Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 19, 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);uIs69 from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: sid-1(pk3321);uIs69

Notes: no longer available from the CGC.|"Supplementary_genotype sid-1(pk3321) V; uIs69 [pCFJ90 (myo-2p::mCherry) + unc-119p::sid-1] V"|"uIs69 [pCFJ90 (myo-2p::mCherry) + unc-119p::sid-1]. Hypersensitive neuronal RNAi by feeding. Superficially wild-type. Maintain 15-20 degrees. [NOTE: uIs69 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: 20260815T163248+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.