Resource Summary Report

Generated by Kravitz on Sep 10, 2026

GenTaR

RRID:SCR_019131
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

GenTaR (RRID:SCR_019131)

Resource Information

URL: https://www.gentar.org/

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Description: System that consists of Application Programming Interface which controls access to information stored in database, and web interface that provides way of interacting with data stored in GenTaR database. Users can track production and phenotyping of different types of mutant allele. Allows consortia to follow progress made in characterising set of genes that they are interested in. To create new project or plan, or to view consortium gene list in GenTaR credentials to log into GenTaR are required. Project search box enables to look for projects working on specific gene by entering gene symbol or gene MGI accession identifier. Search results without logging in will only include public data. Otherwise application search results also include data for Protected and Restricted projects.

Resource Type: data access protocol, data or information resource, portal, service resource, software resource, web service

Keywords: Track mutant allelle production, track mutant allele phenotyping, mutant allele data, characterising set of genes, find gene data, gene MGI accession identifier, gene symbol

Availability: Restricted

Resource Name: GenTaR

Resource ID: SCR_019131

Alternate URLs:
https://www.gentar.org/tracker/assets/documentation/GenTaR_User_Manual.pdf

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080343+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T132846+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for GenTaR.

No alerts have been found for GenTaR.

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 Kravitz .

van Karnebeek CDM, et al. (2025) New treatment for pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy due to ALDH7A1 deficiency: first proof-of-principle of upstream enzyme inhibition in the mouse. Brain communications, 7(6), fcaf397.