Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Aug 19, 2026

National Institute of General Medical Sciences

RRID:SCR_012887
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (RRID:SCR_012887)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.nigms.nih.gov/

Proper Citation: National Institute of General Medical Sciences (RRID:SCR_012887)

Description: NIGMS supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to specific diseases. NIGMS funds studies on genes, proteins, and cells, as well as on fundamental processes like communication within and between cells, how our bodies use energy, and how we respond to medicines. The results of this research increase our understanding of life and lay the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. NIGMS also supports research training programs that produce the next generation of biomedical scientists, and it has special programs to encourage underrepresented minorities to pursue biomedical research careers. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) primarily supports research that lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The Institute's research training programs help provide the next generation of scientists. Each year, NIGMS-supported scientists make many advances in understanding fundamental life processes. In the course of answering basic research questions, these investigators increase our knowledge about the mechanisms and pathways involved in certain diseases. Institute grantees also develop important new tools and techniques, some of which have medical applications. In recognition of the significance of their work, a number of NIGMS grantees have received the Nobel Prize and other high scientific honors. At any given time, NIGMS supports approximately 4,700 research grants—approximately 11 percent of the grants funded by NIH as a whole. NIGMS also supports approximately 26 percent of the trainees who receive assistance from NIH. NIGMS also supports approximately 25% of the trainees who receive assistance from NIH. The Institute places great emphasis on supporting investigator-initiated research grants. It funds a limited number of research center grants in selected fields, including structural genomics, trauma and burn research, and systems biology. In addition, NIGMS supports several important scientific resources, including the NIGMS Human Genetic Cell Repository and the Protein Data Bank.

Abbreviations: NIGMS

Resource Type: institution

Resource Name: National Institute of General Medical Sciences

Resource ID: SCR_012887

Alternate IDs: grid.280785.0, ISNI: 0000 0004 0533 7286, Wikidata: Q6973666, nlx_inv_1005108, Crossref funder ID: 100000057

Alternate URLs: https://ror.org/04q48ey07

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080313+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T182451+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

No alerts have been found for National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 564 mentions in open access literature.

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

Cruz J, et al. (2026) Single-cell transcriptomics of X-ray irradiated Drosophila wing discs reveals heterogeneity related to cell-cycle status and cell location. eLife, 14.

Dinshaw KM, et al. (2026) High-throughput characterization of Mycobacterium tuberculosis gene function across diverse conditions. PLoS biology, 24(4), e3003529.

Giese GE, et al. (2026) Bacteria producing the bioplastic polyhydroxybutyrate kill the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans. PLoS biology, 24(4), e3003748.

Wang Y, et al. (2026) Endocytic protein AP180 assembly domain regulates synaptic vesicle size and release in Caenorhabditis elegans. PLoS biology, 24(2), e3003643.

Rodriguez Gama A, et al. (2026) Adaptor protein supersaturation drives innate immune signaling and cell fate. eLife, 14.

Bharadwaj S, et al. (2026) Qualitative and quantitative assessment of ex vivo human brain tumors using quantitative oblique back-illumination microscopy (qOBM). Biomedical optics express, 17(4), 1936.

Bhakta R, et al. (2026) Modulated Doppler phase microscopy for dynamic imaging with subcellular resolution. Biomedical optics express, 17(4), 1846.

Shake EP, et al. (2026) Alcohol and Cannabinoids Differentially Regulate Macrophage Polarization, with Co-Exposure Producing an Antagonistic Immunomodulatory Effect. International journal of molecular sciences, 27(9).

Ripandelli RAA, et al. (2026) Spatiotemporal characterization of single-stranded DNA intermediates after UV irradiation: II. Rapid growth and effects of recA and recJ. PLoS genetics, 22(5), e1012110.

Sharma N, et al. (2026) Spatiotemporal characterization of single-stranded DNA Intermediates after UV Irradiation: I: Post-replication gaps formed during slow growth. PLoS genetics, 22(5), e1012109.

Chandra V, et al. (2026) Developmental, regenerative, and behavioral dynamics in acoel reproduction. eLife, 14.

Pereira de Castro KL, et al. (2026) Competition for the conserved branch point sequence influences physiological outcomes in pre-mRNA splicing. eLife, 13.

Schofield S, et al. (2026) Characterization of discontinuous ventilation cycles in nymphal Ixodes scapularis. PloS one, 21(6), e0350833.

Ebenezer AT, et al. (2026) Maternal Inflammation Alters Nuclear and Mitochondrial DNA Methylation Patterns in Neonatal Brain Monocytes. Cells, 15(8).

Leu JS, et al. (2026) Adoptive Cell Therapies for Glioblastoma: A Quest for Cures from Within. Biology, 15(8).

Rosero M, et al. (2026) AFD thermosensory neurons mediate tactile-dependent locomotion modulation in C. elegans. eLife, 14.

Aubuchon-Endsley NL, et al. (2026) Infant Temperament, Breastfeeding, and Sleep at 6 and 14 Months. Children (Basel, Switzerland), 13(4).

Sánchez-Eguía B, et al. (2026) Spontaneous Reduction of Cu(II) Complexes with Imidazole-Derived Ligands in Acetonitrile. Molecules (Basel, Switzerland), 31(8).

Hellenbrand CN, et al. (2026) Decreasing peptide deformylase activity is a beneficial strategy for increasing formaldehyde resistance in Methylobacterium extorquens. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Naware S, et al. (2026) The Effect of FcRn Binding on Ocular Disposition of Monoclonal Antibodies. Antibodies (Basel, Switzerland), 15(2).