

Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Jul 31, 2026

B6.129S2-Alox5^{tm1Fun}/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004155

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004155

Organism Information

URL: <https://www.jax.org/strain/004155>

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:004155

Description: Mus musculus with name B6.129S2-Alox5^{tm1Fun}/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Notes: gene symbol note: arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase; mutant strain|congenic strain: Alox5

Affected Gene: arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase

Genomic Alteration: targeted mutation 1; Colin D Funk

Catalog Number: JAX:004155

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: embryo

Organism Name: B6.129S2-Alox5^{tm1Fun}/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053643+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T044352+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for B6.129S2-Alox5^{tm1Fun}/J.

No alerts have been found for B6.129S2-Alox5^{tm1Fun}/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Jaschke NP, et al. (2025) Gut-to-brain signaling restricts dietary protein intake during recovery from catabolic states. *Cell*, 188(26), 7481.

Penkert H, et al. (2021) Proteomic and lipidomic profiling of demyelinating lesions identifies fatty acids as modulators in lesion recovery. *Cell reports*, 37(4), 109898.

Wang F, et al. (2021) A basophil-neuronal axis promotes itch. *Cell*, 184(2), 422.

Rahabi M, et al. (2020) Divergent Roles for Macrophage C-type Lectin Receptors, Dectin-1 and Mannose Receptors, in the Intestinal Inflammatory Response. *Cell reports*, 30(13), 4386.

McGinty JW, et al. (2020) Tuft-Cell-Derived Leukotrienes Drive Rapid Anti-helminth Immunity in the Small Intestine but Are Dispensable for Anti-protist Immunity. *Immunity*, 52(3), 528.

von Moltke J, et al. (2017) Leukotrienes provide an NFAT-dependent signal that synergizes with IL-33 to activate ILC2s. *The Journal of experimental medicine*, 214(1), 27.