Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Jul 29, 2026

pEB-C5

RRID:Addgene_28213
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_28213

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/28213

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_28213

Insert Name: Oct4, Sox2, Klf4, c-Myc, Lin28

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:21243013

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:invitrogen; Backbone Size:10200; Vector Backbone:pCEP4; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: Please note that Addgene's sequencing results using the CMV-F and pCEP-F primers found 2 sequence variants within and after the CMV enhancer. One is a C->G mismatch at position 775 within the CMV enhancer and the second is a deletion at position 949 just after the end of the CAG enhancer, as compared to the full plasmid sequence provided by the depositing scientist. The significance of the two sequence variants is unclear; however, the plasmid functions as described in the associated publication. Addgene's other 4 sequencing results completely matched the depositor's sequence.

Plasmid Name: pEB-C5

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222127+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T074526+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pEB-C5.

No alerts have been found for pEB-C5.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

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

Scalzo S, et al. (2021) Dense optical flow software to quantify cellular contractility. Cell reports methods, 1(4), 100044.

Borsoi J, et al. (2021) Generation of two human induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC) lines derived from unrelated Marfan Syndrome patients. Stem cell research, 54, 102407.

Vilà González M, et al. (2020) Endothelial Cells Derived From Patients With Diabetic Macular Edema Recapitulate Clinical Evaluations of Anti-VEGF Responsiveness Through the Neuronal Pentraxin 2 Pathway. Diabetes, 69(10), 2170.

Khoshchehreh R, et al. (2019) Epigenetic reprogramming of primary pancreatic cancer cells counteracts their in vivo tumourigenicity. Oncogene, 38(34), 6226.

Junqueira Reis LC, et al. (2017) Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell for the Study and Treatment of Sickle Cell Anemia. Stem cells international, 2017, 7492914.

Sivapatham R, et al. (2016) Generation and Characterization of Patient-Specific Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell for Disease Modeling. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 1353, 25.

Kim SI, et al. (2015) KLF4 N-terminal variance modulates induced reprogramming to pluripotency. Stem cell reports, 4(4), 727.

Ye Z, et al. (2014) Differential sensitivity to JAK inhibitory drugs by isogenic human erythroblasts and hematopoietic progenitors generated from patient-specific induced pluripotent stem cells. Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio), 32(1), 269.

Okita K, et al. (2013) An efficient nonviral method to generate integration-free human-induced pluripotent stem cells from cord blood and peripheral blood cells. Stem cells (Dayton, Ohio), 31(3), 458.

Dowey SN, et al. (2012) Generation of integration-free human induced pluripotent stem cells from postnatal blood mononuclear cells by plasmid vector expression. Nature protocols, 7(11), 2013.