Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on Apr 2, 2025

N2

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00000001
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00000001

Organism Information

URL: http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00000001

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00000001

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate.

Notes: C. elegans var Bristol. Generation time is about 3 days. Brood size is about 350. Also CGC reference 257. Isolated from mushroom compost near Bristol, England by L.N. Staniland. Cultured by W.L. Nicholas, identified to genus by Gunther Osche and species by Victor Nigon; subsequently cultured by C.E. Dougherty. Given to Sydney Brenner ca. 1966. Subcultured by Don Riddle in 1973. Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate. DR subclone of CB original (Tc1 pattern I).|"C. elegans var Bristol. Generation time is about 3 days. Brood size is about 350. Also CGC reference 257. Isolated from mushroom compost near Bristol, England by L.N. Staniland. Cultured by W.L. Nicholas, identified to genus by Gunther Osche and species by Victor Nigon; subsequently cultured by C.E. Dougherty. Given to Sydney Brenner ca. 1966. Subcultured by Don Riddle in 1973. Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate. DR subclone of CB original (Tc1 pattern I). [NOTE: This stock might carry a ~1.8 kb deletion in alh-2 in the background. (UPDATE: 03/26/2018 - a user reported the stock they received was homozygous for the alh-2(ot588) mutation.)]"|"C. elegans var Bristol. Generation time is about 3 days. Brood size is about 350. Also CGC reference 257. Isolated from mushroom compost near Bristol, England by L.N. Staniland. Cultured by W.L. Nicholas, identified to genus by Gunther Osche and species by Victor Nigon; subsequently cultured by C.E. Dougherty. Given to Sydney Brenner ca. 1966. Subcultured by Don Riddle in 1973. Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate. DR subclone of CB original (Tc1 pattern I). [NOTE: This

stock might carry a ~1.8 kb deletion in alh-2 in the background.]"|"Reference WBPaper00055815 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056552 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056729 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056839 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056884 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056919 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00056921 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057117 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057197 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057236 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057259 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057289 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00057312 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058621 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058626 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058640 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058667 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058717 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058750 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058810 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058832 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00058851 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00059068 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00059172 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00059179 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"Reference WBPaper00059256 added based on published strain data identified by Textpresso literature search."|"WT C. elegans. From Cambridge collection-originally frozen around 1968: In 1980, in order to establish an ancestral stock, Jonathan Hodgkin thawed one of the earliest frozen tubes of N2, dating from 1968. From this plate J.H. grew up a population en masse (without subculturing) on NGM plates (about 2 generations). Multiple samples of this were frozen in order to provide a reference N2 stock. This set of stock samples was replenished by regrowth in 1985 and 1991, using the same procedure, and a freshly thawed sample was sent to the CGC in 1993. Thus, samples from this frozen stock, called N2 (ancestral), should be only about 6 generations away from the stock used by Sydney Brenner as his standard WT N2. [Isolated from mushroom compost near Bristol, England by L.N. Staniland. Cultured by W.L. Nicholas, identified to genus by Gunther Osche and species by Victor Nigon; subsequently cultured by C.E. Dougherty. Given to Sydner Brenner ca. 1966.] Caenorhabditis elegans wild isolate. Note: N2 (ancestral) has reduced lifespan and fertility relative to the standard CGC N2 strains. See Worm Breeder's Gazette

16(5): 24 (February 1,2001)."

Affected Gene: EMPTY

Genomic Alteration: EMPTY

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00000001

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: live

Source References:
WBPaper00000031(PMID:4366476)WBPaper00003187(PMID:9741632)WBPaper00005432(PMID:121

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:N2

Organism Name: N2

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013218+0000

Record Last Update: 20250331T233226+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for N2.

No alerts have been found for N2.

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 503 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Chen L, et al. (2024) L-Theanine Prolongs the Lifespan by Activating Multiple Molecular Pathways in Ultraviolet C-Exposed Caenorhabditis elegans. Molecules (Basel, Switzerland), 29(11).

Gadhia A, et al. (2024) Functional analysis of epilepsy-associated GABAA receptor

mutations using Caenorhabditis elegans. Epilepsia open, 9(4), 1458.

Fryer E, et al. (2024) A high-throughput behavioral screening platform for measuring chemotaxis by C. elegans. PLoS biology, 22(6), e3002672.

Padmanaban S, et al. (2024) Caenorhabditis elegans telomere-binding proteins TEBP-1 and TEBP-2 adapt the Myb module to dimerize and bind telomeric DNA. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 121(16), e2316651121.

Limke A, et al. (2024) Silica Nanoparticles Disclose a Detailed Neurodegeneration Profile throughout the Life Span of a Model Organism. Journal of xenobiotics, 14(1), 135.

Gorelik MG, et al. (2024) Multitier regulation of the E. coli extreme acid stress response by CsrA. Journal of bacteriology, 206(4), e0035423.

Tsai SH, et al. (2024) Peripheral peroxisomal ?-oxidation engages neuronal serotonin signaling to drive stress-induced aversive memory in C. elegans. Cell reports, 43(4), 113996.

Al Harraq A, et al. (2024) Magnetic Control of Nonmagnetic Living Organisms. ACS applied materials & interfaces, 16(14), 17339.

Barathikannan K, et al. (2024) Untargeted metabolomics-based network pharmacology reveals fermented brown rice towards anti-obesity efficacy. NPJ science of food, 8(1), 20.

Zhu FD, et al. (2024) Carpesii fructus extract exhibits neuroprotective effects in cellular and Caenorhabditis elegans models of Parkinson's disease. CNS neuroscience & therapeutics, 30(4), e14515.

Tsutsumi C, et al. (2024) Zn2+-dependent functional switching of ERp18, an ER-resident thioredoxin-like protein. Cell reports, 43(2), 113682.

Li J, et al. (2024) Multiple Genes Core to ERAD, Macroautophagy and Lysosomal Degradation Pathways Participate in the Proteostasis Response in ?1-Antitrypsin Deficiency. Cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology, 17(6), 1007.

Aloo SO, et al. (2024) Polyphenol-rich fermented hempseed ethanol extracts improve obesity, oxidative stress, and neural health in high-glucose diet-induced Caenorhabditis elegans. Food chemistry: X, 21, 101233.

Yin X, et al. (2024) Cysteine protease cathepsin B promotes lysosome integrity to extend the lifespan of alternative day fasting worms. Aging cell, 23(11), e14286.

Radzimirski A, et al. (2024) Dopaminergic- and Serotonergic-Dependent Behaviors Are Altered by Lanthanide Series Metals in Caenorhabditis elegans. Toxics, 12(10).

Li H, et al. (2024) Dimethylsulfoniopropionate (DMSP) Increases Longevity and Mitochondrial Function in Caenorhabditis elegans: Implications for the Role of the Global Sulfur Cycle in Terrestrial Ecosystems. Environment & health (Washington, D.C.), 2(8), 572.

Shen K, et al. (2024) The germline coordinates mitokine signaling. Cell, 187(17), 4605.

Marogi JG, et al. (2024) Pseudomonas aeruginosa modulates both Caenorhabditis elegans attraction and pathogenesis by regulating nitrogen assimilation. Nature communications, 15(1), 7927.

Li JD, et al. (2024) Dual stressors of infection and warming can destabilize host microbiomes. Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological sciences, 379(1901), 20230069.

Hao F, et al. (2024) Bacterial peptidoglycan acts as a digestive signal mediating host adaptation to diverse food resources in C. elegans. Nature communications, 15(1), 3286.