

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 31, 2026

pQCXIP-BSR-GFP11

RRID:Addgene_68716

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_68716

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/68716>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_68716

Insert Name: bsr

Organism: Bacillus cereus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:26116467](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Clontech; Vector Backbone:pQCXIP; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Overall this plasmid contains bsr-GFP11-ires-puromycin resistance gene. GFP11 covers the 11th strand of GFP and the sequence is ctgcagcgcgatcacatggtcctgcacgagtagctgaacgccgccgggatcact.

Plasmid Name: pQCXIP-BSR-GFP11

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222427+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T080919+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pQCXIP-BSR-GFP11.

No alerts have been found for pQCXIP-BSR-GFP11.

Data and Source Information

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 22 mentions in open access literature.

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

De Cae S, et al. (2025) Ultrapotent SARS coronavirus-neutralizing single-domain antibodies that clamp the spike at its base. *Nature communications*, 16(1), 5040.

Mann CJ, et al. (2025) Molecular organization of the New World arenavirus spike glycoprotein complex. *Nature microbiology*, 10(9), 2207.

Vandemaele L, et al. (2025) High-throughput split-GFP antiviral screening assay against fusogenic paramyxoviruses. *Antiviral research*, 241, 106242.

Tortorici MA, et al. (2025) Loss of FCoV-23 spike domain 0 enhances fusogenicity and entry kinetics. *Nature*, 645(8079), 235.

Shuai H, et al. (2025) An orally available Mpro/TMPRSS2 bispecific inhibitor with potent anti-coronavirus efficacy in vivo. *Nature communications*, 16(1), 6541.

Hu J, et al. (2025) Enhanced reverse zoonotic potential and immune evasion by omicron JN.1 variant. *iScience*, 28(7), 112824.

Escalera A, et al. (2024) The impact of S2 mutations on Omicron SARS-CoV-2 cell surface expression and fusogenicity. *Emerging microbes & infections*, 13(1), 2297553.

Chan CWF, et al. (2024) High-throughput screening of genetic and cellular drivers of syncytium formation induced by the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2. *Nature biomedical engineering*, 8(3), 291.

Fernández I, et al. (2024) Structural basis of TMPRSS2 zymogen activation and recognition by the HKU1 seasonal coronavirus. *Cell*, 187(16), 4246.

Hori A, et al. (2024) MHC class I-dressing is mediated via phosphatidylserine recognition and is enhanced by polyI:C. *iScience*, 27(5), 109704.

Inoue T, et al. (2024) Overcoming antibody-resistant SARS-CoV-2 variants with bispecific antibodies constructed using non-neutralizing antibodies. *iScience*, 27(4), 109363.

Saunders N, et al. (2023) TMPRSS2 is a functional receptor for human coronavirus HKU1. *Nature*, 624(7990), 207.

Shuai H, et al. (2023) The viral fitness and intrinsic pathogenicity of dominant SARS-CoV-2 Omicron sublineages BA.1, BA.2, and BA.5. *EBioMedicine*, 95, 104753.

Gupta R, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron spike mediated immune escape and tropism shift. *Research square*.

Willet B, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron is an immune escape variant with an altered cell entry pathway. *Nature microbiology*, 7(8), 1161.

Escalera A, et al. (2022) Mutations in SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern link to increased spike cleavage and virus transmission. *Cell host & microbe*, 30(3), 373.

Yoon JH, et al. (2022) Alverine citrate promotes myogenic differentiation and ameliorates muscle atrophy. *Biochemical and biophysical research communications*, 586, 157.

Hu B, et al. (2022) Spike mutations contributing to the altered entry preference of SARS-CoV-2 omicron BA.1 and BA.2. *Emerging microbes & infections*, 11(1), 2275.

Mlcochova P, et al. (2021) SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 Delta variant replication and immune evasion. *Nature*, 599(7883), 114.

Rajah MM, et al. (2021) SARS-CoV-2 Alpha, Beta, and Delta variants display enhanced Spike-mediated syncytia formation. *The EMBO journal*, 40(24), e108944.