

Resource Summary Report

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B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:006000

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:006000

Organism Information

URL: <https://www.jax.org/strain/006000>

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:006000

Description: Mus musculus with name B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Synonyms: B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-DTR/EGFP)34Lan/J

Notes: gene symbol note: integrin subunit alpha M|transgene insertion 34; Richard A Lang|Simian Diphtheria Toxin Receptor|; mutant strain|congenic strain: ITGAM|Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan|DTR|

Affected Gene: integrin subunit alpha M|transgene insertion 34; Richard A Lang|Simian Diphtheria Toxin Receptor|

Genomic Alteration: transgene insertion 34; Richard A Lang

Catalog Number: JAX:006000

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: live

Organism Name: B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053653+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T060438+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan/J.

No alerts have been found for B6.FVB-Tg(ITGAM-HBEGF/EGFP)34Lan/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 16 mentions in open access literature.

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

Irving J, et al. (2026) Intracerebroventricular diphtheria toxin causes off-target toxicity in CD11b-DTR and wild-type mice, revealing limitations of DTR-based depletion studies. *Frontiers in neuroscience*, 20, 1806305.

Whyte D, et al. (2025) Uridine phosphorylase-1 supports metastasis by altering immune and extracellular matrix landscapes. *EMBO reports*, 26(17), 4248.

Blidner AG, et al. (2025) Glycosylation-driven programs coordinate immunoregulatory and pro-angiogenic functions of myeloid-derived suppressor cells. *Immunity*, 58(6), 1553.

Anderton H, et al. (2022) Langerhans cells are an essential cellular intermediary in chronic dermatitis. *Cell reports*, 39(10), 110922.

Bi Q, et al. (2022) Microglia-derived PDGFB promotes neuronal potassium currents to suppress basal sympathetic tonic and limit hypertension. *Immunity*, 55(8), 1466.

Plenter RJ, et al. (2020) C-kit-derived CD11b+ cells are critical for cardiac allograft prolongation by autologous C-kit+ progenitor cells. *Cellular immunology*, 347, 104023.

Wan Y, et al. (2020) Microglial Displacement of GABAergic Synapses Is a Protective Event during Complex Febrile Seizures. *Cell reports*, 33(5), 108346.

Madaro L, et al. (2019) Macrophages fine tune satellite cell fate in dystrophic skeletal muscle of mdx mice. *PLoS genetics*, 15(10), e1008408.

Ru W, et al. (2019) Microglia Mediate HIV-1 gp120-Induced Synaptic Degeneration in Spinal Pain Neural Circuits. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 39(42), 8408.

Halbrook CJ, et al. (2019) Macrophage-Released Pyrimidines Inhibit Gemcitabine Therapy in Pancreatic Cancer. *Cell metabolism*, 29(6), 1390.

Zhang Y, et al. (2017) Myeloid cells are required for PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint activation and the establishment of an immunosuppressive environment in pancreatic cancer. *Gut*, 66(1), 124.

Zhang Y, et al. (2017) Epithelial-Myeloid cell crosstalk regulates acinar cell plasticity and pancreatic remodeling in mice. *eLife*, 6.

Hulsmans M, et al. (2017) Macrophages Facilitate Electrical Conduction in the Heart. *Cell*, 169(3), 510.

Stifano G, et al. (2014) Chronic Toll-like receptor 4 stimulation in skin induces inflammation, macrophage activation, transforming growth factor beta signature gene expression, and fibrosis. *Arthritis research & therapy*, 16(4), R136.

Klueh U, et al. (2014) Impact of macrophage deficiency and depletion on continuous glucose monitoring in vivo. *Biomaterials*, 35(6), 1789.

Liu J, et al. (2011) Tumor-associated macrophages recruit CCR6+ regulatory T cells and promote the development of colorectal cancer via enhancing CCL20 production in mice. *PloS one*, 6(4), e19495.