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Fields that allow left truncation are indicated by an asterisk (*)

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Search Field Name	Search Code	Search Examples	Display Codes
Basic Index* (contains single words from the title (TI), abstract (AB), classification code (text) (CC), gene number (GEN), organism (ORGN) and supplementary term (ST) fields)	None or /BI	S SEED GERMINATION S HIGH TEMPERATURE S ?BACTERIUM	AB, CC, GEN, ORGN, TI, ST
Abstract	/AB	S ?ORGANISM/AB	AB
Accession Number	/AN	S 1999130558/AN	AN
Author	/AU	S BANNWARTH B/AU S MANABE, H./AU	AU
Classification Code *(1) (code and text)	/CC	S 86.3.4/CC S INFECTIOUS DISEASE/CC S ?CYTE?/CC	CC
Corporate Source (1) (authors, affiliations, and e-mail addresses)	/CS	S UNIVERSITY LISBON/CS	CS, EML
Country (of Publication) (ISO code and text)	/CY	S DE/CY S UNITED KINGDOM/CY	CY
Document Type (STN code and text)	/DT (or /TC)	S BA/DT S BOOK ARTICLE/DT	DT
E-mail (1)	/EML	S LOUIS BIO/EML	CS, EML
Entry Date (2)	/ED	S ED=FEB 2009	ED
Field Availability	/FA	S ORGN/FA	FA
Gene Number *	/GEN	S L26294/GEN	GEN
International Standard (Document) Number (contains CODEN, ISBN and ISSN)	/ISN	S 1017-7825/ISN S ANEMDG/ISN	ISN, SO
Journal Title	/JT	S ACTA CYTOLOGICA/JT AND PY=1999	JT, JTA, JTF, SO LA
Language (ISO code and text)	/LA	S FR/LA S FRENCH/LA	ORGN
Organism *	/ORGN	S ABIES ALBA/ORGN	PD, SO
Publication Date (2)	/PD	S JAN 1999/PD	PY, SO
Publication Year (2)	/PY	S 1997-1998/PY	PB, SO
Publisher (2)	/PB	S SPRINGER HEIDELBERG/PB	PUI
Publisher Item Identifier	/PUI	S S0001706X99000030/PUI	REC, SO
Reference Count (2)	/REC (or /RE.CNT)	S 19/REC	
Source (contains journal titles collation, CODEN, ISSN, publication year, and ISBN)	/SO	S BIOCONTROL SCIENCE/SO S NGENEC/SO AND 22/SO	SO
Summary Language (ISO code and text)	/SL	S DE/SL	SL
Supplementary Term * (1)	/ST	S ?FERTILITY/ST S DEATH/ST	ST
Title*	/TI	S PLANT SCIENCE/TI	TI
Update Date (2)	/UP	S UP>MAR 2009	ED
Word Count, Title (2)	/WC.T	S WC.T<=8	WC.T

(1) Search with implied (S) proximity is available in this field.

(2) Numeric search field that may be searched with numeric operators or ranges.

ESBIOBASE**DISPLAY and PRINT Formats**

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Format	Content	Examples
AB AN AU CC CS CY DT (TC) ED (UP) EML (1) GEN ISN (1) JT (1) JTA (1) JTF (1) LA ORGN PB (1) PD (1) PUI PY (1) REC (RE.CNT) (1) SL SO ST TI WC.T (1)	Abstract Accession Number Author Classification Code Corporate Source (authors, affiliations, and e-mail addresses) Country (of Publication) Document Type Entry Date (contains Update Date) E-mail Address Gene Number International Standard (Document) Number Journal Title Journal Title, Abbreviated Journal Title, Full Language Organism Publisher Publication Date Publisher Item Identifier Publication Year Reference Count Summary Language Source Supplementary Term Title Word Count, Title	D AB 1-5 D AN D AU D CC D CS D CY D DT D ED D EML D GEN D ISN D JT D JTA D JTF D LA, SL 1-3 D ORGN D PB D PD D PUI SO D PY D REC D SL D SO D ST D TI D WC.T
ABS ALL DALL IALL BIB IBIB IND SCAN (2) TRIAL (TRI, SAMPLE, SAM, FREE)	AN, AB AN, TI, AU, CS, SO, PUI, DT, CY, LA, SL, ED, AB, CC, ST, ORGN, GEN ALL, with delimiter for post-processing ALL, indented with text labels AN, TI, AU, CS, SO, PUI, DT, CY, LA, SL, ED (BIB is the default) BIB, indented with text labels AN, CC, ST, ORGN, GEN TI, ST (random display without answer numbers) TI, CC, ST, ORGN	D ABS D ALL D DALL D IALL D BIB D IBIB D IND D SCAN D TRI
HIT KWIC OCC	Hit term(s) and field(s) Up to 50 words before and after hit term(s) (KeyWord-In-Context) Number of occurrences of hit term(s) and field(s) in which they occur	D HIT D KWIC D OCC

(1) Custom display only.

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Field Name	Field Code	ANALYZE/ SELECT (1)	SORT
Abstract	AB	Y (2)	N
Accession Number	AN	Y	N
Author	AU	Y	Y
Citation	CIT (RE)	Y (3,4)	N
Classification Code	CC	Y	Y
CODEN	CODEN	N	Y
Corporate Source	CS	Y	Y
Country of Publication	CY	Y	Y
Document Type	DT (TC)	Y	Y
E-mail Address	EML	Y	Y
Entry Date	ED	Y	Y
Genbank Number	GENBANK	Y (2)	N
Gene Number	GEN	Y	Y
International Standard (Document) Number	ISN	Y (5)	Y
International Standard Book Number	ISBN	N	Y
International Standard Serial Number	ISSN	N	Y
Journal Title	JT	Y	Y
Journal Title, Abbreviated	JTA	Y	Y
Journal Title, Full	JTF	Y	Y
Language	LA	Y	Y
Occurrence Count of Hit Terms	OCC	N	Y
Organism	ORGN	Y	Y
Publisher	PB	Y	Y
Publication Date	PD	Y	Y
Publication Year	PY	Y	Y
Publisher Item Identifier	PUI	Y	Y
Reference Count	REC (RE.CNT)	Y	Y
Source	SO	Y (6)	Y
Summary Language	SL	Y	Y
Supplementary Term	ST	Y	N
Title	TI	Y (default)	Y
Update Date	UP	Y	Y
Word Count, Title	WC.T	Y	Y

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- (6) Selects or analyzes CODEN and ISSN with /SO appended to the terms created by SELECT.

Sample Record**DISPLAY ALL**

AN 2009032890 ESBIOBASE

TI Plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, and parathyroid hormone in familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia and primary hyperparathyroidism

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CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

LA English

SL English

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AB Introduction: Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia (FHH) is a lifelong, benign, inherited condition caused by inactivating mutations in the calcium-sensing receptor (CASR) gene. Both FHH and primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) are characterized by elevated P-calcium, normal or elevated plasmaparathyroid hormone (P-PTH), and typically normal renal function. In PHPT, vitamin D metabolism is typically characterized by low plasma levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OHD), and high plasma levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (1,25(OH) 2 D). In FHH, the vitamin D metabolism is not very well known. Objective: To compare and evaluate plasma 25OHD, 1,25(OH) 2 D, and PTH in FHH and PHPT. Design: Cross-sectional study. Materials: About 66 FHH patients with mutations in the CASR gene, 147 patients with surgically verified PHPT, and 46 controls matched to FHH patients according to age (\pm 5 years), sex, and season. All patients had a P-creatinine < 140 μ mol/l. Methods: We measured P-calcium, P-Ca²⁺, P-albumin, P-creatinine, P-phosphate, P-magnesium, and P-PTH by standard laboratory methods. P-25OHD and P-1,25(OH) 2 D were measured by RIA or enzyme immunoassay. In FHH, all protein-coding exons in the CASR gene were sequenced and aligned to GenBank reference sequence NM_000388.2. Results: PHPT patients had higher body mass index (2p<0.01), together with higher P-PTH (2p< 0.01) and P-1,25(OH) 2 D (2p<0.01) compared with FHH patients. The groups had similar levels of P-Ca²⁺ and of P-25OHD. The phenotypic expression of the CASR mutations (as determined by the degree of hypercalcemia) did not influence the levels of P-1,25(OH) 2 D. Conclusion: Even though P-calcium, and P-25OHD were comparable, P-1,25(OH) 2 D and P-PTH differed between FHH and PHPT. .COPYRGT. 2008 European Society of Endocrinology.

CC 81.3.7.5 CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY, Endocrinology, Parathyroid pathophysiology; 81.4.7.8 CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, BIOCHEMISTRY, Vitamins, Vitamin D; 83.9.6.1 ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM, ENERGY BALANCE AND NUTRITION, Hormone Control of Calcium Metabolism and Bone Physiology, Parathyroid hormone; 83.9.6.2 ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM, ENERGY BALANCE AND NUTRITION, Hormone Control of Calcium Metabolism and Bone

GEN Physiology, Vitamin D and derivatives
GENBANK NM_000388 referred number

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