Resource Summary Report

Generated by ASWG on Aug 2, 2026

FlyBrain

RRID:SCR_000706
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

FlyBrain (RRID:SCR_000706)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.flybrain.org/

Proper Citation: FlyBrain (RRID:SCR_000706)

Description: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE. Documented on September 23,2022. Interactive database of Drosophila melanogaster nervous system. Used by drosophila neuroscience community and by other researchers studying arthropod brain structure.

Synonyms: FlyBrain

Resource Type: data or information resource, narrative resource, software application, atlas, data processing software, software resource, training resource, training material

Defining Citation: PMID:8592752, PMID:21280038

Keywords: drosophila melanogaster, ganglion, gene, 3-dimensional, abdominal, anatomy, arthropod, autofluorescence, chemical, development, developmental, golgi, histology, immunocytology, impregnation, map, model, morphology, nervous system, neuroanatomical, neuroanatomy, neuron, neuropil, periphery, phenotype, structure, thoracic, visualization

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: FlyBrain

Resource ID: SCR_000706

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-00031

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080203+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190129+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for FlyBrain.

No alerts have been found for FlyBrain.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Zordan MA, et al. (2015) Circadian Clock Dysfunction and Psychiatric Disease: Could Fruit Flies have a Say? Frontiers in neurology, 6, 80.

Ito K, et al. (2010) Technical and organizational considerations for the long-term maintenance and development of digital brain atlases and web-based databases. Frontiers in systems neuroscience, 4, 26.

White BH, et al. (2001) Targeted attenuation of electrical activity in Drosophila using a genetically modified K(+) channel. Neuron, 31(5), 699.