GRIMM - Genome rearrangement algorithms

Multiple genome form

Source genome:	1 2 3 18 4 5 6 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90
oource genome.	21 22 23 24 80 79 78 77 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64
	63 42 52 41 62 59 58 57 54 56 55 50 48 47 46 60 61 45 44 51
	40 43 49 53 39 38 37 36 35 34 76 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25
<u>Destination genome</u>	1 2 3 18 4 5 6 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90
	21 22 23 24 80 79 78 77 75 74 -71 -72 -73 70 69 68 67 66 65
	51 40 43 49 53 39 38 37 36 35 34 76 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26
Chromosomes:	● circular ○ linear (directed) ○ multichromosomal or undirected
Signs:	signed ○unsigned
	run undo clear form Or, choose sample data
Formatting options	
Report Style:	
Report Otyle.	One line per genome One column Two column before & after (chromosomes concatenated) (chromosomes separated)
	Horizontal Yes Show all chromosomes
	O Vertical Only affected chromosomes
	Show all possible initial steps of optimal scenarios
Highlighting style:	Should operations (reversal, translocation, fission, fusion) be highlighted, and when?
	○ before ○ after ● between/both ○ no highlighting
Chromosome end format:	○ numeric (10) subscripts (C ₁₀) ○ omit
Color coding:	Genes should be colored according to their chromosome in which genome:
	○ source ● destination
	run undo clear form
Click here or scroll up to enter new data or change options.	
106 genes Reversal Distance: 1	
One optimal reversal scenario	
One optimal reversal scenario	

Step Description (Source)

Reversal (Destination)

GRIMM 2.01 by Glenn Tesler, University of California, San Diego.
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