Resource Summary Report

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Maitreya Dunham's Lab

RRID:SCR_000784
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Maitreya Dunham's Lab (RRID:SCR_000784)

Resource Information

URL: http://dunham.gs.washington.edu/protocols.shtml

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Description: A portal for Maitreya Dunham's lab, which works on the genomic analysis of experimental evolution in yeast using microarrays and the chemostat. Research interests of the lab include experimental evolution of genetic networks in yeast, aneuploidy and copy number variation, comparative genomics, technology development and human genetics in yeast.

Synonyms: The Dunham Lab

Resource Type: data or information resource, portal

Keywords: seattle, washington, maitreya dunham, lab, yeast, genomic, microarray, chemostat, copy number variation, human, genetics, technology

Funding: NIH P50 GM071508;
Lewis-Sigler Institute ;
Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Resource Name: Maitreya Dunham's Lab

Resource ID: SCR_000784

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-30476

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080203+0000

Record Last Update: 20260904T000024+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Maitreya Dunham's Lab.

No alerts have been found for Maitreya Dunham's Lab.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

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

Hope EA, et al. (2017) Experimental Evolution Reveals Favored Adaptive Routes to Cell Aggregation in Yeast. Genetics, 206(2), 1153.

Smukowski Heil CS, et al. (2017) Loss of Heterozygosity Drives Adaptation in Hybrid Yeast. Molecular biology and evolution, 34(7), 1596.

Oeser ML, et al. (2016) Dynamic Sumoylation of a Conserved Transcription Corepressor Prevents Persistent Inclusion Formation during Hyperosmotic Stress. PLoS genetics, 12(1), e1005809.

Selmecki AM, et al. (2015) Polyploidy can drive rapid adaptation in yeast. Nature, 519(7543), 349.

Doherty KM, et al. (2012) Loss of a 20S proteasome activator in Saccharomyces cerevisiae downregulates genes important for genomic integrity, increases DNA damage, and selectively sensitizes cells to agents with diverse mechanisms of action. G3 (Bethesda, Md.), 2(8), 943.

Selmecki AM, et al. (2009) Acquisition of aneuploidy provides increased fitness during the evolution of antifungal drug resistance. PLoS genetics, 5(10), e1000705.

Gresham D, et al. (2008) The repertoire and dynamics of evolutionary adaptations to controlled nutrient-limited environments in yeast. PLoS genetics, 4(12), e1000303.

Torres EM, et al. (2007) Effects of aneuploidy on cellular physiology and cell division in haploid yeast. Science (New York, N.Y.), 317(5840), 916.

Dunham MJ, et al. (2002) Characteristic genome rearrangements in experimental evolution of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 99(25), 16144.