

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 19, 2026

pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST

RRID:Addgene_15300

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_15300

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/15300>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_15300

Bacterial Resistance: Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:17574021](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:0; Vector Backbone:pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Comments: pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST (pWN-MF-DEST) is a Gateway-compatible retroviral destination vector which adds a myristoylation sequence and a FLAG tag to each introduced ORF. Created by inserting an N-terminal myr-FLAG tag and the Gateway-selectable cassette into the pWzl-Neo retroviral vector. To create specific pWN-MF-ORF vectors, perform site-specific LR recombination reactions. LR reaction: 150ng DEST vector + 50ng ENTRY vector + 10xLR Buffer + LR enzyme + dH2O. Incubate at 25oC for 1 hour. Add 1uL Proteinase K (20mg/ml), and incubate at 37oC for 10min. Transform into DH5alpha cells. See Invitrogen's website for detailed protocols and for LR enzyme.

Plasmid Name: pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221837+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080732+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST.

No alerts have been found for pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kazim N, et al. (2025) FGR Src family kinase causes signaling and phenotypic shift mimicking retinoic acid-induced differentiation of leukemic cells. *Oncotarget*, 16, 202.

Schwartz L, et al. (2025) Obesity promotes urinary tract infection by disrupting bladder focal adhesion kinase signaling. *iScience*, 28(11), 113862.

Liu Y, et al. (2022) Histone H2AX promotes metastatic progression by preserving glycolysis via hexokinase-2. *Scientific reports*, 12(1), 3758.

Dutchak K, et al. (2022) MOB3A Bypasses BRAF and RAS Oncogene-Induced Senescence by Engaging the Hippo Pathway. *Molecular cancer research : MCR*, 20(5), 770.

Vang A, et al. (2021) ?7 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor mediates right ventricular fibrosis and diastolic dysfunction in pulmonary hypertension. *JCI insight*, 6(12).

La Belle Flynn A, et al. (2019) Autophagy inhibition elicits emergence from metastatic dormancy by inducing and stabilizing Pfkfb3 expression. *Nature communications*, 10(1), 3668.

Collinson JM, et al. (2018) The developmental and genetic basis of 'clubfoot' in the peroneal muscular atrophy mutant mouse. *Development (Cambridge, England)*, 145(3).

Kamiński MM, et al. (2012) T cell activation is driven by an ADP-dependent glucokinase linking enhanced glycolysis with mitochondrial reactive oxygen species generation. *Cell reports*, 2(5), 1300.