

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [nidm-terms](#) on Aug 9, 2026

pUCmini-iCAP-PHP.N

RRID:Addgene_127851

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_127851

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/127851>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_127851

Insert Name: Synthetic construct isolate AAV-PHP.N VP1 gene

Organism: Synthetic

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:32313222](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:6314; Vector Backbone:pUC57-mini; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, AAV; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Please note that this is a non-standard rep-cap construct. It uses a tTA-TRE amplification loop to increase Capsid expression and AAV production. We find that this system increases AAV titers 1.5-5 fold (Ben Deverman, Bryan Simpson and Paul Patterson, unpublished data). This is a tet-off system, so no dox or tet is needed to turn it on. It can be used like any other rep-cap plasmid. This system should only present a problem if the rAAV genome to be packaged has a tet responsive element that directs expression of a protein that affected the health of the production cells. The introduction of an XbaI restriction site for ease of cloning introduces a K449R mutation, which does not have an overt effect on vector production or transduction.

Plasmid Name: pUCmini-iCAP-PHP.N

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221711+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T080717+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pUCmini-iCAP-PHP.N.

No alerts have been found for pUCmini-iCAP-PHP.N.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Radukic MT, et al. (2026) Engineering of High-Yield Recombinant Adeno-Associated Virus Producer Plasmids. Biotechnology journal, 21(1), e70179.

Aria F, et al. (2025) A prodrug targeting CIM6P/IGF2R enhances memory in healthy mice and reverses deficits in an Angelman syndrome mouse model. Translational psychiatry, 15(1), 438.