Resource Summary Report

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University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core

RRID:SCR_019168
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core (RRID:SCR_019168)

Resource Information

URL: https://brcf.medicine.umich.edu/cores/bioinformatics-core/

Proper Citation: University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core (RRID:SCR_019168)

Description: Core helps researchers identify and interpret patterns in RNA and DNA by placing sequencing data into biologically meaningful context. Services include experimental design, developing reproducible workflows, analyzing next-generation sequencing data, and supporting manuscript development/publication.

Synonyms: Bioinformatics Core, UMMS Bioinformatics Core

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

Keywords: USEDit, identify and interpret patterns, RNA, DNA, sequencing data, analyzing NGS data, ABRF

Funding: NIH

Resource Name: University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core

Resource ID: SCR_019168

Alternate IDs: ABRF_522

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=522

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080343+0000

Record Last Update: 20250519T205308+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core.

No alerts have been found for University of Michigan Medical School Bioinformatics Core.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wubshet NH, et al. (2024) Cellular mechanotransduction of human osteoblasts in microgravity. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Wubshet NH, et al. (2024) Cellular mechanotransduction of human osteoblasts in microgravity. NPJ microgravity, 10(1), 35.

Farazuddin M, et al. (2024) Inhibiting retinoic acid signaling in dendritic cells suppresses respiratory syncytial virus infection through enhanced antiviral immunity. iScience, 27(7), 110103.

Kuppa A, et al. (2024) Inherent Metabolic Adaptations in Adult Spiny Mouse (Acomys) Cardiomyocytes Facilitate Enhanced Cardiac Recovery Following Myocardial Infarction. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Rosenson RS, et al. (2024) Inhibition of PCSK9 with evolocumab modulates lipoproteins and monocyte activation in high-risk ASCVD subjects. Atherosclerosis, 392, 117529.

Kaniski AJ, et al. (2024) Spinosyn A exerts anti-tumorigenic effects on progesterone-sensitive ER?-positive breast cancer cells by modulating multiple signaling pathways. Biomedicine & pharmacotherapy = Biomedecine & pharmacotherapie, 171, 116156.

Frey HC, et al. (2024) A Membrane Lipid Signature Unravels the Dynamic Landscape of Group 1 ILCs. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Takla TN, et al. (2023) A Shared Pathogenic Mechanism for Valproic Acid and SHROOM3

Knockout in a Brain Organoid Model of Neural Tube Defects. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Bale S, et al. (2023) Pharmacological inhibition of TAK1 prevents and induces regression of experimental organ fibrosis. JCI insight, 8(14).

Beamish JA, et al. (2023) Pax Protein Depletion in Proximal Tubules Triggers Conserved Mechanisms of Resistance to Acute Ischemic Kidney Injury and Prevents Transition to Chronic Kidney Disease. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Lotakis DM, et al. (2023) A Pilot Study: Transcriptional Profiling, Functional Analysis, and Organoid Modeling of Intestinal Mucosa in Hirschsprung Disease. Journal of pediatric surgery, 58(6), 1164.

Takla TN, et al. (2023) A Shared Pathogenic Mechanism for Valproic Acid and SHROOM3 Knockout in a Brain Organoid Model of Neural Tube Defects. Cells, 12(13).