# Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 25, 2026

## Lyn FAK biosensor

RRID:Addgene_78299
Type: Plasmid

### Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_78299

### Plasmid Information

**URL:** http://www.addgene.org/78299

**Proper Citation:** RRID:Addgene_78299

**Insert Name:** Lyn Fak biosensor

**Organism:** Synthetic

**Bacterial Resistance:** Ampicillin

**Defining Citation:** PMID:21792185

**Vector Backbone Description:** Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5400; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3.1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

**Comments:** To observe the FAK activity at DRM regions, Lyn–FAK biosensor was constructed by fusing a DRM-targeting motif containing myristoylation and palmitoylation sites (glycine and cysteine) derived from Lyn, at the N-terminus of the cytosolic FAK (Cyto-FAK) biosensor (Addgene plasmid 78300).

**Plasmid Name:** Lyn FAK biosensor

**Record Creation Time:** 20220422T222516+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260815T082023+0000

### Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Lyn FAK biosensor.

No alerts have been found for Lyn FAK biosensor.

### Data and Source Information

**Source:** Addgene

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wang S, et al. (2024) Reconstructing Signaling Networks Using Biosensor Barcoding. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 2800, 189.

Yang JM, et al. (2021) Deciphering cell signaling networks with massively multiplexed biosensor barcoding. Cell, 184(25), 6193.

Gayrard C, et al. (2018) Src- and confinement-dependent FAK activation causes E-cadherin relaxation and ?-catenin activity. The Journal of cell biology, 217(3), 1063.