

Resource Summary Report

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Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility

RRID:SCR_024606

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility (RRID:SCR_024606)

Resource Information

URL: <https://tnprc.tulane.edu/anatomic-pathology-core>

Proper Citation: Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility (RRID:SCR_024606)

Description: Anatomic Pathology Core is responsible for post-mortem examinations, tissue collection and distribution, fixation, processing, slide preparation, routine and special staining, and diagnostic gross and histologic pathology services. Processes and interprets biopsy specimens for both research and diagnostic purposes and provides tissue trimming, paraffin processing, sectioning, and routine and special staining for clinical and research staff and faculty. APC works closely with clinical veterinarians, and through diagnostic pathology on biopsies and necropsies, plays major role in monitoring and maintaining health of animals in breeding colonies.

Abbreviations: APC

Synonyms: Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core, TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core

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

Keywords: ABRF, post-mortem examinations, tissue collection and distribution, fixation, processing, slide preparation, routine and special staining, diagnostic gross and histologic pathology services,

Resource Name: Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_024606

Alternate IDs: ABRF_2521

Alternate URLs: <https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=2521&citation=1>

Record Creation Time: 20231024T002344+0000

Record Last Update: 20260731T043149+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for Tulane University TNBRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 24 mentions in open access literature.

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

Schulz ME, et al. (2025) Regulation of Collecting Lymphatic Vessel Contractile Function by TRPV4 Channels. Arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, and vascular biology, 45(9), e412.

Wallis ZK, et al. (2025) Resolving Inflammation: The Impact of Antiretroviral Therapy on Macrophage Traffic In and Out of the CNS. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Manuel TD, et al. (2025) A rhesus macaque model of congenital cytomegalovirus infection reveals a spectrum of vertical transmission outcomes. Communications biology, 8(1), 1647.

Horn MD, et al. (2025) Combination antiretroviral therapy prevents SIV-induced aging in the hippocampus and neurodegeneration throughout the brain. Journal of neurovirology, 31(6), 485.

Turnbull K, et al. (2025) Distinct clinical outcomes in pediatric tuberculosis: A study utilizing infant macaques exposed to aerosol Mycobacterium tuberculosis. iScience, 28(7), 112899.

Ma L, et al. (2025) Viral reservoir seeding and neurological metabolic dysregulation in early-life immunodeficiency virus infection. Research square.

Kaur A, et al. (2025) Nonhuman primate model mirroring human congenital cytomegalovirus infection reveals a spectrum of vertical transmission outcomes. Research square.

Wu C, et al. (2025) Persistence of CMV-specific anti-HIV CAR T cells after adoptive immunotherapy. Journal of virology, 99(5), e0193324.

Wallis ZK, et al. (2025) Resolving inflammation: The impact of antiretroviral therapy on macrophage traffic in and out of the CNS. *PLoS pathogens*, 21(12), e1013180.

Xu E, et al. (2025) Spontaneous Atypical Meningioma in a Pregnant Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*). *Journal of medical primatology*, 54(6), e70049.

Chen Y, et al. (2025) Persistent Activation of Monocytes/Macrophages and Cell Senescence in SIV-Infected Macaques on ART. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Van Zandt AR, et al. (2025) Simian Immunodeficiency Virus-Derived Extracellular Vesicles Induce a Chronic Inflammatory Phenotype in Healthy Astrocytes Unresolved by Anti-Retroviral Therapy. *Pharmaceutics*, 17(11).

Myers AK, et al. (2025) *Aliarcobacter butzleri* colitis in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). *Veterinary pathology*, 3009858251367395.

Van Zandt AR, et al. (2025) THC reverses SIV-induced senescence in astrocytes: possible compensatory mechanism against HIV associated brain injury? *Frontiers in cellular neuroscience*, 19, 1642917.

Ma L, et al. (2025) Impact of Delayed Early Antiretroviral Therapy Initiation on Treatment Outcomes in Infant Macaques Exposed to SHIVAD8. *Viruses*, 17(6).

Chandra PK, et al. (2025) Plasma circulating extracellular vesicles reveal dysregulation of synaptic signaling in SHIV-infected rhesus macaque. *Cell communication and signaling : CCS*, 23(1), 455.

Wang C, et al. (2024) Deficiency of *Tlr7* and *Irf7* in mice increases the severity of COVID-19 through the reduced interferon production. *Communications biology*, 7(1), 1162.

Ellsworth CR, et al. (2024) Natural Killer Cells Do Not Attenuate a Mouse-Adapted SARS-CoV-2-Induced Disease in *Rag2*^{-/-} Mice. *Viruses*, 16(4).

MacLean A, et al. (2024) Combination antiretroviral therapy prevents SIV- induced aging in the hippocampus and neurodegeneration throughout the brain. *Research square*.

Currey J, et al. (2024) Upregulation of inflammatory genes and pathways links obesity to severe COVID-19. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular basis of disease*, 1870(7), 167322.