Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 18, 2026

pTight-9-124-BclxL

RRID:Addgene_60857
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_60857

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/60857

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_60857

Insert Name: miR-9/9*-miR-124-BCLxL

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:25374357

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Homemade; Backbone Size:10335; Vector Backbone:pTLemiR; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: pTight-9-124-BclxL

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222349+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081736+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pTight-9-124-BclxL.

No alerts have been found for pTight-9-124-BclxL.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Sun Z, et al. (2026) Three-dimensional direct neuronal reprogramming for modeling Alzheimer's disease neuropathology. Nature protocols.

Fisher E, et al. (2026) ASCL1 promotes nuclear shrinkage in transdifferentiation by suppressing NUP37. Stem cell reports, 21(3), 102823.

Woo E, et al. (2025) Investigation of mitochondrial phenotypes in motor neurons derived by direct conversion of fibroblasts from familial ALS subjects. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Hruska-Plochan M, et al. (2024) A model of human neural networks reveals NPTX2 pathology in ALS and FTLD. Nature, 626(8001), 1073.

Lee SW, et al. (2023) Longitudinal modeling of human neuronal aging identifies RCAN1-TFEB pathway contributing to neurodegeneration of Huntington's disease. Research square.

Zhu B, et al. (2023) PTBP2 attenuation facilitates fibroblast to neuron conversion by promoting alternative splicing of neuronal genes. Stem cell reports, 18(11), 2268.

Kraskovskaya N, et al. (2023) Protocol Optimization for Direct Reprogramming of Primary Human Fibroblast into Induced Striatal Neurons. International journal of molecular sciences, 24(7).

Church VA, et al. (2021) Generation of Human Neurons by microRNA-Mediated Direct Conversion of Dermal Fibroblasts. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 2239, 77.

Lee SW, et al. (2018) MicroRNAs Overcome Cell Fate Barrier by Reducing EZH2-Controlled REST Stability during Neuronal Conversion of Human Adult Fibroblasts. Developmental cell, 46(1), 73.

Victor MB, et al. (2018) Striatal neurons directly converted from Huntington's disease patient fibroblasts recapitulate age-associated disease phenotypes. Nature neuroscience, 21(3), 341.

Gaj T, et al. (2017) Targeted gene knock-in by homology-directed genome editing using Cas9 ribonucleoprotein and AAV donor delivery. Nucleic acids research, 45(11), e98.

Richner M, et al. (2015) MicroRNA-based conversion of human fibroblasts into striatal medium spiny neurons. Nature protocols, 10(10), 1543.