Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 17, 2026

pCDNA-3xHA-hTERT

RRID:Addgene_51637
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_51637

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/51637

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_51637

Insert Name: TERT

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:18358808

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen/LIfe Technologies; Backbone Size:5500; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3.1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Addgene full plasmid sequencing noted a conserved E286D substitution in hTert.

Plasmid Name: pCDNA-3xHA-hTERT

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222303+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081615+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCDNA-3xHA-hTERT.

No alerts have been found for pCDNA-3xHA-hTERT.

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 .

Sung HW, et al. (2026) Integrated Size-Selective Cell Purification and Electroporation for Genetic Manipulation of Primary Cells. Micromachines, 17(3).

Sanford SL, et al. (2025) Chemotherapeutic 6-thio-2'-deoxyguanosine selectively targets and inhibits telomerase by inducing a non-productive telomere-bound telomerase complex. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Mannherz W, et al. (2025) Metabolic constraint of human telomere length by nucleotide salvage efficiency. Nature communications, 16(1), 3000.

Bertrand A, et al. (2024) Characterization of novel mutations in the TEL-patch domain of the telomeric factor TPP1 associated with telomere biology disorders. Human molecular genetics, 33(7), 612.

Delyon J, et al. (2023) TERT Expression Induces Resistance to BRAF and MEK Inhibitors in BRAF-Mutated Melanoma In Vitro. Cancers, 15(11).

Erichsen L, et al. (2023) Derivation of the Immortalized Cell Line UM51-PrePodo-hTERT and Its Responsiveness to Angiotensin II and Activation of the RAAS Pathway. Cells, 12(3).

Mannherz W, et al. (2023) Thymidine nucleotide metabolism controls human telomere length. Nature genetics, 55(4), 568.

Chakravarti D, et al. (2021) Telomere dysfunction instigates inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 118(29).

Kroustallaki P, et al. (2019) SMUG1 Promotes Telomere Maintenance through Telomerase RNA Processing. Cell reports, 28(7), 1690.

Wei J, et al. (2019) Increased expression of NAF1 contributes to malignant phenotypes of glioma cells through promoting protein synthesis and associates with poor patient survival. Oncogenesis, 8(4), 25.

Liu YB, et al. (2018) RIF1 promotes human epithelial ovarian cancer growth and progression via activating human telomerase reverse transcriptase expression. Journal of experimental & clinical cancer research : CR, 37(1), 182.

Chen RJ, et al. (2017) P53-dependent downregulation of hTERT protein expression and telomerase activity induces senescence in lung cancer cells as a result of pterostilbene treatment. Cell death & disease, 8(8), e2985.

Kang HJ, et al. (2016) A Pharmacological Chaperone Molecule Induces Cancer Cell Death by Restoring Tertiary DNA Structures in Mutant hTERT Promoters. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 138(41), 13673.

Stockklausner C, et al. (2015) A novel autosomal recessive TERT T1129P mutation in a dyskeratosis congenita family leads to cellular senescence and loss of CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells not reversible by mTOR-inhibition. Aging, 7(11), 911.