

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 26, 2026

pLX401-INK4A

RRID:Addgene_121919

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_121919

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/121919>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_121919

Insert Name: p16-INK4A

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:30755442](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:David Root; Backbone Size:9354; Vector Backbone:pLX401 (pCW57.1, Addgene #41393); Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: p16-INK4A was codon-optimized for synthesis as a gBlock from Integrated DNA Technologies and Gateway cloned into pLX401 (pCW57.1, Addgene #41393).

Plasmid Name: pLX401-INK4A

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221638+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080339+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pLX401-INK4A.

No alerts have been found for pLX401-INK4A.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

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

Nogueira MF, et al. (2026) Isoform-specific cofactor recruitment through the intrinsically disordered N-terminus of p63 underlies differential transcriptional activities. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Holloway K, et al. (2025) Elevated p16Ink4a Expression Enhances Tau Phosphorylation in Neurons Differentiated From Human-Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. Aging cell, 24(5), e14472.

Majewska J, et al. (2024) p16-dependent increase of PD-L1 stability regulates immunosurveillance of senescent cells. Nature cell biology, 26(8), 1336.

Ni J, et al. (2022) p16INK4A-deficiency predicts response to combined HER2 and CDK4/6 inhibition in HER2+ breast cancer brain metastases. Nature communications, 13(1), 1473.

Palafox M, et al. (2022) High p16 expression and heterozygous RB1 loss are biomarkers for CDK4/6 inhibitor resistance in ER+ breast cancer. Nature communications, 13(1), 5258.