Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 30, 2026

pDsRed-Max-N1

RRID:Addgene_21718
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_21718

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/21718

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_21718

Insert Name: DsRed-Max

Organism: Discosoma sp.

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:18953349

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech; Backbone Size:4000; Vector Backbone:pDsRed-N1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Plasmid Name: pDsRed-Max-N1

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222056+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T080207+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pDsRed-Max-N1.

No alerts have been found for pDsRed-Max-N1.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

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

Islam MS, et al. (2026) LRRK2 regulates ArfGAP1 membrane localization, activity and neuronal integrity via phosphorylation within its lipid-sensing ALPS2 motif. Frontiers in molecular neuroscience, 19, 1786336.

Baranovic J, et al. (2018) Auxiliary subunits keep AMPA receptors compact during activation and desensitization. eLife, 7.

Wilson DR, et al. (2017) A Triple-Fluorophore-Labeled Nucleic Acid pH Nanosensor to Investigate Non-viral Gene Delivery. Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy, 25(7), 1697.

Wilson DR, et al. (2017) Continuous microfluidic assembly of biodegradable poly(beta-amino ester)/DNA nanoparticles for enhanced gene delivery. Journal of biomedical materials research. Part A, 105(6), 1813.

Bechill J, et al. (2016) A High-Throughput Cell-Based Screen Identified a 2-[(E)-2-Phenylvinyl]-8-Quinolinol Core Structure That Activates p53. PloS one, 11(4), e0154125.

Carbone AL, et al. (2016) Superactivation of AMPA receptors by auxiliary proteins. Nature communications, 7, 10178.

Stafa K, et al. (2014) Functional interaction of Parkinson's disease-associated LRRK2 with members of the dynamin GTPase superfamily. Human molecular genetics, 23(8), 2055.

Tsika E, et al. (2014) Parkinson's disease-linked mutations in VPS35 induce dopaminergic neurodegeneration. Human molecular genetics, 23(17), 4621.

Shmueli RB, et al. (2013) Evaluation of polymeric gene delivery nanoparticles by nanoparticle tracking analysis and high-throughput flow cytometry. Journal of visualized experiments : JoVE(73), e50176.

Kievit FM, et al. (2013) Aligned chitosan-polycaprolactone polyblend nanofibers promote the migration of glioblastoma cells. Advanced healthcare materials, 2(12), 1651.

Florczyk SJ, et al. (2012) 3D porous chitosan-alginate scaffolds: a new matrix for studying prostate cancer cell-lymphocyte interactions in vitro. Advanced healthcare materials, 1(5), 590.

Ramonet D, et al. (2012) PARK9-associated ATP13A2 localizes to intracellular acidic vesicles and regulates cation homeostasis and neuronal integrity. Human molecular genetics, 21(8), 1725.

Stafa K, et al. (2012) GTPase activity and neuronal toxicity of Parkinson's disease-associated LRRK2 is regulated by ArfGAP1. PLoS genetics, 8(2), e1002526.

Tzeng SY, et al. (2011) Synthetic poly(ester amine) and poly(amido amine) nanoparticles for efficient DNA and siRNA delivery to human endothelial cells. International journal of nanomedicine, 6, 3309.

Tzeng SY, et al. (2011) Non-viral gene delivery nanoparticles based on poly(??-amino esters) for treatment of glioblastoma. Biomaterials, 32(23), 5402.