

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 25, 2026

eGFP STAT1 Y701F

RRID:Addgene_12302

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_12302

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/12302>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_12302

Insert Name: STAT1 Y701F

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: [PMID:16799645](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech; Backbone Size:4700; Vector Backbone:pEGFP-C1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: The STAT1 full-size coding region was amplified using total cDNA from SK-NEP-1 cells and cloned into pEGFP-C1. Y701F mutation made using QuikChange mutagenesis kit. The STAT1 insert contains a D372N mutation compared to all available reference sequences.

Plasmid Name: eGFP STAT1 Y701F

Relevant Mutation: Y701F

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221643+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080349+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for eGFP STAT1 Y701F.

No alerts have been found for eGFP STAT1 Y701F.

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](#) .

Wang S, et al. (2025) A feedforward loop between STAT1 and YAP1 stimulates lipid biosynthesis, accelerates tumor growth, and promotes chemotherapy resistance in mutant KRAS colorectal cancer. *Communications biology*, 8(1), 1278.

Ghosh C, et al. (2024) Type I gamma phosphatidylinositol phosphate 5-kinase i5 controls cell sensitivity to interferon. *Developmental cell*.

Wang Y, et al. (2020) Selenium-binding protein 1 transcriptionally activates p21 expression via p53-independent mechanism and its frequent reduction associates with poor prognosis in bladder cancer. *Journal of translational medicine*, 18(1), 17.

Darvin P, et al. (2017) Tannic acid inhibits EGFR/STAT1/3 and enhances p38/STAT1 signalling axis in breast cancer cells. *Journal of cellular and molecular medicine*, 21(4), 720.