Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 18, 2026

GLP1R-Tango

RRID:Addgene_66295
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_66295

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/66295

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_66295

Insert Name: GLP1R

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: GLP1R-Tango

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222417+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T093031+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for GLP1R-Tango.

No alerts have been found for GLP1R-Tango.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

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

Godschall EN, et al. (2026) A brain reward circuit inhibited by next-generation weight-loss drugs in mice. Nature, 654(8120), 1055.

Godschall EN, et al. (2025) A Brain Reward Circuit Inhibited By Next-Generation Weight Loss Drugs. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Park J, et al. (2021) Effect of C-terminus Conjugation via Different Conjugation Chemistries on In Vivo Activity of Albumin-Conjugated Recombinant GLP-1. Pharmaceutics, 13(2).

Arcones AC, et al. (2021) GRK2 regulates GLP-1R-mediated early phase insulin secretion in vivo. BMC biology, 19(1), 40.

Song X, et al. (2020) Dimerization/oligomerization of the extracellular domain of the GLP-1 receptor and the negative cooperativity in its ligand binding revealed by the improved NanoBiT. FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 34(3), 4348.

Pickford P, et al. (2020) Signalling, trafficking and glucoregulatory properties of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists exendin-4 and lixisenatide. British journal of pharmacology, 177(17), 3905.

Fang Z, et al. (2020) The Influence of Peptide Context on Signaling and Trafficking of Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Receptor Biased Agonists. ACS pharmacology & translational science, 3(2), 345.

Bak M, et al. (2020) Recombinant Peptide Production Platform Coupled with Site-Specific Albumin Conjugation Enables a Convenient Production of Long-Acting Therapeutic Peptide. Pharmaceutics, 12(4).

Buenaventura T, et al. (2019) Agonist-induced membrane nanodomain clustering drives GLP-1 receptor responses in pancreatic beta cells. PLoS biology, 17(8), e3000097.

Traub S, et al. (2017) Pancreatic ? Cell-Derived Glucagon-Related Peptides Are Required for ? Cell Adaptation and Glucose Homeostasis. Cell reports, 18(13), 3192.