

Resource Summary Report

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

GFP-RB FL

RRID:Addgene_16004

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_16004

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/16004>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_16004

Insert Name: Rb

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: [PMID:18583990](#)

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

Comments: Full length Rb coding sequence, amino acids 1-928. The Rb sequence comprised between sites BamHI and Sall was cloned between BglII and Sall sites in pEGFP-C1.

Plasmid Name: GFP-RB FL

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221906+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080837+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for GFP-RB FL.

No alerts have been found for GFP-RB FL.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Weng W, et al. (2024) P16INK4A drives RB1 degradation by UTP14A-catalyzed K810 ubiquitination. *iScience*, 27(10), 110882.

Miao C, et al. (2022) RB1 loss overrides PARP inhibitor sensitivity driven by RNASEH2B loss in prostate cancer. *Science advances*, 8(7), eabl9794.

Pesch AM, et al. (2022) RB expression confers sensitivity to CDK4/6 inhibitor-mediated radiosensitization across breast cancer subtypes. *JCI insight*, 7(3).

Stubbs CK, et al. (2021) RAS specific protease induces irreversible growth arrest via p27 in several KRAS mutant colorectal cancer cell lines. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), 17925.

Bechill J, et al. (2016) A High-Throughput Cell-Based Screen Identified a 2-[(E)-2-Phenylvinyl]-8-Quinolinol Core Structure That Activates p53. *PloS one*, 11(4), e0154125.

Rizzolio F, et al. (2012) Retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein phosphorylation and inactivation depend on direct interaction with Pin1. *Cell death and differentiation*, 19(7), 1152.