

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 4, 2026

Zyagen

RRID:SCR_005295

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Zyagen (RRID:SCR_005295)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.scienceexchange.com/facilities/zyagen>

Proper Citation: Zyagen (RRID:SCR_005295)

Description: A commercial service organization from Zyagen.

Abbreviations: Zyagen

Resource Type: commercial organization

Resource Name: Zyagen

Resource ID: SCR_005295

Alternate IDs: SciEx_13206

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080229+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190258+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Zyagen.

No alerts have been found for Zyagen.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 98 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Lotz R, et al. (2025) Alternative splicing in the DBD linker region of p63 modulates binding to DNA and iASPP in vitro. *Cell death & disease*, 16(1), 4.

Chothe SK, et al. (2025) Marked neurotropism and potential adaptation of H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4.b virus in naturally infected domestic cats. *Emerging microbes & infections*, 14(1), 2440498.

Ibargüen-González L, et al. (2025) Host factor PLAC8 is required for pancreas infection by SARS-CoV-2. *Communications medicine*, 5(1), 34.

Hu C, et al. (2024) Scalable imaging-free spatial genomics through computational reconstruction. *bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology*.

Honda K, et al. (2024) ALKBH8 contributes to neurological function through oxidative stress regulation. *PNAS nexus*, 3(3), pgae115.

Russell AJC, et al. (2024) Slide-tags enables single-nucleus barcoding for multimodal spatial genomics. *Nature*, 625(7993), 101.

Enniful A, et al. (2024) Integration of Imaging-based and Sequencing-based Spatial Omics Mapping on the Same Tissue Section via DBiTplus. *Research square*.

Xiao Y, et al. (2024) Profiling of RNA-binding protein binding sites by in situ reverse transcription-based sequencing. *Nature methods*, 21(2), 247.

DeSpenza T, et al. (2024) Pathogenic variants in autism gene KATNAL2 cause hydrocephalus and disrupt neuronal connectivity by impairing ciliary microtubule dynamics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 121(27), e2314702121.

Kefalas G, et al. (2023) Primate-specific isoform of Nedd4-1 regulates substrate binding via Ser/Thr phosphorylation and 14-3-3 binding. *Scientific reports*, 13(1), 17903.

Zhang D, et al. (2023) Spatial epigenome-transcriptome co-profiling of mammalian tissues. *Nature*, 616(7955), 113.

Jami S, et al. (2023) Pain-causing stinging nettle toxins target TMEM233 to modulate Nav1.7 function. *Nature communications*, 14(1), 2442.

Mikaeili H, et al. (2023) Molecular basis of FAAH-OUT-associated human pain insensitivity. *Brain : a journal of neurology*, 146(9), 3851.

Liu Y, et al. (2023) High-plex protein and whole transcriptome co-mapping at cellular resolution with spatial CITE-seq. *Nature biotechnology*, 41(10), 1405.

Yamaguchi T, et al. (2023) Canine, mouse, and human transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 (TRPA1) channels show different sensitivity to menthol or cold stimulation. *The Journal of veterinary medical science*, 85(12), 1301.

Deng Y, et al. (2022) Spatial profiling of chromatin accessibility in mouse and human tissues. *Nature*, 609(7926), 375.

McDowell CT, et al. (2021) Imaging Mass Spectrometry and Lectin Analysis of N-Linked Glycans in Carbohydrate Antigen-Defined Pancreatic Cancer Tissues. *Molecular & cellular proteomics : MCP*, 20, 100012.

Sabbir MG, et al. (2021) Antisense overlapping long non-coding RNA regulates coding arachidonate 12-lipoxygenase gene by translational interference. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular and cell biology of lipids*, 1866(10), 158987.

Yamamoto I, et al. (2021) Molecular characterization of free fatty acid receptors FFAR2 and FFAR3 in the domestic cat. *Veterinary medicine and science*, 7(1), 77.

Salter CG, et al. (2021) Biallelic PI4KA variants cause neurological, intestinal and immunological disease. *Brain : a journal of neurology*, 144(12), 3597.