

# Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 19, 2026

## GHSR-Tango

RRID:Addgene\_66293

Type: Plasmid

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### Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene\_66293

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### Plasmid Information

**URL:** <http://www.addgene.org/66293>

**Proper Citation:** RRID:Addgene\_66293

**Insert Name:** GHSR

**Organism:** Homo sapiens

**Bacterial Resistance:** Ampicillin

**Defining Citation:** [PMID:25895059](#)

**Vector Backbone Description:** Backbone Size:6632; Vector Backbone:empty Tango; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

**Comments:** Please note: Most of the PRESTO-Tango vectors do not contain the XhoI cut site downstream of the tTA sequence and instead carry an XbaI site. If you need to perform an XhoI digest we recommend sequencing with a forward primer at the C-terminus of tTA to determine which of the two sites is present. Suggested primer: 5-gagctccacttagacggcgagg-3. Original backbone was pcDNA3.1(+). These plasmids were generated as part of the Illuminating the Druggable Genome (IDG) program sponsored by the NIH Common Fund. The goal of this program is to identify, gather, and distribute information and resources for proteins that currently are not well-studied yet belong to commonly drug-targeted protein families: protein kinases, non-olfactory G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs), and ion channels. The IDG program is designed to develop fundamental research tools for understudied proteins, elucidate their function, and disseminate the IDG-related resources and data to the greater scientific community.

**Plasmid Name:** GHSR-Tango

**Record Creation Time:** 20220422T222417+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260919T092158+0000

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## Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for GHSR-Tango.

No alerts have been found for GHSR-Tango.

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## Data and Source Information

**Source:** [Addgene](#)

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## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

Tian J, et al. (2023) Liver-expressed antimicrobial peptide 2 elevation contributes to age-associated cognitive decline. JCI insight, 8(10).