

Resource Summary Report

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PRoNTo

RRID:SCR_006908

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

PRoNTo (RRID:SCR_006908)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.mlnl.cs.ucl.ac.uk/pronto/>

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Description: A software toolbox based on pattern recognition techniques for the analysis of neuroimaging data. Statistical pattern recognition is a field within the area of machine learning which is concerned with automatic discovery of regularities in data through the use of computer algorithms, and with the use of these regularities to take actions such as classifying the data into different categories. In PRoNTo, brain scans are treated as spatial patterns and statistical learning models are used to identify statistical properties of the data that can be used to discriminate between experimental conditions or groups of subjects (classification models) or to predict a continuous measure (regression models).

Abbreviations: PRoNTo

Synonyms: PRoNTo (Pattern Recognition for Neuroimaging Toolbox), Pattern Recognition for Neuroimaging Toolbox, PRoNTo - Pattern Recognition for Neuroimaging Tool

Resource Type: data analytics software, data processing software, image analysis software, software application, software resource, software toolkit

Keywords: reusable library, clinical neuroinformatics, matlab, magnetic resonance, nifti, os independent, pet, spect, neuroimaging, pattern recognition

Availability: GNU General Public License

Resource Name: PRoNTo

Resource ID: SCR_006908

Alternate IDs: nlx_155916

Alternate URLs: <http://www.nitrc.org/projects/pronto>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080238+0000

Record Last Update: 20260903T234900+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for PRoNTo.

No alerts have been found for PRoNTo.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 210 mentions in open access literature.

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

Straathof M, et al. (2026) The effects of a second pregnancy on women's brain structure and function. Nature communications, 17(1), 1495.

Portugal LCL, et al. (2026) Behavioral profile predicts ethanol preference in adolescent mice, but not in adults: A machine learning approach. Alcohol, clinical & experimental research, 50(1), e70203.

Yan X, et al. (2025) Neural correlates of foreign speech imitation: The effects of age and music. Imaging neuroscience (Cambridge, Mass.), 3.

Qin B, et al. (2025) Impaired degree centrality and effective connectivity contributed to deficits in cognition and depression in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy. Scientific reports, 15(1), 20466.

Ramos LR, et al. (2025) Resilience and Brain Changes in Long-Term Ayahuasca Users: Insights From Psychometric and fMRI Pattern Recognition. Journal of magnetic resonance imaging : JMRI, 62(6), 1782.

Rozovsky R, et al. (2025) Gray Matter Differences in Adolescent Psychiatric Inpatients: A Machine Learning Study of Bipolar Disorder and Other Psychopathologies. Brain and behavior, 15(6), e70589.

Nicholson AA, et al. (2025) Exploring the impact of biological sex on intrinsic connectivity networks in PTSD: A data-driven approach. Progress in neuro-psychopharmacology & biological psychiatry, 136, 111180.

Ercan Dogan A, et al. (2025) DMN network and neurocognitive changes associated with dissociative symptoms in major depressive disorder: a research protocol. Frontiers in psychiatry, 16, 1516920.

Coetzee JP, et al. (2025) Predicting brain age for veterans with traumatic brain injuries and healthy controls: an exploratory analysis. *Frontiers in aging neuroscience*, 17, 1472207.

do Rosario Petrucci B, et al. (2025) Fossils improve extinction-rate estimates under state-dependent diversification models. *Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological sciences*, 380(1919), 20230313.

Musco MA, et al. (2025) Sharing errors with human and non-human agents. *Cerebral cortex (New York, N.Y. : 1991)*, 35(12).

Zhang Z, et al. (2025) Connectome-based prediction of future episodic memory performance for individual amnesic mild cognitive impairment patients. *Brain communications*, 7(1), fcfa033.

Wang X, et al. (2025) Biomarkers of Suicidal Ideation in Depression: Insights From VMHC Analysis and Machine Learning. *Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment*, 21, 855.

Zhong YL, et al. (2024) Aberrant Neurovascular Coupling in Diabetic Retinopathy Using Arterial Spin Labeling (ASL) and Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) methods. *Diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity : targets and therapy*, 17, 2809.

Wards Y, et al. (2024) Stimulating prefrontal cortex facilitates training transfer by increasing representational overlap. *Cerebral cortex (New York, N.Y. : 1991)*, 34(5).

Albrecht F, et al. (2024) Structural parameters are superior to eigenvector centrality in detecting progressive supranuclear palsy with machine learning & multimodal MRI. *Heliyon*, 10(15), e34910.

Cheong Y, et al. (2024) Effects of functional polymorphisms of opioid receptor mu 1 and catechol-O-methyltransferase on the neural processing of pain. *Psychiatry and clinical neurosciences*, 78(5), 300.

Tassi E, et al. (2024) Assessment of ComBat Harmonization Performance on Structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging Measurements. *Human brain mapping*, 45(18), e70085.

Nehls S, et al. (2024) Time-sensitive changes in the maternal brain and their influence on mother-child attachment. *Translational psychiatry*, 14(1), 84.

Shtaya AA, et al. (2024) The genetic landscape of Lynch syndrome in the Israeli population. *Familial cancer*, 24(1), 6.