

Resource Summary Report

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Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony

RRID:SCR_006678

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony (RRID:SCR_006678)

Resource Information

URL: <https://school.wakehealth.edu/departments/pathology/comparative-medicine/vervet-research-colony>

Proper Citation: Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony (RRID:SCR_006678)

Description: NIH funded national research resource to provide biomedical research community with access to US born, known age, pedigreed, genomically sequenced, pathogen free Caribbean origin vervet monkeys also known as African green monkeys. Provides access to animals, extensive multisystem clinical phenotyping, sample and data repositories, expertise in use of nonhuman primate models for translational studies, serves as platform for training veterinarians and other professionals in biomedical research, husbandry, clinical care, and the colony behavioral management.

Abbreviations: VRC, WFSM VRC

Synonyms: Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony, Wake Forest School of Medicine Vervet Research Colony, Vervet Research Colony

Resource Type: tissue bank, material resource, biomaterial supply resource, biospecimen repository, material storage repository, storage service resource, service resource

Keywords: blood, tissue, chlorocebus, aethiops, sabaeus, animal, model, green, monkey

Funding: NIH Office of the Director OD010965

Resource Name: Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony

Resource ID: SCR_006678

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-25872, nlx_146208, SCR_012849

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080237+0000

Record Last Update: 20260804T043307+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony.

No alerts have been found for Wake Forest Vervet Research Colony.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

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

Menzel M, et al. (2022) Automated computation of nerve fibre inclinations from 3D polarised light imaging measurements of brain tissue. Scientific reports, 12(1), 4328.

Caspers S, et al. (2022) Additional fiber orientations in the sagittal stratum-noise or anatomical fine structure? Brain structure & function, 227(4), 1331.

Frye BM, et al. (2022) Early Alzheimer's disease-like reductions in gray matter and cognitive function with aging in nonhuman primates. Alzheimer's & dementia (New York, N. Y.), 8(1), e12284.

Petrullo L, et al. (2022) The early life microbiota mediates maternal effects on offspring growth in a nonhuman primate. iScience, 25(3), 103948.

Crofts KF, et al. (2022) Analysis of R848 as an Adjuvant to Improve Inactivated Influenza Vaccine Immunogenicity in Elderly Nonhuman Primates. Vaccines, 10(4).

Pfeifer SP, et al. (2017) Direct estimate of the spontaneous germ line mutation rate in African green monkeys. Evolution; international journal of organic evolution, 71(12), 2858.

Yildirim S, et al. (2014) Primate vaginal microbiomes exhibit species specificity without universal Lactobacillus dominance. The ISME journal, 8(12), 2431.

Feng X, et al. (2012) Myosin heavy chain isoform expression in the Vastus Lateralis muscle of aging African green vervet monkeys. Experimental gerontology, 47(8), 601.

Shively CA, et al. (2012) Aging and physical mobility in group-housed Old World monkeys. Age (Dordrecht, Netherlands), 34(5), 1123.

Cann JA, et al. (2010) Clinicopathologic characterization of naturally occurring diabetes mellitus in vervet monkeys. Veterinary pathology, 47(4), 713.