

Resource Summary Report

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University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core

RRID:SCR_015603

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core
(RRID:SCR_015603)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.uchicagoddrc.org/research-cores/host-microbe-core>

Proper Citation: University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core (RRID:SCR_015603)

Description: Core that consists of two components: The Enteric Microbiology and The Gnotobiotic Mouse components. The Enteric Microbiology component offers novel screening and advanced technologies for compositional and functional profiling of the resident microbial communities in the gastrointestinal tract. The Gnotobiotic Mouse component enables investigators to study the effects and causal role of specific microorganisms or profiles in vivo.

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

Keywords: host microbe, Enteric Microbiology, Gnotobiotic Mouse, inflammatory bowel diseases

Related Condition: digestive disease

Funding: NIDDK P30 DK042086

Availability: Available to affiliated researchers, Available to DDRCC researchers

Resource Name: University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core

Resource ID: SCR_015603

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080326+0000

Record Last Update: 20260806T054627+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core.

No alerts have been found for University of Chicago Digestive Diseases Research Core Center Host-Microbe Core.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

DeLeon O, et al. (2025) Microbiome mismatches from microbiota transplants lead to persistent off-target metabolic and immunomodulatory effects. Cell, 188(15), 3927.