Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 11, 2026

Sullivan Lab Evidence Project

RRID:SCR_000753
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Sullivan Lab Evidence Project (RRID:SCR_000753)

Resource Information

URL: http://gbrowse.csbio.unc.edu/cgi-bin/gb2/gbrowse/slep/

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Description: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE. Documented on September 23,2022. Database of genetic and gene expression data from the published literature on psychiatric disorders. Users can search the accumulated data to find the evidence in support of the involvement of a particular genomic region with a set of important psychiatric disorders, ADHD, autism, bipolar disorder, eating disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia, and smoking behavior. It contains findings from manual reviews of 144 papers in psychiatric genetics, 136 primary reports and 8 meta-analyses. Disorders covered include schizophrenia (44 papers), autism (24 papers), bipolar disorder (24 papers), smoking behavior (24 papers), major depressive disorder and neuroticism (14 papers), ADHD (8 papers), eating disorders (3 papers), and a combined schizophrenia-bipolar phenotype (3 papers). The unbiased searches integrated into SLEP include genomewide linkage (117 papers), genomewide association (15 papers), copy number variation (9 papers), and gene expression studies of post-mortem brain tissue (3 meta-analyses courtesy of the Stanley Foundation). In total, SLEP captures 3,741 findings from these 144 papers. SLEP also contains over 70,000 SignPosts. These annotations derive from many different sources and are designed to try to capture current state of knowledge about disease associations in the human genome. SignPosts can be searched simultaneously with the psychiatric genetics literature in order to integrate these two bodies of knowledge. The SignPosts include: accumulated GWAS findings from the human genetics literature, the OMIM database, candidate gene association study literature, CNV location and frequency data, SNPs that influence gene expression in brain, genes expressed in brain, genes with evidence of imprinting and random monoalleleic expression, genes mutated in breast or colorectal cancer, and pathway data from BioCyc.

Abbreviations: SLEP

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Defining Citation: PMID:18548508

Keywords: eating disorder, gene, gene expression, adhd, autism, bipolar disorder, brain, breast, cancer, colorectal, combined schizophrenia-bipolar, disease, genomic region, imprinting, major depressive disorder, meta-analysis, monoalleleic, mutation, neuroticism, post-mortem, psychiatric disorder, schizophrenia, smoking behavior, tissue, molecular neuroanatomy resource

Related Condition: Eating disorder, Bipolar disorder, Brain, Breast cancer, Colorectal cancer, Combined schizophrenia-bipolar disease, Genomic region, Imprinting, Major depressive disorder, schizophrenia, Smoking behavior, Autism, Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder

Funding: NIMH MH097281

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: Sullivan Lab Evidence Project

Resource ID: SCR_000753

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-10439

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080203+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133112+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Sullivan Lab Evidence Project.

No alerts have been found for Sullivan Lab Evidence Project.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

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

Al-Jawahiri R, et al. (2017) Resources available for autism research in the big data era: a systematic review. PeerJ, 5, e2880.

Chasman D, et al. (2016) Integrating Transcriptomic and Proteomic Data Using Predictive Regulatory Network Models of Host Response to Pathogens. PLoS computational biology, 12(7), e1005013.

McCarthy MJ, et al. (2012) A survey of genomic studies supports association of circadian clock genes with bipolar disorder spectrum illnesses and lithium response. PloS one, 7(2), e32091.