Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 22, 2026

pPAGFP-C1

RRID:Addgene_11910
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_11910

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/11910

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_11910

Insert Name: PAGFP

Organism: Aequorea victoria

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:12228718

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech; Backbone Size:4731; Vector Backbone:pEGFP-C1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: The pPAGFP-C1 was not published. It was prepared by removing the PAGFP cDNA from pPAGFP-N1 with an AgeI/BsrGI restriction digest and subcloning it into a similarly digested pEYFP-C1 (Clontech). The pPAGFP-C1 was confirmed by sequencing. If you use this construct in future publications, use your best judgement for citation. The fluorescent protein encoding region contains one of the three substitutions (A206K) suggested by Dr. Roger Tsien. This mutation disrupts fluorescent protein dimerization even at high concentrations. The mutation does not seem to have much effect on the fluorescent properties of the CFP, GFP and YFP versions, so hopefully it will not affect PAGFP too much. The PAGFP A206K mutant does not display obvious fluorescent differences compared with the original, but please bear in mind that I haven't characterized it to the same extent. The citation for the A206K mutation in fluorescent proteins is Science 2002 296:913.

Plasmid Name: pPAGFP-C1

Relevant Mutation: These plasmids are essentially the same as the Clontech pEGFP-C1 version with four mutations (L64F/T65S/V163A/T203H). The PAGFP also contains an

A206K mutation to disrupt dimerization

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221623+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080310+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pPAGFP-C1.

No alerts have been found for pPAGFP-C1.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

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

Galbraith CG, et al. (2026) Compartmentalized cytoplasmic tradewinds direct soluble proteins. Nature communications, 17(1).

Boyer NP, et al. (2026) Spectrin condensates provide a nidus for assembling the axonal membrane-associated periodic skeleton. iScience, 29(1), 114454.

Glossop MS, et al. (2024) TIRR regulates mRNA export and association with P-bodies in response to DNA damage. Nucleic acids research, 52(20), 12633.

De Luca C, et al. (2023) Retrotransposon LINE-1 bodies in the cytoplasm of piRNA-deficient mouse spermatocytes: Ribonucleoproteins overcoming the integrated stress response. PLoS genetics, 19(6), e1010797.

Ganguly A, et al. (2021) Clathrin packets move in slow axonal transport and deliver functional payloads to synapses. Neuron, 109(18), 2884.

Iwata S, et al. (2020) An activity-dependent local transport regulation via degradation and synthesis of KIF17 underlying cognitive flexibility. Science advances, 6(51).

Walker CL, et al. (2019) Local Acceleration of Neurofilament Transport at Nodes of Ranvier. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 39(4), 663.

Wu JZ, et al. (2019) Dihydromyricetin and Salvianolic acid B inhibit alpha-synuclein aggregation and enhance chaperone-mediated autophagy. Translational neurodegeneration, 8, 18.

Xu Y, et al. (2018) DNAJC5 facilitates USP19-dependent unconventional secretion of misfolded cytosolic proteins. Cell discovery, 4, 11.

Bannwarth S, et al. (2014) A mitochondrial origin for frontotemporal dementia and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis through CHCHD10 involvement. Brain : a journal of neurology, 137(Pt 8), 2329.