Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Sep 15, 2026

B6.129P2-Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:003025
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:003025

Organism Information

URL: https://www.jax.org/strain/003025

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:003025

Description: Mus musculus with name B6.129P2-Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Notes: gene symbol note: fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1; mutant strain|congenic strain: Fmr1

Affected Gene: fragile X messenger ribonucleoprotein 1

Genomic Alteration: targeted mutation 1; Ben Oostra

Catalog Number: JAX:003025

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: live

Organism Name: B6.129P2-Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053636+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T060421+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for B6.129P2-Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}/J.

No alerts have been found for B6.129P2-Fmr1^{tm1Cgr}/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 79 mentions in open access literature.

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

Deng J, et al. (2026) Suppression of astrocyte BMP signaling improves molecular signatures and functional deficits in a fragile X syndrome mouse model. Nature communications, 17(1).

Norman AO, et al. (2026) Neonatal expression of human FMRP isoform corrects cortical deficits and improves behavior in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids, 37(3), 102981.

Shah S, et al. (2026) Metabolic reprogramming during human neuron differentiation indicates glutaminase as a key determinant in Fragile X syndrome. Cell reports, 45(1), 116857.

Lacher RK, et al. (2026) FMR1 gene therapy restores translationally relevant phenotypes in a mouse model for fragile X syndrome. Gene therapy.

Barnes SA, et al. (2025) Non-ionotropic signaling through the NMDA receptor GluN2B carboxy-terminal domain drives dendritic spine plasticity and reverses fragile X phenotypes. Cell reports, 44(3), 115311.

Vlasits AL, et al. (2025) Atypical Retinal Ganglion Cell Function in a Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 45(27).

Xian P, et al. (2025) Mitochondrial dysfunction reveals H2S-mediated synaptic sulfhydration as a potential mechanism for autism-associated social defects. Cell metabolism.

Nareddula S, et al. (2025) FMRP restoration in parvalbumin interneurons: A circuit-specific improvement of visual learning in fragile X syndrome. iScience, 28(12), 114132.

Issa F, et al. (2025) Conditional deletion of TRPC1 channel modulates synaptic plasticity, long term depression, and memory extinction in Fragile X syndrome mice. iScience, 28(8), 113085.

Wagner VA, et al. (2025) Astrocytic GABA controls fidelity of temporal cortical processing in Fragile X Syndrome. Neurobiology of disease, 219, 107233.

Wang HB, et al. (2025) Scheduled feeding improves behavioral outcomes and reduces inflammation in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. eLife, 14.

Bridi MCD, et al. (2025) Daily oscillation of the excitation/inhibition ratio is disrupted in two mouse models of autism. iScience, 28(1), 111494.

Lee Y, et al. (2025) Brain-wide mapping of immune receptors uncovers a neuromodulatory role of IL-17E and the receptor IL-17RB. Cell, 188(8), 2203.

Norman AO, et al. (2025) Differential effects of sound repetition rate on auditory cortex development and behavior in fragile X syndrome mouse model. Experimental neurology, 387, 115184.

Deng J, et al. (2024) Suppression of astrocyte BMP signaling improves fragile X syndrome molecular signatures and functional deficits. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Pan YD, et al. (2024) Intermittent Hypobaric Hypoxia Ameliorates Autistic-Like Phenotypes in Mice. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 44(7).

Al Abed AS, et al. (2024) Parvalbumin interneuron activity in autism underlies susceptibility to PTSD-like memory formation. iScience, 27(5), 109747.

Banke TG, et al. (2024) Early expression of GluN2A-containing NMDA receptors in a model of fragile X syndrome. Journal of neurophysiology, 131(4), 768.

Barnes SA, et al. (2024) Non-ionotropic signaling through the NMDA receptor GluN2B carboxy terminal domain drives morphological plasticity of dendritic spines and reverses fragile X phenotypes in mouse hippocampus. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Van't Spijker HM, et al. (2024) FMRP regulation of aggrecan mRNA translation controls perineuronal net development. Journal of neurochemistry.