

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 7, 2026

pMXs-GLIS1

RRID:Addgene_30166

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_30166

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/30166>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_30166

Insert Name: GLIS1

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:21654807](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Shinya Yamanaka; Backbone Size:4700; Vector Backbone:pMXs-gw; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Retroviral; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: pMXs is from Dr. Toshio Kitamura of the University of Tokyo, the Institute of Medical Science. If you use this plasmid in a paper, please cite: Retrovirus-mediated gene transfer and expression cloning: powerful tools in functional genomics. Exp Hematol. 2003 Nov;31(11):1007-14. Kitamura T, Koshino Y, Shibata F, Oki T, Nakajima H, Nosaka T, Kumagai H. Gateway cassette is from Invitrogen Corporation. IMPORTANT NOTE: This plasmid does not match the canonical GLIS1 sequence. For a more recent GLIS1 plasmid from the Yamanaka lab, please proceed to the following page: www.addgene.org/33274

Plasmid Name: pMXs-GLIS1

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222132+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T081122+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pMXs-GLIS1.

No alerts have been found for pMXs-GLIS1.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Borisova E, et al. (2022) Structurally-discovered KLF4 variants accelerate and stabilize reprogramming to pluripotency. iScience, 25(1), 103525.

Guallar D, et al. (2020) ADAR1-Dependent RNA Editing Promotes MET and iPSC Reprogramming by Alleviating ER Stress. Cell stem cell, 27(2), 300.

Wang L, et al. (2017) Using low-risk factors to generate non-integrated human induced pluripotent stem cells from urine-derived cells. Stem cell research & therapy, 8(1), 245.

Lee SY, et al. (2017) Glis family proteins are differentially implicated in the cellular reprogramming of human somatic cells. Oncotarget, 8(44), 77041.