

The Zebrafish Information Network (ZFIN): a resource for genetic, genomic and developmental research

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ABSTRACT

The Zebrafish Information Network, ZFIN, is a WWW community resource of zebrafish genetic, genomic and developmental research information (<http://zfin.org>). ZFIN provides an anatomical atlas and dictionary, developmental staging criteria, research methods, pathology information and a link to the ZFIN relational database (<http://zfin.org/ZFIN/>). The database, built on a relational, object-oriented model, provides integrated information about mutants, genes, genetic markers, mapping panels, publications and contact information for the zebrafish research community. The database is populated with curated published data, user submitted data and large dataset uploads. A broad range of data types including text, images, graphical representations and genetic maps supports the data. ZFIN incorporates links to other genomic resources that provide sequence and ortholog data. Zebrafish nomenclature guidelines and an automated registration mechanism for new names are provided. Extensive usability testing has resulted in an easy to learn and use forms interface with complex searching capabilities.

INTRODUCTION

The zebrafish has recently emerged as an important model organism for studies of vertebrate genetics, genomics and development. Many features of the zebrafish make it desirable for genetic and developmental studies. The embryo is transparent and contains many identifiable cells and detailed anatomical, physiological and developmental properties are known for some of these cells. Individual cells can be transplanted and followed over time. Gene expression can be monitored and altered in individual cells. In addition, efficient methods for generating, isolating and characterizing zebrafish mutations are available (1–3). It is possible to generate haploid progeny that are viable for up to 5 days. Homozygous diploid progeny that carry only maternal or paternal genes can also be generated. Mutations have been isolated affecting a wide range of genes including genes that regulate developmental patterning, organogenesis, physiology and behavior. Given that many fundamental molecular mechanisms appear to be conserved

among vertebrates groups (4–7), zebrafish mutations will likely provide insights into gene functions in other vertebrates including humans.

The number of laboratories participating in zebrafish research and the data generated by these laboratories are growing at a phenomenal rate. ZFIN has been mandated to serve as the central location for the integration of this rapidly expanding set of data. The goals of ZFIN are to (i) establish a database system for genetic, genomic and developmental zebrafish data, (ii) provide meaningful ways of relating genes to mutations to facilitate the understanding of gene regulation and function, (iii) integrate with other species databases to allow comparisons of syntenic relationships, mutant phenotypes and gene expression, and (iv) integrate information from diverse laboratories in a timely fashion and make it easily accessible to everyone in a manner that promotes scientific discovery.

Both biologists and computer scientists are involved in the development and curation of ZFIN. The usefulness and usability of a database depend upon careful assessment of the requirements, detailed testing of prototypes by real users, subsequent analysis of users' interactive behavior while using the database and data integrity maintained through proper database implementation and professional data curation. ZFIN has been developed to meet these goals by using user-centered (8) and participatory design (9) techniques.

SCOPE

To facilitate information exchange within the zebrafish community, ZFIN maintains both data about the zebrafish research community and experimental data generated by the research community. Data are acquired by manual curation of literature-derived data, by uploads of large datasets and by user submissions. The data contained within the database are associated with their primary sources. The ZFIN home page (Fig. 1) provides multiple points of entry to the database. Users select their area of interest. Query forms return summary results that contain links to more detailed information.

The Zebrafish research community

Research community data include researchers, laboratories, companies and publications. ZFIN provides easy access to contact information consisting of address, telephone, fax, email,

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The ZFIN Information Network

Anatomical Atlases
[General information](#)
[Anatomical parts list](#)
[Developmental atlas](#)
[Developmental Staging Series](#)

Genetic Strains
[Deficiency strains](#)
[Mutant and wild-type strains](#)
[Laboratory Allele designations](#)
[Nomenclature conventions](#)
[Nomenclature committees](#)
[Obtaining approval for gene names](#)

Informatics
[Zebrafish Database Project](#)
[ZFIN](#)

Genomics & the Zebrafish Genome Initiative
[News & Updates](#)
[Trans NIH Zebrafish Initiative](#)
[Consolidated maps](#)
[Conserved syntenes](#)
[EST database](#)
[Genes](#)
[Meiotic maps](#)
[SSII, P databases](#)
[Other genomes](#)

News and Information
[Cold Spring Harbor Meeting, 2000](#)
[News, Updates, Jobs and Postings](#)
[The Zebrafish Book](#)
[The Zebrafish Science Monitor](#)
[Zebrafish newsgroup](#)

Molecular Probes
[Summary & links](#)

Publications and Community
[Laboratory contracts](#)
[Researcher contracts](#)
[Zebrafish publications](#)
[Zebrafish for K-12](#)

The Zebrafish Resource Center
[General information](#)
[Availability of strains](#)
[Histology services](#)
[Pathology services](#)
[Other Stock Centers](#)

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MAIN SITE: Eugene, OR, USA (faster in North America)
Mirror site: Melbourne, Australia (faster in Australia and New Zealand)
Mirror site: Michigan, Japan (faster in Asia)
Mirror site: Strasbourg, France (faster in Europe)

Provided as a service to the zebrafish research community by the [Zebrafish International Resource Center](#) at the [University of Oregon](#).

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Figure 1. ZFIN home page (<http://zfin.org>).

URL, biographical data, research interests and publications for scientists active in zebrafish research. Similarly, zebrafish research laboratory information may be accessed based on laboratory members, contact information, research interests and publications.

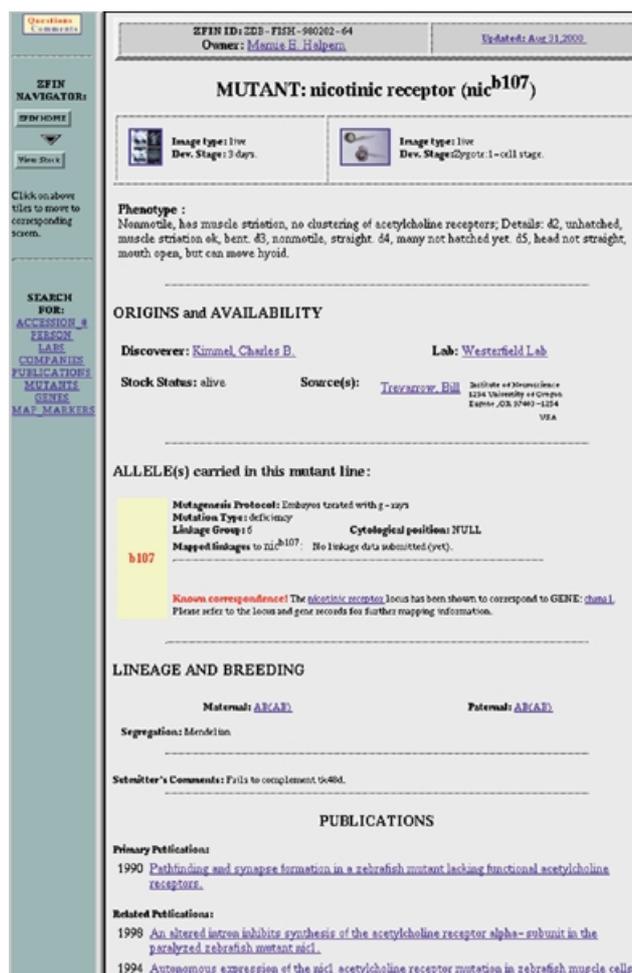
Company data consist of contact information, products and services. Companies are listed exclusively to provide information to the research community, not as endorsements. Companies that provide reagents or materials used in protocols described in ZFIN are included.

A current bibliography of zebrafish-related publications is maintained by ZFIN. The database staff routinely search public sources such as MEDLINE and upload information into the ZFIN database. Publications are associated with author, laboratory, fish and genetic records within the database. Users may retrieve publication abstracts by specifying author, title, abstract contents, source, MEDLINE number, keywords, year and publication type. As of August 2000, ZFIN contains ~2700 publications.

Zebrafish mutations

Mutational studies combined with genetic and phenotypic analyses can identify genes involved in developmental, physiological and behavioral processes and help elucidate gene functions and the pathways in which they function. To this end, ZFIN maintains extensive curated mutant and wild-type fish data as well as curated genomic data.

The ZFIN fish page allows the researcher to retrieve a large amount of data about a fish line with minimum navigation. Each mutant or wild-type line is described by its name, abbreviated name, discoverer, current sources, availability, parental lineage, segregation and phenotype (Fig. 2). Allelic information such as the mutagenesis protocol, mutation type, linkage group and known linkages are also included. In cases where the mutant gene has been molecularly cloned, links to



ZFIN ID: ZDB-FISH-990202-64
Owner: [Marisa B. Halgren](#)
 Updated: [Aug 31, 2000](#)

MUTANT: nicotinic receptor (nic^{b107})

Image type: live
Dev. Stage: 3 days

Image type: live
Dev. Stage: 2cyote: 1-oell stage

Phenotype:
 Neomutic, has muscle striation, no clustering of acetylcholine receptors; Details: d2, unhatched, muscle striation ok; bent. d3, nonmutic, straight. d4, many not hatched yet. d5, head not straight, mouth open, but can move hyoid.

ORIGINS and AVAILABILITY

Discoverer: [Kimmel, Charles D.](#) **Lab:** [Westerfield Lab](#)

Stock Status: alive **Source(s):** [Treyanow, Bill](#) Institute of Biomedical Sciences, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, USA

ALLELE(s) carried in this mutant line:

Mutagenesis Protocol: Embryos treated with g - rays
Mutation Type: deficiency **Cytological position:** NULL
Linkage Group: 6 **Mapped linkages to nic^{b107}:** No linkage data submitted (yet).

Known correspondence! The *nicotinic receptor* locus has been shown to correspond to GENE: [dms1](#). Please refer to the locus and gene records for further mapping information.

LINEAGE AND BREEDING

Maternal: [AB\(AE\)](#) **Paternal:** [AB\(AE\)](#)

Segregation: Mendelian

Submitter's Comments: Fails to complement 9-404.

PUBLICATIONS

Primary Publications:
 1990 [Pathfinding and synapse formation in a zebrafish mutant lacking functional acetylcholine receptors.](#)

Related Publications:
 1998 [An altered intron inhibits synthesis of the acetylcholine receptor alpha-subunit in the paralyzed zebrafish mutant nic1.](#)
 1994 [Autonomous expression of the nic1 acetylcholine receptor mutation in zebrafish muscle cells.](#)

Figure 2. ZFIN mutant page. Links to images, genetics and phenotypic information at the top, links to publications at the bottom. Navigation bar along the left side.

the gene record are included. Links are also provided to abstracts of primary and related publications. Images illustrating the phenotypes of many mutations are available, annotated with the developmental stage of the fish, the type and orientation of the image, the magnification and the anatomical structures shown. A user may search ZFIN for mutant and wild-type lines by specifying allele name, locus name, three-letter abbreviation, linkage group, mutation type, mutagen, phenotype, developmental stage and affected structures or defects from an anatomical parts list. These attributes may be used to form complex searches, such as finding a translocation mutant with a gastrulation defect and a short axis.

Genes

Curated research data about zebrafish genes are displayed on the ZFIN gene page (Fig. 3). This page summarizes information about a gene including its name, symbol, aliases, previous names, linkage group and description. Mapping information, independent linkages, PCR primer sets and primary and related publications are also shown. Links are provided to external databases providing sequence and homology information.

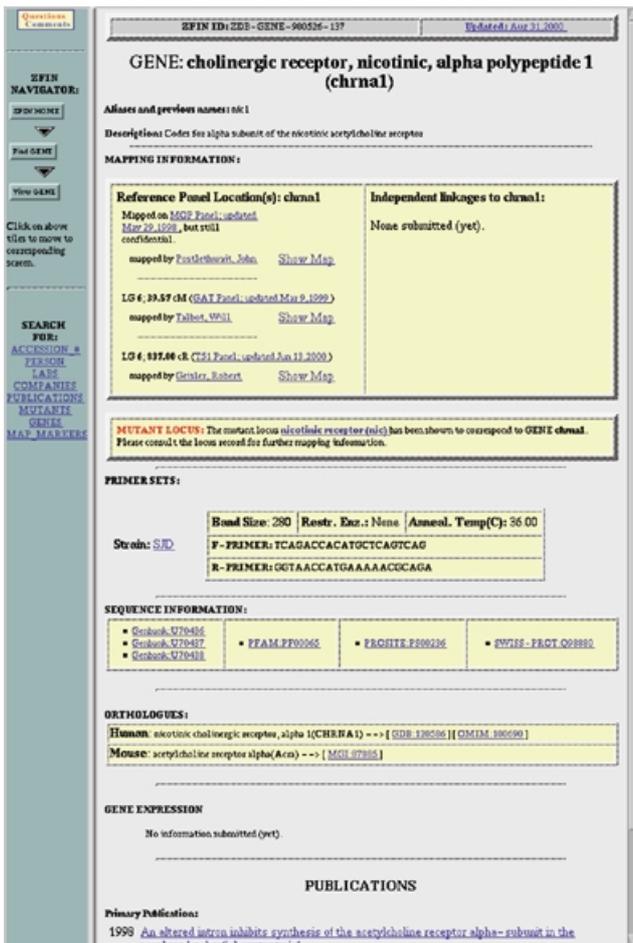


Figure 3. ZFIN gene page. Mapping information at the top, links to sequences and orthologs in outside databases in the middle and links to publications at the bottom. Navigation bar along the left side.

Genetic markers and mapping panels

Genetic maps are an invaluable resource to facilitate the identification of genes affected by mutations. The NIH zebrafish genome initiative currently funds establishment of a high density map of zebrafish genes and anonymous markers. Six mapping panels are currently represented in ZFIN. They include the Boston MGH Cross (MGH), Gates *et al.* (GAT), Heat Shock (HS) and Mother of Pearl (MOP) meiotic panels and two radiation hybrid panels, Goodfellow T51 (T51) and Loeb/NIH/5000/4000 (LN54). ZFIN uploads panel updates from the laboratories mapping these panels. Data are reviewed for consistency with ZFIN curated data and questions about incorrect or ambiguous nomenclature are resolved with the submitting laboratories. Update dates are displayed for each panel. Panel data are accessible through a query form (Fig. 4) and a map viewer.

Map viewer

ZFIN provides a unique integrated view of the zebrafish mapping panels that serves as a useful tool for genetic and genomic analyses. Genes, anonymous markers and ESTs are

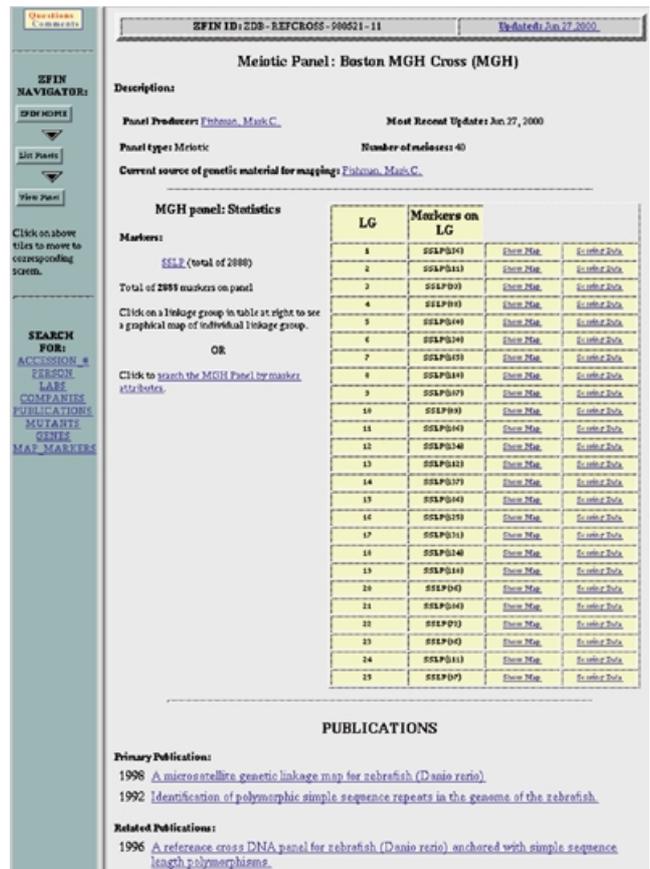


Figure 4. ZFIN mapping panel page. Links to map information in the middle and to publications at the bottom. Navigation bar along the left side.

displayed. Framework markers link the individual panels. Detailed information about a marker may be displayed by clicking on the marker on the map. Researchers may generate integrated maps (Fig. 5) by specifying the desired panels, the desired marker types, a marker or gene name, or a location on a linkage group.

NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature is another important and complex aspect of ZFIN data curation. Each genetic marker is provided with a unique symbol that can be used for identifying sources of information about the marker. The zebrafish nomenclature committee continuously reviews zebrafish gene names to consolidate multiple names for the same gene, to assign uniform names to all members of gene families and to clarify the relationships between genes in zebrafish and other vertebrates. The committee provides guidelines and advice for naming zebrafish genes and mutants and may be contacted at nomenclature@zfin.org. ZFIN users may review current nomenclature guidelines online at http://ZFIN.org/zf_info/nomen.html. Automatic approval for new mutant locus names may be obtained by registering new locus or allele designations with ZFIN's online locus/allele registration form.

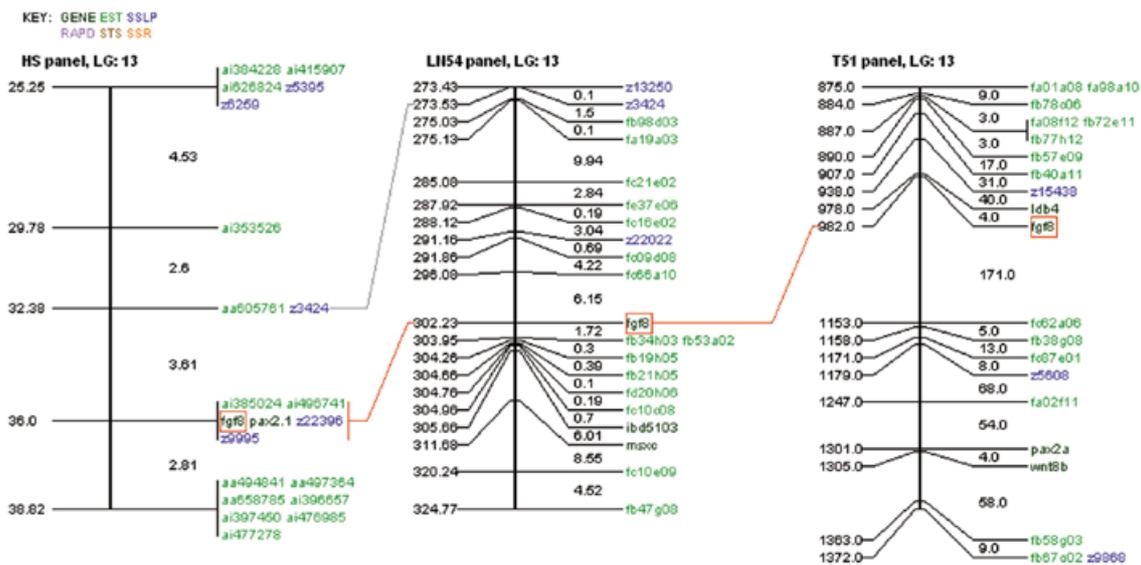


Figure 5. ZFIN map viewer. Allows simultaneous comparisons of several mapping panels. Framework markers (present on each panel) are linked by dark lines. Different marker types are represented by different colors.

UPDATING DATA

ZFIN data may be updated online at any time by the original submitter. If a user other than the original submitter requests a change, the database staff must perform the update. Questions regarding ZFIN should be addressed to: zfinadmin@zfin.org.

IMPLEMENTATION

ZFIN is implemented in the Informix relational database management system (version 9.2). The database consists of ~60 tables. Entities are linked to related information using unique identifiers. A web interface of HTML-based forms combined with JavaScript, Java, Perl and CGI scripts provides access to the database. ZFIN curators make use of an advanced set of these forms for entering and modifying data.

FUTURE PLANS

Current development and enhancement of ZFIN include the display of syntenic information on the map viewer, a more complete anatomical parts dictionary and the inclusion of gene expression data.

MIRROR SITES

ZFIN maintains three mirror sites to provide faster worldwide access. The locations are:
 Melbourne, Australia: <http://zdb.wehi.edu.au/zdb/>; Mishima, Japan: <http://www.grs.nig.ac.jp:6070/index.html>; Strasbourg, France: <http://www-igbmc.u-strasbg.fr/index.html>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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