

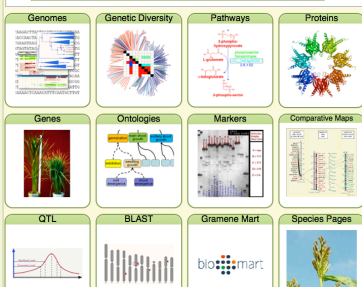
Gramene: A Resource For Comparative Genomics in Plants

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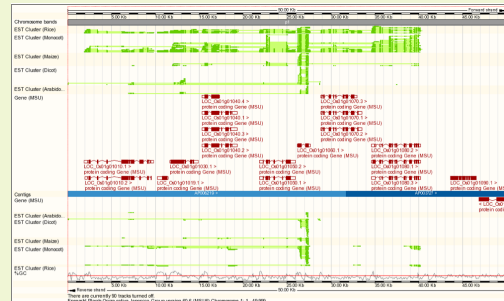
Gramene is used by plant biologists to conduct basic and applied research in genomics. Its power comes from the integration of functional, genetic & comparative information.

Gramene Provides Multiple Entry Points into Genomic Data



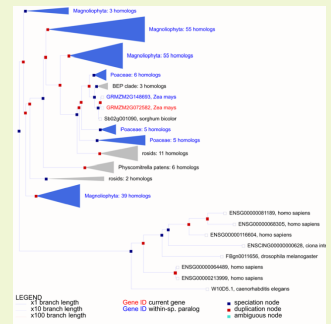
Genome Browsers for 15 Species

Maize, sorghum, domesticated and wild rice, *Brachypodium* and *Physcomitrella*. Eudicots *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *A. lyrata*, poplar, and grape.

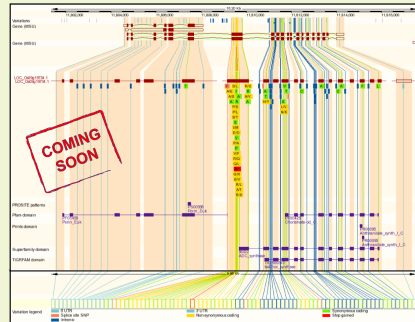


Phylogenomics

Ensembl Compara GeneTrees



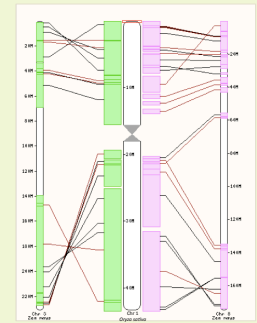
SNP Diversity Displayed in the Context of Functional Domains



Whole Genome Alignments Displayed in Multi-species View

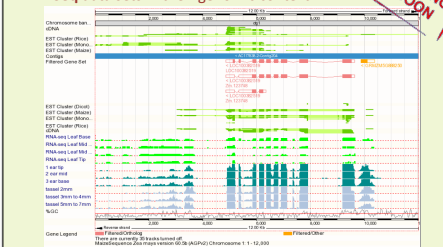


Automated ortholog and paralog calls made by reconciliation of gene trees with species tree. Orthologs used to detect synteny between genomes.



More Upcoming Maize Features

RNA-Seq data sets in their genomic context



Credit: Image by courtesy of maizegenome.org. RNA-Seq data from Tom Brumell (Cornell University) and Andrea Iweland (CSHL).

Selected Publications

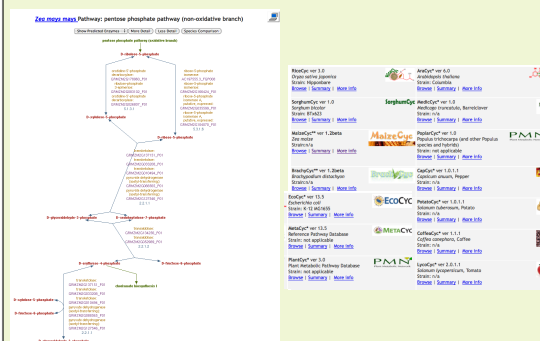
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Jaiswal P, et al. (2002) Gramene: development and integration of trait and gene ontologies for rice. *Comparative and Functional Genomics* 3: 132-136.

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Metabolic Pathways Annotated for 11 Plant Genomes



Comparative Map Viewer (CMAP)

Maize maps will join over 200 genetic, QTL, physical, & sequence maps from 32 species.

