

Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Aug 2, 2026

University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal Core Facility

RRID:SCR_017887

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal Core Facility (RRID:SCR_017887)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.uwgnotobiotics.org/>

Proper Citation: University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal Core Facility (RRID:SCR_017887)

Description: Core at University of Washington (UW) is managed by Department of Comparative Medicine and open to investigators with research needs to maintain mice free of any microorganisms (germ-free), or with known population of microorganisms (gnotobiotic). Services provided include Rederivation, Germ-Free (GF) Mice, Isolator Maintenance of GF Mice, Experimental Study Support, Diet Sterility Testing, Technical Procedures.

Abbreviations: GNAC

Synonyms: Gnotobiotic Animal Core

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

Keywords: Mouse, free, microorganism, germ, population, gnotobiotic, rederivation, isolator, maintenance, diet, sterility, testing, suport, service, core, ABRF

Availability: Open

Resource Name: University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_017887

Alternate IDs: ABRF_754

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080337+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T191242+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Washington Gnotobiotic Animal 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 [PRECISE-TBI](#) .

Koester ST, et al. (2021) Marker-based assays for studying gut transit in gnotobiotic and conventional mouse models. STAR protocols, 2(4), 100938.

Li N, et al. (2021) Microbiome-encoded bile acid metabolism modulates colonic transit times. iScience, 24(6), 102508.