Resource Summary Report

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Stanford CNI

RRID:SCR_014529
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Stanford CNI (RRID:SCR_014529)

Resource Information

URL: http://cni.stanford.edu/

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Description: A shared facility at Stanford University dedicated to research and teaching for researchers and students in cognitive and neurobiological sciences. The core instrumentation provided by the CNI is a research-dedicated 3T MRI scanner, a GE Discovery MR750. The CNI has an array of MRI Coils, including Nova Medical 32-channel and 16-channel head coils and a GE 8-channel head coil. For stimulus delivery they provide a custom large-screen flat-panel display as well as a goggle system with eye tracker and audio. Other equipment includes an MR-compatible 256-channel EEG system, a Polhemus 3D digitizer used for EEG electrode localization, Fiber Optic Response Devices (FORP), as well as a MRI Simulator (Mock Scanner).

Synonyms: Stanford Center for Cognitive and Neurobiological Imaging, Stanford Center for Cognitive and Neurobiological Imaging (CNI)

Resource Type: access service resource, core facility, service resource

Keywords: core facility, shared facility, cognitive science, neurobiology, imaging

Funding:

Availability: Available to the research community, Available to students

Resource Name: Stanford CNI

Resource ID: SCR_014529

Alternate URLs: http://cni.stanford.edu/wiki/Main_Page

License URLs: http://www.stanford.edu/site/terms.html

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080320+0000

Record Last Update: 20250424T065319+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Stanford CNI.

No alerts have been found for Stanford CNI.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 16 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gozdas E, et al. (2024) Long-term cognitive training enhances fluid cognition and brain connectivity in individuals with MCI. Translational psychiatry, 14(1), 447.

Borchers LR, et al. (2024) Threat- and reward-related brain circuitry, perceived stress, and anxiety in adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal investigation. Social cognitive and affective neuroscience, 19(1).

Gozdas E, et al. (2022) 1H-MRS neurometabolites and associations with neurite microstructures and cognitive functions in amnestic mild cognitive impairment. NeuroImage. Clinical, 36, 103159.

Kraeutner SN, et al. (2022) Modality of practice modulates resting state connectivity during motor learning. Neuroscience letters, 781, 136659.

Amemiya K, et al. (2021) Age dependency and lateralization in the three branches of the human superior longitudinal fasciculus. Cortex; a journal devoted to the study of the nervous system and behavior, 139, 116.

Gozdas E, et al. (2021) Quantitative measurement of macromolecular tissue properties in white and gray matter in healthy aging and amnestic MCI. NeuroImage, 237, 118161.

Chahal R, et al. (2021) Sex differences in pubertal associations with fronto-accumbal white

matter morphometry: Implications for understanding sensitivity to reward and punishment. NeuroImage, 226, 117598.

Kraeutner SN, et al. (2020) Leveraging the effector independent nature of motor imagery when it is paired with physical practice. Scientific reports, 10(1), 21335.

Schurr R, et al. (2020) Subdividing the superior longitudinal fasciculus using local quantitative MRI. NeuroImage, 208, 116439.

Gozdas E, et al. (2020) Focal white matter disruptions along the cingulum tract explain cognitive decline in amnestic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI). Scientific reports, 10(1), 10213.

Schurr R, et al. (2019) Tractography delineation of the vertical occipital fasciculus using quantitative T1 mapping. NeuroImage, 202, 116121.

Travis KE, et al. (2019) More than myelin: Probing white matter differences in prematurity with quantitative T1 and diffusion MRI. NeuroImage. Clinical, 22, 101756.

Dubner SE, et al. (2019) White matter microstructure and cognitive outcomes in relation to neonatal inflammation in 6-year-old children born preterm. NeuroImage. Clinical, 23, 101832.

Dondé C, et al. (2019) Neural and functional correlates of impaired reading ability in schizophrenia. Scientific reports, 9(1), 16022.

Dodson CK, et al. (2017) White matter microstructure of 6-year old children born preterm and full term. NeuroImage. Clinical, 16, 268.

Yeatman JD, et al. (2014) Lifespan maturation and degeneration of human brain white matter. Nature communications, 5, 4932.