ANABSTR

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ANABSTR (Analytical Abstracts) is a bibliographic database that covers worldwide literature on analytical chemistry.

Records contain abstracts (since 1984), index terms, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers. The identified elements and compounds (Analyte), the analyzed media (Matrix), or the applied analytical methods (Concepts) may be searched.

Subject Coverage

- Applied and Industrial Analysis
- Chromatography and Electrophoresis
- Clinical and Biochemical Analysis
- Environment, Agriculture, and Food
- General Analytical Chemistry
- Inorganic and Organic Analysis
- Pharmaceutical Analysis
- Spectroscopy and Radiochemical Methods

Sources

- Journals
- Books
- Conference Proceedings
- Technical Reports
- Standards

File Data

- 1980 to the present
- More than 362,346 records (5/05)
- Updated weekly
- Automatic current-awareness searches (SDIs) are run weekly

User Aids

- Online Helps (HELP DIRECTORY lists all help messages available)
- STNGUIDE

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May 2005 (Revised)

ANABSTR

Search and Display Field Codes

Fields that allow left truncation are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Search Field Name	Search Code	Search Examples	Display Codes
Basic Index* (contains single words from the title (TI), abstract (AB), and chemical name and index term (IT) fields, as well as CAS Registry Numbers)	None (or /BI)	S CHROMATOG?(A)GAS S BIENZYMIC ELECTRODE S ELECTROPHORE?(L)REVIEW S 14798-03-9 S 50-00-0A **(1)** S 50-36-2M **(2)** S ?SPECTR?	AB, IT, TI
Accession Number	/AN	S “51(5):A1”/AN S 5105A001/AN	AN
Author (includes Editor)	/AU	S BRIDGER, N?/AU	AU
Chemical Name*	/CN	S DOPA?/CN S ?BUTYL?/CN	IT
Chemical Name, Analyte	/CNA	S GOLD/CNA	IT
Chemical Name, Matrix	/CNM	S MINERALS?/CNM	IT
Classification Code (code, main code, and text) **(3)**	/CC	S (BIOCHEMISTRY OR BIOCHEMICAL)/CC S *F/CC	CC
Controlled Term (Concept)	/CT	S AUTOMATED ANALYSIS/CT	IT
Corporate Source	/CS	S (FOOD AND RES?)/CS	AU
Document Type (code and text)	/DT (or /TC)	S BOOK/DT S B/DT	DT
Journal Title	/JT	S RAPID COMMUN?/JT	SO
Language (code and text)	/LA	S (EN OR DE)/LA S ENGLISH/LA	LA
Meeting Year **(4)**	/MY	S 1997/MY	SO
Number of Report (number and prefix)	/NR	S A 751-86/NR S A75186/NR	NR
Publication Year **(4)**	/PY	S 2003-2005/PY	SO
Source (contains journal title, collation information, CODEN, ISBN, ISSN, publisher, meeting information, and number of report)	/SO	S (ANAL?(W)SCI?)/SO S ILBYA6/SO S 0951-4198/SO S 0-471-18966-9/SO	SO
Title	/TI	S RIMS/TI S TRACE ANAL?/TI	TI
Update Date **(4)**	/UP (or /ED)	S UP>=20041100	Not displayed

(1) To search for the CAS Registry Number® as the Analyte, append A to the number.
(2) To search for the CAS Registry Number as the Matrix, append M to the number.
(3) New classification codes used for citations since 1991.
(4) Numeric search field that may be searched with numeric operators or ranges.

DISPLAY and PRINT Formats

Any combination of formats may be used to display or print answers. Multiple codes must be separated by commas or spaces, e.g., D L1 1-5 TI AU. The fields are displayed or printed in the order requested.

Hit-term highlighting is available in the AB, AU, IT, and TI fields. Highlighting must be ON during SEARCH in order to use the HIT, KWIC, and OCC formats.

Format	Content	Examples
AB	Abstract	D AU AB
AN **(1)**	Accession Number	D 1-10 AN
AU **(1)**	Author and Corporate Source	D L3 AU,TI
CC **(1)**	Classification Code	D CC
DT (TC) **(1)**	Document Type	D DT
IT **(1)**	Index Term (includes chemical names and CAS Registry Numbers for Analyte(s) and Matrix, and Concepts)	D L6 TI SO IT
LA **(1)**	Language	D LA
NR	Number of Report	D 3 8 NR
SO	Source (includes NR)	D TI AU SO 1,5
TI	Title	D TI 11,13,15-16
ALL	AN, TI, AU, NR, SO, DT, LA, AB, CC, IT	D 5,8,11 ALL
BIB	AN, TI, AU, NR, SO, DT, LA (BIB is the default)	D 4 BIB
IND **(1)**	AN, CC, IT	D 2-3 IND
TRIAL (TRI) **(1)**	TI, CC, IT	D L7 1-2 TRI
HIT	Fields containing hit terms	D HIT L3 1-2
KWIC	Hit terms with 20 words on either side (KeyWord-In-Context)	D KWIC 4
OCC **(1)**	Number of occurrences of hit terms and fields in which they occur	D OCC 1-6

(1) No online display fee for this format.

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SELECT, ANALYZE, and SORT Fields

The SELECT command is used to create E-numbers or an L-number containing terms taken from the specified field in an answer set.

The ANALYZE command is used to create an L-number containing terms taken from the specified field in an answer set.

The SORT command is used to rearrange the search results in either alphabetic or numeric order of the specified field(s).

Field Name	Field Code	ANALYZE/ SELECT (1)	SORT
Abstract	AB	Y	N
Accession Number	AN	Y **(2)**	N
Author	AU	Y	Y
CAS Registry Number	RN	Y **(3)**	N
Chemical Name	CN	Y **(3)**	N
Chemical Names and CAS Registry Numbers	CHEM	Y **(3)**	N
Citation	CIT	Y **(2,4)**	N
Classification Code	CC	Y **(2)**	Y
CODEN	CODEN	N	Y
Controlled Term (Concept)	CT	Y **(3)**	N
Corporate Source	CS	Y	N
Document Type	DT	Y **(2)**	Y
International Standard Book Number	ISBN	N	Y
International Standard Serial Number |ISSN	N	Y	
Journal Title	JT	Y **(2)**	Y
Language	LA	Y **(2)**	Y
Number of Report	NR	Y **(2)**	Y
Occurrence Count of Hit Terms	OCC	N	Y
Publication Year	PY	Y **(2)**	Y
Source	SO	Y **(2,5)**	N
Title	TI	Y (default)	Y
Treatment Code	TC	Y **(2,6)**	Y

(1) HIT may be used to restrict terms extracted to terms that match the search expression used to create the answer set, e.g., SEL HIT AU.
(2) SELECT HIT and ANALYZE HIT are not valid with this field.
(3) Appends /BI to the terms created by SELECT.
(4) Selects or analyzes first author, publication year, volume, or first page, appends a truncation symbol, and appends /RE to the terms created by SELECT.
(5) Selects or analyzes CODEN, ISBN, and ISSN and appends /SO to the terms created by SELECT.
(6) Appends /DT to the terms created by SELECT.

Sample Records

DISPLAY ALL

```
AN   67(22):H265  ANABSTR
TI   Effect of enzymatic aroma release on the volatile compounds of white wines
     presenting different aroma potentials.
AU   Rocha, S. M.; Coutinho, P.; Delgadillo, I.; Cardoso, A. D.; Coimbra, M. A.
     (scarrico@dq.ua.pt, Dept. Quim., Univ. Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal)
SO   J. Sci. Food Agric. (2005) 85(2), 199-205
     CODEN: JSFAAE    ISSN: 0022-5142
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Wines from Maria Gomes (Fernao Pires) and Bical varieties were treated
     with an enzymatic preparation, Lallzyme de Lalvin, with
     .beta.-glucosidase, pectinase, arabinosidase and rhamnosidase activity.
     The reference and enzyme-treated wines were submitted to a process of
     continuous liquid-liquid extraction with dichloromethane and analysed by
     GC-MS. The volatile contents of the wines were 199 and 188 mg/l,
     respectively, for Maria Gomes and Bical. Both varieties contained
     aliphatic and aromatic alcohols, terpenoids, esters, aliphatic acids and
     lactones. Enzymatically treated wines showed an increase of 9% in the
     total amount of volatile compounds of Maria Gomes, due, mainly, to the
     increase of geraniol (67%), terpendiols (96%), phenols and aromatic
     alcohols (26%) and esters (32%). Some of them were within their perception
     limits and may have a contribution to the floral and fruity notes.
     Conversely, no significant modifications were introduced by enzymatic
     treatment in the total amount of volatile compounds of Bical wine. The
     presence of aromatic alcohols in significant amounts, which may represent
     an interesting characteristic in Bical wines. was not increased by the
     treatment used. This study with two white varieties grown in the same
     Appellation shows that the effectiveness of aroma release by enzymatic
     treatment, using a broad range of enzymatic activities, is closely
     dependent on the varietal aroma potential, knowledge of which is a key
     determinant for full exploitation of wine qualities.
CC   *H Environment, Agriculture and Food           (88000)
      A General Analytical Chemistry
IT   Analyte(s):
       98-55-5, .alpha.-terpineol; 78-70-6, .beta.-linalool; 928-96-1,
     cis-hex-3-en-1-ol; 928-97-2, trans-hex-3-en-1-ol; 13434-12-3, acetamide,
     N-(isopentyl)-; 64-19-7, acetic acid; 142-92-7, acetic acid hexyl ester;
     103-45-7, acetic acid phenethyl ester; 496-16-2, benzofuran, 2,3-dihydro-;
     100-51-6, benzyl alcohol
       513-86-0, butan-2-one, 3-hydroxy-; 107-92-6, butyric acid; 116-53-0,
     butyric acid, 2-methyl-; 5405-41-4, butyric acid, 3-hydroxy-, ethyl ester;
     503-74-2, butyric acid, 3-methyl-; 334-48-5, decanoic acid; 110-38-3,
     decanoic acid ethyl ester; 5271-38-5, ethanol, 2-(methylthio)-; 96-48-0,
     furan-2(3H)-one, dihydro-; 459-80-3, geranic acid
       106-24-1, geraniol; 7786-61-0, guaiacol, 4-vinyl-; 111-27-3, hexan-1-ol;
     142-62-1, hexanoic acid; 20053-88-7, hotrienol; 97-64-3, lactic acid ethyl
     ester; 124-07-2, octanoic acid; 106-32-1, octanoic acid ethyl ester
       organic compounds, volatile
     (detmn. of, in wine, by GC-MS, extraction in, effects of enzymatic aroma
     release on)
       599-04-2, pantolactone; 626-89-1, pentan-1-ol, 4-methyl-; 3142-66-3,
     pentan-2-one, 3-hydroxy-; 60-12-8, phenethyl alcohol; 108-95-2, phenol;
     111-35-3, propan-1-ol, 3-ethoxy-; 57-55-6, propane-1,2-diol; 505-10-2,
     propanol, 3-(methylthio)-; 79-09-4, propionic acid
     Matrix:
       wine
     (detmn. of VOC in, by GC-MS, extraction in, effects of enzymatic aroma
     release on)
     Concepts:
       chromatography, gas (GC)
       extraction
     (of VOC, from wine, for detmn. by GC-MS, effects of enzymatic aroma
     release on)
       mass spectrometry (MS)
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DISPLAY BIB

```
AN   65(11):A10  ANABSTR
TI   Asymmetric anti-resonant reflecting optical waveguides (ARROW) as chemical
     sensors.
AU   Goddard, N. J.; Hulme, J.; Malins, C.; Singh, K.; Fielden, P. R.
     (njgoddard@umist.ac.uk, Dept. Instrum. and Anal. Sci., UMIST, Manchester
     M60 1QD, UK)
SO   Analyst (Cambridge, U. K.) (2002) 127(3), 378-382
     CODEN: ANALAO    ISSN: 0003-2654
DT   Journal
LA   English
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DISPLAY IND

```
AN   67(22):H188  ANABSTR
CC   *H Environment, Agriculture and Food           (20000)
IT   Analyte(s):
       7696-12-0, tetramethrin
     (detmn. of, in water, by fluorimetry, effects of .beta.-cyclodextrin on)
     Matrix:
       water
     (detmn. of tetramethrin in, by fluorimetry, effects of .beta.-cyclodextrin
     on)
     Concepts:
       fluorimetry
```

DISPLAY TRIAL

```
TI   Essential oil composition from some plant parts of Conyza bonariensis (L.)
     Cronquist.
CC   *E Applied and Industrial Analysis           (50000)
      H Environment, Agriculture and Food
IT   Analyte(s):
       98-55-5, .alpha.-terpineol; 78-70-6, .beta.-linalool; 99-85-4,
     .gamma.-terpinene; 5989-27-5, (+)-limonene; 2102-59-2, cis-carveol;
     18368-95-1, p-mentha-1,3,8-triene; 13474-59-4, trans-.alpha.-bergamotene;
     54324-99-1, acetic acid chrysanthenyl ester; 99-49-0, carvone; 470-82-6,
     cineole
       596-85-0, manool
       organic compounds
     (detmn.of, in Conyza bonariensis essential oils, by GC-MS)
       562-74-3, terpinen-4-ol; 629-59-4, tetradecane
     Matrix:
       Conyza bonariensis
     (detmn.of organic compounds in essential oils of, by GC-MS)
       essential oils
     (detmn.of organic compounds in Conyza bonariensis, by GC-MS)
     Concepts:
       chromatography, gas (GC)
       mass spectrometry (MS)
```