Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 17, 2026

HDM_SARS2_Spike_del21_D614G

RRID:Addgene_158762
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_158762

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/158762

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_158762

Insert Name: SARS2-Spike_del21_D614G

Organism: Synthetic

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:32384820

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Size:4552; Vector Backbone:HDM; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Plasmid Name: HDM_SARS2_Spike_del21_D614G

Relevant Mutation: deleted amino acids 1257-1278, changed aspartic acid at position 614 to glycine

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221900+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080822+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for HDM_SARS2_Spike_del21_D614G.

No alerts have been found for HDM_SARS2_Spike_del21_D614G.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

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

Portero CE, et al. (2025) Construction of Synthetic Probiotic Bacteria for In Situ Delivery of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Nanobodies. Probiotics and antimicrobial proteins.

Unti MJ, et al. (2024) Highly efficient cellular expression of circular mRNA enables prolonged protein expression. Cell chemical biology, 31(1), 163.

Wu CY, et al. (2023) The anti-SARS-CoV-2 effect and mechanism of Chiehyuan herbal oral protection solution. Heliyon, 9(7), e17701.

Guseman AJ, et al. (2023) Targeting spike glycans to inhibit SARS-CoV2 viral entry. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 120(38), e2301518120.

Shilagardi K, et al. (2022) The Integral Membrane Protein ZMPSTE24 Protects Cells from SARS-CoV-2 Spike-Mediated Pseudovirus Infection and Syncytia Formation. mBio, 13(5), e0254322.

Kim J, et al. (2022) Rapid Generation of Circulating and Mucosal Decoy Human ACE2 using mRNA Nanotherapeutics for the Potential Treatment of SARS-CoV-2. Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 9(35), e2202556.

Sun X, et al. (2022) Nanobody-Functionalized Cellulose for Capturing SARS-CoV-2. Applied and environmental microbiology, 88(5), e0230321.

Chen Y, et al. (2022) Immune recall improves antibody durability and breadth to SARS-CoV-2 variants. Science immunology, 7(78), eabp8328.

Windsor IW, et al. (2022) Antibodies induced by an ancestral SARS-CoV-2 strain that cross-neutralize variants from Alpha to Omicron BA.1. Science immunology, 7(74), eabo3425.

Jing L, et al. (2022) T cell response to intact SARS-CoV-2 includes coronavirus cross-reactive and variant-specific components. JCI insight, 7(6).

Greaney AJ, et al. (2022) A SARS-CoV-2 variant elicits an antibody response with a shifted immunodominance hierarchy. PLoS pathogens, 18(2), e1010248.

Guseman AJ, et al. (2022) Targeting Spike Glycans to Inhibit SARS-CoV2 Viral Entry. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Greaney AJ, et al. (2021) The SARS-CoV-2 mRNA-1273 vaccine elicits more RBD-focused neutralization, but with broader antibody binding within the RBD. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Greaney AJ, et al. (2021) Antibodies elicited by mRNA-1273 vaccination bind more broadly to the receptor binding domain than do those from SARS-CoV-2 infection. Science

translational medicine, 13(600).

Greaney AJ, et al. (2021) Complete Mapping of Mutations to the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Receptor-Binding Domain that Escape Antibody Recognition. Cell host & microbe, 29(1), 44.

Greaney AJ, et al. (2021) Comprehensive mapping of mutations in the SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain that affect recognition by polyclonal human plasma antibodies. Cell host & microbe, 29(3), 463.

Ellis D, et al. (2021) Stabilization of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Receptor-Binding Domain Using Deep Mutational Scanning and Structure-Based Design. Frontiers in immunology, 12, 710263.