# Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 10, 2026

## University College London Genomics Core Facility

RRID:SCR_027010
Type: Tool

### Proper Citation

University College London Genomics Core Facility (RRID:SCR_027010)

### Resource Information

**URL:** https://www.ucl.ac.uk/child-health/research/genetics-and-genomic-medicine/ucl-genomics

**Proper Citation:** University College London Genomics Core Facility (RRID:SCR_027010)

**Description:** Core facility with expertise in genomic technologies, project design and data analysis. Offers services including nucleic acid extractions; microarray-based methylation, genotyping and pharmacogenomic analyses; short- and long-read sequencing; and single cell and spatial technologies.

**Synonyms:** UCL Genomics Core Facility, University College London, UCL Genomics

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

**Keywords:** genomic technologies, project design, data analysis, microarrays, NGS

**Availability:** Open

**Resource Name:** University College London Genomics Core Facility

**Resource ID:** SCR_027010

**Alternate IDs:** ABRF_3251

**Alternate URLs:** https://coremarketplace.org/RRID:SCR_027010/?citation=1

**Record Creation Time:** 20250603T054620+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260905T133537+0000

### Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University College London Genomics Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University College London Genomics Core Facility.

## Data and Source Information

**Source:** SciCrunch Registry

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cozmescu CA, et al. (2026) Safety and efficacy analysis of in vivo lentiviral gene therapy in pre-clinical ARC syndrome models. Nature communications, 17(1).

Llorente-Saguer I, et al. (2026) Unbiased data-driven analysis of five amyloid-beta peptides for biomarker investigations in familial Alzheimer's disease. Brain communications, 8(2), fcag105.