

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [SPARC SAWG](#) on Aug 9, 2026

pBT277

RRID:Addgene_122608

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_122608

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/122608>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_122608

Insert Name: evoCDA1-BE4max

Organism: Other

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:31332326](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Vector Backbone:pBT195; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Please see <https://benchling.com/s/seq-ks101DXbKJKwRUhkSwYB> for additional information.

Plasmid Name: pBT277

Relevant Mutation: F23S A123V I195F

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221641+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T080627+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pBT277 .

No alerts have been found for pBT277 .

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 [SPARC SAWG](#) .

Lei L, et al. (2026) Genotoxicity profiling reveals distinct platform-and cell type-specific effects in therapeutic gene editing for genetic hyperinflammation. *Cell stem cell*, 33(6), 930.

Song Z, et al. (2025) Noncanonical target-strand cytosine base editing via engineered Un1Cas12f1 platform. *Nature communications*, 16(1), 9499.

Westberg I, et al. (2023) Cytosine base editors optimized for genome editing in potato protoplasts. *Frontiers in genome editing*, 5, 1247702.

Shelake RM, et al. (2023) Improved Dual Base Editor Systems (iACBEs) for Simultaneous Conversion of Adenine and Cytosine in the Bacterium *Escherichia coli*. *mBio*, 14(1), e0229622.

Shelake RM, et al. (2022) In Vivo Rapid Investigation of CRISPR-Based Base Editing Components in *Escherichia coli* (IRI-CCE): A Platform for Evaluating Base Editing Tools and Their Components. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 23(3).

Liu Z, et al. (2022) Inhibition of base editors with anti-deaminases derived from viruses. *Nature communications*, 13(1), 597.