

Resource Summary Report

Generated by T1D on Aug 2, 2026

mia

RRID:SCR_023619

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

mia (RRID:SCR_023619)

Resource Information

URL: <https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/mia.html>

Proper Citation: mia (RRID:SCR_023619)

Description: Software R package with several tools for microbiome data analysis.

Resource Type: data processing software, data analysis software, software application, software resource

Keywords: microbiome data, microbiome data analysis,

Availability: Free, Available for download, Freely available

Resource Name: mia

Resource ID: SCR_023619

Alternate URLs: <https://github.com/microbiome/mia>

License: Artistic License 2.0

Record Creation Time: 20230527T050216+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190821+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for mia.

No alerts have been found for mia.

Data and Source Information

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

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

Bao Y, et al. (2025) Dietary oxidized lipids in redox biology: Oxidized olive oil disrupts lipid metabolism and induces intestinal and hepatic inflammation in C57BL/6J mice. Redox biology, 81, 103575.

Tocino-Márquez I, et al. (2025) The bacterial community of the freshwater bryozoan *Cristatella Mucedo* and its secondary metabolites production potential. Scientific reports, 15(1), 31456.

Bartosik T, et al. (2025) Dupilumab treatment has no effect on the nasal microbiome in patients with NSAID-exacerbated respiratory disease: a longitudinal pilot study. Frontiers in immunology, 16, 1508500.

Rohrhofer J, et al. (2025) Gastrointestinal Barrier Disruption in Post-COVID Syndrome Fatigue Patients. Allergy, 80(9), 2610.

Finn RD, et al. (2024) Establishing the ELIXIR Microbiome Community. F1000Research, 13.

Huang KD, et al. (2024) Establishment of a non-Westernized gut microbiota in men who have sex with men is associated with sexual practices. Cell reports. Medicine, 5(3), 101426.

Mödl B, et al. (2023) Defects in microvillus crosslinking sensitize to colitis and inflammatory bowel disease. EMBO reports, 24(10), e57084.