

Resource Summary Report

Generated by SPARC SAWG on Jul 28, 2026

California National Primate Research Center

RRID:SCR_006426

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

California National Primate Research Center (RRID:SCR_006426)

Resource Information

URL: <https://cnprc.ucdavis.edu/>

Proper Citation: California National Primate Research Center (RRID:SCR_006426)

Description: Center for investigators studying human health and disease, offering the opportunity to assess the causes of disease, and new treatment methods in nonhuman primate models that closely recapitulate humans. Its mission is to provide interdisciplinary programs in biomedical research on significant human health-related problems in which nonhuman primates are the models of choice.

Abbreviations: CNPRC

Resource Type: portal, data or information resource, organization portal

Keywords: NPRC, NPRC Consortium, ORIP, drug, genetic, animal, biology, cause, cell, cynomolgus, developmental, disease, health, human, immunology, model, nonhuman primate, physiology, primate, procedure, psychology, reproductive, surgery, surgical, therapy, titi, treatment, veterinarian, virology

Funding: NCRR P51 RR000169;
NIH Office of the Director P51 OD011107;
NIH Office of the Director U42 OD010990

Availability: Free, Freely available,

Resource Name: California National Primate Research Center

Resource ID: SCR_006426

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-24356

Alternate URLs: <https://orip.nih.gov/comparative-medicine/programs/vertebrate-models>

Old URLs: <http://www.cnprc.ucdavis.edu>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080236+0000

Record Last Update: 20260728T043233+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for California National Primate Research Center.

No alerts have been found for California National Primate Research Center.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 21 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [SPARC SAWG](#) .

Wang J, et al. (2024) Genetic diversity of 1,845 rhesus macaques improves genetic variation interpretation and identifies disease models. Nature communications, 15(1), 5658.

Zablocki-Thomas L, et al. (2024) Plasma galectin-9 levels correlate with blood monocyte turnover and predict simian/human immunodeficiency virus disease progression. Translational medicine communications, 9(1).

Nakatani JY, et al. (2023) Early-life behavioral features are associated with chronic emesis in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). American journal of primatology, 85(6), e23488.

Capitanio JP, et al. (2022) Adverse biobehavioral effects in infants resulting from pregnant rhesus macaques' exposure to wildfire smoke. Nature communications, 13(1), 1774.

Hendrickson SM, et al. (2022) Reduced infant rhesus macaque growth rates due to environmental enteric dysfunction and association with histopathology in the large intestine. Nature communications, 13(1), 234.

Randall A, et al. (2021) A primary *Chlamydia trachomatis* genital infection of rhesus macaques identifies new immunodominant B-cell antigens. PloS one, 16(4), e0250317.

Chang WLW, et al. (2020) RhCMV serostatus and vaccine adjuvant impact immunogenicity of RhCMV/SIV vaccines. Scientific reports, 10(1), 14056.

Balaji BS, et al. (2020) Acceptability and outcomes of foreskin preservation for phimosis: An Indian perspective. Journal of family medicine and primary care, 9(5), 2297.

Bakken TE, et al. (2016) A comprehensive transcriptional map of primate brain development. Nature, 535(7612), 367.

Deere JD, et al. (2016) Utilizing a TLR5-Adjuvanted Cytomegalovirus as a Lentiviral Vaccine in the Nonhuman Primate Model for AIDS. *PloS one*, 11(5), e0155629.

Bakken TE, et al. (2015) Spatiotemporal dynamics of the postnatal developing primate brain transcriptome. *Human molecular genetics*, 24(15), 4327.

Oxford KL, et al. (2015) The interplay between immune maturation, age, chronic viral infection and environment. *Immunity & ageing : I & A*, 12, 3.

Chapalamadugu KC, et al. (2014) Maternal bisphenol a exposure impacts the fetal heart transcriptome. *PloS one*, 9(2), e89096.

Hennessy MB, et al. (2014) Depressive-like behavioral response of adult male rhesus monkeys during routine animal husbandry procedure. *Frontiers in behavioral neuroscience*, 8, 309.

Wussow F, et al. (2014) Human cytomegalovirus vaccine based on the envelope gH/gL pentamer complex. *PLoS pathogens*, 10(11), e1004524.

Calhoun KC, et al. (2014) Bisphenol A exposure alters developmental gene expression in the fetal rhesus macaque uterus. *PloS one*, 9(1), e85894.

Tarantal AF, et al. (2013) Radiolabeling human peripheral blood stem cells for positron emission tomography (PET) imaging in young rhesus monkeys. *PloS one*, 8(10), e77148.

Nakayama KH, et al. (2013) Tissue specificity of decellularized rhesus monkey kidney and lung scaffolds. *PloS one*, 8(5), e64134.

Kalantari-Dehaghi M, et al. (2013) Pemphigus vulgaris autoantibody profiling by proteomic technique. *PloS one*, 8(3), e57587.

Eberhardt MK, et al. (2012) Host immune responses to a viral immune modulating protein: immunogenicity of viral interleukin-10 in rhesus cytomegalovirus-infected rhesus macaques. *PloS one*, 7(5), e37931.