

OHSU Oregon National Primate Research Center

The following information is provided from the website at the OHSU Oregon National Primate Research Center. For more information, visit the full website at <https://www.ohsu.edu/onprc>. This information is also linked from Ms Pittenger's website.

Note: No photography is permitted at the Primate Center.

NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTERS (NPRCS)

The seven National Primate Research Centers constitute a network of unique research institutions that provide important scientific resources for advancing biomedical knowledge and improving human health. Established by Congress in the early 1960s, the NPRCs have become repositories of scientific expertise, specialized facilities and equipment for research with nonhuman primates to provide preclinical data to better understand biological mechanisms of disease and to save time and money on the pathway of clinical development.

Funded by grants through the [Office of the Director of the National Institutes of Health](#), the NPRCs develop nonhuman primate models for basic and applied studies of human health and disease. The similarity of nonhuman primates to humans in genetic makeup, behavior, and organ system function provides irreplaceable opportunities to understand, prevent, and treat human disease. Each NPRC is an integral part of its host academic institution and maintains a faculty of core scientists. The centers also serve as resources to hundreds of affiliated and visiting scientists from every part of the United States, many of whom are supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). They also welcome investigators from around the world. Conscious of their teaching mission, they train new generations of graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and veterinarians to meet the challenges of biomedical research in the future.

The six other primate research centers supported by the NIH are:

- [California National Primate Research Center](#)
- [Southwest National Primate Research Center](#)
- [Tulane National Primate Research Center](#)
- [Washington National Primate Research Center](#)
- [Wisconsin National Primate Research Center](#)
- [Yerkes National Primate Research Center](#)

The National Primate Research Centers (NPRC) Consortium has recently launched www.NPRC.org. The goal of the website is to facilitate a greater appreciation of the NPRCs, what they do, and why their scientific advancements matter to human health. The new website is a companion to the existing www.NPRCresearch.org, which is designed to help scientists access special resources to further their research. Both websites meet the mission of the Consortium of communicating the NPRC principles, capabilities, and science, in addition to emphasizing the significance of NHP research and the expert care the NPRCs provide to their animals.



CARING FOR OUR ANIMALS

The Oregon National Primate Research Center's (ONPRC's) contributions to biomedical research rely on scientific integrity, a commitment to innovative research, and ultimately a fundamental respect for life. Our animals are crucial to discovering more effective and accessible vaccines, treatments, and cures for a myriad of devastating human diseases. We recognize the

Nursing an Infant Rhesus Macaque. "Caring for Our Animals." *Oregon National Primate Research Center*, OHSU, 2019, www.ohsu.edu/onprc/caring-our-animals.

ethical questions raised by animal research, which is why we provide humane and compassionate animal care while conserving our resources for only the most essential research endeavors.

The Division of Comparative Medicine is responsible for all aspects of animal care and is committed to preserving the health and welfare of ONPRC's nonhuman primates (NHPs). Our dedicated staff members provide around-the-clock veterinary care; ensure our NHPs are provided nutritious meals and enrichment activities; and maintain clean, disease-free environments. In fact, we have the largest pathogen-free colony of rhesus macaques in the country.

ONPRC's adherence to stringent state and federal regulations is strengthened by its independent internal and external oversight. The Center is inspected biannually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and provides annual reports to the National Institute of Health. ONPRC is particularly proud of the fact that it has maintained accreditation for more than 30 consecutive years by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) International. AAALAC is a voluntary inspection and certification program that promotes standards which exceed government regulatory requirements.

(Oregon National Primate Research Center. Oregon Health & Science University, 2019, www.ohsu.edu/onprc. Accessed 6 Nov. 2019.)

Follow-Up Questions

1. What interesting and/or new information did you learn today? Did you learn what you expected to learn? What was different from your expectations?

2. What do you feel is the most interesting research project(s) that you learned about today? Explain what role(s) do the animals have in helping scientists conduct the research being done? Could this same research be done without the use of animals? If so, suggest how to do this. If not, explain why.

3. Many people have different opinions on the need and value for the use of animals in research. After today's presentations and tour, where do you stand on the use of animals in research? Why? Is this a change in your thinking, or perhaps the first time you've really thought about these issues?

Queen of Sheba Ethiopian Restaurant

Our Menu~

Chicken with Ethiopian flavors

Various vegetable side dishes (dishes including chickpeas, lentils, potatoes, cabbage, green beans, etc.)

Injera bread (made with teff, corn, barley, and rice flours)

What is teff, you ask? According to the experts at Bob's Red Mill, "Teff is the tiniest grain in the world. Its name even comes from the Amharic word for "lost" because it's so small it's easy to lose! It grows in several shades including brown, white and red. Like all whole grains, it contains a germ, bran, and endosperm, but most of the teff's volume is germ and bran—the most nutritious parts! Teff is a very resilient grain that can grow in a variety of conditions including high or low elevation and wet or dry lands. Teff is also known as lovegrass."

Duncan, Lindsay. "What is it? Wednesday: Teff." *Inside the Mill*, Bob's Red Mill Natural Foods, 1 Mar. 2017, www.bobsredmill.com/blog/healthy-living/what-is-it-wednesday-teff/. Accessed 6 Nov. 2019.

1. The "nitty gritty" – Which food(s) did you like? Which foods did you not like? What ingredients were familiar to you? What ingredients were unfamiliar?

2. Cuisines in different regions arise due to numerous factors – climate, agricultural considerations, indigenous herbs and spices, impact of migration, religion, availability of technology (refrigeration, machinery, industrialization, etc.). Why do you think the dishes on today's menu reflect northeastern Africa??

3. How was today's meal similar and different to other meals you've eaten? Why? How did you feel about the way the meal was served (i.e., the communal style of eating)?