

Resource Summary Report

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

University of British Columbia Gut4Health Microbiome Core Facility

RRID:SCR_023673

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of British Columbia Gut4Health Microbiome Core Facility (RRID:SCR_023673)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.bcchr.ca/gut4health>

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Description: Facilitates microbiome studies for researchers at British Columbia Children Hospital Research Institute and University of British Columbia. Core offers processing and storing biological specimens, and sequencing and analysis of microbial communities for various research studies, including basic science, clinical, translational, and epidemiological projects.

Synonyms: UBC-Gut4Health Microbiome Core, University of British Columbia UBC-Gut4Health Microbiome Core

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

Keywords: ABRF, USEDit, microbiome studies, processing and storing biological specimens, microbial sequencing and analysis,

Resource Name: University of British Columbia Gut4Health Microbiome Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_023673

Alternate IDs: ABRF_1785

Alternate URLs: <https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=1785&citation=1>

Record Creation Time: 20230609T050221+0000

Record Last Update: 20260821T194242+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of British Columbia Gut4Health Microbiome Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of British Columbia Gut4Health Microbiome Core Facility.

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](#) .

Djaksigulova D, et al. (2026) First pilot study of intravenous rAAV-PAX6 gene therapy increases retinal-ganglion-cell-layer thickness and Notch1 transcription in a mouse model of aniridia. Gene therapy.

Kaad SG, et al. (2026) First pilot study of intrastromal rAAV-PAX6 gene therapy suggests improved corneal thickness and transcription correction in aniridic mouse. Molecular therapy. Advances, 34(3), 201786.

Graef FA, et al. (2025) Fasting elicits gut microbiome signature changes that extend to type 1 diabetes patients. Frontiers in endocrinology, 16, 1623800.

Ghezzi H, et al. (2024) PUPpy: a primer design pipeline for substrain-level microbial detection and absolute quantification. mSphere, 9(7), e0036024.