

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [nidm-terms](#) on Sep 21, 2026

Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility

RRID:SCR_025533

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_025533)

Resource Information

URL: <https://medicine.iu.edu/service-cores/facilities/medical-genomics>

Proper Citation: Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_025533)

Description: Provides high-throughput genomics services including: genomic DNA sequencing, transcriptome RNA sequencing, miRNA sequencing, methylome or targeted methylation sequencing, protein DNA/RNA interaction (ChIP-seq, ATAC-seq and CLIP-seq), 10x single cell or single nuclei sequencing, and SNP genotyping.

Synonyms: Indiana University School of Medicine Center for Medical Genomics

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

Keywords: ABRF, genomics services, genomic DNA sequencing, transcriptome RNA sequencing, miRNA sequencing, methylome or targeted methylation sequencing, protein DNA/RNA interaction,

Resource Name: Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_025533

Alternate IDs: ABRF_2840

Alternate URLs: <https://indianactsi.org/servicecores/core/10/>,
<https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=2840&citation=1>

Record Creation Time: 20240726T053304+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T200027+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Genomics Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

Niou ZX, et al. (2025) NAD⁺ Reduction in Glutamatergic Neurons Induces Lipid Catabolism and Neuroinflammation in the Brain via SARM1. Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), e09950.