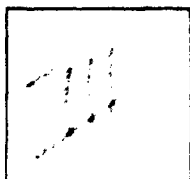
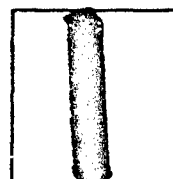


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APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Guidelines for Abstractors
- B. Computerization Reports from Gill Associates, Inc
- C. Ten Sample Unit Records
- D. Print-Out of Sample Thesaurus

CHEMICAL AGENT RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

A Comparative Analysis of Minicomputers and Large Scale Computers

Report to:

U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Prepared for:

ASSOCIATE CONSULTANTS, INC.

GILL ASSOCIATES, INC.
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

April, 1981

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Examination and Assessment	4
III.	Range of Options	12
IV.	Assimilation of Minicomputer Technology	14
V.	Guidelines	17
VI.	Summary	19

I. INTRODUCTION

This report satisfies a special request made by USAMRDC personnel for a discussion paper on the advantages and disadvantages of minicomputers versus large-scale machines. The request was made, and subsequent analysis performed, in order to help determine the best computer architecture and philosophy to be used in Phase I and Phase II implementation of the chemical agent information retrieval system.

The document addresses some of the essential differences between large machines and minicomputers as they relate to the characteristics of the applications to which they are to be applied. With this information, USAMRDC personnel (responsible for establishing information systems and computer policy) will have both justification for the use of minis in particular situations and a framework for selecting the proper data processing environment, large machine or mini, for implementing the chemical data base.

The trend toward centralization of computing was set in motion in the early 1970's when analysts found that a few large computers could do the work of several small or medium ones for less money. A perennial lack of qualified computer specialists reinforced this significant cost benefit, and the emergence of data base technology that enabled report integration on its operation further fueled the flames of centralization.

More recently, however, evidence suggests that this path is not necessarily a good one. Service levels seems to be deteriorating: users complain that data centers are lethargic and nonresponsive, and

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centralization of computer facilities all too often runs against the decentralized operations preferred by many organizations. In addition, there have been difficult administrative problems in forging formal coordination and control policy for the centralized computer organization. Some of these problems could be viewed as transitional; others are more fundamental. For example, in order for centralized computing to be effective, executive management must be willing to endorse and enforce standardized data processing project development.

As a consequence of these administrative and organizational difficulties, a burdening question confronts management: Are the measurable economic benefits of centralized computing worth the side effects? Developments in minicomputer technology have dramatically changed the economic and organizational variables. Today minicomputers are available for a fraction of the cost of large computers and can be operated with less specialized support than the large ones require. This not to imply that minis are going to replace large mainframes in the near future. The implication is, however, that technology has matured to the point where the costs of using a mini for certain data processing jobs compare favorably with using a portion of the capacity of a large machine.

In order to take advantage of minicomputer technology, management must first understand its status and its potential, since it is management that must provide the initiative, the support, and the guidance for its implementation. Three areas of concern are addressed in promoting this understanding:

- Examination and assessment of the capabilities of minis as opposed to those of more familiar medium and large computers,

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- Illustration of a range of options for effective use of the new technology, and
- Assimilation of mini technology into an organization outlining management action guidelines.

II. EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT

A minicomputer cost approximately \$50,000 for a typical business application and can perform a amount of the work of computers costing \$2,000,000. In Table 1, the key architecture and design characteristics of large, medium, and small computers have been outlined alongwith and assesment of the managerial significance of these differences. Data provided in this table are based upon industry averages and a representative group of computers from each category.

Two general observations can be drawn from this exhibit. First, through the minicomputer is not as "powerful" as the large or medium computer, it is suprisingly close, given the substantial price differentials. One reason for this closeness is that it has been possible to utilize new hardware technology considerably earlier in minis than in large machines because there is a smaller investment in hardware and software design for a mini. Consequently, a vendor can produce and integrate a new mini into his line much more rapidly than a large computer.

Since an important characteristic of new technology in the computer area has been rapidly decreasing cost, the price for a given amount of power in minis has been lowered consistently and quite rapidly. For example, in 1965 it cost \$25,000 to purchase a machine with 4,096 16-bit words and a 2-microsecond cycle time. Because of advances made in microtechnology, by 1974 it cost only \$1,990 to purchase a machine with these capabilities.

The second general observation concerns software. Large machine software is more advanced, and thus applications with substantial multiprogramming or shared multipurpose data bases require a large or medium machine. However, minicomputer manufacturers have recognized that one of their next big markets is the end-user business application, and so over the past two years they have begun to make substantial investments in software developments. As a result, it is now possible to use minicomputers as easily as it is large machines for many business applications.

In fact, it seems that the industry is now moving into an evolutionary stage where what is needed is increased investment in people for application programs and software development - not breakthrough in technology. This will become clear as the services that minis can provide, and the steps management must consider in attempting to assimilate them into the organization, are discussed.

Table 1. Technical comparison of large, medium and minicomputers

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTERS	EFFECT Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers	SIGNIFICANCE Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers
HARDWARE					
Word length	32 bits (a bit is equivalent to a binary digit)	32 bits	16 bits	Size of readily addressable program or data areas is restricted. Instruction repertoire is smaller.	Efficiently implemented higher level languages are hard to provide, thus only a few exist. Large applications execute less efficiently and are harder to program.
Maximum memory size	8,400,000 bytes (a byte consists of 8 bits which provides enough binary digits to represent one numeric or alphabetic character)	524,000 bytes	262,000 bytes	Multiprogramming (the ability to execute programs simultaneously) is restricted. Substantial manipulation of large arrays of data is restricted.	The multiprogramming limitation is not significant, since minis are relatively inexpensive and can thus be dedicated to one or a few applications.
Data capacity: Memory path (width of the link between the main memory and central processor)	64 bits	16 bits	16 bits	Execution is less efficient.	The data capacity architecture of the large computer makes it more effective for large data processing demands in a multipro-

Table 1. (cont'd)

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTER	EFFECT Minicomputer vs. medium & large computers	SIGNIFICANCE Minicomputer vs. medium & large computers
Data Capacity (cont) Interleaving (ability to simultaneously access more than one part of main memory)	4-way (as many as 3 input/output (I/O) channels & the central processor can be simultaneously transferring data to and from main memory)	None	None	Overlap of program execution and I/O data transfer is restricted (compared)	programming environment. The mini's power compares with the medium computer's in a dedicated data processing environment, insofar as data capacity is concerned.
Number of channels (channels operate the I/O devices)	Many	A few	One	Configuration and overlap of activity of I/O devices are restricted.	
I/O channel data (the rate that data can be transferred over all channels to main memory)	16,000,000 bytes/second	2,400,000 bytes/second	2,360,000 bytes/second	Simultaneous transfer of data from multiple I/O devices is restricted (compared with the large computer).	
Processor architecture: Central processor unit cycle time (how fast instructions can be carried out)	80 nanoseconds (1 nanosecond = 1 billionth of a second)	275 nanoseconds	300 nanoseconds	Instruction execution is slower compared with large computer.	The mini is restricted to applications requiring substantial processing activity; such activity is not

Table 1. (cont'd)

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTERS	EFF. CT Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers	SIGNIFICANCE Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers
HARDWARE (cont'd)					
Memory cycle (how fast instructions or data can be retrieved from main memory; it should be considered together with the width of the memory path)	480 nanoseconds	800 nanoseconds	850 nanoseconds	Instruction and data transfer to memory is somewhat slower (compared with large computer).	typical of business applications.
Number of registers (an indication of more sophisticated programming)	Many	Many	Relatively few	System software development is limited.	
Number of basic instructions	Approximately 150	Approximately 140	Approximately 80	Execution is less efficient.	
SOFTWARE					
Operating systems: Batch (applications programs are submitted to computer in self-contained units with no strict timing requirements)	Multiprogramming (batch applications are run simultaneously)	Multiprogramming	Multiprogramming (2 programs only)	Computer system resources can be sufficiently utilized	Systems software for the large and medium computer is complex and designed for multiple tasks in order to share expensive resources; this is not

Table 1. (cont'd)

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTERS	EFFECT	SIGNIFICANCE
SOFTWARE (cont'd)					
Real time (application programs are called into operation in response to request from I/O devices)	Separate telecommunications system added to other operating system	Same as for large computers	Telecommunications system is integrated with main operating system	Real time on a mini is usually dedicated to one application.	necessary for the mini since it is relatively inexpensive.
Time sharing	Supported simultaneously with other systems by addition of separate facilities	Same as for large computers	Computer must be dedicated to time sharing	Time sharing on a mini is usually dedicated to support of on-line terminals.	
Data base and file management systems	Many sophisticated systems are	Many systems are available	A few limited systems are available	Data-base systems must be largely developed in-house	Shared multipurpose data bases are hard to implement on a mini - a significant constraint if these are required.
Programming languages	All 8 major languages	All 8 major languages	Four major languages	COBOL is only gradually becoming available for some minis, which is a significant limitation for companies using COBOL as a standard language.	Language for some applications may not be perfectly appropriate, but this distinction is not critical since there are enough languages available for minis.

Table 1. (cont'd)

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTERS	EFFECT Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers	SIGNIFICANCE Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers
SOFTWARE (cont'd)					
Program development aids (e.g., debugging aids, checkout compilers)	Many	Many	Limited	Programming efficiency is inhibited.	More highly skilled applications programmers are required.
Application packages (e.g., payroll, bill of materials, models)	Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Users must program more applications in-house.	More cost is involved in programming, if packages available for large or medium machines.
ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS					
Reliability	High	High	Very high; time to fix is brief because of relative simplicity	The mini is likely to be more reliable, but the distinction is unlikely to be important for most applications.	Reliability and vendor support must be considered together.
Vendor support	Outstanding	Outstanding	Good	Caveat emptor applies to mini somewhat.	

Table 1. (cont'd)

KEY COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTICS	LARGE COMPUTER	MEDIUM COMPUTER	MINICOMPUTERS	EFFECT Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers	SIGNIFICANCE Minicomputer vs. medium and large computers
ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION					
Purchase cost	Millions of dollars	Hundreds of thousands of dollars	Tens of thousands of dollars	Minis are substantially cheaper	Purchase and operational cost are the most significant advantages minis have over large and medium computers.
Operating requirements	Considerable amount of specially prepared space and air conditioning; operators and well-trained systems programmers required	Same as for large computers	One operator per shift, no special site preparation, good systems programmers required	Operational costs are much lower.	

Source: EDP Solutions (Datapro Research Corporation)

III. RANGE OF OPTIONS

Options for using a mini range from enhancing the service level of the data center to replacing the center entirely. Thus the options can first be thought of as being arrayed along the links between the actual user and the central computer. Second, since minis are most often devoted to just one application and are typically located near the user, this same arraying of options can also be thought of as ranging from centralized to decentralized control of the organization's EDP resources.

The relationship between these two concepts is shown in Figure 1. For discussion purposes, four basic options, ranging from using no minis to using only minis have been listed. Of course, an organization can use minis in more than one way, since these options are not mutually exclusive.

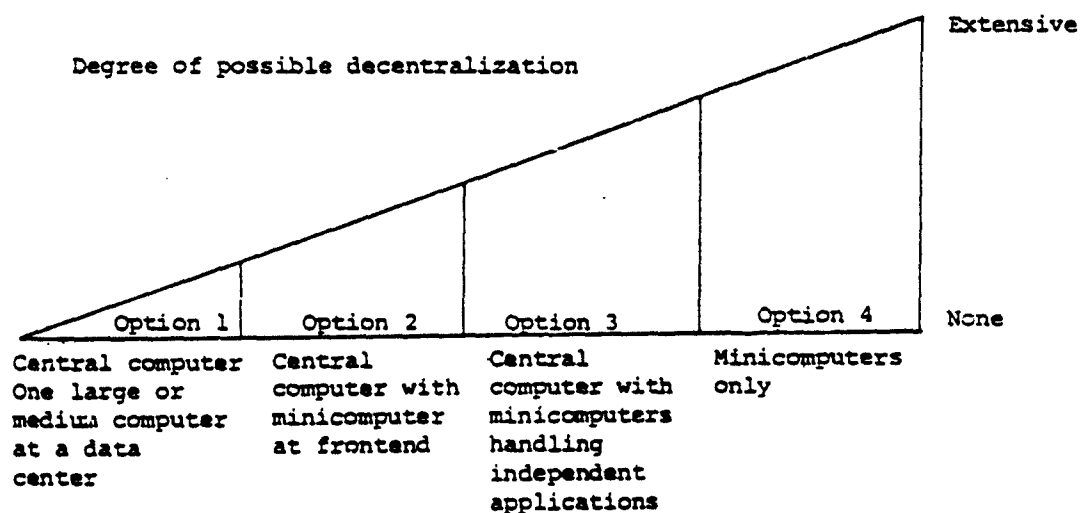


Figure 1. Computer configurations and relative degree of decentralized computing

Source: EDP Solutions (Datapro Corporation)

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- Option 1 represents companies that do not use minis at all. An important issue to be raised is operational effectiveness of using one large computer for all applications. In making the decision, a company should place considerable weight on the value of separate operations for on-line and batch applications—particularly in a system that does not already have on-line applications.
- Option 2 covers not only companies that use minis as front-ends, that is, minis that handle communications between terminals and central computers, but those using other combinations of minis and large machines in computing networks as well. The idea is to use mini as the front-end of the central computer, where it can handle communications with terminals and do additional processing otherwise done on the central computer. The minicomputer could thus lower the computing load on the main machine, thereby making it available for more complex processing for which it is better suited.
- Option 3 applies to those organization in which minis handle independent applications and require no active link to the central computer. In this case, however, the mini and large machines may interchange data on a periodic basis, for instance, nightly. A distinct advantage of this option is that the performance level of mainframe suffers no deterioration as new and independent applications are added to the system. These applications can be readily absorbed by the minis.
- Option 4 represents companies using only minis. It includes those with departmental minicomputers that are tied together in networks with telephone lines to permit sharing of data and programs. This lends itself to organizations fostering a decentralized operating philosophy. The desirability of user control is promoted with this arrangement. Where applicable, some central coordination of computing may result in a degree of standardization of computer operation or software and may contribute to organizational effectiveness.

IV. ASSIMILATION OF MINICOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The use of minis is not necessarily an either/or proposition. Instead, management needs to determine how minis can most effectively be integrated into the overall data processing system of an organization. This determination is best made by first carrying out a high-level design for the application. Table 1 provides such a design framework to use in examining the characteristics of a mini that limit its power with respect to a large or medium machine. In particular, the primary limitations occur when the application requires either a substantial amount of processing or the establishment of a complex data base common to multiple applications.

After this analysis is completed and has shown a minicomputer to be feasible, the decision to use a mini, medium, or large computer requires a qualitative weighing of three factors:

- A. Economics
- B. User Control
- C. Operation Effectiveness

A. Economics

Cost is perhaps the most compelling justification for using or not using a mini. There are three components of cost: software development, hardware, and operations. Software development costs for large machines and minis will generally be comparable, but the numerous commercial software packages available for large computers will often justify using a large computer for an application. In analyzing the hardware and operating costs for the large machine, the command must decide whether full costing would charge the application for all resources that it uses directly plus a proportionate share of all other resources in the system that are shared,

such as people and space. Direct costing charges the new application only for the required incremental resources, such as direct use of the central processing unit and peripheral equipment. If existing computer facilities are idle because of underutilization of large machine, arguments can be made for incremental costing of a new application.

Although it may be desirable to use direct costing in some situations, it is important to recognize that there will be pressure from full-cost users to relegate direct-cost users to lower-priority computer time and to suspend them during periods of high load on the large machine. In addition, as the computer needs of a command grow, it may require a larger machine. The direct-cost user will have contributed to making the load heavy enough to justify a new machine and may then have to be charged full instead of direct costs. Thus using direct costing has some pitfalls and must be viewed cautiously.

B. USER CONTROL

The mini allows the user to be independent of other programs on the main computer. In addition, the user of the mini is free from concern about the computer center's need to keep its machine operational and upgrade its capabilities to meet increasing loads. These issues may arise when some users of the large machine have a heavy, high priority load that interferes with the needs of other users. This situation is particularly frustrating when one division is particularly frustrating when one division controls the central computer. (This same problem occurs for small or medium-sized organizations that utilize a service bureau.) The user with his own mini will not suffer from interruptions of this type. Independence is also particularly useful for a user when there are response time constraints, since response will be fully under the user's control.

C. OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

For substantially decentralized operations, today's economical mini may be more practical and far less disruptive than larger machines for in-house data processing. The mini can help relieve the complexity of the operational load on the central computer. With this simpler environment (particularly with on-line systems), the data processing center will require less systems programming talent, which may be shifted to serve users' needs directly.

V. GUIDELINES

Minicomputer technology has now matured to the stage where management can harness its economic and organization potential. Management's responsibility is to develop an understanding of the appropriate way to integrate minicomputers into the organization. Each should carefully assess its data processing system in terms of where it is going and how, and it should inspect the opportunities for taking advantage of minicomputers.

The data processing staff should build a good understanding of the use and programming of minis. Over a three-year horizon this understanding should evolve so that all computer designers and programmers are equally comfortable using large or small machines. Thus for the long run it is inappropriate to separate the computer staff into minicomputer and large machine programmers. However, in order to get this learning started, it will be necessary to build an understanding of minis in the computer staff, and such a separation may initially be necessary.

To provide leadership to engender an appropriate environment and policy superstructure for incorporating minicomputer technology, top management should take the following actions:

- Direct the EDP manager to acquire and build minicomputer technology capability by integrating technical systems and applications expertise into the current staff.
- Establish a policy to include minicomputer options among alternatives for all new major applications.
- Look for an opportunity to use a mini for the computing needs of a small, independent division, for instance, one that refuses to participate in the central computer utility.

This could also be an opportunity for the entire command to gain valuable experience.

- Establish a central function to study and promulgate mini-computer standards for hardware, software, applications development, and data bases. This is a very important function to keep under control when computer systems are being decentralized.

VI. SUMMARY

Although the cost of mini computers itself is low, the total computing facility is not only the CPU. The peripheral devices for the mini computers are still costly. Also, the cost of software supplied by the manufacturer and that to be developed by the user has to be considered. Hence, when the cost comparison between a minicomputer and mainframe alternative is to be done, the comparison must include the total cost. The comparison should include not only the dollar figure, but non-tangibles such as dependability and "after-sales" customer service from the supplier as well. In general, customer service has been better from manufacturers of mainframes.

In conclusion the decision to use minicomputers, or mainframes or a combination of these will depend on the particular application under consideration. Certain applications will be definitely suited for minicomputers; while for others, mainframes will be the certain solution.

In light of the chemical information retrieval system the volume of data anticipated for Phase II implementation essentially dictates the use of a large machine because of the current storage limitations of peripherals (specially disk units) associated with minicomputers. In addition large machines would better allow for system expandability. In the more likely event that new or related applications are desired, these machines could accommodate future enhancements with less regard to technical questions of space and specific programmer talent. There will be many problems or applications where whether to use mini, mainframe, or a combination of these may not be so obvious. In such situations, a thorough study of present requirements and future

requirements along with what is available and what is going to be available should be made before making the final choice.

Chemical Agent Retrieval System
Procedures for Completing the Unit Record Coding Form

FIELD NAME

PROCEDURE

Action Code

Circle the code designating the status of the form to be processed as follows:

To add a new record to the date base:

1. Circle Action Code 1
2. Enter Accession Number
3. Fill in all applicable data fields

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2. Enter Accession Number
3. Complete only the field to be changed

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2. Enter Accession Number

Accession Number

Enter the unique identifying number assigned to each unit record.

Distribution Status

Enter the code designation for the distribution of the report.

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Task Number

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Project Number

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Review

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Page Range

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Number of References

Count the number of references in the bibliography. Enter the number in the field.

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Location/Repository	Enter the name of the place where the unpublished material is being held. Enter the city name, state <u>or</u> country (State of U.S. location, Country for non-U.S. location)
Index Terms/Keywords	Code the keywords developed from the article by the Abstractors
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TABLE 1

LISTING OF COUNTRY CODES

AC	ANTIGUA	GR	GREECE
AF	AFGHANISTAN	GT	GUATEMALA
AG	ALGERIA	GV	GUINEA
AL	ALBANIA	GY	GUYANA
AN	ANDORRA	GZ	GAZA STRIP
AO	ANGOLA	HA	HAITI
AQ	AMERICAN SAMOA	HK	HONG KONG
AR	ARGENTINA	HM	HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS
AS	AUSTRALIA	HN	HONDURAS
AT	ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS	HU	HUNGARY
AU	AUSTRIA	IC	ICELAND
AV	ANGUILLA	ID	INDONESIA
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BE	BELGIUM	IS	ISRAEL
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BG	BANGLADESH	IV	IVORY COAST
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BI	BOLIVIA	IZ	IRAQ
BM	BURMA	JA	JAPAN
BN	SOLOMON ISLANDS	JE	JERSEY
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BV	BULGARIA	JQ	JOHNSTON ATOLL
BW	BOUVET ISLAND	KE	KENYA
BX	BRUNEI	KN	KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BY	BURUNDI	KR	KIRIBATI
BZ	GERMANY, BERLIN	KS	KOREA, Republic of
CA	CANADA	KT	CHRISTMAS ISLAND
CC	KAMPUCHEA	KU	KUWAIT
CD	CHAD	LA	LAOS
CE	SRI LANKA	LE	LEBANON
CG	CONGO	LI	LIBERIA
CH	ZAIRE	LS	LIECHTENSTEIN
CI	CHINA	LT	LESOTHO
CK	CHILE	LU	LUXEMBOURG
CL	CAYMAN ISLANDS	LY	LIBYA
CM	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	MA	MADAGASCAR
CN	CAMEROON	MC	MARTINIQUE
CO	COMOROS	MD	MACAU
CR	COLOMBIA	MG	MONGOLIA
CS	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	MH	MONTserrat
CT	CORAL SEA ISLANDS	MI	MALAWI
CU	COSTA RICA	ML	MALI
CV	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	MN	MONACO
CX	CUBA	MO	MOROCCO
CY	CAPE VERDE	MP	MAURITIUS
CZ	COOK ISLANDS	MQ	MIDWAY ISLANDS
DA	CYPRUS	MR	MAURITANIA
DB	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	MT	MALTA
DC	DENMARK	MU	OMAN
DD	DJIBOUTI	MV	MALDIVES
DE	BENIN	MX	MEXICO
DF	DOMINICA	MY	MALAYSIA
DG	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MZ	MOZAMBIQUE
DH	ECUADOR	NA	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
DI	EGYPT	NC	NEW CALEDONIA
DJ	IRELAND	NE	NIUE
DK	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	NF	NORFOLK ISLAND
DL	EL SALVADOR	NG	NIGER
DM	ETHIOPIA	NH	NAURU
DN	FALKLAND ISLANDS	NI	NIGERIA
DO	FRENCH GUIANA	NL	NETHERLANDS
DP	FINLAND	NO	NORWAY
DQ	FIJI	NP	NEPAL
DR	FAROE ISLANDS	NQ	TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
DS	FRENCH POLYNESIA	NR	NAURU
DT	FRANCE	NS	SURINAME
DU	FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS	NU	NICARAGUA
DV	GAMBIA, THE	NZ	NEW ZEALAND
DV	GABON	PA	PARAGUAY
EA	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	PC	PITCAIRN ISLANDS
EB	GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	PE	PERU
EC	GHANA	PF	PARACEL ISLANDS
ED	GIBRALTAR	PG	SPRATLY ISLANDS
EE	GRENADA	PK	PAKISTAN
EF	GREENLAND	PL	POLAND
EG	GUERNSEY	PM	PANAMA
EH	GUADELOUPE	PO	PORTUGAL
EI	GUAM		

LISTING OF COUNTRY CODES - Page 2

PP	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PQ	GUINEA-BISSAU
QA	QATAR
RE	REUNION
RO	ROMANIA
RP	PHILIPPINES
RQ	PUERTO RICO
RT	RWANDA
SA	SAUDI ARABIA
SB	ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON
SC	SAINT CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA
SE	SEYCHELLES
SF	SOUTH AFRICA
SG	SENEGAL
SH	ST. HELENA
SI	SIERRA LEONE
SJ	SAN MARINO
SK	SINGAPORE
SO	SOMALIA
SP	SPAIN
ST	ST. LUCIA
SH	SUDAN
SV	SVALBARD
SW	SWEDEN
SY	SYRIA
SZ	SWITZERLAND
TC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TD	TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
TE	THAILAND
TF	TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS
TG	TONGA
TH	TOGO
TI	SAO TOME and PRINCIPE
TJ	TUNISIA
TK	TURKEY
TL	TUVALU
TM	TAIWAN
TN	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TO	UGANDA
UK	UNITED KINGDOM
UR	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
US	UNITED STATES
UV	UPPER VOLTA
UY	URUGUAY
VC	ST. VINCENT and the GRENADINES
VE	VENEZUELA
VI	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
VN	VIETNAM
VQ	VIRGIN ISLANDS
VT	VATICAN CITY
VA	NAMIBIA
VP	VALLIS AND FUTUNA
VQ	WAKE ISLAND
VZ	SWAZILAND
YE	YEMEN (SANA)
YO	YUGOSLAVIA
YS	YEMEN (ADEN)
ZA	ZAMBIA
ZI	ZIMBABWE

TABLE 2

LANGUAGE CODE TABLE - Partial Listing

ENGLISH	ENG
FRENCH	FRE
GERMAN	GER
ITALIAN	ITA
LATIN	LAT
POLISH	POL
RUSSIAN	RUS
SPANISH	SPA

NOTE: Code consists of first three letters of the name of the language of the article being abstracted.



Appendix C

Ten Sample Unit Records

ITEM 109

ACCESSION NUMBER	:00000229
DISTRIBUTION STATUS	:UL
SECURITY CLASS	:U
COUNTRY CODE	:US
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FICHE LOCATOR	:0
PAGE RANGE	:533-539
NO. OF REFERENCES	:9
AUTHORS	:
LOOMIS TED A	
JOHNSON DENNIS D	
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS	:
96-64-0	
67-68-5	
76-03-9	
50-06-6	
55-48-1	
51-84-3	
INDEX TERMS	:
AGING	
SOMAN	
NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION	
OXIMES	
DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE	
PHOSPHONYLATION	
ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE	
RATS (SPRAGUE-DAWLEY)	
PENTOBARBITAL	
ANTERIOR TIBIAL MUSCLE	
SCIATIC NERVE	
ISOTONIC CONTRACTIONS	
STIMULATION	
ATROPINE SULFATE	
NUCLEOPHILIC OXIMES	
REACTIVATION	
SOMAN-INHIBITED ACHE	
TMB-4	
TCIA	
PI50	

ENZYMES

TEMPERATURE

DMSO

POTENTIATED TWITCH RESPONSE

TETANIC RESPONSE BLOCKADE

ACETYLCHOLINE

TWITCH RESPONSE

TETANIC RESPONSE

CHOLINESTERASE

N-METHYLPYRIDINE 2-ALDOXIME TRICHLOROACETATE

AFFILIATION :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

SOURCE TITLE : TOXICOLOGY AND APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

TITLE (DOCUMENT) :

AGING AND REVERSAL OF SOMAN-INDUCED EFFECTS ON NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION WITH OXIMES IN THE PRESENCE OF DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE

ABSTRACT/DIGEST :

THE CURRENT SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS STUDIED THE ROLE OF THE AGING PROCESS IN THE FAILURE OF OXIMES TO INDUCE RECOVERY OF SOMAN-INHIBITED NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION, AND TO REACTIVATE THE SOMAN-INDUCED PHOSPHONYLATED ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE. STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED ON 300-500 G SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS ANESTHETIZED WITH 30 MG/KG PENTOBARBITAL, I.P. THE ANTERIOR TIBIAL BRANCH OF THE LEFT SCIATIC NERVE WAS ARRANGED FOR STIMULATION AND FOR RECORDING OF ISOTONIC CONTRACTIONS OF THE CORRESPONDING ANTERIOR TIBIAL MUSCLE AS OBTAINED FROM A LINEAR TRANSFORMER. STIMULUS VOLTAGE WAS ALWAYS SUPRAMAXIMAL (0.6 V, 4-MSEC DURATION). EACH ANIMAL WAS PRETREATED WITH 1 MG/KG ATROPINE SULFATE I.V. TWO NUCLEOPHILIC OXIMES WERE USED FOR REACTIVATION OF SOMAN-INHIBITED AChE: 1,1'-TRIMETHYLENEBIS (4-FORMYLPYRIDINIUM) DIOXIME DICHLORIDE (TMB-4) AND N-METHYLPYRIDINE 2-ALDOXIME TRICHLOROACETATE (TCLA). THE SOMAN PREPARATION HAD A PI_{50} OF 10.2, AND WHEN ADDED TO THE ENZYME IN THE PRESENCE OF THE BUFFER AND ALLOWED TO STAND AT ROOM TEMPERATURE FOR 1, 5, 10, AND 15 MIN, APPROXIMATELY 50% INHIBITION OF THE ENZYME OCCURRED. HOWEVER, WHEN TCLA WAS ADDED IN FINAL CONCENTRATION OF 1.7×10^{-5} M AT 2, 5, OR 10 MIN AFTER INCUBATION OF THE SOMAN-ENZYME MIXTURE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, APPROXIMATELY 50% OF THE SOMAN-INHIBITED ENZYME WAS REACTIVATED

IF THE TCLA WAS ADDED IMMEDIATELY OR WITHIN 2 MIN AFTER ADDITION OF THE SOMAN INHIBITION. THE DOSE OF SOMAN, WHICH PRODUCED 90% ($2.7 \times 10^{(EXP-8)}$ M), DID NOT REACTIVATE ENZYME. TWELVE ANIMALS EACH RECEIVED 0.09 MG/KG SOMAN, I.V., AND GROUPS OF THREE WERE GIVEN 10 MG/KG TMB-4 PLUS 0.5 ML/KG DMSO I.V., AT EACH OF FOUR DIFFERENT TIME INTERVALS (1.5, 5, 10, or 15 MIN) FOLLOWING SOMAN. WHEN TMB-4-DMSO WAS ADMINISTERED AT 1.5-5 MIN AFTER SOMAN, COMPLETE RECOVERY OF NEUROMUSCULAR FUNCTION OCCURRED. ADMINISTRATION 10 MIN AFTER SOMAN RESULTED IN PARTIAL RECOVERY, 15 MIN FOLLOWING SOMAN THE MIXTURE PRODUCED BLOCKADE OF THE POTENTIATED TWITCH RESPONSE, BUT NO RECOVERY OF TETANIC RESPONSE. DMSO ALONE HAD ONLY MINOR NEUROMUSCULAR EFFECTS. CONTROL DOSES OF ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH), 0.1 UG/KG, I.V., PRODUCED NO EFFECT ON THE TWITCH RESPONSE, WHEN A 0.06-0.09 MG/KG, I.V. DOSE OF SOMAN WAS ADMINISTERED, BLOCKADE OF TETANIC RESPONSE WAS EVIDENT, BUT 10 MG/KG I.V. TMB-4 PLUS 0.5 ML/KG DMSO INDUCED RECOVERY. THE CONTROL DOSE OF ACH WAS WITHOUT EFFECT, INDICATING REACTIVATION OF A CHOLINESTERASE MECHANISM. AFTER 60 MIN, INJECTION OF ACH RESULTED IN A PROLONGED EFFECT MANIFESTED AS IMPAIRMENT OF THE TWITCH. THE REACTIVATION OF ACH BY TMB-4-DMSO IS TEMPORARY AND MAY INVOLVE ENHANCEMENT OF TRANSFER OF THE OXIME BY DMSO TO THE SITE OF THE SOMAN-INHIBITED ENZYME.

BASIS KEY :109
RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 28

ACCESSION NUMBER :00000343
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LANGUAGE CODE :ENG
DOCUMENT TYPE :R
NO. OF PAGES :12
PUBLICATION YEAR :1972
NO. OF GRAPHICS :1
FICHE LOCATOR :0
PROJECT NUMBER :1W652710AD2502
NO. OF REFERENCES :19
REPORT NUMBERS :
AD741015
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AUTHORS :
THOMAS NORMAN C
FLEISHER JOSEPH H
HARRIS LARREL W
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
96-64-0
306-44-5
55-92-5
51-84-3
7558-80-7
76-03-9
INDEX TERMS :
PINACOLYL METHYLPHOSPHONATE
SOMAN-PHOSPHONYLATED ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE
RADIOACTIVITY
PHOSPHORUS
ORGANOPHOSPHATE INTOXICATION
INTOXICATION
ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE
SOMAN
METHYLPHOSPHONATE
TISSUE
DOGS
BRAIN
CAUDATE NUCLEUS
THALAMUS
MEDULLA
HIPPOCAMPUS

CEREBRAL CORTEX
CEREBELLAR CORTEX
REACTIVITY
AGING
MINA
DOZERYTHROCYTE ACHE
DEALKYLATION
ACETYL-BETA-METHYLCHOLINE
DOG BRAIN HOMOGENATES
ACETYLCHOLINE
SODIUM PHOSPHATE
ACETYLCHOLINE IODIDE
INHIBITION
RADIOPHOSPHORUS
BRAIN HOMOGENATES
ALIQOTS
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID
BOVINE ALBUMIN
METHYL 32-P PHOSPHONATE
PINACOLYL METHYL 32-P PHOSPHONATE
PHOSPHONYLATED
AFFILIATION :
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, BIOMEDICAL LABORATORY,
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD 21010
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, BIOMEDICAL LABORATORY,
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD 21010
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, BIOMEDICAL LABORATORY,
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD 21010
TITLE (DOCUMENT) :
UTILIZATION OF [(EXP32)P] SOMAN FOR MEASUREMENT OF ACETYLCHOLINES-
TERASE IN BRAIN TISSUES
COMMENT :SEE ALSO ACC # 0342
ABSTRACT/DIGEST :
DTIC VERIFIED FACSIMILE OF:THOMAS, N. C., FLEISHER, J. H., AND
HARRIS, L. W., UTILIZATION OF [(EXP32)P] SOMAN FOR MEASUREMENT
OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE IN BRAIN TISSUES. BIOCHEM BIOPHYS.
ACTA, 235:542-547, 1971. DTIC DATE: 1972.
BASIS KEY :28
RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 66

ACCESSION NUMBER	:00000062
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SECURITY CLASS	:U
COUNTRY CODE	:NL
NO. OF FICHE	:0
LANGUAGE CODE	:ENG
DOCUMENT TYPE	:J
NO. OF PAGES	:11
PUBLICATION YEAR	:1957
VOLUME NUMBER	:26
NO. OF GRAPHICS	:10
FICHE LOCATOR	:0
PAGE RANGE	:29-39
NO. OF REFERENCES	:20
AUTHORS	:
COHEN J A	
WARRINGA M G P J	
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS	:
77-81-6	
107-44-6	
96-64-0	
55-91-4	
7439-96-5	
INDEX TERMS	:
TABUN	
SARIN	
SOMAN	
DFP	
HOG	
KIDNEY	
DFP-ASE	
ETHYLMETHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE	
PROPYL-1-2-ETHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE	
(2-2-DIMETHYL PROPYL)-1-METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE	
NERVE GAS	
ANTICHOLINESTERASE POISONING	
RATS	
MANGANESE	
PROTEINS	
METAL IONS	
COFACTORS	
FLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACIDS	
CYCLOHEXYL METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE	

1

PROPYL-1-METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE
(2-2-DIMETHYLPROPYL)-1-METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE
PROPYL-2 ETHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE
PROPYL-1-2-ISOPROPANE FLUOROPHOSPHONATE
PROPYL-1-2-CYCLOHEXANE FLUOROPHOSPHONATE
HYDROLYSIS
INHIBITION OF HYDROLYSIS
ELECTROPHORETIC PRODUCT
CHOLINE ESTERS
AFFILIATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE RESEARCH
COUNCIL T.N.O., RIJSWIJK, Z.H. (THE NETHERLANDS)
SOURCE TITLE :BIOCHIM. BIOPHYS. ACTA
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE RESEARCH
COUNCIL T.N.O., RIJSWIJK, Z.H. (THE NETHERLANDS)
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE RESEARCH
COUNCIL T.N.O., RIJSWIJK, Z.H. (THE NETHERLANDS)
TITLE (DOCUMENT) :
PURIFICATION AND PROPERTIES OF DIALKYLFLUOROPHOSPHATASE
ABSTRACT/DIGEST :
INTEREST IN NERVE GASES (TABUN, SARIN AND SOMAN) AND RELATED
COMPOUNDS LIKE DIISOPROPYLPHOSPHOROFUORIDATE (DFP), TOGETHER
WITH GROWING THERAPEUTIC, DIAGNOSTIC, AND AGRICULTURAL USES OF
SIMILAR CHEMICALS AS INSECTICIDES, HAS FOCUSED ATTENTION ON
METABOLISM IN MAN. BASED UPON FRACTIONATION OF HOG KIDNEY
EXTRACTS WITH ALCOHOL, A DFP-ASE ENZYME PREPARATION B(SUB1)
WAS FOUND TO BE 100-150 TIMES MORE PURE THAN THE ORIGINAL KIDNEY
HOMOGENATE AND 2.5 TIMES MORE PURE THAN FRACTION A. FLUOROPHOS-
PHATASE (DFP-ASE) ACTIVITY WAS ASSESSED BY THE WARBURG METHOD:
ACTIVATION OF DFP-ASE. MANGANESE CHLORIDE PRODUCED MARKED
ACTIVATION. INHIBITION OF DFP-ASE. P-CHLOROMECURIBENZOIC ACID
(PCP) IN A CONCENTRATION OF 1.66×10^{-5} (EXP-5) PRODUCED 50% INHI-
BITION ON INCUBATION AT 37 DEGREES C FOR 15 MIN. INHIBITION
WAS REVERSED BY INCUBATING THE ENZYME WITH 10^{-3} M CYSTEINE.
SPECIFICITY OF DFP-ASE WAS INVESTIGATED FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF
COMPOUNDS: (1) ETHYLMETHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE, (2) PROPYL-1-
METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE, (3) SARIN, (4) (2-2-DIMETHYLPROPYL)-1-
METHANEFLUOROPHOSPHONATE, (5) SOMAN, (6) CYCLOHEXYL METHANE-
FLUOROPHOSPHONATE, (7) PROPYL-2-ETHANEFLUOROPHONATE, (8) PROPYL-
2-ISOPROPANE FLUOROPHOSPHONATE, AND (10) TABUN. HYDROLYSIS WAS
STRONGLY ACTIVATED BY TABUN AND DFP, BUT NOT BY COMPOUNDS 1-9
EXCEPT COMPOUND 2. FOR ALL OTHER COMPOUNDS, MANGANESE CAUSED
INHIBITION OF HYDROLYSIS. ACTIVATION WAS OBSERVED IN ALL COMPOUNDS
EXCEPT SOMAN COMPOUNDS 6 AND 9 WHEN MANGANESE AND FRACTION G (AN

ELECTROPHORETIC PRODUCT WITH DFP-ASE ACTIVITY) WERE ADDED. CHOLINE ESTERS IN HIGH CONCENTRATION CAUSED INHIBITION OF DFP HYDROLYSIS BY DFP-ASE. HOMOGENEITY OF DFP-ASE IN B PREPARATIONS. IN B PREPARATIONS, ONE AND THE SAME ENZYME IS PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HYDROLYSIS OF THE ESTERS OF FLUOROPHOSPHONIC AND FLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACIDS. IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE SAME ENZYME IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TABUN HYDROLYSIS. EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT OF ANTI-CHE POISONING CONDITIONS ONLY ALLOWS CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO PROPYLAXIS AND NOT THERAPY. ONLY A PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN USED. FEMALE RATS (110-160(SUBG)) RECEIVED 1 ML, I.V., DFP-ASE FOLLOWED 1-3 MIN BY LETHAL S.C. DOSE OF 4 MG/KG DFP OR 400-500 UG/KG SARIN. OF 23 TREATED ANIMALS, 18 SURVIVED. ALL 16 UNTREATED CONTROLS DIED. TREATMENT SAVED 16 OF 38 SARIN-POISONED RATS, AND KILLED 17 OUT OF 18 CONTROLS. MANGANESE HAD NO EFFECT ON SURVIVAL. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE ACTIVITY CRUDE HOMOGENATES OF DFP-ASE CANNOT BE PROPERLY ASSESSED BECAUSE OF THE MULTIPLE ENZYMES OF RELATED SPECIFICITY, OTHER PROTEINS, METAL IONS, COFACTORS, AND INHIBITORS.

BASIS KEY :66
RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 120

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FICHE LOCATOR :0
PAGE RANGE :989-992
NO. OF REFERENCES :9
AUTHORS :
POLAK R L
MEEKS MARIA M
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
51-84-3
51-55-8
96-64-0
7782-44-7
124-38-9
55-48-1
7447-40-7
64-47-1
INDEX TERMS :
BRAIN TISSUE
ANTICHOLINESTERASE
ACETYLCHOLINE
ATROPINE
RAT BRAIN
CORTICAL SLICES
SOMAN
KREBS SOLUTION
OXYGEN
CARBON DIOXIDE
DORSAL LEECH MUSCLE
INCUBATION
ATROPINE SULFATE
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
ESERINE SULFATE
AFFILIATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH
ORGANIZATION TNO, LANGE KLEIWEG 139, RIJSWIJK (Z.H.), THE NETHERLANDS

SOURCE TITLE :BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH
ORGANIZATION TNO, LANGE KLEIWEG 139, RIJSWIJK (Z.H.), THE NETHERLANDS
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH
ORGANIZATION TNO, LANGE KLEIWEG 139, RIJSWIJK (Z.H.), THE NETHERLANDS
TITLE (DOCUMENT)
THE INFLUENCE OF ATROPINE ON THE RELEASE AND UPTAKE OF ACETYLCHOLINE
BY THE ISOLATED CEREBRAL CORTEX OF THE RAT
ABSTRACT/DIGEST :
BRAIN TISSUE BROUGHT IN CONTACT WITH ANTICHOLINESTERASE AGENTS
RELEASES ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH) INTO ITS SURROUNDINGS. THE PRESENT
STUDY INVESTIGATED THE INFLUENCE OF ATROPINE ON THE IN VITRO
RELEASE AND UPTAKE OF ACH BY RAT BRAIN. RAT CORTICAL SLICES (150
MG, 0.4 MM THICK) WERE PRETREATED WITH 0.005 MM SOMAN. INCUBATED
FOR 1 HR AT 37C IN 2.5 ML OF MODIFIED KREBS SOLUTION (TO CORRECT
FOR SUBSTANCES OTHER THAN ACH, WHICH MIGHT INFLUENCE SENSITIVITY
OF THE ASSAY PREPARATION); THE MEDIUM WAS SATURATED WITH 95% O(SUB2)
AND 5% CO(SUB2). (1.) ACH ACTIVITY OF SLICES AND INCUBATING MEDIA
WAS ESTIMATED BY BIOASSAY ON THE ESERINIZED DORSAL LEECH MUSCLE.
ACH WAS SET FREE INTO THE MEDIA DURING INCUBATION. FIVE TIMES AS
MUCH ACH WAS RELEASED WHEN THE MEDIUM CONTAINED 25 MM KCL AS IN A
4.7 MM KCL MEDIUM. THE ACH CONTENT OF THE TISSUE DID NOT CHANGE
DURING INCUBATION IN EITHER MEDIUM. ADDITION OF 1 UG/ML ATROPINE
SULFATE TO THE 25 MM KCL MEDIUM RESULTED IN A THREEFOLD ENHANCEMENT
OF ACH RELEASE PLUS A RISE OF THE ACH CONTENT OF THE TISSUE.
ATROPINE SULFATE (0.05 UG/ML) INCREASED THE ACH OUTPUT: 10 UG/ML
PRODUCED THE SAME EFFECT AS 1 UG/ML. NO SIGNIFICANT ATROPINE EFFECT
WAS OBSERVED IN A MEDIUM CONTAINING 4.7 MM KCL. (2.) UPTAKE OF
ADDED ACH WAS STUDIED BY TREATING CORTICAL SLICES WITH SOMAN AND
INCUBATING TISSUE IN A MEDIUM CONTAINING 4.7 MM KCL, 25 MM KCL,
OR 25 MM KCL PLUS 1 UG/ML ATROPINE. ACH (4 UG/ML) WAS ADDED AT
START OF INCUBATION. THERE WAS SIGNIFICANT TISSUE UPTAKE OF ACH
AGAINST A CONCENTRATION GRADIENT. ATROPINE DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY
INHIBIT THIS UPTAKE IN A CONCENTRATION AT WHICH IT MOST ENHANCED
THE OUTPUT OF ENDOGENOUS ACH. IN THE EXPERIMENTS USING NORMAL KREBS
SOLUTION WHERE ENDOGENOUS ACH PRODUCTION WAS SMALL, ACH CONCENTRATION
OF THE MEDIA DECREASED. A SMALLER DECREASE OF ACH IN THE MEDIUM WAS
OBSERVED WITH THE 25 MM KCL SOLUTION. SMALLEST REDUCTION OF ACH
WAS NOTED IN THE 25 MM KCL MEDIUM WITH ATROPINE, WHICH ALSO PRODUCED
LARGE AMOUNTS OF ENDOGENOUS ACH. THE ADDED ACH WAS DISTRIBUTED
SIMILARLY BETWEEN TISSUE AND MEDIUM IN ALL THREE MEDIA; DIFFERENCES
IN RESULTS WERE CAUSED BY CHANGES IN THE CONCENTRATION OF ENDOGENOUS
ACH IN TISSUES AND MEDIA PRODUCED BY ADDITION OF KCL AND ATROPINE

TO THE MEDIUM. (3.) THE EFFECT OF ATROPINE SULFATE ON UPTAKE OF ACH WAS STUDIED. KEEPING THE CONCENTRATION OF ADDED ACH CONSTANT DURING INCUBATION OF 75 MG SLICES IN 5 ML OF MEDIUM WITH 25 MM KCL FOR 30 MIN. ATROPINE (10 UG/ML) INHIBITED ACH UPTAKE BY 25% AND 100 UG/ML ATROPINE INHIBITED UPTAKE BY 70%. (4.) EFFECTS OF KCL AND ATROPINE ON ACH OUTPUT WAS INVESTIGATED USING A MEDIUM CONTAINING ESERINE SULFATE (0.4 MM) AS THE CHE INHIBITOR. ACH UPTAKE WAS EXTREMELY SMALL AND ACH CONCENTRATION IN THE TISSUE FELL TO APPROXIMATELY 4 UG/ML IN TESTS WHERE THE MEDIUM CONTAINED ESERINE SULFATE PLUS 25 MM KCL WITH OR WITHOUT ATROPINE. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDED THAT ESERINE SULFATE (0.4 MM) STRONGLY INHIBITS UPTAKE OF ACH, SIMILAR TO RESULTS OBTAINED WITH SOMAN.

BASIS KEY :121
RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 121

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NO. OF REFERENCES :18
AUTHORS :
PRESTON E
HEATH C
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
51-55-8
107-44-6
55-91-4
96-64-0
INDEX TERMS :
RESPIRATORY FAILURE
INTOXICATION
ORGANOPHOSPHATE CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS
HYPOXIA
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM
BLOOD PRESSURE
HYPOTENSION
BRADYCARDIA
PERIPHERAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE
CARDIOVASCULAR COLLAPSE
ATROPINE
SARIN
CARDIOVASCULAR HOMEOSTASIS
RATS
DFP
OXIME THERAPY
SOMAN
RABBIT (WHITE)
AUTOPERFUSION
VASAL VASOMOTOR TONE
VASOMOTOR PATHWAY
MYOCARDIAL TOXICITY

AFFILIATION :

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, SUFFIELD, ALBERTA, CANADA, AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON,
ALBERTA, CANADA

SOURCE TITLE :ARCH. INT. PHARMACODYN.

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, SUFFIELD, ALBERTA, CANADA, AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON,
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SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, SUFFIELD, ALBERTA, CANADA, AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON,
ALBERTA, CANADA

TITLE (DOCUMENT)

ATROPINE-INSENSITIVE VASODILATATION AND HYPOTENSION IN THE
ORGANOPHOSPHATE-POISONED RABBIT

ABSTRACT/DIGEST :

RESPIRATORY FAILURE IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH FROM INTOXICATION
WITH THE ORGANOPHOSPHATE CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS. APART FROM
THE EFFECT OF HYPOXIA, THESE COMPOUNDS DIRECTLY IMPAIR THE CARDIO-
VASCULAR SYSTEM, WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A RAPIDLY FATAL OUTCOME.
THE BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE IN UNTREATED LETHAL POISONING IS USUALLY
HYPOTENSION, THE SEVERITY OF WHICH IS GOVERNED BY INTERACTION OF
A DECREASE IN CARDIAC OUTPUT DUE TO BRADYCARDIA AND AN INCREASE IN
PERIPHERAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE. LOWERED CARDIAC OUTPUT CAUSES
STAGNANT HYPOXIA, WHICH ALSO PROMOTES CARDIOVASCULAR COLLAPSE.
ARTIFICIALLY VENTILATED AND ATROPINIZED ANIMALS MAINTAIN A NORMAL
BLOOD PRESSURE THOUGH POISONED WITH VERY LARGE DOSES OF SARIN.
THIS IMPLIES THAT ATROPINE AND ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION WILL ENSURE
CARDIOVASCULAR HOMEOSTASIS DESPITE SEVERE INTOXICATION. IT HAS
BEEN SHOWN, HOWEVER, THAT RATS DIE OF CARDIAC FAILURE FOLLOWING A
LARGE DOSE OF DIISOPROPYL PHOSPHONOFUORIDATE (DFP) DESPITE ATROPINE,
ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION, AND OXIME THERAPY. IN THE PRESENT STUDIES,
LARGE DOSES OF SOMAN, SARIN, OR DFP ADMINISTERED INTRAVENOUSLY
CAUSED SEVERE AND RAPID HYPOTENSION IN THE ANESTHETIZED WHITE RABBIT
DESPITE BOTH ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION AND ATROPINE TREATMENT SUFFICIENT
TO PREVENT BRADYCARDIA. HYPOTENSION RESULTS FROM AN ATROPINE-
INSENSITIVE VASODILATATION, DEMONSTRATED IN THE AUTOPERFUSED
FORELIMB. SOMAN INDUCES DEPRESSION OF BASAL VASOMOTOR TONE:
HOWEVER, THIS IS ANTAGONIZED BY ATROPINE WHILE SYSTEMIC HYPOTENSION
REMAINS PROFOUND. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HYPOTENSION STEMS FROM
ORGANOPHOSPHATE EFFECTS WITHIN THE NEURONAL PORTION OF THE VASOMOTOR
PATHWAY. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT SOMAN HAS A MYOCARDIAL TOXIC
PROPERTY.

BASIS KEY :122

RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 95

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NO. OF GRAPHICS	:2
FICHE LOCATOR	:0
PAGE RANGE	127-132
NO. OF REFERENCES	:22
AUTHORS	:
JOHNSON DENNIS D	
WILCOX WILLIAM C	
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS	:
439-14-5	
96-64-0	
51-84-3	
50-06-6	
55-48-1	
INDEX TERMS	:
DIAZEPAM	
ANTICHOLINESTERASE	
SOMAN	
ACETYLCHOLINE	
BRADYCARDIA	
RABBITS	
VALIUM	
RESPIRATION	
PENTOBARBITAL	
ATROPINE SULFATE	
TACHYCARDIA	
HEART RATE	
HERING-BREUER REFLEX	
RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION	
BLOOD PRESSURE	
HYPOTENSION	
AFFILIATION	:
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA S7N 0W0	
SOURCE TITLE	:EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF
SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA S7N 0W0

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF
SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, CANADA S7N 0W0

TITLE (DOCUMENT)

STUDIES ON THE MECHANISM OF THE PROTECTIVE AND ANTIDOTAL ACTIONS
OF DIAZEPAM IN ORGANOPHOSPHATE POISONING

ABSTRACT/DIGEST

PREVIOUS STUDIES SUGGEST THAT DIAZEPAM PROVIDES ANTIDOTAL ACTIVITY AGAINST ANTICHOLINESTERASE AGENTS SUCH AS SOMAN BY PREVENTING SOME OF THE CENTRAL EFFECTS OF EXCESS ACETYLCHOLINE. TO MEASURE DIAZEPAM'S EFFECT ON SOMAN-INDUCED BRADYCARDIA, SIX UNANESTHETIZED RABBITS WERE ADMINISTERED 10 UG/KG I.V. SALINE-DILUTED SOMAN, SIX WERE GIVEN 1 MG/KG DIAZEPAM (VALIUM), WHILE SIX WERE GIVEN THE ABOVE DOSES OF DIAZEPAM FOLLOWED BY SOMAN. TO MEASURE DIAZEPAM'S EFFECT ON RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, ARTIFICIALLY VENTILATED RABBITS, ANESTHETIZED WITH 35 MG/KG PENTOBARBITAL AND PRE-TREATED WITH 1.2 MG/KG ATROPINE SULFATE WERE TESTED IN THE SAME WAY: SIX WERE GIVEN DIAZEPAM, SIX SOMAN, SIX SOMAN FOLLOWED BY ATROPINE, AND TEN SOMAN FOLLOWED BY ATROPINE AND DIAZEPAM. UNANESTHETIZED RABBITS GIVEN SOMAN SHOWED SEVERE BRADYCARDIA (83% OF CONTROL) AND THOSE GIVEN DIAZEPAM SHOWED TEMPORARY TACHYCARDIA (REVERSED WITHIN 30 MIN). DIAZEPAM PRETREATMENT PREVENTED ABNORMAL HEART RATES, (103 +/- 8.5% OF CONTROL). IN ANESTHETIZED ANIMALS (RESULTS NOT PRESENTED STATISTICALLY), DIAZEPAM (1 MG/KG) PRODUCED SLIGHT DEPRESSION OF THE RESPIRATORY RATE, SOMAN (10 UG/KG) REDUCED THE DEPTH OF RESPIRATION AND/OR INHIBITED THE HERING-BREUER REFLEX DURING EXPIRATION, WITHOUT RECOVERY WITHIN 30 MIN. SIMILAR DOSAGES IN COMBINATION (DIAZEPAM AFTER SOMAN) FAILED TO REVERSE RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION AND PRODUCED FURTHER RESPIRATORY IMPAIRMENTS. PRETREATMENT WITH 1.2 MG/KG ATROPINE BLOCKED SOMAN-INDUCED BRADYCARDIA, AND REDUCED BLOOD PRESSURE MODESTLY. DIAZEPAM FOLLOWING SOMAN REDUCED BLOOD PRESSURE FURTHER, AN EFFECT WHICH ATROPINE APPEARED TO BLOCK. BOTH SOMAN-INDUCED HYPOTENSION AND ITS REVERSAL WITH SUBSEQUENT ATROPINE (1.2 MG/KG) COINCIDED WITH CHANGES IN RESPIRATORY FUNCTION. PRE-TREATMENT WITH ATROPINE ALONE DID NOT PREVENT RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, THOUGH A SECOND DOSE AFTER SOMAN REVERSED IT, INDICATING A DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP. IN SUMMARY, ADMINISTRATION OF DIAZEPAM FOLLOWING SOMAN-INDUCED RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION EXACERBATED THE DEPRESSION AND RENDERED RABBITS LESS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATROPINE. THE ANTIDOTAL EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM ARE THUS NOT ASCRIBED TO REVERSAL OF RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION. IN CONCLUSION, THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM ARE ASCRIBED TO BOTH A NON-SPECIFIC ANTI-CONVULSANT EFFECT THAT REDUCES IMPAIRMENT TO RESPIRATORY CENTERS AND TO THE PREVENTION OF BRADYCARDIA.

BASIS KEY :95

RECORD SECURITY :0

ITEM 24

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AUTHORS :
COHEN E M
CHRISTEN P J
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CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
107-44-6
57-71-6
96-64-0
INDEX TERMS :
SARIN
32-P SARIN
HYDROLYSIS
DAM
DIACETYL MONOXIME
PLASMA
RATS (ALBINO)
GUINEA PIGE (WHITE)
MICE
HEART
CAROTID ARTERY
HUMAN PLASMA
PLASMA ALTESTERASE
SOMAN
AFFILIATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY TNO, 139 LANGE KLEIWEG, RIJSWIJK
(Z11), THE NETHERLANDS
SOURCE TITLE :MEDICINE
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY TNO, 139 LANGE KLEIWEG, RIJSWIJK
(Z11), THE NETHERLANDS
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:
MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY TNO, 139 LANGE KLEIWEG, RIJSWIJK
(Z11), THE NETHERLANDS

TITLE (DOCUMENT) :

THE INACTIVATION BY OXIMES OF SARIN AND SOMAN IN PLASMA FROM VARIOUS SPECIES I. THE INFLUENCE OF DIACETYL MONOXIME ON THE HYDROLYSIS OF SARIN

ABSTRACT/DIGEST

A METHOD IS GIVEN FOR MEASURING HYDROLYSIS OF LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF 32-P SARIN BASED UPON MEASUREMENT OF THE NON-VOLATILE HYDROLYSIS PRODUCT. DEMONSTRATION WITH 32-P SARIN PERMITTED A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF DIACETYL MONOXIME (DAM) ON THE HYDROLYSIS OF: (1) HEPARINIZED PLASMA OBTAINED FROM THE HEART OR CAROTID ARTERIES OF FEMALE ALBINO RATS, WHITE GUINEA PIGS, OR INBRED FEMALE MICE; AND (2) HUMAN PLASMA FROM VOLUNTEERS. SAMPLES WERE INTOXICATED WITH 0.1 MM SARIN AND CENTRIFUGED FOR 20 MIN. IN ALL SAMPLES, HYDROLYSIS WAS AIDED BY SARINASE AND BY DIRECT INTERACTION OF DAM WITH SARIN. IN THE MOUSE AND RATS, DAM GREATLY ENHANCED THE DESTRUCTION OF SARIN; AT 1 MM DAM, SARIN IN THE RAT WAS COMPLETELY HYDROLYZED IN 2 MIN. RESULTS CONFIRMED EARLIER FINDINGS THAT DAM UNTIL SARIN IS HYDROLYZED. A SUBSEQUENT PAPER FROM THIS STUDY DEALS WITH SOMAN.

BASIS KEY

:24

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ITEM 7

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SECURITY CLASS :U
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PAGE RANGE :801-802
NO. OF REFERENCES :6
AUTHORS :
BERRY W K
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
107-44-6
77-81-6
96-64-0
55-91-4
59-92-7
INDEX TERMS :
BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS
ANTICHOLINESTERASE POISONING
CHOLINESTERASE
SARIN
TOXICITY
DOPA
3,4,DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE
O-DIHYDROXYBENZENE DERIVATIVES
TABUN
SOMAN
DFP
DOPA-SARIN REACTION
INHIBITION
ENZYMES
DOPA OXIDATION
AFFILIATION :
ARMY CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT PORTON DOWN, ENGLAND, AND
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, ENGLAND
SOURCE TITLE :SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AND
THERAPEUTICS

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
ARMY CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT PORTON DOWN, ENGLAND, AND
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, ENGLAND

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
ARMY CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT PORTON DOWN, ENGLAND, AND
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, ENGLAND

TITLE (DOCUMENT)
BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN POISONING BY ANTICHOLINESTERASES
ABSTRACT/DIGEST

EXPERIMENTATION WAS DONE SEEKING A CHEMICAL RESEMBLING THE ACTIVE
CENTER OF CHOLINESTERASE (CHE), WHICH WOULD BE NONTOXIC AND YET BE
ABLE TO COMBINE WITH SARIN FAST ENOUGH TO PROTECT AN ORGANISM
AGAINST SARIN'S TOXIC SIDE-EFFECTS. THE CHEMICAL, 3,4,DIHYDROXY-
PHENYLALANINE (DOPA), AND OTHER O-DIHYDROXYBENZENE DERIVATIVES
WERE ABLE TO PROTECT TRUE AND PSEUDO-CHES AGAINST SARIN, TABUN,
AND SOMAN AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, DFP. A DIRECT DOPA-SARIN
REACTION APPEARED TO BE INVOLVED, BUT TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE
THAT THE ACTIVE CENTER OF CHE WAS NOT PHENOLIC. DOPA DID NOT
REVERSE INHIBITION BY SARIN. ITS PROTECTIVE EFFECT DISAPPEARED
ON DILUTION TO A DEGREE THAT WAS THERAPEUTICALLY IMPRACTICABLE.
A FURTHER CONCLUSION WAS THAT DOPA MIGHT BE THE PRECURSOR OF A MORE
ACTIVE SUBSTANCE. STUDY OF THE PRODUCTS OF ENZYMIC AND NON-ENZYMIC
OXIDATION OF DOPA FAILED TO SHOW SUCH A SUBSTANCE.

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ITEM 8

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AUTHORS	:
BERRY W K	
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107-49-3	
51-15-0	
96-64-0	
51-84-3	
154-97-2	
56-97-3	
51-55-8	
INDEX TERMS	:
DIAPHRAGM	
ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE	
TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE	
PRALIDOXIME	
GUINEA PIGS	
RATE	
RAT DIAPHRAGM	
GUINEA PIG DIAPHRAGM	
TEPP	
LD50	
SOMAN	
HYDROLYSIS	
ACETYLCHOLINE	
OXIMES	
P2S	
TMB-4	
ATROPINE	
REACTIVATION	
AFFILIATION	:
CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN, WILTS., ENGLAND	

SOURCE TITLE :BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN, WILTS., ENGLAND
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
CHEMICAL DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN, WILTS., ENGLAND
TITLE (DOCUMENT)
SOME SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN THE RATES OF REACTION OF DIAPHRAGM
PARTICULATE ACETYLCHOLINESTERASES WITH TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE
AND PRALIDOXIME
ABSTRACT/DIGEST

THE DEMONSTRATED EXISTENCE OF TWO FORMS OF ACHE IN THE GUINEA PIG AND RAT DIAPHRAGM -- SOLUBLE AND PARTICULATE FRACTIONS -- HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO EXPLAIN THE FAILURE OF TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE (TEPP) PRETREATMENT TO RAISE THE LD50 OF SOMAN FOR RATS BY THE SAME DEGREE APPLICABLE TO OTHER SPECIES. THE PRESENT STUDY EXPLORED THE KINETIC PROPERTIES OF GUINEA PIG AND RAT PARTICULATE ACHE TO EXPLAIN THIS PHENOMENON. THE VELOCITY OF HYDROLYSIS OF 5.5 MM ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH) WAS MEASURED FOLLOWED BY ADDITION OF 1 MM TEPP. RESULTS SHOWED THAT TEPP INHIBITION WAS PSEUDO-REVERSIBLE, BEING STABLE PRIOR TO ADDITION OF OXIME. TEPP INHIBITION OF GUINEA PIG DIAPHRAGMS SHOWED 15-20% INHIBITION WITHIN 40-50 MIN, WHILE SUBSEQUENT ADDITION OF 2-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-N-METHYL PYRIDINIUM METHANESULPHONATE (P2S) EQUIVALENT TO THE DIAPHRAGMATIC PORTION 30-60 MIN AFTER 30 MG/KG I.M. PRODUCED REACTIVATION TO 20-30% OF NORMAL AFTER 45-50 MIN. AN EQUIVALENT DOSE OF TMB-4 (1,3-DI (4-HYDROXYIMINO METHYLPYRIDINIUM) PROPANE DIHALIDE) PRODUCED REACTIVATION TOO RAPID TO PLOT. THE SAME CONCENTRATION OF TEPP INHIBITED RAT PREPARATIONS TOO RAPIDLY TO DEVELOP RATE CONSTANTS, REACHING THE LEVELS SEEN IN GUINEA PIGS. SUBSEQUENT P2S CAUSED RAPID REACTIVATION TO 25% OF NORMAL. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE MAJOR FACTOR IN TEPP PROTECTION IS THE SPEED OF INHIBITION AND REACTIVATION. IF GIVEN TO GUINEA PIGS 1 MIN BEFORE SOMAN, PROTECTION WAS EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF ATROPINE AND P2S ALONE, WHILE MAXIMAL PROTECTION RESULTED FROM PRETREATMENT AT 0.5-5 HR PRIOR TO SOMAN. P2S IS EFFECTIVE IN THE GUINEA PIG BECAUSE REACTIVATION LAGS BEHIND SOMAN CLEARANCE FROM THE DIAPHRAGM, WHEREAS RAPID REACTIVATION OCCURS IN THE RAT IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SOMAN. TMB-4 IS INEFFECTIVE IN THE GUINEA PIG BECAUSE OF THE SAME PHENOMENON OF TOO-RAPID REACTIVATION.

BASIS KEY :8
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ITEM 9

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LANGUAGE CODE :ENG
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NO. OF REFERENCES :11
AUTHORS :
BERRY W K
DAVIES D R
RUTLAND J P
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS :
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107-44-6
INDEX TERMS
SOMAN
SARIN
3-METHYLBUTYL-2-METHYLPHOSPHONOFUORIDATE
MBPF
DIAPHRAGM ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE
RATS
TUB-4
ATROPINE
OXIMES
ORGANOPHOSPHATES
AFFILIATION :
ARMY DEPT., CHEMICAL DEFENCE EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN,
SALISBURY, WILTS.
SOURCE TITLE :BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION :
ARMY DEPT., CHEMICAL DEFENCE EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN,
SALISBURY, WILTS.
SPONSORING ORGANIZATION :
ARMY DEPT., CHEMICAL DEFENCE EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, PORTON DOWN,
SALISBURY, WILTS.
TITLE (DOCUMENT) :
PROBLEMS IN THE TREATMENT WITH OXIMES AND ATROPINE OF RATS POISONED
BY ORGANOPHOSPHATES

ABSTRACT/DIGEST

SINCE SOMAN-INACTIVATED ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE (ACHE) CANNOT BE REACTIVATED UNDER PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AGING IN VIVO USING THE SOMAN HOMOLOGUE 3-METHYLBUTYL-2-METHYLPHOSPHONOFUORIDATE (MBPF). SOMAN ITSELF WAS NOT PART OF THE EXPERIMENT, BUT PREVIOUS STUDIES USING SOMAN WERE CITED. SARIN WAS USED FOR COMPARISON WITH MBPF. THIS EXPERIMENT ATTEMPTS TO REACTIVATE DIAPHRAGM ACHE OF THE RAT IN VITRO WITH IMB-4 AND ATROPINE.

BASIS KEY :9

RECORD SECURITY :0

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 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525

THESAURUS

Edited Edition

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Introductory Notes

A desirable objective in an information system is the consistent representation of subject matter in both indexing and searching operations. To this end a controlled standardized vocabulary is frequently used so that both indexing and searching can be conducted using a common language.

The thesaurus serves as an authority list for use in both information indexing and retrieval. It represents an organized, comprehensive, and structured vocabulary listing the terms that have been accepted and approved as a standard by participating members of a specialized user group, in a defined area of information. It specifies those terms that are allowed as authorized "descriptors". The thesaurus identifies the scope of each term so that all terms are clear and discrete. Ideally, the terms in the thesaurus are sufficiently comprehensive for the identification and communication of information in the defined area covered by the information system.

One of the more important functions of the thesaurus is to display the relationships among terms in the vocabulary, thus aiding the indexer and searcher to select the most appropriate terms when indexing documents, or formulating search requests.

The thesaurus shows synonymous, hierarchical and other relationships. Such a controlled vocabulary promotes maximum consistency in the description of concepts. It serves further as a store of intellectual decisions that have been made as a result of previous indexing and searching operations.

The present thesaurus was designed for post-coordinate indexing. In such a system many terms are combined at the search stage. It was prepared to serve as a base for an open-ended microthesaurus to be used for a specialized data base, and was derived from the following sources:

- (1) Actual documents in the data base
- (2) MeSH (Medical Subject Headings, National Library of Medicine)
- (3) Chemical Abstracts Index Guide (American Chemical Society)
- (4) Merck Index
- (5) Various biomedical and scientific dictionaries and encyclopedias

As new documents are added to the data base, the thesaurus will be expanded accordingly.

Cross references employed in the thesaurus are:
USE; USED FOR; RELATED TERM; BROADER TERM; and NARROWER TERM.
Scope notes are included where necessary.

(1) USE

The USE reference is intended to lead thesaurus users from a term that is not an authorized term to one that is authorized for indexing and searching.

The USE reference leads to the preferred term.

(2) USED FOR

The USED FOR (UF) reference is the reciprocal of the USE reference, and accompanies the term to which the USE reference refers. It is the reverse of a USE reference, and indicates the access points in the thesaurus referring to the term to be used.

(3) BROADER TERM

The BROADER TERM (BT) reference is employed to refer from a term representing a member of a class of concepts to the term naming that class, for example:

Mammals BT Vertebrates

For each BROADER TERM reference there must also be provided a corresponding NARROWER TERM. The broader term may be one which is higher in a hierarchical relationship than the one under which it appears.

(4) NARROWER TERM

The NARROWER TERM (NT) reference is the reciprocal of the BROADER TERM (BT). The NT is employed to identify the term as a member of the class represented by the entry, for example:

Vertebrates NT Mammals

For each NARROWER TERM reference there must be provided a corresponding BROADER TERM reference. The narrower term, which is the opposite of the broader term, may be used to indicate terms lower in a hierarchical relationship than the one under which it appears.

The whole-part relationship may in some cases be used with the NT/BT designation.

(5) RELATED TERM

The RELATED TERM (RT) reference is employed as a guide from a given term to other terms that are closely related in ways other than the genus-species (BT/NT) relationship. In general, any two terms bear the cross-reference RT to each other if it is believed that the user, when examining one of them, might want to be reminded of the existence of the other. The RT advises the indexer or searcher to consider also the terms designated as related.

(6) SCOPE NOTES

The scope note which accompanies the term, but is not a part of it, is used to designate the scope of the term. It may be used to exclude a possible meaning from the term, and indicate the acceptable term to use for that meaning, or explicitly to include an uncommon meaning under a term. It is used to indicate any intended restrictions in the use of the term. In case of possible misunderstanding, it is used to define a term.

(7) PARENTHETICAL QUALIFIERS

Used sparingly, the parenthetical qualifier may be appended to a term to distinguish among homographs, for example.

Mercury (metal)
Mercury (planet)

The parenthetical qualifier is considered as a part of the term, in contrast to the definition given in a scope note.

Thesaurus Displays

A thesaurus may be complete with only an alphabetic display of terms with cross references. In the present thesaurus it is recommended that a numerical and alphabetical display indicating Chemical Abstracts registry numbers be included. At a later period it may be decided that other displays would be useful, for example, a tree-structure display, and a permuted display of terms in which each word of multi-word terms may be accessed alphabetically.

AATP
 U Parathion
Abate
 BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Abdomen
Abnormalities
 NT Deformities
Absorption, skin
 U Skin absorption
Acetic acid phenyl ester
 U Phenyl acetate
Acetone 67-64-1
Acetonitrile 75-05-8
 UF Cyanomethane
 UF Methyl cyanide
3-Acetoxyindole
 U Indoxyl acetate
7-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide
 U 7-Ac-Q
8-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide
 U 8-Ac-Q
2-Acetoxy-naphthalene
 U Beta-Naphthyl acetate
Acetylation
Acetylcarnitine 14992-62-2
 UF Carnitine Acetyl Ester
Acetylcarnitine chloride
 U Acetylcarnitine hydrochloride
Acetylcarnitine hydrochloride 33661-41-5 4326-58-3 5080-50-2
 UF Acetylcarnitine chloride
Acetylcholine 51-84-3
 UF Ethanaminium, 2-(acetyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-
Acetylcholine bromide 66-23-9
Acetylcholine chloride 60-31-1
Acetylcholine hydrolase
Acetylcholine iodide
Acetylcholine receptor

Acetylcholine release
Acetylcholinesterase
 U AChE
Acetylcholinesterase inhibition
Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors
Acetylcholine uptake
Acetylcholine chloride 60-31-1
Acetylcholine perchlorate
Acetyl-beta-methylcholine
 U Methacholine
Acetyl-beta-methylcholine bromide
 U Methacholine bromide
Acetyl-beta-methylcholine chloride
 U Methacholine chloride
O-Acetyl-beta-naphthol
 U Beta-Naphthyl acetate
Acetyl phenol
 U Phenyl acetate
Acetylthiocholine 4468-05-7
 BT Choline
Acetylthiocholine iodide
Acetyltransferase, choline 9012-78-6
 UF Choline acetylase
 UF Choline acetyltransferase
Acetyltransferases
Acetyltyrosine ethyl ester
 U N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
 U N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester 840-97-1
 UF Acetyltyrosine ethyl ester
 UF Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
 UF Acetyl-L-tyrosyl ethyl ester
 UF ATEE
 UF Ethyl N-acetyl-L-tyrosinate
 UF Ethyl acetyltyrosinate

Acetyl-L-tyrosyl ethyl ester
 U Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
 AChE
 BT Cholinesterases
 UF Acetylcholinesterase
 Acid-base equilibrium
 NT Buffers
 Acidity
 RT pH
 Acids
 RT Bases
 Acocantherin
 U Ouabain
 7-Ac-Q
 UF 7-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide
 8-Ac-Q
 UF 8-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide
 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-
 U Tacrine
 Actinomycin D 50-76-0
 UF Cosmegen
 UF Dactinomycin
 UF Meractinomycin
 Acyl groups
 U Radicals, acyl
 Adaptation, biological
 Adenosine 58-61-7
 BT Nucleosides
 Adenosine 3'5'-cyclic monophosphate 60-92-4
 UF cAMP
 UF cyclic AMP
 Adenosine, N-(1-oxobutyl)-, cyclic 3', 5'-(hydrogen phosphate) 2'-butanoate
 U Dibutyryl cyclic AMP
 Adenosine 5'-phosphorimidazolid 20816-58-4
 Adenosine triphosphatase
 BT Phosphatases
 UF ATPase
 Adenosine triphosphate 56-65-5
 UF ATP
 Adenylate cyclase 9012-42-4
 UF Adenyl cyclase
 UF Adenylyl cyclase
 UF Cyclase, adenylate
 Adenyl cyclase
 U Adenylate cyclase

Adenyl cyclase
 U Adenylate cyclase
Adephenine hydrochloride
 U Trasentine hydrochloride
Adiphenine 64-95-9
 UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-phenyl-, 2(diethylamino)ethyl ester
Adrenal Cortex
 BT Adrenal glands
Adrenal glands
 BT Endocrine glands
 NT Adrenal Cortex
 NT Adrenal Medulla
 NT Interrenal gland
Adrenaline
 U Epinephrine
Adrenal Medulla
 BT Adrenal glands
Aging
Aging rate
Air sacs
 RT Lung
Albumins
Alcohol, ethyl
 U Ethanol
Alcohol, methyl
 U Methanol
Alcohols
Aldicarb 116-06-3
 BT Insecticides, carbamate
Aliesterase
 U Esterase, carboxyl
Alitinal
 U Amobarbital sodium
Alkaloids
Alkoxy
 U Radicals, alkoxy
Alkylation
Alkyl radicals
 U Radicals, alkyl
Allergens
 RT Hypersensitivity
Allergy
 RT Hypersensitivity
Allosteric regulation
AM-1 71006-78-5
 UF O-Ethyl, S-diethylaminoethyl ethylphosphonothiolate
 UF 1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, alpha-(methoxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-nitro-

Ambenonium chloride 115-79-7
 BT Cholinesterase inhibitors
 UF Ambestigminum
 Ambestigminum
 U Ambenonium chloride
 Amezchl
 U Methacholine bromide
 Amines
 RT Amino compounds
 gamma-Aminobutyric acid
 U GABA
 Amino compounds
 RT Amines
 RT Nitrogen
 beta-Aminoethylglyoxaline
 U Histamine
 Aminoethylphosphonic acid
 BT Organophosphorus compounds
 2-Amino-3-hydroxypropionic acid
 U Serine
 alpha-Aminoisocaproic acid
 U Leucine
 2-Amino-4-methylvaleric acid
 U Leucine
 Aminoxyacetic acid hemihydrochloride 2921-14-4
 Aminophylline 317-34-0
 4-Amino-1-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-2-(1H)-pyrimidinone
 U Cytidine
 9-Amino-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroacridine
 U Tacrine
 Aminotransferase, aspartate
 U Glutamic oxalacetic transaminase
 Amiton 78-53-5 3734-97-2
 BT Cholinesterase inhibitors
 BT Insecticides
 UF O, O-Diethyl S-2-diethylaminoethyl phosphorothioate
 UF DSDP
 UF Inferno
 UF Metramac
 UF Phosphorothioic acid, esters, S-2[(diethylamino)ethyl] O, O-diethyl esters
 UF Tetraim
 Ammonium fluoride 12125-01-8
 Amobarbital sodium 35942-73-5 64-43-7
 UF Alitinal
 UF Amylobarbitone sodium
 UF Amytal sodium
 UF Sodium amobarbital

Amobarbital sodium

6

Amobarbital sodium (cont'd)

UF Sodium amytal

Amygdala

U Amygdaloid body

Amygdaloid body

UF Amygdala

Amylacetate ester

U Isoamyl acetate

Amylobarbitone sodium

U Amobarbital sodium

Amytal sodium

U Amobarbital sodium

Anaerobiosis

BT Metabolism

Analgesia

RT Pain

Anaphylaxis

RT Hypersensitivity

Anesthesia

Anesthesia adjuvants

Anesthesia, conduction

UF Anesthesia regional

Anesthesia, general

Anesthesia, inhalation

Anesthesia, intravenous

Anesthesia, local

Anesthesia, regional

U Anesthesia, conduction

Anesthesia, spinal

Anesthetics

Anesthetics, local

Animals

NT Laboratory animals

Animals, laboratory

U Laboratory animals

Animal testing

RT Laboratory animals

Anions

Anoxia

UF Hypoxia

UF Oxygen deficiency

Antagonism

Antagonists

Anthracenecarboxylic acid

UF Anthroic acid

Anthroic acid

U Anthracenecarboxylic acid

Anti-arrhythmia agents

UF Antifibrillatory agents

UF Cardiac depressants

UF Myocardial depressants

Antibody diversity

Antibody diversity (cont'd)

- BT Immunity
- Antibody formation
 - BT Immunity
- Antibody specificity
 - BT Immunity
- Anticholinergic agents
 - U Parasympatholytics
- Anticholinesterase activity
 - U Cholinesterase inhibitors
- Anticholinesterase agents
 - U Cholinesterase inhibitors
- Anticonvulsants
- Antidotes
 - RT Poisoning
- Antifibrillatory agents
 - U Anti-arrhythmia agents
- Antigen-antibody reactions
 - BT Immunity
- Antimuscarinic agents
 - U Parasympatholytics
- Antirex
 - U Edrophonium chloride
- Apnea
 - RT Respiration
- Apocrine glands
 - BT Sweat glands
- Arm
 - NT Forearm
- Armin 546-71-4
 - BT Organophosphorus compounds
 - UF Armine
 - UF Ethoxy-4-nitrophenyloxy-ethylphosphynoxide
 - UF Ethyl p-nitrophenyl ethylphosphonate
 - UF Phosphonic acid, ethyl-, ethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
- Armine
 - U Armin
- Arpenal 3098-65-5
 - UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-phenyl, 3 (diethylamino)propyl ester, hydrochloride
 - UF N-(3-Diethylaminopropyl)-2-2 diphenylacetamide
 - UF Diphenylacetic acid diethylaminopropylamide
 - UF 1-Propanol, 3-(diethylamino)-, diphenylacetate, hydrochloride
- Arterenol
 - U Norepinephrine
- Arterial blood pressure
 - U Blood pressure
- Arteries
 - Where indicated use names of specific arteries
 - BT Blood vessels

Artificial respiration
 U Respiration, artificial
Artificial ventilation
 U Respiration, artificial
Aspiration
 BT Respiration
ATEE
 U N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
Atmosphere
ATP
 U Adenosine triphosphate
ATPase
 U Adenosine triphosphatase
Atrioventricular block
 U Heart block
Atrioventricular node
Atropine 51-55-8
 BT Parasympathomimetics
 UF Hyoscyamine
Atropine methyl bromide
 U Methylatropine bromide
Atropine sulfate 55-48-1
Autonomic fibers
 BT Neurons
Autonomic nervous system
 BT Nervous system
Autoradiography
 UF Radioautography
Axons
 BT Nerve fibers
 BT Neurons
Axoplasm
Azinphosmethyl 86-50-0
 BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Azinphos-methyl
 U Guthion
8-Azoniabicyclo [3.2.1] octane, 3-(3-hydroxy-1-oxo-2-phenylpropoxy)-8,8-
 dimethyl-, endo-, nitrate
 U Methylatropine nitrate
8-Azoniabicyclo [3.2.1] octane, 3-(3-hydroxy-1-oxo-2-phenylpropoxy)-8,8-
 dimethyl-, bromide, endo-
 U Methylatropine bromide
B4FPBOCl₂
 UF 1,3-bis(4-formylpyridinium-propane)bis-oxime dichloride
Back
Barbital 57-44-3
 BT Barbiturates
 UF Barbitone
 UF 2,4,6 (1H,3H,5H)-pyrimidinetrione, 5,5-diethyl-
 UF Veronal

Barbital phosphates

Barbitone

U Barbital

Barbiturates

BT Hypnotics and Sedatives

NT Barbital

Bases

RT Acids

Beak (chicken)

Benactyzine 302-40-9

BT Benzilates

BT Parasympatholytics

UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-, esters, 2-(diethylamino)
ethyl ether

UF 2-Diethylaminoethylbenzylate hydrochloride

Bensylt

U Dibenzyltine

Benzalin

U Nitrazepam

Benzenaminium, 3-[(diethoxy-phosphinyl)-oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-, methyl sulfate

U Ro-3-0340

Benzenaminium, 3-[[[(dimethylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Neostigmine

Benzenaminium, N-ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride

U Tensilon

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy- alpha-phenyl-, esters, 1-azabicyclo [2.2.2]
oct-3-yl ester

U Ro-2-3308

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-, esters, 2-(diethylamino) ethyl
ether

U Benactyzine

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl esters, 1-methyl-3-piperidinyl
ester

U JB-336

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-, esters, 1-methyl-4-
piperidinyl ester, hydrochloride

U JB-336/4

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-, esters, 1-methyl-3-piperidinyl
ester, hydrochloride

U JB 336/3

Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-phenyl-, 2-(diethylamino)ethyl ester
 U Adiphenine
 Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-phenyl-, 2-(diethylamino) ethyl ester
 U Trasentine
 Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-phenyl, 3(diethylamino)propyl ester, hydrochloride
 U Arpenal
 Benzenaminium, N-ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-
 U Edrophonium
 Benzenemethanamine, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(1-methyl-2-phenoxyethyl)-
 U Dibenzyline
 Benzene, methyl-
 U Toluene
 Benzenesulfonyl fluoride
 Benzilates
 NT Benactyzine
 Benzin 8030-03-06
 NT Naphtha
 NT Petroleum ether
 Benzodiazepines
 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-
 U Diazepam
 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-
 U Valium
 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-
 U Nitrazepam
 Benzoic acid, 4-amino, 2-(diethylamino) ethyl ester
 U Procaine
 Benzoic acid, 3-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-
 UF U-23223
 Benzoic acid, esters
 Benzoic acid, 4-(2-methylpropoxy)-3-(diethylamino)1,2-dimethylpropyl ester
 hydrochloride
 U Gangleron
 Benzoylcholine 2208-04-0 2964-09-2
 BT Choline

Benzoylcholine (cont'd)
 UF Choline benzoate
 UF Choline, benzoyl
 UF Ethanaminium, 2-(benzoyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-
Benzoylcholinesterase
 U Cholinesterase
Benzylyt
 U Dibenzylamine
Bicyclo [2.2.1]heptan-2-amine, N,2,3,3-tetramethyl-
 U Mecamylamine
Binding, competitive
 UF Competitive binding
Binding sites
Bladder
 BT Urinary tract
Blockage
Blood
Blood brain barrier
 RT Cerebrospinal fluid
Blood cell count
 BT Cell count
Blood cells
 BT Cells
 NT Blood platelets
 NT Erythrocytes
 NT Hemocytes
 NT Leukocytes
Blood circulation
 RT Ischemia
 UF Circulation
Blood coagulation
Blood flow velocity
Blood glucose
 RT Hyperglycemia
Blood levels
Blood plasma
 U Plasma
Blood platelets
 BT Blood cells
Blood pressure
 RT Pressure
 UF Arterial blood pressure
Blood pressure determination
Blood pressure, high
 U Hypertension
Blood pressure, low
 U Hypotension
Blood pressure, venous
 U Venous pressure

Blood transfusion

Blood transfusion
UF Transfusion
Blood vessels
NT Arteries
NT Veins
Body temperature
RT Fever
RT Temperature
RT Thermography
RT Thermometers
Body temperature changes
Body temperature regulation
UF Heat loss
UF Heat production
UF Thermoregulation
Body weight
RT Weight gain
RT Weight loss

Bone and Bones

Names of specific bones are used where indicated

Bone marrow
UF Marrow
Bone marrow cells
BT Cells
Borates
Botulin
U Botulinum toxins
Botulinum toxins
RT Botulism
UF Botulin
Botulism
RT Botulinum toxins
Bovine serum albumin
U Serum albumin, bovine
Brachial plexus
Bradycardia
Brain
UF Cerebrum
Brain stem
Breast
Breathing
NT Inhalation
Bromine cyanide
U Cyanogen bromide
Bromophos
BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Bronchi
BT Lung
Bronchial arteries
Bronchial spasm
UF Bronchospasm

Bronchodilation

Bronchodilator agents

Buffers

BT Acid-base equilibrium

Bursine

U Choline

Butanedioic acid [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl) thio]-, diethyl ester

U Malathion

2,3-Butanedione, monooxime 57-71-6

UF DAM

UF Diacetyl monooxime

Butanoic acid, 4-amino

U GABA

Butanoic acid, anhydrides, anhydride

U Butyric anhydride

2-Butanol, 3,3-dimethyl-

U Pinacolyl alcohol

2-Butenoic acid, 3-[(dimethoxy-phosphinyl)oxy]-methyl ester

U Phosdrin

Buttocks

Butyl dihydrogen phosphate 1623-15-0

UF Monobutylphosphoric acid

Butyl ether 142-96-1

Butyric anhydride 106-31-0

UF Butanoic acid, anhydrides, anhydride

Butyrylcholine iodide U Butyrylcholine iodide

Butyrylcholine 3922-86-9

Butyrylcholine bromide 18956-84-8

Butyrylcholine chloride 2963-78-2

Butyrylcholine iodide 2494-56-6

UF Butyrocholine iodide

Butyrylcholinesterase

U Cholinesterase

Butyrylthiocholine

BT Choline

Butyrylthiocholine iodide 1866-16-6

UF (2-Merceptoethyl)trimethylammonium iodide butyrate

Caffeine 58-08-2

Calcium 7440-70-2

Callithricidae

UF Marmosets

cAMP

U Adenosine 3'5'-cyclic monophosphate

Cannula

Cannulation

U Catheterization

Capillaries

Caramiphen 77-22-5

UF Cyclopentanecarboxylic acid, 1-phenyl-2(diethylamino) ethyl ester

Caramiphen 77-22-5 (cont'd)

- UF Parpanil
- UF Pentaphen
- Caramiphen hydrochloride
 - U Caramiphen hydrochloride
- Caramiphen hydrochloride 125-85-9
 - BT Parasympathotics
 - UF 2-Diethylaminoethyl-L-phenyl cyclopentane carboxylate hydrochloride
 - UF Caramiphen hydrochloride
 - UF Caramiphenium chloride
 - UF G 2747
 - UF Parpanit
 - UF Pentaphene hydrochloride
- Caramiphenium chloride
 - U Caramiphen hydrochloride
- Carbachol 51-83-2
 - BT Parasympatholytics

- UF Carbacholine chloride
- UF Carbaminoylcholine chloride
- UF Carbamylcholine
- UF Choline carbamate chloride

Carbacholine chloride

- U Carbachol

Carbamates

Carbamic acid, esters

Carbamic acid, esters, ethyl ester 51-79-6

- UF Ethyl carbamate

- UF Urethan

- UF Urethane

Carbamide

- U Urea

Carbaminocholine

- U Carbamoylcholine

Carbaminoylcholine

- U Carbamoylcholine

Carbaminoylcholine chloride

- U Carbachol

Carbamoylcholine 462-58-8

- UF Carbaminocholine

- UF Carbaminoylcholine

Carbamylcholine

- U Carbachol

Carbaryl

- U N-Methyl carbamate

Carbohydrate metabolism

Carbon 7440-44-0

Carbon dioxide 124-38-9

Carbonic acid, monosodium salt

Carbonic acid, monosodium salt (cont'd)

- U Sodium bicarbonate
- Carbonic dichloride
 - U Phosgene
- Carbon tetrachloride poisoning 56-23-5
- Carbonyl chloride
 - U Phosgene
- Carbonyl compounds
- Carbonyldiamide
 - U Urea
- Carboxylic acids, esters
- 3-Carboxypyridine N-oxide
 - U Oxiniacac acid
- Cardiac arrest
 - U Heart arrest
- Cardiac depressants
 - U Anti-arrhythmia agents
- Cardiac output
- Cardiovascular agents
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cardiovascular homeostasis
- Cardiovascular system
- Cardiovascular system physiology
- Carnitine 541-15-1
 - U Acetylcarnitine
- Carotid arteries
- Carotid body
- Catalysis
- Catheterization
 - UF Cannulation
- Cathode ray oscilloscope
 - U Oscilloscope
- Cations
- Cats
 - BT Laboratory animals
 - BT Mammals
- Caudate nucleus
- CDP-Choline
 - U Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline
- CEES
 - U 2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide
- Cell count
 - BT Cells
 - NT Blood cell count
 - NT Cell wall
- Cell division
- Cell membrane

Cell membrane (cont'd)

RT Membrane potentials

RT Membranes

UF Plasma membrane

Cell membrane permeability

UF Permeability, cell membrane

Cell nucleus

BT Cells

Cells

Names of specific cells are used where indicated.

NT Blood cells

NT Bone marrow cells

NT Cell count

NT Cell nucleus

NT Cytoplasm

NT Epithelial cells

Cells, cultured

Cell wall

BT Cell count

Central nervous system

BT Nervous system

Centrum medianum

Cerebellar cortex

Cerebellum

Cerebral blood flow

Cerebral cortex

Cerebral hemorrhage

UF Hemorrhage, cerebral

Cerebrospinal fluid

RT Blood brain barrier

Cerebrum

U Brain

Cevadine 62-59-0

UF Cevane-3,4,12,14,16,17,20-heptol,4,9-epoxy-,3-
(2-methyl-2-butenate)

UF Veratrine

Cevane-3,4,12,14,16,17,20-heptol,4,9-epoxy-,3- (2
methyl-2-butenate)

U Cevadine

cGMP

U Guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate

Chemoreceptors

Chickens

Chloralose 15879-93-3 693-07-2

Chlorfenvinphos

BT Insecticides, organophosphate

Chlorine cyanide

U Cyanogen chloride

N-Chloroacetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester

U Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester

2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide 693-07-2

UF CEES

2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide 693-07-2 (cont'd)

- UF Ethyl 2-chloroethyl sulfide
- Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide
 - U 2,2'-Dichloroethyl sulfide
- Bis(beta-chloroethyl) sulfide
 - U 2,2'-Dichloroethyl sulfide
- Chloroform 67-66-3
- Chloromercuribenzoates
- 2-Chloropromazine
 - U Chlorpromazine
- Chlorpromazine 50-53-3
 - UF 2-Chloropromazine
 - UF CPZ
 - UF Promazil
 - UF Thorazine
- Choline 62-49-7
 - NT Acetylthiocholine
 - NT Benzoylcholine
 - NT Butyrylthiocholine
 - NT Phosphorylcholine
 - NT Thiocholine
 - NT Triethylcholine
 - UF Bursine
 - UF Ethanaminium, 2-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-
 - UF Vidine
- #3H-Choline
- Choline acetylase
 - U Acetyltransferase, choline
- Choline acetyltransferase
 - U Acetyltransferase, choline
- Choline benzoate
 - U Benzoylcholine
- Choline, benzoyl
 - U Benzoylcholine
- Choline bromide 306-41-2
- Choline carbamate chloride
 - U Cartachol
- Choline chloride 67-48-1
- Choline Cytidine 5'-pyrophosphate
 - U Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline
- Choline phosphate chloride
 - U Phosphorylcholine
- Choline phosphoglycerides
 - U Phosphatidylcholines
- Cholinergic agents
 - U Parasympathomimetics
- Cholinergic blocking agents
 - U Parasympatholytics
- Cholinergic receptors

Cholinergic receptors (cont'd)

U Receptors, cholinergic

Cholinesterase 9001-08-5

BT Esterases

UF Benzoylcholinesterase

UF Butyrylcholinesterase

UF Esterase, choline

UF Propionylcholinesterase

UF Pseudocholinesterase

Cholinesterase activity

Cholinesterase inhibitors

NT Ambenonium chloride

NT Amiton

NT Cholinesterase inhibitors, irreversible

NT Cholinesterase inhibitors, reversible

RT Insecticides

UF Anticholinesterase activity

UF Anticholinesterase agents

Cholinesterase inhibitors, irreversible

BT Cholinesterase inhibitors

Cholinesterase inhibitors, reversible

BT Cholinesterase inhibitors

Cholinesterase Reactivators

Cholinesterases

NT AChE

Cholinoceptive sites

U Receptors, cholinergic

Cholinoceptors

U Receptors, cholinergic

Cholinolytics

U Parasympatholytics

Cholinomimetics

U Parasympathomimetics

Chondrosamine

U Galactosamine

Chondrosamine hydrochloride

U Galactosamine hydrochloride

Choroid plexus

Chromatography

Chromatography, column and liquid

Chromatography, gas

UF Gas chromatography

Chromatography, gel

UF Gel chromatography

Chromatography, paper

UF Paper chromatography

Chromatography, thin-layer

UF Thin-layer chromatography

Chymar

U Alpha-Chymotrypsin

Alpha-Chymotrypsin 8049-46-5 9004-07-3 9025-29-0

Alpha-Chymotrypsin 8049-46-5 9004-07-3 9025-29-0

(cont'd)

BT Peptide hydrolases

UF Chymar

UF Chymotrypsin-A

Chymotrypsin-A

U Alpha-Chymotrypsin

Cinchocain

U Dibucaine

Cinchocaine

U Dibucaine

Cinchocaine hydrochloride 61-12-1

Circadian rhythm

RT Periodicity

Circulation

U Blood circulation

Citicholine

U Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline

Clonazepam 1622-61-3

Cloning

Cocaine 50-36-2

Cold

RT Hypothermia

Color

Colorimetry

Competitive binding

U Binding, competitive

Constriction

Contracture

Convulsions

Cordycepin 73-03-0

Cosmegen

U Actinomycin D

Coumaphos

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

CPZ

U Chlorpromazine

Creatinine 60-27-5

CRO

U Oscilloscope

Cruformate

BT Insecticides, organophosphate

Crustacea

CTP

U Cytidine 5'-triphosphate

Culture media

Curare 8063-06-7

Cyanides

Inorganic cyanides are indexed at Cyanides; organic cyanides, at Nitriles.

Cyanogen bromide 506-68-3

20

Cyanogen bromide 506-68-3

UF Bromine cyanide

Cyanogen chloride 506-77-4

UF Chlorine cyanide

Cyanogen iodide 506-78-5

UF Iodine monocyanoide

Cyanogen fluoride 1495-50-7

UF Fluorine cyanide

Cyanomethane

U Acetonitrile

Cyanosis

Cyclase, adenylate

U Adenylate cyclase

Cyclic AMP

U Adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate

Cyclic AMP-N6,2'-O-dibutyrate

U Dibutyryl cyclic AMP

Cyclic GMP

U Guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate

Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases

BT Phosphodiesterases

Cyclic nucleotides

U Nucleotides, cyclic

Cyclohexane 110-82-7

UF Hexamethylene

Cyclohexanone, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)-

U Ketamine

5-Cyclohexenyl-3,5-dimethylbarbituric acid

U Hexobarbital

Cycloheximide 66-81-9

Cyclonal

U Hexobarbital

Cyclonal sodium

U Hexobarbital sodium

Cyclopentanecarboxylic acid, 1-phenyl-2

(diethylamino)ethyl ester

U Caramiphen

Cymography

U Kymography

Cytidine 65-46-3

UF 4-Amino-1-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-2-(1H)
pyrimidinone

UF Cytosine riboside

Cytidine choline diphosphate

U Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline

Cytidine cyclic monophosphate

BT Cytosine nucleotides

Cytidine diphosphate

Cytidine diphosphate (cont'd)

BT Cytosine nucleotides

Cytidine diphosphate choline

U Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline 987-78-0

UF CDP-Choline

UF Choline Cytidine 5'-pyrophosphate

UF Citicholine

UF Cytidine choline diphosphate

UF Cytidine diphosphate choline

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate choline, monosodium salt
33818-15-4

Cytidine monophosphate

BT Cytosine nucleotides

Cytidine triphosphate

BT Cytosine nucleotides

Cytidine 5'-triphosphate 65-47-4

UF CTP

Cytidine phosphates

U Cytosine nucleotides

Cytoplasm

BT Cells

Cytosine nucleotides

NT Cytidine cyclic monophosphate

NT Cytidine diphosphate

NT Cytidine monophosphate

NT Cytidine triphosphate

UF Cytidine phosphates

Cytosine riboside

U Cytidine

Dactinomycin

U Actinomycin D

DAM

U 2,3-Butanedione, monooxime

DDVP 62-73-7

UF 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate

UF Dichlorvos

UF Dimethyl-alpha,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate

UF O,O-Dimethyl-O-(2,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate

UF Phosphoric acid, esters, 2,2-dichloroethenyl
dimethyl ester

Dealkylation

Death

Death rate

U Mortality

Decamethonium 156-74-1

Defoliant, chemical

U Herbicides

Deformities

BT Abnormalities

Delacurarine

U d-Tubocurarine chloride

Demeton 8065-48-3

Dendrites

BT Neurons

Denervation

(1-(2-deoxy-beta-D-erythropentofuranosyl)-5-methyl-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione)

U Thymidine

1-(2-Deoxy-beta-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-methyluracil

U Thymidine

Deoxyribonucleic acid

UF DNA

Dephosphorylation

Depolarization

Depression

Dermal absorption

U Skin absorption

Detoxification

Dextrose

U Glucose

DFF

U DFP (Pesticide)

DFP (Pesticide) 55-91-4

UF DFF

UF Difluorophate

UF Diisopropoxyphosphoryl fluoride

UF Diisopropyl fluorophosphate

UF Dyflos

UF Fluorodiisopropyl phosphate

UF Isofluorophate

UF Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis (1-methylethyl) ester

Diacetyl monoxime

U 2,3-Butanedione, monooxime

Diamethazole hydrochloride 17140-69-1

Diamethazole dihydrochloride 136-96-9

Diaphragm

Diathermy

RT Microwaves

Diazepam 439-14-5

UF Valium

UF 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-

Diazinon 333-41-5

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

UF Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) ester

Dibenyline
U Dibenzylamine
Dibenzylamine 59-96-1
UF Bensylt
UF Benzenemethanamine, N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-(1-methyl-2-phenoxyethyl)-
UF Bensylt
UF Dibenyline
UF Phenoxybenzamine
Dibenzylamine hydrochloride 63-92-3
UF Dibenzylamine chloride
UF Phenoxybenzamine chloride
UF Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride
Dibucaine 85-79-0
UFCinchocaine
UF Cinchocain
Dibucaine hydrochloride 61-12-1
Dibutyl 2,2-dichloroethenyl phosphate
U 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dibutylphosphate
Dibutyl 2,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate
U 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dibutylphosphate
Dibutyryl adenosine-3',5'-monophosphate
U Dibutyryl cyclic AMP
Dibutyryl cyclic adenosine monophosphate
U Dibutyryl cyclic AMP
Dibutyryl cyclic AMP 362-74-3
UF Adenosine, N-(1-oxobutyl)-, cyclic 3',5' (hydrogen phosphate) 2'-butanoate
UF Cyclic AMP-N6,2'-O-dibutyrate
UF Dibutyryl 3',5'-cyclic AMP
UF Dibutyryl adenosine-3',5'-monophosphate
UF Dibutyryl cyclic adenosine monophosphate
Dibutyryl 3',5'-cyclic AMP
U Dibutyryl cyclic AMP
2,2-Dichloroethenyl diethyl phosphate
U 2,2-dichlorovinyl diethyl phosphate
2,2-Dichloroethenyl dipropyl phosphate
U 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dipropyl phosphate
Di-2-chloroethyl sulfide
U 2,2'-Dichloroethyl sulfide
2,2'-Dichloroethyl sulfide 505-60-2
UF Mustard gas
UF Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide
UF Bis(beta-chloroethyl) sulfide
UF Di-2-chloroethyl sulfide
2,4-Dichlorophenyl methyl methylphosphonate
2,2-Dichlorovinyl dibutylphosphate 18795-58-9
UF Dibutyl 2,2-dichloroethenyl phosphate
UF Dibutyl 2,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate
2,2-dichlorovinyl diethyl phosphate 72-00-4
UF 2,2-Dichloroethenyl diethyl phosphate
UF Ethyl DDVF

2,2-Dichlorovinyl diethyl phosphate 72-00-4 (cont'd)
UF SD 1652
2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate
U DDVP
2,2-Dichlorovinyl Di-N-pentyl phosphate 20202-93-1
2,2-Dichlorovinyl diphenyl phosphate
2,2-Dichlorovinyl dipropyl phosphate 71-98-7
UF 2,2-Dichloroethenyl dipropyl phosphate
2,2-Dichlorovinyl methyl pentyl phosphate 34622-69-0
Dichlorvos
U DDVP
Diethylaminoacetyl-N-phenothiazine hydrochloride
U Difazin
2-Diethylaminoethylbenzylate hydrochloride
U Benactyzine
2-Diethylaminoethyl diphenyl acetate hydrochloride
U Trazentine
2-Diethylaminoethyl-L-phenyl cyclopentane carboxylate hydrochloride
U Caramiphen hydrochloride
N-(3-Diethylaminopropyl)-2-2-diphenylacetamide
U Arpenal
3-Diethylaminopropyl oximinoacetate 25057-76-6
UF OAB
1,4-Diethylene dioxide
U Dioxane
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
U Paraoxon
Diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate
U Parathion
Diethyl p-nitrophenylthionophosphate
U Parathion
Diethyl p-nitrophenylthiophosphate
U Parathion
Diethylphosphorylfluoride
Diethyl-S-2-diethylaminoethyl phosphorothioate

O, O-Diethyl S-2-diethylaminoethyl phosphorothioate
 U Armiton
 Difacil hydrochloride
 U Trasentine hydrochloride
 Difazin 641-33-8
 UF 10H-Phenothiazine, 10 [(diethylamino)-acetyl]
 UF Diethylaminoacetyl-N-phenothiazine hydrochloride
 Difluorophate
 U DFP (Pesticide)
 Difonate
 BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
 Digestive system
 1,3-Dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
 U Nitrazepam
 7',12'-Dihydroxy-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2',2'-trimethyltubocuraranium chloride
 U d-Tubocurarine chloride
 Dihydroxyphenylalanine
 U DOPA
 Diisopropoxyphosphoryl fluoride
 U DFP (Pesticide)
 Diisopropyl fluorophosphate
 U DFP (Pesticide)
 N,N'-Diisopropylphosphorodiamidic anhydride
 U DPDA
 N,N'-Diisopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride
 U Mipafox
 Diisopropylphosphorofluoridase
 U Tabunase
 Diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate
 U Isofluorophate
 Dibenzyl chloride
 U Dibenzyl hydrochloride
 Dimefox 115-26-4
 UF Phosphorodiamide fluoride, tetramethyl-
 1,1-Dimethyl-4-phenylpiperazinium iodide
 U DMPP
 Dimethoate 60-51-5
 UF Phosphamide
 UF Phosphorodithionic acid, esters, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
 Dimethoxy p-nitrophenoxyphosphine oxide

Dimethoxy p-nitrophenoxyphosphine oxide

26

Dimethoxy p-nitrophenoxyphosphine oxide (cont'd)

U DMPA

3,4-Dimethoxy-L-phenylalanine

U DMPA

Dimethylamidoethoxyphosphoryl cyanide

U Tabun

Dimethylamine 124-40-3

UF Methanamine, N-methyl-

3-(2-Dimethyl-aminoethyl) phenyl-N-methylcarbamate

2,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol 594-60-5

UF Isopropyldimethylcarbinol

3,3-Dimethyl-2-butyl-methyl-phosphonofluoridate

U Soman

Dimethyl carbamate 39589-98-5

1,5-Dimethyl-5-(1-cyclohexenyl) barbituric acid

U Hexobarbital

O,O-Dimethyl-O-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) phosphate

U DDVP

Dimethyl-alpha,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate

U DDVP

1,2-Dimethyl-3-diethylaminopropyl p-isobutoxybenzoate

U Gangleron

N,N-Dimethylformamide 68-12-2

UF DMF

UF DMFA

UF Formamide, N,N-dimethyl-

1,1-Dimethyl-2-phenylaziridinium

UF DPA

Dimethylphenylpiperazinium

U DMPP

N-Dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate

U Tabun

Dimethylphosphoramidocyanidic acid, ethyl ester

U Tabun

Dimethylphosphorylfluoride

Dimethyl sulfoxide 67-68-5

UF DMSO

Dimethyltubocurarine

U Dimethyl-D-tubocurarine

Dimethyl-D-tubocurarine 35-67-6

UF Dimethyltubocurarine

Dimethyl-D-tubocurarine chloride 518-25-2

UF Dimethylturocurarine chloride

Dimethyl tubocurarine iodide 518-26-3 7601-55-0

UF Metocurine iodide

Dimethylturocurarine chloride

U Dimethyl-D-tubocurarine chloride

Dimetilan 644-64-4

Dimetilan 644-64-4 (cont'd)
UF Dimetilane
Dimetilane
U Dimetilan
Dimethylphenylpiperazinium iodide
U DMPP
Dina 4185-47-1
UF Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitroimino)bis-, dinitrate (ester)
Dinitrogen monoxide
U Nitrous oxide
2,4-Dinitrophenol 51-28-5
Dioisopropylphosphoric acid
Diophenylacetic acid diethylaminopropylamide
U Arpenal
Dioxane 123-91-1
UF 1,4-Diethylene dioxide
Dioximes
UF Oximes, di-

Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-
U Octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate
Diphosphoric acid tetraethyl ester
U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
Dipterex
U Trichlorfon
Disodium thiosulfate
U Sodium thiosulfate
Disulfoton
BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Dithionates
DMF
U N,N-Dimethylformamide
DMFA
U N,N-Dimethylformamide
DMPA 32161-30-1
UF Dimethoxy p-nitrophenoxyphosphine oxide
UF 3,4-Dimethoxy-L-phenylalanine
DMPA (herbicide) 299-85-4
UF Phosphoramidothioic acid, (1-methylethyl)-O-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-O-methyl ester
UF Zytron
DMPP 54-77-3
BT Piperazines
UF 1,1-Dimethyl-4-phenylpiperazinium iodide
UF Dimethylphenylpiperazinium
UF Dimethylphenylpiperazinium iodide
UF Piperazinium, 1,1-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, iodide
DMSO
U Dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA
U Deoxyribonucleic acid

Dogs

BT Laboratory animals

BT Mammals

DOPA 59-92-7

UF Dihydroxyphenylalanine

Dorsal muscles

Dosage forms

Dose-response relationship

RT Immunity

Doxapram 309-29-5

DPA

U 1,1-Dimethyl-2-phenylaziridinium

DFNA 513-00-8

UF N-N'-Diisopropylphosphorodiamidic anhydride

UF tetraisopropyl pyrophosphoramidate

Drug therapy

DSDP

U Amiton

Dyes

Dyflos

U DFP (Pesticide)

Dyspnea

E-600

U Paraoxon

Ear

BT Sense organs

Eccrine glands

BT Sweat glands

Echothiophate iodide 513-10-0

UF Echothiophate iodide

UF Phospholine iodide

Echothiophate 6736-03-4

UF Echothiophate

UF MI-217

UF Phospholine

Echothiophate

U Echothiophate

Echothiophate iodide

U Echothiophate iodide

Edem

UF O-Ethyl-S-(2-diethylaminoethyl)methyl
thiophosphonate

Edetic acid

U EDTA

Edrophone bromide

U Edrophonium bromide

Edrophonium 312-48-1

UF Benzenaminium, N-ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-

Edrophonium bromide 302-83-0

Edrophonium bromide 302-83-0 (cont'd)

- UF Edrophone bromide
- UF Ethyl(m-hydroxyphenyl)dimethylammonium bromide
- UF N-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylbenzenaminium bromide
- UF Tensilon bromide
- Edrophonium chloride 116-38-1
 - UF Antirex
 - UF Tensilon chloride
- EDTA 60-00-4 64-02-8
 - UF Edetic acid
 - UF Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
- Eel
- Electric stimulation
 - UF Stimulation, electric
- Electrodes
- Electrodes, implanted
- Electrophoresis
- Embryo
- Enantiomerism and Enantiomers
 - U Isomerism and Isomers, optical
- Endocid
 - U Endothion
- Endocide
 - U Endothion
- Endocrine glands
 - NT Adrenal glands
 - NT Islands of Langerhans
 - NT Parathyroid glands
 - NT Pineal body
 - NT Pituitary gland
 - NT Pituitary-adrenal system
 - NT Thyroid gland
- Endocrine system
- Endothion 2778-04-3
 - UF Endocid
 - UF Endocide
- Endplate
- Enzymatic phosphorylation
- Enzyme activation
- Enzyme inhibitors
- Enzyme reactivators
- Enzyme repression
- Enzymes
- Epinephrine 51-43-4
 - UF Adrenaline
- Epithelial cells
 - BT Cells
- Epithelium
- EPN 2104-64-5
 - BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
 - UF Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-O-ethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester

Equilibrium

Ergamine

U Histamine

Ergoline-8-carboxamide, 9,10-didehydro-N,N-diethyl-6-methyl-, (8B)-

U LSD

Ergotidine

U Histamine

Erythroblasts

BT Erythrocytes

Erythrocytes

BT Blood cells

NT Erythroblasts

RT Reticulocytes

UF Red blood cells

Erythrocyte volume, packed

U Hematocrit

Erythropoiesis

Erythropoietin 11096-26-7

BT Glycoproteins

Eserine

U Physostigmine

Esterase, carboxyl 9016-18-6

BT Esterases

UF Aliesterase

Esterase, choline

U Cholinesterase

Esterases

BT Hydrolases

NT Cholinesterase

NT Esterase, carboxyl

Esters

Ethanaminium, 2-(acetyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Acetylcholine

Ethanaminium, 2-(benzoyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Benzoylcholine

Ethanaminium, 2-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Choline

Ethanaminium 2-(benzoyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Benzoylcholine

Ethanaminium, 2-mercapto-N,N,N-trimethyl-

U Thiocholine

Ethanol 64-17-5

UF Alcohol, ethyl

Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitroimino)bis-, dinitrate (ester)

U Dina

Ethion

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

Ethoxy-2-dimethylamino-ethylthiomethyl-phosphine oxide
U Medemo
Ethoxy-2-ethylthioethyl-thiomethyl-phosphine oxide
U GD-7
Ethoxy-2-ethylthioethyl-thiomethyl-phosphine oxide
methylsulfomethylate
U GD-42
Ethoxy group
(2-((Ethoxymethylphosphinyl)thio)ethyl)ethylmethyl
sulfonium methyl sulfate
U GD-42
Ethoxy-4-nitrophenyloxy-ethylphosphynoxide
U Armin
Ethyl acetyltyrosinate
U N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
Ethyl N-acetyl-L-tyrosinate
U Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester
N-Ethyl-8-aza-3-bicyclo [3.2.1.]octyl benzhydryl ether
U Ethylbenztropine
Ethylbenztropine 524-83-4
UF N-Ethyl-8-aza-3-bicyclo [3.2.1.]octyl benzhydryl
ether
UF N-Ethylbenztropine
UF N-Ethylnorthropane benzhydrine ether
hydrochloride
UF Ponalid
N-Ethylbenztropine
U Ethylbenztropine
Ethyl carbamate
U Carbamic acid, esters, ethyl ester

Ethyl 2-chloroethyl sulfide
U 2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide
Ethyl DDVP
U 2,2-dichlorovinyl diethyl phosphate
Ethyl dimethylamidocyanophosphate
U Tabun
Ethyl dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate
U Tabun
Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramido cyanidate
U Tabun
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
U EDTA
Ethyl guthion 2642-71-9
N-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylbenzenaminium bromide
U Edrophonium bromide
Ethyl methylphosphonothiothiolic acid
Ethyl (m-hydroxyphenyl)dimethylammonium bromide
U Edrophonium bromide
Ethyl p-nitrophenyl ethylphosphonate
U Armin
Ethyl 4-nitrophenyl methylphosphonate 3735-98-6

N-Ethylnorthropane benzhydrine ether hydrochloride
 U Ethylbenztropine
 Ethyl paraoxon
 U Paraoxon
 Ethyl parathion
 U Parathion
 Ethyl phosphoric acid
 U Phosphoric acid, esters, ethyl ester
 N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidylmethyl phenylcyclopentylglycolate
 hydrochloride
 U PMUG
 O-Ethyl S-diethylaminoethyl ethylphosphonothiolate
 21738-25-0
 O-Ethyl, S-diethylaminoethyl-ethylphosphonothiolate
 U AM-1
 O-Ethyl-S-(2-diethylaminoethyl)methyl thiophosphonate
 U Edem
 O-Ethyl S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl
 methylphosphonothioate 50782-69-9
 UF O-Ethyl S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl)
 methylthiophosphonate
 O-Ethyl S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl)
 methylthiophosphonate
 U O-Ethyl S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl
 methylphosphonothioate
 Ethyl-S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl) methylthiophosphonate
 U VX
 O-Ethyl S-(beta-ethylthioethyl) methylphosphonothioate
 U GD-7

Exocrine glands
 RT Pancreas

Experimental design
 U Research design
 Exposure, chambers, inhalation
 U Inhalation chambers
 Eye
 BT Sense organs
 Eyelids
 RT Nictitating membrane

T
A
I

Face

Fasciculation

Involuntary contractions,, or twitchings, of groups
of muscle fibers

Fasciculus

Fatty acids

Fatty acids, unsaturated

Femoral artery

Femoral nerve

Femoral vein

Femur

Fensulfotion

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

Ferric chloride 7705-08-0

Ferrohemoglobin

U Hemoglobins

Fever

RT Body temperature

UF Hyperthermia

Fibrillation

Flexor

Flowmeters

Fluorescence

Fluorides

Term used for fluorides as a class. Specific terms
are used to index subclasses.

Fluorine 7782-41-4

BT Halogens

Fluorine cyanide

U Cyanogen fluoride

Fluorodiisopropyl phosphate

U DFP (Pesticide)

Fluoromethyl sulfone

U Methanesulfonic fluoride

Fluoromethyl(1,2,2-trimethylpropoxy) phosphine oxide

U Soman

Fluorometry

Foot

Forearm

BT Arm

Forelimb

Formaldehyde 50-00-0

Formamide, N,N-dimethyl-

U N,N-Dimethylformamide

Formothion

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

1,3-bis(4-formylpyridinium-propane)bis-oxime dichloride

U B4FPBOCl₂

Frogs

G 2747

U Caramiphen hydrochloride

GABA 56-12-2

UF Butanoic acid, 4-amino

GABA

GABA (cont'd)

UF gamma-aminobutyric acid

GABA-T

UF GABA transamininase

GABA transamininase

U GABA-T

GAD

UF Glutamic acid decarboxylase

Galactosamine 1948-54-5

UF Chondrosamine

UF Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-

Galactosamine hydrochloride

UF Chondrosamine hydrochloride

Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-

U Galactosamine

Gangleron 1510-29-8

UF 1,2-Dimethyl-3-diethylaminopropyl p-isobutoxybenzoate

UF Benzoic acid, 4-(2-methylpropoxy)-3-(diethylamino)-1,2-dimethylpropyl ester hydrochloride

UF Ganglerone

Ganglerone

U Gangleron

Ganglia

Ganglia, parasympathetic

UF Parasympathetic ganglia

Ganglia, spinal

BT Spinal nerve roots

Ganglia, sympathetic

UF Sympathetic ganglia

Ganglionic blockaders

UF Ganglionic blocking agents

UF Ganglioplegic agents

Ganglionic blocking agents

U Ganglionic blockaders

Ganglionic stimulants

UF Nicotinic agents

Ganglioplegic agents

U Ganglionic blockaders

Gas chromatography

U Chromatography, gas

Gastric emptying

Gastric probe

Gastrocnemius muscle

BT Muscles

Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

UF Hemorrhage, gastrointestinal

Gastrointestinal system

NT Intestines

NT Stomach

GD-42 2562-54-1
 UF (2((Ethoxymethylphosphinyl)thio)ethyl)ethylmethyl sulfonium methyl sulfate
 UF Ethoxy-2-ethylthioethyl-thiomethyl-phosphin oxide methylsulfomethylate
 UF Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl ester
 UF Sulfonium, [2-[(ethoxymethylphosphinyl)thio]ethyl]methyl-, methyl sulfate
 GD-7 556-75-2
 UF Ethoxy-2-ethylthioethyl-thiomethyl-phosphine oxide
 UF O-Ethyl S-(beta-ethylthioethyl)methylphosphonothioate
 UF Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl S-[2(ethylthio)ethyl] ester
 Geiger Counter
 RT Radiometry
 UF Geiger-Mueller Counter
 Geiger-Mueller Counter
 U Geiger Counter
 Gel chromatography
 U Chromatography, gel
 Germ cells
 Gills
 Globus pallidus
 Glucose 50-99-7
 UF Dextrose
 UF D-Glucose
 D-Glucose
 U Glucose
 Glutamic acid 6899-05-4
 DL-Glutamic acid 617-65-2
 L-Glutamic acid 56-86-0
 Glutamic acid decarboxylase
 U GAD
 Glutamic oxalacetic transaminase 9000-97-9
 UF Aminotransferase, aspartate
 UF GOT
 Glycemia
 Glycoproteins
 NT Erythropoietin
 GMP
 U Guanosine monophosphate
 3,5-GMP
 U Guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate
 GOT
 U Glutamic oxalacetic transaminase
 Growth
 Growth inhibitors
 G-Strophanthin
 U Ouabain

Guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate 7665-99-8

UF 3,5-GMP

UF cGMP

UF Cyclic GMP

Guanosine monophosphate

UF GMP

Guinea pigs

BT Laboratory animals

BT Mammals

Gusathion M

U Guthion

Guthion 86-50-0

UF Azinphos-methyl

UF Gusathion M

Gyrus, frontalis superior

Gyrus, post centralis

Gyrus, precentralis

Hair

³H

U Tritium

Half-life

Halogens

NT Fluorine

Hamsters

BT Mammals

Hand

Hazards

Hb

U Hemoglobins

HC-3 312-45-8

UF Morpholinium, 2,2'-[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis [2
hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-, dibromide-

Head

Heart

Heart arrest

UF Cardiac arrest

Heart block

UF Atrioventricular block

Heart failure, congestive

Heart function tests

Heart rate

Heart ventricle

Heat

Heating

Heat loss

U Body temperature regulation

Heat production

U Body temperature regulation

Hematocrit

UF Erythrocyte volume, packed

Hemicholinium 16478-59-4

UF Morpholinium, 2,2'-[1,1'-biphenyl] 4,4'-diylbis
[2-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-

Hemicholinium-3 312-45-8
 UF Morpholinium, 2,2' [1,1'-biphenyl]4,4'-diylbis
 [2-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-, dibromide
Hemocytes
 ST Blood cells
Hemoglobins
 UF Ferrohemoglobin
 UF Hb
Hemolysins
 UF Hemotoxins
Hemolysis
Hemorrhage
Hemorrhage, cerebral
 U Cerebral hemorrhage
Hemorrhage, gastrointestinal
 U Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
Hemotoxins
 U Hemolysins
Hens
Heparin 9005-49-6
 UF Heparinic acid
Heparinic acid
 U Heparin
Herbicides
 UF Defoliants, chemical
Hering-Breuer Reflex
Hexamethonium 60-26-4
 UF 1,6-Hexanediaminium, N,N,N,N',N',N'-hexamethyl-
Hexamethonium bromide 55-97-0
Hexamethonium chloride 60-25-3
Hexamethonium iodide 870-62-2
 UF 1,6-Hexanediaminium, N,N,N,N',N',N'-hexamethyl-,
 diiodide
Hexamethylene 110-82-7
 U Cyclohexane
1,6-Hexanediaminium, N,N,N,N',N',N'-hexamethyl-
 U Hexamethonium
1,6-Hexanediaminium, N,N,N,N',N',N'-hexamethyl-,
 diiodide
 U Hexamethonium iodide
Hexobarbital 56-29-1 630-97-7
 UF 1,5-Dimethyl-5-(1-cyclohexenyl) barbituric acid
 UF 5-Cyclohexenyl-3,5-dimethylbarbituric acid
 UF Cyclonal
 UF Hexobarbitone

Hexobarbital sodium 50-09-9
 UF Cyclonal sodium
 UF Hexobarbital soluble
 UF Hexobarbitone sodium
 UF Sodium hexobarbital
 UF Sodium hexobarbitone

Hexobarbital soluble

38

Hexobarbital soluble

U Hexobarbital sodium

Hexobarbitone

U Hexobarbital

Hexobarbitone sodium

U Hexobarbital sodium

Hexokinase

HI-6 34433-31-3

UF Pyridinium, 1-[[[4
aminocarbonylpyridinio]methoxymethyl] -2
[hydroxyimino)methyl]-dichloride

Hip

Hippocampus

Histamine 51-45-6

UF 1H-Imidazole-4-ethanamine

UF 2-(4-Imidazolyl)ethylamine

UF 4-Imidazoleethylamine

UF beta-Aminoethylglyoxaline

UF Ergamine

UF Ergotidine

UF Theramine

Histology

NT Histopathology

Histopathology

BT Histology

BT Pathology

HNB-3

U Quinuclidinyl benzilate hydrochloride

Homeostasis

Homogenates

Hormones

For studies of hormones as a class. For specific
hormones, use specific terms.

Horse serum

HS-3 25487-36-9

UF Pyridinium, 2-[hydroxyimino)methyl]-1- [[[4-
[(hydroxyimino) methyl] pyridinio] methoxy] methyl]
, dichloride

HS-6 22625-23-6

UF N,N'-Oxydimethylene-bis (pyridinium-2-aldoxime-3
carboxamido)

UF Pyridinium, 1-[[[3-(aminocarbonyl)
pyridinio]methoxy] methyl] -2-[(hydroxyimino)
methyl] -, dichloride

Hydrazine, phenyl

U Phenylhydrazine

Hydrofluoric acid 7664-39-3

UF Hydrogen fluoride

Hydrogen 1333-74-0

Hydrogen-3

U Tritium

Hydrogen fluoride

U Hydrofluoric acid

Hydrogen, isotopes of

NT Tritium

Hydrolases

NT Esterases

NT Peptide hydrolases

NT Phosphatases

Hydrolysis

Hydroxyimino compounds

U Oximes

Hydroxyimino group

2-Hydroxyiminomethyl-1-methylpyridinium 154-97-2 51729-73-8
methanesulfonate

U P2S

bis(4-hydroxyiminomethyl-pyridinium- 1-methyl)- ether
dichloride

U Toxogonin

Beta-Hydroxylalanine

U Serine

Hydroxyl group

alpha-(Hydroxymethyl)benzeneacetic acid

U Tropic acid

Tris (hydroxymethyl) methanamine

U Tris buffer

7-Hydroxyquinoline 580-20-1

Hydroxyquinolines

Hyoscine

U Scopolamine

Hyoscyamine 101-31-5

U Atropine

Hyperglycemia

RT Blood glucose

Hypersensitivity

RT Allergens

RT Allergy

RT Anaphylaxis

RT Immunity

RT Immunology

RT Sensitization

Hypertension

UF Blood pressure, high

Hyperthermia

U Fever

Hypnotics and Sedatives

NT Barbiturates

Hypnotics and Sedatives (cont'd)

NT Sedatives, Nonbarbiturate

RT Tranquilizing agents

UF Sedatives

Hypo

U Sodium thiosulfate

Hypotension

UF Blood pressure, low

Hypothalamus

Hypothermia

RT Cold

Hypoxia

U Anoxia

Ileum

Imidazole 288-32-4

1H-Imidazole-4-ethanamine

U Histamine

1H-Imidazole-1-ethanol, alpha-(methoxymethyl)-2-methyl

4-nitro-

U AM-1

4-Imidazoleethylamine

U Histamine

Imidazoline 28299-33-4

2-(4-Imidazolyl)ethylamine

U Histamine

Immobilization

Immunity

NT Antibody diversity

NT Antibody formation

NT Antibody specificity

NT Antigen-antibody reactions

NT Immunity, natural

NT Immunity, passive

RT Dose-response relationship

RT Hypersensitivity

RT Receptors, immunologic

Immunity, natural

BT Immunity

Immunity, passive

BT Immunity

Immunization

Immunology

RT Hypersensitivity

Incubation

1H-Indol-3-ol

U Indoxyl

Indophenol acetate

U Indophenyl acetate

Indophenyl acetate 7761-80-0

UF Indophenol acetate

Indoxyl 480-93-3

UF 1H-Indol-3-ol

Indoxyl acetate 608-08-2

UF 3-Acetoxyindole

Induction

Inferno

U Amiton

Inflammation

Infrared spectra

Infrared spectrometry

Inhalation

BT Breathing

Inhalation chambers

UF Exposure, chambers, inhalation

Inhalation tests

Inhalation toxicity

Inhibition

Inhibition, neural

U Neural inhibition

Inhibitor

Injuries

Insecticides

NT Amiton

NT Insecticides, organophosphate

NT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

NT Malathion

RT Cholinesterase inhibitors

Insecticides, carbamate

NT Aldicarb

Insecticides, organophosphate

BT Insecticides

NT Chlorfenvinphos

NT Crufomate

NT Mevinphos

NT Monocrotophos

NT Naled

NT Phosphamidon

Insecticides, Organophosphate

RT Organophosphorus compounds

Insecticides, organothiophosphate

BT Insecticides

BT Organothiophosphorus compounds

NT Abate

NT Azinphosmethyl

NT Bromophos

NT Coumaphos

NT Diazinon

NT Difonate

NT Disulfcton

Insecticides, organothiophosphate (cont'd)

- NT EPN
- NT Ethion
- NT Fensulfothion
- NT Formothion
- NT Methyl mercaptophos
- NT Phorate
- NT Phosmet
- NT Phosvel
- NT Thiometon

Interneurons

- BT Neurons

Interrenal gland

- BT Adrenal glands

Intestines

- BT Gastrointestinal system

Intoxication

Intracranial pressure

- RT Skull

Iodine 7553-56-2

Iodine monocyanoide

- U Cyanogen iodide

Ionization

Ions

Irradiation

Irritation

- RT Primary irritancy

Ischemia

- RT Blood circulation

Islands of Langerhans

- BT Endocrine glands

- UF Pancreas, endocrine

Isoamyl acetate 123-92-2

- UF Amylacetic ester

Isofluorophate

- U DFP (Pesticide)

Isolan 119-38-0

Isomerism and Isomers, optical

- UF Enantiomerism and Enantiomers

Isomerism and Isomers

- UF Stereoisomerism and Stereoisomers

Isonitrosoacetone

- U MINA

Isonitroso compounds

- U Oximes

Iso-OMPA 513-00-8
Isoprenaline
U Isoproterenol
Isopropanol
U 2-Propanol
Isopropoxymethylphosphoryl fluoride
U Sarin
Isopropyl alcohol
U 2-Propanol
Isopropyl dimethylcarbinol
U 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol

Isopropyl methyl fluorophosphonate
U Sarin
Isopropyl methyl phosphonofluoridate
U Sarin
Isoproterenol 7683-59-2
UF Isoprenaline
Isosystox 126-75-0
JB-336 3321-80-0

UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl
esters, 1-methyl-3-piperidinyll ester
UF N-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine benzilate
UF N-Methyl-3-piperidinyll benzilate
JB-336/3 3689-80-3

UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-,
esters, 1-methyl-3-piperidinyll esters, hydrochloride
UF N-Methylpiperidylbenzilate, hydrochloride
JB-336/4 29568-43-0

UF Benzeneacetic acid, alpha-hydroxy-alpha-phenyl-,
esters, 1-methyl-4-piperidinyll ester, hydrochloride
UF N-Methyl-4-piperidyl benzilate hydrochloride
UF N-Methyl-4-piperidyl diphenylglycolate
hydrochloride

Joints

Jugular veins

Ketamine 6740-88-1

UF Cyclohexanone, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2
(methylamino)-

Kidney

BT Urinary tract

Kinetics

Knee

Kymography

UF Cymography

LA-1

U Nitrazepam
Laboratory animals
BT Animals
NT Cats
NT Dogs
NT Guinea pigs
NT Mice
NT Monkeys
NT Rabbits
NT Rats
RT Animal testing
UF Animals, laboratory

Lacunae

Lanthanum 7439-91-0

LD50

NT Lethal dose
UF Lethal dose 50

Lecithins

General term. Use name of specific lecithins where indicated.

UF Lecithol
UF Phosphatidylcholines

Lecithol

U Lecithins

Leeches

Leg

Lethal dose

BT LD50

Lethal dose 50

U LD50

Leucine 7005-03-0

UF 2-Amino-4-methylvaleric acid

UF alpha-Aminoisucaproic acid

DL-Leucine 328-39-2

L-Leucine 61-90-5

Leukocytes

BT Blood cells

UF White blood cells

Lidocaine 137-58-6

UF Lignocaine

UF Xylocaine

Ligaments

Ligands

Lignocaine

U Lidocaine

Ligroin 8032-32-4

UF Petroleum ether

Limbic system

Limbs

Lip

Lipids

NT Membrane lipids

Liver

LSD 50-37-3

UF Ergoline-8-carboxamide, 9,10-didehydro-N,N
diethyl-6-methyl-, (8B)-

UF Lysergic acid diethylamide

UF Lysergide

LuH-6

U Toxogonin

Lung

NT Bronchi

NT Pulmonary alveoli

RT Air sacs

RT Respiration

Lymph

Lymphatic system

Lymph nodes

Lysergic acid diethylamide

U LSD

Lysergide

U LSD

Lysocithins

U Lysolecithins

Lysolecithins

For lysolecithins as a class. Prefer specific
lysolecithins.

UF Lysocithins

UF Lysophosphatidylcholines

Lysophosphatidylcholines

U Lysolecithins

Macaca Mulatta

U Monkey, Rhesus

Magnesium 7439-95-4

Magnesium chloride 7786-30-3

Magnesium sulfate 7487-88-9

Malaoxon

U Malathion

Malathion 121-75-5

BT Insecticides

UF Butanedioic acid . [Dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)
thio]-, diethyl ester

UF Malaoxon

Mammals

BT Vertebrates

NT Cats

NT Dogs

Mammals (cont'd)

NT Guinea pigs
 NT Hamsters
 NT Mice
 NT Primates
 NT Rabbits
 NT Rats

Manganese 7439-96-5
 Manometry
 RT Pressure
 Marmosets
 U Callithricidae
 Marrow
 U Bone marrow
 Mass spectra
 Mass spectrometers and spectrographs
 Mass spectrometry
 U Mass spectroscopy
 Mass spectroscopy
 UF Mass spectrometry
 Maximal voluntary ventilation
 BT Respiratory air flow
 Mecamine
 U Mecamylamine
 Mecamylamine 60-40-2
 UF Mecamine
 UF Bicyclo [2.2.1] heptan-2-amine, N,2,3,3,tetramethyl-
 UF N,2,3,3-Tetramethylbicyclo 2.2.1 heptan-2-amine
 UF Versamine
 Mecholin
 U Methacholine bromide
 Mecholyl bromide
 U Methacholine bromide
 Medemo 51366-09-7
 UF Ethoxy-2-dimethylamino-ethylthiomethyl-phosphine oxide
 UF Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, S-[2-[(dimethylamino)-
 thio] ethyl] O-ethyl ester
 Medulla oblongata
 Methylnorepinephrine
 U Norepinephrine
 Membrane lipids
 BT Lipids
 Membrane potentials
 RT Cell membrane
 RT Membranes
 Membranes
 RT Cell membrane
 RT Membrane lipids
 RT Membrane potentials
 Mepenzolate 25990-43-6

Mepenzolate bromide 76-90-43
 UF N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate methyl bromide
 Meractinomycin
 U Actinomycin D
 2-Mercaptoethyl sulfide
 U TDT
 (2-Merceptoethyl)trimethylammonium iodide butyrate
 U Butyrylthiocholine iodide
 Mestinson 101-26-8
 UF Mestinson bromide
 UF Pyridostigmine bromide
 Mestinson bromide
 U Mestinson
 Mesyl fluoride
 U Methanesulfonic fluoride
 Metabolic detoxication, drug
 Metabolic inhibitors
 Metabolism
 NT Anaerobiosis
 Metabolites
 Methacholine 55-92-5
 UF 1-Propanaminium, 2-(acetyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-
 UF Acetyl-beta-methylcholine
 Methacholine bromide 333-31-3
 UF 1-Propanaminium, 2-acetyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl-, bromide
 UF Acetyl-beta-methylcholine bromide
 UF Amezol
 UF Mecholin
 UF Mecholyl bromide
 Methacholine chloride 62-51-1
 UF 1-Propanaminium, 2 (acetyloxy)-N,N,N-trimethyl chloride
 UF Acetyl-beta-methylcholine chloride
 Methacholine iodide 625-19-4
 Methanamine, N-methyl-
 U Dimethylamine
 Methanesulfonic fluoride 558-25-8
 UF Fluoromethyl sulfone
 UF Mesyl fluoride
 UF MSF
 UF Methylsulfonyl fluoride
 Methanol 67-56-1
 UF Alcohol, methyl
 Methionine 7005-18-7
 DL-Methionine 59-51-8
 L-Methionine 63-68-3
 1-Methyl-2-aldoximinopyridinium chloride
 U 2-PAM chloride
 Methylatropine 287-07-15
 Methylatropine bromide 2870-71-5

Methylatropine bromide 2870-71-5

48

Methylatropine bromide 2870-71-5 (cont'd)

UF Atropine methyl bromide

UF 8-Azoniabicyclo [3.2.1] octane, 3-(3-hydroxy-1
oxo-2-phenylpropoxy)-8,8-dimethyl-, bromide, endo-

Methylatropine nitrate 52-88-0

UF 8-Azoniabicyclo [3.2.1] octane, 3-(3-hydroxy-1
oxo-2-phenylpropoxy)-8,8-dimethyl-, endo-, nitrate

N-Methyl carbamate 63-25-2

UF 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate

UF Carbaryl

UF Sevin

Methyl cyanide

U Acetonitrile

N,N'-bis (1-methylethyl)phosphorodiamidic fluoride

U Mipafox

Methyl glycol

U alpha-Propylene glycol

Methyl group

N-Methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine benzilate

U JB-336

Methyl isopropoxy phosphoryl fluoride

U Sarin

Methyl mercaptophos

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

Methyl parathion 298-00-0

Tris (o-methylphenyl) phosphate

U Tri-o-tolyl phosphate

Methyl phosphonate

U Phosphonic acid, dimethyl ester

Methylphosphonic acid

U Phosphonic acid, methyl-

Methylphosphonofluoridates

Methylphosphonofluoridic acid, 1-methylethyl ester

U Sarin

Methylphosphonofluoridic acid 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl
ester

U Soman

Methylphosphonofluoridic acid 1,2,2-trimethyl propyl
ester

U Soman

Methyl pinacolyloxy phosphoryl fluoride

U Soman

Methyl pinacolyl phosphonofluoridate

U Soman

N-Methyl-3-piperidinyl benzilate

U JB-336

N-Methylpiperidylbenzilate, hydrochloride

U JB-336/3

N-Methyl-4-piperidyl benzilate hydrochloride
U JB-336/4

N-Methyl-4-piperidyl diphenylglycolate hydrochloride
U JB-336/4

1-Methylpyridinium-2-aldoxime methanesulfonate
U P2S

N-Methylpyridinium-2-aldoxime methane sulfonate
U P2S

N-Methyl pyridinium-2-aldoxime trichloroacetate
Methylpyridinium iodide 61734-40-5 930-73-4
UF Pyridine methiodide

Methylscopolamine 13265-10-6
UF Scopolamine methyl bromide

Methylscopolamine bromide 18905-44-7
UF Scopolamine methyl bromide

Methylsulfonylfluoride
U Methanesulfonic fluoride

Metocurine iodide
U Dimethyl tubocurarine iodide

Metramac
U Amiton

Mevinphos
BT Insecticides, organophosphate

Mevinphos
U Phosdrin

MI-217
U Echothiophate

Mice
BT Laboratory animals
BT Mammals

Microcirculation

Microsomes

Microwaves
RT Diathermy

MINA 306-44-5
UF Isonitrosoacetone
UF Monoisonitrosoacetone

UF Propanol, 2-oxo-1-oxime

UF Propanone 1-oxime

UF Pyruvaldehyde 1-oxime

Mipafos 371-86-8
UF N,N'-bis (1-methylethyl)phosphorodiamidic
fluoride
UF N,N'-diisopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride
UF Phosphorodiamidic fluoride, N,N-bis (1
methylethyl)-

Mitochondria

Mitosis

50

Mitosis

MMB-4 51026-61-0

UF Pyridinium, 1,1'-Methylenebis-4
[hydroxyimino)methyl]-, dichloride

Monkey, Rhesus

BT Monkeys

UF Macaca Mulatta

Monkeys

BT Laboratory animals

NT Monkey, Rhesus

Monobutylphosphoric acid

U Butyl dihydrogen phosphate

Monocrotophos

BT Insecticides, organophosphate

Monoisonitrosoacetone

U MINA

Monopotassium oxalate

U Potassium acid oxalate

Morphine 57-27-2

Morpholinium, 2,2'-[1,1'-biphenyl] 4,4'-diylbis [2
hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-

U Hemicholinium

Morpholinium, 2,2'-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis [2
hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-, dibromide-

U HC-3

Morpholinium, 2,2'-[1,1'-biphenyl]4,4'-diylbis [2
hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-, dibromide

U Hemicholinium-3

Morphothion 144-41-2

Mortality

UF Death rate

Motor activity

Motor endplate

U Neuromuscular junction

Motor neurons

BT Neurons

Mouth

MPA

U Phosphonic acid, methyl-

MSF

U Methanesulfonic fluoride

Mucus

Muscaranic action

Muscarinic agents

U Parasympathomimetics

Muscarinic receptors

U Receptors, muscarinic

Muscle contraction

RT Muscle relaxation

Muscle denervation

Muscle relaxants, central

Muscle relaxation

RT Muscle contraction

Muscle rigidity

Muscles

General term. See Table of Muscles for specific names.

NT Gastrocnemius muscle

NT Pectoralis muscles

NT Tibial muscle

Muscle, smooth

Muscle spasticity

UF Spasticity, muscle

Musculoskeletal system

Mustard

Mustard gas

U 2,2'-Dichloroethyl sulfide

Mutagens

RT Mutation

RT Teratogenic agents

Mutation

RT Mutagens

Myocardial depressants

U Anti-arrhythmia agents

Myoclonus

Myoneural junction

U Neuromuscular junction

Nails

Naled

BT Insecticides, organophosphate

Naphtha

BT Benzin

1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate

U N-Methyl carbamate

Beta-Naphthol acetate

U Beta-Naphthyl acetate

Naphthols

2-Naphthyl acetate

U Beta-Naphthyl acetate

Beta-Naphthyl acetate 1523-11-1

UF 2-Acetoxy-naphthalene

UF 2-Naphthyl acetate

UF Beta-Naphthol acetate

UF O-Acetyl-beta-naphthol

Neck

Neoserine methyl sulfate

U Neostigmine methyl sulfate

Neostigmine 59-99-4

UF Benzenaminium, 3-[[[(dimethylamino) carbonyl]oxy]

N,N,N-trimethyl-

UF Prostigmin

UF Prostigmine

Neostigmine bromide 114-80-7

UF Prostigmin bromide

UF Prostigmine bromide

Neostigmine methyl sulfate 51-60-5 59954-03-9

UF Neoserine methyl sulfate

UF Prostigmine methyl sulfate

Nerve block

Nerve cells

U Neurons

Nerve degeneration

UF Neuron degeneration

UF Retrograde degeneration

Nerve endings

NT Neuroeffector junction

NT Pressorreceptors

NT Receptors, sensory

NT Thermoreceptors

RT Neural transmission

Nerve endings, sensory

U Receptors, sensory

Nerve fibers

NT Axons

Nerve gases

Nerve-muscle preparation

U Neuromuscular junction

Nerve net

U Nervous system

Nerve regeneration

Nerves

NT Tibial nerve

NT Vagus nerve

Nerve stimulation

Nerve tissue

Nerve transmission

U Neural transmission

Nerve transmitter substances

U Neuroregulators

Nervous system

NT Autonomic nervous system

NT Central nervous system

UF Nerve net

Nervous system diseases

RT Neurology

Nervous system physiology

Neural conduction

Conduction along a single nerve, as opposed to
neural transmission (between neurons)

RT Neurons

UF Nerve conduction

Neuralgia

Neural inhibition

UF Inhibition, neural

Neural pathways

Neural transmission

RT Nerve endings

Transmission between nerves, as opposed to neural
conduction (along a single nerve)

UF Nerve transmission

Neuritis

Neuroblast

Neuroblastoma

Neurochemistry

Neuroeffector junction

BT Nerve endings

Neurofibrils

BT Neurons

Neurohumors

U Neuroregulators

Neuroleptics

U Tranquilizing agents, major

Neurologic examination

Neurologic manifestations

Neurology

RT Nervous system diseases

Neuromodulators

U Neuroregulators

Neuromuscular blocking agents

Neuromuscular diseases

Neuromuscular agents

Neuromuscular functions

Neuromuscular functions
Neuromuscular junction

- UF Motor endplate
- UF Myoneural junction
- UF Nerve-muscle preparation

- Neuromuscular paralysis
- Neuromuscular spindles
- Neuromuscular transmission
- Neuromuscular agents
- Neuron degeneration
- U Nerve degeneration

Neurons

- NT Autonomic fibers
- NT Axons
- NT Dendrites
- NT Interneurons
- NT Motor neurons
- NT Neurofibrils
- NT Neurons, afferent
- NT Neurons, efferent
- NT Synapses
- RT Neural conduction
- UF Nerve cells

- Neurons, afferent
 - BT Neurons
 - UF Neurons, sensory

- Neurons, efferent
 - BT Neurons

- Neurons, sensory
 - U Neurons, afferent

Neuropathy

Neurophysiology

- RT Gensation

Neuroreceptors

- U Receptors, sensory

Neuroregulators

- UF Nerve transmitter substances

- UF Neurohumors

- UF Neuromodulators

- UF Neurotransmitters

Neurosecretion

Neurosurgery

Neurotendinous spindles

Neurotoxins

Neurotransmitters

- U Neuroregulators

Niacin

- U Nicotinic acid

Nicotine 54-11-5
 Nicotinic acid 59-67-6
 UF 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid
 UF Niacin
 Nicotinic acid 1-oxide
 U Oxiniacic acid
 Nicotinic agents
 U Ganglionic stimulants
 Nicotinic receptors
 U Receptors, nicotinic
 Nicotinohydroxamic acid 5657-61-4
 UF 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-hydroxy-
 Nictitating membrane
 RT Eyelids
 Niter
 U Sodium nitrate
 Nitrazepam 146-22-5
 UF 1,3-Dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-
 benzodiazepin-2-one
 UF 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 1,3,dihydro-7-nitro
 5-phenyl-
 UF Benzalin
 UF LA-1
 UF Nitrodiazepam
 Nitric acid, sodium salt
 U Sodium nitrate
 Nitrodiazepam
 U Nitrazepam
 Nitrogen 7727-37-9
 RT Amino compounds
 Nitrogen oxide
 U Nitrous oxide
 p-Nitrophenyl ethyl pentylphosphonate 3015-75-6
 1-Nitropropane 108-03-2
 Nitrostigmine
 U Parathion
 Nitrous oxide 10024-97-2
 UF Dinitrogen monoxide
 UF Nitrogen oxide
 NMR
 U Nuclear magnetic resonance
 NMR spectra
 U Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra
 Noradrenaline
 U Norepinephrine
 Norepinephrine 51-41-2
 UF Arterenol
 UF Methylnorepinephrine
 UF Noradrenaline
 Nose

Nuclear magnetic resonance

UF NMR

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra

UF NMR spectra

Nucleophiles

Specific headings are used for specific nucleophiles.

Nucleosides

NT Adenosine

Nucleotides

Nucleotides, cyclic

UF Cyclic nucleotides

OAB

U 3-Diethylaminopropyl oximinoacetate

Obidoxime

UF Toxogonin

Obidoxime chloride

U Toxogonin

Obidoxime hydrochloride

U Toxogonin

Occiput

Octamethyldiphosphoramidate

U Octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate

Octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate 152-16-9

UF Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-

UF Octamethyldiphosphoramidate

UF OMPA

UF Sytam

Oligomycin B 11050-94-5

BT Oligomycins

Oligomycins

NT Oligomycin B

Olive oil

OMPA

U Octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate

Optical rotation

Organophosphate poisoning

Organophosphates

U Organophosphorus compounds

Organophosphorus compounds

NT Aminoethylphosphonic acid

NT Armin

NT Phosphonoacetic acid

NT Phosphoric acid, esters

NT Pyrophosphoric acid, esters

NT Sarin

NT Soman

RT Insecticides. Organophosphate

UF Organophosphates

UF Phosphates, organic

Organothiophosphorus compounds

NT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

Orthophosphoric acid

U Phosphoric Acid

Oscillometry

Oscilloscope

UF Cathode ray oscilloscope

UF CRO

Ouabain 630-60-4

UF Acocantherin

UF G-Strophanthin

Oxalates

Oximes

NT Toxogonin

UF Hydroxyimino compounds

Oximes, di-

U Dioximes

3-Oximino-2-pentanone 609-29-0

Oxiniac acid 2398-81-4

UF 3-Carboxypyridine N-oxide

UF Nicotinic acid 1-oxide

Oxotremorine 70-22-4

UF 2-pyrrolidinone, 1-[4-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2-butynyl]-

N,N'-Oxydimethylene-bis (pyridinium-2-aldoxime-3-carboxamido)

U HS-6

1,1'-Oxydimethylene bis-(4-tert)-butylpyridinium chloride

U SAD-128

Oxygen 7782-44-7

Oxygenation

Oxygen consumption

Oxygen deficiency

U Anoxia

Oxyparathion

U Paraoxon

³²P

A beta-emitting radioactive phosphorus isotope

UF Phosphorus-32

P2S 154-97-2 51729-73-8

UF 1-Methylpyridinium-2-aldoxime methanesulfonate

UF 2-Hydroxyiminomethyl-1-methylpyridinium methanesulfonate

UF 2-PAM methanesulfonate

UF N-Methylpyridinium-2-aldoxime methane sulfonate

UF Pralidoxime mesylate

UF Pralidoxime methanesulfonate

UF Pyridine-2-aldoxime methyl methanesulfonate

UF Pyridinium, 2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1-methyl-, methanesulfonate (salt)

Pain

Pain (cont'd)

RT Analgesia

PAM 94-63-3

UF 2-PAM

UF 2-FAM iodide

UF 2-Pyridine aldoxime methyl iodide

UF 2-Pyridinium aldoxime methochloride

UF Pralidoxime iodide

UF Pralidoxime methiodide

UF Pyridinium, 2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1-methyl-,
iodide

2-PAM

U PAM

2-PAM chloride 51-15-0 27951-78-6

UF 1-Methyl-2-aldoximinopyridinium chloride

UF 2-Pyridinealdoxime methochloride

UF Pralidoxime chloride

2-PAM iodide

U PAM

2-PAM methanesulfonate

U P2S

Pancreas

RT Exocrine glands

Pancreas, endocrine

U Islands of Langerhans

Pancreatic ducts

Paper chromatography

U Chromatography, paper

Paper electrophoresis

Paralysis

Paraoxon 311-45-5

U Parathion

UF Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate

UF E-600

UF Ethyl paraoxon

UF Oxyparathion

UF Phosphacol

UF Phosphoric acid, esters, diethyl-4-nitrophenyl
ester

Parasympathetic ganglia

U Ganglia, parasympathetic

Parasympathetic nervous system

Parasympatholotics

NT Caramiphen hydrochloride

Parasympatholytics

NT Benactyzine

NT Carbachol

UF Anticholinergic agents

UF Antimuscarinic agents

UF Cholinergic blocking agents

UF Cholinolytics

Parasympathomimetics

Parasympathomimetics (cont'd)

- NT Atropine
 - UF Cholinergic agents
 - UF Cholinomimetics
 - UF Muscarinic agents
- Parathion 56-38-2
 - UF AATP
 - UF Diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate
 - UF Diethyl p-nitrophenylthionophosphate
 - UF Diethyl p-nitrophenylthiophosphate
 - UF Ethyl parathion
 - UF Nicrostigmine
 - UF Paraoxon
 - UF Phosphorothioic acid, esters, O,O-diethyl O-(4 nitrophenyl) ester
 - UF Thiophes
- Parathyroid glands
 - BT Endocrine glands
- Parpanil
 - U Caramiphen
- Parpanit
 - U Caramiphen hydrochloride
- Pathology
 - NT Histopathology
- Pectoralis muscles
 - BT Muscles
- Pelvis
- Pentaphen
 - U Caramiphen
- Pentaphene hydrochloride
 - U Caramiphen hydrochloride
- Pentobarbital 76-74-4 UF Pentobarbitone
- Pentobarbital sodium 57-33-0
 - UF Pentobarbitone sodium
 - UF Sodium 5-ethyl-5-(1-Methylbutyl) barbiturate
 - UF Sodium pentobarbital
 - UF Sodium pentobarbitone
- Pentobarbitone sodium
 - U Pentobarbital sodium
- Peptide hydrolases
 - BT Hydrolases
 - NT Alpha-Chymotrypsin
 - UF Proteolytic enzymes
- Perchloric acid 7601-90-3
- Percutaneous absorption
- Perfusion
- Perfusion, regional
- Perineum
- Periodicity
 - RT Circadian rhythm
- Peripheral nerves

Permeability

60

Permeability

Permeability, cell membrane

U Cell membrane permeability

Pesticides

Petroleum ether

BT Benzin

U Ligroin

pH

RT Acidity

Phencapton

U Phencapton

Phencapton 2275-14-1

BT Phosphorodithioic acid, esters

UF Phencapton

UF Phenkaptone

UF Phosphorodithioic acid, esters, S-[[(2,5
dichlorophenyl)thio]methyl]O,O-diethyl ester

Phenkaptone

U Phencapton

Phenobarbital 50-06-6

10H-Phenothiazine, 10[(diethylamino)-acetyl]

U Difazin

10H-Phenothiazine-10-propanamine, N,N-dimethyl-2-
(trifluoromethyl)-

U Triflupromazine

Phenoxybenzamine

U Dibenzylamine

Phenoxybenzamine chloride

U Dibenzylamine hydrochloride

Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride

U Dibenzylamine hydrochloride

Phenyl acetate 122-79-2

UF Acetic acid phenyl ester

UF Acetyl phenol

alpha-Phenylbenzeneacetic acid 2-(diethylamino) ethyl
ester

U Trasentine hydrochloride

Phenylhydrazine 100-63-0

UF Hydrazine, phenyl

UF PHZ

Phenyl saligenin phosphate 4081-23-6

UF Saligenin cyclic phenyl phosphate

Phorate 298-02-2

BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate

U Thimet

Phosdrin 7786-34-7

UF Mevinphos

UF 2-Butenoic acid, 3-[(dimethoxy-phosphinyl)oxyl]
methyl ester

Phosgene 75-44-5

UF Carbonic dichloride

UF Carbonyl chloride

Phosmet
 BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Phosphacol
 U Paraoxon
Phosphamide
 U Dimethoate
Phosphamidon 13171-21-6
 BT Insecticides, organophosphate
Phosphatases
 BT Hydrolases
 NT Adenosine triphosphatase
Phosphate esters
 U Phosphoric acid, esters
Phosphates
 UF Phosphates, inorganic
Phosphates, inorganic
 U Phosphates
Phosphates, organic
 U Organophosphorus compounds
Phosphatidylcholines
 U Lecithins
 UF Choline phosphoglycerides
Phosphodiesterases
 NT Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases
Phospholine
 U Echothiophate
Phospholine iodide
 U Echothiophate iodide
Phospholipids
Phosphonate
 U Phosphonic acid, ion(2-)
Phosphonates
Phosphonic acid 13598-36-2
Phosphonic acid, dimethyl ester 868-85-9
 UF Methyl phosphonate
Phosphonic acid, ethyl-, ethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
 U Armin
Phosphonic acid, ion(2-)
 UF Phosphonate
Phosphonic acid, methyl-
 UF Methylphosphonic acid
 UF MPA
Phosphonoacetic acid
 BT Organophosphorus compounds
Phosphonofluoridic acid 14939-29-8
Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
 U Sarin
Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl
 ester
 U Soman
Phosphonofluoridimidic acid 27682-26-4
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl ester

Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-,O-ethyl ester

62

Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-,O-ethyl ester (cont'd)

U GR-42

Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)
ethyl] ester

U GD-7

Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, S-[2
[(dimethylamino)thio]ethyl]O-ethyl ester .

U Medemo

Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-O-ethyl O-(4
nitrophenyl)ester Equilibrium

U EPN

Phosphorylation

Phosphoramidothioic acid, (1-methylethyl)-O-(2,4
dichlorophenyl)-O-methyl ester

U DMPA (herbicide)

Phosphoric acid 7664-38-2

UF Orthophosphoric acid

Phosphoric acid, esters

BT Organophosphorus compounds

UF Phosphate esters

Phosphoric acid, esters, 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl
ester

U DDVP

Phosphoric acid, esters, diethyl-4-nitrophenyl ester

U Paraoxon

Phosphoric acid, esters, ethyl ester

UF Ethyl phosphoric acid

Phosphoroamidocyanidic acid, dimethyl-, ethyl ester

U Tabun

Phosphorodiamide fluoride, tetramethyl-

U Dimefox

Phosphorodiamidic fluoride, N,N-bis (1-methylethyl)-

U Mipafox

Phosphorodithioic acid, esters

NT Phenkapton

Phosphorodithioic acid, esters, S-[[2,5
dichlorophenyl)thio]methyl]O,O-diethyl ester

U Phenkapton

Phosphorodithionic acid, esters, O,O-dimethyl S-[2
(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester

U Dimethoate

Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis (1-methylethyl) ester

U DFP (Pesticide)

U Isofluorophate

Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6
methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) ester

U Diazinon

Phosphorothioic acid, esters, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
U Parathion
Phosphorothioic acid, esters, S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] O,O-diethyl ester
U Amiton
Phosphorus 7723-14-0
Phosphorus-32
U ³²P
Phosphorylase phosphatase
Phosphorylation
Phosphorylcholine 107-73-3
BT Choline
UF Choline phosphate chloride
Phosphorylthiocholines
Phosvel
BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
Phrenic nerve
Physical stimulation
UF Stimulation, physical
Physostigmine 50975-37-6 57-47-6
UF Eserine
Physostigmine hydrochloride 6091-12-9
Physostigmine salicylate 57-64-7
Physostigmine sulfate 64-47-1
PHZ
U Phenylhydrazine
Pinacoloxymethylphosphoryl fluoride
U Soman
Pinacolyl alcohol 464-07-3
UF 2-Butanol, 3,3-dimethyl-
Pinacolyl hydrogen methylphosphonate
U PMPA
O-Pinacolyl hydrogen methylphosphonate
U PMPA
Pinacolyl methylfluorophosphonate
U Soman
O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonate
U PMPA
Pinacolyl methylphosphonic acid
U PMPA
Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate
U Soman
Pineal body
BT Endocrine glands
Piperazines
NT DMPP
Piperazinium, 1,1-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, iodide
U DMPP

Pituitary-adrenal system
 BT Endocrine glands
 Pituitary gland
 BT Endocrine glands
 Plasma
 UF Blood plasma
 Plasma membrane
 U Cell membrane
 Pleura
 PMCG 2001-91-4
 UF N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidylmethyl-phenyl cyclopentylglycolate hydrochloride
 PMFP
 U Soman
 PMPA 616-52-4
 UF O-Pinacolyl hydrogen methylphosphonate
 UF O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonate
 UF Pinacolyl hydrogen methylphosphonate
 UF Pinacolyl methylphosphonic acid
³²P-PMPA
 UF ³²P-Pinacolyl methylphosphonic acid
 Poisoning
 RT Antidotes
 RT Poisons
 RT Toxicology
 Poisons
 RT Poisoning
 RT Toxicology
 Polyethyleneglycol octylphenol ether
 U Triton X-100
 Ponalid
 U Ethylbenztropine
 Pons
 Potassium 7440-09-7
 Potassium acid oxalate 127-95-7
 UF Monopotassium oxalate
 UF Potassium hydrogen oxalate
 UF Potassium oxalate
 Potassium chloride 7447-40-7
 Potassium fluoride 7789-23-3
 Potassium hydrogen oxalate
 U Potassium acid oxalate
 Potassium iodide 7681-11-0
 Potassium oxalate
 U Potassium acid oxalate
 Potassium persulfate 7727-21-1
 Potency
 Potentiation
 Pralidoxime chloride

Pralidoxime chloride (cont'd)
 U 2-PAM chloride
 Pralidoxime iodide
 U PAM
 Pralidoxime mesylate
 U P2S
 Pralidoxime methanesulfonate
 U P2S
 Pralidoxime methiodide
 U PAM
 Pressorreceptors
 BT Nerve endings
 Pressure
 RT Blood pressure
 RT Manometry
 RT Venous pressure
 Prilocaine 721-50-6
 UF Propitocaine
 Primary irritancy
 RT Irritation
 Primates
 ST Mammals
 Procaine 59-46-1
 UF Benzoic acid, 4-amino, 2-(diethylamino) ethyl ester
 Promazil
 U Chlorpromazine
 Promethium 7440-12-2
 Radioactive, metallic chemical element, formerly called florentium and
 illinium
 1-Propanaminium, 2-(acetyloxy)-N, N, N-trimethyl-
 U Methacholine
 1-Propanaminium, 2-acetyloxy)-N, N, N-trimethyl-, bromide
 U Methacholine bromide
 1-Propanaminium, 2(acetyloxy)-N, N, N-trimethyl-, chloride
 U Methacholine chloride
 1,2-Propanediol
 U alpha-Propylene glycol
 1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-
 U Tris buffer
 Propanil 709-98-8
 UF DPA
 2-Propanol 67-63-0
 UF Isopropanol
 UF Isopropyl alcohol
 1-Propanol, 3-(diethylamino)-, diphenylacetate, hydrochloride
 U Arpenal
 Propanol, 2-oxo-1-oxime
 U MINA

Propanone 1-oxime
U MINA
Propionylcholine 5072-54-8
Propionylcholine chloride 2365-13-1
Propionylcholine iodide 5072-54-8
Propionylcholinesterase
U Cholinesterase
Propitocaine
U Prilocaine
alpha-Propylene glycol 57-55-6
UF 1,2-Propanediol
UF Methyl glycol
beta-Propylene glycol 504-63-2
Prostigmin
U Neostigmine
Prostigmin bromide
U Neostigmine bromide
Prostigmine
U Neostigmine
Prostigmine bromide
U Neostigmine bromide
Prostigmine methyl sulfate
U Neostigmine methyl sulfate
Protective doses
Protective index
Protective ratio
Proteins
General use only. Prefer specific proteins.
Proteolytic enzymes
U Peptide hydrolases

Pseudocholinesterase
U Cholinesterase
Pulmonary alveoli
BT Lung
Pulse
Purification
Pyramat 2532-49-2
Pyridine 110-86-1
UF Pyridine ring
2-Pyridinealdehyde methochloride
U 2-PAM chloride
2-Pyridine aldehyde methyl iodide
U PAM
Pyridine-2-aldehyde methyl methanesulfonate
U P2S
3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-hydroxy-
U Nicotinoic acid
3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid

3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (cont'd)

- U Nicotinic acid
- Pyridine, compounds
- Pyridine methiodide
 - U Methylpyridinium iodide
- Pyridine ring
 - U Pyridine
- Pyridines
- Pyridinium, 1-[[[3-(aminocarbonyl) pyridinio]methoxy]methyl]-2-[(hydroxyimino) methyl]-, dichloride U. HS-6
- Pyridinium, 1-[[[4-aminocarbonylpyridinio]methoxy]methyl]-2[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-dichloride
 - U HI-6
- Pyridinium, compounds
- Pyridinium, 3-[[[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-1-methyl-
 - U Pyridostigmine
- Pyridinium, 2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1- [[[4-[(hydroxyimino) methyl] pyridinio] methoxy] methyl], dichloride U HS-3
- Pyridinium, 2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1-methyl-, methanesulfonate (salt)
 - U P2S
- Pyridinium, 2-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-1- methyl-, iodide
 - U PAM
- 2-Pyridinium aldoxime methochloride
 - U PAM
- Pyridinium, 1,1'-Methylenebis-4-[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-, dichloride
 - U MMB-4
- Pyridinium, 1,1' [oxybis(methylene bis[4[(hydroxyimino) methyl]-dichloride
 - U Toxogonin
- Pyridinium, 1,1' [oxybis(methylene)]bis[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, dichloride
 - U SAD-128
- Pyridinium, 1,1'-(1,3-propanediyl)bis [4[(hydroxyimino)methyl]-, dibromide
 - U TMB-4
- Pyridostigmine 155-97-5
 - UF Pyridinium, 3-[[[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-1-methyl-
- Pyridostigmine bromide 101-26-8
 - U Mestinon
- 2,4,6 (1H,3H,5H)-pyrimidinetrione, 5,5-diethyl-
 - U Barbital
- 2,4,6 (1H,3H,5H)-Pyrimidinetrione, 5,5 diethyl
 - U Barbital
- Pyrolan 87-47-8

Pyrophosphoric acid, esters

68

Pyrophosphoric acid, esters

BT Organophosphorus compounds

Pyrophosphoric acid tetraethyl ester

U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate

2-pyrrolidinone, 1-[4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-2-butynyl]-

U Oxotremorine

Pyrvaldehyde 1-oxime

U MINA

Quaternary ammonium compounds

Quinine 130-95-0

Quinolinium compounds

Quinuclidines

NT Quinuclidinyl benzilate

NT Quinuclidinyl benzilate hydrochloride

Quinuclidinyl benzilate

BT Quinuclidines

Quinuclidinyl benzilate hydrochloride 13004-56-3

BT Quinuclidines

UF HNB-3

Rabbits

BT Laboratory animals

BT Mammals

Radicals, acyl

UF Acyl groups

Radicals, alkoxy

UF Alkoxy

Radicals, alkyl

UF Alkyl radical

Radioactivity

Radioautography

U Autoradiography

Radioimmunoassay

Radiometry

RT Geiger Counter

Rare earth metals

Rats

BT Laboratory animals

BT Mammals

Rat tail BT Tail

Reaction time

UF Response time

Reactivation

Reactivity

Receptors

Receptors, cholinergic

UF Cholinergic receptors

UF Cholinoceptive sites

UF Cholinoceptors

Receptors, immunologic

RT Immunity

Receptors, muscarinic

Receptors, muscarinic (cont'd)
 UF Muscarinic receptors
Receptors, nicotinic
 UF Nicotinic receptors
Receptors, sensory
 BT Nerve endings
 UF Nerve endings, sensory
 UF Neuroreceptors
Red blood cells
 U Erythrocytes
Renal artery
Renal damage
Renal veins

Research design

 UF Experimental design
Resistance
Respiration
 NT Aspiration
 RT Apnea
 RT Lung
Respiration, artificial
 UF Artificial respiration
 UF Artificial ventilation
 UF Ventilation, mechanical

Respiration disorders
Respirators
 UF Ventilators, pulmonary
Respiratory air flow
 NT Maximal voluntary ventilation
Respiratory center
Respiratory depression
Respiratory failure
 U Respiratory insufficiency
Respiratory function tests
Respiratory insufficiency

 UF Respiratory failure
Respiratory paralysis
Respiratory system
Response time
 U Reaction time
Reticulocytes
 RT Erythrocytes
Retina
Retrograde degeneration
 U Nerve degeneration
Ribonucleic acids
 U RNA

RNA

- UF Ribonucleic acids
- RNA, Messenger
- RNA, Transfer
- Ro-3-0340 5823-10-9
- Ro-2-3308 6581-06-2
- SAD-128 40225-02-3
 - UF 1,1'-Oxydimethylene bis-(4-tert)-butylpyridinium chloride
- Saligenin cyclic phenyl phosphate
 - U Phenyl saligenin phosphate
- Saline
 - U Sodium chloride
- Sarin 107-44-8
 - BT Organophosphorus compounds
 - UF Isopropoxymethylphosphoryl fluoride
 - UF Isopropyl methyl fluorophosphonate
 - UF Isopropyl methyl phosphonofluoridate
 - UF Methyl isopropoxy phosphoryl fluoride
 - UF Methylphosphonofluoridic acid, 1-methylethyl ester
 - UF Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
- 32P-Sarin

- Sciatic nerve
- Scintillation counting
- Scopolamine 51-34-3
 - UF Hyoscine
- Scopolamine hydrobromide 114-49-8
- Scopolamine methyl bromide
 - U Methyloscopolamine
 - U Methyloscopolamine bromide
- SD 1652
 - U 2,2-dichlorovinyl diethyl phosphate
- Seawater, artificial
- Sebaceous glands
- Secretions
- Sedatives
 - U Hypnotics and Sedatives
- Sedatives, Nonbarbiturate
 - BT Hypnotics and Sedatives
- Seizures
- Sensation
 - RT Neurophysiology
- Sense organs
 - NT Ear
 - NT Eye
- Sensitization

Sensitization (cont'd)

RT Hypersensitivity

Serine 6898-95-9

UF 2-Amino-3-hydroxypropionic acid

UF Beta-Hydroxylalanine

L-Serine 56-45-1

Serum

Serum albumin

Serum albumin, bovine

UF Bovine serum albumin

Sevin

U N-Methyl carbamate

Sheep

Shoulder

Skin

Skin absorption

UF Absorption, skin

UF Dermal absorption

Skin, animal

Skull

RT Intracranial pressure

Soda niter

U Sodium nitrate

Sodium 7440-23-5

Sodium amobarbital

U Amobarbital sodium

Sodium amytal

U Amobarbital sodium

Sodium azile 26628-22-8

Sodium bicarbonate 144-55-8

UF Carbonic acid, monosodium salt

Sodium chloride 7647-14-5

UF Saline

Sodium 5-ethyl-5-(1-Methylbutyl) barbiturate

U Pentobarbital sodium

Sodium fluoride 7681-49-4

Sodium hexobarbital

U Hexobarbital sodium

Sodium hexobarbitone

U Hexobarbital sodium

Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2

Sodium hyposulfite

U Sodium thiosulfate

Sodium nitrate 7631-99-4

UF Niter

UF Nitric acid, sodium salt

UF Soda niter

Sodium pentobarbital

U Pentobarbital sodium

Sodium pentobarbitone

U Pentobarbital sodium

Sodium pentothal

Sodium pentothal (cont'd)

U Thiopental sodium

Sodium pentothiobarbital

U Thiopental sodium

Sodium phosphate (dibasic) 7558-79-4

Sodium phosphate (monobasic) 7558-80-7

Sodium thiopental

U Thiopental sodium

Sodium thiopentone

U Thiopental sodium

Sodium thiosulfate 7772-98-7

UF Disodium thiosulfate

UF Hypo

UF Sodium hyposulfite

UF Thiosulfuric acid, disodium salt

Solvents

Soman 96-64-0

BT Organophosphorus compounds

UF 1,1,2-Trimethylpropoxyfluorophosphine oxide

UF 1,2,2-Trimethylpropyl-methylphosphonofluoridate

UF 3,3-Dimethyl-2-butyl-methyl-phosphonofluoridate

UF Fluoromethyl(1,2,2-trimethylpropoxy) phosphine oxide

UF Methyl pinacolyl phosphonofluoridate

UF Methyl pinacolylphosphoryl fluoride

UF Methylphosphonofluoridic acid 1,2,2-trimethyl propyl ester

UF Methylphosphonofluoridic acid 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl ester

UF Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl ester

UF Pinacoloxymethylphosphoryl fluoride

UF Pinacolyl methylfluorophosphonate

UF Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate

UF PMFP

UF Zoman

³²P-Soman

Soman poisoning

Sonication

Spasticity, muscle

U Muscle spasticity

Spectra

NT Ultraviolet and Visible spectra

Spectrometry

UF Spectrophotometry

Spectrophotometry

U Spectrometry

Spheroidine

U Tetrodotoxin

Sphingomyelins

- Spinal cord
- Spinal nerve roots
 - NT Ganglia, spinal
- Spinal nerves
- Spine
- Spleen
- Squid
- Stereoisomerism and Stereoisomers
 - U Isomerism and Isomers
- Stimulation, chemical
- Stimulation, electric
 - U Electric stimulation
- Stimulation, physical
 - U Physical stimulation
- Stoichiometry
- Stomach
 - BT Gastrointestinal system
- Stratum corneum
- Substrate
- Succinate dehydrogenase
 - UF Succinic oxidase
- Succinic oxidase
 - U Succinate dehydrogenase
- Sulfides
 - U Thioethers
- Sulfonium, [2-[(ethoxymethylphosphinyl) thio] ethyl]ethylmethyl-, methyl sulfate
 - U GD-42
- Sulfonyl compounds
- Sulfur 7704-34-9
- Sweat glands
 - NT Apocrine glands
 - NT Eccrine glands
- Sympathetic blocking agents
 - U Sympatholytics
- Sympathetic ganglia
 - U Ganglia, sympathetic
- Sympathetic nervous system
- Sympatholytics
 - UF Sympathetic blocking agents
- Synapses
 - BT Neurons
- Synaptic activity
- Synaptic receptors
- Synaptic vesicles
- Synergism
- Sytam
 - U Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide

Tabun 77-81-6
 UF Dimethylamidoethoxyphosphoryl cyanide
 UF Dimethylphosphoramidocyanidic acid, ethyl ester
 UF Ethyl dimethylamidocyanophosphate
 UF Ethyl dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate
 UF Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramido cyanidate
 UF N-Dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate
 UF Phosphoramidocyanidic acid, dimethyl-, ethyl ester
 Tabunase 9032-18-2
 UF Diisopropylphosphorofluoridase
 Tachycardia
 Tachyphylaxis
 Tachypnea
 Tacrine 321-64-2
 UF 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-aminoacridine
 UF 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-9-acridinamine
 UF 9-Acridinamine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-
 UF 9-Amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine
 Tail
 Tail response
 Tarichatoxin
 U Tetrodotoxin
 TCA
 U Trichloroacetic acid
 TDT 3570-55-6
 UF 2,2'-thiodiethanethiol
 UF 2-Mercaptoethyl sulfide
 Temperature
 RT Body temperature
 RT Thermometers
 Tendons
 Tensilon 116-38-1
 UF Benzenaminium, N-ethyl-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride
 Tensilon bromide
 U Edrophonium bromide
 Tensilon chloride
 U Edrophonium chloride
 TEP
 U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
 TEPP
 U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
 Teratogenic agents
 RT Mutagens
 Tetanic activity
 Tetanic blockade
 Tetanic contraction
 Tetanic response
 Tetanic stimulation
 Tetanus
 Tetraethyldiphosphate
 U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-49-3
 UF Diphosphoric acid tetraethyl ester

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (cont'd)

UF Pyrophosphoric acid tetraethyl ester

UF TEP

UF TEPP

UF Tetraethyldiphosphate

UF Tetrastigmine

UF Tetron-100

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-9-acridinamine

U Tacrine

1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-aminoacridine

U Tacrine

Tetraisopropyl pyrophosphoramidate

U DPDA

Tetram

U Amiton

N,2,3,3-Tetramethylbichlo [2.2.1] heptan-2-amine

U Mecamylamine

Tetrastigmine

U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate

Tetrodotoxin

U Tetrodotoxin

Tetrodotoxin 4368-28-9

UF Speroidine

UF Tarichatoxin

UF Tetrodotoxin

UF TTX

Tetron-100

U Tetraethyl pyrophosphate

THA

U Thalactamine

Thalactamin

U Thalactamine

Thalactamine 23434-97-1

UF THA

UF Thalactamin

Thalamus

Tham

U Tris buffer

Theramine

U Histamine

Therapeutic processes

Therapy

Thermography

RT Body temperature

Thermometers
 RT Body temperature
 RT Temperature
 Thermoreceptors
 BT Nerve endings
 Thermoregulation
 U Body temperature regulation
 Thigh
 Thimet
 U Phorate
 Thin-layer chromatography
 U Chromatography, thin-layer
 Thiocholine 625-00-3
 BT Choline
 UF Ethanaminium, 2-mercapto-N, N, N-trimethyl-
 2,2'-thiodiethanethiol
 U TDT
 Thioethers
 U Sulfides
 Thiometon
 BT Insecticides, organothiophosphate
 Thiopental sodium 71-73-8 7438-31-5
 UF Sodium pentothal
 UF Sodium pentothiobarbital
 UF Sodium thiopental
 UF Sodium thiopentone
 UF Thiopentone sodium
 Thiopentone sodium
 U Thiopental sodium
 Thiophos
 U Parathion
 Thiosulfuric acid, disodium salt
 U Sodium thiosulfate
 Thiourea 62-56-6
 Thorax
 Thorazine
 U Chlorpromazine
 Thymidine 50-89-5
 UF 1-(2-Deoxy-beta-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-methyluracil
 UF Thymine-2-desoxyriboside
 Thymidine, esters
 Thymine-2-desoxyriboside
 U Thymidine
 Thyroid gland
 BT Endocrine glands
 Tibia
 Tibial muscle
 BT Muscles
 Tibial nerve
 BT Nerves
 Tissue
 TMB-4 56-97-3
 BT Oximes

TMB-4 56-97-3 (cont'd)
UF Trimedoxime bromide
UF 1,1'-Trimethylene-bis(4-formylpyridinium bromide)
TOCP
U Tri-o-tolyl phosphate
Toluene 108-88-3
UF Benzene, methyl-
TOTP
U Tri-o-tolyl phosphate
Toxicity
Toxicology
RT Poisoning
RT Poisons
Toxins
Toxogonin 114-90-0
BT Oximes
UF bis(4-hydroxyiminomethyl-pyridinium-1-methyl)-ether dichloride
UF LuH-6
UF Obidoxime chloride
UF Obidoxime hydrochloride
UF Toxogonin dichloride
UF Toxogonine
Toxogonin dichloride
U Toxogonin
Toxogonine
U Toxogonin
Toxoids
Trachea
Tracheal cannula
Tranquilizers
U Tranquilizing agents
Tranquilizing agents
RT Hypnotics and Sedatives
UF Tranquilizers
Tranquilizing agents, major
UF Neuroleptics
Tranquilizing agents, minor
Transfusion
U Blood transfusion
Trasentine 64-95-9
Trasentine hydrochloride 50-42-0
UF Adiphenine hydrochloride
UF 2-Diethylaminoethyl diphenyl acetate hydrochloride
UF Difacil hydrochloride
Trazentine 71-96-5
Tremor
Trichlorfon 52-68-6
UF Dipterex
Trichloroacetic acid 76-03-0
UF TCA

Tri-o-cresyl phosphate
 U Tri-o-tolyl phosphate
 Triethylcholine
 BT Choline
 Triflupromazine 146-54-3
 Trimedoxime bromide
 U TMB-4
 1,1'-Trimethylene-bis(4-formylpyridinium bromide)
 U TMB-4
 1,1'-Trimethylene-bis(4-formylpyridinium) dioxime dibromide 56-97-2
 Trimethylolaminomethane
 U Tris buffer
 1,1,2-Trimethylpropoxyfluorophosphine oxide
 U Soman
 1,2,2-Trimethylpropyl-methylphosphonofluoridate
 U Soman
 Tris buffer 77-86-1
 UF 1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-
 UF THAM
 UF Trimethylolaminomethane
 UF Tris(hydroxymethyl) methanamine
 Tritium 10028-17-8
 BT Hydrogen, isotopes of
 UF ³H
 UF Hydrogen-3
 Tri-o-tolyl phosphate 78-30-8
 UF TOCP
 UF TOTP
 UF Tri-o-cresyl phosphate
 UF Tris (o-methylphenyl) phosphate
 Tritons
 Triton X-100 39409-11-5 66057-68-9 66057-69-0 9002-93-1 9010-42-8
 9010-43-9 9077-65-0
 UF Polyethyleneglycol octylphenol ether
 Tropaic acid
 U Tropic acid
 Tropic acid 529-64-6
 UF alpha-(Hydroxymethyl) benzeneacetic acid
 UF Tropaic acid
 Trypan blue 72-57-1
 Trypsin
 UF Tryptar
 Tryptar
 U Trypsin
 TTX
 U Tetrodotoxin
 Tubadil
 U d-Tubocurarine chloride

Tubarine
 U d-Tubocurarine chloride
 d-Tubocurarine 57-95-4
 d-Tubocurarine chloride 57-94-3
 UF Delacurarine
 UF Tubadil
 UF Tubarine
 Twitch
 Twitch response
 Twitch stimuli
 U-23223
 U Benzoic acid, 3-chloro-2,5,6-trimethyl-
 UDP
 U Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate)
 Ultraviolet and Visible spectra
 BT Spectra
 UF Ultraviolet spectra
 Ultraviolet rays
 Ultraviolet spectra
 U Ultraviolet and Visible spectra
 Urea 57-13-6
 UF Carbamide
 UF Carbonyldiamide
 UF Ureaphil
 Ureaphil
 U Urea
 Urethan
 U Carbamic acid, esters, ethyl ester
 Urethane
 U Carbamic acid, esters, ethyl ester
 Urethanes
 For specific urethanes, see specific terms
 Uridine 5'-pyrophosphate
 U Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate)
 Uridine 5-pyrophosphoric acid
 U Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate)
 Uridine 5'-(tetrahydrogen triphosphate)
 U Uridine 5'-triphosphate
 Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate) 58-98-0
 UF UDP
 UF Uridine 5'-pyrophosphate
 UF Uridine 5-pyrophosphoric acid
 Uridine 5'-triphosphate 63-39-8
 UF Uridine 5'-(tetrahydrogen triphosphate)
 UF UTP
 Urinary tract
 NT Bladder
 NT Kidney

Urogenital system
UTP
 U Uridine 5'-triphosphate
Vagus nerve
 BT Nerves
Valium
 U Diazepam
Vascular resistance
Vasoconstriction
Vasoconstriction agents
 UF Vasopressor agents
Vasodilation
Vasodilator agents
Vasomotor system
Vasopressor agents
 U Vasoconstriction agents
Vein
Veins
 BT Blood vessels
Venous pressure
 RT Pressure
 UF Blood pressure, venous
Ventilation
 Term is used for environment, not lungs.
Ventilation, artificial
 U Respiration, artificial
Ventilation, mechanical
 U Respiration, artificial
Ventilators, pulmonary
 U Respirators
Veratrine
 U Cevadine
Veronal
 U Barbitol
Vertebrates
 NT Mammals
Vidine
 U Choline
Vinblastine 865-21-4
 UF Vincal leukoblastine
 UF VLB
Vinblastine sulfate 145-67-9
 UF Vincal leukoblastine, sulfate
Vincal leukoblastine
 U Vinblastine
Vincal leukoblastine, sulfate
 U Vinblastine sulfate

Versamine
 U Mecamylamine

VLB

U Vinblastine

VX 51848-47-6

UF Ethyl-S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl) methylthiophosphonate

VX-3

Warburg technique

Weight gain

RT Body weight

Weight loss

RT Body weight

White blood cells

U Leukocytes

Xylocaine

U Lidocaine

Yttrium

Zoman

U Soman

Zytron

U DMPA (herbicide)