Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Aug 19, 2026

pBV-Luc wt MBS1-4

RRID:Addgene_16564
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_16564

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/16564

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_16564

Insert Name: c-MYC binding sites

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:10688915

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Vogelstein Lab; Backbone Size:4867; Vector Backbone:pBV-Luc; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression, Luciferase; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: To generate reporter constructs, the following oligonucleotides were used: 5'-CCGGTACCGG GTTGTGGCAG CCAGTCACGT GCCCGCCGCG TAGCCACACC TCTGCTCCTC AGAGCAATGT CAAGCGGTCA CGTGTGATAG CAACAGATCA CGTGGCTGCC ATCGCCCCTC-3' [Oligo A, for wild-type c-MYC binding sites (MBS)1-3]; 5'-ATGAATTCCG GACGTTCTGG GCACGTGACC GCCACCCATG CGCTGAGGGG CGGACAGGAG GTGCTTCGAC TGGGAGGAGG GCGAAGAGTG TAAGGGGGCG GAGGGGCGAT GGCAGCC-3' [Oligo B, for wild-type MBS4]. Different combinations of oligonucleotide pairs (A+B, A+D, C+B, C+D) were annealed and converted to double-stranded fragments through one PCR cycle. These promoter fragments were subcloned into pBV-luc. Further polymerase-derived mutants were identified while sequencing the reporter constructs.

Plasmid Name: pBV-Luc wt MBS1-4

Record Creation Time: 20220422T221934+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T080931+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pBV-Luc wt MBS1-4.

No alerts have been found for pBV-Luc wt MBS1-4.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

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

Hibshman PS, et al. (2025) Defining the MYC-regulated transcriptome and kinome that support KRAS- and ERK-dependent growth of pancreatic cancer. Science signaling, 18(906), eadu7145.

He D, et al. (2022) De novo pyrimidine synthesis fuels glycolysis and confers chemoresistance in gastric cancer. Cancer letters, 549, 215837.

Wu MJ, et al. (2021) Targeting KDM4B that coactivates c-Myc-regulated metabolism to suppress tumor growth in castration-resistant prostate cancer. Theranostics, 11(16), 7779.

Soshnikova NV, et al. (2021) PHF10 subunit of PBAF complex mediates transcriptional activation by MYC. Oncogene, 40(42), 6071.

Waters AM, et al. (2021) Targeting p130Cas- and microtubule-dependent MYC regulation sensitizes pancreatic cancer to ERK MAPK inhibition. Cell reports, 35(13), 109291.

Chang CY, et al. (2020) Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Nucleocapsid Protein Suppresses Type I and Type III Interferon Induction by Targeting RIG-I Signaling. Journal of virology, 94(13).

Ge Y, et al. (2019) The splicing factor RBM25 controls MYC activity in acute myeloid leukemia. Nature communications, 10(1), 172.

Umbaugh CS, et al. (2018) A dock derived compound against laminin receptor (37 LR) exhibits anti-cancer properties in a prostate cancer cell line model. Oncotarget, 9(5), 5958.

Gu Y, et al. (2017) Stabilization of the c-Myc Protein by CAMKII?? Promotes T Cell Lymphoma. Cancer cell, 32(1), 115.

Hahm ER, et al. (2016) c-Myc is a novel target of cell cycle arrest by honokiol in prostate cancer cells. Cell cycle (Georgetown, Tex.), 15(17), 2309.

Marquitz AR, et al. (2015) Host Gene Expression Is Regulated by Two Types of Noncoding RNAs Transcribed from the Epstein-Barr Virus BamHI A Rightward Transcript Region. Journal of virology, 89(22), 11256.

Rodrigues P, et al. (2014) RHOA inactivation enhances Wnt signalling and promotes colorectal cancer. Nature communications, 5, 5458.

Gomes AP, et al. (2013) Declining NAD(+) induces a pseudohypoxic state disrupting nuclear-mitochondrial communication during aging. Cell, 155(7), 1624.