Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on May 15, 2025

University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core Facility

RRID:SCR_022419
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core Facility (RRID:SCR_022419)

Resource Information

URL: https://www.med.upenn.edu/cvi/mouse-cardiovascular-phenotyping-core.html

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Description: Core provides services to assess cardiovascular function in mouse models and to provide validated surgical models of heart and vascular disease in mice to assess genetic or therapeutic interventions. Works with investigators to design and implement study along with any associated grant applications, animal protocol submissions and manuscript preparation. While central focus of facility is cardiovascular research, techniques employed are often useful to investigators in other fields. Helps to assess your needs and provide necessary technical training and scientific assistance in animal protocol preparation. Core runs on a fee for service model.?Accordingly, investigators will be responsible for costs incurred for their projects and prior animal protocol approval by Penn IACUC.

Synonyms: University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core, Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core

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

Keywords: USEDit, ABRF

Funding:

Resource Name: University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse

Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_022419

Alternate IDs: ARBF_1377

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org?citation=1&FacilityID=1377

Record Creation Time: 20220602T050140+0000

Record Last Update: 20250514T061935+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine Mouse Cardiovascular Phenotyping Core Facility.

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.

Berger JH, et al. (2025) Two-hit mouse model of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction combining diet-induced obesity and renin-mediated hypertension. Scientific reports, 15(1), 422.

Kim K, et al. (2024) FLASH Proton Radiation Therapy Mitigates Inflammatory and Fibrotic Pathways and Preserves Cardiac Function in a Preclinical Mouse Model of Radiation-Induced Heart Disease. International journal of radiation oncology, biology, physics.

Berger JH, et al. (2024) Two-hit mouse model of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction combining diet-induced obesity and renin-mediated hypertension. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Doan KV, et al. (2024) Cardiac NAD+ depletion in mice promotes hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and arrhythmias prior to impaired bioenergetics. Nature cardiovascular research, 3(10), 1236.

Berger JH, et al. (2024) Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 Inhibitors Act Independently of

SGLT2 to Confer Benefit for Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction in Mice. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Eaton DM, et al. (2024) Vasohibin inhibition improves myocardial relaxation in a rat model of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Science translational medicine, 16(756), eadm8842.

Kim B, et al. (2023) Endothelial lipid droplets suppress eNOS to link high fat consumption to blood pressure elevation. The Journal of clinical investigation, 133(24).

Yamamoto T, et al. (2023) RIP140 deficiency enhances cardiac fuel metabolism and protects mice from heart failure. The Journal of clinical investigation, 133(9).

Lin SM, et al. (2023) Hyperactive mTORC1 in lung mesenchyme induces endothelial cell dysfunction and pulmonary vascular remodeling. The Journal of clinical investigation, 134(4).

Li L, et al. (2023) mTORC1 Inhibitor Rapamycin Inhibits Growth of Cerebral Cavernous Malformation in Adult Mice. Stroke, 54(11), 2906.