Gramene: A Resource for Comparative Grass Genomics

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GRAMENE

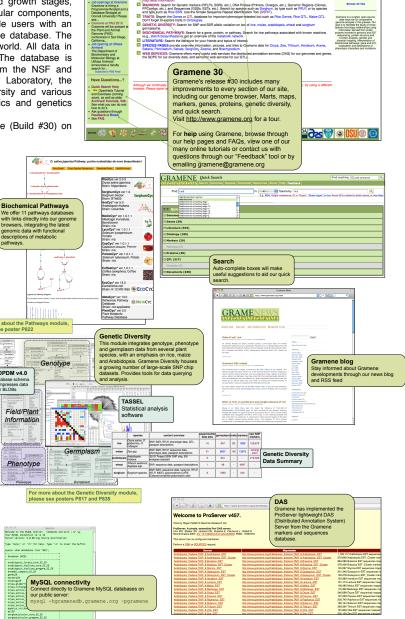
Check out the other Gramene PAG posters P817, P822, P835, P859

Gramene (www.gramene.org) is a curated data resource for comparative genome analysis in grasses and other plants. The database integrates information about genomic sequence, genes, proteins, biochemical pathways, maps and markers, QTL, germplasm, and genetic and phenotypic diversity. To index and associate these different data types, Gramene makes extensive use of ontologies (controlled vocabularies); these include ontologies for plant structures and growth stages, traits and phenotypes, gene function, biological processes, cellular components, and environments. Online tutorials and help documents provide users with an overview of how to conduct a wide variety of operations on the database. The website averages more than 650 visits/day from all over the world. All data in Gramene is publicly-available and all code is open source. The database is updated semi-annually. Gramene is supported by a grant from the NSF and represents a collaborative effort between Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics at Cornell University and various national and international projects dedicated to cereal genomics and genetics research.

The database is updated 2 times a year, with the latest release (Build #30) on October 2009.

> Comparative Map Viewer (CMAP) rch, view, and compare mapped genes, kers, QTL, and clones on various types c is (including genetic, physical, sequence,). View correlations and genetic colinear

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COMPARATIVE MAPS: Browse genetic or physical maps for Wild Rick (Oryza sp. from OMAP), Rice, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Oats Scrohum, and other crasses, or use the Comparative Map Viewer (Chips) to compare maps of different types and species. View

