

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [Kravitz](#) on Sep 19, 2026

RB763

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031477

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031477

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00031477>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031477

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name cwn-1(ok546) II. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: cwn-1(ok546) II.

Notes: K10B4.6. Homozygous. Outer Left Sequence: TCGTTTCTGACATGGCTCAC. Outer Right Sequence: ACCCATCCTTTCCCAATCTC. Inner Left Sequence: CGTATCCACGACCACAACAG. Inner Right Sequence: AGAATCTTCACACCAACGGG. Inner primer WT PCR product: 2704.|"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: WBGene00000857(cwn-1)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00000857(cwn-1)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031477

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:RB763, CGC_RB763

Organism Name: RB763

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013616+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T180703+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RB763.

No alerts have been found for RB763.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

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

Knop F, et al. (2024) Caenorhabditis elegans SEL-5/AAK1 regulates cell migration and cell outgrowth independently of its kinase activity. eLife, 13.

Shaul NC, et al. (2023) Insulin/IGF-dependent Wnt signaling promotes formation of germline tumors and other developmental abnormalities following early-life starvation in Caenorhabditis elegans. Genetics, 223(2).