Resource Summary Report

Generated by nidm-terms on Jul 28, 2026

University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility

RRID:SCR_025473
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility (RRID:SCR_025473)

Resource Information

URL: https://med.virginia.edu/genetically-engineered-murine-model-core/

Proper Citation: University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility (RRID:SCR_025473)

Description: Core provides services to produce and preserve genetically engineered mouse strains for animal model research.Supports animal model research endeavors, to advance genetic and reproductive technologies for model creation and preservation, and to serve as resource for design, development and derivation of customized mouse strains.

Abbreviations: GEMM

Synonyms: , UVA School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model (GEMM) Core, UVA School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core

Resource Type: access service resource, core facility, service resource

Keywords: customized mouse strains, produce and preserve genetically engineered mouse strains, genetically engineered mouse strains, mouse strains,

Availability: Open

Resource Name: University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_025473

Alternate IDs: ABRF_2826

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=2826&citation=1

Record Creation Time: 20240712T053246+0000

Record Last Update: 20260728T043724+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Virginia School of Medicine Genetically Engineered Murine Model Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Thompson SL, et al. (2025) P23H rhodopsin accumulation causes transient disruptions to synaptic protein levels in rod photoreceptors in a model of retinitis pigmentosa. Disease models & mechanisms, 18(6).

Thompson SL, et al. (2024) P23H rhodopsin aggregation in the ER causes synaptic protein imbalance in rod photoreceptors. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.