

Resource Summary Report

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National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

RRID:SCR_011430

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (RRID:SCR_011430)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/>

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Description: National institute that reduces the burden of human illness and dysfunction from environmental causes by, defining how environmental exposures, genetic susceptibility, and age interact to affect an individual's health. Its mission is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives. Achieving this mission depends on a set of core values that apply to all activities of the Institute: * Research excellence (innovation; discovery of new scientific knowledge and technology); * Management excellence; and * Community outreach, education, and involvement. At NIEHS and the National Toxicology Program, they engage in a special form of public service - producing scientific knowledge that promotes individual and public health. The Institute is uniquely positioned to help prevent disease and transform new scientific knowledge into improvements in human health. There are many opportunities before us to build and expand the contributions of the NIEHS: * Foster research on environmental triggers of disease; * Communicate advances in environmental health sciences to the public; * Foster training and development of emerging young environmental health scientists and practitioners; * Enhance translation of knowledge from research to disease prevention; and * Foster safety assessment research on chemicals and other environmental factors. The fulfillment of this mission requires the partnership and effort of everyone in the environmental health sciences communities.

Abbreviations: NIEHS

Synonyms: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Resource Type: institution

Resource Name: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Resource ID: SCR_011430

Alternate IDs: Crossref funder ID: 1000000066, grid.280664.e, Wikidata: Q1284039, ISNI: 0000 0001 2110 5790, nlx_inv_1005107

Alternate URLs: <https://ror.org/00j4k1h63>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080304+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190427+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

No alerts have been found for National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 102 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cruz-Cano R, et al. (2025) Emergency temporary standards and COVID-19 trends among Oregon farmworkers. PloS one, 20(8), e0329130.

Miller EM, et al. (2025) Incidence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection in North Carolina from December 2020 - February 2022. PloS one, 20(10), e0332645.

McKenzie-Smith GC, et al. (2025) Capturing continuous, long timescale behavioral changes in Drosophila melanogaster postural data. PLoS computational biology, 21(2), e1012753.

Ji L, et al. (2025) Human brain R2* transitions across birth from the womb to early infancy. Communications biology, 8(1), 1567.

Mokhtari PD, et al. (2025) Topo IV is required to allow replisomes to converge and complete replication on the chromosome. PLoS genetics, 21(9), e1011857.

Turner K, et al. (2025) Type-I nNOS neurons orchestrate cortical neural activity and vasomotion. eLife, 14.

Lovell S, et al. (2024) Evaluating an equity-focused approach to assess climate resilience and disaster priorities through a community survey. PloS one, 19(6), e0302106.

Moloney K, et al. (2024) Assessing community-level impacts of and responses to stay at home orders: The King County COVID-19 community study. *PloS one*, 19(2), e0296851.

Best LG, et al. (2024) Genetic variant rs1205 is associated with COVID-19 outcomes: The Strong Heart Study and Strong Heart Family Study. *PloS one*, 19(4), e0302464.

Brooks AM, et al. (2024) Genetic profiling of rat gliomas and cardiac schwannomas from life-time radiofrequency radiation exposure study using a targeted next-generation sequencing gene panel. *PloS one*, 19(1), e0296699.

Ji L, et al. (2024) Trajectories of human brain functional connectome maturation across the birth transition. *PLoS biology*, 22(11), e3002909.

MacNell N, et al. (2023) Implementing machine learning methods with complex survey data: Lessons learned on the impacts of accounting sampling weights in gradient boosting. *PloS one*, 18(1), e0280387.

Hull EA, et al. (2023) Littoral sediment arsenic concentrations predict arsenic trophic transfer and human health risk in contaminated lakes. *PloS one*, 18(10), e0293214.

Zhabotynsky V, et al. (2022) eQTL mapping using allele-specific count data is computationally feasible, powerful, and provides individual-specific estimates of genetic effects. *PLoS genetics*, 18(3), e1010076.

Dostal T, et al. (2022) The effect of weather and climate on dengue outbreak risk in Peru, 2000-2018: A time-series analysis. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases*, 16(6), e0010479.

Horton MK, et al. (2022) Case-control study of adverse childhood experiences and multiple sclerosis risk and clinical outcomes. *PloS one*, 17(1), e0262093.

Elser H, et al. (2021) Anomalously warm weather and acute care visits in patients with multiple sclerosis: A retrospective study of privately insured individuals in the US. *PLoS medicine*, 18(4), e1003580.

Warden MN, et al. (2021) A comparison of prediction approaches for identifying prodromal Parkinson disease. *PloS one*, 16(8), e0256592.

Bhattacharya A, et al. (2021) MOSTWAS: Multi-Omic Strategies for Transcriptome-Wide Association Studies. *PLoS genetics*, 17(3), e1009398.

Dalvi-Garcia F, et al. (2021) A model of dopamine and serotonin-kynurenine metabolism in cortisolemia: Implications for depression. *PLoS computational biology*, 17(5), e1008956.