

Resource Summary Report

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Stanford CNI

RRID:SCR_014529

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Stanford CNI (RRID:SCR_014529)

Resource Information

URL: <http://cni.stanford.edu/>

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Description: A shared facility at Stanford University dedicated to research and teaching for researchers and students in cognitive and neurobiological sciences. The core instrumentation provided by the CNI is a research-dedicated 3T MRI scanner, a GE Discovery MR750. The CNI has an array of MRI Coils, including Nova Medical 32-channel and 16-channel head coils and a GE 8-channel head coil. For stimulus delivery they provide a custom large-screen flat-panel display as well as a goggle system with eye tracker and audio. Other equipment includes an MR-compatible 256-channel EEG system, a Polhemus 3D digitizer used for EEG electrode localization, Fiber Optic Response Devices (FORP), as well as a MRI Simulator (Mock Scanner).

Synonyms: Stanford Center for Cognitive and Neurobiological Imaging, Stanford Center for Cognitive and Neurobiological Imaging (CNI)

Resource Type: access service resource, core facility, service resource

Keywords: core facility, shared facility, cognitive science, neurobiology, imaging

Resource Name: Stanford CNI

Resource ID: SCR_014529

Alternate URLs: http://cni.stanford.edu/wiki/Main_Page

License URLs: <http://www.stanford.edu/site/terms.html>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080320+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133359+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Stanford CNI.

No alerts have been found for Stanford CNI.

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](#) .

Kim T, et al. (2024) Cortical neurite microstructural correlates of time perception in healthy older adults. *Heliyon*, 10(12), e32534.

Gozdas E, et al. (2024) Long-term cognitive training enhances fluid cognition and brain connectivity in individuals with MCI. *Translational psychiatry*, 14(1), 447.

Borchers LR, et al. (2024) Threat- and reward-related brain circuitry, perceived stress, and anxiety in adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal investigation. *Social cognitive and affective neuroscience*, 19(1).

Gozdas E, et al. (2022) 1H-MRS neurometabolites and associations with neurite microstructures and cognitive functions in amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *NeuroImage. Clinical*, 36, 103159.

Kraeutner SN, et al. (2022) Modality of practice modulates resting state connectivity during motor learning. *Neuroscience letters*, 781, 136659.

Chahal R, et al. (2022) Sex-specific vulnerability to depressive symptoms across adolescence and during the COVID-19 pandemic: The role of the cingulum bundle. *JCPP advances*, 2(1), e12061.

Amemiya K, et al. (2021) Age dependency and lateralization in the three branches of the human superior longitudinal fasciculus. *Cortex; a journal devoted to the study of the nervous system and behavior*, 139, 116.

Chahal R, et al. (2021) Sex differences in pubertal associations with fronto-accumbal white matter morphometry: Implications for understanding sensitivity to reward and punishment. *NeuroImage*, 226, 117598.

Gozdas E, et al. (2021) Quantitative measurement of macromolecular tissue properties in white and gray matter in healthy aging and amnesic MCI. *NeuroImage*, 237, 118161.

Kraeutner SN, et al. (2020) Leveraging the effector independent nature of motor imagery when it is paired with physical practice. *Scientific reports*, 10(1), 21335.

Schurr R, et al. (2020) Subdividing the superior longitudinal fasciculus using local quantitative MRI. *NeuroImage*, 208, 116439.

Gozdas E, et al. (2020) Focal white matter disruptions along the cingulum tract explain cognitive decline in amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI). *Scientific reports*, 10(1), 10213.

Schurr R, et al. (2019) Tractography delineation of the vertical occipital fasciculus using quantitative T1 mapping. *NeuroImage*, 202, 116121.

Travis KE, et al. (2019) More than myelin: Probing white matter differences in prematurity with quantitative T1 and diffusion MRI. *NeuroImage. Clinical*, 22, 101756.

Dubner SE, et al. (2019) White matter microstructure and cognitive outcomes in relation to neonatal inflammation in 6-year-old children born preterm. *NeuroImage. Clinical*, 23, 101832.

Dond?? C, et al. (2019) Neural and functional correlates of impaired reading ability in schizophrenia. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 16022.

Dodson CK, et al. (2017) White matter microstructure of 6-year old children born preterm and full term. *NeuroImage. Clinical*, 16, 268.

Yeatman JD, et al. (2014) Lifespan maturation and degeneration of human brain white matter. *Nature communications*, 5, 4932.