Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 22, 2026

ECFP-GalT

RRID:Addgene_11937
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_11937

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/11937

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_11937

Insert Name: GalT

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:8670420

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech; Backbone Size:4733; Vector Backbone:pECFP-N1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: This construct contains amino acids 1-60 of the human galactosyltransferase. The original article describes cloning into pcDNA1 or pCDLSRa. A subsequent paper Zaal et. al. Cell 99:589-601 (1999) describes subcloning into the parent vector used here. Addgene Note: Please see the Addgene sequencing result to view the fluorophore sequence.

Plasmid Name: ECFP-GalT

Relevant Mutation: Amino acids 1-60 of the human galactosyltransferase. ECFP has K27R and N165H mutation.

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221624+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080312+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ECFP-GalT.

No alerts have been found for ECFP-GalT.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Jalagadugula G, et al. (2018) Defective RAB1B-related megakaryocytic ER-to-Golgi transport in RUNX1 haplodeficiency: impact on von Willebrand factor. Blood advances, 2(7), 797.

Chimote AA, et al. (2012) Disruption of kv1.3 channel forward vesicular trafficking by hypoxia in human T lymphocytes. The Journal of biological chemistry, 287(3), 2055.

Appelbaum JS, et al. (2012) Arginine topology controls escape of minimally cationic proteins from early endosomes to the cytoplasm. Chemistry & biology, 19(7), 819.

Moss FJ, et al. (2009) GABA transporter function, oligomerization state, and anchoring: correlates with subcellularly resolved FRET. The Journal of general physiology, 134(6), 489.