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# STN News

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## STN<sup>®</sup>

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## Visualizing results from a variety of databases



With STN AnaVist, you can analyze and visualize records from the CA<sup>SM</sup>/CAplus<sup>SM</sup> family of databases, PCTFULL, and USPATFULL/USPAT2.

The Save for STN AnaVist Wizard in STN Express<sup>®</sup> with *Discover!*<sup>™</sup> lets you save records from the above-listed databases, plus bibliographic information and abstracts from CASREACT<sup>®</sup> and MARPAT<sup>®</sup>.

Did you know that you can also indirectly include records from additional databases such as WPINDEX?

### Creating your answer set

To create your answer set:

1. Conduct your search in a variety of databases.
2. Use the TRANSFER command to transfer document information from "nonsupported" databases and find corresponding records (if available) in the "supported" databases.
3. Remove duplicates within the answer sets from the supported databases.
4. Use the Save for STN AnaVist Wizard to save the answers for analysis and visualization.

The saved answer set includes not only results from STN AnaVist supported databases but also transferred results from additional databases.

### Conduct your search in a variety of databases.

```
=> FILE WPINDEX
=> S NANOFIB### AND MEDICAL
L1          49 NANOFIB### AND MEDICAL
=> FILE PCTFULL USPATALL; S L1/TI,AB,CLM
L2          51 L1/TI,AB,CLM
=> FILE HCAPLUS; S L1 AND P/DT
L3          60 L1 AND P/DT
```

### Transfer document information from nonsupported to supported databases.

```
=> FILE PCTFULL USPATALL HCAPLUS
=> TRANSFER L1 PN 1-
L4          TRANSFER L1 1- PN :    154 TERMS
L5          143 L4
```

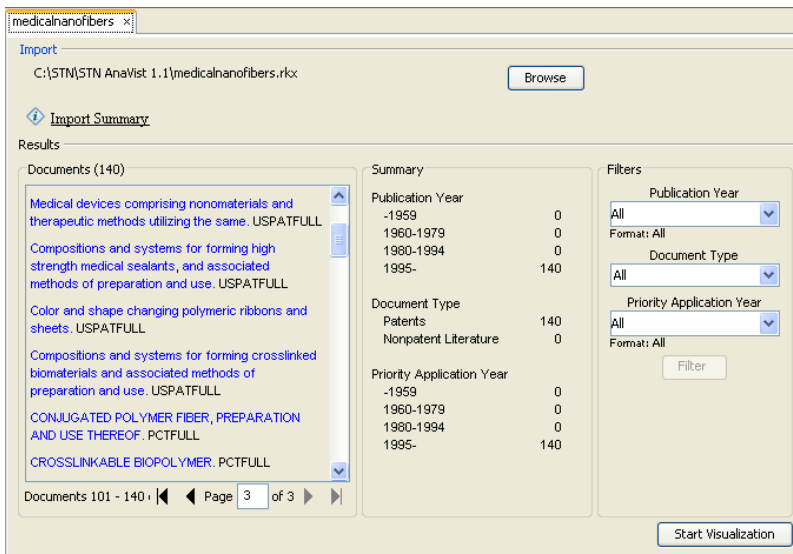
### Remove duplicates and create an answer set that can be saved for visualization.

```
=> DUP REM L3 L2 L5
L6          140 DUP REM L3 L2 L5 (114 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

### Use the Save for STN AnaVist Wizard in STN Express with *Discover!*

Use the **TRANSFER** command to include document information from additional databases such as **WPINDEX**.

## Import your answer set into STN AnaVist.



Some additional tips:

- Use the USPATALL database cluster to search both USPATFULL and USPAT2.
- Search in HCAplus<sup>SM</sup>.

HCAplus and ZCAplus<sup>SM</sup> offer alternatives to standard CAplus pricing. In this example, because your search strategy is already developed, use HCAplus to avoid search term fees.

- Before you use the TRANSFER command, make sure that you are in the “destination” database(s), that is, where you want the answers to be transferred.
- Try this technique with other databases like BIOSIS and EMBASE.

## Visualizing your answers

To analyze and visualize your answer set:

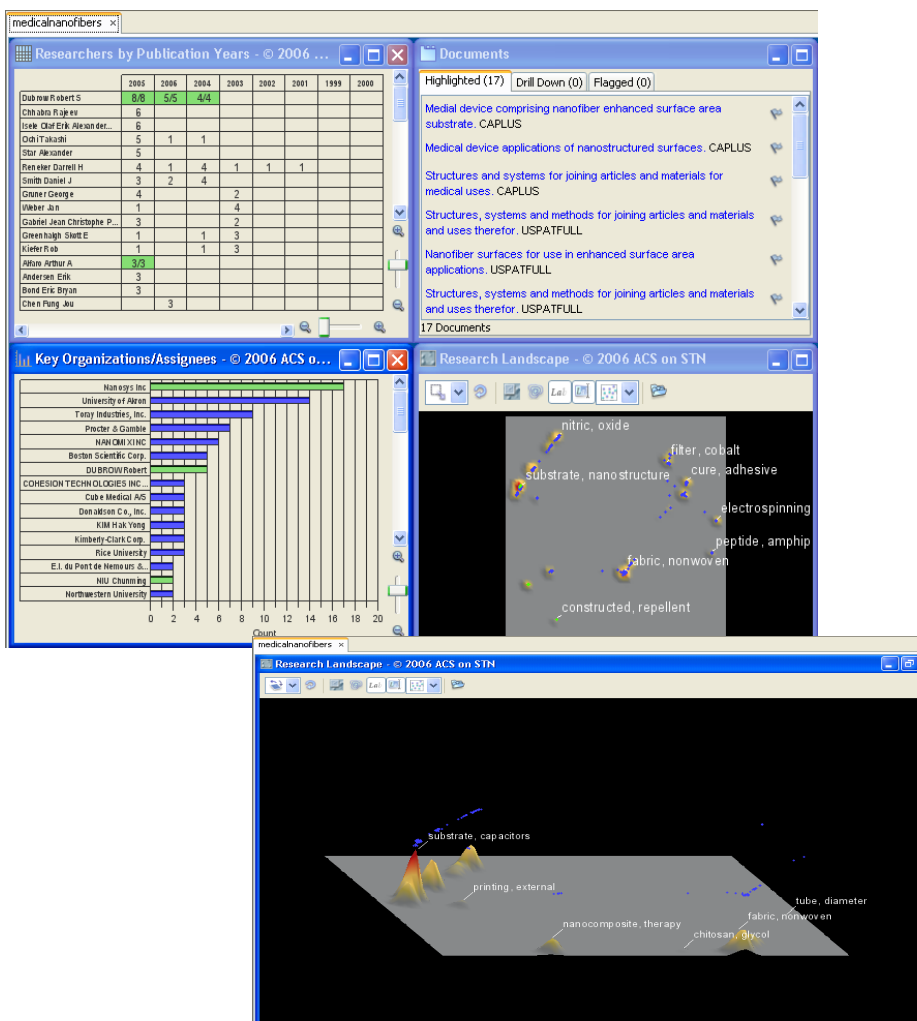
1. Import the answer set into STN AnaVist.
2. Use STN AnaVist's dynamic, interactive workspace to discover trends and relationships among the data.

## Additional information

For more information about saving answer sets and STN AnaVist's analysis and visualization features, visit the STN AnaVist Resources at:

[www.cas.org/stnanavist/resources.html](http://www.cas.org/stnanavist/resources.html)

## Analyze and visualize the document information with STN AnaVist.



## ADISCTI

### **ADIS Clinical Trials Insight –reloaded and enhanced**

ADISCTI produced by Wolters Kluwer Health and available on STN, has been reloaded and enhanced. ADISCTI now includes integrated information about clinical trials, tracked from the first public mention, including interim results, through to completion of the trial. Coverage has also been enhanced to include studies presented at the top 100 meetings and published in the top medical journals.

New searchable and displayable fields include:

- Ongoing Trial (OT): integrated information about ongoing trials
- Classification Code (CC): EPhMRA and WHO ATC codes
- Other Source (OS): Adis R&D Insight (ADISINSIGHT) document numbers
- Data Entry Date (DED): Adis record creation date
- Data Update Date (DUP): Adis record update date
- ISSN Number (ISN)

Additional changes:

- The Source (SO) field now contains meeting information and ISSN.
- Best Evidence, Supporting Evidence, Citation, and Ongoing Trial are now searchable and displayable Document Types (DT).
- Entry Date (ED) and Update Date (UP) fields are now displayable.
- Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) is now available in Basic Index (BI) and Title (TI) fields.
- The stop word list has been removed. Searches may now include AN, AND, AS, AT, BY, FOR, FROM, IN, NOT, OF, ON, OR, THE, TO, and WITH.

The revised ADISCTI Database Summary Sheet is available at: [www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/adiscstiss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/adiscstiss.html)

## CA/CAplus

### **–Austrian patent law changes; fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation; display of CA Lexicon enhanced; enhanced with more pre-1907 records**

#### **Austrian patent law changes**

In July 2005, Austrian patent law changed. All laid open patent applications are now published 18 months after the filing date. The Austrian Patent Office has also adopted a post-grant opposition system.

Patent applications will continue to be covered in CA/CAplus as basic patents, i.e., the first family member of a family added to CA/CAplus. Granted patents will be covered as family members.

New law patent applications are published with numbers starting from 500001. The first application was published on October 15, 2005.

Additional information on patent coverage in CA/CAplus is available at:

[www.cas.org/EO/patkind.html](http://www.cas.org/EO/patkind.html)

[www.cas.org/EO/patyyear.html](http://www.cas.org/EO/patyyear.html)

#### **Fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation**

Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) is now available in the individual fields that comprise the Basic Index (BI), which are Abstract (AB), Title (TI), Index Term (IT), and Supplementary Term (ST) fields.

A complete listing of STN databases with simultaneous left and right truncation is available at:

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/stnslartfiles.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/stnslartfiles.html)

#### **Display of CA Lexicon enhanced**

The display of indexing terms for general subject terms in the CA Lexicon has been enhanced in CA/CAplus. All OLD terms are now displayed together at the beginning of the +ALL/CT display. In addition, the new +MAX relationship code can be used in place of +ALL, LT to display linking terms, i.e., terms that modify the controlled vocabulary subject index headings.

#### **Enhanced with more pre-1907 records**

On September 10, 2006, nearly 8,700 U.S. patent records from 1890-1899 were added to Volume 0 of the CA/CAplus family of databases. In addition, over 2,600 records from the 1878-1906 issues of the *Journal of the Chemical Society—Transactions* were added.

The CA/CAplus Database Summary Sheets are available at:

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/cass.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/cass.html)

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/caplusss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/caplusss.html)

## CEABA-VTB

### **Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology**

### **Abstracts – Verfahrenstechnische Berichte**

### **–classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme**

The English (CC) and German (CCDE) classification code fields in CEABA-VTB have been reloaded with a new classification scheme.

The new classification schemes in English and German are available at:

[www.stn-international.de/news/cc-en.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/news/cc-en.pdf)

[www.stn-international.de/news/cc-de.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/news/cc-de.pdf)

The CEABA-VTB Database Summary Sheet is available at:

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/ceabavtbss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/ceabavtbss.html)

## INSPEC®

### **Information Service for Physics, Electronics, and Computing**

#### **–added to additional clusters**

INSPEC has been added to the ENVIRONMENT, GEOSCIENCE, GOVREGS, MEETINGS, PETROLEUM, and SAFETY database clusters.

A complete listing of database clusters is available at:  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/CATALOG/CLUSTERS/cover.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/CATALOG/CLUSTERS/cover.html)

The INSPEC Database Summary Sheet is available at:  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/inspecss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/inspecss.html)

## REGISTRY

### **CAS REGISTRY<sup>SM</sup>**

#### **–updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine; no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates**

Pyrrolysine was identified in 2002 as the 22<sup>nd</sup> genetically encoded amino acid and was recently assigned the amino acid codes “O” and “PYL”. REGISTRY has been updated to include these new codes for pyrrolysine.

Concord 3D coordinates have been removed from REGISTRY.

If you need 3D coordinates, please contact CAS Customer Care:  
[www.cas.org/supp.html](http://www.cas.org/supp.html)

The REGISTRY Database Summary Sheet is available at:  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html)

## WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX

### **–The Derwent World Patents Index® suite of databases on STN has been enhanced and reloaded**

A complete reload of the suite of Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI<sup>SM</sup>) databases (including WPINDEX, WPIDS, and WPIX) occurred on STN on October 22, 2006. The reload offers many new and enhanced features, including additional value-added and first-level data, a new record structure, and all of the benefits of the reformed International Patent Classification (IPC) system, referred to as IPC 8.

Great care has been taken to ensure that existing use of DWPI is not disrupted, while at the same time offering new ways to display and retrieve the enhanced database content.

### **Enhancements to DWPI**

- New record structure – two levels of data (Invention and Members) are available within the database for each record:
  - The Invention Level (or patent family) comprises the traditional Derwent content
  - The Member Patent Level (or publication) allows users to search and display bibliographic data and general indexing information associated with individual documents that make up the patent family Invention Level
- Additional value-added data – text-searchable archival abstracts indexed in the Basic Index which enhances retrieval
- Additional first-level data
- IPC Reform
- New search options, e.g., USPTO national patent classifications, more search fields with simultaneous left and right truncation, no stopwords any more
- New enhanced display and download options
- Enhancements to established DWPI features

### **Effects on Saved Answer Sets and Current-Awareness Searches (SDIs)**

Saved answer sets from the old version of DWPI will still be available for activation in the new DWPI. Highlighting will not be available for display KWIC or HIT in the new file from answer sets generated in the former DWPI database.

Unless you wish to add the new DWPI content, there is no need to edit or update SDI queries. SDIs will continue to run, and the histories of previously retrieved documents are preserved. Familiar DWPI display formats are still available and have not changed substantially.

For detailed information about recent enhancements and reload information, visit:

[www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi\\_r.html](http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html)

DWPI is a comprehensive value-added suite of databases covering worldwide patents. Patent families are compiled from the patents and published applications of 41 global issuing authorities. DWPI currently comprises more than 14 million patent family records and over 8 million selected patent drawings and is updated every 3-4 days.

The revised WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX Database Summary Sheets are available at:

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpindexss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpindexss.html)  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpidss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpidss.html)  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpixss.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/wpixss.html)

## Take care when including hydrogen in G-groups



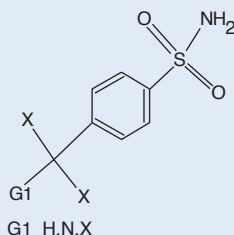
The information shown here applies not only to REGISTRY but to all structure searching databases on STN.

### One G-group that includes H

In the first example, we want *p*-toluenesulfonamides substituted as shown. The benzene ring is isolated. The G-group includes hydrogen as an optional substituent.

The results of the full database search in REGISTRY provide expected answers, and no unexpected answers.

### Find substituted *p*-toluenesulfonamides.

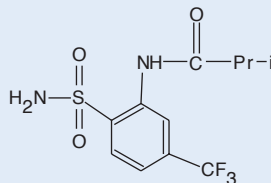


```
=> S L1 FUL
```

```
L3 112 SEA SSS FUL L1
```

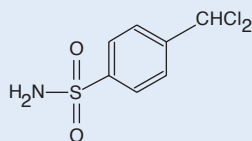
```
=> D SCAN STR
```

```
L3 112 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
```



```
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1
```

```
L3 112 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
```



**Q.** When building a structure query, what do I need to be aware of when including hydrogens in G-groups?

**A.** Any time an atom has two G-groups attached, and one or both include a hydrogen, unexpected answers may be retrieved. However, no desired answers will be lost.

In STN structure queries, you can include generic groups (G-groups) to indicate optional substituents. Each G-group may have up to 20 optional substituents, and each query may have as many as 20 different G-groups.

Note, however, that a query with many G-groups with optional substituents may become too large to search.

Also, including a hydrogen atom as one of the optional substituents can lead to unexpected answers being retrieved. The examples in this article illustrate how unexpected answers may arise and how to avoid them.

*Upload the structure and run a SAMPLE search to test the query.*

*Notice that the G1 variable may be hydrogen, nitrogen, or any halogen.*

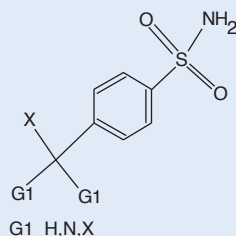
*Display some answers.*

*A fluorine is in the variable position in this answer.*

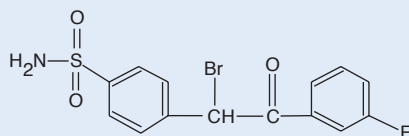
*This answer has a hydrogen in the variable position.*

## Find two variable substitutions on the methyl group of the toluenesulfonamide.

Now we include two G1 variables on the methyl atom.



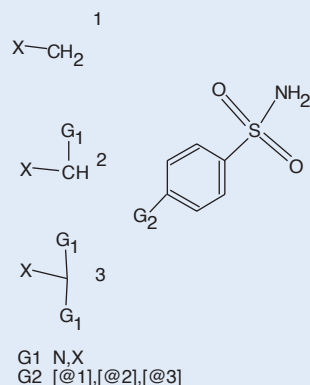
Example of an unexpected answer:



The m-fluorobenzoyl substituent is not wanted.

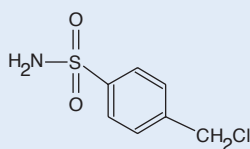
## Incorporate the atom with two G-groups into the variables.

Fragment 1 uses the CH<sub>2</sub> shortcut. Fragment 2 uses the CH shortcut.



=> D SCAN STR

L7 117 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN



Display an answer.

This answer has the desired substitution.

## Additional resources

For more information about searching with G-groups, see the STN Express with *Discover!* User Guide, available at: [www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/expresources.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/expresources.html)

See also the e-Seminar titled STN: Advanced MARPAT Techniques, available at: <https://casevents.webex.com/>



## Two G-groups that both include H

In the second example, we want two variable substitutions on the methyl group of the toluenesulfonamide.

This search retrieves the expected answers, but also retrieves additional unexpected answers.

Such unexpected answers result when an optional hydrogen atom is "placed" on a substituted node. That hydrogen is treated as an "open" position, allowing any substitution.

In other words, when there is an atom with two G-groups attached and even one of the G-groups has hydrogen as an option, unexpected answers may be retrieved.

## Avoiding unexpected results

To ensure against unexpected results, incorporate the atom with two variable attachments into the variables themselves.

The solution requires redefining G1 as N or X and building three separate fragments that incorporate the substituted methyl into a new G2 group. Note that G1 is embedded in two of the fragments.

## STN aliases make searching more convenient

How many languages do you speak? Command languages, that is. If you are familiar with other online systems and are accustomed to a different command language, don't worry—it's easy to move to STN!

Many of the commands used on other systems can be used on STN. These command "aliases" are identical in function to STN commands. For example, B or BEGIN can be used in place of FILE to enter a database on STN.

The chart below lists STN commands and their corresponding aliases.

STN Command	Aliases
ACTIVATE	FETCH, RECALL, RETRIEVE
ANALYZE	ANALYSE
DELETE	ABORT, CANCEL, ERASE, PURGE, RELEASE, REMOVE
DISPLAY	SEE, SHOW, T, TYPE
EXPAND	MORE, NBR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT, ROOT, SCAN
FILE	B, BASE, BEGIN, CHANGE, CHOOSE, ENTER
FOCUS	RANK
HELP	?
INDEX	STNINDEX
LOGOFF	BYE, DONE, END, EXIT, GOODBYE, OFF, QUIT, SIGNOFF
POLYLINK	PLINK
QUERY	CREATE
READ	MAIL
SAVE	STORE
SDI	ALERT, UPDATE
SEARCH	F, FIND, SS
SEND	TO

```

=> BEGIN CAPLUS
      .
      .
      .

=> MORE AKT
E1      2      AKSYUK/BI
E2      1      AKSZ/BI
E3      11007 --> AKT/BI
E4      2      AKT0/BI
E5      679    AKT1/BI
E6      1      AKT1K179M/BI
E7      1      AKT1MRNA/BI
E8      2      AKT1S1/BI
E9      383    AKT2/BI
E10     1      AKT2S/BI
E11     159    AKT3/BI
E12     2      AKT31/BI

=> SCAN PDK
E1      1      PDJT/BI
E2      1      PDJW/BI
E3      358 --> PDK/BI
E4      545    PDK1/BI
E5      1      PDK10/BI
E6      3      PDK101/BI
E7      2      PDK12/BI
E8      2      PDK13/BI
E9      1      PDK130/BI
E10     1      PDK161/BI
E11     1      PDK164/BI
E12     1      PDK1A/BI

=> FIND (AKT# OR PDK#)
      11495 AKT#
      968  PDK#
L1      12129 (AKT# OR PDK#)

=> SS L1 () INHIBITOR AND (PROSTATE CANCER OR
      "Prostate gland, neoplasm")
      517340 INHIBITOR
      175 L1 (W) INHIBITOR
      47992 PROSTATE
      290717 CANCER
      17064 PROSTATE CANCER
      (PROSTATE (W) CANCER)
      47992 "PROSTATE"
      286645 "GLAND"
      418123 "NEOPLASM"
      22557 "PROSTATE GLAND, NEOPLASM"
      ("PROSTATE" (W) "GLAND" (W) "NEOPLASM")
L2      10 L1 (W) INHIBITOR AND (PROSTATE CANCER
      OR "PROSTATE GLAND, NEOPLA SM")

```

*BEGIN can be used in place of FILE to enter the database.*

*MORE or SCAN can be used to EXPAND your search terms.*

*Use FIND or SS to SEARCH the database.*

*The proximity operator () is identical to (W).*

## Search Tip

If you are familiar with other online systems and are accustomed to a different command language, don't worry—it's easy to move to STN!

In addition to STN command aliases, two proximity operator aliases give you more flexibility in entering your search query. You can use () as a shortcut operator for (W) and (N) as an alias for the (A) operator.

STN Operator	Alias
(W)	()
(A)	(N)

Together, STN command and operator aliases make searching more convenient—you don't need to learn a whole new command language.

```
=> SHOW
ENTER (L2), L# OR ?:L2
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1-3
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):TI AU
```

```
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Mechanistic Investigation and Implications of
Photodynamic Therapy Induction of Vascular
Endothelial Growth Factor in Prostate Cancer
AU Solban, Nicolas; Pal, Selbo K.; Alok, Sinha K.;
Sung, Chang K.; Hasan,
Tayyaba
```

```
L2 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI The impacts of Akt inhibitor on the sensitivity
of cancer cells to cytotoxic therapy
AU Fu, Shen; Zhang, Qin; Shao, Yuhui
```

```
L2 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diaminotriazoles as inhibitors of
protein kinases
IN Binch, Hayley; Fraysse, Damien; Robinson, Daniel
```

```
=> BYE
```

*SHOW can be used in place of DISPLAY.*

*Exit STN with BYE instead of LOGOFF.*

### Additional resources

For more information regarding command and operator aliases, visit:

STN-Dialog Command Comparison Chart  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/dialogchart.pdf](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/dialogchart.pdf)

STN-Questel-Orbit Command Comparison Chart  
[www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/orbitchart.pdf](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/orbitchart.pdf)

## Getting smart about SLART

In history and literature, the left is often referred to as the wrong, or sometimes even sinister, side. However, just as some strive to use both sides of the brain, we can utilize both left and right truncation.

You are probably familiar with the various forms of right truncation:

Unlimited                    ?  
Zero or one character    #  
Exactly one character    !

But many people may be completely unfamiliar with the use of left truncation and the advantages it can provide in locating desired search results.

Because of its utility, left truncation is becoming available in an ever-growing number of databases and fields in STN. For an up-to-date list of databases and fields, visit:

[www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/stnslartfiles.html](http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/stnslartfiles.html)

### Left truncation

Left truncation permits search retrieval using search terms that vary in their beginning.

For example, the search term **?REGULATE** retrieves answers with terms like **AUTOREGULATE**, **BIOREGULATE**, **COREGULATE**, and **CROSSREGULATE**.

### Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART)

Left truncation brings with it the capability of truncation on both ends of a search term called simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART). This allows the searcher to find variations on both ends of the search word.

For example, a search on **?REGULA?** retrieves terms such as **IMMUNOREGULATORY**, **REGIOREGULAR**, **DEREGULATED**, and **REGULAR**.

**Many people may be unfamiliar with the use of left truncation and the advantages it can provide in locating desired search results.**

### Examples of right truncation.

```
=> S REGULAT?
L1 986209 REGULAT?

=> D KWIC=0
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 986209 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS
   on STN
AB . . . regulating. . . regulator (54). . .
   regulating. . .

=> S REGULAT###
L2 968673 REGULAT###

=> D KWIC=0 44
L2 ANSWER 44 OF 968673 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS
   on STN
AB . . . up-regulation. . . down-regulated. . .

=> S REGULAT!!!!
L3 24664 REGULAT!!!!

=> D KWIC=0
L3 ANSWER 1 OF 24664 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS
   on STN
AB . . . Regulations. . .
```

*Use one or more truncation symbols for variability at the end of a term.*

*KWIC=0 displays hit terms without any context.*

### Example of left truncation.

```
=> S ?REGULATE
L4 94842 ?REGULATE

=> D KWIC=0
L4 ANSWER 5 OF 94842 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS
   on STN
AB . . . deregulate.
```

*Use the same truncation symbols for variability at the beginning of a term.*

### Example of SLART.

```
=> S ?REGULA?
L6 1229848 ?REGULA?.

=> D KWIC=0 10001
L6 ANSWER 10001 OF 1229848 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS
   on STN
AB . . . immunoregulatory. . .
```

*Use truncation symbols at both the beginning and end of a term.*

## EXPAND LEFT

Fields that offer left truncation also allow the use of EXPAND LEFT.

This command not only allows you to view variations on the left of your search stem but also creates a list of search terms for use in a database without left truncation.

### Obtaining search terms for "non-SLART" databases

By starting in a database that allows left truncation, you can obtain left variable search terms for use in a database that does not allow left truncation, that is, a "non-SLART" database.

One way to do this is to use EXPAND LEFT to obtain E-numbers, which can then be searched in a non-SLART database.

Another way is to perform a left truncation search, followed by ANALYZE HIT. The ANALYZE L-number can then be searched in the non-SLART database.

In the example at right, a search in HCAPLUS is used as a source of search terms for a search in AGRICOLA.

### Limitations of SLART

For left truncation or SLART, the search term stem must be at least four characters in length.

For SLART, some combinations of truncation symbols do not work. Therefore, it is best to use ? on both ends of the search term stem.

### Additional resources

More information about the EXPAND and ANALYZE commands is provided in Mastering STN Commands, available at: [www.cas.org/training/stncommands/stncommands.html](http://www.cas.org/training/stncommands/stncommands.html)

For details about pricing for ANALYZE, see the STN Price List: [www.cas.org/stnprice.pdf](http://www.cas.org/stnprice.pdf)

### Use EXPAND LEFT to view variations.

```
=> E LEFT REGULAT 19
E1          1      REGULASOMES/BI
E2          1      REGULASTOR/BI
E3          1 -->  REGULAT/BI
E4          1      IRREGULAT/BI
E5          12     REGULATABILITY/BI
E6          1212   REGULATABLE/BI
E7          1      AUTOREGULATABLE/BI
E8          2      DOWNREGULATABLE/BI
E9          6      NONREGULATABLE/BI
E10         1      NONDOWNREGULATABLE/BI
E11         5      PHOTOREGULATABLE/BI
E12         1      SEMIREGULATABLE/BI
E13         2      THERMOREGULATABLE/BI
E14         7      UNREGULATABLE/BI
E15         2      UPREGULATABLE/BI
E16         10     REGULATABLY/BI
E17         1      OSMOREGULATANT/BI
E18         1      OSMOREGULATANTS/BI
E19         1      REGIOREGULATAR/BI
```

EXPAND LEFT, like regular EXPAND, can display between 5 and 25 E-numbers.

These E-numbers can be searched in a non-SLART database.

### Use ANALYZE HIT to obtain search terms for a non-SLART database.

```
=> FIL HCAPLUS
=> S ?TETRACYCLIN?
L5          35452 ?TETRACYCLIN?

=> ANA HIT 1-10000
L6          ANALYZE L5 1-10000 TI HIT :      23 TERMS

=> D
L6          ANALYZE L5 1-10000 TI HIT :      23 TERMS

TERM #      # OCC      # DOC      % DOC TI
-----
1           1240      1201      12.01 TETRACYCLINE
2           376       372       3.72 OXYTETRACYCLINE
3           221       221       2.21 TETRACYCLINES
4           121       112       1.12 CHLORTETRACYCLINE
5           14        14        0.14 ANHYDROTETRACYCLINE
6           12        12        0.12 CHLOROTETRACYCLINE
7           7         7         0.07 DEDIMETHYLAMINOTETRACYCLINE
8           5         5         0.05 TETRACYCLIN
9           3         3         0.03 DEMETHYLCHLORTETRACYCLINE
10          2         2         0.02 DEMETHYLTETRACYCLINE
11          2         2         0.02 OXYTETRACYCLINES
12          2         2         0.02 ROLITETRACYCLINE
13          2         1         0.01 CHLORTETRACYCLINIUM

=> FIL AGRICOLA;S L6
FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 09:33:15 ON 13 SEP 2006

L7          1497 L6

=> S L7 NOT TETRACYCLIN?
1256 TETRACYCLIN?
L8          913 L7 NOT TETRACYCLIN?

=> D KWIC=0
L8          ANSWER 1 OF 913 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed
          by the National Agricultural Library of the Department
          of Agriculture of the United States of America. It
          contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
          (2006) on STN
TI. . . oxytetracycline. . .
```

Conduct your search in a database that offers SLART.

ANALYZE can operate on up to 50,000 answers.

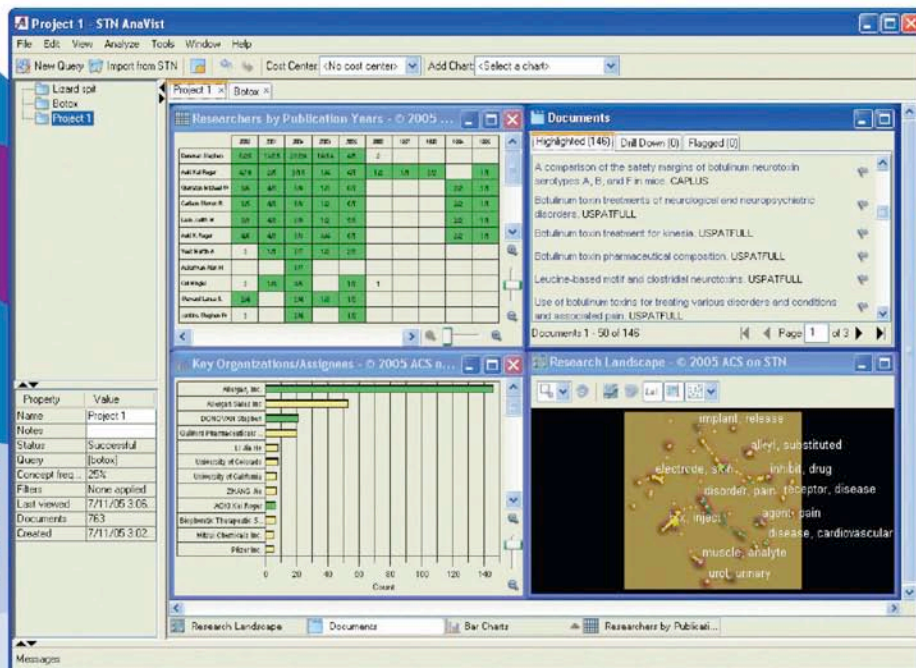
23 different hit terms were extracted from the 10,000 answers.

Use the ANALYZE L-number to search a non-SLART database.

913 additional answers were found by using the left-truncated terms.

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### Staff, North American Edition:

Editor: Crystal Poole

**FIZ Karlsruhe**  
Dr. Gerhard Herlan

### Contributing Editors:

Jim Blake  
Peter Carlton  
Elizabeth Haines

### Design/Production:

Pat Farnlacher  
Nadine Mosley

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Nakai Building  
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Tokyo 113-0021, Japan  
Phone: +81-3-5978-3601 (Technical Service)  
Phone: +81-3-5978-3621 (Customer Service)  
Fax: +81-3-5978-3600  
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Japan Science and Technology  
Agency (JST)  
STN Japan  
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Tokyo 102-8666, Japan  
Phone: 81 3-5214-8493  
Fax: 81 3-5214-8450  
E-mail: [helpdesk@mr.jst.go.jp](mailto:helpdesk@mr.jst.go.jp)  
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## In Europe

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STN Europe  
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Germany  
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