

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 20, 2026

pDONR 221-PHL2 (STOP)

RRID:Addgene_118683

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_118683

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/118683>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_118683

Insert Name: PHL2

Organism: Arabidopsis thaliana

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: [PMID:28400782](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Vector Backbone:pDONR 221; Vector Types:Other; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: Our work is based on genomic approaches in Arabidopsis thaliana and groups of genes are presented in all of the following publications: Pavicic Mirko (2019). Multifaceted roles of RING-type ubiquitin E3 ligases: reverse phenomic approaches. <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-51-5483-5> Pavicic M., Mouhu K., Wang F., Bilicka M., Chovancek E., & Himanen K. (2017). Genomic and phenomic screens for flower related RING type ubiquitin E3 ligases in Arabidopsis. Frontiers in Plant Science. doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2017.00416 Pavicic M., Wang F., Mouhu K., Himanen K. (2019). High throughput in vitro seed germination screen identified new ABA responsive RING-type ubiquitin E3 ligases in Arabidopsis thaliana. Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11240-019-01700-9>

Plasmid Name: pDONR 221-PHL2 (STOP)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221621+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080307+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pDONR 221-PHL2 (STOP).

No alerts have been found for pDONR 221-PHL2 (STOP).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

Nayak S, et al. (2026) Discovery of BMS-986365, a First-in-Class Dual Androgen Receptor Ligand-Directed Degradar and Antagonist, for the Treatment of Advanced Prostate Cancer. Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research, 32(1), 224.