

Resource Summary Report

Generated by PRECISE-TBI on Sep 17, 2026

Zebrafish Atlas

RRID:SCR_006722

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Zebrafish Atlas (RRID:SCR_006722)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.zfatlas.psu.edu/>

Proper Citation: Zebrafish Atlas (RRID:SCR_006722)

Description: Atlas containing 2- and 3-dimensional, anatomical reference slides of the lifespan of the zebrafish to support research and education worldwide. Hematoxylin and eosin histological slides, at various points in the lifespan of the zebrafish, have been scanned at 40x resolution and are available through a virtual slide viewer. 3D models of the organs are reconstructed from plastic tissue sections of embryo and larvae. The size of the zebrafish, which allows sections to fall conveniently within the dimensions of the common 1 x 3 glass slide, makes it possible for this anatomical atlas to become as high resolution as for any vertebrate. That resolution, together with the integration of histology and organ anatomy, will create unique opportunities for comparisons with both smaller and larger model systems that each have their own strengths in research and educational value. The atlas team is working to allow the site to function as a scaffold for collaborative research and educational activity across disciplines and model organisms. The Zebrafish Atlas was created to answer a community call for a comprehensive, web-based, anatomical and pathological atlas of the zebrafish, which has become one of the most widely used vertebrate animal models globally. The experimental strengths of zebrafish as a model system have made it useful for a wide range of investigations addressing the missions of the NIH and NSF. The Zebrafish Atlas provides reference slides for virtual microscopic viewing of the zebrafish using an Internet browser. Virtual slide technology allows the user to choose their own field of view and magnification, and to consult labeled histological sections of zebrafish. We are planning to include a complete set of embryos, larvae, juveniles, and adults from approximately 25 different ages. Future work will also include a variety of comparisons (e.g. normal vs. mutant, normal vs. diseased, multiple stages of development, zebrafish with other organisms, and different types of cancer)., THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE. Documented on September 16,2025.

Abbreviations: Zebrafish Atlas

Synonyms: Penn State Zebrafish Atlas, Zebrafish Atlas - A Lifespan Atlas of the Zebrafish, PSU Zebrafish Atlas

Resource Type: atlas, data or information resource, reference atlas

Keywords: embryo, eosin, expression, genetic, adult, anatomical, anatomy, cancer, development, hematoxylin, histological, histology, juvenile, larvae, lifespan, model, slide, sagittal, coronal, transverse, stage, embryonic zebrafish, juvenile zebrafish, immature zebrafish, larval zebrafish, young zebrafish, adult zebrafish

Related Condition: Normal, Mutant, Cancer

Funding: NCRR

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: Zebrafish Atlas

Resource ID: SCR_006722

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-24352

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080237+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T200057+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Zebrafish Atlas.

No alerts have been found for Zebrafish Atlas.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Copper JE, et al. (2018) Comparative analysis of fixation and embedding techniques for optimized histological preparation of zebrafish. Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Toxicology & pharmacology : CBP, 208, 38.

Salgado D, et al. (2012) The Zebrafish Anatomy Portal: a novel integrated resource to facilitate zebrafish research. Developmental biology, 372(1), 1.

Deflorian G, et al. (2009) Monoclonal antibodies isolated by large-scale screening are suitable for labeling adult zebrafish (Danio rerio) tissues and cell structures. Journal of immunological methods, 346(1-2), 9.