Web of Science Group

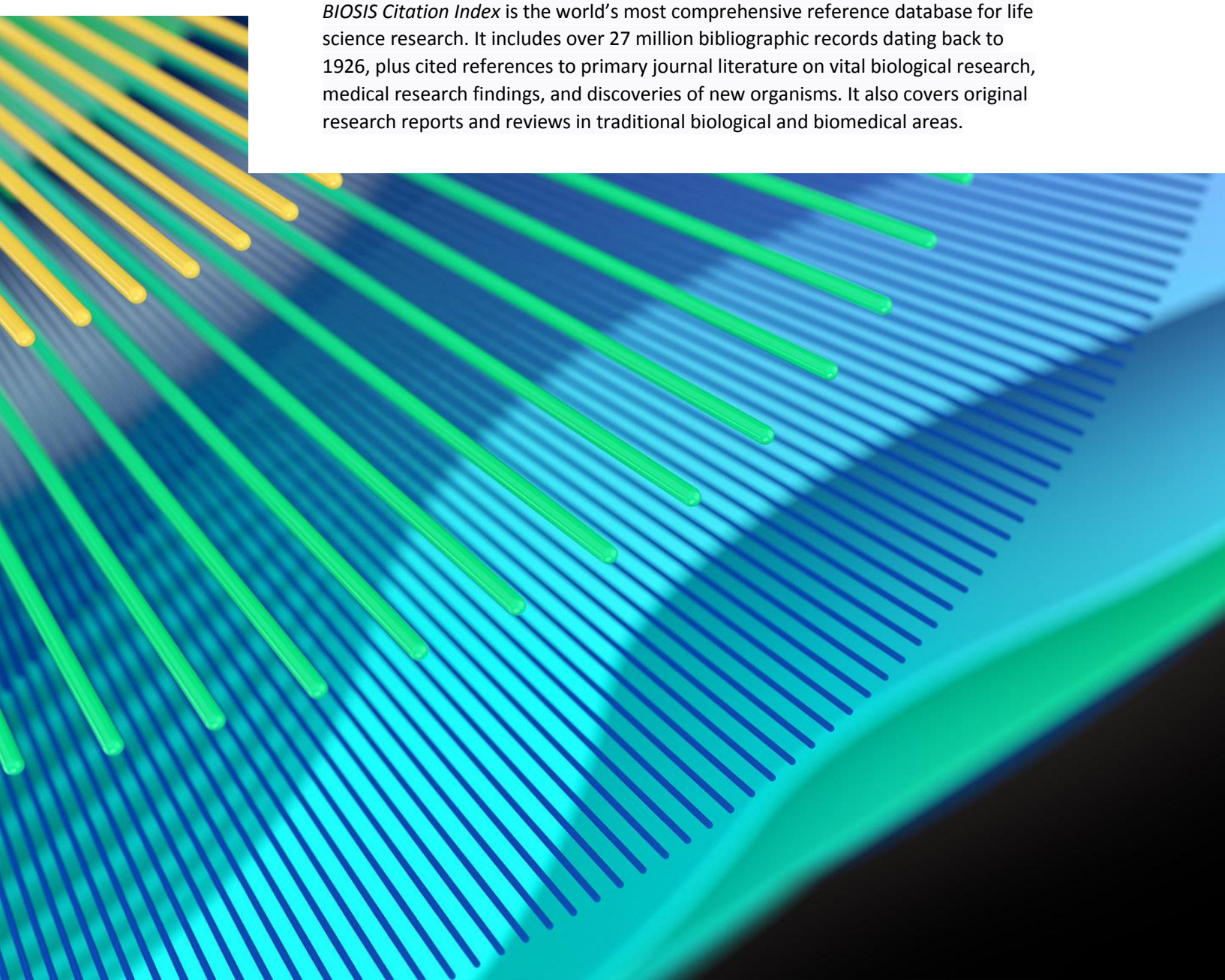
A Clarivate Analytics company

Quick Reference Guide

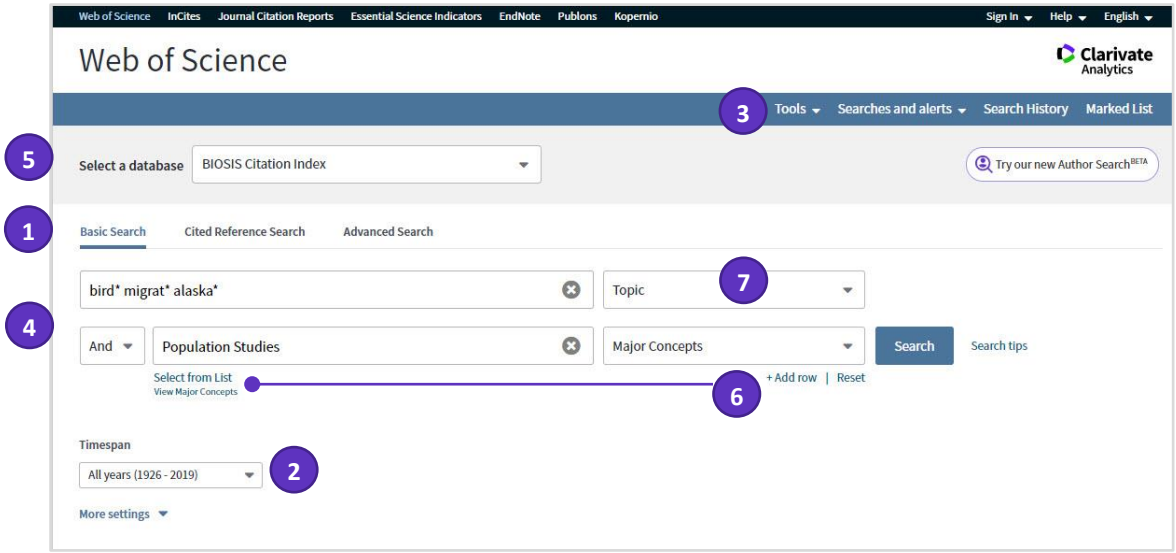
BIOSIS Citation Index

What is BIOSIS Citation Index?

BIOSIS Citation Index is the world's most comprehensive reference database for life science research. It includes over 27 million bibliographic records dating back to 1926, plus cited references to primary journal literature on vital biological research, medical research findings, and discoveries of new organisms. It also covers original research reports and reviews in traditional biological and biomedical areas.



Basic search



1

Choose a search option:

- Basic Search
- Cited Reference Search
- Advanced Search

2

Limit your search:

Change your timespan limits or click **More Settings** to change default search options.

3

Tools

Use **Tools** and **Searches & Alerts** to move to your Saved Searches, *EndNote* online account, *Kopernio* or *Publons*.

4

Search

Combine words and phrases to search across the source records in *BIOSIS Citation Index.*

5

Select a database

Use the dropdown to select another content set on the *Web of Science*

6

Add another search field

Click **Add Row** to add additional fields.

Fields with controlled terms have an associated searchable index. Use **Select from List** beneath the field box to search the thesaurus.

7

Select your search field

Use the drop down to select your search field.

Search operators

• Use **AND** to find records containing all of your search terms

• Use **OR** to find records containing any of your search terms

• Use **NOT** to exclude records containing certain words from your search

• Use **NEAR/n** to find records containing all terms within a certain number of words (n) of each other (stress NEAR/3 sleep)

• Use **SAME** in an Address search to find terms in the same line of the address (Tulane SAME Chem)

Wild card characters

Use truncation for more control of the retrieval of plurals and variant spellings

***** zero to many characters

? one character

$ zero or one character

Phrase Searching

To search exact phrases in Topic or Title searches, enclose a phrase in quotation marks. For example, the query "energy conservation" finds records containing the exact phrase energy conservation.

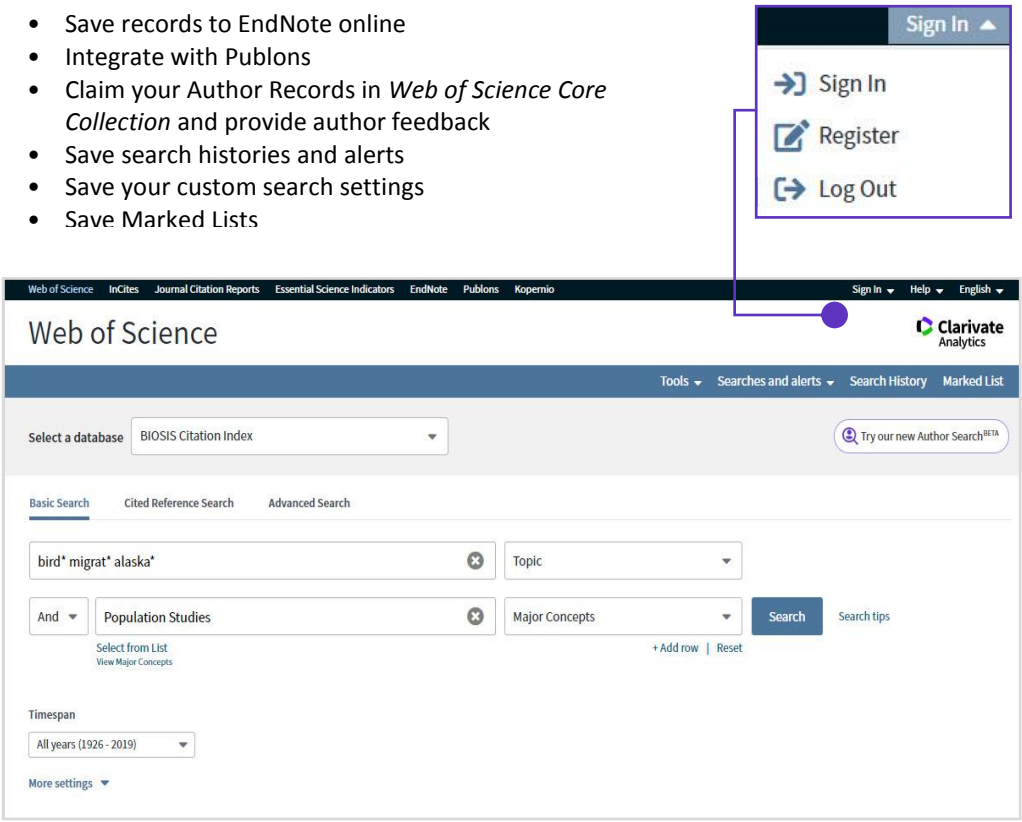
Author name

Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.

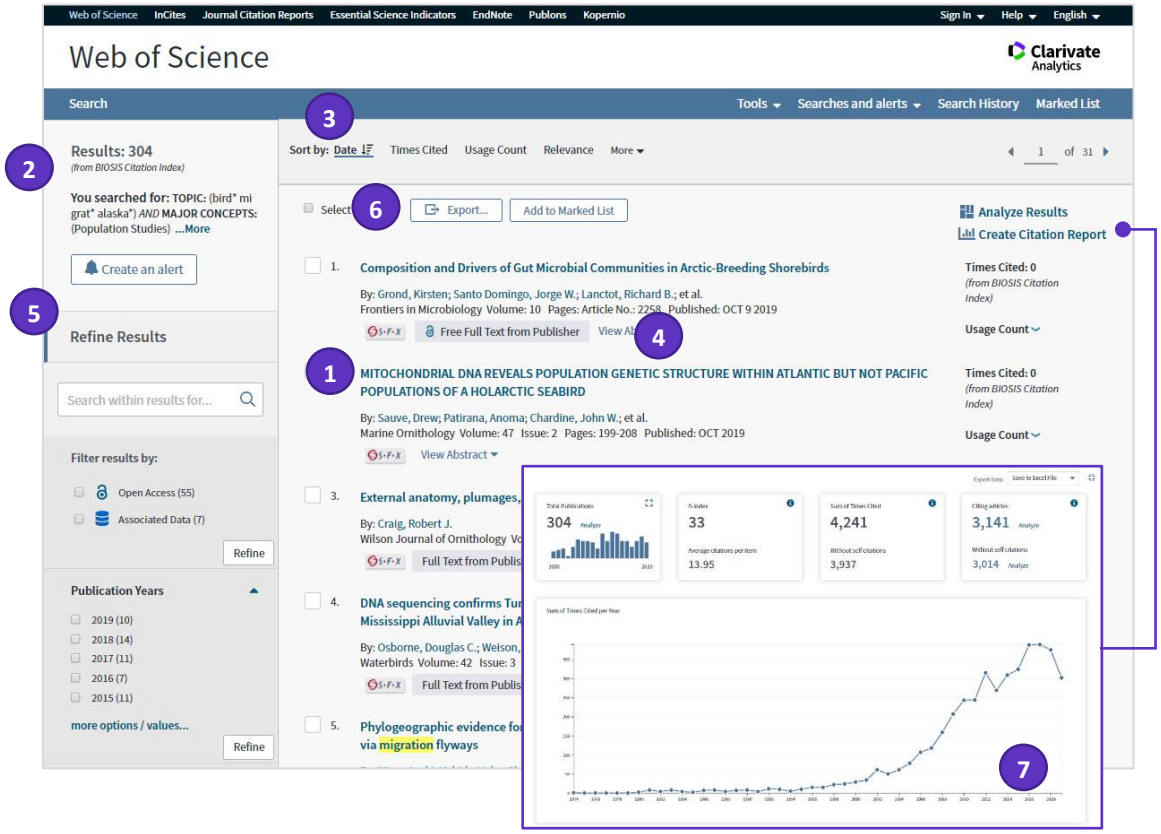
• Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants:
• Driscoll C finds Driscoll C, Driscoll CM, Driscoll Charles, and so on.
• Driscoll finds all authors with the last name Driscoll.
• Search variant forms of names containing particles. For example, De la Cruz F OR Delacruz F finds Delacruz FM, De La Cruz FM, and so on.

Your Web of Science Profile

- Save records to EndNote online
- Integrate with Publons
- Claim your Author Records in *Web of Science Core Collection* and provide author feedback
- Save search histories and alerts
- Save your custom search settings
- Save Marked Lists



Search results



1

Article title

Click the article title to move to the full record. Links to full text may also be available (subscription required).

2

Results

Click **More** to view your full search statement. Click **Create an Alert** to save this search statement as a search alert.

3

Sort results

By Publication Date (default), Times Cited, Usage Count, Recently Added, Source, First Author or Conference name.

4

View Abstract

Click **View Abstract** to open the abstract on this page.

5

Refine your results

Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find Open Access articles, top Major Concepts, Publication Years, and more. Click **View All Options** to see the complete list of fields.

6

Export search results

Export to bibliographic management tools like *EndNote*, save as text, email, or add up to 50,000 to a Marked List. Save up to 50 Marked Lists containing up to 50,000 records per list.

7

Create Citation Report

Click **Create Citation Report** to see a citation overview for any set of results with fewer than 10,000 records.

Full record

Web of Science

Clarivate Analytics

Search | Search Results | Tools | Searches and alerts | Search History | Marked List

Full Text Options | Export... | Add to Marked List

1 of 1

Isolation of Ef silicatein and Ef lectin as molecular markers for sclerocytes and cells involved in innate immunity in the freshwater sponge Ephydatia fluviatilis

By: Funayama, Noriko (funayama@cdb.riken.jp) ; Nakatsukasa, Mikiko; Kuraku, Shigehiro; Takechi, Katsuaki; Dohi, Mikako; Iwabe, Naoyuki; Miyata, Takashi; Agata, Kiyokazu

View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID

Zoological Science (Tokyo)
Volume: 22 **Issue:** 10 **Pages:** 1113-1122
DOI: 10.2108/zsj.22.1113
Source URL: http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/zsj/zool/
Published: OCT 2005
Document Type: Article

Abstract

Sponges (phylum Porifera) have remarkable regenerative and reconstitutive abilities and represent evolutionarily the oldest metazoans. To investigate sponge stem cell differentiation, we have focused on the asexual reproductive system in the freshwater sponge Ephydatia fluviatilis. During germination, thousands of stem cells proliferate and differentiate to form a fully functional sponge. As an initial step of our investigation of stem cell (archeocyte) differentiation, we isolated molecular markers for two differentiated cell types: spicule-making sclerocyte cells, and cells involved in innate immunity. Sclerocyte lineage-specific Ef silicatein shares 45% to 62% identity with other sponge silicateins. As in situ hybridization of Ef silicatein specifically detects archeocytes possibly committed to sclerocytes, as well as sclerocytes with an immature or mature spicule, therefore covering all the developmental stages, we conclude that Ef silicatein is a suitable sclerocyte lineage marker. Ef lectin, a marker for the cell type involved in innate immunity, shares 59% to 65% identity with the marine sponge Suberites domuncula galactose-binding protein (Sd GBP) and horseshoe crab Tachypleus tridentatus tachylectin1/lectinL6. Since Scl GBP and tachylectin1 are known to bind to bacterial lipopolysaccharides and inhibit the growth of bacteria, Ef lectin may have a similar function and be expressed in a specialized type of cell involved in defense against invading bacteria. Ef lectin mRNA and protein are not expressed in early stages of development, but are detected in late stages. Therefore, Ef lectin may be specifically expressed in differentiating and/or differentiated cells. We suggest Ef lectin as a marker for cells that assume innate immunity in freshwater sponges.

Author Information

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E-mail Address: funayama@cdb.riken.jp

Journal Information

Table of Contents: Current Contents Connect
Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

Categories / Classification

Research Areas: Immunology; Genetics & Heredity
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
Concept Code: 03502, Genetics - General; 03506, Genetics - Animal; 10062, Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines; 10066, Biochemistry studies - Lipids; 10068, Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates; 16504, Reproductive system - Physiology and biochemistry; 25502, Development and Embryology - General and descriptive; 31000, Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria; 31500, Genetics of bacteria and viruses; 34502, Immunology - General and methods; 64006, Invertebrata: comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Porifera; 64054, Invertebrata:comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Arthropoda: crustacea
Taxonomic Data:

SUPER TAXA	TAXA NOTES	Organism Classifier	Organism Name	Variant
Microorganisms	Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms	Bacteria [05000]	bacteria	
Crustacea, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia	Animals, Arthropods, Crustaceans, Invertebrates	Malacostraca [75112]	Tachypleus tridentatus	horseshoe crab
Invertebrata, Animalia	Animals, Invertebrates	Porifera [39000]	Ephydatia fluviatilis	freshwater sponge
			Suberites domuncula	marine sponge

Chemical Data:

Chemical Name	Variant	Details
mRNA	messenger RNA	
bacterial lipopolysaccharide		
galactose-binding protein	GBP	growth regulator
tachylectin1/lectinL6		growth regulator

Gene Name Data:

Term	Details
Ephydatia fluviatilis silicateingene	
Ephydatia fluviatilis lectingene	expression

Miscellaneous Descriptors: innate immunity, germination, asexual reproduction, stem cell differentiation

Document Information

Language: English
Accession Number: BCI:BCI200600516416
PubMed ID: 16286723
ISSN: 0289-0003
eISSN: 0289-0003

Other Information

Parts and Structures Data:

Term	ORGAN SYSTEMS
reproductive system	reproductive system
spicule	
sclerocyte	
archeocyte	embryonic structure

Cited References in BIOSIS Citation Index: 28
Times Cited in BIOSIS Citation Index: 36

Citation Network

In BIOSIS Citation Index

36

Times Cited

Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts

40 in All Databases

See more counts

28

Cited References

View Related Records

Most recently cited by:

Hartenstein, V.; Martinez, P.
Phagocytosis in cellular defense and nutrition: a food-centered approach to the evolution of macrophages.
CELL AND TISSUE RESEARCH (2019)

Funayama, Noriko.
Produce, carry/position, and connect: morphogenesis using rigid materials.
CURRENT OPINION IN GENETICS & DEVELOPMENT (2019)

View All

Use in Web of Science

Web of Science Usage Count

0 Last 180 Days | **8** Since 2013

Learn more

This record is from:
BIOSIS Citation Index

Suggest a correction

If you would like to improve the quality of the data in this record, please suggest a correction.

1

Title

Titles are indexed as they appear in the source document. Select titles are translated into US English and the original title is retained below the translation.

2

Author names

All authors are indexed. Search using last names and initials (e.g. Garfield e).

Author Identifiers

Web of Science ResearcherIDs and ORCID IDs are searchable and displayed when available. Web of Science ResearcherIDs are associated with *Publons* profiles at publons.com. ORCID data is harvested from orcid.org.

3

Abstract

The English language abstract from the source document is displayed in the record. Foreign language abstracts are not retained. Over 90% of journal articles contain author-written abstracts.

4

Major Concepts

The Major Concepts headings identify the main focus of the article. There are 168 Major Concept terms/phrases. Every source record has at least one Major Concept identified, but may have as many as apply to the article.

5

Concept Codes

Concept Codes are 5-digit codes used to represent broad biological concepts discussed in the source. Every record has at least one Concept Code and may have as many as apply to the article. Both the 5-digit codes and their headings display and are searchable.

6

Citation Network

- Cited References
- Times Cited Counts
- Related Record Search
- Citation Alerts

Times cited counts for the *BIOSIS Citation Index* and the *Web of Science* platform (including *Web of Science Core Collection*, *BIOSIS Citation Index*, *Chinese Science Citation Database*, *Data Citation Index, Russian Science Citation index and SciELO Citation Index*) are displayed on each record. Counts reflect all correct citations and are not limited by your subscription.

7

Cited References

All cited references are indexed and searchable via Cited Reference Search (some *BIOSIS* records prior to 2006 may not have complete cited reference details). Click the "Cited References" link in the Citation Network to move to the cited reference view.

8

Miscellaneous Descriptors

When an indexer encounters a term that does not fit into a BIOSIS indexing field, they are placed under the Miscellaneous Descriptors field.

9

Additional BIOSIS Indexing fields

Assigned by BIOSIS Indexers, these fields represent important themes from the source. Available indexing fields are:

- Organisms
- Parts, Structures and Systems of Organisms
- Diseases
- Chemicals and Biochemicals
- Gene Name
- Sequence Data
- Geological Time
- Geopolitical Location
- Methods and Equipment

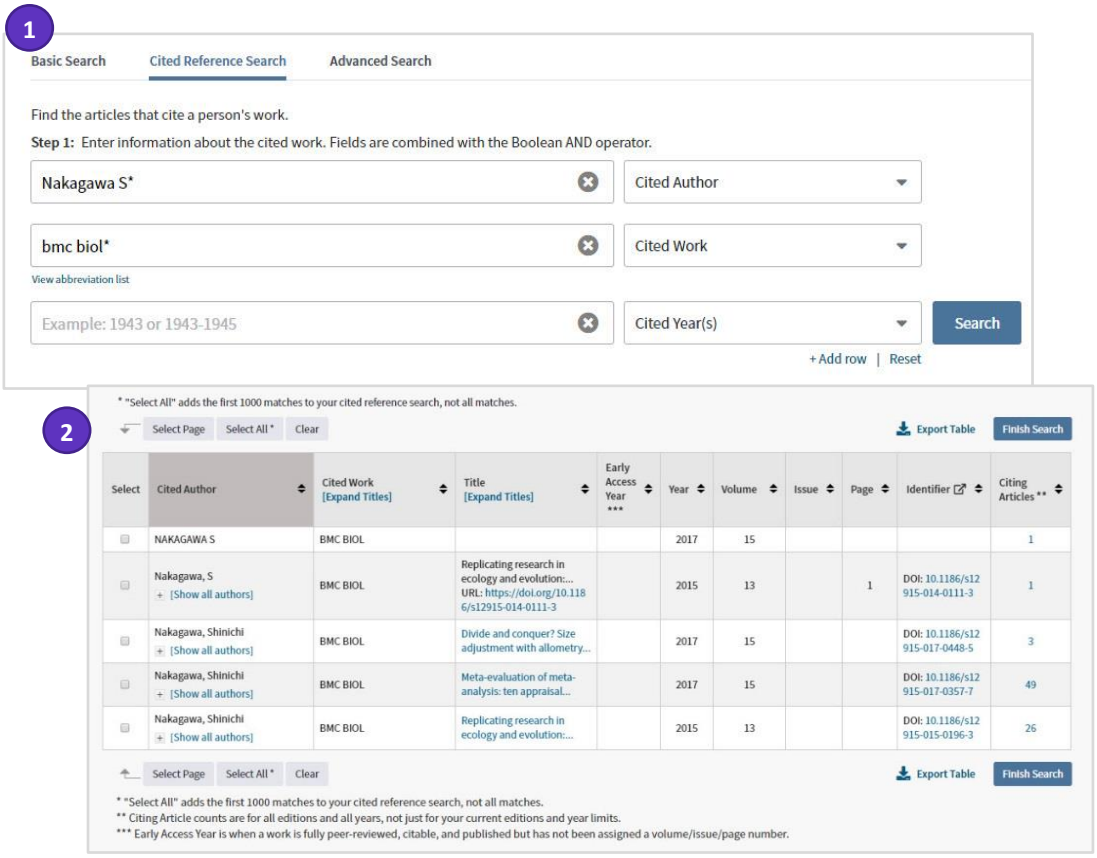
Cited Reference Search

Step One

- Navigate to Cited Reference Search.
- Search by Cited Title, Cited Author, Cited Work, Cited Year, Volume, Issue, or Page.
- Use the Journal Abbreviations List for help with abbreviations.

Step Two

Select the references, including variants, to include in your search, then click "Finish Search" to display your search results.



Cited reference search tips:

- Use wild card characters (see page 3) on Cited Authors and Cited Work.
- Look for variants (sometimes papers are cited incorrectly) before finishing your search.
- The "Citing Articles" count reflects citations from all years of the *BIOSIS Citation Index* – even those years you don't subscribe to.
- All cited references are indexed and searchable, including references to books, patents, government documents, etc. Secondary cited authors, full source titles, and non-standard source abbreviations are automatically searched across all source records in the *Web of Science*. Keep in mind that a search of this sort may only return partial results.
- Since 2012, all references to 'non source' items (books, newspaper items, etc.) are fully indexed (full list of authors, full title, etc.) as published. Click **Expand Titles** to see the full reference information.

Getting Help

Click the Help button on any page to get detailed help on features as well as detailed search tips and examples.

Stay informed about Web of Science at:
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Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:
support.clarivate.com/s/

LibGuides: clarivate.libguides.com

About the Web of Science Group

The *Web of Science Group*, a Clarivate Analytics company, organizes the world's research information to enable academia, corporations, publishers and governments to accelerate the pace of research. It is powered by the *Web of Science* – the world's largest publisher-neutral citation index and research intelligence platform. Its many well-known brands also include *Converis, EndNote, Kopernio, Publons, ScholarOne* and the *Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)*. The 'university' of the Web of Science Group, ISI maintains the knowledge corpus upon which the index and related information and analytical content and services are built; it disseminates that knowledge externally through events, conferences and publications and it carries out research to sustain, extend and improve the knowledge base. For more information, please visit **webofsciencegroup.com**.

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