

Resource Summary Report

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

pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 ORF3A

RRID:Addgene_141271

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_141271

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/141271>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_141271

Insert Name: ORF3A

Organism: SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1

Bacterial Resistance: Gentamicin

Defining Citation: [PMID:32763951](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5585; Vector Backbone:pDONR207; Vector Types:Gateway Cloning; Bacterial Resistance:Gentamicin

Plasmid Name: pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 ORF3A

Relevant Mutation: Many synonymous changes due to codon optimization

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221814+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T080915+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 ORF3A.

No alerts have been found for pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 ORF3A.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Ambro?ek-Latecka M, et al. (2024) SARS-CoV-2 and its ORF3a, E and M viroporins activate inflammasome in human macrophages and induce of IL-1? in pulmonary epithelial and endothelial cells. Cell death discovery, 10(1), 191.

Cai H, et al. (2023) SARS-CoV-2 viral protein ORF3A injures renal tubules by interacting with TRIM59 to induce STAT3 activation. Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy, 31(3), 774.

Gruner HN, et al. (2023) SARS-CoV-2 ORF3A interacts with the Clic-like chloride channel-1 (CLCC1) and triggers an unfolded protein response. PeerJ, 11, e15077.

Yang S, et al. (2022) Infection and chronic disease activate a brain-muscle signaling axis that regulates muscle performance. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Claude-Taupin A, et al. (2021) ATG9A protects the plasma membrane from programmed and incidental permeabilization. Nature cell biology, 23(8), 846.

Banerjee AK, et al. (2020) SARS-CoV-2 Disrupts Splicing, Translation, and Protein Trafficking to Suppress Host Defenses. Cell, 183(5), 1325.