

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [kravitz2](#) on Aug 12, 2026

RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder

RRID:SCR_026656

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder (RRID:SCR_026656)

Resource Information

URL: https://www.rwdstco.com/product-item/standard-stereotaxic-instruments/?_gl=1*eeuzu1*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=Cj0KCQjwqlm_BhDnARIsAKBYcmskYgfS93xARcMYEZWzoKkaApCPEALw_wcB

Proper Citation: RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder (RRID:SCR_026656)

Description: Compact stereotaxic instrument designed for use with knock-out and transgenic mice. Instrument includes 100 micron, 3-axes left-hand manipulator arm, mouse snout clamp and tooth bar, dual-sided ear bars, and corner clamp probe holder. Stoelting's Motorized Stereotaxic Manipulator Arms are designed for fast, accurate positioning during stereotaxic surgery. Motorized manipulator arms employ touchscreen display for easy-to-control movement of each axis. Manual movement is available anytime. Optional Drill feature available.

Synonyms: , Standard Stereotaxic Instruments, Standard Stereotaxic Holder

Resource Type: instrument resource

Keywords: stereotaxic instrument, accurate positioning, stereotaxic surgery,

Specification URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SciCrunch/RRID-Instruments/main/PDF/SCR_026656.pdf

Resource Name: RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder

Resource ID: SCR_026656

Record Creation Time: 20250326T060329+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T190748+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder.

No alerts have been found for RWD Life Science: Standard Stereotaxic Holder.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

Wang S, et al. (2025) IL-33 secreted from astrocytes alleviates cognitive impairment associated with neuropathic pain via oxidative stress in mice. Journal of neurophysiology, 133(6), 1919.