Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 27, 2026

FU-tet-o-hc-myc

RRID:Addgene_19775
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_19775

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/19775

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_19775

Insert Name: c-myc

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:18786420

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:8400; Vector Backbone:FUdeltaGW; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: From article, concerning viral infections: For a standard infection in a 35 mmdish (aprox 10^5 cells), 10 microL rtTA+5 microL factors (OCT4, SOX2, KLF4, and NANOG)+2 microL cMYC was used in an overnight infection supplemented with 6 microg/microL polybrene.

Plasmid Name: FU-tet-o-hc-myc

Relevant Mutation: T58A

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222047+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081148+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for FU-tet-o-hc-myc.

No alerts have been found for FU-tet-o-hc-myc.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

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

Lynch AT, et al. (2025) HAND1 level controls the specification of multipotent cardiac and extraembryonic progenitors from human pluripotent stem cells. The EMBO journal, 44(9), 2541.

Yeh H, et al. (2025) Development and characterization of in vitro inducible immortalization of a murine microglia cell line for high throughput studies. Scientific reports, 15(1), 3207.

Afifi MM, et al. (2023) Irreversible cell cycle exit associated with senescence is mediated by constitutive MYC degradation. Cell reports, 42(9), 113079.

Zheng X, et al. (2016) Metabolic reprogramming during neuronal differentiation from aerobic glycolysis to neuronal oxidative phosphorylation. eLife, 5.

Birket MJ, et al. (2015) Expansion and patterning of cardiovascular progenitors derived from human pluripotent stem cells. Nature biotechnology, 33(9), 970.