

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 1, 2026

[Atxn1^{tm1Hzo}/Atxn1⁺](#)

RRID:MGI:3774931

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:MGI:3774931

Organism Information

URL:

Proper Citation: RRID:MGI:3774931

Description: Allele Detail: Targeted This is a legacy resource.

Species: Mus musculus

Notes: Allele Detail: Targeted This is a legacy resource.

Phenotype: kyphosis, abnormal Purkinje cell dendrite morphology, dilated brain ventricles, abnormal cued conditioning behavior, abnormal excitatory postsynaptic potential, abnormal gait, abnormal spatial learning, ataxia, cachexia, decreased Purkinje cell number, decreased brain weight, impaired coordination, limb grasping, muscle degeneration, neuronal intranuclear inclusions, premature death, reduced long term potentiation, slow postnatal weight gain

Affected Gene: Atxn1

Genomic Alteration: tm1Hzo

Catalog Number: 3774931

Background: involves: 129S7/SvEvBrd * C57BL/6

Database: MGI, Mouse Genome Informatics MGI

Database Abbreviation: MGI

Availability: Availability unknown check source stock center

Source References: [PMID:12086639](#)

Organism Name: Atxn1^{tm1Hzo}/Atxn1⁺

Record Creation Time: 20240120T190446+0000

Record Last Update: 20240130T201923+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Atxn1^{tm1Hzo}/Atxn1⁺.

No alerts have been found for Atxn1^{tm1Hzo}/Atxn1⁺.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: MGI, Mouse Genome Informatics MGI

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Morrison LM, et al. (2024) Increased intrinsic membrane excitability is associated with olivary hypertrophy in spinocerebellar ataxia type 1. Human molecular genetics, 33(24), 2159.

Morrison LM, et al. (2023) Increased intrinsic membrane excitability is associated with hypertrophic olivary degeneration in spinocerebellar ataxia type 1. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.