Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on Apr 16, 2025

Chernobyl Tissue Bank

RRID:SCR_010662
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Chernobyl Tissue Bank (RRID:SCR_010662)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.chernobyltissuebank.com/

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Description: The CTB (Chernobyl Tissue Bank) is an international cooperation that collects, stores and disseminates biological samples from tumors and normal tissues from patients for whom the aetiology of their disease is known - exposure to radioiodine in childhood following the accident at the Chernobyl power plant. The main objective of this project is to provide a research resource for both ongoing and future studies of the health consequences of the Chernobyl accident. It seeks to maximize the amount of information obtained from small pieces of tumor by providing multiple aliquots of RNA and DNA extracted from well documented pathological specimens to a number of researchers world-wide and to conserve this valuable material for future generations of scientists. It exists to promote collaborative, rather than competitive, research on a limited biological resource. Tissue is collected to an approved standard operating procedure (SOP) and is snap frozen; the presence or absence of tumor is verified by frozen section. A representative paraffin block is also obtained for each case. Where appropriate, we also collect fresh and paraffin-embedded tissue from loco-regional metastases. Currently we do not issue tissue but provide extracted nucleic acid, paraffin sections and sections from tissue microarrays from this material. The project is coordinated from Imperial College, London and works with Institutes in the Russian Federation (the Medical Radiological Research Centre in Obninsk) and Ukraine (the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism in Kiev) to support local scientists and clinicians to manage and run a tissue bank for those patients who have developed thyroid tumors following exposure to radiation from the Chernobyl accident. Belarus was also initially included in the project, but is currently suspended for political reasons.

Abbreviations: CTB

Resource Type: biomaterial supply resource, material resource

Related Condition: Tumor, Normal, Exposure to radioiodine in childhood following the accident at the Chernobyl power plant

Funding: European Union ;
Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation ;
NCI

Resource Name: Chernobyl Tissue Bank

Resource ID: SCR_010662

Alternate IDs: nlx_70828

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080300+0000

Record Last Update: 20250410T070012+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Chernobyl Tissue Bank.

No alerts have been found for Chernobyl Tissue Bank.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Saenko V, et al. (2024) Radiation-Related Thyroid Cancer. Endocrine reviews, 45(1), 1.

Belousov PV, et al. (2019) Multi-dimensional immunoproteomics coupled with in vitro recapitulation of oncogenic NRASQ61R identifies diagnostically relevant autoantibody biomarkers in thyroid neoplasia. Cancer letters, 467, 96.

Kaiser JC, et al. (2016) Integration of a radiation biomarker into modeling of thyroid carcinogenesis and post-Chernobyl risk assessment. Carcinogenesis, 37(12), 1152.

Handkiewicz-Junak D, et al. (2016) Gene signature of the post-Chernobyl papillary thyroid cancer. European journal of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging, 43(7), 1267.

Selmansberger M, et al. (2015) Dose-dependent expression of CLIP2 in post-Chernobyl papillary thyroid carcinomas. Carcinogenesis, 36(7), 748.

Di Maro G, et al. (2014) Anterior gradient protein 2 promotes survival, migration and invasion of papillary thyroid carcinoma cells. Molecular cancer, 13, 160.

Hébrant A, et al. (2012) mRNA expression in papillary and anaplastic thyroid carcinoma: molecular anatomy of a killing switch. PloS one, 7(10), e37807.

Brenner AV, et al. (2011) I-131 dose response for incident thyroid cancers in Ukraine related to the Chornobyl accident. Environmental health perspectives, 119(7), 933.

Zitzelsberger H, et al. (2010) Chromosomal aberrations in thyroid follicular-cell neoplasia: in the search of novel oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes. Molecular and cellular endocrinology, 321(1), 57.