# Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Jul 31, 2026

## pCFJ601 - Peft-3 Mos1 transposase

RRID:Addgene_34874
Type: Plasmid

### Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_34874

### Plasmid Information

**URL:** http://www.addgene.org/34874

**Proper Citation:** RRID:Addgene_34874

**Insert Name:** Mos1 transpoase

**Organism:** Caenorhabditis elegans

**Bacterial Resistance:** Ampicillin

**Defining Citation:** PMID:22290181

**Vector Backbone Description:** Vector Backbone:pDESTR4-R3; Vector Types:Worm targeting; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

**Comments:** Please note: eft-3 has officially been changed to eef-1A.1 Please see the eef-1A.1 WormBase entry for details: http://www.wormbase.org/species/c_elegans/gene/WBGene00001168#05-9g-3

**Plasmid Name:** pCFJ601 - Peft-3 Mos1 transposase

**Record Creation Time:** 20220422T222148+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260725T074604+0000

### Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pCFJ601 - Peft-3 Mos1 transposase.

No alerts have been found for pCFJ601 - Peft-3 Mos1 transposase.

### Data and Source Information

**Source:** Addgene

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

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


Keszthelyi TM, et al. (2025) The MEC-2E isoform with a large C-terminal completely rescues the touch sensation defect of C. elegans. Scientific reports, 15(1), 26606.

Donato A, et al. (2025) OSP-1 protects neurons from autophagic cell death induced by acute oxidative stress. Nature communications, 16(1), 300.

Gao Y, et al. (2025) A dataset of expression profile of certain microRNAs in Caenorhabditis elegans. Scientific data, 12(1), 1143.

Schreier J, et al. (2025) A genetic framework for RNAi inheritance in Caenorhabditis elegans. EMBO reports, 26(16), 4072.

Xu W, et al. (2024) A lineage-resolved cartography of microRNA promoter activity in C. elegans empowers multidimensional developmental analysis. Nature communications, 15(1), 2783.

Lyu H, et al. (2024) Functional distinction in oncogenic Ras variant activity in Caenorhabditis elegans. Disease models & mechanisms, 17(8).

Zhang R, et al. (2023) Maternal aging increases offspring adult body size via transmission of donut-shaped mitochondria. Cell research, 33(11), 821.

van Schendel R, et al. (2021) Preservation of lagging strand integrity at sites of stalled replication by Pol ?-primase and 9-1-1 complex. Science advances, 7(21).

Coakley S, et al. (2020) Epidermal control of axonal attachment via ?-spectrin and the GTPase-activating protein TBC-10 prevents axonal degeneration. Nature communications, 11(1), 133.

Wang S, et al. (2019) A high-content imaging approach to profile C. elegans embryonic development. Development (Cambridge, England), 146(7).

Pereira C, et al. (2018) Self-Assembly of the RZZ Complex into Filaments Drives Kinetochore Expansion in the Absence of Microtubule Attachment. Current biology : CB, 28(21), 3408.

D'Alessandro M, et al. (2018) CRELD1 is an evolutionarily-conserved maturational enhancer of ionotropic acetylcholine receptors. eLife, 7.

Uebel CJ, et al. (2018) Distinct regions of the intrinsically disordered protein MUT-16 mediate assembly of a small RNA amplification complex and promote phase separation of Mutator foci. PLoS genetics, 14(7), e1007542.

Fernández-Cárdenas LP, et al. (2017) Caenorhabditis elegans ATPase inhibitor factor 1 (IF1) MAI-2 preserves the mitochondrial membrane potential (??m) and is important to induce germ cell apoptosis. PloS one, 12(8), e0181984.

Reddy KC, et al. (2017) An Intracellular Pathogen Response Pathway Promotes Proteostasis in C. elegans. Current biology : CB, 27(22), 3544.

Bolková J, et al. (2016) Live imaging reveals spatial separation of parental chromatin until the four-cell stage in Caenorhabditis elegans embryos. The International journal of developmental biology, 60(1-3), 5.

Gnazzo MM, et al. (2016) The RNA-binding protein ATX-2 regulates cytokinesis through PAR-5 and ZEN-4. Molecular biology of the cell, 27(20), 3052.

Kim HS, et al. (2014) The DDN catalytic motif is required for Metnase functions in non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) repair and replication restart. The Journal of biological chemistry, 289(15), 10930.