Resource Summary Report

Generated by ASWG on Aug 2, 2026

Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas

RRID:SCR_023110
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas (RRID:SCR_023110)

Resource Information

URL: https://portal.brain-map.org/explore/seattle-alzheimers-disease

Proper Citation: Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas (RRID:SCR_023110)

Description: Open atlas based on single cell profiling technologies with quantitative neuropathology and deep clinical phenotyping from middle temporal gyrus from neurotypical reference brains and brains from SEA-AD aged cohort that span spectrum of Alzheimer's disease. Produced via collaboration between Allen Institute for Brain Science, University of Washington Alzheimer Disease Research Center and Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute.

Abbreviations: SEA-AD

Resource Type: atlas, data or information resource

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, single cell profiling, quantitative neuropathology, deep clinical phenotyping, middle temporal gyrus, neurotypical reference brains, SEA-AD aged cohort brains,

Related Condition: Alzheimer's disease

Funding: NIA U19AG060909

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas

Resource ID: SCR_023110

Record Creation Time: 20230116T062750+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T191029+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas.

No alerts have been found for Seattle Alzheimer Disease Brain Cell Atlas.

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 ASWG .

Berson E, et al. (2025) Deep learning-based cell type profiles reveal signatures of Alzheimer's disease resilience and resistance. Brain : a journal of neurology, 148(10), 3665.

Jiang B, et al. (2025) Neuronal subtype-specific metabolic changes in neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric diseases predicted via a systems biology-based approach. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Ren Y, et al. (2025) Utilization of precision medicine digital twins for drug discovery in Alzheimer's disease. Neurotherapeutics : the journal of the American Society for Experimental NeuroTherapeutics, 22(3), e00553.

Kim JP, et al. (2025) Whole-genome sequencing analyses suggest novel genetic factors associated with Alzheimer's disease and a cumulative effects model for risk liability. Nature communications, 16(1), 4870.

Mirabelli M, et al. (2025) HMGA1 deficiency: a pathogenic link between tau pathology and insulin resistance. EBioMedicine, 115, 105700.

Cho M, et al. (2025) Functional insight into East Asian-specific genetic risk loci for Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association, 21(2), e14553.

Liu T, et al. (2025) Linking spatial omics to patient phenotypes at the population scale by BSNMani: Bayesian scalar-on-network regression with manifold learning. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.

Redmer T, et al. (2024) MET receptor serves as a promising target in melanoma brain metastases. Acta neuropathologica, 147(1), 44.

Zhukovsky P, et al. (2024) Genetic influences on brain and cognitive health and their interactions with cardiovascular conditions and depression. Nature communications, 15(1), 5207.

Serrano-Pozo A, et al. (2024) Astrocyte transcriptomic changes along the spatiotemporal progression of Alzheimer's disease. Nature neuroscience, 27(12), 2384.

Gabitto MI, et al. (2024) Integrated multimodal cell atlas of Alzheimer's disease. Nature neuroscience, 27(12), 2366.

Lee J, et al. (2023) Microglial REV-ERB? regulates inflammation and lipid droplet formation to drive tauopathy in male mice. Nature communications, 14(1), 5197.