Resource Summary Report

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National Institute of General Medical Sciences

RRID:SCR_012887
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (RRID:SCR_012887)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.nigms.nih.gov/

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Description: NIGMS supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to specific diseases. NIGMS funds studies on genes, proteins, and cells, as well as on fundamental processes like communication within and between cells, how our bodies use energy, and how we respond to medicines. The results of this research increase our understanding of life and lay the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. NIGMS also supports research training programs that produce the next generation of biomedical scientists, and it has special programs to encourage underrepresented minorities to pursue biomedical research careers. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) primarily supports research that lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The Institute's research training programs help provide the next generation of scientists. Each year, NIGMS-supported scientists make many advances in understanding fundamental life processes. In the course of answering basic research questions, these investigators increase our knowledge about the mechanisms and pathways involved in certain diseases. Institute grantees also develop important new tools and techniques, some of which have medical applications. In recognition of the significance of their work, a number of NIGMS grantees have received the Nobel Prize and other high scientific honors. At any given time, NIGMS supports approximately 4,700 research grants???approximately 11 percent of the grants funded by NIH as a whole. NIGMS also supports approximately 26 percent of the trainees who receive assistance from NIH. NIGMS also supports approximately 25% of the trainees who receive assistance from NIH. The Institute places great emphasis on supporting investigator-initiated research grants. It funds a limited number of research center grants in selected fields, including structural genomics, trauma and burn research, and systems biology. In addition, NIGMS supports several important scientific resources, including the NIGMS Human Genetic Cell Repository and the Protein Data Bank.

Abbreviations: NIGMS

Resource Type: institution

Resource Name: National Institute of General Medical Sciences

Resource ID: SCR_012887

Alternate IDs: grid.280785.0, ISNI: 0000 0004 0533 7286, Wikidata: Q6973666, nlx_inv_1005108, Crossref funder ID: 100000057

Alternate URLs: https://ror.org/04q48ey07

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080313+0000

Record Last Update: 20260725T190742+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

No alerts have been found for National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 417 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at nidm-terms .

Yin Z, et al. (2026) Npl3 is required for efficient autophagosome-vacuole fusion. Autophagy, 22(1), 53.

Ferreira SS, et al. (2025) Early changes in microRNA expression in Arabidopsis plants infected with the fungal pathogen Fusarium graminearum. PloS one, 20(2), e0318532.

Trombley J, et al. (2025) Condensin IDC, DPY-21, and CEC-4 maintain X chromosome repression in C. elegans. PLoS genetics, 21(4), e1011247.

Takagi H, et al. (2025) Companion cells with high florigen production express other small proteins and reveal a nitrogen-sensitive FT repressor. eLife, 14.

Sun SJ, et al. (2025) Rewiring the bone marrow: Evolution and the transcriptional architecture of trained immunity. eLife, 14.

Swapna GVT, et al. (2025) Memorization bias impacts modeling of alternative conformational states of solute carrier membrane proteins with methods from deep learning. PLoS computational biology, 21(10), e1013590.

Li X, et al. (2025) MIG-21 interacts with Wnt and Netrin signaling in gonad migration in C. elegans. PLoS genetics, 21(9), e1011866.

Garrett-Larsen J, et al. (2025) Reinfection with a Bacterial Pathogen Augments Heterogeneity in Host Disease Responses. Research square.

Elkhalil A, et al. (2025) SQST-1/p62-regulated SKN-1/Nrf mediates a phagocytic stress response via transcriptional activation of lyst-1/LYST. PLoS genetics, 21(5), e1011696.

Perez-Castro L, et al. (2025) Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor (AHR) is required for repopulation of decellularized intestinal colon scaffolds. microPublication biology, 2025.

Hying ZT, et al. (2025) Methylobacterium extorquens PA1 utilizes multiple strategies to maintain formaldehyde homeostasis during methylotrophic growth. PLoS genetics, 21(6), e1011736.

Armand J, et al. (2025) Therapeutic benefits of maintaining CDK4/6 inhibitors and incorporating CDK2 inhibitors beyond progression in breast cancer. eLife, 14.

Gera J, et al. (2025) Anti-diuretic hormone ITP signals via a guanylate cyclase receptor to modulate systemic homeostasis in Drosophila. eLife, 13.

Schwarzkopf EJ, et al. (2025) The recombination landscape of introgression in yeast. PLoS genetics, 21(2), e1011585.

Meza-Barajas O, et al. (2025) The Curli Accessory Protein CsgF of Salmonella Typhimurium Influences the in vitro Aggregation of Human Islet Amyloid Polypeptide. microPublication biology, 2025.

Rai M, et al. (2025) Glycolytic disruption restricts Drosophila melanogaster larval growth via the cytokine Upd3. PLoS genetics, 21(5), e1011690.

Schwoerer MP, et al. (2025) Receptor transporter protein 4 (RTP4)-mediated repression of hepatitis C virus replication in mouse cells. PLoS pathogens, 21(9), e1013412.

Olaya I, et al. (2025) Distinct cellular and reproductive consequences of meiotic chromosome synapsis defects in syce2 and sycp1 mutant zebrafish. PLoS genetics, 21(9), e1011656.

Hoisington ZW, et al. (2025) Prosapip1 (encoded by the Lzts3 gene) in the dorsal hippocampus mediates synaptic protein composition, long-term potentiation, and spatial memory. eLife, 13.

Zheng W, et al. (2025) PERADIGM: Phenotype embedding similarity-based rare disease gene mapping. PLoS genetics, 21(12), e1011976.