

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 23, 2026

RB1098

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031802

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031802

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00031802>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031802

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name hsp-12.6(ok1077) IV. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: hsp-12.6(ok1077) IV.

Notes: F38E11.2 Homozygous. Outer Left Sequence: GTGACGATTGAGAGCAACA. Outer Right Sequence: CGTGCGAAGATTGAACAGAA. Inner Left Sequence: TTCGAAGCTCAATGAACGAA. Inner Right Sequence: AGCCCAAGATGACAATGGAC. Inner Primer PCR Length: 2303. Estimated Deletion Size: about 700 bp."Made_by: OMRF Knockout Group"|"Mutagen:UV/TMP"|"This strain was provided by the C. elegans Gene Knockout Project at the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, which was part of the International C. elegans Gene Knockout Consortium, which should be acknowledged in any publications resulting from its use."

Affected Gene: WBGene00002013(hsp-12.6)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00002013(hsp-12.6)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031802

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Source References: [PMID:38987256](#)

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:RB1098, CGC_RB1098

Organism Name: RB1098

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013619+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T163144+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RB1098.

No alerts have been found for RB1098.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Horikawa M, et al. (2024) Regulatory mechanism of cold-inducible diapause in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Nature communications, 15(1), 5793.

Chen L, et al. (2023) Investigation into the communication between unheated and heat-stressed *Caenorhabditis elegans* via volatile stress signals. Scientific reports, 13(1), 3225.