

Resource Summary Report

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Major depressive disorder neuroimaging database

RRID:SCR_005835

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Major depressive disorder neuroimaging database (RRID:SCR_005835)

Resource Information

URL: <https://sites.google.com/site/depressiondatabase/>

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Description: The Major Depressive Disorder Neuroimaging Database (MaND) contains information of 225 studies which have investigated brain structure (using MRI and CT scans) in patients with major depressive disorder compared to a control group. 143 studies and 63 brain structures are included in the meta-analysis. The database and meta-analysis are contained in an Excel spreadsheet file which may be freely downloaded from this website.

Abbreviations: MaND

Synonyms: Major Depressive Disorder Neuroimaging Database (MaND)

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Defining Citation: [PMID:21727252](#)

Keywords: mri, brain, ct, neuroimaging, image, normal control

Related Condition: Major depressive disorder

Funding: Wellcome Trust ;
National Institute for Health Research ;
EPSRC

Resource Name: Major depressive disorder neuroimaging database

Resource ID: SCR_005835

Alternate IDs: nlx_149353

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080232+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Major depressive disorder neuroimaging database.

No alerts have been found for Major depressive disorder neuroimaging database.

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](#) .

Tang J, et al. (2019) A logical relationship for schizophrenia, bipolar, and major depressive disorder. Part 4: Evidence from chromosome 4 high-density association screen. The Journal of comparative neurology, 527(2), 392.

Chen X, et al. (2018) A novel relationship for schizophrenia, bipolar and major depressive disorder Part 3: Evidence from chromosome 3 high density association screen. The Journal of comparative neurology, 526(1), 59.