Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 19, 2026

pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag-Gateway (1124)

RRID:Addgene_40999
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_40999

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/40999

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_40999

Bacterial Resistance: Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:20733051

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Vector Backbone:pcDNA5/FRT/TO; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Comments: Venus YFP-3xFlag was inserted via BstXI-XhoI sites (to create pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag, Addgene Plasmid# 40998). The plasmid was then converted to a Gateway destination vector by inserting Gateway cassette C1, containing recombination sites attR1 and attR2, CmR, and ccdB, into the Afl II site (blunt ended). This plasmid can be used to place genes into the pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag construct by Gateway reaction, to make tetracycline-inducible stable cell lines. For subcloning, the following restriction sites are present: Between the CMV promoter and the Gateway cassette: PmeI (non-unique) Between the Gateway cassette and Venus: HindIII, Asp718I, KpnI, BamHI (non-unique, also in GW casette), and BstXI Between Venus and BGHpA: XhoI, Eco0109I, ApaI, and PmeI (non-unique)

Plasmid Name: pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag-Gateway (1124)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222212+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081441+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag-Gateway (1124).

No alerts have been found for pcDNA5/FRT/TO-Venus-Flag-Gateway (1124).

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

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

Zhao S, et al. (2026) RNF25 confers mRNA damage tolerance by curbing activation of the integrated stress response. Molecular cell, 86(7), 1275.

Wei L, et al. (2024) PPTC7 limits mitophagy through proximal and dynamic interactions with BNIP3 and NIX. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Yaneva D, et al. (2023) The FANCJ helicase unfolds DNA-protein crosslinks to promote their repair. Molecular cell, 83(1), 43.

Donsbach M, et al. (2023) A non-proteolytic release mechanism for HMCES-DNA-protein crosslinks. The EMBO journal, 42(18), e113360.

Balbo Pogliano C, et al. (2022) The CDK1-TOPBP1-PLK1 axis regulates the Bloom's syndrome helicase BLM to suppress crossover recombination in somatic cells. Science advances, 8(5), eabk0221.

Payliss BJ, et al. (2022) Phosphorylation of the DNA repair scaffold SLX4 drives folding of the SAP domain and activation of the MUS81-EME1 endonuclease. Cell reports, 41(4), 111537.

Pozo PN, et al. (2018) Cdt1 variants reveal unanticipated aspects of interactions with cyclin/CDK and MCM important for normal genome replication. Molecular biology of the cell, 29(25), 2989.

Coleman KE, et al. (2015) Sequential replication-coupled destruction at G1/S ensures genome stability. Genes & development, 29(16), 1734.