**GEMINI**

RRID:SCR_014819  
Type: Tool  

**Proper Citation**

GEMINI (RRID:SCR_014819)

**Resource Information**

**URL:** [https://gemini.readthedocs.io/en/latest/](https://gemini.readthedocs.io/en/latest/)

**Proper Citation:** GEMINI (RRID:SCR_014819)

**Description:** Framework for exploring genetic variation in the context of the genome annotations available for the human genome. Users can load a VCF file into a database and each variant is automatically annotated by comparing it to several genome annotations from source such as ENCODE tracks, UCSC tracks, OMIM, dbSNP, KEGG, and HPRD.

**Synonyms:** GEnome MINIng (GEMINI), GEnome MINIng, Genome Mining, GEMINI - a flexible framework for exploring genome variation

**Resource Type:** software resource

**Defining Citation:** DOI:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003153

**Keywords:** framework, genetic variation, annotation, human, genome, vcf, database, , bio.tools, FASEB list

**Availability:** Freely available

**Resource Name:** GEMINI

**Resource ID:** SCR_014819

**Alternate IDs:** biotools:gemini

**Alternate URLs:** https://github.com/arq5x/gemini, https://bio.tools/gemini

**Ratings and Alerts**
No rating or validation information has been found for GEMINI.

No alerts have been found for GEMINI.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 362 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID.

Truong BT, et al. (2023) PRDM1 DNA-binding zinc finger domain is required for normal limb development and is disrupted in split hand/foot malformation. Disease models & mechanisms, 16(4).


Loftus EV, et al. (2023) Corticosteroid-Sparing Effects of Filgotinib in Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis: Data from the Phase 2b/3 SELECTION Study. Journal of Crohn's & colitis, 17(2), 211.


Dicke AK, et al. (2023) DDX3Y is likely the key spermatogenic factor in the AZFa region that contributes to human non-obstructive azoospermia. Communications biology, 6(1), 350.


Zhu Q, et al. (2023) OTUB1 promotes osteoblastic bone formation through stabilizing FGFR2. Signal transduction and targeted therapy, 8(1), 142.


