

Resource Summary Report

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University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility

RRID:SCR_016601

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_016601)

Resource Information

URL: <https://molecular.pathology.ufl.edu/>

Proper Citation: University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility (RRID:SCR_016601)

Description: Histology and light microscopy facility for paraffin and frozen blocks and all aspects of sample preparation, fixation, embedding, sectioning, staining, and imaging. Consultations, technical assistance and training are also provided. Standard operating procedures compliant with good laboratory and clinical processes are followed for all procedures. Services include cryosectioning, whole slide imaging, hematoxylin and eosin staining, immunfluorescence, and tissue microarrays..

Abbreviations: MPC

Synonyms: Molecular Pathology Core, , University of Florida Molecular Pathology Core

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

Keywords: histology, immunohistochemistry, sample processing, clinical research, cryosectioning, imaging, staining, immunfluorescence, microarrays, core facility

Availability: Restricted

Resource Name: University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_016601

Alternate IDs: SCR_001055, SciEx_8810

Old URLs: <http://www.scienceexchange.com/facilities/molecular-pathology-core-ufl>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080331+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190541+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of FLorida College of Medicine Molecular Pathology Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

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

Huber MK, et al. (2025) Beta cell dysfunction occurs independently of insulinitis in type 1 diabetes pathogenesis. Cell reports, 44(9), 116174.

Ferreira SM, et al. (2025) Beta cell secreted GABA sets appropriate insulin secretion by modulating islet calcium oscillations. Molecular metabolism, 102, 102268.

Oshins R, et al. (2025) Alpha-1 antitrypsin modulates neutrophil phenotype and function: implications for inflammatory regulation. Journal of leukocyte biology, 117(6).

Kelly S, et al. (2025) Single-Islet Proteomics Maps Pseudo-Temporal Islet Immune Responses and Dysfunction in Stage 1 Type 1 Diabetes. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Huber MK, et al. (2025) Beta cell dysfunction occurs independently of insulinitis in type 1 diabetes pathogenesis. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Lu Y, et al. (2025) Pioglitazone reduces hepatic α -1 antitrypsin accumulation through autophagy and AMPK activation in α -1 antitrypsin-deficient mice. American journal of physiology. Gastrointestinal and liver physiology, 329(5), G585.

Chitre S, et al. (2025) A defined bacterial consortium and spatial transcriptomics highlight the complex interaction between Campylobacter jejuni and the murine intestine. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Swensen AC, et al. (2025) Increased inflammation as well as decreased endoplasmic reticulum stress and translation differentiate pancreatic islets from donors with pre-symptomatic stage 1 type 1 diabetes and non-diabetic donors. Diabetologia, 68(7), 1463.

Simonovich JA, et al. (2025) Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase-galectin-3 fusion protein remodels inflammatory and fibrotic programs, ameliorating imiquimod-induced psoriasis. *npj biomedical innovations*, 2(1), 36.

Swensen AC, et al. (2024) Increased Inflammation as well as Decreased Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress and Translation Differentiate Pancreatic Islets of Pre-symptomatic Stage 1 Type 1 Diabetes and Non-diabetic Cases. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Law ME, et al. (2022) Inhibitors of ERp44, PDIA1, and AGR2 induce disulfide-mediated oligomerization of Death Receptors 4 and 5 and cancer cell death. *Cancer letters*, 534, 215604.

Santini-González J, et al. (2022) Human stem cell derived beta-like cells engineered to present PD-L1 improve transplant survival in NOD mice carrying human HLA class I. *Frontiers in endocrinology*, 13, 989815.

Wang M, et al. (2019) Disulfide bond-disrupting agents activate the tumor necrosis family-related apoptosis-inducing ligand/death receptor 5 pathway. *Cell death discovery*, 5, 153.