

Resource Summary Report

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Plant Repeat Databases

RRID:SCR_005460

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Plant Repeat Databases (RRID:SCR_005460)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.tigr.org/tdb/e2k1/plant.repeats>

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Description: It assists in the compilation and identification of repeat sequences in plant genomes. All of the repetitive sequences in the database are coded for the convenience of future analyses. In plants, ploidy levels and repetitive sequences contribute significantly to genome size. A number of different repetitive sequences have been reported in the plant genome and these can be classified into super-classes, classes, and subclasses based on structure and sequence composition. The transposable element (TEs) super-class includes retrotransposons, transposons, and miniature inverted-repeat transposable elements (MITEs). Other repetitive sequences are associated the centromere and telomere. Another super-class of repetitive sequences are rDNAs which encode the structural RNA components of ribosomes.

Synonyms: Plant Repeat Databases

Resource Type: database, data or information resource

Funding:

Resource Name: Plant Repeat Databases

Resource ID: SCR_005460

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-03558

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080230+0000

Record Last Update: 20250428T053156+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Plant Repeat Databases.

No alerts have been found for Plant Repeat Databases.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org](#).

Zeng FC, et al. (2017) LTRtype, an Efficient Tool to Characterize Structurally Complex LTR Retrotransposons and Nested Insertions on Genomes. *Frontiers in plant science*, 8, 402.

Bleeker PM, et al. (2011) RNA-seq discovery, functional characterization, and comparison of sesquiterpene synthases from *Solanum lycopersicum* and *Solanum habrochaites* trichomes. *Plant molecular biology*, 77(4-5), 323.

Wang B, et al. (2009) Polyploid evolution in *Oryza officinalis* complex of the genus *Oryza*. *BMC evolutionary biology*, 9, 250.

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