

Resource Summary Report

Generated by T1D on Aug 1, 2026

ModelMatcher

RRID:SCR_021208

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ModelMatcher (RRID:SCR_021208)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.modelmatcher.net/>

Proper Citation: ModelMatcher (RRID:SCR_021208)

Description: Matchmaking platform for clinicians and scientists to facilitate collaborative research on rare and undiagnosed diseases. Used for collaborative projects that advance scientific knowledge and patient care. Currently supports Mouse, Rat, Frog, Zebrafish, Fruit Fly, Nematode Worm, Budding Yeast, Fission Yeast, and E. coli. Used to identify human ortholog of genes in these model organisms and vice versa. Scientists who register in ModelMatcher are asked to classify their genes of interest into Public or Restricted categories. The Match feature will allow Clinicians to obtain information on genes that Scientists classify as both Public and Restricted.

Resource Type: portal, data or information resource

Keywords: Rare diseases collaborative research, undiagnosed diseases, identify human genes ortholog, genes classification, gene information for clinicians

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: ModelMatcher

Resource ID: SCR_021208

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080354+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T042831+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ModelMatcher.

No alerts have been found for ModelMatcher.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Rogic S, et al. (2025) Global partnerships in rare disease research. Disease models & mechanisms, 18(7).

Willsey HR, et al. (2024) Modelling human genetic disorders in *Xenopus tropicalis*. Disease models & mechanisms, 17(5).

da Silva-Buttkus P, et al. (2023) Knockout mouse models as a resource for the study of rare diseases. Mammalian genome : official journal of the International Mammalian Genome Society, 34(2), 244.