

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 23, 2026

ppyCAG_RNaseH1_WT

RRID:Addgene_111906

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_111906

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/111906>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_111906

Insert Name: RNASEH1

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:29104020](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:6500; Vector Backbone:ppyCAG; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Due to high GC content of the CAG promoter, there are some discrepancies in the promoter sequence. These are not known to affect the plasmid function.

Plasmid Name: ppyCAG_RNaseH1_WT

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221545+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080155+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ppyCAG_RNaseH1_WT.

No alerts have been found for ppyCAG_RNaseH1_WT.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 31 mentions in open access literature.

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

Orosco C, et al. (2026) DNA-guided CRISPR-Cas12 for cellular RNA targeting. Nature biotechnology.

Zhao Y, et al. (2025) Interferon-dependent R-loop induction by Zika virus contributes to growth attenuation. PNAS nexus, 4(5), pgaf147.

Chabanon RM, et al. (2025) Autocrine interferon poisoning mediates ADAR1-dependent synthetic lethality in BRCA1/2-mutant cancers. Nature communications, 16(1), 6972.

Fielden J, et al. (2025) Comprehensive interrogation of synthetic lethality in the DNA damage response. Nature, 640(8060), 1093.

Lago S, et al. (2025) ANP32E drives vulnerability to ATR inhibitors by inducing R-loops-dependent transcription replication conflicts in triple negative breast cancer. Nature communications, 16(1), 4602.

Duado RC, et al. (2024) Human DNA topoisomerase I poisoning causes R loop-mediated genome instability attenuated by transcription factor IIS. Science advances, 10(21), eadm8196.

Huang TT, et al. (2024) AKT1 interacts with DHX9 to Mitigate R Loop-Induced Replication Stress in Ovarian Cancer. Cancer research, 84(6), 887.

Puzzo F, et al. (2024) AAV-mediated genome editing is influenced by the formation of R-loops. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Goehring L, et al. (2024) Dormant origin firing promotes head-on transcription-replication conflicts at transcription termination sites in response to BRCA2 deficiency. Nature communications, 15(1), 4716.

Jeon Y, et al. (2024) RNA-mediated double-strand break repair by end-joining mechanisms. Nature communications, 15(1), 7935.

Ren S, et al. (2024) PAPAS promotes differentiation of mammary epithelial cells and suppresses breast carcinogenesis. Cell reports, 43(1), 113644.

Conti BA, et al. (2024) RTF2 controls replication repriming and ribonucleotide excision at the replisome. Nature communications, 15(1), 1943.

Tameni A, et al. (2024) HELLS regulates transcription in T-cell lymphomas by reducing unscheduled R-loops and by facilitating RNAPII progression. Nucleic acids research, 52(11), 6171.

Ma TS, et al. (2023) Hypoxia-induced transcriptional stress is mediated by ROS-induced R-loops. Nucleic acids research, 51(21), 11584.

Martin RM, et al. (2023) Live-cell imaging unveils distinct R-loop populations with heterogeneous dynamics. *Nucleic acids research*, 51(20), 11010.

Conti BA, et al. (2023) RTF2 controls replication repriming and ribonucleotide excision at the replisome. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Savoca V, et al. (2023) TERRA stability is regulated by RALY and polyadenylation in a telomere-specific manner. *Cell reports*, 42(4), 112406.

Lin P, et al. (2023) Topoisomerase 1 Inhibition in MYC-Driven Cancer Promotes Aberrant R-Loop Accumulation to Induce Synthetic Lethality. *Cancer research*, 83(24), 4015.

Kitagawa R, et al. (2023) EWSR1 maintains centromere identity. *Cell reports*, 42(6), 112568.

Muralimanoharan S, et al. (2022) Aberrant R-loop-induced replication stress in MED12-mutant uterine fibroids. *Scientific reports*, 12(1), 6169.