Resource Summary Report

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Cooperative Human Tissue Network

RRID:SCR_004446
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Cooperative Human Tissue Network (RRID:SCR_004446)

Resource Information

URL: http://chtn.nci.nih.gov

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Description: The Cancer Diagnosis Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) initiated the Cooperative Human Tissue Network (CHTN) in 1987 to provide increased access to human tissue for basic and applied scientists from academia and industry to accelerate the advancement of discoveries in cancer diagnosis and treatment. This unique resource provides remnant human tissues and fluids from routine procedures to investigators who utilize human biospecimens in their research. Unlike tissue banks, the CHTN works prospectively with each investigator to tailor specimen acquisition and processing to meet their specific project requirements. Because the CHTN is funded by the NCI, the CHTN is able to maintain nominal processing fees for its services. The CHTN is comprised of five adult divisions and one pediatric division. Each of the adult divisions coordinates investigator applications/requests based upon the investigator's geographic location within North America. The Pediatric Division manages all investigators who request pediatric specimens only. The CHTN divisions share coordination for requests from outside North America. The CHTN divisions work both independently with individual investigators and together as a seamless unit to fulfill requests that are difficult to serve by any single division. The CHTN's unique informatics system allows each division to effectively communicate and network the needs of its investigators to all CHTN divisions. The Network as a whole can then help fulfill an investigator's request. Biospecimens from surgeries, autopsies and other routine procedures: Malignant, Benign, Diseased, Normal, Biofluids (urine, serum, plasma, buffy coat) High quality specimens at LOW processing fees: Fresh, Frozen, Floating in fixative, RNAlater, Paraffin embedded or and/or unstained slides

Abbreviations: CHTN

Synonyms: Cooperative Human Tissue Network

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource, tissue bank

Keywords: biomaterial supply resource, human tissue, network, cancer, NCI

Funding: NCI

Availability: Available to the research community

Resource Name: Cooperative Human Tissue Network

Resource ID: SCR_004446

Alternate IDs: nlx_44126

Alternate URLs: http://www.chtn.nci.nih.gov/

License URLs: http://www.nih.gov/about/privacy.htm

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080224+0000

Record Last Update: 20250417T065158+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Cooperative Human Tissue Network.

No alerts have been found for Cooperative Human Tissue Network.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

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

Goldberg DC, et al. (2024) MSA: scalable DNA methylation screening BeadChip for high-throughput trait association studies. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Centeno D, et al. (2024) Modeling of Intracellular Taurine Levels Associated with Ovarian Cancer Reveals Activation of p53, ERK, mTOR and DNA-Damage-Sensing-Dependent Cell Protection. Nutrients, 16(12).

Kami Reddy KR, et al. (2024) Mitochondrial reprogramming by activating OXPHOS via glutamine metabolism in African American patients with bladder cancer. JCI insight, 9(17).

Sanchez VC, et al. (2023) Crosstalk between tumor and stroma modifies CLIC4 cargo in extracellular vesicles. Journal of extracellular biology, 2(10).

Centeno D, et al. (2023) The nutritional supplement taurine activates p53-dependent and independent tumor suppressor mechanisms in various cellular models of ovarian cancer. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Balzeau J, et al. (2023) Successful ex vivo expansion of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes with systemic chemotherapy prior to surgical resection. Cancer immunology, immunotherapy : CII, 72(10), 3377.

Hristova DM, et al. (2022) NUMB as a Therapeutic Target for Melanoma. The Journal of investigative dermatology, 142(7), 1882.

Kido T, et al. (2019) The X-linked tumor suppressor TSPX downregulates cancer-drivers/oncogenes in prostate cancer in a C-terminal acidic domain dependent manner. Oncotarget, 10(15), 1491.

Cai X, et al. (2017) Control of Tumor Initiation by NKG2D Naturally Expressed on Ovarian Cancer Cells. Neoplasia (New York, N.Y.), 19(6), 471.

Ghosh AP, et al. (2017) Kinomic profiling identifies focal adhesion kinase 1 as a therapeutic target in advanced clear cell renal cell carcinoma. Oncotarget, 8(17), 29220.

Pagan M, et al. (2016) The diagnostic application of RNA sequencing in patients with thyroid cancer: an analysis of 851 variants and 133 fusions in 524 genes. BMC bioinformatics, 17 Suppl 1(Suppl 1), 6.

Ordulu Z, et al. (2016) Intravenous leiomyomatosis: an unusual intermediate between benign and malignant uterine smooth muscle tumors. Modern pathology : an official journal of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Inc, 29(5), 500.

Sokolov I, et al. (2015) Recovery of aging-related size increase of skin epithelial cells: in vivo mouse and in vitro human study. PloS one, 10(3), e0122774.

Anderson JC, et al. (2015) High Throughput Kinomic Profiling of Human Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma Identifies Kinase Activity Dependent Molecular Subtypes. PloS one, 10(9), e0139267.

Hamilton N, et al. (2015) Biologic roles of estrogen receptor-? and insulin-like growth factor-2 in triple-negative breast cancer. BioMed research international, 2015, 925703.

Jones AC, et al. (2015) Prostate field cancerization: deregulated expression of macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1 (MIC-1) and platelet derived growth factor A (PDGF-A) in tumor adjacent tissue. PloS one, 10(3), e0119314.

Cai X, et al. (2014) Autonomous stimulation of cancer cell plasticity by the human NKG2D lymphocyte receptor coexpressed with its ligands on cancer cells. PloS one, 9(10), e108942.

McCarthy PL, et al. (2008) Changes in subcellular localisation of MI-ER1 alpha, a novel oestrogen receptor-alpha interacting protein, is associated with breast cancer progression. British journal of cancer, 99(4), 639.