

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 7, 2026

TU3401

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00035057

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00035057

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00035057>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00035057

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name sid-1(pk3321);uls69 from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: sid-1(pk3321);uls69

Notes: no longer available from the CGC.|"Supplementary_genotype sid-1(pk3321) V; uls69 [pCFJ90 (myo-2p::mCherry) + unc-119p::sid-1] V"|"uls69 [pCFJ90 (myo-2p::mCherry) + unc-119p::sid-1]. Hypersensitive neuronal RNAi by feeding. Superficially wild-type. Maintain 15-20 degrees. [NOTE: uls69 is closely linked and maps to the right of dpy-11. (C. Loer 08/2011) See strains LC105 and LC108.] Reference: Calixto et al. (2010) Nature Methods 7:554-9.|"WBStrain mapped, WBPaper00061562 added based on AFP_Strain data.|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00060797 paper added based on AFP_Strain data.|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00061750 paper added based on AFP_Strain data.|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00061894 paper added based on AFP_Strain data."

Affected Gene: WBGene00004795(sid-1)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00004795(sid-1)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00035057

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Source References: [PMID:33674585](#), [PMID:34172445](#), [PMID:34321666](#), [PMID:34496255](#), [PMID:36653384](#), [PMID:37118550](#), [PMID:37118502](#), [PMID:37432924](#), [PMID:37651423](#), [PMID:37722055](#), [PMID:38446031](#), [PMID:38510643](#), [PMID:38740431](#), [PMID:39395417](#), [PMID:39423228](#)

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:TU3401, CGC_TU3401

Organism Name: TU3401

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013644+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T171925+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for TU3401.

No alerts have been found for TU3401.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Li G, et al. (2025) A gut-brain-gut axis orchestrates host responses counteracting microbiome-induced iron insufficiency. The EMBO journal, 44(24), 7590.

Rahman SS, et al. (2025) Methionine cycle in C. elegans serotonergic neurons regulates diet-dependent behaviour and longevity through neuron-gut signaling. Nature communications, 16(1), 5118.

Rautela U, et al. (2024) A non-canonical role of somatic Cyclin D/CYD-1 in oogenesis and in maintenance of reproductive fidelity, dependent on the FOXO/DAF-16 activation state. PLoS genetics, 20(11), e1011453.

Otarigho B, et al. (2024) Neuronal NPR-15 modulates molecular and behavioral immune responses via the amphid sensory neuron-intestinal axis in C. elegans. eLife, 12.

Yin X, et al. (2024) Cysteine protease cathepsin B promotes lysosome integrity to extend the lifespan of alternative day fasting worms. Aging cell, 23(11), e14286.

Hayden AN, et al. (2024) Behavioral screening of conserved RNA-binding proteins reveals CEY-1/YBX RNA-binding protein dysfunction leads to impairments in memory and

cognition. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Vérièpe-Salerno J, et al. (2023) MALT-1 shortens lifespan by inhibiting autophagy in the intestine of *C. elegans*. *Autophagy reports*, 2(1), 2277584.

Ghaddar A, et al. (2023) Whole-body gene expression atlas of an adult metazoan. *Science advances*, 9(25), eadg0506.

Otarigho B, et al. (2023) Neuronal NPR-15 modulates molecular and behavioral immune responses via the amphid sensory neuron-intestinal axis in *C. elegans*. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Ren J, et al. (2022) Cholinergic receptor-Wnt pathway controls immune activation by sensing intestinal dysfunction. *Cell reports*, 41(5), 111575.

Senchuk MM, et al. (2021) Multiple genetic pathways regulating lifespan extension are neuroprotective in a G2019S LRRK2 nematode model of Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiology of disease*, 151, 105267.

Ahmadi M, et al. (2016) AMPK acts as a molecular trigger to coordinate glutamatergic signals and adaptive behaviours during acute starvation. *eLife*, 5.