

Specimen, Biological Structure, and Spatial Ontologies in Support of a Human Reference Atlas

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Abstract

The Human Reference Atlas (HRA) is defined as a comprehensive, three-dimensional (3D) atlas of all the cells in the healthy human body. It is compiled by an international team of experts that develop standard terminologies linked to 3D reference objects describing anatomical structures. The third HRA release (v1.2) covers spatial reference data and ontology annotations for 26 organs. Experts access the HRA annotations via spreadsheets and view reference models in 3D editing tools. This paper introduces the Common Coordinate Framework Ontology (CCFO) v2.0.1 that interlinks specimen, biological structure, and spatial data together with the CCF API which makes the HRA programmatically accessible and interoperable with Linked Open Data (LOD). We detail how real-world user needs and experimental data guide CCFO design and implementation, present CCFO classes and properties together with examples of their usage, and report on technical validation performed. The CCFO graph database and API are used in the HuBMAP portal, Virtual Reality Organ Gallery, and other applications that support data queries across multiple, heterogeneous sources.

Background & Summary

The Human BioMolecular Atlas Program (HuBMAP)¹ is developing a human reference atlas (HRA) of the trillions of cells in the human body in close collaboration with 16 other consortia². The HRA aims to serve the needs of biomedical researchers, practitioners, teachers and learners. It attempts to capture healthy human diversity (e.g., the location and type of cells and associated biomolecular data), and it will be useful to biomedical experts for many purposes. One major use case is allowing researchers to assess changes in the numbers and types of cells due to aging and disease.

The third HRA (v1.2) was released in June 2022, and it includes 26 organ-specific Anatomical Structures, Cell Types plus Biomarkers (ASCT+B) tables and 53 associated 3D reference organ models, among other features. On June 23, 2022, the HRA had been successfully used across four consortia to register 350 tissue blocks. On September 1, 2022, the count had increased to 364 tissue blocks and these tissue blocks link to 5,000 biomolecular datasets derived from these tissue samples.

Human Reference Atlas. To construct the HRA, it is necessary to standardize experimental specimen metadata and to have a common coordinate framework (CCF)³ that provides a biological structure vocabulary linked to 3D spatial data for every organ, tissue, and cell in the human body⁴. To construct the CCF for the HRA, we assume that (1) anatomical structures are composed of cells that have different types (i.e., cell types are located in anatomical structures), combinations of biomarkers characterize different cell types, and experts are interested in querying for those entities (i.e., we need standardized terminology to query for anatomical structures, cell types, and biomarkers). We call this biological structure information. (2) The 3D space in which anatomical structures, cells of different types, and biomarkers operate does matter. We call this spatial information. (3) Human sex, age, and ethnicity impacts the structure and function of anatomical structures, cells, and biomarkers. We call this specimen information and use it to capture human diversity and its impact on body functions.

Biological structure information. Anatomical structures, cell types, and biomarkers (ASCT+B) tables record the biomarker sets that characterize cell types within the nested anatomical structures that compose an organ. The ASCT+B tables are authored by human experts using templated Google Sheets—see standard operating procedure (SOP) entitled “SOP: Authoring ASCT+B Tables”⁵. The biomarkers, cell types, and anatomical structures are mapped to existing ontologies if they are available (e.g., to Uberon^{6,7}). An exemplary ASCT+B table with an anatomical structure partonomy (in red on left) linked both to cell types (in blue in middle) and biomarkers (in green on right) is shown in **Fig. 1a**. All existing ASCT+B tables can be interactively explored in the ASCT+B Reporter⁸.

Spatial information. The 3D Reference Object Library captures the shape, size, location, and rotation of major anatomical structures. They are authored by medical illustrators following the “SOP: 3D Reference Object Approval”⁹. For each organ, there exists a digital representation of the so-called scene graph that represents all 3D objects (i.e., anatomical structures) and inter-

object relationships (e.g., what object is inside or next to which other object). There exists a crosswalk table that associates 3D object names with the anatomical structure terms in the ASCT+B tables that link to terminology in existing ontologies whenever possible. **Fig. 1a** depicts how Visible Human Project data (VHP)¹⁰ (a high-quality, whole-body dataset published by the National Library of Medicine) is used to create reference organs (different anatomical structures of a kidney are shown) and how resulting data is uniformly represented using the spatial and specimen ontology. All reference organs can be interactively explored in the Exploration User Interface (EUI)¹¹ and the Virtual Reality Organ Gallery¹², both of which are detailed in the Applications section. The spatial size, shape, location, and rotation of experimental tissue data is captured relative to the organs in the 3D Reference Object Library. Uniform tissue registration is facilitated by the Registration User Interface (RUI) (**Fig. 2b, right**).

Specimen information. Data capturing the sex, age, and other information on donors that provided tissue data used in the construction of the HRA are tracked. For the HRA (v1.2), data from the Visible Human Project was used in the construction of the 3D reference organs—the male was white, 180.3 cm (71 inch) tall, 90 kg (199 pound) and was 38 years old; the female was white, 171.2 cm (67.4 inch) tall, obese (weight unknown), and 59 years old.

Provenance. We track scholarly publications and experimental studies that provide evidence for entities in the HRA (e.g., for what cell types have what gene expressions in which tissues). In addition to data provenance, we capture data processing provenance so the HRA can be recomputed, as needed, when new data and algorithms become available.

HRA construction versus usage. Just as with geospatial maps, there is a difference between atlas creation (i.e., defining the reference space) and atlas usage (e.g., finding a place in the reference space or a pathway between two locations). **Fig. 1** provides an overview of HRA construction and usage by experts (e.g., anatomists, pathologists, surgeons, single cell researchers). We show real-world entities on the left, standardized data in the middle, and CCF ontologies and value-added services on the right. **Fig. 1a** shows HRA construction that includes the creation, validation, and publishing of the CCFO and associated APIs and tools. It starts with the creation of ASCT+B tables by experts with decades of expertise in surgery, pathology, anatomy, single-cell analysis, consulting textbooks, Wikipedia, and published experimental data. In parallel, professional medical illustrators create 3D spatial reference organs in support of tissue registration (e.g., the resulting reference organs have anatomical structures that serve as landmarks when registering virtual tissue blocks and can be used to assign semantic tags). Last but not least, crosswalks are compiled that link all 3D reference objects to anatomical structures in the ASCT+B tables (see details in Börner et al., 2021⁴). **Fig. 1b** details HRA usage—e.g., the mapping of new experimental tissue data into the HRA so it can be compared across tissue donors, laboratories, assay types or by using the HRA to query for cell types and the genes they express in different locations of the 3D human body. We show how tissue blocks are cut from human organs (and possibly further cut into tissue sections). The tissue blocks are then spatially registered into 3D reference organs using the Registration User Interface¹³, shown on right (and discussed in the Applications section), that assigns anatomical structure annotations (Uberon IDs and labels) via 3D object collision detection (see papers^{14,15} and the Applications section);

Assigned anatomical structures and data in the ASCT+B tables are then used to predict cell types and gene expressions for a tissue block. HRA-predicted data can then be compared to experimental data and the HRA data is revised as needed to capture healthy human diversity. Note that only the highest quality experimental data is used for HRA construction; all CCF-registered data can be explored within the HRA.

Common Coordinate Framework Ontology. The CCF Ontology (CCFO) detailed in this paper formalizes and interlinks major classes that describe biological structure, spatial, and specimen information captured in the HRA. It thus provides a unifying vocabulary for HRA construction and usage—making it possible to ingest external data sources; supporting uniform tissue sample registration that includes the spatial positioning and semantic annotations within the 3D reference organs; and supporting user-formulated cross-domain queries over tissue donor properties, anatomical structures, cell types, biomarkers, and 3D space. The CCFO makes it possible to publish HRA data in the Linked Open Data (LOD) cloud¹⁶ in a Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR)¹⁷ manner; the CCF API supports programmatic access to HRA data. We provide templates via data specifications so that other consortia can easily publish their data in a HRA-compatible manner.

This paper presents user needs that guide HRA and CCFO development. We then detail CCFO modeling and implementation as well as validation.

Methods

HRA Needs That Guide CCF Ontology Modeling

As stated above, there is a major difference between (1) the construction of the HRA (i.e., developing a latitude/longitude-like system) and agreeing on a way to map new data onto it and (2) the usage of the HRA to run different semantic and spatial queries. It is critically important to understand the goals and user needs for both parts to guide CCF Ontology design and HRA tool development (see examples in the Applications section). At their core, HRA queries act as competency questions^{18,19} that inform the modeling of the CCF Ontology.

HRA construction. Both human expertise and the highest quality experimental data are used to construct the HRA. Some data exists only at the gross anatomy level (e.g., data covered in anatomy books or Visible Human Project data), while other data covers single-cell data for micro-anatomical structures (e.g., gene expression data for cells). All data—not only human expertise but also experimental data across different levels of resolution—must be registered into the very same HRA CCF. To register experimental data, hundreds of thousands of tissue blocks (currently ca. 5,000) collected from thousands of human donors (currently ca. 200) must be uniformly registered and annotated in terms of biological structure, spatial, and specimen data. HRA terms should link to existing ontologies whenever possible. If HRA terms do not exist in reference ontologies, then a GitHub issue is submitted to the respective ontology for eventual inclusion of these anatomical structures and cell types into existing ontologies and can be

tracked^{20,21}. Collision detection at the mesh level using the 3D Geometry-Based Tissue Block Annotation tool¹⁴ (see Applications section) needs to be run to identify what type and volume of anatomical structures a tissue block contains (this step is necessary as most tissue samples cover cells from multiple anatomical structures). Datasets for these tissue blocks (e.g., cell-type name annotations computed using the Azimuth²² tool or gene-expression values measured for cells in experiments) must be mapped to anatomical structures—so it becomes possible to show cell-type populations (i.e., the number of cells per type within an anatomical structure) inside of each 3D anatomical structure. For each HRA entity, all data and code needed to recompile it must be tracked to ensure reproducibility. A new HRA is computed over the course of several days using massive storage and computing resources every six months. Upon each successful recompilation, baseline HRA statistics such as entity and relationship counts, cell-type populations, or query-performance test results are computed and published.

HRA usage. Some users are interested to understand in which 3D spatial locations or in what anatomical structures cells of a certain type (e.g., immune cells) can be found or what biomarkers are available or common for a certain cell type (e.g., are there differences in gene expression values for a certain cell type across organs). Other users would like to compare their very own experimental data to the growing set of HRA compatible data (e.g., to understand how diseased cell-type populations or biomarker-expression values differ from a healthy reference). A third set of users is interested in transferring cell-type annotations from the HRA to a new experimental dataset (e.g., using the Azimuth²² tool that automates the analysis, interpretation of single-cell RNA-seq experiment data and transfers cell annotations from the reference map to new experimental data). If new data is uploaded, it needs to be registered and analyzed at scale; 3D exploration requires that 3D reference organ files are loaded efficiently and spatial and other queries are run fast using specimen, biological structure, and/or spatial metadata. For example, a user might like to see all tissue blocks for 50-year-old females or search for cell types in a specific spatial location that have high gene-expression values in experimental datasets. The interlinkage of spatial reference objects and ASCT+B tables makes it possible to associate cell-type and biomarker data from experimental data to 3D anatomical structure data and to compute how many cells of what type are commonly found in which anatomical structures and what their typical biomarker expression values are. As the number of HRA-registered datasets increases, prediction accuracy will increase. As the HRA is spatially explicit, the spatial location of cell-type populations can be visually presented in 3D. Initially, cells are placed randomly; as more data on cell-neighborhoods becomes available^{23,24}, cells can be placed in spatially explicit patterns. Usage statistics must be captured to identify bottlenecks (e.g., long loading or computing times) and to improve application performance.

Note that the HRA is continuously evolving as new, higher-quality datasets become available for an increasing number of organs. HRA construction and optimization for different use cases will likely take decades. As with any atlas, the availability of the HRA will inspire qualitatively novel questions and queries that are hard to envision today.

CCF Ontology Modeling and Design

The CCFO v2.0.1 focuses on the subset of the third HRA (v1.2) release that is currently used for tissue registration and exploration in the HuBMAP²⁵ and GTEx²⁶ data portals and in other tools and services discussed in the Applications section.

CCFO Modeling Assumptions and Goals

The CCFO is modeled to serve the needs of HRA construction and usage. It formally defines the three interlinked parts of the HRA via three interlinked ontologies called Biological Structure, Spatial, and Specimen Ontology (see **Fig. 1**). Here, we discuss CCFO modeling assumptions, goals, and desirable properties.

FAIR and interoperable. We want the HRA to be findable and interoperable with other high-quality data sources outside the HRA. Therefore, HRA terms should be linked, whenever possible, to existing, widely used ontologies. For example, HRA anatomical structures are linked to Uberon^{6,7} (and FMA^{27–29} as needed) and cell types are linked to the Cell Ontology^{30,31}. These two ontologies are used extensively to annotate single-cell transcriptomics data^{32,33} and are cross integrated with each other and with other widely used ontologies (e.g., the Gene Ontology [GO]³⁴, the Human Phenotype Ontology³⁵, and the Mondo Disease Ontology³⁶). HRA gene and protein biomarkers are linked to HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC)³⁷ and crosswalks exist to Ensembl³⁸ for genes and to UniProt³⁹ for proteins.

Limitations of existing ontologies. Uberon and CL are overly complex for the needs of the HRA as they cover multiple species and developmental stages, and both ontologies lack some terms needed by the HRA. FMA can be hard to query due to inconsistent application of ontology design patterns, and it does not link to other ontologies. Existing reference ontologies cannot represent the spatial size, location, and rotation of 3D human reference organs and experimental data relative to the HRA and to each other; e.g., such as Uberon and FMA, have incorporated anatomical location descriptors using spatial properties (e.g., *anterior_to*, *posterior_to*, *left_of*, *right_of*, *opposite_to*, etc.), but these are often too general (e.g., in Uberon the location descriptors are for multiple species).

Use existing standards. CCFO defines a common vocabulary to annotate data in an HRA-compliant manner using several well-known biomedical ontologies, such as Uberon, FMA, CL, HGNC, and other semantic web vocabularies, such as the Dublin Core™ Metadata Initiative (DCTERMS)⁴⁰ and RDFS⁴¹. The CCFO uses some Dublin Core properties for providing provenance information, such as the data publisher, creator, and creation date. The CCFO uses the Open Biological and Biomedical Ontology (OBO) for properties such as *Definitions* for anatomical structures, cell types, and biomarkers. CCFO is published using the standard Semantic Web technology OWL which is built on the Resource Description Framework (RDF) data format that was designed for interoperability and supporting inference capabilities that can be used for consistency checking in the future.

Validation. The anatomical structures and cell types in the ASCT+B tables are validated against reference ontologies on a weekly basis (see Technical Validation section). Validation results are used to improve the ASCT+B tables and to issue ontology change requests to slowly and steadily modify existing reference ontologies (e.g., Uberon and CL) so they accurately represent healthy human adult data. When completed, the CCFO will be a proper, HRA-labeled subset (using the *human_reference_atlas* subset tag) of major reference ontologies that are widely used by a diverse range of bioinformatics applications.

HRA will evolve over time. As new experimental datasets and analysis results become available, the HRA data structures and the CCFO will need to be updated to capture new entity types and linkages and to serve qualitatively new user needs.

CCFO Classes and Properties

The CCF ontology published as CCF.OWL v2.0.1⁴² comprises three interlinked ontologies that capture Biological Structure, Spatial, Specimen data (see **Fig. 1**). The names of the three ontologies, their classes, properties, and definitions can be found in **Table 1**.

The Biological Structure Ontology has three main classes: *Anatomical Structure*, *Cell Type*, and *Biomarker* that are derived from the ASCT+B tables for HRA construction. During HRA usage, *Anatomical Structure* data is captured via collision events and from running different assay types. In the ASCT+B tables, *Anatomical Structure* terms are linked to Uberon (supplementing with FMA^{27–29} as needed). *Cell Type* terms link mainly to CL^{30,31} (supplementing with Provisional Cell Ontology (PCL) for brain⁴³ and Human Lung Maturation (LungMAP Human Anatomy (LMHA)⁴⁴ for lung. Note that Uberon and CL are already widely used by the single-cell research community making them an obvious choice. *Biomarker* terms are linked to HGNC³⁷ standard pipeline developed by the brain data standards initiative⁴³ and is used to link these to cell-type terms.

The Spatial Ontology has four main classes: *Spatial Entity*, *Spatial Placement*, *Spatial Object Reference*, and *Extraction Set*. HRA Construction uses all four classes, while HRA Usage uses the first two only. Terms for anatomical structures from the Biological Structure Ontology are linked to 3D reference data in a CCF in support of spatial registration, spatial search among others. Concretely, each object in a 3D organ is annotated with the appropriate anatomical structure term from the partonomy tree in the Biological Structure Ontology. Lastly, each 3D organ object instance in the ontology receives a set of spatial placement parameters that states its position, size, and orientation in relation to the HRA coordinate space.

The Specimen Ontology has four main classes: *Tissue Block*, *Tissue Section*, *Dataset*, *Donor*. Only donor is used for HRA construction; all four are used for HRA usage. For HRA construction, we keep track of the Visible Human Project specimen data. For HRA usage, we record *Tissue Block*, *Tissue Section*, *Dataset*, *Donor* info for each tissue block. In terms of *Donor* data that is collected by independent laboratories, we capture sex and age, among other properties.

CCFO Examples

This section presents examples of how the ASCT+B tables, 3D reference organs, landmarks, and experimental tissue block data are represented using CCFO classes and properties. We render ontology class names in mixed case *italics* (e.g., *Spatial Entity*, where the first letter of each compound word is capitalized), set ontology properties in lower-case *italics* with underscores between words (e.g., *part_of* or *has_object_reference*), and use bold italics for OWL Web Ontology Language reserved words (e.g., ***SubClassOf***). We use normal orthography to describe what a class or property represents.

HRA reference organs. An excerpt of how a reference organ is represented using the CCFO is shown in **Fig. 2**. The middle panel text details how the Visible Human Project female left kidney (#VHFLeftKidney) reference organ is represented as a *Spatial Entity*. This *Spatial Entity* has well-defined 3D spatial dimensions and a link to a GL Transmission Format Binary (GLB) object file of type *Spatial Object Reference* that captures the 3D shape of this anatomical structure. The reference object is properly placed within the female reference body via a *Spatial Placement* that defines 3D scaling among others. Highlighted in orange are *representation_of* and *organ_owner_sex* that are encoded as Annotation Properties (in lower left) with persistent uniform resource locator (PURL) links to Uberon ID 0004538 for “left kidney” in the Biological Structure Ontology (top right) and to the Bioontology Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes ID LA3-6 for “female” sex in the Specimen Ontology (in lower right).

Experimental tissue data. The CCFO is also used to represent experimental data. **Fig. 3** exemplifies how data for a *Sample* of type *Tissue Block* that was provided by a *Donor* which is a *Person* in the Specimen Ontology (in lower right). The *Tissue Block* inherits the *has_registration_location* from a *Spatial Entity* with property *has_placement* inside of the #VHFLeftKidney reference organ given in **Fig. 2**. 3D object collision events (commonly used in computer games to compute spatial relationships among moving objects) are used to compute which anatomical structures are inside of a tissue block (see Applications section for details). Using annotation property *collides_with* (in lower left), we get PURL links to three anatomical structures—UBERON:0002015 (kidney capsule), UBERON:0001225 (cortex of kidney), and UBERON:0002189 (outer cortex of kidney)—which have corresponding GLB files that define their shape as well as their size, location, and rotation in relationship to the HRA 3D reference system. If anatomical structures have cell types and biomarkers listed in the ASCT+B table, it is possible to generate lists of cell types and biomarkers commonly found in these colliding anatomical structures. Note that the anatomical structure partonomy makes it possible to retrieve all sub-anatomical structures together with all the cells found in these.

Landmarks and extraction sites. There exist two types of spatial objects that ease tissue registration via the RUI (see **Fig. 1** and the Applications section). Landmarks such as the ‘bisection line’ for the kidney help align tissue blocks with real-world or man-made objects. Predefined tissue extraction sites used in GTEx can be assigned to many tissue blocks (e.g., in situations when tissue is always extracted from the very same spatial location in a human donor body). Both types of spatial objects are represented as a *Spatial Entity* that has been tagged as a member of an *Extraction Set*. Each *Spatial Entity* is associated with a 3D reference organ that

has properties such as 'organ owner sex' and 'left/right' which uniquely identifies the organ. Examples of 43 extraction sites from four consortia are given in **Table 3**.

ASCT+B partonomy. The '*part_of*' (BFO:0000050) property is used to define the partonomy of anatomical structures and cell types. For example, in the kidney ASCT+B table (v1.2), we find *part_of* relationships between 1) anatomical structures:

cortex of kidney **SubClassOf** *part_of some kidney*
outer cortex of kidney **SubClassOf** *part_of some cortex of kidney*

and 2) between a cell type and an anatomical structure, for example,

glomerular mesangial cell **SubClassOf** *part_of some glomerular mesangium*

Note that the ASCT+B tables use *located_in* relationships between cells and anatomical structures to make the tables easier to author. In CCFO, *ccf_located_in* is the annotation property recording what the authors say. If this relationship validates when compared to existing ontologies, then *part_of* is added as the formalized relationship. Some partonomies are more than 10 levels deep. Note that *part_of* is transitive (i.e., it applies between successive members of a sequence but also between any two members taken in order; e.g., if A is *part_of* B, and B is *part_of* C, then A is *part_of* C) making ontology reasoning very efficient.

ASCT+B biomarker set. If cell types have biomarkers that *characterize* them listed in the ASCT+B tables, then the class *Sequence Collection* (SO:0001260) and the properties *has_characterizing_marker_set* (RO:0015004) and *has_marker_component* are used to construct the ontology statement in CCFO, for example,

glomerular mesangial cell **SubClassOf** *has_characterizing_marker_set some (*
Sequence Collection and
(has marker component some periostin) and
(has marker component some PIEZO2) and
(has marker component some ROBO1) and
(has marker component some ITGA8) and
(has marker component some PDGFRB) and
(has marker component some SYNPO2))

The interpretation of this statement is that the six cell-type markers *periostin* (HGNC:16953), *PIEZO2* (HGNC:26270), *ROBO1* (HGNC:10249), *ITGA8* (HGNC:6144), *PDGFRB* (HGNC:8804), and *SYNPO2* (HGNC:17732) together are sufficient to distinguish cells of type *glomerular mesangial cell* (CL:1000742) from others found in the same anatomical context (here, the anatomical structure *glomerular mesangium* [UBERON:0002320]). This assertion might be made based on human expertise or on experimental data. An example of the latter is the lung atlas work by Travaglini et al.⁴⁵ that found that a minimum of 3-6 differentially expressed gene biomarkers is sufficient to uniquely identify 58 transcriptionally unique cell types in the lung for the spatial locations and demographic groups that were sampled. Note that tissue samples from different spatial locations (e.g., those not yet sampled at single-cell level) or donor

populations (older donors or different ethnicities) might have different cell-type populations and characterizing biomarker sets.

CCFO Data Specifications

The CCF ontologies provide the vocabularies for data specifications that ease data exchange across consortia (e.g., see HRA reference organ description example in **Fig. 2** or HRA tissue block description in **Fig. 3**).

The data specification diagram of major CCFO classes and interlinkages is shown in **Fig. 4**. Some class pairs are linked through inverse relationships (e.g., a *Donor provides Sample*; *Sample comes_from Donor*). Most relationships are of single cardinality (indicated by a 1 on the arrow), whereas some are of multiple cardinality (indicated by an asterisk). Examples of multiple cardinality include: a donor can provide multiple tissue samples, a sample can be used to generate multiple datasets, a tissue block can be subdivided into multiple tissue sections.

The class *Spatial Entity* conceptualizes the notion of 3D objects in the CCFO. The coordinate framework for placing the 3D objects relative to each other is modeled through the class *Spatial Placement*. A 3D reference organ is a *Spatial Object Reference* with a *Spatial Placement* inside of the 3D HRA coordinate system (see example in **Fig. 2**). A *Tissue Block* is a *Sample* that *has_registration_location* defined via the *Spatial Entity* class relative to a *Spatial Object Reference* (see example in **Fig. 3**).

CCFO Editing, Building, and Release

A new release of the HRA is published every six months. The CCFO derived from the HRA data is published as a CCF.OWL graph database and associated CCF API shortly thereafter. Experimental datasets compliant with earlier versions of the HRA might need to be re-registered (e.g., if ASCT+B table terminology or 3D reference organs changed).

The “Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Document for Ontology Editor”⁴⁶ details how to (1) download and setup the development environment using Git, (2) add new reference organs to the CCFO, (3) update an existing reference organ in the CCFO, (4) build the CCFO, and (5) release the CCFO.

The general CCFO generation pipeline is shown in **Fig. 5**. The ASCT+B tables (in top left) are read by an external *Validation Tool*⁴⁷ that compares whether anatomical structure and cell type terms are valid and if these relationships are true according to Uberon and CL/PCL using UberGraph⁴⁸. All terms and relationships that already exist in Uberon and CL/PCL are added to the Biological Structure Ontology. When a term or relationship does not validate, the closest alternative match to another term in the ASCT+B Table is found and added. If no match is found, then ontology change request tickets (GitHub issues) are generated for missing anatomical structures, cell types, and relations for inclusion in existing ontologies. The result is a “partonomy” that reports *part_of* relationships between each pair of terms (anatomical structures

to anatomical structures; cell types and anatomical structures (called *located_in* in the ASCT+B tables). A second pipeline uses the ROBOT tool⁴⁹ to read the ASCT+B tables, augment them with information from reference ontologies (e.g., it adds metadata such as synonyms, definitions, or class hierarchies), and adds this additional data to the Biological Structure Ontology. Both processes generate weekly reports that are used to improve ASCT+B tables and to generate ontology change requests. Next, the *asctb2ccf*⁵⁰ tool reads the validation tool report together with the original relationships from the ASCT+B table and generates a characterizing biomarker set for each cell type. *Spatial Object Reference* data (in middle left) is read by the *spatial2ccf*⁵¹ tool that generates instances of *Spatial Entity*, *Spatial Object Reference*, and *Spatial Placement* classes defined by the CCF Spatial Ontology. *Sample* registration data (in lower left) from HuBMAP, SPARC, KPMP, GTEx is available as LOD (see **Table 3** for examples). Each *Extraction Set* has a well-defined *Spatial Placement* (e.g., using the Registration User Interface in Applications section). Multiple tissue blocks can be associated with the same *Extraction Set* (e.g., GTEx has 29 *Extraction Sets* for more than 5,000 tissue blocks). The *asctb2ccf* tool reads the anatomical structure tags and generates Biological Structure Ontology data (e.g., predictions of cell types commonly found in these anatomical structures). The *spatial2ccf* tool reads spatial data and generates Spatial Ontology data. The *specimen2ccf*⁵² reads *Donor*, *Tissue Block*, and *Sample* data and generates Specimen Ontology data.

The CCF-Slim Ontology (ccf-slim.owl) captures HRA data exclusively (no experimental data), and it is used in the Registration User Interface (see Applications section).

Data Records

The CCF.OWL v2.0.1 is available through the NCBI BioPortal Ontology Browser (<https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/CCF>) and the EBI OLS Ontology Browser (<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ols/ontologies/ccf>). It is findable via <https://purl.org/ccf/ccf.owl>.

There are 266,576 triples in the graph database that holds the content of the CCF.OWL v2.0.1. The size of all 3D object GLB files is 2.56 GB.

CCF.OWL v2.0.1 represents major digital objects of the HRA v1.2, including 26 ASCT+B tables, 53 3D reference objects, and a crosswalk that associates anatomical structures in both. In addition, the data covers landmark organ sets which are used in the tissue registration user interface to facilitate tissue block placement in 3D organ models; these were not published with DOIs, but do appear in the CCFO.

CCFO classes and properties are listed in **Table 1**. Spatial entities representing 54 3D reference organs, 8 extraction sites, and 35 landmark extraction sites for a total of 97 are listed in **Table 2**. Experimental tissue data comprises 364 tissue blocks or registration sites and links to more than 5,000 tissue blocks and many more single-cell datasets, see **Table 3**.

Weekly run term and relationship validation reports are available at <https://github.com/hubmapconsortium/ccf-validation-tools/tree/master/reports>.

Documentation and standard operating procedures have been published via the HRA Portal, <https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf>.

Technical Validation

Source materials

The third HRA (v1.2) was authored by 114 unique experts that listed 185 publications with Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). The 3D reference organs in this HRA were modeled using textbooks such as Gray's Anatomy⁵³, Netter's Atlas of Human Anatomy⁵⁴ and similar sources that are cited in the 3D model metadata. We hosted more than 50 organ-specific meetings with subject matter domain experts to discuss and review the evolving HRA. Experimental data generated by four consortia (HuBMAP, SenNet, KPMP, and GTEx) was mapped onto the HRA using 364 registered extraction sets that link to more than 5,000 tissue blocks.

Comparison to Uberon, FMA, CL, HGNC

When comparing the ASCT+B tables on June 13, 2022 with Uberon (May 17, 2022 version) and Cell Ontology (CL, Feb 16, 2022 version), there were 1,620 terms that do not validate; 1,290 of these are from blood vasculature and peripheral nervous system. Many of the *part_of* relationships between anatomical structures validate, but few of the anatomical structures to cell type relationships validate (a large proportion is due to immune cells, which may or may not be tissue specific making it hard to model location in ontologies). For the extended blood vasculature tables, only 390 (41%) of the final 953 vessels in the HRA database are in Uberon. The FMA ontology has many terms that are missing in Uberon and we are in the process of adding those to Uberon. All 1,397 unique anatomical structures in the 26 organs 3D Reference Library link either to Uberon or FMA.

We use the CL as the main cell-type reference ontology. Recent technological advances in single-cell analysis make it possible to classify cell types based on their biomolecules in addition to their morphological attributes. This resulted in a large number of new cell types that are not yet recorded in CL. For example, there are 953 cell types covered by HRA (v1.2) that do not have a CL ID. We are using provisional cell-type terms and submitting new term request tickets so new terms can be added to CL.

As for biomarkers, the 3rd HRA features 2,842 total with 1,959 of type gene, 878 proteins, 3 proteoforms (in eye), 1 lipid (in placenta), and 1 metabolite (in eye). Of these, 447 biomarkers have provisional ontology IDs. Other gene and protein biomarkers are linked to HGNC.

Applications

The CCF.OWL v2.0.1 and the CCF API are used by different applications. Four applications are detailed here and shown in **Fig. 6**. Each uses interlinked specimen, biological structure, and spatial data to provide unique functionality to users.

HuBMAP Portal. The Tissue Registration User Interface (RUI, see **Fig. 6a**) was integrated into the HuBMAP Ingest Portal to support the HRA-compliant registration of tissue samples⁵⁵. RUI users first pick a 3D reference object that matches the organ from which tissue was extracted; then, they change the 3D size, position, and rotation of a virtual cube (in yellow) such that the values match the real-world tissue block properties—in relation to a 3D reference organ. Collision detection (i.e., the intersection of the virtual cube with the reference organ anatomical structures) is used to assign anatomical structure tags (see lower right of RUI). Spatial, biological structure, and specimen data is generated in JSON format. A stand-alone version of the RUI is available¹³ and data can be downloaded locally and shared freely as LOD so it becomes available via the CCF-API. The Exploration User Interface (EUI, see **Fig. 6b**) uses the CCF-API to let users explore RUI-annotated data using specimen, biological structure, and spatial attributes. For example, it is possible to filter tissue data collected by different consortia from different donors using properties such as donor sex and age, cell types, or spatial location. The code for both applications is freely available¹¹. The EUI has been successfully integrated into the GTEx portal²⁶.

Mesh-level collision detection. The current RUI performs collision detection at the bounding box level, generating more anatomical structure tags than desirable. Mesh-level collision detection checks if a tissue block collides with the 3D triangular meshes that define the surface of each reference anatomical structure. **Fig. 6c** shows an example of a tissue block (in yellow) colliding with three different renal pyramids in the female right kidney. Using bounding box collision, all three renal pyramids collide. Using mesh-level collision, only the two pink colored but not the blue colored renal pyramids collide. The data table shows Boolean values for collision detection using a traditional minimal bounding box (MBB)-based approach vs. mesh-based collision—differences are highlighted in green. The two columns on the right show the percentage and volume of different anatomical structures inside of the tissue block using mesh-level collision. Note that the sum total of AS volumes inside the tissue block is less than 100% as there is empty space between anatomical structures in the current 3D Reference Object Library.

To automate mesh-level collision detection, the HRA 3D Reference Objects were reviewed and re-meshed as needed to produce watertight meshes. For example, holes were filled using hole filling algorithms⁵⁶ and non-manifold meshes were detected automatically but corrected manually by professional medical illustrators using 3D tools such as Zbrush⁵⁷ and Maya⁵⁸. Next, a multi-level spatial index⁵⁹ was computed for each anatomical structure (i.e., the primitives such as faces, vertices and edges of each mesh) improving query performance by a factor of 10 compared with the traditional filter-refine paradigm used by PostGIS⁶⁰. An in memory on-demand approach was used for data management, and an efficient collision detection

algorithm¹⁵ was employed to compute the type and volume of anatomical structures within each tissue block. Last but not least, we computed the volume that is not inside any existing anatomical structures (e.g., that is outside of the organ, possibly indicating that a re-registration via the RUI is needed). All code was made available on GitHub¹⁴.

CCF Virtual Reality (VR) Organ Gallery. The VR Organ Gallery lets users explore the male and female human reference bodies in a 3D virtual environment using an Oculus Quest 2 virtual reality headset. The VR setup makes it possible to explore the HRA data across different scales—from encountering a whole body in real size (see **Fig. 6d**), zooming into single organs and studying their many anatomical structures, or examining cell-type populations within specific anatomical structures¹². The Organ Gallery utilizes the CCF API to retrieve all 53 reference organs published in the third HRA release and 306 HuBMAP tissue blocks publicly available on August 25, 2022 (see **Table 3**). While the male and female reference body share many organs (such as brain, kidneys, colon), the male has the prostate, while the female body features the ovaries, fallopian tube, uterus, and placenta. Using HuBMAP IDs associated with each tissue block, additional specimen, provenance, and other data can be retrieved via the HuBMAP Entity API⁶¹ and made available via the application available on GitHub⁶².

Limitations and future directions

The CCF.OWL v2.0.1 and the CCF API are used both in several production applications across consortia and in research and training. Yet, the current ontology model and API code have a number of limitations that have become obvious when using them in different contexts and for different use cases. Some modeling decisions (e.g., representing spatial entities and relationships using 3D meshes registered into a common coordinate system) have proven valuable while other decisions (e.g., representing landmarks as an *Extraction Site*) have been confusing for our team and other users and will be revised in future iterations. We discuss key limitations, lessons learned, and next steps here to empower other investigators who work on atlas design and/or applications that aim to facilitate access to large amounts of heterogeneous data.

Coverage. CCF.OWL v2.0.1 does not cover all digital objects published in HRA v1.2. CCF.OWL v3.0 will aim to capture cell-type typologies, OMAPs, FTUs, and information on supporting scholarly publications and experimental data. We will model organs that have branching relationships with anatomical structures (e.g., blood vasculature, lymph vasculature, and peripheral nervous system) differently from those that have partonomic relationships (e.g., kidney or heart). We will add and expand the definitions of ontology classes and properties. In v3.0, all original entities and relationships from the ASCT+B tables will be preserved (as ccf property triples) as annotation property relationships, i.e., they can be queried separately from relationships derived from Uberon/CL or other reference ontologies.

Improved validation. Currently, biological structure is validated against Uberon and CL. Going forward, we also validate biomarkers against HGNC and UniProt. References to entities that cannot be mapped will be added to issue trackers for eventual inclusion into existing ontologies.

For example, since the publication of HRA v1.2, 127 terms from the provisional CL have been included and are now properly validating, and all 127 will be published in HRA v1.3. Note that the current set of 26 ASCT+B tables features links to LMHA for lung cell types and Provisional CL (PCL) for brain cell types; future revisions of the HRA will aim to replace them by links to CL.

Data provenance. Novel experimental data can substantially change the HRA reference and mapping procedure. Hence, it is of utmost importance to capture the provenance of all data and code used in atlas creation and to recompile the HRA when new evidence becomes available. Going forward, we expect to see multiple biomarker sets (e.g., generated using different cell-type annotation tools) per cell-type population; these can be encoded using Boolean AND between all required biomarkers from one set and OR between biomarker sets; this will likely lead to ontology reasoner scaling issues. Future CCF.OWL versions will support complete provenance chains for all digital objects and code using W3C Provenance^{63,64}.

Spatial accuracy. To understand the limitations of tissue registration using the Registration User Interface (RUI), we performed a user study with 42 subjects⁵⁵. Results show that RUI users can perform tissue block matching tasks at an average of 5.88 degrees rotation accuracy and 1.32 mm position accuracy (at an average of 22.6 seconds per task after 8.3 tasks in a series of 30 identical tasks). Going forward, we will implement Stage 2 registration using biomolecular data that is only now becoming available for some anatomical structures. Over time, with sufficient high-quality data from thousands of human donors, the HRA will become more stable and data registration more accurate.

Proper separation between ontologies and data instances. CCF.OWL v3.0 will model HRA-relevant vocabularies, application ontologies, and references using the LinkML⁶⁵ general purpose modeling language. The HRA will use CCFO to detail all specimen-related, structural biology, and spatial data. Experimental data from various consortia will be modeled using LinkML and advertised as 5-star Linked Open Data⁶⁶. That is, the CCFO defines the vocabularies shared by HRA and experimental data; LinkML is used for the data specification. Digital objects (also called data instances) will not be part of the CCFO but will be made available via a separate data management system.

Novel use cases. A series of qualitatively new use cases will be developed to showcase the value of combining HRA with other LOD data—e.g, from the Gene-Centric Common Fund Data Ecosystem (CFDE) Knowledge Graph⁶⁷, the STRING - Protein-Protein Interaction Networks Functional Enrichment Analysis database⁶⁸, and the Scalable Precision Medicine Oriented Knowledge Engine (SPOKE) graph database that federates more than 30 open datasets into a public data commons of health relevant knowledge^{16,69}.

Scaling up. Efficient data management, spatial queries and algorithm implementations are needed to scale up to the 37 trillion cells that make up the human body² and to truly capture human diversity. CCF data is a core component that will be accessed highly frequently by many database queries. To guarantee fast, real-time query response of CCF data, we will continue to monitor and improve the implementation through techniques such as in-memory data management, hybrid relational and graph-based storage, and parallel processing.

Documentation and training. This paper details the CCFO and the CCF API for the first time. Going forward, we plan to publish simple examples of how the CCFO is currently used (or will be used) in different applications. We will organize hands-on workshops that train other experts to run proper SPARQL queries against the CCF.OWL graph database or use the standard HTTP CCF-API to support a whole ecosystem of collaborative and compatible APIs, libraries, and user interfaces.

Usage Notes

The CCF API supports programmatic access to CCF.OWL v2.0.1 data; for exemplary queries see the companion website at <https://cns-iu.github.io/ccf.owl-paper-supporting-information>.

The CCF.OWL v2.0.1 data and API are used in the HuBMAP and GTEx portals, the Registration and the Exploration User Interfaces, 3D mesh-level collision detection, and the VR Organ Gallery.

We welcome others to join our effort in constructing a user-friendly and useful HRA. Please sign up for the ASCT+B Working Group at https://iu.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bpaBhIr8XfdiNRH to receive updates and meeting invites.

Code Availability

All data and standard operating procedures are released under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0). All code was released under the MIT License and can be accessed in GitHub at <https://github.com/hubmapconsortium/ccf-ontology>.

ASCT+B APIs:

API Endpoint (includes interactive documentation): <https://asctb-api.herokuapp.com>

API Documentation: <https://hubmapconsortium.github.io/ccf-asct-reporter/docs/api>

OpenAPI specification: <https://asctb-api.herokuapp.com/asctb-api-spec.yaml>

CCF-API:

API Endpoint (includes interactive documentation): <https://ccf-api.hubmapconsortium.org>

API Documentation and OpenAPI specification: <https://ccf-api.hubmapconsortium.org>

API Database backend is N3.js: <https://github.com/rdfjs/N3.js>

Code to instantiate/use CCF Database: <https://github.com/hubmapconsortium/ccf-ui/tree/main/projects/ccf-database>

CCF-User Interfaces:

<https://github.com/hubmapconsortium/ccf-ui>

Validation Tools:

<https://github.com/hubmapconsortium/ccf-validation-tools>

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Author contributions

BWH, JH, EMQ, DOS, MAM, KB designed the CCF ontologies; BWH, JH, DOS implemented the ontology generation pipeline; JH, MAM validated the specimen ontology; EMQ, DOS, ARC validated the biological structure ontology; BWH, AB, CH, FW used the CCF ontology in different applications; BWH, JH, EMQ, AB, LC, FW, DOS, MAM, KB wrote the paper.

Competing interests

None

Figures

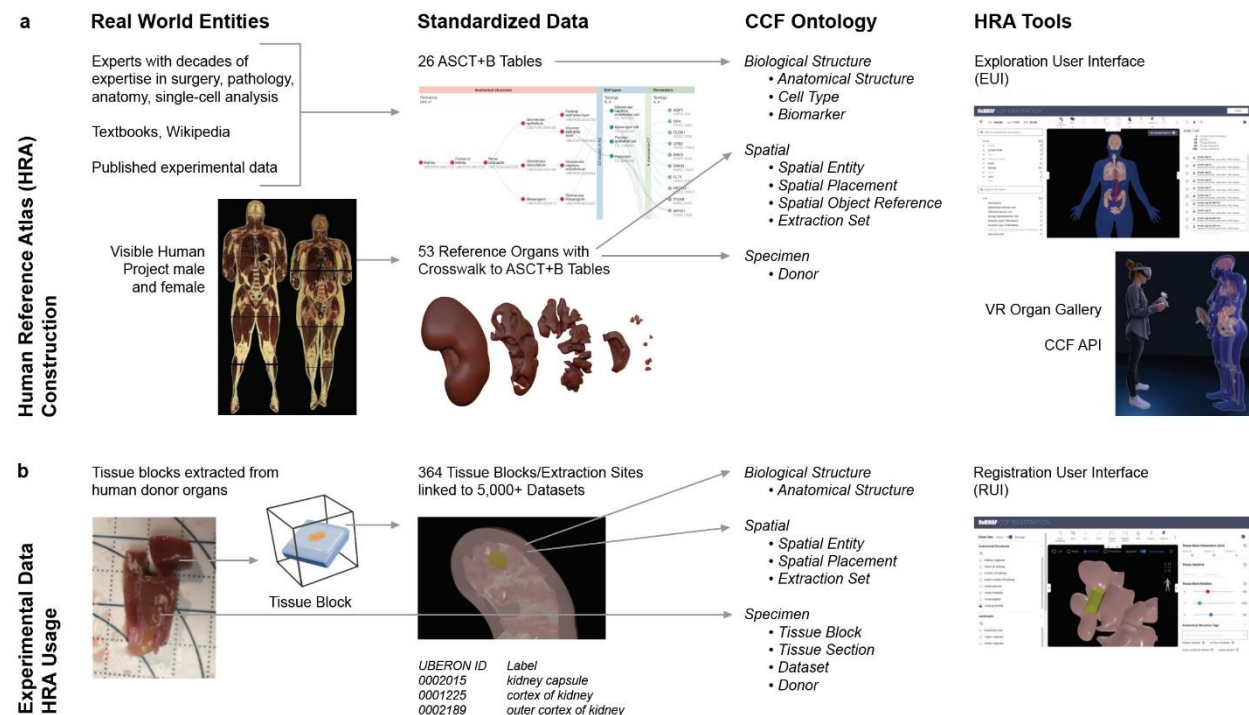


Figure 1. From real-world entities, to standardized data, to ontology. **a.** Human Reference Atlas construction takes real-world data and represents it in standardized data structures that are defined by the interlinked Biological Structure, Spatial, and Specimen ontologies. Anatomical structures in the ASCT+B tables are linked via *part_of* relationships resulting in a partonomy; they are crosswalked to 3D reference organs in support of spatial queries and exploration using different tools shown on the right. **b.** HRA usage includes search for specific cell types or biomarker expression values across organs in a 3D reference space. Users can also upload new experimental data (e.g., a new tissue block from a human donor specimen); the tissue is registered into the HRA by spatially mapping it to a 3D reference organ. If the Registration User Interface (RUI) shown on left is used, anatomical structure tags (see UBERON ID and Label) are automatically assigned based on collision events; spatial search becomes possible in the Exploration User Interface (EUI); and cell types or biomarkers associated with the colliding anatomical structures can be retrieved via ASCT+B tables.

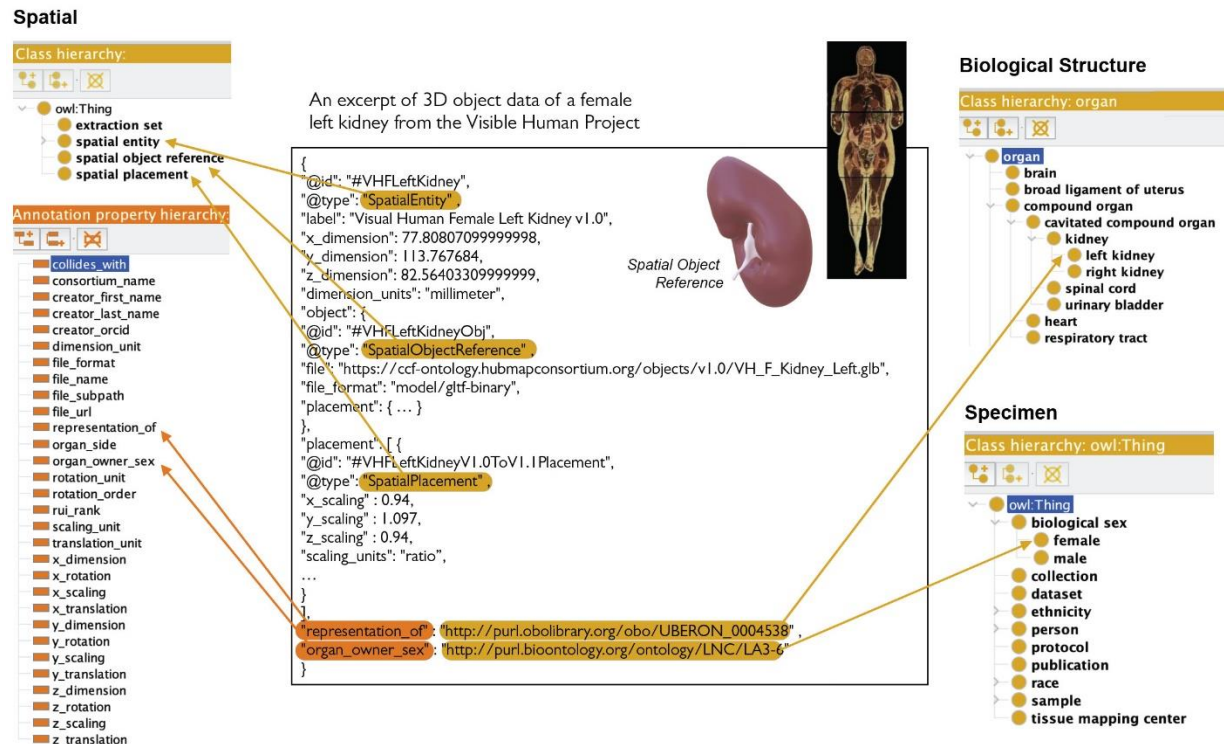


Figure 2. HRA Reference Organ Description. The Visible Human Project female left kidney (#VHFLeftKidney) reference organ is represented as a *Spatial Entity* class of type *Spatial Object Reference*, and with a *Spatial Placement*. Properties such as *representation_of* with PURL link to UBERON:0004538 (left kidney) refer to Biological Structure data, whereas properties such as *organ_owner_sex* with PURL link to LNC:LA3-6 (female) refer to Specimen data.

Figure 3. HRA Tissue Block Description. A *Donor* (which is_a *Person*) provides a *Sample* of type *Tissue Block* with properties such as *Biological Sex* and annotation properties such as *Creator* to keep track of provenance. The *Tissue Block* is registered with the Biological Structure Ontology using annotation property *collides_with* with three PURL links to UBERON:0002015 (kidney capsule), UBERON:0001225 (cortex of kidney), and UBERON:0002189 (outer cortex of kidney) that all have GLB files with proper *Spatial Placement* in the 3D Reference Object Library.

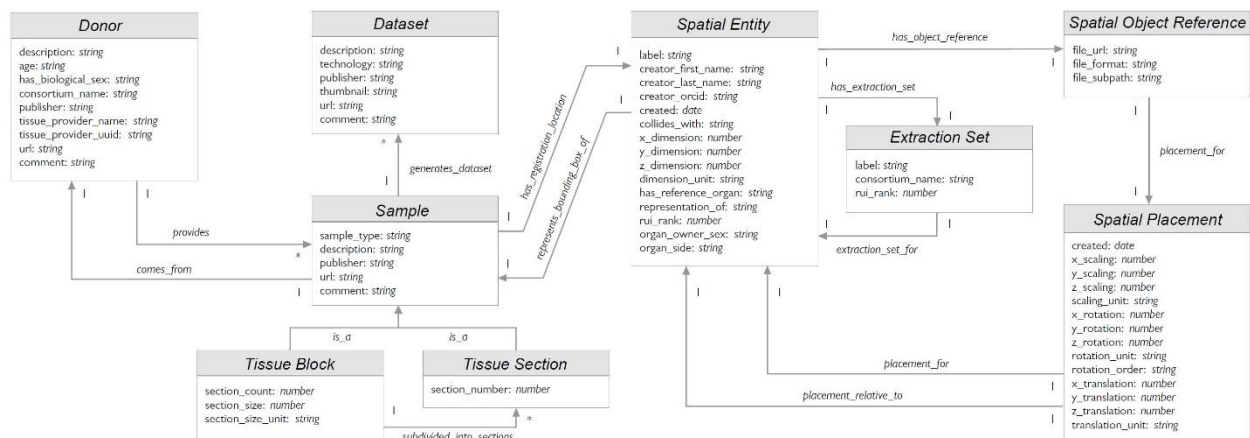


Figure 4. Data Specification Diagram. Major entities and their relationships are shown as used in JSON-LD. Note that a *Sample* comes_from a *Donor*; it is either a *Tissue Block* or a *Tissue Section*. A *Dataset* might be generated from a *Sample*. A *Sample* typically has a *Spatial Entity* which defines its size in relation to a *Spatial Object Reference* via a *Spatial Placement*.

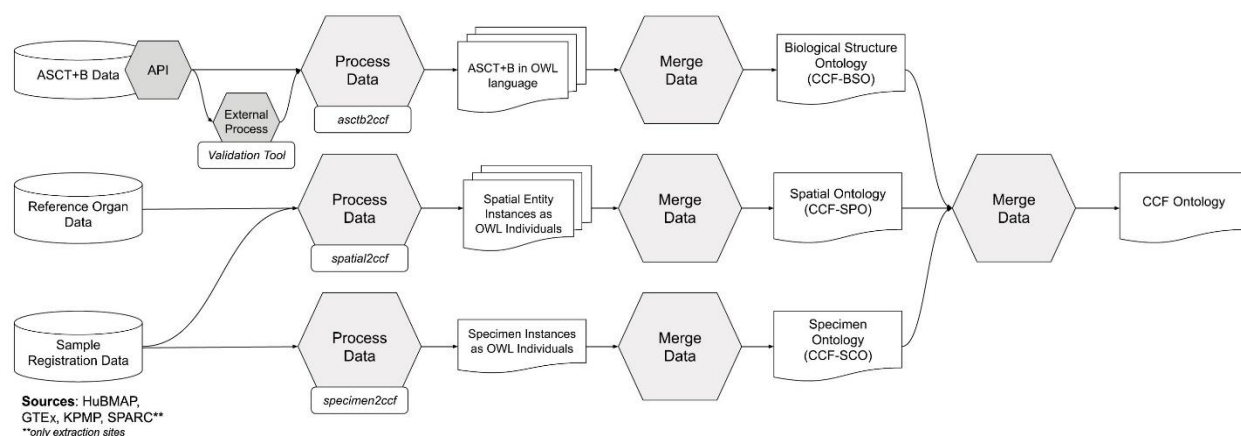


Figure 5. CCF Ontology Generation Pipeline. ASCT+B tables are validated and semantically enriched using the Validation Tool; in parallel, 3D Reference Organ data and crosswalk to ASCT+B tables are processed to compute the HRA. Sample Registration Data tissue blocks with RUI locations and anatomical structure tags can be retrieved for HRA construction or during HRA usage.

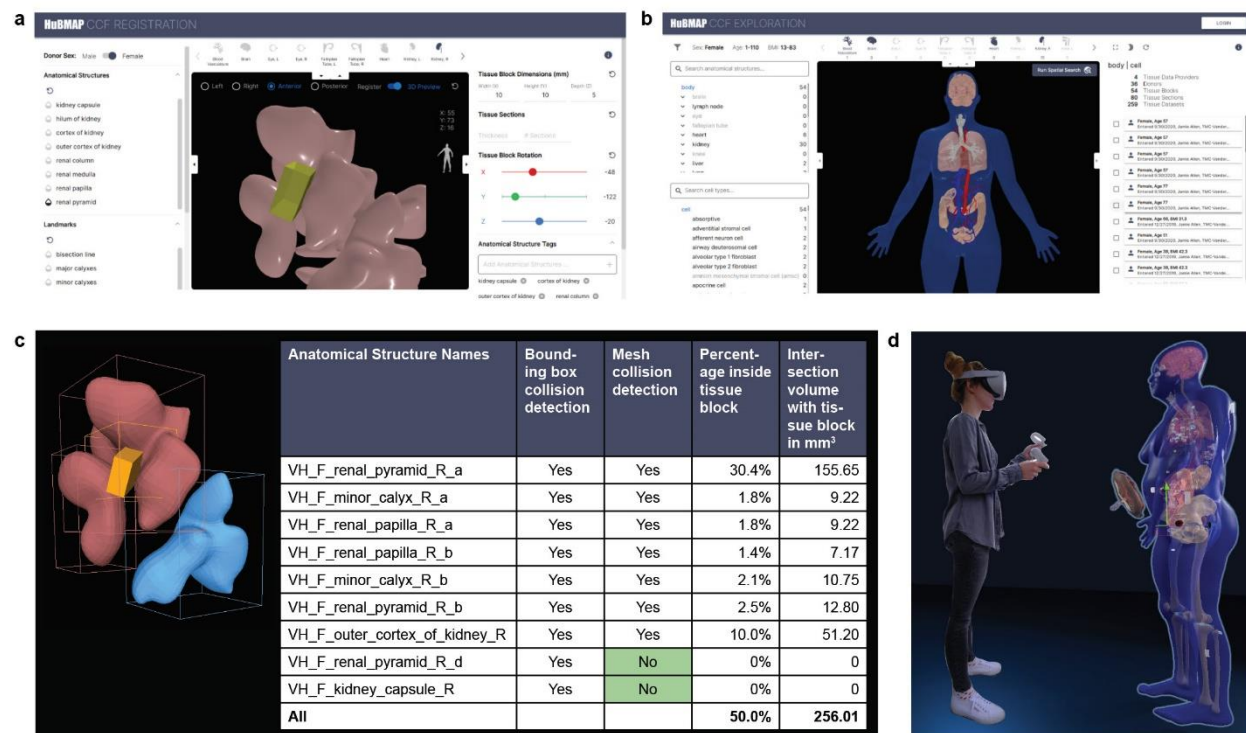


Figure 6. Applications. **a.** Registration User Interface (RUI) can be used to assign specimen, biological structure, and spatial metadata. **b.** Exploration User Interface (EUI) supports specimen, biological structure, and spatial search and exploration. **c.** Mesh-level collision detection improved semantic tagging. **d.** VR Organ Gallery with life-size 3D representations of the Visible Human Project dataset.

Tables

Table 1. CCF Specimen, Biological Structure, and Spatial Ontology. For each ontology, we provide all class names, property names, entity Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI), definition when available, and entity type.

Table 1. Common Coordinate Framework Ontology				
Ontology Name	Entity Name	Entity IRI	Definition	Entity Type
CCF Specimen Ontology	Biological Sex	http://purl.org/ccf/biological_sex	Refers to a biological sex.	Class
	Female	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA3-6	Refers to a female person.	Class
	Male	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA2-8	Refers to a male person.	Class
	Collection	http://purl.org/ccf/collection	Refers to a data collection.	Class
	Dataset	http://purl.org/ccf/dataset	Refers to a dataset.	Class
	Ethnicity	http://purl.org/ccf/ethnicity	Refers to an ethnicity group.	Class
	Hispanic or Latino	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA6214-6	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, Spanish origin, can be used in addition to Hispanic or Latino.	Class
	Not Hispanic or Latino	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA19555-4	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, Spanish origin, can be used in addition to Hispanic or Latino.	Class
	Person	http://purl.org/ccf/person	Refers to a person entity.	Class
	Donor	http://purl.org/ccf/donor	Refers to a donor entity.	Class
	Operator	http://purl.org/ccf/operator	Refers to an operator entity.	Class
	Principal Investigator	http://purl.org/ccf/principal_investigator	Refers to a principal investigator entity.	Class
	Protocol	http://purl.org/ccf/protocol	Refers to a protocol entity.	Class
	Publication	http://purl.org/ccf/publication	Refers to a publication entity.	Class
	Race	http://purl.org/ccf/race	Refers to a race group.	Class
	American Indian or Alaska Native	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA6155-1	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.	Class
	Asian	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA6156-9	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.	Class
	Black or African American	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA10610-6	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as Haitian or Negro can be used in addition to Black or African American.	Class
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA10611-4	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.	Class
	White	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/LNC/LA4457-3	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.	Class
	Sample	http://purl.org/ccf/sample	Refers to a sample entity.	Class
	Tissue Block	http://purl.org/ccf/tissue_block	A tissue specimen that is preserved in a tissue block form.	Class
	Tissue Section	http://purl.org/ccf/tissue_section	A thin slice of tissue, usually for examination by microscopy.	Class
	Tissue Mapping Center	http://purl.org/ccf/tissue_mapping_center	Refers to a tissue mapping center entity.	Class
	comes_from	http://purl.org/ccf/comes_from	Refers to the donor person who donates the specimen.	Property
	created_by	http://purl.org/ccf/created_by	Refers to the creator person.	Property
	extracted_by	http://purl.org/ccf/extracted_by	Refers to the extractor person.	Property
	generates_dataset	http://purl.org/ccf/generates_dataset	Refers to the dataset that was generated from analyzing the tissue block.	Property
	has_biological_sex	http://purl.org/ccf/has_biological_sex	Refers to the biological sex of the donor.	Property

	has_dataset_item	http://purl.org/ccf/has_dataset_item	Refers to the dataset item linkage.	Property
	has_ethnicity	http://purl.org/ccf/has_ethnicity	Refers to the ethnicity linkage.	Property
	has_race	http://purl.org/ccf/has_race	Refers to the race linkage.	Property
	has_registration_location	http://purl.org/ccf/has_registration_location	Refers to the spatial entity instance that captures the tissue block location in the human body.	Property
	part_of_tissue_block	http://purl.org/ccf/part_of_tissue_block	Refers to the tissue block instance where the tissue section was coming from.	Property
	provided_by	http://purl.org/ccf/provided_by	Refers to provider linkage.	Property
	provides	http://purl.org/ccf/provides	Refers to sample provision linkage.	Property
	subdivided_into_sections	http://purl.org/ccf/subdivided_into_sections	Refers to tissue blocks consist of tissue sections linkage.	Property
	age	http://purl.org/ccf/age	Refers to the donor's age.	Property
	age_range	http://purl.org/ccf/age_range	Refers to the donor's age range.	Property
	age_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/age_unit	Refers to the age unit of measurement.	Property
	assay_type	http://purl.org/ccf/assay_type	Refers to the assay type.	Property
	bmi	http://purl.org/ccf/bmi	Refers to the BMI measurement.	Property
	consortium_name	http://purl.org/ccf/consortium_name	Refers to the consortium name that affiliates with the donor.	Property
	description	http://purl.org/ccf/description	Refers to the description of the tissue block specimen (e.g., size, thickness, preservation method, etc.).	Property
	height	http://purl.org/ccf/height	Refers to the donor's height.	Property
	height_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/height_unit	Refers to the height unit of measurement.	Property
	section_count	http://purl.org/ccf/section_count	Refers to the number of tissue sections that the tissue block instance has.	Property
	section_number	http://purl.org/ccf/section_number	Refers to the ordering number from a sequence of tissue sections.	Property
	section_size	http://purl.org/ccf/section_size	Refers to the thickness size of the tissue section.	Property
	section_size_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/section_size_unit	Refers to the unit of measurement for the tissue block section size.	Property
	technology	http://purl.org/ccf/technology	Refers to the technology that generates the dataset. Options for the values are: [CODEX, PS, LC, AF, MALDI, IMC, 10x, OTHER].	Property
	thumbnail	http://purl.org/ccf/thumbnail	Refers to the image resource to depict the technology icon.	Property
	tissue_provider_name	http://purl.org/ccf/tissue_provider_name	Refers to the tissue mapping center name.	Property
	tissue_provider_uuid	http://purl.org/ccf/tissue_provider_uuid	Refers to the tissue mapping center UUID.	Property
	url	http://purl.org/ccf/url	Refers to the tissue block metadata located on the Web (i.e., a data portal).	Property
	weight	http://purl.org/ccf/weight	Refers to the donor's weight.	Property
	weight_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/weight_unit	Refers to the weight unit of measurement.	Property
CCF Spatial Ontology	Extraction Set	http://purl.org/ccf/extraction_set	Refers to the extraction set entity.	Class
	Spatial Entity	http://purl.org/ccf/spatial_entity	Refers to the spatial entity.	Class
	Retired Spatial Entity	http://purl.org/ccf/retired_spatial_entity	Refers to the unused spatial entity.	Class
	Spatial Object Reference	http://purl.org/ccf/spatial_object_reference	Refers to the spatial object reference entity.	Class
	Spatial Placement	http://purl.org/ccf/spatial_placement	Refers to the spatial placement entity.	Class
	extraction_set_for	http://purl.org/ccf/extraction_set_for	Refers to the anatomical structure that mainly the site of the extraction.	Property
	has_extraction_set	http://purl.org/ccf/has_extraction_set	Refers to the has extraction set linkage.	Property
	has_object_reference	http://purl.org/ccf/has_object_reference	Refers to the spatial object reference that represents the 3D spatial object.	Property

	has_placement	http://purl.org/ccf/has_placement	Refers to the spatial rotation, translation, and scaling required to place one spatial entity relative to another.	Property
	has_reference_organ	http://purl.org/ccf/has_reference_organ	Refers to the has reference organ linkage.	Property
	placement_for	http://purl.org/ccf/placement_for	Refers to the spatial entity which this spatial placement is applied.	Property
	placement_relative_to	http://purl.org/ccf/placement_relative_to	Refers to the spatial entity which this spatial placement is positioned relatively to.	Property
	represents_bounding_box_of	http://purl.org/ccf/represents_bounding_box_of	Refers to the bounding box of a sample registration.	Property
	collides_with	http://purl.org/ccf/collides_with	Refers to anatomical structures that collide with the sample registration.	Property
	creator_first_name	http://purl.org/ccf/creator_first_name	Refers to the first name of the person who register the spatial entity.	Property
	creator_last_name	http://purl.org/ccf/creator_last_name	Refers to the last name of the person who register the spatial entity.	Property
	creator_orcid	http://purl.org/ccf/creator_orcid	Refers to the creator ORCID.	Property
	created	http://purl.org/dc/terms/created	Refers to the creation date.	Property
	label	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label	Refers to the name of the spatial entity.	Property
	file_format	http://purl.org/ccf/file_format	Refers to the format of the 3D object file.	Property
	file_name	http://purl.org/ccf/file_name	Refers to the 3D object file name.	Property
	file_subpath	http://purl.org/ccf/file_subpath	Refers to the subpath to locate the 3D object file.	Property
	file_url	http://purl.org/ccf/file_url	Refers to the location of the 3D object file.	Property
	organ_owner_sex	http://purl.org/ccf/organ_owner_sex	Refers to the biological sex of the tissue donor.	Property
	organ_side	http://purl.org/ccf/organ_side	Refers to the side of the organ.	Property
	representation_of	http://purl.org/ccf/representation_of	Refers to the one anatomical structure that represented by the spatial entity.	Property
	rui_rank	http://purl.org/ccf/rui_rank	Refers to the Registration UI ranking number.	Property
	x_dimension	http://purl.org/ccf/x_dimension	Refers to the dimension measurement in the x-axis.	Property
	y_dimension	http://purl.org/ccf/y_dimension	Refers to the dimension measurement in the y-axis.	Property
	z_dimension	http://purl.org/ccf/z_dimension	Refers to the dimension measurement in the z-axis.	Property
	dimension_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/dimension_unit	Refers to the unit of measurement for a dimension.	Property
	x_rotation	http://purl.org/ccf/x_rotation	Refers to the rotation measurement in the x-axis.	Property
	y_rotation	http://purl.org/ccf/y_rotation	Refers to the rotation measurement in the y-axis.	Property
	z_rotation	http://purl.org/ccf/z_rotation	Refers to the rotation measurement in the z-axis.	Property
	rotation_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/rotation_unit	Refers to the unit of measurement of the rotation.	Property
	rotation_order	http://purl.org/ccf/rotation_order	Refers to the rotation order.	Property
	x_scaling	http://purl.org/ccf/x_scaling	Refers to the scaling measurement in the x-axis.	Property
	y_scaling	http://purl.org/ccf/y_scaling	Refers to the scaling measurement in the y-axis.	Property
	z_scaling	http://purl.org/ccf/z_scaling	Refers to the scaling measurement in the z-axis.	Property
	scaling_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/scaling_unit	Refers to the unit of measurement of the scaling.	Property
	x_translation	http://purl.org/ccf/x_translation	Refers to the translation measurement in the x-axis.	Property
	y_translation	http://purl.org/ccf/y_translation	Refers to the translation measurement in the y-axis.	Property
	z_translation	http://purl.org/ccf/z_translation	Refers to the translation measurement in the z-axis.	Property
	translation_unit	http://purl.org/ccf/translation_unit	Refers to the unit of measurement of the translation.	Property
CCF Biological Structure Ontology	Anatomical Structure	http://purl.org/ccf/anatomical_structure	Refers to the human anatomical structures that are specified by the domain experts in the ASCT+B table.	Class

Biomarker	http://purl.org/ccf/biomarker	Refers to the human biomarkers that are specified by the domain experts in the ASCT+B table.	Class
Cell Type	http://purl.org/ccf/cell_type	Refers to the human cell types that are specified by the domain experts in the ASCT+B table.	Class
Sequence Collection	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/SO_0001260	A collection of discontinuous sequences.	Class
has_characterizing_marker_set	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/RO_0015004	A relation that applies between a cell type and a set of markers that can be used to uniquely identify that cell type.	Property
has_marker_component	http://purl.org/ccf/has_marker_component	Refers to the biomarker that is part of a biomarker set to identify a cell type.	Property
has_gene_marker	http://purl.org/ccf/has_gene_marker	Refers to the gene marker that is part of a biomarker set to identify a cell type.	Property
has_protein_marker	http://purl.org/ccf/has_protein_marker	Refers to the protein marker that is part of a biomarker set to identify a cell type.	Property
part_of	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BFO_0000050	A core relation that holds between a part and its whole.	Property
ccf_asctb_type	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_asctb_type	Refers to the ASCT+B column type. In this case the type is "AS".	Property
ccf_characterizes	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_characterizes	Refers to the ASCT+B characterizing biomarker relationship.	Property
ccf_located_in	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_located_in	Refers to an anatomical structure where the cell type is located.	Property
ccf_part_of	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_part_of	Refers to another anatomical structure that part of this anatomical structure.	Property
ccf_ct_isa	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_ct_isa	Refers to the ASCT+B sub-class of relationship.	Property
ccf_is_provisional	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_is_provisional	Refers to a boolean flag whether it is a provisional term or not.	Property
ccf_pref_label	http://purl.org/ccf/ccf_pref_label	Refers to the ASCT+B preferred label.	Property

Table 2. 3D Reference Objects. The 3rd HRA release features 53 *Spatial Entities* of type *Spatial Object Reference* that are linked to anatomical structures in the ASCT+B tables plus 43 *Spatial Entities* of type *Extraction Site*. For each entity, we provide the spatial entity name, 3D object file name, ID and version number, organ label, sex, and type. Note that a landmark is a *Spatial Entity* that has been tagged as an *Extraction Set* for a specific *Extraction Site*, see **Table 3**.

Table 2. 3D Reference Objects					
Spatial Entity	3D Object File Name	@ID	Label	Sex	Type
#VHFemaleOrgans_Allen_brain	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/Allen_F_Brain.glb	#VHFAllenBrain	Brain	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_blood_vasculature	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Blood_Vasculature.glb	#VHFBloodVasculature	Blood Vasculature	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_colon	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb	#VHFLargeIntestine	Large Intestine	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_eye_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Eye_L.glb	#VHFLeftEye	Left Eye	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_eye_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Eye_R.glb	#VHFRightEye	Right Eye	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_fallopian_tube_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Fallopian_Tube_L.glb	#VHFLeftFallopianTube	Left Fallopian Tube	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_fallopian_tube_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Fallopian_Tube_R.glb	#VHFRightFallopianTube	Right Fallopian Tube	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_heart	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart.glb	#VHFHeartV1.1	Heart	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_knee_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Knee_L.glb	#VHFLeftKnee	Left Knee	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_knee_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Knee_R.glb	#VHFRightKnee	Right Knee	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_left_kidney	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glb	#VHFLeftKidneyV1.1	Left Kidney	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_left_ovary	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ovary_L.glb	#VHFLeftOvary	Left Ovary	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_left_ureter	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_L.glb	#VHFLeftUreter	Left Ureter	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_liver	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Liver.glb	#VHFLiver	Liver	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_pancreas	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Pancreas.glb	#VHFPancreas	Pancreas	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_pelvis	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Pelvis.glb	#VHFPelvis	Pelvis	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_placenta	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Placenta.glb	#VHFPlacenta	Placenta	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_respiratory_system	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Lung.glb	#VHFLungV1.1	Lung	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_right_kidney	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb	#VHFRightKidneyV1.1	Right Kidney	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_right_ovary	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ovary_R.glb	#VHFRightOvary	Right Ovary	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_right_ureter	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_R.glb	#VHFRightUreter	Right Ureter	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_skin	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glb	#VHFSkinV1.1	Skin	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_small_intestine	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	#VHFSmallIntestine	Small Intestine	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_spinal_cord	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spinal_Cord.glb	#VHFSpinalCord	Spinal Cord	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_spleen	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb	#VHFSpleenV1.1	Spleen	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_thymus	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glb	#VHFThymusV1.1	Thymus	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_urinary_bladder	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Urinary_Bladder.glb	#VHFUrinaryBladder	Urinary Bladder	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_VH_F_uterus	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Uterus.glb	#VHFUterus	Uterus	Female	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans_Yao_lymph_node	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glb	#VHFLymphNode	Lymph Node	Female	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_Allen_brain	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/Allen_M_Brain.glb	#VHMAllenBrain	Brain	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_blood_vasculature	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Blood_Vasculature.glb	#VHMBloodVasculature	Blood Vasculature	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_colon	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb	#VHMColon	Large Intestine	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_eye_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Eye_L.glb	#VHMLeftEye	Left Eye	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_eye_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Eye_R.glb	#VHMRightEye	Right Eye	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_heart	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glb	#VHMHeart	Heart	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_knee_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Knee_L.glb	#VHMLeftKnee	Left Knee	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_knee_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Knee_R.glb	#VHMRightKnee	Right Knee	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_left_kidney	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glb	#VHMLeftKidney	Left Kidney	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_liver	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Liver.glb	#VHMLiver	Liver	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_male_reproductive_syster	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Prostate.glb	#VHMP prostate	Prostate	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_pancreas	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Pancreas.glb	#VHMPancreas	Pancreas	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_pelvis	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Pelvis.glb	#VHMPelvis	Pelvis	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_respiratory_system	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glb	#VHMLung	Lung	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_right_kidney	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_R.glb	#VHMRightKidney	Right Kidney	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_skin	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Skin.glb	#VHMSkinV1.1	Skin	Male	Reference Organ

#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_small_intestine	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glb	#VHMSmallIntestine	Small Intestine	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_spinal_cord	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spinal_Cord.glb	#VHMSpinalCord	Spinal Cord	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_spleen	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	#VHMSpleen	Spleen	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_thymus	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb	#VHMTThymus	Thymus	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_ureter_L	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Ureter_L.glb	#VHMLLeftUreter	Left Ureter	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_ureter_R	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Ureter_R.glb	#VHMRRightUreter	Right Ureter	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_urethra	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Urethra.glb	#VHMUrethra	Urethra	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_VH_M_urinary_bladder	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Urinary_Bladder.glb	#VHMUrinaryBladder	Urinary Bladder	Male	Reference Organ
#VHMaleOrgans_Yao_lymph_node	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb	#VHMLymphNode	Lymph Node	Male	Reference Organ
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Colon_Extraction_Sites.glb		Colon	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Eye_L_Landmarks.glb		Eye	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Eye_R_Landmarks.glb		Eye	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Fallopian_Tube_L_Landmarks.glb		Fallopian Tube	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Fallopian_Tube_R_Landmarks.glb		Fallopian Tube	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart_Extraction_Sites.glb		Heart	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart_Landmarks.glb		Heart	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_Extraction_Sites.glb		Kidney	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L_Landmarks.glb		Kidney	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R_Landmarks.glb		Kidney	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Knee_L_Landmarks.glb		Knee	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Knee_R_Landmarks.glb		Knee	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Large_Intestine_Landmarks.glb		Large Intestine	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Liver_Landmarks.glb		Liver	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ovary_L_Landmarks.glb		Ovary	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ovary_R_Landmarks.glb		Ovary	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Pancreas_Landmarks.glb		Pancreas	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine_Landmarks.glb		Small Intestine	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spinal_Cord_Landmarks.glb		Spinal Cord	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen_Extraction_Sites.glb		Spleen	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen_Landmarks.glb		Spleen	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_Landmarks.glb		Ureter	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Urinary_Bladder_Landmarks.glb		Urinary Bladder	Female	Extraction Site
#VHFemaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Uterus_Landmarks.glb		Uterus	Female	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Colon_Extraction_Sites.glb		Colon	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Eye_L_Landmarks.glb		Eye	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Eye_R_Landmarks.glb		Eye	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart_Extraction_Sites.glb		Heart	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart_Landmarks.glb		Heart	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_Extraction_Sites.glb		Kidney	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L_Landmarks.glb		Kidney	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_R_Landmarks.glb		Kidney	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Knee_L_Landmarks.glb		Knee	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Knee_R_Landmarks.glb		Knee	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Large_Intestine_Landmarks.glb		Large Intestine	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Liver_Landmarks.glb		Liver	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Pancreas_Landmarks.glb		Pancreas	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine_Landmarks.glb		Small Intestine	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spinal_Cord_Landmarks.glb		Spinal Cord	Male	Extraction Site

#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen_Extraction_Sites.glb		Spleen	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen_Landmarks.glb		Spleen	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Ureter_Landmarks.glb		Ureter	Male	Extraction Site
#VHMaleOrgans	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Urinary_Bladder_Landmarks.glb		Urinary Bladder	Male	Extraction Site

Table 3. Registered Tissue Data. This table shows 364 *Extraction Site* entities that either represent the registration location for *Tissue Blocks* or *Registration Sites*. For each, we provide consortium name and entity ID, HuBMAP ID if available, and experimental data donor sex as well as HRA data such as organ name, sex, Uberon ID, and GLB file. The data comes from four consortia. HuBMAP data includes 306 tissue blocks, and many of these have derived tissue sections with one or more associated datasets. The 29 well-defined GTEx extraction set sites link to 5,397 datasets. The 26 SPARC blocks link to one paper while the three KPMP tissue blocks link to two data publications.

Table 3. Extraction Sites									
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Consortium name	Entity ID	HuMAP ID	Tissue Block Sex	HRA Data Organ	Sex	Uberon ID	HRA GLB File
KMPF	http://dx.doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2016091027		Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Kidney_R.glb
KMPF	http://dx.doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2016091027		Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Kidney_R.glb
KMPF	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trsl.2017.07.006		Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Kidney_R.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock1		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock10		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock11		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock12		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock13		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock14		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock15		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock16		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock17		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock18		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock19		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock2		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock20		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock21		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock22		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock23		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock24		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock25		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock26		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock3		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock4		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock5		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock6		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock7		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock8		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
SPARC	https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.120.318458#TissueBlock9		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Artery_Coronary#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_blood_vasculature	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004537	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Blood_Vasculature.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Artery_Coronary#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_blood_vasculature	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004537	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Blood_Vasculature.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Colon_Sigmoid#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_colon	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Colon_Sigmoid#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_colon	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Colon_Transverse#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_colon	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Colon_Transverse#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_colon	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Heart_Atrial_Appendage#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Heart_Atrial_Appendage#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_heart	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Heart.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Heart_Left_Ventricle#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_heart	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Heart.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Heart_Left_Ventricle#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_heart	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Heart.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Kidney_Cortex#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Kidney_L.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Kidney_Cortex#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Kidney_L.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Liver#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_liver	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002107	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Liver.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Liver#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_liver	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002107	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Liver.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Lung#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_lung	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Lung.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Lung#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_lung	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Lung.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Ovary#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_egg_ovary	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/FMA_7214	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Ovary_L.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Pancreas#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_pancreas	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001264	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Pancreas.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Pancreas#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_pancreas	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001264	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Pancreas.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Prostate#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_male_reproductive_system	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000079	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Prostate.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Skin_Not_Sun_Exposed_Suprapubic#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_skin	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Skin.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Skin_Not_Sun_Exposed_Suprapubic#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_skin	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Skin.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Skin_Sun_Exposed_Lower_leg#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_skin	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Skin.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Skin_Sun_Exposed_Lower_leg#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_skin	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Skin.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Small_intestine_Terminal_ileum#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Small_intestine_Terminal_ileum#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_M_Small_Intestine.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Spleen#TissueBlocks		Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	https://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2VH_F_Spleen.glb
GTEx	https://gtexportal.org/home/tissue/Spleen#TissueBlocks		Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	https://purl	

HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/06f2cc3fbcae1ceb3ea331e59175ab5	HBM374.XJNM.984	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/074c96e0c614d3f81382a60dfad536db4	HBM372.BQSR.778	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/07ae64862e0f332ad495506b871f5ac	HBM769.GOBZ.382	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/07c995983aac113b442c0d0c0b42ae5	HBM652.VRLD.292	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0a558711c6b9d5b0297174722a2c31c	HBM964.XZCR.478	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0aae451b843ba6ac8de1794b2b093ecc65	HBM668.NQKV.963	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0b43d8d0dbbc5e3923a8b3650ab3e3	HBM945.PZJH.931	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/35e16f113caab26244d836f3c44d42	HBM229.NKWB.488	Female	VH_M_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0ccf43ec685e2c2b3d39f87242a02	HBM663.CXTS.935	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0cd0b64b12d923d7699028387b382c6	HBM342.PTWT.238	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4f4caa49a975256184304591a293621	HBM294.RZJV.624	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/100eb86d522a8e5505b8e07e2dc16a3	HBM442.GJFO.472	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/10959ad9dcd0c069beca474736e9b13b	HBM392.LRRZ.326	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/265d3bbe19b3d04f08a53aeaff0ce7	HBM887.MWMN.832	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/117f50e0c71afde9435365f1a7ebe612	HBM669.GWVL.893	Female	VH_F_skin	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/117f50e0c71afde9435365f1a7ebe612	HBM247.KOXN.358	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/11d794402e067e54888bbba4a44184e0	HBM734.MCPN.326	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/13900f28089c3f38cafdbd89272f5db1	HBM665.ZHNC.473	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/14ced66165e2bc1357c1c32115e1e97	HBM469.PLNV.544	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9d1412bb63341df32e4851693cbfe409	HBM368.ZXKL.785	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/173fbb10c3a7f66a26b1d6c8c8d563	HBM897.MZNC.757	Male	VH_M_lung	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/19c2383e305364d25019d0905656c8	HBM658.NKSZ.578	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/19d486f0d168e0fd02291972b669996	HBM223.WGVG.533	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/3d0e6983c0c7e8354cb4bed85115b1	HBM827.VSPG.934	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/1b03bee1f9dc106b25b6120b237ad99a	HBM932.KXWK.748	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/1c1745a49b81682ab95575cb1159bab	HBM323.JDKX.437	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/0fe6590d29514aa3edde3223aeb512d5	HBM797.VZJD.683	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/1de4ad9bdc516860043b8e1908b978045	HBM294.KLXB.557	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/855045d4390d4f55cb95435eb9c3bcd0	HBM595.QBKS.265	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/221340e9974c072bf94e735098b148fe	HBM867.KTVV.927	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/2256c64aac92af7028fb33e478f46	HBM339.DBOF.784	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/2283c507fcb47eae881f9e5d3c7364	HBM863.HZHL.628	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5f043da4d6347e2b6f93509e000804d1	HBM562.NTMH.548	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/229a581f348ad1d5ce2bba31bda20078	HBM445.VZZV.354	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/7eb53f5db3711a18138df9d88ab5d882	HBM837.WJCN.372	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/23f012ad7b5fe0e3f3c1918f8de7c4ea4	HBM687.HPMQ.796	Female	Yao_lymph_node	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/243c742cc28978c406d6509846eeff4	HBM547.QLDF.845	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5f8ba79354b14fc35466221b875b0b30	HBM536.CCHT.977	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/263854e0346d766efa516bb069fc1e035	HBM347.DKWD.579	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/2656c76dce594e004a8964750b5d1744	HBM573.VPZH.456	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/268e8f044f82a1497b56f17918500ae4	HBM365.LNKG.969	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/26c7a3b619c37b2d1f3413b28c22d04	HBM336.FPQT.774	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/850653bb4a374d43dd1c0f9a77f0c65	HBM448.NSSK.723	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/26d28342879bc2b31983c0843a46bc1f	HBM655.RDKX.442	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/27b04501f9e6142e0f4e777c749f34f	HBM498.GTFD.498	Female	VH_F_lung	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Lung.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/27d32c5c8e5af5be7285fa1773beee506	HBM969.VNKL.553	Female	VH_F_skin	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glt
HuBMAP							

HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/3d2bc79885fc7720f77dddc2c3f02e5	HBM769.QPWZ.976	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/3d74b962e319efb0fa104370f5c87e2d	HBM979.SSNH.934	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/3e6f56c98631005ca35a5c29a76222	HBM287.TLBJ.556	Male	VH_Lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/409aca4cad7542734d56af77622986f	HBM399.RNVS.838	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/826538065d76829c8770725514ca454b7	HBM977.QHXV.449	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4183d2843c53482e444554868c7264d68	HBM536.BQGV.594	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/41e6526c796c3d2a75b2834b6c9c23a	HBM269.XSXP.962	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/76a721f5c92163e02bf2811ed276ed0b	HBM947.VLDJ.894	Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/454f281ae77cc77a1e2ab8e90c07263	HBM667.TFKX.856	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/46168dd8aab589ce7edfa4b6eae4773e	HBM355.SRXZ.437	Male	VH_M_liver	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002107	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Liver.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/46a4ea8de7078fa4037c08bc83ec95	HBM373.FMWX.482	Female	VH_Lymph_node	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/46f5c8d7cd8d545c540748347d20a9b7	HBM242.XXTB.333	Male	VH_M_lung	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/474657175c19641a1138d8790d335fa5	HBM673.ZRWX.589	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4a2192a850916486de88258f5001ad	HBM794.JCHR.674	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/497f8aa9cb247e825e8227df6a707fa1	HBM455.KLVN.256	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/ce91014999057077d56011672b7315	HBM432.KLNR.258	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4ab6fc8dab8e5ede99acbeaf77cb084b	HBM669.BJNH.498	Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4b080d5c3c61100f442700a5b9c9e3ea	HBM973.XXKM.696	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4cdc311c0b707ab1a49cc4d911e4e8d4d	HBM633.PRRH.456	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4d750b2cdad1579bb3bd5d899d22341	HBM459.PPCQ.388	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4f6c0da643e0614d9c7baeb32a8e522	HBM388.HCNZ.783	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4fb887c5b17a203e20143d904cd0b94	HBM489.LNMT.845	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/512108a2c671e73858834cb5a7b8db0	HBM389.FFSZ.966	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/507bb20f36adcb8a513fe31a913bdc6d	HBM369.FSJC.377	Female	VH_M_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8332815c55f72e2aec5610dc4eab9d7	HBM649.SRWZ.542	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/512108a2c671e73858834cb5a7b8db0	HBM389.FFSZ.966	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/513cbe231c3406e87abdd7b7ae95b5a3	HBM855.HGJZ.542	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/539d08c341db65d371ae08b7b314bb3	HBM562.WMLU.498	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/539f15ce78f6c896e99c9d575be864be	HBM456.BHKD.628	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/555ceabb62d8c3d387706e1f9f07e8	HBM623.SWRP.633	Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/557b1690e60fab7ae503bdede423a8e	HBM424.MJVP.359	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5590f121159e1a53b045e7bedaf562	HBM495.RJQP.292	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5a6a241eb7c95279801c758768acafdb	HBM874.GRQV.923	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5bbf6c322b1d01653e50d8fc7dc4c337	HBM568.JNZB.938	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/685927dd48481648b1e7dedfda0e5194d	HBM748.WTIS.663	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5d37e301409de226c5c361a1ce089	HBM572.BLTL.799	Female	Yao_Lymph_node	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5d53bd5a71569c59c9d1608cd3da5c9	HBM636.XCTL.997	Male	VH_M_lung	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5de08d8e822d1cd3ee04fe58978a7e	HBM653.PRXT.552	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5e8467c3dc53f5f10db4dc0c707121	HBM796.DQCS.798	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/59862d1f5795b193ba5a1e7e00b1574df	HBM646.SCQ.966	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/4a8147a2a0877f17b5c47f033bea88	HBM536.LDTZ.757	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5ee67f9d6876ce210f68a79751330a7	HBM838.WXWV.284	Male	Yao_Lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/47331bf82c73c5f0c442b555402c3a	HBM395.SKTC.472	Male	Yao_Lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/5f8bd79354b14dc35466221b87b5b030	HBM536.CCHF.972	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/60282a6fe6045167528b1f98b983b5d7	HBM358.NWPX.662	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/6e9b990a54c0db47ea950406934dc0f	HBM427.JWVV.723	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glt
HuBMAP	https://entity.api						

HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/7b7f0c98e666fbbcb25391bbe12ede	HBM755.MZNB.996	Female	VH_F_skin	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/7e54c74b70ad6e711771f17052eeacaf	HBM894.PGJZ.258	Male	VH_M_skin	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Skin.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/7fd7eedb4588e7c7da4dbf8102d4bcb	HBM936.THPV.749	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/7fdeb73d27a0bcb5de128ced10095b	HBM976.HCCV.642	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/804aa1a7fcd319c206808c1067f008	HBM342.BQPD.849	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8050909abab1d44f6a31d012c6d9ec21	HBM446.HKBF.573	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/80cd48a30567c0e5d5520e47d4d43560	HBM587.VYCF.356	Female	VH_F_renal_pelvis_ureter_L	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001223	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8113a0810872d3174b7ba9f88aa18c95	HBM464.RHLH.686	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8124e475115786c1fae3683a6714c32	HBM578.GHNR.752	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/82f8ca025a918872d7b3bec389e3b9e7	HBM629.PPWR.875	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8360f86ced2d235571ebcd59ec2d545	HBM229.HKHJ.537	Female	VH_F_skin	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/84ee6955ad5db4aee0f467609e96c2f	HBM686.NRXW.583	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/852a0b118adee651a66a63a189dcb4b	HBM253.MVCZ.759	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/86e1dc729929d042cf13749f6dca8b29	HBM748.ZDKH.494	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/88b8ee4413cab461685c643d06d7afb5	HBM892.HRLX.747	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/98af9c9cb9208a37ac2e900eaaddff8e	HBM289.BXWJ.663	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8914e0fd2e79056b72264037bf54d	HBM389.MGXT.546	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8b09621e0749c27758b3a4e208488181	HBM999.LPNZ.694	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8d593ae6872956bb8ced0e9b8fa5c8	HBM239.CBPR.263	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8b0a4cc904cadacdd37633a111fdddd	HBM874.QHNS.972	Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8b675ffca25c82c530bea18b7b6294e	HBM354.VCFH.796	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8be6856befa1806869e9fc7e3da1dea	HBM972.DJHF.877	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b6f4dcbaeed5944509474b04aa201d	HBM458.FPRQ.298	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8be63da4cda0f0b040835c835ade2570	HBM775.KDRL.468	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8cc62fd7d6c1f9d6f597aaa7f8687274	HBM238.QPLB.494	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8cdf44a106338aad6da04c71eeb767e	HBM773.SCDD.559	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/96d320ccb24a9e68bc32571895cf1b05e	HBM924.ZPON.563	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8cdf588e5bca4a31ee61d3a11eae0cf81	HBM865.PBJW.845	Male	VH_M_skin	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Skin.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8d2acd5b31c953a5507d941d918ec2e	HBM498.KBVQ.446	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/92db984e87e05bef9c3cd7567ba3333c	HBM432.ZMWW.967	Female	VH_F_renal_pelvis_ureter_L	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001223	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/8a5a32c5d65d5d98289565ebaa4f4028c	HBM566.KKXQ.498	Female	VH_F_renal_pelvis_ureter_L	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001223	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9442ade2814728ab33d5810383021b5	HBM784.GSGB.958	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/960f1768a95573bb5ccdd5e45c1a7e1b	HBM878.HDGF.983	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9778e9d083094862b2874f3007f8e76	HBM396.WPKL.954	Male	VH_M_skin	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Skin.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/97b795bf495df7e9dab1b0dac7b914f	HBM338.MMNC.953	Female	Yao_lymph_node	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9ca2e95c656ac36d43dcb3dc4e7860d	HBM734.XPFM.799	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/a216f4f6f98b64de8f3242eeceb4c6	HBM465.VKHL.532	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9d10e858da59cd250f0471e8b67e62c	HBM592.KNRW.784	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/9d1412bb63341df32e4851693cbe409	HBM368.ZXKL.785	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/98f7133a040070f261384ec21c61c26	HBM678.GXNK.633	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b4a8f10e89e856650f7b637d89a6f63	HBM722.FRFS.774	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e6d334be3235f314f1e6126e7d830c81	HBM387.CCPR.595	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/a1b167178431608b253ca407ae18e5d9	HBM479.CHXG.786	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/a216f4f6f98b64de8f3242eeceb4c6	HBM465.VKHL.532	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/a2cc35adf80400c1694b03707f3c40	HBM693.HFFJ.752	Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_R.glb	
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/a481a72a40877f177b5ca47033bea8f	HBM536.LDTZ.757	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539		

HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b6283c0391ae1f184e1b818af81ea52d	HBM776.PKJF.786	Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b6293bba61e3956b65464e647c8c3c	HBM453.BKZB.328	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b73c3e4634b41af7d02694d056cefa71	HBM635.JSBK.636	Female	Yao_lymph_node	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_F_Lymph_Node.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b8304e1fc94f2f8659a646719ac792	HBM293.XRCC.846	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/b8ee0a5027728e5f5c70478e3d5aa95	HBM284.BTVD.232	Female	VH_F_heart	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Heart.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/bb13cd2a7e97c6b13f2e789ce914252	HBM438.RKDB.789	Male	VH_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/bb272ab105c49476de720e4769c1206	HBM622.DQNP.599	Male	VH_M_lung	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/bbdcf229fe06be8c7fd22c46af7e835b	HBM446.VJWV.234	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d79ce93ac1dd690ebf8e48643a4fa0f	HBM756.BTKC.367	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/bf1db74f0506e87055eda7b84a791714	HBM457.CGXD.356	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e1e1c07203b6c09477e8bbae8d4d8bb	HBM969.HPBJ.369	Female	VH_F_small_intestine	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Small_Intestine.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/bf7db5748c789ce21f2bdea95643a0e	HBM877.GTKS.653	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c0555e61bb0be3084d231406acc4ec8	HBM939.GHBT.939	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c1cd5b5cabb6591f63e78273abe1206	HBM228.BBHS.986	Female	VH_F_skin	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Skin.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c1d0cc0152231ce6276475b3ea800aab	HBM724.ZQKX.379	Male	VH_M_heart	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000948	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Heart.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c46f3fa2ad148019ee983450c06b745	HBM978.QCQD.687	Female	VH_F_colon	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_F_Intestine_Large.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c5bd4ae9a43b580f821c5d499953bdec	HBM743.BZBV.466	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c8a7cb9e644eb7b0fa5015eeae0724c5	HBM683.GZTK.436	Male	VH_M_pancreas	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001264	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Pancreas.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c923734ef4ab0da8f7928d448dadacc92	HBM922.CBTS.647	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/NIH_M_Lymph_Node.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/ca14ae7219c3548a6b55d7b163ee33dae	HBM974.NDQT.675	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/ca56e9953739a0c2e5b1979a7831d2d	HBM286.LQFR.435	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cbd2aa0f95a49579a3802b0ce155c1e	HBM536.LQPT.972	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c1da86b7cc2f1108877b1603623be93	HBM598.KHTX.275	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cc2bae3cc7376805a2854a442d1320a	HBM327.SDUJ.338	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/c78d2ae31c19988a948ccda59e7f4b06	HBM269.XWKZ.324	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cc5da33c5239011f75c06918dad38914	HBM937.HPOL.829	Male	VH_M_left_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_L.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cc8558606c1c3a5fb6adf72c753a2cf9	HBM733.NFWS.792	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cdd627264902447922147c3098ecd8a	HBM534.CKDW.944	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e5f2cb399e7e8885134c1ba2b6acc9a	HBM474.BBPW.665	Female	VH_F_left_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004538	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_L.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/cb75894a2611aee177b4576072a4d2	HBM288.TQPD.747	Male	VH_M_lung	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001004	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Lung.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d0cf2383cd055656c1ccdb848172e6ff	HBM557.SSHV.298	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d1a6c08673e5d707d206e6f75b8e6594	HBM656.WGMN.542	Male	VH_M_right_kidney	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d3525d35f6d5ee3dc3186613b0ab1762	HBM526.ZHWK.578	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d5ed99bb117cc5928f6c752da38713	HBM787.DGRJ.473	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d730aff4c14b854f73ee83758d8be46	HBM845.XG53.364	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/f8107e2ab18387f019a8e2b1211242	HBM936.XMNF.773	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d78fa807431bb4c943a39dc9e994c27	HBM654.BKGL.942	Male	VH_M_skin	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Skin.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d79ce93ac1dd690ebf8e48643a4fa0f	HBM756.BTKC.366	Female	VH_F_right_kidney	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0004539	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Kidney_R.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/dcc30248dca3262a3e59460c8870701	HBM793.HSTZ.834	Female	VH_F_spleen	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/d9602667e0a3b4033cd32caae6a918f50	HBM965.HJTB.425	Male	VH_M_small_intestine	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Small_Intestine.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/df9e95091537023967f6c48b0b0dd7384	HBM628.KVPJ.267	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e33dbdec521d4ffe9558b2888c3a4b	HBM647.FPZD.936	Male	VH_M_thymus	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e03c20230e3405eb6855a1c0dc3197a8	HBM895.KJBW.767	Male	VH_M_colon	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000059	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/SBU_M_Intestine_Large.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e06ead205555141de119ca8f5c990d4	HBM863.FZTF.367	Male	VH_M_spleen	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_M_Spleen.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e258d717dad414bbe1794890ae9d552e	HBM285.XMBT.542	Female	VH_F_thymus	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Thymus.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e3b74d607c3b20c9c2349d98c235ce72	HBM876.SJWP.278	Female	VH_F_renal_pelvis_ureter_L	Female	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001223	https://ccf-ontology.hubmapconsortium.org/objects/v1.2/VH_F_Ureter_L.glb
HuBMAP	https://entity.api.hubmapconsortium.org/entities/e43867e482036c91a538b077f697f76d	HBM963.SRWC.777	Male	Yao_lymph_node	Male	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/	