Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 18, 2026

pLVX-EF1alpha-SARS-CoV-2-M-2xStrep-IRES-Puro

RRID:Addgene_141386
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_141386

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/141386

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_141386

Insert Name: SARS-CoV-2-M

Organism: SARS-CoV-2

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:32353859

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Takara Bio; Backbone Size:8825; Vector Backbone:pLVX-EF1alpha-IRES-Puro; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Please visit https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.22.002386v3 for bioRxiv preprint.

Plasmid Name: pLVX-EF1alpha-SARS-CoV-2-M-2xStrep-IRES-Puro

Relevant Mutation: human codon optimized

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221815+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080648+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pLVX-EF1alpha-SARS-CoV-2-M-2xStrep-IRES-Puro.

No alerts have been found for pLVX-EF1alpha-SARS-CoV-2-M-2xStrep-IRES-Puro.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 16 mentions in open access literature.

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

Xiang Q, et al. (2026) Ubiquitin ligase ITCH regulates life cycle of SARS-CoV-2 virus. eLife, 14.

Zhao H, et al. (2025) Evolution of a fuzzy ribonucleoprotein complex in viral assembly. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Zhao H, et al. (2025) Evolution of a fuzzy ribonucleoprotein complex in viral assembly. eLife, 14.

Broderick K, et al. (2025) Human protein interaction networks of ancestral and variant SARS-CoV-2 in organ-specific cells and bodily fluids. Nature communications, 16(1), 5784.

Xiang Q, et al. (2024) Ubiquitin Ligase ITCH Regulates Life Cycle of SARS-CoV-2 Virus. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Laprise F, et al. (2024) SARS-CoV-2 Accessory Protein ORF8 Targets the Dimeric IgA Receptor pIgR. Viruses, 16(7).

Lee JD, et al. (2023) Differences in syncytia formation by SARS-CoV-2 variants modify host chromatin accessibility and cellular senescence via TP53. Cell reports, 42(12), 113478.

Wu X, et al. (2023) Secreted ORF8 induces monocytic pro-inflammatory cytokines through NLRP3 pathways in patients with severe COVID-19. iScience, 26(6), 106929.

Lawanprasert A, et al. (2022) Inhalable SARS-CoV-2 Mimetic Particles Induce Pleiotropic Antigen Presentation. Biomacromolecules, 23(3), 1158.

Lee MJ, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 escapes direct NK cell killing through Nsp1-mediated downregulation of ligands for NKG2D. Cell reports, 41(13), 111892.

Pringle ES, et al. (2022) Thiopurines inhibit coronavirus Spike protein processing and incorporation into progeny virions. PLoS pathogens, 18(9), e1010832.

Gupta RK, et al. (2022) Cyclin D3 restricts SARS-CoV-2 envelope incorporation into virions and interferes with viral??spread. The EMBO journal, 41(22), e111653.

Wang Q, et al. (2022) Functional properties of the spike glycoprotein of the emerging SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.1.529. Cell reports, 39(11), 110924.

Singh P, et al. (2022) Dynamic Ca2+ sensitivity stimulates the evolved SARS-CoV-2 spike strain-mediated membrane fusion for enhanced entry. Cell reports, 39(3), 110694.

Rauti R, et al. (2021) Effect of SARS-CoV-2 proteins on vascular permeability. eLife, 10.

Meng B, et al. (2021) Recurrent emergence of SARS-CoV-2 spike deletion H69/V70 and its role in the Alpha variant B.1.1.7. Cell reports, 35(13), 109292.