

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 21, 2026

pTight-9-124-BclxL

RRID:Addgene_60857

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_60857

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/60857>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_60857

Insert Name: miR-9/9*-miR-124-BCLxL

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:25374357](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Homemade; Backbone Size:10335; Vector Backbone:pTLeMiR; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Lentiviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: pTight-9-124-BclxL

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222349+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081736+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pTight-9-124-BclxL.

No alerts have been found for pTight-9-124-BclxL.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Sun Z, et al. (2026) Three-dimensional direct neuronal reprogramming for modeling Alzheimer's disease neuropathology. *Nature protocols*.

Fisher E, et al. (2026) ASCL1 promotes nuclear shrinkage in transdifferentiation by suppressing NUP37. *Stem cell reports*, 21(3), 102823.

Woo E, et al. (2025) Investigation of mitochondrial phenotypes in motor neurons derived by direct conversion of fibroblasts from familial ALS subjects. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Hruska-Plochan M, et al. (2024) A model of human neural networks reveals NPTX2 pathology in ALS and FTL D. *Nature*, 626(8001), 1073.

Lee SW, et al. (2023) Longitudinal modeling of human neuronal aging identifies RCAN1-TFEB pathway contributing to neurodegeneration of Huntington's disease. *Research square*.

Zhu B, et al. (2023) PTBP2 attenuation facilitates fibroblast to neuron conversion by promoting alternative splicing of neuronal genes. *Stem cell reports*, 18(11), 2268.

Kraskovskaya N, et al. (2023) Protocol Optimization for Direct Reprogramming of Primary Human Fibroblast into Induced Striatal Neurons. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 24(7).

Church VA, et al. (2021) Generation of Human Neurons by microRNA-Mediated Direct Conversion of Dermal Fibroblasts. *Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.)*, 2239, 77.

Lee SW, et al. (2018) MicroRNAs Overcome Cell Fate Barrier by Reducing EZH2-Controlled REST Stability during Neuronal Conversion of Human Adult Fibroblasts. *Developmental cell*, 46(1), 73.

Victor MB, et al. (2018) Striatal neurons directly converted from Huntington's disease patient fibroblasts recapitulate age-associated disease phenotypes. *Nature neuroscience*, 21(3), 341.

Gaj T, et al. (2017) Targeted gene knock-in by homology-directed genome editing using Cas9 ribonucleoprotein and AAV donor delivery. *Nucleic acids research*, 45(11), e98.

Richner M, et al. (2015) MicroRNA-based conversion of human fibroblasts into striatal medium spiny neurons. *Nature protocols*, 10(10), 1543.