

Resource Summary Report

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Sal-Site

RRID:SCR_002850

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Sal-Site (RRID:SCR_002850)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.ambystoma.org/>

Proper Citation: Sal-Site (RRID:SCR_002850)

Description: Portal that supports Ambystoma-related research and educational efforts. It is composed of several resources: Salamander Genome Project, Ambystoma EST Database, Ambystoma Gene Collection, Ambystoma Map and Marker Collection, Ambystoma Genetic Stock Center, and Ambystoma Research Coordination Network.

Abbreviations: Sal-Site

Synonyms: Ambystoma Resources for Model Amphibians Database

Resource Type: analysis service resource, data analysis service, data or information resource, database, image collection, organism-related portal, portal, production service resource, service resource, topical portal

Defining Citation: [PMID:16359543](#)

Keywords: gene, genomic, expressed sequence tag, blast, model organism, genome, salamander, animal model, genetic map, genetic marker, gene expression, limb regeneration, microarray, quantitative-pcr, rna-seq, nanostring, husbandry, embryo, limb, mutant, strain, neural, olfaction, phenotype, regeneration, renal, retina, sequence, vision, human, chicken, xenopus tropicalis, FASEB list

Funding: NCRR R24 RR016344;
NIH Office of the Director R24 OD010435;
NSF DBI0443496;
NSF OB0242833

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Sal-Site

Resource ID: SCR_002850

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-25309

Alternate URLs: <https://orip.nih.gov/comparative-medicine/programs/vertebrate-models>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080215+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T195547+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Sal-Site.

No alerts have been found for Sal-Site.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 92 mentions in open access literature.

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

Nowoshilow S, et al. (2022) Gene and transgenics nomenclature for the laboratory axolotl-*Ambystoma mexicanum*. *Developmental dynamics : an official publication of the American Association of Anatomists*, 251(6), 913.

Timoshevskaya N, et al. (2021) Large-scale variation in single nucleotide polymorphism density within the laboratory axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*). *Developmental dynamics : an official publication of the American Association of Anatomists*, 250(6), 822.

Davis ES, et al. (2021) The *rax* homeobox gene is mutated in the eyeless axolotl, *Ambystoma mexicanum*. *Developmental dynamics : an official publication of the American Association of Anatomists*, 250(6), 807.

Keinath MC, et al. (2021) Characterization of axolotl lampbrush chromosomes by fluorescence in situ hybridization and immunostaining. *Experimental cell research*, 401(2), 112523.

Dwaraka VB, et al. (2021) Towards comparative analyses of salamander limb regeneration. *Journal of experimental zoology. Part B, Molecular and developmental evolution*, 336(2), 129.

Schloissnig S, et al. (2021) The giant axolotl genome uncovers the evolution, scaling, and transcriptional control of complex gene loci. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 118(15).

Akilesh S, et al. (2021) Characterizing Viral Infection by Electron Microscopy: Lessons from the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic. *The American journal of pathology*, 191(2), 222.

Nowoshilow S, et al. (2020) Introducing www.axolotl-omics.org - an integrated -omics data portal for the axolotl research community. *Experimental cell research*, 394(1), 112143.

Sousounis K, et al. (2020) Eya2 promotes cell cycle progression by regulating DNA damage response during vertebrate limb regeneration. *eLife*, 9.

Rodgers AK, et al. (2020) Identification of immune and non-immune cells in regenerating axolotl limbs by single-cell sequencing. *Experimental cell research*, 394(2), 112149.

Kohli P, et al. (2020) Transcriptome analysis of axolotl oropharyngeal explants during taste bud differentiation stages. *Mechanisms of development*, 161, 103597.

Reintamm T, et al. (2019) Evolutionary distribution of deoxynucleoside 5-monophosphate N-glycosidase, DNPH1. *Gene*, 683, 1.

Dwaraka VB, et al. (2019) Comparative transcriptomics of limb regeneration: Identification of conserved expression changes among three species of Ambystoma. *Genomics*, 111(6), 1216.

Crowner A, et al. (2019) Rediscovering the Axolotl as a Model for Thyroid Hormone Dependent Development. *Frontiers in endocrinology*, 10, 237.

Smith JJ, et al. (2019) A chromosome-scale assembly of the axolotl genome. *Genome research*, 29(2), 317.

Sibai M, et al. (2019) Integrative Analysis of Axolotl Gene Expression Data from Regenerative and Wound Healing Limb Tissues. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 20280.

Feiner N, et al. (2019) Asymmetric paralog evolution between the "cryptic" gene Bmp16 and its well-studied sister genes Bmp2 and Bmp4. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 3136.

Bastin BR, et al. (2019) Taxon-specific expansion and loss of tektins inform metazoan ciliary diversity. *BMC evolutionary biology*, 19(1), 40.

Purushothaman S, et al. (2019) Fgf-signaling is compartmentalized within the mesenchyme and controls proliferation during salamander limb development. *eLife*, 8.

Vieira WA, et al. (2019) FGF, BMP, and RA signaling are sufficient for the induction of complete limb regeneration from non-regenerating wounds on *Ambystoma mexicanum* limbs. *Developmental biology*, 451(2), 146.