Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Apr 8, 2025

Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR)

RRID:SCR_014958
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR) (RRID:SCR_014958)

Resource Information

URL: https://elegansvariation.org/

Proper Citation: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR) (RRID:SCR_014958)

Description: Supplier and researcher of wild C. elegans strains. CeNDR supplies organisms, analyzes whole-genome sequences, and facilitates genetic mappings to aid researchers in gene discovery.

Abbreviations: CeNDR

Synonyms: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource, organism supplier

Defining Citation: PMID:27701074

Keywords: c. elegans, caenorhabditis elegans, strains, n2, roundworm, nematode, gene analysis, organism supplier, portal

Funding: American Cancer Society Research Scholar Award ;
Amazon Web Services Research Grant ;
Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences starter innovation award ;
Northwestern University Start-up Funds ;
NIGMS R01GM107227;
NSF DGE-1324585

Availability: Available to the research community

Resource Name: Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR)

Resource ID: SCR_014958

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080323+0000

Record Last Update: 20250407T220140+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR).

No alerts have been found for Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Diversity Resource (CeNDR).

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 22 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at NIF.

Gao AW, et al. (2024) High-content phenotypic analysis of a C. elegans recombinant inbred population identifies genetic and molecular regulators of lifespan. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Chou HT, et al. (2024) Diversification of small RNA pathways underlies germline RNA interference incompetence in wild Caenorhabditis elegans strains. Genetics, 226(1).

Blank HM, et al. (2024) Late-life dietary folate restriction reduces biosynthesis without compromising healthspan in mice. Life science alliance, 7(10).

Teterina AA, et al. (2023) Genomic diversity landscapes in outcrossing and selfing Caenorhabditis nematodes. PLoS genetics, 19(8), e1010879.

Fausett SR, et al. (2023) Higher-order epistasis shapes natural variation in germ stem cell niche activity. Nature communications, 14(1), 2824.

Onken B, et al. (2022) Metformin treatment of diverse Caenorhabditis species reveals the importance of genetic background in longevity and healthspan extension outcomes. Aging cell, 21(1), e13488.

Crombie TA, et al. (2022) Local adaptation and spatiotemporal patterns of genetic diversity revealed by repeated sampling of Caenorhabditis elegans across the Hawaiian Islands. Molecular ecology, 31(8), 2327.

Saber S, et al. (2022) Mutation, selection, and the prevalence of the Caenorhabditis elegans heat-sensitive mortal germline phenotype. G3 (Bethesda, Md.), 12(5).

Ma F, et al. (2021) Large genetic diversity and strong positive selection in F-box and GPCR genes among the wild isolates of Caenorhabditis elegans. Genome biology and evolution, 13(5).

Ekroth AKE, et al. (2021) Host genotype and genetic diversity shape the evolution of a novel bacterial infection. The ISME journal, 15(7), 2146.

Rajaei M, et al. (2021) Mutability of mononucleotide repeats, not oxidative stress, explains the discrepancy between laboratory-accumulated mutations and the natural allele-frequency spectrum in C. elegans. Genome research, 31(9), 1602.

Lim J, et al. (2021) Natural variation in reproductive timing and X-chromosome nondisjunction in Caenorhabditis elegans. G3 (Bethesda, Md.), 11(12).

Lee D, et al. (2021) Balancing selection maintains hyper-divergent haplotypes in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nature ecology & evolution, 5(6), 794.

Beets I, et al. (2020) Natural Variation in a Dendritic Scaffold Protein Remodels Experience-Dependent Plasticity by Altering Neuropeptide Expression. Neuron, 105(1), 106.

Archer H, et al. (2020) The nematode Caenorhabditis elegans and the terrestrial isopod Porcellio scaber likely interact opportunistically. PloS one, 15(6), e0235000.

Billard B, et al. (2020) A Natural Mutational Event Uncovers a Life History Trade-Off via Hormonal Pleiotropy. Current biology : CB, 30(21), 4142.

Richaud A, et al. (2018) The Local Coexistence Pattern of Selfing Genotypes in Caenorhabditis elegans Natural Metapopulations. Genetics, 208(2), 807.

Zhao Y, et al. (2018) Changes to social feeding behaviors are not sufficient for fitness gains of the Caenorhabditis elegans N2 reference strain. eLife, 7.

Noble LM, et al. (2017) Polygenicity and Epistasis Underlie Fitness-Proximal Traits in the Caenorhabditis elegans Multiparental Experimental Evolution (CeMEE) Panel. Genetics, 207(4), 1663.

Evans KS, et al. (2017) Correlations of Genotype with Climate Parameters Suggest Caenorhabditis elegans Niche Adaptations. G3 (Bethesda, Md.), 7(1), 289.