Resource Summary Report

Generated by kravitz2 on Sep 19, 2026

CByB6F1/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:100009
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:100009

Organism Information

URL: https://www.jax.org/strain/100009

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:100009

Description: Mus musculus with name CByB6F1/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Synonyms: (BALB/cByJ x C57BL/6J)F1/J

Notes: gene symbol note: ; unclassified:

Catalog Number: JAX:100009

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: live

Organism Name: CByB6F1/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053915+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T055058+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for CByB6F1/J.

No alerts have been found for CByB6F1/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at kravitz2 .

Brown AK, et al. (2024) Physical Resilience as a Predictor of Lifespan and Late-Life Health in Genetically Heterogeneous Mice. The journals of gerontology. Series A, Biological sciences and medical sciences, 79(1).

Sheppard K, et al. (2022) Stride-level analysis of mouse open field behavior using deep-learning-based pose estimation. Cell reports, 38(2), 110231.

Harrison DE, et al. (2021) 17-a-estradiol late in life extends lifespan in aging UM-HET3 male mice; nicotinamide riboside and three other drugs do not affect lifespan in either sex. Aging cell, 20(5), e13328.

Endicott SJ, et al. (2020) Inhibition of class I PI3K enhances chaperone-mediated autophagy. The Journal of cell biology, 219(12).

Herrera JJ, et al. (2020) Acarbose has sex-dependent and -independent effects on age-related physical function, cardiac health, and lipid biology. JCI insight, 5(21).

Strong R, et al. (2020) Rapamycin-mediated mouse lifespan extension: Late-life dosage regimes with sex-specific effects. Aging cell, 19(11), e13269.

Cheng CJ, et al. (2019) Genetically heterogeneous mice exhibit a female survival advantage that is age- and site-specific: Results from a large multi-site study. Aging cell, 18(3), e12905.

Smith BJ, et al. (2019) Changes in the gut microbiome and fermentation products concurrent with enhanced longevity in acarbose-treated mice. BMC microbiology, 19(1), 130.

Harrison DE, et al. (2019) Acarbose improves health and lifespan in aging HET3 mice. Aging cell, 18(2), e12898.

Leidy-Davis T, et al. (2018) Viable Mice with Extensive Gene Humanization (25-kbp) Created Using Embryonic Stem Cell/Blastocyst and CRISPR/Zygote Injection Approaches. Scientific reports, 8(1), 15028.

Garratt M, et al. (2018) Male lifespan extension with 17-? estradiol is linked to a sex-specific metabolomic response modulated by gonadal hormones in mice. Aging cell, 17(4), e12786.

Garratt M, et al. (2017) Sex differences in lifespan extension with acarbose and 17-? estradiol: gonadal hormones underlie male-specific improvements in glucose tolerance and mTORC2 signaling. Aging cell, 16(6), 1256.

Strong R, et al. (2016) Longer lifespan in male mice treated with a weakly estrogenic agonist, an antioxidant, an ?-glucosidase inhibitor or a Nrf2-inducer. Aging cell, 15(5), 872.

Dodds SG, et al. (2016) Adaptations to chronic rapamycin in mice. Pathobiology of aging & age related diseases, 6, 31688.

Harrison DE, et al. (2014) Acarbose, 17-?-estradiol, and nordihydroguaiaretic acid extend mouse lifespan preferentially in males. Aging cell, 13(2), 273.

Pazdro R, et al. (2013) Murine adipose tissue-derived stromal cell apoptosis and susceptibility to oxidative stress in vitro are regulated by genetic background. PloS one, 8(4), e61235.

Byers SL, et al. (2012) Mouse estrous cycle identification tool and images. PloS one, 7(4), e35538.