

Introduction

Data providers identify individual records within their datasets using an identifier or accession number. These identifiers are only unique within the dataset they originate from. Additionally, the data is often distributed via multiple resources, using different International Resource Identifiers (IRI) to access individual records.

Identifiers.org [1] provides **resolvable persistent IRIs** used to identify individual records (based on the existing entity identifiers assigned directly by the data providers). IRI assignment is reliant on an underlying **Registry** which contains information about individual **data collections**, the **resources** (or physical locations) which distribute them, and the different root IRIs used to identify and access the individual records.

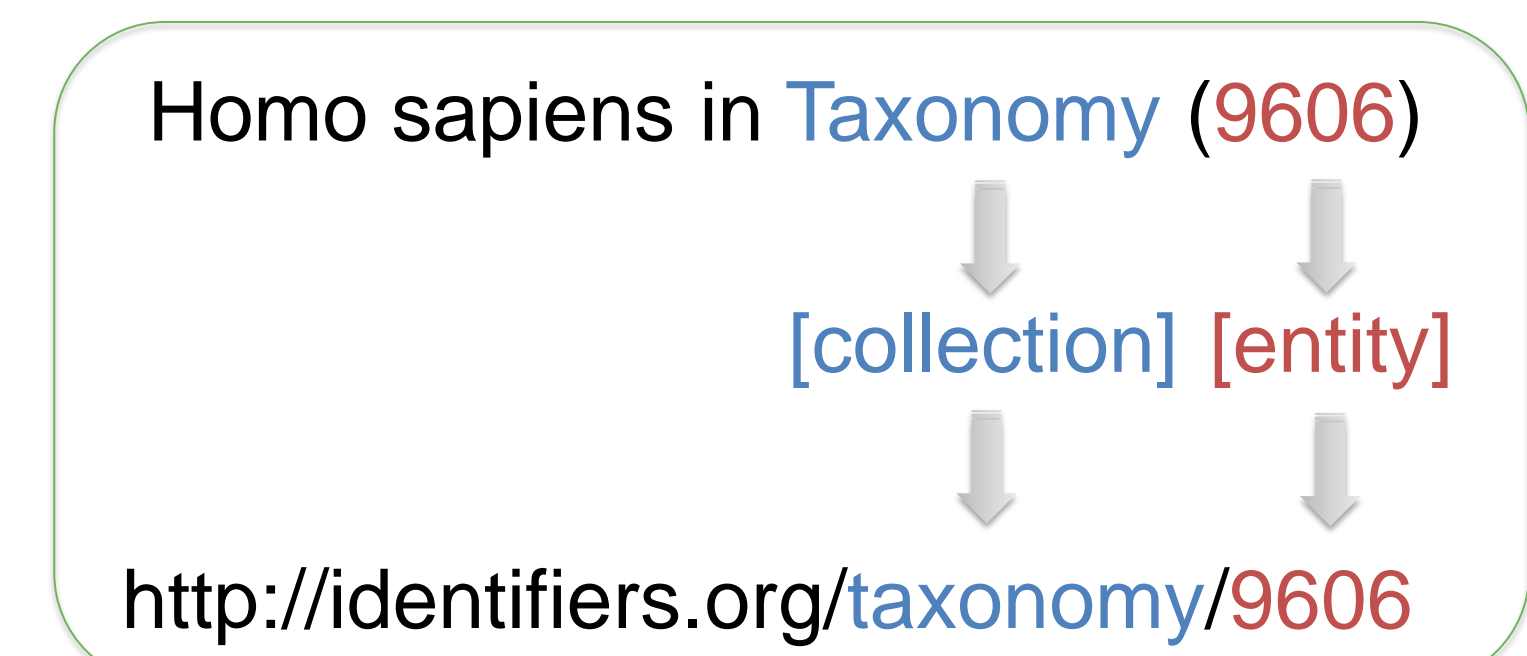
Creating Unique IRIs

Canonical Identifiers.org IRIs for uniquely identifying data entities:

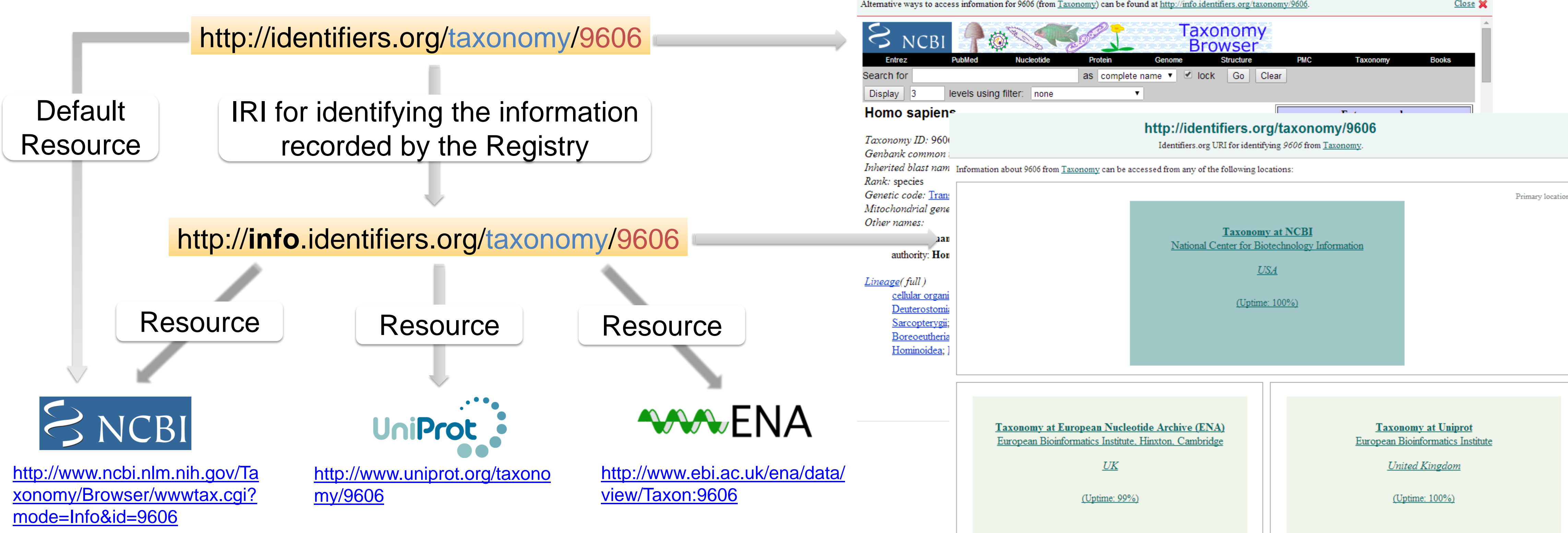
[http://identifiers.org/\[collection\]/\[entity\]](http://identifiers.org/[collection]/[entity])

[collection] : namespace of a data collection

[entity] : identifier of the entity created by the original data provider



Resolving Service



When resolving the canonical IRI, a **default resource** is used to provide a preview of the identified entity. Its selection uses an algorithm which relies on various properties, such as whether the resource is the primary provider for the content and its reliability (uptime).

Registry

The Registry is a catalogue of data collections, which can be ontologies or primary data resources available on the Web. Each of these is uniquely identified within the Registry and assigned a namespace (short unique string of characters identifying the data collection within the canonical Identifiers.org IRIs). Information is also stored for all resources through which collection records can be accessed.

Over 500 curated

Data collections

<http://identifiers.org/registry>

Virtual SPARQL Endpoint

We provide a “virtual” SPARQL endpoint, directly driven by the database underpinning the Registry, and thus is **not based on an actual triple store**. It uses Registry-stored information about IRI patterns to automatically translate identifiers from one IRI scheme to another. Specifically, the service has been designed to answer queries requesting IRIs and makes use of the predicate **owl:sameAs**.

This service provides an automatic system for **linking and querying** the ever growing number of life science data resources such as EBI RDF Platform [2] and Bio2RDF [3].

Enter SPARQL Query

```

PREFIX owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
PREFIX dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>

SELECT DISTINCT ?description WHERE {
  <http://identifiers.org/go/GO:0008982> owl:sameAs ?otherURIs .
  SERVICE <http://bioportal.bio2rdf.org/sparql>{
    ?otherURIs dcterms:description ?description .
  }
}

```

Results per page: 25 Output: HTML

Submit Query Reset

Retrieve the description of the Gene Ontology term "acetylcholine-gated channel complex" from the Bio2RDF SPARQL endpoint by using its Identifiers.org URI (while Bio2RDF uses a different URI).

25 results per page (offset 0)

description

A homo- or hetero-pentameric protein complex that forms a transmembrane channel through which ions may pass in response to acetylcholine binding. [GOC:bf, GOC:mah, PMID:12381728, PMID:15579462]

A protein complex that acts as an acetylcholine receptor, and forms a transmembrane channel through which ions may pass in response to ligand binding. The complex is a homo- or heteropentamer of subunits that are members of a neurotransmitter receptor superfamily. [GOC:mah, PMID:12381728, PMID:15579462]

<http://identifiers.org/services/sparql>

Get Involved

We welcome any and all user contributions.

- Report issues related to the services or content: biomodels-net-support@lists.sf.net
- General discussion about the resource: IdOrg-discuss@googlegroups.com
- Request the addition of new data collection(s): <http://sourceforge.net/p/identifiers-org/new-collection/>

References

- Juty N, Le Novère N, Laibe C: **Identifiers.org and MIRIAM Registry: community resources to provide persistent identification**. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2011, 40(iv):1–7
- Belleau F, Nolin MA, Tourigny N, Rigault P, Morissette J: **Bio2RDF: Towards a mashup to build bioinformatics knowledge systems**. *J Biomed Inform* 2008, 41:706–716.
- Jupp S, Malone J, Bolleman J, Brandizi M, Davies M, Garcia L, Gaulton A, Gehant S, Laibe C, Redaschi N, Wimalaratne SM, Martin M, Le Novère N, Parkinson H, Birney E, Jenkinson AM: **The EBI RDF Platform: Linked Open Data for the Life Sciences**. *Bioinformatics* 2014:bt765