

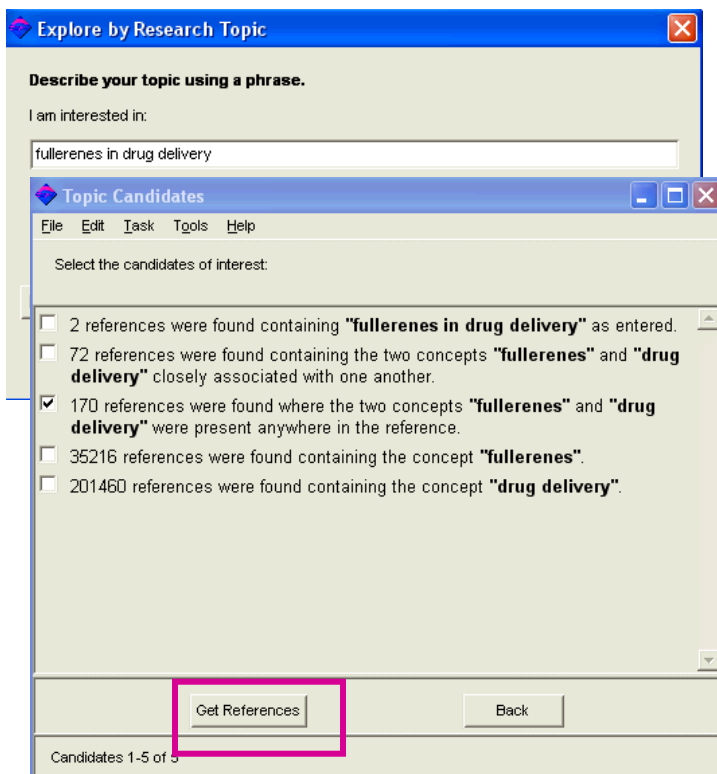
HOW TO

Categorize your references



The next time you are faced with teasing the information you need from a large answer set with little or no time in which to do it, try the Categorize tool. Categorize is another of SciFinder's powerful, but easy-to-use search tools. It can save you time because it helps you quickly sort and evaluate the content of your answers. Categorize, like the Analyze tool, creates a histogram of references from your answer set sorted into different groups based on their associated CA index terms. Categorize allows you to focus on discrete groupings: analyzing them separately one-by-one or mixing and matching them, as you wish. Either way, you can zero-in on the information you need, accomplishing your task in half the time. Categorize works with MEDLINE as well as CAPLUS.

1. Suppose you are interested in the use of nanotechnology, specifically buckyballs (buckminsterfullerenes), in drug delivery. Enter the phrase *fullerenes in drug delivery* in Explore by Research Topic. SciFinder locates 170 topic candidates with these search terms "present anywhere in the reference." Click Get References to see a list of the actual references.
2. To activate the Categorize tool, first click Analyze/Refine. When you select the Categorize tool, a screen appears providing you with an introduction to the process of categorization.



Explore by Research Topic

Describe your topic using a phrase.

I am interested in:

fullerenes in drug delivery

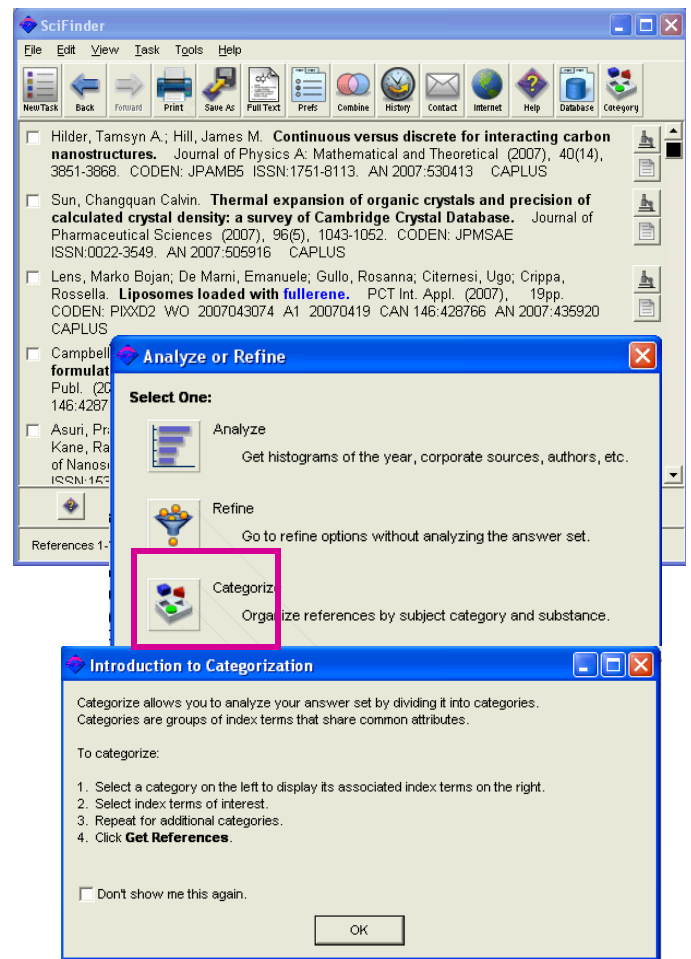
Topic Candidates

Select the candidates of interest:

- 2 references were found containing "fullerenes in drug delivery" as entered.
- 72 references were found containing the two concepts "fullerenes" and "drug delivery" closely associated with one another.
- 170 references were found where the two concepts "fullerenes" and "drug delivery" were present anywhere in the reference.
- 35216 references were found containing the concept "fullerenes".
- 201460 references were found containing the concept "drug delivery".

Get References **Back**

Candidates 1-5 of 5



SciFinder

File Edit View Task Tools Help

NewTask Back Forward Print Save As Full Text Pref Combine History Contact Internet Help Database Category

Hilder, Tamsyn A.; Hill, James M. **Continuous versus discrete for interacting carbon nanostructures.** Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical (2007), 40(14), 3851-3868. CODEN: JPAMB5 ISSN:1751-8113. AN 2007:530413 CAPLUS

Sun, Changquan Calvin. **Thermal expansion of organic crystals and precision of calculated crystal density: a survey of Cambridge Crystal Database.** Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2007), 96(5), 1043-1052. CODEN: JPMSAE ISSN:0022-3549. AN 2007:505916 CAPLUS

Lens, Marko Bojan; De Mami, Emanuele; Gullo, Rosanna; Citemesi, Ugo; Crippa, Rossella. **Liposomes loaded with fullerene.** PCT Int. Appl. (2007), 19pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 WO 2007043074 A1 20070419 CAN 146:428766 AN 2007:435920 CAPLUS

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146:4287

Asuri, Pr
Kane, Ra
of Nanos
ISSN:145

Analyze or Refine

Select One:

- Analyze
Get histograms of the year, corporate sources, authors, etc.
- Refine
Go to refine options without analyzing the answer set.
- Categorize**
Organize references by subject category and substance.

Introduction to Categorization

Categorize allows you to analyze your answer set by dividing it into categories. Categories are groups of index terms that share common attributes.

To categorize:

1. Select a category on the left to display its associated index terms on the right.
2. Select index terms of interest.
3. Repeat for additional categories.
4. Click **Get References**.

Don't show me this again.

OK

3. SciFinder creates a histogram of the references in your answer set. The left-hand column lists categories with their associated number of references ranked in order of relevancy (frequency)—the most important at the top of the list. These categories are linked to CA index terms and sorted according to shared attributes, such as general subjects or substances in the CAS Registry System. When you select a category of interest, the right-hand column is populated with linked CA index terms. Selecting **Substances in biological uses** under the **Biochemistry** category, for example, causes substance names to appear in the right-hand column. These names are hyperlinked, allowing you to instantly view the details given in the CAS Registry substance record.

Detail for REGISTRY Database

Registry Number: 541-02-6

Formula: C₁₀H₃₀O₅Si₅

CA Index Name: Cyclopentasiloxane, 2,2,4,4,6,6,8,8,10,10-decamethyl-

Other Names: Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl- (6Cl,8Cl,9Cl); Cyclic dimethylsiloxane pentamer; Cyclo-decamethylpentasiloxane; DC 2-5252C; DC 245; DC 345; DC 345 Fluid; Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane; Dimethylsiloxane pentamer; Dow Corning 2-5252C; Dow Corning 245; Dow Corning 245 Fluid; Dow Corning 345; Dow Corning 345 Fluid; Dow Corning 345EU; Exeol D 5; KF 995; LS 9000; Mirasil CM 5; NUC Silicone VS 7158; Pentacyclomethicone; SF 1202; SH 245; SH 245 (siloxane); Silbione 70045V5; Silbione V 5; Silicon Plus α; Silicone SF 1202; TFS 405; TSF 405; TSF 465; Union Carbide 7158 Silicone Fluid; VS 7158; Volasil 245

4. Let's look at the histogram once again and explore another subcategory of **Biotechnology—Medicine**. This time, select the CA index terms *Radical scavengers*. Click Get References.

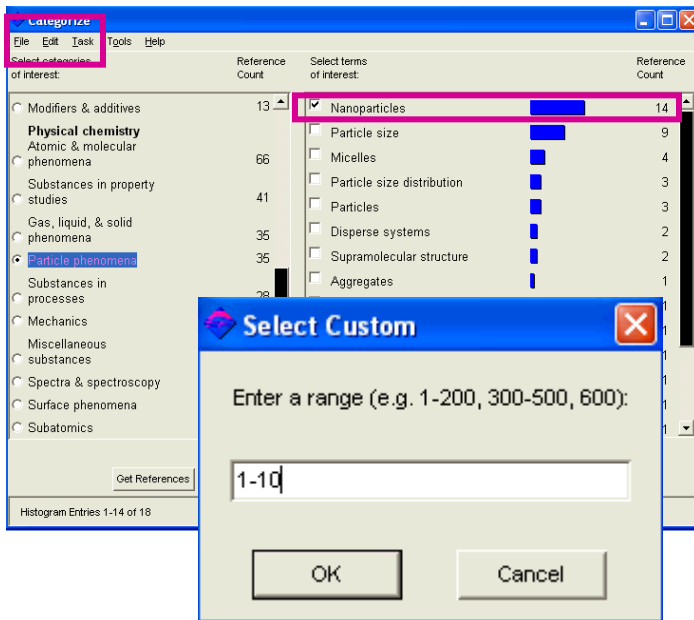
5. SciFinder presents a list of references associated with the terms *Radical scavengers*. Now you can view abstracts of interest, such as the one below.

Detail of Reference 3

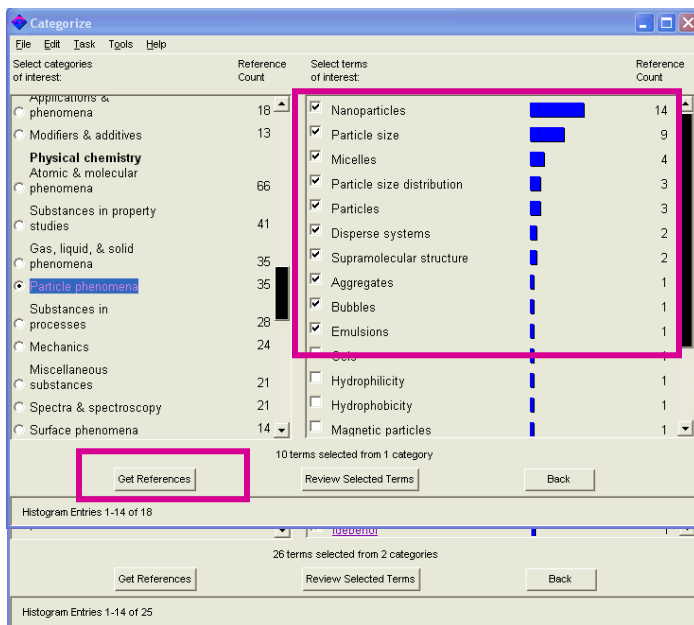
Hartnagel, Uwe; Hirsch, Andreas; Lebovitz, Russ. **Substituted fullerenes, compositions containing them, and their use as antioxidants for treatment of disease and other purposes.** U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. (2006), 37 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 960,449. CODEN: USXXCO US 2006040938 A1 20060223 CAN 144:247209 AN 2006:170342 CAPLUS

This patent discloses certain substituted fullerenes, compps. contg. them, and their use as antioxidants. The substituted fullerenes comprise a fullerene core (Cn), wherein n is an even integer greater than or equal to 60, and one or more substituents bound to the core via ring fusions or substitutions. In particular, C60 and C70 cores, and cyclopropanedicarboxylate fusions, were examd. Disclosed methods of using such compps. include amelioration of oxidative stress diseases, amelioration of damage to tissues for transplantation, ameliorating spoilage of food, inhibiting microbes, and reducing free radical levels in tobacco. For instance, various invention and comparison fullerenes were subjected to a superoxide radical assay for antioxidant activity, using the xanthine/xanthine oxidase/cytochrome c system. The non-fullerene antioxidant Trolox had an IC50 value of 440 μM; the tricyclopropanated fullerene hexacarboxylic acid C3 [159745-95-6], a comparison compd., had an IC50 of 174 μM; and the comparative dendritic fullerene DF-1 [239798-46-0], an 18-basic carboxylic acid, had an IC50 of 102 μM. In contrast, several invention fullerenes had IC50 values substantially less than 100 μM, typically below 50 μM, and as low as 6 μM for the lower-level dendritic fullerene deriv. 1, "C70 DF1 Mini" [650164-03-3], a hexabasic carboxylic acid derived from monocyclopropanated C70.

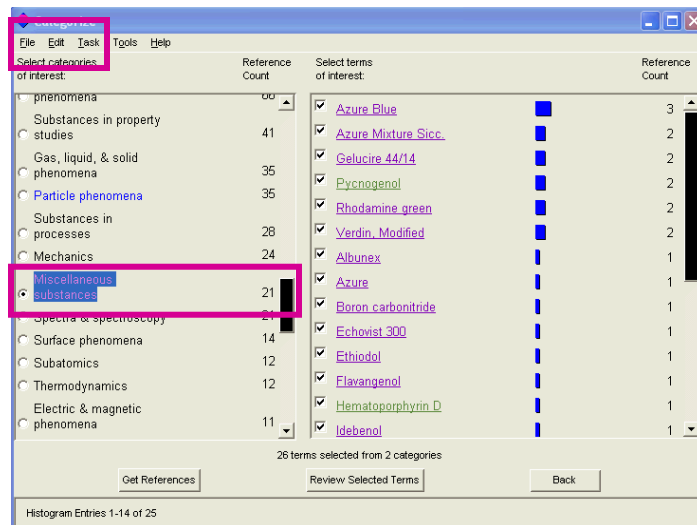
6. When we choose a different category to explore from our histogram—**Physical chemistry: particle phenomena**—and select the CA index term **Nanoparticles**, SciFinder tells us there are 14 associated references. You can explore these 14 references separately, or you can use the unique **Select Custom** option from Edit on the menu bar, to quickly select a specified quantity of index terms all at once.



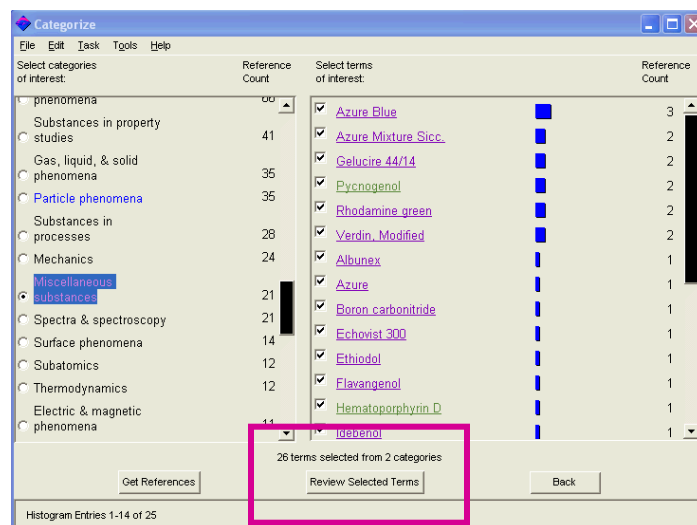
7. In this case, entering a range of 1-10 allows you simultaneously choose the top 10 most frequently used CA index terms within this category. Click Get References to explore a set of related references customized to your interests.



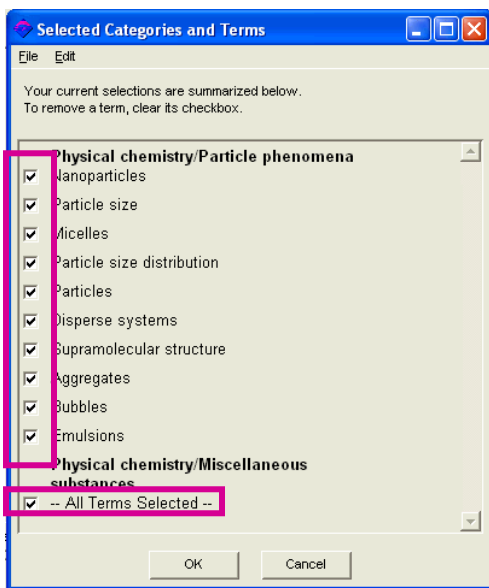
8. Note the subcategory **Miscellaneous substances** under **Physical chemistry**. These miscellaneous substances vary with each individual exploration. As a convenience to you, this group of substance names appears in search results whenever any category contains substances. Why? SciFinder doesn't want you to overlook any of these references while you are exploring other substances. Another time-saving feature of Categorize is **Select All**. Similar in function to Select Custom, Select All/ Unselect All is a toggle under Edit on the menu bar enabling you to collect all of the CA index terms and their references at one time.



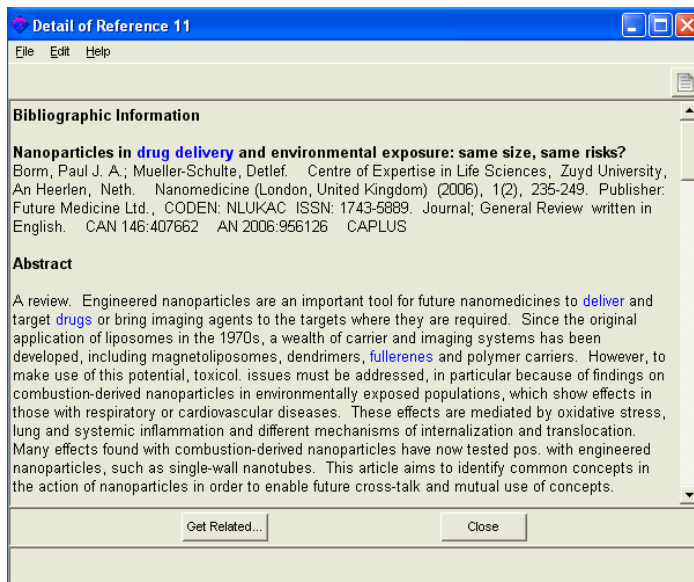
9. SciFinder allows you to select only one category at a time—automatically canceling a prior selection. The CA index terms from the right-hand column, however, are maintained cumulatively until you either deselect them or click Get References. To keep track of the index terms that you have selected, SciFinder provides a running tally at the bottom of the screen: *26 terms selected from 2 categories*. To see details, click Review Selected Terms.



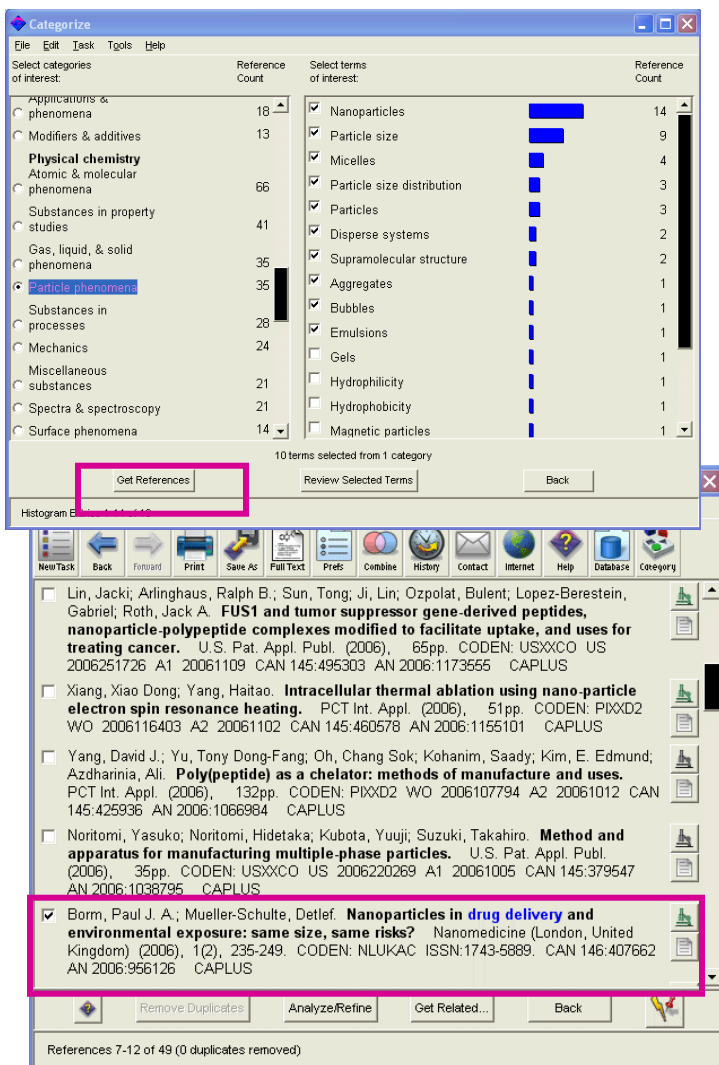
10. **Review Selected Terms** shows you a list of the first 10 terms you selected under **Select Custom** and All Terms Selected under **Select All**.




12. Finally, view an abstract or the full-text article to learn details about the topic.




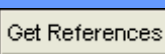
11. To see references associated with these CA index terms, click Get References. Select a reference of interest.

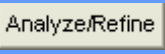



When you want to . . .


Search scientific information 


Explore by Research topic 

Select candidate references of interest 

Focus your answer set 

Organize references by subject category and substance 

View current selected categories and CA index terms 

View details of references 

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