

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [PRECISE-TBI](#) on Aug 1, 2026

Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR)

RRID:SCR_014958

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR) (RRID:SCR_014958)

Resource Information

URL: <https://elegansvariation.org/>

Proper Citation: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR) (RRID:SCR_014958)

Description: Supplier and researcher of wild C. elegans strains. CeNDR supplies organisms, analyzes whole-genome sequences, and facilitates genetic mappings to aid researchers in gene discovery.

Abbreviations: CeNDR

Synonyms: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, organism supplier, material resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:27701074](#)

Keywords: c. elegans, caenorhabditis elegans, strains, n2, roundworm, nematode, gene analysis, organism supplier, portal

Funding: American Cancer Society Research Scholar Award ;
Amazon Web Services Research Grant ;
Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences starter innovation award ;
Northwestern University Start-up Funds ;
NIGMS R01GM107227;
NSF DGE-1324585

Availability: Available to the research community

Resource Name: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR)

Resource ID: SCR_014958

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080323+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T042742+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for *Caenorhabditis elegans* Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR).

No alerts have been found for *Caenorhabditis elegans* Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR).

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 22 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gao AW, et al. (2024) High-content phenotypic analysis of a *C. elegans* recombinant inbred population identifies genetic and molecular regulators of lifespan. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Chou HT, et al. (2024) Diversification of small RNA pathways underlies germline RNA interference incompetence in wild *Caenorhabditis elegans* strains. *Genetics*, 226(1).

Blank HM, et al. (2024) Late-life dietary folate restriction reduces biosynthesis without compromising healthspan in mice. *Life science alliance*, 7(10).

Teterina AA, et al. (2023) Genomic diversity landscapes in outcrossing and selfing *Caenorhabditis* nematodes. *PLoS genetics*, 19(8), e1010879.

Fausett SR, et al. (2023) Higher-order epistasis shapes natural variation in germ stem cell niche activity. *Nature communications*, 14(1), 2824.

Onken B, et al. (2022) Metformin treatment of diverse *Caenorhabditis* species reveals the importance of genetic background in longevity and healthspan extension outcomes. *Aging cell*, 21(1), e13488.

Saber S, et al. (2022) Mutation, selection, and the prevalence of the *Caenorhabditis elegans* heat-sensitive mortal germline phenotype. *G3 (Bethesda, Md.)*, 12(5).

Crombie TA, et al. (2022) Local adaptation and spatiotemporal patterns of genetic diversity revealed by repeated sampling of *Caenorhabditis elegans* across the Hawaiian Islands. *Molecular ecology*, 31(8), 2327.

Ma F, et al. (2021) Large genetic diversity and strong positive selection in F-box and GPCR genes among the wild isolates of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Genome biology and evolution*, 13(5).

Ekroth AKE, et al. (2021) Host genotype and genetic diversity shape the evolution of a novel bacterial infection. *The ISME journal*, 15(7), 2146.

Rajaei M, et al. (2021) Mutability of mononucleotide repeats, not oxidative stress, explains the discrepancy between laboratory-accumulated mutations and the natural allele-frequency spectrum in *C. elegans*. *Genome research*, 31(9), 1602.

Lim J, et al. (2021) Natural variation in reproductive timing and X-chromosome nondisjunction in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *G3 (Bethesda, Md.)*, 11(12).

Lee D, et al. (2021) Balancing selection maintains hyper-divergent haplotypes in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nature ecology & evolution*, 5(6), 794.

Beets I, et al. (2020) Natural Variation in a Dendritic Scaffold Protein Remodels Experience-Dependent Plasticity by Altering Neuropeptide Expression. *Neuron*, 105(1), 106.

Archer H, et al. (2020) The nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* and the terrestrial isopod *Porcellio scaber* likely interact opportunistically. *PloS one*, 15(6), e0235000.

Billard B, et al. (2020) A Natural Mutational Event Uncovers a Life History Trade-Off via Hormonal Pleiotropy. *Current biology : CB*, 30(21), 4142.

Richaud A, et al. (2018) The Local Coexistence Pattern of Selfing Genotypes in *Caenorhabditis elegans* Natural Metapopulations. *Genetics*, 208(2), 807.

Zhao Y, et al. (2018) Changes to social feeding behaviors are not sufficient for fitness gains of the *Caenorhabditis elegans* N2 reference strain. *eLife*, 7.

Noble LM, et al. (2017) Polygenicity and Epistasis Underlie Fitness-Proximal Traits in the *Caenorhabditis elegans* Multiparental Experimental Evolution (CeMEE) Panel. *Genetics*, 207(4), 1663.

Evans KS, et al. (2017) Correlations of Genotype with Climate Parameters Suggest *Caenorhabditis elegans* Niche Adaptations. *G3 (Bethesda, Md.)*, 7(1), 289.