Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 26, 2026

LeGO-T2

RRID:Addgene_27342
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_27342

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/27342

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_27342

Insert Name: SFFV promoter, tdTomato

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:18362927

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:6417; Vector Backbone:LeGO; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: HIV-1 derived third generation lentiviral vector for stable cell marking. Use second generation (like psPAX2) or third generation (like pMDLg/pRRE + pRSV-Rev) systems for packaging in addition to a VSV-G expressing plasmid (or another envelope protein). Please visit the LeGO-Vector home page for more information: http://www.LentiGO-Vectors.de

Plasmid Name: LeGO-T2

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222123+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081301+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for LeGO-T2.

No alerts have been found for LeGO-T2.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

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

Krieg K, et al. (2026) Protocol for validating drug efficacy and safety in scalable 96-well platforms of human cortical organoids and melanoma brain metastases. STAR protocols, 7(2), 104568.

Krieg K, et al. (2025) Cortical organoid-derived models of the melanoma brain metastatic niche enable prioritization of cancer-targeting drugs. Cell reports methods, 5(12), 101236.

Lewis SM, et al. (2025) LeGO-3D: 3D imaging of lung metastases and vascularisation using light sheet fluorescence microscopy. Npj imaging, 3(1), 58.

Gellert J, et al. (2024) Tumoral Interferon Beta Induces an Immune-Stimulatory Phenotype in Tumor-Associated Macrophages in Melanoma Brain Metastases. Cancer research communications, 4(8), 2189.

Karreman MA, et al. (2023) Active Remodeling of Capillary Endothelium via Cancer Cell-Derived MMP9 Promotes Metastatic Brain Colonization. Cancer research, 83(8), 1299.

Ratliff M, et al. (2023) Individual glioblastoma cells harbor both proliferative and invasive capabilities during tumor progression. Neuro-oncology, 25(12), 2150.

Jung E, et al. (2021) Tumor cell plasticity, heterogeneity, and resistance in crucial microenvironmental niches in glioma. Nature communications, 12(1), 1014.

Berthelet J, et al. (2021) The site of breast cancer metastases dictates their clonal composition and reversible transcriptomic profile. Science advances, 7(28).

Kfoury Y, et al. (2021) Human prostate cancer bone metastases have an actionable immunosuppressive microenvironment. Cancer cell, 39(11), 1464.

Demirci S, et al. (2020) Definitive hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells from human embryonic stem cells through serum/feeder-free organoid-induced differentiation. Stem cell research & therapy, 11(1), 493.

Solecki G, et al. (2019) Differential Effects of Ang-2/VEGF-A Inhibiting Antibodies in Combination with Radio- or Chemotherapy in Glioma. Cancers, 11(3).

Jeong HW, et al. (2017) Transcriptional regulation of endothelial cell behavior during sprouting angiogenesis. Nature communications, 8(1), 726.

Hewett DR, et al. (2017) DNA Barcoding Reveals Habitual Clonal Dominance of Myeloma Plasma Cells in the Bone Marrow Microenvironment. Neoplasia (New York, N.Y.), 19(12), 972.

Malide D, et al. (2014) In vivo clonal tracking of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells marked by five fluorescent proteins using confocal and multiphoton microscopy. Journal of visualized experiments : JoVE(90), e51669.