

Resource Summary Report

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NIH Blueprint NHP Atlas

RRID:SCR_010559

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

NIH Blueprint NHP Atlas (RRID:SCR_010559)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.blueprintnhpatlas.org/>

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Description: Atlas of gene expression in the developing rhesus macaque brain. This atlas is a free online resource with a unique set of data and tools aimed to create a developmental neuroanatomical framework for exploring the cellular and molecular architecture of the developing postnatal primate brain with direct relevance for human brain development. The atlas includes: * Microarray ** Microdissection: Fine structure transcriptional profiling across postnatal development for fine nuclear subdivisions of the prefrontal cortex, primary visual cortex, hippocampus, amygdala and ventral striatum ** Macrodissection: Gross structure transcriptional profiling across postnatal development for the same structures * ISH: ** Cellular resolution in situ hybridization image data of five major brain regions during postnatal developmental periods for genes clinically important for a variety of human neurodevelopmental disorders, including prefrontal cortex, primary visual cortex, hippocampus, amygdala and ventral striatum. ** Serial analysis of selected genes across the entire adult brain, focusing on cellular marker genes, genes with cortical area specificity and gene families important to neural function. * ISH Anatomic Search: Detailed gene expression search on the ISH data based on expert annotation * Reference Data: Developmental stage-specific reference series, consisting of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and Nissl histology to provide a neuroanatomical context for the gene expression data. These data and tools are designed to provide a valuable public resource for researchers and educators to explore neurodevelopment in non-human primates, and a key evolutionary link between other Web-based gene expression atlases for adult and developing mouse and human brain.

Abbreviations: NHP Atlas

Synonyms: NIH Blueprint Non-Human Primate Atlas

Resource Type: atlas, database, reference atlas, expression atlas, data or information resource

Keywords: molecular neuroanatomy resource, developing brain, development, brain, gene expression, postnatal, mrna transcript, in situ hybridization, prefrontal cortex, primary visual cortex, hippocampus, amygdala, ventral striatum, dna microarray, magnetic resonance imaging, nissl, histology, brain development, developmental stage, microdissection, macrodissection, microarray, cell density, neuroanatomy, non-human primate

Related Condition: Neurodevelopmental disorder

Funding: NIH Blueprint for Neuroscience Research ;
NIMH contract HHSN-271-2008-0047

Availability: Free

Resource Name: NIH Blueprint NHP Atlas

Resource ID: SCR_010559

Alternate IDs: nlx_37895

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080259+0000

Record Last Update: 20260728T043339+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for NIH Blueprint NHP Atlas.

No alerts have been found for NIH Blueprint NHP Atlas.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 24 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kim J, et al. (2025) An expanded subventricular zone supports postnatal cortical interneuron migration in gyrencephalic brains. Nature neuroscience, 28(8), 1598.

Kenwood MM, et al. (2023) Gene expression in the primate orbitofrontal cortex related to anxious temperament. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 120(49), e2305775120.

Anderson KM, et al. (2020) Transcriptional and imaging-genetic association of cortical interneurons, brain function, and schizophrenia risk. Nature communications, 11(1), 2889.

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- Wang W, et al. (2019) Understanding Molecular Mechanisms of the Brain Through Transcriptomics. *Frontiers in physiology*, 10, 214.
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- Kamitakahara A, et al. (2017) Distinct projection targets define subpopulations of mouse brainstem vagal neurons that express the autism-associated MET receptor tyrosine kinase. *The Journal of comparative neurology*, 525(18), 3787.
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