

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Sep 4, 2026

RB668

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031408

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031408

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00031408>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031408

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name ftn-2(ok404) I. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: ftn-2(ok404) I.

Notes: D1037.3. Homozygous. Ferritin. Outer Left Sequence: atctgcctgcttttgcact. Outer Right Sequence: agtttcgaatacgggtcgtg. Inner Left Sequence: gcaaacaaaaacgcttcgat. Inner Right Sequence: actggagctgcaatttgctt. Inner primer WT PCR product: 3129.|"Made_by: OMRF Knockout Group"|"Mutagen:UV/TMP"|"This strain was provided by the C. elegans Gene Knockout Project at the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, which was part of the International C. elegans Gene Knockout Consortium, which should be acknowledged in any publications resulting from its use."

Affected Gene: WBGene00001501(ftn-2)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00001501(ftn-2)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031408

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:RB668, CGC_RB668

Organism Name: RB668

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013616+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T162124+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RB668.

No alerts have been found for RB668.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kaper D, et al. (2025) FORWARD GENETICS IN C. ELEGANS REVEALS GENETIC ADAPTATIONS TO POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACID DEFICIENCY. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Kaper D, et al. (2025) Forward genetics in C. elegans reveals genetic adaptations to polyunsaturated fatty acid deficiency. eLife, 13.

Sewell AK, et al. (2024) Enterobactin carries iron into C. elegans and mammalian intestinal cells by a mechanism independent of divalent metal transporter DMT1. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Ma YC, et al. (2021) TOR functions as a molecular switch connecting an iron cue with host innate defense against bacterial infection. PLoS genetics, 17(3), e1009383.