

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Jul 31, 2026

Surface-Based Atlases

RRID:SCR_002099

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Surface-Based Atlases (RRID:SCR_002099)

Resource Information

URL: <http://brainvis.wustl.edu/wiki/index.php/Caret:Atlases>

Proper Citation: Surface-Based Atlases (RRID:SCR_002099)

Description: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IS SERVICE. Documented on July,29,2022. Surface-based atlases of human, macaque, rat and mouse cerebral and cerebellar cortices derived from structural MRI volumes developed in the Van Essen laboratory can be downloaded by direct links on the SumsDB database and can be viewed using freely available Caret (offline) and WebCaret (online) software. The human and macaque atlases include a large and growing compendium of experimental data pertaining to the structural and functional organization of primate cerebral cortex.

Abbreviations: Caret:Atlases

Synonyms: Surface-Based Atlas

Resource Type: data or information resource, atlas, database

Defining Citation: [PMID:22052704](#)

Keywords: atlas, human, macaque, mouse, cerebral cortex, cerebellar cortex, database, primate, magnetic resonance imaging, neuroanatomy

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IS SERVICE.

Resource Name: Surface-Based Atlases

Resource ID: SCR_002099

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-00346

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080211+0000

Record Last Update: 20260731T042630+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Surface-Based Atlases.

No alerts have been found for Surface-Based Atlases.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [kravitz2](#) .

Pehlivanova M, et al. (2018) Diminished Cortical Thickness Is Associated with Impulsive Choice in Adolescence. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 38(10), 2471.

Poldrack RA, et al. (2015) Long-term neural and physiological phenotyping of a single human. Nature communications, 6, 8885.