

Resource Summary Report

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Augusta University Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository Core Facility

RRID:SCR_027271

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Augusta University Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_027271)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.augusta.edu/cancer/research/shared-resources/biorepository/>

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Description: Core provides collection, annotation, and storage solutions. This Biorepository is also home to a state-wide resource, the Biorepository Alliance of Georgia for Oncology (BRAG-Onc), which functions to collect samples from 6 participating sites across the State to represent the diversity of cancer patients within the State and to enhance cancer research in Georgia. Tissue specimens are fast-frozen in vapor phase liquid nitrogen to preserve their integrity and stored in large cryofreezers at -170 to -190°C. Blood is routinely separated into serum or plasma and buffy coats prior to freezing. Blood derivatives are stored at -70 to -80°C. The freezers are monitored constantly and are connected to an alarm system to ensure that the low temperatures are maintained.

Synonyms: Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository (GCCB)

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

Keywords: ABRF, Biorepository Alliance of Georgia for Oncology, collect samples, cancer patients,

Resource Name: Augusta University Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_027271

Alternate IDs: ABRF_4071

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/RRID:SCR_027271/?citation=1

Record Creation Time: 20250811T213301+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Augusta University Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for Augusta University Georgia Cancer Center Biorepository 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](#) .

Amara CS, et al. (2026) Cigarette smoke induces FASN-dependent fatty acid metabolic rewiring to drive bladder cancer progression. Cancer letters, 653, 218562.