

# Resource Summary Report

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## [phenomeNET](#)

RRID:SCR\_006165

Type: Tool

### Proper Citation

phenomeNET (RRID:SCR\_006165)

### Resource Information

**URL:** <http://phenomebrowser.net/>

**Proper Citation:** phenomeNET (RRID:SCR\_006165)

**Description:** PhenomeNet is a cross-species phenotype similarity network. It contains the experimentally observed phenotypes of multiple species as well as the phenotypes of human diseases. PhenomeNet provides a measure of phenotypic similarity between the phenotypes it contains. The latest release (from 22 June 2012) contains 124,730 complex phenotype nodes taken from the yeast, fish, worm, fly, rat, slime mold and mouse model organism databases as well as human disease phenotypes from OMIM and OrphaNet. The network is a complete graph in which edge weights represent the degree of phenotypic similarity. Phenotypic similarity can be used to identify and prioritize candidate disease genes, find genes participating in the same pathway and orthologous genes between species. To compute phenotypic similarity between two sets of phenotypes, we use a weighted Jaccard index. First, phenotype ontologies are used to infer all the implications of a phenotype observation using several phenotype ontologies. As a second step, the information content of each phenotype is computed and used as a weight in the Jaccard index. Phenotypic similarity is useful in several ways. Phenotypic similarity between a phenotype resulting from a genetic mutation and a disease can be used to suggest candidate genes for a disease. Phenotypic similarity can also identify genes in a same pathway or orthologous genes. PhenomeNet uses the axioms in multiple species-dependent phenotype ontologies to infer equivalent and related phenotypes across species. For this purpose, phenotype ontologies and phenotype annotations are integrated in a single ontology, and automated reasoning is used to infer equivalences. Specifically, for every phenotype, PhenomeNet infers the related mammalian phenotype and uses the Mammalian Phenotype Ontology for computing phenotypic similarity. Tools: \* PhenomeBLAST - A tool for cross-species alignments of phenotypes \* PhenomeDrug - method for drug-repurposing

**Abbreviations:** PhenomeNet

**Synonyms:** PhenomeNet - Cross Species Phenotype Network

**Resource Type:** analysis service resource, data analysis service, data or information resource, database, production service resource, service resource, software resource, source code

**Defining Citation:** [PMID:21737429](#)

**Keywords:** phenotype, disease, gene, genotype, allele, model organism, human disease, candidate disease gene, pathway, orthologous gene, ortholog, ontology, semantic similarity, mutant phenotype, disease pathway, alignment, pharmacogenomics, drug

**Funding:** European Union 7th FPRICORDO project 248502;  
NHGRI R01 HG004838-02;  
BBSRC BBG0043581

**Availability:** The source code and all data are freely available on <http://phenomeblast.googlecode.com>

**Resource Name:** phenomeNET

**Resource ID:** SCR\_006165

**Alternate IDs:** nlx\_151667

**Record Creation Time:** 20220129T080234+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260905T132548+0000

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## Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for phenomeNET.

No alerts have been found for phenomeNET.

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## Data and Source Information

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

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## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

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

Alghamdi SM, et al. (2022) Contribution of model organism phenotypes to the computational identification of human disease genes. Disease models & mechanisms, 15(7).

Hinnerichs T, et al. (2021) DTI-Voodoo: machine learning over interaction networks and ontology-based background knowledge predicts drug-target interactions. Bioinformatics (Oxford, England), 37(24), 4835.

Kafkas ??, et al. (2021) Linking common human diseases to their phenotypes; development of a resource for human phenomics. *Journal of biomedical semantics*, 12(1), 17.

Smaili FZ, et al. (2020) Formal axioms in biomedical ontologies improve analysis and interpretation of associated data. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)*, 36(7), 2229.

Boudellioua I, et al. (2017) Semantic prioritization of novel causative genomic variants. *PLoS computational biology*, 13(4), e1005500.

Oellrich A, et al. (2015) An ontology approach to comparative phenomics in plants. *Plant methods*, 11, 10.

Hoehndorf R, et al. (2015) Analysis of the human diseasome using phenotype similarity between common, genetic, and infectious diseases. *Scientific reports*, 5, 10888.

de Angelis MH, et al. (2015) Analysis of mammalian gene function through broad-based phenotypic screens across a consortium of mouse clinics. *Nature genetics*, 47(9), 969.

Hoehndorf R, et al. (2013) An integrative, translational approach to understanding rare and orphan genetically based diseases. *Interface focus*, 3(2), 20120055.

Smedley D, et al. (2013) PhenoDigm: analyzing curated annotations to associate animal models with human diseases. *Database : the journal of biological databases and curation*, 2013, bat025.

Pavlidis P, et al. (2013) Progress and challenges in the computational prediction of gene function using networks: 2012-2013 update. *F1000Research*, 2, 230.

Smith CL, et al. (2012) The Mammalian Phenotype Ontology as a unifying standard for experimental and high-throughput phenotyping data. *Mammalian genome : official journal of the International Mammalian Genome Society*, 23(9-10), 653.

Oellrich A, et al. (2012) Improving disease gene prioritization by comparing the semantic similarity of phenotypes in mice with those of human diseases. *PloS one*, 7(6), e38937.