The 2022 *Nucleic Acids Research* database issue and the online molecular biology database collection

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**ABSTRACT**

The 2022 *Nucleic Acids Research* Database Issue contains 185 papers, including 87 papers reporting on new databases and 85 updates from resources previously published in the Issue. Thirteen additional manuscripts provide updates on databases most recently published elsewhere. Seven new databases focus specifically on COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2, including SCoV2-MD, the first of the Issue’s Breakthrough Articles. Major nucleic acid databases reporting updates include MODOMICS, JASPAR and miRTarBase. The AlphaFold Protein Structure Database, described in the second Breakthrough Article, is the stand-out in the protein section, where the Human Proteoform Atlas and GproteinDb are other notable new arrivals. Under the metabolism and signalling section Reactome, ConsensusPathDB, HMDB and CAZy are major returning resources. The entire Database Issue is freely available online on the Nucleic Acids Research website (https://academic.oup.com/nar).

**NEW AND UPDATED DATABASES**

The 29th annual *Nucleic Acids Research* Database Issue contains 185 papers covering topics from across biology and beyond. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to play a major role, inspiring the construction of seven new databases (Table 1). The reader will also find its impact obvious in papers describing other new and returning databases throughout the Issue. A further 80 papers (Table 2) report on other new databases while returning databases contribute a further 85 papers. Finally, there are 13 papers from resources most recently published elsewhere (Table 3).

As usual, the Issue begins with updates from the major database providers at the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI), the U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), and the National Genomics Data Center (NGDC) in China. Thereafter, articles are placed in the usual categories: (i) nucleic acid sequence, structure and transcriptional regulation; (ii) protein sequence and structure; (iii) metabolic and signaling pathways, enzymes and networks; (iv) genomics of viruses, bacteria, protozoa and fungi; (v) genomics of human and model organisms plus comparative genomics; (vi) human genomic variation, diseases and drugs; (vii) plants and (viii) other topics, such as proteomics databases. As ever, many databases straddle multiple categories and readers are encouraged to check the full list of papers.

The COVID-19 papers include the SCoV2-MD publication (4) that is the first ‘Breakthrough’ Article in the Issue. NAR assigns Breakthrough status to papers that solve longstanding problems, or which are otherwise considered of exceptional importance. SCoV2-MD archives Molecular Dynamics simulations of all experimentally determined SARS-CoV-2 proteins. Impressively linked to phylogenetic data, it also enables users to consider the potential impact of variants on protein structure-function considering not only the usual static metrics, but also scores deriving from trajectory analysis. Elsewhere the Ensembl COVID-19 resource (5) places the SARS-CoV-2 genome in the familiar Ensembl framework, providing evolutionary insights and integrating information regarding non-coding RNA structures (from Rfam (6)) and variants. Other COVID-19 databases cover transcriptomics of infected cells, both in SCovid (7) from

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| Database Name            | URL                                      | Short description                                                                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COVID19db               | http://www.biomedical-web.com/covid19db  | SARS-CoV-2 transcriptomics and drug discovery                                      |
| Ensembl COVID-19 resource| https://covid-19.ensembl.org             | Integrated public SARS-CoV-2 data                                                |
| ESC                     | http://clingen.jibig.res.in/esc         | SARS-CoV-2 immune escape variants                                                |
| Scov2-MD                | http://www.scov2-md.org                 | Molecular dynamics of SARS-CoV-2 proteins and variant interpretation             |
| Scovid                  | http://bio-annotation.cn/scovid         | Single cell transcriptomics of SARS-CoV-2 infection                              |
| T-cell COVID-19 Atlas   | http://t-cov.hse.ru                     | Predicted affinities between SARS-CoV-2 peptides and HLA alleles                |
| VarEPS                  | https://nmdc.cn/ncovn                    | SARS-CoV-2 variants, known and theoretical, versus therapies                     |

| Database Name            | URL                                      | Short description                                                                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3′aQTL-atlas            | http://wkhc.oit.uci.edu/3aQTLatlas        | 3′UTR alternative polyadenylation quantitative trait loci                          |
| AlphaFold Protein       | https://alphafold.ebi.ac.uk              | Protein structures predicted by AlphaFold                                          |
| Structure Database       |                                          |                                                                                  |
| Animal-RNAdb            | http://gong.lab.hzau.edu.cn/Animal-RNAdb  | Animal enhancer RNAs                                                              |
| AMDB                    | http://fhs.nmu.ac.kr/amdb                | Animal Microbiome Database                                                        |
| ASMDb                   | http://www.dna-asmd.com                  | Allele-Specific DNA Methylation Database                                         |
| ART5-DB                 | https://arts-db.ziemertlab.com           | Database for Antibiotic Resistant Targets                                         |
| BrainBase               | http://ngdc.cnch.cn.brainbase            | Brain disease knowledgebase                                                        |
| CancerMIRNome           | http://bioinfo.jialab.ucr.org/CancerMIRNome| miRNA profiles in cancer                                                          |
| CancerSCEM              | https://ngdc.cnch.cn/cancerSCem         | Human cancer single-cell gene expression                                          |
| CeDr                    | http://ngdc.cnch.cn/cedr                | Drug responses in health and disease from scRNA-seq                               |
| CircleBase              | http://circuitbase.muolab.org            | Human extrachromosomal circular DNA                                               |
| circMine                | http://www.biomedical-web.com/circmine  | Human circRNA transcriptome in health and disease                                 |
| CompoDynamics           | https://ngdc.cnch.cn/compoDynamics       | Sequence composition and characteristics across genomes                           |
| ConVarT                 | https://convart.org                     | Orthologous variants between human, mouse and worm                                |
| CoVpDB                  | http://www.pharmbioin.uni-freiburg.de/covpdb| Covalent inhibitors and their complexes   |
| CTR-DB                  | http://ctpdb.ncpsb.org.cn               | Patient-derived clinical transcriptomes and drug responses                        |
| CyanoOmicsDB            | http://www.cyanoomics.cn                | Cyanobacteria genomics and transcriptomics                                         |
| DDinter                 | http://ddinter.scbdl.com                | Drug-drug interactions                                                             |
| DISCO                   | https://www.immunesinglecell.org        | Deep Integration of Single-Cell Omics                                             |
| dNTPpoolDB              | https://dntpool.org                     | dNTP concentrations in vivo                                                       |
| EVA                     | http://www.ebi.ac.uk/eva                | European Variation Archive                                                        |
| EWAS Open Platform      | http://ngdc.cnch.cn/ewas                | Analysis platform for EWAS research                                               |
| Gene Expression Nebulas | http://ngdc.cnch.cn/gen                 | Expression profiles across species, bulk and single cell                          |
| GPEdit                  | http://hanlab.uth.edu/GPEdit           | A-to-I RNA editing in cancer                                                       |
| GproteinInDb            | http://gproteinindb.org                | G proteins and their interactions                                                  |
| GRAND                   | https://grand.networkmedicine.org       | Human gene regulation models                                                       |
| gutMGene                | http://bio-annotation.cn/gutmgen        | Target genes of gut microbes and microbial metabolites in human and mouse         |
| huARdb                  | http://huare.net/database               | Human Antigen Receptor database                                                    |
| Human Proteome Atlas    | http://human-proteome-atlas.org         | Human proteomes                                                                   |
| INDI                    | http://research.naturelantibody.com/nanobodies| Integrated Nanobody Database for Immunoinformatics        |
| qPTMplants              | http://qptmplants.omicsbio.info         | Plant PTMs, including quantitation                                                 |
| Kincore                 | http://kincore.dunicellabs.com          | Long Inverted Repeats in eukaryotes                                                |
| lncRNAfunc              | http://ccsm.uth.edu/lncRNAfunc         | Regulatory roles of lncRNAs in cancer                                             |
| m5C-Atlas               | http://www.xjtlu.edu.cn/biologicalsciences/m5c-atlas| The 5-methylcytosine (m5C) epitranscriptome                                      |
| mBodyMap                | http://mbodymap.microbiome.cloud/#/mbodymap| Distribution of microbes across the human body in health and disease             |
| MetaExp                 | http://bioinfo.njau.edu.cn/metaExp      | Analysis of gene expression and alternative splicing in metazoans                |
| miTED                   | http://microna.gr/mited                 | microRNA Tissue Expression Database                                               |
| msRepDB                 | http://msrepdb.cbr.caust.edu.su/pages/msRepDB/index.html| multi-species Repeat DataBase                                                      |
| MVP                    | http://mvp.whu.edu.cn                   | Multi-omics Portal of Viral Infection                                             |
| Nanobase.org            | https://nanobase.org                    | DNA, RNA or protein-DNA/RNA hybrid nanostructures                                 |
| NCATS Inixght: Drugs    | https://drugs.ncats.io                  | Drugs, their properties and regulation                                            |
| NMDC Data Portal        | http://data.mirboomedatabase.org        | Multi-omics microbiome data                                                        |
| NPCDR                   | https://idrblab.org/npcdr or http://npcdr.idrblab.net| Drug-Natural Product combinations and diseases                                    |
| NP-MRD                  | http://np-mrd.org                      | Natural Products Magnetic Resonance Database                                      |
| OlfactionBase           | http://olfab.iit.a.c/olfactionbase      | Odors, Odorants and Olfactory Receptors                                          |
| OncodB                  | http://www.oncodb.org                  | Gene Expression and Viral Infection in Cancer                                      |
| ONQUADRO                | http://onquadro.cc.put.poznan.pl        | DNA and RNA quadruplexes                                                          |
| PCMDB                   | http://www.toboldb.pcmdb               | Plant Cell Marker Database                                                        |
| PlantGSAID              | http://systemsbiology.cau.edu.cn/PlantGSEAv2| Plant gene set annotations                                                        |
| PnchsHub                | https://pncshub.erc.monash.edu          | Non-classically secreted proteins in Gram-positive bacteria                      |
| Pol3Base                | http://rna.sysu.edu.cn/pol3base/index.php| PolIII-transcribed ncRNAs                                                       |
| protChiPdb              | http://prochipdb.org                   | Chromatin immunoprecipitation database for prokaryotic organisms                  |
a single cell perspective that allows a tissue-specific view of infection and in COVID19db (8) with an emphasis on network analysis and opportunities for drug discovery. The final three databases consider the immune response to infection and the potential impact of viral genomic variants on its effectiveness. The T-cell COVID-19 Atlas (9) predicts the affinity of interaction between virus-derived peptides and HLA alleles, potentially helping to predict the susceptibility of people with different HLA genotypes to disease. Finally, ESC (10) is a compilation of SARS-CoV-2 variants with documented effects on antibody binding while VarEPS (11) considers a number of metrics, including antibody binding, in order to predict the potential impact of all possible SARS-CoV-2 variants.

In the ‘Nucleic acid databases’ section, several resources illustrate the trend towards single cell-level data acquisition. Two databases cover alternative polyadenylation (APA): scAPAatlas (12) offers comprehensive analysis of human and mouse data, including correlation with gene expression and links to RNA-binding proteins or miRNAs on APA-regulated regions; scAPAdb (13) extends covered species to Arabidopsis and other plants. Elsewhere scEnhancer (14) offers a single cell perspective of enhancer regions in model organisms while scMethBank (15) covers DNA methylation in human and mouse and in healthy or cancerous cells, extending the whole organism data previously captured by the same group in MethBank (16).

Following last year’s flurry of databases on proteins implicated in liquid–liquid phase separation, this year sees two new resources, RNAPhaSep and RPS (17,18), capturing information on RNA molecules implicated in this phenomenon. Each curates information on experimental data and links implicated RNA molecules to information on sequence, structure, interactions, disease associations and so on. These data are hosted at popular resources including

### Table 3. Updated descriptions of databases most recently published elsewhere

| Database name          | URL                          | Short description                                                                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BRAD                   | http://brassicadb.cn         | Brassica Database                                                                 |
| CPLM                   | http://cplm.biocuckoo.org    | Compendium of Protein Lysine Modifications                                         |
| DRAMP                  | http://dramp.cpu-bioinf.or.org | Antimicrobial peptides                                                         |
| Echinobase             | https://www.echinobase.org   | Echinoderm genomics                                                              |
| EGA                    | https://ega-archive.org      | European Genome-Phenome Archive                                                   |
| GTDB                   | http://gtdb.ecogenomic.org   | Genome Taxonomy Database                                                          |
| LPSN and TYGS          | http://lpsn.dsmz.de, https://tygs.dsmz.de | List of Prokaryotic names with Standing in Nomenclature and Type (Strain)    |
| NPAtlas                | https://www.npatlas.org      | Natural Products Atlas                                                            |
| OncoSplicing           | http://www.oncosplicing.com  | Alternative splicing and cancer                                                   |
| Priority index         | http://pi.well.ox.ac.uk      | Drug targets for immune-mediated diseases                                          |
| RGD                   | http://animal.nwsuaf.edu.cn/RGD | Ruminant Genome Database                                                         |
| SigmaLink              | https://alid3.netbiol.org    | Tissue-specific signaling networks in model organisms                             |
| Ubibrowser             | http://ubibrowser.ncpsb.org.cn/v2 | Proteome-wide ubiquitin ligase/deubiquitinated-substrate interactions in eukaryotes |

and links to RNA-binding proteins or miRNAs on APA-regulated regions; scAPAdb (13) extends covered species to Arabidopsis and other plants. Elsewhere scEnhancer (14) offers a single cell perspective of enhancer regions in model organisms while scMethBank (15) covers DNA methylation in human and mouse and in healthy or cancerous cells, extending the whole organism data previously captured by the same group in MethBank (16).

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PAR database (21) reports a particular focus on plant TF domains as well as the introduction of word clouds as a clever visualisation of functions linked to a given TF. Factorbook (22) returns after a number of years to focus on interpretation of SNPs lying within TF-binding motifs and to facilitate downstream AI analyses with convenient Numpy format downloads. The various relationships between TFs and cell markers are described in the new database TF-Marker (23), and the same group also describe TecOFBase (24) covering transcription cofactors and associated regulatory networks. Elsewhere, notable returning databases include MODOMICS (25) which now links to PDB structures containing modified RNA and has improved associations between RNA modification and disease; miRTarBase (26) which updates content significantly and includes new features such as editing and disease-related variants; and miRNAExpressionAtlas (27) which switches from microarray-based analysis to deep sequencing and expands the number of donors and tissues to give a higher resolution picture of the tissue specificity of miRNA expression.

The section on ‘Protein sequence and structure databases’ begins with the Issue’s second ‘Breakthrough Article’. After its dramatic emergence at the most recent CASP competition (28) the AlphaFold 2 (AF2) software for protein structure prediction was quickly published (29) released open source (https://github.com/deepmind/alphafold) and applied to the complete human proteome (30). Shortly after, the AlphaFold Protein Structure Database, described here (31), was released and covers 21 proteomes. The high-quality predicted structures in the database, projected to ultimately cover UniRef90 (32) protein sequence space, provide a treasure chest of information across all aspects of biology. The impact of the database, and the software more broadly, is reflected in the incorporation of its models into cornerstone resources such as UniProt (33) and InterPro (34) but also the rapid inclusion of AF2 outputs in a number of other databases in this Issue. AF2 models and other predicted structures are now included, for example, in PDBeKB (35) which thus graphically illustrates the complementarity between experimental structures and computational models.

Other notable new databases include the Human Proteoform Atlas (36) which assigns stable identifiers to over 37 000 proteoforms, i.e. the different protein forms that can arise combinatorially from a single gene as a result of alternative splicing, coding sequence variants and post-translational modifications. Elsewhere, the GproteinDB (37) curates a wealth of information, especially information on the selectivity of their coupling to GPCRs, for a family of great importance to therapeutic design. Among databases reporting updates is PRIDE (38) where around 500 proteomics datasets are processed each month. After processing by improved data pipelines, the results are increasingly disseminated to other key databases such as UniProt (33), Ensembl (39) and Expression Atlas (40). Other returning databases focus on proteins or protein regions lacking a single, conventionally folded structure. DisProt (41), the database for intrinsically disordered protein, reports interestingly on the nuts and bolts of curation, harnessing both professional and community biocurators in a manner supported by a refactored ontology and incentivised by the APICURON database (42). The FuzDB Update (43) reports on fuzzy interactions, i.e. those exhibiting context-dependent conformational heterogeneity, an interaction style particularly common where one or both partners are classified as intrinsically disordered. FuzDB has a new interface and expanded links out to databases covering protein structure, function and involvement in phase separation. Short linear interaction motifs are particularly common in intrinsically disordered regions and the database for such motifs in eukaryotes, ELM, contributes an Update paper (44). Among highlighted examples of newly catalogued motifs, the authors use a KEGG (45) image of endocytosis pathways to emphasise the ubiquity of motif-mediated interactions in the process and illustrate the multiple points at which diverse viruses hijack pathway components. The paper also includes an interesting window onto the variety of databases and tools used by ELM curators to sift likely real motifs from false positive matches to regular expressions.

In the ‘Metabolic and signalling pathways’ section, the popular Reactome database of biological processes and networks has an Update paper (46) describing an interesting collaboration with the ‘Illuminating the Druggable Genome’ (IDG) consortium (47) that helps place many ‘dark’ proteins (those that are poorly understood and/or understudied) in the context of Reactome networks. The paper also reports curation of the processes behind SARS-CoV-2 infection, a procedure impressively expedited by first working on SAR-CoV-1 from March 2020. Reactome is one of 31 resources contributing to the molecular interaction meta-resource ConsensusPathDB which also has an Update paper (48) reporting a quadrupling in size. Options for enrichment analysis in gene set queries of the network now include regulators such as miRNA and transcription factors. Other new databases include Kincore (49), a resource that classifies protein kinase conformations and ligand types, improving our understanding of the conformational landscape of this important family and facilitating drug design. Interestingly, AlphaFold Database predictions are included and classified alongside experimental structures. Among returning databases, HMDB, the Human Metabolome Database, reports (50) a near-doubling in size, intense recuration of hundreds of the most significant metabolites, more accurately predicted spectra and improved Pathway illustrations mapping metabolites onto anatomical and (sub)-cellular features. Elsewhere, an Update paper from CAZy (51), the database of carbohydrate-active enzymes, reports significant increases in numbers of enzyme families alongside interface improvements including Krona charts (52) for taxonomic distributions of families. Finally, sister EBI resources for macromolecular interactions IntAct (53) and Complex Portal (54) each contribute an Update. IntAct has more than doubled in size since its previous publication and captures diverse information on binary molecular interactions, including a SARS-CoV-2 interactome, in particularly clean and appealing visualisations. Complex Portal, as the name suggests, focuses on stable interactions between two or more molecules. It has, since last publication, focused on SARS-CoV-2 and on the 300 or so complexes believed to exist in Escherichia coli. Ongoing work is addressing human complexes which may number around 4000.
The ‘Microbial genomics’ section contains Update papers from three very significant taxonomy and systematic resources most recently published elsewhere. The resources LPSN (List of Prokaryotic names with Standing in Nomenclature) and TYGS (Type Strain Genome Server) publish together (55) and describe how their colocation in 2020 facilitates data exchange and mapping between them. The paper describes the ever-increasing pace of their growth and new options for genome-scale comparison of uploaded genomes to the sequences stored in TYGS. GTDB (56) is a regularly updating genome-based taxonomy for prokaryotes which reports on a trebling of species clusters since the last publication and on possibilities to move beyond INSDC genome sequences (57) to resources such as MGnify (58) in order to better capture the full scope of metagenome-assembled genomes now available on a large scale. Several new databases focus on microbiomes and metagenomes: mBodyMap (59) helps understand the prevalence and abundance of different bacteria at different sites on the human body in health and disease; gutMGene (60) curates information on gut microbiome metabolites and human target genes with which they interact; and AMDB (61) contains gut microbiome information for almost 500 animal species. Three notable databases focus on host-pathogen interactions. The well-known PHIDBASE reports (62) new pathogens and hosts, and describes the range of other databases to which it contributes annotations. The second, VEUPathDB (63), is a new name to the Issue but contains genomic and a wide variety of other information on eukaryotic pathogens, their vectors and host, information previously stored in its parent databases VectorBase (64) and EuPathDB (65), each published here. The site allows construction of sophisticated search strategies and options for analysing host-pathogen interactions are a future priority. The third, the popular VFDB (66), returns with a novel hierarchical classification of its bacterial virulence factors (VFs) into 14 categories and >100 subcategories. Chromosome maps and genomic loci can be visualised with VFs colour-coded according to their categorisation. Finally, although not focused primarily on COVID-19, two databases include it among broader information that may well help predict the appearance and spread of future viral pandemics. VTHunter (67) looks at expression of viral receptors at a single-cell level across 47 animal species enabling the users to ask which species a given virus might infect or, conversely, to which viruses a given animal might be susceptible. ZOVER (68) unites and upgrades two previous databases to curate information on zoonotic viruses carried by rodent, bat and insect vectors: information includes mapping of viral families to host species and geographical virus distributions.

In the next section (‘Genomics of human and model organisms plus comparative genomics’) a number of important databases contribute updates. Ensembl reports (69) on addressing the ever-increasing influx of data with new, more efficient workflows and a new Rapid Release platform which together allowed more than 200 genomes to be covered in around a year. A new interface is being implemented after researching user interaction patterns, and non-vertebrate genomes are also included for the first time as the database continues on the path to merger with Ensembl genomes. The paper on the latter (70) reports the largest content increase yet seen including almost 500 new fungal genomes. Other interesting developments include proteome-based removal of redundancy in hosted bacterial genomes, a move to better support pangenomes and inclusion of AlphaFold models for Arabidopsis. The USCS Genome Browser Update paper (71) describes a variety of new assemblies, tracks and display features, including support for different fonts in the genome browser display. There is also a clever SARS-CoV-2 feature allowing placement of a new genome in phylogenetic context, facilitating comparisons between sequences and with annotation tracks.

Elsewhere, a number of comparative genomics resources focusing on species of biological or agricultural importance feature. The Ruminant Genome Database (72) paper reports significant expansion of its multi-omics content throughout. Insects are the focus of three returning database: InsectBase (73) reports dramatic increases in content as well as new features focusing on ncRNA–mRNA interactions and likely horizontal gene transfer; Hymenoptera Genome Database (74) covers a tripling of covered species and a focus on better Gene Ontology (75) assignments allowing, for example, better on-site GO enrichment analysis; and FlyAtlas 2 (76) enhances its (sub-) tissue-specific gene expression data and introduces a new co-expression tool. As usual, aspects of human genomics feature strongly. The new PopHumanVar database (77) builds on previous work (78, 79), calculating and assembling information on variants, in order to help identify those responsible for selective sweeps. 3DSNP (80), continues its work in contextualising variants using information on 3D chromosome conformation, now expanding to cover structural variation such as inversions, deletions, duplications, and insertions. A new database SomaMutDB (81) covers mutations—SNVs and small insertions or deletions—in somatic cells, linking them to data such as regulatory elements and gene expression data, to facilitate their analysis and comparison with much more common cancer-related mutation data. The publication from the European Genome-Phenome Archive (82), with its potentially identifiable genetic, phenotypic and clinical human data, coincides with an alteration to the guidelines for acceptance into the Database Issue (available online at https://academic.oup.com/nar/pages/ms_prep_database). Previously, the Issue blanket disallowed any form of registration: henceforth such registration is allowed, but only in specific cases where it is legally required in order to protect the integrity of potentially identifiable human data. The EGA paper includes a detailed discussion of its access and download protocols, and of prospects for future sharing of such data.

The section on ‘Human genomic variation, diseases and drugs’ contains papers on two new resources for linking genetic variation to disease. VannoPortal (83) integrates no fewer than 40 data sources to provide impressively comprehensive linkages between variants and diseases or traits, and boasts a particularly clean and responsive interface. ConVarT (84) takes the approach of mapping equivalent variants between orthologous protein pairs between human and model organisms such as Caenorhabditis elegans. This allows experimental data on variant pathogenicity obtained from model organisms to help interpret the consequences
Molecules of the immune system are the focus of both the venerable IMGT® databases which contribute an update (85), and the new human Antigen Receptor database (huARdb (86)) which exploits new single-cell immune profiling and transcriptomics to reveal individual clonotypes of T-cell and B-cell receptors (TCRs and BCRs). Notably, huARdb offers stable URLs for results of analyses of user data at the site to facilitate interactive data sharing. Two further databases deal with antibodies, including nanobodies - antibodies consisting of a single monomeric variable domain. INDI (87) collects sequences and structures plus associated metadata from a variety of sources and allows various modes of sequence or text search. The authors envisage the dataset being valuable for computational efforts towards nanobody design. SAbDab focuses on antibody structures, updated weekly, and here describes increases in content along with a new SAbDab-nano section dedicated to nanobodies (88).

Elsewhere, drug combinations and interactions are covered by two new databases. DDInter (89) mines the literature for information on drug–drug interactions, classifying the results (synergy, antagonism etc.) and presenting interactions in a variety of attractive visualisations. NPCDR (90) works in a similar area but focuses on cases where at least one of the drugs involved is based on a natural product. Cellular responses to drugs are captured by the new CeDR database (91), which uses single cell transcriptomics data to capture the characteristic drug responses of different cells and tissues, in human and mouse and in health and disease. In a similar area, CTR-DB (92) contains clinical transcriptomics data from cancer patients, both pre-treatment and drug-induced. A myriad of analytical options maximise the data’s value in, for example, biomarker discovery and understanding drug resistance mechanisms. Other cancer-related databases include CancerMIRNome (93) that covers miRNAs in cancer cells and offers particularly rich analytical options; CancerSCem (94) that offers similarly diverse options for studying single cancer cell gene expression data; GPEdit (95) which links A-to-I RNA editing in cancer cells to pharmacogenomic responses and patient survival; and OncoDB (96), which focuses on the contributions of gene expression dysregulation and viral infection to cancer development and progression. This year also sees Update papers from two major general resources in drug design. The IUPHAR/BPS guide to PHARMACOLOGY (97) reports on its efforts to curate information on drugs and drug targets for SARS-CoV-2, as well as updates to its sections on Malaria and antibacterials. The paper from the Therapeutic Target Database (TTD) (98) reports significant updates including many new kinds of data including information on weak or non-binders of targets, prodrug-drug pairs and AlphaFold models of drug targets for which experimental structures are not yet available. Finally, it’s a pleasure to welcome the European Variation Archive (EVA) (99) to the Issue, a full eight years after its genesis. In that time its content has grown dramatically to now cover over 3 billion variants.

The ‘Plant database’ section includes an Update paper from the popular comparative genomics resource PLAZA (100) which reports a near-doubling of species covered and new and improved features throughout, including the API. The paper on BRAD (101), the dedicated Brassica database, reports a particular focus on syntenic analysis tools and looks forward to accommodating the more diverse omics data and pangeneome information now becoming available for the Family. Plant ncRNA is covered by returning databases GreeNC (102), with its focus on lncRNA, and PmiREN (103) which doubles its content of miRNA entries. The latter offers an impressive array of new features for functional and evolutionary exploration including gene regulatory elements, target annotations, variants and phylogenetic trees. Finally, welcome new arrivals include PlantGSAD (104) which provides >200 000 gene sets across 44 families, sets based on a notably diverse set of properties; and qPTMplants (105) which curates data, including quantitative information, on post-translational modifications (PTM) across 43 species. The latter features an interesting discussion of PTM crosstalk identified in the database.

The final ‘Other databases’ section includes Update papers from major proteomics resources. iProX, a member of the ProteomeXchange consortium (106) as now processed almost 100 TB of submitted data and reports new features such as an efficient reanalysis platform and an API (107). ProteomicsDB also reports a new API, generated with reference to FAIR principles (108), alongside a new interface with fresh visualisation options (109). An update from Proteome-pf (110) reports on a more than trebling of its content of predicted pf (isoelectric point) and pKa values for proteins and in silico digested peptides, parameters relevant to proteomics and other biological experiments. Finally, two new databases curate information previously only inconveniently scattered through the literature. dNTPpoolDB contains concentrations of deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates in different species, cells and experimental conditions (111) while ProNAB contains >20 000 data points on binding affinity of proteins (wild-type and mutant) for DNA or RNA (112).
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