
MyGene.info Documentation

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction



MyGene.info provides simple-to-use REST web services to query/retrieve gene annotation data. It's designed with **simplicity** and **performance** emphasized. A typical use case is to use it to power a web application which requires querying genes and obtaining common gene annotations. For example, MyGene.info services are used to power BioGPS.

What's new in v2 API

- **ALL** species are supported now! That's more than 14,000 in total. [more]
- Gene annotation data are even more up-to-date (weekly updates).
- Gene query service supports “fields” parameter to return any fields. Previously, you need to call gene query service separately if you need more than gene symbols and names.
- Fine-tuned query algorithm to return relevant gene hits first.
- Our query backend is more scalable and extensible. Ready to expand more annotation data as we go.

Migration guide from v1 to v2 API

Still want to stick with v1 API for a while? It's still there: [v1 API](#), but annotation data there won't be updated any more.

MyGene.info provides two simple web services: one for gene queries and the other for gene annotation retrieval. Both return results in [JSON](#) format.

Gene query service

URL

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query
```

Examples

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2&species=human
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk?
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=IL*
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=entrezgene:1017
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=ensemblgene:ENSG00000123374
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2&fields=symbol,refseq
```

Hint: View nicely formatted JSON result in your browser with this handy add-on: [JSON formater](#) for Chrome or [JSONView](#) for Firefox.

To learn more

- You can read the full description of our query syntax [here](#).
- Try it live on [interactive API page](#).

- Play with our demo applications.
- Batch queries? Yes, you can. do it with a POST request.

Gene annotation service

URL

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/<geneid>
```

Examples

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/1017  
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/ENSG00000123374  
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/1017?fields=name,symbol,summary
```

“<geneid>” can be any of valid Entrez or Ensembl Gene ids. A retired Entrez Gene id works too if it is replaced by a new one.

To learn more

- You can read the full description of our query syntax [here](#).
- Try it live on [interactive API page](#).
- Play with our demo applications.
- Yes, batch queries via POST request as well.

Migration from v1 API

Migrating from v1 API to v2 API should be very trivial. Here is a summary for the changes:

Gene query service

URL change

Starting from v2 API, we added “/v2” as the prefix for service urls:

v1 <http://mygene.info/v1/query> or <http://mygene.info/query>

v2 <http://mygene.info/v2/query>

Returned Objects

There are some small changes in returned gene objects as summarized here:

- “rows” “hits”
- “total_rows” “total”
- “id” “_id” (“_” prefix indicates interval fields)
- “score” “_score”
- removed in v2: “homologene”, “skip”, “limit”, “etag”
- added in v2: “entrezgene” (Entrez gene id), “max_score”, “took”

You can also see the differences in the following examples:

v1: <http://mygene.info/v1/query?q=symbol:cdk2&limit=1>

```
1 {
2   "rows": [
3     {
4       "id": "1017",
5
6       "symbol": "CDK2",
7       "taxid": 9606,
8       "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
9       "homologene": {
10        "genes": [[9606,1017],[10090,12566],
11                 [10116,362817],[7227,42453],
12                 [7955,406715],[3702,824036]],
13        "id": 74409
14      },
15      "score": 72.55062866210938
16    }
17  ],
18  "total_rows": 6,
19
20
21  "skip": 0,
22  "etag": "4f1b7983a4",
23  "limit": 1
24 }
```

v2: <http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=symbol:cdk2&size=1>

```
1 {
2   "hits": [
3     {
4       "_id": "1017",
5       "entrezgene": 1017,
6       "symbol": "CDK2",
7       "taxid": 9606,
8       "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
9
10
11
12
13
14
15       "_score": 89.32175
16     }
17   ],
18   "total": 3,
19   "max_score": 89.32175,
20   "took": 4
21
22
23
24 }
```

Gene annotation service

URL change

Starting from v2 API, we added “/v2” as the prefix for service urls:

v1 <http://mygene.info/v1/gene> or <http://mygene.info/gene>

v2 <http://mygene.info/v2/gene>

Returned Objects

The returned objects are essentially back-compatible in v2, except that gene object in v2 contains even more fields as we expand underlying annotation data.

Gene annotation data

Data sources

We currently obtain the gene annotation data from several public data resources and keep them up-to-date, so that you don't have to do it:

Source	Update frequency	Notes
NCBI Entrez	weekly snapshot	
Ensembl	whenever a new release is available	Ensembl Pre! and EnsemblGenomes are not included at the moment
Uniprot	whenever a new release is available	
NetAffy	whenever a new release is available	
PharmGKB	whenever a new release is available	
UCSC	whenever a new release is available	For “exons” field
CPDB	whenever a new release is available	For “pathway” field

The most updated data information can be accessed [here](#).

Gene object

Gene annotation data are both stored and returned as a gene object, which is essentially a collection of fields (attributes) and their values:

```
{
  "_id": "1017"
  "taxid": 9606,
  "symbol": "CDK2",
  "entrezgene": 1017,
  "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
  "genomic_pos": {
    "start": 56360553,
    "chr": "12",
    "end": 56366568,
    "strand": 1
  }
}
```

The example above omits most of available fields. For a full example, you can just check out a few gene examples: [CDK2](#), [ADA](#). Or, did you try our [interactive API page](#) yet?

Species

We support **ALL** species annotated by NCBI and Ensembl. All of our services allow you to pass a “**species**” parameter to limit the query results. “species” parameter accepts taxonomy ids as the input. You can look for the taxonomy ids for your favorite species from [NCBI Taxonomy](#).

For convenience, we allow you to pass these *common names* for commonly used species (e.g. “species=human,mouse,rat”):

Common name	Genus name	Taxonomy id
human	Homo sapiens	9606
mouse	Mus musculus	10090
rat	Rattus norvegicus	10116
fruitfly	Drosophila melanogaster	7227
nematode	Caenorhabditis elegans	6239
zebrafish	Danio rerio	7955
thale-cress	Arabidopsis thaliana	3702
frog	Xenopus tropicalis	8364
pig	Sus scrofa	9823

If needed, you can pass “species=all” to query against all available species, although, we recommend you to pass specific species you need for faster response.

Genome assemblies

Our gene query service supports genome interval queries. We import genomic location data from Ensembl, so all species available there are supported. You can find the their reference genome assemblies information [here](#).

This table lists the genome assemblies for commonly-used species:

Common name	Genus name	Genome assembly
human	Homo sapiens	GRCh38 (hg38), also support hg19
mouse	Mus musculus	GRCm38 (mm10), also support mm9
rat	Rattus norvegicus	Rnor_5.0 (rn4)
fruitfly	Drosophila melanogaster	BDGP5 (dm3)
nematode	Caenorhabditis elegans	WBcel235 (ce10)
zebrafish	Danio rerio	Zv9 (danRer6)
frog	Xenopus tropicalis	JGI_4.2 (xenTro2)
pig	Sus scrofa	Sscrofa10.2 (susScr2)

Available fields

The table below lists of all of the possible fields that could be in a gene object.

Gene query service

This page describes the reference for MyGene.info gene query web service. It’s also recommended to try it live on our [interactive API page](#).

Service endpoint

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query
```

GET request

Query parameters

q

Required, passing user query. The detailed query syntax for parameter “q” we explained *below*.

fields

Optional, can be a comma-separated fields to limit the fields returned from the matching gene hits. The supported field names can be found from any gene object (e.g. [gene 1017](#)). Note that it supports dot notation as well, e.g., you can pass “refseq.rna”. If “fields=all”, all available fields will be returned. Default: “symbol,name,taxid,entrezgene”.

species

Optional, can be used to limit the gene hits from given species. You can use “common names” for nine common species (human, mouse, rat, fruitfly, nematode, zebrafish, thale-cress, frog and pig). All other species, you can provide their taxonomy ids. See more details here. Multiple species can be passed using comma as a separator. Passing “all” will query against all available species. Default: human,mouse,rat.

size

Optional, the maximum number of matching gene hits to return (with a cap of 1000 at the moment). Default: 10.

from

Optional, the number of matching gene hits to skip, starting from 0. Default: 0

Hint: The combination of “size” and “from” parameters can be used to get paging for large query:

<code>q=cdk*&size=50</code>	first 50 hits
<code>q=cdk*&size=50&from=50</code>	the next 50 hits

sort

Optional, the comma-separated fields to sort on. Prefix with “-” for descending order, otherwise in ascending order. Default: sort by matching scores in descending order.

facets

Optional, a single field or comma-separated fields to return facets, for example, “facets=taxid”, “facets=taxid,type_of_gene”. See *examples of faceted queries here*.

species_facet_filter

Optional, relevant when faceting on species (i.e., “facets=taxid” are passed). It’s used to pass species filter without changing the scope of faceting, so that the returned facet counts won’t change. Either species name or taxonomy id can be used, just like “*species*” parameter above. See *examples of faceted queries here*.

entrezonly

Optional, when passed as “true” or “1”, the query returns only the hits with valid Entrez gene ids. Default: false.

ensemblonly

Optional, when passed as “true” or “1”, the query returns only the hits with valid Ensembl gene ids. Default: false.

callback

Optional, you can pass a “**callback**” parameter to make a JSONP call.

dotfield

Optional, can be used to control the format of the returned fields when passed “fields” parameter contains dot notation, e.g. “fields=refseq.rna”. If “dotfield” is true, the returned data object contains a single “refseq.rna” field, otherwise, a single “refseq” field with a sub-field of “rna”. Default: false.

filter

Alias for “fields” parameter.

limit

Alias for “size” parameter.

skip

Alias for “from” parameter.

email

Optional, if you are regular users of our services, we encourage you to provide us an email, so that we can better track the usage or follow up with you.

Query syntax

Examples of query parameter “q”:

Simple queries

search for everything:

q=cdk2	search for any fields
q=tumor suppressor	default as "AND" for all query terms
q="cyclin-dependent kinase"	search for the phrase

Fielded queries

q=entrezgene:1017
q=symbol:cdk2
q=refseq:NM_001798

Available fields

Field	Description	Examples
entrezgene	Entrez gene id	q=entrezgene:1017
ensemblgene	Ensembl gene id	q=ensemblgene:ENSG00000123374
symbol	official gene symbol	q=symbol:cdk2
name	gene name	q=name:cyclin-dependent
alias	gene alias	q=alias:p33
summary	gene summary text	q=summary:insulin
refseq	NCBI RefSeq id (both rna and proteins)	q=refseq:NM_001798 q=refseq:NP_439892
unigene	NCBI UniGene id	q=unigene:Hs.19192
homologene	NCBI HomoloGene id	q=homologene:74409
accession	NCBI GeneBank Accession number	q=accession:AA810989
ensembltranscript	Ensembl transcript id	q=ensembltranscript:ENST00000266970
ensemblprotein	Ensembl protein id	q=ensemblprotein:ENSP00000243067
uniprot	UniProt id	q=uniprot:P24941
ipi (deprecated!)	IPI id	q=ipi:IPI00031681
pdb	PDB id	q=pdb:1AQ1
prosite	Prosite id	q=prosite:PS50011
pfam	PFam id	q=pfam:PF00069
interpro	InterPro id	q=interpro:IPR008351
mim	OMIM id	q=mim:116953
pharmgkb	PharmGKB id	q=pharmgkb:PA101

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Field	Description	Examples
reporter	Affymetrix probeset id	q=reporter:204252_at
reagent	GNF reagent id	q=reagent:GNF282834
go	Gene Ontology id	q=go:0000307
hgnc	HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee	q=hgnc:1771
hprd	Human Protein Reference Database	q=hprd:00310
mgi	Mouse Genome Informatics	q=mgi:MGII\88339
rgb	Rat Genome Database	q=rgd:620620
flybase	A Database of Drosophila Genes & Genomes	q=flybase:FBgn0004107&species=fruitfly
wormbase	C elegans and related nematodes database	q=wormbase:WBGene00057218&species=31234
zfin	Zebrafish Information Network	q=zfin:ZDB-GENE-980526-104&species=zebrafish
tair	Arabidopsis Information Resource	q=tair:AT3G48750&species=thalecress
xenbase	Xenopus laevis and Xenopus tropicalis biology and genomics resource	q=xenbase:XB-GENE-1001990&species=frog
mirbase	database of published miRNA sequences and annotation	q=mirbase:MI0017267
retired	Retired Entrez gene id, including those with replaced gene ids.	q=retired:84999

Genome interval query

When we detect your query (“**q**” parameter) contains a genome interval pattern like this one:

```
chrX:151,073,054-151,383,976
```

we will do the genome interval query for you. Besides above interval string, you also need to specify “*species*” parameter (with the default as human). These are all accepted queries:

```
q=chrX:151073054-151383976&species:9606
q=chrX:151,073,054-151,383,976&species:human
```

Hint: As you can see above, the genomic locations can include commas in it.

See also:

Genome assembly information

Wildcard queries

Wildcard character “*” or “?” is supported in either simple queries or fielded queries:

q=CDK?	single character wildcard
q=symbol:CDK?	single character wildcard within "symbol" field
q=IL*R	multiple character wildcard

Note: Wildcard character can not be the first character. It will be ignored.

Boolean operators and grouping

You can use **AND/OR/NOT** boolean operators and grouping to form complicated queries:

q=tumor AND suppressor	AND operator
q=CDK2 OR BTK	OR operator
q="tumor suppressor" NOT receptor	NOT operator
q=(interleukin OR insulin) AND receptor	the use of parentheses

Returned object

A GET request like this:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=symbol:cdk2
```

should return hits as:

```
{
  "hits": [
    {
      "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
      "_score": 87.76775,
      "symbol": "CDK2",
      "taxid": 9606,
      "entrezgene": 1017,
      "_id": "1017"
    },
    {
      "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
      "_score": 79.480484,
      "symbol": "Cdk2",
      "taxid": 10090,
      "entrezgene": 12566,
      "_id": "12566"
    },
    {
      "name": "cyclin dependent kinase 2",
      "_score": 62.286797,
      "symbol": "Cdk2",
      "taxid": 10116,
      "entrezgene": 362817,
      "_id": "362817"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
],
"total": 3,
"max_score": 87.76775,
"took": 4
}
```

Faceted queries

If you need to perform a faceted query, you can pass an optional “*facets*” parameter. For example, if you want to get the facets on species, you can pass “*facets=taxid*”:

A GET request like this:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2&size=1&facets=taxid
```

should return hits as:

```
{
  "hits": [
    {
      "entrezgene": 1017,
      "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
      "_score": 400.43347,
      "symbol": "CDK2",
      "_id": "1017",
      "taxid": 9606
    }
  ],
  "total": 26,
  "max_score": 400.43347,
  "took": 7,
  "facets": {
    "taxid": {
      "_type": "terms",
      "total": 26,
      "terms": [
        {
          "count": 14,
          "term": 9606
        },
        {
          "count": 7,
          "term": 10116
        },
        {
          "count": 5,
          "term": 10090
        }
      ]
    },
    "other": 0,
    "missing": 0
  }
}
```

Another useful field to get facets on is “*type_of_gene*”:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2&size=1&facets=type_of_gene
```

It should return hits as:

```
{
  "hits": [
    {
      "entrezgene": 1017,
      "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
      "_score": 400.43347,
      "symbol": "CDK2",
      "_id": "1017",
      "taxid": 9606
    }
  ],
  "total": 26,
  "max_score": 400.43347,
  "took": 97,
  "facets": {
    "type_of_gene": {
      "_type": "terms",
      "total": 26,
      "terms": [
        {
          "count": 20,
          "term": "protein-coding"
        },
        {
          "count": 6,
          "term": "pseudo"
        }
      ]
    },
    "other": 0,
    "missing": 0
  }
}
```

If you need to, you can also pass multiple fields as comma-separated list:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/query?q=cdk2&size=1&facets=taxid,type_of_gene
```

Particularly relevant to species facets (i.e., “facets=taxid”), you can pass a “*species_facet_filter*” parameter to filter the returned hits on a given species, without changing the scope of the facets (i.e. facet counts will not change). This is useful when you need to get the subset of the hits for a given species after the initial faceted query on species.

You can see the different “hits” are returned in the following queries, while “facets” keeps the same:

```
http://localhost:9000/v2/query?q=cdk?&size=1&facets=taxid&species_facet_filter=human
```

v.s.

```
http://localhost:9000/v2/query?q=cdk?&size=1&facets=taxid&species_facet_filter=mouse
```

Batch queries via POST

Although making simple GET requests above to our gene query service is sufficient in most of use cases, there are some cases you might find it's more efficient to make queries in a batch (e.g., retrieving gene annotation for multiple genes). Fortunately, you can also make batch queries via POST requests when you need:

```
URL: http://mygene.info/v2/query
HTTP method: POST
```

Query parameters

q

Required, multiple query terms separated by comma (also support “+” or white space), but no wildcard, e.g., ‘q=1017,1018’ or ‘q=CDK2+BTK’

scopes

Optional, specify one or more fields (separated by comma) as the search “scopes”, e.g., “scopes=entrezgene”, “scopes=entrezgene,ensemblgene”. The available “fields” can be passed to “scopes” parameter are *listed above*. Default: “scopes=entrezgene,ensemblgene,retired” (either Entrez or Ensembl gene ids).

species

Optional, can be used to limit the gene hits from given species. You can use “common names” for nine common species (human, mouse, rat, fruitfly, nematode, zebrafish, thale-cress, frog and pig). All other species, you can provide their taxonomy ids. See more details here. Multiple species can be passed using comma as a separator. Default: human,mouse,rat.

fields

Optional, can be a comma-separated fields to limit the fields returned from the matching gene hits. The supported field names can be found from any gene object (e.g. [gene 1017](#)). Note that it supports dot notation as well, e.g., you can pass “refseq.rna”. If “fields=all”, all available fields will be returned. Default: “symbol,name,taxid,entrezgene”.

dotfield

Optional, can be used to control the format of the returned fields when passed “fields” parameter contains dot notation, e.g. “fields=refseq.rna”. If “dotfield” is true, the returned data object contains a single “refseq.rna” field, otherwise, a single “refseq” field with a sub-field of “rna”. Default: false.

email

Optional, if you are regular users of our services, we encourage you to provide us an email, so that we can better track the usage or follow up with you.

Example code

Unlike GET requests, you can easily test them from browser, make a POST request is often done via a piece of code. Here is a sample python snippet:

```
import httplib2
h = httplib2.Http()
headers = {'content-type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'}
params = 'q=1017,1018&scopes=entrezgene'
res, con = h.request('http://mygene.info/v2/query', 'POST', params, headers=headers)
```

Returned object

Returned result (the value of “con” variable above) from above example code should look like this:

```
[
  {
    "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
    "symbol": "CDK2",
    "taxid": 9606,
    "entrezgene": 1017,
    "query": "1017",
    "_id": "1017"
  },
  {
    "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 3",
    "symbol": "CDK3",
    "taxid": 9606,
    "entrezgene": 1018,
    "query": "1018",
    "_id": "1018"
  }
]
```

Tip: “query” field in returned object indicates the matching query term.

If a query term has no match, it will return with “notfound” field as “true”:

```
params = 'q=1017,dummy&scopes=entrezgene'
res, con = h.request('http://mygene.info/v2/query', 'POST', params, headers=headers)
```

```
[
  {
    "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
    "symbol": "CDK2",
    "taxid": 9606,
    "entrezgene": 1017,
    "query": "1017",
    "_id": "1017"
  },
  {
    "query": "dummy",
    "notfound": true
  }
]
```

If a query term has multiple matches, they will be included with the same “query” field:

```
params = 'q=tp53,1017&scopes=symbol,entrezgene'  
res, con = h.request('http://mygene.info/v2/query', 'POST', params, headers=headers)
```

```
[  
  {  
    "name": "tumor protein p53",  
    "symbol": "TP53",  
    "taxid": 9606,  
    "entrezgene": 7157,  
    "query": "tp53",  
    "_id": "7157"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "tumor protein p53",  
    "symbol": "Tp53",  
    "taxid": 10116,  
    "entrezgene": 24842,  
    "query": "tp53",  
    "_id": "24842"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",  
    "symbol": "CDK2",  
    "taxid": 9606,  
    "entrezgene": 1017,  
    "query": "1017",  
    "_id": "1017"  
  }  
]
```

Gene annotation service

This page describes the reference for MyGene.info gene annotation web service. It’s also recommended to try it live on our [interactive API page](#).

Service endpoint

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene
```

GET request

To obtain the gene annotation via our web service is as simple as calling this URL:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/<geneid>
```

geneid above can be either Entrez gene id (“1017”) or Ensembl gene id (“ENSG00000123374”). By default, this will return the complete gene annotation object in JSON format. See [here](#) for an example and [here](#) for more details. If the input **geneid** is not valid, 404 (NOT FOUND) will be returned.

Hint: A retired Entrez gene id works too if it is replaced by a new one, e.g., 245794. But a “*discontinued*” gene id will not return any hit, e.g., 138.

Optionally, you can pass a “**fields**” parameter to return only the annotation you want (by filtering returned object fields):

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/1017?fields=name,symbol
```

“**fields**” accepts any attributes (a.k.a fields) available from the gene object. Multiple attributes should be separated by commas. If an attribute is not available for a specific gene object, it will be ignored. Note that the attribute names are case-sensitive.

Just like gene query service, you can also pass a “**callback**” parameter to make a [JSONP](#) call.

Query parameters

fields

Optional, can be a comma-separated fields to limit the fields returned from the gene object. If “fields=all”, all available fields will be returned. Note that it supports dot notation as well, e.g., you can pass “refseq.rna”. Default: “fields=all”.

callback

Optional, you can pass a “**callback**” parameter to make a [JSONP](#) <<http://ajaxian.com/archives/jsonp-json-with-padding>> call.

filter

Alias for “fields” parameter.

dotfield

Optional, can be used to control the format of the returned fields when passed “fields” parameter contains dot notation, e.g. “fields=refseq.rna”. If “dotfield” is true, the returned data object contains a single “refseq.rna” field, otherwise, a single “refseq” field with a sub-field of “rna”. Default: false.

email

Optional, if you are regular users of our services, we encourage you to provide us an email, so that we can better track the usage or follow up with you.

Returned object

A GET request like this:

```
http://mygene.info/v2/gene/1017
```

should return a gene object below:

```
{
  "MIM": "116953",
  "exons": {
    "NM_052827": {
      "chr": "12",
      "strand": 1,
      "exons": [
        [
          56360555,
          56360908
        ],
        [
          56361640,
          56361718
        ],
        [
          56361832,
          56361953
        ],
        [
          56362561,
          56362732
        ],
        [
          56364827,
          56365031
        ],
        [
          56365304,
          56366568
        ]
      ],
      "txstart": 56360555,
      "cdsstart": 56360792,
      "cdsend": 56365409,
      "txend": 56366568
    },
    "NM_001798": {
      "chr": "12",
      "strand": 1,
      "exons": [
        [
          56360555,
          56360908
        ],
        [
          56361640,
          56361718
        ],
        [
          56361832,
          56361953
        ],
        [
          56362561,
          56362732
        ]
      ],
    }
  }
}
```

```

    [
      56363258,
      56363360
    ],
    [
      56364827,
      56365031
    ],
    [
      56365304,
      56366568
    ]
  ],
  "txstart":56360555,
  "cdsstart":56360792,
  "cdsend":56365409,
  "txend":56366568
}
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  "IPI00031681",
  "IPI00910650"
],
"accession":{
  "genomic":[
    "ABBA01008397",
    "AC025162",
    "AC034102",
    "AC_000144",
    "AF512553",
    "AMYH02026556",
    "AMYH02026557",
    "CH471054",
    "NC_000012",
    "NC_018923",
    "NT_029419",
    "NW_001838059",
    "NW_004929384",
    "U50730"
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  "rna":[
    "AA810989",
    "AB012305",
    "AK291941",
    "AK293246",
    "AM393136",
    "BC003065",
    "BJ991087",
    "BT006821",
    "DQ890598",
    "DQ893767",
    "M68520",
    "NM_001798",
    "NM_052827",
    "X61622",
    "X62071",
    "XM_005268559"
  ]
},
],

```

```
"protein": [
  "AAA35667",
  "AAH03065",
  "AAM34794",
  "AAP35467",
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  "ABM92215",
  "BAA32794",
  "BAF84630",
  "BAG56780",
  "CAA43807",
  "CAA43985",
  "CAL38014",
  "EAW96856",
  "EAW96857",
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  "NP_439892",
  "P24941",
  "XP_005268616"
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"ec": "2.7.11.22",
"go": {
  "CC": [
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      "pubmed": 8692841,
      "id": "GO:0000307",
      "evidence": "IDA"
    },
    {
      "term": "chromosome, telomeric region",
      "id": "GO:0000781",
      "evidence": "IEA"
    },
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      "term": "condensed chromosome",
      "id": "GO:0000793",
      "evidence": "IEA"
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    {
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      "id": "GO:0000805",
      "evidence": "IEA"
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    {
      "term": "Y chromosome",
      "id": "GO:0000806",
      "evidence": "IEA"
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      "pubmed": 10767298,
      "id": "GO:0005634",
      "evidence": "IDA"
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  ]
}
```

```

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      "evidence": "IEA"
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      "pubmed": 10767298,
      "id": "GO:0005737",
      "evidence": "IDA"
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      "pubmed": 19238148,
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      "evidence": "TAS"
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    {
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      "id": "GO:0005829",
      "evidence": "TAS"
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      "pubmed": 10995387,
      "id": "GO:0015030",
      "evidence": "IDA"
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      "id": "GO:0004693",
      "evidence": "IDA"
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      "id": "GO:0004693",
      "evidence": "TAS"
    },
    {
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      "pubmed": 10330164,
      "id": "GO:0005515",
      "evidence": "IPI"
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"term": "ATP binding",
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"pubmed": 1653904,
"id": "GO:0030332",
"evidence": "IDA"
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"pubmed": 8692841,
"id": "GO:0035173",
"qualifier": "contributes_to",
"evidence": "IDA"
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"term": "metal ion binding",
"id": "GO:0046872",
"evidence": "IEA"
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"evidence": "TAS"
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"id": "GO:0000085",
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"id": "GO:0000278",
"evidence": "TAS"
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"term": "DNA replication",
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"id": "GO:0006260",
"evidence": "TAS"
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"evidence": "IEA"
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    "id": "GO:0006813",
    "evidence": "IEA"
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    "id": "GO:0006977",
    "evidence": "TAS"
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    "evidence": "IEA"
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    "evidence": "TAS"
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    "pubmed": 9054499,
    "id": "GO:0007265",
    "evidence": "IEP"
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    "id": "GO:0007596",
    "evidence": "TAS"
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    "pubmed": 10767298,
    "id": "GO:0008284",
    "evidence": "IDA"
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    "term": "histone phosphorylation",
    "pubmed": 8692841,
    "id": "GO:0016572",
    "evidence": "IDA"
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  {
    "term": "anaphase-promoting complex-dependent proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent_
↔protein catabolic process",
    "id": "GO:0031145",
    "evidence": "TAS"
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    "term": "mitotic G1 DNA damage checkpoint",
    "id": "GO:0031571",
    "evidence": "TAS"
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    "id": "GO:0032298",
    "evidence": "IEA"
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      "id": "GO:0045893",
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      "pubmed": 19238148,
      "id": "GO:0051298",
      "evidence": "TAS"
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↪cell cycle",
      "id": "GO:0051439",
      "evidence": "TAS"
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      "term": "regulation of gene silencing",
      "id": "GO:0060968",
      "evidence": "IDA"
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      "term": "cellular response to nitric oxide",
      "id": "GO:0071732",
      "evidence": "TAS"
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"pir": "A41227",
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  "Hs.19192",
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    "id": "IPR000719",
    "desc": "Protein kinase, catalytic domain"
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  {
    "short_desc": "Kinase-like_dom",
    "id": "IPR011009",
    "desc": "Protein kinase-like domain"
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    "short_desc": "Ser-Thr/Tyr_kinase_cat_dom",
    "id": "IPR001245",
    "desc": "Serine-threonine/tyrosine-protein kinase catalytic domain"
  },
  {
    "short_desc": "Ser/Thr_dual-sp_kinase_dom",
    "id": "IPR002290",
    "desc": "Serine/threonine- / dual specificity protein kinase, catalytic domain"
  },
  {
    "short_desc": "Tyr_kinase_cat_dom",

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    "id": "IPR020635",
    "desc": "Tyrosine-protein kinase, catalytic domain"
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"pharmgkb": "PA101",
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    "text": "Cyclin A/Cdk2 and cyclin E/cdk2 continuously shuttle between the_
↪nucleus and the cytoplasm",
    "pubmed": "11907280"
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  {
    "text": "results argue that TTK-associated CDK2 may function to maintain target-
↪specific phosphorylation of RNA Pol II that is essential for Tat transactivation of_
↪HIV-1 promoter",
    "pubmed": "12049628"
  },
  {
    "text": "Activation mechanism role of cyclin binding versus phosphorylation",
    "pubmed": "12081504"
  },
  {
    "text": "CDK2/cyclin E is required for Tat-dependent transcription in vitro.",
    "pubmed": "12114499"
  },
  {
    "text": "CDK2 binding to cyclin E is required to drive cells from G(1) into S_
↪phase",
    "pubmed": "12149264"
  },
  {
    "text": "Interferon gamma reduces the activity of Cdk4 and Cdk2, inhibiting he_
↪G1 cell cycle in human hepatocellular carcinoma cells.",
    "pubmed": "12531694"
  },
  {
    "text": "CDK2 is not required for sustained cell division.",
    "pubmed": "12676582"
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  {
    "text": "Data suggest that the interaction between PKCeta and cyclin E is_
↪carefully regulated, and is correlated with the inactivated form of the cyclin E/_
↪Cdk2 complex.",
    "pubmed": "12729791"
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  {
    "text": "IRF1 represses CDK2 gene expression by interfering with SP1-dependent_
↪transcriptional activation.",
    "pubmed": "12732645"
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  {
    "text": "role in regulating Cdc25A half life",
    "pubmed": "12801928"
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  {
    "text": "TGF-beta 1 inhibition requires early G(1) induction and stabilization_
↪of p21 protein, which binds to & inhibits cyclin E-CDK2 and cyclin A-CDK2 kinase_
↪activity rather than direct modulation of cyclin or CDK protein levels as seen in_
↪other systems.",

```

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    "pubmed": "12810668"
  },
  {
    "text": "Cdk2 has a role in phosphorylation of the NF-Y transcription factor",
    "pubmed": "12857729"
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    "text": "CDK2 has a role in the G2 DNA damage checkpoint",
    "pubmed": "12912980"
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  {
    "text": "Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus K-bZIP physically associates_
↪with cyclin-CDK2 and downmodulates its kinase activity.",
    "pubmed": "12915577"
  },
  {
    "text": "it is evident that B-Myb protein may promote cell proliferation by a_
↪non-transcriptional mechanism that involves release of active cyclin/cyclin_
↪dependent kinase 2 from cyclin-dependent inhibitor 1C p57(KIP2)",
    "pubmed": "12947099"
  },
  {
    "text": "Inhibition of Cdk2 by 1,25-(OH)2D3 may thus involve two mechanisms: 1)_
↪reduced nuclear Cdk2 available for cyclin binding and activation and 2) impairment_
↪of cyclin E-Cdk2-dependent p27 degradation through cytoplasmic mislocalization of_
↪Cdk2.",
    "pubmed": "12954644"
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  {
    "text": "kinetic insight into the basis for selecting suboptimal specificity_
↪determinants for the phosphorylation of cellular substrates",
    "pubmed": "14506259"
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  {
    "text": "multisite phosphorylation by Cdk2 and GSK3 controls cyclin E degradation
↪",
    "pubmed": "14536078"
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  {
    "text": "CDK2 binds to SU9516 at Leu83 and Glu81",
    "pubmed": "14550307"
  },
  {
    "text": "CDK2 activation process through phosphorylation is examined using 2D_
↪PAGE",
    "pubmed": "14551212"
  },
  {
    "text": "Epstein-Barr virus can inhibit genotoxin-induced G1 arrest downstream_
↪of p53 by preventing the inactivation of CDK2",
    "pubmed": "14562046"
  },
  {
    "text": "p220 is an essential downstream component of the cyclin E/Cdk2_
↪signaling pathway and functions to coordinate multiple elements of the G1/S_
↪transition.",
    "pubmed": "14612403"
  },
  },

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{
  "text": "CDK2-cyclin E, without prior CDK4-cyclin D activity, can phosphorylate_
↔and inactivate pRb, activate E2F, and induce DNA synthesis.",
  "pubmed": "14645251"
},
{
  "text": "significant difference in their biochemical properties between CDK4/
↔cyclin D1 and CDK2/cyclin A affecting regulation of cellular RB function",
  "pubmed": "14646596"
},
{
  "text": "cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)2, -4, and -6 were down-regulated from the_
↔myelocytes/metamyelocytes stages and onward",
  "pubmed": "14694185"
},
{
  "text": "CDK2 complexes have roles in G(1)/S deregulation and tumor progression",
  "pubmed": "14701826"
},
{
  "text": "CDK2 regulates beta-catenin phosphorylation/ degradation",
  "pubmed": "14985333"
},
{
  "text": "Cdk2 and Cdk4 phosphorylate human Cdt1 and induce its degradation",
  "pubmed": "15004027"
},
{
  "text": "Binding to Cdk2-cyclin A is accompanied by p27 folding, and kinetic_
↔data suggest a sequential mechanism that is initiated by binding to cyclin A",
  "pubmed": "15024385"
},
{
  "text": "We also found that cyclin A/CDK2 phosphorylates Axin, thereby enhancing_
↔its association with beta-catenin.",
  "pubmed": "15063782"
},
{
  "text": "study provides evidence that the cyclin A1-cyclin dependent kinase 2_
↔complex plays a role in several signaling pathways important for cell cycle control_
↔and meiosis",
  "pubmed": "15159402"
},
{
  "text": "interacts with dephosphorylated NIRF",
  "pubmed": "15178429"
},
{
  "text": "cyclin A-cdk2 plays an ancillary noncatalytic role in the_
↔ubiquitination of p27(KIP1) by the SCF(skp2) complex",
  "pubmed": "15199159"
},
{
  "text": "Results identify an important role for CDK2 in the maintenance of_
↔genomic stability, acting via an ATM- and ATR-dependent pathway.",
  "pubmed": "15226429"
},
}

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    "text": "after CDK4/6 inactivation, the fate of pancreatic tumor cells depends
↪ on the ability to modulate CDK2 activity",
    "pubmed": "15309028"
  },
  {
    "text": "Data suggest that cyclin D1-Cdk2 complexes mediate some of the
↪ transforming effects of cyclin D1 and demonstrate that the cyclin D1-Cdk2 fusion
↪ protein is a useful model to investigate the biological functions of cyclin D1-Cdk2
↪ complexes.",
    "pubmed": "15355984"
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  {
    "text": "These findings establish a novel function for cyclin A1 and CDK2 in DNA
↪ double strand break repair following radiation damage.",
    "pubmed": "15456866"
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    "text": "Phosphorylation of progesterone receptor serine 400 mediates ligand-
↪ independent transcriptional activity in response to activation of CDK2.",
    "pubmed": "15572662"
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  {
    "text": "cyclin A/Cdk2 has a role as a progesterone receptor coactivator",
    "pubmed": "15601848"
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    "text": "CDK2 depletion suppressed growth and cell cycle progression in melanoma
↪ and may be a suitable drug target in melanoma.",
    "pubmed": "15607961"
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  {
    "text": "Inhibition of CDK2 kinase by indole-3-carbinol is accompanied by
↪ selective alterations in cyclin E composition.",
    "pubmed": "15611077"
  },
  {
    "text": "molecular dynamics study on the complex CDK2 with the peptide substrate
↪ HHASPRK",
    "pubmed": "15632290"
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  {
    "text": "Results demonstrate that a peptide derived from the alpha5 helix of
↪ cyclin A significantly inhibits kinase activity of complexes harboring CDK2, and
↪ forms stable complexes with CDK2-cyclin A.",
    "pubmed": "15649889"
  },
  {
    "text": "crystal structure of phospho-CDK2 in complex with a truncated cyclin E1
↪ (residues 81-363) at 2.25 A resolution",
    "pubmed": "15660127"
  },
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    "text": "CDK2-BRCA1-Nucleophosmin pathway coordinately functions in cell growth
↪ and tumor progression pathways.",
    "pubmed": "15665273"
  },
  {
    "text": "HTm4 binding to KAP.Cdk2.cyclin A complex enhances the phosphatase
↪ activity of KAP, dissociates cyclin A, and facilitates KAP dephosphorylation of Cdk2
↪",

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```

    "pubmed": "15671017"
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  {
    "text": "Results present a comprehensive description of the dynamic behavior of ↵
↵cyclin-dependent kinase 2 in complex with cyclin A.",
    "pubmed": "15695825"
  },
  {
    "text": "Puralpha has been shown to colocalize with cyclin A/Cdk2 and to ↵
↵coimmunoprecipitate with cyclin A during S-phase and we show that this interaction ↵
↵is mediated by a specific affinity of Puralpha for Cdk2.",
    "pubmed": "15707957"
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  {
    "text": "Rapid binding of p27 domain 1 to cyclin A tethers the inhibitor to the ↵
↵binary Cdk2/cyclin A complex",
    "pubmed": "15890360"
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  {
    "text": "CDK2 translational down-regulation may be a key regulatory event in ↵
↵replicative senescence of endothelial cells.",
    "pubmed": "15922732"
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  {
    "text": "origin recognition complex 2 has an unexpected role in CDK2 activation, ↵
↵a linkage that could be important for maintaining genomic stability",
    "pubmed": "15944161"
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  {
    "text": "Cdk2 destabilizes p21 via the cy2 cyclin-binding motif and p21 ↵
↵phosphorylation",
    "pubmed": "15964852"
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  {
    "text": "Our results demonstrate that differential regulation of Cdc2 and Cdk2 ↵
↵activity by different doses of doxorubicin may contribute to the induction of two ↵
↵modes of cell death in hepatoma cells, either apoptosis or cell death through ↵
↵mitotic catastrophe.",
    "pubmed": "16036217"
  },
  {
    "text": "CINP is part of the Cdc7-dependent mechanism of origin firing and a ↵
↵functional and physical link between Cdk2 and Cdc7 complexes at the origins",
    "pubmed": "16082200"
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  {
    "text": "CDK2 inhibition modifies the dynamics of chromatin-bound minichromosome ↵
↵maintenance complex and replication protein A",
    "pubmed": "16082227"
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  {
    "text": "results indicate that CDK2 participates in Tat-mediated HIV-1 ↵
↵transcription and may serve as a potential therapeutic target",
    "pubmed": "16085226"
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  {
    "text": "Cdk2 inhibition decreases the efficiency of chemical induction of KSHV ↵
↵lytic transcripts ORF 50 and 26. Importantly, Cdk2 activity is also essential for ↵
↵replication in other human herpesviruses",

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    "pubmed": "16150942"
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  {
    "text": "A new concept indicates in this review that both Cdk2 and/or Cdc2 can_
↪drive cells through G1/S phase in parallel.",
    "pubmed": "16258277"
  },
  {
    "text": "Cdk2 dependent phosphorylation(s) cannot be a critical trigger of_
↪replicon initiation in response to reoxygenation after several hours of hypoxia, at_
↪least in the T24 cells studied",
    "pubmed": "16262700"
  },
  {
    "text": "We propose that during TNFalpha-induced apoptosis, PKCdelta-mediated_
↪phosphorylation of p21(WAF1/CIP1) at (146)Ser attenuates the Cdk2 binding of_
↪p21(WAF1/CIP1) and thereby upregulates Cdk2 activity.",
    "pubmed": "16343435"
  },
  {
    "text": "molecular analysis of the CDK5/p25 and CDK2/cyclin A systems",
    "pubmed": "16407256"
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  {
    "text": "Cyclin-dependent kinases regulate the transcriptional activity of_
↪FOXM1c; a combination of three phosphorylation sites mediates the Cyclin E and_
↪Cyclin A/CDK2 effects.",
    "pubmed": "16504183"
  },
  {
    "text": "Here, we show that human papillomavirus type 16 16E1--E4 is also able_
↪to associate with cyclin A and Cdk2 during the G2 phase of the cell cycle.",
    "pubmed": "16540140"
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  {
    "text": "The interaction between roscovitine and cyclin-dependent kinase 2_
↪(cdk2) was investigated by performing correlated ab initio quantum-chemical_
↪calculations.",
    "pubmed": "16575928"
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    "text": "the phospho-CDK2/cyclin A recruitment site has a role in substrate_
↪recognition",
    "pubmed": "16707497"
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    "text": "Phosphorylation of the linker histone H1 by CDK regulates its binding_
↪to HP1alpha",
    "pubmed": "16762841"
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    "text": "suggest a novel retinoic acid (RA)-signaling, by which RA-induced p21_
↪induction and complex formation with cyclin E/CDK2 diverts CDK2 function from_
↪normally driving proliferation to alternatively promoting apoptosis",
    "pubmed": "16765349"
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    "text": "Membrane depolarization may stimulate cellular proliferation by_
↪augmenting the expression of cyclin E leading to increases in Cdk2 activity and RB_
↪phosphorylation in a neuroblastoma cell line.",

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    "pubmed": "16824683"
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    "text": "the Chk1-mediated S-phase checkpoint targets initiation factor Cdc45_
↪via a Cdc25A/Cdk2-independent mechanism",
    "pubmed": "16912045"
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    "text": "Breast cancer cells lacking cancer predisposition genes BRCA1 are more_
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    "text": "Review highlights an alternative role for CDK2 in the regulation of_
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    "text": "TopBP1 necessary for the G(1)/S transition: one for activating cyclin E/_
↪CDK2 kinase and the other for loading replication components onto chromatin to_
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↪ less discriminatory in substrate recognition than CDK2/cyclin A & has properties of
↪ both an S-phase & an M-phase kinase. CDK2/cyclin B is effective against S phase
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↪ opposite inhibition and stimulation consequences in CDK2 and CDK5.",
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↪ catalysis, and substrate recognition; most flexible regions correlate with those
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    "text": "G2 phase cyclin A/cdk2 controls the timing of entry into mitosis by
    ↪ controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/cdk1, but also has an unexpected
    ↪ role in coordinating the activation of cyclin B/cdk1 at the centrosome and in the
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  "text": "Results show that human Cdk2 is a functional homolog for most of Ime2_
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  "text": "Strengthened signals in imputation-based analysis at CDK2 SNPs_
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↪in ovarian cancer etiology.",
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↪an activity required for origin firing, CDK2, resulting in progression from_
↪quiescence to S phase.",
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    "text": "Data show that SHP-1 knockdown increases p27stability, decreases the_
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  "text": "Cellular production of IGFBP-3 leads to G1 cell cycle arrest with
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↪ interacted with Myc at promoters, where it affected Myc-dependent regulation of
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↪and the stability SKP2 and its co-factor CKS1B, through mechanisms independent of_
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↪serines residues, S92 and S106.",
  "pubmed": "20844047"
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  "text": "The results demonstrate that CDK2-mediated phosphorylation is a key_
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↪structure and dynamics of CDK2 kinase for catalysis.",
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      "text": "The deubiquitinase USP37 binds CDH1 and removes degradative_
↪polyubiquitin from cyclin A. USP37 was induced by E2F factors in G1, peaked at G1/S,
↪and was degraded in late mitosis. Phosphorylation of USP37 by CDK2 stimulated its_
↪full activity.",
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↪activation of ATR in response to diverse chemotherapeutic agents.",
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↪through a direct interaction with CDK2 that is required for CtIP phosphorylation_
↪and BRCA1 interaction in normally dividing cells.",
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↪division cycle 25 homolog A (CDC25A) expression in cancer.",
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↔which may contribute to viral manipulation of the host cell cycle.",
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↪the successful execution of the replication stress checkpoint response and in
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↪of CDK4-activating kinase(s) other than CDK7; and novel CDK7-dependent positive
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↪by immediately building up CDK2 activity or to enter a transient G0-like state by
↪suppressing CDK2 activity.",
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```

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```

```

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```

```
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```

```

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"name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
"taxid": 9606,
"summary": "The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Ser/Thr protein_
↪kinase family. This protein kinase is highly similar to the gene products of S._
↪cerevisiae cdc28, and S. pombe cdc2. It is a catalytic subunit of the cyclin-
↪dependent protein kinase complex, whose activity is restricted to the G1-S phase,_
↪and essential for cell cycle G1/S phase transition. This protein associates with_
↪and regulated by the regulatory subunits of the complex including cyclin A or E,_
↪CDK inhibitor p21Cip1 (CDKN1A) and p27Kip1 (CDKN1B). Its activity is also regulated_
↪by its protein phosphorylation. Two alternatively spliced variants and multiple_
↪transcription initiation sites of this gene have been reported. [provided by RefSeq,
↪ Jul 2008].",
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"4I3Z",
"4II5",
"4KD1",
"4LYN"
],
"HGNC": "1771"
}
```

Batch queries via POST

Although making simple GET requests above to our gene query service is sufficient in most of use cases, there are some cases you might find it's more efficient to make queries in a batch (e.g., retrieving gene annotation for multiple genes). Fortunately, you can also make batch queries via POST requests when you need:

```
URL: http://mygene.info/v2/gene
HTTP method: POST
```

Query parameters

ids

Required. Accept multiple geneids (either Entrez or Ensembl gene ids) seperated by comma, e.g., 'ids=1017,1018' or 'ids=695,ENSG00000123374'. Note that currently we only take the input ids up to **1000** maximum, the rest will be omitted.

fields

Optional, can be a comma-separated fields to limit the fields returned from the matching hits. If "fields=all", all available fields will be returned. Note that it supports dot notation as well, e.g., you can pass "refseq.rna". Default: "symbol,name,taxid,entrezgene".

species

Optional, can be used to limit the gene hits from given species. You can use "common names" for nine common species (human, mouse, rat, fruitfly, nematode, zebrafish, thale-cress, frog and pig). All other species, you can provide their taxonomy ids. See more details here. Multiple species can be passed using comma as a separator. Passing "all" will query against all available species. Default: all.

dotfield

Optional, can be used to control the format of the returned fields when passed “fields” parameter contains dot notation, e.g. “fields=refseq.rna”. If “dofield” is true, the returned data object contains a single “refseq.rna” field, otherwise, a single “refseq” field with a sub-field of “rna”. Default: false.

email

Optional, if you are regular users of our services, we encourage you to provide us an email, so that we can better track the usage or follow up with you.

Example code

Unlike GET requests, you can easily test them from browser, make a POST request is often done via a piece of code, still trivial of course. Here is a sample python snippet:

```
import httplib2
h = httplib2.Http()
headers = {'content-type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'}
params = 'ids=1017,695&fields=name,symbol,refseq.rna'
res, con = h.request('http://mygene.info/v2/gene', 'POST', params, headers=headers)
```

Returned object

Returned result (the value of “con” variable above) from above example code should look like this:

```
[
  {
    "_id": "1017",
    "name": "cyclin-dependent kinase 2",
    "query": "1017",
    "refseq.rna": [
      "NM_001798",
      "NM_052827",
      "XM_005268559"
    ],
    "symbol": "CDK2"
  },
  {
    "_id": "695",
    "name": "Bruton agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase",
    "query": "695",
    "refseq.rna": [
      "NM_000061",
      "NM_001287344",
      "NM_001287345",
      "XM_005262181",
      "XM_005278108"
    ],
    "symbol": "BTK"
  }
]
```

Usage and Demo

This page provides some usage examples and demo applications.

Call from web applications

You can call MyGene.info services from either server-side or client-side (via AJAX). The sample code can be found at “*demo*” *section*.

Calling services from server-side

All common programming languages provide functions for making http requests and JSON parsing. For Python, you can use built-in `httplib` and `json` modules (v2.6 up), or third-party `httplib2` and `simplejson` modules. For Perl, `LWP::Simple` and `JSON` modules should work nicely.

Making AJAX calls from client-side

When making an AJAX call from a web application, it is restricted by “same-origin” security policy, but there are several standard ways to get it around.

Making your own server-side proxy

To overcome “same-origin” restriction, you can create proxy at your server-side to our services. And then call your proxied services from your web application.

Setup proxy in popular server-side applications, like [Apache](#), [Nginx](#) and [PHP](#), are straightforward.

Making JSONP call

Because our core services are just called as simple GET http requests (though we support POST requests for batch queries too), you can bypass “same-origin” restriction by making JSONP call as well. To read more about JSONP, see [1](#), [2](#), or just Google about it. All our services accept an optional “**callback**” parameter, so that you can pass your callback function to make a JSONP call.

All popular javascript libraries have the support for making JSONP calls, like in [jQuery](#), [ExtJS](#), [MooTools](#)

Cross-origin http request through CORS

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) specification is a [W3C draft specification](#) defining client-side cross-origin requests. It’s actually supported by all major browsers by now (Internet Explorer 8+, Firefox 3.5+, Safari 4+, and Chrome. See more on [browser support](#)), but not many people are aware of it. Unlike JSONP, which is limited to GET requests only, you can make cross-domain POST requests as well. Our services supports CORS requests on both GET and POST requests. You can find more information and use case [here](#) and [here](#).

jQuery’s native ajax call supports CORS since v1.5.

Demo Applications

In this demo, we want to create a web site to display expression charts from a microarray dataset (Affymetrix MOE430v2 chip). The expression data are indexed by porobeset ids, but we need to allow users to query for any mouse genes using any commonly-used identifiers, and then display expression charts for any selected gene.

We implemented this demo in four ways:

Example 1: using CGI

- [Download sample code here.](#)
- It's a simple python CGI script. To run it, you just need to drop it to your favorite web server's cgi-bin folder (make sure your python, v2.6 up, is in the path).
- [See it in action here](#)

Example 2: using tornado

- [Download sample code here.](#)
- This single python script can be used to run a standalone website. Just run: `python mygene_info_demo_tornado.py`. You then have your website up at `http://localhost:8000`.

Besides python (v2.6 up), you also need [tornado](#) to run this code. You can either install it by your own (`pip install tornado`), or download [this zip file](#), which includes tornado in it.

- [See it in action here](#)

Example 3: using JSONP

- [Download sample code here.](#)
- The zip file contains one html file and one javascript file. There is no server-side code at all. To run it, just unzip it and open the html file in any browser. All remote service calls are done at client side (via browsers). Put the files into any web server serving static files will allow you to publish to the world.
- [See it in action here](#)

Example 4: using CORS

- [Download sample code here.](#)
- The zip file contains one html file and one javascript file. There is no server-side code at all. To run it, just unzip it and open the html file in any browser. All remote service calls are done at client side (via browsers). Put the files into any web server serving static files will allow you to publish to the world.
- This demo is almost the same as the one using JSONP, except that the actual AJAX call to MyGene.info server is made via CORS.
- [See it in action here](#)

Autocomplete widget for gene query

When you build a web application to have users to query for their favorite genes, the autocomplete widget is very useful, as it provides suggestions while users start to type into the field.

Note: The autocomplete widget below is a simple demo application. You may also want to have a look at this more sophisticated autocomplete widget, which comes with a lot more customization options.

Try it live first

About this widget

This autocomplete widget for gene query provides suggestions while you type a gene symbol or name into the field. Here the gene suggestions are displayed as “<Symbol>:<Name>”, automatically triggered when at least two characters are entered into the field.

At the backend, this widget is powered by the gene query web service from [MyGene.info](#). By default, the gene suggestions display human genes only.

Use it in your website

To use this widget in your own website is very easy, just following these three steps:

1. Copy/paste this line into your html file:

```
<script src="http://mygene.info/widget/autocomplete/js/mygene_query_min.js" type=
↵"text/javascript"></script>
```

Hint: if you prefer an un-minified javascript file, using “mygene_query.js” instead.

2. Add “mygene_query_target” class to your target input element:

```
<input id="gene_query" style="width:250px" class="mygene_query_target">
```

so that we know which input field to enable autocomplete.

3. Define your own callback function, which is triggered after user selects a gene. For example:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  mygene_query_select_callback = function(event, ui){
    alert( ui.item ?
      "Selected: " + ui.item.label + '('+ui.item.entrezgene+')':
      "Nothing selected, input was " + this.value);
  };
</script>
```

As shown in above example, you can access the gene object as **ui.item**:

```
ui.item._id      gene id
ui.item.value    gene symbol
ui.item.label    the label displayed in autocomplete dropdown list
```

Note: if you don't define your own callback function (like the minimal HTML page below), the default behavior is to display an alert msg with the gene selected. To change this default behavior, you must overwrite with your own callback function (keep the same name as “**mygene_query_select_callback**”).

A minimal HTML page with autocomplete enabled looks just like this (See it in action here):

```
<html>
<body>
  <label for="gene_query">Enter a gene here: </label>
  <input style="width:250px" class="mygene_query_target">
  <script src="http://mygene.info/widget/autocomplete/js/mygene_query_min.js" type=
  ↪"text/javascript"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Have fun! And send us feedback at <help@mygene.info>.

Third-party packages

This page lists third-party packages/modules built upon MyGene.info services.

MyGene python module

“mygene” is an easy-to-use Python wrapper to access MyGene.info services.

You can install it easily using either pip or easy_install:

```
pip install mygene #this is preferred
```

or:

```
easy_install mygene
```

This is a brief example:

```
In [1]: import mygene

In [2]: mg = mygene.MyGeneInfo()

In [3]: mg.getgene(1017)
Out[3]:
{'_id': '1017',
 'entrezgene': 1017,
 'name': 'cyclin-dependent kinase 2',
 'symbol': 'CDK2',
 'taxid': 9606}

In [4]: mg.query('cdk2', size=2)
Out[4]:
{'hits': [{'_id': '1017',
            '_score': 373.24667,
            'entrezgene': 1017,
            'name': 'cyclin-dependent kinase 2',
```

```
'symbol': 'CDK2',
'taxid': 9606},
{'_id': '12566',
'_score': 353.90176,
'entrezgene': 12566,
'name': 'cyclin-dependent kinase 2',
'symbol': 'Cdk2',
'taxid': 10090}],
'max_score': 373.24667,
'took': 10,
'total': 28}
```

See <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/mygene> for more details.

MyGene autocomplete widget

This autocomplete widget for gene query (built upon JQueryUI's [autocomplete widget](#)) provides suggestions while you type a gene symbol or name into the field. You can easily embed it into your web application. It also provides many customization options for your different use-cases.

See <https://bitbucket.org/sulab/mygene.autocomplete/overview> for more details.

You can also play with this [jsFiddle](#) example:

Another MyGene Python wrapper

This is yet another Python wrapper of MyGene.info services created by [Brian Schrader](#). It's hosted at <https://github.com/Sonictherocketman/mygene-api>.

It's available from PyPI as well:

```
pip install mygene-api
```

Some basic examples:

- Find a given gene with the id: CDK2.

```
""" Use the query API to find a gene with
the given symbol.
"""
from mygene.gene import Gene

results = Gene.find_by(q='CDK2')
for r in result:
    print r._id, r.name

>>> 1017 cyclin-dependent kinase 2
12566 cyclin-dependent kinase 2
362817 cyclin dependent kinase 2
52004 CDK2-associated protein 2
...
```

- Given an known gene, get it's begin and end coordinates.

```
""" Use the annotation API to find the full
details of a given gene.
```

```

"""
from mygene.gene import gene

gene = Gene.get('1017')
print gene._id, gene.genomic_pos_hg19['start'], gene.genomic_pos_hg19['end']

>>> 1017 56360553 56366568

```

- This library also supports the metadata API.

```

from mygene.metadata import Metadata

metadata = Metadata.get_metadata()
print metadata.stats['total_genes']

>>> 12611464

```

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