



SCIFINDER VERSION WEB

MANUEL D'UTILISATION SIMPLIFIÉ

BIBLIOTHEQUE DES SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES



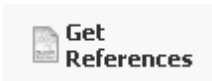
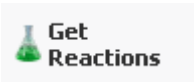
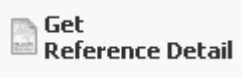
Bibliothèques de l'ULB

Bibliothèque des Sciences et Techniques – BST
Campus du Solbosch Bâtiment D
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1000 Bruxelles

Septembre 2009

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1. Introduction :

Scifinder est une interface permettant la recherche bibliographique dans les domaines de la chimie, chimie appliquée et de la biotechnologie. Les recherches sont effectuées dans les bases de données de :

- **Chemical Abstracts** CAPLUS (depuis 1907): les sources incluent des journaux, des brevets, des rapports de conférence, des rapports techniques, des livres, ...
- **Medline.** (depuis 1950): Documents biomédicaux de plus de 4.800 journaux et de 70 pays.

On y trouve :

- **Plus de 21 millions de références bibliographiques en chimie depuis 1907.** Principalement des articles de pointe, des brevets et des articles de synthèse (reviews).
- **Plus de 38 millions de substances chimiques découvertes depuis 1957.** Dont 60% de composés organiques.

The screenshot displays the SciFinder web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Explore References', 'Explore Substances', and 'Explore Reactions'. A user is logged in as 'Axel Leroy'. The main section is titled 'Explore References' and contains a search bar with a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there are several filter categories: 'Research Topic' (with a dropdown menu), 'Publication Year(s)' (with a date range input), 'Document Type(s)' (with a grid of checkboxes for various document types like Biography, Book, Clinical Trial, etc.), 'Language(s)' (with a grid of checkboxes for various languages), 'Author Name' (with fields for Last, First, and Middle), and 'Company Name' (with a text input). On the right side, there are two panels: 'Answer Sets' and 'Keep Me Posted Results', both indicating that no sets or profiles exist. At the bottom, there are links for 'Contact Us' and 'Copyrights and Trademarks'.

2. Effectuer une recherche

Il y a différents moyens d'accéder à l'information souhaitée :



- **Explore References** : permet de retrouver une information scientifique.
- **Explore Substances** : permet de retrouver la fiche signalétique de chaque substance.
- **Explore Reactions** : permet de feuilleter la table des matières du périodique.

2.1. Explore References



Explore References

Research Topic **Search**

Examples:
The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products
Photocyanation of aromatic compounds

Publication Year(s)
Examples: 1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995

Document Type(s)

☐ Biography	☐ Dissertation	☐ Patent
☐ Book	☐ Editorial	☐ Preprint
☐ Clinical Trial	☐ Historical	☐ Report
☐ Commentary	☐ Journal	☐ Review
☐ Conference	☐ Letter	

Language(s)

☐ Chinese	☐ German	☐ Polish
☐ English	☐ Italian	☐ Russian
☐ French	☐ Japanese	☐ Spanish

Author Name
Last * First Middle

Company Name
Examples:
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing
DuPont

2.1.1. Exemple de recherche par « Research Topic »

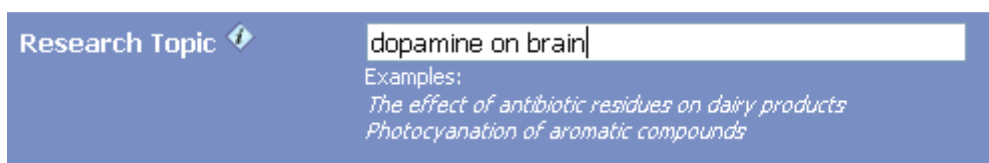
Research Topic

Examples:
The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products
Photocyanation of aromatic compounds

Recherche par **mots-clés** ou **phrases**.

2.1.1.1. Champ de recherche

Dans le champ « Research Topic », on note une brève description du sujet recherché en utilisant une phrase simple.



Research Topic 

dopamine on brain

Examples:
The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products
Photocyanation of aromatic compounds

Scifinder cherche automatiquement les synonymes, pluriels, adjectifs, abréviations et il exclut les mots vides tels les prépositions, articles, ...

Scifinder effectue une troncature automatique des mots. Attention, il n'est pas toujours évident de savoir où a été réalisée celle-ci.

Il est possible de forcer l'ajout de synonyme(s) en ajoutant le(s) terme(s) entre parenthèses à côté de votre concept de départ.

Vous pouvez utiliser les opérateurs booléens « AND » et « OR » (« NOT » n'est pas recommandé).

Des termes de recherche (max 3) accolés l'un à l'autre sont identifiés comme un concept unique.

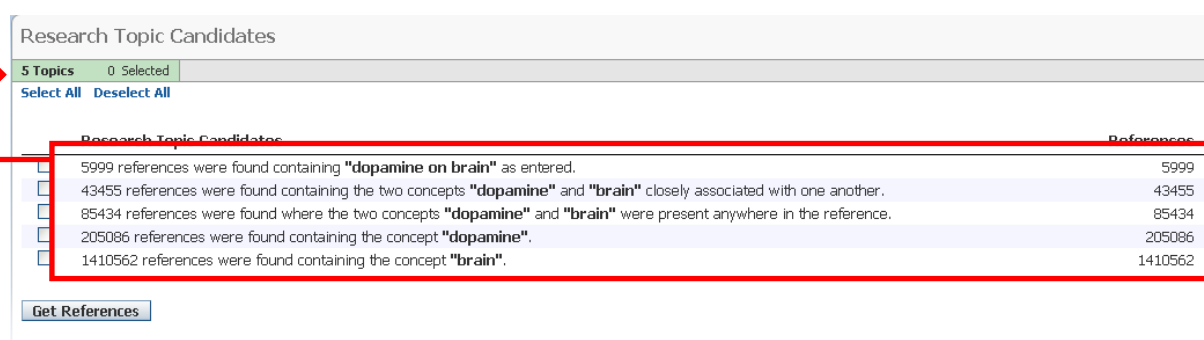
Mais le programme ne considère pas ce concept comme une expression exacte mais plutôt comme des termes « closely associated » (cf 2.1.1.2) et pas comme une phrase exacte. Au-delà de 3 termes accolés, le programme scindera l'équation de recherche en 2 voir 3 concepts distincts.

La fonction « filters » permet de limiter la recherche par : Année de publication, Type de document, Langue utilisée, Auteur, Nom de compagnie.

Rem : Il est préférable d'entrer de 2 à 5 concepts séparés par des prépositions et d'éviter au maximum les concepts contenant plusieurs mots. Cela permet à Scifinder de vous proposer un maximum de candidats différents afin que vous puissiez cibler votre recherche.

2.1.1.2. Propositions de combinaison des concepts (ou candidates)

Le nombre de références est affiché selon la proximité entre les concepts recherchés, « closely associated » ou « anywhere in the reference ».



Research Topic Candidates	
5 Topics 0 Selected	
Select All Deselect All	
Research Topic Candidates	References
☐ 5999 references were found containing "dopamine on brain" as entered.	5999
☐ 43455 references were found containing the two concepts "dopamine" and "brain" closely associated with one another.	43455
☐ 85434 references were found where the two concepts "dopamine" and "brain" were present anywhere in the reference.	85434
☐ 205086 references were found containing the concept "dopamine".	205086
☐ 1410562 references were found containing the concept "brain".	1410562

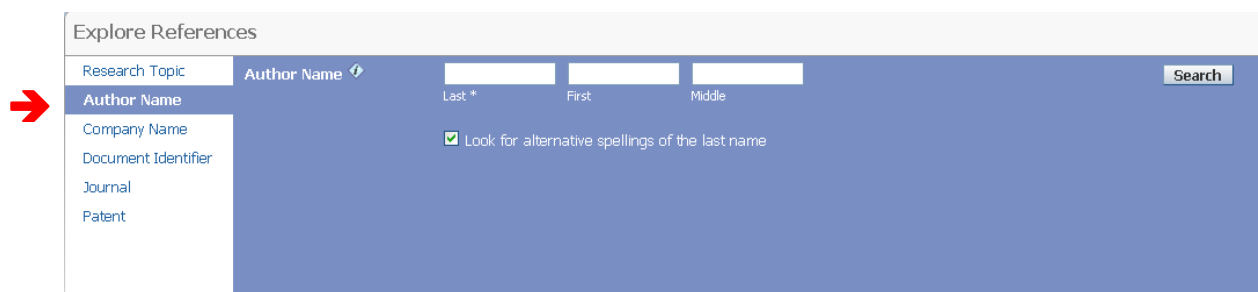
[Get References](#)

L'expression « ***closely associated*** » exprime le fait que les concepts en question sont soit tous dans le titre, soit tous dans la même phrase du résumé, soit appartenant aux termes d'indexation.

Alors que l'expression « ***anywhere in the reference*** » veut dire que les concepts se trouvent n'importe où dans le titre, le résumé et les champs d'index.

Afin d'accéder aux références trouvées, vous devez cocher l'une ou l'autre des possibilités proposées et cliquez sur « Get references » (cf 3.1).

2.1.2. Exemple de recherche par « Author Name »



Dans ce cas, seul le nom de famille de l'auteur est indispensable, son prénom ou ses initiales sont facultatifs.

Rem : Attention aux fautes dans le nom car celui-ci risque de ne pas être retrouvé !!



Le résultat de votre recherche s'affichera à l'écran comme suit :

Author Name Candidates

4 Authors

0 Selected

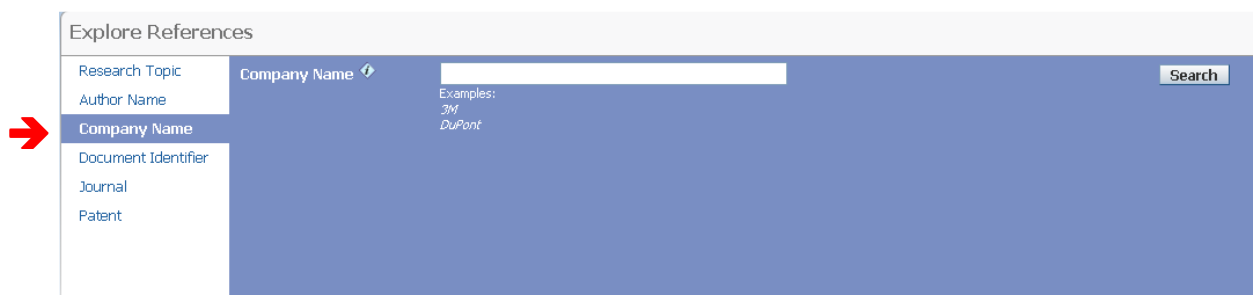
[Select All](#) [Deselect All](#)

Author Candidates	References
☐ KOPIN I	8
☐ KOPIN I J	790
☐ KOPIN IRWIN	3
☐ KOPIN IRWIN J	1030

[Get References](#)

Sélectionnez l'auteur correspondant à votre recherche, puis cliquez sur « Get References ». Vous obtiendrez ainsi les références des documents de l'auteur (cf 3.1).

2.1.1. Exemple de recherche par « Company Name »



Explore References

Research Topic
Author Name
Company Name
Document Identifier
Journal
Patent

Company Name ⓘ

Examples:
3M
DuPont

Search

Il suffit de noter le nom de l'entreprise et de cliquer sur « Search » pour obtenir tous les articles s'y rattachant (cf 3.1).

2.1.2. Exemple de recherche par « Document Identifier »

Cette fonction permet d'effectuer une recherche par numéro de référence, il suffit d'inscrire ce numéro comme suit :



Explore References

Research Topic
Author Name
Company Name
Document Identifier
Journal
Patent

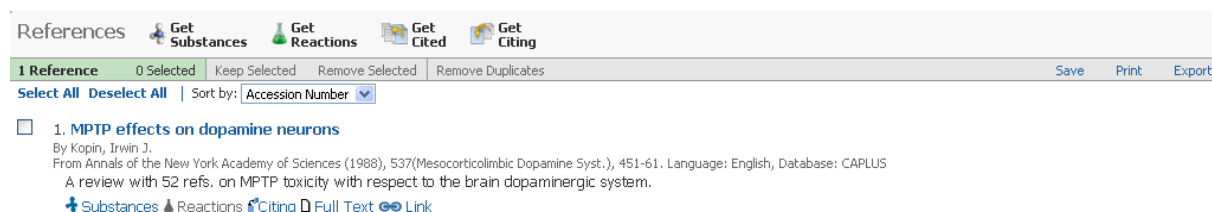
Document Identifier(s) ⓘ

110:109457

Examples:
1983:4296
107:12935
CA97:38705

Search

Vous accéderez ainsi directement à la référence du document recherché.



References

Get Substances Get Reactions Get Cited Get Citing

1 Reference 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Remove Duplicates Save Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Accession Number

☐ 1. MPTP effects on dopamine neurons

By Kopin, Irwin J.
From Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (1988), 537(Mesocorticolimbic Dopamine Syst.), 451-61. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
A review with 52 refs. on MPTP toxicity with respect to the brain dopaminergic system.

+ Substances ▲ Reactions ⓘ Citing □ Full Text 🔗 Link

2.1.3. Exemple de recherche par « Journal »

Lorsque vous possédez les références bibliographiques de l'article que vous recherchez ou que vous désirez compléter une référence incomplète, il est facile d'effectuer votre recherche en remplissant au mieux le formulaire ci-dessous.

Explore References

Research Topic
Author Name
Company Name
Document Identifier
Journal
Patent

Journal

Journal Name * Volume Issue Starting Page

Title Word(s)

Example: *Antibiotic*

Author Name

Last * First Middle

Publication Year(s)

Examples: 1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995

Journal

Annals of the Ne

Journal Name * Volume Issue Starting Page

Title Word(s)

dopamine

Example: *Antibiotic*

Author Name

Kopin I J

Last * First Middle

Publication Year(s)

1988

Examples: 1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995

Vous trouverez l'article directement. S'il est repris 2 fois, comme ici, c'est dû au fait que le même article a été trouvé dans les 2 banques de données de CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS et MEDLINE.

References Retrieve substance information in selected reference(s)

2 References 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected **Remove Duplicates**

Select All Deselect All | Sort by: Accession Number

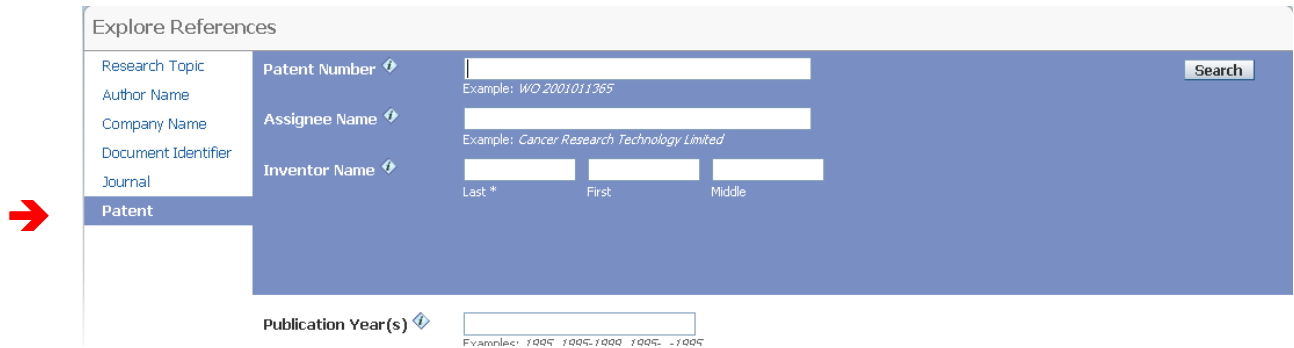
☐ 1. MPTP effects on dopamine neurons
By Kopin, Irwin J.
From Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (1988), 537(Mesocorticolimbic Dopamine Syst.), 451-61. Language: English, Databases: CAPLUS
A review with 52 refs. on MPTP toxicity with respect to the brain dopaminergic system.
 Substances Reactions Citing Full Text Link

☐ 2. MPTP effects on dopamine neurons
By Kopin I J
From Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (1988), 537, 451-61. Language: English, Database: MEDLINE
 Substances Reactions Citing Full Text Link

« Remove duplicate » permet d'éliminer les articles en double, c'est-à-dire ceux qui se trouvent à la fois dans la banque de données de CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS et de MEDLINE.

2.1.4. Exemple de recherche par « Patent »

Lorsque vous possédez la référence d'un brevet, il est facile d'effectuer votre recherche en remplissant au mieux le formulaire ci-dessous.



The image shows a web interface titled "Explore References". On the left is a vertical menu with the following items: "Research Topic", "Author Name", "Company Name", "Document Identifier", "Journal", and "Patent". A red arrow points to the "Patent" item, which is highlighted in blue. The main area of the form is also blue and contains several input fields with labels and example text:

- Patent Number**: A single-line text input field. Below it, the example text "Example: WO 2001011365" is displayed.
- Assignee Name**: A single-line text input field. Below it, the example text "Example: Cancer Research Technology Limited" is displayed.
- Inventor Name**: Three separate text input fields labeled "Last *", "First", and "Middle".
- Publication Year(s)**: A single-line text input field. Below it, the example text "Example: 1995 1995-1999 1995 - 1995" is displayed.

A "Search" button is located in the top right corner of the main form area.

2.2. Explore Substances :



2.2.1. Exemple de recherche par substance chimique : par structure chimique.

→

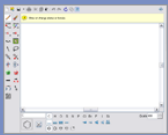
Explore Substances

Chemical Structure

Molecular Formula

Substance Identifier

Chemical Structure


Click image to draw or import structure

Search

Characteristic(s)

☐ Single component

☐ Commercially available

☐ Included in reference(s)

Class(es)

☐ Alloys

☐ Coordination compounds

☐ Incompletely defined

☐ Mixtures

☐ Polymers

☐ Organics, and others not listed

Studies

☐ Analytical

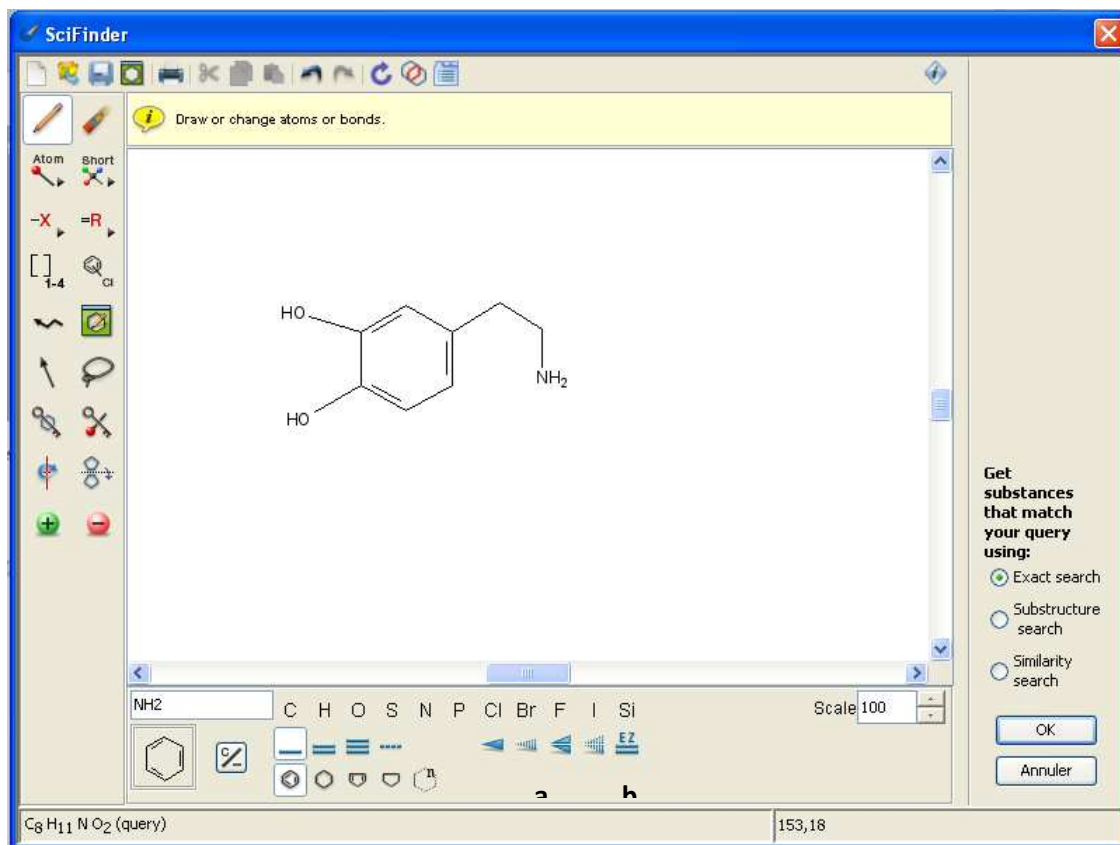
☐ Biological

☐ Preparation

☐ Reactant or Reagent

Cliquez sur l'outil de dessin (cette fonctionnalité nécessite que Java soit installé sur votre machine).

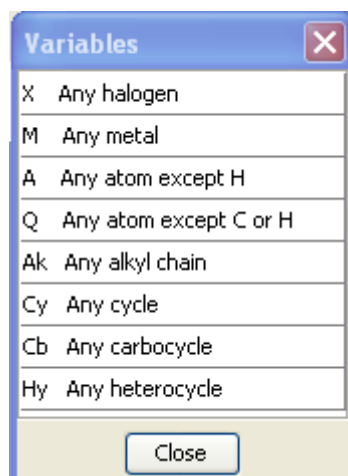
Dessinez ensuite la structure désirée.



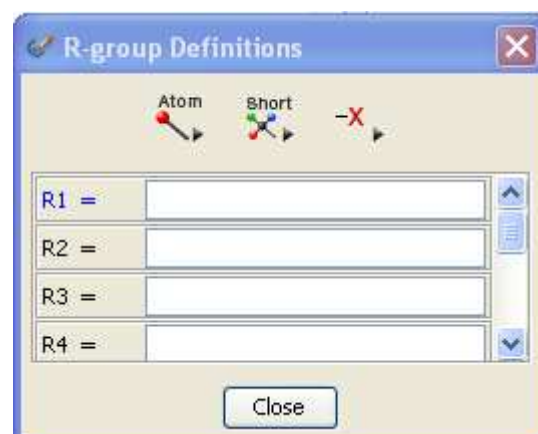
Pour ajouter des variables :



Permet de définir le type de variables qui peut s'intégrer.

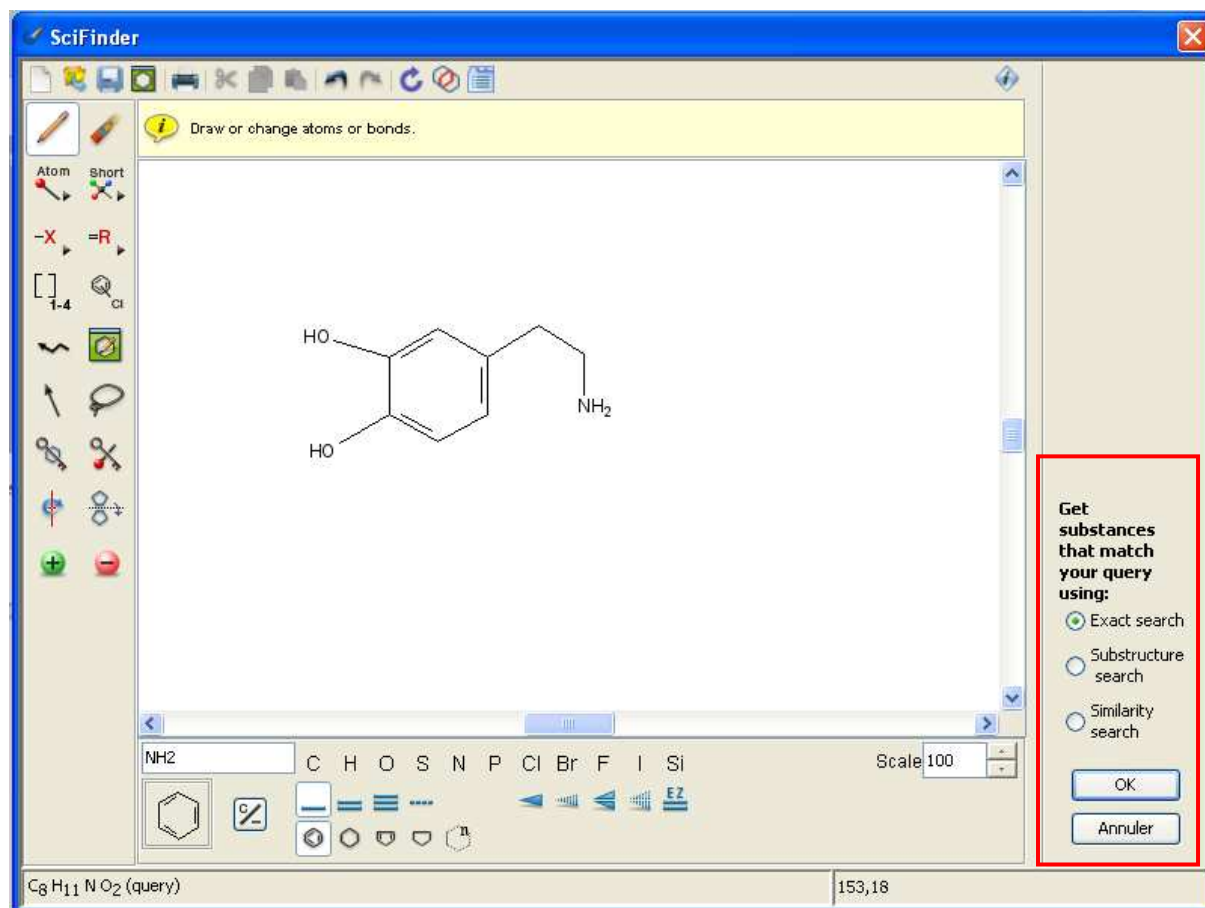


Permet de définir un groupe.



En entourant une structure par cette fonction, il est possible de la déplacer grâce à la souris en maintenant le clic gauche enfoncé ou de l'effacer complètement en cliquant sur « delete ».

Choisissez le type de recherche puis cliquez sur « OK ».



- L'option de recherche « **Exact search** » permet de rechercher :
 - Une structure chimique exacte
 - Les structures voisines (stéréo-isomères, isotopes, tautomères,...)
 - Les polymères et les mélanges contenant une structure spécifique
- L'option de recherche « **Substructure search** » permet de rechercher :
 - Des structures correspondantes avec des possibilités de substitutions
 - Ou des fusions de cycles
- L'option de recherche « **Similarity search** » permet de rechercher :
 - Tout ce qui se rapproche de la structure initiale sans que ce ne soit compris dans les 2 autres types de recherches précédentes.

En cliquant sur « Ok » vous arrivez à la page suivante.

→

Explore Substances

Chemical Structure

Molecular Formula

Substance Identifier

Search

Click image to change structure or view detail

Current Search type: Exact Structure

☐ Show precision analysis

Characteristic(s)

☐ Single component

☐ Commercially available

☐ Included in reference(s)

Class(es)

☐ Alloys

☐ Coordination compounds

☐ Incompletely defined

☐ Mixtures

☐ Polymers

☐ Organics, and others not listed

Studies

☐ Analytical

☐ Biological

☐ Preparation

☐ Reactant or Reagent

Grâce à cette fenêtre, vous pouvez également limiter votre recherche, par exemple, par type de substance ou type d'étude. Ensuite cliquez sur « Search » pour lancer votre recherche.

2.2.2. Exemple de recherche par substance chimique : par formule moléculaire.

→

Explore Substances

Chemical Structure

Molecular Formula

Molecular Formula

Substance Identifier

Search

Examples:

H4SiO4

H4O4Si

H4SiO4

Pour la formule moléculaire, le principe est le même : encodez la formule comme indiqué dans « Exemples » et cliquez sur « Ok ».

Molecular Formula

Examples:
H4SiO4
H4O4Si
H4 Si O4

Les résultats s'afficheront ainsi :

2.2.3. Exemple de recherche par substance chimique : par substance

Chaque substance possède un numéro de registre CAS (RN=Registry Number). Ce numéro identifie de manière univoque chaque substance. Si vous connaissez celui-ci, il est facile d'effectuer une recherche ciblée sur cette substance. Vous pouvez également effectuer la recherche à partir du nom de la substance.

➔

Explore Substances
Substance Identifier(s)

Chemical Structure
 Molecular Formula
Substance

Search

Enter one per line.
 Examples:
50-00-0
999815
Acetaminophen

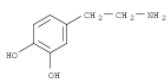
En résultat, vous obtiendrez directement la fiche signalétique de cette substance.

Substances [Get References](#) [Get Reactions](#) [Get Commercial Sources](#)

1 Substance 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Save Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: CAS Registry Number

1. 51-61-6



C₈ H₁₁ N O₂

1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-

~53611 References
 ▲ Reactions
 📄 Commercial Sources
 📖 Regulatory Information
 🔗 Link

2.3. Explore Reactions



2.3.1. Exemple de recherche par réaction chimique : par structure.

➔ Explore Reactions

Reaction Structure Reaction Structure

Click image to draw or import structure

Classification(s)

☐ Biotransformation	☐ Electrochemical	☐ Radiochemical
☐ Catalyzed	☐ Gas-phase	☐ Regioselective
☐ Chemoselective	☐ Non-catalyzed	☐ Stereoselective
☐ Combinatorial	☐ Photochemical	

Source(s)

☒ Any source
☐ Patents only
☐ Sources other than patents

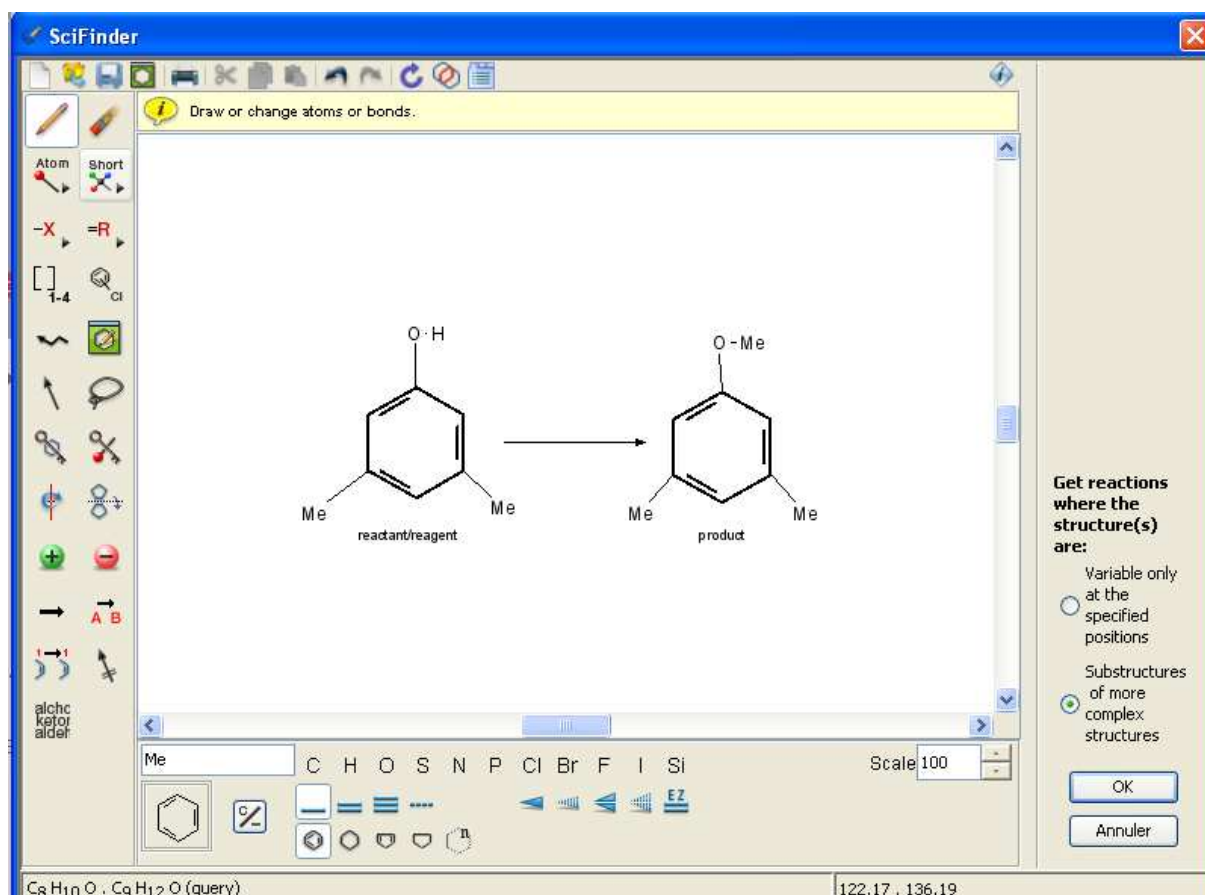
Publication Year(s)

Examples: 1995, 1995 - 1999, 1995 -, - 1995

Number of Steps

Examples: 1, 1 - 3, 1 -, - 3

Cliquez sur l'outil de dessin (cette fonctionnalité nécessite que Java soit installé sur votre machine).
 Dessinez ensuite la structure de la réaction désirée.



Vous pouvez utiliser les outils de dessins présentés dans le chapitre 2.2.1 .

Explore Reactions

Reaction Structure

Reaction Structure

Search

Click image to change structure or view detail

Current Search type: Substructure

Classification(s)

Biotransformation

Catalyzed

Chemoselective

Combinatorial

Electrochemical

Gas-phase

Non-catalyzed

Photochemical

Radiochemical

Regioselective

Stereoselective

Source(s)

Any source

Patents only

Sources other than patents

Publication Year(s)

Examples: 1995, 1995 - 1999, 1995 -, - 1995

Number of Steps

Examples: 1, 1 - 3, 1 -, - 3

Grâce à cette fenêtre, vous pouvez également limiter votre recherche, par exemple, par type de réaction ou type de source. Ensuite cliquez sur « Search » pour lancer votre recherche.

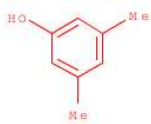
Les résultats s'afficheront ainsi :

Reactions
Get References

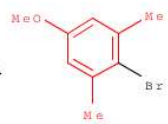
232 Reactions
0 Selected
Keep Selected
Remove Selected
Save
Print
Export

Select All
Deselect All
Display: All Reactions
1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 16

☐ 1. Reaction Detail [Link](#)

MeI +


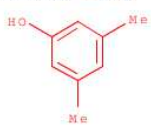
1.1 R:K₂CO₃, S:Me₂CO, rt; 24 h, reflux
2.1 R:Br₂, S:CH₂Cl₂, 2 min, 0°C; 1 h, rt
2.2 R:Na₂S₂O₃, S:H₂O, rt



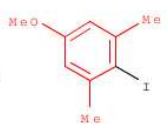
NOTE: Reactants: 2, Reagents: 3, Solvents: 3,
Steps: 2, Stages: 3, Most stages in any one step: 2

Chiral Nickel(II) and Palladium(II) NCN-Pincer Complexes Based on Substituted Benzene: Synthesis, Structure, and Lewis Acidity
By Bugarin, Alejandro and Connell, Brian T.
From Organometallics, 27(17), 4357-4369; 2008

☐ 2. Reaction Detail [Link](#)

MeI +


1.1 R:K₂CO₃, S:Me₂CO, rt; 24 h, reflux
2.1 R:HCl, S:H₂O, S:MeOH, 20-30°C
2.2 R:KIO₄, R:KI, S:H₂O, 10 min, 20-30°C;
overnight, rt
2.3 R:Na₂S₂O₃, R:NaOH, S:H₂O



NOTE: Reactants: 2, Reagents: 6, Solvents: 3,
Steps: 2, Stages: 4, Most stages in any one step: 3

Chiral Nickel(II) and Palladium(II) NCN-Pincer Complexes Based on Substituted Benzene: Synthesis, Structure, and Lewis Acidity
By Bugarin, Alejandro and Connell, Brian T.
From Organometallics, 27(17), 4357-4369; 2008

18

3. Recherche par sujet : accès aux résultats

3.1. « Get References »

Research Topic Candidates

5 Topics 1 Selected

Select All Deselect All

Research Topic Candidates	References
☒ 5999 references were found containing "dopamine on brain" as entered.	5999
☐ 43455 references were found containing the two concepts "dopamine" and "brain" closely associated with one another.	43455
☐ 85434 references were found where the two concepts "dopamine" and "brain" were present anywhere in the reference.	85434
☐ 205086 references were found containing the concept "dopamine".	205086
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Résultat d'une recherche dans les bases de données bibliographiques du Chemical Abstract et de Medline.

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By Michael, Adrian C.; Jaquins-Gerstl, Andrea
From Abstracts of Papers, 237th ACS National Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT, United States, March 22-26, 2009 (2009), MEDI-025. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
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By Heimovics, Sarah A.
No Corporate Source data available (2008), 202 pp.. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
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- ☐ **Developmental motor deficits induced by combined fetal exposure to lipopolysaccharide and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia: A novel animal model for cerebral palsy in very premature infants**
By Girard, S.; Kadhim, H.; Beaudet, N.; Sarret, P.; Sebire, G.
From Neuroscience (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2009), 158(2), 673-682. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
A crit. issue in animal models of perinatal **brain** injury is to adapt the pertinent pathophysiol. scenarios to their corresponding developmental window in order to induce neuropathol. and behavioral characteristics reminiscent to perinatal cerebral palsy (CP). A major problem in most of these animal models designed up to now is that they do not present motor deficits characteristic of CP. Using a unique rat paradigm of prenatal inflammation combined to an early postnatal hypoxia-ischemia pertinent to the context of very early premature human newborns, we were interested in finding out if such...
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- ☐ **Haplotypic variants in DRD2, ANKK1, TTC12, and NCAM1 are associated with comorbid alcohol and drug dependence**
By Yang, Bao-Zhu; Kranzler, Henry R.; Zhao, Hongyu; Gruen, Jeffrey R.; Luo, Xingguang; Gelernter, Joel
From Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research (2008), 32(12), 2117-2127. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
Each gene in the chromosome 11q23 cluster of NCAM1, TTC12, ANKK1, and DRD2 is functionally linked to **dopamine** in **brain**. Many assocn. studies of DRD2 and substance dependence (SD), including alc. dependence (AD) and drug dependence (DD), have been reported; the results have been inconsistent. Recent assocn. studies have considered this cluster more comprehensively, examg. the assocn. of SD with several risk variants mapped to the other genes in the cluster. Because comorbid AD with DD (AD + DD) is common, we hypothesized that heterogeneity of the SD diagnoses studied might have contributed t...
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Référence bibliographique : Auteurs, titre du document, intitulé de la revue, année, pages,...

3.2. « Abstract » et détails de l'article

Permet d'examiner en détail la référence choisie, cliquez sur son titre. On obtient ainsi la référence bibliographique complète, le résumé, la langue dans laquelle l'article est écrit, ainsi que l'indexation de celui-ci.

Reference Detail
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Developmental motor deficits induced by combined fetal exposure to lipopolysaccharide and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia: A novel animal model for cerebral palsy in very premature infants

Girard, S.; Kadhim, H.; Beaudet, N.; Sarret, P.; Sebire, G.

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Indexing

Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry (Section 14-10)

Concepts

Movement disorders

cerebral palsy; inflammation-mediated fetal developmental dopaminergic motor deficit and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia and cerebral palsy in very premature infants

Brain

corpus striatum; inflammation-mediated fetal developmental dopaminergic motor deficit and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia and cerebral palsy in very

Substances

9036-22-0 Tyrosine hydroxylase

inflammation-mediated fetal developmental dopaminergic motor deficit and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia and cerebral palsy in very premature infants

Biological study, unclassified; Biological study

Source

Neuroscience (Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Volume 158

Issue 2

Pages 673-682

Journal

2009

CODEN: NRSCDN

ISSN: 0306-4522

Company/Organization

Laboratoire de Neuropédiatrie, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Université de Sherbrooke Sherbrooke, QC, Can. J1H5N4

Accession Number

2009:76907

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CAPLUS

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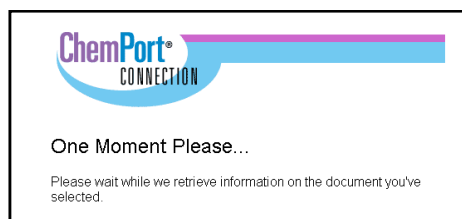
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3.3. « Full Text »

Pour obtenir le texte complet, cliquez sur le lien « Full Text ».

- ☐ 3. [Developmental motor deficits induced by combined fetal exposure to lipopolysaccharide and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia: A novel animal model for cerebral palsy in very premature infants](#)
- By Girard, S.; Kadhim, H.; Beaudet, N.; Sarret, P.; Sebire, G.
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Clinical Neuroscience

Developmental motor deficits induced by combined fetal exposure to lipopolysaccharide and early neonatal hypoxia/ischemia: A novel animal model for cerebral palsy in very premature infants

S. Girard^a, H. Kadhim^b, N. Beaudet^c, P. Sarret^c and G. Sébire^b

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^bNeuropathology Unit (Anatomic Pathology Service), and Pediatrics Service, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Brugmann-Huderf (Université Libre de Bruxelles; ULB), Brussels, Belgium

^cDepartment of Physiology and Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

Accepted 22 October 2008. Available online 30 October 2008.

Abstract

A critical issue in animal models of perinatal brain injury is to adapt the pertinent pathophysiological scenarios to their corresponding developmental window in order to induce neuropathological and behavioral characteristics reminiscent to perinatal cerebral palsy (CP). A major problem in most of these animal models designed up to now is that they do not present motor deficits characteristic of CP. Using a unique rat paradigm of prenatal inflammation combined to an early postnatal hypoxia-ischemia pertinent to the context of very early premature human newborns, we were interested in finding out if such experimental conditions might reproduce both histological damages and behavioral deficits previously described in the human context. We showed that exposure to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or hypoxia-ischemia (HI) induced behavioral alterations in animals subjected to forced motor activity. When both LPS and HI aggressions were combined, the motor deficits reached their highest intensity and affected both spontaneous and forced motor activities. LPS+HI-exposed animals also showed extensive bilateral cortical and subcortical lesions of the motor networks affecting the frontal cortices and underlying white matters fascicles, lenticular nuclei and

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By Michael, Adrian C.; Jaquins-Gerstl, Andrea
From Abstracts of Papers, 237th ACS National Meeting, Salt Lake City, UT, United States, March 22-26, 2009 (2009), MEDI-025. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
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3.5. « Analyse » / « refine »

Ces deux fonctions permettent, à partir des premiers résultats obtenus, d'effectuer soit une recherche plus approfondie, soit d'analyser les résultats sur différents critères.

Ici, l'exemple part d'une première recherche par sujet (cf 2.1.1).

3.5.1. « Analyse »

References

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- 5. Brain serotonin transporter in human methamphetamine users**

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Les résultats sont présentés sous forme d'histogramme. Cela permet de nous rendre compte par exemple que la plupart de ces références ont été présentées sous forme d'articles dont le sujet devait très probablement porter sur le cerveau (« Brain Research »).

AnalysisRefine

Sample Analysis

Journal Name

Brain Research

European Journal of Pharmacology

Journal of Neurochemistry

Life Sciences

Neuroscience Letters

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Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics

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References

57 References
 0 Selected
 Keep Selected
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☐ 1. **Effects of single or repeated immobilization on release of norepinephrine and its metabolites in the central nucleus of the amygdala in conscious rats**
 By Pacak, Karel; Pakovits, Miklos; Kvaternansky, Richard; Fukuhara, Koki; Armando, Ines; Kopin, Irwin J.; Goldstein, David S.
 From *Neuroendocrinology* (1993), 57(4), 626-33. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
 The release of norepinephrine (NE) and its metabolites in the central nucleus of the amygdala was measured using in vivo microdialysis during immobilization (IMMO) stress in conscious rats. Animals underwent 2-h periods of IMMO either once or daily for 7 days. Extracellular fluid concns. of NE, dihydroxyphenylglycol (DHPG), methoxyhydroxyphenylglycol (MHPG), and the **dopamine** metabolite dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC) were measured before, during, and after IMMO. Microdialyzate levels of NE and DHPG attained 2- to 3-fold increments during the 1st h of IMMO and declined thereafter, whereas...
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☐ 2. **Assessment of brain dopamine metabolism from plasma HVA and MHPG during debrisoquin treatment: validation in monkeys treated with MPTP**
 By Kopin, Irwin J.; Bankiewicz, Krzysztof S.; Harvey-White, Judith
 From *Neuropsychopharmacology* (1988), 1(2), 119-25. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
 By use of simultaneously measured plasma levels of the major metabolite of norepinephrine, the degree of residual catecholamine formation in noradrenergic neurons can be estd. By extrapolating to zero methoxyhydroxyphenylglycol (MHPG) linear relationship of plasma homovanillic acid (HVA) to plasma MHPG, an est. of HVA formed solely from **brain** dopaminergic neurons can be obtained. This method was tested by administering debrisoquin to monkeys to diminish peripheral **dopamine** formation before and after destruction of **brain** dopaminergic neurons with MPTP. After MPTP treatment there were decreas...
[Substances](#) [Reactions](#) [Citing](#) [Full Text](#) [Link](#)

☐ 3. **A new approach to biochemical evaluation of brain dopamine metabolism**
 By Kopin, Irwin J.; White, J. H.; Bankiewicz, K.
 From *Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology* (1988), 8(2), 171-9. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
 A review, with 35 refs., on some recent observations which have important implications for the assessment of **dopamine** metab. in humans in healthy, in neuropsychiatric disorders, and after the administration of drugs.
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☐ 4. **Hemiparkinsonism in a monkey after unilateral internal carotid artery infusion of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) is associated with regional ipsilateral changes in striatal dopamine D-2 receptor density**
 By Joyce, Jeffrey N.; Marshall, John F.; Bankiewicz, Krzysztof S.; Kopin, Irwin J.; Jacobowitz, David M.
 From *Brain Research* (1986), 382(2), 360-4. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
 Infusion of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) into the right internal carotid artery of a cynomolgus monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) induced an almost complete loss of the dopaminergic innervation of the right caudate-putamen and hemiparkinsonism. Digital subtraction autoradiog. revealed that at 8 wk postinjection, a major increase in [³H]spiperidol binding to D-2 sites in the lateral regions of the right caudate nucleus and putamen occurred, without a significant change in the medial caudate nucleus and putamen. The 92-96% decrease in specific [³H]mazindol binding obsd. in ...
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☐ 5. **Differential effects of d- and l-propranolol on dopamine turnover stimulated by oxotremorine in striatal and mesolimbic areas of rat brain**
 By Weinstock, Marta; Zavadi, Anthony P., III; Kopin, Irwin J.
 From *European Journal of Pharmacology* (1979), 59(3-4), 167-93. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS

Analysis Refine
 Analyze by:
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Kopin Irwin J	56
Usdin Earl	48
Barchas Jack	45
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Cheramy Andre	2
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- Type de document.

3.6. « Get Cited » / « Get Citing »

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Permet d'obtenir des informations qui sont en relation avec la ou les références sélectionnées.

Par exemple :

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- Quels articles sont cités par la référence ?

3.7. « Get Substance »

The screenshot shows the 'References' section of a software interface. At the top, there are four buttons: 'Get Substances', 'Get Reactions', 'Get Cited', and 'Get Citing'. The 'Get Substances' button is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below the buttons, there is a status bar showing '5999 References', '0 Selected', and buttons for 'Keep Selected', 'Remove Selected', and 'Remove Duplicates'. There are also links for 'Save', 'Print', and 'Export'. Below the status bar, there are links for 'Select All', 'Deselect All', and a 'Sort by:' dropdown menu set to 'Accession Number'. The main content area displays a list of references, with the first one selected. The reference is titled '1. Brain tissue responses to implanted analytical devices: Microdialysis probes and voltammetric microelectrodes' by Michael, Adrian C.; Jaquins-Gerstl, Andrea. The abstract describes the use of microdialysis and voltammetry to measure dopamine in brain extracellular space. At the bottom of the reference entry, there are links for 'Substances', 'Reactions', 'Citing', 'Full Text', and 'Link'.

Permet d'obtenir les substances qui sont en relation avec la ou les références sélectionnées.

4. Recherche par substance : accès aux résultats

4.1. « Details of substance »

Si vous désirez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la substance choisie, cliquez sur l'image de la substance, ce qui vous donnera les renseignements comme indiqué ci-dessous :

Substance Detail

Get References

Get Reactions

Get Commercial Sources

Get Regulatory Information

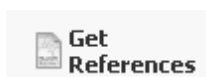
Link Save Print Export

CAS Registry Number: 51-61-6
 $C_8H_{11}NO_2$
 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-
 Pyrocatechol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)- (BCI) ; 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-1-ethanamine ; 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethylamine ; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethylamine ; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethylamine ; 3-Hydroxytyramine ; 4-(2-Aminoethyl)-1,2-benzenediol ; 4-(2-Aminoethyl)catechol ; 4-(2-Aminoethyl)pyrocatechol ; DA ; Dopamin ; Dopamine ; Dophamine ; Hydroxytyramin ; NSC 173182 ; Oxytyramine ; α -(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)- β -aminoethane Component

Document Types: Book, Conference, Dissertation, Journal, Patent, Preprint, Report

Role	Patents	Nonpatents	Nonspecific Derivatives from Patents	Nonspecific Derivatives from Nonpatents
Analytical study	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biological study	✓	✓	✓	✓
Combinatorial study	✓	✓		
Formation, nonpreparative	✓	✓		✓
Miscellaneous	✓	✓		
Occurrence	✓	✓		✓
Preparation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Process	✓	✓	✓	✓
Primaries	✓	✓	✓	✓

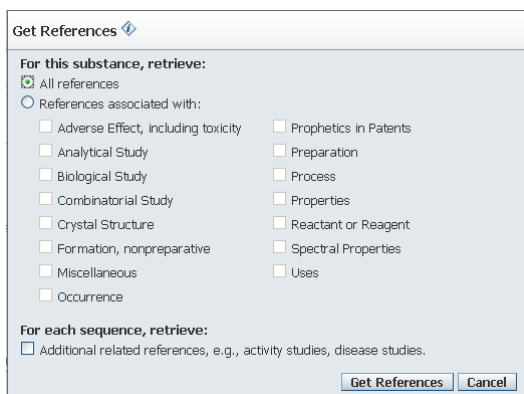
4.2. « Get References »



Sélectionnez la substance puis cliquez sur « Get References ».

Cette fonction permet de trouver toutes les références d'articles contenant la substance et ce en sélectionnant « all references ».

Afin de n'obtenir que les références d'articles ciblés sur un certain type de recherche, sélectionnez une ou plusieurs des différentes possibilités de recherche proposées.

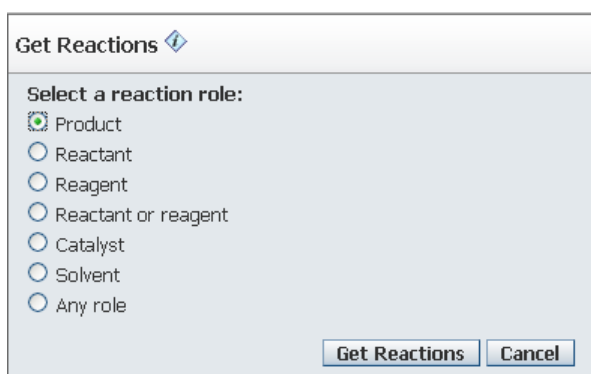


Les fonctions « Remove Duplicate », « Analyse »/« Refine » et « Get cited »/« Get citing » sont expliquées au point précédent (cf 3.4 , 3.5 , 3.6)

4.3. « Get Reactions »



Sélectionnez la substance puis cliquez sur « Get Reactions » :



Permet d'accéder à une liste de réactions chimiques qui contiennent la substance choisie et dont celle-ci joue un rôle que vous avez spécifié.

4.4. « Get Commercial Sources »



Cette icône indique que l'information chimique des fournisseurs est disponible pour la substance.

SciFinder® Explore References Explore Substances Explore Reactions

Welcome Axel Leroy | Sign Out

Create Keep Me Posted Substance Identifier "dopamine" > substances (1) > 51-61-6 > commercial sources (31)

Commercial Sources

31 Commercial Sources 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Catalog Name

- Aurora Building Blocks**
Aurora Fine Chemicals LLC, 9 Feb 2009
Order Number: kbs-485255, N/A
51-61-6 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-
[Link](#)
- AKos Out of Stock Compounds**
AKos Consulting and Solutions GmbH, 1 Nov 2008
Order Number: AMN-UZI/1011689, milligram quantities (resynthesis needed)
51-61-6 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-

4.5. « Get Regulatory Information »



Permet d'accéder à une liste d'inventaires mondiaux contenant la substance.

Regulatory Information Detail

Print Export

CAS Registry Number: 51-61-6

dopamine (English, French) (EINECS)
Dopamin (German) (EINECS)
dopamina (Spanish) (EINECS)
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethylamine (ENCS)
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethylamine (ENCS)
1,2-Benzenediol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)- (AICS, ASIA-PAC)
α-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-β-aminoethane
2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-1-ethanamine
2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethylamine
3-Hydroxytyramine
4-(2-Aminoethyl)-1,2-benzenediol
4-(2-Aminoethyl)catechol
4-(2-Aminoethyl)pyrocatechol
DA
Dopamin
Dopamine
Hydroxytyramin
NSC 173182
Oxytyramine
Pyrocatechol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-

NCCc1ccc(O)c(O)c1

File Segment

ASIA-PACIFIC: ASIA-PAC
AUSTRALIA: AICS
EEC: EINECS
JAPAN: ENCS

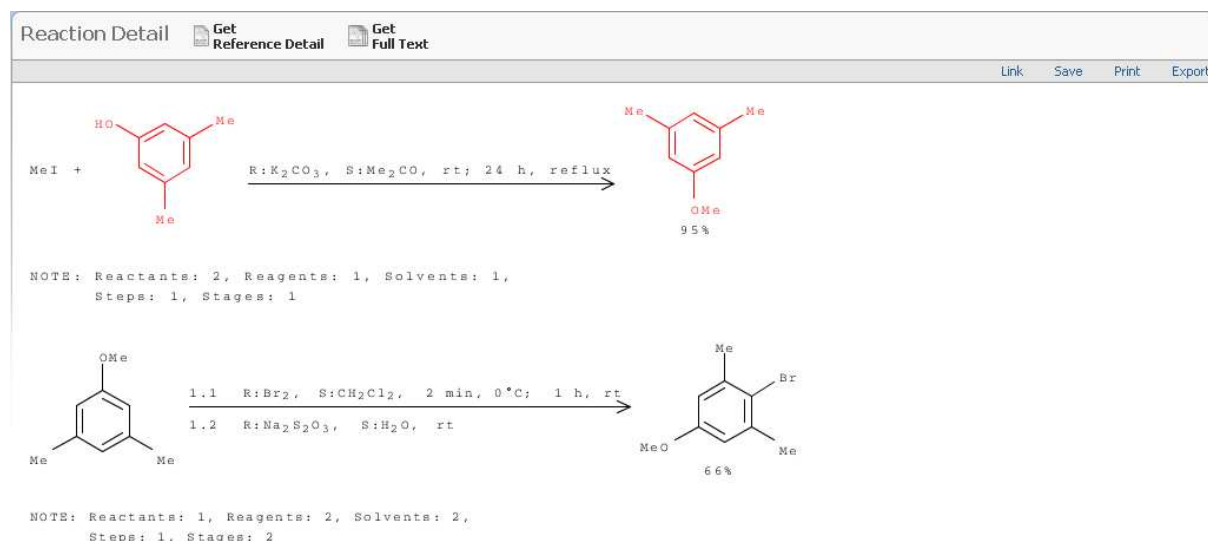
Confidentiality Status

Public

5. Recherche par réaction : accès aux résultats

5.1. « Reaction Detail »

Si vous désirez obtenir plus d'informations sur la réaction choisie, cliquez sur l'image de la réaction, ce qui vous donnera les renseignements comme indiqué ci-dessous :



5.2. « Get Reference Detail »



Sélectionnez la substance puis cliquez sur « Get Reference Detail ». Cette fonction permet de trouver la référence d'article décrivant la réaction sélectionnée.

Reference Detail

Get Substances

Get Reactions

Get Cited

Get Citing

Get Full Text

Link Save Print Export

Chiral Nickel(II) and Palladium(II) NCN-Pincer Complexes Based on Substituted Benzene: Synthesis, Structure, and Lewis Acidity

Bugarin, Alejandro; Connell, Brian T.

Air- and moisture-stable Ni(II) and Pd(II) complexes from phebox pincer ligands 1-5 were synthesized, and their Lewis activity was studied. 2,6-Bis(oxazolonyl)phenylnickel halide complexes [NiX(phebox)] and 2,6-bis(oxazolonyl)phenylpalladium halide complexes [PdX(phebox)] were synthesized via oxidative addn. with [Ni(COD)2] or Pd2dba3, resp., followed by halide abstraction using Ag(I) salts to form complexes such as [Ni(phebox)](ClO4) (41). Herein, x-ray crystal structures are reported for several pincer complexes having the expected square-planar geometries with the terdentate NCN pincer system. Complexes with general structure [M(phebox)]X where X is a halogen showed no relative Lewis acidity. However, complexes where X was exchanged for a less coordinating counterion showed increased Lewis acidity. The relative Lewis acidity varies depending on the substituents on the benzene core of the pincer ligands, due to the electronic effects of the ligand on the metal center.

Indexing

Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds (Section 29-13)

Section cross-reference(s): 75

Abstraction reaction

Stereoselective synthesis

Lewis acidity

Substitution reaction, coordinative

condensation of isophthaloyl dichlorides with chiral amino alcs. to give chiral phebox pincer ligands and their chiral nickel(II) and palladium(II) pincer complexes

Metallacycles

condensation of isophthaloyl dichlorides with chiral amino alcs. to give chiral phebox pincer ligands and their chiral nickel(II) and palladium(II) pincer complexes

Properties; Reactant; Synthetic preparation; Preparation; Reactant or reagent

Ligands

Substances

108-68-9 3,5-Dimethylphenol
151-10-0 1,3-Dimethoxybenzene
634-36-6 1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene
1295-35-8 Bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel
2026-48-4 L-Valinol
2359-09-3
3182-95-4 L-Phenylalaninol
51364-51-3 Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium
56613-80-0 D-Phenylglycinol
64395-03-5
131380-85-3
1056697-75-6

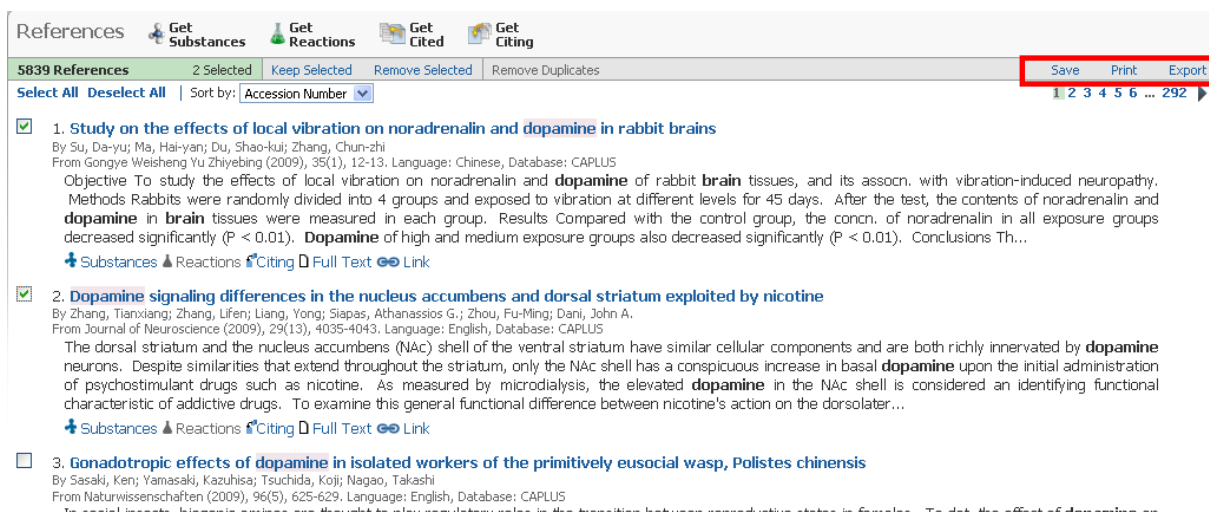
condensation of isophthaloyl dichlorides with chiral amino alcs. to give chiral phebox pincer ligands and their chiral nickel(II) and palladium(II) pincer complexes

Reactant; Reactant or reagent

5.1. « Analyse » / « refine »

Comme expliqué au chapitre 3.5 , ces deux fonctions permettent, à partir des premiers résultats obtenus, d'effectuer soit une recherche plus approfondie, soit d'analyser les résultats sur différents critères.

6. Gestion des références



References

Get Substances Get Reactions Get Cited Get Citing

5839 References 2 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Remove Duplicates Save Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Accession Number

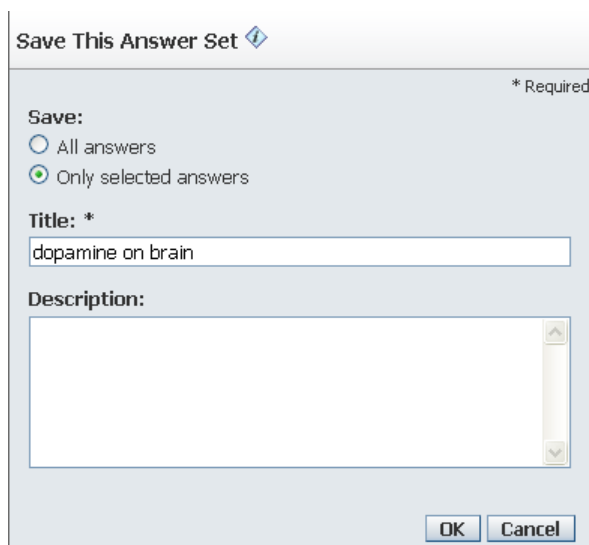
1. Study on the effects of local vibration on noradrenalin and dopamine in rabbit brains
By Su, Da-yu; Ma, Hai-yan; Du, Shao-kui; Zhang, Chun-zhi
From Gongye Weisheng Yu Zhiyebing (2009), 35(1), 12-13. Language: Chinese, Database: CAPLUS
Objective To study the effects of local vibration on noradrenalin and dopamine of rabbit brain tissues, and its assocn. with vibration-induced neuropathy. Methods Rabbits were randomly divided into 4 groups and exposed to vibration at different levels for 45 days. After the test, the contents of noradrenalin and dopamine in brain tissues were measured in each group. Results Compared with the control group, the concn. of noradrenalin in all exposure groups decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$). Dopamine of high and medium exposure groups also decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$). Conclusions Th...

2. Dopamine signaling differences in the nucleus accumbens and dorsal striatum exploited by nicotine
By Zhang, Tianxiang; Zhang, Lifeng; Liang, Yong; Siapas, Athanassios G.; Zhou, Fu-Ming; Dani, John A.
From Journal of Neuroscience (2009), 29(13), 4035-4043. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
The dorsal striatum and the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell of the ventral striatum have similar cellular components and are both richly innervated by dopamine neurons. Despite similarities that extend throughout the striatum, only the NAc shell has a conspicuous increase in basal dopamine upon the initial administration of psychostimulant drugs such as nicotine. As measured by microdialysis, the elevated dopamine in the NAc shell is considered an identifying functional characteristic of addictive drugs. To examine this general functional difference between nicotine's action on the dorsolateral...

3. Gonadotropic effects of dopamine in isolated workers of the primitively eusocial wasp, *Polistes chinensis*
By Sasaki, Ken; Yamasaki, Kazuhisa; Tsuchida, Koji; Nagao, Takashi
From Naturwissenschaften (2009), 96(5), 625-629. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
In social insects, biogenic amines are thought to play regulatory roles in the transition between reproductive states in females. To date, the effect of dopamine on

6.1. Sauvegarde des références

Cette fonction permet la sauvegarde de vos références dans votre session personnelle de SciFinder.



Save This Answer Set

* Required

Save:

☐ All answers

☒ Only selected answers

Title: *

dopamine on brain

Description:

OK Cancel

Par la suite, vous pouvez accéder à vos résultats grâce à « Answer Sets ».



SciFinder®

Explore References Explore Substances Explore Reactions

Welcome Axel Leroy | Sign Out

Research Topic "dopamine on brain" > references (6006) > remove 167 references (5839)

Combine Answer Sets

References (1) Substances (0) Reactions (0)

1 Answer Set 0 Selected Delete Selected

Answer Set Details

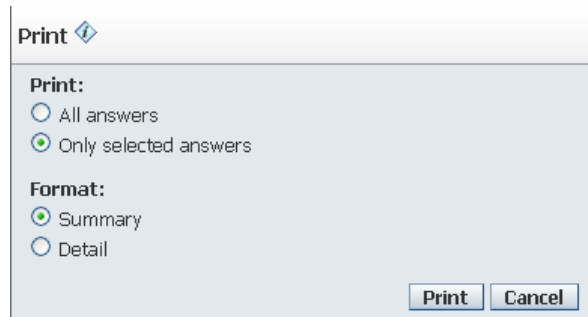
	Edit	Link	Date Saved
☐ dopamine on brain (2) Research Topic "dopamine on brain" > references (6006) > remove 167 references (5839)			May 6, 2009

Answer Sets Help History Preferences

6.2. Impression des références

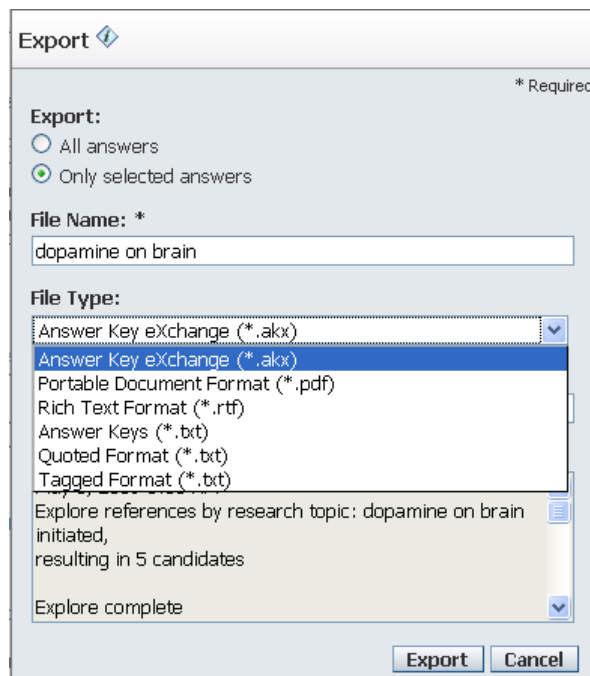
La sélection des références désirées permet leur impression dans un des formats prédéfinis :

- Summary : AUTEURS, TITRE, SOURCE + RÉSUMÉ
- Detail : AUTEURS, TITRE, SOURCE, RÉSUMÉ + TERMES INDEXÉS + CITATIONS



6.3. Exporter les références

Cette fonction permet la sauvegarde de vos références sous différents types de fichiers.



7. Remarques

1) Pour les formulations d'une recherche bibliographique:

- travaillez avec des mots-clés (suite de mots) ou phrases complètes, mais considérez de plus près les concepts proposés; c'est-à-dire testez les fonctions de proximité et ajoutez des prépositions qui sont plus exactes que les opérateurs booléens OR ou AND.
- utilisez la fonction « Analyze » avant de continuer avec « Refine » pour connaître les termes indexés, mots-clés (supplementary term), sections CA, etc. qui font foi.
- si vous commencez votre recherche avec une substance ou une (demi-)réaction, cherchez avec une (des) sous-structure(s) plus ou moins ouverte(s), c'est-à-dire ne vous limitez pas à ce que vous connaissez déjà !

2) Pour l'exploitation des résultats et l'accès au texte intégral:

- pour les références dans SciFinder, pensez à trier/séparer les références par priorité pour votre sujet, p.ex. par banque de données (séparer les références des Chemical Abstracts de celles de Medline), par type de documents (revues, journaux, brevets, etc.)
- Sélectionnez les dernières années pour une mise à jour et affichez dans l'ordre chronologique.

3) Comme dans la plupart des programmes évolués, la fonction « Help » ouvre sur une page WEB et donne donc une très bonne aide interactive.



4) Vous pouvez modifier votre mot de passe d'accès à SciFinder grâce à la fonction « Preferences ».



5) La licence d'accès à SciFinder Web est établie pour 3 UTILISATEURS SIMULTANÉS POUR TOUT l'ULB

→ Il est donc impératif de se déconnecter de SciFinder dès la fin d'une interrogation (« Sign Out ») afin de libérer l'accès pour un autre chercheur.