Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Aug 21, 2026

Human Lentiviral sgRNA Library - Kinases

RRID:Addgene_51044
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_51044

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/51044

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_51044

Insert Name: sgRNA library (enriched for kinase targets)

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:24336569

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:based on pLX304 (Root lab); Backbone Size:7500; Vector Backbone:pLX-sgRNA; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral, CRISPR; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: The library is supplied as pooled DNA. You will receive 1 microgram of DNA in a volume of ~20 microliters. IMPORTANT NOTE: Though each sub-pool is enriched for its respective target sgRNAs, they are not exclusive and elements of the entire library may be present in each sub-pool. The backbone of this library is pLX-sgRNA (http://www.addgene.org/50662). See map below.

Plasmid Name: Human Lentiviral sgRNA Library - Kinases

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222301+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081613+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Human Lentiviral sgRNA Library - Kinases.

No alerts have been found for Human Lentiviral sgRNA Library - Kinases.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at PRECISE-TBI .

Metselaar DS, et al. (2022) AURKA and PLK1 inhibition selectively and synergistically block cell cycle progression in diffuse midline glioma. iScience, 25(6), 104398.

Butler M, et al. (2021) BTK inhibition sensitizes acute lymphoblastic leukemia to asparaginase by suppressing the amino acid response pathway. Blood, 138(23), 2383.

Rauner G, et al. (2021) Breast tissue regeneration is driven by cell-matrix interactions coordinating multi-lineage stem cell differentiation through DDR1. Nature communications, 12(1), 7116.

Gul N, et al. (2019) The MTH1 inhibitor TH588 is a microtubule-modulating agent that eliminates cancer cells by activating the mitotic surveillance pathway. Scientific reports, 9(1), 14667.