

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

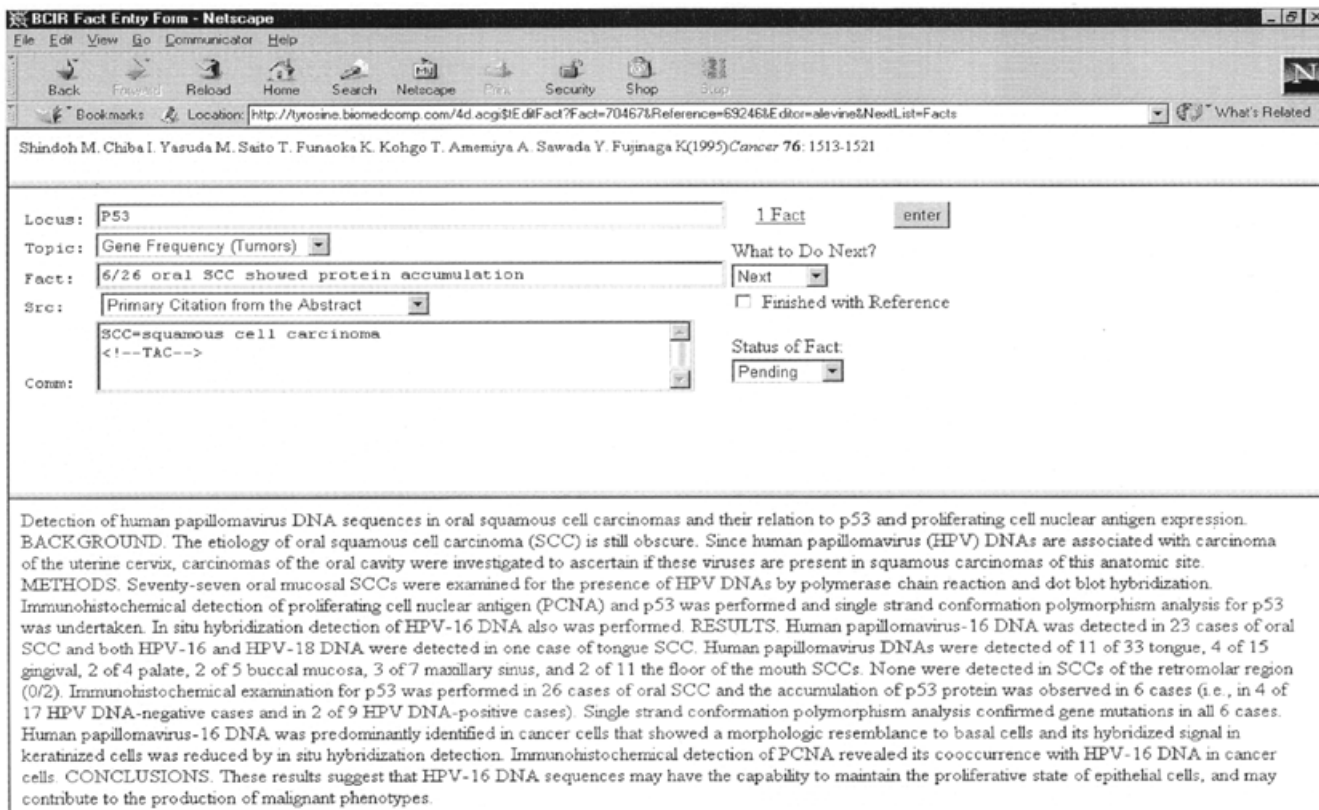


Figure S1. Data entry screen for OrCGDB. Gene locus is entered and a topic is selected from the dropdown menu. The curator then enters a fact and comment (if needed), selects the source of the fact, and the status of the fact (pending, revise, publish). By choosing the 'What...next?' button the curator can enter another fact from this reference, go to the next reference or return to the reference list. Note that a fact is entered for this reference under the gene name 'P53' and the topic 'Gene Frequency (Tumors)'.

Table S1. Topics used in the Oral Cancer Gene Database

Topic	Definition
Biochemical type	Functional biochemical class to which a protein belongs
Cell cycle	Describes cell cycle-dependent regulation and expression of a gene or its product
Cell location	Normal or aberrant cellular location of a wild-type or mutant protein
Cell type distribution	Type of tissue or cell in which the gene is expressed
Chromosome, human	Cytogenetic location on human chromosome
Chromosome, mouse	Cytogenetic location on mouse chromosome
Chromosome, other	Cytogenetic location on chromosome from species other than mouse or human
<i>Cis</i> -acting effect	Insertion, deletion, translocation or proviral integration at one locus affects another in a <i>CIS</i> fashion
Clinical	Broad categorization of features associated with a given gene
Complementation	Two genes complement each other for transformation, when each alone would not
Development	Role of a gene, or its expression pattern, during normal development of an organ or organism
DNA binding	Specific binding interaction of a gene product with a DNA sequence
DNA structure	Characteristics of the gene (exons, gene size, regulatory sites, etc.)
Function	Physiological role of the gene product during normal or tumorigenic growth
Gene frequency, normal	Frequency of a specific polymorphism of a given gene in the normal population
Gene frequency, tumor	Frequency of tumors that carry mutations in the given gene
Homologue	Orthologous or paralogous genes identified usually on the basis of sequence similarity
Ligand binding	Protein binding to cofactors, substrates or other proteins
Oncogenic activation	Mechanism that converts a normal gene into one involved in carcinogenesis
Oncogenicity	Proof or line of evidence that a particular gene is oncogenic or involved in maintenance or progression of a tumor
Other	Category for facts that cannot fit into any other category; periodically reevaluated
Phenotype	Effect of a gene, normal or mutated, on an observable property of the whole organism, organ, tissue or cell
Protein binding	Protein–protein interaction in which there is biochemical or genetic proof of physical association
Protein size	Molecular weight or number of amino acids in a given protein
Protein structure	Information pertaining to the primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary structure of a protein, the existence of specific motifs or post-translational modification
Regulation	Regulation of the gene or gene products
RNA structure	Characteristics of the mRNA encoding a gene
Signaling pathway	Pathway(s) in which the gene product is involved
Tumor gene type	Oncogene or tumor suppressor
Tumor incidence	Fraction of mutation carriers that will develop a tumor
Tumor type	Kind of tumors that result from mutations of the gene