Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 20, 2026

myc mTOR kinase dead

RRID:Addgene_8482
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_8482

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/8482

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_8482

Insert Name: mTOR

Organism: Rattus norvegicus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4716; Vector Backbone:prk5; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: NOTE: Though the depositors list SalI and NotI as the 5' and 3' cloning sites, respectively, Addgene's quality control sequence shows that there is actually only a SalI at the 3' end of the insert. There is no NotI present, so it may have been destroyed. Please refer to Addgene's sequence for further sub-cloning options.

Plasmid Name: myc mTOR kinase dead

Relevant Mutation: D2357E V2364I

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222546+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T082123+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for myc mTOR kinase dead.

No alerts have been found for myc mTOR kinase dead.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kar AN, et al. (2021) MicroRNAs 21 and 199a-3p Regulate Axon Growth Potential through Modulation of Pten and mTor mRNAs. eNeuro, 8(4).

Jung JW, et al. (2019) Transmembrane 4??L Six Family Member 5 Senses Arginine for mTORC1 Signaling. Cell metabolism, 29(6), 1306.

Rui YN, et al. (2015) The GST-BHMT assay reveals a distinct mechanism underlying proteasome inhibition-induced macroautophagy in mammalian cells. Autophagy, 11(5), 812.

Havel JJ, et al. (2015) Nuclear PRAS40 couples the Akt/mTORC1 signaling axis to the RPL11-HDM2-p53 nucleolar stress response pathway. Oncogene, 34(12), 1487.

Paliouras GN, et al. (2012) Mammalian target of rapamycin signaling is a key regulator of the transit-amplifying progenitor pool in the adult and aging forebrain. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 32(43), 15012.

Ekim B, et al. (2011) mTOR kinase domain phosphorylation promotes mTORC1 signaling, cell growth, and cell cycle progression. Molecular and cellular biology, 31(14), 2787.

Soliman GA, et al. (2010) mTOR Ser-2481 autophosphorylation monitors mTORC-specific catalytic activity and clarifies rapamycin mechanism of action. The Journal of biological chemistry, 285(11), 7866.

Acosta-Jaquez HA, et al. (2009) Site-specific mTOR phosphorylation promotes mTORC1-mediated signaling and cell growth. Molecular and cellular biology, 29(15), 4308.

Schmitz F, et al. (2008) Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) orchestrates the defense program of innate immune cells. European journal of immunology, 38(11), 2981.