

Resource Summary Report

Generated by T1D on Aug 1, 2026

NKI-RS Enhanced Sample

RRID:SCR_010461

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

NKI-RS Enhanced Sample (RRID:SCR_010461)

Resource Information

URL: http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/enhanced/

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Description: Dataset of 1000 characterized community-ascertained participants using state-of-the-art multiband imaging-based resting state fMRI (R-fMRI) and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), genetics, and a deep phenotyping protocol from a large cross-sectional sample of brain development, maturation and aging (ages 6 - 85 yrs). The Center for Magnetic Resonance Research (CMRR), University of Minnesota, provided the NKI-RS effort with the latest version of the Multiband EPI sequence (Xu et al. 2012) and associated image reconstruction algorithms, enabling the acquisition of state-of-the-art imaging datasets for this large-scale imaging effort. The enhanced NKI-RS expands upon the phenotypic protocol of the original NKI-RS and captures a broad range of behavioral and cognitive phenomenology relevant to psychiatric health and illness. The validity and value of assessments were evaluated by consulting leaders in the field of psychiatric phenotyping.

Abbreviations: Enhanced NKI-RS

Synonyms: Enhanced Nathan Kline Institute - Rockland Sample

Resource Type: data set, data or information resource

Keywords: demographic, multiband imaging, resting state fmri, diffusion tensor imaging, breath hold scan, eye movement calibration scan, visual stimulation scan, brain development, maturation, young human, late adult human, child, adolescent, adult human, image collection, pediatric, geriatric, behavior, cognitive, phenotyping, neuroimaging, dicom, nifti, multiband echo planar imaging, multiband resting state fmri, multiband diffusion tensor imaging, lifespan, physiological assessment, psychological assessment, genetic

Related Condition: Aging

Funding: New York State Office of Mental Health and Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene ;
Child Mind Institute 1FDN2012-1;
NIMH R01MH094639-01;
NIMH R01MH081218;
NIMH R01MH083246;
NIMH R21MH084126

Availability: Public, Data Usage Agreement

Resource Name: NKI-RS Enhanced Sample

Resource ID: SCR_010461

Alternate IDs: nlx_157649

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080258+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T042655+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NKI-RS Enhanced Sample.

No alerts have been found for NKI-RS Enhanced Sample.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 97 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [T1D](#) .

Coup?? P, et al. (2023) Lifespan Neurodegeneration Of The Human Brain In Multiple Sclerosis. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Alahmadi AAS, et al. (2023) The Cerebellum's Orchestra: Understanding the Functional Connectivity of Its Lobes and Deep Nuclei in Coordination and Integration of Brain Networks. Tomography (Ann Arbor, Mich.), 9(2), 883.

Freedberg MV, et al. (2023) The balance of hippocampal and caudate network functional connectivity is associated with episodic memory performance and its decline across adulthood. Neuropsychologia, 191, 108723.

Koike S, et al. (2022) Recent Advances and Future Directions in Brain MR Imaging Studies in Schizophrenia: Toward Elucidating Brain Pathology and Developing Clinical Tools. Magnetic resonance in medical sciences : MRMS : an official journal of Japan

Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, 21(4), 539.

Klapwijk ET, et al. (2021) Opportunities for increased reproducibility and replicability of developmental neuroimaging. *Developmental cognitive neuroscience*, 47, 100902.

Fox AS, et al. (2021) Sharing voxelwise neuroimaging results from rhesus monkeys and other species with Neurovault. *NeuroImage*, 225, 117518.

Crimi A, et al. (2021) Structurally constrained effective brain connectivity. *NeuroImage*, 239, 118288.

Ning M, et al. (2021) Core-Symptom-Defined Cortical Gyrification Differences in Autism Spectrum Disorder. *Frontiers in psychiatry*, 12, 619367.

Laird AR, et al. (2021) Large, open datasets for human connectomics research: Considerations for reproducible and responsible data use. *NeuroImage*, 244, 118579.

Chaddad A, et al. (2021) Can Autism Be Diagnosed with Artificial Intelligence? A Narrative Review. *Diagnostics (Basel, Switzerland)*, 11(11).

Wang Q, et al. (2021) Predicting brain age during typical and atypical development based on structural and functional neuroimaging. *Human brain mapping*, 42(18), 5943.

Frey M, et al. (2021) Magnetic resonance-based eye tracking using deep neural networks. *Nature neuroscience*, 24(12), 1772.

Li S, et al. (2021) The neural signatures of social hierarchy-related learning and interaction: A coordinate- and connectivity-based meta-analysis. *NeuroImage*, 245, 118731.

Park HJ, et al. (2021) State-Dependent Effective Connectivity in Resting-State fMRI. *Frontiers in neural circuits*, 15, 719364.

Taberna GA, et al. (2021) Automated Head Tissue Modelling Based on Structural Magnetic Resonance Images for Electroencephalographic Source Reconstruction. *Neuroinformatics*, 19(4), 585.

Nani A, et al. (2021) The pathoconnectivity network analysis of the insular cortex: A morphometric fingerprinting. *NeuroImage*, 225, 117481.

Ruser P, et al. (2021) Individual odor hedonic perception is coded in temporal joint network activity. *NeuroImage*, 229, 117782.

Jeong SO, et al. (2021) Empirical Bayes estimation of pairwise maximum entropy model for nonlinear brain state dynamics. *NeuroImage*, 244, 118618.

Ge R, et al. (2021) Sex effects on cortical morphological networks in healthy young adults. *NeuroImage*, 233, 117945.

Cao X, et al. (2021) Supervised Multidimensional Scaling and its Application in MRI-Based Individual Age Predictions. *Neuroinformatics*, 19(2), 219.