Resource Summary Report

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MAMEP - Molecular Anatomy of the Mouse Embryo Project

RRID:SCR_007768
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

MAMEP - Molecular Anatomy of the Mouse Embryo Project (RRID:SCR_007768)

Resource Information

URL: http://mamep.molgen.mpg.de/

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Description: Database of gene expression in whole-mount mouse embryos derived from in situ hybridization on mid-gestation mouse embryos. A genome wide screening for genes showing a tissue restricted expression pattern in mid-gestation embryos is performed to identify genes that are likely to play an important role in the regulatory networks controlling pattern formation and organogenesis. The screening provides the basis for imaging the molecular anatomy of the mouse embryo, and for creating a gene resource for a directed functional analysis of developmental processes. The experimental protocol is available. Pattern genes in MAMEP: 1912 Images in MAMEP: 23994

Abbreviations: MAMEP,

Synonyms: Mamep database

Resource Type: narrative resource, data or information resource, database, image collection, expression atlas, experimental protocol, atlas

Defining Citation: PMID:22936000

Keywords: gene expression, molecular neuroanatomy resource, development, in situ hybridization, embryonic mouse, gene, function, blast, organogenesis

Funding:

Resource Name: MAMEP - Molecular Anatomy of the Mouse Embryo Project

Resource ID: SCR_007768

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-03098

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080243+0000

Record Last Update: 20250509T055900+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MAMEP - Molecular Anatomy of the Mouse Embryo Project.

No alerts have been found for MAMEP - Molecular Anatomy of the Mouse Embryo Project.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 12 mentions in open access literature.

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

Kolvenbach CM, et al. (2023) X-linked variations in SHROOM4 are implicated in congenital anomalies of the urinary tract and the anorectal, cardiovascular and central nervous systems. Journal of medical genetics, 60(6), 587.

Sampath Kumar A, et al. (2023) Spatiotemporal transcriptomic maps of whole mouse embryos at the onset of organogenesis. Nature genetics, 55(7), 1176.

Hermann A, et al. (2021) The Hippo pathway component Wwc2 is a key regulator of embryonic development and angiogenesis in mice. Cell death & disease, 12(1), 117.

Beisaw A, et al. (2018) BRACHYURY directs histone acetylation to target loci during mesoderm development. EMBO reports, 19(1), 118.

Koch F, et al. (2017) Antagonistic Activities of Sox2 and Brachyury Control the Fate Choice of Neuro-Mesodermal Progenitors. Developmental cell, 42(5), 514.

Lange L, et al. (2017) Patterning and gastrulation defects caused by the tw18 lethal are due to loss of Ppp2r1a. Biology open, 6(6), 752.

Marks M, et al. (2016) Analysis of the Fam181 gene family during mouse development reveals distinct strain-specific expression patterns, suggesting a role in nervous system development and function. Gene, 575(2 Pt 2), 438.

Schwartz B, et al. (2014) SRF is essential for mesodermal cell migration during elongation of the embryonic body axis. Mechanisms of development, 133, 23.

Pennimpede T, et al. (2012) In vivo knockdown of Brachyury results in skeletal defects and urorectal malformations resembling caudal regression syndrome. Developmental biology, 372(1), 55.

Leushacke M, et al. (2011) An RNA interference phenotypic screen identifies a role for FGF signals in colon cancer progression. PloS one, 6(8), e23381.

Vidigal JA, et al. (2010) An inducible RNA interference system for the functional dissection of mouse embryogenesis. Nucleic acids research, 38(11), e122.

Galperin MY, et al. (2005) The Molecular Biology Database Collection: 2005 update. Nucleic acids research, 33(Database issue), D5.