

# Resource Summary Report

Generated by T1D on Aug 6, 2026

## SECISearch3 and Sebastian

RRID:SCR\_003186

Type: Tool

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### Proper Citation

SECISearch3 and Sebastian (RRID:SCR\_003186)

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### Resource Information

**URL:** <http://gladyshevlab.org/SelenoproteinPredictionServer/>

**Proper Citation:** SECISearch3 and Sebastian (RRID:SCR\_003186)

**Description:** Web server to predict eukaryotic selenoproteins and SECIS (SElenoCysteine Insertion Sequences) elements along nucleotide sequences. SECISearch3 replaces its predecessor SECISearch as a tool for prediction of eukaryotic SECIS elements. Sebastian is a method for selenoprotein gene detection that uses SECISearch3 and then predicts selenoprotein sequences encoded upstream of SECIS elements. Sebastian is able to both identify known selenoproteins and predict new selenoproteins.

**Abbreviations:** SECISearch, Sebastian, SECISearch3

**Synonyms:** Selenoprotein prediction server

**Resource Type:** data analysis service, production service resource, analysis service resource, service resource

**Defining Citation:** [PMID:23783574](#)

**Keywords:** selenoprotein, nucleotide sequence, selenocysteine insertion sequence, sequence

**Availability:** Public, Acknowledgement requested

**Resource Name:** SECISearch3 and Sebastian

**Resource ID:** SCR\_003186

**Alternate IDs:** OMICS\_01566

**Record Creation Time:** 20220129T080217+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260807T042549+0000

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## Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for SECISearch3 and Seblastian.

No alerts have been found for SECISearch3 and Seblastian.

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## Data and Source Information

**Source:** [SciCrunch Registry](#)

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## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 1 mentions in open access literature.

**Listed below are recent publications.** The full list is available at [T1D](#) .

Craig RJ, et al. (2021) An Ancient Clade of Penelope-Like Retroelements with Permuted Domains Is Present in the Green Lineage and Protists, and Dominates Many Invertebrate Genomes. Molecular biology and evolution, 38(11), 5005.