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 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
Destination genome	1 2 3 18 4 5 6 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 -26 -27 -28 -29 -30 -31 -32 -33 -76 -34 -35 -36 -37 -38 -39 -53 -49 -43
	-40 -51 -44 -45 -61 -60 -46 -47 -48 -50 -55 -56 -54 -57 -58 -59 -62 -41 -52 -42 -63 -64 -65 -66 -67 -68 -69 -70 -71 -72
Chromosomes:	o circular ○ linear (directed) ○ multichromosomal or undirected
Signs:	■ signed ○ unsigned
	run undo clear form Or, choose sample data
Formatting options	
Report Style:	One line per genome One column Two column before & after (chromosomes concatenated) (chromosomes separated) (chromosomes separated)
	 Horizontal Yes Show all chromosomes
	Only affected chromosomes
	Show all possible initial steps of optimal scenarios O
Highlighting style:	Should operations (reversal, translocation, fission, fusion) be highlighted, and when?
	○ before ○ after ⑤ 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
	run undo clear form
Click here or scroll up to enter new data or change options.	
106 genes Reversa	al Distance: 2
One optimal reversal scenario	

0 (Source) 1 2 3 18 4 5 6 103 102 1

2 Reversal

(Destination)

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Contains code from GRAPPA, © 2000-2001, The University of New Mexico and The University of Texas at Austin.

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