

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Sep 1, 2026

pEGFP-C1-Fibrillarin

RRID:Addgene_26673

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_26673

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/26673>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_26673

Insert Name: Fibrillarin

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: [PMID:11285283](#)

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

Plasmid Name: pEGFP-C1-Fibrillarin

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222119+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T080309+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pEGFP-C1-Fibrillarin.

No alerts have been found for pEGFP-C1-Fibrillarin.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

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

Castillon GA, et al. (2023) Proximal Molecular Probe Transfer (PROMPT), a new approach for identifying sites of protein/nucleic acid interaction in cells by correlated light and electron microscopy. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Dilworth D, et al. (2022) A chemical probe targeting the PWWP domain alters NSD2 nucleolar localization. Nature chemical biology, 18(1), 56.

Morotomi-Yano K, et al. (2021) Nucleolar translocation of human DNA topoisomerase II by ATP depletion and its disruption by the RNA polymerase I inhibitor BMH-21. Scientific reports, 11(1), 21533.

Davis ZH, et al. (2021) Protein products of nonstop mRNA disrupt nucleolar homeostasis. Cell stress & chaperones, 26(3), 549.

Maiser A, et al. (2020) Super-resolution in situ analysis of active ribosomal DNA chromatin organization in the nucleolus. Scientific reports, 10(1), 7462.

Ide S, et al. (2020) Transcriptional suppression of ribosomal DNA with phase separation. Science advances, 6(42).

Tiku V, et al. (2018) Nucleolar fibrillarin is an evolutionarily conserved regulator of bacterial pathogen resistance. Nature communications, 9(1), 3607.