Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on May 13, 2025

MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core

RRID:SCR_015361
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core (RRID:SCR_015361)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.mmpc.org/shared/showCenterCore.aspx?id=37

Proper Citation: MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core (RRID:SCR_015361)

Description: Core that offers measurement of gut permeability, plasma lipopolysaccharide binding protein (LBP) assay, and inflammatory profiling.

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

Keywords: gut, microbiome, host response, digestion

Funding: NIDDK DK092993

Availability: Available to the research community

Resource Name: MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core

Resource ID: SCR_015361

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080325+0000

Record Last Update: 20250513T061638+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core .

No alerts have been found for MMPC-University of California Davis Microbiome and Host Response Core .

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 NIF.

McCall KD, et al. (2023) Anti-Inflammatory and Therapeutic Effects of a Novel Small-Molecule Inhibitor of Inflammation in a Male C57BL/6J Mouse Model of Obesity-Induced NAFLD/MAFLD. Journal of inflammation research, 16, 5339.

Kaur A, et al. (2022) Montmorencytart cherry supplementation improved markers of glucose homeostasis but has modest effects on indicators of gut health in mice fed a Western diet. Nutrition research (New York, N.Y.), 99, 66.

Ojo BA, et al. (2021) Pinto beans modulate the gut microbiome, augment MHC II protein, and antimicrobial peptide gene expression in mice fed a normal or western-style diet. The Journal of nutritional biochemistry, 88, 108543.

Keogh CE, et al. (2021) Myelin as a regulator of development of the microbiota-gut-brain axis. Brain, behavior, and immunity, 91, 437.

Haywood NJ, et al. (2021) Endothelial IGF-1 receptor mediates crosstalk with the gut wall to regulate microbiota in obesity. EMBO reports, 22(5), e50767.

Hennessey C, et al. (2021) Neonatal Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli Infection Disrupts Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis Signaling. Infection and immunity, 89(9), e0005921.

Salvo E, et al. (2020) A murine model of pediatric inflammatory bowel disease causes microbiota-gut-brain axis deficits in adulthood. American journal of physiology. Gastrointestinal and liver physiology, 319(3), G361.

Jensen EA, et al. (2020) Growth Hormone Deficiency and Excess Alter the Gut Microbiome in Adult Male Mice. Endocrinology, 161(4).

Pusceddu MM, et al. (2019) Sexually Dimorphic Influence of Neonatal Antibiotics on Bone. Journal of orthopaedic research : official publication of the Orthopaedic Research Society, 37(10), 2122.

Rude KM, et al. (2019) Developmental exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the maternal diet causes host-microbe defects in weanling offspring mice. Environmental pollution (Barking, Essex : 1987), 253, 708.