Resource Summary Report

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HUGE - Human Unidentified Gene-Encoded large proteins

RRID:SCR_013482
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

HUGE - Human Unidentified Gene-Encoded large proteins (RRID:SCR_013482)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.kazusa.or.jp/huge/

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Description: The HUGE protein database has been created to publicize the Human cDNA project at the Kazusa DNA Research Institute. This project will sequence and analyze long (>4 kb) human cDNAs and establish methods by using the sequence data how to predict the primary structure of proteins of various biological activities. Currently, it focuses on the analysis of cDNA clones encoding particularly large proteins (>50 kDa). The HUGE protein database contains various types of information derived from the predicted primary structure data of newly identified human proteins. The HUGE protein database are expected to cover various sets of large human proteins of hitherto unidentified functions. They are likely to be involved in cellular structure/motility (such as cytoskeleton, membrane skeleton, and motor proteins), gene expression and nucleic acid metabolism, cell signaling/communication (such as cellular adhesion, signal transduction, channels, and receptors), and so on.

Synonyms: HUGE

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Keywords: cdna, human protein, bio.tools

Resource Name: HUGE - Human Unidentified Gene-Encoded large proteins

Resource ID: SCR_013482

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-02990, biotools:huge

Alternate URLs: https://bio.tools/huge

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080316+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133207+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for HUGE - Human Unidentified Gene-Encoded large proteins.

No alerts have been found for HUGE - Human Unidentified Gene-Encoded large proteins.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 17 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at PRECISE-TBI .

Kumar K, et al. (2020) KIAA1109 gene mutation in surviving patients with Alkuraya-Ku??inskas syndrome: a review of literature. BMC medical genetics, 21(1), 136.

Wang HH, et al. (2016) Activation of salt-inducible kinase 2 promotes the viability of peritoneal mesothelial cells exposed to stress of peritoneal dialysis. Cell death & disease, 7(7), e2298.

Bornert O, et al. (2013) Identification of a novel protein-protein interaction motif mediating interaction of GPCR-associated sorting proteins with G protein-coupled receptors. PloS one, 8(2), e56336.

Dufresne D, et al. (2012) Homozygous deletion of Tenascin-R in a patient with intellectual disability. Journal of medical genetics, 49(7), 451.

Rodriguez-Flores JL, et al. (2012) Exome sequencing of only seven Qataris identifies potentially deleterious variants in the Qatari population. PloS one, 7(11), e47614.

van Bueren KL, et al. (2007) Murine embryonic expression of the gene for the UV-responsive protein p15(PAF). Gene expression patterns : GEP, 7(1-2), 47.

Malik A, et al. (2007) Databases and QSAR for cancer research. Cancer informatics, 2, 99.

Quilliam LA, et al. (2006) Specificity and expression of RalGPS as RalGEFs. Methods in enzymology, 407, 108.

Simpson F, et al. (2006) The PCNA-associated factor KIAA0101/p15(PAF) binds the potential tumor suppressor product p33ING1b. Experimental cell research, 312(1), 73.

Watson P, et al. (2006) Sec16 defines endoplasmic reticulum exit sites and is required for secretory cargo export in mammalian cells. Traffic (Copenhagen, Denmark), 7(12), 1678.

Galperin MY, et al. (2005) The Molecular Biology Database Collection: 2005 update. Nucleic acids research, 33(Database issue), D5.

Brooks AS, et al. (2005) Homozygous nonsense mutations in KIAA1279 are associated with malformations of the central and enteric nervous systems. American journal of human genetics, 77(1), 120.

Laumonnier F, et al. (2004) X-linked mental retardation and autism are associated with a mutation in the NLGN4 gene, a member of the neuroligin family. American journal of human genetics, 74(3), 552.

Chen YZ, et al. (2004) DNA/RNA helicase gene mutations in a form of juvenile amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS4). American journal of human genetics, 74(6), 1128.

Collins JE, et al. (2004) A genome annotation-driven approach to cloning the human ORFeome. Genome biology, 5(10), R84.

Senderek J, et al. (2003) Mutations in a gene encoding a novel SH3/TPR domain protein cause autosomal recessive Charcot-Marie-Tooth type 4C neuropathy. American journal of human genetics, 73(5), 1106.

Leegwater PA, et al. (2001) Mutations of MLC1 (KIAA0027), encoding a putative membrane protein, cause megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts. American journal of human genetics, 68(4), 831.