Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 16, 2026

California Institute for Regenerative Medicine

RRID:SCR_007240
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (RRID:SCR_007240)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.cirm.ca.gov/

Proper Citation: California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (RRID:SCR_007240)

Description: The California Institute for Regenerative Medicine is accelerating the development of new therapies for chronic disease and injury by funding stem cell research programs throughout California. T he mission of CIRM is to support and advance stem cell research and regenerative medicine under the highest ethical and medical standards for the discovery and development of cures, therapies, diagnostics and research technologies to relieve human suffering from chronic disease and injury. CIRM was established in 2004 after Californians passed Proposition 71, the California Stem Cell Research and Cures Initiative. The statewide ballot measure, which provided 3 billion in funding for stem cell research at California universities and research institutions, called for the establishment of a new state agency to make grants and provide loans for stem cell research, research facilities and other vital research opportunities. CIRM funds stem cell research at for-profit and not-for-profit institutions throughout California. Grants are awarded as part of Requests for Applications (RFAs). Applications for these RFAs are reviewed by a panel of experts, which makes recommendations to the Governing Board. The board then votes on grants to fund for each RFA. Keywords: Regenerative, Medicine, Development, Therapy, Chronic, Disease, Ilness, Stem cell, Research, Meidcal, Discovery, Cure, Therapy, Diagnostic, Technology, Human, Grant, Funding,

Synonyms: CIRM

Resource Type: institution

Resource Name: California Institute for Regenerative Medicine

Resource ID: SCR_007240

Alternate IDs: grid.418557.a, Wikidata: Q5020628, Crossref funder ID: 100000900, nif-0000-30282, ISNI: 0000 0000 8956 5315

Alternate URLs: https://ror.org/033m8b439

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080240+0000

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Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for California Institute for Regenerative Medicine.

No alerts have been found for California Institute for Regenerative Medicine.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 46 mentions in open access literature.

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

Papalamprou A, et al. (2026) Single-cell transcriptomics-informed induced pluripotent stem cells differentiation to tenogenic lineage. eLife, 12.

Saleem K, et al. (2026) Elevated SGK1 increases Tau phosphorylation and microtubule instability in Alzheimer's patient-derived cortical neurons. Molecular psychiatry, 31(1), 332.

Estep JA, et al. (2025) Functional role for Cas cytoplasmic adaptor proteins during cortical axon pathfinding. PLoS genetics, 21(11), e1011941.

Sandoval-Castellanos AM, et al. (2025) A practical and safer model of nitrogen mustard injury in cornea. PloS one, 20(7), e0327622.

Nielsen T, et al. (2025) Functional analysis across model systems implicates ribosomal proteins in growth and proliferation defects associated with hypoplastic left heart syndrome. eLife, 14.

Chatterjee P, et al. (2025) The PTPN2 rs1893217 IBD risk allele increases susceptibility to AIEC invasion by a JAK-STAT-CEACAM6 axis. Gut microbes, 17(1), 2526136.

McCubbin RA, et al. (2025) Smed-pou4-2 regulates mechanosensory neuron regeneration and function in planarians. eLife, 14.

Hai Q, et al. (2025) Optimized Method to Generate Well-Characterized Macrophages from Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. Biomedicines, 13(1).

Tegtmeyer M, et al. (2024) High-dimensional phenotyping to define the genetic basis of cellular morphology. Nature communications, 15(1), 347.

Courchesne E, et al. (2024) Embryonic origin of two ASD subtypes of social symptom severity: the larger the brain cortical organoid size, the more severe the social symptoms. Molecular autism, 15(1), 22.

Chen X, et al. (2024) Antisense oligonucleotide therapeutic approach for Timothy syndrome. Nature, 628(8009), 818.

Lewis MI, et al. (2024) The ALPHA phase 1 study: pulmonary ArteriaL hypertension treated with CardiosPHere-Derived allogeneic stem cells. EBioMedicine, 100, 104900.

Aguadé-Gorgorió J, et al. (2024) MYCT1 controls environmental sensing in human haematopoietic stem cells. Nature, 630(8016), 412.

Dérozier S, et al. (2023) Omnicrobe, an open-access database of microbial habitats and phenotypes using a comprehensive text mining and data fusion approach. PloS one, 18(1), e0272473.

Rosser AE, et al. (2022) Translating cell therapies for neurodegenerative diseases: Huntington's disease as a model disorder. Brain : a journal of neurology, 145(5), 1584.

Zhen A, et al. (2021) Robust CAR-T memory formation and function via hematopoietic stem cell delivery. PLoS pathogens, 17(4), e1009404.

, et al. (2021) Stem Cells for Huntington's Disease (SC4HD): An International Consortium to Facilitate Stem Cell-Based Therapy for Huntington's Disease. Journal of Huntington's disease, 10(2), 221.

Nafie E, et al. (2021) Harmine inhibits breast cancer cell migration and invasion by inducing the degradation of Twist1. PloS one, 16(2), e0247652.

Luenam S, et al. (2021) Precision of computed tomography and cartilage-reproducing image reconstruction method in generating digital model for potential use in 3D printing of patient-specific radial head prosthesis: a human cadaver study. 3D printing in medicine, 7(1), 3.

Wang L, et al. (2020) Loss of NARS1 impairs progenitor proliferation in cortical brain organoids and leads to microcephaly. Nature communications, 11(1), 4038.