Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 26, 2026

eSrtA(2A-9) pET29b

RRID:Addgene_75145
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_75145

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/75145

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_75145

Insert Name: reprogrammed sortase A variant

Organism: Staphylococcus aureus

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:25187567

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Novagen; Backbone Size:5370; Vector Backbone:pET29b; Vector Types:Bacterial Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: eSrtA(2A-9) has 51,000 fold change in substrate specificity with activity comparable to eSrtA and it prefers LAXTG substrate over wild-type LPXTG. See sortase A pentamutant (eSrtA) in pET29 for original eSrtA (Addgene plasmid# 75144).

Plasmid Name: eSrtA(2A-9) pET29b

Relevant Mutation: S102C A104H E105D K138P K152I N160K K162H T164N K173E I182V T196S compared to eSrtA. Deleted amino acids 1-59 (which do not affect catalytic activity).

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222457+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081943+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for eSrtA(2A-9) pET29b.

No alerts have been found for eSrtA(2A-9) pET29b.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kopyeva I, et al. (2024) Stepwise Stiffening/Softening of and Cell Recovery from Reversibly Formulated Hydrogel Double Networks. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Bretherton RC, et al. (2023) User-Controlled 4D Biomaterial Degradation with Substrate-Selective Sortase Transpeptidases for Single-Cell Biology. Advanced materials (Deerfield Beach, Fla.), 35(19), e2209904.

Fottner M, et al. (2021) A modular toolbox to generate complex polymeric ubiquitin architectures using orthogonal sortase enzymes. Nature communications, 12(1), 6515.

Le Gall CM, et al. (2021) Dual Site-Specific Chemoenzymatic Antibody Fragment Conjugation Using CRISPR-Based Hybridoma Engineering. Bioconjugate chemistry, 32(2), 301.