


## 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

The screenshot shows the Web of Science Basic Search page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Web of Science, InCites, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, EndNote, Publons, and Kopernio. The main header includes the Web of Science logo and the Clarivate Analytics logo. Below the header, there's a 'Tools' dropdown menu and links to 'Searches and alerts', 'Search History', and 'Marked List'. The main search area has a 'Select a database' dropdown menu set to 'BIOSIS Citation Index'. Below this, there are three tabs: 'Basic Search' (selected), 'Cited Reference Search', and 'Advanced Search'. The search input field contains the text 'bird\* migrat\* alaska\*'. To the right of the input field is a 'Topic' dropdown menu. Below the input field, there's a 'And' dropdown menu and a 'Population Studies' field. To the right of this is a 'Major Concepts' dropdown menu. A 'Search' button is located to the right of the 'Major Concepts' dropdown. Below the search area, there's a 'Timespan' dropdown menu set to 'All years (1926 - 2019)'. At the bottom left, there's a 'More settings' link. Numbered callouts 1 through 7 point to various elements: 1 points to the search tabs, 2 points to the Timespan dropdown, 3 points to the Tools dropdown, 4 points to the search input field, 5 points to the Select a database dropdown, 6 points to the Major Concepts dropdown, and 7 points to the Topic dropdown.

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

The screenshot displays the Web of Science web application. At the top, a navigation bar includes links for 'Web of Science', 'InCites', 'Journal Citation Reports', 'Essential Science Indicators', 'EndNote', 'Publons', and 'Kopernio'. On the right side of this bar are links for 'Sign In', 'Help', and 'English'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Web of Science' logo is prominently displayed. To the right of the logo is the 'Clarivate Analytics' logo. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Sign In', 'Register', and 'Log Out'. Below the logo, there is a section for 'Tools', 'Searches and alerts', 'Search History', and 'Marked List'. The main search area features a 'Select a database' dropdown menu currently set to 'BIOSIS Citation Index'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Basic Search', 'Cited Reference Search', and 'Advanced Search'. The 'Basic Search' tab is active, showing a search input field with the text 'bird\* migrat\* alaska\*', a 'Topic' dropdown menu, and a 'Population Studies' dropdown menu. A 'Search' button is located to the right of these fields. Below the search fields, there is a 'Timespan' dropdown menu set to 'All years (1926 - 2019)'. At the bottom left, there is a 'More settings' link.

# Search results

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search results interface. The top navigation bar includes links to Web of Science, InCites, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, EndNote, Publons, and Kopernio. The main header displays 'Web of Science' and 'Clarivate Analytics'. The search results section shows a list of articles, with the first article titled 'Composition and Drivers of Gut Microbial Communities in Arctic-Breeding Shorebirds'. The left sidebar contains a 'Refine Results' section with filters for Open Access (55), Associated Data (7), and Publication Years (2019 (10), 2018 (14), 2017 (11), 2016 (7), 2015 (11)). The right sidebar shows 'Analyze Results' and 'Create Citation Report' options. A summary box at the bottom right displays statistics: Total Publications (304), Citations (33), Sum of Times Cited (4,241), and Citing articles (3,141). A line graph at the bottom right shows the 'Sum of Times Cited per Year' from 2015 to 2019.

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 11 Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Full Text Options Export... Add to Marked List

1 of 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

### 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://www.wso.nii.ac.jp/zsj/zool/IS>  
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 (5d GBP) and horseshoe crab *Tachypleus tridentatus* tachylectin1/lectinL6. Since 5d 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

Addresses: Funayama, Noriko, RIKEN Kobe, Ctr Dev Biol, Grp Evolutionary Regenerat Biol, Chuo Ku, 2-2-3 Minatojima Minami, Kobe, Hyogo 6500047, Japan  
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 Suberites domuncula	freshwater sponge 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 silicatein gene	
Ephydatia fluviatilis lectin gene	expression

#### Miscellaneous Descriptors: Innate immunity, germination, asexual reproduction, stem cell differentiation

#### Document Information

Language: English  
Accession Number: [BC12006005.16416](#)  
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, camouflage, 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 8  
Last 180 Days 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.

**1**

Basic Search **Cited Reference Search** Advanced Search

Find the articles that cite a person's work.

Step 1: Enter information about the cited work. Fields are combined with the Boolean AND operator.

Nakagawa S\*  Cited Author

bmc biol\*  Cited Work

[View abbreviation list](#)

Example: 1943 or 1943-1945  Cited Year(s)

+ Add row | Reset

**2**

\* "Select All" adds the first 1000 matches to your cited reference search, not all matches.

Select Page Select All \* Clear

Select	Cited Author	Cited Work [Expand Titles]	Title [Expand Titles]	Early Access Year ***	Year	Volume	Issue	Page	Identifier <input type="checkbox"/>	Citing Articles**
<input type="checkbox"/>	NAKAGAWA S	BMC BIOL			2017	15				1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakagawa, S + [Show all authors]	BMC BIOL	Replicating research in ecology and evolution: URL: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-014-0111-3		2015	13		1	DOI: 10.1186/s12915-014-0111-3	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakagawa, Shinichi + [Show all authors]	BMC BIOL	Divide and conquer? Size adjustment with allometry...		2017	15			DOI: 10.1186/s12915-017-0448-5	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakagawa, Shinichi + [Show all authors]	BMC BIOL	Meta-evaluation of meta-analysis: ten appraisal...		2017	15			DOI: 10.1186/s12915-017-0357-7	49
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakagawa, Shinichi + [Show all authors]	BMC BIOL	Replicating research in ecology and evolution:...		2015	13			DOI: 10.1186/s12915-015-0196-3	26

Select Page Select All \* Clear

\* "Select All" adds the first 1000 matches to your cited reference search, not all matches.  
 \*\* Citing Article counts are for all editions and all years, not just for your current editions and year limits.  
 \*\*\* Early Access Year is when a work is fully peer-reviewed, citable, and published but has not been assigned a volume/issue/page number.

## 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:  
[clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science/](https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science/)

Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:  
[support.clarivate.com/s/](https://support.clarivate.com/s/)

LibGuides: [clarivate.libguides.com](https://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](https://webofsciencegroup.com).

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