Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 19, 2026

pBID-UASC-VG

RRID:Addgene_35206
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_35206

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/35206

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_35206

Bacterial Resistance: Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:22848718

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Ji-Wu Wang and Brian McCabe; Backbone Size:11858; Vector Backbone:pBID-UASC-VG; Vector Types:Drosophila Transgene Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

Comments: Generation of ??C31 transgenic Drosophila for GAL4 driven expression of mVenus fusion transgenes. Gateway cloning cassette is flanked by gypsy insulator sequences to allow uniform transgene expression between insertion sites. 10 UAS binding sites, Drosophila Synthetic Core promoter (DSCP). mVenus is fused to the N-terminus of genes introduced by gateway. Transgene selection using white gene. loxP site facilitates elimination of transgene markers via Cre recombinase-mediated excision with ZH-attP landing sites. Ampicillin resistant. Chloramphenicol resistant for amplification. Please see the associated publication for more information: Wang J-W, Beck ES, McCabe BD (2012) A Modular Toolset for Recombination Transgenesis and Neurogenetic Analysis of Drosophila. PLoS ONE 7(7): e42102 http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0042102

Plasmid Name: pBID-UASC-VG

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222150+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081358+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pBID-UASC-VG.

No alerts have been found for pBID-UASC-VG.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Sidisky JM, et al. (2021) Mayday sustains trans-synaptic BMP signaling required for synaptic maintenance with age. eLife, 10.

Cunningham PC, et al. (2018) Neurodegeneration and locomotor dysfunction in Drosophila scarlet mutants. Journal of cell science, 131(18).