

Resource Summary Report

Generated by ASWG on Sep 3, 2026

University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility

RRID:SCR_027279

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility (RRID:SCR_027279)

Resource Information

URL: <https://wertheim.scripps.ufl.edu/cores-and-technologies/metabolic-core/>

Proper Citation: University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility (RRID:SCR_027279)

Description: Core for In Vivo and In Vitro metabolic phenotyping. Provides validated in vitro and in vivo tests. Phenotyping applications span from mitochondrial and cellular metabolism to whole body animal physiology. Provides instrument training, experimental design, data analysis. Studies can be performed by staff, but IACUC-approved Animal Use Protocols are also available to help investigators use resources on their own.

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

Keywords: ABRF, In Vivo, In Vitro, metabolic phenotyping,

Resource Name: University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_027279

Alternate IDs: ABRF_4077

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/RRID:SCR_027279/?citation=1

Record Creation Time: 20250811T213301+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T183514+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Florida Scripps Institute for Biomedical Innovation and Technology Metabolic Core Facility.

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 [ASWG](#) .

Kuo KT, et al. (2025) Structural determinants of non-covalent PPAR?? inverse agonism and their therapeutic implications. Nature communications.