

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 2, 2026

TelSeq

RRID:SCR_002730

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

TelSeq (RRID:SCR_002730)

Resource Information

URL: <https://github.com/zd1/telseq>

Proper Citation: TelSeq (RRID:SCR_002730)

Description: Software that measures average telomere length from whole genome or exome shotgun sequence data.

Resource Type: software resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:24609383](#)

Keywords: c++

Availability: Free, Freely available, Available for download

Resource Name: TelSeq

Resource ID: SCR_002730

Alternate IDs: OMICS_03276

License: GNU General Public License, v3

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080215+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T190154+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for TelSeq.

No alerts have been found for TelSeq.

Data and Source Information

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 57 mentions in open access literature.

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

Liu Y, et al. (2026) Telomere length, aging, and cognitive function in the Midwestern Amish. HGG advances, 7(1), 100533.

Alonso-González A, et al. (2025) Rare variants and survival of patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: analysis of a multicentre, observational cohort study with independent validation. The Lancet. Respiratory medicine, 13(6), 495.

Wen S, et al. (2025) Comparative analysis of the Mexico City Prospective Study and the UK Biobank identifies ancestry-specific effects on clonal hematopoiesis. Nature genetics, 57(3), 572.

Florez-Vargas O, et al. (2025) Genetic regulation of TERT splicing affects cancer risk by altering cellular longevity and replicative potential. Nature communications, 16(1), 1676.

Shah P, et al. (2025) A COMPREHENSIVE CATALOG OF TELOMERE CONTENT VARIATION ACROSS HUMAN POPULATIONS. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Khandekar A, et al. (2025) Examining the Role of Extrachromosomal DNA in 1,216 Lung Cancers. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Chan RNC, et al. (2025) Shortened Relative Leukocyte Telomere Length Is Associated With Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Metabolic Traits. Endocrinology, diabetes & metabolism, 8(2), e70030.

Jain N, et al. (2025) Determinants of chromosome-specific telomere lengths among 2,573 All of Us participants. Research square.

Yakovenko I, et al. (2025) Telomemore enables single-cell analysis of cell cycle and chromatin condensation. Nucleic acids research, 53(3).

Zhang A, et al. (2025) RAmSim: A Thermodynamic Simulator for Hybridization Capture in Metagenomic Sequencing. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Wong D, et al. (2024) Cell-free DNA from germline TP53 mutation carriers reflect cancer-like fragmentation patterns. Nature communications, 15(1), 7386.

Clatterbuck Soper SF, et al. (2024) Cancer-associated DAXX mutations reveal a critical role for ATRX localization in ALT suppression. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Chien CW, et al. (2024) Blastocyst telomere length predicts successful implantation after frozen-thawed embryo transfer. Human reproduction open, 2024(2), hoae012.

Díaz-Gay M, et al. (2024) The mutagenic forces shaping the genomic landscape of lung cancer in never smokers. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.

Huang R, et al. (2024) The impact of telomere length on prostate cancer aggressiveness, genomic instability and health disparities. Scientific reports, 14(1), 7706.

Burren OS, et al. (2024) Genetic architecture of telomere length in 462,666 UK Biobank whole-genome sequences. Nature genetics, 56(9), 1832.

Slizovskiy IB, et al. (2024) Factors impacting target-enriched long-read sequencing of resistomes and mobilomes. Genome research, 34(11), 2048.

Lynskey ML, et al. (2024) HIRA protects telomeres against R-loop-induced instability in ALT cancer cells. Cell reports, 43(11), 114964.

Burkert M, et al. (2024) Copy-number dosage regulates telomere maintenance and disease-associated pathways in neuroblastoma. iScience, 27(10), 110918.

Florez-Vargas O, et al. (2024) Genetic regulation of TERT splicing contributes to reduced or elevated cancer risk by altering cellular longevity and replicative potential. medRxiv : the preprint server for health sciences.