

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [PRECISE-TBI](#) on Aug 17, 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.

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.

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

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.