

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [PRECISE-TBI](#) on Aug 9, 2026

pSLQ1661-sgMUC4-E3(F+E)

RRID:Addgene_51025

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_51025

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/51025>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_51025

Insert Name: optimized sgRNA

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:24360272](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Vector Backbone:pSico; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral, CRISPR; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: gRNA target sequence GTGGCGTGACCTGTGGATGCTG

Plasmid Name: pSLQ1661-sgMUC4-E3(F+E)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222301+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T081800+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pSLQ1661-sgMUC4-E3(F+E).

No alerts have been found for pSLQ1661-sgMUC4-E3(F+E).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [PRECISE-TBI](#) .

Mao S, et al. (2025) Spuriously transcribed RNAs from CRISPR-sgRNA expression plasmids scaffold biomolecular condensate formation and hamper accurate genomic imaging. *Nucleic acids research*, 53(6).

Bonacquisti EE, et al. (2024) Fluorogenic RNA-based biomaterials for imaging and tracking the cargo of extracellular vesicles. *Journal of controlled release : official journal of the Controlled Release Society*, 374, 349.

Castells-Garcia A, et al. (2022) Super resolution microscopy reveals how elongating RNA polymerase II and nascent RNA interact with nucleosome clutches. *Nucleic acids research*, 50(1), 175.

Athmane N, et al. (2021) MUC4 is not expressed in cell lines used for live cell imaging. *Wellcome open research*, 6, 265.

Mao S, et al. (2019) CRISPR/dual-FRET molecular beacon for sensitive live-cell imaging of non-repetitive genomic loci. *Nucleic acids research*, 47(20), e131.

Neguembor MV, et al. (2018) (Po)STAC (Polycistronic SunTA_g modified CRISPR) enables live-cell and fixed-cell super-resolution imaging of multiple genes. *Nucleic acids research*, 46(5), e30.

Qin P, et al. (2017) Live cell imaging of low- and non-repetitive chromosome loci using CRISPR-Cas9. *Nature communications*, 8, 14725.

Fu Y, et al. (2016) CRISPR-dCas9 and sgRNA scaffolds enable dual-colour live imaging of satellite sequences and repeat-enriched individual loci. *Nature communications*, 7, 11707.