Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Aug 29, 2026

HB101

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00041075
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00041075

Organism Information

URL: http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00041075

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00041075

Description: Escherichia coli with name E. coli [supE44 hsdS20(rB-mB-) recA13 ara-14 proA2 lacY1 galK2 rpsL20 xyl-5 mtl-1]. from WB.

Species: Escherichia coli

Synonyms: E. coli [supE44 hsdS20(rB-mB-) recA13 ara-14 proA2 lacY1 galK2 rpsL20 xyl-5 mtl-1].

Notes: Bacteria. This strain of E. coli is easier for worms to eat than other E. coli strains. [supE44 hsdS20(rB-mB-) recA13 ara-14 proA2 lacY1 galK2 rpsL20 xyl-5 mtl-1]. Contains a mutation (rpsL20) in a ribosomal subunit gene that confers streptomycin resistance. Biosafety Level: BSL-1.|"Non-elegans Strain"|"Reference WBPaper00056877 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058956 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"WBStrain mapped, WBPaper00061410 added based on AFP_Strain data."|"WBStrain mapped, WBPaper00061536 added based on AFP_Strain data."|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00060613 paper added based on AFP_Strain data."|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00061895 paper added based on AFP_Strain data."|"WBStrain provided so WBPaper00062125 paper added based on AFP_Strain data."

Affected Gene: WBGene00003473(mtl-1)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00003473(mtl-1)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00041075

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Source References: PMID:31184491, PMID:31422888, PMID:31823826, PMID:32163353, PMID:33175833, PMID:33259473, PMID:33298437, PMID:33983439, PMID:32694842, PMID:34788806, PMID:37260751, PMID:37416472, PMID:37561720, PMID:37578251, PMID:37713439, PMID:38006206, PMID:38159271, PMID:37801396, PMID:38374083, PMID:38393469, PMID:38719808, PMID:38771761, PMID:38808663, PMID:38839826, PMID:38991432, PMID:39303981, PMID:39333123, PMID:39329779, PMID:38925148, PMID:39358459, PMID:39392750

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:HB101, CGC_HB101

Organism Name: HB101

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013729+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T163431+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for HB101.

No alerts have been found for HB101.

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at PRECISE-TBI .

Norizuki T, et al. (2026) BCAS-3 is required for the progression of autophagosome formation to degrade paternal mitochondria in Caenorhabditis elegans. iScience, 29(7), 116345.

Hsu TY, et al. (2026) Protective role of PASH-1 in CGG repeat-driven RNA and protein toxicity in FXTAS. iScience, 29(2), 114812.

Estrem C, et al. (2025) Identification of bacterial signals that modulate enteric sensory neurons to influence behavior in C. elegans. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Keszthelyi TM, et al. (2025) The MEC-2E isoform with a large C-terminal completely rescues the touch sensation defect of C. elegans. Scientific reports, 15(1), 26606.

Petratou D, et al. (2024) Assessing locomotory rate in response to food for the identification of neuronal and muscular defects in C. elegans. STAR protocols, 5(1), 102801.

Lampersberger L, et al. (2023) Loss of the E3 ubiquitin ligases UBR-5 or HECD-1 restores Caenorhabditis elegans development in the absence of SWI/SNF function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 120(5), e2217992120.

Madirolas G, et al. (2023) Caenorhabditis elegans foraging patterns follow a simple rule of thumb. Communications biology, 6(1), 841.

Jordan DJ, et al. (2023) Canalisation and plasticity on the developmental manifold of Caenorhabditis elegans. Molecular systems biology, 19(11), e11835.

Levichev A, et al. (2023) The conserved endocannabinoid anandamide modulates olfactory sensitivity to induce hedonic feeding in C. elegans. Current biology : CB, 33(9), 1625.

Navarro IC, et al. (2022) Identification of putative reader proteins of 5-methylcytosine and its derivatives in Caenorhabditis elegans RNA. Wellcome open research, 7, 282.

Forn-Cuní G, et al. (2020) Polar Flagella Glycosylation in Aeromonas: Genomic Characterization and Involvement of a Specific Glycosyltransferase (Fgi-1) in Heterogeneous Flagella Glycosylation. Frontiers in microbiology, 11, 595697.

Merino S, et al. (2016) The FlgT Protein Is Involved in Aeromonas hydrophila Polar Flagella Stability and Not Affects Anchorage of Lateral Flagella. Frontiers in microbiology, 7, 1150.

Merino S, et al. (2015) The polar and lateral flagella from Plesiomonas shigelloides are glycosylated with legionaminic acid. Frontiers in microbiology, 6, 649.

Skorobogata O, et al. (2014) An AGEF-1/Arf GTPase/AP-1 ensemble antagonizes LET-23 EGFR basolateral localization and signaling during C. elegans vulva induction. PLoS genetics, 10(10), e1004728.

Mielecki D, et al. (2013) Pseudomonas putida AlkA and AlkB proteins comprise different defense systems for the repair of alkylation damage to DNA - in vivo, in vitro, and in silico studies. PloS one, 8(10), e76198.