

www.ala.org.au

BioloMICS

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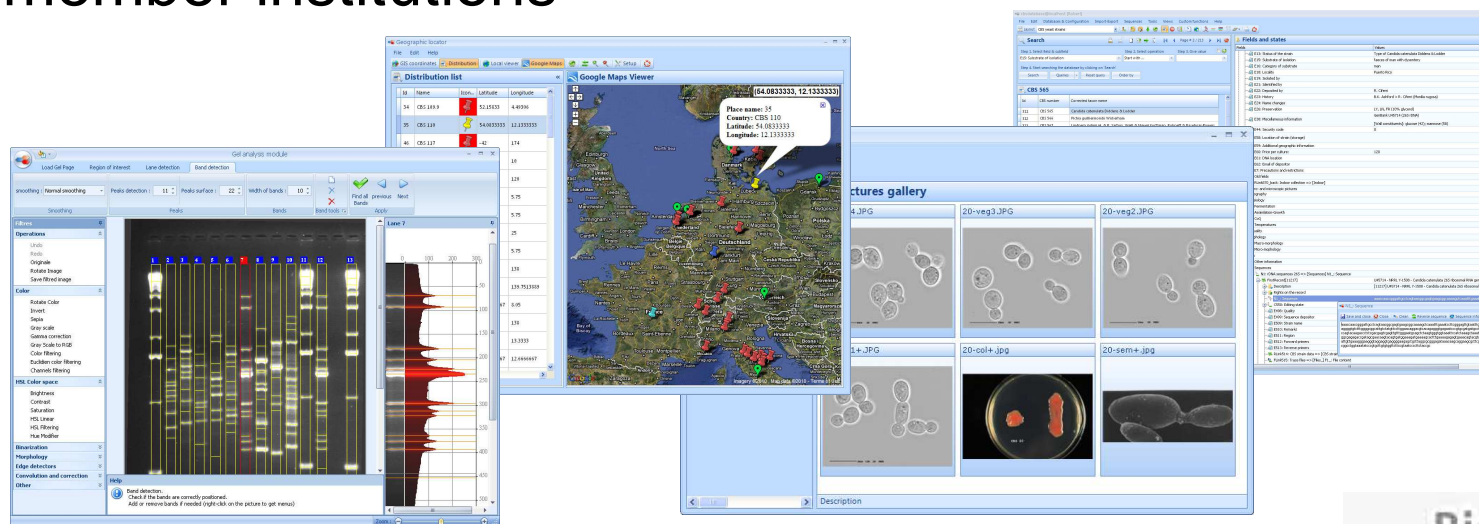
The Atlas is funded by the Australian Government under the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy and further supported by the Super Science Initiative of the Education Investment Fund

Introduction



Aim of this demonstration:

- Provide an overview of BioloMICS
- Outline the 'Atlas of Living Australia' offering for CHACM-member institutions



What is BioloMICS?



- Biological collection management system
- Established in 1999
- Globally used



- Specialised in:
 - Data storage/management
 - Data analysis
 - Publishing of the data



Why BioloMICS?



- ✓ High security level
- ✓ Free use and support until at least 2012
- ✓ Multi user access
- ✓ Relational database
- ✓ Virtually any data can be stored (*morphological, administrative, pictures, sequence data, geographical, ...*)
- ✓ Option to create/write own scripts
- ✓ Easy import and export of data
- ✓ Many analysis tools available
- ✓ Online instruction movies - www.bio-aware.com

What can BioloMICS do?



BioloMICS includes tools to:

- Store and share data
- Customise and secure data
- Search data
- Polyphasic identification and classification
- Gel analysis
- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Images analysis
- Geographic manager
- Sequence tools
- Publish (to intranet, ALA and AMRiN)



Main interface



The screenshot displays the main interface of the CBS database. On the left, a search results table is shown with columns for ID, CBS number, and Corrected taxon name. The table lists various yeast strains, including *Candida catenulata*, *Pichia guillemondii*, and *Rhizomyces lactis*. On the right, the 'Fields and states' panel provides detailed information for the selected record (CBS 565). This includes fields such as 'Status of the strain', 'Substrate of isolation', 'Category of substrate', 'Locality', 'Identified by', 'Deposited by', 'Name changes', 'Preservation', 'Miscellaneous information', 'Security code', 'Location of strain (storage)', 'Additional geographic information', 'Price per culture', 'DNA location', 'Email of depositor', and 'Precautions and restrictions'. A 'DNA' section is also visible, showing sequence information for the 26S ribosomal RNA gene.

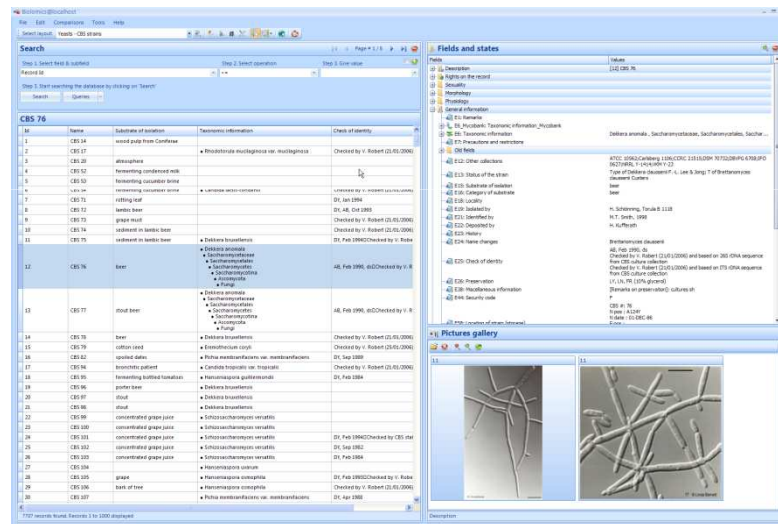
Id	CBS number	Corrected taxon name
311	CBS 565	<i>Candida catenulata</i> Diddens & Lodder
312	CBS 566	<i>Pichia guillemondii</i> Wickerham
313	CBS 567	<i>Lindnera jadinii</i> (A. & R. Sartory, Weill & Meyer) Kurtzman, Robnett & Basehoar-Powers
314	CBS 568	<i>Kodamaea ohmeri</i> (Echells & Belli) Y. Yamada, Suzuki, Matsuda & Miata
315	CBS 569	<i>Cryptococcus heveanensis</i> (Groeneweg) Baptist & Kurtzman
316	CBS 570	<i>Cryptococcus curvatus</i> (Diddens & Lodder) Golubev
317	CBS 571	<i>Cryptococcus humicola</i> (Dziszewska) Golubev
318	CBS 572	<i>Candida intermedia</i> (Ciferri & Ashford) Langeron & Guerra var. <i>intermedia</i>
319	CBS 573	<i>Pichia kudriavzevii</i> Boidin, Pignal & Besson
320	CBS 579.88	<i>Rhizomyces lactis</i> (Dombrowski) Van der Walt var. <i>lactis</i>
321	CBS 587.95	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Meyen ex E.C. Hansen var. <i>cerevisiae</i>
322	CBS 598	<i>Pichia membranifaciens</i> (E.C. Hansen) E.C. Hansen
323	CBS 599	<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> (Wickerham et al.) Van der Walt & von Arx
324	CBS 600	<i>Rhizomyces marianus</i> (E.C. Hansen) Van der Walt
325	CBS 601	<i>Wickerhamomyces canadensis</i> (Wickerham) Kurtzman, Robnett & Basehoar-Powers
326	CBS 601.94	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Meyen ex E.C. Hansen var. <i>cerevisiae</i>
327	CBS 602	<i>Candida mesenterica</i> (A. Geiger) Diddens & Lodder
328	CBS 602.94	<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> Lindner
329	CBS 603	<i>Pichia fermentans</i> Lodder
330	CBS 604	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i> (Ashford) Langeron & Talice var. <i>parapsilosis</i>
331	CBS 604.94	<i>Cryptococcus albidus</i> (Gatto) C.E. Slammer var. <i>albidus</i>
332	CBS 605	<i>Wickerhamomyces anomalus</i> (E.C. Hansen) Kurtzman, Robnett & Basehoar-Powers
333	CBS 606	<i>Wickerhamomyces anomalus</i> (E.C. Hansen) Kurtzman, Robnett & Basehoar-Powers
334	CBS 607	<i>Rhizomyces marianus</i> (E.C. Hansen) Van der Walt
335	CBS 608	<i>Rhizomyces marianus</i> (E.C. Hansen) Van der Walt
336	CBS 610	<i>Metschnikowia pulcherrima</i> J.I. Pitt & M.W. Miller
337	CBS 611	<i>Metschnikowia gruessii</i> Gimenez-Jurado
338	CBS 613	<i>Candida rugosa</i> (H.W. Anderson) Diddens & Lodder var. <i>rugosa</i>
339	CBS 614	<i>Leucosporidium scottii</i> Fell, Stetzell, J.L. Hunter & Phaff
340	CBS 615	<i>Candida tenuis</i> Diddens & Lodder
341	CBS 615.94	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Meyen ex E.C. Hansen var. <i>cerevisiae</i>
342	CBS 617	<i>Candida sake</i> (Gatto & Oda) van Uden & H.R. Budley
343	CBS 618	<i>Candida rhagii</i> Jurzitza, Kuhlwein & Krieger-van Rij
344	CBS 619	<i>Candida zeylanoides</i> (Castellani) Langeron & Guerra var. <i>zeylanoides</i>
345	CBS 620	<i>Pichia cactophila</i> Starmer, Phaff, Miranda & M.W. Miller
346	CBS 621	<i>Lindnera jadinii</i> (A. & R. Sartory, Weill & Meyer) Kurtzman, Robnett & Basehoar-Powers

Movie: add new record



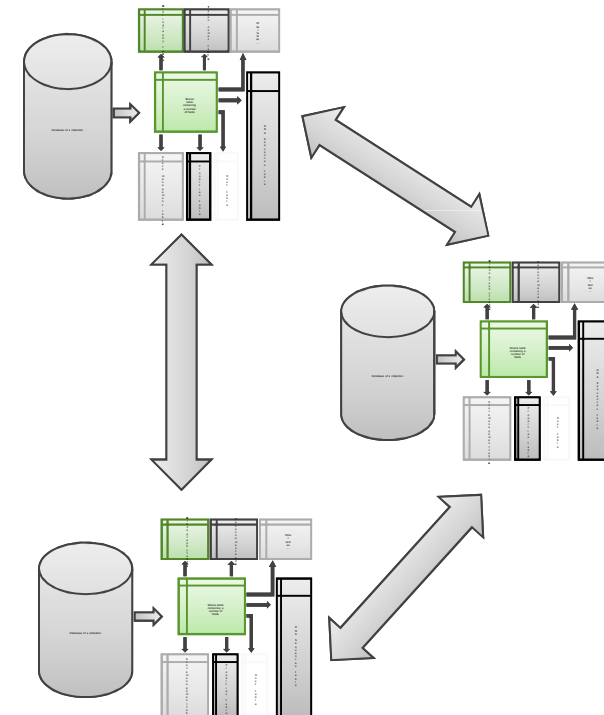
Data sharing

Desktop



ID	Name	Substrate of isolation	Taxonomic information	Check of identity
1	CBS 14	wound paper from cardboard		
2	CBS 17		■ Rhizoglyphus multicristatus var. multicristatus	Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
3	CBS 20	straw		
4	CBS 52	fermenting sweetener milk		
5	CBS 53	fermenting sweetener beer		
6	CBS 54	fermenting sweetener wine		
7	CBS 71	rotting log		DI, Jan 2004
8	CBS 72	rotting wood		DI, Jan 2004
9	CBS 73	rotting wood		Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
10	CBS 14	rotting wood in beehive		Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
11	CBS 75	rotting wood in beehive		DI, Feb 1993/Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
12	CBS 76	beer		48, Feb 1993, 60/Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
13	CBS 77	rotting wood		48, Feb 1993, 60/Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
14	CBS 78	beer		Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
15	CBS 79	rotting wood		Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
16	CBS 82	rotting wood		DI, Sep 2003
17	CBS 84	rotting wood		Checked by: Y. Robert (23.05.2006)
18	CBS 85	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
19	CBS 86	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
20	CBS 87	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
21	CBS 88	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
22	CBS 89	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
23	CBS 90	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
24	CBS 91	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
25	CBS 92	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
26	CBS 93	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
27	CBS 94	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
28	CBS 95	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
29	CBS 96	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004
30	CBS 97	rotting wood		DI, Feb 2004

Connections between (n) collections specific databases



Data storage/management

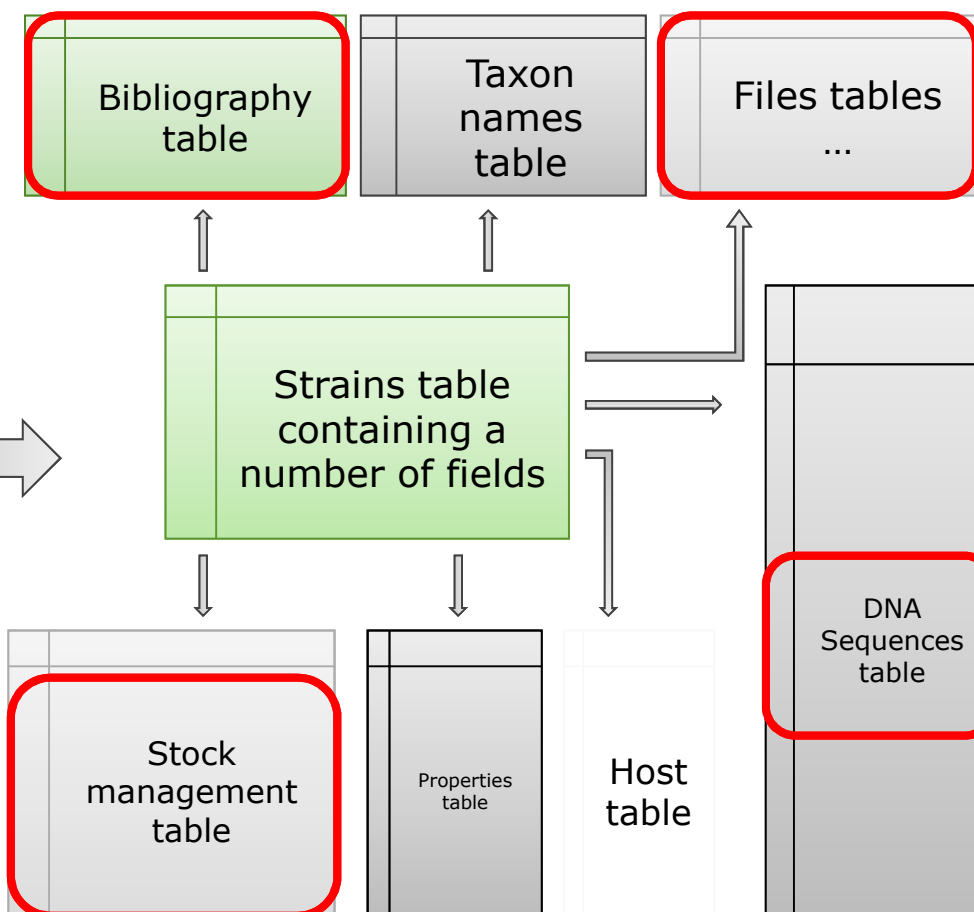


- Data management
- Analysis Tools
- Publishing Data
- Database
- Tables, Fields, Records
- Layouts
- Security and Rights
- History of Changes
- Search
- Import and Export data
- Programming Manager

Database

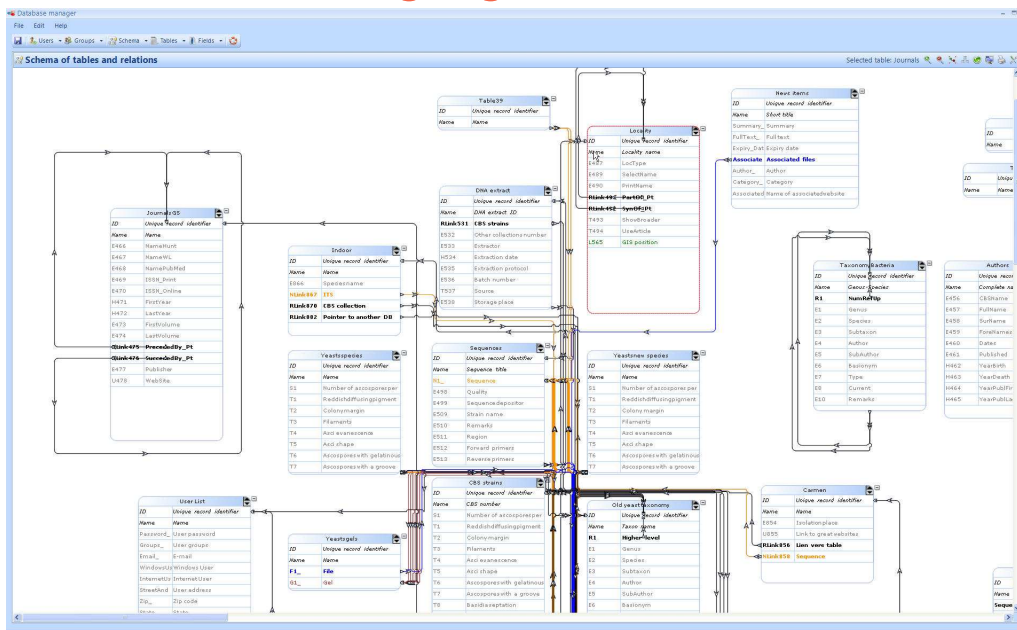
CBS 2042				
Id	Name	Locality	Identified by	Category
1001	CBS 2042	USA	J.W. Fell & A. Sta...	fungus
1002	CBS 2043	Germany, Tubi...	J.W. Fell & A. Sta...	man
1003	CBS 2044	Sweden, Stock...		
1004	CBS 2045			
1005	CBS 2046	Argentina, Bue...		man
1006	CBS 2047	Sweden, Stock...		
1007	CBS 2048	Ghana		food
1008	CBS 2049	South Africa		beer

Database of a collection



Tables, Fields, Records

- Add, modify and delete:
 - Tables and fields: can only be modified by administrators
 - Records: anyone who has access to the database with writing rights



- 21 field types

Links between tables are visible from the database manager

Layout



- How to display the data
- Not everyone needs to see all tables or fields
 - Various layouts can be created per table
- Layouts can be shared
- When changing a layout the data does not change

Security

- A login and password are required
 - Only registered users can access the system
- Users belong to groups that have specific rights on tables, fields and records
- Only the administrator can add, modify or delete a users profile or a group
- Records can be temporarily protected



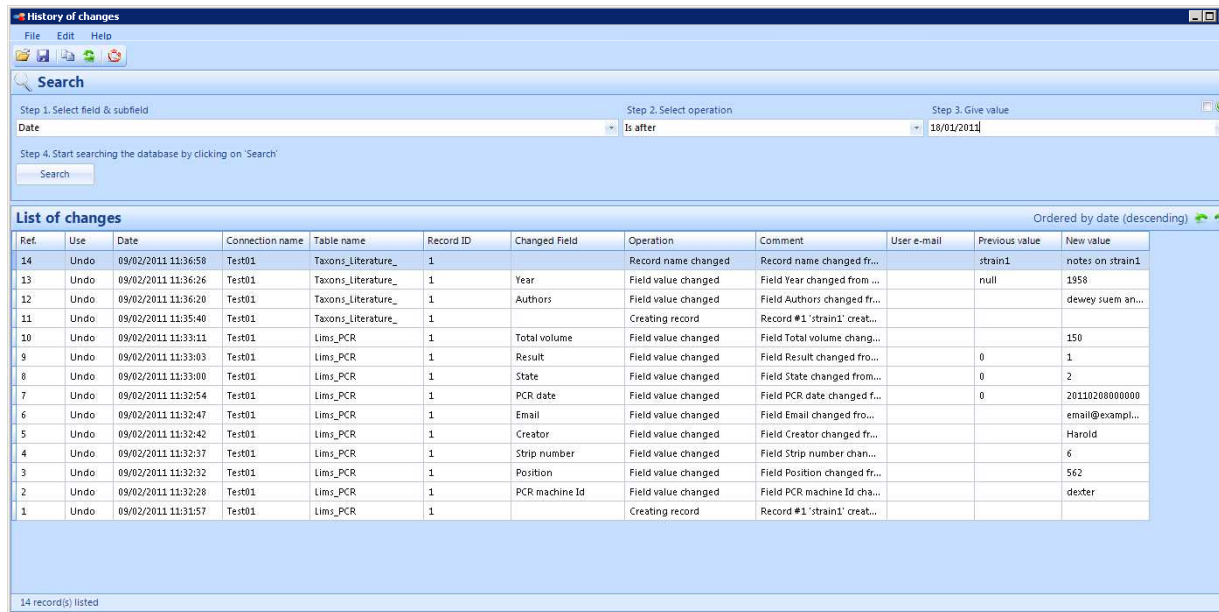
Security - Rights

- Rights on tables, fields and records are given to a group of users
- Three levels of access:
 - Read (R), Write (W), Delete (D)

Table A	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5
Row 1					
Row 2					
Row 3					
Row 4					

History of changes

- Every modification made to a given database is recorded
- The administrator can search the tracking system and undo or redo a number of actions



The screenshot shows a web application window titled "History of changes". It features a search interface with three steps: "Step 1. Select field & subfield" (with "Date" selected), "Step 2. Select operation" (with "Is after" selected), and "Step 3. Give value" (with "18/01/2011" entered). A "Search" button is located below the search fields. Below the search interface is a table titled "List of changes" with 12 columns: Ref., Use, Date, Connection name, Table name, Record ID, Changed Field, Operation, Comment, User e-mail, Previous value, and New value. The table contains 14 rows of data, with the most recent change at the top. The table is ordered by date in descending order. At the bottom of the window, it says "14 record(s) listed".

Ref.	Use	Date	Connection name	Table name	Record ID	Changed Field	Operation	Comment	User e-mail	Previous value	New value
14	Undo	09/02/2011 11:36:58	Test01	Taxons_Literature_	1		Record name changed	Record name changed fr...		strain1	notes on strain1
13	Undo	09/02/2011 11:36:26	Test01	Taxons_Literature_	1	Year	Field value changed	Field Year changed from ...		null	1958
12	Undo	09/02/2011 11:36:20	Test01	Taxons_Literature_	1	Authors	Field value changed	Field Authors changed fr...			dewey suem an...
11	Undo	09/02/2011 11:35:40	Test01	Taxons_Literature_	1		Creating record	Record #1 'strain1' creat...			
10	Undo	09/02/2011 11:33:11	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Total volume	Field value changed	Field Total volume chang...			150
9	Undo	09/02/2011 11:33:03	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Result	Field value changed	Field Result changed fro...		0	1
8	Undo	09/02/2011 11:33:00	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	State	Field value changed	Field State changed from...		0	2
7	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:54	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	PCR date	Field value changed	Field PCR date changed f...		0	20110208000000
6	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:47	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Email	Field value changed	Field Email changed fro...			email@exampl...
5	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:42	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Creator	Field value changed	Field Creator changed fr...			Harold
4	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:37	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Strip number	Field value changed	Field Strip number chan...			6
3	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:32	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	Position	Field value changed	Field Position changed fr...			562
2	Undo	09/02/2011 11:32:28	Test01	Lims_PCR	1	PCR machine Id	Field value changed	Field PCR machine Id cha...			dexter
1	Undo	09/02/2011 11:31:57	Test01	Lims_PCR	1		Creating record	Record #1 'strain1' creat...			

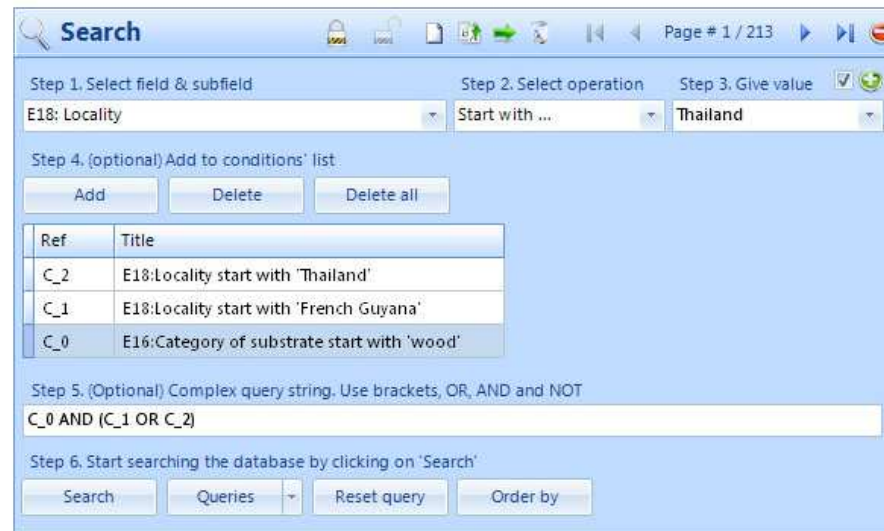
Search

Basic search



The screenshot shows the 'Basic search' interface. It features a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word 'Search'. Below the search bar, there are three steps: Step 1: Select field & subfield (E15: Substrate of isolation), Step 2: Select operation (Start with ...), and Step 3: Give value (soil). Step 4: Start searching the database by clicking on 'Search'. There are buttons for Search, Queries, Reset query, and Order by.

Advanced search



The screenshot shows the 'Advanced search' interface. It features a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word 'Search'. Below the search bar, there are six steps: Step 1: Select field & subfield (E18: Locality), Step 2: Select operation (Start with ...), Step 3: Give value (Thailand), Step 4: (optional) Add to conditions' list. There are buttons for Add, Delete, and Delete all. A table shows the conditions:

Ref	Title
C_2	E18:Locality start with 'Thailand'
C_1	E18:Locality start with 'French Guyana'
C_0	E16:Category of substrate start with 'wood'

Step 5: (Optional) Complex query string. Use brackets, OR, AND and NOT. The query string is: C_0 AND (C_1 OR C_2). Step 6: Start searching the database by clicking on 'Search'. There are buttons for Search, Queries, Reset query, and Order by.

Import data



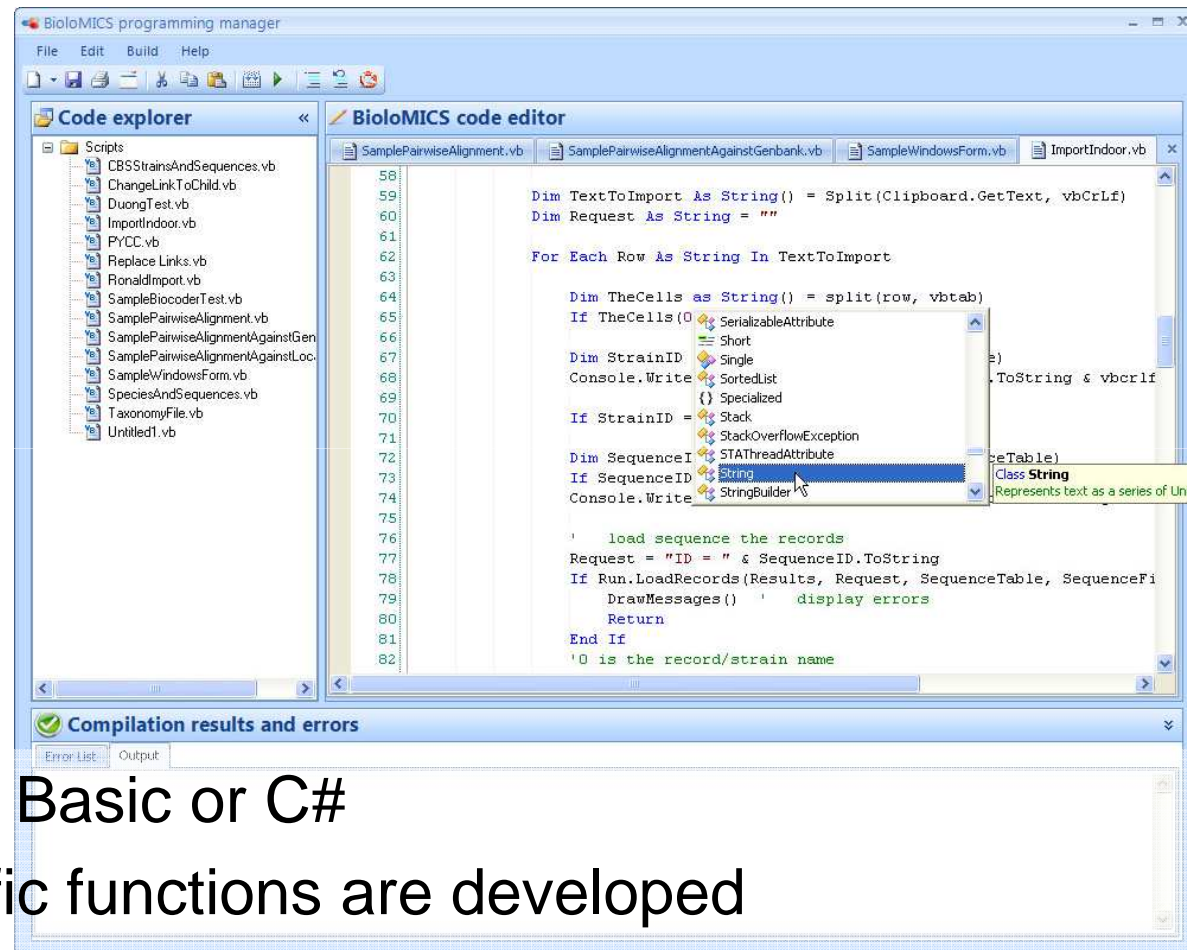
- Everyone with writing rights can enter new data
- Large amounts of data can be imported as tab-delimited (from Excel for example)
- Sequences can be imported in fasta format
 - >Species name|collection number| other information...*
 - ACCTCTTCGATGGCTAGATCGGATCGGATCGATCGATGCT*
- Images, text files and PDFs can be attached to records
- Data can be appended, merged or replaced

Export data



- All data can be exported using standard formats such as *Tab delimited, text, MS Excel, MS Word, Fasta, etc.*
- Users can define own formats and create reporting templates
- Export to ALA and AMRiN will be part of the standard configuration

Programming manager



- Visual Basic or C#
- Specific functions are developed
- Add script to main menu

- Data management
- **Analysis Tools**
- Publishing Data
- Polyphasic identification
- Polyphasic classification
- Gel analysis
- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Images analysis
- Geographic manager
- Sequence tools
 - Pairwise alignment
 - Multiple alignment and trace file edition

Polyphasic identification

Identification: 1 source records vs 900 reference records, (computed in 769 ms)

File Help

Identification results

Start clustering Show details

Id	Name	Table	Id	Name	Similarity	Fields accounted	Fields avail
1	Aciculoconidium aculeat...	Yeasts species	1	Aciculoconidium aculeatum	100.0 %	169	305
			139	Candida kunwiensis	93.7 %	70	308
			55	Candida albicans	93.7 %	203	343
			233	Candida tepae	92.0 %	182	321
			31	Brettanomyces naardenensis	92.0 %	191	331
			217	Candida solani	91.9 %	175	315
			101	Candida ergatensis	91.9 %	165	305

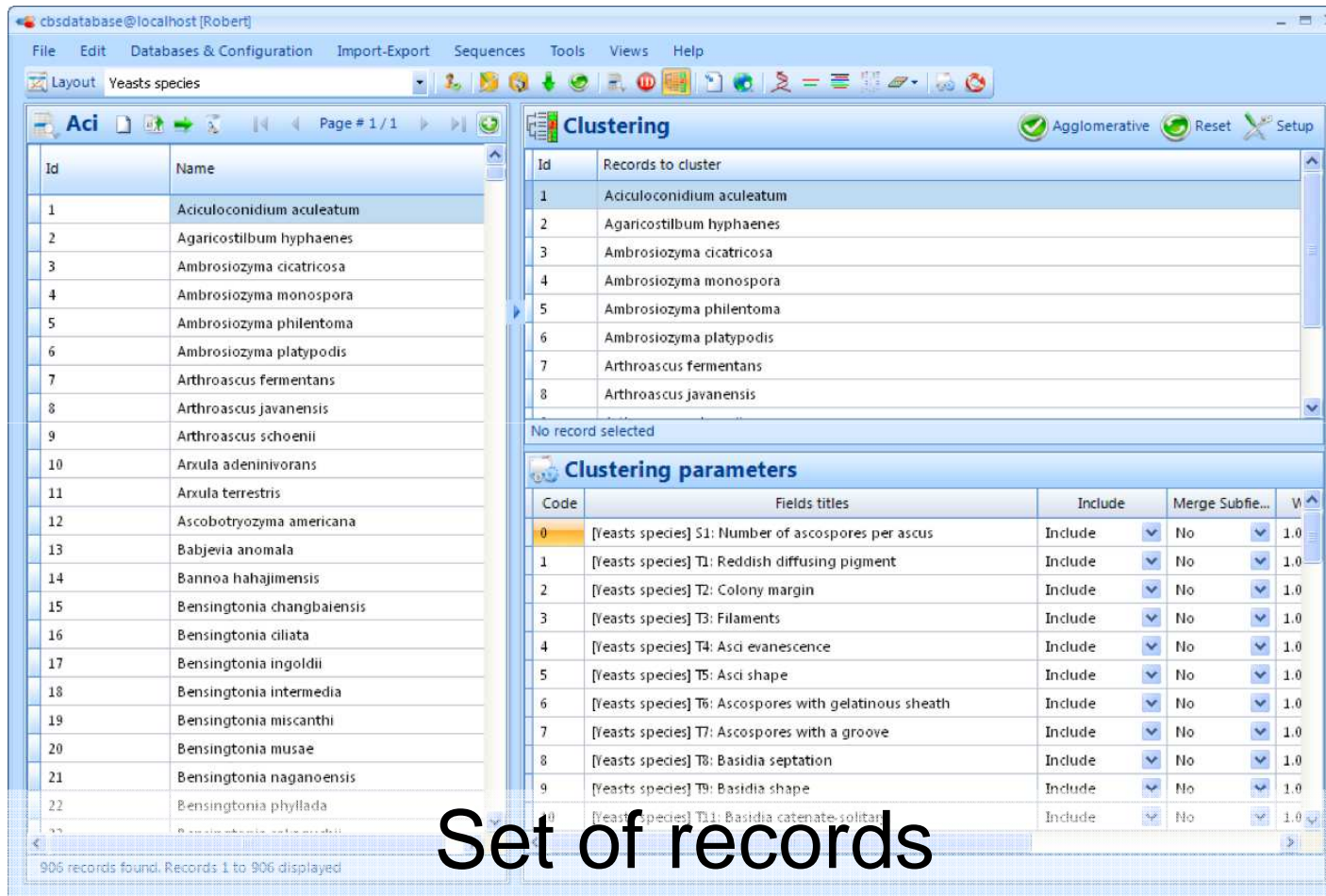
of record identified # of reference records accounted

'Aciculoconidium aculeatum' compared with 'Aciculoconidium aculeatum'

Idx	Code:	Description:	Aciculoconidium aculeatum	Aciculoconidium aculeatum	Similarity:	Accounted:	Weight:	Algorithm:
0	S1	Number of ascospores p...	?	?	-	0/1	1.000	spoa
1	T4	Asci evanescence	no asci	no asci	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
2	T5	Asci shape	no asci	no asci	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
3	T6	Ascospores with gelatin...	no ascospores	no ascospores	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
4	T7	Ascospores with a groove	no ascospores	no ascospores	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
5	T8	Basidia septation	no basidia	no basidia	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
6	T9	Basidia shape	no basidia	no basidia	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
7	T11	Basidia catenate-solitary	no basidia	no basidia	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default
8	T12	Teliospores	no teliospores	no teliospores	100.0 %	1/1	1.000	default

Unknown record <-> Unlimited # reference records
Any selection of characters or fields

Polyphasic classification



The screenshot shows the CBS database interface with a list of yeast species on the left and clustering parameters on the right. The species list includes:

Id	Name
1	Aciculoconidium aculeatum
2	Agaricostilbum hyphaenes
3	Ambrosiozymba cicatricosa
4	Ambrosiozymba monospora
5	Ambrosiozymba philentoma
6	Ambrosiozymba platypodis
7	Arthroascus fermentans
8	Arthroascus javanensis
9	Arthroascus schoenii
10	Arxula adenivorans
11	Arxula terrestris
12	Ascobotryozymba americana
13	Babjevia anomala
14	Bannoa hahajimensis
15	Bensingtonia changbaiensis
16	Bensingtonia ciliata
17	Bensingtonia ingoldii
18	Bensingtonia intermedia
19	Bensingtonia miscanthi
20	Bensingtonia nusae
21	Bensingtonia naganoensis
22	Bensingtonia phyllada

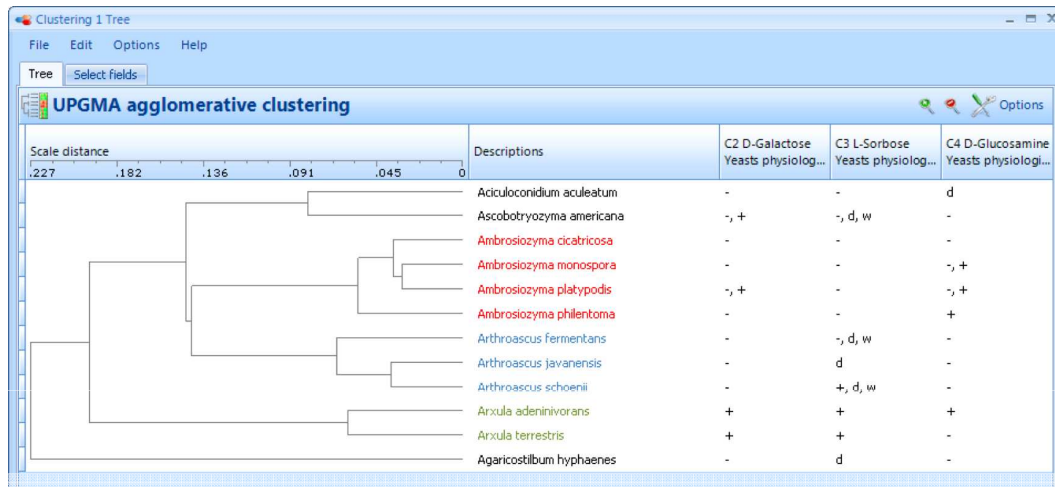
The clustering parameters table is as follows:

Code	Fields titles	Include	Merge Subfie...	
0	[Yeasts species] S1: Number of ascospores per ascus	Include	No	1.0
1	[Yeasts species] T1: Reddish diffusing pigment	Include	No	1.0
2	[Yeasts species] T2: Colony margin	Include	No	1.0
3	[Yeasts species] T3: Filaments	Include	No	1.0
4	[Yeasts species] T4: Asci evanescence	Include	No	1.0
5	[Yeasts species] T5: Asci shape	Include	No	1.0
6	[Yeasts species] T6: Ascospores with gelatinous sheath	Include	No	1.0
7	[Yeasts species] T7: Ascospores with a groove	Include	No	1.0
8	[Yeasts species] T8: Basidia septation	Include	No	1.0
9	[Yeasts species] T9: Basidia shape	Include	No	1.0
	[Yeasts species] T11: Basidia catenate-solitar	Include	No	1.0

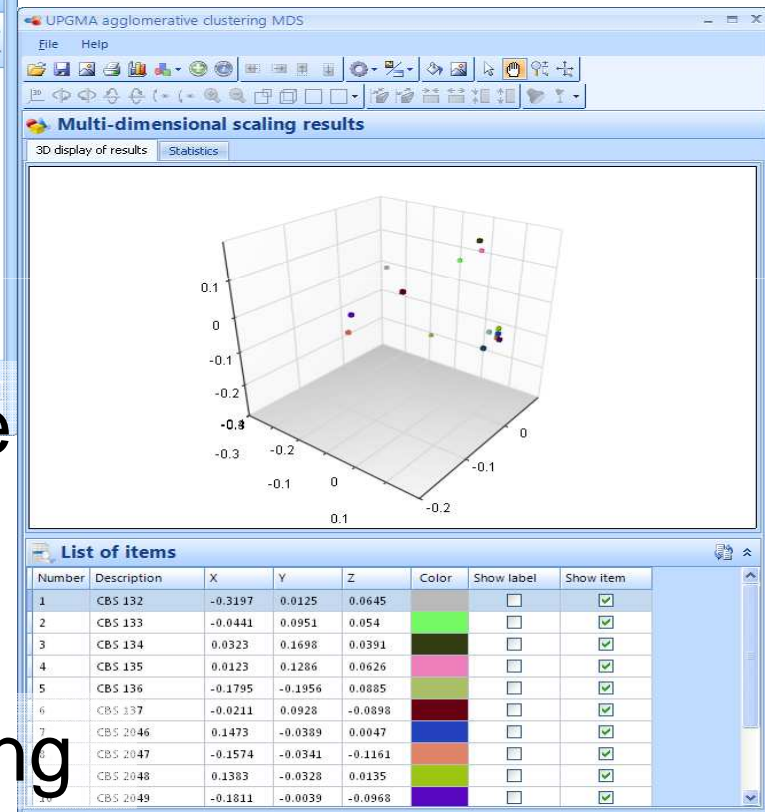
Set of records

Any selection of characters or fields

Presenting the results

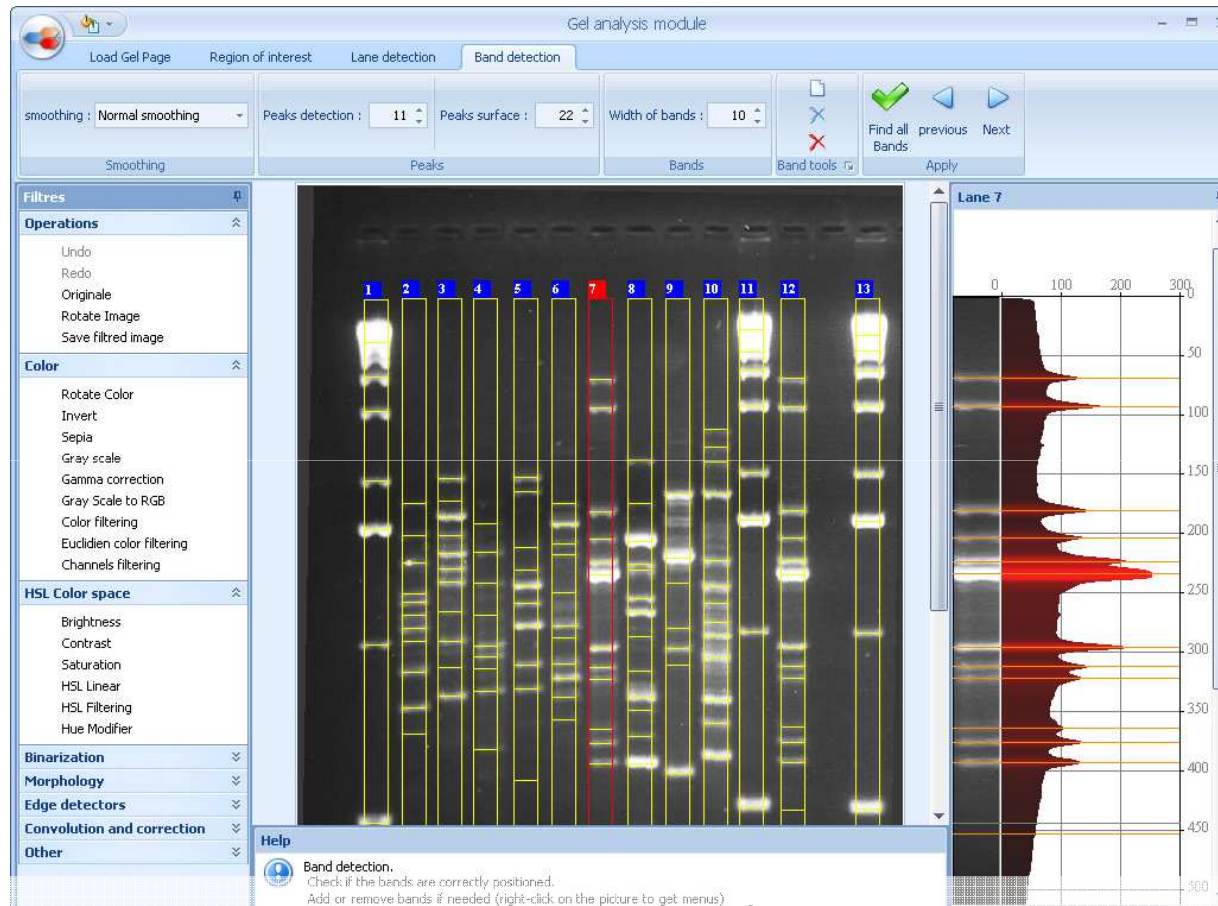


Agglomerative clustering tree

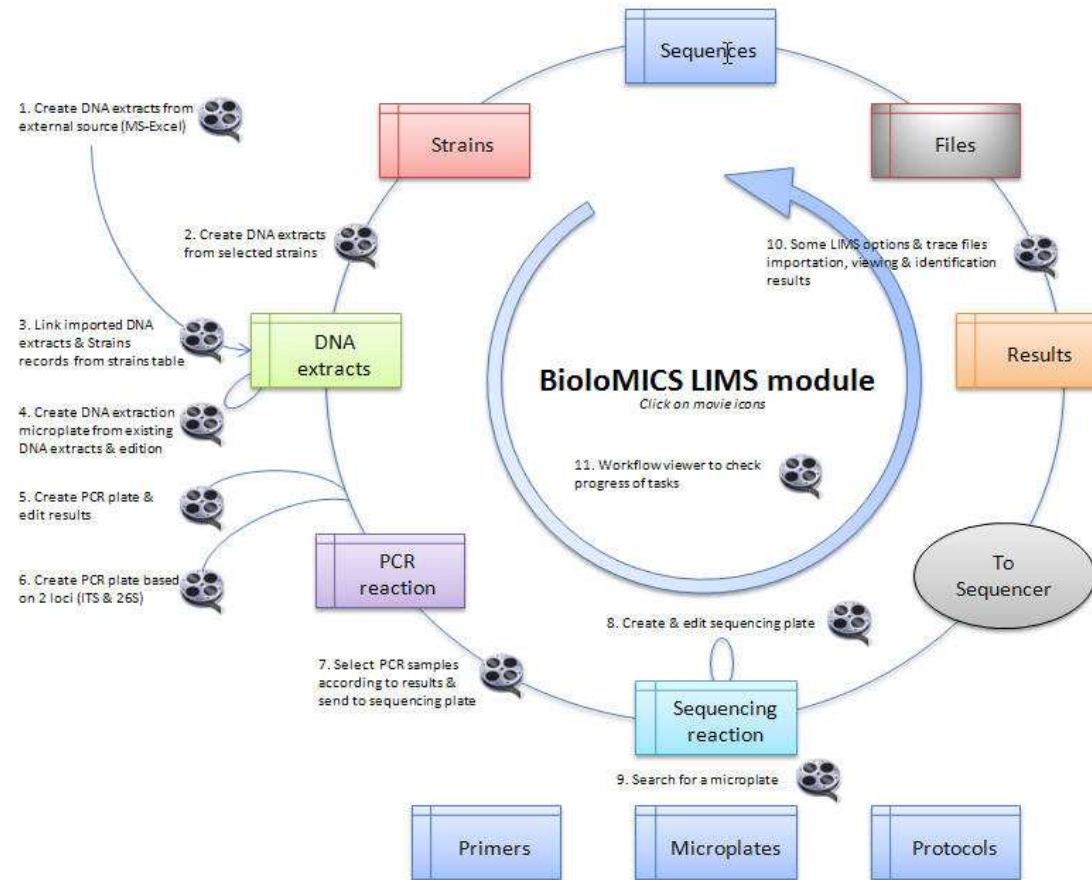


Multi-Dimensional Scaling

Gel analysis

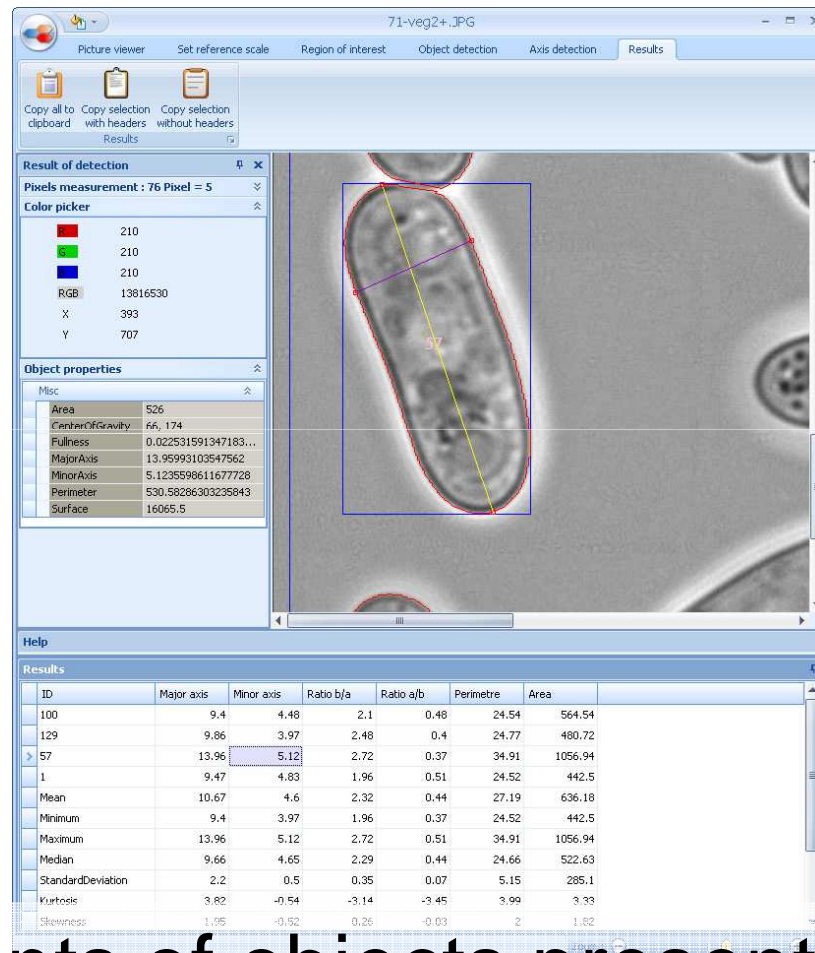


- Any format can be opened, filtered and modified
- Automatic lane and band detection



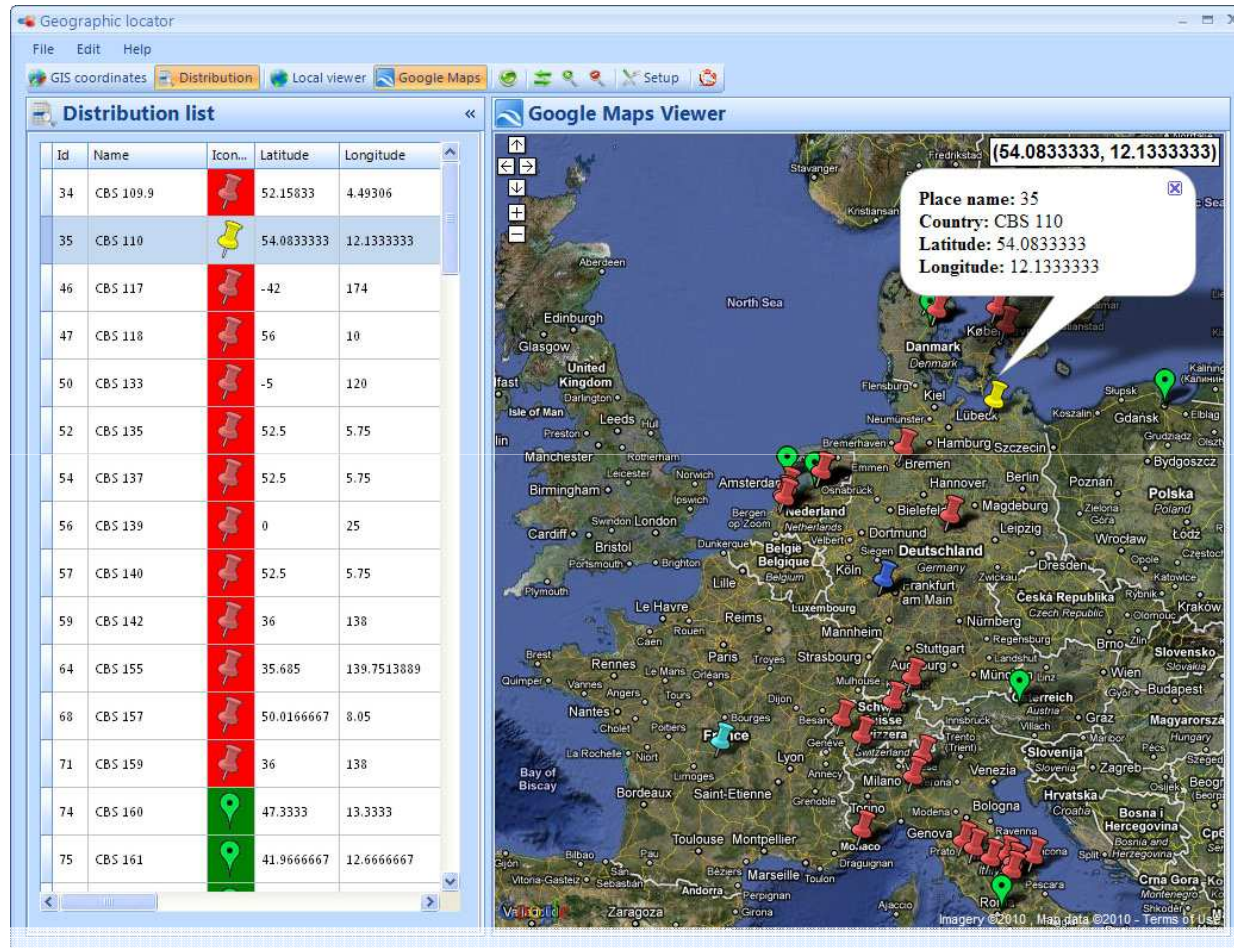
- Laboratory Information Management System
- To manage and track sequencing operations

Image analysis



Measurements of objects present on a picture

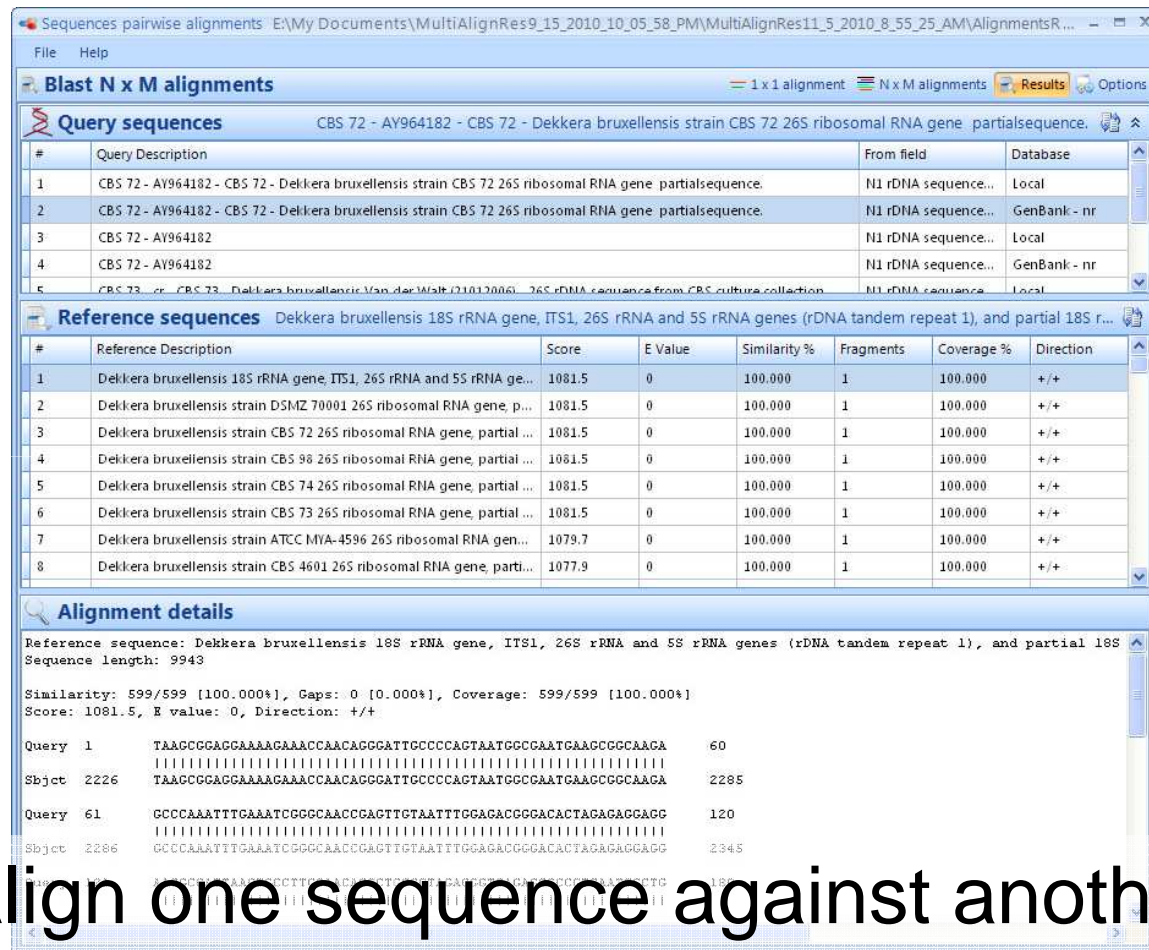
Geographic manager



Id	Name	Icon...	Latitude	Longitude
34	CBS 109.9		52.15833	4.49306
35	CBS 110		54.0833333	12.1333333
46	CBS 117		-42	174
47	CBS 118		56	10
50	CBS 133		-5	120
52	CBS 135		52.5	5.75
54	CBS 137		52.5	5.75
56	CBS 139		0	25
57	CBS 140		52.5	5.75
59	CBS 142		36	138
64	CBS 155		35.685	139.7513889
68	CBS 157		50.0166667	8.05
71	CBS 159		36	138
74	CBS 160		47.33333	13.33333
75	CBS 161		41.9666667	12.6666667

Locate strains on the map by lat/long or text field

Pairwise alignment



The screenshot shows a Blast N x M alignments window. The top section, 'Query sequences', lists five entries with their descriptions and database sources. The middle section, 'Reference sequences', lists eight entries with their descriptions and alignment statistics (Score, E Value, Similarity %, Fragments, Coverage %, Direction). The bottom section, 'Alignment details', shows the reference sequence and its length (9943). Below this, it displays the similarity (599/599 [100.000%]), gaps (0 [0.000%]), and coverage (599/599 [100.000%]). The score is 1081.5, E value is 0, and direction is +/+. The alignment details section shows two query sequences aligned against the reference sequence. The first query sequence (Query 1) is aligned from position 1 to 60, and the second query sequence (Query 61) is aligned from position 2286 to 2345. The alignment shows a perfect match between the query and reference sequences.

#	Query Description	From field	Database
1	CBS 72 - AY964182 - CBS 72 - Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 72 26S ribosomal RNA gene partialsequence.	N1 rDNA sequence...	Local
2	CBS 72 - AY964182 - CBS 72 - Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 72 26S ribosomal RNA gene partialsequence.	N1 rDNA sequence...	GenBank - nr
3	CBS 72 - AY964182	N1 rDNA sequence...	Local
4	CBS 72 - AY964182	N1 rDNA sequence...	GenBank - nr
5	CBS 73 - cr - CBS 73 - Dekkera bruxellensis Van der Walt (21012006) - 26S rDNA sequence from CBS culture collection	N1 rDNA sequence...	Local

#	Reference Description	Score	E Value	Similarity %	Fragments	Coverage %	Direction
1	Dekkera bruxellensis 18S rRNA gene, ITS1, 26S rRNA and 5S rRNA ge...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
2	Dekkera bruxellensis strain DSMZ 70001 26S ribosomal RNA gene, p...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
3	Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 72 26S ribosomal RNA gene, partial ...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
4	Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 98 26S ribosomal RNA gene, partial ...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
5	Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 74 26S ribosomal RNA gene, partial ...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
6	Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 73 26S ribosomal RNA gene, partial ...	1081.5	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
7	Dekkera bruxellensis strain ATCC MYA-4596 26S ribosomal RNA gen...	1079.7	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+
8	Dekkera bruxellensis strain CBS 4601 26S ribosomal RNA gene, parti...	1077.9	0	100.000	1	100.000	+/+

Reference sequence: Dekkera bruxellensis 18S rRNA gene, ITS1, 26S rRNA and 5S rRNA genes (rDNA tandem repeat 1), and partial 18S
Sequence length: 9943

Similarity: 599/599 [100.000%], Gaps: 0 [0.000%], Coverage: 599/599 [100.000%]
Score: 1081.5, E value: 0, Direction: +/+

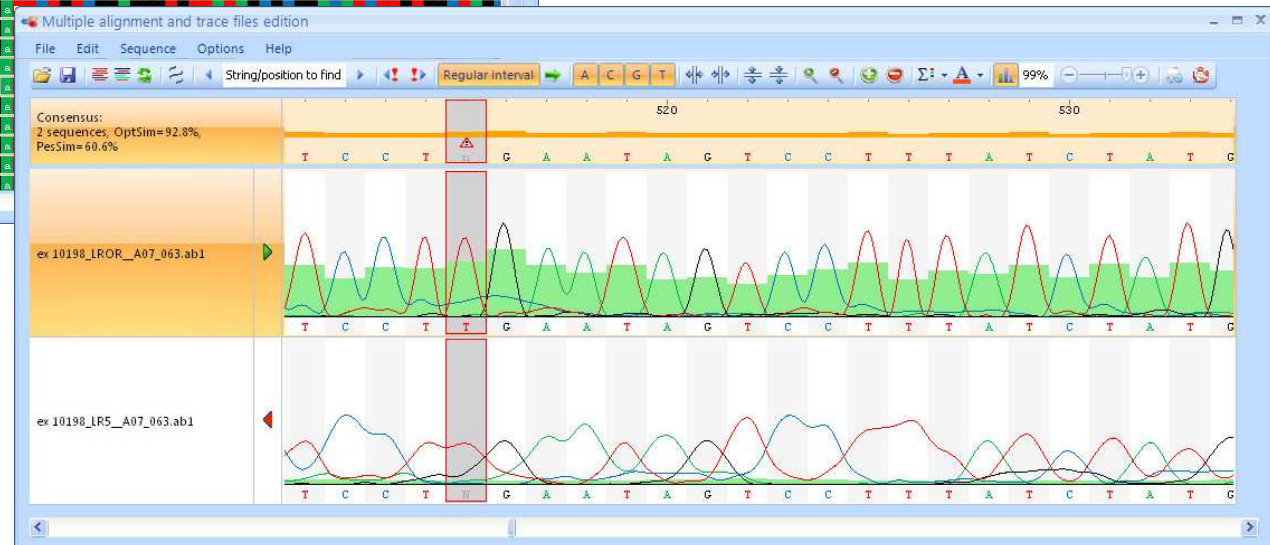
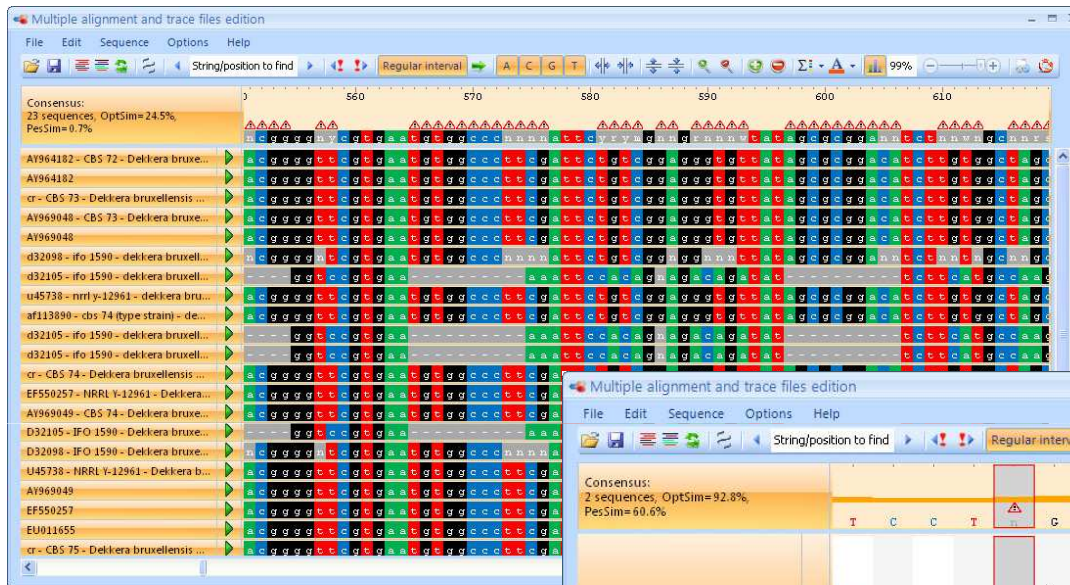
Query 1 TAAGCGGAGGAAAAAACAACCAACAGGGATTGCCCCACTAATGGCCAATGAAGCGGCAAGA 60
Sbjct 2226 TAAGCGGAGGAAAAAACAACCAACAGGGATTGCCCCACTAATGGCCAATGAAGCGGCAAGA 2285

Query 61 CCCCAAATTTCAAATCGGGCAACCCGACTTGTAATTTGGAGACGGGACACTAGAGAGCGG 120
Sbjct 2286 CCCCAAATTTCAAATCGGGCAACCCGACTTGTAATTTGGAGACGGGACACTAGAGAGCGG 2345

Align one sequence against another

Few sequences against Genbank or local database

Multiple alignment & trace file edition



Publishing Data



- Data management
 - To Intranet
 - To ALA and AMRiN
- Analysis Tools
- Publishing Data



Publishing data to intranet



FES Project Fungi database

The Most Comprehensive Phytopathology Website

Home Search Identification Deposit GIS Registration Contact Help Unknown user

Welcome to the QBank Fungal database.

This database comprises sequential, phenotypic and ecological data of more than 250 species that are of relevance to mycological phytopathology. Currently, the focus of this database is with the fungal genus *Phoma* and the Oomycete *Phytophthora*, but will be extended in the near future with data on *Colletotrichum* and other fungal genera of phytopathological relevance. All genera, although often completely unrelated, comprise many species that have influenced yields in agriculture, forestry and horticulture in a negative way. Besides the host-specific pathogens in these genera, many opportunistic or saprophytic organisms are encountered, making identification of the causal agent of a disease problematic.

Nowadays, identification of fungi is heavily reliant on sequences for the genera mentioned above the specimens in these databases often have been misidentified. The QBank Fungal databases hold documented strains, that are, in most cases regarded as type

Next to the sequence data, morphological features are included further assure proper identification of your material. Before use recommended to read the explanatory texts that introduce the studies.

With the electronic identification tools provided on this site, we of the fungal biodiversity. Success!

The QBank Fungal Team

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Pairwise sequence alignment

I have read the disclaimer and I agree with the conditions and limitations associated with the usage of the software

First, select the most suitable options to perform the pairwise alignments, paste your raw unknown sequence and click on the "start alignment" button.

Identifications will be performed in a monophasic way. This means that only DNA or protein sequences will be compared to produce a global similarity or probability coefficient between the unknown sequence and the reference sequence database. Results should be evaluated with care and a critical mind.

Please contact the curator of the database if you feel that you need more explanations on how the comparisons are performed.

Select options:

Gap creation penalty (1-100):

Gap extension penalty (1-10):

Maximum alignments to display (2-1000):

Penalty for a nucleotide mismatch (default is -1):

Reward for a nucleotide match (default is 1):

Word size:

Select sorting mode:

Select the reference file to be used for the alignment:

```
atgctttaaagtact
accatttcgattgcaatc
jgatcttggtctgcatc
tgcagaattcagtgatcatc
catgctgttcgagctca
ctgctgcgtagactgc
```

	Score	E_value	Similarity%	Fragments	Coverage%	Direction
	645.081	0	96.963	1	99.349	+/+
buse seq WMH	239.33	6.15566E-65	95.181	1	100	+/+
	236.16	5.54011E-64	94.845	2	99.485	+/+
buse seq WMH	259.934	3.86091E-71	94.366	2	99.531	+/+
buse seq WMH	259.934	3.86091E-71	94.366	2	99.531	+/+
buse seq WMH	259.934	3.86091E-71	93.953	2	99.535	+/+
buse seq WMH	239.33	6.15566E-65	93.605	1	100	+/+
buse seq WMH	256.764	3.47483E-70	93.488	2	99.535	+/+
	240.915	2.05188E-65	92.344	2	99.522	+/+

You decide which tables and records to publish



Publishing data to ALA and AMRiN



- Is part of the standard configuration
 - Script available through 'Programming Manager'
- Two modes:
 - Automatic (scheduled job)
 - Manual (run script to produce file, then upload at <http://www.ala.org.au/share/share-data/>)

The Atlas is offering to:



- provide BioloMICS licences to organisations that wish to adopt it
- paying licence maintenance fees to at least 2012
- assist with installing and implementing BioloMICS
- assist with migrating existing databases or electronic files to BioloMICS
- provide initial training in BioloMICS
- advise on establishing a web presence for microorganism collections using BioloMICS, if required
- assist to export data from collection databases for sharing through the ALA site and AMRiN.



Summary



- Data is kept safe due to high security rules
- Multiple users can access the data at the same time
- Data can be shared between labs
- There are many Analysis Tools available in the software
- It is available for your use for free.

So, why not take it?



Where to get more information



These slides:
(ala.org.au)

BioloMICS support:
<http://www.bio-aware.com/>

Atlas of Living Australia:
<http://www.ala.org.au/support/>
support@ala.org.au

Nathalie van de Wiele:
nathalie@vdwiele.com

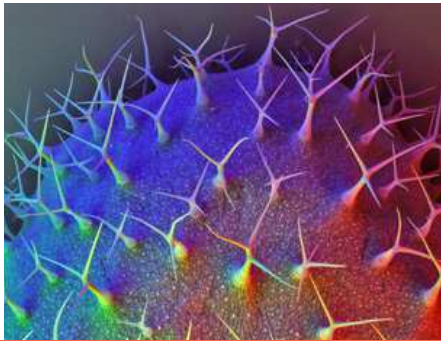


The end



Any questions?





The Atlas of Living Australia Participants

www.ala.org.au



Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery



Australian Government
Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry



The Council of Heads of Australian
Faunal Collections (CHAFC)
The Council of Heads of Australian
Entomological Collections (CHAEC)

Council of Heads of Australian
Collections of Microorganisms (CHACM)
The Council of Heads of Australasian
Museum Directors (CAMD)



An Australian Government Initiative
National Collaborative Research
Infrastructure Strategy



ATLAS OF **LIVING**
AUSTRALIA
sharing biodiversity knowledge

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BioMICS
www.bio-aware.com