



DERWENT
BIOTECHNOLOGY
ABSTRACTS
Thesaurus

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Introduction

Introduction

This Thesaurus is designed to facilitate searching of the Derwent BIOTECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS online database. The contents include the following:

- a searchable keywords;
- b non-searchable synonyms with their equivalent searchable keywords;
- c generic terms (Higher Terms) associated with the keywords.

The list of searchable keywords found in the Thesaurus is, unavoidably, not comprehensive since terminology used in Titles and Abstracts is a mixture of controlled and uncontrolled terms. In addition, novel terms frequently appear in the database. Therefore, the absence of a term from this Thesaurus does not imply that the word cannot be found in the database.

A number of keywords which can be found in other standard texts are not necessarily reproduced in the Thesaurus, e.g.:

- a Drug names - the International Nonproprietary Name (INN) recommended by the WHO is used wherever possible. Many drug names are included, but no attempt has been made to be comprehensive.
- b Enzymes - the Enzyme Commission (EC) names and numbers, as published in "Enzyme Nomenclature 1978" (Academic Press) are used. Amendments published in the 1984 and 1992 editions have been incorporated, and new entries appearing in these editions are used where applicable. Many commonly occurring enzymes have been included in this Thesaurus.
- (c) Microorganisms and Plants - species names, except for some very frequently occurring ones, are generally omitted, although most common Genus names are included.

How to use this manual

The Thesaurus is intended to guide the searcher in the selection of correct search terms, and to do this successfully it is necessary to understand the format used. One basic rule must always be remembered:

TERMS IN CAPITALS ARE SEARCHABLE AS THESAURUS TERMS, THOSE IN lower case ARE NOT

Thus the entry

fungistatic **use** FUNGICIDE

indicates that if the concept fungistatic is to be searched, then the correct search term is FUNGICIDE.

Generic terms (Higher Terms) associated with specific keywords are indicated by the use of the abbreviation “h.t.”. This means that whenever the specific term appears in the file, the corresponding Higher Term(s) will also appear and can be searched instead of the specific keyword if a broader search is desired, e.g.

*MICROBIAL ELECTRODE **h.t.** BIOSENSOR

The abbreviation “s.a.” (see also) is used to indicate a related term which may also be worth considering in a search, e.g.

*ICE NUCLEATION **s.a.** *FROST PROTECTION

Some terms have been altered since the start of the database and this is indicated by the use of the word “was”, e.g.

INTERLEUKIN-4 **h.t.** LYMPHOKINE
 was *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1

This means that to find all references to INTERLEUKIN-4, including the earliest ones, it is necessary to input both of the indicated search strategies.

Note The presence of an asterisk (*) in front of an entry indicates that the separate words must be linked in the search statement - see “Linking Terms” on pages 3, 5, 7, 10, 14,17.

When using DIALOG, STN and Questel.Orbit, the separate words must be linked as described on page 3, 7, 10.

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts online - Dialog

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers, e.g.

FERMENTOR

This search term will find all references to the word appearing in the Title, Abstract, Descriptor and Section Heading fields (which together make up the Basic Index, i.e. default search fields).

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators AND, NOT, OR, e.g.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Terms can be combined more specifically using PROXIMITY:

MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBODY

Use of this strategy ensures that the words appear in the specified relationship and helps to eliminate noise.

Punctuation

Punctuation is dropped in the search file and must not be included in search terms, e.g.

use PREP not PREP. or SCALE(W)UP not SCALE-UP

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by the use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT?

will find references to FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc.

FERMENT???

will find references to words with up to three characters after the word stem, e.g. FERMENTS, FERMENTOR, FERMENTED.

Expand

If you are unsure which terms to use, it is easy to check the file using the EXPAND (E) command, e.g.

```
?E CHROMATOGRAPHY
```

This will generate an alphabetical list of postings:

Ref.	Items	Index-term
E1	7	CHROMATOGRAPHS
E2	1	CHROMATOGRAPHT
E3	11676	CHROMATOGRAPHY etc.

Increasing Specificity

It is possible to restrict searches to the Title and Descriptor fields (which contain all the important keywords) by use of the appropriate suffixes:

```
PROPAGATION/DE, TI AND CALLUS(W)/CULTURE/DE, TI
```

Literature or Patents?

Results of searches can be restricted to patents (PAT) or literature (NPT) by including the appropriate suffix in the strategy:

```
BIOSENSOR/PAT or BIOSENSOR/NPT
```

Pre-defined Format Options

Format 1	DIALOG Accession Number
Format 2	Full Record except Abstract
Format 3	Bibliographic Citation
Format 4	Full Record with Tagged Fields
Format 5	Full Record
Format 6	Title and Accession Numbers
Format 7	Full Record except Indexing
Format 8	Title and Indexing
Format 9	Full Record
Format K	KWIC (KeyWord In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other format

For complete details on all search and display options, please refer to Dialog's documentation which can be found at <http://www.dialog.com/>

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts online - Datastar

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers, e.g.

FERMENTOR

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators ADJ, WITH, SAME, AND, NOT, OR. Use of this strategy ensures that the word appears in the specified relationship and helps eliminate noise.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Punctuation

Punctuation is dropped in the search file and must not be included in search terms.

use PREP not PREP.

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT\$

will find references to word with an unlimited number of letters after word stem, e.g. FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc.

FERMENT\$3

will find references to words with up to 3 characters after the word stem e.g.,

FERMENTS (or FERMENTOR, FERMENTING)

..ROOT FERMENT

will find references to words starting with a particular stem

..ROOT FERMENT.TI

limits ROOT to a paragraph

Increasing Specificity

Results of searches can be restricted to literature or patents by including the Publication Type (PT) in the strategy:

L.PT. or P.PT.

Standard Print Commands

..P HELP	for a list of paragraphs available in a database
..P ALL 1	prints all of the first document from last search question
..P	Datastar assumes you wish to print from last search question and prompts for rest of command
TI,SO,AU	enter the paragraphs you want displayed
1-10	enter the number of documents you want displayed

Preset formats:

..P SHORT 1-5	available formats SHORT, MEDIUM, LONG, FREE (free paragraphs only) and ALL
---------------	--

For selected paragraphs:

..P TI,SO,AB 1	separates each paragraph by a comma or a space
----------------	--

Note Remember to use ..S to return to Search mode.

For complete details on all search and display options, please refer to Datastar's documentation which can be found at <http://www.dialog.com/>

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts online - Questel.Orbit

Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts was released on Questel.Orbit in November 1999

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers, e.g.

FERMENTOR

This search term will find all references to the word appearing in the Title, Abstract and Index Word fields (which together make up the Basic Index).

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators AND, AND NOT, OR, e.g.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Terms can be combined more specifically using PROXIMITY:

MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBODY or MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

W is the default linking term in the Basic Index on Questel.Orbit, and is therefore does not need to be included.

Use of this strategy ensures that the words appear in the specified relationship and helps to eliminate noise.

Punctuation

Punctuation at the end of words is dropped in the search file and must not be included in search terms, e.g.

use PREP not PREP. or SCALE UP not SCALE-UP

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by the use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT+

will find references to FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc.

FERMENT###

will find references to words with up to three characters after the word stem, e.g. FERMENTS, FERMENTOR, FERMENTED.

+ENZYME+

will find references to ENZYME, ISOENZYMES, COENZYMES, EXOENZYMES, etc.

Neighbor/Index Command

If you are unsure which terms to use, it is easy to check the file using the NEIGHBOR (NBR) command (INDEX (IND) is a synonym for neighbor) , e.g.

?IND CHROMATOGRAPHY

This will generate an alphabetical list of postings:

POSTINGS	TERM
39	CHROMATOGRAPHING
1	CHROMATOGRAPHIY
11	CHROMATOGRAPHS
1	CHROMATOGRAPHT
23523	CHROMATOGRAPHY
1	CHROMATOGRAPHY-AIDED
1	CHROMATOGRAPHY-BASED
5	CHROMATOGRAPHY-DENSITOMETRY

?NBR CHROMATOGRAPHY

POSTINGS	TERM
39	CHROMATOGRAPHING
1	CHROMATOGRAPHIY
11	CHROMATOGRAPHS
1	CHROMATOGRAPHT
23523	CHROMATOGRAPHY
1	CHROMATOGRAPHY-AIDED
1	CHROMATOGRAPHY-BASED
5	CHROMATOGRAPHY-DENSITOMETRY

Increasing Specificity

It is possible to restrict searches to the Title and Index Word fields (which contain all the important keywords) by use of the appropriate qualifiers:

/TI,IT PROPAGATION AND CALLUS CULTURE

Literature or Patents?

Results of searches can be restricted to literature (L) or patents (P) by including the Document Type (DT) in the strategy:

L/DT or P/DT or LITERATURE/DT or PATENT/DT

Standard Print Commands

Field/Index catalogues

XT TI, ST

File formats

STDR AN, TI, ST, AU, CA, LO, SO, CD, LA, PN, AP, PR

MAX AN, TI, ST, AU, CA, LO, SO, CD, LA, PN, AP, PR, CL, IT, DT, AB

TEST AN, TI, ST, CL, IT

VDTX AN, TI, ST, AU, CA, LO, SO, CD, LA, PN, AP, PR, AB

ZOOM AN, TI

SCAN AN, TI, ST

SC AN, TI, ST

TR AN, TI, ST, CL, IT

FULL AN, TI, ST, AU, CA, LO, SO, CD, LA, PN, AP, PR, CL, IT, DT, AB

FU AN, TI, ST, AU, CA, LO, SO, CD, LA, PN, AP, PR, CL, IT, DT, AB

For complete details on all search and display options, please refer to Questel.Orbit's documentation which can be found at <http://www.questel.orbit.com/>

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts online - STN

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers, e.g.

FERMENTOR

This search term will find all references to the word appearing in the Title, Abstract and Controlled Terms fields (which together make up the Basic Index).

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators AND, NOT, OR, e.g.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Terms can be combined more specifically using PROXIMITY:

MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBODY or MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

W is the default linking term in the Basic Index on STN, and therefore does not need to be included.

Use of this strategy ensures that the words appear in the specified relationship and helps to eliminate noise.

Punctuation

Punctuation is dropped in the search file and must not be included in search terms, e.g.

use PREP not PREP. or SCALE UP not SCALE-UP

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by the use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT?

will find references to words with an unlimited number of letters after a word stem, e.g. FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc.

FERMENT# (or FERMENT##)

will find references to words with up to one character (or two characters) after the word stem, e.g. FERMENTS (or FERMENTOR, FERMENTED)

FLOCCUL!NT

will find references to words with a variance in exactly 1 character, e.g. FLOCCULANT, FLOCCULENT

Note: Left hand truncation is NOT supported in Biotechabs

Expand

If you are unsure which terms to use, it is easy to check the file using the EXPAND (E) command, e.g.

E CHROMATOGRAPHY

This will generate an alphabetical list of postings:

E1 127 CHROMATOGRAPH
E2 1817 CHROMATOGRAPHED
E3 276 CHROMATOGRAPHIES

Increasing Specificity

It is possible to restrict searches to the Title and Controlled Terms fields (which contain all the important keywords) by use of the appropriate suffixes:

PROPAGATION/CT, TI AND CALLUS CULTURE/CT, TI

Literature or Patents?

Results of searches can be restricted to patents (P) or journals (J) by including the appropriate suffix in the strategy:

BIOSENSOR AND J/DT

Patent Family Information

The corresponding family information from the Derwent World Patents Index (WPI) can be displayed. Use the predefined format FAM to receive the complete family information including:

PI	patent information
ADT	application details
FDT	filing details
PRAI	priority information

Pre-defined display/Print options by Field

ABS	AN, AB
ALL	AN, TI, AU, CS, PA, LO, SO, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, LA, OS, AB, CC, CT
BIB	AN, TI, AU, CS, PA, LO, SO, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, LA, OS
CBIB	Compressed bibliography
FAM	Family information from the Derwent World Patents Index - PI, ADT, FDT, PRAI
IALL	ALL but indented with text labels
IBIB	BIB but indented with text labels
IND	CC, CT
TRIAL	TI, CC, CT
HIT	Fields containing hit terms
KWIC	Hit terms with 20 words on either side
OCC	Number of occurrences of hit terms and fields in which they occur

Thesaurus Online Access

Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts thesaurus is available online on STN. The STN thesaurus feature enables the display of associated terms without looking them up in the printed version (EXPAND) and to incorporate these terms automatically in a search. Various relationship codes may be used to display:

HIE	Hierarchy Terms, including all Broader Terms (BT) and Narrower Terms (NT)
ALL	All associated terms
KT	Keyword Terms, multi-word phrases containing the Keyword Term
USE	Preferred Terms
UF	Forbidden Terms
EC	Enzyme Commission number, etc.

e.g.,

```
E FUNGICIDE+ALL/CT
E1 7248 BT1 ANTIBIOTIC/CT
E2 213  BT2 AGRICULTURE/CT
E3 2850 BT1 PESTICIDE/CT
E4 1476 —  FUNGICIDE/CT
E5 7     UF  antifungal/CT
E9 17   NT1 AMPHOTERICIN/CT, etc.
```

For complete details on all search and display options, please refer to STN's documentation which can be found at <http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de/>

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts on DIMDI

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers , e.g.

FERMENTOR

This search term will find all references to the word appearing in the Title, Supplementary Title, Abstract, Controlled Term, Section Heading and Document Type fields (which together make up the Basic Index, i.e. default search fields).

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators AND, NOT, OR, e.g.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Terms can be combined more specifically using PROXIMITY:

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

will find the adjacent terms in the given order

MONOCLONAL, ANTIBODY

will find the adjacent terms in any sequence

MONOCLONAL ## ANTIBODY

will find the adjacent words within a maximum distance (# = one word)

MONOCLONAL ?, ANTIBODY

will find the adjacent terms within the same sentence

Use of the wildcard (#) will find references to words with a variance in 1 or no characters, e.g.

COLO#R

will find COLOR and COLOUR.

Use of this strategy ensures that the words appear in the specified relationship and helps to eliminate noise.

Punctuation

Punctuation is dropped in the search file and must not be included in search terms, e.g.

use PREP not PREP.

Hyphenated terms may be searched with or without the hyphen, e.g.

SCALE UP or SCALE-UP

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by the use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT?

will find references to FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc.

?ENZYME?

will find references to ENZYME, ISOENZYMES, COENZYMES, EXOENZYMES, etc.

Expand

If you are unsure which terms to use, it is easy to check the file using the EXPAND (E) command, e.g.

?E CHROMATOGRAPHY

This will generate an alphabetical list of postings:

Ref.	Items	Index-term
E1	7	CHROMATOGRAPHS
E2	1	CHROMATOGRAPHT
E3	11676	CHROMATOGRAPHY etc.

Increasing Specificity

It is possible to restrict searches to the Title and Controlled Terms fields (which contain all the important keywords) by use of the appropriate suffixes:

PROPAGATION/CT, TI AND CALLUS CULTURE/CT, TI

Literature or Patents?

Results of searches can be restricted to patents or literature by including the appropriate suffix in the strategy:

BIOSENSOR AND PATENT/DT or BIOSENSOR AND LITERATURE/DT

Pre-defined Format Options

STD	ND, AU, CA, PAA, TI, TIST, CF, SO, CO, ISSN, LA, CS, DT, NP, PD, CP, PPR, PAD, DWPI, SC, SH, CT, AB
F2	Same as STD but without AB
DES	ND, TI, SC, SH, CT
ALL	Same as STD
BIB	ND, AU, CA, TI, TIST, CF, SO, CO, ISSN, LA, CS, DT
PAT	PAA, DT, NP, PD, CP, PPR, PPRC, PAD, DWPI

For complete details on all search and display options, please refer to DIMDI's documentation which can be found at <http://www.dimdi.de/homeeng.htm>

Searching Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts on CD-ROM

Quick and Easy Searching

Keywords can be used without qualifiers, e.g.

FERMENTOR

This search term will find all references to the word appearing in the Title, Abstract and Index Word fields (which together make up the Basic Index).

Linking Terms

Search terms can be linked using the standard operators AND, NOT, OR, WITH, IN, NEAR, e.g.

URANIUM AND LEACHING

Use of this strategy ensures that the words appear in the specified relationship and helps to eliminate noise.

Truncation

Terms may appear in the file in more than one form (e.g. ANTIBIOTIC and ANTIBIOTICS). However, this problem can be overcome by the use of the truncation facility, e.g.

FERMENT*

will find references to FERMENTATION, FERMENTING, FERMENTED, etc. Use of the wildcard (?) will find references to words with a variance in 1 or no characters, e.g.

COLO?R

will find COLOR and COLOUR.

Index

If you are unsure which terms to use, it is easy to check the file using the Index by selecting the INDEX button, e.g.

CHROMATOGRAPH

This will generate an alphabetical list of postings:

Records	Occs	Entry
124	144	CHROMATOGRAPH
1793	1987	CHROMATOGRAPHED
1429	1747	CHROMATOGRAPHIC
9	9	CHROMATOGRAPHS etc.

Increasing Specificity

It is possible to restrict searches to specific fields by use of the appropriate suffixes (given below):

AB	Abstract	IW	Index Words
AN	Accession Number	JL	Journal
AU	Author/Inventor	LA	Language of Original Document
AY	Accession Year (2 digits pre mid 1999; 4 digits 1999 onwards)	LO	Location of Work
CA	Corporate Affiliate/Patentee	PN	Patent Number
CD	Conference Details	PR	Priority of Patent
CL	Classes	PY	Publication Year
CO	Coden/Derwent Number	PT	Publication Type
GE	Graphics Exist	ST	Subtitle
IM	Image Link	TI	Title
IS	International Standard Serial	XT	Combined Titles i.e. TI plus ST
		XR	Cross Reference with DWPI Number

For example, to search propagation in the title you would use:

PROPAGATION IN TI

and to limit it further to papers with callus culture in the index words you would use

PROPAGATION IN TI AND CALLUS CULTURE IN IW

Literature or Patents?

Results of searches can be restricted to patents (P) or literature (L) by including the appropriate suffix in the strategy:

BIOSENSOR AND P IN PT

Note select HELP for information on how to develop or improve search strategies.

Thesaurus

A

A-FACTOR		
ABATTOIR		
ABIES	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER
ABORTIFACIENT		
*ABORTUS-FEVER VIRUS		
*ABSCISIC ACID	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
ABSIDIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
ABSORPTION		
*ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY		
ABZYME	s.a.	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING *CATALYTIC ANTIBODY
ACACIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME
ACANTHAMOEBA	h.t.	AMEBA PROTOZOON
ACARBOSE	h.t.	ANTIDIABETIC *ALDOSE-REDUCTASE= INHIBITOR *ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ACARICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE
Acc-oxidase	use	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE= 1-CARBOXYLATE-OXIDASE
Acc-synthase	use	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE= 1-CARBOXYLATE= SYNTHASE
	or	EC-4.4.1.14
ACCI	h.t.	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME
*ACENAPHTHENE DEGRADATION		
*ACENAPHTHYLENE DEGRADATION		
ACER	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE ORNAMENTAL
ACETAL		
ACETALDEHYDE		
ACETATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.1
*ACETIC ACID		
*ACETIC ACID BACTERIUM		
*ACETIC ACID DEGRADATION		
ACETIVIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ACETOACETATE= DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.4
ACETOACETYL-COA= REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.36
ACETOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ACETOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ACETOGEN	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ACETOGENESIS		
ACETOGENIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ACETOHYDROXY-ACID= SYNTHASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME ACETOLACTATE-SYNTHASE EC-4.1.3.18
ACETOIN		
ACETOIN-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.5
ACETOIN-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ACETOLACTATE= DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.5
ACETOLACTATE-SYNTHASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-4.1.3.18 ACETOHYDROXY-ACID= SYNTHASE
ACETONE		
ACETONITRILE		
*ACETONITRILE DEGRADATION		
ACETOPHENONE		
ACETYL-COA	h.t.	COENZYME
ACETYL-COA= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.9
ACETYL-COA= ACYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.16
ACETYL-COA-CARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.4.1.2
ACETYL-COA-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.2.1.1
Acetyl-d-glucosaminidase, beta-n	use or	BETA-N-ACETYL-D= GLUCOSAMINIDASE EC-3.2.1.30
ACETYL-XYLAN-ESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ACETYLCHOLINE	h.t.	PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC
*ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTOR	was	ACETYLCHOLINE= RECEPTOR
Acetylcholine-receptor	use was	*ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTOR ACETYLCHOLINE= RECEPTOR
ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.7
ACETYLDIGITOXIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT
ACETYLDIGOXIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT ATP-ASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR

ACETYLENE			
ACETYLESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.6	
ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE	h.t.	SWEETENER	
ACETYLGLUCOSAMINYL= TRANSFERASE, N-	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.150	
ACETYLMURAMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
ACETYLNEURAMINATE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.3.3	
*ACETYLNEURAMINIC ACID			
ACETYLSEROTONIN			
ACHILLEA	h.t.	PLANT	
ACHLYA	h.t.	FUNGUS	
ACHOLEPLASMA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACHROMOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
*ACID HYDROLYSIS			
*ACID MINE DRAINAGE			
*ACID PHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.2	
*ACID TOLERANCE			
ACIDIANUS	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM	
ACIDOGENESIS			
*ACIDOPHILIC BACTERIUM			
ACIDOPHILUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACIDOTHERMUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACINETOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACLACINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
ACONITUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
*ACOUSTIC DENSITOMETRY			
ACOUSTICS			
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	use	AIDS	
ACREMONIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
*ACREMONIUM CHRYSOGENUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
ACRIDINE			
*ACRIDINE DEGRADATION			
ACRYLAMIDE			
*ACRYLAMIDE DEGRADATION			
*ACRYLIC ACID			
*ACRYLIC ACID DEGRADATION			
ACRYLONITRILE			
*ACRYLONITRILE DEGRADATION			
ACT.			
ACTAPLANIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
ACTH	h.t.	HORMONE	
ACTH-ANTAGONIST			
Acth-releasing factor	use	CORTICOLIBERIN	
ACTIN			
ACTINIDIA	h.t.	PLANT	
*ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS	h.t.	PLANT KIWIFRUIT FRUIT	
ACTINIUM			
ACTINOBACILLUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACTINOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACTINOMADURA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
ACTINOMYCES	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
ACTINOMYCETES	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ACTINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
ACTINOMYCIN-C	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
ACTINOMYCIN-D	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
ACTINOPLANES	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
ACTINOPOLYSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
ACTINORHODIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
*ACTIVATED CARBON			
Activated charcoal	use	*ACTIVATED CARBON	
*ACTIVATED SLUDGE			
*ACTIVATION ENERGY			
ACTIVATOR			
Active	use	ACT.	
*ACTIVE SITE			
Activity	use	ACT.	
ACV			
ACV-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
ACYL-(ACYL-CARRIER= PROTEIN)-DESATURASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.99.6	
ACYL-(ACYL-CARRIER= PROTEIN)-THIOESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
*ACYL CARRIER PROTEIN			
ACYL-COA-DESATURASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.99.5	
ACYL-COA-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.3.3.6	

Acylase	use or	AMIDASE EC-3.5.1.4	Adrenomimetic	use	SYMPATHOMIMETIC
ACYLATION			ADRIAMYCIN	s.a.	DOXORUBICIN
ACYLHALIDE			ADSORBENT		
ADAPTOR			ADSORPTION		
ADENINE			*ADSORPTIVE FERMENTATION		
ADENINE-PHOSPHORIBOSYL=TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.7	*ADZUKI BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS LEGUME
*ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS	h.t.	*PARVO VIRUS	AEDES	h.t.	MOSQUITO ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
*ADENO VIRUS			AEQUOREA	h.t.	ANIMAL
ADENOCARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	AEQUORIN		
ADENOSINE			AERATION		
ADENOSINE-DEAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.4	Aeration device	use	AERATOR
Adenosine diphosphate	use	ADP	AERATOR		
Adenosine monophosphate	use	AMP	AEROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
Adenosine-triphosphatase	use or	ATP-ASE EC-3.6.1.3	AEROBE		
Adenosine triphosphate	use	ATP	AEROBIC		
ADENOSYLHOMOCYSTEINE			AEROMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ADENOSYLMETHIONINE			AEROSOL		
ADENYLATE-CYCLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.6.1.1	*AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY		
ADENYLATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.4.3	*AFFINITY FUSION		
ADHESIN			*AFFINITY IMMOBILIZATION		
ADHESIVE			*AFFINITY LIGAND		
ADICILLIN	h.t. was	ANTIBIOTIC PENICILLIN-N	*AFFINITY PARTITIONING		
*ADIPIC ACID			*AFFINITY PRECIPITATION		
ADJUVANT			*AFFINITY TAIL		
*ADOPTIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY			AFLATOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN
ADP			*AFRICAN-HORSE-SICKNESS VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
ADRENALINE	h.t.	SYMPATHOMIMETIC VASOCONSTRICTOR BRONCHODILATOR ANTIASTHMATIC	*AFRICAN-PIG-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*IRIDO VIRUS
Adrenergic	use	SYMPATHOMIMETIC	AFRICAN VIOLET	h.t.	PLANT *SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA ORNAMENTAL
Adrenergic-blocker	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	AGAR		
Adrenergic-neuron-blocker	use	HYPOTENSIVE	AGARASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.81
*ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR			AGARICUS	h.t.	FUNGUS MUSHROOM
Adrenergic-stimulant	use	SYMPATHOMIMETIC	AGAROSE		
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone	use	ACTH	AGAVE	h.t.	PLANT
Adrenolytic	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	AGGLUTINATION		
			AGGLUTININ		
			AGGREGANT		
			AGGREGATION		

AGITATION				ALBIZIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME
AGITATOR	s.a.	IMPELLOR		ALBUMIN		
AGMENELLUM	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM		ALCALASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.21.62 PROTEASE
AGRICULTURE	see	Appendix A			s.a.	SUBTILISIN
AGROBACTERAN					was	EC-3.4.21.14
AGROBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM		ALCALIGENES	h.t.	BACTERIUM
	was	AGROBACT.		ALCOHOL	s.a.	ETHANOL METHANOL etc.
AGROCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		ALCOHOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.1 (NAD+) or EC-1.1.1.2 (NADP+)
AGROCLAVINE	h.t.	DOPAMINERGIC		*ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE DEGRADATION	h.t.	SURFACTANT DEGRADATION
AGROCYBE	h.t.	FUNGUS MUSHROOM		ALCOHOL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.13
AGROINFECTION				ALDEHYDE		
AGROPYRON	h.t.	PLANT GRASS		ALDEHYDE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
AGROSTIS	h.t.	PLANT GRASS		ALDEHYDE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.3.1
AIDS				ALDER	h.t.	PLANT TREE
Aids virus	use	*HIV VIRUS-1			s.a.	ALNUS
	or	*HIV VIRUS-2		ALDICARB	h.t.	INSECTICIDE NEMATOCIDE ACARICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE
	was	*HTLV-III VIRUS				
		*LAV VIRUS		ALDOSE-1-EPIMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.3.3
		*ARV VIRUS		ALDOSE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.21
AILANTHUS	h.t.	PLANT TREE		ALDOSTERONE	h.t.	HORMONE
AILANTHONE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC		ALDOSTERONE-ANTAGONIST		
AIR				*ALDOSTERONE RECEPTOR		
*AIR FILTER				ALFALFA	h.t.	PLANT *MEDICAGO SATIVA LEGUME
AIR-LOCK				*ALFALFA FIBER		
AIRLIFT				*ALFALFA-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS
AIRLIFT-LOOP				ALGA		
*AIRLIFT TOWER LOOP				ALGICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE
AJMALICINE	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE		ALGINATE		
AJMALINE	h.t.	ANTIARRHYTHMIC		ALGINATE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.3
AJUGA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		*ALGINIC ACID		
ALACHLOR	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE		ALGORITHM		
ALANINE				*ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.1
ALANINE-AMINOTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.6.1.2				
ALANINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.1				
alanine:2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase, L-	use	ALANINE= AMINOTRANSFERASE EC-2.6.1.2				
	or					
ALANINE-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.1				
ALBINO						

ALKALOID			
ALKALOPHILE			
*ALKALOPHILIC BACTERIUM			
ALKANE			
ALKANE-1-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.15.3	
ALKENE			
*ALKYLBENZENE SULFONATE DEGRADATION	h.t.	*SURFACTANT DEGRADATION	
*ALLELE REPLACEMENT			
ALLERGEN			
ALLESCHERIA	h.t.	FUNGUS	
ALLIIN	h.t.	FLAVOR	
ALLIUM	h.t. s.a. or	PLANT ONION GARLIC	
*ALLIUM CEPA	h.t.	PLANT ONION	
*ALLIUM SATIVUM	h.t.	PLANT GARLIC	
ALMOND	h.t.	PLANT *PRUNUS AMYGDALUS TREE OILSEED	
ALNUS	h.t. s.a.	PLANT TREE ALDER	
ALOE	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
Alpha-aminoadipoylcysteinyl valine	use	ACV	
ALPHA-AMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.1	
ALPHA-AMYLASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
ALPHA-FACTOR			
ALPHA-GALACTOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.22	
ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.20	
Alpha-interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA	
ALPHA-L-ARABINO= FURANOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.55	
ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.51	
ALPHA-MANNOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.24	
*ALPHA VIRUS			
ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN	h.t.	GLOBULIN	
ALTERNARIA	h.t.	FUNGUS	
ALTEROMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
ALUMINA			
Aluminium	use	ALUMINUM	
ALUMINUM			
*ALUMINUM TOLERANCE	h.t.	*CROP IMPROVEMENT	
Alveolar surfactant	use	*LUNG SURFACTANT	
*ALZHEIMER DISEASE			
AMARANTHUS	h.t.	PLANT	
AMARYLLIS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
AMEBA	h.t.	PROTOZOON	
AMEBICIDE	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE	
AMELANCHIER	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL FRUIT	
AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.4	
*AMIDATING ENZYME			
AMIDATION			
AMIDE	s.a.	C-AMIDE	
AMIDINE			
AMINE			
AMINE-OXIDASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.4	
*AMINO ACID	s.a.	*NON-PROTEIN AMINO ACID	
*AMINO ACID AMIDE			
*AMINO ACID ESTER			
Amino-acid-oxidase, D-	use or	D-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.4.3.3	
Amino-acid-oxidase, L-	use or	L-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.4.3.2	
AMINO-ACID-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.10	
Amino acid sequence	use	*PROTEIN SEQUENCE	
AMINO-ACID-TRANSAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
*AMINO ALCOHOL			
*AMINO-4-PHENYLBUTYRIC ACID			
AMINOACYL-TRNA= SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
AMINOACYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.14	
*AMINOADIPIC ACID			
Aminoadipoylcysteinyl valine, alpha-	use	ACV	
Aminoalcohol	use	*AMINO ALCOHOL	
AMINOBenzoate-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	

Aminobutyric acid, gamma-	use	GABA			
*AMINOCEPHALOSPORANIC ACID	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
Aminocyclopropane-1- 1-carboxylate-oxidase, 1-	use	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE= CARBOXYLATE-OXIDASE			
Aminocyclopropane-1- 1-carboxylate-synthase, 1-	use	1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE= CARBOXYLATE-SYNTASE			
	or	EC-4.4.1.14			
AMINOGLYCOSIDE					
AMINOHEXANOATE-DIMER= HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.46			
Aminolevulinate-synthase	use	DELTA-AMINO= LEVULINATE-SYNTASE			
	or	EC-2.3.1.37			
*AMINOLEVULINIC ACID	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
*AMINOPENICILLANIC ACID	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE			
	e.g.	EC-3.4.11.11			
AMINOPEPTIDASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
Aminopeptidase-p	was	AMINOPEPTIDASE-P			
	use	X-PRO AMINOPEPTIDASE			
AMMONIA					
AMMONIUM					
*AMMONIUM SULFATE					
AMP					
AMPHETAMINE	h.t.	PSYCHOSTIMULANT PSYCHOTONIC SYMPATHOMIMETIC			
AMPHOTERICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE			
	e.g.	AMPHOTERICIN-B			
AMPICILLIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
Amplification, dna	use	*DNA AMPLIFICATION			
Amplification, gene	use	*GENE AMPLIFICATION			
*AMPLIFIED SEQUENCE POLYMORPHISM					
AMYCOLATA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES			
AMYCOLATOPSIS	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES			
	s.a.	NOCARDIA			
Amylase, alpha-	use	ALPHA-AMYLASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.1			
Amylase, beta-	use	BETA-AMYLASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.2			
AMYLASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
Amyloglucosidase	use	GLUCOAMYLASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.3			
AMYLOID					
			*AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN		
			AMYLOPULLULANASE	h.t.	ENZYME
				s.a.	PULLULANASE
				or	EC-3.2.1.41
			AMYRIN		
			ANABAENA	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
			ANABOLIC	h.t.	HORMONE
			ANACYSTIS	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
			ANAEROBE		
			ANAEROBIC		
			*ANAEROBIC DIGESTION		
			Anaerobic fermentor	use	DIGESTOR
			*ANAEROBIC FILTER		
			Anaerobic reactor	use	DIGESTOR
			ANAEROBIOSIS		
			ANALEPTIC		
			ANALGESIC		
			ANALYSIS	s.a.	DET.
				see	Appendix A
			*ANANAS COMOSUS	h.t.	PLANT PINEAPPLE FRUIT
			ANAPLASMA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
			Anatoxin	use	TOXOID
			ANCHORAGE-DEPENDENT		
			ANCHORAGE-INDEPENDENT		
			*ANCIENT DNA	h.t.	ARCHEOLOGY
			ANCYLOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
			ANDROGEN	h.t.	HORMONE
			ANDROGEN-ANTAGONIST		
			*ANDROGEN RECEPTOR		
			ANDROGENESIS	s.a.	*ANTHER CULTURE
			ANDROSTADIENEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
			ANDROSTANE		
			ANDROSTANEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
			ANDROSTENEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
			ANDROSTERONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
			ANESTHETIC		
			*ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS	h.t.	PLANT DILL
			ANEUPLOIDY		
			ANGELICA	h.t.	PLANT

ANGIOGENESIS-INHIBITOR			
ANGIOGENIN			
Angiostatic	use	ANGIOGENESIS-INHIBITOR	
ANGIOTENSIN			
*ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR			
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING-ENZYME	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.15.1 PROTEASE	
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING-ENZYME-INHIBITOR	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
ANGIOTENSIN-II-ANTAGONIST			
ANHIDROVINBLASTINE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC	
ANILINE			
*ANILINE DEGRADATION			
ANIMAL	s.a. see	*TRANSGENIC ANIMAL Appendix A	
*ANIMAL BREEDING			
Animal feed	use	FEEDSTUFF	
ANION-EXCHANGE	h.t.	IONEXCHANGE	
*ANION-EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	h.t.	*IONEXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	
ANION-EXCHANGER	h.t.	IONEXCHANGER	
ANISE	h.t.	PLANT *PIMPINELLA ANISUM	
ANOPHELES	h.t.	ARTHROPOD MOSQUITO ANIMAL	
ANORECTIC			
ANTACID			
ANTAGONIST			
ANTHELMINTIC	s.a.	NEMATOCIDE	
ANTHEMIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	
ANTHER			
*ANTHER CULTURE	h.t. s.a. or	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION ANDROGENESIS	
ANTHOCYANIN			
ANTHRACENE			
*ANTHRACENE DEGRADATION			
ANTHRACYCLINE	s.a. or	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
*ANTHRANILIC ACID			
ANTHRAQUINONE			
ANTHRAX			
ANTI-IDIOTYPE			
Antiachetylcholine	use	ANTICHOLINERGIC	
Antiactinic	use	RADIOPROTECTIVE	
Antiadrenergic	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	
ANTIAGGREGANT	s.a.	ANTICOAGULANT	
ANTIALCOHOLIC			
Antialdosterone	use	ALDOSTERONE- ANTAGONIST	
ANTIALLERGIC	s.a.	ANTIHISTAMINE	
Antianaphylactic	use	ANTIALLERGIC	
Antiandrogen	use	ANDROGEN-ANTAGONIST	
ANTIANEMIC			
Antianginal	use	CARDIANT	
Antianxiety	use	TRANQUILIZER	
Antiappetite	use	ANORECTIC	
ANTIARRHYTHMIC			
ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC	s.a.	ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC	
Antiarthritic	use	ANTIRHEUMATIC	
ANTIASTHMATIC	s.a.	BRONCHODILATOR	
Antibacterial	use or s.a.	ANTIBIOTIC ANTISEPTIC PHYTONCIDE	
ANTIBIOTIC	s.a. see	PHYTONCIDE Appendix A	
ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE			
ANTIBODY	s.a. or or or or	IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM	
Antibody, catalytic	use or	ABZYME *CATALYTIC ANTIBODY	
*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING			
*ANTIBODY FINGERPRINTING			
Anticancer	use or	CYTOSTATIC ANTITUMOR	
ANTICARIES			
ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC	h.t.	ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC	
ANTICHOLINERGIC			
ANTICHOLINESTERASE	s.a.	INSECTICIDE	
*ANTICHOLINESTERASE DEGRADATION			
ANTICOAGULANT	s.a.	ANTIAGGREGANT	
ANTICODON			
ANTICOMPLEMENT			
Anticonceptive	use	CONTRACEPTIVE	
ANTICONVULSANT			

Anticurare	use s.a.	CURARE-ANTAGONIST NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER= ANTAGONIST	Antileukemic	use or	CYTOSTATIC ANTITUMOR
Antidelirant	use	NEUROLEPTIC	Antilipemic	use	ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC
ANTIDEPRESSANT	h.t.	PSYCHOSTIMULANT	ANTIMALARIAL	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE
ANTIDIABETIC			ANTIMANIC		
ANTIDIARRHEIC			Antimetabolite	use	CYTOSTATIC
ANTIDIURETIC			ANTIMETASTATIC		
ANTIDOTE	s.a.	CHOLINESTERASE= REACTIVATOR	Antimicrobial	use or or or or or or or or	ALGICIDE AMEBICIDE ANTIBIOTIC ANTIMALARIAL ANTISEPTIC COCCIDIOSTATIC FUNGICIDE PHYTONCIDE PROTOZOACIDE TUBERCULOSTATIC VIRUCIDE
ANTIEMETIC			Antimitotic	use	CYTOSTATIC
ANTIENITE	h.t.	ANTHELMINTIC	ANTIMONY		
Antiepileptic	use	ANTICONVULSANT	*ANTIMULLERIAN HORMONE		
Antiestrogenic	use	ESTROGEN-ANTAGONIST	Antimycotic	use	FUNGICIDE
Antifebrile	use	ANTIPIRETIC	Antineoplastic	use or	CYTOSTATIC ANTITUMOR
ANTIFEEDANT	h.t.	PESTICIDE	Antineuralgic	use	ANALGESIC
Antifertility	use	CONTRACEPTIVE	ANTINUCLEAR		
Antifibrillatory	use	ANTIARRHYTHMIC	Antiobesity	use	ANORECTIC
ANTIFIBRINOLYTIC			ANTIOXIDANT		
ANTIFLATULENT			ANTIPAIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ANTIFOAM			Antipaludial	use	PROTOZOACIDE
ANTIFREEZE			ANTIPARKINSONIAN		
Antifungal	use	FUNGICIDE	ANTIPERSPIRANT		
ANTIGASTRIN	h.t.	GASTRIN-SECRETION= INHIBITOR ANTIULCER	Antiphage	use	VIRUCIDE
ANTIGEN			Antiphlogistic	use	ANTIINFLAMMATORY
ANTIGENE	s.a. see	*TRIPLE HELIX Appendix A	ANTIPLASMIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ANTIGOUT	s.a. or	ANTIINFLAMMATORY URICOSURIC	Antiplaquet	use	ANTIAGGREGANT
Antihemophilic factor a	use	FACTOR-VIII	Antiprotozoal	use s.a. or	PROTOZOACIDE ANTIMALARIAL COCCIDIOSTATIC
Antihemophilic factor b	use	FACTOR-IX	ANTIPRURITIC		
Antihemorrhagic	use	HEMOSTATIC	ANTIPSORIATIC		
ANTIHISTAMINE	s.a.	ANTIHISTAMINE-H2	Antipsychotic	use	NEUROLEPTIC
Antihydropic	use	DIURETIC	ANTIPIRETIC		
Antihypercholesterolemic	use	ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC	Antiradiation	use	RADIOPROTECTIVE
Antihypertensive	use	HYPOTENSIVE	ANTIRHEUMATIC		
Antihypotensive	use	HYPERTENSIVE	ANTIRRHINUM	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
ANTIHYPoxic					
Antiidiotype	use	ANTI-IDIOTYPE			
ANTIINFLAMMATORY	s.a.	CORTICOSTEROID			
ANTILEPROTIC	h.t. see	ANTIBIOTIC Appendix A			
Antileptic	use	RUBEFACIENT			

Antiscabies	use	ACARICIDE	APHIDICOLIN	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE PHYTOTOXIN CYTOSTATIC ANTIBIOTIC VIRUCIDE
Antischistosomal	use	ANTHELMINTIC			
Antiseborrheic	use	SEBOSTATIC			
ANTISENSE	s.a.	*ANTISENSE DNA *ANTISENSE RNA *ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE	APHRODISIAC		
*ANTISENSE DNA			APIGENIN		
*ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE			APIOS	h.t.	PLANT
*ANTISENSE RNA			APIOTRICHUM	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS
ANTISEPTIC	see	Appendix A	APOLIPOPROTEIN	e.g.	APOLIPOPROTEIN-AI ETC.
ANTISEROTONIN			APOPTOSIS		
Antiserum	use s.a.	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN	APPARATUS		
ANTISICKLING			APPL.		
ANTISMOKING			APPLE	h.t.	PLANT MALUS *FRUIT TREE
Antispasmodic	use	SPASMOLYTIC	*APPLE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS
Antispastic	use	SPASMOLYTIC	*APPLE POMACE		
ANTISTASIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT	*APPLE ROOTSTOCK		
Antisunburn	use	RADIOPROTECTIVE	Application	use	APPL.
ANTITERMINATOR			Applied	use	APPL.
ANTITHROMBIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	APRAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
ANTITHROMBIN-III	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	APRICOT	h.t.	PLANT *PRUNUS ARMENIACA *FRUIT TREE
Antithrombotic	use	ANTIAGGREGANT	APROTININ	h.t.	TRYPSIN-INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ANTITHYROID			APTAMER	s.a. see	G-QUARTET Appendix A
ANTITOXIN	h.t.	ANTIBODY	APTASTRUC	see	Appendix A
Antitremor	use s.a.	ANTICONVULSANT ANTIPARKINSONIAN	AQUASPIRILLUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
Antitrichomonal	use	PROTOZOACIDE	Aq.	was	AQUEOUS
ANTITRYPSIN	h.t. e.g.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR TRYPSIN-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN	Aqueous	use	aq.
Antitubercular	use	TUBERCULOSTATIC	AQUIFER		
ANTITUMOR	s.a. see	CYTOSTATIC Appendix A	*AQUIFER DECONTAMINATION	h.t.	BIOREMEDIATION
ANTITUSSIVE			ARABIDOPSIS	h.t.	PLANT
ANTIULCER	s.a. or	ANTACID ANTIHISTAMINE	Arabinofuranosidase, alpha-L	use or	ALPHA-L= ARABINOFURANOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.55
ANTIVENOM	h.t.	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN	ARABINOSE		
Antiviral	use	VIRUCIDE	*ARABIS-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*COMO VIRUS
ANTIVITAMIN			ARABITOL	h.t.	SWEETENER
Anxiolytic	use	TRANQUILIZER	*ARABONIC ACID		
			*ARACHIDONIC ACID		

*ARACHIS HYPOGAEA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME OILSEED PEANUT	*ARTIFICIAL CELL	
*ARBO VIRUS			*ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME	
ARBUTIN	h.t.	DIURETIC ANTIBIOTIC	*ARTIFICIAL GENE	
ARCHAEBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
ARCHEOLOGY			*ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY	
ARCHANGIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*ARTIFICIAL LIVER	
*ARENA VIRUS			*ARTIFICIAL ORGAN	e.g. *ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY *ARTIFICIAL LIVER *ARTIFICIAL PANCREAS etc.
ARENE			*ARTIFICIAL PANCREAS	
ARGINASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.1	*ARTIFICIAL SEED	
ARGININE			*ARTIFICIAL SKIN	
ARGININE-DEIMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.6	*ARTIFICIAL SNOW	
ARGON			Arv virus	use *HIV VIRUS was *ARV VIRUS s.a. AIDS
ARISTOLOCHIA	h.t.	PLANT	ARYLSULFATASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-3.1.6.1
ARISTEROMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	ASCHERSONIA	h.t. FUNGUS
*ARMORACIA RUSTICANA	h.t.	PLANT HORSE RADISH	ASCITES	
AROCLOR	s.a.	*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL	ASCLEPIAS	h.t. PLANT ORNAMENTAL
*AROCLOR DEGRADATION	s.a.	*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL DEGRADATION	ASCOBOLUS	h.t. FUNGUS
AROMA			ASCOMYCETES	h.t. FUNGUS
AROMATASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ASCOPHYLLUM	h.t. ALGA
AROMATIC			ASCORBATE-OXIDASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-1.10.3.3
*AROMATIC COMPOUND DEGRADATION			*ASCORBIC ACID	h.t. VITAMIN ANTIOXIDANT
*AROMATIC HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION			*ASCORBIC ACID ESTER	
AROMATIC-L-AMINO-ACID= DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.28	*ASCORBIC ACID-2= PHOSPHATE	
Ars	use	*AUTONOMOUSLY REPLICATING SEQUENCE	ASH	h.t. PLANT *FOREST TREE *FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR
ARSENIC			ASHBYA	h.t. FUNGUS
*ARSENIC RESISTANCE			Asp.	use ASPERGILLUS was ASP.
ARTEMISIA	h.t.	PLANT	ASPARAGINASE	h.t. CYTOSTATIC ENZYME EC-3.5.1.1
*ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS	h.t.	PLANT TARRAGON	ASPARAGINE	
ARTEMISININ	h.t.	ANTIMALARIAL PROTOZOACIDE	ASPARAGINE-SYNTHETASE	h.t. ENZYME e.g. EC-6.3.1.1
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS			ASPARAGUS	h.t. PLANT
ARTHROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	ASPARTAME	h.t. SWEETENER
ARTHROBOTRYX	h.t.	FUNGUS	*ASPARTAME PRECURSOR	
ARTHROPOD			Aspartase	use ASPARTATE-AMMONIA= LYASE or EC-4.3.1.1

Aspartate-aminotransferase	use or was	GOT EC-2.6.1.1 ASPARTATE= AMINOTRANSFERASE	*ATP REGENERATION	s.a.	*COENZYME REGENERATION
ASPARTATE-AMMONIA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.1	ATTRACTYLODES	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
ASPARTATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.4	ATRAZINE	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
ASPARTATE-OXIDASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.1	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR	h.t. was	DIURETIC *ATRIUM NATRIURETIC FACTOR
ASPARTATE-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.13	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR RECEPTOR		
ASPARTATE-SEMIALDEHYDE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.11	*ATROPA BELLADONNA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
Aspartate:2-oxoglutarate= aminotransferase, L-	use or	GOT EC-2.6.1.1	ATROPINE	h.t.	SPASMOLYTIC MYDRIATIC ANTICHOLINERGIC
ASPARTATE-4-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.12	ATTACHMENT		
*ASPARTIC ACID			ATTENUATION		
Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine methyl ester, L-	use	ASPARTAME	ATTRACTANT		
ASPEN	h.t.	PLANT POPULUS *FOREST TREE	ATTRITION		
*ASPEN WOOD			AUBERGINE	h.t.	PLANT *SOLANUM MELONGENA
ASPERGILLUS	h.t. was	FUNGUS ASP.	*AUJESZKY DISEASE		
ASPERLICIN	h.t.	PANCREOZYMIN= ANTAGONIST	AUREOBASIDIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
ASPIDOSPERMA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE	AUTOANTIBODY	h.t. s.a.	ANTIBODY AUTOIMMUNE
ASPIRIN	h.t.	ANALGESIC ANTIPYRETIC ANTIRHEUMATIC ANTIAGGREGANT PROSTAGLANDIN= ANTAGONIST	*AUTOCRINE MOBILITY FACTOR		
Assay	use or	ANALYSIS DET.	AUTOFOCUSING		
ASTAXANTHIN	h.t.	ANTIOXIDANT	*AUTOGRAPHIA CALIFORNICA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
ASTRINGENT			*AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE		
ASTROCYTE	h.t. or	BRAIN NERVE	AUTOLYSIS		
*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR			AUTOMATED		
ASUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.2	AUTOMATIC		
ATOMIZER			AUTOMATION		
ATP			*AUTONOMOUSLY REPLICATING SEQUENCE		
ATP-ASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.6.1.3	AUTORADIOGRAPHY		
			AUTOSELECTION		
			AUXIN		
			AUXOSTAT		
			AUXOTROPH		
			AUXOTROPHY		
			AVAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.3
			AVAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.4

AVENA	h.t.	PLANT OAT CEREAL GRASS
AVERMECTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ACARICIDE ANTHELMINTIC INSECTICIDE NEMATOCIDE PESTICIDE
Avian	use	BIRD
*AVIAN-LEUKOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
AVICEL		
AVIDIN		
*AVIPOX VIRUS		
AVOCADO	h.t.	PLANT *PERSEA AMERICANA FRUIT
AVOPARCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
AV12	h.t.	CELL CULTURE SYRIAN HAMSTER MAMMAL ANIMAL
AXENIC		
*AXILLARY BUD		
*AZADIRACHTA INDICA	h.t.	PLANT NEEMTREE TREE
AZADIRACHTIN	h.t.	ANTIFEEDANT ANTHELMINTIC INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
AZALEA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
AZASERINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC FUNGICIDE
AZINPHOS-METHYL	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE ACARICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE
*AZO DYE DEGRADATION		
AZOLLA	h.t.	PLANT
AZOSPIRILLUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
AZOTOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
Azt	use	ZIDOVUDINE
*A431 CELL	h.t.	HUMAN EPIDERMIS CARCINOMA *CELL CULTURE TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL

B

b-cell	use	B-LYMPHOCYTE			
	s.a.	LYMPHOCYTE			
*B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR	s.a.	INTERLEUKIN-6			
b-cell differentiation factor-2	use	INTERLEUKIN-6			
	was	*B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-2			
b-cell growth factor-1	use	INTERLEUKIN-4			
b-cell growth factor-2	use	INTERLEUKIN-5			
b-cell stimulatory factor-1	use	INTERLEUKIN-4			
	was	*B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1			
b-cell stimulatory factor-2	use	INTERLEUKIN-6			
	was	*B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-2			
B-LYMPHOCYTE	s.a.	LYMPHOCYTE			
BABESIA	h.t.	PROTOZOON			
babesiace	use	PROTOZOACIDE			
BABESIOSIS					
*BABY HAMSTER KIDNEY	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL			
	s.a.	BHK BHK21			
BACCHARIS	h.t.	PLANT			
bacille calmette guerin	use	BCG			
BACILLUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
	was	BAC.			
BACITRACIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
bact.	use	BACTERIUM			
	was	BACT.			
bacterial electrode	use	*MICROBIAL ELECTRODE			
bactericide	use	ANTIBIOTIC			
	or	ANTISEPTIC			
	s.a.	PHYTONCIDE			
BACTERIOCIN					
bacteriophage	use	PHAGE			
BACTERIORHODOPSIN					
bacteriostatic	use	ANTIBIOTIC			
	or	ANTISEPTIC			
	s.a.	PHYTONCIDE			
BACTERIUM	s.a.	CYANOBACTERIUM			
	was	BACT.			
	see	Appendix A			
BACTEROID					
BACTEROIDES	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
*BACULO VIRUS	s.a.	*NUCLEAR-POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS etc.			
*BAFFLE PLATE					
BAFILOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
BAGASSE					
baker's yeast	use	*SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE			
BAKERY					
BAKING					
balanticide	use	PROTOZOACIDE			
BALB/C	h.t.	MOUSE MAMMAL ANIMAL			
BALI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.5			
*BALL MILL					
balm, lemon	use	*LEMON BALM			
BAMBOO	h.t.	PLANT *BAMBUSA VULGARIS GRASS			
*BAMBUSA VULGARIS	h.t.	PLANT BAMBOO GRASS			
BAMHI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.6			
BANANA	h.t.	PLANT *MUSA SAPIENTUM FRUIT			
BARBITURATE	h.t.	SEDATIVE			
BARIUM					
BARK					
BARLEY	h.t.	PLANT *HORDEUM VULGARE CEREAL GRASS			
*BARLEY-DWARF VIRUS					
*BARLEY STRAW					
*BARLEY-STRIPE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*HORDEI VIRUS			
*BARLEY-YELLOW-DWARF VIRUS	h.t.	*LUTEO VIRUS			
*BARLEY-YELLOW-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS			
BARNASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
BAROPHILIC					
*BASE PLATE					
BASIDIOMYCETES	h.t.	FUNGUS			
BASIL	h.t.	PLANT *OCIMUM BASILICUM			
*BAST FIBER					
basta	use	GLUFOSINATE			

BAT	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	BEER	s.a.	BREWERY BREWING
*BATCH CULTURE			*BEET-NECROTIC-YELLOW-VEIN VIRUS	h.t.	*FURO VIRUS
batch fermentation	use	*BATCH CULTURE	BEETROOT	h.t.	PLANT *BETA VULGARIS CONDITIVA
BATTERY			BEGONIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
BAUHANIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME ORNAMENTAL	BEIJERINCKIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
BBVI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.7	*BELL PEPPER	h.t.	PLANT *CAPSICUM ANNUUM
BCG	s.a.	*MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS	belladonna	use	*ATROPA BELLADONNA
BCLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.8	BENECKEA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
BDELLOVIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM	BENOMYL	h.t.	FUNGICIDE ACARICIDE
*BEAD MILL			BENZALDEHYDE		
bean, adzuki	use	*ADZUKI BEAN	BENZALDEHYDE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
bean, black gram	use	*BLACK GRAM BEAN	BENZENE		
bean, broad	use	*BROAD BEAN	*BENZENE DEGRADATION		
bean, bush	use	*BUSH BEAN	BENZENE-1,2-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.12.3
bean, common	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	BENZO(A)PYRENE		
bean, french	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	*BENZO(A)PYRENE DEGRADATION		
bean, goa	use	*GOA BEAN	*BENZOIC ACID		
bean, golden	use	*GOLDEN BEAN	*BENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION		
*BEAN-GOLDEN-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	BENZOIN		
bean, green gram	use	*GREEN GRAM BEAN	*BENZOIN DEGRADATION		
bean, lima	use	*LIMA BEAN	*BENZYL ALCOHOL		
bean, long	use	*LONG BEAN	BENZYLADENINE	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
bean, mungo	use	*BLACK GRAM BEAN	benzylaminopurine	use	BENZYLADENINE
bean, navy	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	BENZYLPENICILLIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC PENICILLIN was PENICILLIN-G
*BEAN POD			BERBAMINE		
bean, runner	use	*RUNNER BEAN	BERBERINE	h.t.	TONIC ANTIDIARRHEIC
bean, string	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	BERBERIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
bean, white	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	*BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA	h.t.	PLANT *BRAZIL NUT OILSEED TREE
bean, winged	use	*GOA BEAN	BERYLLIUM		
BEAUVERIA	h.t.	FUNGUS	BETA	h.t. s.a. or	PLANT BEETROOT SUGARBEET
BEAUVERICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE	beta-adrenergic-blocker	use	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
BEE	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL			
BEECH	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE			
*BEECH WOOD					

BETA-AMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.2	BGLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.9
beta-blocker	use	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	BGLII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.10
BETA-CAROTENE	h.t.	VITAMIN PIGMENT ANTIOXIDANT	BHK	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE *BABY HAMSTER KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
BETA-CELL	h.t.	PANCREAS	BHK21	h.t.	BHK *CELL CULTURE *BABY HAMSTER KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
BETA-D-FRUCTO= FURANOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.26	BIALAPHOS	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
BETA-GALACTOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.23	BIFIDOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
BETA-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.21	BILE		
	s.a.	*CELLULOSE COMPLEX	*BILE ACID		
BETA-GLUCURONIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.31	BILIRUBIN		
beta-interferon	use	INTERFERON-BETA INTERFERON-BETA-2 etc.	BILIRUBIN-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.3.3.5
BETA-LACTAM	s.a.	ANTIBIOTIC	BIOCATALYSIS	see	Appendix A
BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	BIOCATALYST		
BETA-LACTAMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.2.6	BIOCHEM.		
	s.a.	PENICILLINASE	*BIOCHEM. ENGINEERING	see	Appendix A
	or	CEPHALOSPORINASE	biochem. oxygen demand	use	BOD
beta-lactamase-inhibitor	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	biochemical	use	BIOCHEM.
BETA-MANNOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.25	BIOCHIP	s.a.	*DNA CHIP
beta-N-acetyl-D= glucosaminidase	use	BETA-N= ACETYLHEXOSAMINIDASE		or	BIOCOMPUTER
	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.52	BIOCOMPUTER	h.t.	COMPUTER
	was	EC-3.2.1.30	*BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC	s.a.	BIOCHIP
BETA-N-ACETYLHEXOS= AMINIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.52	biodegradation	use	DEGRADATION
	was	hexosaminidase	BIOFILM		
	or	beta-N-acetyl-D= glucosaminidase	BIOFILTER	h.t.	FILTER
BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC			biofuel cell	use	*FUEL CELL
*BETA VULGARIS	h.t.	PLANT SUGARBEET	BIOGAS	s.a.	METHANE
*BETA VULGARIS CONDITIVA	h.t.	PLANT BEETROOT	biogenesis	use	BIOSYNTH. PREP.
BETA-XYLOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.37	BIOINFORMATICS		
BETACYANIN	h.t.	PIGMENT	biol.control agent	use	*BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT
BETAINE	h.t.	CHOLAGOGUE		was	BIOL.CONTROL AGENT
BETALAIN	h.t.	PIGMENT	BIOLISTIC	s.a.	MICROPROJECTILE
BETAXANTHIN	h.t.	PIGMENT	BIOLOGICAL	was	BIOL.
BETULA	h.t.	PLANT BIRCH *FOREST TREE	*BIOLOGICAL CONTAINMENT		
			*BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT	was	BIOL.CONTROL AGENT

biological pesticide	use	*BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT	*BLACK GRAM BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *PHASEOLUS MUNGO LEGUME
BIOLOGY	was	BIOL.	*BLACK MUSTARD	h.t.	PLANT *BRASSICA NIGRA OILSEED
bioluminescence	use	LUMINESCENCE	black pepper	use	*TRUE PEPPER
BIOMASS			*BLACK PINE	h.t.	PLANT *PINUS NIGRA *FOREST TREE CONIFER
biopesticide	use	*BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT	*BLACK SPRUCE	h.t.	PLANT *PICEA MARIANA *FOREST TREE CONIFER
biopolymer	use	POLYMER	BLACKBERRY	h.t.	PLANT *RUBUS ULMIFOLIUS FRUIT
BIOREACTOR	s.a. or or or see	REACTOR FERMENTOR DIGESTOR *CULTURE VESSEL Appendix A	BLACKCURRANT	h.t.	PLANT *RIBES NIGRUM FRUIT
BIOREMEDIATION	s.a. see	*POLLUTANT DEGRADATION Appendix A	BLADDER		
BIOSENSOR	s.a.	*ENZYME ELECTRODE IMMUNOSENSOR *MICROBIAL ELECTRODE	*BLADDER CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
BIOSYNTH.	s.a.	PREP.	BLAKESLEA	h.t.	FUNGUS
biosynthesis	use or	BIOSYNTH. PREP.	BLASTICIDIN-S	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE PESTICIDE
BIOTECHNOLOGY	see	Appendix A	BLASTOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
BIOTIN	h.t.	VITAMIN	BLASTOCYTE		
BIOTRANSDUCER			BLASTOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
biphasic system	use	TWO-PHASE SYSTEM	BLEACH		
BIPHENYL	s.a.	*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL	BLEACHING		
*BIPHENYL DEGRADATION			BLEOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC
BIRCH	h.t.	PLANT BETULA *FOREST TREE	BLOOD	s.a. or	PLASMA SERUM
*BIRCH WOOD			blood cell, red	use	ERYTHROCYTE
BIRD	h.t.	ANIMAL	blood cell, white	use or	LEUKOCYTE LYMPHOCYTE
*BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	h.t. or	PLANT LEGUME *LOTUS EDULIS *LOTUS CORNICULATUS	BLOOD-CLOTTING		
*BIRNA VIRUS			blood clotting factor	use or	BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIII etc.
BISMUTH			*BLOOD GROUP	e.g.	BLOOD GROUP-A etc.
*BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY	s.a.	*MULTISPECIFIC ANTIBODY *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING	BLOOD-SUBSTITUTE		
*BISPECIFIC ENZYME			*BLOOM SYNDROME		
bisulfite liquor	use	*SULFITE LIQUOR	blue-green alga	use	CYANOBACTERIUM
BITTER			BLUEBERRY	h.t.	PLANT VACCINIUM FRUIT
*BITTERNESS REMOVAL			*BLUETONGUE VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*BITUMEN DEGRADATION			*BLUNT END		
BJERKANDERA	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS	BOD		
*BK VIRUS	h.t.	*PAPOVA VIRUS			

*BOMBYX MORI	h.t.	ARTHROPOD SILKWORM ANIMAL			
BONE					
*BONE MARROW					
*BONE MORPHOGENETIC PROTEIN					
BOOPHILUS	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL			
BORDETELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
BORON					
BORRELIA	h.t.	SPIROCHAETALES BACTERIUM			
BOTHRIODCHLOA	h.t.	PLANT GRASS			
BOTRYOCOCCENE					
BOTRYOCOCCUS	h.t.	ALGA			
BOTRYTIS	h.t.	FUNGUS			
*BOTULINUM TOXIN					
bovine	use	CATTLE			
bovine spongiform encephalopathy	use	BSE			
*BOWEN MELANOMA	h.t.	TUMOR			
BPUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.11			
BRACTEACOCCLUS	h.t.	ALGA			
BRADYKININ	h.t.	KININ			
BRADYRHIZOBIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
BRAIN					
brain-derived growth factor	use	*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR			
*BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE	h.t.	DIURETIC			
BRASSICA	h.t.	PLANT			
*BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED			
*BRASSICA JUNCEA	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED			
*BRASSICA NAPUS	h.t.	PLANT RAPE OILSEED			
*BRASSICA NIGRA	h.t.	PLANT *BLACK MUSTARD OILSEED			
*BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS	h.t.	PLANT CAULIFLOWER			
*BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA	h.t.	PLANT CABBAGE			
*BRASSICA OLERACEA GEMMIFERA	h.t.	PLANT *BRUSSELS SPROUTS			
*BRASSICA OLERACEA ITALICA	h.t.	PLANT BROCCOLI			
*BRASSICA RAPA	h.t.	PLANT TURNIP			
BRASSINOLIDE					
BRASSINOSTEROID					
*BRAZIL NUT	h.t.	PLANT *BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA TREE OILSEED			
BREAD					
breast	use	MAMMA			
BRETTANOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST			
BREVIBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
brewer's yeast	use	*SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE			
BREWERY					
BREWING					
BRICKELLIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL			
BRIDGE-STRUCT.					
*BROAD BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *VICIA FABIA LEGUME			
BROCCOLI	h.t.	PLANT *BRASSICA OLERACEA ITALICA			
BROMACIL	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
*BROME-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS			
BROMEGRASS	h.t.	PLANT BROMUS GRASS			
BROMELAIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.32 or EC-3.4.22.33 was EC-3.4.22.4			
BROMINE					
*BROMO VIRUS					
*BROMOBENZOIC ACID					
*BROMOBENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION					
BROMOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
BROMOXYNIL	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
BROMUS	h.t.	PLANT GRASS s.a. BROMEGRASS			
*BRONCHITIS VIRUS	s.a.	*INFECTIOUS-BRONCHITIS VIRUS			

BRONCHOCONSTRICTOR		
BRONCHODILATOR		
*BROWN-ROT FUNGUS		
BRUCELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
	was	BRUC.
BRUCELLOSIS		
BRUGIA	h.t.	ANIMAL
*BRUSSELS SPROUTS	h.t.	PLANT
		*BRASSICA OLERACEA
		GEMMIFERA
BRYOSTATIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC
BSE		
BSP	h.t.	CELL CULTURE
		CATTLE
		SPLEEN
		MAMMAL
		ANIMAL
BUBBLE		
*BUBBLE COLUMN		
BUCKWHEAT	h.t.	PLANT
		*FAGOPYRUM
		ESCULENTUM
		CEREAL
		GRASS
*BUD CULTURE	h.t.	*TISSUE CULTURE
	s.a.	PROPAGATION
BUDDLEIA	h.t.	PLANT
		ORNAMENTAL
BUFFER		
*BUFFY COAT		
BUGULA	h.t.	ANIMAL
BULB		
bull	use	CATTLE
	or	*MALE CATTLE
*BUNYA VIRUS		
BUPLEURUM	h.t.	PLANT
*BURKITT LYMPHOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
*BUSH BEAN	h.t.	PLANT
		*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS
		NANUS
		LEGUME
BUTALACTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
		FUNGICIDE
BUTANEDIOL		
butanoic acid	use	BUTYRIC ACID
butanoate	use	BUTYRATE
BUTANOL		
*BUTANOL DEGRADATION		
BUTENE		
BUTTER		
BUTTERFAT		
BUTTERMILK		
butyl alcohol	use	BUTANOL
*BUTYL BUTYRATE		
butylene glycol	use	BUTANEDIOL
BUTYRIBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
	was	BUTYRIBACT.
*BUTYRIC ACID		
BUTYRIVIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM
BYSSOCHLAMYS	h.t.	FUNGUS
		YEAST
B16	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE
		MELANOMA
		TUMOR
		MAMMAL
		ANIMAL

C

C-ACID		
C-AMIDE		
C-ESTER		
C-MYC	h.t.	ONCOPROTEIN
C-KIT	h.t.	ONCOPROTEIN
*C-REACTIVE PROTEIN		
C-SOURCE	h.t.	*CULTURE MEDIUM
C-TERMINUS		
*C-TERMINUS AMIDATION ENZYME		
*C-TYPE NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE	h.t.	DIURETIC
CABBAGE	h.t.	PLANT *BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA
Cachectin FACTOR	use	*TUMOR NECROSIS
CACTUS	h.t.	PLANT
CADAVERINE		
CADMIUM		
*CADMIUM TOLERANCE		
CAENORHABDITIS	h.t.	ANIMAL
CAERULOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE AMEBICIDE PROTOZOACIDE HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
CAFFEINE	h.t.	PSYCHOSTIMULANT DIURETIC PSYCHOTONIC ANALEPTIC
*CAJANUS CAJAN	h.t.	PLANT PIGEONPEA LEGUME
CALCIFEROL	h.t.	VITAMIN
CALCITONIN	h.t.	HORMONE
*CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE		
CALCIUM		
CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST		
Calcium bisulfite waste liquor	use	*SULFITE LIQUOR
CALDARIOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS
CALDOCELLUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
CALEA	h.t.	PLANT
Calf	use	CATTLE
*CALICI VIRUS		
*CALLUS CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*CELL CULTURE PROPAGATION
CALMODULIN		
CALMODULIN-ANTAGONIST		
CALORIMETER		
CALORIMETRY		
CALOTROPIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
CALPASTATIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CALPHOBINDIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT
CALTRIN	h.t.	CONTRACEPTIVE
CALVATIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*CAMELLIA SINENSIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT TEA
Camp	use	CYCLIC-AMP
Camp phosphodiesterase= inhibitor	use	PHOSPHODIESTERASE= INHIBITOR
CAMPYLOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*CANARY-POX VIRUS		
CANAVALIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME
CANCER	h.t.	TUMOR
CANDICIDIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
CANDIDA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
Cane juice	use	*SUGARCANE JUICE
Canine	use	DOG
CANNABINOID		
*CANNABIS SATIVA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
Canola	use	RAPE *BRASSICA NAPUS
*CANOLA MEAL		
*CAPILLARY BED		
Caprine	use	GOAT
*CAPROLACTAM DEGRADATION		
CAPSAICIN	h.t.	RUBEFACIENT
*CAPSICUM ANNUUM	h.t.	PLANT *BELL PEPPER
*CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS	h.t.	PLANT *CHILLI PEPPER
CAPSID	s.a.	*EMPTY CAPSID
*CAPSID-TARGETED VIRUS	s.a.	*INTRACELLULAR IMMUNIZATION INACTIVATION

CAPSULE					
CAPTOPRIL	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE ANGIOTENSIN- ANTAGONIST			
CARBAMATE					
CARBAMOYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
CARBARYL	h.t.	INSECTICIDE ACARICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE NEMATOCIDE PESTICIDE			
CARBODIIMIDE					
CARBOFURAN	h.t.	INSECTICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE ACARICIDE NEMATOCIDE			
CARBOFURAN-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
CARBOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
CARBON					
*CARBON BALANCE	s.a.	*MASS BALANCE			
*CARBON-CARBON BOND					
*CARBON DIOXIDE					
*CARBON DIOXIDE-FIXATION					
*CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL					
*CARBON DISULFIDE					
*CARBON DISULFIDE DEGRADATION					
*CARBON MONOXIDE					
Carbon source	use s.a.	C-SOURCE *CULTURE MEDIUM			
*CARBON TETRACHLORIDE					
*CARBON TETRACHLORIDE DEGRADATION					
CARBONATE					
CARBONATE-DEHYDRATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.1			
CARBONIC-ANHYDRASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
CARBONYL-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.184			
CARBOXYLESTERASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.1 ESTERASE			
*CARBOXYLIC ACID					
Carboxymethylcellulose	use or	CM-CELLULOSE EC-3.2.1.4			
Carboxymethylcellulose	use	CM-CELLULOSE			
CARBOXYPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-A	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.17.1			
CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-B	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.17.2			
*CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-Y	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.16.1			
*CARCINOEMBRYONIC ANTIGEN					
CARCINOGEN					
CARCINOGENESIS					
CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR			
CARDAMOM	h.t.	PLANT *ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM			
Cardenolide	use	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE			
Cardiac glycoside	use	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE			
CARDIANT	s.a.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE			
CARDIODILATIN	h.t.	VASODILATOR			
CARDIOGLYCOSIDE	s.a. see	CARDIANT Appendix A			
Cardionatrin	use	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR			
CARDIOPROTECTIVE					
*CARICA PAPAYA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE			
CARIES					
Caries prevention agent	use	ANTICARIES			
CARNATION	h.t.	PLANT DIANTHUS ORNAMENTAL			
CARNITINE	h.t.	TONIC VITAMIN			
CARNITINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.108			
Carotene, beta	use	BETA-CAROTENE			
CAROTENOID					
CARP	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL			
CARRAGEENAN	s.a.	KAPPA-CARRAGEENAN			
CARRIER	s.a. see	MICROCARRIER Appendix A			
CARROT	h.t.	PLANT *DAUCUS CAROTA			
CARROWAY	h.t.	PLANT			
CARTHAMIN					
*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS	h.t.	PLANT SAFFLOWER OILSEED			

CARUBICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	CAULOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
CASEIN			CDNA		
*CASEIN HYDROLYSIS			*CDNA LIBRARY	h.t.	*DNA LIBRARY
*CASEIN HYDROLYZATE			CDP		
CASSAVA	h.t.	PLANT *MANIHOT ESCULENTA	CD2		
*CASSAVA STARCH			CD3		
CASSIA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT LEGUME ORNAMENTAL	CD4		
CASTANEA	h.t.	PLANT CHESTNUT TREE	CD5		
CASTANOSPERMINE			CD8		
*CASTOR OIL			CD14		
CASTORBEAN	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT *RICINUS COMMUNIS OILSEED	CD18		
CAT	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	CD22		
*CATABOLITE REPRESSION			CD23		
CATALASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.6	CD26		
*CATALYTIC ANTIBODY	s.a.	ABZYME *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING	CD28		
CATECHOL			CD30		
*CATECHOL DEGRADATION			CD40		
CATECHOL-1,2-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.1	CD44		
CATECHOL-2,3-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.2	CD45		
CATFISH	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL	CD59		
CATHARANTHINE			CD68		
Catharanthus roseus	use	*VINCA ROSEA	*CD4 RECEPTOR		
CATHEPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	CECROPIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
	e.g.	CATHEPSIN-B EC-3.4.22.1	CEDAR	h.t.	PLANT TREE
CATION-EXCHANGE	h.t.	IONEXCHANGE	CEFACETRILE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CATION-EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	h.t.	*IONEXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	CEFALEXIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
CATION-EXCHANGER	h.t.	IONEXCHANGER	CEFALOGLYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
CATTLE	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	CEFALORAM	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
CAULIFLOWER	h.t.	PLANT *BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS	CEFALORIDINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CAULIFLOWER-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*CAULIMO VIRUS	CEFALOTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CAULIMO VIRUS			CEFAPIRIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
			CEFRADINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
			CELERY	h.t.	PLANT *APIUM GRAVEOLENS
			CELL		
			*CELL ADHESION		
			*CELL COUNTER		
			*CELL CULTURE	s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE
				see	Appendix A
			*CELL CYCLE		
			*CELL DEATH	s.a.	APOPTOSIS
			*CELL DENSITY		
			*CELL DISINTEGRATION		

*CELL DISINTEGRATION APPARATUS			Central depressant	use or	SEDATIVE TRANQUILIZER
Cell disintegrator	use	*CELL DISINTEGRATION APPARATUS	CENTRIFUGATION		
Cell display	use	*SURFACE DISPLAY	CENTRIFUGE		
Cell fusion	use	*SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDIZATION	CENTROMERE		
	s.a.	*PROTOPLAST FUSION ELECTRO-FUSION	Cephacetrile	use	CEFACETRILE
*CELL FUSION APPARATUS			CEPHAELINE	h.t.	EXPECTORANT ANTITUSSIVE PROTOZOACIDE AMEBICIDE
*CELL GROWTH			CEPHAELIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
Cell lysis (preparative)	use	*CELL DISINTEGRATION	Cephalexin	use	CEFALEXIN
*CELL PERMEABILIZATION			Cephaloglycin	use	CEFALOGLYCIN
*CELL RECOVERY			Cephaloram	use	CEFALORAM
*CELL RECYCLE			Cephaloridin	use	CEFALORIDINE
*CELL SHAPE			CEPHALOSPORIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CELL SORTER			CEPHALOSPORIN-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*CELL SORTING			CEPHALOSPORIN-C	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CELL VIABILITY			CEPHALOSPORIN-C-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
Cellobiase	use or	BETA-GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.21	Cephalosporin-N	use	ADICILLIN
CELLOBIOHYDROLASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.91 *CELLULOSE COMPLEX	CEPHALOSPORIN-N= SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CELLOBIOSE			CEPHALOSPORINASE	h.t.	ENZYME BETA-LACTAMASE EC-3.5.2.6
CELLOBIOSE-PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.20	CEPHALOSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
CELLODEXTRIN			Cephalosporium acremonium	use	*ACREMONIUM CHRYSOGENUM
CELLULAR			Cephalothin	use	CEFALOTIN
CELLULOSE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.4 *CELLULOSE COMPLEX	CEPHAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CELLULOSE COMPLEX	h.t. s.a. or or or or or	ENZYME CELLULOSE CM-CELLULOSE EC-3.2.1.4 CELLOBIOHYDROLASE EC-3.2.1.91 BETA-GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.21	CEPHAMYCIN-A	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
CELLULOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	CEPHAMYCIN-B	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
CELLULOSE			CEPHAMYCIN-C	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*CELLULOSE-BINDING DOMAIN			Cephapirin	use	CEFAPIRIN
*CELLULOSE DEGRADATION	s.a.	SACCHARIFICATION	Cephradine	use	CEFRADINE
CELLULOSOME			CERAMIC		
CELLVIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM	CERATOCYSTIS	h.t.	FUNGUS
CEMENT			CERCOSPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS
CENTAUREA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	CEREAL	h.t.	PLANT GRASS
			CEREBROPROTECTIVE		
			CERELOSE		
			CERIUM		
			CERRENA	h.t.	WHITE-ROT FUNGUS
			CERVIX		
			*CERVIX CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR

CESIUM			
CESTODE	h.t.	ANIMAL	
CHAETOMELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS	
CHAETOMIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
*CHAGAS DISEASE			
CHAINIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
CHALARA	h.t.	FUNGUS	
CHALCONE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.74	
CHALCOPYRITE			
CHAMAECYPARIS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE	
CHAMOMILE	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT CHAMOMILLA	
CHAMOMILLA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT CHAMOMILE	
CHANOCLAVINE			
CHAPERONIN			
CHEESE			
CHELATOR			
CHEM.			
Chemical	use	CHEM.	
Chemical oxygen demand	use	COD	
CHEMILUMINESCENCE	h.t.	LUMINESCENCE	
CHEMORECEPTOR			
CHEMOSTAT	h.t.	*CONTINUOUS CULTURE	
*CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	
CHEMOTAXIS			
CHEMOTHERAPY	h.t.	THERAPY	
CHENOPODIUM	h.t.	PLANT	
CHERRY	h.t.	PLANT PRUNUS *FRUIT TREE ORNAMENTAL	
CHESTNUT	h.t.	PLANT CASTANEA TREE	
Chicken	use	FOWL	
Chickenpox	use	VARICELLA	
CHICKPEA	h.t.	PLANT *CICER ARIETINUM LEGUME	
CHICORY	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT *CICHORIUM INTYBUS	
*CHILLI PEPPER	h.t.	PLANT *CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS	
CHIMERA	s.a.	*ANIMAL BREEDING	
*CHIMERIC ANTIBODY	h.t. s.a.		*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING ABZYME
*CHIMERIC ENZYME	h.t.		*ENZYME ENGINEERING *PROTEIN ENGINEERING
*CHIMERIC GENE			
*CHIMERIC TOXIN			
*CHINESE HAMSTER OVARY	s.a.		CHO
Chiral	use		STEREOSPECIFIC
CHITIN			
CHITIN-DEACETYLASE	h.t.		ENZYME EC-3.5.1.41
CHITIN-SYNTHASE	h.t.		ENZYME EC-2.4.1.16
CHITINASE	h.t.		ENZYME EC-3.2.1.14
CHITINASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.		ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CHITOSAN			
CHITOSAN DEGRADATION			
CHITOSANASE	h.t.		ENZYME EC-3.2.1.132
CHL-1	h.t.		CELL CULTURE HUMAN MELANOMA TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL
CHLAMYDIA	h.t.		BACTERIUM
CHLAMYDOMONAS	h.t.		ALGA
CHLORAMPHENICOL	h.t.		ANTIBIOTIC
CHLORAMPHENICOL= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.		ENZYME EC-2.3.1.28
CHLORELLA	h.t.		ALGA
*CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION			
CHLORINE			
CHLORITE			
CHLORNITROFEN	h.t.		HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
CHLOROANILINE			
*CHLOROANILINE DEGRADATION			
CHLOROBENZENE			
*CHLOROBENZENE DEGRADATION			
CHLOROBENZOATE= DEHALOGENASE	h.t.		ENZYME
*CHLOROBENZOIC ACID	h.t.		HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
CHLOROBIPHENYL			

*CHLOROBIPHENYL DEGRADATION			Cholinergic	use	PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC
CHLOROBIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	Cholinergic-blocker	use	ANTICHOLINERGIC
CHLOROCATECHOL			*CHOLINERGIC RECEPTOR		
*CHLOROCATECHOL DEGRADATION			CHOLINESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.8
CHLOROCOCCUM	h.t.	ALGA	Cholinesterase-inhibitor	use or	ANTICHOLINESTERASE INSECTICIDE
CHLOROFORM					
*CHLOROFORM DEGRADATION			CHOLINESTERASE=		
CHLOROPEROXIDASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.10 CHLORIDE-PEROXIDASE	REACTIVATOR	s.a.	ANTIDOTE
CHLOROPHENOL			Chorionic gonadotropin, human	use	HCG
*CHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION			CHORISMATE-MUTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.4.99.5
*CHLOROPHENOXY PROPANOIC ACID			Christmas factor	use	FACTOR-IX
CHLOROPHYLL			CHROMATIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
CHLOROPLAST			CHROMATOFOCUSING		
CHLOROTHRICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	CHROMATOGRAPHY	s.a.	*AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY *IONEXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY FPLC HPLC etc.
CHLOROTOLUENE					
*CHLOROTOLUENE DEGRADATION			CHROMIUM		
CHLORPROPHAM	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	CHROMOBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM CHROMOBACT.
CHLORSULFURON	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	CHROMOPHORE		
CHLORTETRACYCLINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	CHROMOSOME	s.a.	X-CHROMOSOME Y-CHROMOSOME *ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME CHROMOSOME-21 etc.
CHO	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE *CHINESE HAMSTER OVARY MAMMAL ANIMAL	*CHROMOSOME JUMPING		
CHOISYA	h.t.	PLANT	*CHROMOSOME TRANSFER		
CHOLAGOGUE			*CHROMOSOME WALKING		
Cholecystokinin	use	PANCREOZYMIN	*CHROMOSOME-21		
CHOLERA			*CHRYSANTHEMIC ACID		
*CHOLERA TOXIN			CHRYSANTHEMUM	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
*CHOLERA VIRUS			CHRYSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
CHOLESTENONE			CHYMOPAPAIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.6
CHOLESTEROL			CHYMOSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.23.4
*CHOLESTEROL ESTER				s.a.	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME
CHOLESTEROL-ESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.13	Chymosin, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME
CHOLESTEROL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.6	CHYMOTRYPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.1
CHOLINE	h.t.	PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC VITAMIN	CHYMOTRYPSIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CHOLINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.17			

*CICER ARIETINUM	h.t.	PLANT CHICKPEA LEGUME	
*CICHORIUM INTYBUS	h.t.	PLANT CHICORY	
*CILARY NEURONOTROPHIC FACTOR			
*CILARY NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR			
CINCHONA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	
CINCHONIDINE	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE	
CINCHONINE	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE	
Cineole	use	EUCALYPTOL	
CINERARIA	h.t.	PLANT	
CINNAMALDEHYDE			
*CINNAMIC ACID			
*CINNAMOMUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT CINNAMON	
CINNAMON	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT CINNAMOMUM	
*CIRCULATING BED			
CIRCUMSPOROZOITE			
CISTRON			
*CITRIC ACID			
CITROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
CITRONELLOL			
CITRULLINE			
CITRUS	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE	
*CITRUS AURANTIIFOLIA	h.t.	PLANT LIME *FRUIT TREE	
*CITRUS LIMON	h.t.	PLANT LEMON *FRUIT TREE	
*CITRUS PARADISI	h.t.	PLANT GRAPEFRUIT *FRUIT TREE	
*CITRUS SINENSIS	h.t. or	PLANT ANGE *FRUIT TREE	
*CITRUS UNSHIU	h.t.	PLANT SATSUMA *FRUIT TREE	
CLADOSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
CLARIFICATION			
CLAVIBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
CLAVICEPS	h.t.	FUNGUS	
*CLAVULANIC ACID	h.t.	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	
CLAY			
*CLEAVAGE SITE			
CLOACIN			
CLONING	s.a. or see	VECTOR *GENE TRANSFER Appendix A	
Cloning vehicle	use	VECTOR	
CLONOSTACHYS	h.t.	FUNGUS	
CLOSTRIDIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM CLOSTR.	
Clotting-factor	use or	BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIIIetc.	
Clotting, blood	use	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
*CLOUD SEEDING			
CLOVER	h.t.	PLANT TRIFOLIUM LEGUME	
Clover, red	use	*RED CLOVER	
Clover, subterranean	use	*SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER	
Clover, white	use	*WHITE CLOVER	
CM-CELLULASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.4 *CELLULASE COMPLEX	
CM-CELLULOSE			
CMP			
CMP-N-ACYLNEURAMINATE== SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.43	
CMR	h.t. s.a. or	SPECTROSCOPY NMR PMR	
Coagulant, blood	use	HEMOSTATIC	
Coagulation, blood	use	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
COAL			
*COAL DEPOLYMERIZATION			
*COAL DESULFURIZATION			
*COAL GAS			
*COAL GASIFICATION			
*COAL LIQUEFACTION			
*COAL MINE	s.a.	MINING	
*COAL SOLUBILIZATION			
*COAL TAR			
*COAT PROTEIN			
Cobalamin coenzyme	use	COBAMAMIDE	
COBALT			
COBAMAMIDE	h.t.	COENZYME	
COCARCINOGEN			
COCCIDIOSIS			
COCCIDIOSTATIC	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE	

COCHLIOBOLUS	h.t.	FUNGUS	COLON CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
*COCKAYNE SYNDROME			*COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
COCOA	h.t.	PLANT *THEOBROMA CACAO TREE		e.g.	*GRANULOCYTE= MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR
*COCOA BUTTER				s.a.	INTERLEUKIN-3
COCONUT	h.t.	PLANT *COCOS NUCIFERA OILSEED TREE	*COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR RECEPTOR		
*COCOS NUCIFERA	h.t.	PLANT COCONUT OILSEED TREE	COLOR		
COD			COLORECTAL CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
CODEINE	h.t.	ANTITUSSIVE ANALGESIC NARCOTIC	COLORIMETRY		
CODIOBOLUS	h.t.	FUNGUS	COLOSTRUM	h.t.	MILK
*CODON USAGE			*COLUMN FERMENTOR		
COENZYME			*COLUMN REACTOR		
COENZYME-A			COMAMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
Coenzyme-b12	use	COBAMAMIDE	Combinatorial gene bank	use	*COMBINATORIAL LIBRARY
COENZYME-F420			*COMBINATORIAL LIBRARY	h.t.	*DNA LIBRARY
COENZYME-Q10			Common bean	use	*KIDNEY BEAN
*COENZYME REGENERATION	s.a.	*ATP REGENERATION	*COMO VIRUS		
COFFEA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT COFFEE	COMP.		
COFFEE	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT COFFEA	*COMPACT LOOP		
*COFFEE PULP			Compactin	use	MEVASTATIN
COKE			COMPETENCE		
COLCHICINE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC ANTIRHEUMATIC	COMPLEMENT	e.g.	COMPLEMENT-C1 COMPLEMENT-C3 etc.
*COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	*COMPLEMENT RECEPTOR		
*COLD TOLERANCE	h.t.	*CROP IMPROVEMENT	*COMPLEMENTARITY DETERMINING REGION		
COLECALCIFEROL	h.t.	VITAMIN	Complementary dna	use	CDNA
COLEUS	h.t.	PLANT	COMPLEMENTATION		
COLFORSIN	was	FORSKOLIN	COMPLEX		
COLICIN			Composition	use	COMP.
COLLAGEN			COMPOSTING		
COLLAGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.24.3	COMPOUND		
COLLAGENASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	COMPUTER		
COLLETOTRICHUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	*COMPUTER MODEL		
COLLOID			*COMPUTER PROGRAM		
COLON			CONC.		
			CONCANAVALIN-A		
			CONCATAMER		
			Concentration	use	CONC.
			COND.RING		
			CONDENSATION		
			CONDUCTOMETRY		
			*CONFECTIONERY WASTE		

Conferences	see	Appendix A		
CONGLUTIN-ALPHA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN		
CONGLUTIN-BETA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN		
CONGLUTIN-GAMMA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN		
CONGLYCININ	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN		
CONIDIOBOLUS	h.t.	FUNGUS		
CONIDIUM				
CONIFER	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE		
CONJUGATION				
CONNECTIVE TISSUE== ACTIVATING PEPTIDE				
CONTAMINATION				
CONTAINMENT	s.a.	*BIOLOGICAL CONTAINMENT		
CONTIG				
*CONTIG ASSEMBLY				
*CONTINUOUS CULTURE	s.a.	CHEMOSTAT		
Continuous fermentation	use or	*CONTINUOUS CULTURE CHEMOSTAT		
*CONTINUOUS STIRRED TANK	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR		
CONTRACEPTIVE				
*CONTROLLED PORE GLASS				
CONVULSANT				
COOLING				
COPPER				
COPRINUS	h.t.	FUNGUS MUSHROOM		
COPTIS	h.t.	PLANT		
Copy number, plasmid	use	*PLASMID COPY NUMBER		
*CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS	h.t.	PLANT JUTE		
CORIANDER	h.t.	PLANT *CORIANDRUM SATIVUM		
*CORIANDRUM SATIVUM	h.t.	PLANT CORIANDER		
CORIOLUS	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS		
Corn	use	MAIZE		
CORN-COB				
*CORN STEEP LIQUOR				
*CORN STOVER				
*CORONA VIRUS				
CORTICOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE		
CORTICOSTEROID	h.t.	HORMONE		
CORTICOSTEROID== ANTAGONIST				
				*CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR
				CORTISONE
				h.t.
				CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE
				CORYDALIS
				h.t.
				PLANT
				CORYLUS
				h.t.
				PLANT HAZEL TREE
				CORYNEBACTERIUM
				h.t. was
				BACTERIUM CORYNEBACT.
				CORYNESPORA
				h.t.
				FUNGUS
				COS
				h.t.
				*CELL CULTURE MONKEY KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
				COS-1
				h.t.
				*CELL CULTURE MONKEY KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
				COS-7
				h.t.
				*CELL CULTURE MONKEY KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
				COSMETIC
				COSMID
				s.a.
				VECTOR
				COTTON
				h.t.
				PLANT *GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM
				*COTYLEDON CULTURE
				h.t. s.a.
				*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
				COUMAPHOS
				h.t.
				INSECTICIDE ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE ANTHELMINTIC
				COUMARIN
				*COUPLING AGENT
				Cow
				use or
				CATTLE *FEMALE CATTLE
				COWPEA
				h.t.
				PLANT *VIGNA SINENSIS LEGUME
				*COWPOX VIRUS
				h.t.
				*POX VIRUS
				COXIELLA
				h.t.
				BACTERIUM
				*COXSACKIE VIRUS
				h.t.
				*PICORNA VIRUS
				CRAB
				h.t.
				ANIMAL
				*CRABTREE EFFECT
				CRANBERRY
				h.t.
				PLANT FRUIT *VACCINIUM MACROCARPON
				CRATAEGUS
				h.t.
				PLANT HAWTHORN

CREATINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.3	*CUCUMIS SATIVUS	h.t.	PLANT CUCUMBER
CREATINE			CUCURBITA	h.t.	PLANT
CREATINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.3.2	*CUCURBITA PEPO	h.t.	PLANT PUMPKIN
CREATININE			*CUCURBITA PEPO MEDULLOSA	h.t.	PLANT MALLOW
CREOSOTE			CUCURBITIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN
*CREOSOTE DEGRADATION			CULTURE	s.a.	*BATCH CULTURE *CONTINUOUS CULTURE etc.
CRESOL			*CULTURE MEDIUM	s.a.	*SERUM-FREE CULTURE MEDIUM
*CRESOL DEGRADATION			*CULTURE MEDIUM RECYCLE		
CROCETIN	h.t.	PIGMENT	*CULTURE VESSEL	h.t. see	BIOREACTOR Appendix A
CROCIN			CUNNINGHAMELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*CROCUS SATIVUS	h.t.	PLANT SAFFRON	Curamimetic	use	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER
*CROHN DISEASE			CURARE	h.t.	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER
*CROP IMPROVEMENT	s.a. or	DISEASE-RESISTANCE *SALT TOLERANCE etc.	CURARE-ANTAGONIST	s.a.	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER= ANTAGONIST
*CROSS-FLOW FILTRATION			CURDLAN		
*CROSS-FLOW MICROFILTRATION	h.t.	FILTRATION	CURVULARIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*CROSS-FLOW ULTRAFILTRATION	h.t.	FILTRATION	CUTINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CROSS-PROTECTION			CV-1	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MONKEY KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
*CROSSLINKED ENZYME CRYSTAL	s.a.	CROSSLINKING	CYANATE		
CROSSLINKING			CYANATE-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.5.3
CROTON	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	CYANIDE		
*CROWN GALL			*CYANIDE DEGRADATION		
CRUCIFERIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	CYANOBACTERIUM	s.a. was	BACTERIUM CYANOBACT.
CRYOPRESERVATION	h.t.	PRESERVATION	CYANOCOBALAMIN	h.t.	VITAMIN
Cryostable	use or	PSYCHROSTABLE PSYCHROPHILIC	CYANOHYDRIN		
CRYPTOCOCCUS	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS	CYANOPHAGE		
CRYSTAL			CYANOSPIRA	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
CRYSTALLIN			CYATHUS	h.t.	FUNGUS
*CRYSTAL PROTEIN			*CYBERNETIC MODEL	s.a.	*MATHEMATICAL MODEL
*CRYSTAL VIOLET DEGRADATION			CYBRID		
CRYSTALLIZATION			CYCLAMEN	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY			CYCLIC-AMP		
CRYSTOLIIDIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	Cyclic amp phosphodiesterase-inhibitor	use	PHOSPHODIESTERASE= INHIBITOR
CTP					
CUCUMBER	h.t.	PLANT *CUCUMIS SATIVUS			
*CUCUMBER-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS			
*CUCUMIS MELO	h.t.	PLANT MELON FRUIT			

CYCLOALKANE			
CYCLODEXTRIN			
*CYCLODEXTRIN=HYDROLYZING ENZYME			
CYCLOHEXANE			
*CYCLOHEXANE DEGRADATION			
CYCLOHEXANOL			
*CYCLOHEXANOL DEGRADATION			
CYCLOHEXIMIDE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE	
CYCLOMALTODEXTRIN=GLUCANOTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.19	
CYCLOMALTODEXTRINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.54	
*CYCLONITE DEGRADATION			
*CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID			
CYCLOSPORIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC ANTIBIOTIC IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE	
	e.g.	CYCLOSPORIN-A etc.	
CYCLOTELLA	h.t.	ALGA	
CYSTATIN-A	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	
CYSTATIN-B	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	
CYSTATIN-C	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	
CYSTEINE			
*CYSTIC FIBROSIS			
*CYSTIC FIBROSIS TRANSMEMBRANE CONDUCTANCE REGULATOR			
CYSTINE			
CYTIDINE			
*CYTIDINE-DEAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.5	
Cytidine diphosphate	use	CDP	
Cytidine monophosphate	use	CMP	
Cytidine triphosphate	use	CTP	
CYTOCHROME			
CYTOCHROME-B5			
CYTOCHROME-C			
CYTOCHROME-P450			
CYTOCHROME-P450=MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
CYTOCHROME-P450=REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
CYTOKINE			
*CYTOKINE-MEDIATED GENE THERAPY	h.t.	IMMUNOTHERAPY	
Cytokine synthesis-inhibitor	use	INTERLEUKIN-10	
CYTOKININ	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	
CYTOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	
*CYTOMEGALO VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	
CYTOMETRY	s.a.	*FLOW CYTOMETRY	
CYTOPHAGA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
*CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILE			
*CYTOSINE-DEAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.1	
CYTOSTATIC	s.a.	ANTITUMOR Appendix A	
Cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor	use	INTERLEUKIN-12	
*CYTOTOXIC T-LYMPHOCYTE			
CYTOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	
C127	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MOUSE FIBROBLAST MAMMAL ANIMAL	

D

D-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.3		
D, 2,4-	use	2,4-D		
DACTYLARIA	h.t.	FUNGUS		
*DACTYLIS GLOMERATA	h.t.	PLANT ORCHARDGRASS GRASS		
DACTYLOSPORANGIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES		
DAHLIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		
DAHP-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME		
DAIRY	s.a.	MILK		
DALBERGIA	h.t.	PLANT		
DAPIRAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE		
DATABANK				
DATABASE				
DATE				
*DATE PALM	h.t.	PLANT *PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA *FRUIT TREE		
DATURA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT		
*DAUCUS CAROTA	h.t.	PLANT CARROT		
DAUDI	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE LYMPHOMA MAMMAL ANIMAL		
daunomycin	use was	DAUNORUBICIN DAUNOMYCIN		
DAUNORUBICIN	h.t. was	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC DAUNOMYCIN		
DDD	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE		
DDE	h.t.	INSECTICIDE CORTICOSTEROID= ANTAGONIST PESTICIDE		
DDT	h.t.	INSECTICIDE CORTICOSTEROID= ANTAGONIST PESTICIDE		
DEACETOXYCEPHALO= SPORIN-C	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
DEACETOXYCEPHALO= SPORIN-C-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME		
DEACETYLATION				
DEACETYLCEPHALOSPORIN-C	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
DEACETYLCEPHALOSPORIN= C-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME		
DEACETYLLANATOSIDE-C	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT		
deadly nightshade	use	*ATROPA BELLADONNA		
DEAE				
DEALANYLASCAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
DEBARYOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST		
debittering	use	*BITTERNESS REMOVAL		
DECHLORINATION	h.t.	DEHALOGENATION		
DECILORUBICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC		
DECOLORIZATION				
DECONTAMINATION	s.a.	STERILIZATION		
*DEEP JET	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR		
*DEEP SHAFT	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR		
DEFENSE				
DEGASSER				
DEGASSING				
DEGLYCOSYLATION				
DEGRADATION				
DEGREASING				
DEHALOGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME		
DEHALOGENATION				
dehydration	use s.a.	DRYING LYOPHILIZATION		
DEHYDROIVAXILLIN	h.t.	PHYTONCIDE ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE		
DEINKING				
DEINOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM		
DEKKERA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST		
DELETION				
DELEYA	h.t.	BACTERIUM		
DELIGNIFICATION	s.a.	*LIGNIN DEGRADATION		
DELTA-AMINOLEVULINATE= SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.37		
delta-endotoxin	use	*CRYSTAL PROTEIN		
DELTAMETHRIN	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE		
DELTAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
DEMULSIFICATION				
DENATURATION				
DENDRITE				

DENDRYPHIELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS	DESULFOVIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*DENGUE VIRUS	h.t. e.g.	*ARBO VIRUS *DENGUE VIRUS-2	DESULFURIZATION		
DENITRIFICATION			desulfurization, coal	use	*COAL DESULFURIZATION
*DENITRIFYING BACTERIUM			desulfurization, gas	use	*GAS DESULFURIZATION
DENSITOMETRY			desulfurization, petroleum	use	*PETROLEUM DESULFURIZATION
DEODORANT			DESULFUROCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
DEODORIZATION			DET.		
DEOXYACLACINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	detergent	use was	SURFACTANT DETERGENT
DEOXYADENOSINE			determination	use	DET.
DEOXYCASTASTERONE	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	DEUTERIUM		
deoxycoformycin	use	PENTOSTATIN	DEWATERING		
DEOXYCYTIDINE			DEXAMETHASONE	h.t.	CORTICOSTEROID
DEOXYGUANOSINE			DEXTRAN		
DEOXYINOSINE			DEXTRANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.11
DEOXYNOJIRIMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	DEXTRANSUCRASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.5
deoxyribonuclease	use e.g.	DNA-ASE EC-3.1.21.1	DEXTRANSUCRASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
deoxyribonucleic acid	use	DNA	DEXTRIN		
DEOXYRIBOSE-PHOSPHATE= ALDOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.4	*DEXTRIN-DEXTRANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.2
Deoxythymidine	use	THYMIDINE	dextrose	use	GLUCOSE
DEOXYURIDINE			DIABETES		
DEPILATORY			DIACETYL		
depressant, central	use or	SEDATIVE TRANQUILIZER	diacylglycerol	use	DIGLYCERIDE
DER.			DIAFILTRATION		
derivative	use	DER.	DIAGNOSIS		
DERMATOLOGICAL			DIAGNOSTIC		
DESENSITIZER			DIALYSIS		
DESICCATION			*DIALYSIS FERMENTATION		
desiccation resistance	use or	*DROUGHT RESISTANCE *DESICCATION TOLERANCE	DIANOSIDE	h.t.	ANALGESIC
*DESICCATION TOLERANCE			DIANTHUS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
*DESIGNER CHROMOSOME			DIARRHEA		
DESIZING			*DIARRHEA VIRUS		
DESULFATOHIRUDIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT	diarrhoea	use	DIARRHEA
DESULFOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	diastereomeric	use	STEREOSPECIFIC
DESULFOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	DIATOM	h.t.	ALGA
DESULFOMONILE	h.t.	BACTERIUM	DIAUXIC		
DESULFOSARCINA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	DIAZINON	h.t.	INSECTICIDE ACARICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE
DESULFOTOBACTERIUM	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM	DIBENZOFURAN		
DESULFOTOMACULUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM			

*DIBENZOFURAN DEGRADATION			
DIBENZOTHIOPHENE			
*DIBENZOTHIOPHENE DEGRADATION			
DICAMBA	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	
*DICARBOXYLIC ACID			
DICHLOROANILINE			
*DICHLOROANILINE DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROBENZENE			
*DICHLOROBENZENE DEGRADATION			
*DICHLOROBENZOIC ACID			
*DICHLOROBENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROBIPHENYL			
*DICHLOROBIPHENYL DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROCATECHOL			
*DICHLOROCATECHOL DEGRADATION			
dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane	use	DDD	
dichlorodiphenylethylene	use	DDE	
dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	use	DDT	
DICHLOROETHANE			
*DICHLOROETHANE DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROETHYLENE			
*DICHLOROETHYLENE DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROMETHANE			
*DICHLOROMETHANE DEGRADATION			
DICHLOROPHENOL			
*DICHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION			
dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-	use	2,4-D	
DICHLORPROP	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE *PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	
DICTYOGLOMUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
DICTYOSTELIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
DICTYOTA	h.t.	ALGA	
DIDEOXYADENOSINE			
DIDEOXYCYTIDINE			
DIDEOXYGUANOSINE			
DIDEOXYINOSINE			
DIDEOXYTHYMIDINE			
DIDEOXYURIDINE			
DIELECTROPHORESIS	s.a.	ELECTRO-FUSION	
DIELS-ALDER			
DIESEL			
*DIESEL OIL DEGRADATION	h.t.	*POLLUTANT DEGRADATION	
diethylaminoethyl-	use	DEAE-	
DIFF.			
different	use	DIFF.	
DIFFERENTIATION			
*DIFFERENTIATION ANTIGEN			
DIFFERENTIATION-INDUCER	h.t.	ANTITUMOR	
DIFFUSER			
DIFFUSION			
DIFFUSIVITY			
*DIFRUCTOSE DIANHYDRIDE			
DIGESTANT			
digester	use	DIGESTOR	
DIGESTOR	h.t. see	BIOREACTOR Appendix A	
DIGITALIS	h.t. see	*MEDICINAL PLANT Appendix A	
DIGITONIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT	
DIGITOXIGENIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT	
DIGITOXIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT	
DIGLYCERIDE			
DIGOXIGENIN			
DIGOXIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT	
DIHYDRODIPICOLINATE== SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.52	
DIHYDROFOLATE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.1.3	
DIHYDROFOLATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.12	
	was	DIHYDROFOLATE== SYNTHETASE	
dihydrofolate-synthetase	use or was	DIHYDROFOLATE== SYNTHASE EC-6.3.2.12 DIHYDROFOLATE== SYNTHETASE	
DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE== DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.8.1.4	

DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE= REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME	DINOSEB	h.t.	HERBICIDE FUNGICIDE INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE= SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	DIODE		
DIHYDROPYRIMIDINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.2.2	DIOL		
DIHYDROSANGUINARINE			DIOSCOREA	h.t. s.a.	*MEDICINAL PLANT YAM
DIHYDROXYACETONE			DIOGENIN	h.t.	*CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR
*DIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID			DIOSPYROS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE
*DIHYDROXYBIPHENYL DEGRADATION			DIOXIN		
dihydroxyphenylalanine	use or	DOPA LEVODOPA	DIOXOLAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC
DIHYDROXYRIFAMYCIN-S	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	DIPEPTIDYL= AMINOPEPTIDASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
DILEVALOL	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE VASODILATOR ALPHA-SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	diphosphopyridine nucleotide	use	NAD
DILL	h.t.	PLANT *ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS	DIPHThERIA		
DILOPHUS	h.t.	ALGA	*DIPHThERIA TOXIN		
DILTIAZEM	h.t.	CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST CARDIANT	*DIPHThERIA TOXOID		
*DILUTION RATE			Diplococcus	use	STREPTOCOCCUS
*DIMETHYL DISULFIDE			DIPLODIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*DIMETHYL DISULFIDE DEGRADATION			DIPLOID	h.t.	POLYPLOID
*DIMETHYL SULFIDE			DIPODASCOPSIS	h.t.	FUNGUS
*DIMETHYL SULFIDE DEGRADATION			DIPLOTAXIS	h.t.	PLANT
DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE			DIPROTIIN	h.t.	DIPEPTIDYL= AMINOPEPTIDASE= INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
*DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE DEGRADATION			DIQUAT	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
DIMETHYLPHENOL			DIRICIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC
*DIMETHYLPHENOL DEGRADATION			DIROFILARIA	h.t.	ANIMAL
DIMETHYLPYRIDINE			Disc	use	DISK
*DIMETHYLPYRIDINE DEGRADATION			*DISEASE-FREE PLANT		
DINACTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	DISEASE-RESISTANCE	s.a.	*CROP IMPROVEMENT *INSECT RESISTANCE
DINITROBENZENE			DISK		
*DINITROBENZENE DEGRADATION			Dispersant	use	EMULSIFIER
DINITROPHENOL	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE	*DISPLACEMENT CHROMATOGRAPHY		
DINITROTOLUENE			DISSOCIATION	h.t.	TRANSPOSON
*DINITROTOLUENE DEGRADATION			*DISSOLVED OXYGEN		
			dissolved oxygen coefficient	use	KLA
			*DISTEMPER VIRUS	h.t.	*MYXO VIRUS

DISTILLATION			
DISTILLERY			
DISTR.			
distribution	use	DISTR.	
*DISULFIDE BOND			
disulfide-isomerase, protein	use	PROTEIN-DISULFIDE== ISOMERASE	
	or	EC-5.3.4.1	
DITRISARUBICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
DIURETIC			
DNA	s.a.	*NUCLEIC ACID	
*DNA AMPLIFICATION			
DNA-ASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
	e.g.	EC-3.1.21.1	
*DNA BANK	was	*gene bank	
*DNA BINDING PROTEIN			
*DNA BIOSENSOR			
*DNA CASSETTE			
*DNA CHIP	h.t.	BIOCHIP	
*DNA CLEAVAGE			
dna, complementary	use	CDNA	
*DNA ENZYME			
*DNA FINGERPRINTING			
*DNA FOOTPRINTING			
dna hybridization	use	HYBRIDIZATION	
*DNA INDEXER			
*DNA LIBRARY	was	gene bank	
DNA-LIGASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
*DNA LIGATION			
*DNA LINKER			
dna mapping	use	MAPPING	
DNA-METHYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
*DNA METHYLATION			
dna microinjection	use	MICROINJECTION	
dna-nucleotidylexotransferase	use	TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE	
	or	EC-2.7.7.31	
DNA-POLYMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
		EC-2.7.7.7	
*DNA POLYMORPHISM	s.a.	*RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM	
*DNA PRIMER			
*DNA PROBE			
*DNA PURIFICATION			
*DNA REPAIR			
*DNA SEQUENCE			
*DNA SEQUENCING			
*DNA SEQUENCING APPARATUS			
*DNA SYNTHESIZER			
*DNA TEMPLATE			
DNA-TOPOISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
		EC-5.99.1.2	
*DNA TYPING			
dna vaccine	use	*NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE	
	was	*GENETIC IMMUNIZATION	
dnase	use	DNA-ASE	
	or	EC-3.1.21.1 etc.	
*DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID			
DOG	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	
DOPA	h.t.	ANTIPARKINSONIAN	
	s.a.	LEVODOPA	
DOPA-DECARBOXYLASE== INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
DOPAMINE	h.t.	SYMPATHOMIMETIC DOPAMINERGIC PROLACTIN-ANTAGONIST	
DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST			
*DOPAMINE RECEPTOR			
DOPAMINERGIC			
DOT-BLOT			
double-stranded	use	DS	
	e.g.	DSDNA	
*DOUGLAS FIR	h.t.	PLANT *PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII CONIFER *FOREST TREE	
*DOWN SYNDROME			
*DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING	see	Appendix A	
DOXORUBICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
	s.a.	ADRIAMYCIN	
DPNI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.12	
DPNII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.27	
*DRAFT TUBE			
*DRAIN CLEANING			
DRECHSLERA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	
DRIER			
*DRILLING MUD			

DROSOPHILA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
*DROUGHT RESISTANCE	h.t.	*CROP IMPROVEMENT
*DRUG DELIVERY		
*DRUG SCREENING		
DRYING		
DUBOISIA	h.t.	PLANT
DUNALIELLA	h.t.	ALGA
dung	use	EXCREMENT
*DUTCH ELM DISEASE		
DYE	s.a.	PIGMENT
*DYE DEGRADATION		
*DYE-LIGAND CHROMATOGRAPHY		
DYEING		
DYSENTERY		
DYSPROSIUM		
DYSTROPHIN		

E

e.coli	use was	*ESCHERICHIA COLI E.COLI		EGLIN-B	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
EARTHWORM	h.t.	ANIMAL		EGLIN-C	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
*EASTER LILY	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		EHRlichIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ECDYSIS-INHIBITOR	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE		*EICHHORNIA CRASSIPES	h.t.	PLANT *WATER HYACINTH
ECDYSONE	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE		*EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID		
ECDYSTERONE	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE		EIMERIA	h.t.	PROTOZOON
ECHINACEA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		*ELAEIS GUINEENSIS	h.t.	PLANT *OIL PALM
ECHINOCHLOA	h.t.	PLANT		ELAM-1	h.t.	*ENDOTHELIAL LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE
ECHINOCOCCUS	h.t.	ANIMAL		ELASTASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE e.g. EC-3.4.21.11 or EC-3.4.21.36 (pancreatic) or EC-3.4.21.37 (leukocyte)
ECHINOMYCIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC ANTIBIOTIC		ELASTASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ECHISTATIN	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT PAF-ANTAGONIST		ELASTICITY		
*ECHO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS		ELDER	h.t.	PLANT
ECOB	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.1		ELDERBERRY	h.t.	PLANT *SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA
ECOK	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.2		*ELECTRIC EEL	h.t.	FISH *ELECTROPHORUS ELECTRICUS ANIMAL
ECOP1	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.3		*ELECTRIC FIELD		
ECOP15	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.4		*ELECTRIC RAY	h.t. e.g.	FISH *TORPEDO CALIFORNICA ANIMAL
ECORI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.13		ELECTRICITY		
ECORII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.14		ELECTRO-ELUTION		
EDESTIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN		ELECTRO-FUSION		
EDTA	h.t.	CHELATOR		ELECTRO-TRANSFECTION		
EEL	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL		ELECTRODE	s.a. or	*ENZYME ELECTRODE *MICROBIAL ELECTRODE
effluent	use	WASTE-WATER		ELECTRODIALYSIS	h.t.	DIALYSIS
EFROTOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		*ELECTRON ACCEPTOR		
EGG				*ELECTRON MICROSCOPY		
eggplant	use	AUBERGINE		*ELECTRON TRANSFER		
				ELECTROPHORESIS		
				*ELECTROPHORUS ELECTRICUS	h.t.	FISH *ELECTRIC EEL ANIMAL
				ELECTROPORATION		
				ELECTROROTATION		
				*ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM	h.t.	PLANT CARDAMOM

ELICITOR			ENDOMYCES	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS
ELISA	<i>h.t.</i>	ANALYSIS IMMUNOASSAY	ENDOMYCOSIS	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS
ELM	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT *FOREST TREE ULMUS	ENDONEXIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTICOAGULANT ANTIINFLAMMATORY
*ELONGATION FACTOR			ENDONUCLEASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME
ELUTION			ENDOPEPTIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME PROTEASE
ELYMOCLAVINE	<i>h.t.</i>	DOPAMINERGIC	endopolygalacturonase	<i>use or</i>	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15
EMBRYO			ENDORPHIN	<i>h.t.</i>	OPIOID
*EMBRYO CULTURE	<i>h.t.</i>	*TISSUE CULTURE <i>s.a.</i> PROPAGATION	*ENDOSPERM CULTURE	<i>h.t.</i>	*TISSUE CULTURE <i>s.a.</i> PROPAGATION
*EMBRYO RESCUE			ENDOSULFAN	<i>h.t.</i>	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
*EMBRYO TRANSFER	<i>s.a.</i>	*ANIMAL BREEDING	*ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR	<i>s.a.</i>	*VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR
EMBRYOGENESIS	<i>s.a.</i>	PROPAGATION *SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS	*ENDOTHELIAL LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE	<i>s.a.</i>	ELAM-1
*EMBRYONIC STEM CELL			ENDOTHELIN-1	<i>h.t.</i>	VASOCONSTRICTOR
*EMC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*PICORNA VIRUS	ENDOTHELIN-2		
EMERICELLA	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS	ENDOTHELIN-3	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIAGGREGANT
EMETIC			ENDOTHELIN-ANTAGONIST		
EMODIN	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGICIDE ANTIBIOTIC PHYTONCIDE	*ENDOTHELIN RECEPTOR		
*EMPTY CAPSID			ENDOTHELIUM		
EMULSAN	<i>h.t.</i>	EMULSIFIER SURFACTANT	ENDOTHIA	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS
EMULSIFIER	<i>h.t.</i>	SURFACTANT	ENDOTOXIN	<i>h.t.</i>	TOXIN
EMULSION			endotoxin, delta-	<i>use</i>	*CRYSTAL PROTEIN
enantiomeric	<i>use</i>	STEREOSPECIFIC	ENERGY		
ENCAPSULATION			*ENERGY BALANCE		
*ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*ARBO VIRUS	*ENERGY CROP		
*ENCEPHALOMYELITIS VIRUS			*ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY		
encephalomyocarditis virus	<i>use</i>	*EMC VIRUS	*ENHANCED GAS RECOVERY		
*ENDANGERED PLANT			ENHANCER		
endive	<i>use</i>	CHICORY	ENKEPHALIN	<i>h.t.</i>	OPIOID
ENDO-1,3-BETA-D-GLUCANASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.39	ENKEPHALIN-LEU	<i>h.t.</i>	OPIOID <i>was</i> LEUCINE-ENKEPHALIN
ENDO-1,3(4)-BETA-D- GLUCANASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.6 <i>s.a.</i> LICHENASE EC-3.2.1.73	ENKEPHALIN-MET	<i>h.t.</i>	OPIOID <i>was</i> METHIONINE-ENKEPHALIN
endo-1,4-beta-D-glucanase	<i>use or</i>	CELLULASE EC-3.2.1.4	ENOLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.11
ENDO-1,3-BETA-D-XYLANASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.32	3-ENOLPYRUVOYL-SHIKIMATE= 5-PHOSPHATE-SYNTASE	<i>use</i>	3-PHOSPHOSHIKIMATE-1= CARBOXYVINYL= TRANSFERASE <i>h.t.</i> ENZYME EC-2.5.1.19 <i>was</i> 3-ENOLPYRUVOYL= SHIKIMATE-5- PHOSPHATE-SYNTASE
ENDO-1,4-BETA-D-XYLANASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.8	*ENRICHMENT CULTURE		
ENDOCYTOSIS			ENTAMOEBA	<i>h.t.</i>	PROTOZOON

*ENTERO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	EPITHELIUM	
ENTEROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	EPITHIENAMYCIN	h.t. ANTIBIOTIC
ENTEROCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*EPIPOPE MAPPING	
ENTEROTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	*EPIPOPE TAGGING	
ENTOMOPHAGA	h.t.	FUNGUS	EPOXIDATION	
*ENTOMOPOX VIRUS			EPOXIDE	
*ENTRAINED BED	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR	EPOXIDE-HYDROLASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-3.3.2.3
entrapment, cell	use	IMMOBILIZATION	EPOXYALKANE	
entrapment, enzyme	use	IMMOBILIZATION	EPOXYBUTANE	
ENTROPY			EPOXYOCTANE	
*ENV PROTEIN			EPOXPENTANE	
ENVIRONMENT	see	Appendix A	EPOXYPROPANE	
ENZYME	see	Appendix A	*EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS	h.t. *HERPES VIRUS
*ENZYME ACTIVATION			EPTC	h.t. HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
*ENZYME DEACTIVATION			ERBB2	h.t. ONCOGENE
*ENZYME ELECTRODE	h.t.	BIOSENSOR	ERBIUM	
*ENZYME ENGINEERING	h.t.	*PROTEIN ENGINEERING	EREMOPHILA	h.t. PLANT
ENZYME-INHIBITOR			EREMOTHECIUM	h.t. YEAST FUNGUS
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay	use	ELISA	ERGOCALCIFEROL	h.t. VITAMIN
*ENZYME PURIFICATION	s.a.	*PROTEIN PURIFICATION	ERGOCORNINE	h.t. DOPAMINERGIC VASOCONSTRICTOR ANTISEROTONIN SYMPATHOLYTIC
*ENZYME RECYCLE			ERGOCRISTINE	h.t. VASOCONSTRICTOR ANTISEROTONIN SYMPATHOLYTIC DOPAMINERGIC
*ENZYME SOLUBILIZATION			ERGOCRYPTINE	h.t. DOPAMINERGIC VASOCONSTRICTOR SYMPATHOLYTIC
*ENZYME STABILIZATION			ERGO LINE	
*ENZYME THERMISTOR	h.t.	BIOSENSOR	ERGOMETRINE	h.t. UTEROTONIC VASOCONSTRICTOR DOPAMINERGIC
EOSINOPHIL	h.t.	LEUKOCYTE	ergopeptine	use *ERGOT ALKALOID
*EOSINOPHIL COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR			ERGOSTEROL	
EPHEDRA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	*ERGOT ALKALOID	s.a. ERGOCORNINE or ERGOCRISTINE or ERGOCRYPTINE or ERGOTAMINE etc.
EPHEDRINE	h.t.	SYMPATHOMIMETIC VASOCONSTRICTOR ANTIASTHMATIC BRONCHODILATOR	ERGOTAMINE	h.t. HEMOSTATIC UTEROTONIC ANTISEROTONIN
*EPHEMERAL-FEVER VIRUS			ERWINIA	h.t. BACTERIUM
EPICHLOROXYDRIN			ERYTHRITOL	h.t. SWEETENER
EPICOSTACLAVINE			*ERYTHROBLASTOSIS VIRUS	h.t. *RETRO VIRUS
*EPICOTYL CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION		
*EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR				
*EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR				
EPIDERMIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
EPIDERMIS				
EPILEPSY				
EPIPODOPHYLLOTOXIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC		

ERYTHROCYTE			
*ERYTHROID DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR			
ERYTHROMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
ERYTHROMYCIN-RESISTANCE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE	
ERYTHROPOIETIN	h.t.	HORMONE	
*ERYTHROPOIETIN RECEPTOR			
ERYTHROSE			
*ESCHERICHIA COLI	h.t. was	BACTERIUM E.COLI	
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	h.t.	PLANT	
ESOPHAGUS			
*ESSENTIAL OIL			
ESTER	s.a.	C-ESTER	
*ESTER HYDROLYSIS			
ESTERASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME CARBOXYLESTERASE EC-3.1.1.1	
ESTERIFICATION	s.a.	INTERESTERIFICATION TRANSESTERIFICATION	
ESTRADIOL	h.t.	ESTROGEN HORMONE	
ESTRANE			
ESTROGEN	h.t.	HORMONE	
ESTROGEN-ANTAGONIST			
*ESTROGEN RECEPTOR			
ETHANE			
ETHANOL			
*ETHANOL TOLERANCE			
ETHENE			
ETHER			
*ETHIDIUM BROMIDE			
ETHROPROP	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE	
*ETHYL ACETATE			
Ethyl alcohol	use	ETHANOL	
*ETHYL BUTYRATE			
*ETHYL CAPROATE			
*ETHYL METHANESULFONATE			
*ETHYLBENZENE			
*ETHYLBENZENE DEGRADATION			
ethylene	use	ETHENE	
*ETHYLENE GLYCOL			
*ETHYLENE GLYCOL DEGRADATION			
ethyne	use	ACETYLENE	
ETOPOSIDE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC	
EUBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
EUCALYPTOL	h.t.	ANTISEPTIC EXPECTORANT ANTITUSSIVE ANTHELMINTIC	
EUCALYPTUS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	
EUCHEUMA	h.t.	ALGA	
EUCOMMIA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	
EUDESMANOLIDE			
EUGLENA	h.t.	ALGA	
EUKARYOTE			
EUPENICILLIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
EUPHORBIA	h.t. s.a.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL POINSETTIA	
*EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL POINSETTIA	
EUROPE			
EUROPIUM			
EVAPORATION			
EVAPORATOR			
EXCIPIENT			
EXCREMENT			
exo-1,4-beta-D-glucanase	use or or	EXO-1,4-BETA-D= GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.74 CELLOBIOHYDROLASE EC-3.2.1.91	
EXO-1,4-BETA-D-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.74 *CELLULASE COMPLEX	
exo-1,4-beta-D-xylosidase	use or	BETA-XYLOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.37	
EXON			
EXONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
exopolysaccharide	use	POLYSACCHARIDE	
exoprotease	use	PROTEASE	
EXOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	
EXOTOXIN-A	h.t.	TOXIN	
EXPANDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
*EXPANDED BED			
EXPECTORANT			
*EXPERT SYSTEM			
EXPLOSIVE			

*EXPLOSIVE DEGRADATION

*EXPRESSED SEQUENCE TAG

EXPRESSION

EXTRACELLULAR

EXTRACTION

h.t. PURIFICATION
s.a. *PHASE PARTITIONING
or *TWO-PHASE SYSTEM
or *EXTRACTIVE
FERMENTATION

*EXTRACTIVE FERMENTATION

EXTRACTOR

EXTRUSION

*EXXON VALDEZ

EYE

*EYE-DERIVED GROWTH
FACTOR

F

F-FACTOR		
F-PLASMID		
FAB	h.t.	ANTIBODY
FAB'	h.t.	ANTIBODY
F(AB)'	h.t.	ANTIBODY
F(AB)2	h.t.	ANTIBODY
F(AB')2	h.t.	ANTIBODY
*FABRY SYNDROME		
FACTOR-C		
factor-i	use	FIBRINOGEN
factor-ii	use	PROTHROMBIN
factor-iii	use	THROMBOPLASTIN
factor-iv	use	CALCIUM
FACTOR-V	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VIII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VIII:C	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-IX	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-X	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-XA	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-XI	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-XII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
factor-xiii	use	*FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR
FACTOR-XIII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FAD	h.t.	COENZYME
*FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS BUCKWHEAT
fasciolicide	use	ANTHELMINTIC
fast protein liquid chromatography	use was	FPLC FPL-CHROMATOGRAPHY
Fat	use	LIPID
*FATTY ACID	s.a.	*VOLATILE FATTY ACID
*FATTY ACID AMIDE		
*FATTY ACID DEGRADATION		
*FATTY ACID ESTER		
FATTY-ACID-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.85
FATTY-ACID-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*FAULT DETECTION		
*FC RECEPTOR	s.a.	*FC-ALPHA RECEPTOR *FC-EPSILON RECEPTOR *FC-GAMMA RECEPTOR
*FC-ALPHA RECEPTOR		
*FC-EPSILON RECEPTOR		
*FC-GAMMA RECEPTOR		
FEATHER		
*FEATHER DEGRADATION		
feces	use	EXCREMENT
*FED-BATCH CULTURE		
feed, animal	use	FEEDSTUFF
FEED-ADDITIVE		
*FEEDBACK INHIBITION		
*FEEDBACK REPRESSION		
FEEDSTOCK		
FEEDSTUFF		
feline	use	CAT
feline immunodeficiency virus	use	*FIV VIRUS
*FEMALE STERILE		
*FEMO PROTEIN	s.a.	NITROGENASE
FENNEL	h.t.	PLANT *FOENICULUM VULGARE
FENUGREEK	h.t.	PLANT *TRIGONELLA FOENUM= GRAECUM
FENVALERATE	h.t.	INSECTICIDE ACARICIDE PESTICIDE
FERMENTATION	see	Appendix A
*FERMENTATION BROTH	s.a.	*CULTURE MEDIUM
fermentation vessel	use s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR DIGESTOR
fermenter	use	FERMENTOR
FERMENTOR	h.t. s.a. or see	BIOREACTOR REACTOR DIGESTOR Appendix A
fermentor control	use	*SYSTEMS CONTROL
FERN	h.t.	PLANT
FERREDOXIN		
FERRITIN		
FERROBACILLUS	h.t. was	BACTERIUM FERROBAC.
FERROCENE		
FERTILIZER		
*FERULIC ACID		
*FERULIC ACID DEGRADATION		

FESCUE	h.t.	PLANT GRASS	FILTROPORATION	h.t.	FILTRATION
	s.a.	FESTUCA		h.t.	TRANSFECTION
FESTUCA	h.t.	PLANT GRASS FESCUE	fimbriae	use	PILUS
FETOPROTEIN			fingerprinting, dna	use	*DNA FINGERPRINTING
FETUS			fingerprinting, rna	use	*RNA FINGERPRINTING
fiber optic	use	*OPTIC FIBER	FIREFLY	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
FIBRIN			FISH	h.t.	ANIMAL
*FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING HEMOSTATIC		s.a.	*TRANSGENIC FISH
FIBRINOGEN	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	*FISH FARMING		
fibrinolysin	use or	PLASMIN EC-3.4.21.7	*FISH OIL		
fibrinolytic	use	THROMBOLYTIC	FISCHERELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
FIBROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*FIV VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
FIBROBLAST			fixation, enzyme or cell	use	IMMOBILIZATION
*FIBROBLAST-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR			*FIXED BED		
*FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR			*FIXED BED LOOP		
*FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR-INHIBITOR			FIXED-FILM		
*FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR			FK-156	h.t.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT
fibroblast interferon	use	INTERFERON-BETA	FK-409	h.t.	VASODILATOR ANTICOAGULANT HYPOTENSIVE ANTIAGGREGANT
FIBROIN			fk-506	use was	TACROLIMUS FK-506
FIBRONECTIN			FLAG		
*FIBRONECTIN RECEPTOR			FLAGELLIN		
ficain	use or	FICIN EC-3.4.22.3	FLAMMULINA	h.t.	MUSHROOM FUNGUS
FICIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.3	FLATFISH	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
FICUS	h.t.	PLANT	*FLAVI VIRUS		
*FIELD-EFFECT TRANSISTOR			flavin adenine dinucleotide	use	FAD
*FIELD-FLOW FRACTIONATION			flavin mononucleotide	use	FMN
FIG	h.t.	PLANT *FICUS CARICA	FLAVOBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM FLAVOBACT.
*FIGWORT-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*CAULIMO VIRUS	FLAVONOID		
FILARIASIS			*FLAVONOID GLYCOSIDE		
filaricide	use	ANTHELMINTIC	FLAVOR	s.a.	*FLAVOR ENHANCER
*FILAMENTOUS FUNGUS			*FLAVOR ENHANCER	s.a.	FLAVOR
filbert	use	HAZELNUT	FLAX	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED *LINUM USITATISSIMUM
FILTER	s.a. or	FILTRATION BIOFILTER	FLEXIBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
FILTRATION	h.t.	PURIFICATION	FLOCCULANT		
			FLOCCULATION		
			flocculation active material	use	FLOCCULANT

FLOTATION					
FLOUNDER	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL			
*FLOW CYTOMETRY					
*FLOW INJECTION ANALYSIS					
FLOWER					
*FLOWER COLOR					
FLOWERING					
FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
*FLUE GAS					
*FLUIDIZED BED	s.a. or	REACTOR FERMENTOR			
FLUORANTHENE					
*FLUORANTHENE DEGRADATION					
FLUORENE					
*FLUORENE DEGRADATION					
FLUORESC EIN					
FLUORESCENCE					
FLUORIDE					
*FLUORIDE DEGRADATION					
FLUORIMETRY					
FLUORINE					
*FLUOROBENZOIC ACID					
*FLUOROBENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION					
FLUOROCARBON					
FLUVIRUCIN	h.t.	VIRUCIDE			
FMN	h.t.	COENZYME			
FOAM					
*FOAM-BREAKER					
foam-inhibitor	use	ANTIFOAM			
*FOAMY VIRUS	h.t.	RETRO VIRUS			
fodder	use	FEEDSTUFF			
*FOENICULUM VULGARE	h.t.	PLANT FENNEL			
FOKI	h.t.	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME			
*FOLIC ACID	h.t.	VITAMIN			
FOLLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
follicle stimulating hormone	use	FSH			
*FOLLICULAR REGULATORY PROTEIN					
FOLLISTATIN	h.t.	CONTRACEPTIVE			
follitropin	use	FSH			
FOMES	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS			
FONOFOS	h.t.	INSECTICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE			
FOOD					
FOOD-ADDITIVE					
*FOOT-AND-MOUTH- DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS			
FORENSICS					
*FOREST TREE	h.t.	PLANT			
FORMALDEHYDE					
*FORMALDEHYDE DEGRADATION					
FORMALDEHYDE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.46			
formalin	use	FORMALDEHYDE			
FORMATE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.2			
*FORMIC ACID					
FORMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC			
formycin-A	use	FORMYCIN			
FORMYCIN-B	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC			
forskolin	use was	COLFORSIN FORSKOLIN			
FOSFOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
FOWL	h.t.	BIRD ANIMAL			
	s.a.	*TRANSGENIC FOWL			
*FOWL-ANEMIA VIRUS					
*fowl-paralysis virus	use	*MAREK-DISEASE VIRUS			
*FOWL-POX VIRUS					
foxglove	use	DIGITALIS			
fpl-chromatography	use	FPLC			
FPLC	h.t. was	CHROMATOGRAPHY FPL-CHROMATOGRAPHY			
FRACTIONATION	h.t.	PURIFICATION			
FRAGARIA	h.t.	PLANT STRAWBERRY FRUIT			
*FRAGILE-X SYNDROME					
FRAGRANCE	s.a.	AROMA			
FRAMESHIFT					
FRANCISELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
FRANKIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			

*FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE ASH	FUNGICIDE	see	Appendix A
freeze-drying	use	LYOPHILIZATION	*FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE	h.t. or	ANTIBIOTIC PESTICIDE
freeze preservation	use	CRYOPRESERVATION	fungistatic	use	FUNGICIDE
FREEZING	s.a.	CRYOPRESERVATION	FUNGUS	see	Appendix A
*FREEZING TOLERANCE			FURAN		
french bean	use	*KIDNEY BEAN	FURFURAL		
friend leukemia cell differentiation-inducer	use	DIFFERENTIATION= INDUCER	furfurylaminopurine	use	KINETIN
*FROST PROTECTION	s.a.	*ICE NUCLEATION	*FURO VIRUS		
*FROST TOLERANCE			*FUSARIC ACID		
FRUCTO-OLIGOSACCHARIDE			FUSARIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
fructofuranosidase, beta-D-	use or	BETA-D-FRUCTO= FURANOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.26	FUSICOCCUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
FRUCTOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.4	*FUSIDIC ACID	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
FRUCTOSE			FUSIDIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
FRUCTOSE-BISPHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.11	FUSIDIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
FRUCTOSE-BISPHOSPHATE= ALDOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.13	FUSION	s.a.	ELECTRO-FUSION *PROTOPLAST FUSION *SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDIZATION
FRUCTOSE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME	*FUSION PROTEIN		
FRUCTOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	*FUSION PROTEIN CLEAVAGE		
FRUIT			FUSOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
fruit fly, common	use	DROSOPHILA	FUZZY		
*FRUIT COLOR			*FUZZY CONTROL		
*FRUIT JUICE			*FUZZY LOGIC		
*FRUIT TREE	h.t.	PLANT	FV	h.t.	ANTIBODY
FSH	h.t.	GONADOTROPIN HORMONE			
fsh-icsh-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN			
*FSH RECEPTOR					
fsh-releasing factor	use	FOLLIBERIN			
FUCOSE					
fucosidase, alpha-L-	use or	ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.51			
FUCOSIDOSIS					
FUCOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
FUEL					
*FUEL CELL					
*FUEL DEGRADATION	s.a.	*JET FUEL DEGRADATION			
FUMARATE-HYDRATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.2			
*FUMARIC ACID					

G

G-QUARTET	s.a.	APTAMER			
GABA	h.t.	GABAMINERGIC			
*GABA RECEPTOR					
GABA-ANTAGONIST					
GABAMINERGIC					
GADOLINIUM					
*GAEUMANNOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS			
GALACTOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.6			
GALACTOSE					
GALACTOSE=DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.48			
GALACTOSE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.9			
galactosidase, alpha-	use or	ALPHA-GALACTOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.22			
galactosidase, beta-	use or	BETA-GALACTOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.23			
GALACTOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
GALIUM	h.t.	PLANT			
GALLIUM					
gallstone dissolving agent	use	LITHOLYTIC			
*GAMETOCLONAL VARIATION					
gamma-aminobutyric acid	use	GABA			
GAMMA-GLOBULIN					
GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-CYSTEINE=SYNTHETASE	h.t. was	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.2 GLUTAMATE-CYSTEINE= LIGASE			
GAMMA-GLUTAMYL=TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.2.2			
gamma-interferon	use	INTERFERON-GAMMA			
GAMMA-IRRADIATION					
GANGLION-STIMULANT					
GANGLIONOPLEGIC					
GANGLIOSIDE	e.g.	GANGLIOSIDE-GD2 etc.			
GANODERMA	h.t.	WHITE-ROT FUNGUS			
GARDENIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL			
GARLIC	h.t.	PLANT *ALLIUM SATIVUM			
GAS					
*GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY					
*GAS DESULFURIZATION					
*GAS HOLDUP	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR			
gas-liquid chromatography	use	*GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY			
*GAS-LIQUID CONTACTOR					
*GAS-LIQUID-SOLID CONTACTOR					
GAS-LIFT	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR			
*GAS PHASE CATALYSIS					
*GAS PHASE FERMENTATION					
*GAS RECOVERY	e.g.	*ENHANCED GAS RECOVERY			
GASIFICATION					
GASOLINE					
*GASOLINE DEGRADATION					
GASSING	s.a.	AERATION			
*GASTRIC INHIBITORY PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE			
GASTRIC-SECRETION=INHIBITOR					
GASTRIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
*GASTRIN-RELEASING PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE			
*GASTRIN-RELEASING PEPTIDE RECEPTOR					
GASTROENTERITIS					
*GASTROENTERITIS VIRUS					
*GAUCHER DISEASE					
gc	use	*GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY			
GDP					
GEL					
*GEL FILTRATION					
GELATIN					
*GELATIN DEGRADATION					
*GELLAN GUM	h.t.	POLYSACCHARIDE			
*GELLING AGENT					
*GEMINI VIRUS					
GENE	s.a.	*ARTIFICIAL GENE			
*GENE ACTIVATION					
*GENE AMPLIFICATION					
gene bank	use e.g.	*DNA LIBRARY *cDNA LIBRARY *COMBINATORIAL LIBRARY etc.			
*GENE DISRUPTION					
*GENE DOSAGE					
*GENE EXPRESSION	see	Appendix A			
*GENE FUSION					

gene library	use was	*DNA LIBRARY *GENE BANK	german measles	use	RUBELLA
gene mapping	use	MAPPING	GERMANIUM		
*GENE MARKING			GERMINATION-INHIBITOR	s.a.	HERBICIDE
gene probe	use	*DNA PROBE	GERMPLASM		
*GENE REGULATION			*GERMPLASM EXCHANGE		
*GENE RESCUE			*GERMPLASM PRESERVATION		
gene sequencing	use	*DNA SEQUENCING	GHOST		
*GENE TAGGING			GH3	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE RAT PITUITARY MAMMAL ANIMAL
*GENE TARGETING	see	Appendix A	GIARDIA	h.t.	PROTOZOON
*GENE THERAPY	s.a.	*CYTOKINE-MEDIATED GENE THERAPY	GIBBERELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*GENE TRANSFER	was s.a.	*GENE TRANSMISSION CLONING TRANSFORMATION TRANSFECTION *RECEPTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER LIPOFECTION etc.	gibberellic acid	use	GIBBERELLIN
	see	Appendix A	GIBBERELLIN	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
gene transmission	use was	*GENE TRANSFER *GENE TRANSMISSION	GIGASPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*GENE TRAPPING			GINGER	h.t.	PLANT *ZINGIBER OFFICINALE
*GENETIC DISEASE			GINKGO	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT TREE
*GENETIC ENGINEERING	see	Appendix A	GINSENG	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT PANAX
*genetic immunization	use was	*NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE *GENETIC IMMUNIZATION	GINSENOSIDE	h.t.	CARDIANT
genetic marker	use	*SELECTABLE MARKER	GITOXIGENIN	h.t.	CARDIANT CARDIOGLYCOSIDE
*GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MICROORGANISM	see	Appendix A	gla protein	use	OSTEOCALCIN
*GENIC MALE STERILE			GLADIOLUS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
GENISTEIN			*GLASS BEAD		
GENOME	s.a.	*HUMAN GENOME	glc	use	*GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY
*GENOME WALKING			GLIADIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN
GENTAMICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	*GLIAL CELL		
gentamycin	use	GENTAMICIN	glial growth factor	use	*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR
GENTIANA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	*GLIAL GROWTH PROMOTING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
*GENTISIC ACID			glial maturation factor	use	*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR
*GENTISIC ACID DEGRADATION			GLIOCLADIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
GEOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	GLIOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
GEOTRICHUM	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	GLOBIN		
GERANIOL	h.t.	ANTHELMINTIC	GLOBODERA	h.t.	NEMATODE ANIMAL
GERANIUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	GLOBULIN	s.a. or	IMMUNOGLOBULIN IGA IGD IGG IGM etc.
GERBERA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL	GLOEOPHYLLUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
*GERM CELL					
GERMACRANOLIDE					

GLOEOSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS			
GLOEOTHECE	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
GLOMERELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
GLOMUS	h.t.	FUNGUS			
GLUCAGON	h.t.	HORMONE			
GLUCAN					
glucanase, endo-1,3-beta-D-	use	ENDO-1,3-BETA-D= GLUCANASE			
	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.39			
glucanase, endo-1,3(4)= beta-D-	use	ENDO-1,3(4)-BETA-D= GLUCANASE			
	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.6			
etc.	s.a.	LICHENASE EC-3.2.1.73			
glucanase, endo-1,4-beta-D-	use	CELLULASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.4			
glucanase, exo-1,4-beta-D-	use	CELLOBIOHYDROLASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.91			
GLUCOAMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.3			
glucocerebrosidase	use	GLUCOSYLCERAMIDASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.45			
	was	GLUCOCEREBROSIDASE			
GLUCOCORTICOID					
*GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR					
GLUCOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.2			
*GLUCONIC ACID					
GLUCONOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
GLUCONOLACTONASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.17			
GLUCOPYRANOSYL-L= ASCORBIC ACID					
*GLUCOSAMIC ACID	h.t.	SWEETENER			
GLUCOSE					
GLUCOSE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.47			
GLUCOSE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.5			
	s.a.	XYLOSE-ISOMERASE			
GLUCOSE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.4			
GLUCOSE-1-PHOSPHATE					
GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE					
GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.49			
glucosidase, alpha-	use	ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.20			
glucosidase, beta-	use	BETA-GLUCOSIDASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.21			
glucosidase, exo-1,4-beta-D	use	EXO-1,4-BETA-D= GLUCOSIDASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.74			
GLUCOSONE	h.t.	SWEETENER			
GLUCOSYLATION					
GLUCOSYLCERAMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.45			
	was	GLUCOCEREBROSIDASE			
GLUCOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
glucuronidase, beta-	use	BETA-GLUCURONIDASE			
	or	EC-3.2.1.31			
GLUFOSINATE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
glutamate-ammonia-ligase	use	GLUTAMINE-SYNTHETASE			
	or	EC-6.3.1.2			
glutamate-cysteine-ligase	use	GAMMA-GLUTAMYL= CYSTEINE-SYNTHETASE			
	or	EC-6.3.2.2			
GLUTAMATE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.15			
GLUTAMATE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.2			
glutamate-oxidase, L-	use	L-GLUTAMATE-OXIDASE			
	or	EC-1.4.3.11			
GLUTAMATE-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.3			
*GLUTAMIC ACID					
glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase	use	GOT			
	or	EC-2.6.1.1			
glutamic-pyruvic transaminase	use	ALANINE-AMINO= TRANSFERASE			
	or	EC-2.6.1.2			
GLUTAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.2			
GLUTAMINE					
GLUTAMINE-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.3.1.2			
GLUTAMYL-DOPA-GAMMA					
glutamylcysteine= synthetase, gamma	use	GAMMA-GLUTAMYL= CYSTEINE-SYNTHETASE			
	or	EC-6.3.2.2			
GLUTAMYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
glutamyltransferase, gamma	use	GAMMA-GLUTAMYL= TRANSFERASE			
	or	EC-2.3.2.2			
GLUTATHIONE					
GLUTATHIONE-PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.9			
GLUTATHIONE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.6.4.2			
GLUTATHIONE-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.3			

GLUTATHIONE-TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.5.1.18	GMP		
GLUTELIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	*GOA BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *PSOPHOCARPUS TETRAGONOLOBUS LEGUME
GLUTEN			GOAT	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL
GLUTENIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	GOLD		
GLYCERALDEHYDE-3= PHOSPHATE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.12	*GOLDEN BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *THERMOPSIS RHOMBIFOLIA LEGUME
GLYCERIDE			GOLDFISH	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
glycerin	use	GLYCEROL	*GOLGI APPARATUS		
glycerine	use	GLYCEROL	GONADOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE
GLYCEROL			GONADOTROPIN	h.t.	HORMONE
GLYCEROL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.6	gonadotropin, horse	use	PMSG
GLYCEROL-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.30	gonadotropin, human chorionic	use	HCG
*GLYCIDYL BUTYRATE			gonadotropin, human hypophyseal	use	HHG
GLYCINE			gonadotropin, human menopausal	use	HMG
*GLYCINE MAX	h.t.	PLANT SOYBEAN LEGUME OILSEED	gonadotropin, pregnant mare serum	use	PMSG
GLYCININ	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	GONADOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST		
GLYCOGEN			gonadotropin-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN
glycolate-oxidase	use or	2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.1.3.15	GONORRHEA		
GLYCOLIPID			gonorrhoea	use	GONORRHEA
GLYCOLYSIS			GOSSYPIUM	h.t. s.a.	PLANT COTTON
GLYCOPEPTIDE			*GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	h.t.	PLANT COTTON
GLYCOPHORIN-A			GOT	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.6.1.1
GLYCOPROTEIN			GPK	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE GUINEA-PIG KERATOCYTE MAMMAL ANIMAL
GLYCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	gpt	use or	ALANINE= AMINOTRANSFERASE EC-2.6.1.2
GLYCOSIDASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	GRACILARIA	h.t.	ALGA
GLYCOSIDE			GRAFT	s.a.	*SKIN GRAFT etc.
GLYCOSYLATION			*GRAM-NEG. BACTERIUM		
*GLYCOSYLATION-INHIBITING FACTOR			*GRAM-POS. BACTERIUM		
GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	GRAMICIDIN	h.t. e.g.	ANTIBIOTIC GRAMICIDIN-S etc.
GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	GRAMICIDIN-S-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT LIQUORICE	GRANATICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID	h.t.	EXPECTORANT ANTITUSSIVE ANTIINFLAMMATORY HEMOSTATIC			
*GLYOXYLIC ACID					
GLYPHOSATE	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			

GRANULATION			
GRANULOCYTE	h.t.	LEUKOCYTE	
*GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	
*GRANULOSIS VIRUS			
*GRAPE MUST			
*GRAPE POMACE			
GRAPEFRUIT	h.t.	PLANT *CITRUS PARADISI *FRUIT TREE	
GRAPEVINE	h.t.	PLANT *VITIS VINIFERA FRUIT	
GRAPHITE			
GRASS	h.t.	PLANT	
GRATELOUPIA	h.t.	ALGA	
*GRAVE DISEASE			
GRAVITY			
*GREEN FLUORESCENT PROTEIN	h.t.	FLUORESCENCE	
*GREEN GRAM BEAN	h.t.	PLANT *PHASEOLUS AUREUS LEGUME	
green pepper	use	*BELL PEPPER	
*GREENHOUSE EFFECT			
GRISEOFULVIN	h.t.	FUNGICIDE ANTIBIOTIC	
GRISIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
GROUNDWATER			
*GROUNDWATER DECONTAMINATION	h.t.	BIOREMEDIATION	
GROWTH			
*GROWTH FACTOR	s.a.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	
growth hormone	use	SOMATOTROPIN	
growth hormone prolactin	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	
growth hormone release inhibitor	use	SOMATOSTATIN	
growth hormone releasing factor	use	SOMATOLIBERIN	
growth inhibitor, plant	use	*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR	
	or	HERBICIDE	
gsh	use	GLUTATHIONE	
GTP			
GUANIDINE			
GUANOSINE			
guanosine diphosphate	use	GDP	
guanosine monophosphate	use	GMP	
guanosine triphosphate	use	GTP	
*GUAR GUM			
GUATTERIA	h.t.	PLANT	
GUAVA	h.t.	PLANT PSIDIUM FRUIT	
GUAYULE	h.t.	PLANT *PARTHENIUM ARGENTATUM	
GUINEA-PIG	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	
GYPSOPHILA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
GYPSSUM			

H

HAEI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.15	HAT	h.t.	*CULTURE MEDIUM
HAEII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.16	HAWORTHIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
HAEIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.17	HAWTHORN	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT CRATAEGUS
haem	use	HEME	HAZELNUT	h.t.	PLANT CORYLUS TREE
HAEMATOCOCCUS	h.t.	ALGA	HCG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
haemoglobin	use	HEMOGLOBIN	HCG-ANTAGONIST		
haemophilia	use	HEMOPHILIA	hcs	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN
HAEMOPHILUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	HEADSPACE		
haemostatic	use	HEMOSTATIC	HEART		
hageman factor	use	FACTOR-XII	HEAT		
*HAIR DEGRADATION			*HEAT EXCHANGER		
*HAIRY ROOT CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	*HEAT SHOCK		
HALOACID-DEHALOGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.8.1.2	*HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN		
HALOBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM HALOBACT.	*HEAT TOLERANCE		
*HALOBENZOIC ACID			heat tolerant	use or	THERMOPHILIC THERMOSTABLE
*HALOBENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION			*HEAT TRANSFER		
HALOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*HEAVY METAL		
HALOFERAX	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM	*HEAVY METAL RESISTANCE		
*HALOGENATED HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION			HEK-293	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN EMBRYO KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL
HALOHYDRIN			HELA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN CERVIX CARCINOMA MAMMAL ANIMAL
HALOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	HELIANGOLIDE		
*HALOPHILIC BACTERIUM			HELIANTHUS	h.t. s.a.	PLANT OILSEED SUNFLOWER
HALOXYFOP	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	*HELIANTHUS ANNUUS	h.t.	PLANT SUNFLOWER OILSEED
*HAMMERHEAD RNA			*HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS	h.t.	PLANT *JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE
HANSENULA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	*HELICAL RIBBON		
HAPLOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	HELICHRYSUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
HAPLOID			HELICOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
HAPLOPHYLLUM	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	HELIOTHIS	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
*HARVEY SARCOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	HELIX	h.t.	ANIMAL

HELMINTHOSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS		HEPATOTROPIC	see	Appendix A
*HELPER VIRUS				HEPG2	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN MAMMAL ANIMAL HEPATOMA TUMOR
HEMAGGLUTININ				HERBICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE
*HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL				herbicide degradation	use	*PESTICIDE DEGRADATION
HEME				*HERBICIDE RESISTANCE	h.t.	*PESTICIDE RESISTANCE
HEMICELLULASE	h.t.	ENZYME		*HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS
HEMICELLULOSE				*HERPES VIRUS		
HEMOCYANIN				*herpes zoster virus	use	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS
HEMODYNAMIC				HET-N		
HEMOGLOBIN				HET-NO		
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY				HET-NOS		
HEMOPHILIA				HET-NOX		
*HEMORRHAGIC-FEVER VIRUS				HET-NS		
HEMOSTATIC	s.a.	ANTIFIBRINOLYTIC		HET-NSX		
HENBANE				HET-NX		
*HEPADNA VIRUS				HET-NX		
*HEPARAN SULFATE				HET-O		
HEPARIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT HEPARINOID		HET-OS		
*HEPARIN-BINDING GROWTH FACTOR				HET-OX		
HEPARIN-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.7 HEMOSTATIC		HET-S		
heparinase	use or	HEPARIN-LYASE EC-4.2.2.7		HET-SX		
HEPARINOID	h.t. s.a. see	ANTICOAGULANT HEPARIN Appendix A		HET-X		
HEPATITIS				HETEROCYST		
*HEPATITIS A VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS		HETEROHYBRIDOMA	h.t.	HYBRIDOMA
*HEPATITIS B VIRUS	h.t.	*HEPADNA VIRUS		HETEROKARYON		
*HEPATITIS C VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS		heteropolysaccharide	use	POLYSACCHARIDE
*HEPATITIS D VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS		HETERORHABDITIS	h.t.	ANIMAL
*HEPATITIS DELTA VIRUS				*HEVEA BRASILIENSIS	h.t.	PLANT RUBBER TREE
*HEPATITIS E VIRUS	h.t.	*CALICI VIRUS		HEXACHLOROBENZENE	h.t.	FUNGICIDE PESTICIDE
*HEPATITIS G VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS		HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	h.t.	INSECTICIDE RODENTICIDE PESTICIDE
*HEPATITIS VIRUS	s.a.	*HEPATITIS A VIRUS *NON-A NON-B HEPATITIS VIRUS etc.		hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma	use	LINDANE
HEPATOCYTE	h.t.	LIVER		HEXADECANE		
*HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR				*HEXADECANE DEGRADATION		
hepatocyte-stimulating factor	use was	INTERLEUKIN-6 *HEPATOCYTE- STIMULATING FACTOR		HEXOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.1
HEPATOMA	h.t.	TUMOR		hexosaminidase	use or	BETA-N-ACETYLHEXOS= AMINIDASE EC-3.2.1.52

HGAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.18	HMG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
HHAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.19	HMG-COA-REDUCTASE= INHIBITOR	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC
HHG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN	*HODGKIN DISEASE	h.t.	TUMOR CANCER
HIBISCUS	h.t.	PLANT	*HOLLOW FIBER MEMBRANE		
*HIGH CELL DENSITY			HOLOGRAM		
high performance liquid chromatography	use	HPLC	HOMOGENIZER		
HINDII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.20	HOMOLOGY		
HINDIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.21	HOMOPHENYLALANINE		
HINFI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.22	HOMOSERINE		
HIRUDIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT ANTIAGGREGANT PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR THROMBIN-INHIBITOR	HOMOSERINE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.3
HIRUDO	h.t. s.a.	ANIMAL LEECH	HOMOSERINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.39
*HISTAMINE RECEPTOR			HOP	h.t.	PLANT *HUMULUS LUPULUS
HISTAMINERGIC			*HOP-STUNT VIROID		
HISTIDINE			*HORDEI VIRUS		
HISTIDINE-AMMONIA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.3	HORDEIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
HISTIDINE-DECARBOXYLASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	HORDEUM	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS BARLEY
HISTOCOMPATIBILITY	s.a.	HLA	*HORDEUM VULGARE	h.t.	PLANT BARLEY CEREAL GRASS
HISTONE			HORMOCONIS	h.t.	FUNGUS
HISTOPLASMA	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS	HORMONE	see	Appendix A
*HIV VIRUS	h.t. s.a. was	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS AIDS *HTLV-III VIRUS *LAV VIRUS *ARV VIRUS	hormone, insect	use	*INSECT HORMONE
*HIV VIRUS-1	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	HORSERADISH	h.t.	PLANT *ARMORACIA RUSTICANA
*HIV VIRUS-2	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	*HOST CELL SHUT-OFF		
HLA	h.t.	HISTOCOMPATIBILITY	HPAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.23
			HPAII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.24
			HPHI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.25
			HPLC	h.t. was	CHROMATOGRAPHY HPL-CHROMATOGRAPHY
			*HTLV-I VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
			*HTLV-II VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS

htlv-iii virus	use was s.a.	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS AIDS		HYDANTOIN	
HUMAN	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL		HYDANTOIN-RACEMASE	h.t. ENZYME
human chorionic gonadotropin	use	HCG		hydantoinase	use or DIHYDROPYRIMIDINASE EC-3.5.2.2
*HUMAN GENOME				HYDRANGEA	h.t. PLANT ORNAMENTAL
human hypophyseal gonadotropin	use	HHG		HYDRIDE	
human immunodeficiency virus	use s.a.	*HIV VIRUS AIDS		HYDROCARBON	s.a. or ALKANE ALKENE etc.
human menopausal gonadotropin	use	HMG		*HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION	
human pituitary gonadotropin	use	HHG		HYDROCORTISONE	h.t. CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE
human placental lactogen	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN		HYDROGEL	h.t. GEL
human-t-cell leukemia virus iii	use was	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS		HYDROGEN	
human-t-lymphotrophic retro virus	use was s.a.	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS AIDS		*HYDROGEN DISULFIDE	
*HUMANIZED ANTIBODY	h.t.	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING		*HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	
*HUMIC ACID				*HYDROGEN SULFIDE	
*HUMIC ACID DEGRADATION				*HYDROGEN SULFIDE DEGRADATION	
HUMICOLA	h.t.	FUNGUS		HYDROGENASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-1.18.99.1 was EC-1.18.3.1
*HUMULUS LUPULUS	h.t.	PLANT HOP		HYDROGENATION	
*HUNTER DISEASE				HYDROGENOVIBRIO	h.t. BACTERIUM
*HUNTINGTON CHOREA				HYDROLASE	h.t. ENZYME
HUT	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN MEGAKARYOCYTE MAMMAL ANIMAL		HYDROLYSIS	
HYACINTH	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		hydrolysis, cellulose	use SACCHARIFICATION
HYALURONATE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.1		hydrolysis, starch	use SACCHARIFICATION
*HYALURONIC ACID				*HYDROPHOBIC INTERACTION CHROMATOGRAPHY	h.t. PURIFICATION
hyaluronidase	use	HYALURONATE-LYASE ENZYME EC-4.2.2.1		HYDROQUINONE	h.t. ANTISEPTIC
*HYBRID SEED				hydroxy-acid-oxidase, 2-	use or 2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.1.3.15 was GLYCOLATE-OXIDASE
HYBRIDIZATION	e.g. or s.a.	*DNA HYBRIDIZATION *SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDIZATION *PROTOPLAST FUSION		HYDROXYANDROSTENEDIONE	
HYBRIDOMA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE		HYDROXYAPATITE	
hybridoma growth factor	use was	INTERLEUKIN-6 *HYBRIDOMA GROWTH FACTOR		*HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID DEGRADATION	
*HYBRIDOMA SUPPRESSOR FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		HYDROXYBIPHENYL	
				*HYDROXYBIPHENYL DEGRADATION	
				*HYDROXYBUTYRATE ESTER	s.a. POLY-BETA= HYDROXYBUTYRATE
				*HYDROXYCARBOXYLIC ACID	
				HYDROXYISOCAPROATE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t. ENZYME
				HYDROXYNITRILE-LYASE	h.t. ENZYME

HYDROXYPHENYLGLYCINE	
HYDROXYPREDNISOLONE	h.t. CORTICOSTEROID
HYDROXYPREGNENOLONE	h.t. CORTICOSTEROID
HYDROXYPROGESTERONE	h.t. PROGESTOGEN
HYDROXYPROLINE	
HYDROXYSTEROID= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t. ENZYME e.g. 3-ALPHA= HYDROXYSTEROID= DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.150 or 7-ALPHA= HYDROXYSTEROID= DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.159 or 20-BETA= HYDROXYSTEROID= DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.53 etc.
HYGROMYCIN	h.t. ANTIBIOTIC
HYGROMYCIN-RESISTANCE	h.t. ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE
HYOSCYAMINE	h.t. SPASMYLYTIC PARASYMPATHOLYTIC
hyoscyamine-6-beta= hydroxylase	use HYOSCYAMINE-(6S)- DIOXYGENASE or EC-1.14.11.11
HYOSCYAMINE-(6S)- DIOXYGENASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-1.14.11.11 was HYOSCYAMINE-6-BETA= HYDROXYLASE
*HYOSCYAMUS MUTICUS	h.t. MEDICINAL PLANT
*HYOSCYAMUS NIGER	h.t. MEDICINAL PLANT
HYPERGLYCEMIC	
HYPERTENSIVE	s.a. VASOCONSTRICTOR
HYPHOMICROBIUM	h.t. BACTERIUM
hypcholesterolemic	use ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC
*HYPOCOTYL CULTURE	h.t. *TISSUE CULTURE s.a. PROPAGATION
hypoglycemic	use ANTIDIABETIC
hypolipemic	use ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC
HYPOMYCES	h.t. FUNGUS
hypophyseal gonadotropin, human	use HHG
HYPOTENSIVE	s.a. VASODILATOR
HYPOVIRULENCE	
HYPOXANTHINE-PHOSPHO= RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-2.4.2.8

IBUPROFEN	h.t.	ANTIINFLAMMATORY ANTIRHEUMATIC PROSTAGLANDIN- \equiv ANTAGONIST			
*ICE NUCLEATION	s.a.	*FROST PROTECTION			
icsh	use	LH			
IDENTIFICATION					
IDIOPHASE					
IDIOTROPH					
IDIOTYPE					
IDITOL					
IDITOL-DEHYDROGENASE, L-	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.14			
IDP					
IDURONATE-2-SULFATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.6.13			
ifn-alpha	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA			
ifn-beta	use	INTERFERON-BETA			
ifn-gamma	use	INTERFERON-GAMMA			
ig	use	IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
	s.a.	IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM			
IGA	h.t.	ANTIBODY IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
*IGA RECEPTOR					
IGD	h.t.	ANTIBODY IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
*IGD RECEPTOR					
IGE	h.t.	ANTIBODY IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
*IGE RECEPTOR					
IGG	h.t.	ANTIBODY IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
	s.a.	IGG1 IGG2 etc.			
*IGG RECEPTOR					
IGM	h.t.	ANTIBODY IMMUNOGLOBULIN			
*IGM RECEPTOR					
IMINE					
IMMOBILIZATION	see	Appendix A			
IMMOBILIZED	s.a.	IMMOBILIZATION			
immobilized metal affinity chromatography	use	*METAL CHELATE AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY			
IMMORTALIZATION					
immune interferon	use	INTERFERON-GAMMA			
IMMUNOADHESIN	see	Appendix A			
IMMUNOADSORBENT	h.t.	ADSORBENT			
*IMMUNOAFFINITY ADSORPTION	h.t.	*AFFINITY ADSORPTION PURIFICATION			
*IMMUNOAFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY	h.t.	*AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY PURIFICATION			
IMMUNOASSAY	h.t.	ANALYSIS			
	s.a.	ELISA RADIOIMMUNOASSAY			
immunodeficiency virus	use	*HIV VIRUS *SIV VIRUS etc.			
immunodiagnosis	use	IMMUNO-DIAGNOSIS			
IMMUNO-DIAGNOSIS	s.a.	DIAGNOSIS			
IMMUNOGENICITY					
IMMUNOGLOBULIN	h.t.	ANTIBODY			
	s.a.	IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM			
IMMUNOGLOBULIN VARIABLE REGION					
IMMUNOLIPOSOME	h.t.	LIPOSOME			
immunological assay	use	IMMUNOASSAY			
IMMUNOMODULATOR	s.a.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE			
	or				
immunopotentiator	use	IMMUNOSTIMULANT			
IMMUNOSENSOR	h.t.	BIOSENSOR			
IMMUNOSTIMULANT	s.a.	MACROPHAGE-ACTIVATOR			
IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE					
IMMUNOTHERAPY	h.t.	THERAPY			
	e.g.	*ADOPTIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY			
IMMUNOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN			
IMP					
IMPELLOR	s.a.	AGITATOR			
IMR-90	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN FIBROBLAST MAMMAL ANIMAL			
*IN VITRO IMMUNIZATION					
*INCLUSION BODY	was	REFRACTILE BODY			
INCUBATOR					
INCP PLASMID					
IND.					
ind. effluent	use	WASTE-WATER			
INDIGO	h.t.	PIGMENT			

INDIUM				INOTROPIC	h.t.	HEMODYNAMIC
INDOLE				INSECT	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
*INDOLE ALKALOID					s.a.	DROSOPHILA MOSQUITO etc.
*INDOLE DEGRADATION				insect antifeedant	use	ANTIFEEEDANT
*INDOLEACETIC ACID	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR		*INSECT ATTRACTANT		
*INDOLEBUTYRIC ACID	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR		*INSECT HORMONE		
industrial	use	IND.		*INSECT REPELLENT		
industrial effluent	use	WASTE-WATER		*INSECT RESISTANCE	h.t.	DISEASE-RESISTANCE *CROP IMPROVEMENT
industry	use	IND.		INSECTICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE
*INFECTIOUS-ANEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS		insecticide degradation	use	*PESTICIDE DEGRADATION
*INFECTIOUS-BRONCHITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*CORONA VIRUS		*INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE	h.t.	*PESTICIDE RESISTANCE
*INFECTIOUS-BURSAL-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*BIRNA VIRUS		insertion element	use	*INSERTION SEQUENCE
*INFECTIOUS-HEMATOPOIETIC-NECROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*RHABDO VIRUS		*INSERTION SEQUENCE		
*INFECTIOUS-LARYNGO-TRACHEITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS		INSULIN	h.t.	HORMONE
*INFECTIOUS-PANCREATIC-NECROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*BIRNA VIRUS		insulin-like growth factor-1	use	SOMATOMEDIN-C
*INFECTIOUS-PERITONITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*CORONA VIRUS		*INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR-2		
*INFECTIOUS-RHINOTRACHEITIS VIRUS				*INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR BINDING PROTEIN		
*INFLORESCENCE CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION		*INSULIN RECEPTOR		
*INFLUENZA A VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS		INTEGRIN		
*INFLUENZA B VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS		*INTERCELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULE		
*INFLUENZA VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS		INTERESTERIFICATION	h.t.	ESTERIFICATION
infra red	use	IR		INTERFERON	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTITUMOR IMMUNOSTIMULANT
INHIBIN	h.t.	HORMONE CONTRACEPTIVE GONADOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST		INTERFERON-ALPHA	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTITUMOR IMMUNOSTIMULANT
INHIBITION				*INTERFERON-ALPHA RECEPTOR		
INHIBITOR				INTERFERON-BETA	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTITUMOR IMMUNOSTIMULANT
*INITIATION CODON				*INTERFERON-BETA RECEPTOR		
INOCULATION				interferon-beta-2	use was	INTERLEUKIN-6 INTERFERON-BETA-2
INOCULUM				INTERFERON-GAMMA	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTITUMOR IMMUNOSTIMULANT CYTOKINE
INOCYBE	h.t.	FUNGUS		*INTERFERON-GAMMA RECEPTOR		
INORG.				interferon, fibroblast	use	INTERFERON-BETA
inorganic	use	INORG.		interferon, immune	use	INTERFERON-GAMMA
INOSINE				interferon, leukocyte	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA
inosine diphosphate	use	IDP		interferon, lymphoblastoid	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA
inosine monophosphate	use	IMP				
inosine triphosphate	use	ITP				
inosinic acid	use	IMP				

INTERFERON-INDUCER					
*INTERFERON RECEPTOR					
*INTERFERON-TAU	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTITUMOR IMMUNOSTIMULANT			
*INTERIOR SPRUCE	h.t.	PLANT CONIFER FOREST TREE *PICEA GLAUCA			
INTERLEUKIN					
INTERLEUKIN-1	h.t.	CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-1-BETA= ANTAGONIST					
INTERLEUKIN-1-BETA= CONVERTING-ENZYME	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.36			
INTERLEUKIN-1-INHIBITOR					
*INTERLEUKIN-1 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-2	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*INTERLEUKIN-2 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-3	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*INTERLEUKIN-3 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-4	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
	was	*B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1			
*INTERLEUKIN-4 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-5	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
	was	*B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-2			
*INTERLEUKIN-5 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-6	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
	was	INTERFERON-BETA-2			
*INTERLEUKIN-6 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-7	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*INTERLEUKIN-7 RECEPTOR					
INTERLEUKIN-8	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-9	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-10	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-11	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-12	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-13	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-14	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-15	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERLEUKIN-16	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
INTERMEDIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
	e.g.	INTERMEDIN-ALPHA INTERMEDIN-BETA INTERMEDIN-GAMMA			
	was	MSH			
*INTERNAL RIBOSOME ENTRY SITE					
*INTERSPERSED REPETITIVE ELEMENT					
interstitial cell stimulating hormone	use	LH			
INTESTINE					
*INTRACELLULAR IMMUNIZATION	see	Appendix A			
*INTRINSIC FACTOR					
INTRON					
INULIN					
INULIN-FRUCTOTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.93			
INULINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.7			
*INVERSE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION					
invert sugar	use or	GLUCOSE FRUCTOSE			
invertase	use or	BETA-D-FRUCTO= FURANOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.26			
IODINE					
ION					
*ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODE					
IONEXCHANGE	s.a.	ANION-EXCHANGE CATION-EXCHANGE			
*IONEXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	s.a.	*ANION-EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY *CATION-EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY			
ionexchange resin	use	IONEXCHANGER			
IONEXCHANGER	s.a.	ANION-EXCHANGER CATION-EXCHANGER			
IONOPHORE					
ip, 2-	use	ISOPENTENYLADENINE			
*IPOMOEA BATATAS	h.t.	PLANT *SWEET POTATO			
IPOMOPSIS	h.t.	PLANT			
IR	h.t.	SPECTROSCOPY			

IRIDIUM		
*IRIDO VIRUS		
IRIDOID		
*IRIDOID GLUCOSIDE		
IRIS	h.t.	*ORNAMENTAL PLANT
IRON		
*IRON OXIDATION		
IRPEX	h.t.	FUNGUS
IRRADIATION		
ISLET	h.t.	PANCREAS
islet of langerhans	use	*PANCREAS ISLET
*ISOAMYL ALCOHOL		
ISOAMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.68
ISOBUTENE		
*ISOBUTYRIC ACID		
ISOCHRYISIS	h.t.	ALGA
*ISOCITRIC ACID		
ISOCITRATE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.41
*ISOELECTRIC FOCUSING		
*ISOELECTRIC POINT		
ISOENZYME	h.t.	ENZYME
ISOFENPHOS	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
ISOFLAVONE		
ISOL.		
isolation	use	ISOL.
ISOLEUCINE		
ISOMALTOSE		
ISOMALTULOSE		
ISOPENICILLIN-N	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC PENICILLIN
ISOPENICILLIN-N-EPIMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ISOPENICILLIN-N-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ISOPENTENYLADENINE	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
ISOPROPANOL		
isopropyl alcohol	use	ISOPROPANOL
ISOPROPYLMALATE== DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.85
ISOPROPYLMALATE== SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.3.12
ISOTACHOPHORESIS	h.t. s.a.	ELECTROPHORESIS ELECTRO-FUSION

*ISOVALERIC ACID		
ISOXABEN	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
isozyme	use	ISOENZYME
*ITACONIC ACID		
ITURIN	h.t.	FUNGICIDE ANTIBIOTIC PESTICIDE
ITP		
IVERMECTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ACARICIDE ANTHELMINTIC INSECTICIDE NEMATOCIDE PESTICIDE
IVY	h.t.	PLANT

J

*JACK PINE	h.t.	PLANT CONIFER FOREST TREE *PINUS BANKSIANA
JANTHINOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
JANTHINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*JAPANESE-ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS
JASMINUM	h.t.	ORNAMENTAL PLANT
JATROPHA	h.t.	PLANT
JATRORRHIZA	h.t.	PLANT
*JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE	h.t.	PLANT *HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS OILSEED
*JET FUEL DEGRADATION		
*JET IMPINGEMENT		
*JET LOOP	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR
*JOHNE DISEASE		
*JOJOBA	h.t.	PLANT *SIMMONDSIA CALIFORNICA
JOSAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
JUICE	s.a.	*FRUIT JUICE
JUNIPERUS	h.t.	PLANT
JURKAT	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL ANIMAL HUMAN LEUKEMIA TUMOR
JUTE	h.t.	PLANT *CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS
*JUVENILE HORMONE	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE
JUVENILE-HORMONE-ESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME

K

KAEMPFEROL		
KALAFUNGIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
KALANCHOE	h.t.	PLANT
kallikrein	use or was	*TISSUE KALLIKREIN *PLASMA KALLIKREIN EC-3.4.21.8
KALLIKREIN, TISSUE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.35
	s.a.	PLASMA KALLIKREIN
KALLIKREIN, PLASMA	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.34
	s.a.	TISSUE KALLIKREIN
*KALMAN FILTER		
KANAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
KANAMYCIN-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.95
KANAMYCIN-RESISTANCE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE
KAOLINITE		
KAPPA-CARRAGEENAN		
KASUGAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
KERATIN		
KERATINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
KERATINOCYTE		
KERATOLYTIC		
KEROSENE		
*KETOGLUCONIC ACID		
*KETOGLUTARIC ACID		
*KETOGLULONIC ACID		
KETOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
KETONE		
KEX1	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
KEX2	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
KIBDELOSPORANGIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
KIDNEY		
*KIDNEY BEAN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS
KIESELGUHR		
KIJANIMICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*KILLER TOXIN		
*KINETIC MODEL		
KINETICS		
KINETIN	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
KININ		
KITASATOSPORIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
KIWIFRUIT	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS
KLA		
KLEBSIELLA	h.t. was	BACTERIUM KLEBS.
*KLENOW FRAGMENT	h.t.	DNA-POLYMERASE ENZYME EC-2.7.7.7
KLOECKERA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
KLUYVERA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
KLUYVEROMYCES		FUNGUS YEAST
*KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEM		
KOJI		
KOPSIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
KPNI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.26
*KRAFT MILL	s.a.	*PULP MILL
KRILL	h.t.	ANIMAL
KUWANON	h.t.	PHYTONCIDE ANTIBIOTIC
KYOTORPHIN	h.t.	OPIOID

LARVA				*LENS CULINARIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME LENTIL
*LARYNGOTRACHEITIS VIRUS				LENTIL	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *LENS CULINARIS
LASALOCID	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC PROTOZOACIDE COCCIDIOSTATIC IONOPHORE		*LENTINUS EDODES	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS MUSHROOM
LASER				LEPROSY		
LASERPITIUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT		LEPTOSPIRA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*LASSA FEVER				LEPTOSPIRILLUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*LASSA-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*ARENA VIRUS		*LESCH-NYHAN SYNDROME		
LATEX				LETTUCE	h.t.	PLANT *LACTUCA SATIVA
LAURENCIA	h.t.	ALGA		*LETTUCE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
*LAURIC ACID				LEUCAENA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME
lav virus	use was s.a.	*HIV VIRUS *LAV VIRUS AIDS		LEUCINE		
LAVANDULA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		LEUCINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.9
*LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL LAVENDER		leucine-enkephalin	use was	ENKEPHALIN-LEU LEUCINE-ENKEPHALIN
*LAVANDULIC ACID				leucocyte	use	LEUKOCYTE
LAVENDER	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL *LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA		LEUCONOSTOC	h.t.	BACTERIUM
LAXATIVE				LEUKEMIA	h.t.	TUMOR
LEACHING	see	Appendix A		*LEUKEMIA-INHIBITORY FACTOR		
LEAD				*LEUKEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS
leader sequence	use	*SIGNAL PEPTIDE		*LEUKO VIRUS		
*LEAF CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION		LEUKOCYTE		
LEATHER				*LEUKOCYTE ADHESION RECEPTOR		
LECITHIN				*LEUKOCYTE INHIBITORY FACTOR		
LECTIN				leukocyte interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA
LEECH	h.t. s.a.	ANIMAL HIRUDO		*LEUKOCYTE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
LEGHEMOGLOBIN				LEUKOREGULIN	h.t.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT ANTITUMOR
LEGIONELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM		LEUKOSIS		
LEGUME	h.t.	PLANT		*LEUKOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
LEGUMIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN		LEUKOTRIENE		
LEISHMANIA	h.t.	PROTOZOON		LEUKOTRIENE-ANTAGONIST		
LEISHMANIASIS				LEVAN		
LEMON	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *CITRUS LIMON		LEVANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.65
*LEMON BALM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT *MELISSA OFFICINALIS		LEVANSUCRASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.10

LEVODOPA	h.t.	ANTIPARKINSONIAN DOPAMINERGIC DOPA		LIMNANTHES	h.t.	PLANT
	s.a.			LIMONIUM	h.t.	PLANT
LEVORIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		LINALOOL		
LEWIS	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE *LUNG CARCINOMA TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL		*LINALOOL DEGRADATION		
LFA-3				LINCOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
LH	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN		LINDANE	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE RODENTICIDE
LH-ANTAGONIST				*LINOLEIC ACID		
lh-fsh-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN		*LINOLENIC ACID		
*LH-HCG RECEPTOR				linseed	use	FLAX
lh-releasing factor	use	LULIBERIN		*LINSEED OIL		
LICHEN				*LINUM USITATISSIMUM	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED FLAX
LICHENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.73		LIPASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.3
licorice	use	LIQUORICE		LIPID	s.a.	*SINGLE CELL LIPID
*LIFE SUPPORT				*LIPID DEGRADATION		
*LIGASE CHAIN REACTION				*LIPID HYDROLYSIS		
LIGHT				LIPOCORTIN		
*LIGHT-REGULATED GENE EXPRESSION				LIPOFECTION		
LIGNAN				LIPOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
LIGNIN				LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE		
*LIGNIN DEGRADATION	s.a.	DELIGNIFICATION		LIPOPROTEIN	s.a.	*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
LIGNIN-PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME		LIPOPROTEIN-LIPASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.34
	s.a.	LIGNINASE		LIPOSOME		
LIGNINASE	h.t.	ENZYME		LIPOTROPIN-BETA	h.t.	HORMONE
	s.a.	LIGNIN-PEROXIDASE		LIPOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.12
LIGNITE				LIPOXYGENASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
LIGNOCELLULOSE	h.t.	LIGNIN CELLULOSE		LIQUEFACTION	s.a. or	*STARCH LIQUEFACTION *COAL LIQUEFACTION
*LIGNOCELLULOSE DEGRADATION				*LIQUID CRYSTAL		
*LIGNOSULFONATE DEGRADATION				*LIQUID EMULSION MEMBRANE		
LIGUSTICUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT		*LIQUID-IMPELLED LOOP		
LILIUM	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL LILY		*LIQUID MEMBRANE		
LILY	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL		LIQUORICE	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT LEGUME *GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA
	e.g.	LILIUM SP.		*LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL TREE *YELLOW POPLAR
*LIMA BEAN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *PHASEOLUS LUNATUS		LISTERIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
LIME	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *CITRUS AURANTIIFOLIA		LITHIUM		

LITHOLYTIC		
LITHOSPERMUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL
LITTORINE		
LIVER	s.a.	HEPATOCTE
*LIVER TUMOR		
LOACH	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
LOBELIA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL
*LOBLOLLY PINE	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *PINUS TAEDA
LODDEROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
LOLIUM	h.t.	PLANT RYEGRASS GRASS
*LONG BEAN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS
*LONG TERMINAL REPEAT		
LONICERA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
LOOP	s.a.	*JET LOOP AIRLIFT-LOOP
LOTUS	h.t.	PLANT
*LOTUS CORNICULATUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
*LOTUS EDULIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
LOVASTATIN	h.t.	ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC
*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		
*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN RECEPTOR		
LTK-	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL ANIMAL MOUSE FIBROBLAST
LUBRICANT		
Lucerne	use	ALFALFA
LUCIFERASE	h.t. e.g. or	ENZYME EC-1.14.14.3 (Vibrio harveyi) EC-1.13.12.7 (Photinus pyralis)
LUCIOLA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
LULIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE

LUMINESCENCE		
LUNG		
*LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
*LUNG CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
*LUNG SURFACTANT		
LUPIN	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL LUPINUS
LUPINUS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL LUPIN
*LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS		
luteinizing hormone	use	LH
luteinizing hormone releasing hormone	use	LULIBERIN
*LUTEO VIRUS		
luteotrophic hormone	use	PROLACTIN
luteotropin	use	PROLACTIN
*LUX GENE		
LYCOPENE		
LYCOPERSICON	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT
*LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT TOMATO
LYDICAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
LYMANTRIA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL
*LYME DISEASE		
lymphadenopathy-associated virus	use was	*HIV VIRUS *LAV VIRUS
LYMPHOBLAST	h.t.	LYMPHOCYTE
LYMPHOBLASTOID		
lymphoblastoid interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA
LYMPHOCYTE		
lymphocyte, B	use	B-LYMPHOCYTE
lymphocyte, T	use	T-LYMPHOCYTE
lymphocyte chemoattractant factor	use	INTERLEUKIN-16
*LYMPHOCYTE RECEPTOR		
LYMPHOID		
LYMPHOKINE	h.t.	CYTOKINE
lymphokine-activated killer cell	use was	*LAK CELL *LYMPHOKINE= ACTIVATED KILLER CELL
LYMPHOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
LYMPHOTOXIN	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE

LYOPHILIZATION		
LYOPHYLLUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
*LYSERGIC ACID	h.t.	ANTISEROTONIN PSYCHOTOMIMETIC
LYSINE		
LYSINE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.18
LYSINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
LYSINE-2-MONOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.12.2
lysis, cell	use	*CELL DISINTEGRATION
LYSOAMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
LYSOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
LYSOPHOSPHOLIPID		
LYSOSTAPHIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ENZYME
LYSOZYME	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.17
LYSYL-ENDOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.50
*LYTIC ENZYME		
I929	use	L-929

M

MACERATION			
MACROCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
MACROCYCLE			
MACROCYTE	h.t.	ERYTHROCYTE	
MACROGLOBULIN	h.t. s.a.	GLOBULIN ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN	
MACROLIDE	s.a.	ANTIBIOTIC	
MACROPHAGE			
*MACROPHAGE ACTIVATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	
MACROPHAGE-ACTIVATOR	s.a.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT	
*MACROPHAGE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	
*MACROPHAGE FUSION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	
macrophage migration inhibition factor	use	*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR	
MACROPHOMOPSIS	h.t.	FUNGUS	
MACROPROJECTILE			
MACROSORB			
MADURAMICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC IONOPHORE COCCIDIOSTATIC	
MAGNESITE			
MAGNESIUM			
MAGNETIC			
MAGNETITE			
*MAGNETOTACTIC BACTERIUM			
MAGNOFLORINE			
MAGNOLIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
MAHOGANY	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE	
*MAINTENANCE ENERGY			
MAIZE	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *ZEA MAYS	
*MAIZE-DWARF-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	
*MAIZE-STREAK VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	
*MAJOR HISTOCOMPATIBILITY COMPLEX			
MALARIA			
MALATE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.37	
MALATHION			h.t. INSECTICIDE ANTICHOLINESTERASE PESTICIDE ACARICIDE
*MALE STERILE	s.a.		*CYTOPLASMIC MALE STERILE *GENIC MALE STERILE
*MALIC ACID			
*MALOLACTIC GENE			
MALT			
MALTODEXTRIN			
MALTOSE			
*MALTOSE BINDING PROTEIN			
MALTOTETRAOSE			
MALTOTRIOSE			
*MALUS SYLVESTRIS	h.t.	PLANT APPLE *FRUIT TREE	
MAMESTRA	h.t.	INSECT ARTHROPOD ANIMAL	
MAMMA			
*MAMMA CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	
*MAMMARY-TUMOR VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	
MAMMAL	s.a. h.t.	HUMAN ANIMAL	
MANDARIN	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *CITRUS RETICULATA	
*MANDELIC ACID			
MANDELONITRILE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.10	
MANDUCA	h.t.	INSECT ARTHROPOD ANIMAL	
MANGANESE			
MANGANESE-PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.13	
*MANGIFERA INDICA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE MANGO	
MANGO	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *MANGIFERA INDICA	
*MANGO PEEL			
*MANIHOT DULCIS	h.t.	PLANT *SWEET CASSAVA	
*MANIHOT ESCULENTA	h.t.	PLANT CASSAVA	
manioc	use	CASSAVA	
MANNAN			

MELON	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *CUCUMIS MELO	METARRHIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
MEMBRANE			METHACRYLAMIDE		
*MEMBRANE-BASED AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY			METHANE	s.a.	BIOGAS
*MEMBRANE FILTER			METHANE-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.25
*MEMBRANE-SURFACE LIQUID FERMENTATION			*METHANETHIOL DEGRADATION		
MENADIONE	h.t.	VITAMIN	methanoate	use	FORMATE
MENAQUINONE	h.t.	VITAMIN	METHANOBACTERIUM	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM was METHANOBACT.
menaquinone-4	use	MENATETRENONE	METHANOBREVIBACTER	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
MENATETRENONE	h.t.	HEMOSTATIC VITAMIN	METHANOCOCCUS	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
MENINGITIS			METHANOGEN	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
menopausal gonadotropin, human	use	HMG	methanogenesis	use or	*METHANE BIOSYNTH. *METHANE PREP.
MENTHA	h.t. s.a.	*MEDICINAL PLANT PEPPERMINT	methanogenic bacterium	use	METHANOGEN
*MENTHA PIPERITA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT PEPPERMINT	methanoic acid	use	*FORMIC ACID
MENTHOL			METHANOL		
MERCAPTAN			*METHANOL DEGRADATION		
MERCURY			METHANOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.244
*MERCURY RESISTANCE			METHANOL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.31
*MERCURY VOLATILIZATION			METHANOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*MERISTEM CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	METHANOSARCINA	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
messenger rna	use	MRNA	METHANOSPIRILLUM	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
meta-	use e.g.	M- M-CRESOL	METHANOTHRIX	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
METAB.			METHANOTROPH		
*METABOLIC BURDEN			METHIONINE		
*METABOLIC ENGINEERING			methionine-aminopeptidase	use or	METHIONYL-= AMINOPEPTIDASE EC-3.4.11.18
*METABOLIC FLUX			METHIONINE-GAMMA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.4.1.11
metabolism	use	METAB.	*METHIONINE REMOVAL		
METABOLITE			METHIONYL-AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.11.18 PROTEASE
METAL	s.a.	*HEAVY METAL	METHOD		
*METAL CHELATE AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY			METHOXYCHLOR	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
metal leaching	use	LEACHING	METHOXYPODOPHYLLOTOXIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC
metal ore	use e.g.	ORE *IRON ORE	methyl alcohol	use	METHANOL
*METAL RECOVERY	see	Appendix A			
METALAXYL	h.t.	FUNGICIDE PESTICIDE			
*METALLO PROTEASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
METALLOTHIONEIN					

*METHYL PARATHION	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE	MICROCARRIER	h.t.	CARRIER see Appendix A
*METHYL VIOLOGEN			MICROCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
METHYLASPARTATE== AMMONIA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.2	MICROCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
methyl digoxin, beta	use	MEDIGOXIN	MICROCYSTIS	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
METHYLDOPA	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE SYMPATHOLYTIC	MICROEMULSION		
methylene chloride	use	DICHLOROMETHANE	MICROFILTRATION	h.t.	FILTRATION
methylene chloride degradation	use	*DICHLOROMETHANE DEGRADATION	MICROGLOBULIN		
METHYLOBACILLUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROGRAVITY	s.a.	SPACE
METHYLOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROHETEROGENEITY		
METHYLOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROINJECTION		
METHYLOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROMIXING	h.t.	MIXING
METHYLOCYSTIS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROMONOSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES
METHYLOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROORGANISM	see	Appendix A
METHYLOPHILUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	MICROPOLYSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
METHYLOSINUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	microprocessor	use	MICRO-COMPUTER
METHYLOTROPH			MICROPROJECTILE	s.a.	BIOLISTIC
METHYLTHYMIDINE			micropropagation	use	PROPAGATION
METHYLURIDINE			*MICROSATELLITE DNA		
METOLACHLOR	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	MICROSCOPY	s.a.	*ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
METRIBUZIN	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	MICROSOME		
*MEVALONIC ACID			MICROSPERE		
MEVASTATIN	h.t.	ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC HMG-COA-REDUCTASE== INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	*MICROSPERE CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
MICELLE	s.a.	*REVERSED MICELLE	MICROSPORIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
MICHAELIS-MENTEN			MICROTETRASPORA	h.t.	ACTINOMYCETES BACTERIUM
MICRO-CALORIMETRY			MICROTUBER	h.t.	TUBER
MICRO-COMPUTER			MICROWAVE		
MICROEMULSION	h.t.	EMULSION	*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
MICRO-ENCAPSULATION	s.a.	IMMOBILIZATION	mikamycin a	use	VIRGINIAMYCIN-M1
MICROBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM MICROBACT.	mikamycin b	use	PRISTINAMYCIN-IA
*MICROBIAL ELECTRODE	h.t.	BIOSENSOR	mikamycin la	use	PRISTINAMYCIN-IA
microbial metal accumulation	use	*METAL RECOVERY	MIKANIA	h.t.	PLANT
microbial mining	use	LEACHING	MILBEMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ANTHELMINTIC INSECTICIDE ACARICIDE PESTICIDE
microbial pest control	use	*BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT	MILITARY		
microbial sensor	use	*MICROBIAL ELECTRODE	MILK	s.a.	DAIRY
MICROBISPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	MILK-CLOTTING	s.a.	CHYMOSIN
			MILL	s.a.	*KRAFT MILL
			millet	use	SORGHUM

MINE					
mineral leaching	use	LEACHING			
MINICELL					
MINING					
*MINISATELLITE DNA					
MINK	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL			
*MIRABILIS JALAPA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
MIRIN					
MISO					
miticide	use	ACARICIDE			
MITOCHONDRIA					
*MITOCHONDRIA DNA					
MITOGEN					
MITOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC			
MITOSIS					
*MIXED CULTURE					
mixer	use	AGITATOR			
MIXING					
ml-236b	use	MEVASTATIN			
MNLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.29			
modification enzyme	use	DNA-METHYLASE			
*MOFE PROTEIN	s.a. or	NITROGENASE EC-1.18.2.1			
MOL. WT.					
MOLASSES					
*MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS					
*MOLECULAR IMPRINTING					
MOLLUSC	h.t.	ANIMAL			
MOLLUSCICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE			
*MOLONEY LEUKEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS			
MOLT3	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE LEUKEMIA TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL			
MOLT4	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE LEUKEMIA TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL			
MOLYBDENUM					
MOMORDICA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
MONACOLIN-J	h.t.	ANTICOLESTEROLEMIC ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC			
MONACOLIN-K	h.t.	ANTICOLESTEROLEMIC ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC			
MONACOLIN-L	h.t.	ANTICOLESTEROLEMIC ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC			
MONASCUS	h.t.	FUNGUS			
MONELLIN	h.t.	SWEETENER			
MONENSIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC COCCIDIOSTATIC IONOPHORE			
MONILIELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
MONKEY	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL			
monoacylglycerol	use	MONOGLYCERIDE			
monoamine-oxidase	use or	MAO EC-1.4.3.4			
monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor	use	MAO-INHIBITOR			
MONOCHLOROPHENOL					
*MONOCHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION					
*MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY					
MONOCYTE	h.t.	LEUKOCYTE			
*MONOCYTE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR					
*MONOCYTE CYTOTOXICITY INDUCING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE ANTITUMOR CYTOKINE			
MONOGLYCERIDE					
monosodium glutamate	use	*GLUTAMIC ACID			
MONOPHENOL= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-1.14.18.1 TYROSINASE			
MONOTERPENE					
MORAXELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
MORCHELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
MOROMI					
MORPHINE	h.t.	ANALGESIC NARCOTIC SEDATIVE			
MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST					
MORPHINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
MORPHOLINE					
*MORPHOLINE DEGRADATION	h.t.	*POLLUTANT DEGRADATION			
MORTIERELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
*MORUS ALBA	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT MULBERRY			

MOSQUITO	h.t.	ARTHROPOD INSECT ANIMAL	MUSA	h.t.	PLANT
MOSS	h.t.	PLANT	*MUSA PARADISIACA	h.t.	PLANT PLANTAIN
*MOTH BEAN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *PHASEOLUS ACONITIFOLIUS	*MUSA SAPIENTUM	h.t.	PLANT BANANA FRUIT
MOTILIN	h.t.	HORMONE	MUSCLE		
MOUSE	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	muscle relaxant	use	RELAXANT
	s.a.	*TRANSGENIC MOUSE	*MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY		
MRC-5	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN EMBRYO FIBROBLAST MAMMAL ANIMAL	MUSHROOM	h.t.	FUNGUS
MRNA	h.t.	RNA	MUSSEL	h.t.	ANIMAL
msh	use	INTERMEDIN	MUTAGEN		
	was	MSH	MUTAGENESIS	s.a.	MUTATION
msh-release-inhibiting-factor	use	MELANOSTATIN	MUTANOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME
msh-releasing-factor	use	MELANOLIBERIN	MUTANT		
mtdna	use	*MITOCHONDRIA DNA	mutant induction	use	MUTAGENESIS
MUCILAGE			mutarotase	use	ALDOSE-1-EPIMERASE EC-5.1.3.3
MUCIN			MUTATION	s.a.	MUTAGENESIS
MUCOLYTIC			*MYASTHENIA GRAVIS		
*MUCONIC ACID			*MYC PROTEIN	h.t.	ONCOPROTEIN
MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE			MYCELIUM		
MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS			MYCELIOPHTHORA	h.t.	FUNGUS
MUCOR	h.t.	FUNGUS	MYCOBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM was MYCOBACT.
mucoviscidosis	use	*CYSTIC FIBROSIS	*MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS	s.a.	BCG
MUCUNA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME	MYCOPLASMA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
MULBERRY	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *MORUS ALBA	MYCORRHIZA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*MULLERIAN-INHIBITING SUBSTANCE			MYCOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN
MULTIDRUG-RESISTANCE			MYDRIATIC		
*MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS			*MYELOBLASTOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
*MULTISPECIFIC ANTIBODY	s.a.	*BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING	MYELOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
MUMPS			MYELOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*MUMPS VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS	MYOBLAST	h.t.	EMBRYO
*MUNGBEAN-YELLOW-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	MYOSIN		
mung bean	use	*BLACK GRAM BEAN	MYOTHECIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
*MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE			mystery-pig-disease virus	use	*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE- AND-RESPIRATORY- SYNDROME VIRUS
murine	use	MOUSE	MYXOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
			*MYXO VIRUS		

N

N-SOURCE	h.t.	*CULTURE MEDIUM	natriuretic factor, atrial	use	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR
NAD	h.t.	COENZYME		was	*ATRIUM NATRIURETIC FACTOR
NADH	h.t.	COENZYME	NATRONOBACTERIUM	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
NADH-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.6.99.3	NATRONOCOCCUS	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM BACTERIUM
NADH-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	*NATURAL KILLER CELL	h.t.	LYMPHOCYTE
NADP	h.t.	COENZYME	navy bean	use	*KIDNEY BEAN
NADPH	h.t.	COENZYME	nebramycin factor 6	use	TOBRAMYCIN
*NALIDIXIC ACID	h.t.	ANTISEPTIC	*NECRO VIRUS		
NALORPHINE	h.t.	MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST NARCOTIC	NECTRIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
NAMALWA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN B-LYMPHOBLAST MAMMAL ANIMAL	*NEEM SEED	s.a.	NEEMTREE
NANDINA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	NEEMTREE	or	*AZADIRACHTA INDICA
NAPHTHALENE			NEG.	h.t.	PLANT
*NAPHTHALENE DEGRADATION			NEGATIVE	use	*AZADIRACHTA INDICA
*NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	*NEGISHI VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS
*NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID			NEISSERIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID DEGRADATION			NEMATOCIDE	s.a.	ANTHELMINTIC PESTICIDE
NAPHTHOL			nematocide, agricultural	use	NEMATOCIDE
*NAPHTHOL DEGRADATION			nematocide, medical/veterinary	use	ANTHELMINTIC
NAPHTHOQUINONE			NEMATODE	h.t.	ANIMAL
*NAPHTHOQUINONE DEGRADATION			*NEMATODE RESISTANCE	h.t.	DISEASE-RESISTANCE *CROP IMPROVEMENT
NAPIERGRASS	h.t.	PLANT GRASS *PENNISETUM PURPUREUM	NEOAPLECTANA	h.t.	NEMATODE ANIMAL
NAPIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	NEOCHLORIS	h.t.	ALGA
NAPROXEN	h.t.	ANTIINFLAMMATORY ANALGESIC ANTIPIRETIC PROSTAGLANDIN= ANTAGONIST	NEODYMIUM		
NARCOTIC	s.a. or	ANALGESIC OPIOID	NEOENDORPHIN	h.t.	OPIOID
narcotic-antagonist	use	MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST	NEOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
NARGENICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	NEOMYCIN= PHOSPHOTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
NARINGENIN			NEOMYCIN-RESISTANCE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE
NARINGINASE	h.t.	ENZYME	NEOPEPTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
natriuretic	use	DIURETIC	neoplasm	use	TUMOR
			NEOVIRIDOGRISEIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
			NEPETA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
			NEPHROTROPIC		
			NEPTUNIUM		
			NEROL		
			NERVE		
			*NERVE GROWTH FACTOR		

NERVILIA	h.t.	PLANT	NIGEXINE	h.t.	PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2 ENZYME EC-3.1.1.4
*NEURAL NETWORK			NIGROSPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS
NEURAMINIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.18	NIH3T3	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MOUSE FIBROBLAST MAMMAL ANIMAL
NEURO-COMPUTER			NIKKOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ACARICIDE FUNGICIDE INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
NEUROBLASTOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	NIOBIIUM		
NEUROFIBROMATOSIS			NISIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
NEUROLEPTIC			*NISIN-RESISTANCE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANCE
NEUROLEUKIN			NITRATE		
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER			NITRATE-REDUCTASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.7.99.4
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER= ANTAGONIST			*NITRIC OXIDE		
neuromuscular blocking agent	use	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER	*NITRIC OXIDE DEGRADATION		
NEURON			NITRIFICATION		
NEUROPEPTIDE-Y			NITRILASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.5.1
NEUROPROTECTIVE			NITRILE		
NEUROSPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS	NITRILE-HYDRATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.84
NEUROTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	*NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID DEGRADATION		
NEUTROPHIL	h.t.	LEUKOCYTE	NITRO		
*NEUTROPHIL-ACTIVATING FACTOR			NITROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*NEUTROPHIL CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR			NITROBENZENE		
NEW	s.a.	NOVEL	*NITROBENZENE DEGRADATION		
*NEWCASTLE-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS	NITROCELLULOSE		
NEWSPAPER			NITROESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
NEWTONIAN			NITROGEN		
NIACIN	h.t.	VITAMIN	NITROGEN-FIXATION		
niacinamide	use	NICOTINAMIDE	nitrogen source	use	N-SOURCE
NICKEL			NITROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.18.2.1
NICOTIANA	h.t. s.a.	PLANT TOBACCO	NITROPHENOL		
*NICOTIANA TABACUM	h.t.	PLANT TOBACCO	*NITROPHENOL DEGRADATION		
NICOTINAMIDE	h.t.	VITAMIN	NITROSO FUNGIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	use	NAD	NITROSOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate	use	NADP	NITROSOUREA		
nicotinamide mononucleotide	use	NMN	*NITROTOLUENE DEGRADATION		
NICOTINE	h.t.	GANGLION-STIMULANT PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC			
*NICOTINIC ACID					
*NIF GENE	s.a.	NITROGEN-FIXATION			
NIGERICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC IONOPHORE			

NMN	h.t.	COENZYME	NOTI	h.t.	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME
NMR	h.t. s.a. or	SPECTROSCOPY PMR CMR	NOURSEOTHRICIN		
nmr, 1H-	use	PMR	NOVEL	s.a.	NEW
nmr, 13C-	use	CMR	NOVOBIOCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
NN-BOND			NS-BOND		
NO-BOND			NS1	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MOUSE MYELOMA MAMMAL ANIMAL TUMOR
NOCARDIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	nuclear magnetic resonance	use or or	NMR CMR PMR
NOCARDIOIDES	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	*NUCLEAR-POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*BACULO VIRUS
NOCARDIOPSIS	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	*NUCLEAR TRANSFER		
*NOD GENE	s.a.	NODULATION	NUCLEASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.1.31.1 (micrococcal)
*NODE CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	*NUCLEIC ACID	s.a. or	DNA RNA
NODULATION	s.a. or	SYMBIOSIS *NOD GENE	*NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE	was see	*GENETIC IMMUNIZATION Appendix A
NODULIN			NUCLEOLUS		
NOJIRIMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	NUCLEOPROTEIN		
*NON-A NON-B HEPATITIS VIRUS			NUCLEOSIDE		
non-narcotic analgesic	use	ANALGESIC	NUCLEOSIDE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
NON-NEWTONIAN			NUCLEOSIDE-PHOSPHATE== KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.4.4
*NON-PROTEIN AMINO ACID			NUCLEOTIDASE, 5'-	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.5
non-steroidal-antiinflammatory	use	ANTIINFLAMMATORY	NUCLEOTIDE		
non-suppressible-insulin= like-activity	use	SOMATOMEDIN	NUCLEUS		
NONACTIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	*NUCLEUS TRANSPLANTATION		
*NONSENSE CODON			nutrient medium	use	*CULTURE MEDIUM
NOOTROPIC			NX-BOND		
NOPALINE-SYNTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.1.19	NYLON		
noradrenergic	use	SYMPATHOMIMETIC	*NYLON DEGRADATION		
NORCODEINE	h.t.	NARCOTIC ANALGESIC	NYSTATIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
NORERYTHROMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
*NORTHERN BLOT					
NORTRITERPENE					
*NORWALK VIRUS	h.t.	*CALICI VIRUS			
*NORWAY SPRUCE	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *PICEA ABIES			
NOSIHEPTIDE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
NOSTOC	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM			

O

OAK	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT *FOREST TREE QUERCUS				
OAT	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT CEREAL GRASS AVENA				
OBESITY						
OCA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT *OXALIS TUBEROSA				
*OCCLUSION BODY						
*OCIMUM BASILICUM	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT BASIL				
*OCT PLASMID						
OCTADECANE						
*OCTADECANE DEGRADATION						
OCTADECENE						
*OCTANOIC ACID						
OCTANOL						
OCTOPINE-SYNTHASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME				
OENOTHERA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT				
OERSKOVIA	<i>h.t.</i>	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES				
oesophagus	<i>use</i>	ESOPHAGUS				
oestrogen	<i>use</i>	ESTROGEN				
OIDIODENDRON	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS				
OIL	<i>s.a.</i> <i>or</i>	LIPID PETROLEUM etc.				
*OIL DEGRADATION	<i>s.a.</i>	*PETROLEUM DEGRADATION				
*OIL DISPERSAL						
oil, essential	<i>use</i>	*ESSENTIAL OIL				
OIL PALM	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT TREE *ELAEIS GUINEENSIS				
*OIL RECOVERY	<i>e.g.</i> <i>see</i>	*ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY Appendix A				
*OIL REFINERY						
*OIL REPELLENT						
OILSEED	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT				
*OLEA EUROPAEA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT TREE				
OLEANDOMYCIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBIOTIC				
*OLEANOLIC ACID						
OLEFIN						
				*OLEIC ACID		
				OLEUROPEIN	<i>h.t.</i>	HYPOTENSIVE CARDIANT ANTIARRHYTHMIC SPASMOLYTIC
				OLIGO-1,6-GLUCOSIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.10
				oligodeoxynucleotide	<i>use</i>	OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
				oligodeoxyribonucleotide	<i>use</i>	OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
				OLIGOMONAS	<i>h.t.</i>	BACTERIUM
				OLIGOMYCIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
				OLIGONUCLEOTIDE		
				*OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ANALOG		
				oligoribonucleotide	<i>use</i>	OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
				OLIGOSACCHARIDE		
				OLIVE	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT TREE *OLEA EUROPAEA
				*OLIVE BLACK WATER		
				*OLIVE MILL		
				*OLIVE OIL		
				*OMP GENE	<i>e.g.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	*OMPA GENE *OMPF GENE etc. *OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN
				ONCHOCERCA	<i>h.t.</i>	NEMATODE ANIMAL
				ONCOGENE		
				ONCOPROTEIN		
				ONCOSTATIN	<i>h.t.</i>	CYTOSTATIC
				ONION	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT *ALLIUM CEPA
				ONIUM		
				*ONOBRYCHIS VICIFOLIA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT LEGUME SAINFOIN
				OOCYSTIS	<i>h.t.</i>	ALGA
				OOCYTE		
				OOSPORA	<i>h.t.</i>	FUNGUS
				*OPEN READING FRAME		
				OPERATOR		
				OPERON		
				OPHIOPOGON	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
				*OPHIOSTOMA ULMI	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	FUNGUS *DUTCH ELM DISEASE
				OPHRYOSPORUS	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT
				OPINE		

OPIOID	see	Appendix A	ortho-	use	O-
*OPIOID RECEPTOR				e.g.	O-CRESOL
OPIUM	h.t.	OPIOID NARCOTIC ANALGESIC	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS		
opium poppy	use	*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM	*ORYZA SATIVA	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS RICE
*OPTIC FIBER			OSCILLATION		
*OPTICAL DENSITY			OSCILLATORIA	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
optically active	use	STEREOSPECIFIC	OSMIUM		
OPTICELL			OSMOREGULATION		
OPTRODE			OSMOSIS	s.a.	*REVERSE OSMOSIS
ORANGE	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *CITRUS SINENSIS	OSMOTOLERANCE	s.a.	*DROUGHT RESISTANCE
*ORANGE PEEL			OSTEOBLAST	h.t.	BONE
ORCHARDGRASS	h.t.	PLANT GRASS *DACTYLIS GLOMERATA	OSTEOCALCIN		
ORCHID	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL ORCHIS	*OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
ORCHIS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL ORCHID	OSTEOGENIC		
ORE	e.g.	*IRON ORE	OSTEOSARCOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
ORG.			OUDEMANSIELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS
*ORG. ACID			*OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN	s.a.	*OMP GENE
*org. phase system	use	*SOLVENT SYSTEM	OVALBUMIN	h.t.	ALBUMIN
ORGANELLE	s.a. or	MITOCHONDRIA CHLOROPLAST etc.	OVARY		
organic	use	ORG.	*OVARY CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR
*ORGANOCHLORINE DEGRADATION			*OVARY CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
ORGANOGENESIS	s.a.	PROPAGATION	*OVERLAP EXTENSION		
ORGANOMETALLIC			ovine	use	SHEEP
ORGANOSILICON			OVOTRANSFERRIN		
origin of replication	use	*REPLICATION ORIGIN	*OVULE CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
ORIPAVINE	h.t.	NARCOTIC ANALGESIC	*OXALIC ACID		
ORNAMENTAL	h.t.	PLANT	OXALIS	h.t.	PLANT
ORNITHINE= CARBAMOYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.1.3.3	*OXALIS TUBEROSA	h.t.	PLANT OCA
ORNITHINE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.17	OXIDOREDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ORNITHINE-DECARBOXYLASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	oxoglutaric acid	use	*KETOGLUTARIC ACID
ORNITHOGALUM	h.t.	PLANT	OXYGEN		
OROTIDINE-5'-PHOSPHATE= DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.23	*OXYGEN ELECTRODE		
			*OXYGEN TRANSFER	s.a.	AERATION
			oxygen transfer coefficient	use	KLA
			oxygen transfer device	use s.a.	AERATOR AGITATOR
			OXYTETRACYCLINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
			oxytotic	use	UTEROTONIC
			OXYTOCIN	h.t.	HORMONE

OXYTOCIN-ANTAGONIST

OZONE

OZONIZATION

P

P-PENTAVALENT

P-TRIVALENT

P-388

h.t. *CELL CULTURE
LYMPHOCYTE
LEUKEMIA
TUMOR
MAMMAL
ANIMAL

PACHYSOLEN

h.t. FUNGUS
YEAST

*PACKAGING CELL CULTURE

*PACKED BED

s.a. FERMENTOR
REACTOR

PAECILOMYCES

h.t. FUNGUS

PAEONIA

h.t. PLANT
ORNAMENTAL
s.a. PEONY

paf

use *PLATELET ACTIVATING
FACTOR

PAF-ANTAGONIST

PALINDROME

PALLADIUM

*PALM OIL

*PALM OIL MILL

PALMATINE

*PALMITIC ACID

*PALMITOLEIC ACID

*PANAX GINSENG

h.t. *MEDICINAL PLANT
GINSENG

*PANAX JAPONICUS

h.t. *MEDICINAL PLANT
GINSENG

*PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUS

h.t. *MEDICINAL PLANT
GINSENG

PANCREAS

s.a. ISLET
*ARTIFICIAL PANCREAS

pancreatic

use PANCREAS

PANCREATIN

h.t. ENZYME
PROTEASE

PANCREOZYMIN

h.t. HORMONE

PANCREOZYMIN-ANTAGONIST

PANEOLUS

h.t. MUSHROOM
FUNGUS

*PANICLE CULTURE

h.t. *TISSUE CULTURE
s.a. PROPAGATION

PANOSE

*PANTOIC ACID

PANTOLACTONE

*PANTOTHENIC ACID

h.t. VITAMIN

PANUS

h.t. FUNGUS

PAPAIN

h.t. ENZYME
PROTEASE
EC-3.4.22.2

PAPAVER

h.t. PLANT

*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM

h.t. *MEDICINAL PLANT

PAPAVERINE

h.t. CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST
VASODILATOR
SPASMOLYTIC

PAPAYA

h.t. PLANT
*FRUIT TREE
*CARICA PAPAYA

*PAPAYA-RINGSPOT VIRUS

h.t. *POTY VIRUS

PAPER

*PAPER MILL

PAPILLOMA

h.t. TUMOR

*PAPILLOMA VIRUS

h.t. *PAPOVA VIRUS

papillomatosis virus

use *PAPILLOMA VIRUS

*PAPOVA VIRUS

para-

use P-
e.g. P-CRESOL

PARACETAMOL

h.t. ANALGESIC
ANTIPYRETIC

PARACOCCLUS

h.t. BACTERIUM

PARAFFIN

PARAHERQUAMIDE

h.t. ACARICIDE
ANTHELMINTIC
INSECTICIDE
PESTICIDE

*PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS

h.t. *PARAMYXO VIRUS

PARAMECIUM

h.t. PROTOZOON

*PARAMYXO VIRUS

PARAOXON

h.t. INSECTICIDE
ANTICHOLINESTERASE
PESTICIDE
PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC

PARAQUAT

h.t. HERBICIDE
PESTICIDE

PARASITORHABDITIS

h.t. ANIMAL

PARASPONIA

h.t. PLANT

PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC

see Appendix A

PARASYMPATHOLYTIC

PARATHION

h.t. INSECTICIDE
ACARICIDE
ANTICHOLINESTERASE
PESTICIDE

PARATHION-HYDROLASE

h.t. ENZYME

PARATHORMONE

h.t. HORMONE

parathyroid hormone

use PARATHORMONE

*PARKINSON DISEASE					
PARSLEY	h.t.	PLANT *PETROSELINUM CRISPUM			
PARSNIP	h.t.	PLANT *PASTINACA SATIVA			
*PARTHENIUM ARGENTATUM	h.t.	PLANT GUAYULE			
*PARTIAL PRESSURE					
*PARTICLE ACCELERATION	s.a.	MICROPROJECTILE BIOLISTIC			
*PARTICLE BOMBARDMENT	s.a.	MICROPROJECTILE BIOLISTIC			
*PARTICLE GUN	s.a.	MICROPROJECTILE BIOLISTIC			
*PARTITION COEFFICIENT					
PARTITIONING	s.a.	*PHASE PARTITIONING *AFFINITY PARTITIONING			
*PARVO VIRUS					
PASPALUM	h.t.	PLANT			
PASSION FRUIT	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *PASSIFLORA EDULIS			
PASTEURELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
PASTEURIZATION					
*PASTINACA SATIVA	h.t.	PLANT PARSNIP			
PATATIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
patent	see	Appendix A			
*PATERNITY TESTING					
*PATHOGENESIS-RELATED PROTEIN					
*PATTERN RECOGNITION					
PATULIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
PBR322	use	*PLASMID PBR322			
PC8	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL ANIMAL HUMAN LUNG TUMOR			
PC12	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL ANIMAL RAT PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA TUMOR			
pcb	use	*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL			
pcr	use	*POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION			
PEA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *PISUM SATIVUM			
PEACH	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *PRUNUS PERSICA			
PEANUT	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED *ARACHIS HYPOGAEA			
PEAR	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *PYRUS DOMESTICA			
*PEARL MILLET	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *PENNISETUM TYPHOIDES			
PEAT					
PECAN	h.t.	PLANT *CARYA ILLINOENSIS			
PECTATE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.2			
PECTIN					
*PECTIN DEGRADATION					
pectin-depolymerase	use or	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15			
PECTIN-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.10			
pectinase	use or	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15			
PECTINESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.11			
*PECTOLYTIC ENZYME	s.a. or or	PECTIN-LYASE PECTATE-LYASE POLYGALACTURONASE etc.			
PEDIANDRA	h.t.	PLANT			
PEDIOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
peg	use	*POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL			
PEGANUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
PELARGONIUM	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL			
PELLET					
PELOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
PENICILLIN	h.t. s.a.	ANTIBIOTIC BENZYL PENICILLIN			
penicillin-acylase	use or	PENICILLIN-AMIDASE EC-3.5.1.11			
PENICILLIN-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.11			
penicillin synergist	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST			
PENICILLINASE	h.t.	ENZYME BETA-LACTAMASE EC-3.5.2.6			
penicillin-G	use was	BENZYL PENICILLIN PENICILLIN-G			
penicillin-M	use	ISOPENICILLIN-N			

penicillin-N	use	ADICILLIN	*PEPTIDE ESTER	
	was	PENICILLIN-N	peptide-hydrolase	use PROTEASE or EC-3.4:
penicillin-V	use	PHENOXYMETHYL= PENICILLIN	peptide-hydrolase-inhibitor	use PROTEASE-INHIBITOR
	was	PENICILLIN-V	*PEPTIDE LIBRARY	
PENICILLIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	*PEPTIDE MAPPING	
PENIOPHORA	h.t.	FUNGUS	*PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACID	
PENNISETUM	h.t.	PLANT GRASS	PEPTONE	
*PENNISETUM PURPUREUM	h.t.	PLANT GRASS NAPIERGRASS	PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS	h.t. BACTERIUM was PEPTOSTREPT.
*PENNISETUM TYPHOIDES	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *PEARL MILLET	PERCH LORATE DEGRADATION	h.t. POLLUTANT DEGRADATION
PENSTEMIDE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC	PERCOLATION	
PENSTEMON	h.t.	PLANT	PERFLUOROCARBON	
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	h.t.	FUNGICIDE INSECTICIDE HERBICIDE PESTICIDE	PERFUSION	
			*PERFUSION CHROMATOGRAPHY	
PENTANEDIOL			PERILLA	h.t. PLANT OILSEED
PENTOSE			periplasmic space	use PERIPLASM
PENTOSTATIN	h.t.	VIRUCIDE ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC ADENOSINE-DEAMINASE= INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	PERIPLASM	
			PERMEABILITY	
PEONY	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL PAEONIA	PERMEABILIZATION	s.a. *CELL PERMEABILIZATION
pepper, bell	use	*BELL PEPPER	PERMETHRIN	h.t. INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
pepper, black	use	*TRUE PEPPER	PEROXIDASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-1.11.1.7
pepper, chilli	use	*CHILLI PEPPER	PEROXIDE	
pepper, green	use	*BELL PEPPER	PEROXISOME	
pepper, red	use	*BELL PEPPER	*PERSEA AMERICANA	h.t. PLANT *FRUIT TREE AVOCADO
pepper, true	use	*TRUE PEPPER	PERSTRACTION	h.t. EXTRACTION
pepper, white	use	*TRUE PEPPER	PERTUSSIS	
PEPPERMINT	h.t.	PLANT *MENTHA PIPERITA	*PERTUSSIS TOXIN	
PEPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.23.1	PERVAPORATION	
PEPSINOGEN			PESTICIDE	s.a. INSECTICIDE or ALGICIDE or ANTIFEEDANT or *BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT or FUNGICIDE or HERBICIDE or *INSECT REPELLENT or MOLLUSCICIDE or NEMATOCIDE or PISCICIDE or RODENTICIDE
PEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	*PESTICIDE DEGRADATION	
PEPTIDE			*PESTICIDE RESISTANCE	
*PEPTIDE AMIDE			PETAL	
*PEPTIDE BOND				
*PEPTIDE DEPROTECTION				

*PETIOLE CULTURE	h.t.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	PHARMACEUTICAL		
	s.a.		*PHASE PARTITIONING	s.a.	EXTRACTION *TWO-PHASE SYSTEM
PETROCHEM.			PHASEOLIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
petrochemical	use	PETROCHEM.	PHASEOLUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME BEAN
PETROLEUM			*PHASEOLUS ACONITIFOLIUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *MOTH BEAN
*PETROLEUM DEGRADATION	s.a.	*OIL DEGRADATION	*PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *ADZUKI BEAN
*PETROLEUM DESULFURIZATION	s.a.	*OIL DESULFURIZATION	*PHASEOLUS AUREUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *GREEN GRAM BEAN
*PETROLEUM DISTILLATE			*PHASEOLUS LUNATUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *LIMA BEAN
*PETROLEUM REFINERY			*PHASEOLUS MUNGO	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *BLACK GRAM BEAN
*PETROSELINUM CRISPUM	h.t.	PLANT PARSLEY	*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *KIDNEY BEAN
PETUNIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS NANUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *BUSH BEAN
*PETUNIA HYBRIDA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS VULGARIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *RUNNER BEAN
PE40	h.t.	TOXIN	PHASMID		
PFAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.30	PHSELLINUS	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS
PH			PHENANTHRENE		
*PH CONTROL	h.t.	SYSTEMS CONTROL	*PHENANTHRENE DEGRADATION		
*PH ELECTRODE			PHENOL		
*PH SENSOR			*PHENOL DEGRADATION		
PH-STAT			*PHENOL-ETHER		
PHAEODACTYLUM	h.t.	ALGA	PHENOL-2-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.7
PHAFFIA	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS	PHENOL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PHAGE			*PHENOL REMOVAL		
*PHAGE DISPLAY	s.a.	*SURFACE DISPLAY	*PHENOL TOLERANCE		
*PHAGE F1			PHENOXYMETHYLPENICILLIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC PENICILLIN PENICILLIN-V
*PHAGE LAMBDA				was	
*PHAGE LAMBDA-GT10			*PHENYLACETIC ACID		
*PHAGE LAMBDA-GT11			*PHENYLACETIC ACID DEGRADATION		
*PHAGE MINI-MU			*PHENYLACETYL CARBINOL		
*PHAGE MU			PHENYLALANINE		
*PHAGE M13					
*PHAGE P1					
*PHAGE PHI-X174					
*PHAGE Q-BETA					
*PHAGE RESISTANCE					
*PHAGE RHO-11					
*PHAGE T4					
*PHAGE T7					
PHAGEMID					
PHANEROCHAETE	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS			

PHENYLALANINE-AMMONIA- LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.5	PHOSPHOGLYCERATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.3
PHENYLALANINE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.20	PHOSPHOLIPASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PHENYLALANINE-4- MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.16.1	PHOSPHOLIPASE-A1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.32
PHENYLETHANOL			PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.4
PHENYLKETONURIA			PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
*PHENYL PROPANEDIOL			PHOSPHOLIPASE-C	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.3 ANTIAGGREGANT ANTICOAGULANT
PHEROMONE			PHOSPHOLIPASE-D	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.4
PHLEBIA	h.t.	WHITE-ROT FUNGUS	PHOSPHOLIPID		
*PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *DATE PALM	PHOSPHONATE		
PHOMA	h.t.	FUNGUS	phosphonomethylglycine	use	GLYPHOSATE
PHOMOPSIS	h.t.	FUNGUS	PHOSPHORAMIDITE		
PHORMIDIUM	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM	*PHOSPHORIC ACID		
phosphatase, acid	use or	*ACID PHOSPHATASE EC-3.1.3.2	PHOSPHOROTHIOATE		
phosphatase, alkaline	use or	*ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE EC-3.1.3.1	PHOSPHORUS		
PHOSPHATE-ACETYL- TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.8	*PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL		
*PHOSPHATE REMOVAL			PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.1
*PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZATION			PHOSPHORYLATION		
*PHOSPHATIDIC ACID	h.t.	PHOSPHOLIPID	PHOSPHOSHIKIMATE-1- CARBOXYVINYLTRANSFERASE	h.t. was	ENZYME EC-2.5.1.19 3-ENOLPYRUVYL- SHIKIMATE-5- PHOSPHATE-SYNTHASE
phosphatidylcholine	use	LECITHIN	PHOSPHOTRIESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PHOSPHATIDYL- ETHANOLAMINE			PHOTOAUTOTROPHIC		
PHOSPHATIDYLGLYCEROL			PHOTOBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM PHOTOBACT.
PHOSPHATIDYLHOMOSERINE			PHOTOGRAPHY		
PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL			PHOTOLYSIS		
PHOSPHATIDYLSERINE			PHOTON		
PHOSPHINOTHRICIN	h.t. s.a.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE GLUFOSINATE	PHOTOREACTOR	h.t. s.a.	BIOREACTOR FERMENTOR REACTOR *CULTURE VESSEL
PHOSPHINOTHRICIN- ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	PHOTOSYSTEM-I		
PHOSPHODIESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.1	PHOTOSYSTEM-II		
PHOSPHODIESTERASE- INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	PHOTOSYNTH.		
PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE- CARBOXYKINASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.49	*PHOTOSYNTH. BACTERIUM		
PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE- CARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.31	photosynthesis	use	PHOTOSYNTH.
PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.11	*PHTHALIC ACID		
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.95	PHYCOCYANIN	h.t.	PIGMENT
			PHYCOERYTHRIN		

PHYCOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS	PIGEONPEA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *CAJANUS CAJAN
PHYLLANTHUS	h.t.	PLANT	PIGMENT		
PHYS.			PIKE	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
PHYSALIS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	pili	use	PILUS
PHYSARUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	PILIN		
physical	use	PHYS.	*PILOT PLANT		
PHYSIOLOGY			PILUS		
PHYTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.26 (5-PHYTASE) or EC-3.1.3.8(3-PHYTASE)	*PIMELIC ACID		
*PHYTIC ACID			*PIMPINELLA ANISUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ANISE
PHYTOALEXIN			PINE	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER PINUS
PHYTOHEMAGGLUTININ			pine, black	use	*BLACK PINE
phytohormone	use	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	pine, loblolly	use	*LOBLOLLY PINE
PHYTOMENADIONE	h.t.	VITAMIN	pine, radiata	use	*RADIATA PINE
PHYTONCIDE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC see Appendix A	pine, scots	use	*SCOTS PINE
PHYTOPHTHORA	h.t.	FUNGUS	pine, sugar	use	*SUGAR PINE
PHYTOREMEDIATION	h.t.	BIOREMEDIATION	pine, white	use	*WHITE PINE
PICEA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER SPRUCE	*PINE WOOD		
*PICEA ABIES	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *NORWAY SPRUCE	PINEAPPLE	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *ANANAS COMOSUS
*PICEA GLAUCA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *WHITE SPRUCE	PINENE		
*PICEA MARIANA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *BLACK SPRUCE	*PINENE DEGRADATION		
PICHIA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	*PINUS LAMBERTIANA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *SUGAR PINE
*PICOLINE DEGRADATION			*PINUS NIGRA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *BLACK PINE
*PICORNA VIRUS			*PINUS RADIATA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *RADIATA PINE
picric acid	use	2,4,6-TRINITROPHENOL	*PINUS STROBUS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *WHITE PINE
PIEZOELECTRIC			*PINUS SYLVESTRIS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *SCOTS PINE
PIG	h.t.	MAMMAL	*PINUS TAEDA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *LOBLOLLY PINE
*PIG-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS			
pig-infertility-and= respiratory-syndrome virus	use	*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE- AND-RESPIRATORY- SYNDROME VIRUS			
*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE-AND= RESPIRATORY-SYNDROME VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS			

*PIPER NIGRUM	h.t.	PLANT *TRUE PEPPER	PLASMIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.21.7
PIPING			PLASMIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR s.a. ANTIPLASMIN
PIROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS	PLASMINOGEN	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
PISCICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE	PLASMINOGEN-ACTIVATOR	h.t.	ENZYME THROMBOLYTIC PROTEASE s.a. *TISSUE
*PISTIL CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	PLASMINOGEN-ACTIVATOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
*PISUM SATIVUM	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME PEA	PLASMODIUM	h.t. s.a.	PROTOZOON MALARIA
PITCH			PLASTEIN		
PITUITARY			PLASTIC		
pituitary gonadotropin, human	use	HHG	*PLASTIC DEGRADATION		
PLACENTA			PLASTIN		
placental lactogen	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	PLATELET		
PLANKTON			*PLATELET ACTIVATING FACTOR		
PLANT	s.a.	*TRANSGENIC PLANT	platelet activating factor antagonist	use	PAF-ANTAGONIST
*PLANT BREEDING	s.a. or	PROPAGATION *CROP IMPROVEMENT	platelet aggregation-inhibitor	use	ANTIAGGREGANT
*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR			*PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR		
*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR	s.a.	HERBICIDE	*PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR		
plant growth regulator	use or	*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR *PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	*PLATELET FACTOR-4	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING HEMOSTATIC
plant hormone	use	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR	PLATINUM		
plant regeneration	use	PROPAGATION	PLECTONEMA	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
PLANTAGO	h.t.	PLANT	PLEUROTUS	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS MUSHROOM
PLANTAIN	h.t. s.a.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *MUSA PARADISIACA PLANTAGO	PLOCAMIUM	h.t.	ALGA
PLASMA	h.t.	BLOOD	PLOIDY	s.a.	HAPLOID POLYPLOIDY etc.
*PLASMA KALLIKREIN	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.34 *TISSUE KALLIKREIN	*PLUG FLOW	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR
*PLASMA MEMBRANE			PLUGGING		
*PLASMA PROTEIN			PLUM	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *PRUNUS DOMESTICA
PLASMACYTOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	*PLUM-POX VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
PLASMID	s.a. or	VECTOR COSMID	*PLUMULE CULTURE	h.t.	TISSUE CULTURE
*PLASMID COPY NUMBER			*PLURONIC F-68		
*PLASMID CURING			PLUTEUS	h.t.	MUSHROOM FUNGUS
*PLASMID MOBILIZATION			PLUTONIUM		
*PLASMID PBR322					
*PLASMID RESCUE					
*PLASMID STABILITY					
*PLASMID 2-UM					

PMR	h.t. s.a. or	SPECTROSCOPY NMR CMR	poly-3-hydroxybutyric acid	use	POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= BUTYRATE
PMSG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN	poly-3-hydroxyvaleric acid	use	POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= VALERATE
pneumococcus	use	*STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	POLYHYDROXYALKANOATE	s.a.	POLY-BETA-= HYDROXYBUTYRATE etc.
PNEUMOCYSTIS	h.t.	PROTOZOON	*POLYHYDROXYALKANOATE DEGRADATION	s.a.	*POLY-BETA-= HYDROXYBUTYRATE DEGRADATION
PNEUMOLYSIN			POLYACRYLAMIDE		
PNEUMONIA			POLYAMINE		
POA	h.t.	PLANT GRASS	POLYANGIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
PODOCARPUS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL TREE	*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL		
PODOPHYLLOTOXIN			*POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL DEGRADATION		
PODOPHYLLUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	*POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON DEGRADATION		
PODOSPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS	POLYESTER		
POINSETTIA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL *EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA	POLYETHYLENE		
*POINT MUTATION			*POLYETHYLENE DEGRADATION		
POLARIZATION			*POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL		
*POLIO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	*POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DEGRADATION		
POLLEN			POLYETHYLENEIMINE		
*POLLEN CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	POLYGALACTURONASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.15
POLLINATION			*POLYGLUTAMIC ACID		
POLLUTANT			POLYHEDRIN		
*POLLUTANT DEGRADATION	s.a. see	*PESTICIDE DEGRADATION BIOREMEDIATION Appendix A	POLYKETIDE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME
POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= ALKANOATE	h.t. s.a.	POLYHYDROXYALKANOATE POLY-BETA-= HYDROXYBUTYRATE etc.	POLYMER		
poly-beta-hydroxybutanoate	use	POLY-BETA-= HYDROXYBUTYRATE	*POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION		
POLY-BETA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE	s.a.	POLY-BETA-= HYDROXYALKANOATE	POLYMORPHISM	s.a.	*DNA POLYMORPHISM *RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM *VARIABLE TANDEM REPEAT POLYMORPHISM
*POLY-BETA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE DEGRADATION	h.t.	*POLYHYDROXY= ALKANOATE DEGRADATION	POLYMYXIN	h.t. e.g.	ANTIBIOTIC POLYMYXIN-B POLYMYXIN-M
poly-beta-hydroxybutyric acid	use	POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= BUTYRATE	POLYNUCLEOTIDE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
POLY-BETA-HYDROXYVALERATE	h.t. s.a.	POLYHYDROXYALKANOATE POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= ALKANOATE	*POLYOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*PAPOVA VIRUS
poly-beta-hydroxyvaleric acid	use	POLY-BETA-HYDROXY= VALERATE	polypeptide	use	PROTEIN
POLY-GAMMA-HYDROXY= BUTYRATE	h.t.	*POLYHYDROXY= ALKANOATE	POLYPHOSPHATE		
			POLYPLOID		
			POLYPLOIDY		
			POLYPORUS	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS

POLYRIBONUCLEOTIDE=NUCLEOTIDYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.8	PP4	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT ANTIINFLAMMATORY
POLYSACCHARIDE			PRADIMICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE VIRUCIDE
*POLYSOME DISPLAY	h.t.	*SURFACE DISPLAY	PRE-INSULIN		
polythene	use	POLYETHYLENE	PREPRO-INSULIN		
*POLYURETHANE DEGRADATION			PRECIPITATION	s.a.	*AFFINITY PRECIPITATION
*POLYVINYL ALCOHOL			PRECURSOR		
*POLYVINYL ALCOHOL DEGRADATION			PREDNISOLONE	h.t.	HORMONE CORTICOSTEROID
POMACE	s.a.	*APPLE POMACE etc.	PREGNANE		
POMEGRANATE	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *PUNICA GRANATUM	pregnant mare serum gonadotropin	use	PMSG
POND			preinsulin	use	PRE-INSULIN
POPLAR	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE POPULUS	*PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS		
*POPLAR WOOD			PREP.		
poppy, opium	use	*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM	preparation	use	PREP.
POPULUS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE s.a. ASPEN POPLAR	PREPRO-INSULIN		
*POPULUS ALBA	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE *WHITE POPLAR	preproinsulin	use	PREPRO-INSULIN
*POPULUS DELTOIDES	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE	PRESERVATION	s.a.	*GERMPLASM PRESERVATION or CRYOPRESERVATION
porcine	use	PIG	PRESERVATIVE		
PORPHYRIDIUM	h.t.	ALGA	PRESSURE	s.a.	*PARTIAL PRESSURE
PORPHYRIN			*PRESSURE CYCLE	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR
POS.			PRIMAQUINE	h.t.	PROTOZOACIDE
positive	use	POS.	PRIMER	s.a.	*DNA PRIMER
POT.			*PRIMER EXTENSION		
POTASSIUM			*PRIMER WALKING		
POTATO	h.t.	PLANT *SOLANUM TUBEROSUM	PRIMULA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL
*POTATO PULP			*PRION PROTEIN		
*POTATO-LEAF-ROLL VIRUS	h.t.	*LUTEO VIRUS	PRISTANE		
*POTATO-SPINDLE-TUBER VIRUS			PRISTINAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
*POTATO VIRUS-X	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	PRO-CHYMOSIN		
*POTATO VIRUS-Y	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	PRO-INSULIN		
potential	use	POT.	PRO-OPIOMELANOCORTIN		
*POTY VIRUS			PRO-UROKINASE		
poultry	use	FOWL	PROBE	s.a.	HYBRIDIZATION *DNA PROBE *RNA PROBE
POWER			PROBIOTIC		
*POX VIRUS			process control	use	*SYSTEMS CONTROL
			*PROCESS OPTIMIZATION		
			*PROCESS SIMULATION		

*PROCESS VALIDATION					
prochymosin	use	PRO-CHYMOSIN			
PRODIGIOSINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
*PRODRUG ACTIVATION					
*PRODUCT INHIBITION	s.a.	*FEEDBACK INHIBITION			
product recovery	use	*DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING			
product safety	use	SAFETY			
production	use	PREP.			
*PROGENITOR CELL					
PROGESTERONE	h.t.	HORMONE PROGESTOGEN			
*PROGESTERONE RECEPTOR					
PROGESTOGEN	h.t.	HORMONE			
proinsulin	use	PRO-INSULIN			
PROLACTIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
PROLACTIN-ANTAGONIST					
prolactin-releasing factor	use	PROLACTOLIBERIN			
PROLACTOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
PROLAMIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			
PROLINE					
PROLINE-IMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.11.5			
PROMOTER					
PROMOTER-PROBE					
proopiomelanocortin	use	PRO-OPIOMELANOCORTIN			
PROP.					
PROPACHLOR	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
PROPAGATION					
PROPANE					
PROPANEDIOL					
PROPANIL	h.t.	HERBICIDE PESTICIDE			
propanoic acid	use	*PROPIONIC ACID			
PROPANOL					
propene	use	PROPYLENE			
propene oxide	use	*PROPYLENE OXIDE			
PROPERDIN					
property	use	PROP.			
PROPIONIBACTERIUM	h.t. was	BACTERIUM PROPIONIBACT.			
*PROPIONIC ACID					
PROPRANOLOL	h.t.	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC ANTIARRHYTHMIC HYPOTENSIVE			
PROPYLENE					
*PROPYLENE OXIDE					
PROSTACYCLIN	h.t.	PROSTAGLANDIN			
PROSTAGLANDIN	h.t.	HORMONE			
PROSTAGLANDIN-ANTAGONIST					
*PROSTAGLANDIN PRECURSOR					
PROSTATE					
PROTAMINOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
PROTEASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.4:			
PROTEASE-DEFICIENT					
PROTEASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
PROTEIN					
PROTEIN-A					
PROTEIN-C	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE ANTICOAGULANT EC-3.4.21.69			
PROTEIN-G					
PROTEIN-H					
PROTEIN-L					
PROTEIN-M					
PROTEIN-S	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT			
PROTEIN-TYROSINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.112			
PROTEIN-TYROSINE== PHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.48			
*PROTEIN DEACTIVATION					
*PROTEIN DEGRADATION					
*PROTEIN DENATURATION					
PROTEIN-DISULFIDE== ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.4.1			
*PROTEIN ENGINEERING	s.a.	*ENZYME ENGINEERING			
*PROTEIN ENRICHMENT					
protein export	use	*PROTEIN SECRETION			
*PROTEIN FOLDING					
*PROTEIN-FREE CULTURE MEDIUM	s.a.	*SERUM-FREE CULTURE MEDIUM			
*PROTEIN HYDROLYZATE					
PROTEIN-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.37			
PROTEIN-KINASE-C-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
*PROTEIN PURIFICATION	s.a.	*ENZYME PURIFICATION			
protein recovery	use	*PROTEIN PURIFICATION			

*PROTEIN RENATURATION			PSEUDONOCARDIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES
*PROTEIN SECRETION			PSEUDOPLASTIC	s.a.	NON-NEWTONIAN
*PROTEIN SEQUENCE			*PSEUDORABIES VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS
*PROTEIN SEQUENCING			*PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *DOUGLAS FIR
*PROTEIN SOLUBILIZATION			PSI-2	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MOUSE FIBROBLAST MAMMAL
*PROTEIN STABILIZATION			PSIDIUM	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT GUAVA
*PROTEIN STRUCT.			PSILOCIN	h.t.	PSYCHOSTIMULANT PSYCHOTONIC
proteinase	use	PROTEASE	PSILOCYBE	h.t.	FUNGUS MUSHROOM
PROTEUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	PSILOCYBINE	h.t.	PSYCHOTOMIMETIC
PROTHROMBIN	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	*PSOPHOCARPUS TETRAGONOLOBUS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *GOA BEAN
PROTOAMINOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM	PSORALEA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME
PROTOCATECHUATE-3,4= DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.3	PSORALEN	h.t.	RADIOSENSITIZER ANTHELMINTIC
*PROTOCATECHUIC ACID			PSTI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.31
*PROTOCATECHUIC ACID DEGRADATION			psychoplegic	use	NEUROLEPTIC
PROTOCOLONE	s.a.	PROPAGATION	psychorelaxant	use	TRANQUILIZER
PROTOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	PSYCHOSEDATIVE	see	Appendix A
PROTON			PSYCHOSTIMULANT	see	Appendix A
PROTOPLAST			psychotogenic	use	PSYCHOTOMIMETIC
*PROTOPLAST CULTURE	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE	PSYCHOTOMIMETIC	see	Appendix A
*PROTOPLAST FUSION			PSYCHOTONIC		
protozoa	use	PROTOZOON	PSYCHOPHILIC		
PROTOZOACIDE	s.a. or see	AMEBICIDE COCCIDIOSTATIC Appendix A	PSYCHROSTABLE		
PROTOZOON			PTEROCARPUS	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE
prourokinase	use	PRO-UROKINASE	PTEROCLADIA	h.t.	ALGA
PROVIDENCIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	PUCCINIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
PRUNUS	h.t.	PLANT TREE	PULLULAN		
	s.a.	ALMOND APRICOT CHERRY etc.	PULLULANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.41
*PRUNUS AMYGDALUS	h.t.	PLANT TREE ALMOND	PULLULARIA	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS AUREOBASIDIUM
*PRUNUS ARMENIACA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE APRICOT	pulmonary surfactant- associated protein	use	*LUNG SURFACTANT
*PRUNUS DOMESTICA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE PLUM			
*PRUNUS PERSICA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE PEACH			
PSEUDOMONAS	h.t. was	BACTERIUM PS.			
pseudomonas pyocyanea	use	*PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA			

PULP		
*PULP MILL		
PULPING		
PUMP		
PUMPKIN	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *CUCURBITA PEPO
*PUNICA GRANATUM	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE POMEGRANATE
PURIFICATION		
PURINE		
PURINE-NUCLEOSIDE== PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.1
*PURPLE SULFUR BACTERIUM	was	*PURPLE SULFUR BACT.
PURPURIN		
PUTRESCINE		
*PUTRESCINE DEGRADATION		
PUTRESCINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.10
*PUUMALA VIRUS	h.t.	*BUNYA VIRUS
PVUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.32
PVUII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.33
PYCNOPORUS	h.t.	WHITE-ROT FUNGUS
pyralene	use	AROCLOR
PYRANOSE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.10
PYRENE		
*PYRENE DEGRADATION		
PYRETHRIN	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE
PYRETHROID		
PYRICULARIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
PYRIDINE		
*PYRIDINE DEGRADATION		
PYRIDOXINE	h.t.	VITAMIN
PYRIMIDINE-NUCLEOSIDE== PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.2
PYRITE		
*PYRITE OXIDATION		
PYROCOCCUS	h.t.	*THERMOPHILIC BACTERIUM ARCHAEBACTERIUM
PYROGALLOL		
*PYROGALLOL DEGRADATION		
PYROGEN		
PYROLYSIS		
PYROPHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*PYRROLO QUINOLINE QUINONE		
*PYRUS DOMESTICA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE PEAR
PYRUVATE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.1
PYRUVATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.40
PYRUVATE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.3.3
*PYRUVIC ACID		
PYTHIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
P3-X63-AG8.653	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MOUSE MYELOMA TUMOR MAMMAL ANIMAL

Q

*QUALITY CONTROL

QUARTZ

QUERCETIN

QUERCUS

h.t. PLANT
*FOREST TREE
OAK

QUINIDINE

h.t. ANTIARRHYTHMIC

QUININE

h.t. PROTOZOACIDE
ANTIPYRETIC
ANTIARRHYTHMIC

QUINOLINE

*QUINOLINE DEGRADATION

QUINONE

R

RABBIT	<i>h.t.</i>	MAMMAL ANIMAL		
RABDOSIA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT		
RABIES				
*RABIES VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*RHABDO VIRUS		
RACEMATE				
*RACEMATE RESOLUTION				
*RADIATA PINE	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT FOREST TREE CONIFER *PINUS RADIATA		
RADIATION				
RADIOIMMUNOASSAY	<i>h.t.</i>	ANALYSIS IMMUNOASSAY		
RADIOLABEL	<i>h.t.</i>	LABEL		
RADIONUCLIDE				
RADIOPROTECTIVE				
RADIOSENSITIZER				
RADISH	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT *RAPHANUS SATIVUS NIGER		
RADIUM				
RADON				
RAFFINOSE				
*RAINBOW TROUT	<i>h.t.</i>	FISH ANIMAL		
RAJI	<i>h.t.</i>	*CELL CULTURE HUMAN LYMPHOCYTE MAMMAL ANIMAL		
*RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA				
RANUNCULUS	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT		
RAPE	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT OILSEED *BRASSICA NAPUS <i>s.a.</i> *RAPESEED OIL		
*RAPESEED OIL				
*RAPHANUS SATIVUS NIGER	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT RADISH		
*RAS GENE	<i>h.t.</i>	ONCOGENE		
*RAS PROTEIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ONCOPROTEIN		
RASPBERRY	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT FRUIT *RUBUS IDAEUS		
RAT	<i>h.t.</i>	MAMMAL ANIMAL		
rauvolfia	<i>use</i>	RAUWOLFIA		
RAUWOLFIA	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT		
rauwolfine	<i>use</i>	AJMALINE		
RAYON				
rdna	<i>use</i>	*RECOMBINANT DNA		
REACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	BIOREACTOR <i>s.a.</i> FERMENTOR <i>or</i> DIGESTOR <i>see</i> Appendix A		
REACTOR-SEPARATOR				
*READING FRAME				
REBAUDIOSIDE	<i>h.t.</i>	SWEETENER		
REBECCAMYCIN	<i>h.t.</i>	CYTOSTATIC ANTIBIOTIC		
*RECA GENE				
*RECA PROTEIN				
*RECB GENE				
*RECC GENE				
*RECC PROTEIN				
*RECE GENE				
RECEPTOR				
RECEPTOR-ANTAGONIST				
*RECEPTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER	<i>s.a.</i>	TRANSFECTION		
RECEPTRODE	<i>h.t.</i>	BIOSENSOR		
RECOMBINANT	<i>see</i>	Appendix A		
*RECOMBINANT DNA	<i>s.a.</i>	CLONING VECTOR <i>or</i> *GENE TRANSMISSION		
etc	<i>see</i>	Appendix A		
*RECOMBINANT PROTEIN				
*RECOMBINANT VACCINE				
RECOMBINATION				
RECTIFICATION				
RECYCLE				
red blood cell	<i>use</i>	ERYTHROCYTE		
*RED CLOVER	<i>h.t.</i>	PLANT LEGUME *TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE		
red pepper	<i>use</i>	*BELL PEPPER		
*REDOX POTENTIAL				
REFINERY	<i>s.a.</i>	*OIL REFINERY *PETROLEUM REFINERY		
REFLUX				
refractile body	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	*INCLUSION BODY *REFRACTILE BODY		

regeneration, plant	use	PROPAGATION	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
RELAXANT			AVAI	EC-3.1.23.3
RELAXIN	h.t.	HORMONE	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
renal	use	KIDNEY	AVAI	EC-3.1.23.4
renaturation, protein	use	*PROTEIN RENATURATION	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
RENIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.99.19	BALI	EC-3.1.23.5
rennet	use or	CHYMOSIN EC-3.4.23.4	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
rennet, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME	BAMHI	EC-3.1.23.6
rennin	use or	CHYMOSIN EC-3.4.23.4	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
rennin, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME	BBVI	EC-3.1.23.7
*REO VIRUS			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
repellent, insect	use	*INSECT REPELLENT	BCLI	EC-3.1.23.8
*REPETITIVE DNA			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
REPLICATION			BGLI	EC-3.1.23.9
*REPLICATION ORIGIN			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
REPLICON			BGLII	EC-3.1.23.10
*REPORTER GENE	s.a.	*SELECTABLE MARKER	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
REPRESSOR			BGUI	EC-3.1.23.11
RESERPINE	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE NEUROLEPTIC PSYCHOSEDATIVE TRANQUILIZER DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
*RESIDENCE TIME			DPNI	EC-3.1.23.12
RESIN			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
RESORCINOL			ECOB	EC-3.1.24.1
RESPINOMYCIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC VIRUCIDE ANTIBIOTIC	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
RESPIRATION			ECOK	EC-3.1.24.2
*RESPIRATORY QUOTIENT			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
respiratory stimulant	use	ANALEPTIC	ECOP1	EC-3.1.24.3
*RESPIRATORY-SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
restrictase	use or or	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23: EC-3.1.24:	ECOP15	EC-3.1.24.4
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t. s.a. or	ENZYME EC-3.1.23: EC-3.1.24:	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ECORI	EC-3.1.23.13
ALUI		EC-3.1.23.1	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ECORII	EC-3.1.23.14
ASUI		EC-3.1.23.2	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			FOKI	
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HAEI	EC-3.1.23.15
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HAEII	EC-3.1.23.16
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HAEIII	EC-3.1.23.17
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HGAI	EC-3.1.23.18
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HHA1	EC-3.1.23.19
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HINDI	EC-3.1.23.20
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HINDIII	EC-3.1.23.21
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HINFI	EC-3.1.23.22
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HPAI	EC-3.1.23.23
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE h.t.	ENZYME
			HPAII	EC-3.1.23.24

*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HPII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.25	RETINA	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE KPNI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.26	RETINOBLASTOMA	h.t. TUMOR
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MBOI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.27	*RETINOIC ACID	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MBOII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.28	*RETINOIC ACID RECEPTOR	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MNLI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.29	RETINOL	h.t. VITAMIN
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE NOTI	h.t.	ENZYME	*RETRO VIRUS	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PFAI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.30	RETROTRANSPOSON	h.t. TRANSPOSON
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PSTI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.31	RETTING	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PVUI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.32	reverse micelle	use *REVERSED MICELLE
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PVUII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.33	*REVERSE OSMOSIS	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SACI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.34	REVERSE-PHASE	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SACII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.35	REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-2.7.7.49
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SACIII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.36	REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE= INHIBITOR	h.t. ENZYME-INHIBITOR
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SALI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.37	*REVERSED MICELLE	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SGRI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.38	*REVERSIBLE TARGET CAPTURE	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE TAQI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.39	REVIEW	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE TAQII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.40	*RHABDO VIRUS	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XBAI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.41	RHAMNOLIPID	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XHOI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.42	RHAMNOSE	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XHOII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.43	RHAMNOSIDE	
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XMAI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.44	L-RHAMNULOSE-1= PHOSPHATE-ALDOLASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-4.1.2.19
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XNII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.45	RHAMNUS	h.t. PLANT
*RESTRICTION FRAGMENT			RHEEDIA	h.t. PLANT
*RESTRICTION FRAGMENT END POLYMORPHISM			RHEOLOGY	
*RESTRICTION FRAGMENT LENGTH POLYMORPHISM			*RHESUS-D	h.t. *BLOOD GROUP
*RESTRICTION SITE			*RHEUM RHAPONTICUM	h.t. PLANT RHUBARB
*RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	*RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	
			*RHEUMATOID FACTOR	
			*RHINO VIRUS	h.t. *PICORNA VIRUS
			*RHINOTRACHEITIS VIRUS	h.t. *HERPES VIRUS
			RHIZOBIUM	h.t. BACTERIUM
			RHIZOCTONIA	h.t. FUNGUS
			RHIZOME	
			RHIZOMUCOR	s.a. MUCOR h.t. FUNGUS
			RHIZOPUS	h.t. FUNGUS
			RHIZOSPHERE	
			RHODIUM	
			RHODOBACTER	h.t. BACTERIUM
			RHODOCOCCUS	h.t. BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES

RHODODENDRON	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	RICKETTSIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
RHODOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	RIFAMPICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
RHODOPSEUDOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	RIFAMYCIN	h.t. e.g.	ANTIBIOTIC RIFAMYCIN-B etc.
RHODOSPIRILLUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*RIFT-VALLEY-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*BUNYA VIRUS
RHODOSPORIDIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	*RINDERPEST VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS
RHODOTORULA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	RING-3		
RHOPTRY			RING-4		
RHUBARB	h.t.	PLANT *RHEUM RHAPONTICUM	RING-5		
*RI PLASMID			RING-6		
RIBAVIRIN	h.t.	VIRUCIDE	RING-7		
RIBOFLAVIN	h.t.	VITAMIN	RING-8		
ribonuclease	use	RNA-ASE	RIPENING		
ribonucleic acid	use	RNA	RNA	s.a.	*NUCLEIC ACID
RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN			*RNA AMPLIFICATION		
RIBONUCLEOSIDE			RNA-ASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME RNA-ASE-H etc.
RIBONUCLEOTIDE			RNA-ASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
RIBOSE			*RNA DECOY		
ribosomal rna	use	*RIBOSOME RNA	rna-directed dna-polymerase	use or	*REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE *EC-2.7.7.49
RIBOSOME			*RNA FINGERPRINTING		
*RIBOSOME BINDING SITE	s.a.	SHINE-DALGARNO	RNA-LIGASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.5.1.3
*RIBOSOME INACTIVATING PROTEIN			RNA-POLYMERASE	h.t. or	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.6 (DNA-directed) EC-2.7.7.48 (RNA-directed)
*RIBOSOME RNA			*RNA PRIMER		
RIBOSTAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	*RNA PROBE		
RIBOZYME	h.t. see	RNA ENZYME Appendix A	*RNA PURIFICATION		
RIBULOSEBISPHOSPHATE- CARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.39	*RNA SEQUENCE		
RICE	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *ORYZA SATIVA	*RNA SEQUENCING		
*RICE STRAW			*RNA VIRUS		
RICIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC TOXIN	ROBOT		
RICIN-A	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC TOXIN	*ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER		
RICIN-B	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC TOXIN	RODENTICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE
*RICINOLEIC ACID			*ROLLER BOTTLE		
*RICINUS COMMUNIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT OILSEED CASTORBEAN	ROOT		
			*ROOT CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
			*ROOT TIP CULTURE	h.t. s.a.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION
			ROOTING		
			ROSA	h.t. s.a.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL ROSE

ROSE	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL ROSA
*ROSEHIP	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT ROSA
ROSEMARY	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT *ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
*ROSMARINIC ACID		
*ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ROSEMARY
*ROTA VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*ROTATING BIOLOGICAL CONTACTOR		
*ROUS-ASSOCIATED VIRUS		
*ROUS-SARCOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
rrna	use	*RIBOSOME RNA
RUBBER	h.t.	PLANT TREE *HEVEA BRASILIENSIS
RUBEFACIENT		
RUBELLA		
*RUBELLA VIRUS	h.t.	*TOGA VIRUS
RUBIA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
RUBIDIUM		
rubisco	use	RIBULOSEBISPHOSPHATE== CARBOXYLASE
	or	EC-4.1.1.39
*RUBUS IDAEUS	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT RASPBERRY
*RUBUS ULMIFOLIUS	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT BLACKBERRY
*RUMEN BACTERIUM		
RUMINOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*RUNAWAY REPLICATION		
*RUNNER BEAN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS VULGARIS
RUTA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT
RUTHENIUM		
RUTIN	h.t.	VITAMIN
RYE	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *SECALE CEREALE
RYEGRASS	h.t.	PLANT GRASS LOLIUM

S

S-ANALOG			
S-HEXAVALENT			
S-SOURCE	h.t.	*CULTURE MEDIUM	
S-TETRAVALENT			
SACCHARIFICATION			
SACCHAROMONOSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
SACCHAROMYCES	h.t. was	FUNGUS YEAST SACCH.	
SACCHAROMYCOPSIS	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	
SACCHAROPOLYSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
saccharose	use	SUCROSE	
SACCHAROTHRIX	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	
SACCHARUM	h.t. s.a.	PLANT GRASS SUGARCANE	
*SACCHARUM OFFICINALE	h.t.	PLANT SUGARCANE	
SACI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.34	
SACII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.35	
SACIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.36	
SAFETY			
SAFFLOWER	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED *CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS	
SAFFRON	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL *CROCUS SATIVUS	
SAFRACIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
SAFRAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC	
SAFRANAL			
SAGE	h.t.	PLANT *SALVIA OFFICINALIS	
SAINFOIN	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *ONOBRYCHIS VICIIFOLIA	
*SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL *AFRICAN VIOLET	
SALI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.37	
SALICYLATE-1= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.1	
*SALICYLIC ACID			
*SALICYLIC ACID DEGRADATION			
SALINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC IONOPHORE COCCIDIOSTATIC	
SALIX	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE	
SALMON	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL	
SALMONELLA	h.t. was	BACTERIUM SALM.	
SALPIGLOSSIS	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	
SALT			
*SALT TOLERANCE	s.a.	*CROP IMPROVEMENT	
salt tolerant bacterium	use	*HALOPHILIC BACTERIUM	
*SALTING OUT	s.a.	PRECIPITATION	
SALVIA	h.t.	PLANT	
*SALVIA OFFICINALIS	h.t.	PLANT SAGE	
*SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA	h.t.	PLANT ELDERBERRY	
*SAMPLING DEVICE			
SANGUINARINE	h.t.	PHYTONCIDE ANTIBIOTIC	
SANGUISORBA	h.t.	PLANT	
SAPONIFICATION			
SAPONIN			
SARACA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME	
SARCINA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
SARCOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	
*SARCOMA VIRUS			
SARCOPHAGA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD ANIMAL	
SARCOSINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.3.1	
*SATELLITE DNA			
*SATELLITE RNA			

SATSUMA	h.t.	PLANT *FRUIT TREE *CITRUS UNSHIU	SECRETION	
SAWDUST			SEDATIVE	see Appendix A
SCALE-UP			*SEDIMENT DECONTAMINATION	h.t. BIOREMEDIATION
SCANDIUM			SEDIMENTATION	
SCENEDESMUS	h.t.	ALGA	SEED	
SCHISTOSOMA	h.t.	ANIMAL	seed, artificial	use *ARTIFICIAL SEED
schistosomacide	use	ANTHELMINTIC	*SEED OIL	
SCHISTOSOMIASIS			*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN	
SCHIZOPHYLLAN			*SELECTABLE MARKER	
SCHIZOPHYLLUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	*SELECTION PRESSURE	
SCHIZOSACCHAROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	SELENASTRUM	h.t. ALGA
	was	SCHIZOSACCH.	SELENIUM	
SCHWANNIOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST	SELENOCYSTINE	
SCLEROGLUCAN			SELENOMETHIONINE	
SCLEROTINIA	h.t.	FUNGUS	SELENOMONAS	h.t. BACTERIUM
SCLEROTIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	*SEMI-CONTINUOUS CULTURE	
SCOPOLAMINE	h.t.	SEDATIVE SPASMOLYTIC PARASYMPATHOLYTIC MYDRIATIC	SEMICARBAZIDE	
SCOPIA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	SEMICONDUCTOR	
SCORPION	h.t.	ANIMAL	*SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANE	
*SCORPION VENOM			*SEMLIKI-FOREST VIRUS	h.t. *TOGA VIRUS
*SCOTS PINE	h.t.	PLANT *FOREST TREE CONIFER *PINUS SYLVESTRIS	*SENDAI VIRUS	h.t. *PARAMYXO VIRUS
SCP			SENECIO	h.t. PLANT
SCRAPIE			SENESCENCE	
SCREENING	see	Appendix A	SENSOR	s.a. BIOSENSOR
SCRUBBER			SEPARATOR	
SCUTELLARIA	h.t.	PLANT	SEPHADEX	
SCYTALIDIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	SEPHAROSE	
SEAL			SEPTORIA	h.t. FUNGUS
*SEA URCHIN	h.t.	ANIMAL	SEQUENCE	e.g. *DNA SEQUENCE *RNA SEQUENCE *PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SEA-WATER			*SEQUENCE-TAGGED SITE	
SEAWEED	h.t.	ALGA	SEQUENCING	e.g. *DNA SEQUENCING *RNA SEQUENCING *PROTEIN SEQUENCING
SEBOSTATIC			*SEQUENCING BATCH	s.a. FERMENTOR or REACTOR
*SECALE CEREALE	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS RYE	SERINE	
*SECONDARY METABOLITE			SERINE-HYDROXY= METHYLTRANSFERASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-2.1.2.1
SECRETIN	h.t.	HORMONE	SEROTONIN	h.t. SEROTONINERGIC
			*SEROTONIN RECEPTOR	
			SEROTONINERGIC	
			SERPENTINE	

SERRATIA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	SIDERITIS	h.t.	PLANT
SERUM	h.t.	BLOOD	SIDEROPHORE	h.t.	CHELATOR
*SERUM-FREE CULTURE MEDIUM	s.a.	*PROTEIN-FREE CULTURE MEDIUM	*SIGNAL PEPTIDE		
SESAME	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED *SESAMUM INDICUM	*SIGNAL PEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
*SESAMUM INDICUM	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED SESAME	signal sequence	use	*SIGNAL PEPTIDE
SESBANIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME	SILAGE	h.t.	FEEDSTUFF
SESQUITERPENE			SILENCER		
*SESQUITERPENE LACTONE			SILICA		
*SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY			SILICON		
SEWAGE			SILK		
*SEWAGE SLUDGE	s.a.	*ACTIVATED SLUDGE	SILKWORM	h.t.	ARTHROPOD *BOMBYX MORI INSECT ANIMAL
SEX			SILVER		
sex chromosome	use or	X-CHROMOSOME Y-CHROMOSOME	*SIMMONDSIA CALIFORNICA	h.t.	PLANT JOJOBA
*SEX REVERSAL			*SINDBIS VIRUS	h.t.	*TOGA VIRUS
SF9	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE *SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA INSECT ARTHROPOD ANIMAL	SINEFUNGIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE
SGRI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.38	*SINGLE CELL LIPID	s.a.	LIPID
*SHAKE FLASK			single cell protein	use	SCP
SHEAR			*SINGLE CHAIN ANTIBODY	s.a.	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING
SHEEP	h.t.	MAMMAL ANIMAL	*SINGLE DOMAIN ANTIBODY	s.a.	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING
*SHIGA TOXIN			*SINGLE STRAND CONFORMATION POLYMORPHISM		
SHIGELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	single-stranded	use e.g.	SS SSDNA
shiitake	use	*LENTINUS EDODES	SISOMICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
SHIKONIN			SITOSTEROL		
SHINE-DALGARNO	s.a.	*RIBOSOME BINDING SITE	*SIV VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
*SHOOT CULTURE	h.t.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	*SKELETAL GROWTH FACTOR		
*SHOOT TIP CULTURE	h.t.	*TISSUE CULTURE PROPAGATION	SKIN		
SHRIMP	h.t.	ANIMAL	*SKIN GRAFT		
SHUTTLE			*SKIN REACTIVE FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
SIALIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.18	sleep inducing drug	use	SEDATIVE
SIALYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	slow reacting substance	use	LEUKOTRIENE
*SICKLE CELL ANEMIA			SLUDGE	s.a.	*ACTIVATED SLUDGE *SEWAGE SLUDGE etc.
			SMYRNIUM	h.t.	PLANT
			*SNAIL VENOM		
			SNAKE	h.t.	ANIMAL
			*SNAKE VENOM		

SNOW	s.a.	*ARTIFICIAL SNOW	SONICATION	s.a.	ULTRASONICATION *ULTRASONIC DISINTEGRATION
sod	use or	SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE EC-1.15.1.1	SOPHORA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT LEGUME TREE
SODIUM			SOPHOROLIPID		
*SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE			SOPHOROSE		
*SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE DEGRADATION			soporific	use	SEDATIVE
SOIL			SORANGIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*SOIL CONDITIONER			sorbent	use	ADSORBENT
*SOIL DECONTAMINATION	h.t.	BIOREMEDIATION	*SORBIC ACID		
SOLANUM	h.t. s.a. or	PLANT POTATO AUBERGINE	SORBITOL		
*SOLANUM MELONGENA	h.t.	PLANT AUBERGINE	SORBOSE		
*SOLANUM TUBEROSUM	h.t.	PLANT POTATO	SORGHUM	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS
SOLASODINE			*SOUTHERN BLOT		
*SOLID-STATE FERMENTATION			SOYBEAN	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED LEGUME *GLYCINE MAX
SOLUBILIZATION	s.a.	*COAL SOLUBILIZATION	*SOYBEAN-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
SOLVENT			*SOYBEAN OIL		
*SOLVENT DEGRADATION			SP.		
solvent phase catalysis	use	*SOLVENT SYSTEM	SPP.		
*SOLVENT SYSTEM	was	*ORG. PHASE SYSTEM	SPACE	s.a.	MICROGRAVITY
*SOLVENT TOLERANCE			SPARGER	s.a. h.t.	AERATION AERATOR
*SOMACLONAL VARIATION			spasmogenic	use	PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC
SOMAN	h.t.	ANTICHOLINESTERASE	SPASMOLYTIC	see	Appendix A
*SOMAN DEGRADATION			SPEARMINT	h.t.	PLANT *MENTHA SPICATA
*SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDIZATION	s.a.	*PROTOPLAST FUSION	species	use or	SP. SPP.
*SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS	s.a.	PROPAGATION	spectrometry	use	SPECTROSCOPY
somatic seed	use	*ARTIFICIAL SEED	SPECTROPHOTOMETRY		
*SOMATIC TRANSGENE IMMUNIZATION	s.a.	*NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE	SPECTROSCOPY etc.	s.a.	*MASS SPECTROSCOPY
SOMATOCRININ	h.t.	HORMONE	SPERM		
SOMATOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE	SPERMATOCIDE	s.a.	CONTRACEPTIVE
somatoliberin-1-44	use	SOMATOCRININ	SPHAGNUM	h.t.	PLANT
SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	h.t.	HORMONE	SPHEROPLAST		
SOMATOMEDIN-C	h.t.	HORMONE	SPHINGOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
SOMATOSTATIN	h.t.	HORMONE	*SPIDER VENOM		
SOMATOTROPIN	h.t.	HORMONE	*SPIN FILTER		
SOMATOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST			SPINACH	h.t.	PLANT *SPINACIA OLERACEA
*SOMATOTROPIN RECEPTOR					
somatotropin release inhibitory factor	use	SOMATOSTATIN			
somatotropin releasing factor	use	SOMATOLIBERIN			

*SPINACIA OLERACEA	h.t.	PLANT SPINACH	*STEAM EXPLOSION	
SPIRAEA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL	*STEARIC ACID	
SPIRAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	STEEL	
SPIRO			STEINERNEMA	h.t. ANIMAL
SPIROCHAETALES	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*STEM CELL	s.a. *EMBRYONIC STEM CELL or *HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL
SPIROPLASMA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*STEM CULTURE	h.t. *TISSUE CULTURE s.a. PROPAGATION
SPIRULINA	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM	stereoselective	use STEREOSPECIFIC
SPLEEN			STEREOSPECIFIC	
*SPLEEN CELL	h.t.	LYMPHOCYTE	STERILIZATION	see Appendix A
*SPLEEN-NECROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	STEROID	s.a. CORTICOSTEROID
SPODOPTERA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD INSECT ANIMAL	STEROID-11-BETA== MONOOXYGENASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-1.14.15.4
SPORE			STEROID-DELTA-ISOMERASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-5.3.3.1
SPOROBOLOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS	*STEROID HORMONE PRECURSOR	s.a. *CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR
SPOROSARCINA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	*STEROID TRANSFORMATION	
SPOROTHRIX	h.t.	FUNGUS	STEROL	
SPOROTRICHUM	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS	STEVIA	h.t. PLANT
SPOROZOITE			STEVIOSIDE	h.t. SWEETENER
SPORULATION			*STICHOCOCCUS BACILLARIS	h.t. ALGA
SPRAY-DRYING			*STIGMA CULTURE	h.t. *TISSUE CULTURE s.a. PROPAGATION
SPRUCE	h.t.	PLANT CONIFER *FOREST TREE PICEA	STIGMASTEROL	
SQUALENE-SYNTHEASE== INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	STILLAGE	
ST.-LOUIS-ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	h.t.	FLAVI VIRUS	*STIRRED TANK	s.a. *CONTINUOUS STIRRED TANK FERMENTOR REACTOR or
STABILIZER			stirrer	use AGITATOR
STACHYBOTRYS	h.t.	FUNGUS	stlv-iii virus	use *SIV VIRUS
STAINING			STOICHIOMETRY	
STAPHYLOCOCCUS	h.t. was	BACTERIUM STAPH.	*STOMACH CARCINOMA	h.t. TUMOR
STAPHYLOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.24.4	STORAGE	s.a. PRESERVATION CRYOPRESERVATION *GERMPLASM PRESERVATION
staphylomycin	use	VIRGINIAMYCIN	*STORAGE PROTEIN	e.g. *SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
STARCH			*STRAIN IMPROVEMENT	
*STARCH HYDROLYZATE			STRAW	s.a. *RICE STRAW *WHEAT STRAW etc.
*STARCH LIQUEFACTION			STRAWBERRY	h.t. PLANT FRUIT FRAGARIA
START-UP			STREPTAVIDIN	
*STARTER CULTURE				
STARVATION				
*STATE ESTIMATION				

STREPTOCOCCUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM		SUBTILIN	h.t.	LANTIBIOTIC	
	was	STREPT.				ANTIBIOTIC	
STREPTOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME		SUBTILISIN	h.t.	ENZYME	
		THROMBOLYTIC				PROTEASE	
		PROTEASE				EC-3.4.21.62	
STREPTOMYCES	h.t.	BACTERIUM			was	EC-3.4.21.14	
		ACTINOMYCETES		SUBTILISIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR	
streptomyces erythreus	use	*SACCHAROPOLYSPORA				ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
		ERYTHRAEA		*SUCCINIC ACID			
	was	*STREPTOMYCES		SUCROSE			
		ERYTHREUS		SUCROSE-PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
STREPTOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC				EC-2.4.1.7	
		TUBERCULOSTATIC		SUCROSE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
STREPTONIGRIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC				EC-2.4.1.13	
		CYTOSTATIC		SUGAR			
STREPTOSPORANGIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM		*SUGAR PINE	h.t.	PLANT	
		ACTINOMYCETES				*FOREST TREE	
STREPTOTHRICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC				CONIFER	
STREPTOVARICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		SUGARBEET	h.t.	*PINUS LAMBERTIANA	
STREPTOVERTICILLIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM				PLANT	
		ACTINOMYCETES		*SUGARBEET PULP		*BETA VULGARIS	
STRESS				SUGARCANE	h.t.	PLANT	
*STRESS TOLERANCE						GRASS	
STRICTOSIDINE	h.t.	ALKALOID				*SACCHARUM OFFICINALE	
STRICTOSIDINE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME		*SUGARCANE JUICE			
string bean	use	*KIDNEY BEAN		SULCATOL	h.t.	PHEROMONE	
STRIPPING				SULFATE			
STROBILURIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC		*SULFATE-REDUCING			
		ANTIBIOTIC		BACTERIUM			
		FUNGICIDE		SULFIDE			
STRONTIUM				*SULFIDE REMOVAL	s.a.	DESULFURIZATION	
STROPHANTHUS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT		*SULFITE LIQUOR			
*STRUCT. DET.	see	Appendix A		*SULFITE DEGRADATION			
structure determination	use	*STRUCT. DET.		SULFOBACILLUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
STRYCHNOS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			was	SULFOBAC.	
STYLOSANTHES	h.t.	PLANT		SULFOLOBUS	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM	
		LEGUME		SULFOMETURON-METHYL	h.t.	HERBICIDE	
STYRENE						PESTICIDE	
*STYRENE DEGRADATION				SULFONAMIDE			
SUBCLONING	h.t.	CLONING		SULFONYLUREA	h.t.	HERBICIDE	
SUBCULTURE						PESTICIDE	
*SUBMERGED CULTURE				SULFOXIDE			
SUBSTRATE				SULFUR			
*SUBSTRATE INHIBITION				*SULFUR DIOXIDE			
*SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER	h.t.	PLANT		*SULFUR OXIDATION			
		LEGUME		sulfur removal	use	DESULFURIZATION	
		*TRIFOLIUM			s.a.	*COAL DESULFURIZATION	
		SUBTERRANEUM			or	*OIL DESULFURIZATION	
				*SULFUR-RICH PROTEIN			

sulphate	use	SULFATE	SYNCEPHALASTRUM	h.t.	FUNGUS
sulphur	use	SULFUR	SYNECHOCOCCUS	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
SULTAM			SYNECHOCYSTIS	h.t.	CYANOBACTERIUM
SULTONE			SYNERGISM		
SUNFLOWER	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED *HELIANTHUS ANNUUS	SYNERGIST		
*SUNFLOWER OIL			SYNTH.		
SUNSCREEN			*SYNTH. GAS		
SUNTAN-ACCELERATOR			synthesis	use	SYNTH.
*SUPERCRITICAL FLUID			SYPHILIS		
SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.15.1.1	*SYSTEMS CONTROL		
SUPPORT	s.a. see	IMMOBILIZATION Appendix A	S1-NUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.30.1
support, cell culture	use or	CARRIER MICROCARRIER			
support, immobilization	use	SUPPORT			
*SUPPRESSOR FACTOR					
surface-active	use	SURFACTANT			
*SURFACE DISPLAY	was s.a.	*CELL DISPLAY *PHAGE DISPLAY			
*SURFACE TENSION					
SURFACTANT					
*SURFACTANT DEGRADATION					
SURFACTIN	h.t.	SURFACTANT PHOSPHODIESTERASE= INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTICOAGULANT			
*SV40 VIRUS	h.t.	*PAPOVA VIRUS			
*SWEET CASSAVA	h.t.	PLANT *MANIHOT DULCIS			
*SWEET POTATO	h.t.	PLANT *IPOMOEA BATATAS			
SWEETENER					
sweetening agent	use	SWEETENER			
SWERTIA	h.t.	PLANT			
*SWINE-POX VIRUS					
SWITCH					
*SWITCHING DEVICE					
*SYM PLASMID	s.a.	NODULATION			
SYMBIOSIS	s.a.	NODULATION			
SYMPATHOLYTIC	s.a. see	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC Appendix A			
SYMPATHOMIMETIC	see	Appendix A			
*SYMPATHOMIMETIC RECEPTOR					
SYNCHRONIZATION					

T

t, 2,4,5-	use	2,4,5-T			
t-cell	use	T-LYMPHOCYTE			
t-cell growth factor	use	INTERLEUKIN-2			
	was	*T-CELL GROWTH FACTOR			
*T-CELL HELPER FACTOR					
*t-cell replacing factor	use	INTERLEUKIN-5			
*T-CELL SUPPRESSOR FACTOR					
T-DNA	s.a.	*TI PLASMID			
T-LYMPHOCYTE	s.a.	LYMPHOCYTE			
*T-LYMPHOCYTE RECEPTOR					
t4 phage	use	PHAGE T4			
TABERNAEMONTANA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
TACROLIMUS	h.t.	IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE			
	was	FK-506			
TAENIA	h.t.	ANIMAL			
TAGETES	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
TALAROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS			
		YEAST			
TALLOW					
*TANDEM REPEAT					
*TANGENTIAL FLOW FILTRATION					
TANNASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
		EC-3.1.1.20			
TANNERY					
TANNIN					
TANNING					
tapioca	use	CASSAVA			
TAQI	h.t.	ENZYME			
		*RESTRICTION			
		ENDONUCLEASE			
		EC-3.1.23.39			
TAQII	h.t.	ENZYME			
		*RESTRICTION			
		ENDONUCLEASE			
		EC-3.1.23.40			
TARRAGON	h.t.	PLANT			
		*ARTEMISIA			
		DRACUNCULUS			
TAURINE					
TAXOL	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC			
TAXUS	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
		TREE			
*TAY-SACHS DISEASE					
TDP					
TEA	h.t.	PLANT			
		*CAMELLIA SINENSIS			
TECHNETIUM					
teichomycin	use	TEICOPLANIN			
TEICOPLANIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
TELLURIUM					
TELOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
TELOMERE					
TEMP.					
*TEMP. CONTROL	h.t.	*SYSTEMS CONTROL			
TEMPEH					
temperature	use	TEMP.			
temperature sensitive mutant	use	*TS MUTANT			
TENDAMISTAT	h.t.	ALPHA-AMYLASE=			
		INHIBITOR			
		ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
TERATOCARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR			
TERATOGEN					
TERFEROL	h.t.	PHOSPHODIESTERASE=			
		INHIBITOR			
		ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
terminal-deoxyribo=	use	TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE			
nucleotidyl-transferase	or	EC-2.7.7.31			
TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
		EC-2.7.7.31			
TERMINATOR					
TERMITOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS			
TERPENE					
terpenoid	use	TERPENE			
*TERRECYCLIC ACID	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
TESTOSTERONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN			
		HORMONE			
TETANUS					
*TETANUS TOXIN					
*TETANUS TOXOID					
TETRACHLOROANILINE					
*TETRACHLOROANILINE					
DEGRADATION					
TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL					
*TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL					
DEGRADATION					
tetrachloroethene	use	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE			
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE					
*TETRACHLOROETHYLENE					
DEGRADATION					
TETRACHLOROHYDRO=					
QUINONE					
*TETRACHLOROHYDRO=					
QUINONE DEGRADATION					

tetrachloromethane	use	*CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	THERMOANAEROBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*tetrachloromethane degradation	use	*CARBON TETRACHLORIDE DEGRADATION	THERMOANAEROBIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM
TETRACHLOROPHENOL			THERMOASCUS	h.t.	FUNGUS
*TETRACHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION			THERMOBACTEROIDES	h.t.	BACTERIUM
TETRACYCLINE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	THERMOCOCCUS	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM
TETRADOMA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE	THERMODYNAMICS		
*TETRAETHYL LEAD DEGRADATION			THERMOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.24.4
tetrahydrofolate=dehydrogenase	use	DIHYDROFOLATE=REDUCTASE EC-1.5.1.3	THERMOMONOSPORA	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES
TETRAHYMENA	h.t.	PROTOZOON	THERMOMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS
TETRAPLOID	h.t.	POLYPLOID	THERMOPHILIC	s.a.	THERMOSTABLE
TEUCRIUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	*THERMOPHILIC BACTERIUM		
TEXTILE			*THERMOPHILIC FUNGUS		
THALASSEMIA			THERMOPLASMA	h.t.	ARCHAEBACTERIUM
THALICTRUM	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL	THERMOPLASTIC		
THALLIUM			THERMOPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.99.43
THAUMATIN	h.t.	SWEETENER	*THERMOPSIS RHOMBIFOLIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *GOLDEN BEAN
thea sinensis	use or	*CAMELLIA SINENSIS TEA	THERMOSTABLE	s.a.	THERMOPHILIC
THEANDEROSE	h.t.	SWEETENER	THERMOTOGA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
THEBAINE	h.t.	ANALGESIC NARCOTIC	thermotolerant	use or	THERMOPHILIC THERMOSTABLE
THEILERIA	h.t.	PROTOZOON	THERMUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*THEOBROMA CACAO	h.t.	PLANT TREE COCOA	THIAMINE	h.t.	VITAMIN
THEOBROMINE	h.t.	ANALEPTIC CARDIANT DIURETIC	*THIAMINE PYROPHOSPHATE	h.t.	COENZYME
THEOPHYLLINE	h.t.	VASODILATOR CARDIANT DIURETIC ANTIASTHMATIC BRONCHODILATOR PHOSPHODIESTERASE=INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	THICKENER		
*THERAPEUTIC TARGET GENE			THIDIAZURON	h.t.	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
THERAPY			THIELAVIA	h.t.	FUNGUS
THERMISTOR	s.a.	*ENZYME THERMISTOR	THIENAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
THERMITASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.66	THIEVETIA	h.t.	PLANT TREE
THERMOACTINOMYCETES	h.t.	BACTERIUM ACTINOMYCETES	THIEVETIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT
			thin-layer chromatography	use	TLC
			THIOBACILLUS	h.t. was	BACTERIUM THIOBAC.
			THIOCAPSA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
			THIOPHENE	h.t.	NEMATOCIDE PESTICIDE
			THIOREDOXIN		
			THIOSPHAERA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
			THIOSTREPTON	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
			THORIUM		

*TOLUIC ACID DEGRADATION					
TOLYOCLADIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS		*TRANSGENIC FISH	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL
TOMATO	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM		*TRANSGENIC FOWL	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL BIRD
*TOMATO-GOLDEN= MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS		*TRANSGENIC INSECT	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL ARTHROPOD
*TOMATO-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*TOBAMO VIRUS		*TRANSGENIC MOUSE	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL MAMMAL
*TOMATO-RINGSPOT VIRUS	h.t.	*COMO VIRUS		*TRANSGENIC PIG	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL MAMMAL
*TOMATO-SPOTTED-WILT VIRUS	h.t.	*BUNYA VIRUS		*TRANSGENIC PLANT	
TONIC				*TRANSGENIC RAT	h.t. *TRANSGENIC ANIMAL MAMMAL
TOPRINA	h.t.	FUNGUS		TRANSGLUTAMINASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-2.3.2.13
TORPEDO	h.t.	FISH *ELECTRIC RAY ANIMAL		TRANSGLYCOSYLATION	h.t. GLYCOSYLATION
TORULA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST		TRANSHYBRIDOMA	h.t. HYBRIDOMA CELL CULTURE
TORULASPORA	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST		TRANSKETOLASE	h.t. ENZYME EC-2.2.1.1
TORULOPSIS	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST		TRANSLATION	
*TOWER LOOP	s.a. or	FERMENTOR REACTOR		TRANSPLANTATION	s.a. XENOTRANSPLANTATION
*TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME				TRANSPOSASE	h.t. ENZYME
TOXIN				TRANSPOSITION	
TOXOID				TRANSPOSON	e.g. *TRANSPOSON TN5 etc.
TOXOPLASMA	h.t.	PROTOZOON		transposon ac	use ACTIVATOR
TOXOPLASMOSIS				*TRANSPONON TAGGING	
TRACHOMA				TREE	h.t. PLANT s.a. *FOREST TREE *FRUIT TREE
TRAMETES	h.t.	*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS		TREHALOSE	
TRANQUILIZER				TREMATODE	h.t. ANIMAL
TRANSAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME		tremorigenic	use CONVULSANT
TRANSCRIPTION				TREPONEMA	h.t. SPIROCHAETALES BACTERIUM
TRANSDUCTION				triacylglycerol	use TRIGLYCERIDE
TRANSESTERIFICATION	h.t.	ESTERIFICATION		TRIAZINE	h.t. HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
TRANSFECTION				tribridoma	use TRIOMA
TRANSFECTOMA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE		TRIBUTYRIN	
transfer rna	use	TRNA		TRICHINELLA	h.t. NEMATODE ANIMAL
TRANSFERRIN				TRICHINELLOSIS	
*TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR				TRICHLOROBENZENE	
TRANSFERRINFECTION	h.t.	TRANSFECTION		*TRICHLOROBENZENE DEGRADATION	
TRANSFORMATION	see	Appendix A		TRICHLOROETHANE	
*TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR	e.g.	*TRANSFORMING GROWTH-FACTOR-ALPHA		*TRICHLOROETHANE DEGRADATION	
TRANSGENIC				trichloroethene	use TRICHLOROETHYLENE
*TRANSGENIC ANIMAL	s.a.	SHEEP CATTLE etc.			

TRICHLOROETHYLENE					
*TRICHLOROETHYLENE DEGRADATION					
trichloromethane	use	CHLOROFORM			
*trichloromethane degradation	use	*CHLOROFORM DEGRADATION			
TRICHLOROPHENOL					
*TRICHLOROPHENOL DEGRADATION					
trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4,5-	use	2,4,5-T			
TRICHODERMA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
TRICHOPLUSIA	h.t.	ARTHROPOD INSECT ANIMAL			
TRICHOSPORON	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS			
TRICHOHECIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC			
*TRICKLE BED					
*TRICKLING FILTER					
TRIFOLIUM	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME s.a. CLOVER			
*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *RED CLOVER			
*TRIFOLIUM REPENS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *WHITE CLOVER			
*TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER			
TRIGLYCERIDE					
*TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRAECUM	h.t.	PLANT FENUGREEK			
TRIGONOPSIS	h.t.	YEAST FUNGUS			
TRIMETHOPRIM	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ANTISEPTIC			
TRIMETHYLAMINE					
*TRIMETHYLAMINE DEGRADATION					
TRIMETHYLBENZENE					
*TRIMETHYLBENZENE DEGRADATION					
TRINITROPHENOL					
*TRINITROPHENOL DEGRADATION					
TRINITROTOLUENE					
*TRINITROTOLUENE DEGRADATION	h.t.	*POLLUTANT DEGRADATION *EXPLOSIVE DEGRADATION			
TRIOLEIN					
TRIOMA	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE			
TRIOSEPHOSPHATE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.1			
triphosphopyridine nucleotide	use	NADP			
*TRIPLE HELIX	s.a.	ANTIGENE			
triplex DNA	use	*TRIPLE HELIX			
TRIPLOID	h.t.	POLYPOID			
TRITICALE	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS			
*TRITICUM AESTIVUM	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS WHEAT			
TRNA	h.t.	RNA			
TROPANE					
TROPHOBLAST					
TROUT	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL s.a. *RAINBOW TROUT			
TROXERUTIN	h.t.	VITAMIN			
*TRP OPERON					
*TRUE PEPPER	h.t.	PLANT *PIPER NIGRUM			
trypanocide	use	PROTOZOACIDE			
TRYPANOSOMA	h.t.	PROTOZOON			
trypanosomacide	use	PROTOZOACIDE			
TRYPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.4			
TRYPSIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
TRYPTAMINE					
TRYPTOPHAN					
TRYPTOPHAN-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.20			
TRYPTOPHAN-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
TRYPTOPHANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.99.1			
*TS MUTANT					
tsh	use	THYROTROPIN			
TTP					
TUBER	s.a.	MICROTUBER			

TUBERCULIN			
TUBERCULOSIS			
TUBERCULOSTATIC	see	Appendix A	
TUBULIN			
TULIP	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL TULIPA	
TULIPA	h.t.	PLANT ORNAMENTAL TULIP	
TUMOR	s.a. or or or	CARCINOMA ADENOCARCINOMA SARCOMA LYMPHOMA CANCER, etc.	
*TUMOR-ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN			
*TUMOR GROWTH INHIBITORY FACTOR			
*TUMOR INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTE			
*TUMOR MARKER			
*TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE ANTITUMOR	
tumor necrosis factor-alpha FACTOR	use	*TUMOR NECROSIS	
tumor necrosis factor-beta	use	LYMPHOTOXIN	
*TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR RECEPTOR			
*TUMOR SUPPRESSOR			
TUNA	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL	
TUNGSTEN			
TUNICAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
TURBIDOMETER			
TURBIDOSTAT			
TURBINE	h.t.	AGITATOR	
TURIMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
TURNIP	h.t.	PLANT *BRASSICA RAPA	
TWEEN	e.g. h.t.	TWEEN-80 SURFACTANT	
*TWO-PHASE SYSTEM	s.a. or	*PHASE PARTITIONING *SOLVENT SYSTEM EXTRACTION	
TYLACTONE	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
TYLOPHORA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT	
TYLOSIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
TYPHA	h.t.	PLANT	
TYPHOID			
TYROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS MUSHROOM	
TYROSINASE	h.t. s.a. or	ENZYME MONOPHENOL= MONOOXYGENASE EC-1.14.18.1	
TYROSINE			
TYROSINE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.25	
TYROSINE-HYDROXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME	
tyrosine-kinase, protein-	use or	PROTEIN-TYROSINE-KINASE EC-2.7.1.112	
TYROSINE-PHENOL-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.99.2	
TYROSYL-TRNA-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.1.1.1	
T4	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL HUMAN T-LYMPHOCYTE	
t4 phage	use	*PHAGE T4	

U

UBIQUITIN			
ubiquinone	use	COENZYME-Q10	
ubiquinone 10	use	COENZYME-Q10	
ubiquinone(50)	use	COENZYME-Q10	
UDP			
ULMUS	h.t.	PLANT TREE	
	s.a.	ELM	
ULOCLADIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS	
ULTRACENTRIFUGATION	h.t.	SEDIMENTATION	
	s.a.	CENTRIFUGATION	
ULTRAFILTRATION	h.t.	FILTRATION	
ULTRAMICROBACTERIUM	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
*ULTRASONIC DISINTEGRATION			
ULTRASONICATION			
ULTRASOUND			
ultraviolet	use	UV	
ULVA	h.t.	ALGA	
UMP			
UNDECYLPRODIGIOSIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC	
*UPFLOW ANAEROBIC SLUDGE BLANKET	s.a.	DIGESTOR	
	was	upflow sludge blanket	
upflow sludge blanket	use	*UPFLOW ANAEROBIC SLUDGE BLANKET	
*UPSTREAM ACTIVATING SEQUENCE			
UPTAKE	s.a.	ACCUMULATION	
URACIL			
URANIUM			
UREA			
UREASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.5	
UREAPLASMA	h.t.	BACTERIUM	
*URIC ACID			
URICASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.7.3.3	
URICOSURIC	s.a.	ANTIGOUT	
URIDINE			
uridine diphosphate	use	UDP	
uridine monophosphate	use	UMP	
uridine triphosphate	use	UTP	
URINE			
UROGASTRONE	h.t.	HORMONE	
UROKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.73 THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.21.31	
	was		
UROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS	
*URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID	h.t.	CHOLAGOGUE	
*URSOLIC ACID			
*URSONIC ACID			
USTILAGO	h.t.	FUNGUS	
UTEROGLOBIN			
UTEROTONIC	s.a.	OXYTOCIN	
*UTERUS CARCINOMA	h.t.	TUMOR	
UTILIZATION			
UTP			
UV			
UVARETIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC PHYTONCIDIC	
UVARIA	h.t.	PLANT	
U937	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL HUMAN LYMPHOMA TUMOR ANIMAL	

V

VACCINE	s.a. or	*RECOMBINANT VACCINE *NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE		
*VACCINIA VIRUS	h.t.	*POX VIRUS		
VACCINIUM	h.t.	PLANT BLUEBERRY FRUIT		
VACUOLE				
VACUUM				
*VACUUM FERMENTATION				
valepotriate	use	VALTRATE		
VALERIANA	h.t.	PLANT		
VALIDATION				
VALINE				
VALINOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC INSECTICIDE NEMATOCIDE PESTICIDE		
VALTRATE	h.t.	SEDATIVE		
VALVE				
VANADIUM				
VANCOMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
vanilla	use	*VANILLA FRAGRANS		
*VANILLA FRAGRANS	h.t.	PLANT		
*VANILLIC ACID				
*VANILLIC ACID DEGRADATION				
VANILLIN				
*VANILLIN DEGRADATION				
VAPOR				
VAPORIZATION				
variable number tandem repeat	use	*VARIABLE TANDEM REPEAT POLYMORPHISM		
*VARIABLE TANDEM REPEAT POLYMORPHISM				
varicella virus	use	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS		
*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	h.t. was	*HERPES VIRUS *HERPES ZOSTER VIRUS		
*VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR				
*VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE		
VASOCONSTRICTOR	s.a.	HYPERTENSIVE		
VASODILATOR	s.a.	HYPOTENSIVE		
VASOPRESSIN	h.t.	HORMONE		
VASOPRESSIN-ANTAGONIST				
VASOTROPIC				
VECTOR	s.a. see	COSMID PLASMID PHAGE etc. Appendix A		
VEGETABLE				
*VEGETABLE OIL				
vehicle	use	VECTOR		
VEILLONELLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM		
VELLOZIA	h.t.	PLANT		
VELOCIMETRY				
VENTILAGO	h.t.	PLANT		
*VERATRYL ALCOHOL				
VERBENA	h.t.	MEDICINAL PLANT ORNAMENTAL PLANT		
VERBENOL				
VERLUKAST				
VERMICULITE				
vermifuge	use	ANTHELMINTIC		
VERNALIZATION				
VERNAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC		
VERNONIA	h.t.	PLANT TREE		
*VERO	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MONKEY KIDNEY MAMMAL ANIMAL		
VERTICILLIUM	h.t.	FUNGUS		
*VERY HIGH GRAVITY FERMENTATION				
VESICLE				
*VESICULAR-STOMATITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*RHABDO VIRUS		
VESSEL				
VET.				
veterinary	use	VET.		
VIBRIO	h.t.	BACTERIUM		
VIBURNUM	h.t.	PLANT TREE		
VICIA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME		
*VICIA FABA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *BROAD BEAN		
VICILIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN		
VIGNA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME		
VIGNA RADIATA	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME		

*VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *LONG BEAN			
*VIGNA SINENSIS	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME COWPEA			
vigna unguiculata	use	*VIGNA SINENSIS			
VIGUIERA	h.t.	*ORNAMENTAL PLANT			
VINASSE					
VINBLASTINE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC			
VINCA	h.t.	*MEDICINAL PLANT			
VINCAMINE	h.t.	VASODILATOR HYPOTENSIVE			
VINCRISTINE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC			
VINDOLINE					
*VINYL CHLORIDE					
*VINYL CHLORIDE DEGRADATION					
VIOLOGEN					
*VIR GENE					
*VIRAL-HEMORRHAGIC= SEPTICEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*RHABDO VIRUS			
*VIRGINIA PINE	h.t.	PLANT CONIFER FOREST TREE *PINUS VIRGINIANA			
VIRGINIAMYCIN	h.t. s.a.	ANTIBIOTIC STAPHYLOMYCIN			
VIRIDOFULVIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC FUNGICIDE			
VIROID					
VIRUCIDE					
VIRUS					
*VIRUS INACTIVATION					
*VIRUS INTERFERENCE					
*VIRUS REMOVAL					
*VIRUS-FREE PLANT					
*VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLE					
VISCOELASTIC	s.a.	NON-NEWTONIAN			
VISCOMETER					
VISCOMETRY					
VISCOSE					
*VISCOSE DEGRADATION					
VISCOSITY	h.t.	RHEOLOGY			
VITAMIN					
vitamin antagonist	use	ANTIVITAMIN			
vitamin a	use	RETINOL			
vitamin b1	use	THIAMINE			
vitamin b2	use	RIBOFLAVIN			
vitamin b3	use	NIACIN			
vitamin b4	use	ADENINE			
vitamin b5	use	*PANTOTHENIC ACID			
vitamin b6	use	PYRIDOXINE			
vitamin b8	use	AMP			
vitamin b9	use	*FOLIC ACID			
vitamin b12	use	CYANOCOBALAMIN			
vitamin b12 coenzyme	use	COBAMAMIDE			
vitamin c	use	*ASCORBIC ACID			
vitamin d	use	CALCIFEROL			
vitamin d2	use	ERGOCALCIFEROL			
vitamin d3	use	COLECALCIFEROL			
vitamin e	use	TOCOPHEROL			
vitamin f	use	*LINOLEIC ACID			
vitamin g	use	RIBOFLAVIN			
vitamin h	use	BIOTIN			
vitamin k	use	MENADIONE			
vitamin k1	use	PHYTOMENADIONE			
vitamin k2	use	MENAQUINONE			
vitamin k3	use	MENADIONE			
vitamin k4	use	MENADIOL			
vitamin p	use	BIOFLAVONOID			
vitamin p4	use	TROXERUTIN			
vitamin pp	use	NICOTINAMIDE			
VITIS	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT GRAPEVINE			
VITREOSCILLA	h.t.	BACTERIUM			
VITRIFICATION					
VOAPHYLLINE					
*VOLATILE FATTY ACID					
VOLTAMMETRY					
volumetric oxygen transfer coefficient	use	KLA			
VOLUTELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
VOLVARIELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS			
*VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING			
VULNERARY					

W

WALNUT	h.t.	PLANT OILSEED TREE *JUGLANS REGIA	white blood cell	use or	LEUKOCYTE LYMPHOCYTE
WARFARIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDE PESTICIDE	*WHITE CLOVER	h.t.	PLANT LEGUME *TRIFOLIUM REPENS
WASP VENOM			*WHITE FIR	h.t.	PLANT FOREST TREE CONIFER *ABIES CONCOLOR
WASTE-DISPOSAL	see	Appendix A	white pepper	use	*TRUE PEPPER
WASTE-GAS	s.a.	WASTE-DISPOSAL	*WHITE PINE	h.t.	PLANT FOREST TREE CONIFER *PINUS STROBUS
WASTE-WATER	s.a.	WASTE-DISPOSAL	*WHITE POPLAR	h.t.	PLANT FOREST TREE CONIFER
WATER			*POPULUS ALBA		
*WATER ACT.			*WHITE-ROT FUNGUS		
*WATER HYACINTH	h.t.	ORNAMENTAL PLANT *EICHHORNIA CRASSIPES	*WHITE SPRUCE	h.t.	PLANT FOREST TREE CONIFER *PICEA GLAUCA
*WATER LILY	h.t.	ORNAMENTAL PLANT *NYMPHAEA ALBA	whooping cough	use	PERTUSSIS
*WATER REPELLENT			willebrand factor	use	*VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR
WATERMELON	h.t.	PLANT FRUIT *CITRULLUS LANATUS	WINE		
*WATERMELON-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	winged bean	use	*GOA BEAN
WAX			*WINTER FLOUNDER	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
*WAX ESTER			WOLFRAMITE		
WEDELIA	h.t.	PLANT	WOOD		
weight	use	WT.	*WOOD DEGRADATION		
WELDING			*WOOD HYDROLYZATE		
*WESTERN BLOT			WOODSIA	h.t.	PLANT
wetting agent	use	SURFACTANT	WOOL		
WHEAT	h.t.	PLANT CEREAL GRASS *TRITICUM AESTIVUM	WORT		
*WHEAT BRAN			wound healing agent	use	VULNERARY
*WHEAT-DWARF VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	WOUNDING		
*WHEAT-STREAK-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	WT.	s.a.	MOL..WT.
*WHEAT GERM					
*WHEAT STRAW					
WHEY					
*WHEY PERMEATE					
WHISKEY	s.a.	WHISKEY			
WHISKY	s.a.	WHISKEY			
white bean	use	*KIDNEY BEAN			

X

X-CHROMOSOME		
X-PRO AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.11.9
	was	AMINOPEPTIDASE-P
X-RAY		
xanthan	use	*XANTHAN GUM
*XANTHAN GUM		
XANTHINE		
XANTHINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.22
	was	EC-1.2.3.2
XANTHINE-PHOSPHO= RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.22
XANTHOBACTER	h.t.	BACTERIUM
XANTHOFUSIN	h.t.	FUNGICIDE PESTICIDE
XANTHOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
XANTHONE		
XBAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.41
XENOBIOTIC	s.a.	POLLUTANT
XENOBIOTIC DEGRADATION	s.a.	POLLUTANT DEGRADATION
XENON		
XENOPUS	h.t.	ANIMAL
XENORHABDUS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
XENOTRANSPLANTATION	h.t.	TRANSPLANTATION
*XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM		
XHOI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.42
XHOII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.43
XMAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.44
XNII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.45
XYLAN		
*XYLAN DEGRADATION		
xylanase	use	ENDO-1,4-BETA-D= XYLANASE EC-3.2.1.8
	or	ENDO-1,3-BETA-D= XYLANASE EC-3.2.1.32
XYLENE		
*XYLENE DEGRADATION		
XYLITOL	h.t.	SWEETENER
XYLITOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
XYLOBIOSE		
XYLOSE		
XYLOSE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.5
	s.a.	GLUCOSE-ISOMERASE
XYLOSE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME
xylosidase, beta-	use	BETA-XYLOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.37
	or	
XYLOSIDE		
*XYLS GENE		
XYLULOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.17
XYLULOSE		

Y

Y-CHROMOSOME

YAM

h.t. PLANT
DIOSCOREA

YAM-MOSAIC VIRUS

h.t. *POTY VIRUS

YARROWIA

h.t. FUNGUS
YEAST

YEAST

h.t. FUNGUS
s.a. *SACCHAROMYCES
CEREVISIAE etc.

*YEAST EXTRACT

*YELLOW-FEVER VIRUS

h.t. *FLAVI VIRUS

*YELLOW POPLAR

h.t. PLANT
*LIRIODENDRON
TULIPIFERA

YERSINIA

h.t. BACTERIUM

YEW

h.t. MEDICINAL PLANT
TREE
TAXUS

YIELD

YOGURT

YOUNG

YTTRIUM

YUCCA

h.t. PLANT

Z

ZALERION	h.t.	FUNGUS
ZANARDINIA	h.t.	ALGA
*ZARAGOZIC ACID	h.t.	SQUALENE-SYNTHASE= INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC FUNGICIDE
*ZEA MAYS	h.t.	PLANT MAIZE CEREAL GRASS
zearalenol	use	ZERANOL
ZEATIN		
ZEAXANTHIN	h.t.	PIGMENT
ZEBRAFISH	h.t.	FISH ANIMAL
ZEIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
ZEOLITE		
ZERANOL	h.t.	ANABOLIC ESTROGEN HORMONE
ZINC		
*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE	h.t.	PLANT HERB GINGER
ZIRCONIUM		
ZIZYPHUS	h.t.	PLANT TREE
ZOOGLOEA	h.t.	BACTERIUM
ZOPFIELLA	h.t.	FUNGUS
ZORBAMYCIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC
ZORUBICIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC CYTOSTATIC
zoster virus	use	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS
ZOYSIA	h.t.	PLANT GRASS
*ZUCCHINI-YELLOW-MOSAIC	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS VIRUS
ZYGOSACCHAROMYCES	h.t.	FUNGUS YEAST
ZYMOMONAS	h.t.	BACTERIUM
*ZYMOMONAS MOBILIS	h.t.	BACTERIUM

Num

1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLATE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1-CARBOXYLATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.4.1.14
2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.15
2ip	use	ISOPENTENYLADENINE
2,4-D	h.t. or	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
2,4-D-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	use	2,4-D
2,4,5-T	h.t. or	*PLANT GROWTH FACTOR HERBICIDE PESTICIDE
2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	use	2,4,5-T
*293 CELL	h.t.	*CELL CULTURE MAMMAL ANIMAL HUMAN EMBRYO KIDNEY
3t3 cell	use	NIH3T3

APPENDIX A

The following list provides definitions of keywords whose meaning is not self-evident, or cannot be found in standard reference books. Many keywords have Related or More Specific keywords listed to aid the development of a search strategy.

ADOPTIVE IMMUNOTHERAPY

Transfer to the tumor-bearing host of immunologically reactive cells with antitumor reactivity (lymphocytes, lymphocyte activated killer cells or tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and monocytes) that can mediate antitumor effects directly or indirectly

AGRICULTURE

Term used only for general, non-specific papers concerned with agriculture. Usually a more specific keyword will be used (see below). All abstracts concerned with agriculture can be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. ALL E:/CL or SC=E?).

- * More Specific BIOLOGICAL CONTROL
AGENT PESTICIDE
NITROGEN-FIXATION
PROPAGATION CROP
IMPROVEMENT

ANALYSIS

Used as a Higher Term for techniques involving chemical or physical analysis, as applied to industrial biotechnology, or using a biotechnological component, e.g. biosensors. All papers on this topic may be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. C1/CL or SC=C1).

ANIMAL

Used as Higher Term for animals, along with a more specific keyword if appropriate (see below).

- * More Specific ARTHROPOD BIRD FISH
INSECT MAMMAL

ANTIBIOTIC

Antimicrobial agents produced by microorganisms and their synthetic or semisynthetic analogs. The term is also used for similar compounds isolated from higher plants (see PHYTONCIDE).

- * More Specific PHYTONCIDE
TUBERCULOSTATIC
ANTILEPROTIC

ANTIGENE

Strategy for inhibition of gene expression by Hoogsteen base pairing of a nucleic acid fragment with a natural DNA duplex. Can be used as a therapeutic strategy.

- *Related TRIPLE HELIX

ANTILEPROTIC

Drugs inhibiting the growth and development of *Mycobacterium leprae*.

- * Related ANTIBIOTIC

ANTISEPTIC

Substances, other than antibiotics or phytoncides, which inhibit the growth and development of microorganisms without necessarily destroying them.

- * More Specific TUBERCULOSTATIC

ANTITUMOR

Compounds used to treat cancer, but which do not directly kill or suppress tumor growth.

- * Related CYTOSTATIC
- * More Specific IMMUNOSTIMULANT

APTAMER

Piece of nucleic acid that has direct affinity to a protein (i.e. not to its encoding gene), and may have inhibitory and/or therapeutic activity.

APTASTRUC

Piece of nucleic acid with affinity to a particular nucleic acid secondary structure, and which may have therapeutic activity.

BACTERIUM

Term used to classify bacterial species including actinomycetes, streptomycetes and Rickettsiales.

- *More specific ACTINOMYCETES
SPIROCHAETALES
ARCHAEBACTERIUM

BIOCATALYSIS

Term used only for general papers on biocatalysis. All abstracts concerned with this topic can be found using the classification (i.e. K2/CL or SC=K2).

BIOCHEM. ENGINEERING

Term used only for general papers. All abstracts concerned with biochemical engineering can be retrieved using the classification (i.e. B1/CL or SC=B1).

BIOREACTOR

Term used for all large-scale vessels used in culture or biocatalysis (see also FERMENTOR for microorganisms, CULTURE VESSEL for animal or plant cell culture, PHOTOREACTOR for photosynthetic cultures, DIGESTOR for anaerobic digestion and REACTOR for biocatalysis).

- *More specific FERMENTOR CULTURE VESSEL
DIGESTOR PHOTOREACTOR
REACTOR

BIOREMEDIATION

Term used for all papers covering specific processes for biological treatment of pollutants in the environment.

*Related POLLUTANT DEGRADATION
WASTE-DISPOSAL

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Used only for very general review papers covering a wide range of biotechnological subjects. Since the whole database is concerned with biotechnology, it is not necessary to use this search term except to find such general reviews.

CARDIOGLYCOSIDE

Term used for plant glycosides with cardiovascular activity.

* Related CARDIANT

CARRIER

Term used for carriers applied in animal or plant cell culture. NOT used for enzymes (see SUPPORT) or matrices used in other non-cell culture applications (see ADSORBENT).

* More Specific MICROCARRIER

CELL CULTURE

Term used for all in vitro cultures of single or undifferentiated plant or animal cells.

* Related TISSUE CULTURE

CLONING

Term used for all abstracts describing gene cloning in microorganisms. For gene transfer to animal or plant cells see GENE TRANSFER.

* Related GENE TRANSFER

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

Term used in TI field for papers presented at a conference and published only in abstract form. The original will contain little or no more information than the Derwent abstract.

*Related CONFERENCE PAPER
CONFERENCE REPORT

CONFERENCE PAPER

Term used in TI field for papers presented at a conference and published in full.

*Related CONFERENCE ABSTRACT
CONFERENCE REPORT

CONFERENCE REPORT

Term used in TI field for single article reviewing all papers presented at a conference.

* Related CONFERENCE ABSTRACT
CONFERENCE PAPER

CULTURE VESSEL

Vessel used to cultivate plant or animal cells. For culture of microorganisms see FERMENTOR, and for biocatalysis see REACTOR.

*More specific *PHOTOREACTOR

CYTOSTATIC

Agents which directly suppress the growth and multiplication of cells, especially cancer cells.

* Related ANTITUMOR

DIGESTOR

Vessel used in anaerobic digestion, normally of wastes, and often with production of methane.

* Related FERMENTOR REACTOR

DIGITALIS

Term used for Digitalis species, i.e. not for alkaloids.

DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING

Term used only for general papers on downstream processing. All abstracts concerned with this topic can be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. L1/CL or SC=L1).

ENVIRONMENT

Term used in papers describing potential hazards of biotechnology, e.g. release of genetically engineered organisms, or in general review papers on environmental biotechnology. All abstracts concerned with the environment can be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. M2/CL or SC=M2).

ENZYME

Used as Higher Term for all enzymes.

FERMENTATION

Used as a Higher Term for industrial fermentations. All abstracts describing fermentations can be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. A2/CL or SC=A2).

FERMENTOR

Vessel used to cultivate microorganisms, especially for the production of useful products by fermentation. For cultivation of plant or animal cells see CULTURE VESSEL. For enzyme reactions use REACTOR. For anaerobic digestions use DIGESTOR.

*More specific PHOTOREACTOR

FUNGICIDE

Substances, including antibiotics, which inhibit fungal growth or destroy fungi.

FUNGUS

Term used to classify all fungi.

- * More specific LICHEN MUSHROOM YEAST
WHITE-ROT FUNGUS

G-QUARTET

A piece of DNA that forms a quadruple helix which has direct affinity to a protein rather than a gene (in a manner analogous to an aptamer). Useful in therapy.

GENE EXPRESSION

Term used only for abstracts dealing with the mechanism of gene expression (e.g. TISSUE-SPECIFIC GENE EXPRESSION).

GENE TARGETING

Inactivation of a gene (e.g. related to a genetic disease) by homologous recombination using a vector.

GENE TRANSFER

The insertion of genes into the genome of plant or animal cells.

- * Related CLONING

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MICROORGANISM

Term used only in papers relating to the release of such organisms into the environment.

GENETIC ENGINEERING

Term used only for abstracts of general review papers dealing with genetic manipulation. Usually a more specific keyword will be used (see below). All abstracts concerned with genetic engineering can be retrieved by means of the Classification (i.e. A1/CL or SC=A1).

- * More Specific CLONING GENE TRANSFER
VECTOR

HEPARINOID

Substances with heparin-like activity; sulfonated polysaccharides with anticoagulant and lipolytic activities.

HEPATOTROPIC

Drugs used in liver protection therapy.

HORMONE

Term used to classify all hormones.

- * More Specific ANABOLIC ANDROGEN
CORTICOSTEROID ESTROGEN
GONADOTROPIN
PROGESTOGEN
PROSTAGLANDIN

IMMOBILIZATION

Immobilization of enzymes or of whole cells as biocatalysts.

- * Related SUPPORT

IMMUNOADHESIN

Fusion protein in which the binding specificity of a native antibody is replaced by that of a different molecule, e.g. a receptor.

INTRACELLULAR IMMUNIZATION

Prevention of disease by transfer of genetic elements that inhibit virus replication.

LEACHING

Recovery of metals from ores, waste products, etc. by extraction and solubilization processes involving microorganisms.

- *Related METAL RECOVERY

LITERATURE

Results of searches can be restricted to literature papers by including the Document Type (DT) or Suffix in the search strategy, i.e. L/DT or e.g. S1/NPT (P/DT or .../PAT finds patent abstracts).

METAL RECOVERY

Used for methods involving uptake and accumulation by microorganisms or plants, as applied to recovery of useful metals and also removal of deleterious elements from the environment, waste-water, etc. For solubilization processes use LEACHING.

- *Related LEACHING

MICROCARRIER

Microcarriers used for plant or animal cell culture. NOT used for enzymes (see SUPPORT).

- *Related CARRIER

MICROORGANISM

Term used only when the type of microorganism is not specified. Usually a more specific keyword will be used (see below).

- *More Specific ACTINOMYCETES ALGA
ARCHAEBACTERIUM
BACTERIUM
CYANOBACTERIUM FUNGUS
LICHEN PROTOZOON
SPIROCHAETALES VIRUS
YEAST

NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE

Prevention of disease by activation of the immune system using naked nucleic acid encoding an antigen.

- *Related RECOMBINANT VACCINE

OIL RECOVERY

Methods of enhanced recovery of crude oil from wells using microorganisms or microbial products.

OPIOID

Naturally occurring peptides, e.g. enkephalins with opiate-like

activity.

* Related ANALGESIC NARCOTIC

PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC

Drugs simulating the effects of parasympathetic stimulation.

PATENT

Results of searches can be restricted to patents by including the Document Type (DT) or Suffix in the search strategy, i.e. P/DT or e.g. S1/PAT (L/DT or .../NPT finds literature abstracts).

PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACID

An oligonucleotide analog with peptide bonds not phosphodiester bonds

PHYTONCIDE

Antibiotic substances isolated from higher plants.

* Higher Term ANTIBIOTIC

POLLUTANT DEGRADATION

Term used as a Higher Term for all papers covering degradation of specific pollutants in waste products or in the environment.

*Related WASTE-DISPOSAL
BIOREMEDIATION

PROTOZOACIDE

Drugs destroying protozoa.

* More Specific AMEBICIDE ANTIMALARIAL
COCCIDIOSTATIC

PSYCHOSEDATIVE

Drugs which calm and relieve anxiety while producing minimal motor and sensory impairment.

* More Specific NEUROLEPTIC TRANQUILIZER

PSYCHOSTIMULANT

Drugs which produce transient increases in psychomotor activity.

* More Specific ANTIDEPRESSANT
PSYCHOTONIC

PSYCHOTOMIMETIC

Drugs which produce psychosis-like symptoms, e.g. hallucination.

REACTOR

Vessel for carrying out simple reactions using enzymes or whole cells as biocatalysts. For complex fermentations see FERMENTOR, and for plant or animal cell cultures see CULTURE VESSEL.

RECEPTOR-MEDIATED GENE TRANSFER

Transfection method in which foreign DNA is complexed with a receptor ligand, e.g. transferrin, and is taken up only by specific target cells bearing the appropriate receptor (e.g. the transferrin receptor, when the process is referred to as transferrinfection). Useful in gene therapy, since it may be highly specific for a particular cell type or tumor.

RECOMBINANT

Term used to denote products of gene cloning, e.g. RECOMBINANT INTERFERON or RECOMBINANT VACCINE.

RECOMBINANT DNA

Term used only for general review papers describing the use of recombinant DNA techniques. Usually a more specific keyword will be applied. All abstracts concerning recombinant DNA technology can be retrieved by means of the Classification (i.e. A1/CL or SC=A1).

* More Specific CLONING GENE TRANSFER
VECTOR

RIBOZYME

Piece of RNA with endonuclease activity, which may be therapeutic.

SCREENING

Examination of compounds or organisms for biological activity.

SEDATIVE

Substances inducing sleep.

SPASMOLYTIC

Smooth muscle relaxants.

* Related ANTICHOLINERGIC

STERILIZATION

Term used for physical or chemical methods of killing microorganisms.

STRUCT. DET.

Structure determination. Term used for papers reporting the structure of compounds, determined for the first time.

SUPPORT

Supports used for the immobilization of enzymes or whole cell biocatalysts. NOT used for cell culture (see CARRIER) or other applications (see ADSORBENT).

* Related IMMOBILIZATION

SYMPATHOLYTIC

Adrenergic blocking drugs.

* More Specific BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC

SYMPATHOMIMETIC

Adrenergic agonists.

TISSUE CULTURE

Term used for all in vitro cultures of whole tissues or organs.

* Related CELL CULTURE

TRANSFORMATION

Term used for genetic transformation. Not used for malignant transformation (see IMMORTALIZATION) or biocatalytic conversion (apart from STEROID TRANSFORMATION).

*Related CLONING GENE TRANSFER
 TRANSFECTION
 CONJUGATION

TUBERCULOSTATIC

Drugs inhibiting the growth and development of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and related species, but not Mycobacterium leprae.

* Related ANTIBIOTIC ANTISEPTIC

VECTOR

Genetic vehicle used in gene cloning.

*Related CLONING GENE TRANSFER

WASTE-DISPOSAL

Term used for all papers covering biological treatment of waste products before discharge into the environment. All abstracts on this topic may be retrieved using the Classification (i.e. (i.e. M1/CL or SC=M1).

*Related POLLUTANT DEGRADATION
 BIOREMEDIATION



APPENDIX B

CHEMICAL SUBSTRUCTURE TERMS

1. INTRODUCTION

The chemical substructure terms have been devised in such a way as to allow even those with a limited knowledge of chemistry to choose the terms for structure searching. These terms represent what you see, instead of following complex chemical nomenclature. Therefore, rings are classified as ARENE, CYCLOALKANE or HET-N, HET-O, HET-NO, etc. The ring size is expressed by the terms RING-3 to RING-8 or MACROCYCLE and the environment of the ring is expressed by the term OLEFIN. Apart from these terms there are keywords to express complex activity structures such as PENICILLIN, ANTHRACYCLINE, BARBITURATE, etc., and natural product structures such as FLAVONOID, TERPENE, STEROID etc. The terms for functional groups are based on simple chemical nomenclature and complex structures are indexed as their subunits, e.g. formazan (R-N=N-C-N=N-R) is indexed as AMIDINE and NN-BOND. There are no special cyclic terms, e.g. a cyclic ketone is indexed only as KETONE. The only exceptions are LACTONE and LACTAM. In general, sulfur moieties are indexed as the oxygen equivalent together with the term S-ANALOG. The only exceptions to this are SULFIDE and MERCAPTAN. The hexavalent and tetravalent sulfur groups are indexed as such, as are trivalent and pentavalent phosphorus groups. Any charged compound is described by the term ONIUM and the keyword that would be applicable for the uncharged species, e.g. betaine, would be indexed as ONIUM and AMINO ACID. Four other terms have been coined to aid the simplification of indexing, viz. NO-BOND, NS-BOND, NN-BOND and NX-BOND.

The following list provides definitions and searching hints for the chemical substructure terms. All such terms are included, with the exception of the elements (e.g. SODIUM), where the definitions are self-evident.

Some entries also have Related Terms. These are mainly wider terms which would have been used if the more precise defined term had not existed (e.g. ALCOHOL is a Related Term for ACETAL). The major purpose of these Related Terms is to give an indication of how a strategy might be widened if an insufficient number of answers were found because the question was too specific.

More Specific Terms have also been given for some entries. These indicate other substructure terms which are encompassed by the one which is defined, e.g. PHENOL-ETHER for ETHER. Therefore, More Specific Terms should be included as alternatives in a search strategy for complete retrieval of all answers, e.g. in ORBIT, a search for all ethers should be entered as:

ETHER OR PHENOL-ETHER/IW

to ensure comprehensive retrieval unless, of course, such a substructure is definitely not required.

ACETAL

Used for compounds of the form R-CH(OR'')-OR', where R = C, R' or R'' = H or C. Either OR' or OR'' may be part of ring systems, but the term is not used when both are in the same ring, e.g. in 1,3-dioxole. Also used for ketals of the form RR-C(OR')-OR'', where R = C (may be the same or different), and R',R'' = anything. Either OR' or OR'' or both may be part of a ring system. Also used (with S-ANALOG) for thioacetals and thioketals

- * Related ALCOHOL ETHER
- * More Specific GLYCOSIDE

ACETYLENE

Used for any carbon-to-carbon triple bond, where the carbon atoms may or may not be substituted. Usually acyclic, but may be within a ring.

ACYLHALIDE

Used for compounds of the form R-C(=X)-Hal, where R = C, Hal = Br, Cl, F, I etc. X = O or (with S-ANALOG) S. The appropriate substructure term for the halogen is also given.

- * Related BROMINE CHLORINE
FLUORINE IODINE

ALCOHOL

Used for compounds of the form R-OH (including cyclitols but not sugars and glycosides), where R = C, except aryl.

- * More Specific ACETAL GLYCERIDE PHENOL

ALDEHYDE

Used for compounds of the form R-CHO, where R = C, including aryl.

Also used (with S-ANALOG) for thioaldehyde.

ALKANE

Any unsubstituted straight or branched-chain acyclic saturated hydrocarbon.

AMIDINE

Used for compounds with two nitrogen atoms attached to a single carbon atom, of the form (i) R-C(=NR')-NR'R'' or (ii) R-C(-NR'R')-NR'R'', where R = H or C; each R' may be anything and may be the same or different from other R'.

Also used for carbodiimides and (with NN-BOND) for amidrazones and formazans.

- * Related AMINE

AMINE

Used for compounds of the form R-NR'-R'', where R = C, R' or R'' = H or C, and including R = aryl.

- * More Specific AMIDINE AMINO ACID
GUANIDINE ONIUM

AMINO ACID

Used for all carboxylic acids or their derivatives (esters, amides, etc.) with an amino group (substituted or not) attached to a carbon atom which forms part of the parent acid.

- * Related AMINE C-ACID
- * More Specific PEPTIDE PROTEIN ONIUM

AMMONIUM

Used for free ammonia and unsubstituted ammonium salts. See also ONIUM.

ANDROSTANE

Any steroid with both angular Me-groups and no C-atom at C17-beta.

- * Related STEROID

ANTHRACYCLINE

Tetracycline analogs with a quinone B-ring possessing antibiotic and/or cytostatic activity.

- * Related ARENE COND.RING
CYCLOALKANE QUINONE
RING-6 TETRACYCLINE

ARENE

Used for any aromatic benzene ring, isolated or condensed.

- * More Specific ANTHRACYCLINE
TETRACYCLINE

BARBITURATE

Used for barbituric acid or any derivative thereof. Also used (with S-ANALOG) for thiobarbiturates.

- * Related HET-N LACTAM RING-6 UREA

BRIDGE-STRUCT.

Any two-ring system with three or more atoms common to both rings.

BROMINE

Used for the element itself and also for alkylbromides, arylbromides and for bromine attached to a heterocyclic or alicyclic ring.

C-ACID

Used for compounds of the form R-COOH, where R = substituted alkyl, unless a more specific term is applicable. For thioacids use C-ACID AND S-ANALOG.

- * More Specific AMINO ACID FATTY ACID

C-AMIDE

Used for compounds of the form R-CONR'R", where R = any C including aryl. Also used for acyclic imides of the type R-CO-NR'-CO-R". For thioamides use C-AMIDE AND S-ANALOG.

- * More Specific LACTAM PEPTIDE

C-ESTER

Used for compounds of the form R-COOR', where R = any C including aryl, R' = anything. Also used for anhydrides of the form R-CO-O-OC-R', where R and R'=C. For thioesters use C-ESTER AND S-ANALOG.

- * More Specific GLYCERIDE LACTONE
PHOSPHOLIPID

CANNABINOID

Active components of marijuana such as tetrahydrocannabinol, and close analogs (including a broken pyran ring) thereof.

- * Related ARENE COND.RING
CYCLOALKANE HET-0
RING-6

CARBAMATE

Used for compounds of the form R-NR'-COOR", where R,R',R" = anything. For thiocarbamates use CARBAMATE AND S-ANALOG. For thiurams (R-NR-C(=S)-SS-C(=S)-NR-R where R=anything) use CARBAMATE, S-ANALOG AND SULFIDE.

CARBONATE

Used for carbonic acid and all derivatives thereof, orthoesters and (with S-ANALOG) xanthogenates.

CAROTENOID

Used for beta-carotene and close analogs thereof.

- * Related CYCLOALKANE OLEFIN
RING-6 TERPENE

CEPHALOSPORIN

Used for antibiotics with a thiazine beta-lactam ring.

- * Related AMINO ACID COND.RING
HET-N HET-NS LACTAM
RING-4 RING-6 THIAZINE

CHLORINE

Used for the element itself and for alkylchlorides, arylchlorides and for chlorine attached to a heterocyclic or alicyclic ring.

COMPLEX

Used for all inorganic and organic coordination compounds.

COND.RING

Any two-ring system with two atoms common to both rings.

COUMARIN

Including hydrogenated derivatives.

- * Related ARENE COND.RING HET-0
LACTONE RING-6

CYANATE

Used for compounds containing an R-O- function attached to a carbon atom which is triply-bonded to an N atom, where R = anything. Also used for isocyanates and thiocyanates, and (with S-ANALOG) for isothiocyanates.

* Related ETHER NITRILE SULFIDE

CYCLOALKANE

Any alicyclic ring, isolated or condensed. Ring size will be specified separately. If unsaturated, the term OLEFIN will also be used. Also used for cyclitols.

ESTRANE

Any steroid with no C atom at C-10.

* Related STEROID

ETHER

These have the structure R-O-R', where R, R' = C except for aryl groups when PHENOL-ETHER is used.

* More Specific ACETAL CYANATE
 PHENOL-ETHER

FATTY ACID

Any straight- or branched-chain, saturated or (with OLEFIN) unsaturated monocarboxylic acid with a total of 3 or more C atoms. Includes derivatives such as esters and amides, and includes analogs with cycloalkyl substituents in the chain.

* Related C-ACID
* More Specific GLYCERIDE PHOSPHOLIPID

FLAVONOID

Used for compounds with a benzopyran ring substituted at C-2 or C-3 by an aryl group.

* Related ARENE COND.RING HET-O
 RING-6

FLUORINE

Used for the element itself and for alkylfluorides and arylfluorides and for fluorine attached to a heterocyclic or alicyclic ring.

GLYCERIDE

Mono-, di- or tri-esters of glycerol with saturated and/or unsaturated fatty acids.

* Related ALCOHOL C-ESTER
 FATTY ACID
* More Specific PHOSPHOLIPID

GLYCOPROTEIN

Any protein with a carbohydrate group attached.

* Related POLYSACCHARIDE PROTEIN

GLYCOSIDE

An acetal or ketal formed between a sugar or polysaccharide and a non-sugar moiety.

* Related ACETAL HET-O RING-5
 RING-6 SUGAR

GUANIDINE

Used to include structures of the form RRN-C(=NR)-NRR, where R = anything and may or may not be the same. Also used for cyclic guanidines.

* Related AMINE

HET-N

Used for any heterocycle containing only C and N atoms.

HET-NO

Used for any heterocycle containing only C, N and O atoms.

HET-NOS

Used for any heterocycle containing only C, N, O and S atoms.

HET-NOX

Used for any heterocycle containing C, N, O and any other hetero atoms.

HET-NS

Used for any heterocycle containing only C, N and S atoms.

HET-NSX

Used for any heterocycle containing C, N, S and any other hetero atoms.

HET-NX

Used for any heterocycle containing C, N and any other hetero atoms.

HET-O

Used for any heterocycle containing only C and O atoms.

HET-OS

Used for any heterocycle containing only C, O and S atoms.

HET-OX

Used for any heterocycle containing C, O and any other hetero atoms.

HET-S

Used for any heterocycle containing only C and S atoms.

HET-SX

Used for any heterocycle containing C, S and any other hetero atoms.

HET-X

Used for any heterocycle containing C and any hetero atoms other than N, O or S.

HYDRIDE

Used for any metal hydride such as LiAlH₄ or NaH.

IMIDATE

These have the form R-C(=NR')-OR'', where R,R',R'' = C. Also used (with S-ANALOG) for thioimidates and (with NO-BOND) for hydroxamic acids (compounds of the type R-C(=N-OR'')-OR' or R-C(=O)-NOR' where R,R',R'' = anything and may be the same or different. Includes analogs with monovalent N or O bonds to the the central C.)

IMINE

Used for aldimines of the form R-CH=NR', where R,R' = H or C; also ketimines of the form RR'C=N-R'', where R,R' = C and R'' = anything; and (with NO-BOND) for oximes of the form RR'C=N-OR'', where R,R',R'' = H or C.

IODINE

Used for the element itself and for alkyl iodides or aryl iodides and for iodine attached to a heterocyclic or alicyclic ring.

KETONE

Used for ketones of the general formula R-C(=O)-R', where R,R' = any C including aryl. Also used for cyclic ketones, (with S-ANALOG) for thioketones and (with OLEFIN) for ketenes (compounds of the type R-C=C=O, where R = anything).

LACTAM

A cyclic amide which has the structure R-NR'-CR''=O, and where R,R',R'' = anything [] Also used for cyclic imides and (with S-ANALOG) for thiolactams.

- * Related C-AMIDE
- * More Specific BARBITURATE
CEPHALOSPORIN PENICILLIN
PEPTIDE

LACTONE

A cyclic ester of the form R-O-CR'=O, [] where R,R' = C. Also used for cyclic anhydrides and (with S-ANALOG) for thiolactones.

- * Related C-ESTER
- * More Specific COUMARIN

LIPOPROTEIN

Any compound containing a protein and a lipid moiety.

- * Related PROTEIN

MACROCYCLE

Any ring with 9 or more members. Used in association with a descriptor term for the ring itself, e.g. CYCLOALKANE, HET-N etc.

MERCAPTAN

Used for compounds R-SH, where R = any C including aryl.

NITRILE

Used for organic cyanides.

- * More Specific CYANATE

NITRO

These compounds are of the type R-NO₂, where R = any C including aryl.

- * Related NO-BOND

NN-BOND

A single, double or triple bond between two nitrogen atoms in a functional group e.g. for an azide, triazene or diazonium etc.

NO-BOND

A single or double bond between a nitrogen and an oxygen atom in a functional group e.g. N-oxide, nitroso, hydroxamic acid etc.

- * More Specific NITRO

NS-BOND

A single or double bond between a nitrogen and a sulfur atom in a functional group e.g. sulfonamide, sultam etc.

NUCLEOSIDE

Any heterocyclic system attached via an N atom to a sugar moiety. Appropriate term(s) for the heterocyclic system are also used.

- * More Specific NUCLEOTIDE

NUCLEOTIDE

A nucleoside with a phosphate group attached to the sugar moiety. Appropriate term(s) for the heterocyclic system are also used.

- * Related NUCLEOSIDE P-PENTAVALENT

NX-BOND

A single, double or triple bond between nitrogen and another heteroatom other than O or S in a functional group.

OLEFIN

Any C=C double bond in a carbon chain, any cycloalkane or any macrocyclic heterocyclic ring.

ONIUM

Any organic compound containing a charged heteroatom. To be used (with P-TRIVALENT) for phosphonium, (with SULFIDE) for sulfonium, (with AMINO ACID) for betaine, (with AMINE) for quaternary ammonium, (with NN-BOND) for diazonium or for ylides.

ORGANOMETALLIC

Any compound with a carbon-metal linkage.

P-PENTAVALENT

Used for any P moiety bonded pentavalently. If bonded to an N-atom, NX-BOND will be used in addition.

* Related NUCLEOTIDE

P-TRIVALENT

Used for any P moiety bonded trivalently. If bonded to an N-atom, NX-BOND will be used in addition.

PENICILLIN

Antibiotics with a thiazole beta-lactam ring, and any derivative thereof.

* Related AMINO ACID COND.RING
HET-N HET-NS LACTAM
RING-4 RING-5

PEPTIDE

A compound formed by the linking of two or more amino acids by CO-NH groups up to a molecular weight of about 12,000. Also used for cyclic peptides.

* Related AMINO ACID C-AMIDE
POLYMER
* More Specific PROTEIN

PEROXIDE

Used for compounds of the form R-O-O-R', where R, R' = anything. Includes peracids R-CO-OOH.

PHENOL

Used for compounds of the type aryl-OH. For thiophenol use with S-ANALOG.

* Related ALCOHOL

PHENOL-ETHER

Used for compounds of the type aryl-OR', where R' = C.

* Related ETHER

PHOSPHOLIPID

Esters of fatty acids formed with alcohol components containing a phosphate group.

* Related C-ESTER FATTY-ACID
GLYCERIDE P-PENTAVALENT

POLYMER

Used for all polymeric compounds for which no specific term exists.

* More Specific PEPTIDE POLYSACCHARIDE
PROTEIN

POLYSACCHARIDE

Used for compounds comprising 7 or more connected monosaccharide units.

* Related SUGAR
* More Specific GLYCOPROTEIN

PREGNANE

Any steroid with both angular Me-groups and a two carbon chain at C17.

* Related STEROID

PROTEIN

As for peptide, but for compounds of molecular weight greater than about 12,000.

* Related AMINO ACID PEPTIDE
POLYMER
* More Specific LIPOPROTEIN GLYCOPROTEIN

QUINONE

Used for benzoquinone, the 1,2-dioxo analog, and any derivative; includes analogs with =X in place of =O.

* Related KETONE
* More Specific ANTHRACYCLINE

RING-3

Used for ring containing three atoms.

RING-4

Used for ring containing four atoms.

RING-5

Used for ring containing five atoms.

RING-6

Used for ring containing six atoms.

RING-7

Used for ring containing seven atoms.

RING-8

Used for ring containing eight atoms.

S-ANALOG

Used for a sulfur analog of an oxygen moiety, e.g. ACETAL, ALDEHYDE, BARBITURATE, C-ACID, C-ESTER, CARBAMATE, CYANATE, IMIDATE, KETONE, LACTAM, LACTONE, P-TRIVALENT, P-PENTAVALENT, PHENOL, SEMICARBAZIDE, SUGAR or UREA with S-ANALOG covers any thio analogs of the above compounds.

* More Specific MERCAPTAN S-HEXAVALENT
S-TETRAVALENT SULFIDE

S-HEXAVALENT

Used for any sulfur moiety bonded hexavalently, including cyclic derivatives.

* Related S-TETRAVALENT

S-TETRAVALENT

Used for any sulfur moiety bonded tetravalently, including cyclic derivatives.

* Related S-HEXAVALENT

SALT

Used for a metal salt of an organic acid. The element term should be used additionally, e.g. SILVER SALT.

SEMICARBAZIDE

Used for compounds of the form R-NR-C(=O)-NR-NRR, where the R groups may be the same or different, and where R = anything. Includes analogous structures with a single C-O bond. Also used for cyclic compounds and (with S-ANALOG) for thiosemicarbazides.

* Related NN-BOND UREA

SPIRO

Two rings connected by one shared atom.

STEROID

Used for any compound with a gonane system not covered by a more specific steroidal term.

* More Specific ANDROSTANE ESTRANE
PREGNANE

SUGAR

Used for mono- to hexa-saccharides. Including (with AMINE) aminosugars and (with S-ANALOG) thiosugars.

* Related ALCOHOL HET-O RING-5
RING-6

* More Specific GLYCOSIDE
POLYSACCHARIDE

SULFIDE

Used for compounds of the form R'-S-R, where R', R = any C including aryl. Also used for disulfides and (with ONIUM) for sulfonium.

* More Specific S-HEXAVALENT
S-TETRAVALENT

TERPENE

Any natural product or analog thereof which is built up from isoprene units, including triterpenes.

* More Specific CAROTENOID

TETRACYCLINE

Used for tetracycline itself and for close analogs and derivatives.

* More Specific ANTHRACYCLINE

UREA

Used for compounds of the form RRN-C(=O)-NRR, where R = anything but N, and may be the same or different. Used for cyclic derivatives and (with S-ANALOG) for thioureas.

* More Specific SEMICARBAZIDE

APPENDIX C

CLASSIFIED HIGHER TERMS

INTRODUCTION

This Appendix provides lists of higher (generic) terms grouped into a series of classifications. It should indicate to searchers the higher terms available in various fields of interest.

Many higher terms fall into two or more classifications. In such cases, the higher terms have been included in all appropriate groups. The classifications are arranged into three main groups, and a number of sub-groups, as follows:

1. BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 Pesticides and plant hormones
- 1.2 Drugs relieving fever, inflammation and pain
- 1.3 Antimicrobials and chemotherapeutics
- 1.4 Hormones and antagonists
- 1.5 Enzyme-inhibitors
- 1.6 Drugs acting on the gastrointestinal system
- 1.7 Drugs acting on the blood and cardiovascular system
- 1.8 Drugs acting on the immune system
- 1.9 Drugs acting on the muscular system
- 1.10 Anticancer drugs and carcinogens
- 1.11 Drugs acting on the nervous system
- 1.12 Psychotropic agents
- 1.13 Drugs acting on the respiratory system
- 1.14 Miscellaneous

2. ORGANISMS

- 2.1 Animals
- 2.2 Microorganisms
- 2.3 Plants

3. CHEMICALS

- 3.1 Aldehydes and ketones
- 3.2 Alicycles
- 3.3 Amino acids and peptides
- 3.4 Arenes and other benzenoids
- 3.5 Specific terms for a function connected to a benzene ring
- 3.6 Carbamates, ureas etc.
- 3.7 Carbohydrates
- 3.8 Carboxylic acids and derivatives
- 3.9 Charged functions
- 3.10 Complexes
- 3.11 Halogen containing functions
- 3.12 Heterocycles
- 3.13 Monovalent N-containing functions
- 3.14 Polyvalent N-containing functions
- 3.15 Monovalent O-containing functions

- 3.16 P-containing functions
- 3.17 Functions within rings
- 3.18 Monovalent S-containing functions
- 3.19 Polyvalent S-containing functions
- 3.20 Salts
- 3.21 Steroids
- 3.22 Unsaturated functions
- 3.23 Miscellaneous

1. BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

1.1 Pesticides and plant hormones

ACARICIDE
ALGICIDE
ANTIFEEDANT
FUNGICIDE
HERBICIDE
INSECT HORMONE
INSECT REPELLENT
INSECTICIDE
MOLLUSCICIDE
NEMATOCIDE
PESTICIDE
PISCICIDE
PLANT GROWTH FACTOR
REPELLENT
RODENTICIDE

1.2 Drugs relieving fever, inflammation and pain

ANALGESIC
ANTIINFLAMMATORY
ANTIGOUT
ANTIPYRETIC
ANTIRHEUMATIC
CORTICOSTEROID
MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST
NARCOTIC
OPIOID

1.3 Antimicrobials and chemotherapeutics

ALGICIDE
AMEBICIDE
ANTHELMINTIC
ANTIBIOTIC
ANTILEPTIC
ANTIMALARIAL
ANTISEPTIC
BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST
COCCIDIOSTATIC
FUNGICIDE
INTERFERON-INDUCER
PHYTONCIDE
PROTOZOACIDE
TUBERCULOSTATIC
VIRUCIDE

1.4 Hormones and antagonists

ACTH-ANTAGONIST
 ALDOSTERONE-ANTAGONIST
 ANABOLIC
 ANDROGEN
 ANDROGEN-ANTAGONIST
 ANTIDIABETIC
 ANTITHYROID
 CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST
 CONTRACEPTIVE
 CORTICOSTEROID
 CORTICOSTEROID-ANTAGONIST
 CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR
 DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST
 ESTROGEN
 ESTROGEN-ANTAGONIST
 GONADOTROPIN
 GONADOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST
 GROWTH FACTOR
 HORMONE
 KININ
 MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST
 PANCREOZYMIN-ANTAGONIST
 PROGESTOGEN
 PROLACTIN-ANTAGONIST
 PROSTACYLIN
 PROSTAGLANDIN-ANTAGONIST
 PROSTAGLANDIN
 THYROMIMETIC

1.5 Enzyme-inhibitors

ALPHA-AMYLASE-INHIBITOR
 AMYLASE-INHIBITOR
 ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING-
 ENZYME-INHIBITOR
 ANTICHOLINESTERASE
 AROMATASE-INHIBITOR
 CARBONIC-ANHYDRASE-INHIBITOR
 CHITINASE-INHIBITOR
 CHOLINESTERASE-REACTIVATOR
 COLLAGENASE-INHIBITOR
 DEXTRANSUCRASE-INHIBITOR
 DIPEPTIDYL-AMINOPEPTIDASE-INHIBITOR
 DOPA-DECARBOXYLASE-INHIBITOR
 ELASTASE-INHIBITOR
 ENZYME
 HISTIDINE-DECARBOXYLASE-INHIBITOR
 HMG-COA-REDUCTASE-INHIBITOR
 LIPOXYGENASE-INHIBITOR
 MAO-INHIBITOR
 ORNITHINE-DECARBOXYLASE-INHIBITOR
 PHOSPHODIESTERASE-INHIBITOR
 PLASMIN-INHIBITOR
 PLASMINOGEN-ACTIVATOR-INHIBITOR

PROTEASE-INHIBITOR
 PROTEIN-KINASE-C-INHIBITOR
 RNA-ASE-INHIBITOR
 TRYPSIN-INHIBITOR

1.6 Drugs acting on the gastrointestinal system

ANTACID
 ANTIDIARRHEIC
 ANTIEMETIC
 ANTIFLATULENT
 ANTIHISTAMINE
 ANTIHISTAMINE-H2
 ANTIULCER
 CHOLAGOGUE
 DIGESTANT
 EMETIC
 GASTRIC-SECRETION-INHIBITOR
 HEPATOTROPIC
 LAXATIVE

1.7 Drugs acting on the blood and cardiovascular system

ANGIOGENESIS-INHIBITOR
 ANTIAGGREGANT
 ANTIANEMIC
 ANTIARRHYTHMIC
 ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC
 ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC
 ANTICOAGULANT
 ANTIFIBRINOLYTIC
 ANTISICKLING
 BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
 BIOFLAVONOID
 BLOOD-CLOTTING
 BLOOD-SUBSTITUTE
 CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST
 CARDIANT
 CARDIOGLYCOSIDE
 CEREBROPROTECTIVE
 HEMOSTATIC
 HEPARINOID
 HYPERTENSIVE
 HYPOTENSIVE
 THROMBOLYTIC
 VASOCONSTRICTOR
 VASODILATOR
 VASOTROPIC

1.8 Drugs acting on the immune system

ADJUVANT
 ANTIALLERGIC
 ANTIHISTAMINE
 CYTOKINE
 DESENSITIZER
 IMMUNOMODULATOR

IMMUNOSTIMULANT
IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE
INTERFERON
INTERFERON-INDUCER
LYMPHOKINE
NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE
VACCINE

1.9 Drugs acting on the muscular system

CURARE-ANTAGONIST
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER-ANTAGONIST
RELAXANT
UTEROTONIC

1.10 Anticancer drugs and carcinogens

ANTITUMOR
CARCINOGEN
CYTOKINE
CYTOSTATIC
IMMUNOSTIMULANT
IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE
IMMUNOMODULATOR
INTERFERON-INDUCER
LYMPHOKINE

1.11 Drugs acting on the nervous system

ANALEPTIC
ANTICHOLINERGIC
ANTICHOLINESTERASE
ANTICONVULSANT
ANTIPARKINSONIAN
ANTISEROTONIN
BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
CHOLINESTERASE-REACTIVATOR
CONVULSANT
CURARE-ANTAGONIST
DOPA-DECARBOXYLASE-INHIBITOR
DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST
DOPAMINERGIC
GABA-ANTAGONIST
GABAMINERGIC
GANGLION-STIMULANT
GANGLIONOPLEGIC
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER-ANTAGONIST
PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC
PURINERGIC
NEUROPROTECTIVE
RELAXANT
SEROTONINERGIC
SPASMOLYTIC
SYMPATHOLYTIC
SYMPATHOMIMETIC

1.12 Psychotropic agents

ANORECTIC
ANTIDEPRESSANT
ANTIMANIC
MAO-INHIBITOR
NEUROLEPTIC
NOOTROPIC
PSYCHOSEDATIVE
PSYCHOSTIMULANT
PSYCHOTOMIMETIC
PSYCHOTONIC
SEDATIVE
TRANQUILIZER

1.13 Drugs acting on the respiratory system

ANALEPTIC
ANTIALLERGIC
ANTIASTMATIC
ANTIHIISTAMINE
ANTITUSSIVE
BRONCHOCONSTRICTOR
BRONCHODILATOR
EXPECTORANT
MUCOLYTIC

1.14 Activity terms, miscellaneous

ABORTIFACIENT
ADSORBENT
ANESTHETIC
ANTAGONIST
ANTIALCOHOLIC
ANTIDIURETIC
ANTIDOTE
ANTIOXIDANT
ANTIPERSPIRANT
ANTIPTURITIC
ANTIPSORIATIC
ANTISEBORRHEIC
ANTISMOKING
ANTIVITAMIN
APHRODISIAC
ASTRINGENT
ATTRACTANT
CHELATOR
DEODORANT
DEPILATORY
DERMATOLOGICAL
DIAGNOSTIC
DIURETIC
EXPECTORANT
FLOCCULANT
HISTAMINERGIC
HYPERGLYCEMIC
IONEXCHANGER

IONOPHORE
 LITHOLYTIC
 LUBRICANT
 KERATOLYTIC
 MYDRIATIC
 PROPELLANT
 RADIOPAQUE
 RADIOPROTECTIVE
 RADIOSENSITIZER
 REPELLENT
 RUBEFACIENT
 SPERMATOCIDE
 SUNTAN-ACCELERATOR
 SURFACTANT
 SWEETENER
 SYNERGIST
 TONIC
 TOXIN
 URICOSURIC
 VITAMIN
 VULNERARY

2. ORGANISMS

2.1 Animals

ANIMAL
 ARTHROPOD
 BIRD
 FISH
 HUMAN
 INSECT
 MAMMAL

2.2 Microorganisms

ACTINOMYCETES
 ALGA
 ARCHAEABACTERIUM
 BACTERIUM
 CYANOBACTERIUM
 FUNGUS
 LICHEN
 PHAGE
 PROTOZOON
 SPIROCHAETALES
 VIRUS
 YEAST

2.3 Plants

ALGA
 LICHEN
 PLANT

3. CHEMICALS

3.1 Aldehydes and ketones

ALDEHYDE

ANTHRACYCLINE
 KETONE
 QUINONE

3.2 Alicycles

ANTHRACYCLINE
 CANNABINOID
 CAROTENOID
 CYCLOALKANE
 QUINONE
 TETRACYCLINE

3.3 Amino acids and peptides

AMINO ACID
 CEPHALOSPORIN
 LIPOPROTEIN
 PENICILLIN
 PEPTIDE
 PROTEIN

3.4 Arenes and other benzenoids

ARENE
 CANNABINOID

3.5 Specific terms for a function connected to a benzene ring

PHENOL
 PHENOL-ETHER

3.6 Carbamates, ureas etc.

BARBITURATE
 CARBAMATE
 CARBONATE
 SEMICARBAZIDE
 UREA

3.7 Carbohydrates

GLYCOSIDE
 NUCLEOSIDE
 NUCLEOTIDE
 POLYSACCHARIDE
 SUGAR

3.8 Carboxylic acids and derivatives

ACYLHALIDE
 AMINO ACID
 BARBITURATE
 C-ACID
 C-AMIDE
 C-ESTER
 CEPHALOSPORIN
 COUMARIN
 FATTY ACID
 GLYCERIDE
 IMIDATE
 LACTAM
 LACTONE

PENICILLIN
PHOSPHOLIPID

3.9 Charged functions

ONIUM + descriptor
(e.g. AMINE AMINO ACID NN-BOND etc.)

3.10 Complexes

COMPLEX + element

3.11 Halogen containing functions

ACYLHALIDE
BROMINE
CHLORINE
FLUORINE
IODINE

3.12 Heterocycles

HET-N
HET-NO
HET-NOS
HET-NOX
HET-NS
HET-NSX
HET-NX
HET-O
HET-OS
HET-OX
HET-S
HET-SX
HET-X

3.13 Monovalent N-containing functions

AMIDINE
AMINE
AMINO ACID
CEPHALOSPORIN
CYANATE
GUANIDINE
IMIDATE
LACTAM
NITRO
NN-BOND
NO-BOND
NS-BOND
NX-BOND
PENICILLIN
SEMICARBAZIDE

3.14 Polyvalent N-containing functions

AMIDINE
CYANATE
GUANIDINE
IMIDATE
IMINE
NITRILE

NN-BOND
NO-BOND
NS-BOND
NX-BOND

3.15 Monovalent O-containing functions

ACETAL
ALCOHOL
CYANATE
ETHER
GLYCOSIDE
IMIDATE
NO-BOND
ONIUM
PEROXIDE
PHENOL
PHENOL-ETHER
SUGAR

3.16 P-containing functions

NUCLEOTIDE
NX-BOND
P-TRIVALENT
P-PENTAVALENT
PHOSPHOLIPID

3.17 Functions within rings

No specific cyclic terms-use acyclic descriptor
AMIDINE
ANTHRACYCLINE
BARBITURATE
CARBAMATE
CEPHALOSPORIN
COUMARIN
FLAVONOID
GUANIDINE
LACTAM
LACTONE
KETONE
NO-BOND
PENICILLIN
PEPTIDE
QUINONE
S-HEXAVALENT
S-TETRAVALENT
SEMICARBAZIDE
UREA

3.18 Monovalent S-containing functions

Terms for monovalent O-containing function +
S-ANALOG i.e.
ACETAL + S-ANALOG
ALCOHOL + S-ANALOG
CYANATE + S-ANALOG
ETHER + S-ANALOG
GLYCOSIDE + S-ANALOG

IMIDATE + S-ANALOG
 NO-BOND + S-ANALOG
 ONIUM + S-ANALOG
 PEROXIDE + S-ANALOG
 PHENOL + S-ANALOG
 PHENOL-ETHER + S-ANALOG
 SUGAR + S-ANALOG
 also
 MERCAPTAN
 NS-BOND
 S-HEXAVALENT
 S-TETRAVALENT
 SULFIDE

3.19 Polyvalent S-containing functions

Equivalent O-term + S-ANALOG i.e.
 ALDEHYDE + S-ANALOG
 BARBITURATE + S-ANALOG
 C-ACID + S-ANALOG
 C-ESTER + S-ANALOG
 CARBAMATE + S-ANALOG
 CARBONATE + S-ANALOG
 CYANATE + S-ANALOG
 KETONE + S-ANALOG
 LACTAM + S-ANALOG
 LACTONE + S-ANALOG
 SEMICARBAZIDE + S-ANALOG
 UREA + S-ANALOG
 also
 NS-BOND
 S-HEXAVALENT
 S-TETRAVALENT

3.20 Salts

SALT + element

3.21 Steroids

ANDROSTANE
 ESTRANE
 PREGNANE
 STEROID

3.22 Unsaturated functions

ACETYLENE
 CAROTENOID
 OLEFIN

3.23 Miscellaneous

ALKANE
 AMMONIUM
 BRIDGE-STRUCT.
 COND.RING
 FLAVONOID
 HYDRIDE
 MACROCYCLE
 ORGANOMETALLIC

POLYMER
 S-ANALOG
 SPIRO
 TERPENE
 RING-3
 RING-4
 RING-5
 RING-6
 RING-7
 RING-8
 all elements

APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL AND HIERARCHICAL LISTS

The following alphabetical and hierarchical lists of search terms are designed to serve as a tool for the formulation of search strategy.

1. ALPHABETICAL LISTS

1.1 Enzymes

ACCI	<i>h.t.</i>	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME	
ACETATE-KINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.1	
ACETOACETATE= DECARBOXYLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.4	
ACETOACETYL-COA= REDUCTASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.36	
ACETOHYDROXY-ACID= SYNTHASE	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	ENZYME ACETOLACTATE-SYNTHASE EC-4.1.3.18	
ACETOIN-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.5	
ACETOIN-REDUCTASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	
ACETOLACTATE= DECARBOXYLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.5	
ACETOLACTATE-SYNTHASE	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.3.18 ACETOHYDROXY-ACID= SYNTHASE	
ACETYL-COA= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.9	
ACETYL-COA= ACYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.16	
ACETYL-COA-CARBOXYLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-6.4.1.2	
ACETYL-COA-SYNTHETASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-6.2.1.1	
acetyl-d-glucosaminidase, beta-n-	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	BETA-N-ACETYL-D= GLUCOSAMINIDASE EC-3.2.1.30	
ACETYL-XYLAN-ESTERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	
ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.7	
ACETYLESTERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.6	
ACETYLGLUCOSAMINYL= TRANSFERASE, N-	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.150	
ACETYLMURAMIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	
ACETYLNEURAMINATE-LYASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.3.3	
*ACID PHOSPHATASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.2	
ACV-SYNTHETASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	
ACYL-(ACYL-CARRIER= PROTEIN)-DESATURASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.14.99.6	
ACYL-COA-DESATURASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.14.99.5	
ACYL-COA-OXIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.3.3.6	
acylase	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	AMIDASE EC-3.5.1.4	
ADENINE-PHOSPHORIBOSYL= TRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.7	
ADENOSINE-DEAMINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.4	
adenosine-triphosphatase	<i>use</i>	ATP-ASE EC-3.6.1.3	
ADENYLATE-CYCLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.6.1.1	
ADENYLATE-KINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.7.4.3	
AGARASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.81	
ALANINE-AMINOTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.6.1.2	
ALANINE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.1	
alanine:2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase, L-	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	ALANINE= AMINOTRANSFERASE EC-2.6.1.2	
ALANINE-RACEMASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.1	
ALCALASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.62 <i>s.a.</i> SUBTILISIN <i>was</i> EC-3.4.21.14	
ALCOHOL-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i> <i>or</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.1 (NAD+) EC-1.1.1.2 (NADP+)	
ALCOHOL-OXIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.13	
ALDEHYDE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	
ALDEHYDE-OXIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.2.3.1	
ALDOSE-1-EPIMERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-5.1.3.3	
ALDOSE-REDUCTASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.21	
ALGINATE-LYASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.3	

*ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.1	ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING- ENZYME	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.15.1
ALKANE-1-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.15.3	arabinofuranosidase, alpha-L-	use or	ALPHA-L- ARABINOFURANOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.55
ALPHA-AMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.1	ARGINASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.1
ALPHA-GALACTOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.22	ARGININE-DEIMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.6
ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.20	AROMATIC-L-AMINO-ACID- DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.28
ALPHA-L- ARABINOFURANOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.55	ARYLSULFATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.6.1
ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.51	ASCORBATE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.10.3.3
ALPHA-MANNOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.24	ASPARAGINASE	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC ENZYME EC-3.5.1.1
AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.4	ASPARAGINE-SYNTHETASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-6.3.1.1
*AMIDATING ENZYME			aspartase	use or	ASPARTATE-AMMONIA- LYASE EC-4.3.1.1
AMINE-OXIDASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.4	aspartate-aminotransferase	use or was	GOT EC-2.6.1.1 ASPARTATE- AMINOTRANSFERASE
amino-acid-oxidase, D-	use or	D-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.4.3.3	ASPARTATE-AMMONIA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.1
amino-acid-oxidase, L-	use or	L-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.4.3.2	ASPARTATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.4
AMINO-ACID-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.10	ASPARTATE-OXIDASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.1
AMINO-ACID-TRANSAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ASPARTATE-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.13
AMINOACYL-TRNA- SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ASPARTATE-SEMIALDEHYDE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.11
AMINOACYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.14	aspartate:2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase, L-	use or	GOT EC-2.6.1.1
AMINO BENZOATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ASPARTATE-4-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.12
AMINOHEXANOATE-DIMER- HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.46	ASUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.2
aminolevulinatase-synthase	use or	DELTA-AMINO- LEVULINATE-SYNTHASE EC-2.3.1.37	ATP-ASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.6.1.3
AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.11.11	AVAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.3
aminopeptidase-P	use was	X-PRO AMINOPEPTIDASE aminopeptidase-P	AVAIL	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.4
amylase, alpha-	use or	ALPHA-AMYLASE EC-3.2.1.1			
amylase, beta-	use or	BETA-AMYLASE EC-3.2.1.2			
amyloglucosidase	use or	GLUCOAMYLASE EC-3.2.1.3			
AMYLOPULLULANASE	h.t. s.a. or	ENZYME PULLULANASE EC-3.2.1.41			

BALI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.5	BPUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.11
BAMHI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.6	BROMELAIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.32 EC-3.4.22.33 or was EC-3.4.22.4
BARNASE	h.t.	ENZYME	BROMOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
BBI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.7	*C-TERMINUS AMIDATION ENZYME		
BCLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.8	CARBAMOYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME
BENZALDEHYDE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME	CARBOFURAN-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME
BENZENE-1,2-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.12.3	CARBONATE-DEHYDRATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.1
BETA-AMYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.2	CARBONYL-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.184
BETA-D-FRUCTOFURANOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.26	CARBOXYLESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.1 s.a. ESTERASE
BETA-GALACTOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.23	carboxymethylcellulase	use or	CM-CELLULOSE EC-3.2.1.4
BETA-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.21	CARBOXYPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
	s.a.	*CELLULOSE COMPLEX	CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-A	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.17.1
BETA-GLUCURONIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.31	CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-B	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.17.2
BETA-LACTAMASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.2.6	CARBOXYPEPTIDASE-Y	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.16.1
	s.a. or	PENICILLINASE CEPHALOSPORINASE	CARNITINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.108
BETA-MANNOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.25	CATALASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.6
BETA-N-ACETYL-D= GLUCOSAMINIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.30	CATECHOL-1,2-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.1
BETA-N-ACETYL= HEXOSAMINIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.52	CATECHOL-2,3-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.2
	was	hexosaminidase	CATHEPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.1
BETA-XYLOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.37		e.g.	CATHEPSIN-B
BGLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.9	cellobiase	use or	BETA-GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.21
BGLII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.2.23.10	CELLOBIOHYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.91 s.a. *CELLULOSE COMPLEX
BILIRUBIN-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.3.3.5	CELLOBIOSE-PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.20
*BISPECIFIC ENZYME			CELLULOSE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.4 s.a. *CELLULOSE COMPLEX

*CELLULOSE COMPLEX	h.t.	ENZYME		COLLAGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.24.3
	s.a.	CELLULOSE				
	or	CM-CELLULOSE		CREATINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.3.3
	or	EC-3.2.1.4		CREATINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.3.2
	or	CELLOBIOHYDROLASE		CUTINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
	or	EC-3.2.1.91		CYANATE-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.5.3
	or	BETA-GLUCOSIDASE				
	or	EC-3.2.1.21		*CYCLODEXTRIN-HYDROLYZING ENZYME		
CEPHALOSPORIN-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME		CYCLOMALTODEXTRIN= GLUCANOTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.19
CEPHALOSPORIN-C-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME		CYCLOMALTODEXTRINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.54
CEPHALOSPORIN-N= SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME		CYTIDINE-DEAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.5
CEPHALOSPORINASE	h.t.	ENZYME BETA-LACTAMASE EC-3.5.2.6		CYTOCHROME-P450= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CHALCONE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.74		CYTOCHROME-P450= REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CHITIN-DEACETYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.41		CYTOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
CHITINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.14		CYTOSINE-DEAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.4.1
CHITOSANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.132		D-AMINO-ACID-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.3
CHLORAMPHENICOL= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.28		DAH-P-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CHLOROBENZOATE= DEHALOGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME		DEACETOXYCEPHALOSPORIN= C-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CHLOROPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.10		DEACETYLCEPHALOSPORIN= C-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
	s.a.	CHLORIDE-PEROXIDASE		DEHALOGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
CHOLESTEROL-ESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.13		DELTA-AMINOLEVULINATE= SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.37
CHOLESTEROL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.6		deoxyribonuclease	use e.g.	DNA-ASE EC-3.1.21.1
CHOLINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.17		DEOXYRIBOSE-PHOSPHATE= ALDOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.4
CHOLINESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.8		DEXTRANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.11
CHORISMATE-MUTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.4.99.5		DEXTRANSUCRASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.5
CHYMOPAPAIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.6		DEXTRIN-DEXTRANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.2
CHYMOSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.23.4		DIHYDRODIPICOLINATE= SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.52
	s.a.	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME		DIHYDROFOLATE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.1.3
chymosin, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME		DIHYDROFOLATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.12
CHYMOTRYPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.1			was	DIHYDROFOLATE= SYNTHETASE
CM-CELLULOSE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.4				
	s.a.	CELLULOSE COMPLEX				
CMP-N-ACYLNEURAMINATE= SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.43				

dihydrofolate-synthetase	use	DIHYDROFOLATE= SYNTHASE EC-6.3.2.12	ECORII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.14
	or	DIHYDROFOLATE= SYNTHETASE			
DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.8.1.4	ELASTASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE e.g. EC-3.4.21.11 EC-3.4.21.36 (pancreatic) EC-3.4.21.37 (leukocyte)
DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE= REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ENDO-1,3-BETA-D-GLUCANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.39
DIHYDROLIPOAMIDE= SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ENDO-1,3(4)-BETA-D= GLUCANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.6 s.a. LICHENASE
DIHYDROPYRIMIDINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.2.2	endo-1,4-beta-glucanase	use	CELLULOSE EC-3.2.1.4
disulfide-isomerase, protein	use	PROTEIN-DISULFIDE= ISOMERASE EC-5.3.4.1	ENDO-1,3-BETA-D-XYLANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.32
DNA-ASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.21.1	ENDO-1,4-BETA-D-XYLANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.8
DNA-LIGASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME
DNA-METHYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME	ENDOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
dna-nucleotidylxexo= transferase	use	TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE EC-2.7.7.31	endopolygalacturonase	use	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15
DNA-POLYMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.7	ENOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.11
DNA-TOPOISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.99.1.2	3-ENOLPYRUVOYLSHIKIMATE= 5-PHOSPHATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.5.1.19
dnase	use	DNA-ASE EC-3.1.21.1 etc.	EPOXIDE-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.3.2.3
DNA ENZYME			ESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME s.a. CARBOXYLESTERASE EC-3.1.1.1
DPNI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.12	exo-1,4-beta-D-glucanase	use	EXO-1,4-BETA- GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.74 or CELLOBIOHYDROLASE EC-3.2.1.91
DPNII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.27	EXO-1,4-BETA-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.74 s.a. *CELLULOSE COMPLEX
ECOB	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.1	exo-1,4-beta-D-xylosidase	use	BETA-XYLOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.37
ECOK	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.2	EXONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ECOP1	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.3	exoprotease	use	PROTEASE
ECOP15	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.24.4	EXPANDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
ECORI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.13	FATTY-ACID-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.85
			FATTY-ACID-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
			fibrinolysin	use	PLASMIN EC-3.4.21.7
			ficain	use	FICIN EC-3.4.22.3

FICIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.3	GLUCONOLACTONASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.17
FOKI	<i>h.t.</i>	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME	GLUCOSE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.47
FORMALDEHYDE= DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.46	GLUCOSE-ISOMERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.5
FORMATE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.2		<i>s.a.</i>	XYLOSE-ISOMERASE
fructofuranosidase, beta-D-	<i>use</i>	BETA-D= FRUCTOFURANOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.26	GLUCOSE-OXIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.4
FRUCTOKINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.4	GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE= DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.49
FRUCTOSE-BISPHOSPHATASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.11	glucosidase, alpha-	<i>use</i>	ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.20
FRUCTOSE-BISPHOSPHATE= ALDOLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.13		<i>or</i>	
FRUCTOSE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME	glucosidase, beta-	<i>use</i>	BETA-GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.21
FRUCTOSYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME		<i>or</i>	
fucosidase, alpha-L-	<i>use</i>	ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.51	glucosidase, exo-1,4-beta-D	<i>use</i>	EXO-1,4-BETA= GLUCOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.74
FUCOSYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME		<i>or</i>	
FUMARATE-HYDRATASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.2	GLUCOSYLCERAMIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.45
GALACTOKINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.6		<i>was</i>	GLUCOCEREBROSIDASE
GALACTOSE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.48	GLUCOSYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME
GALACTOSE-OXIDASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.9	glucuronidase, beta-	<i>use</i>	BETA-GLUCURONIDASE EC-3.2.1.31
galactosidase, alpha-	<i>use</i>	ALPHA-GALACTOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.22		<i>or</i>	
galactosidase, beta-	<i>use</i>	BETA-GALACTOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.23	glutamate-ammonia-ligase	<i>use</i>	GLUTAMINE-SYNTHASE EC-6.3.1.2
GALACTOSYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME		<i>or</i>	
GAMMA-GLUTAMYL-CYSTEINE= SYNTHETASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.2	glutamate-cysteine-ligase	<i>use</i>	GAMMA= GLUTAMYL-CYSTEINE= SYNTHETASE EC-6.3.2.2
	<i>was</i>	GLUTAMATE-CYSTEINE= LIGASE		<i>or</i>	
GAMMA= GLUTAMYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.3.2.2	GLUTAMATE-DECARBOXYLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.15
glucanase, endo-1,4-beta-	<i>use</i>	CELLULASE EC-3.2.1.4	GLUTAMATE-DEHYDROGENASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.2
	<i>or</i>		glutamate-oxidase, L-	<i>use</i>	L-GLUTAMATE-OXIDASE EC-1.4.3.11
glucanase, exo-1,4-beta-	<i>use</i>	CELLOBIOHYDROLASE EC-3.2.1.91		<i>or</i>	
GLUCOAMYLASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.3	GLUTAMATE-RACEMASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-5.1.1.3
glucocerebrosidase	<i>use</i>	GLUCOSYLCERAMIDASE EC-3.2.1.45	glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase	<i>use</i>	GOT EC-2.6.1.1
GLUCOKINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.2		<i>or</i>	
	<i>or</i>		glutamic-pyruvic transaminase	<i>use</i>	ALANINE= AMINOTRANSFERASE EC-2.6.1.2
				<i>or</i>	
			GLUTAMINASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.2
			GLUTAMINE-SYNTHETASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME EC-6.3.1.2
			glutamylcysteine= synthetase, gamma	<i>use</i>	GAMMA= GLUTAMYL-CYSTEINE= SYNTHETASE EC-6.3.2.2
				<i>or</i>	
			GLUTAMYLTRANSFERASE	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME
			glutamyltransferase, gamma-	<i>use</i>	GAMMA= GLUTAMYLTRANSFERASE EC-2.3.2.2
				<i>or</i>	

GLUTATHIONE-PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.9	HHAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.19
GLUTATHIONE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.6.4.2	HINDII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.20
GLUTATHIONE-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.3.2.3	HINDIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.21
GLUTATHIONE-TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.5.1.18	HINFI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.22
GLYCERALDEHYDE-3- PHOSPHATE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.1.12	HISTIDINE-AMMONIA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.3
GLYCEROL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.6	HOMOSERINE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.3
GLYCEROL-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.30	HOMOSERINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.39
glycolate-oxidase	use or was	2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.1.3.15 GLYCOLATE-OXIDASE	HPAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.23
GLYCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	HPAII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.24
GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	HPHI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.25
GOT	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.6.1.1	hydantoinase	use or	DIHYDROPYRIMIDINASE EC-3.5.2.2
gpt	use or	ALANINE- AMINOTRANSFERASE EC-2.6.1.2	HYDANTOIN-RACEMASE	h.t.	ENZYME
GRAMICIDIN-S-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME	HYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.18.99.1 was EC-1.18.3.1
HAEI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.15	HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME
HAEII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.16	hydroxy-acid-oxidase, 2-	use or	2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE EC-1.1.3.15
HAEIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.17	HYDROXYISOCAPROATE- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
HALOACID-DEHALOGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.8.1.2	HYDROXYNITRILE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME
HALOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	HYDROXYSTEROID- DEHYDROGENASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME 3-ALPHA- HYDROXYSTEROID- DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.50 or 7-ALPHA- HYDROXYSTEROID- DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.159 or 20-BETA- HYDROXYSTEROID- DEHYDROGENASE EC-1.1.1.53 etc.
HEMICELLULASE	h.t.	ENZYME			
HEPARIN-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.7 HEMOSTATIC			
heparinase	use or	HEPARIN-LYASE EC-4.2.2.7			
HEXOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.1			
hexosaminidase	use or	BETA-N- ACETYLHEXOSAMINIDASE EC-3.2.1.52			
HGAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.18			

LYSINE-2-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.12.2	monoamine-oxidase	use or	MAO EC-1.4.3.4
LYSOAMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	MONOPHENOL= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-1.14.18.1 TYROSINASE
LYSOSTAPHIN	h.t.	ANTIBIOTIC ENZYME	MORPHINE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
LYSOZYME	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.17	MUTANOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME
LYSYL-ENDOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.50	mutarotase	use or	ALDOSE-1-EPIMERASE EC-5.1.3.3
*LYTIC ENZYME			MYELOPEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
MALATE-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.37	NADH-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.6.99.3
MANDELONITRILE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.10	NADH-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
MANGANESE-PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.13	NARINGINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
MANNITOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.67	NEOMYCIN-PHOSPHO= TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
mannosidase, alpha-	use or	ALPHA-MANNOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.24	NEURAMINIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.18
mannosidase, beta-	use or	BETA-MANNOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.25	NIGEXINE	h.t.	PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2 ENZYME EC-3.1.1.4
MAO	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.4	NITRATE-REDUCTASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-1.7.99.4
MBOI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.27	NITRILASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.5.1
MBOII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.28	NITRILE-HYDRATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.84
METALLO PROTEASE	h.t.	ENZYME	NITROESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
METHANE-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.25	NITROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.18.2.1
METHANOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.244	NOPALINE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.1.19
METHANOL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.31	NOTI	h.t.	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE ENZYME
methionine-aminopeptidase	use or	METHIONYL= AMINOPEPTIDASE EC-3.4.11.18	NUCLEASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME EC-3.1.31.1 (micrococcal)
METHIONINE-GAMMA-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.4.1.11	NUCLEOSIDE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME
METHIONYL-AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.11.18 PROTEASE	NUCLEOSIDE-PHOSPHATE= KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.4.4
METHYLASPARTATE= AMMONIA- LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.2	NUCLEOTIDASE, 5'-	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.5
MNLI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.29	OCTOPINE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME
modification enzyme	use	DNA-METHYLASE	OLIGO-1,6-GLUCOSIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.10
			ORNITHINE-CARBAMOYL= TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.1.3.3
			ORNITHINE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.17
			OROTIDINE-5'-PHOSPHATE= DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.23
			OXIDOREDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME

PANCREATIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	PHOSPHINOTHRICIN= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PAPAIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.22.2	PHOSPHODIESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.1
PARATHION-HYDROLASE	h.t.	ENZYME	PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE= CARBOXYKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME e.g. EC-4.1.1.49
PECTATE-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.2	PHOSPHOENOLPYRUVATE= CARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.31
pectin-depolymerase	use or	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15	PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME e.g. EC-2.7.1.11
PECTIN-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.2.10	PHOSPHOGLYCERATE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.1.95
pectinase	use or	POLYGALACTURONASE EC-3.2.1.15	PHOSPHOGLYCERATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.2.3
PECTINESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.11	PHOSPHOLIPASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PECTOLYTIC ENZYME	s.a. or or	PECTIN-LYASE PECTATE-LYASE POLYGALACTURONASE etc.	PHOSPHOLIPASE-A1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.32
penicillin-acylase	use or	PENICILLIN-AMIDASE EC-3.5.1.11	PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.4
PENICILLIN-AMIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.11	PHOSPHOLIPASE-C	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.3 ANTIAGGREGANT ANTICOAGULANT
PENICILLINASE	h.t.	ENZYME BETA-LACTAMASE EC-3.5.2.6	PHOSPHOLIPASE-D	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.4.4
PEPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.23.1	PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.1
PEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	phosphoshikimate-1= carboxyvinyltransferase	use or	3-ENOLPYRUVOYL= SHIKIMATE-5= PHOSPHATE-SYNTHASE EC-2.5.1.19
peptide-hydrolase	use or	PROTEASE EC-3.4:	PHOSPHOTRIESTERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PEROXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.11.1.7	PHYTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.26 (5-PHYTASE) or EC-3.1.3.8(6-PHYTASE)
PFAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.30	*PLASMA KALLIKREIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.34
PHENOL-2-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.7	PLASMIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.21.7
PHENOL-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME	PLASMINOGEN-ACTIVATOR	h.t.	ENZYME THROMBOLYTIC PROTEASE s.a. *TISSUE PLASMINOGEN= ACTIVATOR
PHENYLALANINE-AMMONIA= LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.3.1.5	POLYGALACTURONASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.15
PHENYLALANINE= DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.1.20	POLYKETIDE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME
PHENYLALANINE-4= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.16.1	POLYNUCLEOTIDE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
phosphatase, acid	use or	ACID PHOSPHATASE EC-3.1.3.2	POLYRIBONUCLEOTIDE= NUCLEOTIDYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.8
phosphatase, alkaline	use or	ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE EC-3.1.3.1	PROLINE-IMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.11.5
PHOSPHATE= ACETYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.1.8			

PROTEASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME EC-3.4:	restrictase	use	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23: EC-3.1.24:
PROTEIN-C	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE ANTICOAGULANT EC-3.4.21.69		or or	
PROTEIN-DISULFIDE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.4.1	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t. s.a. or	ENZYME EC-3.1.23: EC-3.1.24;
PROTEIN-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.37	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.1
PROTEIN-TYROSINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.112	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.2
PROTEIN-TYROSINE== PHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.3.48	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.3
proteinase	use	PROTEASE	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.4
PROTOCATECHUATE-3,4== DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.13.11.3	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.5
PSTI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.31	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.6
PULLULANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.41	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.7
PURINE-NUCLEOSIDE== PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.1	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.8
PUTRESCINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.4.3.10	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.9
PVUI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.32	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.10
PVUII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.33	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.11
PYRANOSE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.10	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.12
PYRIMIDINE-NUCLEOSIDE== PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.2	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.24.1
PYROPHOSPHATASE	h.t.	ENZYME	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.24.2
PYRUVATE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.1	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.24.3
PYRUVATE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.40	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.24.4
PYRUVATE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.2.3.3	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.24.5
RENIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.99.19	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.13
rennet	use or	CHYMOSIN EC-3.4.23.4	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.14
rennet, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.15
rennin	use or	CHYMOSIN EC-3.4.23.4	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.16
rennin, microbial	use	*MILK-CLOTTING ENZYME	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.17
			*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.18

*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HHA1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.19	*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE XNII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.45
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HINDII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.20	REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.49
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HINDIII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.21	L-RHAMNULOSE-1= PHOSPHATE-ALDOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.2.19
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HINF1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.22	ribonuclease	use	RNA-ASE
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HPAI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.23	RIBOZYME	h.t.	RNA ENZYME
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HPAI1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.24	RIBULOSEBISPHOSPHATE= CARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.39
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE HPHI	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.25	RNA-ASE	h.t. e.g.	ENZYME RNA-ASE-H etc.
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE KPN1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.26	rna-directed dna-polymerase	use or	*REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE *EC-2.7.7.49
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MBO1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.27	RNA-LIGASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.5.1.3
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MBOII	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.28	RNA-POLYMERASE	h.t. or	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.6 (DNA-directed) EC-2.7.7.48 (RNA-directed)
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE MNL1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.29	rubisco	use or	RIBULOSEBISPHOSPHATE= CARBOXYLASE EC-4.1.1.39
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE NOT1	h.t.	ENZYME	SAC1	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.34
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PFA1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.30	SACII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.35
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PST1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.31	SACIII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.36
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PVU1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.32	SALI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.37
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE PVU11	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.33	SALICYLATE-1= MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.13.1
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC1	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.34	SARCOSINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.5.3.1
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC11	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.35	SERINE-HYDROXY= METHYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.1.2.1
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC12	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.36	SGRI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.38
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC13	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.37	SIALIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.2.1.18
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC14	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.38	SIALYLTRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC15	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.39	*SIGNAL PEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC16	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.40	sod	use or	SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE EC-1.15.1.1
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC17	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.41			
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC18	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.42			
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC19	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.43			
*RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE SAC20	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.23.44			

STAPHYLOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.24.4	THYMIDINE-KINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.21
STEROID-11-BETA-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.15.4	THYMIDYLATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.1.1.45
STEROID-DELTA-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.3.1	*TISSUE KALLIKREIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.35
STREPTOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC	*TISSUE PLASMINOGEN= ACTIVATOR	h.t.	THROMBOLYTIC ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.68
STRICTOSIDINE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME	TOLUENE-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.14.12.11
SUBTILISIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.62 was EC-3.4.21.14	TOLUENE-2,3-DIOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
SUCROSE-PHOSPHORYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.7	TOLUENE-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME
SUCROSE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.1.13	TRANSAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME
SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.15.1.1	TRANSGLUTAMINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.3.2.13
S1-NUCLEASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.30.1	TRANSKETOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.2.1.1
TANNASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.1.1.20	TRANSPOSASE	h.t.	ENZYME
TAQI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.39	TRIOSEPHOSPHATE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.1
TAQII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.40	TRYPSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.4
TELOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME	TRYPTOPHAN-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.2.1.20
terminal-deoxyribo= nucleotidyl-transferase	use or	TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE EC-2.7.7.31	TRYPTOPHAN-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME
TERMINAL-TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.7.31	TRYPTOPHANASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.99.1
tetrahydrofolate= dehydrogenase	use or	DIHYDROFOLATE= REDUCTASE EC-1.5.1.3	TYROSINASE	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME MONOPHENOL= MONOOXYGENASE EC-1.14.18.1
THERMITASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.66	TYROSINE-DECARBOXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.1.25
THERMOLYSIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.24.4	TYROSINE-HYDROXYLASE	h.t.	ENZYME
THERMOP SIN	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.4.99.43	TYROSINE-PHENOL-LYASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.1.99.2
THREONINE-ALDOLASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE	TYROSYL-TRNA-SYNTHETASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-6.1.1.1
THROMBIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.5	UREASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-3.5.1.5
			URICASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.7.3.3
			UROKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.73 THROMBOLYTIC was EC-3.4.21.31
			*X-PRO AMINOPEPTIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.11.9 was aminopeptidase-P

XANTHINE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.22		CALCITONIN	h.t.	HORMONE PEPTIDE C-AMIDE
	was	EC-1.2.3.2		cholecystokinin	use	PANCREOZYMIN
XANTHINE-PHOSPHORIBOSYL- TRANSFERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.4.2.22		chorionic gonadotropin, human	use	HCG
XBAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.41		CORTICOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE
XHOI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.42		ECDYSIS-INHIBITOR	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE
XHOII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.43		ECDYSONE	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE
XMAI	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.44		ECDYSTERONE	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE
XNII	h.t.	ENZYME *RESTRICTION ENDONUCLEASE EC-3.1.23.45		ERYTHROPOIETIN	h.t.	HORMONE
xylanase	use	ENDO-1,4-BETA-D= XYLANASE EC-3.2.1.8		FOLLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE
	or			follicle stimulating hormone	use	FSH
	s.a.	ENDO-1,3-BETA-D= XYLANASE EC-3.2.1.32		follitropin	use	FSH
	or			FSH	h.t.	GONADOTROPIN HORMONE
XYLITOL-DEHYDROGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME		fsh-icsh-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN
XYLOSE-ISOMERASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-5.3.1.5		fsh-releasing factor	use	FOLLIBERIN
	s.a.	GLUCOSE-ISOMERASE		GASTRIC INHIBITORY PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE
XYLOSE-REDUCTASE	h.t.	ENZYME		GASTRIN	h.t.	HORMONE
xylosidase, beta-	use	BETA-XYLOSIDASE EC-3.2.1.37		GASTRIN-RELEASING PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE
	or			GLUCAGON	h.t.	HORMONE
XYLULOKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-2.7.1.17		GONADOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE
1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1= CARBOXYLATE-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME		GONADOTROPIN	h.t.	HORMONE
1-AMINOCYCLOPROPANE-1= CARBOXYLATE-SYNTHASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-4.4.1.14		gonadotropin, horse	use	PMSG
2-HYDROXY-ACID-OXIDASE	h.t.	ENZYME EC-1.1.3.15		gonadotropin, human chorionic	use	HCG
	was	GLYCOLATE-OXIDASE		gonadotropin, human hypophyseal	use	HHG
2,4-D-MONOOXYGENASE	h.t.	ENZYME		gonadotropin, human menopausal	use	HMG
1.2 Non-Steroidal Hormones				gonadotropin, pregnant mare serum	use	PMSG
ACTH	h.t.	HORMONE PEPTIDE		gonadotropin-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN
acth-releasing factor	use	CORTICOLIBERIN		growth hormone	use	SOMATOTROPIN
adrenocorticotrophic hormone	use	ACTH		growth hormone prolactin	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN
*ANTIMULLERIAN HORMONE				growth hormone release inhibitor	use	SOMATOSTATIN
				growth hormone releasing factor	use	SOMATOLIBERIN
				HCG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
				hcs	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN
				HHG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
				HMG	h.t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
				HORMONE	see	Appendix A
				hormone, insect	use	*INSECT HORMONE

human chorionic gonadotropin	use	HCG	MELANOSTATIN	h. t.	HORMONE
human hypophyseal gonadotropin	use	HHG	melanotropin	use was	INTERMEDIN MSH
human menopausal gonadotropin	use	HMG	menopausal gonadotropin, human	use	HMG
human pituitary gonadotropin	use	HHG	MOTILIN	h. t.	HORMONE
human placental lactogen	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	msh	use was	INTERMEDIN MSH
hypophyseal gonadotropin human	use	HHG	msh-release-inhibiting factor	use	MELANOSTATIN
icsh	use	LH	msh-releasing factor	use	MELANOLIBERIN
INHIBIN	h. t.	HORMONE CONTRACEPTIVE GONADOTROPIN= ANTAGONIST	non-suppressible-insulin-like-activity	use	SOMATOMEDIN
*INSECT HORMONE			OXYTOCIN	h. t.	HORMONE
INSULIN	h. t.	HORMONE	PANCREOZYMIN	h. t.	HORMONE
insulin-like growth factor-1	use	SOMATOMEDIN-C	PARATHORMONE	h. t.	HORMONE
INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR-2			parathyroid hormone	use	PARATHORMONE
INTERMEDIN	h. t. e. g. was	HORMONE INTERMEDIN-ALPHA INTERMEDIN-BETA INTERMEDIN-GAMMA MSH	pituitary gonadotropin, human	use	HHG
interstitial cell stimulating hormone	use	LH	placental lactogen	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN
*JUVENILE HORMONE	h. t.	*INSECT HORMONE	PMSG	h. t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN
lactogen, placental	use	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	pregnant mare serum gonadotropin	use	PMSG
lactogenic hormone	use	PROLACTIN	PROLACTIN	h. t.	HORMONE
LH	h. t.	HORMONE GONADOTROPIN	prolactin-releasing factor	use	PROLACTOLIBERIN
lh-fsh-releasing factor	use	GONADOLIBERIN	PROLACTOLIBERIN	h. t.	HORMONE
*LH-HCG RECEPTOR			PROSTACYCLIN	h. t.	PROSTAGLANDIN
lh-releasing factor	use	LULIBERIN	PROSTAGLANDIN	h. t.	HORMONE
LIPOTROPIN-BETA	h. t.	HORMONE	RELAXIN	h. t.	HORMONE
LULIBERIN	h. t.	HORMONE	SECRETIN	h. t.	HORMONE
luteinizing hormone	use	LH	SOMATOCRININ	h. t.	HORMONE
luteinizing hormone releasing hormone	use	LULIBERIN	SOMATOLIBERIN	h. t.	HORMONE
luteotrophic hormone	use	PROLACTIN	somatoliberein-1-44	use	SOMATOCRININ
luteotropin	use	PROLACTIN	SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN	h. t.	HORMONE
*MELANIN CONCENTRATING HORMONE			SOMATOMEDIN-C	h. t.	HORMONE
melanocyte stimulating hormone	use was	INTERMEDIN MSH	SOMATOSTATIN	h. t.	HORMONE
MELANOLIBERIN	h. t.	HORMONE	SOMATOTROPIN	h. t.	HORMONE
melanophore stimulating hormone	use was	INTERMEDIN MSH	somatotropin release inhibitory factor	use	SOMATOSTATIN
melanophorin	use was	INTERMEDIN MSH	somatotropin releasing factor	use	SOMATOLIBERIN
			THYMOSIN	h. t.	HORMONE
			THYROGLOBULIN	h. t.	HORMONE
			thyroid stimulating hormone	use	THYROTROPIN
			THYROLIBERIN	h. t.	HORMONE
			THYROTROPIN	h. t.	HORMONE
			thyrotropin releasing factor	use	THYROLIBERIN

tsh	use	THYROTROPIN
UROGASTRONE	h.t.	HORMONE
*VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE	h.t.	HORMONE
VASOPRESSIN	h.t.	HORMONE
1.2.1 Steroid Hormones		
ALDOSTERONE	h.t.	HORMONE
ANABOLIC	h.t.	HORMONE
ANDROGEN	h.t.	HORMONE
ANDROSTANE		
ANDROSTADIENEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
ANDROSTANEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
ANDROSTENEDIONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
ANDROSTERONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
CORTICOLIBERIN	h.t.	HORMONE
CORTICOSTEROID	h.t.	HORMONE
*CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR		
CORTISONE	h.t.	CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE
DEXAMETHASONE	h.t.	CORTICOSTEROID
DIOGENIN PRECURSOR	h.t.	*CORTICOSTEROID
ESTRADIOL	h.t.	ESTROGEN HORMONE
ESTRANE		
ESTROGEN	h.t.	HORMONE
HYDROCORTISONE	h.t.	CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE
oestrogen	use	ESTROGEN
PREDNISOLONE	h.t.	CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE
PROGESTERONE	h.t.	PROGESTOGEN HORMONE
PROGESTOGEN	h.t.	HORMONE
STEROID	s.a.	CORTICOSTEROID
*STEROID HORMONE PRECURSOR	s.a.	*CORTICOSTEROID PRECURSOR
TESTOSTERONE	h.t.	ANDROGEN HORMONE
zearalenol	use	ZERANOL
ZERANOL	h.t.	ANABOLIC ESTROGEN HORMONE

1.3 Inhibitors, Antagonists and Blockers

ACARBOSE		ANTIDIABETIC ALDOSE-REDUCTASE-== INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ACETYLDIGOXIN	h.t.	CARDIOGLYCOSIDE CARDIANT ATP-ASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ACTH-ANTAGONIST		
adrenergic	use	SYMPATHOMIMETIC
adrenergic-blocker	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
adrenergic-neuron-blocker	use	HYPOTENSIVE
adrenolytic	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
ALDOSTERONE-ANTAGONIST		
ALPHA-AMYLASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
AMYLASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ANDROGEN-ANTAGONIST		
angiostatic	use	ANGIOGENESIS-INHIBITOR
ANGIOGENESIS-INHIBITOR		
ANGIOTENSIN-II-ANTAGONIST		
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING-== ENZYME-INHIBITOR	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE ENZYME-INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR
ANTAGONIST		
antiacetylcholine	use	ANTICHOLINERGIC
antiadrenergic	use s.a.	SYMPATHOLYTIC BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC
antialdosterone	use	ALDOSTERONE-== ANTAGONIST
antiandrogen	use	ANDROGEN-ANTAGONIST
antiarthritic	use	ANTIRHEUMATIC
ANTICHOLINERGIC		
ANTICHOLINESTERASE	s.a.	INSECTICIDE
anticurare	use s.a.	CURARE-ANTAGONIST NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER-== ANTAGONIST
antiestrogenic	use	ESTROGEN-ANTAGONIST
ANTIFOAM		
antihypertensive	use	HYPOTENSIVE
ANTIVITAMIN		
AROMATASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ASPERLICIN	h.t.	PANCREOZYMIN-== ANTAGONIST

ASPIRIN	h.t.	ANALGESIC ANTIPIRETTIC ANTIRHEUMATIC ANTIAGGREGANT PROSTAGLANDIN= ANTAGONIST	DDE	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE CORTICOSTEROID= INHIBITOR
beta-adrenergic-blocker	use	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	DDT	h.t.	INSECTICIDE PESTICIDE CORTICOSTEROID= INHIBITOR
beta-blocker	use	BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC	DEXTRANSUCRASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	DILTIAZEM	h.t.	CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST CARDIANT
beta-lactamase-inhibitor	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	DIPEPTIDYL= AMINOPEPTIDASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR
BETA-SYMPATHOLYTIC			DIPROTEIN	h.t.	DIPEPTIDYL= AMINOPEPTIDASE= INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
bulge-inducing-activity	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST	DOPA-DECARBOXYLASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST			DOPAMINE	h.t.	SYMPATHOMIMETIC DOPAMINERGIC PROLACTIN-ANTAGONIST
CALMODULIN-ANTAGONIST			DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST		
CALPASTATIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ECDYSIS-INHIBITOR	h.t.	*INSECT HORMONE
camp phosphodiesterase inhibitor	use	PHOSPHODIESTERASE- INHIBITOR	ECHISTATIN	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT PAF-ANTAGONIST
CAPTOPRIL	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE ANGIOTENSIN= ANTAGONIST	EGLIN-B	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CARBONIC-ANHYDRASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	EGLIN-C	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CHITINASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ELASTASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
cholinergic-blocker	use	ANTICHOLINERGIC	ENDOTHELIN-ANTAGONIST		
cholinesterase-inhibitor	use or	ANTICHOLINESTERASE INSECTICIDE	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	s.a.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR
cholinolytic	use	ANTICHOLINERGIC	ESTROGEN-ANTAGONIST		
CHYMOTRYPSIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR-INHIBITOR		
COLLAGENASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	foam-inhibitor	use	ANTIHOAM
CORTICOSTEROID= ANTAGONIST			GABA-ANTAGONIST		
CURARE	h.t.	NEURAMUSC.BLOCKER	GASTRIC-SECRETION-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CURARE-ANTAGONIST	s.a.	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER= ANTAGONIST	GERMINATION-INHIBITOR	s.a.	HERBICIDE
curamimetic	use	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER	GLYCOSIDASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
cyclic amp phosphodiesterase-inhibitor	use	PHOSPHODIESTERASE= INHIBITOR	*GLYCOSYLATION-INHIBITORY FACTOR		
CYSTATIN-A	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
CYSTATIN-B	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	GONADOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST		
CYSTATIN-C	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR VIRUCIDE	growth hormone release inhibitor	use	SOMATOSTATIN
cytokine synthesis-inhibitor	use	INTERLEUKIN-10	growth inhibitor, plant	use or	*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR HERBICIDE

HCG-ANTAGONIST					
HERBICIDE	h.t.	PESTICIDE			
HIRUDIN	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT ANTICOAGULANT PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR THROMBIN-INHIBITOR			
HISTIDINE-DECARBOXYLASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
HMG-COA-REDUCTASE= INHIBITOR	h.t. s.a.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC			
HYPOTENSIVE	s.a.	VASODILATOR			
IBUPROFEN	h.t.	ANTIINFLAMMATORY ANTIRHEUMATIC PROSTAGLANDIN= ANTAGONIST			
INHIBIN	h.t.	HORMONE CONTRACEPTIVE GONADOTROPIN= ANTAGONIST			
INHIBITOR					
INTERLEUKIN-1-BETA= ANTAGONIST					
lactamase-inhibitor	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST			
*LEUKEMIA-INHIBITORY FACTOR					
*LEUKOCYTE INHIBITORY FACTOR					
LEUKOTRIENE-ANTAGONIST					
LH-ANTAGONIST					
LIPXYGENASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
macrophage migration inhibition factor	use	*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR			
MAO-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
MEVASTATIN	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC HMG-COA-REDUCTASE= INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
monoamine-oxidase-inhibitor	use	MAO-INHIBITOR			
MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST					
*MULLERIAN-INHIBITING SUBSTANCE					
NALORPHINE	h.t.	MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST NARCOTIC			
NAPROXEN	h.t.	ANTIINFLAMMATORY ANALGESIC ANTIPYRETIC PROSTAGLANDIN= ANTAGONIST			
narcotic-antagonist	use	MORPHINE-ANTAGONIST			
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER					
NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER= ANTAGONIST					
neuromuscular blocking agent	use	NEUROMUSC.BLOCKER			
ORNITHINE-DECARBOXYLASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
OXYTOCIN-ANTAGONIST					
PAF-ANTAGONIST					
PANCREOZYMIN= ANTAGONIST					
PAPAVERINE	h.t.	CALCIUM-ANTAGONIST VASODILATOR SPASMOLYTIC			
penicillin synergist	use	BETA-LACTAM-SYNERGIST			
PENTOSTATIN	h.t.	VIRUCIDE CYTOSTATIC ADENOSINE-DEAMINASE= INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
peptide-hydrolase-inhibitor	use	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR			
PHOSPHODIESTERASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR	s.a.	HERBICIDE			
plant growth regulator	use or	*PLANT GROWTH INHIBITOR *PLANT GROWTH FACTOR			
PLASMIN-INHIBITOR	h.t. s.a.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTIPLASMIN			
*PLASMINOGEN-ACTIVATOR= INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
platelet activating factor antagonist	use	PAF-ANTAGONIST			
platelet aggregation-inhibitor	use	ANTIAGGREGANT			
*PRODUCT INHIBITION					
PROLACTIN-ANTAGONIST					
PROSTAGLANDIN-ANTAGONIST					
PROTEASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
*PROTEIN-KINASE-C= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
RECEPTOR-ANTAGONIST					
RESERPINE	h.t.	HYPOTENSIVE NEUROLEPTIC PSYCHOSEDATIVE TRANQUILIZER DOPAMINE-ANTAGONIST			
REVERSE-TRANSCRIPTASE= INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
*RNA-ASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR			
SOMATOTROPIN-ANTAGONIST					

somatotropin release inhibitory factor	use	SOMATOSTATIN	alveolar surfactant	use	*LUNG SURFACTANT
SQUALENE-SYNTHETASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR	AMYLOID PRECURSOR PROTEIN		
SUBTILISIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR	ANGIOGENIN		
SURFACTIN	h.t.	SURFACTANT PHOSPHODIESTERASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTICOAGULANT	ANGIOTENSIN		
TENDAMISTAT	h.t.	ALPHA-AMYLASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR		
TERFEROL	h.t.	PHOSPHODIESTERASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ANTI-IDIOTYPE		
THEOPHYLLINE	h.t.	VASODILATOR CARDIANT DIURETIC ANTIASTHMATIC BRONCHODILATOR PHOSPHODIESTERASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	ANTIBOD	s.a. or or or or	IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM
THROMBIN-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	antibody, catalytic	use or	ABZYME *CATALYTIC ANTIBODY
*TISSUE FACTOR PATHWAY-INHIBITOR			ANTIGEN		
*TUMOR GROWTH INHIBITORY FACTOR			antihemophilic factor a	use	FACTOR-VIII
TRYPsin-INHIBITOR	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	antihemophilic factor b	use	FACTOR-IX
VASOPRESSIN-ANTAGONIST			antiserum	use s.a.	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN
vitamin-antagonist	use	ANTIVITAMIN	ANTISTASIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT
*ZARAGOZIC ACID	h.t.	SQUALENE-SYNTHASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR ANTICHOLESTEROLEMIC FUNGICIDE	ANTITHROMBIN	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
1.4 Proteins			ANTITHROMBIN-III	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ABZYME	s.a.	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING *CATALYTIC ANTIBODY	ANTITOXIN	h.t.	ANTIBODY
*ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTOR			ANTIVENOM	h.t.	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN
ACTIN			APOLIPOPROTEIN	e.g.	APOLIPOPROTEIN-AI etc.
*ACYL CARRIER PROTEIN			APROTININ	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR TRYPsin-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR
ADHESIN			*AROMATASE-INHIBITOR	h.t.	ENZYME-INHIBITOR
AEQUORIN			*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR		
AGGLUTININ			*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR	was	*ATRIUM NATRIURETIC FACTOR
ALBUMIN			AUTOANTIBODY	h.t. s.a.	ANTIBODY AUTOIMMUNE
ALPHA-FACTOR			*AUTOCRINE MOBILITY FACTOR		
alpha-interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA	b-cell differentiation factor-2	use was	INTERLEUKIN-6 *B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-2
ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN	h.t.	GLOBULIN	b-cell growth factor-1	use	INTERLEUKIN-4
			b-cell growth factor-2	use	INTERLEUKIN-5
			b-cell stimulatory factor-1	use was	INTERLEUKIN-4 *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1
			b-cell stimulatory factor-2	use was	INTERLEUKIN-6 *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-2
			BACTERIOCIN		

beta-interferon	use	INTERFERON-BETA INTERFERON-BETA-2 etc.	CD45	
*BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY	s.a.	*MULTISPECIFIC ANTIBODY *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING	CD59	
BLOOD-CLOTTING			CD68	
blood clotting factor	use or	BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIII etc.	CD4 RECEPTOR	
*BLOOD GROUP	e.g.	*BLOOD GROUP-A Etc.	*CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	h.t. LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
*BONE MORPHOGENETIC PROTEIN			*CHIMERIC ANTIBODY	s.a. *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING
*BOTULINUM TOXIN			*CHIMERIC TOXIN	
brain-derived growth factor	use	*ASTROGLIAL GROWTH FACTOR	*CHOLERA TOXIN	
*BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE	h.t.	DIURETIC	*CHOLINERGIC RECEPTOR	
C-MYC	h.t.	ONCOPROTEIN	christmas factor	use FACTOR-IX
C-KIT	h.t.	ONCOPROTEIN	*CILIARY NEURONOTROPHIC FACTOR	
*C-REACTIVE PROTEIN			*CILIARY NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR	
*C-TYPE NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE	h.t.	DIURETIC	clotting-factor	use or BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIII etc.
cachectin FACTOR	use	*TUMOR NECROSIS	COAT PROTEIN	
*CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE			COLICIN	
CALMODULIN			COLLAGEN	
CALPHOBINDIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT	*COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR	h.t. LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE e.g. *GRANULOCYTE= MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR s.a. INTERLEUKIN-3
CALTRIN	h.t.	CONTRACEPTIVE	*COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR	
*CARCINOEMBRYONIC ANTIGEN			RECEPTOR	
CARDIODILATIN	h.t.	VASODILATOR	COMPLEMENT	e.g. COMPLEMENT-C1 COMPLEMENT-C3 etc.
cardionatin	use	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR	COMPLEMENT RECEPTOR	
CASEIN			CONGLUTIN-ALPHA	h.t. *STORAGE PROTEIN
*CATALYTIC ANTIBODY	s.a.	ABZYME *ANTIBODY ENGINEERING	CONGLUTIN-BETA	h.t. *STORAGE PROTEIN
CD2			CONGLUTIN-GAMMA	h.t. *STORAGE PROTEIN
CD3			CONGLYCININ	h.t. *STORAGE PROTEIN
CD4			*CONNECTIVE TISSUE= ACTIVATING PEPTIDE	
CD5			CRUCIFERIN	h.t. *SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
CD8			*CRYSTAL PROTEIN	
CD14			CUCURBITIN	h.t. *STORAGE PROTEIN
CD18			CYTOKINE	
CD22			cytokine synthesis-inhibitor	use INTERLEUKIN-10
CD23			cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor	use INTERLEUKIN-12
CD26			delta-endotoxin	use *CRYSTAL PROTEIN
CD28			DESULFATHIRUDIN	h.t. ANTICOAGULANT
CD30			DIFFERENTIATION-INDUCER	h.t. ANTITUMOR
CD40				
CD44				

*DIPHTHERIA TOXIN			
*DIPHTHERIA TOXOID			
*DNA BINDING PROTEIN			
*DOPAMINE RECEPTOR			
DYSTROPHIN			
ECHISTATIN	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT	
EDESTIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN	
EGLIN-B	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
EGLIN-C	h.t.	PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
ELAFIN	h.t.	ELASTASE-INHIBITOR PROTEASE-INHIBITOR ENZYME-INHIBITOR	
ELAM-1	h.t.	*ENDOTHELIAL LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE	
*ELONGATION FACTOR			
ENDONEXIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT ANTIINFLAMMATORY	
ENDORPHIN	h.t.	OPIOID	
*ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR	s.a.	*VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR	
*ENDOTHELIAL LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE	s.a.	ELAM-1	
ENDOTHELIN-1	h.t.	VASOCONSTRICTOR	
ENDOTHELIN-2			
ENDOTHELIN-3	h.t.	ANTIAGGREGANT	
*ENDOTHELIN RECEPTOR			
ENDOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	
endotoxin, delta-	use	*CRYSTAL PROTEIN	
ENKEPHALIN	h.t.	OPIOID	
ENKEPHALIN-LEU	h.t.	OPIOID	
	was	LEUCINE-ENKEPHALIN	
ENKEPHALIN-MET	h.t.	OPIOID	
	was	METHIONINE-ENKEPHALIN	
ENTEROTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	
*ENV PROTEIN			
*EOSINOPHIL COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR			
*EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR			
*EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR			
*ERYTHROID DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR			
*ERYTHROPOIETIN RECEPTOR			
*ESTROGEN RECEPTOR			
EXOTOXIN	h.t.	TOXIN	
EXOTOXIN-A	h.t.	TOXIN	
*EYE-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR			
FAB	h.t.	ANTIBODY	
FAB'	h.t.	ANTIBODY	
F(AB)'	h.t.	ANTIBODY	
F(AB)2	h.t.	ANTIBODY	
F(AB')2	h.t.	ANTIBODY	
FACTOR-C			
factor-i	use	FIBRINOGEN	
factor-ii	use	PROTHROMBIN	
factor-iii	use	THROMBOPLASTIN	
FACTOR-V	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-VII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-VIII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-VIII:C	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-IX	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-X	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-XA	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-XI	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FACTOR-XII	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
factor-xiii	use	*FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR	
FACTOR-XIII:A	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FC RECEPTOR	s.a.	*FC-ALPHA RECEPTOR *FC-EPSILON RECEPTOR *FC-GAMMA RECEPTOR	
*FC-ALPHA RECEPTOR			
*FC-EPSILON RECEPTOR			
*FC-GAMMA RECEPTOR			
*FEMO PROTEIN	s.a.	NITROGENASE	
FERREDOXIN			
FERRITIN			
FETOPROTEIN			
FIBRIN			
*FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
FIBRINOGEN	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING	
fibrinolysin	use or	PLASMIN EC-3.4.21.7	
*FIBROBLAST-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR			
*FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR			
*FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR			

LEGHEMOGLOBIN				MUCIN		
LEGUMIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN		*MULLERIAN-INHIBITING SUBSTANCE		
leucine-enkephalin	use was	ENKEPHALIN-LEU LEUCINE-ENKEPHALIN		MYOSIN		
*LEUKEMIA-INHIBITORY FACTOR				NAPIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*LEUKOCYTE ADHESION RECEPTOR				natriuretic factor, atrial	use was	*ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR *ATRIUM NATRIURETIC FACTOR
*LEUKOCYTE INHIBITORY FACTOR				*NERVE GROWTH FACTOR		
leukocyte interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA		NEUROLEUKIN		
*LEUKOCYTE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		NEUROPEPTIDE-Y		
LEUKOREGULIN	h.t.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT ANTITUMOR		*NEUTROPHIL-ACTIVATING FACTOR		
*LH-HCG RECEPTOR				*NEUTROPHIL CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR		
LIPOPROTEIN	s.a.	*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN		NODULIN		
*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN				NUCLEOPROTEIN		
*LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN RECEPTOR				ONCOPROTEIN		
*LUNG SURFACTANT				ONCOSTATIN	h.t.	CYTOSTATIC
lymphoblastoid interferon	use	INTERFERON-ALPHA		OSTEOCALCIN		
LYMPHOKINE	h.t.	CYTOKINE		*OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATING	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE FACTOR
LYMPHOTOXIN	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		*OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN		
LYSOSTAPHIN				OVALBUMIN	h.t.	ALBUMIN
MACROGLOBULIN	h.t. s.a.	GLOBULIN ALPHA-2-MACROGLOBULIN		OVOTRANSFERRIN		
*MACROPHAGE ACTIVATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		paif	use	*PLATELET ACTIVATING FACTOR
MACROPHAGE-ACTIVATOR	s.a.	IMMUNOSTIMULANT		PATATIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN
*MACROPHAGE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		*PATHOGENESIS-RELATED PROTEIN		
*MACROPHAGE FUSION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		PEPSINOGEN		
macrophage migration inhibitory factor	use	*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR		PEPTIDE		
*MALTOSE BINDING PROTEIN				*PEPTIDE BOND		
*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE		*PEPTIDE LIBRARY		
*MOFE PROTEIN	s.a. or	NITROGENASE EC-1.18.2.1		*PEPTIDE MAPPING		
*MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY				*PERTUSSIS TOXIN		
*MONOCYTE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR				*PE40	h.t.	TOXIN
*MONOCYTE CYTOTOXICITY INDUCING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE ANTITUMOR CYTOKINE		PHASEOLIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
				PHYTOHEMAGGLUTININ		
				PILIN		
				*PLASMA PROTEIN		
				PLASMIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.21.7

*TETANUS TOXIN		
*TETANUS TOXOID		
THAUMATIN	h.t.	SWEETENER
THIOREDOXIN		
THROMBIN	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.5
THROMBOMODULIN	h.t.	ANTICOAGULANT
THROMBOPLASTIN	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING HEMOSTATIC
THROMBOPOIETIN		
THROMBOSPONDIN		
*TISSUE FACTOR	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
*TISSUE PLASMINOGEN== ACTIVATOR	h.t.	THROMBOLYTIC ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.68
TOXIN		
TOXOID		
TRANSFERRIN		
*TRANSFERRIN RECEPTOR		
*TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR	e.g.	*TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR-ALPHA
TUBERCULIN		
TUBULIN		
*TUMOR GROWTH INHIBITORY FACTOR		
*TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE ANTITUMOR CYTOKINE
tumor necrosis factor, alpha FACTOR	use	*TUMOR NECROSIS
tumor necrosis factor, beta	use	LYMPHOTOXIN
*TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR RECEPTOR		
UBIQUITIN		
UROKINASE	h.t.	ENZYME PROTEASE EC-3.4.21.73
	was	THROMBOLYTIC EC-3.4.21.31
UTEROGLOBIN		
*VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR		
VICILIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR	h.t.	BLOOD-CLOTTING
willebrand factor	use	*VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR
ZEIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN

1.5 Viruses

*ABORTUS-FEVER VIRUS		
*ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS	h.t.	*PARVO VIRUS
*ADENO VIRUS		
*AFRICAN-HORSE-SICKNESS VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*AFRICAN-PIG-FEVER-VIRUS	h.t.	*IRIDO VIRUS
aids virus	use or was	*HIV VIRUS-1 *HIV VIRUS-2 *HTLV-III VIRUS *LAV VIRUS *ARV VIRUS
*ALFALFA-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS
*ALPHA VIRUS		
*APPLE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS
*ARABIS-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*COMO VIRUS
*ARBO VIRUS		
*ARENA VIRUS		
arv virus	use was s.a.	*HIV VIRUS *ARV VIRUS AIDS
*AVIAN-LEUKOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
*AVIPOX VIRUS		
*BACULO VIRUS	s.a.	*NUCLEAR-POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS etc.
*BARLEY-DWARF VIRUS		
*BARLEY-STRIPE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*HORDEI VIRUS
*BARLEY-YELLOW-DWARF VIRUS	h.t.	*LUTEO VIRUS
*BARLEY-YELLOW-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
*BEAN-GOLDEN-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS
*BEET-NECROTIC-YELLOW-VEIN VIRUS	h.t.	*FURO VIRUS
*BIRNA VIRUS		
*BK VIRUS	h.t.	*PAPOVA VIRUS
*BLUETONGUE VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*BROME-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS
*BROMO VIRUS		
*BRONCHITIS VIRUS	s.a.	*INFECTIOUS-BRONCHITIS VIRUS
*BUNYA VIRUS		
*CALICI VIRUS		
*CANARY-POX VIRUS		
*CAULIFLOWER-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*CAULIMO VIRUS
*CAULIMO VIRUS		

*CHOLERA VIRUS			
*COMO VIRUS			
*CORONA VIRUS			
*COWPOX VIRUS	h.t.	*POX VIRUS	
*COXSACKIE VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*CUCUMBER-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*BROMO VIRUS	
*CYTOMEGALO VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	
*DENGUE VIRUS	h.t. e.g.	*ARBO VIRUS *DENGUE VIRUS-2	
*DIARRHEA VIRUS			
*DISTEMPER VIRUS	h.t.	*MYXO VIRUS	
*ECHO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*EMC VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS	
*ENCEPHALOMYELITIS VIRUS			
encephalomyocarditis virus	h.t.	*EMC VIRUS	
*ENTERO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*ENTOMOPOX VIRUS			
*EPHEMERAL-FEVER VIRUS			
*EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	
*ERYTHROBLASTOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	
feline immunodeficiency virus	use	*FIV VIRUS	
*FIGWORT-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*CAULIMO VIRUS	
*FIV VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	
*FLAVI VIRUS			
*FOAMY VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	
*FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*FOWL-ANEMIA VIRUS			
fowl-paralysis virus	use	*MAREK-DISEASE VIRUS	
*FOWL-POX VIRUS			
*FURO VIRUS			
*GASTROENTERITIS VIRUS			
*GEMINI VIRUS			
*GRANULOSIS VIRUS			
*Harvey murine sarcoma virus	use	*MOUSE HARVEY SARCOMA VIRUS	
*HARVEY SARCOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	
*HELPER VIRUS			
*HEMORRHAGIC-FEVER VIRUS			
*HEPADNA VIRUS			
*HEPATITIS A VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS	
*HEPATITIS B VIRUS	h.t.	*HEPADNA VIRUS	
*HEPATITIS C VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS	
*HEPATITIS D VIRUS			
*HEPATITIS DELTA VIRUS			
*HEPATITIS E VIRUS	h.t.	*CALICI VIRUS	
*HEPATITIS VIRUS	s.a.	*HEPATITIS A VIRUS *NON-A-NON-B HEPATITISVIRUS etc.	
*HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	
*HERPES VIRUS			
*herpes zoster virus	use h.t.	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS *HERPES VIRUS	
*HIV VIRUS	h.t. s.a. was	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS AIDS *HTLV-III VIRUS *LAV VIRUS *ARV VIRUS	
*HIV VIRUS-1	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	
*HIV VIRUS-2	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	
*HOP-STUNT VIROID			
*HORDEI VIRUS			
*HTLV-I VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	
*HTLV-II VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	
htlv-iii virus	use was	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS	
human immunodeficiency virus	use s.a.	*HIV VIRUS AIDS	
human-t-cell-leukemia virus iii	use was	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS	
human-t-lymphotrophic retro virus	use was	*HIV VIRUS *HTLV-III VIRUS	
immunodeficiency virus	use	*HIV VIRUS *SIV VIRUS etc.	
*INFECTIOUS-ANEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-BRONCHITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*CORONA VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-BURSAL-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*BIRNA VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-HEMATOPOIETIC-NECROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*RHABDO VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-LARYNGO-TRACHEITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-PANCREATIC-NECROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*BIRNA VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-PERITONITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*CORONA VIRUS	
*INFECTIOUS-RHINO-TRACHEITIS VIRUS			

*INFLUENZA A VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS	*PAPILLOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*PAPOVA VIRUS
*INFLUENZA B VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS	papillomatosis virus	use	*PAPILLOMA VIRUS
*INFLUENZA VIRUS	h.t.	*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS	*PAPOVA VIRUS		
*IRIDO VIRUS			*PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS
*JAPANESE-ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS	*PARAMYXO VIRUS		
*LARYNGOTRACHEITIS VIRUS			*PARVO VIRUS		
*LASSA-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*ARENA VIRUS	*PICORNA VIRUS		
lav virus	use was s.a.	*HIV VIRUS *LAV VIRUS AIDS	*PIG-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS
*LETTUCE-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	*pig-infertility-and-respiratory= syndrome virus	use	*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE= AND-RESPIRATORY= SYNDROME VIRUS
*LEUKEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE-AND= RESPIRATORY-SYNDROME VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS
*LEUKO VIRUS			*PLUM-POX VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
*LEUKOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	*POLIO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS
			*POLYOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*LUTEO VIRUS			*POTATO-LEAF-ROLL VIRUS	h.t.	*LUTEO VIRUS
lymphadenopathy-associated virus	use was	*HIV VIRUS *LAV VIRUS	*POTATO-SPINDLE-TUBER VIRUS		
*MAIZE-DWARF-MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	*POTATO VIRUS-X	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
*MAIZE-STREAK VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	*POTATO VIRUS-Y	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS
*MAMMARY-TUMOR VIRUS	h.t.	*RETRO VIRUS	*POTY VIRUS		
*MAREK-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS	*POX VIRUS		
*MEASLES VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS	*PSEUDORABIES VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS
*MOLONEY LEUKEMIA VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	*PUUMALA VIRUS	h.t.	*BUNYA VIRUS
			*RABIES VIRUS	h.t.	*RHABDO VIRUS
*MUMPS VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS	*REO VIRUS		
*MUNGBEAN-YELLOW= MOSAIC VIRUS	h.t.	*GEMINI VIRUS	*RESPIRATORY-SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS
*MYELOBLASTOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS	*RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
mystery-pig-disease virus	use	*PIG-REPRODUCTIVE= AND-RESPIRATORY= SYNDROME VIRUS	*RETRO VIRUS		
			*RHABDO VIRUS		
*MYXO VIRUS			*RHINO VIRUS	h.t.	*PICORNA VIRUS
*NECRO VIRUS			*RHINOTRACHEITIS VIRUS	h.t.	*HERPES VIRUS
*NEGISHI VIRUS	h.t.	*FLAVI VIRUS	*RIFT-VALLEY-FEVER VIRUS	h.t.	*ARBO VIRUS *MYXO VIRUS
*NEWCASTLE-DISEASE VIRUS	h.t.	*PARAMYXO VIRUS			
			*RINDERPEST VIRUS		
*NON-A NON-B HEPATITIS VIRUS			*RNA VIRUS		
*NORWALK VIRUS	h.t.	*CALICI VIRUS	*ROTA VIRUS	h.t.	*REO VIRUS
*NUCLEAR-POLYHEDROSIS VIRUS	h.t.	*BACULO VIRUS	*ROUS-ASSOCIATED VIRUS		
*ORTHOMYXO VIRUS			*ROUS-SARCOMA VIRUS	h.t.	*LEUKO VIRUS *ONCO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
*PAPAYA-RINGSPOT VIRUS	h.t.	*POTY VIRUS	*RUBELLA VIRUS	h.t.	*TOGA VIRUS

*SARCOMA VIRUS		
*SEMLIKI-FOREST VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*TOGA VIRUS
*SENDAI VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*PARAMYXO VIRUS
*SINDBIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*TOGA VIRUS
*SIV VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*LEUKO VIRUS *RETRO VIRUS
*SOYBEAN-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*SPLEEN-NECROSIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*RETRO VIRUS
*ST.-LOUIS-ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*FLAVI VIRUS
stlv-iii	<i>use</i>	*SIV VIRUS
*SV40 VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*PAPOVA VIRUS
*SWINE-POX VIRUS		
*TOBACCO-ETCH VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*TOBACCO-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*TOBAMO VIRUS
*TOBACCO-NECROSIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*NECRO VIRUS
*TOBACCO-RATTLE VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*TOBRA VIRUS
*TOBACCO-RINGSPOT VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*COMO VIRUS
*TOBACCO-STREAK VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*BROMO VIRUS
*TOBACCO-VEIN-MOTTLE VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*TOBAMO VIRUS		
*TOBRA VIRUS		
*TOGA VIRUS		
*TOMATO-GOLDEN-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*GEMINI VIRUS
*TOMATO-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*TOBAMO VIRUS
*TOMATO-RINGSPOT VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*COMO VIRUS
*TOMATO-SPOTTED-WILT VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*BUNYA VIRUS
*VACCINIA VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POX VIRUS
varicella virus	<i>use</i>	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS
*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i> <i>was</i>	*HERPES VIRUS *herpes zoster virus
*VESICULAR-STOMATITIS VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*RHABDO VIRUS
*VIRAL-HEMORRHAGIC-SEPTICEMIA VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*RHABDO VIRUS
*WATERMELON-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*WHEAT-DWARF VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*GEMINI VIRUS
*WHEAT-STREAK-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*YAM-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS
*YELLOW-FEVER VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*FLAVI VIRUS
zoster virus	<i>use</i>	*VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS
*ZUCCHINI-YELLOW-MOSAIC VIRUS	<i>h.t.</i>	*POTY VIRUS

2. HIERARCHICAL LISTS

2.1 Antibody

ABZYME	<i>s.a.</i>	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING *CATALYTIC ANTIBODY
ANTI-IDIOTYPE		
ANTIBODY	<i>s.a.</i> <i>or</i> <i>or</i> <i>or</i> <i>or</i>	IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM
antibody, catalytic	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	*CATALYTIC ANTIBODY *ABZYME
*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING		
antiserum	<i>use</i> <i>s.a.</i>	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN
ANTITOXIN	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
ANTIVENOM	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY ANTITOXIN
AUTOANTIBODY	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	ANTIBODY AUTOIMMUNE
AUTOIMMUNE		
*BISPECIFIC ANTIBODY		
*CATALYTIC ANTIBODY	<i>s.a.</i>	ANTIBODY ENGINEERING ABZYME
*CHIMERIC ANTIBODY	<i>s.a.</i>	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING
COMPLEMENT	<i>e.g.</i>	COMPLEMENT-C1 COMPLEMENT-C2 etc.
GLOBULIN	<i>s.a.</i>	IMMUNOGLOBULIN IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM
*HUMANIZED ANTIBODY		
IDIOTYPE		
ig	<i>use</i> <i>s.a.</i>	IMMUNOGLOBULIN IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM
IGA	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
IGD	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
IGE	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
IGG	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
IGM	<i>h.t.</i>	ANTIBODY
IMMUNOGLOBULIN	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	ANTIBODY IGA IGD IGE IGG IGM

IMMUNOTOXIN	<i>h.t.</i>	TOXIN
*MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY		
*SINGLE CHAIN ANTIBODY	<i>s.a.</i>	*ANTIBODY ENGINEERING
*SINGLE DOMAIN ANTIBODY	<i>s.a.</i>	*CHIMERIC ANTIBODY

2.2 Blood-clotting

antihemophilic factor a	<i>use</i>	FACTOR-VIII
antihemophilic factor b	<i>use</i>	FACTOR-IX
blood clotting factors	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIII etc.
christmas factor	<i>use</i>	FACTOR-IX
clotting-factor	<i>use</i> <i>or</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING FACTOR-VIII etc.
clotting, blood	<i>use</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
coagulation, blood	<i>use</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
factor-i	<i>use</i>	FIBRINOGEN
factor-ii	<i>use</i>	PROTHROMBIN
factor-iii	<i>use</i>	THROMBOPLASTIN
factor-iv	<i>use</i>	CALCIUM
FACTOR-V	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VII	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VIII	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-VIII:C	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-IX	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-X	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FATOR-Xa	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-XI	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
FACTOR-XII	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
factor-xiii	<i>use</i>	FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR
FIBRIN STABILIZING FACTOR		
FIBRINOGEN	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
hageman-factor	<i>use</i>	FACTOR-XIII
PLASMINOGEN	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
PROTEIN-C	<i>h.t.</i>	ENZYME PROTEASE BLOOD-CLOTTING
PROTEIN-S	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
PROTHROMBIN	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
THROMBOPLASTIN	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
*TISSUE FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING
*VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	BLOOD-CLOTTING

2.3 Lymphokines

b-cell differentiation factor-2	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	INTERLEUKIN-6 *B-CELL DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-2
b-cell growth factor-1	<i>use</i>	INTERLEUKIN-4
b-cell growth factor-2	<i>use</i>	INTERLEUKIN-5
b-cell stimulatory factor-1	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	INTERLEUKIN-4 *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1
b-cell stimulatory factor-2	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	INTERLEUKIN-5 *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-2
*CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
*COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i> <i>s.a.</i>	LYMPHOKINE INTERLEUKIN-3 CYTOKINE
*GLIAL GROWTH PROMOTING FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
hepatocyte-stimulating factor	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	INTERLEUKIN-6 *HEPATOCYTE= STIMULATING FACTOR
hybridoma growth factor	<i>use</i> <i>was</i>	INTERLEUKIN-6 *HYBRIDOMA GROWTH FACTOR
*HYBRIDOMA SUPPRESSOR FACTOR	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-2	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-3	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-4	<i>h.t.</i> <i>was</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-1
INTERLEUKIN-5	<i>h.t.</i> <i>was</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE *B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR-2
INTERLEUKIN-6	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-7	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-8	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-9	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-10	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-11	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-12	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE
INTERLEUKIN-13	<i>h.t.</i>	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE

INTERLEUKIN-14	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	PATATIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*LEUKOCYTE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	PHASEOLIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
LEUKOREGULIN	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE IMMUNOSTIMULANT ANTITUMOR	PROLAMIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
LYMPHOKINE	h.t.	CYTOKINE	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN		
LYMPHOTOXIN	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	*STORAGE PROTEIN	e.g.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*MACROPHAGE ACTIVATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	VICILIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*MACROPHAGE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE	ZEIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN
*MACROPHAGE FUSION FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
macrophage migration inhibition factor	use	*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR			
*MIGRATION INHIBITORY FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*SKIN REACTIVE FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
t-cell growth factor	use was	INTERLEUKIN-2 *T-CELL GROWTH FACTOR			
*T-CELL REPLACING FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE			
*TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR	h.t.	LYMPHOKINE ANTITUMOR CYTOKINE			
tumor necrosis factor alpha FACTOR	use	*TUMOR NECROSIS			
tumor necrosis factor beta	use	LYMPHOTOXIN			
2.4 Storage proteins					
CONGLUTIN-ALPHA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
CONGLUTIN-BETA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
CONGLUTIN-GAMMA	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
CONGLYCININ	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
CRUCIFERIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
CUCURBITIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
EDESTIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
GLIADIN	h.t.	*STORAGE PROTEIN			
GLUTELIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			
GLUTENIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			
GLYCININ	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			
HORDEIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			
LEGUMIN	h.t.	*SEED STORAGE PROTEIN			

