## SGD

## Homology and Disease curation at SGD: budding yeast as a model for eukaryotic biology



AFG3L2

SPG7

SLC25A10 SLC25A13

AGXT

AARS1

ALG12

MAGT1

ARPC4

FDXR

ARV1

ATPAF2

BCS1L

BRF1 SNRNP200 SLC25A38

HSD17B12

SEC59

SEI1

SEN1

SEY1

DOLK

BSCL2

SETX ATL1

AFG3

AGX1

ALG12

ALG5

ATG5

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Department of Genetics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA The foundation for much of our understanding of basic cellular biology has been learned from the budding yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae, and studies with yeast have provided powerful insights into human genetic diseases and the cellular pathways in which they are involved. This utility of yeast as a model for human disease arises from the biochemical unity that underlies all forms of life. Recent work with humanized yeast (in which yeast genes have been replaced with human orthologs) and humanized yeast proteins (in which key residues have been altered to match the human sequence) has demonstrated extensive conservation of ancestral functions through time and across taxa. In order to promote and support the ways in which yeast and yeast research can inform genetic medicine, the Saccharomyces Genome Database (SGD; www.yeastgenome.org) is providing comprehensive curation for human disease-related genes and their yeast homologs, including high quality manually curated information regarding functional complementation and conserved function. Curated information for yeast genes is displayed on Homology pages and Disease pages at SGD in ways that allow data mining and encourage innovation for researchers studying both yeast and other organisms. These efforts are part of our continuing mission to educate students, enable bench researchers, and facilitate scientific discovery. SGD is supported by a grant from the NHGRI (U41 HG001315).

