

Other Support

GOFF, L.A.

ACTIVE:

IOS-1665692 (Brown/Goff)	03/01/2017 – 02/28/2021	1.20 Calendar
National Science Foundation	\$225,000	
Cell type specific gene expression differences induced by experience-dependent plasticity		
2016-MSCRFI-2805 (Goff/Bjornsson)	06/01/2016 – 05/31/2019	2.40 Calendar
Maryland Stem Cell Research Commission	\$200,000	
Single cell analysis of hippocampal neurogenesis defects in Kabuki Syndrome 1		
SLI (Goff/Brown)	06/01/2016 – 05/30/2018	1.20 Calendar
Johns Hopkins Science of Learning Institute	\$100,000	
Cell-type specific heterogeneity in experience-induced gene expression		
Target ALS (Goff – Co-PI)	05/01/2017 – 04/30/2018	1.80 Calendar
TargetALS Foundation	\$120,000	
<i>Cellular Mechanisms of Cortical Hyperexcitability</i>		
This project will explore the cell-type-specific effects of familial ALS mutations on hyperexcitability of cortical neurons, and the common and distinct gene expression changes that evoke this phenotype in ALS mouse models.		
Synergy Award (Goff)	07/01/2017 – 06/31/2018	1.20 Calendar
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine Discovery Fund	\$100,000	
Systematic characterization of transcriptional variation in retinal development at single cell resolution		

PENDING:

SPARC (Chakravarti/Goff)	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020	2.40 Calendar
NIH Common Fund (SPARC OT2)	\$310,000	
Comprehensive mapping and characterization of the intrinsic and extrinsic connection matrix of the enteric Nervous system.		
NSF (Fertig)	07/01/2018-06/30/2022	1.20 Calendar
National Science Foundation	\$941,508	
Scalable Methods for Smooth-sparse non-negative Matrix Factorization in Genomics		
This project is to develop efficient algorithms for pattern detection in genomics with smooth-sparse matrix factorization.		
1R21AI139358-01 (Potter)	07/01/2018-06/30/2020	.6 Calendar
NIH/NIAID	\$275,000	
Identification and characterization of mosquito sensory neurons detecting human-related cues		
Mosquitoes utilize a diverse array of senses to navigate and identify human hosts for biting, and a better understanding of these sensory systems could lead to new effective methods to control mosquito populations.		

OVERLAP: None