Resource Summary Report

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Forsyth Human Microbe Identification Microarray Core

RRID:SCR_009788
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Forsyth Human Microbe Identification Microarray Core (RRID:SCR_009788)

Resource Information

URL: http://harvard.eagle-i.net/i/0000012e-72f6-fe83-55da-381e80000000

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Description: Core facility that provides the following services: DNA screening from clinical samples, Comparison of bacterial associations in health vs. disease by microarray, Human microbial identification microarray service.

The Microbial Identification Microarray Core (MIM) at The Forsyth Institute is a one-of-a-kind core service that enables the rapid determination of bacterial profiles of human clinical samples. The first MIM offering focuses on the detection of bacterial profiles from clinical samples from the oral cavity. Drs. Bruce Paster and Floyd Dewhirst, have used molecular analyses based on 16S rRNA sequencing to identify about 600 oral bacterial species, of which over half have not yet been cultivated. Using this information, they have developed the Human Oral Microbe Identification Microarray, or HOMIM, which allows the simultaneous detection of about 300 of the most prevalent oral bacterial species, including those that cannot yet be grown in vitro. Microarrays targeting bacterial species of the human and mouse intestines are presently under development. In addition, exploratory and pilot studies to identify bacteria within any human clinical sample by 16S rRNA cloning and sequencing are available. This service is available to researchers from all academic institutions and to industry. Researchers submit DNA isolated from clinical samples and receive an online comprehensive data analysis and easy-to-interpret readout. Depending upon the number of samples to be analyzed and position in the queue, results can usually be obtained within days. Note that results are presently for research purposes only.

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

Keywords: gene expression analysis assay, nucleic acid microarray assay

Funding:

Resource Name: Forsyth Human Microbe Identification Microarray Core

Resource ID: SCR_009788

Alternate IDs: nlx_156255

Alternate URLs: http://mim.forsyth.org/, http://mim.forsyth.org/docs/HOMIM%20Species%20Detected%20%2008-08.pdf

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080254+0000

Record Last Update: 20250420T015928+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Forsyth Human Microbe Identification Microarray Core.

No alerts have been found for Forsyth Human Microbe Identification Microarray Core.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at NIF.

Ma C, et al. (2015) Comparison of oral microbial profiles between children with severe early childhood caries and caries-free children using the human oral microbe identification microarray. PloS one, 10(3), e0122075.

Toiviainen A, et al. (2015) Impact of orally administered lozenges with Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG and Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis BB-12 on the number of salivary mutans streptococci, amount of plaque, gingival inflammation and the oral microbiome in healthy adults. Clinical oral investigations, 19(1), 77.