

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 26, 2026

NS-Forest

RRID:SCR_018348

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

NS-Forest (RRID:SCR_018348)

Resource Information

URL: <https://github.com/JCVenterInstitute/NSForest/releases>

Proper Citation: NS-Forest (RRID:SCR_018348)

Description: Software tool as method that takes cluster results from single cell nuclei RNAseq experiments and generates lists of minimal markers needed to define each cell type cluster. Utilizes random forest of decision trees machine learning approach. Used to determine minimum set of marker genes whose combined expression identified cells of given type with maximum classification accuracy.

Synonyms: Necessary and Sufficient Forest, NS-Forestversion 1.3, NS-Forest v2.0, NS-Forest version 1.0

Resource Type: data processing software, software application, software resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:29590361](#)

Keywords: Single cell, RNAseq experiment, generated gene list, minimum set, marker gene, define cell type cluster, random forest, decision tree, machine learning, identify cell, cell clasification

Funding: Allen Institute for Brain Science ;
California Institute for Regenerative Medicine ;
Chan Zuckerberg Initiative DAF ;
JCVI Innovation Fund ;
NIAID R21 AI122100;
NIAID U19 AI118626;
Wellcome Trust

Availability: Free, Available for download, Freely available

Resource Name: NS-Forest

Resource ID: SCR_018348

License: MIT License

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080339+0000

Record Last Update: 20260821T194146+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NS-Forest.

No alerts have been found for NS-Forest.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Liu A, et al. (2024) Discovery of optimal cell type classification marker genes from single cell RNA sequencing data. BMC methods, 1.

Bakken TE, et al. (2021) Comparative cellular analysis of motor cortex in human, marmoset and mouse. Nature, 598(7879), 111.