

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Jul 28, 2026

pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 M

RRID:Addgene_141274

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_141274

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/141274>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_141274

Insert Name: M

Organism: SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1

Bacterial Resistance: Gentamicin

Defining Citation: [PMID:32763951](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5585; Vector Backbone:pDONR207; Vector Types:Gateway Cloning; Bacterial Resistance:Gentamicin

Plasmid Name: pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 M

Relevant Mutation: Many synonymous changes due to codon optimization

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221814+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T073940+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 M.

No alerts have been found for pDONR207 SARS-CoV-2 M.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kuroda M, et al. (2025) SARS-CoV-2 virus lacking the envelope and membrane open-reading frames as a vaccine platform. Nature communications, 16(1), 4453.

Ambro?ek-Latecka M, et al. (2024) SARS-CoV-2 and its ORF3a, E and M viroporins activate inflammasome in human macrophages and induce of IL-1? in pulmonary epithelial and endothelial cells. Cell death discovery, 10(1), 191.

Damour A, et al. (2024) The Equal Neutralizing Effectiveness of BNT162b2, ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, and Sputnik V Vaccines in the Palestinian Population. Vaccines, 12(5).

Moriyama M, et al. (2023) Enhanced inhibition of MHC-I expression by SARS-CoV-2 Omicron subvariants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 120(16), e2221652120.

Di Primio C, et al. (2023) Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection leads to Tau pathological signature in neurons. PNAS nexus, 2(9), pgad282.

Banerjee AK, et al. (2020) SARS-CoV-2 Disrupts Splicing, Translation, and Protein Trafficking to Suppress Host Defenses. Cell, 183(5), 1325.