Tagged Experimental Properties and Spectra in REGISTRY

This reference consists of two alphabetized lists of terms that you can search in the Experimental Property Tags (/ETAG) field in REGISTRY:

• Physical and spectral data tags with definitions
• Biological data tags with definitions

Physical and Spectral Data Tags

acid number
The acid number is the quantity of base, expressed in terms of milligrams of potassium hydroxide, that is required to neutralize the acidic constituents in 1 g of the material tagged.

acid/base dissociation constant (Ka/Kb)
This tag is used for Ka, pKa, Kb, and/or pKb values for the material tagged.

acoustic impedance
This tag is used for values of the acoustic impedance of the material tagged.

adhesive strength
This tag is used for values of the tensile force required to separate the material tagged from the surface of another material.

ADME (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion)
This tag is used to indicate the presence of data relating to absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of an exogenous substance (drug or xenobiotic/toxicant) in a biological (in vivo, in vitro) or a biological simulation model system (pharmacokinetics, PBPK, and/or toxicokinetics).

band gap
This tag is used for values of the energy difference between two allowed bands (ordinarily the highest valence band and the lowest conduction band) in the electronic structure of the material tagged.

bending strength
This tag is used for values of the critical bending load that the material tagged can withstand without failure.

Beta decay reaction energy
This tag is used for values of the energy released in beta decay of the material tagged.

bioconcentration factor
This tag is used to indicate the presence of experimentally determined data for the steady state ratio of the concentration of the material tagged in tissues of a fish or other organism to the concentration of the material in the surrounding water medium.
birefringence
Birefringence is the formation of two unequally refracted rays when a ray of light passes through certain crystals. This tag is used for values of the difference in refractive indices indicated by these two rays for the material tagged.

boiling point
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the vapor pressure of the liquid being tagged is equal to the external pressure.

bond angle
This tag is used to indicate the presence of values for interatomic bond angles within the structure of the material tagged.

bond length
This tag is used to indicate the presence of values for interatomic bond lengths within the structure of the material tagged.

boron-11 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of boron-11 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

breakdown voltage
This tag is used for values of the breakdown voltage of the material tagged. The breakdown voltage is voltage at which electric breakdown in a dielectric occurs.

brittle temperature
This tag is used for values of the temperature below which the material tagged is brittle.

carbon-13 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of carbon-13 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

circular dichroism spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of circular dichroism spectra, including magnetic circular dichroism spectra, for the material tagged.

cloud point
Point of phase separation of a liquid system characterized by the appearance of turbidity or haziness.

complex modulus
This tag is used for values of the complex modulus (the ratio of stress to strain where each is a vector that may be represented by a complex number) for the material tagged.

compressibility
This tag is used for values of compressibility or bulk modulus of the material tagged.

compressive strength
This tag is used for values of the maximum compressive stress that the material tagged can withstand without failure.
contact angle
This tag is used for values of the angle formed at the interface where a liquid droplet interacts with a solid horizontal surface at thermal equilibrium.

creep rate
This tag is used for values of the slope of the creep-time curve for the material tagged.

creep strength
This tag is used for values of the constant stress that causes a specified quantity of creep over a given time in a specified constant environment in the material tagged.

critical micelle concentration
This tag is used for values of the concentration of the material tagged (usually a surfactant) at which the concentration of singly dispersed molecules of the material is virtually constant.

crystal lattice parameters
This tag is used when lattice parameters are provided for the material tagged without full crystal structure information.

crystal structure
This tag is used to indicate the presence of complete crystal structure data for the material tagged.

crystallization temperature
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged undergoes a transition from a noncrystalline to a crystalline phase.

Curie temperature
This tag is used for values of a transition temperature below which the substance being indexed is ferromagnetic or ferroelectric and above which it is paramagnetic and thus cannot be magnetized by an outside force and loses its residual magnetism.

Debye temperature
This tag is used for values of the temperature of the highest normal mode of vibration of a crystal of the material tagged.

decay energy (Q-value)
This tag is used for values of the energy released in a nuclear reaction decay indicated by the difference in mass of the initial nucleus and the sum of the masses of the end products for the material tagged.

density
This tag is used for values of density or specific volume of a material. Density is defined as a ratio of mass to volume for the material. Specific volume is the reciprocal of density.

dielectric constant
This tag is used for values of the dielectric constant of the material tagged. The dielectric constant is an index of the ability of a dielectric to store electric charge when it is polarized in an electric field.

dielectric loss
This tag is used for values of the dielectric loss of the material tagged. Dielectric loss is a measure of the power of an applied alternating current absorbed (i.e. dissipated as heat) in the dielectric.
dielectric strength
This tag is used for values of the dielectric strength of the material tagged. The dielectric strength is the maximum electric field that a dielectric can withstand without physical breakdown and permanent loss of insulating properties.

diffusion coefficient
This tag is used for values of the diffusion coefficient of the material tagged as it passes through another substance.

dissociation constant
This tag is used for values of the equilibrium constant for dissociation of the material tagged.

ductility
This tag is used for values of the amount of inelastic deformation which can be produced in the material tagged before complete failure.

electric conductance and electric resistance
Electric conductance is the ratio of the current carried through the material to the difference in the potential applied across it. Resistance is its reciprocal. Units are commonly siemens or ohm⁻¹ for the former and ohm for the latter.

electric current-potential curve
This tag is used for graphical information relating to the flow of electric current in the material tagged with respect to an applied potential.

electron affinity
This tag is used for values of the energy associated with the addition of an electron to the material tagged.

electron spectra
This tag is used for electron energy loss spectra and for electron emission spectra.

elementary particle lifetime
This tag is used for values of the lifetime before decay of the particle being tagged.

elementary particle mass
This tag is used for values of the mass of the particle being tagged.

elongation at break
This tag is used for values of the maximum tensile strain, often expressed as the percentage elongation, to which the material tagged can be subjected before it breaks.

elongation at yield
This tag is used for values of the strain, often expressed as the percentage change in length, at the yield point of the material tagged.

emission/luminescence spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of emission spectra and emission spectral data in the UV and/or visible and/or IR and/or x-ray regions.
enthalpy
This tag is used for values of enthalpy characterizing the material tagged or for values of enthalpy changes for processes initiated by or on, and/or ending in, a single material, which is the material tagged. This tag is not used for activation enthalpy.

entropy
This tag is used for values of entropy characterizing the material tagged or for values of entropy changes for processes initiated by or on, and/or ending in, a single material, which is the material tagged. This tag is not used for activation entropy.

ESR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of electron spin resonance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

Faraday effect
This tag is used for values of the rotation of polarization of a beam of polarized light on transmission through the material tagged in the presence of an applied magnetic field.

fatigue strength
This tag is used for values of the highest stress that can be applied for a given number of cycles without fracture of the material tagged.

fission threshold
This tag is used for values of the minimum (kinetic) energy of a neutron required to induce fission of the nuclei of the material tagged.

flash point
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged will form an ignitable mixture in air.

flexural modulus
This tag is used for values of the ratio of stress to strain in flexure within the elastic limit of the material tagged.

fluorine-19 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of fluorine-19 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

formation enthalpy
This tag is used for values of the enthalpy of formation of the material tagged.

formation entropy
This tag is used for values of the entropy of formation of the material tagged.

fracture strength
This tag is used for values of the normal stress at the beginning of fracture of the material tagged.

fracture toughness
This tag is used for values of the resistance of a material to the extension of a crack. The term fracture toughness is usually associated with the fracture mechanics methods that deal with the effect of defects on the load-bearing capacity of structural components. Fracture toughness is an empirical material property that is determined by one or more of a number of standard fracture toughness test methods.
freezing point
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged changes from a liquid to a solid.

friction coefficient
This tag is used for values of the ratio of the frictional force (i.e., the resistance to sliding or rolling of one solid in contact with another) to the normal force pressing surfaces together for the material tagged.

fusion enthalpy
This tag is used for values of the enthalpy associated with the solid-liquid transition of the material tagged at its melting point.

fusion entropy
This tag is used for values of the entropy associated with the solid-liquid transition of the material tagged at its melting point.

gamma ray spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of gamma ray spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

Gibbs free energy
This tag is used for values of Gibbs free energy (free energy at constant pressure) for processes initiated by or on, and/or ending in, a single substance, which is the substance tagged. This tag is not used for free energy of activation. As a rule when the term 'free energy' is used it means Gibbs free energy.

glass transition temperature
The glass transition of an amorphous material is a reversible, second order phase transition characterized by a transition from a hard, glassy or brittle condition to a flexible fluid, or elastomeric condition. The glass transition temperature is the approximate midpoint to the temperature range over which the glass transition takes place.

glass working temperatures
This tag is used for values of temperatures related to the working and processing of glass.

half-life (biological)
This tag is used for values of the biological half-life of the material tagged.

half-life (radionuclides)
This tag is used for values of the half-life (period in which one-half of an initial amount of the material is converted by radioactive decay processes into different materials and energy) of the material tagged.

Hall effect coefficient
This tag is used for values of the coefficient relating to the magnitude of the transverse field developed in a conductor in a magnetic field divided by the product of the current density and magnetic induction for the material tagged.

hardness
This tag is used for values of the resistance of the material (in bulk) being tagged to penetration or deformation.
haze
This tag is used for values of the percentage of light that is diverted by forward scattering in passing through a sample of the material tagged.

heat capacity
This tag is used for values of heat capacity (C) characterizing the material tagged. The term "heat capacity" is defined as the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a substance by one degree.

Helmholtz free energy
This tag is used for values of Helmholtz free energy (free energy at constant volume) for processes initiated by or on, and/or ending in, a single substance which is the substance tagged. This tag is not used for Helmholtz free energy of activation.

hydrodynamic radius
This tag is used for the value of the radius of a hypothetical hard sphere that diffuses in a viscous medium with the same velocity as a particle of the material tagged.

ignition point
This tag is used for values of the minimum temperature at which the material tagged will ignite and continue to burn in a self-sustained manner.

impact strength
This tag is used for values of the energy required by shock loading to fracture the material tagged.

interfacial tension
This tag is used for values of the force acting to reduce the surface area of the material tagged at an interface with a liquid or solid. When the interface is between the material tagged and a gas or a vacuum, the tag "surface tension" should be used.

ionization potential
This tag is used for values of the energy required to remove an electron from the material tagged in the gas phase.

IR absorption spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of IR absorption/transmission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

IR emission/luminescence spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of IR emission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

IR reflectance spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of IR reflectance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

IR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of IR absorption/transmission and/or reflectance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.
Kerr effect (magnetooptical)  
This tag is used for values of the rotation of polarization of a beam of polarized light on reflection from the surface of the material tagged in the presence of an applied magnetic field.

LC50  
This tag is to indicate presence of data for an experimentally determined median lethal concentration(s) that causes 50% mortality in organisms exposed to the material tagged.

LD50  
This tag is used for values of experimentally determined LOSO (lethal dose, 50%) data.

light scattering  
This tag is used to indicate the presence of light scattering data for the material tagged.

liquid crystal transition temperature  
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged undergoes a transition from one liquid crystalline phase to another, from a liquid crystalline phase to a non-liquid crystalline phase, or from a non-liquid crystalline phase to a liquid crystalline phase.

logD  
This tag is used for values of experimentally determined equilibrium octanol-water partition coefficients for dissociative systems (sometimes referred to as the octanol-water distribution coefficient), when the material tagged has one or more ionizable groups.

logP  
This tag is used for values of octanol-water partition coefficients, where the (experimentally determined) coefficient is the ratio of the concentration of the material tagged in octanol and in water at equilibrium.

loss modulus  
This tag is used for the imaginary part of the complex modulus for the material tagged.

magnetic anisotropy  
This tag is used for values of the orientation-dependent differences in the magnetic properties of the material tagged.

magnetic coercivity  
This tag is used for values of the strength of the magnetic field which must be applied to the material tagged to make the magnetic induction go to zero.

magnetic domain (wall length, energy, etc.)  
This tag is used for values of characteristics of a magnetic domain, such as the domain wall length or energy.

magnetic moment  
This tag is used for values of the intrinsic magnetic moment (ratio of torque exerted on an atom or molecule by a magnetic field to the field strength) of the material tagged.

magnetic susceptibility  
This tag is used for values of the ratio of the magnetization induced in the material tagged by an external magnetic field to the strength of the field.
magnetization
This tag is used for values of the magnetic moment per unit volume of the substance being tagged producing the moment.

magnetoelastic coupling coefficient
This tag is used for values of the dependence of the magnetic energy density of a crystal lattice on the state of strain at a given temperature.

magnetostrictive constant
This tag is used for values of the degree of expansion or contraction (change in length/initial length) of the material tagged for a given change in magnetic flux at a specific temperature.

martensitic transition temperature
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material being tag undergoes a phase transition to or from a martensitic phase.

mass spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of mass spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

melt flow index
This tag is used for values of the amount of the material tagged that can be forced through a selected orifice at a fixed temperature in a given time period.

melting point
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged changes from a solid to a liquid. This tag is also used for decomposition temperatures for solids which are encountered when attempting to measure melting point data. The decomposition temperatures are commonly reported as "mp 150-54 (dec.)" or "mp>210 C(decompn.)" in the literature.

metal NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of NMR spectra and/or spectral data of a metallic nuclei for the material tagged.

microhardness
This tag is used for values of the resistance of specific microscopic regions of the material tagged to penetration or deformation.

microwave spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of microwave absorption/transmission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

minimum inhibitory concentration
This tag is used to indicate the presence of data for the lowest concentration of the material tagged which inhibits microbial growth.

molecular electric dipole moment
This tag is used for values of the intrinsic electric dipole moment of the material tagged.
molecular structure
This tag is used when there is complete information about the structure of molecules of the material tagged. Tags such as bond length, bond angle, etc. should be used when only partial information is provided.

molecular weight (polymers)
This tag is used for measured values of the molecular weight of the polymer being tagged.

molecular weight distribution
This tag is used for values of the distribution of molecular weights in a polydisperse polymer, usually expressed as the ratio of weight-average molecular weight to the number average molecular weight of the polymer being tagged.

Mossbauer spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of Mossbauer spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

neutron capture cross-section
This tag is used for values of the cross-section for capture of neutrons by the nucleus being tagged.

neutron diffraction pattern
This tag is used to indicate the presence of a neutron diffraction pattern for the material tagged.

neutron scattering
This tag is used to indicate the presence of neutron scattering data for the material tagged.

neutron-induced fission cross-section
This tag is used for cross-section values for neutron-induced fission of the nuclei of the material tagged.

nitrogen-15 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of nitrogen-15 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

NMR solution structure (complete)
This tag is used to indicate the presence of complete NMR solution structure data for the molecules (large molecules such as peptides, proteins, or nucleic acids) being tagged.

NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

NOAEL/LOAEL
This tag is used to indicate presence of experimentally determined data for the lowest-observed (LOAEL) and/or no-observed effects (NOAEL) levels (adverse or not) for the material tagged.

nonlinear optical susceptibility
This tag is used for values of the nonlinear optical susceptibility coefficients of the material tagged.

nuclear binding energy
This tag is used for values of the energy associated with (usually released in) the formation of a nucleus of the atoms of material tagged from subnuclear particles (e.g., neutrons, protons, etc.).
nuclear energy level
This tag is used for values of the energy difference between the nuclear ground state and an exited level of the nucleus being tagged.

nuclear magnetic moment
This tag is used for values of the intrinsic magnetic dipole moment of the atomic nucleus of the material tagged.

nuclear transition probability
This tag is used for values of the probability of a transition from one nuclear level to another level in the nucleus to be tagged.

optical rotation
This tag is used for molar, specific, and observed values of the amount by which polarized light is rotated by the material tagged.

optical rotatory power
Degree of rotation to the left (-) or right (+) of the plane of polarization of a beam of light upon passing through a molecule containing one or more asymmetric carbon atoms.

organic carbon sorption coefficient
This tag is used for values of organic carbon-water partition coefficients, where the (experimentally determined) coefficient is the ratio of the concentration of the material sorbed per unit mass of organic carbon to the concentration in solution at equilibrium.

P-wave velocity
This tag is used for values of the velocity of the compressional (P) wave in the material tagged in a geological system.

particle size
This tag is used for reported values of the size or size distribution of particles of the material tagged.

partition coefficient
This tag is used for values associated with the equilibrium concentrations of the material tagged in two phases, excluding values obtained for in vivo systems.

permeability
This tag is used for values of the rate of passage of a liquid or gas through the material tagged under specified conditions.

phase diagram
This tag is used to indicate the presence of a phase diagram including the material tagged.

phosphorus-31 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of phosphorus-31 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

photoelectron spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of photoelectron spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.
piezoelectric coefficient
This tag is used for values of the coefficient relating the compressional stress in any direction to the resulting dielectric polarization in the same direction for the material tagged.

Poisson ratio
This tag is used for values of the Poisson ratio of the material tagged.

pore size
This tag is used for reported values of the size or size distribution of pores in the material tagged.

porosity
This tag is used for values for the ratio or percentage of the volume of voids or interstices in the material tagged to its total volume. This includes the total volume of both closed and open pores.

potential of electrode reaction
This tag is used for values of the potential for reduction or oxidation of the material tagged at an electrode under the given experimental conditions.

proton NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of proton NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

radiation attenuation/transmission coefficient
There is no description available at this time.

radius of gyration
This tag is used for the value of the average squared distance of all points within a particle to the center of gravity of that particle of the material tagged.

Raman spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of Raman spectral data for the material tagged.

reactivity ratio in polymerization
This tag is applied for the value of relative likelihood for a monomer radical at a growing polymer chain end to be attacked either by another molecule of the same monomer (i.e., the material tagged) or by a molecule of a second, different monomer.

refractive index
This tag is used for values of the ratio of the velocity of light in vacuum to the velocity of light in the material tagged.

remanence
This tag is used for values of the magnetization remaining on changing the magnetic field to zero for the material tagged.

residual stress
This tag is used for values of tension or compression which exist in the bulk of a material without application of an external load.

S-wave velocity
This tag is used for values of the velocity of the shear (S) wave in the material tagged in a geological system.
saponification number
This tag is used for values of the quantity of potassium hydroxide required to saponify a fixed quantity of the material tagged.

shear modulus
This tag is used for values of the shearing modulus (the ratio of the applied shear stress to the resulting strain) of a material undergoing shear deformation.

shear strength
This tag is used for values of the maximum shear stress that can be sustained before structural failure of the material tagged.

silicon-29 NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of silicon-29 NMR spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

softening point
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which the material tagged goes from rigid to soft (plastically deformable).

solubility
This is tag is used for values of the amount of the material tagged that can be dissolved in a selected solvent system.

sound attenuation coefficient
This tag is used for values of the decrease in sound wave energy per unit distance traveled through the material tagged.

sound velocity
This tag is used for values of velocity at which sound waves propagate through the material tagged.

specific surface area
This tag is used for values for the specific surface area (surface area/unit mass or surface area/unit volume) of the material tagged.

storage modulus
This tag is used for the real part of the complex modulus for the material tagged.

sublimation temperature
This tag is used for values of the temperature at which a substance passes from the solid phase to the gaseous phase (or from the gaseous phase to the solid phase) without passing through a liquid phase.

superconductivity
This tag is used for values of temperatures, electric currents, and/or magnetic fields related to the onset or destruction of zero-resistance behavior in superconductive materials being tagged.

surface tension
This tag is used for values of the force acting to reduce the surface area of the material tagged at an interface with a gas or vacuum.
tear strength
This tag is used for values of the force required to propagate a tear in the material tagged.

tensile strength
This tag is used for values of tensile strength, broadly defined as stress or force/original cross-sectional area corresponding to a given strain of the material being tested. This tag includes reported values of tensile strength at yield, at break or highest (ultimate) stress.

thermal analysis
This tag is used to indicate the presence of data from thermal analysis techniques, which characterize the thermal relaxations, phase transitions and decomposition of the material tagged over a specified range of temperatures.

thermal conductivity
This tag is used for values of the thermal conductivity of the material tagged. The thermal conductivity of a material is the heat transfer through the material across a temperature gradient which is not associated with macroscopic displacements in the material. The thermal conductivity is defined as the heat flow per unit time, per unit temperature gradient across a unit cross-sectional area.

thermal expansion coefficient
This tag is used for values of the ratio of an expanded length or volume to an original length or volume resulting from increasing the temperature of the material tagged by one unit of temperature from a specified temperature (generally in units of °C at a specified temperature).

thermal fatigue
This tag is used for values of the result of rapid thermal cycling, causing nonuniform dimensional changes leading to distortion or fracture of the material tagged.

toxic equivalence factors
This tag is used to indicate presence of data for experimentally based relative potency factors such as the ratio of toxicity measures for a reference compound (e.g. the LOAEL of TCDD) to the toxicity of an index congener (e.g. the LOAEL of another dioxin congener). The indexed material receives the tag, not the reference substance.

triple point
This tag is used for values of the temperature and pressure at which the solid, liquid, and vapor phases of the material tagged are in equilibrium.

two-dimensional NMR spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of two-dimensional NMR correlation spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

UV and visible absorption spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of UV and/or visible absorption/transmission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

UV and visible emission/luminescence spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of UV and/or visible emission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.
UV and visible reflectance spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of UV and/or visible reflectance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

UV and visible spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of UV and/or visible absorption/transmission and/or reflectance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

vapor pressure/volatility
This tag is used for values of the equilibrium vapor pressure or volatility of the material tagged.

viscosity
Viscosity is a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow. This tag is used for the ratio between the shear stress and the velocity gradient or rate of shear for the material tagged.

water sorption capacity
This tag is used for values describing the ability of the material tagged to sorb water.

wear rate
This tag is used for values of the rate at which material is lost from the surface of the material tagged due to wear.

x-ray absorption spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of x-ray absorption/transmission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

x-ray diffraction pattern
This tag is used to indicate the presence of an x-ray diffraction pattern for the material tagged.

x-ray emission/luminescence spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of x-ray emission spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

x-ray reflectance spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of x-ray reflectance spectra and/or spectral data for the material tagged.

x-ray scattering
This tag is used to indicate the presence of x-ray scattering data for the material tagged.

x-ray spectra
This tag is used to indicate the presence of x-ray spectral information for the material tagged.

Young's modulus
This tag is used for values of the Young's modulus (ratio of applied tension stress to resulting strain parallel to the tension) for the material tagged.
Biological Data Tags

Allele frequency and heterozygosity
This tag indicates the presence of data describing the relative occurrence of alternative forms of a gene within a population.

Disease-related mutations
This tag indicates the presence of data describing structural changes in a specific gene or protein product associated with a disease condition or susceptibility to a disease.

Drug targets
This tag indicates presence of data involving the use of a protein or nucleic acid as the target for drug action.

Functional sites
This tag indicates the presence of data describing specific structural sites or regions within a nucleic acid or protein sequence that is shown to be associated with a specific function.

Genetic mapping
This tag indicates the presence of data on mapping of a gene, a genetic element or a QTL, or data on a linkage group.

Genetic polymorphism
This tag indicates the presence of data associated with genetic polymorphism in a gene or a genetic element, or in the protein or RNA product(s) of a gene.

Human disease-related mutations
This tag indicates the presence of data describing structural changes in a specific gene or protein product associated with a disease condition or susceptibility to a disease in humans.

Non-human animal disease-related mutations
This tag indicates the presence of data describing structural changes in a specific gene or protein product associated with a disease condition or susceptibility to a disease in non-human animals, including models for humans.

Plant disease-related mutations
This tag indicates the presence of data describing structural changes in a specific gene or protein product associated with a disease condition or susceptibility to a disease in plants.

Post-translational protein modifications
This tag indicates the presence of data on the post-translational modifications of proteins, such as methylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, dephosphorylation, etc.

Subcellular localization
This tag indicates the presence of data about the subcellular localization of proteins and nucleic acids.