

Revolutionizing Biological Research with the NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)

Valerie Schneider, Ph.D. 10/26/23

Why We Are Here

In what ways does your work relate to CGR-related resources?

Where do you think CGR might have the greatest impact for your clients?

What types of CGR-engagement opportunities might be most valuable?

Outline

- Intro to Comparative Genomics
- The Value of Research Organisms
- Problem
- CGR Solution
- CGR Impact – Two use cases
- What's Next



What is comparative genomics?



Who does comparative genomics?



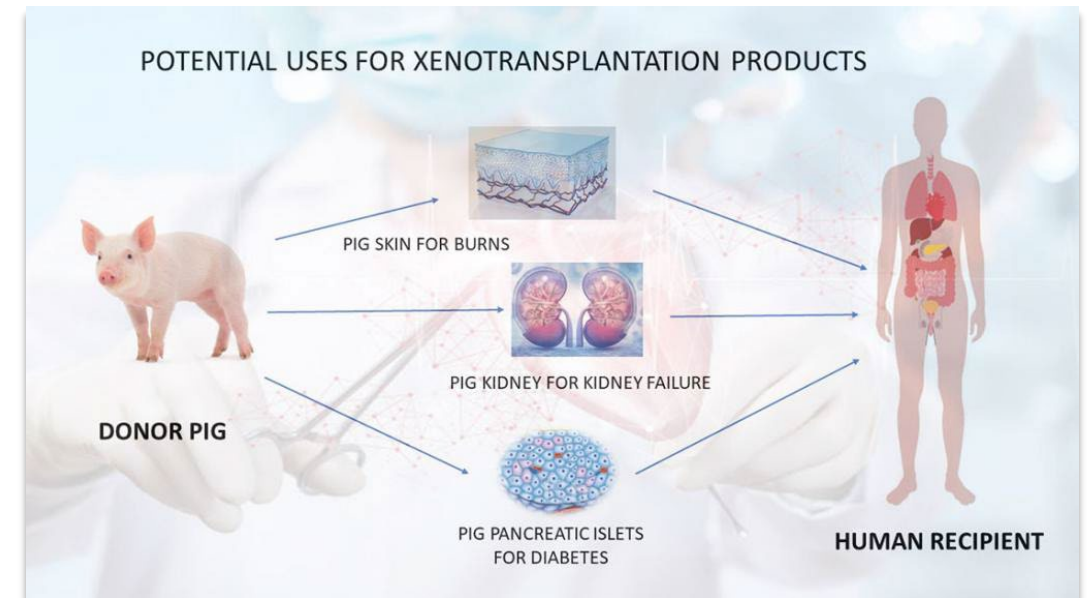
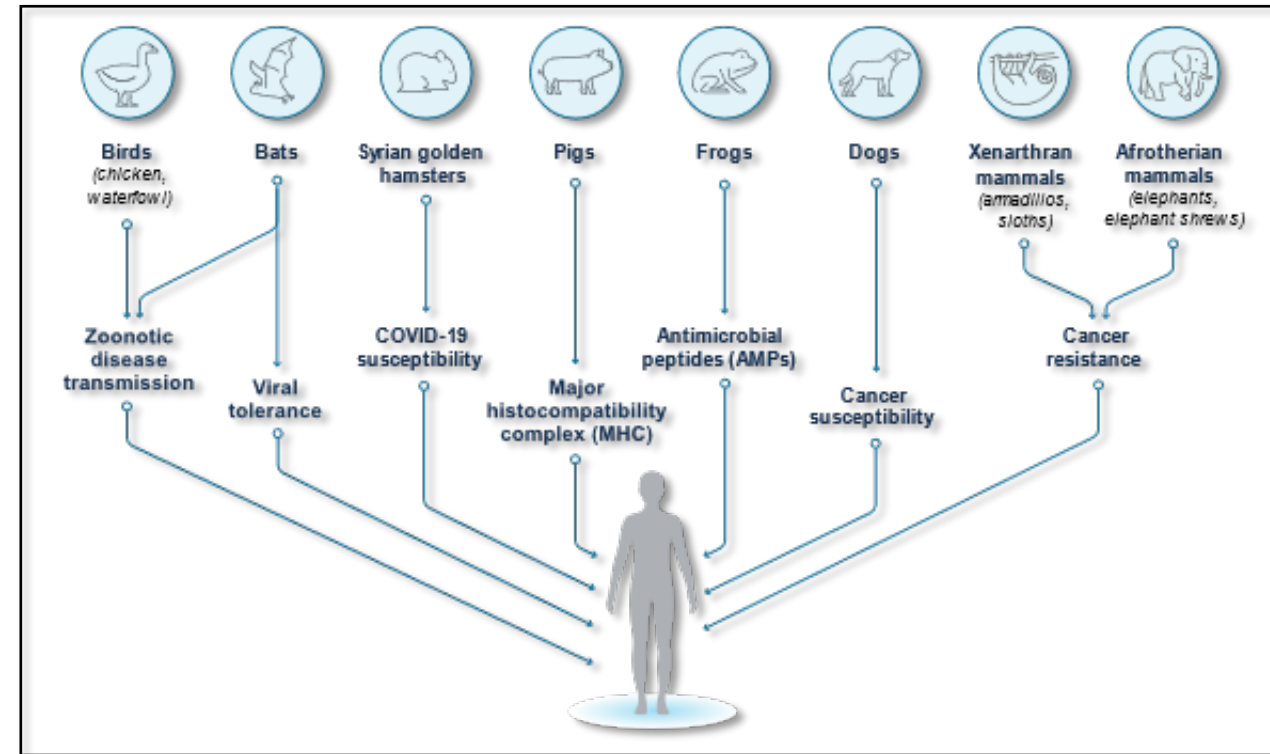
The Value of Research Organisms

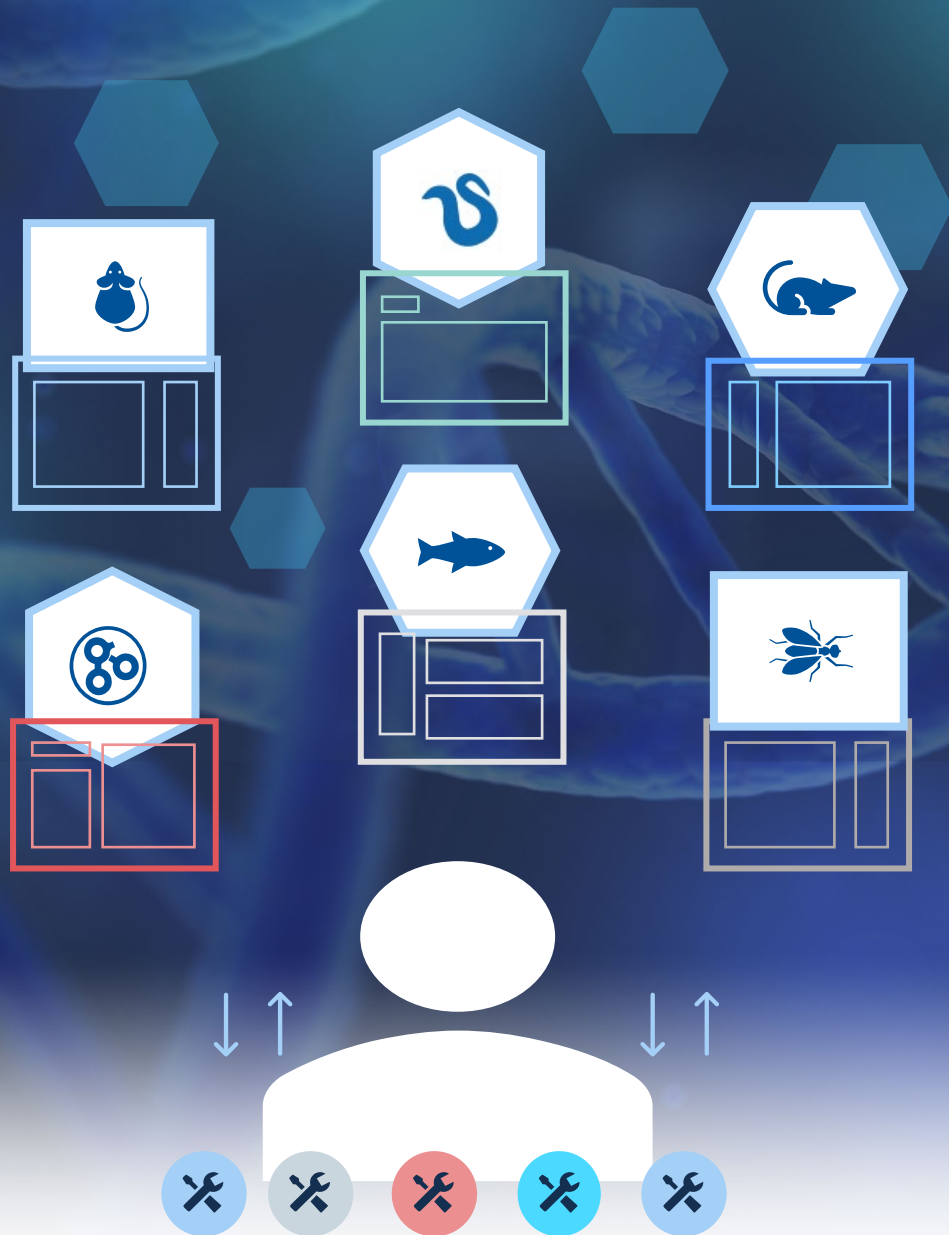
Understand Basic Biological Processes & Human Disease

Broad host range of SARS-CoV-2 predicted by comparative and structural analysis of ACE2 in vertebrates

Joana Damas^{a,1}, Graham M. Hughes^{b,1}, Kathleen C. Keough^{c,d,1}, Corrie A. Painter^{e,1}, Nicole S. Persky^{f,1}, Marco Corbo^a, Michael Hiller^{g,h,i}, Klaus-Peter Koepfli^j, Andreas R. Pfenning^k, Huabin Zhao^{l,m}, Diane P. Genereuxⁿ, Ross Swoffordⁿ, Katherine S. Pollard^{d,o,p}, Oliver A. Ryder^{q,r}, Martin T. Nweeia^{s,t,u}, Kerstin Lindblad-Toh^{n,v}, Emma C. Teeling^b, Elinor K. Karlsson^{n,w,x}, and Harris A. Lewin^{a,y,z,2}

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2010146117>





Problem

Comparative genomics research faces several limitations and challenges

- **Exponential data growth; variable data quality**
- Multiple different user interfaces
- Limited number of organisms supported
- Siloed data and applications
- Must download data to apply tools
- Limited scalability

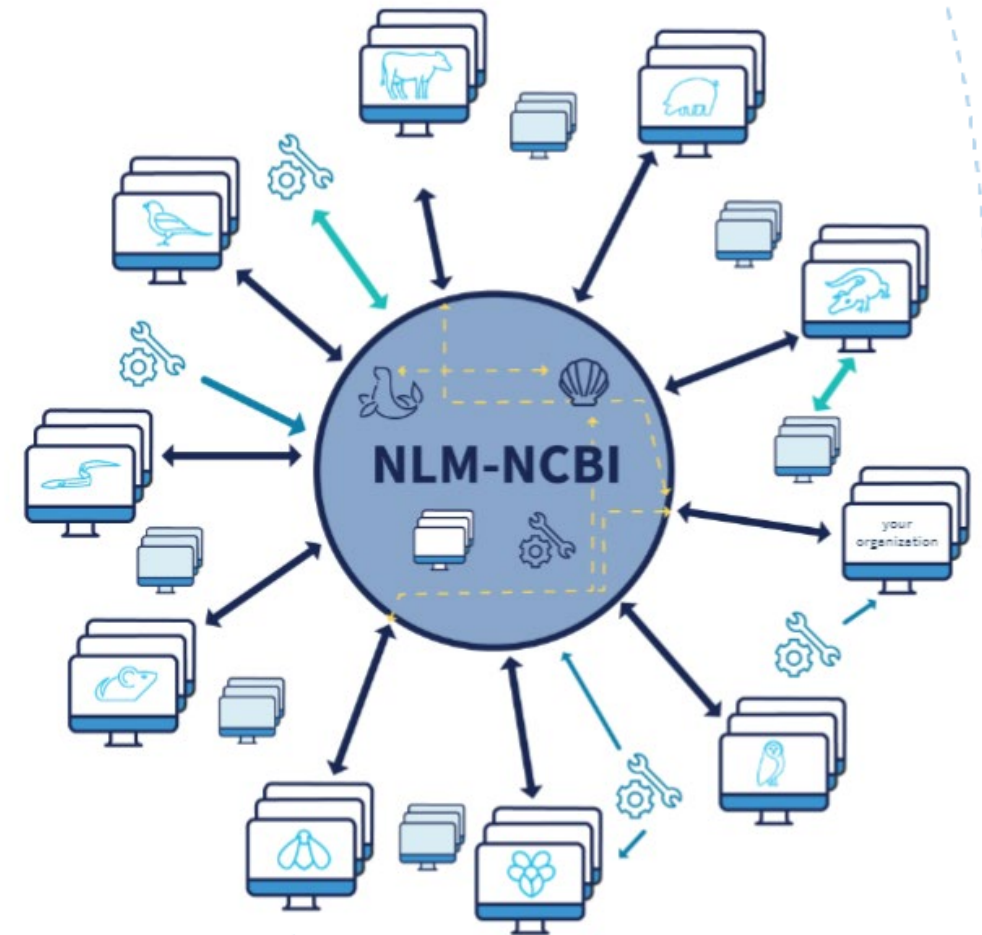
Solution

NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)

What: CGR **maximizes the impact of eukaryotic research organisms** and their genomic data to biomedical research.

How: CGR facilitates reliable comparative genomics analyses through **community collaboration** and an **NCBI genomics toolkit**. The toolkit includes high-quality data, tools, and **interfaces** for connecting community-provided resources with NCBI.

Outcome: CGR provides you with information and examples about free tools and data so you can **confidently help educators, trainees, researchers, and bioinformaticians** working in comparative genomics.



CGR Components

1 NCBI Toolkit

- Interconnected databases
- Interoperable data and tools

Data Resources

- NCBI Datasets
- Genomes, Genes, Proteins, Expression
- Gene orthology
- Protein architecture

Analysis Tools

- Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST)
- Clustered NR database
- Visualization tools

3 Standardized Interfaces

- Comparative Genome Viewer (CGV)
- Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) Viewer
- Genome Data Viewer (GDV)

NCBI content via command line tools, APIs, or resource links

Data Quality Tools

- Foreign Contamination Screening (FCS) Tool
- Assembled genome QC
- Eukaryotic Annotation Tool (EGAP)



NCBI Toolkit

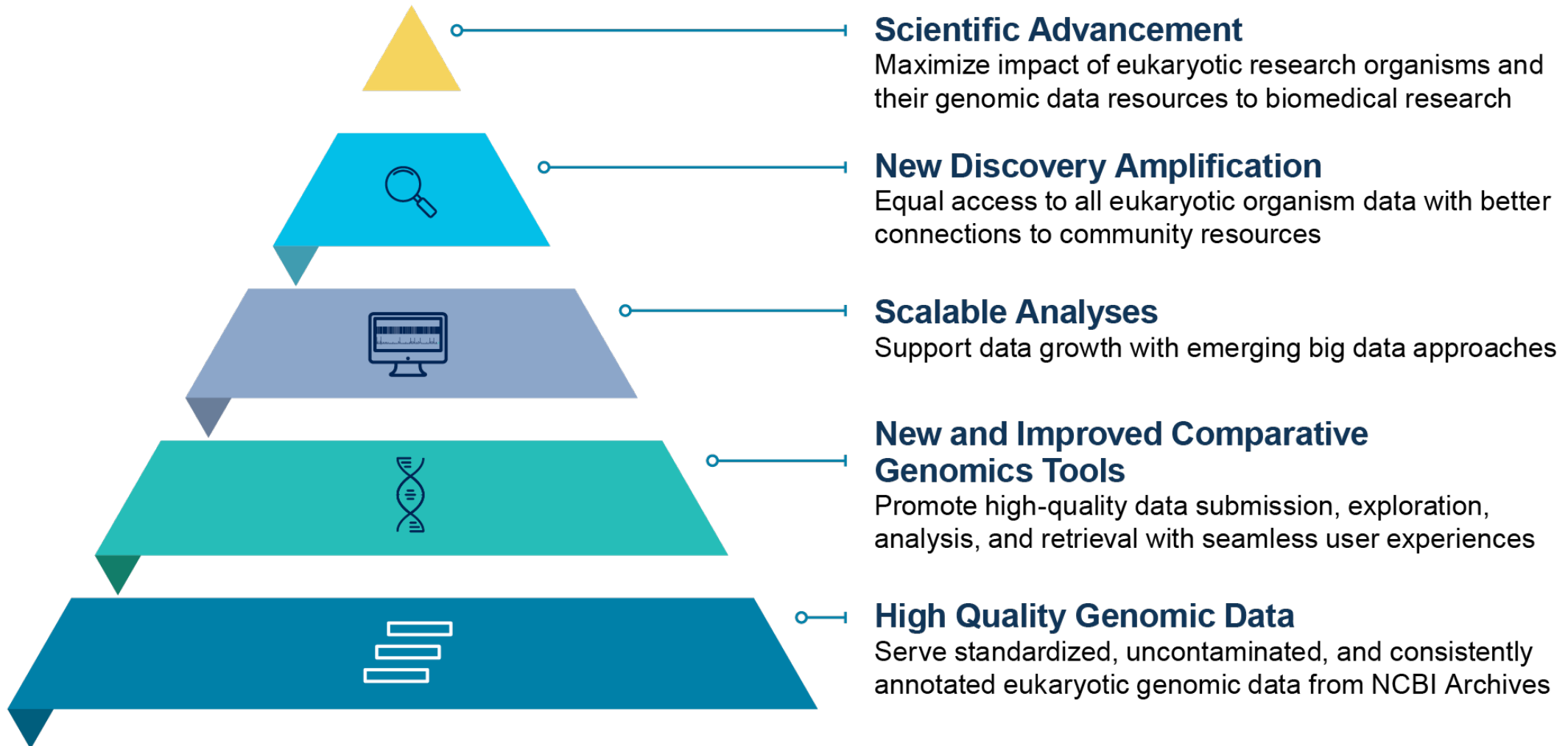


Community Collaboration



Standardized Interfaces

CGR Impact



CGR Impact: Two Case Studies



Finding genomic resources for organisms on NCBI

A public health biologist wants to find and contribute data for an invasive tick species

They need to:

- Identify available genomic data on NCBI for tick species:
 - Datasets Taxonomy
 - Datasets Genome
 - Datasets Command Line
- Improve the quality of their own data:
 - Foreign Contamination Screen
 - Genome Annotation



Haemaphysalis longicornis

Asian longhorned tick

Recently found on the East Coast!

Taxonomy Browser

- Search by common name, species name, higher groups
- Returns table of matches with data availability
- Taxon names link to Taxonomy pages – one stop shop for links to available sequence NCBI data!

Selected taxa

Haemaphysalis longicornis (longhorned tick) ✕ Enter one or more taxonomic names

Taxonomic name	Genomes
▼ Eukaryota (eukaryotes)	34,077
▼ Metazoa (animals)	12,395
▼ Arthropoda (arthropods)	4,797
▼ Arachnida (arachnids)	150
▼ Ixodida (ticks)	44
▼ Ixodidae (hardbacked ticks)	30
▼ Haemaphysalis	4
▼ Haemaphysalis longicornis (longhorned tick)	4

There are four available genome sequences for *H. longicornis* available on NCBI, and 44 for ticks in general.

Taxonomy Page

- Taxonomy-based portal to data: gene expression, raw sequence, overarching projects and more!
- Direct link to designated reference genome
- Links to other CGR resources – annotation table, visualization, BLAST

Database links			
Nucleotide		Protein	
All nucleotide sequences	50,367	Protein sequences	27,921
Genomic sequences	2,577	Conserved domains	1
mRNA sequences	47,787	3D structures	2
GEO Datasets		Sequence Read Archive (SRA)	
Datasets	0	All SRA experiments	268
Series	3	DNA	192
Samples	37	RNA	76
Platforms	3		
PopSet		Projects and samples	
Phylogenetic studies	29	BioProject	
Population studies	9	BioSample	

Genome
[Browse all 4 genomes](#)

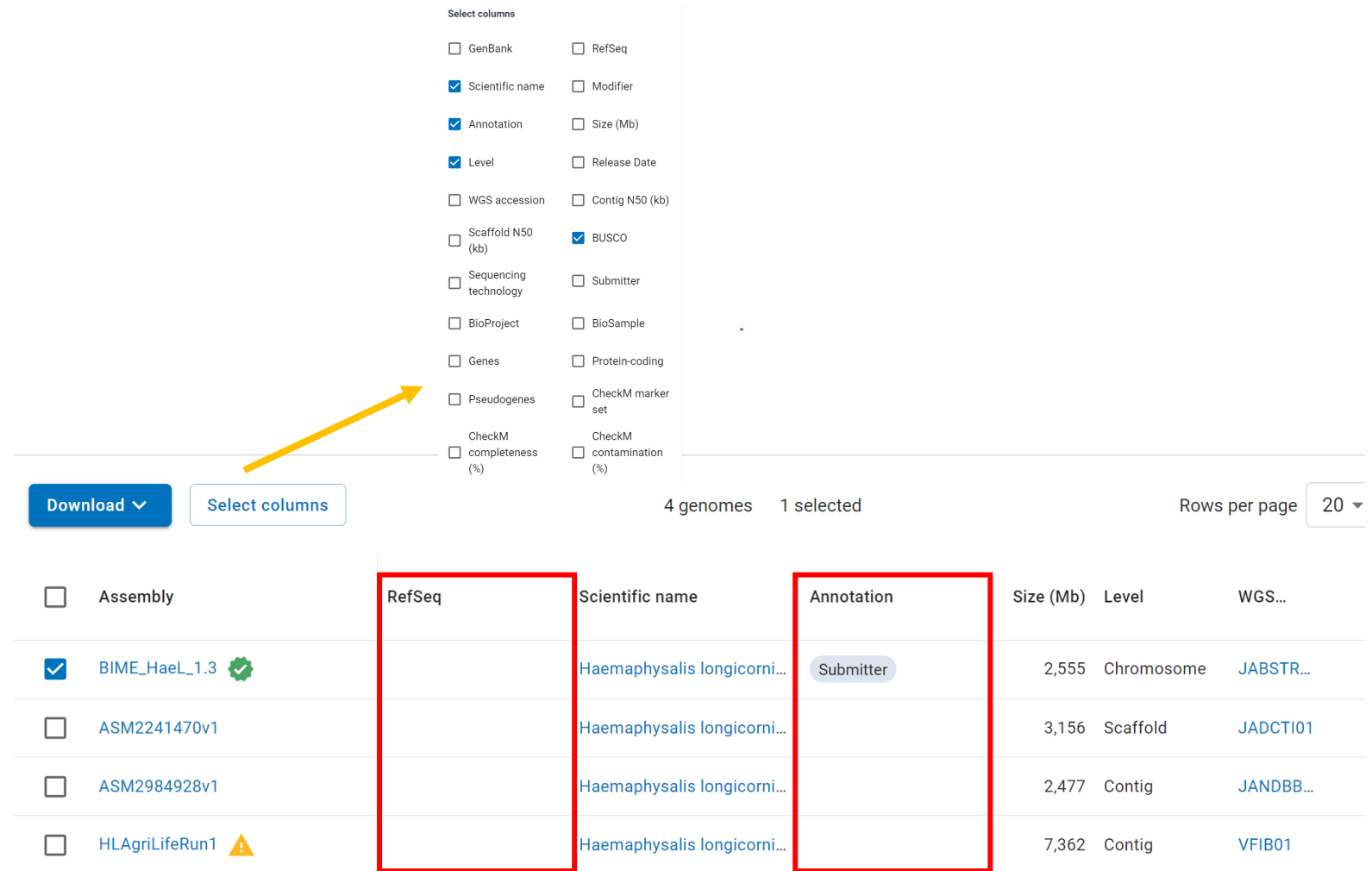
Reference genome
[BIME_HaeL_1.3](#)
TIGMIC Group (2020). Isolate: HaeL-2018.
GenBank GCA_013339765.2

Download

Summary of data available on NCBI for *H. longicornis*

NCBI Datasets Genome Table: *H. longicornis*

- Summary of available genome sequences, Includes metadata like genome size, quality and annotation availability
- Allows researchers to select most suitable assembly for their research
- Modify visible data using “Select Columns”



Select columns

- ☐ GenBank
- ☒ Scientific name
- ☒ Annotation
- ☒ Level
- ☐ WGS accession
- ☐ Scaffold N50 (kb)
- ☐ Sequencing technology
- ☐ BioProject
- ☐ Genes
- ☐ Pseudogenes
- ☐ CheckM completeness (%)
- ☐ RefSeq
- ☐ Modifier
- ☐ Size (Mb)
- ☐ Release Date
- ☐ Contig N50 (kb)
- ☒ BUSCO
- ☐ Submitter
- ☐ BioSample
- ☐ Protein-coding
- ☐ CheckM marker set
- ☐ CheckM contamination (%)

Download ▾ Select columns

4 genomes 1 selected Rows per page 20 ▾

☐ Assembly	RefSeq	Scientific name	Annotation	Size (Mb)	Level	WGS...
☒ BIME_HaeL_1.3 		Haemaphysalis longicornis...	Submitter	2,555	Chromosome	JABSTR...
☐ ASM2241470v1		Haemaphysalis longicornis...		3,156	Scaffold	JADCTI01
☐ ASM2984928v1		Haemaphysalis longicornis...		2,477	Contig	JANDBB...
☐ HLAgrLifeRun1 		Haemaphysalis longicornis...		7,362	Contig	VFIB01

None of the four *H. longicornis* genomes are curated RefSeq genomes or have RefSeq annotation...What about other species of tick?

What genomic resources do we have for other ticks?

Selected taxa

Haemaphysalis longicornis (longhorned tick)  Enter one or more taxonomic names

Taxonomic name	Genomes
▼ <i>Eukaryota</i> (eukaryotes)	34,077
▼ <i>Metazoa</i> (animals)	12,395
▼ <i>Arthropoda</i> (arthropods)	4,797
▼ <i>Arachnida</i> (arachnids)	150
▼ <i>Ixodida</i> (ticks)	44
▼ <i>Ixodidae</i> (hardbacked ticks)	30
▼ <i>Haemaphysalis</i>	4
<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i> (longhorned tick)	4

NCBI Datasets Genome Table: Filtering

- Genome data from related species can be extremely useful to make inferences about our target species
- However, we likely can't analyze all 30 genomes in this family of ticks
- Apply filters for annotation availability and genome quality to select most informative assemblies to study further

30 genomes assemblies for tick family Ixodidae

Filters: Reference x RefSeq annotation x scaffold + x

STATUS

- ☒ Reference genomes
- ☐ Annotated genomes
 - ☒ Annotated by NCBI RefSeq
 - ☐ Annotated by GenBank submitter
- ☐ Exclude atypical genomes
- ☐ Metagenome-assembled genomes (MAGs)

SEARCH WITHIN RESULTS

ASSEMBLY LEVEL

contig scaffold chromosome complete

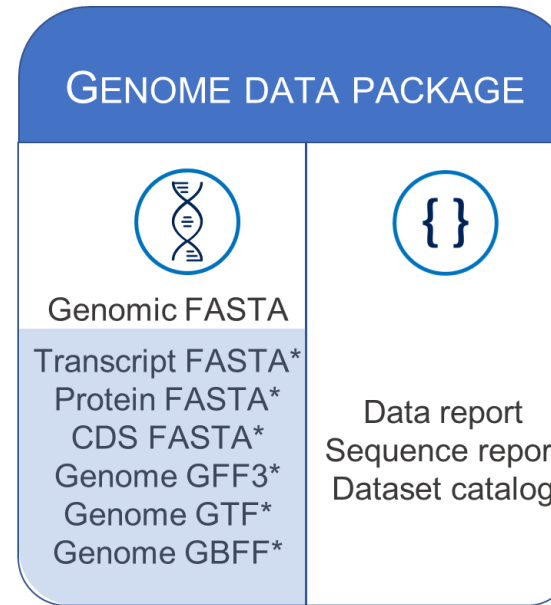
YEAR RELEASED

1980 2023

Five assemblies that are Refseq annotated and meet our assembly level standards

Genome Data package

- Once you have identified relevant genome assemblies, download bulk data as efficient packages
- Get either actual sequencing and annotation data or metadata for further filtering
- Variety of industry-standard file formats for use in bioinformatics pipelines



Download ▾ Select columns 5 genomes 2 selected Rows per page 20 ▾ 1-5 of 5 < >

☐ Assembly	Scientific name	Annotation	Level ↑	BUSCO	Action
☒ BIME_Rsan_1.4	Rhipicephalus sanguineus (brown dog tick)	NCBI RefSeq Submitter	Chromosome	C:96.6%[S:89.4%,D:7.2%],F:0.8%,M:2.6%,n:2934 arachnida_odb10	⋮
☒ BIME_Rmic_1.3	Rhipicephalus microplus (southern cattle tick)	NCBI RefSeq Submitter	Chromosome	C:95.7%[S:91.5%,D:4.2%],F:0.5%,M:3.8%,n:2934 arachnida_odb10	⋮

After filtering for genome quality and annotation availability, we select two species of related ticks to study further by downloading sequence data and associated metadata right from the Genome Table interface.

NCBI Datasets: Genome Annotation Table

- Download gene, transcript and protein sequences, and metadata
- Tables are available for ~7500 eukaryotic annotated genomes
- Available for both RefSeq and GenBank submitted annotations
- Filter by gene type, gene name, and chromosome or location on the genome



Genes

Genes annotated on *Rhipicephalus microplus* (southern cattle tick) BIME_Rmic_1.3 (GCF_013339725.1)

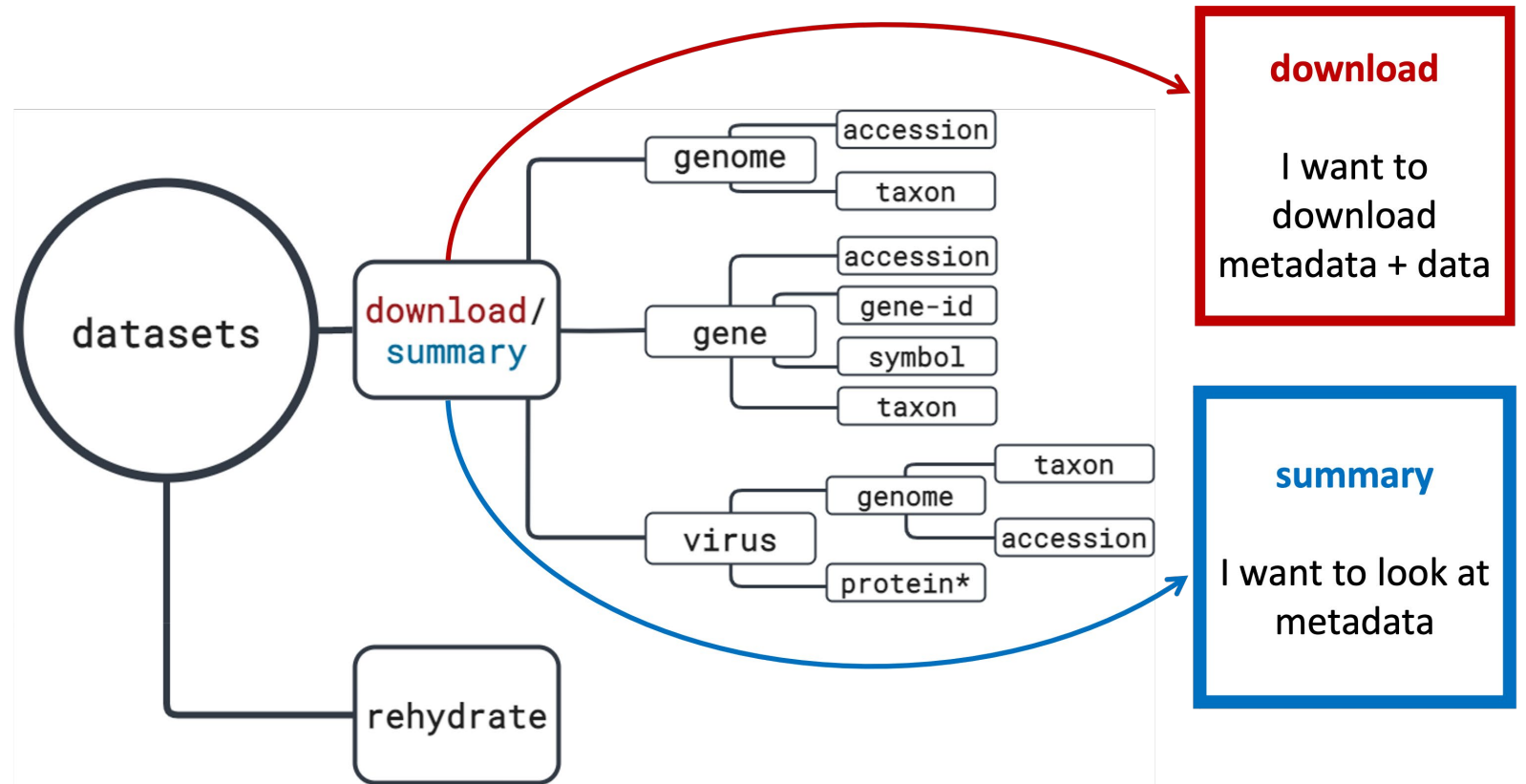
Annotation Name: NCBI Annotation Release 100 (November 4, 2020)

☐	Genomic location	Chromosome	Orientation	Name	Symbol	Action
☐	NC_051165.1:111928293-112022529	1	minus	evasin-1-like	LOC11915996	

We get one result for searching the R. microplus annotation set for *evasin*, a protein in tick saliva that helps evade the host immune system. From here, download data or follow a link to the gene page to learn more!

NCBI Datasets Command Line Interface

- Same information available in the web interfaces
- Look at metadata without downloading large files
- Available in bioinformatics ecosystems like Galaxy
- NCBI Datasets content also available via REST API



Install with **conda**

Galaxy
COMMUNITY HUB

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/datasets/docs/v2/download-and-install/

Using the Comparative Genomics Resource we quickly...

- Found genomic related data for a focal species
- Found genomic related data for related species
- Sorted and filtered those assemblies using metadata
- Sorted and filtered annotated features (genes) using metadata

But what if we want to improve or annotate our own genome assemblies?

- Foreign Contamination Screen
- Eukaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline

Foreign Contaminant Screening (FCS)

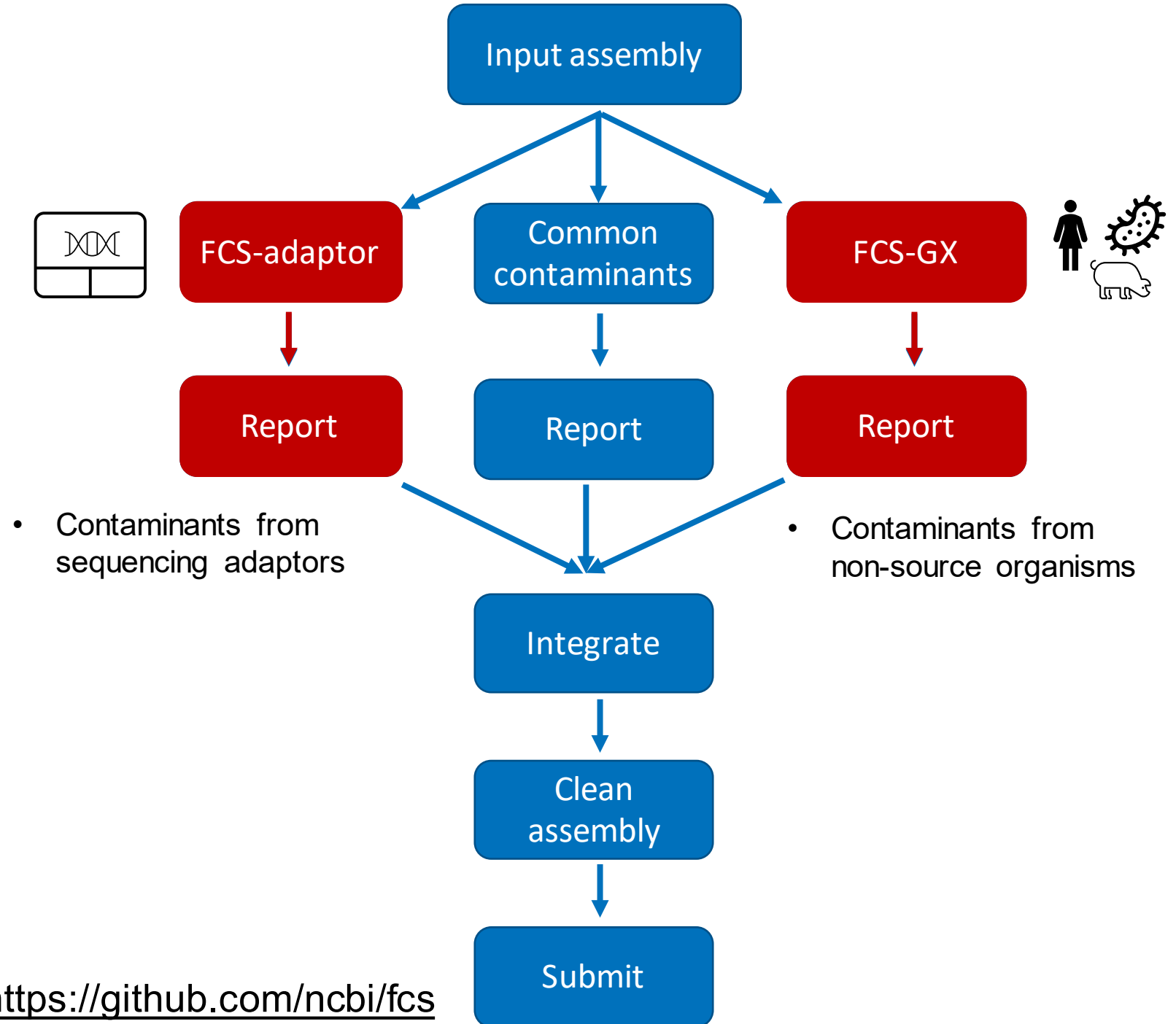
- In 2022, 1 of every 3 eukaryotic genomes submitted to GenBank had detectable contamination

Required User Inputs:

- genome assembly
- NCBI taxonomy identifier

User gets:

- contamination summary report
- actions for cleaning genome
- cleaned genome, contaminants file



EGAP: Eukaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline

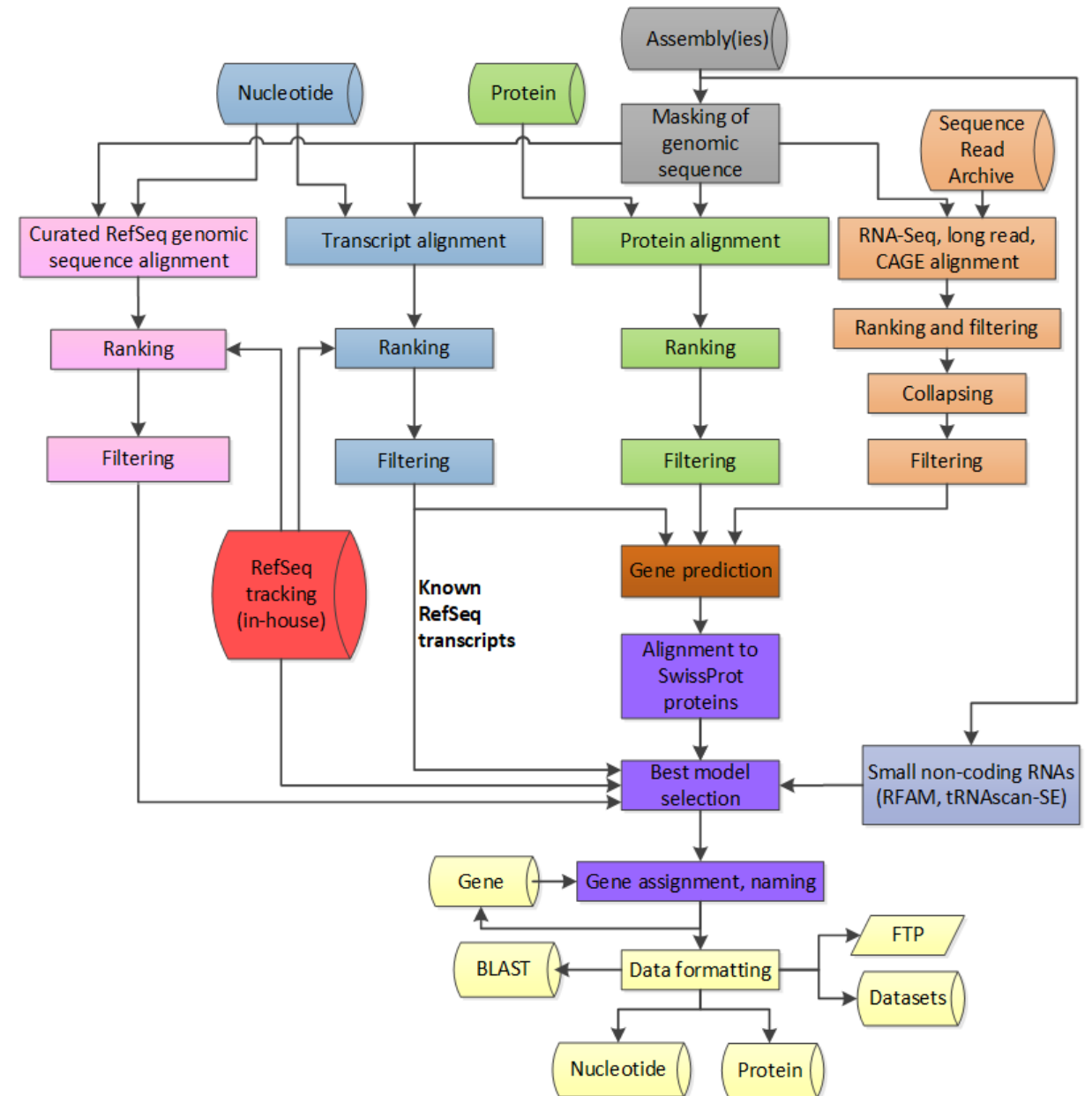
Used by NCBI to annotate >1000 species

Evidence used for gene prediction:

- ✓ ESTs
- ✓ cDNAs
- ✓ Same and cross-species proteins
- ✓ RNA-Seq
- ✓ PacBio IsoSeq, ONT transcriptomes
- ✓ CAGE

GIVE FEEDBACK!

Cloud-compatible containerized EGAP for public use.
Want to be an alpha tester?



Case Study 1 Summary

Find and contribute genomic data for an invasive tick species

Find Data:

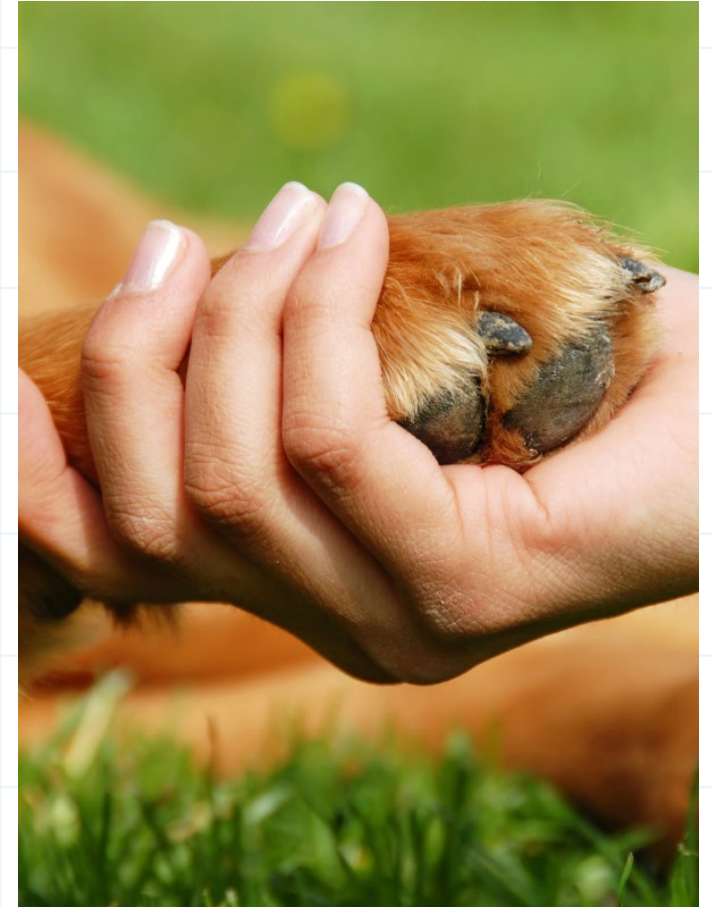
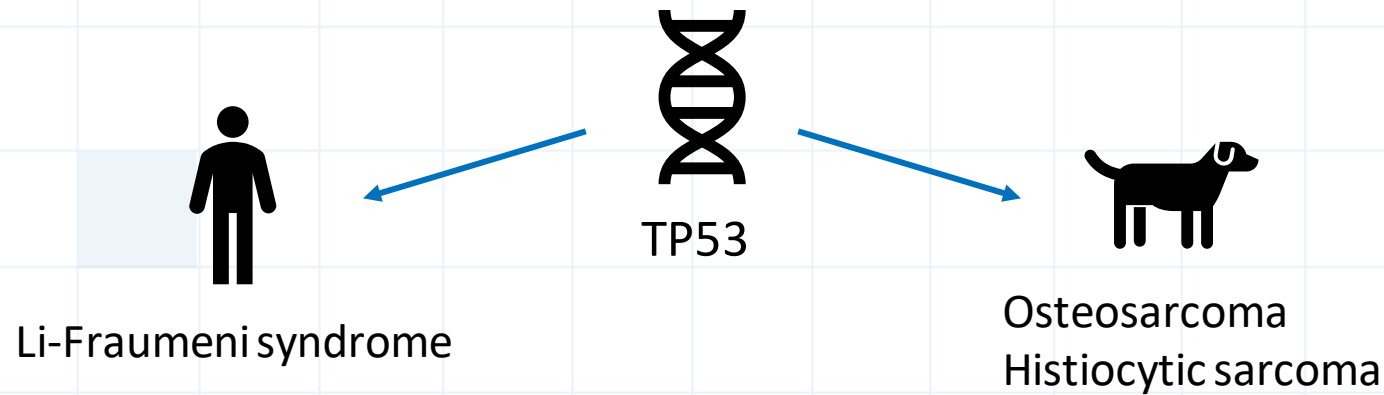
- **Taxonomy Browser**
- **Improved Taxonomy Pages**
- **Datasets Genome Table**
- **Datasets Command Line Interface/API**
- **Datasets Annotation Table**

Improve your data:

- **Foreign Contamination Screen**
- **Eukaryotic Genome Annotation Pipeline**

Case Study 2

Making discoveries in cancers common to humans and dogs



The following are some resources that can help in this research:



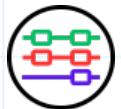
NCBI Gene

Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) Viewer



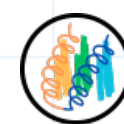
Comparative Genome Viewer (CGV)

NCBI Orthologs



Genome Data Viewer (GDV)

iCn3D





NCBI Gene

Summary records of an organism's gene-specific information, including sequences, expression data, published literature, functional domains, structures and homologs with *access to more...*

- *Displayed information is aggregated from all relevant NCBI database records and tools*
- *Hyperlinks to related resources such as PubMed, GDV, NCBI Orthologs*
- *Data is accessible via the web, FTP, NCBI Datasets, Eutilities APIs, and the Edirect command-line tool*

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene

The top screenshot displays the NCBI Gene record for the human TP53 gene (Gene ID: 7157, updated on 10-Oct-2023). The record includes a summary, genomic context, and a table of contents sidebar. The sidebar is highlighted with a red dashed box and contains links to various resources such as Summary, Genomic context, Genomic regions, transcripts, and products, Expression, Bibliography, Phenotypes, Variation, HIV-1 interactions, Pathways from PubChem, Interactions, General gene information, Markers, Clone Names, Homology, Gene Ontology, General protein information, NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq), Related sequences, Additional links, and Locus-specific Databases.

The bottom screenshot displays the NCBI Gene record for the dog TP53 gene (Gene ID: 403889, updated on 7-Sep-2023). The record includes a summary, genomic context, and a table of contents sidebar. The sidebar is highlighted with a red dashed box and contains links to various resources such as Summary, Genomic context, Genomic regions, transcripts, and products, Bibliography, Pathways from PubChem, Interactions, General gene information, Homology, Gene Ontology, General protein information, NCBI Reference Sequences (RefSeq), Related sequences, and Additional links.

The human TP53 gene record contains much more information than displayed for the dog version. This data may help to fill in knowledge gaps for this lesser-studied gene.

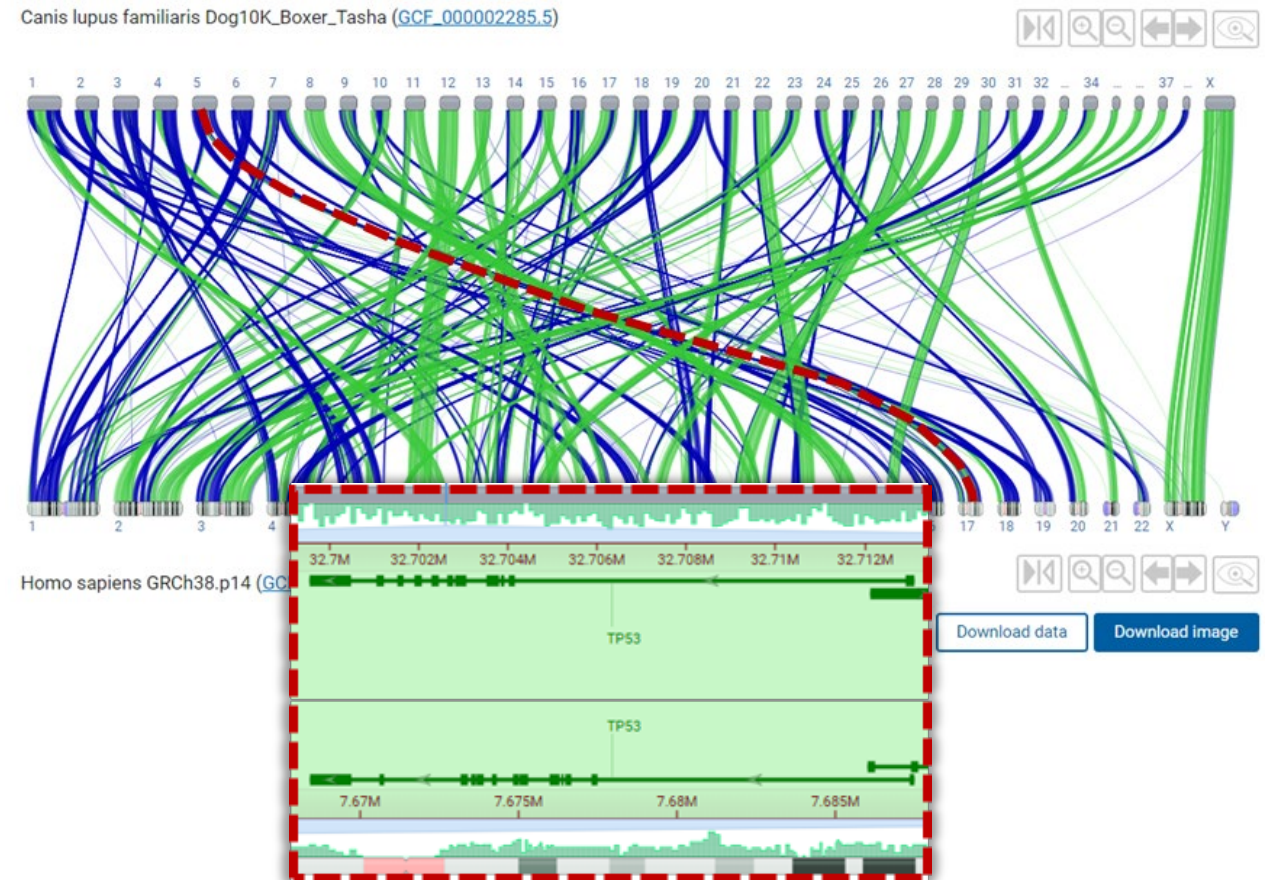


Comparative Genome Viewer (CGV)

Compare two genomes and their gene annotations based on assembly-assembly alignments

- *Zoom to multiple levels*
- *Search by gene symbol or name*
- *Compare gene annotations*

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/cgv



The human and dog TP53 genomic regions appear largely similar but exhibit gene structural differences. This tool can be used as a gateway to do more detailed analysis by facilitating access to other key visualization resources.

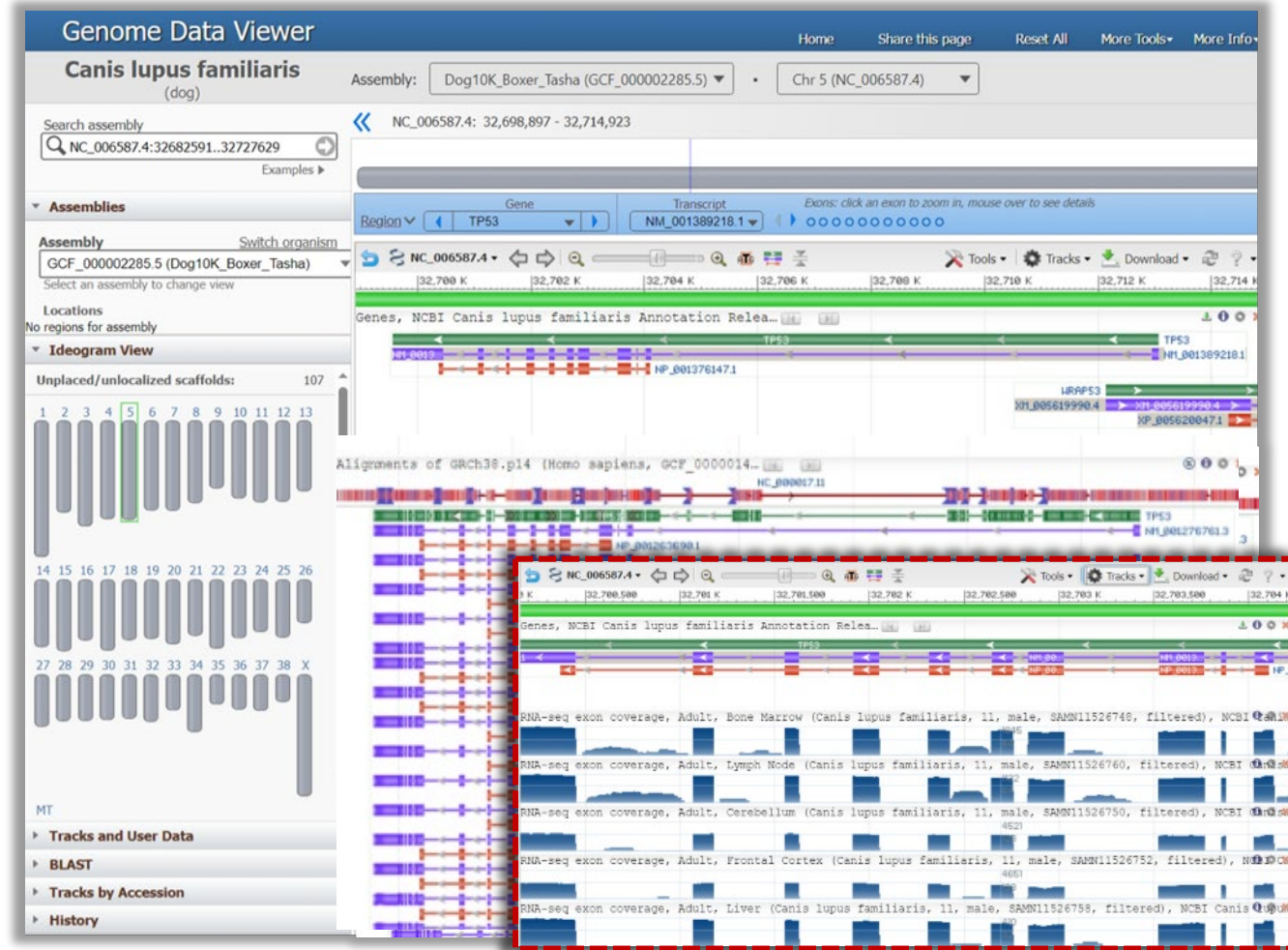


Genome Data Viewer (GDV)

Explore and analyze genomic regions via annotations and alignments.

- *The interactive display enables you to zoom in/out, search for annotations and features, customize the display and download an image or the underlying data.*
- *Explore available NCBI data tracks or upload Track Hub Registry tracks or your own data!*
- *This is a continually developing resource with new data tracks added as new data comes in.*

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/gdv



The human and dog genomic alignments in the TP53 gene region enable direct comparison of differences in known transcript variants. In addition, the GDV browser enables comparisons with other track annotations, including RNA seq expression data for specific tissues.

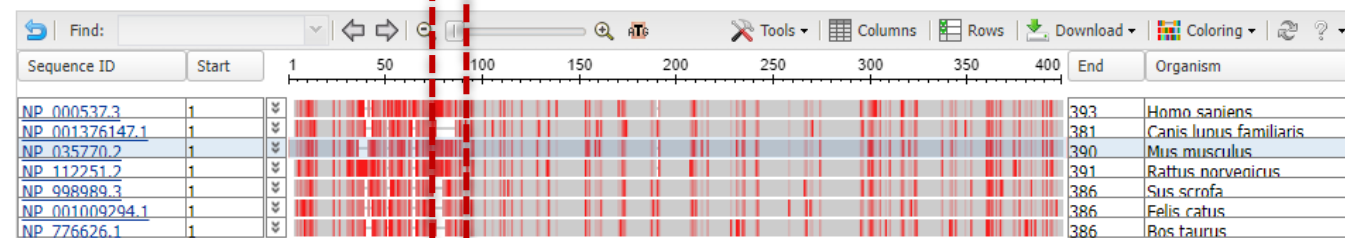
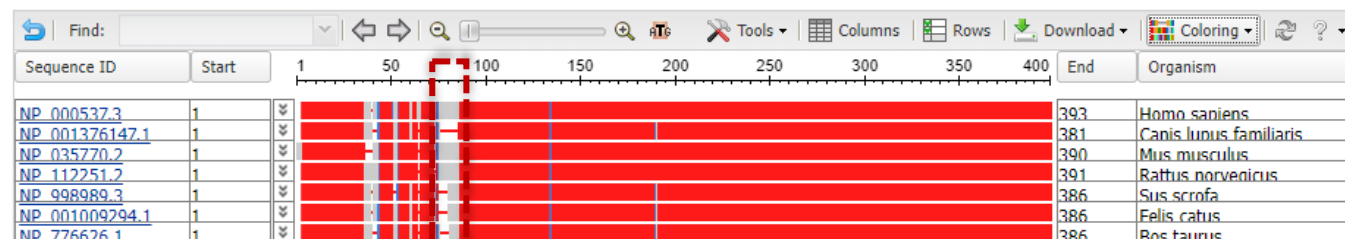


Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) Viewer

Compare and examine nucleotide or protein sequence alignments.

- The interactive display enables you to zoom in/out, color residues based on several different schema, customize the display and download an image or the underlying data.
- This resource can be used to visualize your own sequence alignments or can be accessed from a BLAST search result or a Comparative Genome Viewer (CGV) alignment.
- The MSA Viewer is also available with an API call for embedding in your own webpage.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/msaviewer/



Sequence ID	Start		75	80	85	90	95	End	Organism																			
NP_000537.3	1	W	R	M	P	E	A	A	P	P	V	A	P	A	P	A	P	393	Homo sapiens									
NP_001376147.1	1	W	R	M	P	A	T	S						A	P	T	A	P	G	P	A	P	381	Canis lupus familiaris				
NP_035720.2	1	W	R	V	S	G	A	P	A	A	Q	D	P	V	T	E	T	P	G	P	V	A	P	A	P	390	Mus musculus	
NP_112251.2	1	W	Q	V	S	A	P	A	A	Q	E	P	P	G	T	E	A	P	A	P	V	A	P	A	S	A	391	Rattus norvegicus
NP_998989.3	1	W	R	V	P	A	P								P	A	A	T	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	386	Sus scrofa
NP_001009294.1	1	W	G	M	S	A	V								P	A	P	A	A	P	A	T	P	A	P	A	386	Felis catus
NP_776626.1	1	W	Q	M	P	E	P	S							A	P	A	A	P	P	A	T	P	A	P	A	386	Bos taurus

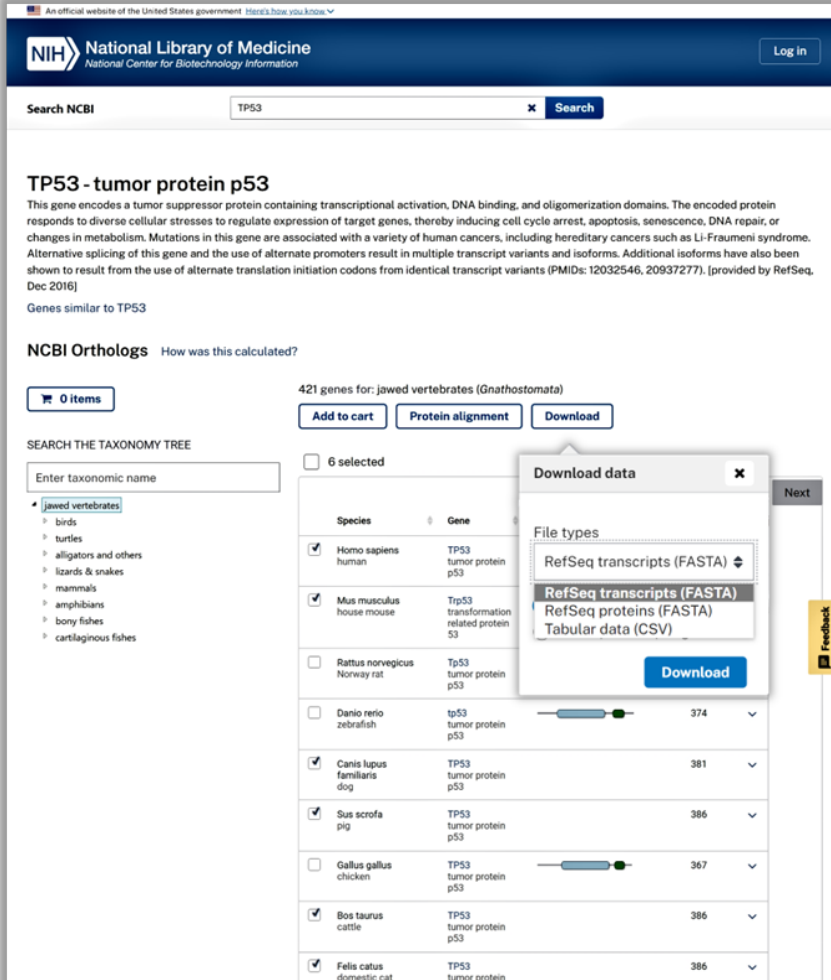
In comparison with the human TP53 protein sequence, the dog and other mammals have a region showing significant sequence diversity. Using MSA Viewer it is easy to zoom in and examine that region.

NCBI Orthologs

Find related genes in other organisms and perform quick sequence comparisons.

- *Select transcript or protein sequences for download or alignment*
- *Refine your results with the taxonomy tree*
- *Drill down to species level information*
- *Access relevant PubMed citations for orthologs*

Learn more: ncbiinsights.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2019/04/24/searching-for-orthologous-genes-at-ncbi/



The screenshot shows the NCBI Orthologs interface for the TP53 gene. The page title is "TP53 - tumor protein p53". Below the title, there is a description of the gene and its function. The "NCBI Orthologs" section shows a list of 421 genes for jawed vertebrates (Gnathostomata). A "Download data" dialog box is open, showing the "File types" dropdown menu with options: "RefSeq transcripts (FASTA)", "RefSeq proteins (FASTA)", and "Tabular data (CSV)". The "Download" button is highlighted.

Species	Gene	Accession
☒ Homo sapiens human	TP53 tumor protein p53	
☒ Mus musculus house mouse	Trp53 transformation related protein 53	
☐ Rattus norvegicus Norway rat	Trp53 tumor protein p53	
☐ Danio rerio zebrafish	tp53 tumor protein p53	374
☒ Canis lupus familiaris dog	TP53 tumor protein p53	381
☒ Sus scrofa pig	TP53 tumor protein p53	386
☐ Gallus gallus chicken	TP53 tumor protein p53	367
☒ Bos taurus cattle	TP53 tumor protein p53	386
☒ Felis catus domestic cat	TP53 tumor protein	386

NCBI's genome annotation pipeline has identified TP53 orthologous sequences for over 400 organisms. In this resource, sets of selected sequences can be quickly aligned or downloaded.

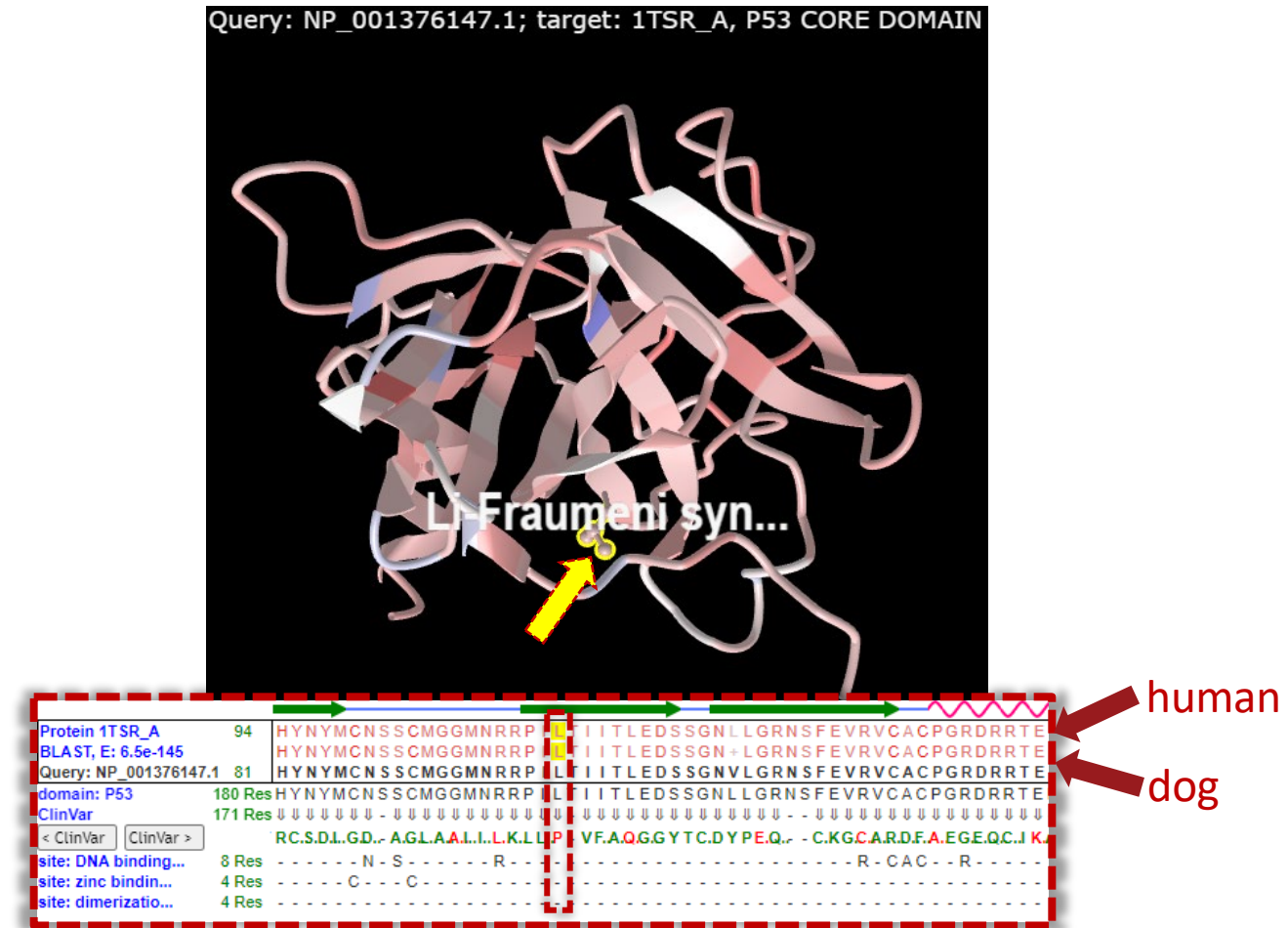


iCn3D

Visualize and map locations of a protein's key sequence residues to its 3D structure, along with NCBI annotations such as the positions of known clinical variants.

- *Interactive display*
- *Customize and download image or the underlying data*
- *Align multiple structures*
- *Source code available on GitHub*

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/icn3d/icn3d.html



The core DNA binding domain for human TP53 has a sequence very similar to that of the dog. In mapping known ClinVar pathogenic variants to the structure, a similar genetic variant impact may also be predicted for the dog TP53.

Case Study 2 Summary

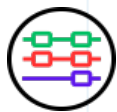
Making discoveries in cancers common to humans and dogs



NCBI Gene: We learned what is known about the dog TP53 gene and what information we might infer from what is known about the well-studied human version.



Comparative Genome Viewer (CGV): We were able to align and explore the synteny for the dog and human TP53 genomic regions.



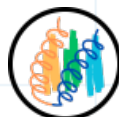
Genome Data Viewer (GDV): We examined the dog and human TP53 gene annotations alongside other annotation tracks including dog tissue-specific RNAseq expression data.



Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) Viewer: We were able to explore and directly compare the human, dog and other mammalian TP53 protein sequences.



NCBI Orthologs: We quickly found TP53 orthologous sequences for over 400 organisms and were able to quickly download datasets for organisms we selected, such as human, dog, mouse, rat, and pig.



iCn3D: We were able to interactively visualize the human TP53 protein 3D structure and directly map aligned human and dog sequences and annotations such as known ClinVar pathological clinical variants.



What's next for CGR?

- Ongoing resource improvements based on community feedback
- Making EGAPx publicly available and expanding its taxonomic scope
 - Alpha testers wanted!
- More data available in CGV

How Do I Learn More and Get Involved?



Reach out to us at
cgr@nlm.nih.gov



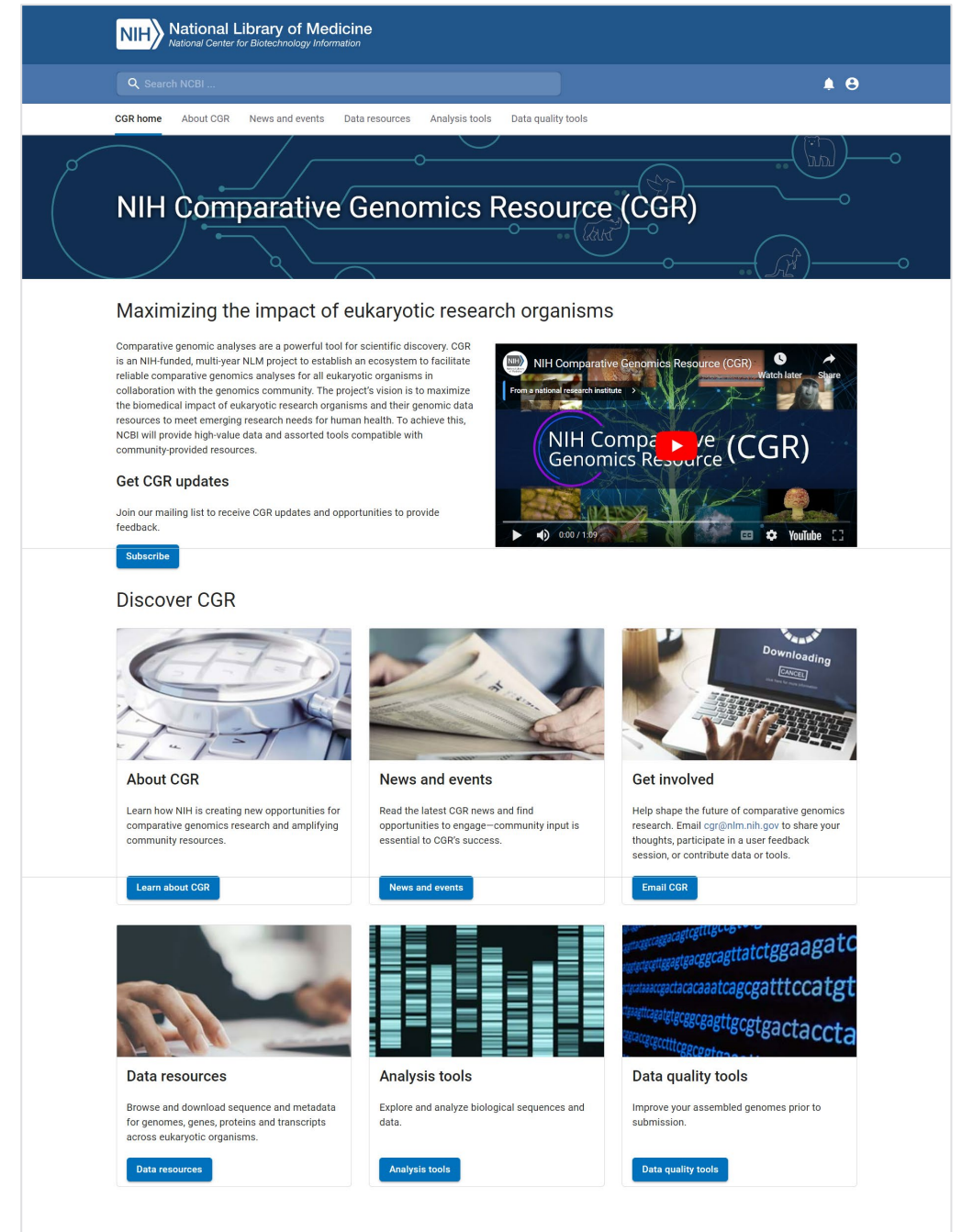
Sign up for our
mailing list -
bit.ly/Subscribe_CGR



Visit the CGR website
ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cgr
and click the yellow
Feedback button on the
bottom right of the page



Look out for future
meetings, workshops,
webinars, surveys, small
group sessions, user
testing, and interviews to
inform the development
process



The screenshot shows the NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR) website. At the top is the NIH logo and the text "National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information". Below this is a search bar and navigation links: "CGR home", "About CGR", "News and events", "Data resources", "Analysis tools", and "Data quality tools". The main header features the title "NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)" with a decorative background of circular icons representing various organisms. The main content area is titled "Maximizing the impact of eukaryotic research organisms" and includes a paragraph about the project's goals. Below this is a "Get CGR updates" section with a "Subscribe" button. The "Discover CGR" section contains six cards: "About CGR", "News and events", "Get involved", "Data resources", "Analysis tools", and "Data quality tools", each with a brief description and a corresponding button.

NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)

Maximizing the impact of eukaryotic research organisms

Comparative genomic analyses are a powerful tool for scientific discovery. CGR is an NIH-funded, multi-year NLM project to establish an ecosystem to facilitate reliable comparative genomics analyses for all eukaryotic organisms in collaboration with the genomics community. The project's vision is to maximize the biomedical impact of eukaryotic research organisms and their genomic data resources to meet emerging research needs for human health. To achieve this, NCBI will provide high-value data and assorted tools compatible with community-provided resources.

Get CGR updates

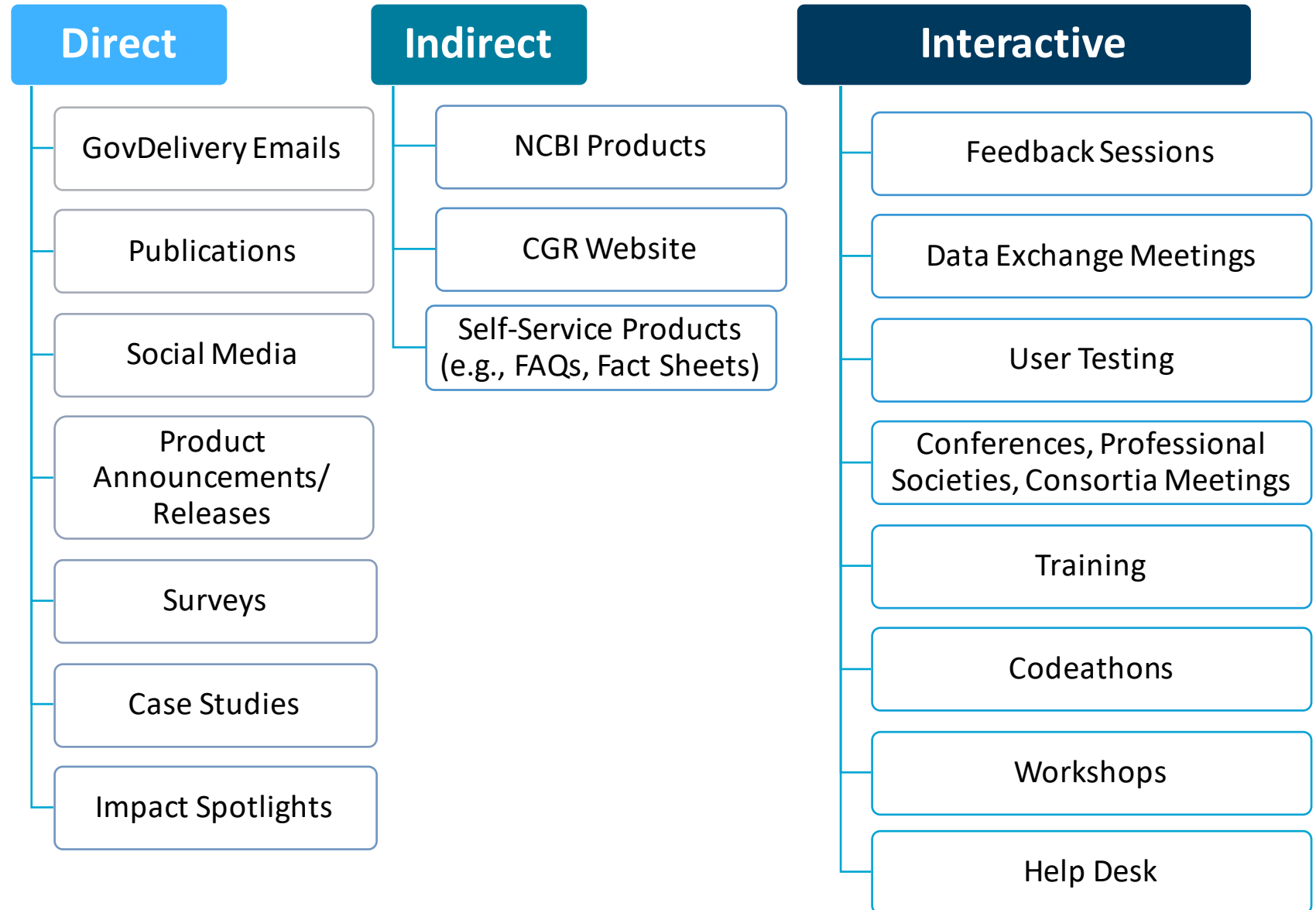
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Research Summary

Publication: Redmond AK, Pettinello R, Bakke FK, Doolley H, Shanks. *Provide Evidence for a Highly Complex TNF- α Receptor in the Jawed Vertebrate Ancestor.* J Immunol. 2022 Nov 1;209(9):2123-2133. doi: 10.1093/immunol/kiaa200. Epub 2022 Sep 16. PMID: 36113883.

Topic: Protein family evolution and orthology inference for a particular gene family

Researchers performed a variety of bioinformatic analyses to survey tumor necrosis factors (TNFs) in five cartilaginous fishes that occupy a critical phylogenetic position outside bony fish and quadrupeds. Notably, with few exceptions, sharks include orthologs of all human TNF Superfamilies (TNFSFs), suggesting sharks could be used as a model for understanding TNFSF evolution.

Researchers discovered that sharks harbor more than 30 TNFSF genes, which is more than all other vertebrates, due to retention of an ancestral repertoire and lineage specific expansions. Cytokines of the TNF superfamily are important for immune function and implicated in many human diseases. Researchers discovered the cartilaginous fish immune system may be less primitive than predicted when compared with mammalian systems.

Potential CGR Impact on Research

The following are examples of how CGR resources and capabilities could impact this study.

NCBI Datasets: Web interfaces and command line tools would allow for rapid generation of a reference set of bony fish TNFSF sequences, as well as their rapid update as new TNFSF family sequences are recommended and uploaded. NCBI Datasets could also be used to produce lists of known TNFSF orthologs.

EGAPs: When released, the EGAPs pipeline will allow researchers to create standardized and high-quality genome annotations and gene predictions, reducing their need to spend time integrating multiple external programs for gene prediction. CGR's common set of tools also makes it easier to reproduce published results.

BLAST* with ClusteredDB Database: Researchers could BLAST* the TNFSF query set against the new ClusteredDB Database. This would make it easier to examine other cartilaginous fish sequences available at NCBI, create a gene tree across a wide variety of species, and obtain more sequences for annotating neighboring genes discovered in their synteny analyses. Ultimately, researchers would be able to efficiently focus on clusters containing relevant species and sequences through an intuitive display of taxonomic results.

Similar Genes: Researchers could more deeply explore the evolution and representation of gene families across the tree of life using Similar Genes, which is a large NCBI collection of gene families generated by a combination of calculated orthology and protein architecture.

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Intended Users:	Information Professionals	Researchers
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NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)

Description: The NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR) is a multiyear project intended to maximize the impact of research on eukaryotic (non-bacterial, non-viral organisms such as animals, plants, and fungi) lifeforms and their genomic data. CGR facilitates reliable comparative genomics analyses, including the study of structure, function, evolution, and mapping of eukaryotic genomes. Researchers can compare characteristics of sequenced genomes across different species. Comparative genomics provides insight into evolution and how species change over time, how genes control biological functions, and how gene variants in a single species may contribute to disease. CGR facilitates this through community collaboration and an NCBI Toolkit of interconnected and interoperable data and tools. Its development is led by the National Center for Biotechnology Information.

Information Professionals	Researchers
• Include CGR in subject guides for biology, chemistry, and genetic resources. • Curate FAIR, detailed metadata for genomic research data. • Give feedback on the usability and usefulness of CGR (yellow feedback button). • Promote CGR as a multi-faceted resource for facilitating diverse types of comparative genomics research.	• Download comprehensive genomic data including gene, transcript, protein sequences, and metadata. • Visualize and compare eukaryotic genomes assemblies and annotations. • Use tools to improve the quality of your genome assemblies prior to GenBank submission. • Request NCBI evaluation of your human, mouse, or rat genome assemblies for accuracy, completeness, and correctness. • Share curated data with NCBI to expand and enhance genomic related content. • Give feedback on the usability and usefulness of CGR (yellow feedback button).

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NIH Comparative Genomics Resource (CGR)

Valerie Schneider, Ph.D. 10/26/23

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Outline

- Intro to Comparative Genomics
- The Value of Research Organisms
- Problem
- CGR Solution
- CGR Impact – Two use cases
- What's Next



Thank You



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