

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Aug 9, 2026

FVB/N-Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy/J

RRID:IMSR_JAX:008197

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:008197

Organism Information

URL: <https://www.jax.org/strain/008197>

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:008197

Description: Mus musculus with name FVB/N-Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy/J from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Notes: gene symbol note: huntingtin|transgene insertion I; X William Yang; coisogenic strain: HTT|Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy

Affected Gene: huntingtin|transgene insertion I; X William Yang

Genomic Alteration: transgene insertion I; X William Yang

Catalog Number: JAX:008197

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: live

Organism Name: FVB/N-Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy/J

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053706+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T050911+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for FVB/N-Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy/J.

No alerts have been found for FVB/N-Tg(HTT*97Q)IXwy/J.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#).

Wu GH, et al. (2023) CryoET reveals organelle phenotypes in huntington disease patient iPSC-derived and mouse primary neurons. Nature communications, 14(1), 692.

Keller CG, et al. (2022) An orally available, brain penetrant, small molecule lowers huntingtin levels by enhancing pseudoexon inclusion. Nature communications, 13(1), 1150.

St-Cyr S, et al. (2022) Temporal Phenotypic Changes in Huntington's Disease Models for Preclinical Studies. Journal of Huntington's disease, 11(1), 35.

de Souza JM, et al. (2022) mGluR5 ablation leads to age-related synaptic plasticity impairments and does not improve Huntington's disease phenotype. Scientific reports, 12(1), 8982.

Santos RPM, et al. (2022) Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 knockout rescues obesity phenotype in a mouse model of Huntington's disease. Scientific reports, 12(1), 5621.

Gu X, et al. (2022) Uninterrupted CAG repeat drives striatum-selective transcriptionopathy and nuclear pathogenesis in human Huntingtin BAC mice. Neuron, 110(7), 1173.

Olmo IG, et al. (2021) High-Throughput Sequencing of BACHD Mice Reveals Upregulation of Neuroprotective miRNAs at the Pre-Symptomatic Stage of Huntington's Disease. ASN neuro, 13, 17590914211009857.

Joviano-Santos JV, et al. (2021) Protective effect of a spider recombinant toxin in a murine model of Huntington's disease. Neuropeptides, 85, 102111.

de Souza JM, et al. (2020) mGluR5 regulates REST/NRSF signaling through N-cadherin/?-catenin complex in Huntington's disease. Molecular brain, 13(1), 118.

Valadão PAC, et al. (2019) Abnormalities in the Motor Unit of a Fast-Twitch Lower Limb Skeletal Muscle in Huntington's Disease. ASN neuro, 11, 1759091419886212.

Miranda AS, et al. (2019) Alterations of Calcium Channels in a Mouse Model of Huntington's Disease and Neuroprotection by Blockage of CaV1 Channels. ASN neuro, 11, 1759091419856811.

Valadão PAC, et al. (2019) Inflammatory changes in peripheral organs in the BACHD murine model of Huntington's disease. Life sciences, 232, 116653.

Doria JG, et al. (2018) The mGluR5 positive allosteric modulator VU0409551 improves synaptic plasticity and memory of a mouse model of Huntington's disease. *Journal of neurochemistry*, 147(2), 222.

Monteys AM, et al. (2017) CRISPR/Cas9 Editing of the Mutant Huntingtin Allele In Vitro and In Vivo. *Molecular therapy : the journal of the American Society of Gene Therapy*, 25(1), 12.

Atherton JF, et al. (2016) Early dysfunction and progressive degeneration of the subthalamic nucleus in mouse models of Huntington's disease. *eLife*, 5.

Doria JG, et al. (2015) The mGluR5 positive allosteric modulator, CDPBB, ameliorates pathology and phenotypic signs of a mouse model of Huntington's disease. *Neurobiology of disease*, 73, 163.

Doria JG, et al. (2013) Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 positive allosteric modulators are neuroprotective in a mouse model of Huntington's disease. *British journal of pharmacology*, 169(4), 909.