

Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Aug 1, 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: 20260801T050345+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 17 mentions in open access literature.

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

Song NY, et al. (2022) IKK γ -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.

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

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

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,

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.