Resource Summary Report

Generated by kravitz2 on Aug 1, 2026

pCMV-Flag-YAP-5SA/S94A

RRID:Addgene_33103
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_33103

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/33103

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_33103

Insert Name: YAP

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:18579750

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4500; Vector Backbone:pCMV; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: From Depositor: S128A, S131A, and S163A are also present due to alanine scanning mutagenesis. However, they are not important and do not alter plasmid function.

Plasmid Name: pCMV-Flag-YAP-5SA/S94A

Relevant Mutation: S61A, S94A, S109A, S127A, S164A, S381A

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222144+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T081148+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCMV-Flag-YAP-5SA/S94A.

No alerts have been found for pCMV-Flag-YAP-5SA/S94A.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at kravitz2 .

Gertzmann D, et al. (2025) Oncogenic YAP sensitizes cells to CHK1 inhibition via CDK4/6 driven G1 acceleration. EMBO reports, 26(16), 4017.

Delyon J, et al. (2024) PDE4D drives rewiring of the MAPK pathway in BRAF-mutated melanoma resistant to MAPK inhibitors. Cell communication and signaling : CCS, 22(1), 559.

Abenza JF, et al. (2023) Mechanical control of the mammalian circadian clock via YAP/TAZ and TEAD. The Journal of cell biology, 222(9).

Gridnev A, et al. (2022) Structure-based discovery of a novel small-molecule inhibitor of TEAD palmitoylation with anticancer activity. Frontiers in oncology, 12, 1021823.

Li H, et al. (2022) YAP/TAZ drives cell proliferation and tumour growth via a polyamine-eIF5A hypusination-LSD1 axis. Nature cell biology, 24(3), 373.

Mohammadalipour A, et al. (2022) RhoA-ROCK competes with YAP to regulate amoeboid breast cancer cell migration in response to lymphatic-like flow. FASEB bioAdvances, 4(5), 342.

Li L, et al. (2021) A comprehensive enhancer screen identifies TRAM2 as a key and novel mediator of YAP oncogenesis. Genome biology, 22(1), 54.

Yang WH, et al. (2021) The Hippo Pathway Effector YAP Promotes Ferroptosis via the E3 Ligase SKP2. Molecular cancer research : MCR, 19(6), 1005.

Van Sciver N, et al. (2021) Hippo signaling effectors YAP and TAZ induce Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) lytic reactivation through TEADs in epithelial cells. PLoS pathogens, 17(8), e1009783.

Bhattacharya D, et al. (2020) Metabolic Reprogramming Promotes Neural Crest Migration via Yap/Tead Signaling. Developmental cell, 53(2), 199.

Oliver-De La Cruz J, et al. (2019) Substrate mechanics controls adipogenesis through YAP phosphorylation by dictating cell spreading. Biomaterials, 205, 64.

Lavado A, et al. (2018) The Hippo Pathway Prevents YAP/TAZ-Driven Hypertranscription and Controls Neural Progenitor Number. Developmental cell, 47(5), 576.

Sugihara T, et al. (2018) YAP Tyrosine Phosphorylation and Nuclear Localization in Cholangiocarcinoma Cells Are Regulated by LCK and Independent of LATS Activity. Molecular cancer research : MCR, 16(10), 1556.

Pavel M, et al. (2018) Contact inhibition controls cell survival and proliferation via YAP/TAZ-autophagy axis. Nature communications, 9(1), 2961.

Qu L, et al. (2016) A feed-forward loop between lncARSR and YAP activity promotes expansion of renal tumour-initiating cells. Nature communications, 7, 12692.