Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 25, 2026

Snail_pGL2

RRID:Addgene_31694
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_31694

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/31694

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_31694

Insert Name: Snail

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:12705869

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:5598; Vector Backbone:pGL2_Basic; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Luciferase; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Contains Snail promoter (-1045 to -56) sequence upstream of luciferase

Plasmid Name: Snail_pGL2

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222137+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081338+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Snail_pGL2.

No alerts have been found for Snail_pGL2.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

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

Chen R, et al. (2025) Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1C promotes EMT-associated cisplatin resistance in non-small cell lung cancer cells. Cancer biology & medicine, 22(1), 48.

Nam H, et al. (2025) HDAC7 promotes renal cancer progression by reprogramming branched-chain amino acid metabolism. Science advances, 11(23), eadt3552.

Chhe K, et al. (2025) Reporter-Mediated Evaluation of the Circadian Oscillations of SNAIL Across In Vitro Models. Clocks & sleep, 7(4).

Zhang Z, et al. (2023) Downregulation of EZH2 inhibits epithelial-mesenchymal transition in enzalutamide-resistant prostate cancer. The Prostate, 83(15), 1458.

Kochanowski P, et al. (2021) Temozolomide Induces the Acquisition of Invasive Phenotype by O6-Methylguanine-DNA Methyltransferase (MGMT)+ Glioblastoma Cells in a Snail-1/Cx43-Dependent Manner. International journal of molecular sciences, 22(8).

Yang M, et al. (2021) Resveratrol induces PD-L1 expression through snail-driven activation of Wnt pathway in lung cancer cells. Journal of cancer research and clinical oncology, 147(4), 1101.

Cheng F, et al. (2021) Urolithin A Inhibits Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition in Lung Cancer Cells via P53-Mdm2-Snail Pathway. OncoTargets and therapy, 14, 3199.

Vedagiri D, et al. (2021) Retinoic Acid-Inducible Gene I-Like Receptors Activate Snail To Limit RNA Viral Infections. Journal of virology, 95(21), e0121621.

Del Rio D, et al. (2021) Ovarian Cancer-Driven Mesothelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition is Triggered by the Endothelin-1/?-arr1 Axis. Frontiers in cell and developmental biology, 9, 764375.

Lu P, et al. (2019) Expression of the SNAI2 transcriptional repressor is regulated by C16-ceramide. Cancer biology & therapy, 20(6), 922.

Wang X, et al. (2019) UDP-glucose accelerates SNAI1 mRNA decay and impairs lung cancer metastasis. Nature, 571(7763), 127.

Al-Hattab DS, et al. (2018) Scleraxis regulates Twist1 and Snai1 expression in the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. American journal of physiology. Heart and circulatory physiology, 315(3), H658.

Fagoonee S, et al. (2017) The RNA-binding protein ESRP1 promotes human colorectal cancer progression. Oncotarget, 8(6), 10007.

Wu TJ, et al. (2016) Severe Hepatitis Promotes Hepatocellular Carcinoma Recurrence via NF-?B Pathway-Mediated Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition after Resection. Clinical

cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research, 22(7), 1800.

Ryszawy D, et al. (2014) Functional links between Snail-1 and Cx43 account for the recruitment of Cx43-positive cells into the invasive front of prostate cancer. Carcinogenesis, 35(9), 1920.

Xie Y, et al. (2014) Slug regulates E-cadherin repression via p19Arf in prostate tumorigenesis. Molecular oncology, 8(7), 1355.

Zirkel A, et al. (2013) IGF2BP1 promotes mesenchymal cell properties and migration of tumor-derived cells by enhancing the expression of LEF1 and SNAI2 (SLUG). Nucleic acids research, 41(13), 6618.