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Featured Resource: New Discovery-oriented PubMed and NCBI Homepage

A new and improved interface to the PubMed search and retrieval system is now in service at the NCBI site.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/

Accompanying the new PubMed is a completely re-designed NCBI Homepage.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/guide/

Both pages feature a standard search bar with menus to access all NCBI resources, a list of instructions for completing common tasks (“How to...”), and a universal NCBI footer, soon to be on all NCBI pages, that provides quick links to NCBI resources.

The new PubMed is more streamlined than before with the more popular options easier to find along with access to related resources presented in a more obvious way. All previous functionality is still present for advanced searching, with options combined in a more unified and logical way bringing related tasks together and separating those that are different. The new NCBI Homepage is designed to serve as a Site Guide with a listing of all NCBI resources classified by topic and directions for common tasks readily accessible.

The NCBI Site Guide

The NCBI Homepage is now the NCBI Site Guide as shown in Figure 1. This page is designed to provide rapid access to major areas of the NCBI Web site and to provide help and guidance for selecting the most appropriate databases, tools, and other resources for the task at hand. The central section of the Site Guide provides a list of 15 categories of associated NCBI resources: Literature, DNA & RNA, Proteins, Sequence Analysis, Genes & Expression, Genomes, Maps & Markers, Domains & Structures, Genetics & Medicine, Taxonomy, Data & Software, Training & Tutorials, Homology, Small Molecules, and Variation. Each one of these categories expands to a list of relevant databases and other features of the NCBI site grouped into Databases, Tools, Downloads and Submissions. For example, the DNA & RNA group expands when clicked to an organized list of 12 databases, five analysis tools, four avenues for downloading data, and two submission pathways. Each item in the Resources list has a brief description and a main heading link that leads directly to the relevant page. NCBI resources that are particularly relevant, new, or otherwise important are highlighted in these lists. These Featured Resources are also available in a section of the new universal NCBI footer, described below. In addition to the Featured Resources, a separate section on the right-hand-side of the Site Guide lists Popular Resources. The most

commonly accessed resources at the NCBI site based on usage statistics are listed in this section. These provide rapid shortcuts to databases such as PubMed and Gene and tools such as BLAST.

Common Elements on New NCBI Pages

Both the new PubMed and the new Site Guide have a new search bar and footer area that will aid navigation shown in Figure 2. These two features will be standard on all NCBI pages in the near future. The search bar at the top of the page has the traditional database pull-down list providing access to all NCBI Entrez databases. This bar also has the new “Resources” and “How To” pull-down lists to aid navigation and to access to practical task-oriented help. The Resources are the 15 categories of resources from the Site Guide, described above. Items in this list expand when selected to provide rapid access to the NCBI featured resources in that category plus a link to retrieve the entire category list in the new Site Guide. The “How To” pull-down links to the practical step-by-step instructions for common tasks. These are the same “How To” directions available from the Site Guide.

The new footer provides rapid navigation to all major areas of the NCBI site. At the top of the footer is a chain of links indicating the current page and its location in the Resource categories and providing “breadcrumbs” leading up the hierarchy. The four columns of links include the Resources, Featured and Popular categories from the Site Guide as well as help documents under “Getting Started” and NCBI news, background, and contact information under “NCBI Information.”

Using the New PubMed Interface

The new PubMed interface has a more basic format without the various tabs that were present on the previous version. The functions provided by the tabs including Limits, Preview/Index, and History are now available as part of the Advanced Search page linked at the top of the search form. Popular links that were previously available on the blue-side bar in the old system are now organized into three columns below the search bar on the PubMed Homepage: Using PubMed containing help documents; PubMed Tools with the Single and Batch Citation Matchers, Clinical Queries, and Topic-Specific Queries; and More Resources with links to the Related MeSH and Journals databases, Clinical Trials, and the Entrez programming utilities (E-utilities). Table 1 provides a map of features in the old PubMed interface to their equivalents in the new interface.

Table 1. Mapping of old PubMed features to the equivalent features in the new PubMed interface.

Old Feature	Corresponding New Feature
Limits Tab	Advanced Search: Limit by ... section
Preview/index Tab	Advanced Search: Index of Fields and Field Values
History Tab	Advanced Search: Search History
Details Tab	Advanced Search: Details Link. Also in Discovery Column: Search Details in search results.
Clipboard Tab	Discovery Column: Clipboard Link at the top of the Discovery Column (Appears only if there are items in the Clipboard)
Display pull-down list, formats	Display Settings menu
Display pull-down list, links	Discovery Column: Related Data pull-down list
Show (number of records displayed)	Display Settings menu: Items per Page
Sort By pull-down list	Display Settings menu: Sort by
Send to pull-down list (File, Clipboard, Collections, E-mail, Order)	Send to Link (Send to text and printer are not on this menu and are available as separate features.)
Send to text	Display Settings: Summary(text), Abstract(text), MEDLINE, XML

The image shows a composite of several screenshots from the NCBI website. At the top left is a 'Resources' sidebar with a list of categories including 'NCBI Home', 'All Resources (A-Z)', 'Literature', 'DNA & RNA', 'Proteins', 'Sequence Analysis', 'Genes & Expression', 'Genomes', 'Maps & Markers', 'Domains & Structures', 'Genetics & Medicine', 'Taxonomy', 'Data & Software', 'Training & Tutorials', 'Homology', 'Small Molecules', and 'Variation'. The main content area features a 'Genotype and Phenotype' banner with a diagram of a family tree and text about Genome Wide Association studies. Below this is a 'How To...' section with a list of tasks such as 'Obtain the full text of an article' and 'Retrieve all sequences for an organism or taxon'. On the right, there are sections for 'Popular Resources' (listing PubMed, Booksshelf, BLAST, etc.) and 'NCBI News' (listing recent news items). Overlaid on the bottom left is a 'DNA & RNA' category page with tabs for 'Resources' and 'How To'. The 'How To' tab is active, showing a list of tasks including 'Download a large, custom set of records from NCBI' and 'View/download features around an object or between two objects on a chromosome'. A specific 'How To' guide is also shown, titled 'How To: Retrieve all sequences for an organism or taxon', which provides a four-step process starting with searching the Taxonomy database.

Figure 1. The new NCBI Site Guide that is now the Homepage featuring Resource categories and How To lists. Selecting a category (DNA & RNA) brings up an alphabetized list of Databases, Tools, Downloads and Submissions resources that pertain to that category. The How To tabs present a list of instructions for completing common tasks for the resource such as “How to retrieve all sequences for an organism” shown here.

The image displays two panels from the NCBI website. The top panel shows the search bar with a pull-down menu for 'PubMed' and an auto-suggest list of search terms. The bottom panel shows the footer with five columns of categorized links: GETTING STARTED, RESOURCES, POPULAR, FEATURED, and NCBI INFORMATION.

Top Panel: Search Bar and Auto-suggest List

Search: PubMed

Advanced search Help

genome wide association A

genome wide association analysis

genome wide association asthma

genome wide association autism

genome wide association alzheimer

genome wide association and diabetes

association and obesity

association alcohol

association and stroke

wide association analysis

association and alzheimer

Left Panel: Navigation Menu

- All Resources
- Literature
- DNA & RNA**
 - BankIt
 - BLAST
 - GenBank
 - Genome Workbench
 - Influenza Virus
 - Nucleotide Database
 - PopSet
 - Reference Sequence (RefSeq)
 - Sequence Read Archive (SRA)
 - Trace Archive
 - All DNA & RNA Resources...
- Proteins
- Sequence Analysis
- Genes & Expression
- Genomes
- Maps & Markers
- Domains & Structures
- Genetics & Medicine
- Taxonomy
- Data & Software
- Training & Tutorials
- Homology
- Small Molecules
- Variation

Bottom Panel: Footer

You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed

Help Desk

GETTING STARTED	RESOURCES	POPULAR	FEATURED	NCBI INFORMATION
Site Map	Literature	PubMed	GenBank	About NCBI
NCBI Help Manual	DNA & RNA	PubMed Central	Reference Sequences	Research at NCBI
NCBI Handbook	Proteins	Bookshelf	Map Viewer	NCBI Newsletter
Training & Tutorials	Sequence Analysis	BLAST	Genome Projects	NCBI FTP Site
	Genes & Expression	Gene	Human Genome	Contact Us
	Genomes	Nucleotide	Mouse Genome	
	Maps & Markers	Protein	Influenza Virus	
	Domains & Structures	GEO	Primer-BLAST	
	Genetics & Medicine	Conserved Domains	Short Read Archive	
	Taxonomy	Structure		
	Data & Software	PubChem		
	Training & Tutorials			
	Homology			
	Small Molecules			
	Variation			

Figure 2. The NCBI search bar (top panel) and footer (bottom panel) from the new PubMed pages. The search bar and footer, presently on the site guide and PubMed pages, will be standard on all NCBI Web pages. The search bar provides access to all databases through the pull down list. The Advanced Search link accesses the Index, Limits, Details and History features. The auto-suggest query term list is currently available only in PubMed. The “Resources” and “How To” menus link to the categories and instructions from the Site Guide. The NCBI footer provides rapid navigation to all major areas of the NCBI site through the five columns of categorized links.

Table 1 continued from previous page.

Send to printer	No longer a separate feature. Web browser's print function produces formatted output with no graphics and no Discovery Column items.
Send to RSS feed	RSS link above the PubMed search box
Filter Tabs (Free Full Text, Reviews)	Discovery Column: Filter your results
Blue side-bar links: Entrez/PubMed; PubMed Services; Related Resources.	Bottom center of PubMed page. Categorical columns of links: Using PubMed; PubMed Tools; More Resources.

Example: Finding genome wide association studies on late-onset Alzheimer Disease

A search for genome wide association studies for late-onset Alzheimer disease is a useful demonstration of the new PubMed interface and features. Typing “genome wide association Al ...” in the PubMed search box begins the search. As the query is typed, suggested queries appear below the search (Figure 2, *top panel*). These auto-complete suggestions are taken from recent productive queries from PubMed visitors that match the current query. Selecting the query “genome wide association study alzheimer” retrieves the set of 60 results shown in Figure 3. Like the PubMed Homepage, this new results summary page is simpler than the previous version, lacking the numerous tabs, display options, and other devices along the top of the page. Display and save options are now incorporated into the “Display settings” and “Send to” pop-up menus. These menus are present on both the Summary, shown in Figure 3, and the Abstract displays shown in Figure 4. The “Display Settings” menu allows for selection of any standard PubMed format, for changing the number of records displayed, and altering the sort order of the records. The previous option to send to text is automatically invoked by choosing any format other than Summary or Abstract (MEDLINE, XML, PMID List, Summary(Text), Abstract(Text)). The new “Send to” menu provides various ways of saving records for later use by sending them to a local file (File), the collections in MyNCBI (Collections), the LoansomeDoc ordering system (Order), the NCBI clipboard (Clipboard), or to an e-mail account (E-mail). The File and E-mail options allow for the selection of format and sorting order before sending.

In addition to standard Discovery items such as Title search and the PubMed Central Ad, the right-hand Discovery Column on the summary display contains three new items that provide advanced functions: Filter links, Related data, and Search details. The Filter links provide filtered or limited results and supersedes the filter tabs in the old PubMed. Default filters show review articles or articles with free full-text. A filter may be added to the current search by clicking on the link to apply the filter, clicking the plus sign that appears to append the filter to the search, and running the search with the new terms. In the current example, applying the Free Full Text and Review Filters in succession finds one review article with full-text in PubMed Central. Custom filters may be added through a MyNCBI account by following the “Manage filters” link.

The Related Data feature links to related items in the Entrez system for the entire set of articles displayed. These relationships may be based on computed similarity as with PubMed related articles or based on known linkages as when an article reports a nucleotide or protein sequence. For instance, there are 12 Gene records that cite members of the full-text-filtered set of articles in the current example.

The Search details feature shows useful information about query translation and mapping to the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). The query here maps to the MeSH terms “alzheimer disease” and “genome wide association study”. More precise results may be obtained by editing the query translation so that only the indexed MeSH terms are searched. The following query results in a more relevant set of 23 articles:

genome wide association study[MeSH Terms] AND alzheimer disease[MeSH Terms]

Clicking on any of the titles in the set of results displays the new Abstract view of the PubMed record shown in Figure 4. This new format combines the formerly separate Web displays of Abstract and Abstract Plus formats

and replaces the Citation format by including an expandable list that contains information from the Citation format: Publication Types, MeSH Terms, and Substances. The plain-text Abstract format is still available through the Display Settings menu described above for the search summary page.

Summary

The new NCBI Site Guide and PubMed interface are designed to be more intuitive and less complicated. These improvements are part of the ongoing NCBI Discovery Initiative: making the NCBI interfaces easier to use and exposing relevant related resources. The changes in the Homepage and PubMed herald changes coming to all NCBI interfaces that will produce a more consistent, effective, and powerfully integrated set of databases and tools.

New Databases and Tools

Bookshelf

New books added to the Bookshelf include: *Comparative Oncology*, *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences, and Prevention*, *Advancing Nuclear Medicine Through Innovation*, and various *Drug Class Reviews* titles. To browse any of these books go to www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=Books

Microbial Genomes

Thirty-three finished microbial genomes were added to the NCBI databases between October 29 and November 24, 2009. The original sequence data files submitted to GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ are on the FTP site: [ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/genomes/Bacteria/](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/genomes/Bacteria/). The RefSeq provisional versions of these genomes are also available: [ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/Bacteria/](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/Bacteria/).

GenBank News

GenBank release 174.0 is on the NCBI Web Service and FTP site. The current release incorporates sequence data as of October 16, 2009. Release notes with detailed information are on the FTP site: [ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/gbrel.txt](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/gbrel.txt)

Updates and Enhancements

RefSeq

RefSeq Release 38 is now available through the Entrez system and can be downloaded from the FTP site ([ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release)). This full release incorporates genomic, transcript, and protein data available as of November 7, 2009. It includes 13,436,447 records from 9,115 different species and strains. Changes since the last release can be found in the release notes (<ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/release-notes/RefSeq-release38.txt>). More information on the RefSeq project is available on the RefSeq Homepage: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq/.

Entrez Gene

New features have been added to Entrez Gene displays. A 'Recent Activity' display now appears in each Gene record page in addition to the summary page. The Additional Links section now includes a 'Gene LinkOut' subsection that displays relevant external gene links that have been submitted by external databases. To receive Gene-related announcements, sign up for the 'gene-announce' mailing list.

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results interface with several callout boxes highlighting new features:

- Format:** A list of output formats including Summary (selected), Summary (text), Abstract, Abstract (text), MEDLINE, XML, and PMID List.
- Items per page:** Radio buttons for 5, 10, 20 (selected), 50, 100, and 200.
- Sort by:** Radio buttons for Recently Added (selected), Pub Date, First Author, Last Author, Journal, and Title.
- Choose Destination:** Radio buttons for File, Clipboard, Collections, E-mail, and Order, with an Apply button.
- Filter your results:** A panel showing 'All (60)', 'Review (5)', and 'Free Full Text (19)' with a Manage Filters link.
- Find related data:** A panel with a Database dropdown set to 'Gene' and an Option dropdown set to 'Gene Links', including a 'Find items' button.
- Search details:** A panel showing the search query: `("genome"[MeSH Terms] OR "genome"[All Fields]) AND wide[All Fields] AND ("association"[MeSH Terms] OR "association"[All Fields]) AND ("alzheimer disease"[MeSH`

The main results area shows a list of articles, with the first article being 'Alzheimer's disease beyond APOE.' by van Es MA, van den Berg LH, et al. The interface includes navigation links like '<< First', '< Prev', 'Page 1', 'Next >', and 'Last >>'.

Figure 3. The new PubMed results page. The Display Settings menu manages formatting, number displayed and sorting order. The Send to menu manages destinations for the results. The right-hand Discovery Column now contains Filter links, a Find Related data menu that provides access to related items – previously on the “Display” pull-down list in the old PubMed, and the Search details that show term mappings and translations.

Display Settings: Abstract Send to:

Am J Hum Genet. 2008 Nov;83(5):623-32. Epub 2008 Oct 30.

Genome-wide association analysis reveals putative Alzheimer's disease susceptibility loci in addition to APOE.

Bertram L, Lange C, Mullin K, Parkinson M, Hsiao M, Hogan MF, Schjeide BM, Hooli B, Divito J, Ionita I, Jiang H, Laird N, Moscarillo T, Ohlsen KL, Elliott K, Wang X, Hu-Lince D, Ryder M, Murphy A, Wagner SL, Blacker D, Becker KD, Tanzi RE.

Genetics and Aging Research Unit, Mass General Institute for Neurodegenerative Disease (MIND), Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MA 02129, USA.

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a gene... have been established to either cau... PSEN2(1-4)) or to increase suscept... late-onset AD is as high as 80%, (3... date. We performed a genome-wide... polymorphisms (SNPs) on a large (... self-reported European descent. We... significant genome-wide association... onset age. One of these signals (p... reflects APOE-epsilon4, which map... in three additional independent AD... almost 900 families. Two of these S... (combined p values 0.007 and 0.00... strongest association signal also sh... generated in an independent sampl... Although the precise identity of the... compelling evidence for the existen... APOE-epsilon4, primarily acts as a...

PMID: 18976728 [PubMed - indexed for...]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances

Publication Types:

- [Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural](#)
- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH Terms:

- [Age of Onset](#)
- [Algorithms](#)
- [Alleles](#)
- [Alzheimer Disease/genetics*](#)
- [Apolipoproteins E/genetics*](#)
- [Bayes Theorem](#)
- [Case-Control Studies](#)
- [Chromosomes, Human, Pair 14](#)
- [European Continental Ancestry Group](#)
- [Genetic Markers](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease*](#)
- [Genome-Wide Association Study*](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Linear Models](#)
- [Linkage Disequilibrium](#)
- [Pedigree](#)
- [Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide](#)

Substances:

- [Apolipoproteins E](#)
- [Genetic Markers](#)

LinkOut - more resources

Full Text Sources:

- [Elsevier Science](#)
- [OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center](#)
- [PubMed Central](#)
- [Swets Information Services](#)
- [UK PubMed Central](#)

Other Literature Sources:

- [COS Scholar Universe](#)

Medical:

- [Genetics Home Reference](#)
- [Alzheimer's Disease - MedlinePlus Health Information](#)

Cell Press **FREE** full text article
in PubMed Central

Related articles

- ▶ A high-density whole-genome association study reveals that APOE is the [J Clin Psychiatry. 2007]
- ▶ SNPing away at complex diseases: analysis of single-nucleotide polymorphisms [Am J Hum Genet. 2000]
- ▶ APOE and other loci affect age-at-onset in late-onset Alzheimer's disease [Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet. 2005]
- ▶ **Review** Dancing in the dark? The status of late-onset Alzheimer's disease [J Mol Neurosci. 2001]
- ▶ **Review** The current status of Alzheimer's disease genetics: what do we know [Pharmacol Res. 2004]

» See reviews... | » See all...

Cited by 1 PubMed Central article

- ▶ Genetics of Alzheimer's disease: recent advances. [Genome Med. 2009]

All links from this record

- ▶ Related Articles
- ▶ Gene
- ▶ Gene (GeneRIF)
- ▶ HomoloGene
- ▶ Nucleotide
- ▶ Nucleotide (RefSeq)
- ▶ Nucleotide (Weighted)
- ▶ OMIM (calculated)
- ▶ Protein (RefSeq)
- ▶ Protein (Weighted)
- ▶ References for this PMC Article
- ▶ SNP (Cited)
- ▶ Taxonomy via GenBank
- ▶ UniGene
- ▶ Protein
- ▶ SNP
- ▶ GEO Profiles
- ▶ Free in PMC
- ▶ Cited in PMC

Figure 4. The new Abstract format display in PubMed. The Abstract format combines the previous Abstract Plus and Citation formats by providing expandable sections with access to Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, and LinkOut items.

Exhibits

NCBI will have an exhibit booth at the [American Society for Cell Biology](#) annual meeting in San Diego, CA, held December 5-9, 2009.

PubMed E-Utilities

PubMed 2010 DTDs will go into effect on December 14. The 2010 DTDs are available from the Entrez DTD page: eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/corehtml/query/DTD/index.shtml. Specific DTD changes are noted in the Revision Notes section near the top of each DTD. Additional information is available from the Announcement to the NLM Data Licensees 2010 DTD and XML Changes; File Distribution Schedule Changes: www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/licensee/announce/2009.html#d09_17.

Announce Lists and RSS Feeds

Topic-specific mailing lists provide email announcements about changes and updates to NCBI resources including dbGaP, BLAST, GenBank, and Sequin. The Announcement List summary page describes the various lists and how to subscribe:

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Sitemap/Summary/email_lists.html.

The NCBI Announce mailing list sends notices on *NCBI News* updates and important changes at the NCBI site.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/About/news/announce_submit.html

Seven RSS feeds are now produced by NCBI including news on PubMed, PubMed Central, NCBI Bookshelf, LinkOut, HomoloGene, UniGene, and NCBI Announce.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/feed/

Comments and questions about NCBI resources may be sent to NCBI through electronic mail, info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, or by calling 301-496-2475 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday.