Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 2, 2026

pLenti6/V5-p53_wt p53

RRID:Addgene_22945
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_22945

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/22945

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_22945

Insert Name: tumor protein 53

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:18472962

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:6963; Vector Backbone:pLenti6/V5-D-TOPO; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: pLenti6/V5-p53_wt p53

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222102+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T081019+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pLenti6/V5-p53_wt p53.

No alerts have been found for pLenti6/V5-p53_wt p53.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 21 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wang P, et al. (2025) PPIL2 is a target of the JAK2/STAT5 pathway and promotes myeloproliferation via degradation of p53. The Journal of clinical investigation, 135(13).

Qu X, et al. (2025) Charting the regulatory landscape of TP53 on transposable elements in cancer. Genome research, 35(6), 1456.

Khalil MI, et al. (2024) The membrane-associated ubiquitin ligase MARCHF8 stabilizes the human papillomavirus oncoprotein E7 by degrading CUL1 and UBE2L3 in head and neck cancer. Journal of virology, 98(2), e0172623.

Courte J, et al. (2024) Programming the elongation of mammalian cell aggregates with synthetic gene circuits. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Cui B, et al. (2023) Non-small cell lung cancers (NSCLCs) oncolysis using coxsackievirus B5 and synergistic DNA-damage response inhibitors. Signal transduction and targeted therapy, 8(1), 366.

Ueno D, et al. (2022) Targeting Krebs-cycle-deficient renal cell carcinoma with Poly ADP-ribose polymerase inhibitors and low-dose alkylating chemotherapy. Oncotarget, 13, 1054.

Kumar A, et al. (2022) Signaling Pathway Reporter Screen with SARS-CoV-2 Proteins Identifies nsp5 as a Repressor of p53 Activity. Viruses, 14(5).

Demetriadou C, et al. (2022) Histone N-terminal acetyltransferase NAA40 links one-carbon metabolism to chemoresistance. Oncogene, 41(4), 571.

McCann JJ, et al. (2022) Mutant p53 elicits context-dependent pro-tumorigenic phenotypes. Oncogene, 41(3), 444.

Menendez D, et al. (2022) Etoposide-induced DNA damage is increased in p53 mutants: identification of ATR and other genes that influence effects of p53 mutations on Top2-induced cytotoxicity. Oncotarget, 13, 332.

Goswami MT, et al. (2019) Identification of TP53RK-Binding Protein (TPRKB) Dependency in TP53-Deficient Cancers. Molecular cancer research : MCR, 17(8), 1652.

Zhang C, et al. (2019) Wild-type TP53 defined gamma-secretase inhibitor sensitivity and synergistic activity with doxorubicin in GSCs. American journal of cancer research, 9(8), 1734.

di Gennaro A, et al. (2018) A p53/miR-30a/ZEB2 axis controls triple negative breast cancer aggressiveness. Cell death and differentiation, 25(12), 2165.

Walia MK, et al. (2018) Tolerance to sustained activation of the cAMP/Creb pathway activity in osteoblastic cells is enabled by loss of p53. Cell death & disease, 9(9), 844.

Xiao LY, et al. (2017) p53 modulates the effect of ribosomal protein S6 kinase1 (S6K1) on cisplatin toxicity in chronic myeloid leukemia cells. Pharmacological research, 119, 443.

Liao P, et al. (2017) Mutant p53 Gains Its Function via c-Myc Activation upon CDK4 Phosphorylation at Serine 249 and Consequent PIN1 Binding. Molecular cell, 68(6), 1134.

Xu WW, et al. (2017) Cancer cell-secreted IGF2 instigates fibroblasts and bone marrow-derived vascular progenitor cells to promote cancer progression. Nature communications, 8, 14399.

Brosh R, et al. (2016) A dual molecular analogue tuner for dissecting protein function in mammalian cells. Nature communications, 7, 11742.

Hashimoto A, et al. (2016) ZEB1 induces EPB41L5 in the cancer mesenchymal program that drives ARF6-based invasion, metastasis and drug resistance. Oncogenesis, 5(9), e259.

Hashimoto A, et al. (2016) P53- and mevalonate pathway-driven malignancies require Arf6 for metastasis and drug resistance. The Journal of cell biology, 213(1), 81.