

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 22, 2026

WT NFAT2

RRID:Addgene_11101

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_11101

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/11101>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_11101

Insert Name: NFAT2

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:12355451](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Genetics Institute; Backbone Size:0; Vector Backbone:GFP-RV-DV; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: WT NFAT2

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221540+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080145+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for WT NFAT2.

No alerts have been found for WT NFAT2.

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](#) .

Zhao Y, et al. (2024) Long noncoding RNA Malat1 protects against osteoporosis and bone metastasis. *Nature communications*, 15(1), 2384.

Seth A, et al. (2023) AP-1-independent NFAT signaling maintains follicular T cell function in infection and autoimmunity. *The Journal of experimental medicine*, 220(5).

Ning H, et al. (2023) Targeting the DP2 receptor alleviates muscle atrophy and diet-induced obesity in mice through oxidative myofiber transition. *Journal of cachexia, sarcopenia and muscle*, 14(1), 342.

Zhao Y, et al. (2023) Long noncoding RNA Malat1 inhibits Tead3-Nfatc1-mediated osteoclastogenesis to suppress osteoporosis and bone metastasis. *Research square*.

Yu F, et al. (2022) Identification and characterization of NFATc1+ skeletal stem cells in bone regeneration. *Cell reports*, 41(6), 111599.

Khan O, et al. (2019) TOX transcriptionally and epigenetically programs CD8+ T cell exhaustion. *Nature*, 571(7764), 211.

Tripathi MK, et al. (2014) Nuclear factor of activated T-cell activity is associated with metastatic capacity in colon cancer. *Cancer research*, 74(23), 6947.

Rangaswamy US, et al. (2014) Murine gammaherpesvirus M2 protein induction of IRF4 via the NFAT pathway leads to IL-10 expression in B cells. *PLoS pathogens*, 10(1), e1003858.

Wilding BR, et al. (2014) FHL1 mutants that cause clinically distinct human myopathies form protein aggregates and impair myoblast differentiation. *Journal of cell science*, 127(Pt 10), 2269.

Muruganandan S, et al. (2013) Chemerin neutralization blocks hematopoietic stem cell osteoclastogenesis. *Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio)*, 31(10), 2172.

Kim MS, et al. (2009) Mitochondrial Ca²⁺ cycling facilitates activation of the transcription factor NFAT in sensory neurons. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 29(39), 12101.

Cowling BS, et al. (2008) Identification of FHL1 as a regulator of skeletal muscle mass: implications for human myopathy. *The Journal of cell biology*, 183(6), 1033.