

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 31, 2026

T4-like genome database

RRID:SCR_005367

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

T4-like genome database (RRID:SCR_005367)

Resource Information

URL: http://ecoliwiki.net/colipedia/index.php/T4-like_genome_database

Proper Citation: T4-like genome database (RRID:SCR_005367)

Description: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE, documented August 22, 2016. A database of information on bacterial phages. It contains multiple phage genomes, which users can BLAST and MegaBLAST, and also hosts a Phage Forum in which users can discuss phage data. Interactive browsing of completed phage genomes is available using the program. The browser allows users to scan the genome for particular features and to download sequence information plus analyses of those features. Views of the genome are generated showing named genes BLAST similarities to other phages predicted tRNAs and other sequence features.

Synonyms: T4-like genome database

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Keywords: electron micrograph, genbank data, alignment to ortholog, blast server, dna sequence, genomics database, hydropathy plot, interactive sequence, non-vertebrate, pfam protein domain, protein sequence, protein statistics, sequence, t4-like bacteriophage genome, tulane t4-like sequencing project, viral genome database

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: T4-like genome database

Resource ID: SCR_005367

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-03532

Old URLs: <http://phage.ggc.edu/>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080229+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T182934+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for T4-like genome database.

No alerts have been found for T4-like genome database.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Jin J, et al. (2014) Genome organisation of the Acinetobacter lytic phage ZZ1 and comparison with other T4-like Acinetobacter phages. BMC genomics, 15(1), 793.

Klaiman D, et al. (2014) A DNA break inducer activates the anticodon nuclease RloC and the adaptive immunity in Acinetobacter baylyi ADP1. Nucleic acids research, 42(1), 328.

Ang D, et al. (2012) An ORFan no more: the bacteriophage T4 39.2 gene product, Nwgl, modulates GroEL chaperone function. Genetics, 190(3), 989.

Klaiman D, et al. (2012) The wobble nucleotide-excising anticodon nuclease RloC is governed by the zinc-hook and DNA-dependent ATPase of its Rad50-like region. Nucleic acids research, 40(17), 8568.

Perrody E, et al. (2012) A bacteriophage-encoded J-domain protein interacts with the DnaK/Hsp70 chaperone and stabilizes the heat-shock factor σ^{32} of Escherichia coli. PLoS genetics, 8(11), e1003037.

Sullivan MB, et al. (2010) Genomic analysis of oceanic cyanobacterial myoviruses compared with T4-like myoviruses from diverse hosts and environments. Environmental microbiology, 12(11), 3035.

Hinton DM, et al. (2010) Transcriptional control in the prereplicative phase of T4 development. Virology journal, 7, 289.

Arbiol C, et al. (2010) Mobile regulatory cassettes mediate modular shuffling in T4-type phage genomes. Genome biology and evolution, 2, 140.

Uzan M, et al. (2010) Post-transcriptional control by bacteriophage T4: mRNA decay and inhibition of translation initiation. Virology journal, 7, 360.

Petrov VM, et al. (2010) Genomes of the T4-related bacteriophages as windows on microbial genome evolution. Virology journal, 7, 292.

Lavigne R, et al. (2009) Classification of Myoviridae bacteriophages using protein sequence similarity. BMC microbiology, 9, 224.

Sullivan MB, et al. (2008) Portal protein diversity and phage ecology. *Environmental microbiology*, 10(10), 2810.

Karam JD, et al. (2005) Bacteriophages: the viruses for all seasons of molecular biology. *Virology journal*, 2, 19.

Borjac-Natour JM, et al. (2004) Divergence of the mRNA targets for the Ssb proteins of bacteriophages T4 and RB69. *Virology journal*, 1, 4.