Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 2, 2024

pCMV p16 INK4A

RRID:Addgene_10916
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_10916

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/10916

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_10916

Insert Name: p16 INK4

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:7603984

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5446; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: A human pl6ink4 cDNA was obtained by PCR amplification of a HeLa cell cDNA library with a 5' primer (5'-GGAATTCACCACCATGGAGCCTTCGGCTGAC-3') and a 3' primer (5'-GGAATTCTCGAGTCAATCGGGGATATCTGAGGGACC-3'). A 472-bp fragment was amplified, purified on a low-melting agarose gel, and cloned directly into pGEM-T (Promega). The resulting plasmid was then used to isolate an EcoRI/Xho I fragment containing the pl6ink4 coding region, which was cloned into pcDNA3 (Invitrogen) to construct pCMV.pl6ink4. The insert corresponds to isoform 1 but is missing the first 8 amino acids.

Plasmid Name: pCMV p16 INK4A

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCMV p16 INK4A.

No alerts have been found for pCMV p16 INK4A.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Che H, et al. (2020) p16 deficiency attenuates intervertebral disc degeneration by adjusting oxidative stress and nucleus pulposus cell cycle. eLife, 9.