Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 21, 2026

pQTEV- PRDX2

RRID:Addgene_31338
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_31338

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/31338

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_31338

Insert Name: PRDX2

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:15998469

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4700; Vector Backbone:pQTEV; Vector Types:Bacterial Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: The vector pQTEV is derived from Qiagen pQE-2 and contains an inactive chloramphenicol resistance gene sequence. The Rosetta bacterial strain contains an additional plasmid. The second plasmid, pRARE, provides rare tRNAs for overexpression of recombinant proteins. It has 4694 bp and is chloramphenicol resistence.

Plasmid Name: pQTEV- PRDX2

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222136+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T091658+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pQTEV- PRDX2.

No alerts have been found for pQTEV- PRDX2.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Qiu T, et al. (2025) Dynamic PRDX S-acylation modulates ROS stress and signaling. Cell chemical biology, 32(3), 511.

Langford TF, et al. (2018) Monitoring the action of redox-directed cancer therapeutics using a human peroxiredoxin-2-based probe. Nature communications, 9(1), 3145.

Fernandez-Caggiano M, et al. (2016) Oxidant-induced Interprotein Disulfide Formation in Cardiac Protein DJ-1 Occurs via an Interaction with Peroxiredoxin 2. The Journal of biological chemistry, 291(19), 10399.

Nguyen JB, et al. (2013) Peroxiredoxin-1 from the human hookworm Ancylostoma ceylanicum forms a stable oxidized decamer and is covalently inhibited by conoidin A. Chemistry & biology, 20(8), 991.