

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 22, 2026

pCMV-MMLVgag-3xNES-ABE8e

RRID:Addgene_181751

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_181751

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/181751>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_181751

Insert Name: MMLVgag-3xNES-ABE8e

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:35021064](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4757; Vector Backbone:pCDNA3-like; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: the backbone was amplified from BIC-Gag-CAS9 (Plasmid #119942)

Plasmid Name: pCMV-MMLVgag-3xNES-ABE8e

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222035+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081129+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCMV-MMLVgag-3xNES-ABE8e.

No alerts have been found for pCMV-MMLVgag-3xNES-ABE8e.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Yoon DE, et al. (2026) Protocol for non-invasive delivery of CRISPR RNPs via virus-like particles for mouse model generation. STAR protocols, 7(1), 104352.

Xu D, et al. (2025) Programmable epigenome editing by transient delivery of CRISPR epigenome editor ribonucleoproteins. Nature communications, 16(1), 7948.

Hwang HY, et al. (2025) Engineered Sdd7 cytosine base editors with enhanced specificity. Nature communications, 16(1), 5881.

Yeo MJR, et al. (2025) UM171 glues asymmetric CRL3-HDAC1/2 assembly to degrade CoREST corepressors. Nature, 639(8053), 232.

Xie X, et al. (2025) Converging mechanism of UM171 and KBTBD4 neomorphic cancer mutations. Nature, 639(8053), 241.

Provencher L, et al. (2025) CHD6 has poly(ADP-ribose)- and DNA-binding domains and regulates PARP1/2-trapping inhibitor sensitivity via abasic site repair. Nature communications, 16(1), 1026.

Charlesworth CT, et al. (2024) Secreted Particle Information Transfer (SPIT) - A Cellular Platform for In Vivo Genetic Engineering. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Charlesworth CT, et al. (2024) Secreted Particle Information Transfer (SPIT) - A Cellular Platform for In Vivo Genetic Engineering. Research square.

Baudrier L, et al. (2024) One-pot DTECT enables rapid and efficient capture of genetic signatures for precision genome editing and clinical diagnostics. Cell reports methods, 4(2), 100698.