Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 11, 2026

pRK5myc RhoA wt

RRID:Addgene_15899
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_15899

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/15899

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_15899

Insert Name: RhoA

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:10087266

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4750; Vector Backbone:pRK5-myc; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: There is an additional F25N mutation in the sequence. This change greatly facilitated expression of the protein in E.coli. The only known effect of this mutation may be negatively affect the transduction of RhoA signaling to DGK1 kinase. Otherwise the depositing lab have never found any discrepancies with other published work on activity or protein interactions.

Plasmid Name: pRK5myc RhoA wt

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221901+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T081042+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pRK5myc RhoA wt.

No alerts have been found for pRK5myc RhoA wt.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET .

Guo G, et al. (2022) EGFR ligand shifts the role of EGFR from oncogene to tumour suppressor in EGFR-amplified glioblastoma by suppressing invasion through BIN3 upregulation. Nature cell biology, 24(8), 1291.

Medina CM, et al. (2021) Trypanosoma cruzi extracellular amastigotes engage Rac1 and Cdc42 to invade RAW macrophages. Microbes and infection, 23(8), 104837.

Bonfim-Melo A, et al. (2018) Rac1/WAVE2 and Cdc42/N-WASP Participation in Actin-Dependent Host Cell Invasion by Extracellular Amastigotes of Trypanosoma cruzi. Frontiers in microbiology, 9, 360.

Holla P, et al. (2015) Hepatitis E virus enters liver cells through a dynamin-2, clathrin and membrane cholesterol-dependent pathway. Traffic (Copenhagen, Denmark), 16(4), 398.

Kalia M, et al. (2013) Japanese encephalitis virus infects neuronal cells through a clathrin-independent endocytic mechanism. Journal of virology, 87(1), 148.