Resource Summary Report

Generated by nidm-terms on Aug 9, 2026

pEGFP-C1-AR V7

RRID:Addgene_86856
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_86856

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/86856

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_86856

Insert Name: Androgen receptor (AR)

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Defining Citation: PMID:27699828

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech (Takara); Backbone Size:4731; Vector Backbone:pEGFP-C1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: The poly-glutamine repeat region in this plasmid is known to be unstable and the exact number of repeats may vary. However, repeats of 18-26 glutamines are all considered wildtype. Screen multiple colonies to ensure isolation of a plasmid with a suitable number of repeats. Prostate. 2013 February 15; 73(3): 267–277. doi:10.1002/pros.22566. The activity of the androgen receptor variant AR-V7 is regulated by FOXO1 in a PTEN-PI3K-AKT-dependent way. Cloning is described in the supplemental materials (excerpted below). Cloning Strategy The carboxy-terminal part of AR-V7 and AR-V1 were PCR amplified by using the following primers: sense (common for AR-V1 and AR-V7 amplification) 5’-GCGCAAGCTTCTGGGTGTCACTATGGAGC (harboring a Hind III site), antisense for AR-V7 GCTCTAGATCAGGGTCTGGTCATTTTGAGATGC (harboring a XbaI site), antisense for AR-V1 GCTCTAGATTAAGGAAGCCATTCTGAGACTCC (also harboring a XbaI site). CMV-AR-V7 and CMV-AR-V1 were generated by replacing a HindIII-XbaI cDNA fragment encoding the carboxy-terminal portion of wild-type AR (subcloned into a pcDNA3 plasmid) with the AR-V7 or AR-V1 fragments generated by PCR. GFP-AR-V7 and GFP-AR-V1 were generated by replacing an XmaI-XbaI cDNA fragment encoding the carboxy-terminal part of wild-type AR, subcloned in frame to the green fluorescent protein of plasmid pEGFP-c1,

with XmaI-XbaI fragments from the pcDNA3 plasmids containing the AR-V7 and AR-V1 variants.

Plasmid Name: pEGFP-C1-AR V7

Relevant Mutation: Alternative splice variant 7 (alteration/deletion of the C-terminus)

Record Creation Time: 20230322T080944+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T082723+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pEGFP-C1-AR V7.

No alerts have been found for pEGFP-C1-AR V7.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at nidm-terms .

Zhuang D, et al. (2025) ARv7 promotes the escape of prostate cancer cells from androgen deprivation therapy-induced senescence by mediating the SKP2/p27 axis. BMC biology, 23(1), 66.

Bae TH, et al. (2025) An Autophagy-Targeting Chimera Induces Degradation of Androgen Receptor Mutants and AR-v7 in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer. Cancer research, 85(2), 342.

Hirani R, et al. (2025) BCL2 drives castration resistance in castration-sensitive prostate cancer by orchestrating reciprocal crosstalk between oncogenic pathways. Cell reports, 44(6), 115779.

Khatiwada P, et al. (2024) MDM2 regulates the stability of AR, AR-V7, and TM4SF3 proteins in prostate cancer. Endocrine oncology (Bristol, England), 4(1), e230017.

Kelava I, et al. (2022) Androgens increase excitatory neurogenic potential in human brain organoids. Nature, 602(7895), 112.

Yang Z, et al. (2020) A Novel Small Molecule Targets Androgen Receptor and Its Splice Variants in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer. Molecular cancer therapeutics, 19(1), 75.

Li D, et al. (2018) Inhibition of androgen receptor transactivation function by adenovirus type 12 E1A undermines prostate cancer cell survival. The Prostate, 78(15), 1140.