# Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 26, 2026

## pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST

RRID:Addgene_15300
Type: Plasmid

### Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_15300

### Plasmid Information

**URL:** http://www.addgene.org/15300

**Proper Citation:** RRID:Addgene_15300

**Bacterial Resistance:** Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

**Defining Citation:** PMID:17574021

**Vector Backbone Description:** Backbone Size:0; Vector Backbone:pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Chloramphenicol and Ampicillin

**Comments:** pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST (pWN-MF-DEST) is a Gateway-compatible retroviral destination vector which adds a myristoylation sequence and a FLAG tag to each introduced ORF. Created by inserting an N-terminal myr-FLAG tag and the Gateway-selectable cassette into the pWzl-Neo retroviral vector. To create specific pWN-MF-ORF vectors, perform site-specific LR recombination reactions. LR reaction: 150ng DEST vector + 50ng ENTRY vector + 10xLR Buffer + LR enzyme + dH20. Incubate at 25oC for 1 hour. Add 1uL Proteinase K (20mg/ml), and incubate at 37oC for 10min. Transform into DH5alpha cells. See Invitrogen's website for detailed protocols and for LR enzyme.

**Plasmid Name:** pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST

**Record Creation Time:** 20220422T221837+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260815T080732+0000

### Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST.

No alerts have been found for pWZL-Neo-Myr-Flag-DEST.

## Data and Source Information

**Source:** Addgene

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 8 mentions in open access literature.

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


Kazim N, et al. (2025) FGR Src family kinase causes signaling and phenotypic shift mimicking retinoic acid-induced differentiation of leukemic cells. Oncotarget, 16, 202.

Schwartz L, et al. (2025) Obesity promotes urinary tract infection by disrupting bladder focal adhesion kinase signaling. iScience, 28(11), 113862.

Liu Y, et al. (2022) Histone H2AX promotes metastatic progression by preserving glycolysis via hexokinase-2. Scientific reports, 12(1), 3758.

Dutchak K, et al. (2022) MOB3A Bypasses BRAF and RAS Oncogene-Induced Senescence by Engaging the Hippo Pathway. Molecular cancer research : MCR, 20(5), 770.

Vang A, et al. (2021) ?7 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor mediates right ventricular fibrosis and diastolic dysfunction in pulmonary hypertension. JCI insight, 6(12).

La Belle Flynn A, et al. (2019) Autophagy inhibition elicits emergence from metastatic dormancy by inducing and stabilizing Pfkfb3 expression. Nature communications, 10(1), 3668.

Collinson JM, et al. (2018) The developmental and genetic basis of 'clubfoot' in the peroneal muscular atrophy mutant mouse. Development (Cambridge, England), 145(3).

Kami?ski MM, et al. (2012) T cell activation is driven by an ADP-dependent glucokinase linking enhanced glycolysis with mitochondrial reactive oxygen species generation. Cell reports, 2(5), 1300.