Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 11, 2026

National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center

RRID:SCR_002768
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center (RRID:SCR_002768)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.med.unc.edu/ngrrc

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Description: Material resource that provides germ-free and selectively colonized rodents to requesting investigators. Germ-free rodents are axenic, with no detectible bacteria, yeast, molds, parasites or viruses (except retroviruses).

Synonyms: NGRRC

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource, organism supplier

Keywords: embryo, axenic, bacteria, germ, mold, mouse, parasite, rat, retrovirus, rodent, specie, strain, virus, yeast

Funding: NIH Office of the Director P40 OD010995

Availability: Free

Resource Name: National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center

Resource ID: SCR_002768

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-24375

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080215+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T132453+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center.

No alerts have been found for National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Joy N, et al. (2026) Notch signaling stabilizes lengths of motile cilia in multiciliated cells in the lung. Life science alliance, 9(3).

Cho J, et al. (2026) Microbial metabolism of methotrexate produces a STAT3 signaling molecule that alleviates gut inflammation. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Caetano-Silva ME, et al. (2024) Aging amplifies a gut microbiota immunogenic signature linked to heightened inflammation. Aging cell, 23(8), e14190.

Gray SM, et al. (2024) Mouse adaptation of human inflammatory bowel diseases microbiota enhances colonization efficiency and alters microbiome aggressiveness depending on the recipient colonic inflammatory environment. Microbiome, 12(1), 147.

Gray SM, et al. (2024) Mouse Adaptation of Human Inflammatory Bowel Diseases Microbiota Enhances Colonization Efficiency and Alters Microbiome Aggressiveness Depending on Recipient Colonic Inflammatory Environment. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Pruss KM, et al. (2023) Host-microbe co-metabolism via MCAD generates circulating metabolites including hippuric acid. Nature communications, 14(1), 512.

Giallourou N, et al. (2023) Giardia hinders growth by disrupting nutrient metabolism independent of inflammatory enteropathy. Nature communications, 14(1), 2840.

Allen JM, et al. (2022) Psychological stress disrupts intestinal epithelial cell function and mucosal integrity through microbe and host-directed processes. Gut microbes, 14(1), 2035661.

Wolstenholme JT, et al. (2022) Reduced alcohol preference and intake after fecal transplant in patients with alcohol use disorder is transmissible to germ-free mice. Nature communications, 13(1), 6198.

Ramakrishna C, et al. (2019) Dominant Role of the Gut Microbiota in Chemotherapy Induced Neuropathic Pain. Scientific reports, 9(1), 20324.

Schulfer AF, et al. (2018) Intergenerational transfer of antibiotic-perturbed microbiota enhances colitis in susceptible mice. Nature microbiology, 3(2), 234.

Camp JG, et al. (2014) Microbiota modulate transcription in the intestinal epithelium without remodeling the accessible chromatin landscape. Genome research, 24(9), 1504.