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Notre Dossier

LES PRINCIPALES BASES DE DONNEES DU NCBI (1)

Dans un premier volet de ce dossier, vous trouverez des liens permettant d'accéder depuis le site du NCBI à des informations sur le génome de divers organismes, l'expression des gènes, des protéines, le développement des organismes, les mutants, les phénotypes...etc.

Dans un second volet, nous vous proposerons des informations proposées par Infobiogène, puis dans un troisième volet, vous trouverez des liens spécifiques pour différents organismes. Les descriptions des différentes sections ont été reprises ici telles qu'elles sont mentionnées sur le site du NCBI.

National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/gquery/gquery.fcgi>

NCBI is a national resource for molecular biology information, It creates public databases, conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information - all for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease.

Banques de données

La plupart des banques sont disponibles depuis le portail Entrez

PubMed

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=PubMed>

PubMed, a service of the National Library of Medicine, provides access to over 12 million MEDLINE citations back to the mid-1960's and additional life science journals. PubMed includes links to many sites providing full text articles and other related resources.

MeSH

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=mesh>

MeSH is NLM's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles in PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

PubMed Central

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=pmc>

PubMed Central (PMC) is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's digital archive of life sciences journal literature. Access to the full text of articles in PMC is free, except where a journal requires a subscription for access to recent articles.

Cubby

The Cubby provides you with a Stored Search feature to store and update searches. It also allows you to customize your LinkOut display to include or exclude links to providers. The registration is free.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/cubby.fcgi?call=QueryExt.Query.last.Show&call=QueryExt.CubbyQuery..ShowAll>

Nucleotides

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Nucleotide>

The Entrez Nucleotides database is a collection of sequences from several sources, including GenBank, RefSeq, and PDB. The number of bases grows at an exponential rate.

Proteins

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Protein>

The protein entries in the Entrez search and retrieval system have been compiled from a variety of sources, including SwissProt, PIR, PRF, PDB, and translations from annotated coding regions in GenBank and RefSeq.

Genome

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Genome>

The whole genomes of over 1000 viruses and over 100 microbes can be found in Entrez Genome. The genomes represent both completely sequenced organisms and those for which sequencing is in progress. All three main domains of life :

bacteria (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/static/eub_g.html)

archaea (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/static/a_g.html),

and eukaryota (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/static/euk_g.html)

are represented, as well as many

viruses (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/VIRUSES/viruses.html>) and

organelles (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/ORGANELLES/organelles.html>).

Taxonomy

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Taxonomy>

Contient le nom de tous les organismes représentés dans les banques de données génétiques.

dbSNP (Database for Single Nucleotide Polymorphism)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=snp>

dbSNP is now incorporated into NCBI's Entrez system and can be queried using the same approach as the other Entrez databases such as PubMed and GenBank.

UniSTS (Markers and mapping data)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=unists>

UniSTS is a NCBI resource that reports information about markers, or Sequence Tagged Sites (STS). For each marker, UniSTS displays the primer sequences, product size, and mapping information, as well as cross references to LocusLink, dbSNP, RHdb, GDB, MGD, and the Entrez Map Viewer. The marker report also lists GenBank and RefSeq records that contain the primer sequences, as determined by Electronic PCR (e-PCR). Marker data, e-PCR and mapping data are available from the FTP site.

Unigene (Gene-Oriented clusters of Transcript Sequences)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Unigene>

UniGene is an experimental system for automatically partitioning GenBank sequences into a non-redundant set of gene-oriented clusters. Each UniGene cluster contains sequences that represent a unique gene, as well as related information such as the tissue types in which the gene has been expressed and map location.

LocusLink

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

LocusLink provides a single query interface to curated sequence and descriptive information about genetic loci. It presents information on official nomenclature, aliases, sequence accessions, phenotypes, EC numbers, MIM numbers, UniGene clusters, homology, map locations, and related web sites.

RefSeq

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq/>

The Reference Sequence (RefSeq) collection aims to provide a comprehensive, integrated, non-redundant set of sequences, including genomic DNA, transcript (RNA), and protein products, for major research organisms.

RefSeq standards serve as the basis for medical, functional, and diversity studies; they provide a stable reference for gene identification and characterization, mutation analysis, expression studies, polymorphism discovery, and comparative analyses. RefSeqs are used as a reagent for the functional annotation of some genome sequencing projects, including those of human and mouse.

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Men (OMIM)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?db=OMIM>

This database is a catalog of human genes and genetic disorders authored and edited by Dr. Victor A. McKusick and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere, and developed for the World Wide Web by NCBI, the National Center for Biotechnology Information. The database contains textual information and references. It also contains copious links to MEDLINE and sequence records in the Entrez system, and links to additional related resources at NCBI and elsewhere.

Annonces

14 octobre 2003, Grenoble:

"Le marketing des dispositifs médicaux innovants"

Atelier gratuit dans le cadre des ateliers ADEBAG avec M. Alain Dorat de **Développement Médecine et Santé Conseils (DMS)** qui interviendra sur le thème "marketing des dispositifs médicaux innovants". Créée en 1989, DMS conseils est spécialisée dans les études de marché des dispositifs médicaux (aide à la conception du produit, évaluation médico-économique...)

Une information sera également faite par Elodie Wagner de la CCI Grenoble sur le **Medical Technologies Partnering Event** ([plus d'infos...](#)) qui se déroulera les 20 et 21 novembre 2003 à Düsseldorf en Allemagne, dans le cadre du salon **MEDICA 2003**.

Lieu : La Métro, Communauté d'Agglomération grenobloise, 3, Rue Malakoff, (Grenoble) en salle C au 1er étage (17h/20h)

Pour toute information ou inscription, merci de prendre contact avec l'ADEBAG par courrier ou email :

contact@adebag.org

source : <http://www.adebag.org/enter.html>

16 octobre 2003, Lyon :

"Du nouveau pour l'ADN ancien"

17 ème conférence du cycle "La génétique en question" organisé par le CCSTI (Centre de Culture Scientifique Technique et Industrielle de Grenoble).

Rencontre avec Catherine Hänni du Centre de Génétique Moléculaire et Cellulaire (Université Claude Bernard Lyon I)

Entrée libre et gratuite

Lieu : Maison du Tourisme de Grenoble

Source : <http://www.adebag.org/enter.html>

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l'association BioDocs : <http://www.biodocs.net/>.