Resource Summary Report

Generated by nidm-terms on Aug 29, 2026

pGuide

RRID:Addgene_64711
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_64711

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/64711

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_64711

Insert Name: Streptococcus pyogenes guide RNA

Organism: Synthetic

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin and Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:23561441

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:3979; Vector Backbone:pCRII-TOPO; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, CRISPR; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin and Kanamycin

Plasmid Name: pGuide

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222409+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T080844+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pGuide.

No alerts have been found for pGuide.

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 nidm-terms .

Guy J, et al. (2025) Translational reading frame determines the pathogenicity of C-terminal frameshift deletions in MeCP2: an alternative therapeutic approach. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Juliar BA, et al. (2024) Interferon-? induces combined pyroptotic angiopathy and APOL1 expression in human kidney disease. Cell reports, 43(6), 114310.

Brooks DL, et al. (2023) Rapid and definitive treatment of phenylketonuria in variant-humanized mice with corrective editing. Nature communications, 14(1), 3451.

Whittaker MN, et al. (2023) Epigenome Editing Durability Varies Widely Across Cardiovascular Disease Target Genes. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Brooks DL, et al. (2023) Efficient in vivo prime editing corrects the most frequent phenylketonuria variant, associated with high unmet medical need. American journal of human genetics, 110(12), 2003.

Shah PP, et al. (2021) Pathogenic LMNA variants disrupt cardiac lamina-chromatin interactions and de-repress alternative fate genes. Cell stem cell, 28(5), 938.

Bose SK, et al. (2021) In utero adenine base editing corrects multi-organ pathology in a lethal lysosomal storage disease. Nature communications, 12(1), 4291.

Hu W, et al. (2019) Patient Adipose Stem Cell-Derived Adipocytes Reveal Genetic Variation that Predicts Antidiabetic Drug Response. Cell stem cell, 24(2), 299.

Matsuda-Lennikov M, et al. (2019) Magnesium transporter 1 (MAGT1) deficiency causes selective defects in N-linked glycosylation and expression of immune-response genes. The Journal of biological chemistry, 294(37), 13638.

Rossidis AC, et al. (2018) In utero CRISPR-mediated therapeutic editing of metabolic genes. Nature medicine, 24(10), 1513.

Aneichyk T, et al. (2018) Dissecting the Causal Mechanism of X-Linked Dystonia-Parkinsonism by Integrating Genome and Transcriptome Assembly. Cell, 172(5), 897.

Pashos EE, et al. (2017) Large, Diverse Population Cohorts of hiPSCs and Derived Hepatocyte-like Cells Reveal Functional Genetic Variation at Blood Lipid-Associated Loci. Cell stem cell, 20(4), 558.

Chadwick AC, et al. (2017) In Vivo Base Editing of PCSK9 (Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9) as a Therapeutic Alternative to Genome Editing. Arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, and vascular biology, 37(9), 1741.

Gupta RM, et al. (2016) Genome-Edited Human Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Macrophages as a Model of Reverse Cholesterol Transport--Brief Report. Arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, and vascular biology, 36(1), 15.

Freedman BS, et al. (2015) Modelling kidney disease with CRISPR-mutant kidney organoids derived from human pluripotent epiblast spheroids. Nature communications, 6, 8715.