

Resource Summary Report

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Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility

RRID:SCR_027368

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility
(RRID:SCR_027368)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.crukscotlandinstitute.ac.uk/advanced-technologies/molecular-technology.html>

Proper Citation: Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility (RRID:SCR_027368)

Description: Core provides Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) services and Single Cell services predominantly focussing on single cell RNAseq. Processes samples for variety of cancer associated projects, in both mouse and human derived materials. Offers full end-to-end service, from initial study design and planning, through sample QC, full library preparation, sequencing and data return. Offers range of standard molecular tests covering, plasmid purifications, Sanger sequencing and mycoplasma screening.

Synonyms: Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility

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

Keywords: ABRF, Next Generation Sequencing, single cell RNAseq, cancer, mouse, human,

Availability: Restricted

Resource Name: Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility

Resource ID: SCR_027368

Alternate IDs: ABRF_4609

Alternate URLs: https://coremarketplace.org/RRID:SCR_027368/?citation=1

Record Creation Time: 20250827T062506+0000

Record Last Update: 20260820T055140+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility.

No alerts have been found for Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute Molecular Technology Service Core Facility.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

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

Pardo L, et al. (2026) Increased mRNA translation delays tumour initiation and exposes a therapeutic vulnerability in lung cancer. Molecular cancer, 25(1).