

## **BIOSIS INDEXING FIELDS\***

### **Abstract**

The Abstract field contains the English-language abstract text as provided by the author of the source document. Abstracts describe the research and results published in the source document and are present from July 1976 forward. BIOSIS editors provide abstract text for book main citations, those which describe the book as a whole, and for meeting summary and main cite items, which describe the meeting as a whole.

Over 90% of the journal articles present contain author written abstracts

### **Author/Editor/Inventor**

The Author/Editor/Inventor field contains the authors name or organization responsible for the source document. The role and e-mail information for the authors are not present in the index but display in the record.

The format for authors is last name followed by first name (1993-forward) and one or more initials: Smith James or Smith J. Enter the last name, or if it is a common name, enter the last name and first initial. If you are unsure of the spelling of the last name (macdonald or mcdonald), enter one version, using the author index tool, and then scroll through the list of names to find the other.

Full author first names are included if they appear in the source document. They do not appear if they are not included in the source document. It is best to search on both the author full first name (if known) and on the author's initials.

### **Biosystematic Codes**

The Biosystematic Codes field contains the BIOSIS Biosystematic Code for an organism(s) and the corresponding organism classifier discussed in the source document. The classifier may be followed by new taxon, which identifies when new taxa are discussed in the source item.

### **Book Author/Editor**

The Book Author/Editor field contains the author's name or an individual organization responsible for the source book. The role of the author is not present in the index but displays in the record. Book Author/Editor coverage begins in 1993.

The format for authors is last name followed by first name or initials: Smith James or Smith J. Enter the last name, or if it is a common name, enter the last name and first initial. If you are unsure of the spelling of the last name (macdonald or mcdonald) enter one version, then scroll through the list of names to find the other. This field displays in the Source field.

### **Original Language Book Title (non-English)**

The Original Language Book Title (non-English) field contains the non-English title and subtitle of a book. This field does not appear if the source book was published in English or, in the case of titles published in multiple languages, the English language version is the one processed by BIOSIS. This field displays as part of the Source field.

### **Book Title (English)**

The Book Title (English) field contains the English-language version of the book title and subtitle. Literalizations are substituted for special characters and symbols. If the Book Title is the result of a BIOSIS translation of a non-English title it appears in square brackets ([ ]). This field displays as part of the Source field.

### **Chemicals & Biochemicals**

The Chemicals & Biochemicals field contains the name of a chemical or biochemical which is described in the source. Each Chemical/Biochemical name could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Chemical Variant
- \* CAS Registry Number
- \* Drug Modifiers
- \* Chemical Role
- \* Chemical Process
- \* Enzyme Commission number

The modifiers are individually added to the terms to create phrases, as well as being indexed separately. You can search for individual terms or search for terms and modifiers as phrases.

### **Concept Codes**

The Concept Codes field contains the five-digit numeric code as well as the code expansions used to represent BIOSIS indexing categories.

Note that concept code groups are routinely uploaded to the first three digits. Entering the first few letters of the full heading or the first few digits of the code in the index is a particularly effective way to search Concept Codes.

Concept Codes are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary Concept Codes.

### **Patent Class**

The Patent Class field contains the class and subclass numbers of the United States Patent Classification Scheme that has been assigned to the source patent by the US Patent Office.

### **Country**

The Country field contains the corresponding author's country taken from the postal address. In some cases abbreviations are used, for example: USA.

### **Date Granted**

The Date Granted field contains the date found on the cover of the issue of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office from which the source patent was taken. The month will be abbreviated for citations published before 2001.

### **Date of Publication**

The Date of Publication field contains the issue year of the journal. Date of Publication is displayed as part of the Source field.

### **Diseases**

The Diseases field contains the name of a plant, animal, or human disease, disorder, or pathological condition as discussed in the source document. Each Disease could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Disease Variant
- \* Disease MeSH Term
- \* Disease Affiliation
- \* Disease Detail

### **Geopolitical Locations**

The Geopolitical Locations field describes a location or place mentioned in the source document. Each Geopolitical Location could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Geographic Variant
- \* Geopolitical Terms
- \* Zoogeographical Region

The Geopolitical Terms and Zoogeographical Regions are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Gene Name**

The Gene Name field contains the name of a gene, gene family or loci as well as the organism classifier. Each Gene Name could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Gene Name Variant
- \* Gene Detail

### **ISBN**

The ISBN field contains the International Standard Book Number that was assigned to the source book or book series by the publisher; it may also contain an indication of which edition of the book the ISBN was assigned to: hardcover, cloth, paperback, and so

### **Institution**

The Institution field contains the postal address of the corresponding author of the source document. The Institution is in the language of the source document, and may include the following information: department name or corporate division, institution or organization name, street address, city, town, country, state or province, zip code or postal code, and country. Institution coverage begins in 1978. The information is taken from the source document and is not standardized. Enter the single most descriptive word in an institution (harvard, not university). Consider both full spellings and abbreviations.

### **Issue**

The Issue field contains the number of the issue of a serial publication of the source item. Supplement information will also appear here when applicable. The IP field displays as part of the Source field.

### **ISSN**

The ISSN field contains the International Standard Serial Number assigned to the serial or series title of the source item. The ISSN is nine characters, two sets of numeric characters separated by

a hyphen. The ISSN may be followed by an indicator of which edition it refers to, within parentheses.

### **Journal Name**

The Journal Name field contains the title of the serial publication of which the source item appears. This field displays as part of the Source field.

### **Languages**

The Languages field contains the language(s) of publication of an article. This field may contain up to 10 language names.

### **Literature Type**

The Literature Type field contains one or more terms which describe the type of content of the source document.

### **Major Concepts**

The Major Concepts field indicates the broad subject area discussed in the source item. Terms following the colon indicate the broader subject areas.

The modifiers are individually added to the terms to create phrases, as well as being indexed separately. You can search for individual terms or search for terms and modifiers as phrases.

You can search the modifiers separately, or search a term and modifier as a phrase (as above) to ensure the accuracy of your search.

Major Concepts are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Meeting Information**

The Meeting Information field contains the title, location, date or date range of a scientific meeting or conference described in the item or from which the item was taken.

### **Miscellaneous Descriptors**

The Miscellaneous Descriptors field contains terms and phrases or names taken from the source document. Qualifiers may also be listed after the colon. These entries are not specific to any of the other field lists. Records from 1969 - 1992 contain all indexing terms in a single upper case entry.

### **Methods & Equipment**

The Methods & Equipment field contains terms describing a method, apparatus or scientific technique discussed in the source document. Each term could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Methods & Equipment Variant
- \* Equipment Type
- \* Methods & Equipment Supplier
- \* Methods & Equipment Role
- \* Methods & Equipment Detail

## **Organisms**

The Organisms field contains the name of an organism as given by the author(s) of the source document. Each organism name could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Type of Name
- \* Organism Variant
- \* Organism Variant Type of Name
- \* Organism New Taxon
- \* Developmental Stage
- \* Organism Role
- \* Fossil Indicator
- \* Gender
- \* Organism Detail
- \* Organism Classifier

The modifiers are individually added to the terms to create phrases, as well as being indexed separately. You can search for individual terms or search for terms and modifiers as phrases.

Organisms coverage begins in 1993.

Taxonomic levels are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary, Organism New Taxon is searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary, Developmental Stages are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary, Organism Role is searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary, Fossil Indicator is searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary and Gender is searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

## **Original Title (non-English)**

The Original Title (non-English) field contains the non-English title of an item (both main and subtitles), and is primarily used for books. This field is optional for all item types and will not appear if the source document was written in English. Literalizations are substituted for special characters and symbols. The title appears in upper and lower case with natural-language punctuation and ends with a period, question mark, parentheses, brackets, or exclamation point. The title may be transliterated and, therefore, may include one or more embedded double quotation marks. This occurs most often in Bulgarian transliterated titles.

## **Patent Assignee**

The Patent Assignee field contains the name of the person or organization to whom the rights to the patent have been assigned. This field is optional for patents. The data appears in upper and lower case, and lists the name of the assignee, the assignee's city, and the assignee's country when available.

## **Patent Country**

The Patent Country field contains the name of the country in which the patent was granted.

## **Pagination**

The Pagination field contains the total or inclusive pagination for the source document.

This field displays as part of the Source field.

## **Publisher Information**

The Publisher Information field contains the name and address of the publisher who produced the source book. The information is not standardized. Enter the single most descriptive word in an institution (heart not association). Consider both full spellings and abbreviations. Publisher Information coverage begins in 1993.

### **Patent Number**

The Patent Number field contains an abbreviation indicating the patent granting country followed by the patent number assigned by the granting agency.

### **Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms**

The Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms field contains components of organisms above the macromolecular level as discussed in the source document. Each Part, Structure and System of Organisms could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms Variant
- \* Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms Organ System
- \* Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms Detail

The modifiers are individually added to the terms to create phrases, as well as being indexed separately. You can search for individual terms or search for terms and modifiers as phrases.

The Organ Systems are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Publication Type**

The Publication Type field contains one or more terms used to describe the type of the source document.

### **Registry Numbers**

The Registry Numbers field contains five-to-nine-digit CAS Registry Number's (R) and chemical names for the chemicals discussed in the source document. Beginning in 1993 the Registry Numbers will display with their main terms, either in the Chemicals and Biochemicals field or the Sequence Data field.

### **Source**

The Source field includes a display of all the basic information needed to locate a citation, including the full Journal Name, Book Title, or Monograph Publisher, the Volume, Issue, Pagination, Date of Publication, Book Author/Editor, Original Language Book Title, and Year of Publication. The Source field also displays the Series Title and Series Volume information.

### **Meeting Sponsor**

The Meeting Sponsor field contains the name of an organization that supported or funded the scientific meeting.

### **Sequence Data**

The Sequence Data field contains an accession number for a molecular sequence as assigned by a databank and as cited in the source document. Each Sequence Data number could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Molecular Sequence Database

- \* CAS Registry Number (R)
- \* Sequence Detail

For example if the source data is: AF006664: DDBJ, EMBL, GenBank, 194330-44-4, amino acid sequence, nucleotide sequence you can search the phrase "af006664"  
Sequence Detail is also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Super Taxa**

The Super Taxa field contains the organism classifier and corresponding BIOSIS Biosystematic Code followed by the high-level taxonomic terms. This permits retrieval of items that refer to broad categories of organisms, including microorganisms. Super Taxa are presented in order from lowest level taxa to highest.

The Super Taxa is searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Title**

The Title field contains the English-language title that is described within the citation. Literalizations are substituted for special characters and symbols, such as 'alpha' for Greek letter alpha and 'fwdarw' for a forward arrow.

### **Time**

The Time field contains a geological time period or era mentioned in the source document. Each geological time period could be followed by one or more of the following modifiers:

- \* Geologic Time Classifier
- \* Geologic Time Detail

The Geologic Time Classifiers are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Taxa Notes**

The Taxa Notes field contains the organism classifier followed by common names of broad groups of organisms and microorganisms discussed in the source document.

The Taxa Notes are also searchable by terms in the Controlled Vocabulary.

### **Volume**

The Volume field contains the volume number or other sequential designation of the serial publication of the source item. This field also includes the Series Volume information. Volume is displayed as part of the Source field.

### **Year of Publication**

The Year of Publication field contains the publication year as it appears within the source document.

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