

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Jul 29, 2026

PWD/PhJ

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004660

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:IMSR_JAX:004660

Organism Information

URL: <https://www.jax.org/strain/004660>

Proper Citation: RRID:IMSR_JAX:004660

Description: Mus musculus with name PWD/PhJ from IMSR.

Species: Mus musculus

Synonyms: PWD/Ph

Notes: gene symbol note: latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 4; wild-derived inbred strain|inbred strain: Ltbp4

Affected Gene: latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 4

Genomic Alteration: Duchenne modifier 1 resistant

Catalog Number: JAX:004660

Database: JAX Mice and Services

Database Abbreviation: JAX

Availability: live

Organism Name: PWD/PhJ

Record Creation Time: 20250513T053646+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T044355+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for PWD/PhJ.

No alerts have been found for PWD/PhJ.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: JAX Mice and Services

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

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

Walton RZ, et al. (2025) Spindle checkpoint can secure additional cheating time for selfish expanded centromeres. *Current biology : CB*, 35(15), 3687.

Clark FE, et al. (2024) An egg-sabotaging mechanism drives non-Mendelian transmission in mice. *Current biology : CB*, 34(17), 3845.

Riley-Gillis B, et al. (2023) Machine learning reveals genetic modifiers of the immune microenvironment of cancer. *iScience*, 26(9), 107576.

Sheppard K, et al. (2022) Stride-level analysis of mouse open field behavior using deep-learning-based pose estimation. *Cell reports*, 38(2), 110231.

Skelly DA, et al. (2020) Mapping the Effects of Genetic Variation on Chromatin State and Gene Expression Reveals Loci That Control Ground State Pluripotency. *Cell stem cell*, 27(3), 459.

Vied C, et al. (2016) Transcriptomic analysis of the hippocampus from six inbred strains of mice suggests a basis for sex-specific susceptibility and severity of neurological disorders. *The Journal of comparative neurology*, 524(13), 2696.