

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Sep 14, 2026

RB1190

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031891

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031891

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00031891>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031891

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name amx-2(ok1235) I. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: amx-2(ok1235) I.

Notes: B0019.1 Homozygous. Outer Left Sequence: ttggcggaaatttgaaagtc. Outer Right Sequence: tccaacggacacccaattat. Inner Left Sequence: cagcctcaaccacctttgt. Inner Right Sequence: tctcagcaaatggacactgc. Inner Primer PCR Length: 2803. Estimated Deletion Size: about 1600 bp.|"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: WBGene00000138(amx-2)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00000138(amx-2)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00031891

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Source References: [PMID:37188705](#)

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:RB1190, CGC_RB1190

Organism Name: RB1190

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013619+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T181632+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RB1190.

No alerts have been found for RB1190.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gahlot S, et al. (2025) Bacterial metabolism of tryptophan causes toxicity in *Caenorhabditis elegans* that is alleviated by sugar supplementation. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Costa-Machado LF, et al. (2023) Peripheral modulation of antidepressant targets MAO-B and GABAAR by harmol induces mitohormesis and delays aging in preclinical models. Nature communications, 14(1), 2779.