestinal cholesterol absorption. Atherosclerosis, 275, 246.

Mori K, et al. (2018) Id2 Determines Intestinal Identity through Repression of the Foregut Transcription Factor Irx5. Molecular and cellular biology, 38(9).

Ghosh SS, et al. (2018) Intestine-specific expression of human chimeric intestinal alkaline phosphatase attenuates Western diet-induced barrier dysfunction and glucose intolerance. Physiological reports, 6(14), e13790.

Callesen MM, et al. (2017) A genetically inducible porcine model of intestinal cancer. Molecular oncology, 11(11), 1616.

Canli Ö, et al. (2017) Myeloid Cell-Derived Reactive Oxygen Species Induce Epithelial Mutagenesis. Cancer cell, 32(6), 869.

Zacharias WJ, et al. (2011) Hedgehog signaling controls homeostasis of adult intestinal smooth muscle. Developmental biology, 355(1), 152.