

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 20, 2026

[phDLX1-N174](#)

RRID:Addgene_60859

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_60859

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/60859>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_60859

Insert Name: DLX1

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:25374357](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Homemade; Backbone Size:8865; Vector Backbone:N174; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: phDLX1-N174

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222350+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081736+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for phDLX1-N174.

No alerts have been found for phDLX1-N174.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cates K, et al. (2025) Fate erasure logic of gene networks underlying direct neuronal conversion of somatic cells by microRNAs. *Cell reports*, 44(1), 115153.

Lee SW, et al. (2023) Longitudinal modeling of human neuronal aging identifies RCAN1-TFEB pathway contributing to neurodegeneration of Huntington's disease. *Research square*.

Cates K, et al. (2021) Deconstructing Stepwise Fate Conversion of Human Fibroblasts to Neurons by MicroRNAs. *Cell stem cell*, 28(1), 127.

Church VA, et al. (2021) Generation of Human Neurons by microRNA-Mediated Direct Conversion of Dermal Fibroblasts. *Methods in molecular biology* (Clifton, N.J.), 2239, 77.

Victor MB, et al. (2018) Striatal neurons directly converted from Huntington's disease patient fibroblasts recapitulate age-associated disease phenotypes. *Nature neuroscience*, 21(3), 341.

Lee SW, et al. (2018) MicroRNAs Overcome Cell Fate Barrier by Reducing EZH2-Controlled REST Stability during Neuronal Conversion of Human Adult Fibroblasts. *Developmental cell*, 46(1), 73.

Abernathy DG, et al. (2017) MicroRNAs Induce a Permissive Chromatin Environment that Enables Neuronal Subtype-Specific Reprogramming of Adult Human Fibroblasts. *Cell stem cell*, 21(3), 332.

Gaj T, et al. (2017) Targeted gene knock-in by homology-directed genome editing using Cas9 ribonucleoprotein and AAV donor delivery. *Nucleic acids research*, 45(11), e98.