

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [Kravitz](#) on Sep 10, 2026

Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome Core Facility

RRID:SCR_022166

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome Core Facility (RRID:SCR_022166)

Resource Information

URL: <https://microbiome.forsyth.org/>

Proper Citation: Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome Core Facility (RRID:SCR_022166)

Description: Offers Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) and comprehensive data analyses and interpretation for 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequences and other big data sequence applications. Offers analyses of previously obtained sequences. Many investigators are familiar with Human Oral Microbe Identification using Next Generation Sequencing (HOMINGS) as well as its predecessor the Human Oral Microbe Identification Microarray (HOMIM) for rapid 16S rDNA analyses of oral clinical samples. We continue in that tradition using bioinformatic methodology, which will provide the best possible taxa identification.

Abbreviations: FOMC

Synonyms: Forsyth Oral Microbiome Core

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

Keywords: USEDit, ABRF, Next Generation Sequencing, 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequences, data analyses, rapid 16S rDNA analyses, oral clinical samples, taxa identification

Resource Name: Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_022166

Alternate IDs: ABRF_1341

Alternate URLs: <https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=1341>

Record Creation Time: 20220421T050139+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133424+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for Forsyth Institute Oral Microbiome 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 [Kravitz](#) .

Xiao X, et al. (2023) Advances in the oral microbiota and rapid detection of oral infectious diseases. Frontiers in microbiology, 14, 1121737.