

# Internet sites useful for research and teaching with yeasts<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

Many Internet sites contain information on yeasts which is freely available, although you may have to register. The content is dominated by material related to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* because of its industrial, genetical and genomic importance. With the imminent completion of both *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and *Candida albicans* genomes, and partial sequencing (ca. 20%) of a further 13 species, other yeasts will start to counterbalance the present bias. Although much of the data are genetic, there are also protocols, bioinformatics software, announcements of meetings, Email directories, micrographs, phylogenies, teaching support, and much else. Only sites that contain a substantial fraction of information directly related to yeasts have been included in this list. The URL addresses were correct on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2001. This journal may update the list annually. Please send an Email to us about broken links, interesting and new sites.

## Tools for analysing genomes

### DANTE

<http://cnb.uam.es/~tamames/DANTE.html>

Useful for the analysis and annotation of genomic or new DNA sequences (*Trends in Biochemical Sciences* (2000), **25**(8), 402–404).

### SCPD: the promoter database of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

<http://cgsigma.cshl.org/jian>

Data and tools for the analysis of yeast gene promoters and transcription factors.

### RSA-tools: Regulatory Sequence Analysis Tools

<http://www.ucmb.ulb.ac.be/bioinformatics/rsa-tools/>

A series of modular computer programs for the detection of regulatory sequences in non-coding sequences (*Yeast* (2000), **16**(2), 177–178).

### Candidate regulatory sequence elements for cell cycle-dependent transcription in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/CBBresearch/Landsman/Cell\\_cycle\\_data/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/CBBresearch/Landsman/Cell_cycle_data/)

Identification of short sequence elements involved in the expression of co-regulated genes (*Genome Research* (1999), **9**, 775–92).

### TRADAT: Transcription Databases and Analysis Tools

<http://www.itba.mi.cnr.it/tradat/>

Contains tools for the interpretation of genomic DNA sequences, with emphasis on regulatory sequences.

### GenomeInspector

<http://www.gsf.de/biodv/genomeinspector.html>

Software for the analysis of spatial correlations of elements on DNA sequences (*Genomics* (1996) **33**, 301–304).

### WWW Signal Scan

<http://bimas.dcrt.nih.gov/molbio/signal/>

Useful for finding and listing homologies of published signal sequences with the input DNA sequence (*CABIOS* (1991), **7**, 203–206).

### Gene Regulatory Sequence Analysis

<http://compel.bionet.nsc.ru/>

A searchable database on composite regulatory elements affecting gene transcription in eukaryotes and the detection of potential composite elements.

### PBC DNA/RNA Sequence Analysis

<http://www.wehi.edu.au/collaborative/pbc/s5.html>

Links to lots of sites with DNA/RNA sequence analysis tools (including the identification of restriction endonuclease and transcription factor sites, and intron & exon regions).

### *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* introns

<http://www.EMBL-Heidelberg.DE/ExternalInfo/seraphin/yidb.html>

## Tools for analysing proteomes

### PathCalling Yeast Interaction Database

<http://portal.curagen.com/extpc/com.curagen.portal.servlet.Yeast>

An analysis that identifies proteins which are likely to

<sup>1</sup> For your convenience, a html document with active hyperlinks can be found on the Journal's page on the FEMS web site at <http://www.fems-microbiology.org>.

form stable complexes with proteins (*Nature* (2000), **403**, 623–631).

#### **GQserve – Public GeneQuiz Server**

<http://columba.ebi.ac.uk:8765/gqsrv/submit>

Derives functional annotation for protein sequences and provides supporting evidence, including family alignments.

#### **PAA: Protein Annotator's Assistant**

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/paa/>

Attempts to attach a hypothetical function to a protein sequence (*Trends in Biochemical Sciences* (2000), **25**(5), 252–253).

#### **UCLA-DoE Lab**

<http://www.doe-mpi.ucla.edu>

Numerous programs to help with the prediction of protein structure and function.

#### **YPD: Yeast Proteome Database**

<http://www.proteome.com/databases/index.html>

Contains proteome databases for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (*Nucleic Acids Research*, **27**, 69–73).

#### **PIR: Protein Information Resource**

<http://www-nbrf.georgetown.edu/>

A comprehensive, annotated, and non-redundant protein sequence database.

#### **The Yeast Protein Interaction Map Project**

<http://depts.washington.edu/sfields/projects/YPLM/>

This is a systematic attempt to identify as many protein-protein interactions among yeast proteins as possible, using a two-hybrid system (*Nature* (2000), **403**, 623–631).

#### **Microarrays**

<http://www.biologie.ens.fr/en/genetiqu/puces/links.html>

Excellent links to many sites: Micro-array news, laboratories and publications, data processing, materials, firms and microarray databases.

### **Bioinformatics sites**

#### **SGD: Saccharomyces Genome Database**

<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/saccharomyces/>

A scientific database of the molecular biology and genetics of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

#### **MIPS: Munich Information Center for Protein Sequences**

<http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de/>

Contains various gene/protein databases (including yeasts and the *EUROFAN* project) and a couple of genomic analysis tools.

#### **NCBI *S. cerevisiae***

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMGifs/Genomes/4932.html>

A collection of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* complete chromosome sequences and annotations (homepage; <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>).

#### **YTPdb: The Yeast Transport Protein Database**

[http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de/proj/eurofan/eurofan\\_1/n6/index.html](http://www.mips.biochem.mpg.de/proj/eurofan/eurofan_1/n6/index.html)

A database of a genome-scale analysis of the membrane transporter proteins of the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (*Yeast* (1995), **11**, 1575–1611).

#### **The Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG)**

<http://www.tokyo-center.genome.ad.jp/kegg/>

This is an effort “to computerize current knowledge of molecular and cellular biology in terms of the information pathways that consist of interacting molecules or genes and to provide links from the gene catalogs produced by genome sequencing projects”.

### ***Saccharomyces cerevisiae* analysis**

#### **Yeast/human homologies**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/XREFdb/YeastHuman>

Cross-references *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and human genes.

#### **Yeast Gene Duplications**

<http://acer.gen.tcd.ie/~khwolfe/yeast/topmenu.html>

Information of whether genes are part of duplicated regions on the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* genome (*Gene* (1999), **238**, 253–261).

#### **Published datasets-Stanford**

<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/cgi-bin/PublicRef?organism=S.+cerevisiae>

Links to the web supplements of various papers.

#### **MitBASE - Pilot**

<http://www3.ebi.ac.uk/Research/Mitbase/mitbiog.pl>

A database on nuclear genes involved in mitochondrial biogenesis and its regulation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (*Nucleic Acids Res.* (1999) **27** (1), 147–149).

#### **Nucleolar RNAs**

[http://www.bio.umass.edu/biochem/rna-sequence/Yeast\\_snoRNA\\_Database/snoRNA\\_DataBase.html](http://www.bio.umass.edu/biochem/rna-sequence/Yeast_snoRNA_Database/snoRNA_DataBase.html)

Small Nucleolar RNAs (snoRNAs) from the Yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

#### **Links to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Labs**

<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/Saccharomyces/yeastlabs.html>

Contains listings of many labs by name and by topic but is no longer maintained so will gradually go out of date.

#### **Link page to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* resources**

<http://www.cybergene.com/yeast/>

### ***Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and *Candida albicans***

#### **Susan Forsburg Web pages**

<http://pingu.salk.edu/~forsburg/pombeweb.html>

Comprehensive pages on *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* teaching and research (especially cell cycle) including protocols, vectors, meetings, addresses and many links.

#### ***Schizosaccharomyces pombe* web pages**

<http://www.bio.uva.nl/pombe/>

Pages maintained by Frans Hochstenbach at the University of Amsterdam.

### **The *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* Genome Sequencing Project**

[http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/S\\_pombe/](http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/S_pombe/)

### ***Candida albicans* information**

<http://alces.med.umn.edu/Candida.html>

Genetics, physical map, sequence data, strains and methods, *Candida* resources and an Email directory.

### ***Candida albicans* genome**

<http://www-sequence.stanford.edu/group/candida/index.html>

Sequencing of *Candida albicans* genome at Stanford's DNA Sequencing and Technology Center

### **Yeast Virtual Library**

<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/Saccharomyces/VL-yeast.html>

Data on *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and *Candida albicans*.

## **Protocols**

### **Yeast molecular biology protocols**

<http://www.protocol-online.net/molbio/Yeast/yeast.htm>

Also includes culture, preparation and media.

### **Botstein laboratory**

<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/group/botlab/protocols.html>

### **Breeden laboratory**

[http://www.fhcrc.org/labs/breeden/Methods\\_BreedenLab.html](http://www.fhcrc.org/labs/breeden/Methods_BreedenLab.html)

### **Fangman/Brewer laboratory**

<http://fangman-brewer.genetics.washington.edu/>

### **Gietz laboratory**

<http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/medicine/units/biochem/gietz/Trafo.html>

### **Gottschling laboratory**

<http://www.fhcrc.org/labs/gottschling/yeast.html>

### **Hahn laboratory**

[http://www.fhcrc.org/labs/hahn/methods/methods\\_index.html](http://www.fhcrc.org/labs/hahn/methods/methods_index.html)

## **Contacting people**

### **Directory of Email addresses of yeast workers**

<ftp://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/repository/yeast/yeaster.lst>

Over 1600 addresses, mostly of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* researchers, but many are out of date.

### **Yeasts in France**

<http://apex.ibpc.fr/Yeasts/>

### **Yeast Groups in Switzerland**

[http://www.expasy.ch/www/linder/Swiss\\_Yeast\\_Groups.html](http://www.expasy.ch/www/linder/Swiss_Yeast_Groups.html)

### **Yeast cooperation group in Italy**

<http://darwin01.bio.uniroma1.it/lievito/index.htm>

### **Yeast USENET newsgroup**

<http://www.bio.net/hypermail/yeast/>

BIOSCI promotes communication between professionals in the biological sciences. This address will direct you to discussions about the molecular biology and genetics of “yeast” (which means *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*!). Permanent web sites have now replaced much of the discussion and information.

## **Culture and Strain Collections**

### **Home Pages of Culture Collections in the World**

<http://wdcm.nig.ac.jp/hpcc.html>

This is a comprehensive listing of culture collections of all kinds from all countries. Some have web sites with links and a few of the more important, which usually include on-line catalogues and ordering, are shown below.

### **The Belgian Co-ordinated Collections of Micro-organisms (BCCM<sup>®</sup>)**

<http://www.belspo.be/bccm/>

A collection that includes both biomedical and agro-industrial yeasts.

### **German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures**

<http://www.dsmz.de/species/yeasts.htm>

There are 67 yeast genera included in this collection.

### **Japan Collection of Microorganisms**

<http://www.jcm.riken.go.jp/>

A large collection at RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research).

### **Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS), The Netherlands**

<http://www2.cbs.knaw.nl/yeast/webc.asp>

The largest mycological collection has recently moved to Utrecht.

### **Spanish Type Culture Collection (CECT)**

<http://www.uv.es/cect/english/index.htm>

The collection is at the University of Valencia and is an affiliated unit of the National Research Council (CSIC).

### **National Collection of Yeast Cultures of the United Kingdom**

<http://www.ifr.bbsrc.ac.uk/ncyc/>

Over 3,000 strains are available.

### **American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)**

<http://phage.atcc.org/searchengine/fy.html>

In addition to a very large collection of yeasts, the stock centre of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* genetic strains is also housed here.

### **European *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Archive for Functional Analysis (EUROSCARF)**

<http://www.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/FB/fb16/mikro/euroscarf/index.html>

Contains a very large collection of yeast strains and plasmids that were generated during various yeast functional analysis projects.