## **Resource Summary Report**

Generated by <u>dkNET</u> on May 3, 2025

# **GenomeMUSter**

RRID:SCR\_024214 Type: Tool

### **Proper Citation**

GenomeMUSter (RRID:SCR\_024214)

### **Resource Information**

URL: https://muster.jax.org/

Proper Citation: GenomeMUSter (RRID:SCR\_024214)

**Description:** Web and programmatically accessible data service comprising allelic data covering strains at segregating sites. Mouse genetic variation service enables multi-trait, multi-population data integration and analyses. Interoperation with phenotype databases, analytic tools and other resources enable wealth of applications including multi-trait, multi-population meta-analysis. Mouse genetic resource that includes typed, sequenced, and imputed allelic states of 657 inbred mouse strains and their derivatives at 106.8M sites.

**Resource Type:** data access protocol, software resource, data or information resource, web service

Defining Citation: DOI:10.1101/2023.08.08.552506

**Keywords:** Mouse genetic variation service, data service, allelic data covering strains, mouse strains and their derivatives,

#### Funding:

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: GenomeMUSter

Resource ID: SCR\_024214

Record Creation Time: 20230826T050222+0000

Record Last Update: 20250503T061139+0000

### **Ratings and Alerts**

No rating or validation information has been found for GenomeMUSter.

No alerts have been found for GenomeMUSter.

### Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

### **Usage and Citation Metrics**

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at <u>dkNET</u>.

Ball RL, et al. (2024) GenomeMUSter mouse genetic variation service enables multitrait, multipopulation data integration and analysis. Genome research, 34(1), 145.

Bogue MA, et al. (2023) Mouse phenome database: curated data repository with interactive multi-population and multi-trait analyses. Mammalian genome : official journal of the International Mammalian Genome Society, 34(4), 509.