

Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 6, 2026

University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility

RRID:SCR_019176

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_019176)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.ualberta.ca/medicine/research/corefacilities/lipidomics-core/index.html>

Proper Citation: University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility (RRID:SCR_019176)

Description: Core assists researchers in isolating and quantifying lipids and lipid related molecules in experimental samples. Core uses high performance liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, and fast protein liquid chromatography for both qualitative and quantitative analysis of lipids and lipoproteins, as well as other compounds by special request. Not-for-profit, pay-per-use facility, with graduated fee schedule based on client affiliation.

Synonyms: University of Alberta Lipidomics Core Facility, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core

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

Keywords: USEDit, isolating and quantifying lipids, lipid related molecules, HPLC, gas chromatography, fast protein liquid chromatography, ABRF, ABRF

Availability: restricted

Resource Name: University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_019176

Alternate IDs: ABRF_1076

Alternate URLs: <https://coremarketplace.org/?FacilityID=1076>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080343+0000

Record Last Update: 20260806T054711+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry Lipidomics Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

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

Holdaway CM, et al. (2026) Dietary Ethanolamine Increases Hepatic Lipid Accumulation in Mice Fed a High Fat Diet. The Journal of nutrition, 101348.

Selvaraj R, et al. (2025) CES1 Increases Hepatic Triacylglycerol Synthesis Through Activation of PPAR?, LXR and SREBP1c. Cells, 14(19).

Sarker H, et al. (2025) Apolipoprotein-A1 transports and regulates MMP2 in the blood. Nature communications, 16(1), 3752.

Xu Y, et al. (2025) Moesziomyces antarcticus MMF1 Has a Role in the Secretion of Mannosylerythritol Lipids. Microorganisms, 13(7).

Gartly SC, et al. (2024) A novel phospholipase A2 is a core component of the typhoid toxin genetic islet. The Journal of biological chemistry, 300(10), 107758.

Braga Tibaes JR, et al. (2023) The nutrition and immunity (nutrIMM) study: protocol for a non-randomized, four-arm parallel-group, controlled feeding trial investigating immune function in obesity and type 2 diabetes. Frontiers in nutrition, 10, 1243359.

Greenwood BL, et al. (2023) Saccharomyces cerevisiae ?9-desaturase Ole1 forms a supercomplex with Slc1 and Dga1. The Journal of biological chemistry, 299(7), 104882.

Trites MJ, et al. (2023) HDL functionality is dependent on hepatocyte stress defense factors Nrf1 and Nrf2. Frontiers in physiology, 14, 1212785.

Braga Tibaes JR, et al. (2023) Corrigendum: The nutrition and immunity (nutrIMM) study: protocol for a non-randomized, four-arm parallel-group, controlled feeding trial investigating immune function in obesity and type 2 diabetes. Frontiers in nutrition, 10,

1304095.

Omar M, et al. (2023) DNA methylation changes underlie the long-term association between periodontitis and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. *Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine*, 10, 1164499.

Xia XD, et al. (2023) Global, but not chondrocyte-specific, MT1-MMP deficiency in adult mice causes inflammatory arthritis. *Matrix biology : journal of the International Society for Matrix Biology*, 122, 10.

Rusnak T, et al. (2023) A Physiologically Relevant Dose of 50% Egg-Phosphatidylcholine Is Sufficient in Improving Gut Permeability while Attenuating Immune Cell Dysfunction Induced by a High-Fat Diet in Male Wistar Rats. *The Journal of nutrition*, 153(10), 3131.

Carlin S, et al. (2022) De novo phosphatidylcholine synthesis in the small intestinal epithelium is required for normal dietary lipid handling and maintenance of the mucosal barrier. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. Molecular and cell biology of lipids*, 1867(4), 159109.

Rekhi UR, et al. (2021) Endothelial Cell CD36 Reduces Atherosclerosis and Controls Systemic Metabolism. *Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine*, 8, 768481.