

Resource Summary Report

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MONARCH Initiative

RRID:SCR_000824

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

MONARCH Initiative (RRID:SCR_000824)

Resource Information

URL: <https://monarchinitiative.org/>

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Description: Repository of information about model organisms, in vitro models, genes, pathways, gene expression, protein and genetic interactions, orthology, disease, phenotypes, publications, and authors, and ability to navigate multi-scale spatial and temporal phenotypes across in vivo and in vitro model systems in context of genetic and genomic data, using semantics and statistics. Discovery system provides basic and clinical science researchers, informaticists, and medical professionals with integrated interface and set of discovery tools to reveal genetic basis of disease, facilitate hypothesis generation, and identify novel candidate drug targets. Database that indexes authoritative information on experimental models of disease from MGI, RGD and ZFIN.

Abbreviations: Monarch

Synonyms: MONARCH Integrated Disease Model, MONARCH Integrated Disease Models View, MONARCH Disease Models View, The MONARCH Initiative

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Defining Citation: [PMID:26269093](#)

Keywords: disease, animal model, phenotype, model organism, in vitro model, gene, pathway, gene expression, protein interaction, genetic interaction, orthology, disease, publication, author, genetic, genomic, model system, genotype, drug, in vivo model

Funding: NIH Office of the Director R24 OD011883

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: MONARCH Initiative

Resource ID: SCR_000824

Alternate IDs: r3d100011594, nlx_152525, SCR_001373, nlx_152748

Alternate URLs: <https://orip.nih.gov/comparative-medicine/programs/genetic-biological-and-information-resources>, <https://doi.org/10.17616/R31M09>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080203+0000

Record Last Update: 20260729T044008+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MONARCH Initiative.

No alerts have been found for MONARCH Initiative.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Edwards NA, et al. (2021) Developmental basis of trachea-esophageal birth defects. *Developmental biology*, 477, 85.

Harper L, et al. (2018) AgBioData consortium recommendations for sustainable genomics and genetics databases for agriculture. *Database : the journal of biological databases and curation*, 2018.

Cooper L, et al. (2018) The Planteome database: an integrated resource for reference ontologies, plant genomics and phenomics. *Nucleic acids research*, 46(D1), D1168.

Balik-Meisner M, et al. (2018) Population genetic diversity in zebrafish lines. *Mammalian genome : official journal of the International Mammalian Genome Society*, 29(1-2), 90.

Griffin PC, et al. (2017) Best practice data life cycle approaches for the life sciences. *F1000Research*, 6, 1618.

Wangler MF, et al. (2017) Model Organisms Facilitate Rare Disease Diagnosis and Therapeutic Research. *Genetics*, 207(1), 9.

Zaman S, et al. (2017) Use of Biomedical Ontologies for Integration of Biological Knowledge for Learning and Prediction of Adverse Drug Reactions. *Gene regulation and systems biology*, 11, 1177625017696075.

Boycott KM, et al. (2017) International Cooperation to Enable the Diagnosis of All Rare Genetic Diseases. *American journal of human genetics*, 100(5), 695.

Wangler MF, et al. (2017) Drosophila and genome-wide association studies: a review and resource for the functional dissection of human complex traits. *Disease models & mechanisms*, 10(2), 77.

Meehan TF, et al. (2017) Disease model discovery from 3,328 gene knockouts by The International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium. *Nature genetics*, 49(8), 1231.

Manolio TA, et al. (2017) Bedside Back to Bench: Building Bridges between Basic and Clinical Genomic Research. *Cell*, 169(1), 6.

McEwan P, et al. (2015) Estimating the clinical and economic benefit associated with incremental improvements in sustained virologic response in chronic hepatitis C. *PloS one*, 10(1), e0117334.