Resource Summary Report

Generated by kravitz2 on Jul 31, 2026

National Toxicology Program: Department of Health and Human Services

RRID:SCR_002616
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Toxicology Program: Department of Health and Human Services (RRID:SCR_002616)

Resource Information

URL: http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/

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Description: The NTP is an interagency program whose mission is to evaluate agents of public health concern by developing and applying tools of modern toxicology and molecular biology. The program maintains an objective, science-based approach in dealing with critical issues in toxicology and is committed to using the best science available to prioritize, design, conduct, and interpret its studies. To that end, the NTP is continually evolving to remain at the cutting edge of scientific research and to develop and apply new technologies. More than 80,000 chemicals are registered for use in the United States. Each year, an estimated 2,000 new ones are introduced for use in such everyday items as foods, personal care products, prescription drugs, household cleaners, and lawn care products. We do not know the effects of many of these chemicals on our health, yet we may be exposed to them while manufacturing, distributing, using, and disposing of them or when they become pollutants in our air, water, or soil. Relatively few chemicals are thought to pose a significant risk to human health. However, safeguarding public health depends on identifying both what the effects of these chemicals are and at what levels of exposure they may become hazardous to humansthat is, understanding their toxicology. The program was created as a cooperative effort to: 1. Coordinate toxicology testing programs within the federal government. 2. Strengthen the science base in toxicology. 3. Develop and validate improved testing methods. 4. Provide information about potentially toxic chemicals to health, regulatory, and research agencies, scientific and medical communities, and the public. The need for a program like the NTP arose because of increasing scientific, regulatory, and Congressional concerns about the human health effects of chemical agents in our environment. Many human diseases were thought to be directly or indirectly related to chemical exposures; therefore, it was thought that decreasing or eliminating human exposures to those chemicals would help prevent some

human disease and disability. Testing Information The NTP is an interagency program whose mission is to evaluate agents of public health concern by developing and applying the tools of modern toxicology and molecular biology. This involves conducting toxicological evaluations of substances of public health concern, developing and validating improved (sensitive, specific, rapid) testing methods, developing approaches and generating data to strengthen the science base for risk assessment, and communicating with all stakeholders. The NTP plays a critical role in providing needed scientific data, interpretations, and guidance concerning the appropriate uses of data to regulatory agencies and other groups involved with health-related research. Through its interactive relationship with regulatory agencies, the NTP plays an indirect, but important role in shaping public health policy. Study Data Searches The National Toxicology Program makes available data from more than 500 two-year, two species, toxicology and carcinogenesis studies collected by the NTP and its predecessor, the National Cancer Institute's Carcinogenesis Testing Program, are stored in a database at NIEHS. The NTP database also contains the results collected on approximately 300 toxicity studies from shorter duration tests and from genetic toxicity studies, which includes both in vitro and in vivo tests. In addition, test data from the immunotoxicity, developmental toxicity and reproductive toxicity studies are continually being added to this database. Partnerships Through relationships with regulatory agencies, the NTP has an indirect role in shaping public health policy. Federal and state government agencies rely on the scientific knowledge and its interpretation provided by the NTP to make credible decisions that protect public health and the environment. The NTP also plays a critical role in: 1. Fostering interagency collaborations in research and exposure assessment 2. Providing information to regulatory agencies about alternative methods for toxicity testing, interpretation 3. Exploring new technologies for evaluating how environmental agents cause disease NTP conferences and workshops provide an opportunity for researchers, regulatory, policy makers, and the public to examine issues together, exchange information, and reach agreement on future directions of toxicology and risk assessment. Postdoctoral Training Program Opportunities Applied Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Training Program Fellowship in Toxicological Pathology Fellowship in Laboratory Animal Medicine

Synonyms: NTP

Resource Type: portal, training resource, data or information resource, organization portal, database, postdoctoral program resource

Keywords: drugs, carcinogen, chemicals, human, molecular biology, public health, reports, testing, toxicity, toxicology, FASEB list

Availability: Free

Resource Name: National Toxicology Program: Department of Health and Human Services

Resource ID: SCR_002616

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-21757

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080214+0000

Record Last Update: 20260731T042641+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Toxicology Program: Department of Health and Human Services.

No alerts have been found for National Toxicology Program: Department of Health and Human Services.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 205 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at kravitz2 .

Builee T, et al. (2025) Characterization of medical device constituents and development of duration-based non-cancer threshold of toxicological concern values. Frontiers in toxicology, 7, 1600127.

Ricc?? M, et al. (2024) Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in Homeless People from Urban Shelters: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (2023). Epidemiologia (Basel, Switzerland), 5(1), 41.

Ledbetter V, et al. (2024) A new approach methodology to identify tumorigenic chemicals using short-term exposures and transcript profiling. Frontiers in toxicology, 6, 1422325.

Xu H, et al. (2024) Deep active learning with high structural discriminability for molecular mutagenicity prediction. Communications biology, 7(1), 1071.

Costa-Machado LF, et al. (2023) Peripheral modulation of antidepressant targets MAO-B and GABAAR by harmol induces mitohormesis and delays aging in preclinical models. Nature communications, 14(1), 2779.

Addicks GC, et al. (2023) Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in mixtures show additive effects on transcriptomic points of departure in human liver spheroids. Toxicological sciences : an official journal of the Society of Toxicology, 194(1), 38.

Pouyan N, et al. (2023) The effects of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) on the Positive Valence Systems: A Research Domain Criteria (RDoC)-Informed Systematic Review. CNS drugs, 37(12), 1027.

Eccles KM, et al. (2023) A geospatial modeling approach to quantifying the risk of exposure to environmental chemical mixtures via a common molecular target. The Science of the total environment, 855, 158905.

Knox KE, et al. (2023) Identifying Toxic Consumer Products: A Novel Data Set Reveals Air Emissions of Potent Carcinogens, Reproductive Toxicants, and Developmental Toxicants.

Environmental science & technology, 57(19), 7454.

Ricc?? M, et al. (2023) Seroprevalence of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus in Occupational Settings: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Tropical medicine and infectious disease, 8(9).

Bastiansz A, et al. (2022) A Systematic Review of Mercury Exposures from Skin-Lightening Products. Environmental health perspectives, 130(11), 116002.

Mok J, et al. (2022) The lasting effects of resistance and endurance exercise interventions on breast cancer patient mental wellbeing and physical fitness. Scientific reports, 12(1), 3504.

Klose J, et al. (2022) Neurodevelopmental toxicity assessment of flame retardants using a human DNT in vitro testing battery. Cell biology and toxicology, 38(5), 781.

Chauss D, et al. (2022) Autocrine vitamin D signaling switches off pro-inflammatory programs of TH1 cells. Nature immunology, 23(1), 62.

Moustakas H, et al. (2022) An End Point-Specific Framework for Read-Across Analog Selection for Human Health Effects. Chemical research in toxicology, 35(12), 2324.

Barradas M, et al. (2022) Fatty acids homeostasis during fasting predicts protection from chemotherapy toxicity. Nature communications, 13(1), 5677.

Mohapatra B, et al. (2021) Microbial Degradation of Naphthalene and Substituted Naphthalenes: Metabolic Diversity and Genomic Insight for Bioremediation. Frontiers in bioengineering and biotechnology, 9, 602445.

Henry S, et al. (2021) Assessing the Risk of Respiratory-Related Healthcare Visits Associated with Wildfire Smoke Exposure in Children 0-18 Years Old: A Systematic Review. International journal of environmental research and public health, 18(16).

Sachana M, et al. (2021) Toward a Better Testing Paradigm for Developmental Neurotoxicity: OECD Efforts and Regulatory Considerations. Biology, 10(2).

Cardona B, et al. (2021) Application of an in Vitro Assay to Identify Chemicals That Increase Estradiol and Progesterone Synthesis and Are Potential Breast Cancer Risk Factors. Environmental health perspectives, 129(7), 77003.