Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 28, 2026

pET StrepII TEV co-transformation cloning vector (13K-R)

RRID:Addgene_48319
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_48319

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/48319

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Bacterial Resistance: Kanamycin

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:3576; Vector Backbone:pET; Vector Types:Bacterial Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Kanamycin

Comments: This plasmid is an empty vector to be used with a LIC cloning protocol. It has a TEV cleavable StrepII fusion tag on the N-terminus and a Kan resistance. To clone into this vector, add LIC fusion tags to the 5' end of your PCR primers. Forward - 5'TACTTCCAATCCAATGCA3' Reverse - 5'TTATCCACTTCCAATGTTATTA3' Linearize the plasmid with SspI and gel purify. When digesting the DNA with T4 polymerase for LIC, use dCTP for insert and dGTP for vector. The 13-series vectors were designed to enable rapid cloning for a co-expression system. Vectors are based on Novagen's Duet system. Each gene is expressed on its own vector, which has been optimized so that each gene expresses at approximately equal levels. The 13-series vectors are all compatible with 2-series transfer vectors, so if cotransformation fails, there is a readily available backup in polycistronic expression. 13S CDF origin SpecR13K ColA origin KanR2-series transfer ColE1 origin AmpR13S vectors must be cotransformed with a 2-series vector for optimal expression (that is, the presence of an empty 2A-T vector enhances expression of a gene in 13S). For triple expressions, the proteins all seem to express at approximately equal levels. Genes in the CDF vector consistently express at very slightly lower levels, so if you're trying to pull down stoichiometric complexes, it's probably best to put His6-fusion protein in this vector. More information on this vector can be found through http://qb3.berkeley.edu/qb3/macrolab/

Plasmid Name: pET StrepII TEV co-transformation cloning vector (13K-R)

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222248+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081549+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pET StrepII TEV co-transformation cloning vector (13K-R).

No alerts have been found for pET StrepII TEV co-transformation cloning vector (13K-R).

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wu C, et al. (2024) Interplay of RAP2 GTPase and the cytoskeleton in Hippo pathway regulation. The Journal of biological chemistry, 300(5), 107257.

Wu C, et al. (2023) Interplay of RAP2 GTPase and the cytoskeleton in Hippo pathway regulation. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Li FL, et al. (2022) Hippo pathway regulation by phosphatidylinositol transfer protein and phosphoinositides. Nature chemical biology, 18(10), 1076.

Luo M, et al. (2020) Heat stress activates YAP/TAZ to induce the heat shock transcriptome. Nature cell biology, 22(12), 1447.

Zhang M, et al. (2019) SIRT5 deficiency suppresses mitochondrial ATP production and promotes AMPK activation in response to energy stress. PloS one, 14(2), e0211796.

Zhang P, et al. (2019) Lipin 2/3 phosphatidic acid phosphatases maintain phospholipid homeostasis to regulate chylomicron synthesis. The Journal of clinical investigation, 129(1), 281.

Huang EY, et al. (2018) A VCP inhibitor substrate trapping approach (VISTA) enables proteomic profiling of endogenous ERAD substrates. Molecular biology of the cell, 29(9), 1021.

Hong AW, et al. (2017) Osmotic stress-induced phosphorylation by NLK at Ser128 activates YAP. EMBO reports, 18(1), 72.

Meng Z, et al. (2015) MAP4K family kinases act in parallel to MST1/2 to activate LATS1/2 in the Hippo pathway. Nature communications, 6, 8357.