Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 23, 2026

MSCV h c-MYC IRES GFP

RRID:Addgene_18119
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_18119

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/18119

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_18119

Insert Name: c-MYC

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Dr. Robert Hawley of George Washington University; Backbone Size:5660; Vector Backbone:MSCV IRES GFP; Vector Types:Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: The MSCV vector is described in; Hawley, R.G., Lieu, F.H.L., Fong, A.Z.C., and Hawley, T.S. Versatile retroviral vectors for potential use in gene therapy. Gene Ther. 1: 136-138, 1994. Use of the construct is described in; Park, I., Zhao, R., West, J.A., Yabuuchi, A., Huo, H., Ince, T.A., Lerou, P.H., Lensch, M.W., and Daley, G.Q. Reprogramming of human somatic cells to pluripotency with defined factors. Nature, 451, 141-146, 2008. Please note that the assembled sequence presented here is not 100% reflective of the actual sequence. See the Addgene diagnostic digest (found under the Resource Information section of the plasmid page) for additional information on the expected plasmid size. Addgene has found another HindIII site at the end of the MYC gene (see our quality control sequence).

Plasmid Name: MSCV h c-MYC IRES GFP

Relevant Mutation: The CUG which is the start site for Myc I is present, however, there is a 3bp deletion between this and the ATG start site for Myc II.

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222035+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081128+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MSCV h c-MYC IRES GFP.

No alerts have been found for MSCV h c-MYC IRES GFP.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

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

Farrington CC, et al. (2020) Protein phosphatase 2A activation as a therapeutic strategy for managing MYC-driven cancers. The Journal of biological chemistry, 295(3), 757.

Mu X, et al. (2020) Protein targeting chimeric molecules specific for dual bromodomain 4 (BRD4) and Polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1) proteins in acute myeloid leukemia cells. Biochemical and biophysical research communications, 521(4), 833.

Flanagan DJ, et al. (2019) Frizzled-7 Is Required for Wnt Signaling in Gastric Tumors with and Without Apc Mutations. Cancer research, 79(5), 970.

Meyer K, et al. (2019) REST and Neural Gene Network Dysregulation in iPSC Models of Alzheimer's Disease. Cell reports, 26(5), 1112.

Lee H, et al. (2019) Stage-specific requirement for Mettl3-dependent m6A mRNA methylation during haematopoietic stem cell differentiation. Nature cell biology, 21(6), 700.

Szenker-Ravi E, et al. (2018) RSPO2 inhibition of RNF43 and ZNRF3 governs limb development independently of LGR4/5/6. Nature, 557(7706), 564.

Belur Nagaraj A, et al. (2018) Evaluating class III antiarrhythmic agents as novel MYC targeting drugs in ovarian cancer. Gynecologic oncology, 151(3), 525.

Chia PH, et al. (2018) A homozygous loss-of-function CAMK2A mutation causes growth delay, frequent seizures and severe intellectual disability. eLife, 7.

Trilck M, et al. (2016) Generation and Neuronal Differentiation of Patient-Specific Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells Derived from Niemann-Pick Type C1 Fibroblasts. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 1353, 233.

Xu Z, et al. (2016) BET inhibition represses miR17-92 to drive BIM-initiated apoptosis of normal and transformed hematopoietic cells. Leukemia, 30(7), 1531.

Madison JM, et al. (2015) Characterization of bipolar disorder patient-specific induced pluripotent stem cells from a family reveals neurodevelopmental and mRNA expression abnormalities. Molecular psychiatry, 20(6), 703.

Callahan KP, et al. (2014) Flavaglines target primitive leukemia cells and enhance anti-leukemia drug activity. Leukemia, 28(10), 1960.

Hu Y, et al. (2013) A novel rapid-onset high-penetrance plasmacytoma mouse model driven by deregulation of cMYC cooperating with KRAS12V in BALB/c mice. Blood cancer journal, 3(11), e156.

Kim KY, et al. (2012) Reprogramming human somatic cells into induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) using retroviral vector with GFP. Journal of visualized experiments : JoVE(62).

Miller JD, et al. (2011) Generation of induced pluripotent stem cell lines from human fibroblasts via retroviral gene transfer. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 767, 55.