Resource Summary Report

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Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database

RRID:SCR_002326
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database (RRID:SCR_002326)

Resource Information

URL: http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?DARTETIC

Proper Citation: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database (RRID:SCR_002326)

Description: Bibliographic database providing references to developmental and reproductive toxicology literature on the National Library of Medicine's Toxicology Data Network. It covers teratology and other aspects of developmental and reproductive toxicology. It contains over 200,000 references to literature published since 1965. DART/ETIC is easily accessible and free of charge. Search by subject terms, title words, chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (RN), and author. Search results can easily be viewed, printed or downloaded. Search results are displayed in relevancy ranked order, but may be sorted by publication date, author or title.

Abbreviations: DART

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Defining Citation: PMID:24698185

Keywords: chemical, developmental, medicine, reproductive, teratology, toxicology, development

Funding: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ;
NIEHS ;
National Center for Toxicological Research ;
NLM

Availability: Free

Resource Name: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database

Resource ID: SCR_002326

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-21110

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080212+0000

Record Last Update: 20250507T060045+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database.

No alerts have been found for Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology Database.

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.

Mauser W, et al. (2015) Global biomass production potentials exceed expected future demand without the need for cropland expansion. Nature communications, 6, 8946.