Resource Summary Report

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Tulane University TNPRC Anatomic Pathology Core Facility

RRID:SCR_024606
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

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

Resource Information

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

Proper Citation: Tulane University TNPRC 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 TNPRC Anatomic Pathology Core, TNPRC 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,

Funding:

Resource Name: Tulane University TNPRC 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: 20250502T060815+0000

Ratings and Alerts

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

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

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

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.

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.

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

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).

Parthasarathy G, et al. (2024) Fibroblast growth factor receptor inhibitors mitigate the neuropathogenicity of Borrelia burgdorferi or its remnants ex vivo. Frontiers in immunology, 15, 1327416.

Ellsworth CR, et al. (2024) Enhanced complement activation and MAC formation accelerates severe COVID-19. Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS, 81(1), 405.

Schulz ME, et al. (2024) TRPV4-Expressing Tissue-Resident Macrophages Regulate the Function of Collecting Lymphatic Vessels via Thromboxane A2 Receptors in Lymphatic Muscle Cells. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.