Resource Summary Report

Generated by Kravitz on Sep 19, 2026

B6.Cg-Foxp3^{sf}/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004088
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004088

Organism Information

URL: https://www.jax.org/strain/004088

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:004088

Description: Mus musculus with name B6.Cg-Foxp3^{sf}/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Synonyms: B.Cg-Foxp3

Notes: gene symbol note: forkhead box P3; mutant strain|congenic strain: Foxp3

Affected Gene: forkhead box P3

Genomic Alteration: scurfy

Catalog Number: JAX:004088

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: embryo

Organism Name: B6.Cg-Foxp3^{sf}/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053643+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T054832+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for B6.Cg-Foxp3^{sf}/J.

Warning: Warning. Researchers have noted that this genotype does not sufficiently model human X-linked ichthyosis.

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at Kravitz .

Xie X, et al. (2026) Eos plays a critical role in Treg homeostasis and modulates the function of recirculating thymic Tregs in the control of Treg development. Cell reports, 45(1), 116838.

Song NY, et al. (2022) IKK??-deficient lung adenocarcinomas generate an immunosuppressive microenvironment by overproducing Treg-inducing cytokines. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 119(6).

Lozano T, et al. (2022) TCR-induced FOXP3 expression by CD8+ T cells impairs their anti-tumor activity. Cancer letters, 528, 45.

Gingele S, et al. (2020) FoxP3 deficiency causes no inflammation or neurodegeneration in the murine brain. Journal of neuroimmunology, 342, 577216.

Yue X, et al. (2019) Loss of TET2 and TET3 in regulatory T cells unleashes effector function. Nature communications, 10(1), 2011.

He B, et al. (2019) Antibiotic-modulated microbiome suppresses lethal inflammation and prolongs lifespan in Treg-deficient mice. Microbiome, 7(1), 145.

Masiuk KE, et al. (2019) Lentiviral Gene Therapy in HSCs Restores Lineage-Specific Foxp3 Expression and Suppresses Autoimmunity in a Mouse Model of IPEX Syndrome. Cell stem cell, 24(2), 309.

Skuljec J, et al. (2018) Absence of Regulatory T Cells Causes Phenotypic and Functional Switch in Murine Peritoneal Macrophages. Frontiers in immunology, 9, 2458.

Bending D, et al. (2018) A temporally dynamic Foxp3 autoregulatory transcriptional circuit controls the effector Treg programme. The EMBO journal, 37(16).

Sekiya T, et al. (2018) Nr4a Receptors Regulate Development and Death of Labile Treg Precursors to Prevent Generation of Pathogenic Self-Reactive Cells. Cell reports, 24(6), 1627.

He B, et al. (2017) Resetting microbiota by Lactobacillus reuteri inhibits T reg deficiency-induced autoimmunity via adenosine A2A receptors. The Journal of experimental

medicine, 214(1), 107.

He B, et al. (2017) Adenosine A2A Receptor Deletion Blocks the Beneficial Effects of Lactobacillus reuteri in Regulatory T-Deficient Scurfy Mice. Frontiers in immunology, 8, 1680.

Szurek E, et al. (2015) Differences in Expression Level of Helios and Neuropilin-1 Do Not Distinguish Thymus-Derived from Extrathymically-Induced CD4+Foxp3+ Regulatory T Cells. PloS one, 10(10), e0141161.

Hadaschik EN, et al. (2015) Regulatory T cell-deficient scurfy mice develop systemic autoimmune features resembling lupus-like disease. Arthritis research & therapy, 17(1), 35.

Wang C, et al. (2012) Optimal population of FoxP3+ T cells in tumors requires an antigen priming-dependent trafficking receptor switch. PloS one, 7(1), e30793.

Dudda JC, et al. (2008) Foxp3+ regulatory T cells maintain immune homeostasis in the skin. The Journal of experimental medicine, 205(7), 1559.

Lahl K, et al. (2007) Selective depletion of Foxp3+ regulatory T cells induces a scurfy-like disease. The Journal of experimental medicine, 204(1), 57.

Sather BD, et al. (2007) Altering the distribution of Foxp3(+) regulatory T cells results in tissue-specific inflammatory disease. The Journal of experimental medicine, 204(6), 1335.