

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [nidm-terms](#) on Aug 9, 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: 20260808T081957+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- γ 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.