Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Sep 17, 2026

pKK-mRuby3-TEV

RRID:Addgene_105780
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_105780

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/105780

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_105780

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:29590189

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Vector Backbone:pcDNA5/FRT/TO; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Flp-In competent; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: This vector is a member of the pKK vector family. Its cloning site was optimized for the SLIC approach, however, a traditional restriction and ligation based approach is also possible (see Szczesny RJ et al. for detailed protocols; bioRxiv, doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/160101). This vector is a derivate of the pcDNA5/FRT/TO plasmid (Invitrogen) and is suitable for stable cell line generation using the Flp-In system. Transcription of the gene of interest is driven by a tetracycline responsive CMV promoter. A given coding sequence can be cloned into all pKK vectors using just three universal PCR primers and a ligation-independent DNA cloning method. mRuby3 is brighter than mCherry and has shifted excitation and emission spectra. The mClover3-mRuby3 pair is superior to EGFP-mCherry in FRET analysis. At the time of publication (PMID: 26879144) mRuby3 was the brightest coral-derived RFP in mammalian cells. mRuby3 coding sequence was cloned from Addgene ID: 74252.

Plasmid Name: pKK-mRuby3-TEV

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221513+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T091419+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pKK-mRuby3-TEV.

No alerts have been found for pKK-mRuby3-TEV.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

McGowan SE, et al. (2021) Neuropilin-1 directs PDGFR??-entry into lung fibroblasts and signaling from very early endosomes. American journal of physiology. Lung cellular and molecular physiology, 320(2), L179.