Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Jul 30, 2026

y[1] w[*]; Mi{Trojan-GAL4.0}ClC-a[MI05423-TG4.0]/TM3, Sb[1] Ser[1]

RRID:BDSC_66801
Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:BDSC_66801

Organism Information

URL: https://n2t.net/bdsc:66801

Proper Citation: RRID:BDSC_66801

Description: Drosophila melanogaster with name y[1] w[*]; Mi{Trojan-GAL4.0}ClC-a[MI05423-TG4.0]/TM3, Sb[1] Ser[1] from BDSC.

Species: Drosophila melanogaster

Notes: Donor: Gene Disruption Project; Donor's Source: Hugo J. Bellen, Baylor College of Medicine

Affected Gene: ClC-a, GAL4, Sb, Ser, w, y

Genomic Alteration: Chromosome 1, Chromosome 3

Catalog Number: 66801

Database: Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center (BDSC)

Database Abbreviation: BDSC

Availability: available

Alternate IDs: BDSC_66801, BL66801

Organism Name: y[1] w[*]; Mi{Trojan-GAL4.0}ClC-a[MI05423-TG4.0]/TM3, Sb[1] Ser[1]

Record Creation Time: 20240911T223023+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T195844+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for y[1] w[*]; Mi{Trojan-GAL4.0}ClC-a[MI05423-TG4.0]/TM3, Sb[1] Ser[1].

No alerts have been found for y[1] w[*]; Mi{Trojan-GAL4.0}ClC-a[MI05423-TG4.0]/TM3, Sb[1] Ser[1].

Data and Source Information

Source: Integrated Animals

Source Database: Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center (BDSC)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Deger JM, et al. (2025) Revealing the nervous system requirements of Alzheimer's disease risk genes in Drosophila. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Ricolo D, et al. (2025) Autocrine Wingless constricts the Drosophila embryonic gut by Ca+2-mediated repolarisation of mesoderm cells. EMBO reports, 26(7), 1737.

Deger JM, et al. (2025) Revealing the nervous system requirements of Alzheimer disease risk genes in Drosophila. American journal of human genetics, 112(12), 2870.

Marcogliese PC, et al. (2022) Drosophila functional screening of de novo variants in autism uncovers damaging variants and facilitates discovery of rare neurodevelopmental diseases. Cell reports, 38(11), 110517.