Resource Summary Report

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Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database

RRID:SCR_002749
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database (RRID:SCR_002749)

Resource Information

URL: http://sncid.stanleyresearch.org/

Proper Citation: Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database (RRID:SCR_002749)

Description: A database of 1749 neuropathological markers measured in 12 different brain regions from 60 brains in the Consortium Collection from the Stanley Medical Research Institute combined with microarray data and statistical tools. Fifteen brains each are from patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression, and unaffected controls. The four groups are matched by age, sex, race, postmortem interval, pH, side of brain, and mRNA quality. A Repository of raw data is also included. Users must register for access.

Abbreviations: SNCID

Synonyms: Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database

Resource Type: data set, data or information resource, analysis service resource, service resource, database, production service resource, data analysis service

Defining Citation: PMID:19829293

Keywords: schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depressive disorder, brain, blinded study, microarray, single-nucleotide polymorphism, mental disorder, biomarker

Related Condition: Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, Depressive Disorder, Mental disorder

Funding:

Resource Name: Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database

Resource ID: SCR_002749

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-24103

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080215+0000

Record Last Update: 20250509T055544+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database.

No alerts have been found for Stanley Neuropathology Consortium Integrative Database.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

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

Gu SM, et al. (2024) Different development patterns of reward behaviors induced by ketamine and JWH-018 in striatal GAD67 knockdown mice. Journal of veterinary science, 25(5), e63.

Omidsalar AA, et al. (2024) Common mitochondrial deletions in RNA-Seq: evaluation of bulk, single-cell, and spatial transcriptomic datasets. Communications biology, 7(1), 200.

Xiang B, et al. (2020) The role of genes affected by human evolution marker GNA13 in schizophrenia. Progress in neuro-psychopharmacology & biological psychiatry, 98, 109764.

Murphy CE, et al. (2020) Nuclear factor kappa B activation appears weaker in schizophrenia patients with high brain cytokines than in non-schizophrenic controls with high brain cytokines. Journal of neuroinflammation, 17(1), 215.

Tenenbaum JD, et al. (2019) Translational bioinformatics in mental health: open access data sources and computational biomarker discovery. Briefings in bioinformatics, 20(3), 842.

Li F, et al. (2019) Transcription of human endogenous retroviruses in human brain by RNA-seq analysis. PloS one, 14(1), e0207353.

Chang H, et al. (2018) The protocadherin 17 gene affects cognition, personality, amygdala structure and function, synapse development and risk of major mood disorders. Molecular psychiatry, 23(2), 400.

Veldman ER, et al. (2017) Distribution and levels of 5-HT1B receptors in anterior cingulate cortex of patients with bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder and schizophrenia - An autoradiography study. European neuropsychopharmacology : the journal of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology, 27(5), 504.

Ramaker RC, et al. (2017) Post-mortem molecular profiling of three psychiatric disorders. Genome medicine, 9(1), 72.

Yoshimi N, et al. (2016) Cerebrospinal fluid metabolomics identifies a key role of isocitrate dehydrogenase in bipolar disorder: evidence in support of mitochondrial dysfunction hypothesis. Molecular psychiatry, 21(11), 1504.

Kim S, et al. (2016) Transcriptome sequencing of the choroid plexus in schizophrenia. Translational psychiatry, 6(11), e964.

Yun HM, et al. (2015) Serotonin 6 receptor controls Alzheimer's disease and depression. Oncotarget, 6(29), 26716.

Smalheiser NR, et al. (2014) Expression of microRNAs and other small RNAs in prefrontal cortex in schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depressed subjects. PloS one, 9(1), e86469.

Hwang Y, et al. (2013) Gene expression profiling by mRNA sequencing reveals increased expression of immune/inflammation-related genes in the hippocampus of individuals with schizophrenia. Translational psychiatry, 3(10), e321.

Yamada K, et al. (2012) Association study of the KCNJ3 gene as a susceptibility candidate for schizophrenia in the Chinese population. Human genetics, 131(3), 443.

Kim S, et al. (2012) Association between SNPs and gene expression in multiple regions of the human brain. Translational psychiatry, 2(5), e113.

Yamada K, et al. (2011) Genome-wide association study of schizophrenia in Japanese population. PloS one, 6(6), e20468.