Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Sep 5, 2026

BAT-gal

RRID:Addgene_20889
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_20889

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/20889

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_20889

Insert Name: 7XTCF binding sites, Siamois minimal promoter, NLS-lacz

Organism: Xenopus laevis

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:12626757

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:3000; Vector Backbone:pBluescript; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Mouse Targeting; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Wnt/beta-catenin responsive promoter in mouse tissues (used to derive the BAT-gal mouse strain), Xenopus embryos and human cell lines

Plasmid Name: BAT-gal

Relevant Mutation: 7 multimerized TCF-binding elements cloned upstream of the xSiamois minimal promoter, driving expression of NLS-lacZ (nuclear localized beta-galactosidase)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222053+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T075349+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BAT-gal.

No alerts have been found for BAT-gal.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Nouri P, et al. (2020) Dose-Dependent and Subset-Specific Regulation of Midbrain Dopaminergic Neuron Differentiation by LEF1-Mediated WNT1/b-Catenin Signaling. Frontiers in cell and developmental biology, 8, 587778.

Denans N, et al. (2015) Hox genes control vertebrate body elongation by collinear Wnt repression. eLife, 4.

Azim K, et al. (2014) Persistent Wnt/??-catenin signaling determines dorsalization of the postnatal subventricular zone and neural stem cell specification into oligodendrocytes and glutamatergic neurons. Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio), 32(5), 1301.