

Resource Summary Report

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University of Michigan ORL Histology Core Facility

RRID:SCR_026775

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Michigan ORL Histology Core Facility (RRID:SCR_026775)

Resource Information

URL: <https://orl.med.umich.edu/core-resources>

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Description: Core offers instruments including Reichert-Jung Polycut microtome for decalcified or undecalcified samples, Reichert-Jung rotary microtomes for decalcified specimens, diamond band saws, cryostats for frozen sections with special features for bone section, slow speed diamond saws, high speed grinding cutoff wheel, precision grinding and polishing machines (Buehler Automet 300), complete embedding and preparation equipment and supplies for paraffin, methacrylate, epoxy, and other resins for embedding of biologic specimens, automated tissue processor for plastic and paraffin embedding preparation (Leica ASP 300S)

Synonyms: , University of Michigan Orthopaedic Research Laboratories Histology Core, University of Michigan ORL Histology Core, ORL Histology Core

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

Keywords: ABRF, decalcified or undecalcified samples, microtome, bone section, cryostats, grinding and polishing machines, embedding of biologic specimens, automated tissue processor,

Resource Name: University of Michigan ORL Histology Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_026775

Alternate IDs: ABRF_3169

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/RRID:SCR_026775/?citation=1

Record Creation Time: 20250412T054912+0000

Record Last Update: 20260919T200057+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Michigan ORL Histology Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Michigan ORL Histology 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](#) .

Steltzer SS, et al. (2026) The developing tendon and enthesis are hypoxic and rely on hypoxia-inducible factor 1a during postnatal development. Development (Cambridge, England), 153(16).