

Pharmacogenomics websites

(all accessed 2/22/2010)

Pharmacogenomics Knowledge Base:

Collects, encodes, and disseminates knowledge about the impact of human genetic variations on drug response.

<http://www.pharmgkb.org/index.jsp>

International Society of Pharmacogenomics:

A cross-disciplinary group of scientists/investigators who cover the fields of pharmacogenomics with special efforts on science as well as outreach (policy and education).

<http://www.pharmacogenomicsociety.org/site/newsletter.asp>

Pharmacogenetics Research Network:

A nationwide collaboration of scientists studying the effect of genes on people's responses to a wide variety of medicines.

<http://www.nigms.nih.gov/Initiatives/PGRN/>

U.S. Food and Drug Administration – Genomics:

FDA site on genomics.

<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ScienceResearch/ResearchAreas/Pharmacogenetics/default.htm>

Human Genome Project Information:

Provides a wide variety of information regarding the Human Genome Project

http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human_Genome/home.shtml

American Medical Association – Pharmacogenomics:

AMA site that provides a wealth of information regarding pharmacogenomics and its impact on the practice of medicine.

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-science/genetics-molecular-medicine/current-topics/pharmacogenomics.shtml>

The Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) Database:

A comprehensive database of identified SNP's

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp>

International HapMap Project:

A partnership of scientists and funding agencies from Canada, China, Japan, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States to develop a public resource that will help researchers find genes associated with human disease and response to pharmaceuticals.

<http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

Environmental Genome Project (NIEHS):

The long-term goal of the EGP is to characterize how specific human genetic variations, or polymorphisms, contribute to environmentally induced disease susceptibility.

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/programs/egp/>

The Biomarkers Consortium:

Collaboration designed to coordinate and accelerate the development of biomarker-based technologies, medicines, and therapies for the prevention, early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

http://www.biomarkersconsortium.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=132&Itemid=184

National Human Genome Research Institute (NIH):

Established in 1989 to carry out the role of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the International Human Genome Project (HGP). The NHGRI's mission has expanded to encompass a broad range of studies aimed at understanding the structure and function of the human genome and its role in health and disease.

<http://www.genome.gov/>

Table of Valid Genomic Biomarkers in the Context of Approved Drug Labels (NIH):

Provides a table of valid genomic biomarkers in the context of FDA-approved drug labels.

<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ScienceResearch/ResearchAreas/Pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm>

Database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (NCBI):

A database developed to archive and distribute the results of studies that have investigated the interaction of genotype and phenotype.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap>

Genetests:

Provides current, authoritative information on genetic testing and its use in diagnosis, management, and genetic counseling.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/GeneTests/?db=GeneTests>

Journals:

The Pharmacogenomics Journal

<http://www.nature.com/tpj/index.html>

Future Medicine – Pharmacogenomics

<http://www.futuremedicine.com/loi/pgs>

American Journal of Pharmacogenomics

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/adis/apg>

Journal of the International Society of Pharmacogenomics

<http://www.pharmacogenomicsociety.org/site/journal.asp>