Resource Summary Report

Generated by nidm-terms on Aug 9, 2026

BPK2660

RRID:Addgene_70709
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_70709

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/70709

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_70709

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:26524662

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Joachim Messing (Addgene plasmid # 50005); Vector Backbone:pUC19; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, CRISPR; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Use BsmBI sites to insert sgRNA spacer sequence. The length of the sgRNA (not including the spacer sequence) is 84 nucleotides, where this truncated repeat/anti-repeat sgRNA is similar to that described previously by Ran et al., Nature 2015 (PubMed ID: 25830891) and conveys higher activity than the canonical full length sgRNA

Plasmid Name: BPK2660

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222437+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T082052+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BPK2660.

No alerts have been found for BPK2660.

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 nidm-terms .

Tan K, et al. (2026) Treatment of Huntington's disease with a pan-HTT-targeting CRISPR nuclease. Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy.

Maalouf KE, et al. (2025) Non-invasive detection of allele-specific CRISPR-SaCas9-KKH disruption of TOR1A DYT1 allele in a xenograft mouse model. Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids, 36(1), 102466.

Raghavan R, et al. (2025) Rational engineering of minimally immunogenic nucleases for gene therapy. Nature communications, 16(1), 105.

Zheng Z, et al. (2025) GenomePAM directs PAM characterization and engineering of CRISPR-Cas nucleases using mammalian genome repeats. Research square.

Tachida Y, et al. (2025) Systematic empirical evaluation of individual base editing targets: Validating therapeutic targets in USH2A and comparison of methods. Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy, 33(4), 1466.

Tan K, et al. (2025) Treatment of Huntington's disease with a pan-HTT-targeting CRISPR nuclease. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Tasca F, et al. (2023) High-capacity adenovector delivery of forced CRISPR-Cas9 heterodimers fosters precise chromosomal deletions in human cells. Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids, 31, 746.

Jaudon F, et al. (2022) CRISPR-mediated activation of autism gene Itgb3 restores cortical network excitability via mGluR5 signaling. Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids, 29, 462.

Hong SA, et al. (2022) In vivo gene editing via homology-independent targeted integration for adrenoleukodystrophy treatment. Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy, 30(1), 119.

Wang Q, et al. (2021) Precise and broad scope genome editing based on high-specificity Cas9 nickases. Nucleic acids research, 49(2), 1173.

Koblan LW, et al. (2021) Efficient C•G-to-G•C base editors developed using CRISPRi screens, target-library analysis, and machine learning. Nature biotechnology, 39(11), 1414.

Smith CJ, et al. (2020) Enabling large-scale genome editing at repetitive elements by reducing DNA nicking. Nucleic acids research, 48(9), 5183.

Kocak DD, et al. (2019) Increasing the specificity of CRISPR systems with engineered RNA secondary structures. Nature biotechnology, 37(6), 657.

Fujita T, et al. (2018) enChIP systems using different CRISPR orthologues and epitope tags. BMC research notes, 11(1), 154.

Robertson L, et al. (2018) Expanding the RNA-Guided Endonuclease Toolkit for Mouse Genome Editing. The CRISPR journal, 1, 431.

Gapinske M, et al. (2018) CRISPR-SKIP: programmable gene splicing with single base editors. Genome biology, 19(1), 107.

Li P, et al. (2018) Allele-Specific CRISPR-Cas9 Genome Editing of the Single-Base P23H Mutation for Rhodopsin-Associated Dominant Retinitis Pigmentosa. The CRISPR journal, 1(1), 55.