

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Aug 7, 2026

pTARGET

RRID:SCR_013458

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

pTARGET (RRID:SCR_013458)

Resource Information

URL: <http://golgi.unmc.edu/ptarget/>

Proper Citation: pTARGET (RRID:SCR_013458)

Description: pTARGET is a computational method to predict the subcellular localization of only eukaryotic proteins from animal species that include fungi and metazoans. Predictions are carried out based on the occurrence patterns of protein functional domains and the amino acid compositional differences in proteins from different subcellular locations. This method can predict proteins targeted to nine distinct subcellular locations that include cytoplasm, endoplasmic reticulum, extracellular/secreted, Golgi, lysosomes, mitochondria, nucleus, peroxysomes and plasma membrane. Current predictions are based on Pfam database version 19.0. Datasets used for developing pTarget method are available., THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE. Documented on September 16,2025.

Abbreviations: pTARGET

Synonyms: pTARGET: Prediction server for protein subcellular localization

Resource Type: data or information resource, production service resource, data set, data analysis service, analysis service resource, service resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:16844995](#), [PMID:16144808](#)

Keywords: FASEB list

Funding: State University of New York at Albany startup funds ;
University of California Life Sciences Informatics L99-10077

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: pTARGET

Resource ID: SCR_013458

Alternate IDs: nlx_18589

Old URLs: <http://bioapps.rit.albany.edu/pTARGET/>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080316+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T042753+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pTARGET.

No alerts have been found for pTARGET.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 118 mentions in open access literature.

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

Olivi L, et al. (2025) The Escherichia coli replication initiator DnaA is titrated on the chromosome. Nature communications, 16(1), 7813.

Chen J, et al. (2025) DNA target binding-induced pre-crRNA processing in type II and V CRISPR-Cas systems. Nucleic acids research, 53(3).

Huang Z, et al. (2025) De Novo Biosynthesis of Antidepressant Psilocybin in Escherichia coli. Microbial biotechnology, 18(4), e70135.

Nonaka D, et al. (2025) Modular pathway engineering for enhanced production of para-aminobenzoic acid and 4-amino-phenylalanine in Escherichia coli via glucose/xylose co-utilization. Applied and environmental microbiology, 91(5), e0246824.

Skiba MA, et al. (2025) Epitope-directed selection of GPCR nanobody ligands with evolvable function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 122(11), e2423931122.

Wang F, et al. (2025) Multidimensional Engineering of Escherichia coli for Efficient Adipic Acid Synthesis From Cyclohexane. Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 12(14), e2411938.

He W, et al. (2025) A broad-spectrum antibiotic targets multiple-drug-resistant bacteria with dual binding targets and no detectable resistance. Nature communications, 16(1), 7048.

- Faure G, et al. (2025) TIGR-Tas: A family of modular RNA-guided DNA-targeting systems in prokaryotes and their viruses. *Science* (New York, N.Y.), 388(6746), eadv9789.
- Wang K, et al. (2025) Efficient production of salicylic acid through CmeR-PcmeO biosensor-assisted multiplexing pathway optimization in *Escherichia coli*. *Biotechnology for biofuels and bioproducts*, 18(1), 40.
- Baca CF, et al. (2025) Cat1 forms filament networks to degrade NAD⁺ during the type III CRISPR-Cas antiviral response. *Science* (New York, N.Y.), 388(6752), eadv9045.
- Liu J, et al. (2025) Integration of therapeutic cargo into the human genome with programmable type V-K CAST. *Nature communications*, 16(1), 2427.
- Omar S, et al. (2024) The evolution of envelope function during coinfection with phylogenetically distinct human immunodeficiency virus. *BMC infectious diseases*, 24(1), 934.
- Wang Y, et al. (2024) Guide RNA scaffold variants enabled easy cloning of large gRNA cluster for multiplexed gene editing. *Plant biotechnology journal*, 22(2), 460.
- Lai H-Y, et al. (2024) Interaction with a phage gene underlie costs of a β -lactamase. *mBio*, 15(2), e0277623.
- Xian W, et al. (2024) The *Shigella* kinase effector OspG modulates host ubiquitin signaling to escape septin-cage entrapment. *Nature communications*, 15(1), 3890.
- Velázquez E, et al. (2024) AND Logic Based on Suppressor tRNAs Enables Stringent Control of Sliding Base Editors in *Pseudomonas putida*. *ACS synthetic biology*, 13(12), 4191.
- Baca CF, et al. (2024) The CRISPR effector Cam1 mediates membrane depolarization for phage defence. *Nature*, 625(7996), 797.
- Olivi L, et al. (2024) Live-cell imaging reveals the trade-off between target search flexibility and efficiency for Cas9 and Cas12a. *Nucleic acids research*, 52(9), 5241.
- Siddiquee R, et al. (2024) A programmable seekRNA guides target selection by IS1111 and IS110 type insertion sequences. *Nature communications*, 15(1), 5235.
- Foo GW, et al. (2024) Intein-based thermoregulated meganucleases for containment of genetic material. *Nucleic acids research*, 52(4), 2066.