

Resource Summary Report

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National Disease Research Interchange

RRID:SCR_000550

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Disease Research Interchange (RRID:SCR_000550)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.ndriresource.org/>

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Description: NDRI is a Not-For-Profit (501c3) Corporation dedicated to providing the highest quality human biomaterials for research. NDRI makes it easy for researchers to get the human tissues and organs they need, prepared, preserved and shipped precisely according to their specific scientific protocols, as quickly as possible, and in the largest available quantities. NDRI provides researchers with protocol specific human neurological tissues such as brain stem, spinal cord, and basal ganglia, among others. In addition to control specimens, NDRI recovers tissues from donors with a variety of diseases, including Down syndrome, Parkinsons disease, Alzheimers disease, schizophrenia, and dementia. Through the NDRI 24/7 referral and procurement system, research consented biospecimens can be provided from low post mortem interval donors preserved at 4°C, frozen or snap frozen, fixed, paraffin embedded, or as unstained slides.

Abbreviations: NDRI

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource, tissue bank

Keywords: neurological, tissue, organ, cell, neurological tissue, brainstem, spinal cord, basal ganglia, cerebral cortex, hippocampus, frozen, snap frozen, fixed, paraffin embedded, unstained slide, disease, down syndrome, parkinson's disease, alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, dementia, control, normal, catalog

Related Condition: Down syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Schizophrenia, Dementia

Funding: NIH OD011158

Availability: Public: NDRI is a nonprofit organization that procures and distributes normal and diseased human biomaterials to biomedical researchers in academia, government, and industry.

Resource Name: National Disease Research Interchange

Resource ID: SCR_000550

Alternate IDs: nlx_99804

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080202+0000

Record Last Update: 20260731T042559+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Used for TCR:BCR Tool by the Human Islet Research Network community.
Contact(s): [Diane Saunders](#), [Marcela Brissova](#), [John Walker](#), [Dale Greiner](#), [Al Powers](#) - Human Islets Research Network <https://hirnetwork.org/>

No alerts have been found for National Disease Research Interchange .

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 190 mentions in open access literature.

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

Zelinger L, et al. (2023) Ultra-rare complement factor 8 coding variants in families with age-related macular degeneration. iScience, 26(4), 106417.

Kaur H, et al. (2023) Single cell G-protein coupled receptor profiling of activated kidney fibroblasts expressing transcription factor 21. British journal of pharmacology.

Dandekar AA, et al. (2023) Microneedle Mediated Iontophoretic Delivery of Tofacitinib Citrate. Pharmaceutical research, 40(3), 735.

Gomez-Gutierrez R, et al. (2023) Two structurally defined A? polymorphs promote different pathological changes in susceptible mice. EMBO reports, 24(8), e57003.

Miralda I, et al. (2023) Siglec-9 is an inhibitory receptor on human mast cells in vitro. The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, 152(3), 711.

Lee D, et al. (2023) Tissue-specific and tissue-agnostic effects of genome sequence variation modulating blood pressure. Cell reports, 42(11), 113351.

Rocha S, et al. (2023) A novel peptide 'T14' reflects age and photo-aging in human skin. Aging, 15(12), 5279.

Dasht Bozorg B, et al. (2022) Topical and transdermal delivery with diseased human skin: passive and iontophoretic delivery of hydrocortisone into psoriatic and eczematous skin. *Drug delivery and translational research*, 12(1), 197.

Vora D, et al. (2022) Microneedle and iontophoresis mediated delivery of methotrexate into and across healthy and psoriatic skin. *International journal of pharmaceutics*, 618, 121693.

Hu X, et al. (2021) A scalable workflow to characterize the human exposome. *Nature communications*, 12(1), 5575.

Dai Z, et al. (2021) Loss of Endothelial Hypoxia Inducible Factor-Prolyl Hydroxylase 2 Induces Cardiac Hypertrophy and Fibrosis. *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 10(22), e022077.

Sakai Y, et al. (2021) Arylacetamide deacetylase as a determinant of the hydrolysis and activation of abiraterone acetate in mice and humans. *Life sciences*, 284, 119896.

Whelchel AE, et al. (2021) Nerve influence on the metabolism of type I and type II diabetic corneal stroma: an in vitro study. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), 13627.

Bledsoe MJ, et al. (2021) Analysis of Biospecimen Demand and Utilization of Samples from the National Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Biorepository. *Biopreservation and biobanking*, 19(5), 432.

Wu CT, et al. (2021) Discovery of ciliary G protein-coupled receptors regulating pancreatic islet insulin and glucagon secretion. *Genes & development*, 35(17-18), 1243.

Shen H, et al. (2021) Enhancing the potential of aged human articular chondrocytes for high-quality cartilage regeneration. *FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology*, 35(3), e21410.

Magadum A, et al. (2021) Therapeutic Delivery of Pip4k2c-Modified mRNA Attenuates Cardiac Hypertrophy and Fibrosis in the Failing Heart. *Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany)*, 8(10), 2004661.

Clift CL, et al. (2021) Multiplexed imaging mass spectrometry of the extracellular matrix using serial enzyme digests from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections. *Analytical and bioanalytical chemistry*, 413(10), 2709.

Kramarov AA, et al. (2021) Novel nanopolymer RNA therapeutics normalize human diabetic corneal wound healing and epithelial stem cells. *Nanomedicine : nanotechnology, biology, and medicine*, 32, 102332.

Qin W, et al. (2021) NOX1 Promotes Mesothelial-Mesenchymal Transition through Modulation of Reactive Oxygen Species-mediated Signaling. *American journal of respiratory cell and molecular biology*, 64(4), 492.