Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on May 24, 2025

National Resource for Aplysia

RRID:SCR_008361
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Resource for Aplysia (RRID:SCR_008361)

Resource Information

URL: https://www.aplysia.earth.miami.edu/

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Description: Center where Aplysia californica are cultured and raised for research purposes. Aplysia from the facility serve in research on genomics, human brain function, toxicology for developmental studies, natural products, chemistry for isolation of novel anti-tumor and antibacterial compounds, in the study of transport by digestive tissues and have potential for use in studies of substance addiction and nerve senescence and regeneration.

Abbreviations: National Resource for Aplysia

Resource Type: material resource, biomaterial supply resource, organism supplier

Keywords: disease, genomics, aplysia californica, research, brain

Funding: NIH Office of the Director P40 OD010952;
NCRR

Resource Name: National Resource for Aplysia

Resource ID: SCR_008361

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-25472

Old URLs: http://aplysia.miami.edu/

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080247+0000

Record Last Update: 20250524T060217+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Resource for Aplysia.

No alerts have been found for National Resource for Aplysia.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

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

Zlatkin RL, et al. (2019) Ocean acidification affects acid-base physiology and behaviour in a model invertebrate, the California sea hare (Aplysia californica). Royal Society open science, 6(10), 191041.

Martillotti AW, et al. (2018) An Adipokinetic Hormone Acts as a Volume Regulator in the Intertidal Gastropod Mollusk, Aplysia californica. Frontiers in endocrinology, 9, 493.

Dunn TW, et al. (2018) The CaV2?1 EF-hand F helix tyrosine, a highly conserved locus for GPCR inhibition of CaV2 channels. Scientific reports, 8(1), 3263.

Greer JB, et al. (2018) Whole-transcriptome changes in gene expression accompany aging of sensory neurons in Aplysia californica. BMC genomics, 19(1), 529.

Buck KB, et al. (2017) Local Arp2/3-dependent actin assembly modulates applied traction force during apCAM adhesion site maturation. Molecular biology of the cell, 28(1), 98.

Greer JB, et al. (2017) Phylogenetic analysis of ionotropic L-glutamate receptor genes in the Bilateria, with special notes on Aplysia californica. BMC evolutionary biology, 17(1), 11.

Abe Y, et al. (2017) Modulation of water diffusion by activation-induced neural cell swelling in Aplysia Californica. Scientific reports, 7(1), 6178.

Hu J, et al. (2017) Cell-Specific PKM Isoforms Contribute to the Maintenance of Different Forms of Persistent Long-Term Synaptic Plasticity. The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, 37(10), 2746.

Neveu CL, et al. (2017) Unique Configurations of Compression and Truncation of Neuronal Activity Underlie l-DOPA-Induced Selection of Motor Patterns in Aplysia. eNeuro, 4(5).

Ould Ismail AA, et al. (2016) Structural connectivity within neural ganglia: A default small-world network. Neuroscience, 337, 276.

Herdegen S, et al. (2014) Immediate and persistent transcriptional correlates of long-term sensitization training at different CNS loci in Aplysia californica. PloS one, 9(12), e114481.

Carlson SL, et al. (2012) Unique ionotropic receptors for D-aspartate are a target for serotonin-induced synaptic plasticity in Aplysia californica. Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Toxicology & pharmacology : CBP, 155(1), 151.

Croushore CA, et al. (2012) Microfluidic device for the selective chemical stimulation of neurons and characterization of peptide release with mass spectrometry. Analytical chemistry, 84(21), 9446.

Bonnick K, et al. (2012) Transcriptional changes following long-term sensitization training and in vivo serotonin exposure in Aplysia californica. PloS one, 7(10), e47378.