

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [PRECISE-TBI](#) on Sep 17, 2026

pbabe-hTERT+p53DD

RRID:Addgene_11128

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_11128

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/11128>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_11128

Insert Name: hTERT, p53 dominant negative

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:16267004](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4500; Vector Backbone:pbabe; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: This plasmid was generated by cloning FLAG-hTERT cDNA with flanking EcoRI-Sall restriction sites added by PCR into the same sites of the polylinker of pBABEpuro or pBABEblast and by excising the selectable marker from the HindIII/ClaI sites and ligating into the same site p53DD cDNA in which HindIII/ClaI sites were again added by PCR.

Plasmid Name: pbabe-hTERT+p53DD

Relevant Mutation: p53 dominant negative (aa1-14; 303-390)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221541+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T091510+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pbabe-hTERT+p53DD.

No alerts have been found for pbabe-hTERT+p53DD.

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 [PRECISE-TBI](#) .

Schnabel JL, et al. (2025) IMPDH inhibition induces DNA replication stress and ATR sensitivity in Merkel cell carcinoma. *iScience*, 28(6), 112567.

Weiland M, et al. (2022) Combined transgene immortalized urothelial cells capable of reprogramming and hepatic differentiation. *Biochemistry and biophysics reports*, 31, 101308.

Ananthapadmanabhan V, et al. (2022) Milademetan is a highly potent MDM2 inhibitor in Merkel cell carcinoma. *JCI insight*, 7(13).

Lu B, et al. (2018) MTA1 promotes viability and motility in nasopharyngeal carcinoma by modulating IQGAP1 expression. *Journal of cellular biochemistry*, 119(5), 3864.

Vivanco I, et al. (2014) A kinase-independent function of AKT promotes cancer cell survival. *eLife*, 3.

Toledo CM, et al. (2014) BuGZ is required for Bub3 stability, Bub1 kinetochore function, and chromosome alignment. *Developmental cell*, 28(3), 282.