Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 21, 2026

phDLX1-N174

RRID:Addgene_60859
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_60859

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/60859

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_60859

Insert Name: DLX1

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:25374357

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Homemade; Backbone Size:8865; Vector Backbone:N174; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: phDLX1-N174

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222350+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081736+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for phDLX1-N174.

No alerts have been found for phDLX1-N174.

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 .

Cates K, et al. (2025) Fate erasure logic of gene networks underlying direct neuronal conversion of somatic cells by microRNAs. Cell reports, 44(1), 115153.

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

Cates K, et al. (2021) Deconstructing Stepwise Fate Conversion of Human Fibroblasts to Neurons by MicroRNAs. Cell stem cell, 28(1), 127.

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.

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.

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.

Abernathy DG, et al. (2017) MicroRNAs Induce a Permissive Chromatin Environment that Enables Neuronal Subtype-Specific Reprogramming of Adult Human Fibroblasts. Cell stem cell, 21(3), 332.

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.