Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 12, 2026

Transgenic Animal Model Core

RRID:SCR_000776
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Transgenic Animal Model Core (RRID:SCR_000776)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.med.umich.edu/tamc/

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Description: A service for preparing genetically modified mice and rats for investigators at the University of Michigan. These mice models are typically used to study gene function, gene expression, gene regulation, and for the development of animal models of human disease and gene therapy reagents. TAMC provide access to their micromanipoulation and embryos stem cell workstations along with necessary reagents such as specialized plasmids, embryonic stem (ES) cell lines, FBS, and feeder cells certified for ES cell culture.

Abbreviations: TAMC

Synonyms: Transgenic Animal Model Core (TAMC)

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource

Keywords: trangenic, mouse, modify, reagent, cell, toxigene, micromanipulation, embryo, stem, plasmid, culture, transgene, mouse, disease

Funding: NIH Intramural Research Program

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: Transgenic Animal Model Core

Resource ID: SCR_000776

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-30059

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080203+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T200224+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Transgenic Animal Model Core.

No alerts have been found for Transgenic Animal Model Core.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

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

Martin-Montalvo A, et al. (2016) Cytochrome b5 reductase and the control of lipid metabolism and healthspan. NPJ aging and mechanisms of disease, 2, 16006.

Wu Y, et al. (2014) Activation of Akt1 accelerates carcinogen-induced tumorigenesis in mammary gland of virgin and post-lactating transgenic mice. BMC cancer, 14, 266.

Lenk GM, et al. (2011) Pathogenic mechanism of the FIG4 mutation responsible for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease CMT4J. PLoS genetics, 7(6), e1002104.

Drews VL, et al. (2007) Identification of evolutionarily conserved, functional noncoding elements in the promoter region of the sodium channel gene SCN8A. Mammalian genome : official journal of the International Mammalian Genome Society, 18(10), 723.