

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 19, 2026

B6.Cg-Npr3^{tm1.1}(cre)Hze/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:031333

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:031333

Organism Information

URL: <https://www.jax.org/strain/031333>

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:031333

Description: Mus musculus with name B6.Cg-Npr3^{tm1.1}(cre)Hze/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Notes: gene symbol note: natriuretic peptide receptor 3|; mutant strain|congenic strain: Npr3|

Affected Gene: natriuretic peptide receptor 3|

Genomic Alteration: targeted mutation 1.1; Hongkui Zeng

Catalog Number: JAX:031333

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: sperm

Organism Name: B6.Cg-Npr3^{tm1.1}(cre)Hze/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053821+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T050735+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for B6.Cg-Npr3^{tm1.1}(cre)Hze/J.

No alerts have been found for B6.Cg-Npr3^{tm1.1}(cre)Hze/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Patiño M, et al. (2024) Transcriptomic cell-type specificity of local cortical circuits. *Neuron*, 112(23), 3851.

Wang Q, et al. (2023) Regional and cell-type-specific afferent and efferent projections of the mouse claustrum. *Cell reports*, 42(2), 112118.

Yao Z, et al. (2021) A taxonomy of transcriptomic cell types across the isocortex and hippocampal formation. *Cell*, 184(12), 3222.

Cui Q, et al. (2021) Dissociable Roles of Pallidal Neuron Subtypes in Regulating Motor Patterns. *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*, 41(18), 4036.

Gouwens NW, et al. (2020) Integrated Morphoelectric and Transcriptomic Classification of Cortical GABAergic Cells. *Cell*, 183(4), 935.

Daigle TL, et al. (2018) A Suite of Transgenic Driver and Reporter Mouse Lines with Enhanced Brain-Cell-Type Targeting and Functionality. *Cell*, 174(2), 465.