Resource Summary Report

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Gatsby Charitable Foundation

RRID:SCR_000618
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Gatsby Charitable Foundation (RRID:SCR_000618)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.gatsby.org.uk/

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Description: Gatsby is a Foundation set up by David Sainsbury to realize his charitable objectives. Gatsby works in areas that David Sainsbury and the Trustees are particularly passionate about and where they believe charitable funding can make a real difference. Gatsby is currently active in six tightly-focused areas: * Plant science research * Neuroscience research * Science and engineering education * Economic development in Africa * Public policy research and advice * The Arts We have also supported significant programs in mental health - in particular through the founding of the Centre for Mental Health - although we are no longer focusing on this area. Across all areas, we aim to be more than a funder. We act as an enabler for projects, designing, developing, overseeing and, in some cases, delivering activities. We are proactive in putting together projects to achieve our aims. Rather than wait for third-party proposals, we identify areas of need, commission research and design interventions in partnership with sector and industry experts. We take a long-term view as we do not think much can be achieved by short, one-off projects. We build long relationships with the organizations we support, allowing both them and us to learn from successes and failures and to develop sustainable change. We are particularly enthusiastic about supporting innovation. David Sainsbury has long believed that private foundations have an important role to play in testing imaginative models and new ideas that governments may see as too risky for public funding, even when they have significant potential to benefit the public if they succeed. Gatsby can incubate such models, giving them the support they need to prove themselves and build the track-records that will encourage others to scale them up. We will continue to support and undertake both large- and small-scale work, employing different methods and models depending on the different challenges, but always ultimately looking to deliver long-term, sustainable change. Registered Charity No. 251988

Abbreviations: Gatsby

Synonyms: Gatsby

Resource Type: institution

Keywords: art, neuroscience, plant science, education, africa, public policy, science, engineering, research, economic development

Resource Name: Gatsby Charitable Foundation

Resource ID: SCR_000618

Alternate IDs: ISNI: 0000 0001 0199 6389, nlx_151556, Crossref funder ID: 501100000324, grid.453189.2

Alternate URLs: https://ror.org/0290hax27

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080202+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190126+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Gatsby Charitable Foundation.

No alerts have been found for Gatsby Charitable Foundation.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Mirabet V, et al. (2018) The self-organization of plant microtubules inside the cell volume yields their cortical localization, stable alignment, and sensitivity to external cues. PLoS computational biology, 14(2), e1006011.

Igea J, et al. (2017) Seed size and its rate of evolution correlate with species diversification across angiosperms. PLoS biology, 15(7), e2002792.

Lee JJ, et al. (2017) Flexibility to contingency changes distinguishes habitual and goal-directed strategies in humans. PLoS computational biology, 13(9), e1005753.

Prince DC, et al. (2017) Albugo-imposed changes to tryptophan-derived antimicrobial metabolite biosynthesis may contribute to suppression of non-host resistance to Phytophthora infestans in Arabidopsis thaliana. BMC biology, 15(1), 20.

Moutoussis M, et al. (2016) How People Use Social Information to Find out What to Want in the Paradigmatic Case of Inter-temporal Preferences. PLoS computational biology, 12(7), e1004965.

Liang SC, et al. (2015) Kicking against the PRCs - A Domesticated Transposase Antagonises Silencing Mediated by Polycomb Group Proteins and Is an Accessory Component of Polycomb Repressive Complex 2. PLoS genetics, 11(12), e1005660.

Akam T, et al. (2015) Simple Plans or Sophisticated Habits? State, Transition and Learning Interactions in the Two-Step Task. PLoS computational biology, 11(12), e1004648.

Wilke SA, et al. (2014) Specific disruption of hippocampal mossy fiber synapses in a mouse model of familial Alzheimer's disease. PloS one, 9(1), e84349.

Asai S, et al. (2014) Expression profiling during arabidopsis/downy mildew interaction reveals a highly-expressed effector that attenuates responses to salicylic acid. PLoS pathogens, 10(10), e1004443.

Caillaud MC, et al. (2013) A downy mildew effector attenuates salicylic acid-triggered immunity in Arabidopsis by interacting with the host mediator complex. PLoS biology, 11(12), e1001732.

Fallah M, et al. (2012) Contrast dependence of smooth pursuit eye movements following a saccade to superimposed targets. PloS one, 7(5), e37888.

Lakadamyali M, et al. (2012) 3D multicolor super-resolution imaging offers improved accuracy in neuron tracing. PloS one, 7(1), e30826.

Taaseh N, et al. (2011) Stimulus-specific adaptation and deviance detection in the rat auditory cortex. PloS one, 6(8), e23369.

Tr??sch R, et al. (2011) The stromal processing peptidase of chloroplasts is essential in Arabidopsis, with knockout mutations causing embryo arrest after the 16-cell stage. PloS one, 6(8), e23039.

Harvey JJ, et al. (2011) An antiviral defense role of AGO2 in plants. PloS one, 6(1), e14639.

Green S, et al. (2010) Comparative genome analysis provides insights into the evolution and adaptation of Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi on Aesculus hippocastanum. PloS one, 5(4), e10224.

MacLean D, et al. (2010) A Boolean model of the Pseudomonas syringae hrp regulon predicts a tightly regulated system. PloS one, 5(2), e9101.

Roudi Y, et al. (2009) Pairwise maximum entropy models for studying large biological systems: when they can work and when they can't. PLoS computational biology, 5(5), e1000380.