

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [PRECISE-TBI](#) on Aug 27, 2026

Lung Genome Browser

RRID:SCR_019255

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Lung Genome Browser (RRID:SCR_019255)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.lungepigenome.org/>

Proper Citation: Lung Genome Browser (RRID:SCR_019255)

Description: Project to provide data on genome and epigenome of human lung to facilitate research efforts of investigators studying diseases of lung including COVID-19. Collaboration among multiple groups at University of California including Center for Epigenomics, Gaulton lab and Sun lab at UCSD Department of Pediatrics. This work is conducted as part of LungMAP consortium.

Resource Type: data or information resource, portal, project portal

Defining Citation: [DOI:10.7554/eLife.62522](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.62522)

Keywords: Genome data, epigenome data, human lung, lung diseases, data, COVID-19

Related Condition: human lung diseases

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Lung Genome Browser

Resource ID: SCR_019255

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080344+0000

Record Last Update: 20260821T194158+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Lung Genome Browser.

No alerts have been found for Lung Genome Browser.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [PRECISE-TBI](#) .

Zhong X, et al. (2025) Integration of functional genomics and statistical fine-mapping systematically characterizes adult-onset and childhood-onset asthma genetic associations. *Genome medicine*, 17(1), 35.

Zhong X, et al. (2025) Integration of functional genomics and statistical fine-mapping systematically characterizes adult-onset and childhood-onset asthma genetic associations. *medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences*.

Shrine N, et al. (2023) Multi-ancestry genome-wide association analyses improve resolution of genes and pathways influencing lung function and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease risk. *Nature genetics*, 55(3), 410.

Du G, et al. (2022) The accessible promoter-mediated supplementary effect of host factors provides new insight into the tropism of SARS-CoV-2. *Molecular therapy. Nucleic acids*, 28, 249.

Downes DJ, et al. (2021) Identification of LZTFL1 as a candidate effector gene at a COVID-19 risk locus. *Nature genetics*, 53(11), 1606.