

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 24, 2026

[pmCTIP2-N106](#)

RRID:Addgene_66808

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_66808

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/66808>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_66808

Insert Name: CTIP2 isoform b

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:26379228](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Homemade; Backbone Size:8465; Vector Backbone:N106; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: pmCTIP2-N106

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222419+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081830+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pmCTIP2-N106.

No alerts have been found for pmCTIP2-N106.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

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

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.

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.