

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Aug 21, 2026

pMXs-gw

RRID:Addgene_18656

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_18656

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/18656>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_18656

Insert Name: Gateway cassette A

Bacterial Resistance: Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:16904174](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4750; Vector Backbone:pMXs; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Comments: The sequence of primer pMX-S1811 is GAC GGC ATC GCA GCT TGG ATA CAC.

Plasmid Name: pMXs-gw

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222041+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081138+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pMXs-gw.

No alerts have been found for pMXs-gw.

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 [kravitz2](#) .

Atsuta Y, et al. (2024) Direct reprogramming of non-limb fibroblasts to cells with properties of limb progenitors. *Developmental cell*, 59(3), 415.

Ichise T, et al. (2024) Development of a Mouse Experimental System for the In Vivo Characterization of Bioengineered Adipose-Derived Stromal Cells. *Cells*, 13(7).

Khodeer S, et al. (2022) ALKBH5 regulates somatic cell reprogramming in a phase-specific manner. *Journal of cell science*, 135(11).

Garry GA, et al. (2021) The histone reader PHF7 cooperates with the SWI/SNF complex at cardiac super enhancers to promote direct reprogramming. *Nature cell biology*, 23(5), 467.

Mellis IA, et al. (2021) Responsiveness to perturbations is a hallmark of transcription factors that maintain cell identity in vitro. *Cell systems*, 12(9), 885.

Kim KP, et al. (2021) Donor cell memory confers a metastable state of directly converted cells. *Cell stem cell*, 28(7), 1291.

Bae S, et al. (2021) MYC-mediated early glycolysis negatively regulates proinflammatory responses by controlling IRF4 in inflammatory macrophages. *Cell reports*, 35(11), 109264.

Kim KP, et al. (2020) Reprogramming competence of OCT factors is determined by transactivation domains. *Science advances*, 6(36).

Sato T, et al. (2019) Core Transcription Factors Promote Induction of PAX3-Positive Skeletal Muscle Stem Cells. *Stem cell reports*, 13(2), 352.

Hashimoto H, et al. (2019) Cardiac Reprogramming Factors Synergistically Activate Genome-wide Cardiogenic Stage-Specific Enhancers. *Cell stem cell*, 25(1), 69.

Hwang SI, et al. (2019) Metastable Reprogramming State of Single Transcription Factor-Derived Induced Hepatocyte-Like Cells. *Stem cells international*, 2019, 6937257.

Zhou H, et al. (2017) ZNF281 enhances cardiac reprogramming by modulating cardiac and inflammatory gene expression. *Genes & development*, 31(17), 1770.

Baek SH, et al. (2017) Ginkgolic Acid C 17:1, Derived from Ginkgo biloba Leaves, Suppresses Constitutive and Inducible STAT3 Activation through Induction of PTEN and SHP-1 Tyrosine Phosphatase. *Molecules (Basel, Switzerland)*, 22(2).

Qian X, et al. (2016) DPPA5 Supports Pluripotency and Reprogramming by Regulating NANOG Turnover. *Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio)*, 34(3), 588.

Blassberg R, et al. (2016) Reduced cholesterol levels impair Smoothed activation in Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome. *Human molecular genetics*, 25(4), 693.

Kim J, et al. (2015) Generation of integration-free induced hepatocyte-like cells from mouse fibroblasts. *Scientific reports*, 5, 15706.

Ruiz S, et al. (2013) Analysis of protein-coding mutations in hiPSCs and their possible role during somatic cell reprogramming. *Nature communications*, 4, 1382.