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山本泰智

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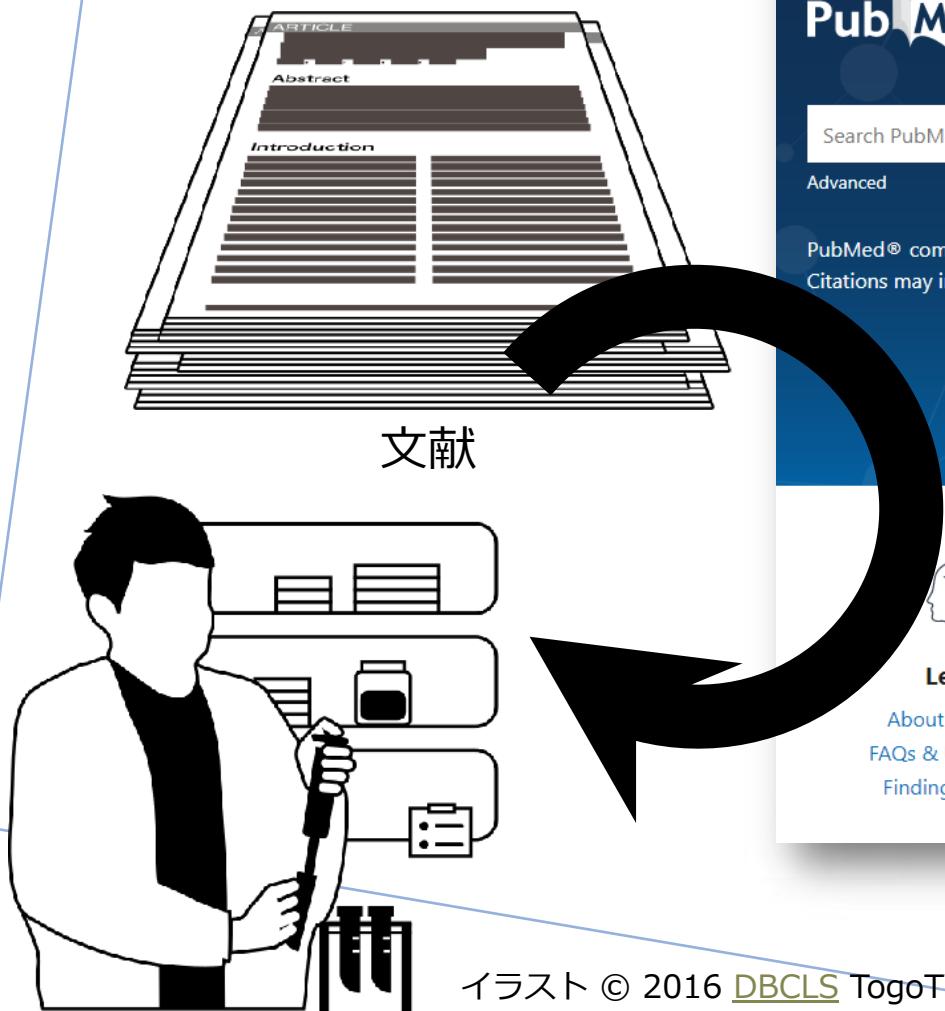
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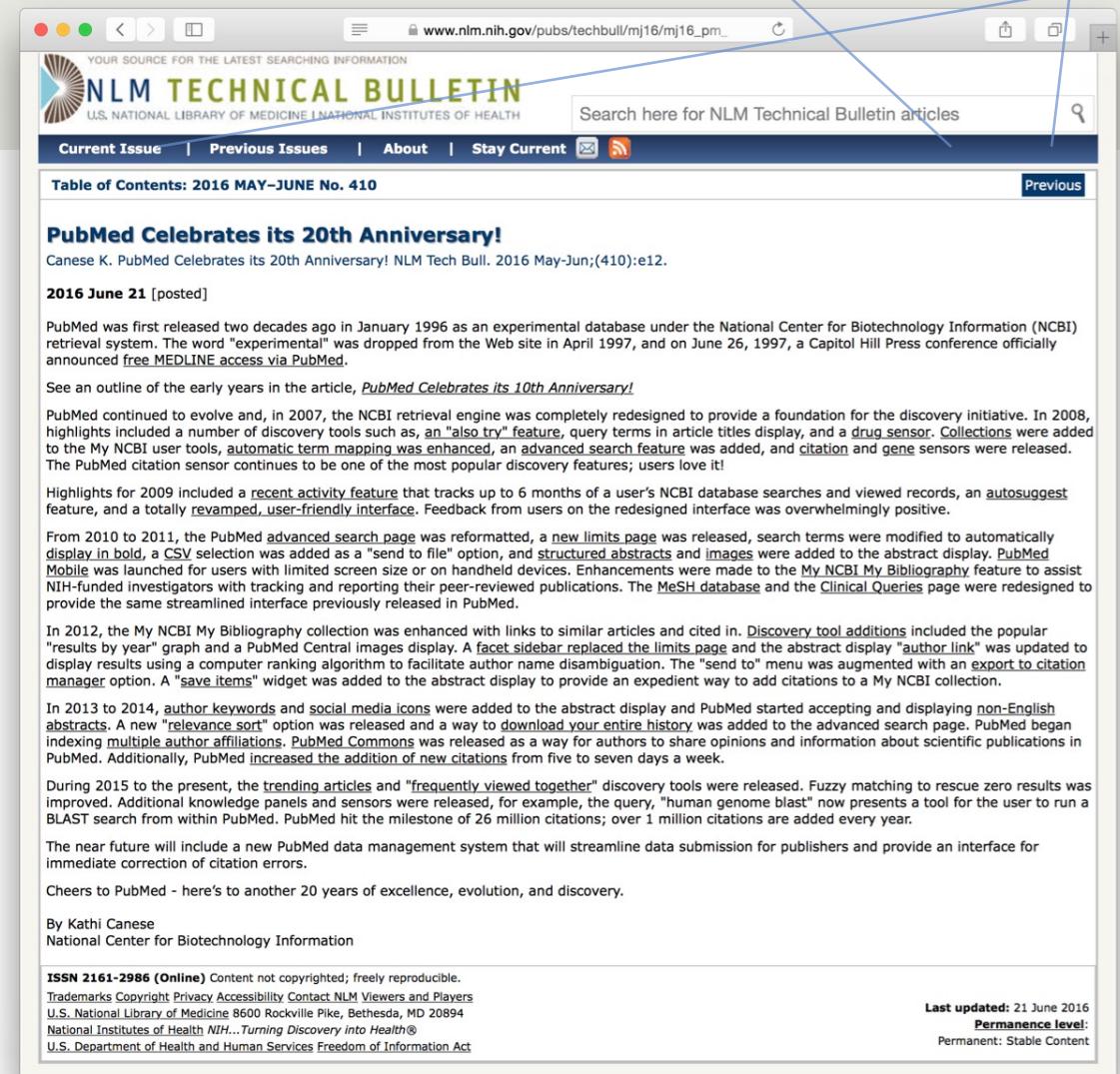
文献情報



The image shows the PubMed.gov homepage with a dark blue background featuring a network of interconnected nodes. At the top left is the NIH National Library of Medicine logo and the text "National Center for Biotechnology Information". On the right is a "Log in" button. The main title "PubMed.gov" is prominently displayed. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder "Search PubMed" and a green "Search" button. To the left of the search bar is a "Advanced" link. A large text block states: "PubMed® comprises more than 32 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites." Below this are four main navigation sections: "Learn" (with icons for brain and lightbulb), "Find" (with a magnifying glass icon), "Download" (with a download arrow icon), and "Explore" (with a globe and mouse icon). Each section has associated links like "About PubMed", "Advanced Search", "Clinical Queries", etc. To the right is a sidebar titled "Sign in to NCBI" with "Search" and "Help" buttons. It includes sections for "PubReader" (with a thumbnail of a mobile device displaying a document), "Keep Up to Date" (with links to "New in PMC", "PMC Announcement Mail List", "Lifescience Announcement Mail List", and "Teaching Guidelines Mail List"), and "Public Access" (with links to "Funding and PMC", "How Papers Get into PMC", "NIH Manuscript Submission System", "My Bibliography", and "PMCID/MEDN/MHSID Converter"). At the bottom are footer links for "NIH INFORMATION", "NCBI INFORMATION", and "Support Center". The bottom left corner contains the text "BCIS TogoTV / CC-BY-4.0".

PubMed

“on June 26, 1997, a Capitol Hill Press conference officially announced free MEDLINE access via PubMed.”



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the NLM Technical Bulletin website. The page header includes the NLM logo, the title "NLM TECHNICAL BULLETIN", and a search bar. Below the header, there are links for "Current Issue", "Previous Issues", "About", and "Stay Current". A "Table of Contents: 2016 MAY-JUNE No. 410" section is visible. The main content features a blue header "PubMed Celebrates its 20th Anniversary!" followed by a sub-header "Canese K. PubMed Celebrates its 20th Anniversary! NLM Tech Bull. 2016 May-Jun;(410):e12." Below this, a timestamp "2016 June 21 [posted]" is shown. The text discusses the history of PubMed, mentioning its release in 1996 as an experimental database under NCBI, its transition to the Web site in 1997, and the official announcement of free MEDLINE access at a Capitol Hill press conference. It highlights various milestones and improvements in the system over the years, such as the redesign of the retrieval engine in 2008, the introduction of the My NCBI user tools in 2007, and the launch of PubMed Mobile in 2010. The text concludes with a preview of future developments in the near future.

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Table of Contents: 2016 MAY-JUNE No. 410

PubMed Celebrates its 20th Anniversary!
Canese K. PubMed Celebrates its 20th Anniversary! NLM Tech Bull. 2016 May-Jun;(410):e12.
2016 June 21 [posted]

PubMed was first released two decades ago in January 1996 as an experimental database under the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) retrieval system. The word "experimental" was dropped from the Web site in April 1997, and on June 26, 1997, a Capitol Hill Press conference officially announced [free MEDLINE access via PubMed](#).

See an outline of the early years in the article, [PubMed Celebrates its 10th Anniversary](#).

PubMed continued to evolve and, in 2007, the NCBI retrieval engine was completely redesigned to provide a foundation for the discovery initiative. In 2008, highlights included a number of discovery tools such as, an "also try" feature, query terms in article titles display, and a drug sensor. Collections were added to the My NCBI user tools, automatic term mapping was enhanced, an advanced search feature was added, and citation and gene sensors were released. The PubMed citation sensor continues to be one of the most popular discovery features; users love it!

Highlights for 2009 included a recent activity feature that tracks up to 6 months of a user's NCBI database searches and viewed records, an autosuggest feature, and a totally revamped, user-friendly interface. Feedback from users on the redesigned interface was overwhelmingly positive.

From 2010 to 2011, the PubMed advanced search page was reformatted, a new limits page was released, search terms were modified to automatically display in bold, a CSV selection was added as a "send to file" option, and structured abstracts and images were added to the abstract display. PubMed Mobile was launched for users with limited screen size or on handheld devices. Enhancements were made to the My NCBI My Bibliography feature to assist NIH-funded investigators with tracking and reporting their peer-reviewed publications. The MeSH database and the Clinical Queries page were redesigned to provide the same streamlined interface previously released in PubMed.

In 2012, the My NCBI My Bibliography collection was enhanced with links to similar articles and cited in. Discovery tool additions included the popular "results by year" graph and a PubMed Central Images display. A facet sidebar replaced the limits page and the abstract display "author link" was updated to display results using a computer ranking algorithm to facilitate author name disambiguation. The "send to" menu was augmented with an export to citation manager option. A "save items" widget was added to the abstract display to provide an expedient way to add citations to a My NCBI collection.

In 2013 to 2014, author keywords and social media icons were added to the abstract display and PubMed started accepting and displaying non-English abstracts. A new "relevance sort" option was released and a way to download your entire history was added to the advanced search page. PubMed began indexing multiple author affiliations. PubMed Commons was released as a way for authors to share opinions and information about scientific publications in PubMed. Additionally, PubMed increased the addition of new citations from five to seven days a week.

During 2015 to the present, the trending articles and "frequently viewed together" discovery tools were released. Fuzzy matching to rescue zero results was improved. Additional knowledge panels and sensors were released, for example, the query, "human genome blast" now presents a tool for the user to run a BLAST search from within PubMed. PubMed hit the milestone of 26 million citations; over 1 million citations are added every year.

The near future will include a new PubMed data management system that will streamline data submission for publishers and provide an interface for immediate correction of citation errors.

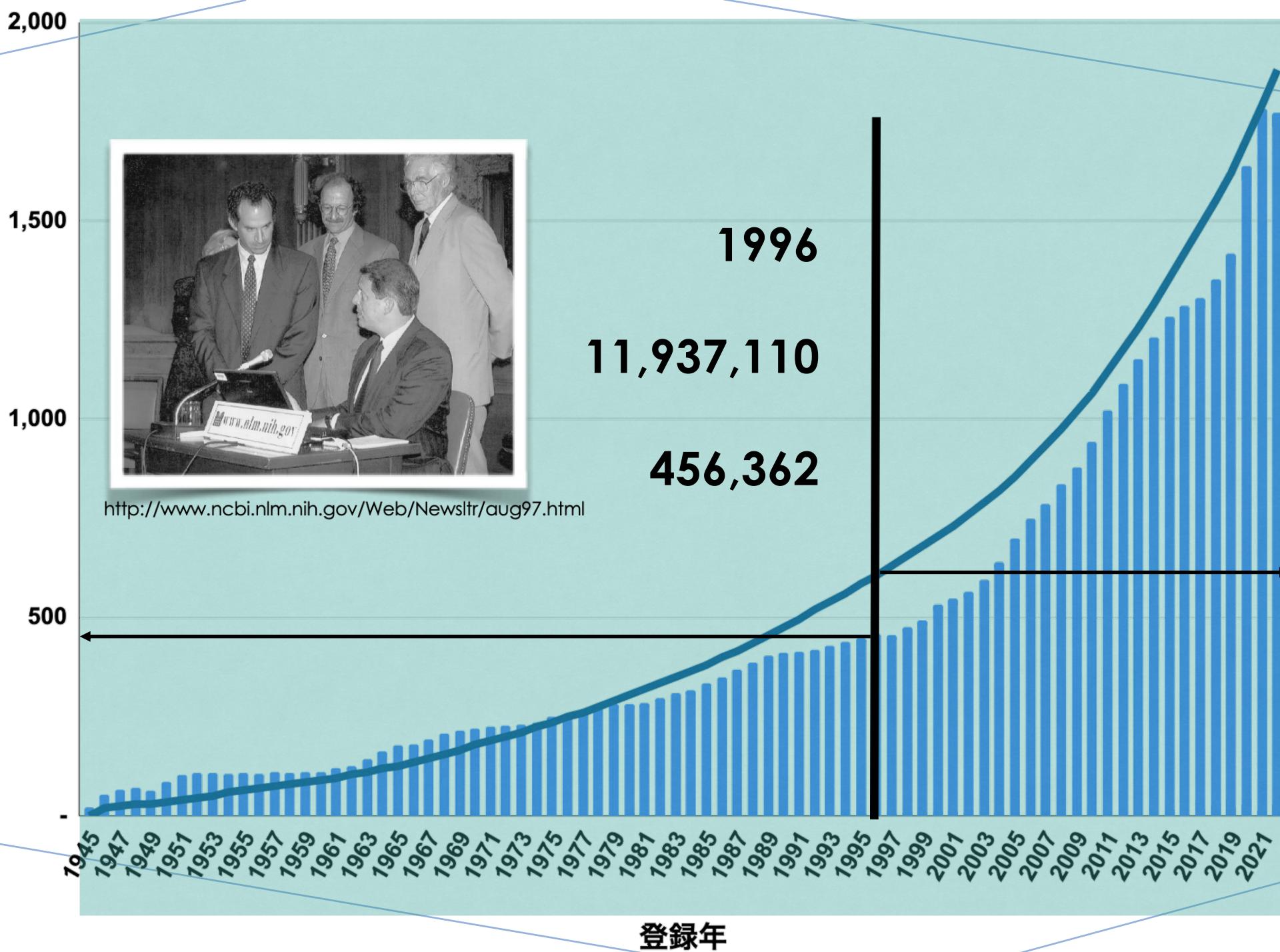
Cheers to PubMed - here's to another 20 years of excellence, evolution, and discovery.

By Kathi Canese
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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各年の登録件数（単位：千件、棒グラフ）



http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Web/Newsltr/aug97.html

現状

- 3500万件を超える文献情報
23/7/20時点で35,970,072
21/6/17時点で32,682,784 (16日は32,678,839 +3945)
20/9/16時点で31,502,489
19/11/25時点で30,348,625
- 2022年登録分だけで1,773,223件 (平均 4858件/日)
- 7800件を超える学術誌から定期的に収載

	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015	FY2014	FY2013
PubMed Searches	2.58 B	2.57 B	3.3 B	3.1 B	3.3 B	3.3 B	3.1 B	2.8 B	2.7 B	2.5 B
Web/Interactive	1.283 B	1.186 B	1.076 B	896 M	831 M	846 M	853 M	910 M	900 M	932 M
Script/E-Utilities	1.303 B	1.391 B	2.2 B	2.2 B	2.5 B	2.5 B	2.2 B	1.9 B	1.8 B	1.6 B

PubMed最新情報

This screenshot shows the legacy PubMed website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for NCBI Resources, How To, and a sign-in option. Below the navigation is a search bar with "PubMed" selected and a "Search" button. A prominent red banner at the top provides COVID-19 information, including links to CDC and NIH websites. A yellow banner below it informs users that the legacy version will be available until October 31, 2020, and directs them to the new version and the Feedback link. The main content area features a bookshelf image and a "PubMed" heading. It describes the database as containing over 30 million citations from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Below this, there are sections for "Using PubMed", "PubMed Tools", and "More Resources". The "Latest Literature" and "Trending Articles" sections are also visible at the bottom.



This screenshot shows the modern PubMed homepage. At the top, the NIH logo and "National Library of Medicine" are displayed, along with a "Log in" button. The main title "PubMed®" is centered above a search bar with a "Search" button. Below the search bar, a section titled "Advanced" provides a brief overview of the database's scope. The main content area is organized into several sections: "Learn" (with links to About PubMed, FAQs & User Guide, and Finding Full Text), "Find" (with links to Advanced Search, Clinical Queries, and Single Citation Matcher), "Download" (with links to E-utilities API, FTP, and Batch Citation Matcher), and "Explore" (with links to MeSH Database and Journals). Below these sections, there are "Trending Articles" and "Latest Literature" sections. The "Trending Articles" section lists recent increases in activity, while the "Latest Literature" section highlights new articles from highly accessed journals.



Advanced

Search

PubMed User Guide

Last update: June 26, 2023

Follow [PubMed New and Noteworthy](#) for brief announcements highlighting recent enhancements and changes to PubMed.

FAQs

- Where can I find [FAQs about the transition to new PubMed](#) and retirement of the legacy system?
- How can I [get the full text article](#)? What if the [link to the full text is not working](#)?
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- I retrieved too many citations. [How can I focus my search](#)?
- I retrieved too few citations. [How can I expand my search](#)?
- How do I find [consumer health information about a disease or condition](#)?
- How do I find [systematic reviews](#)?

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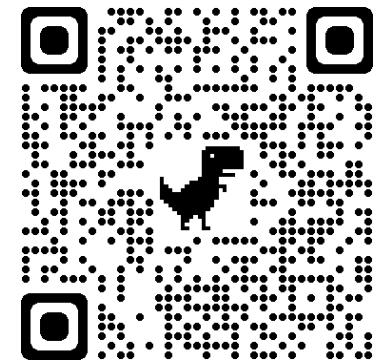
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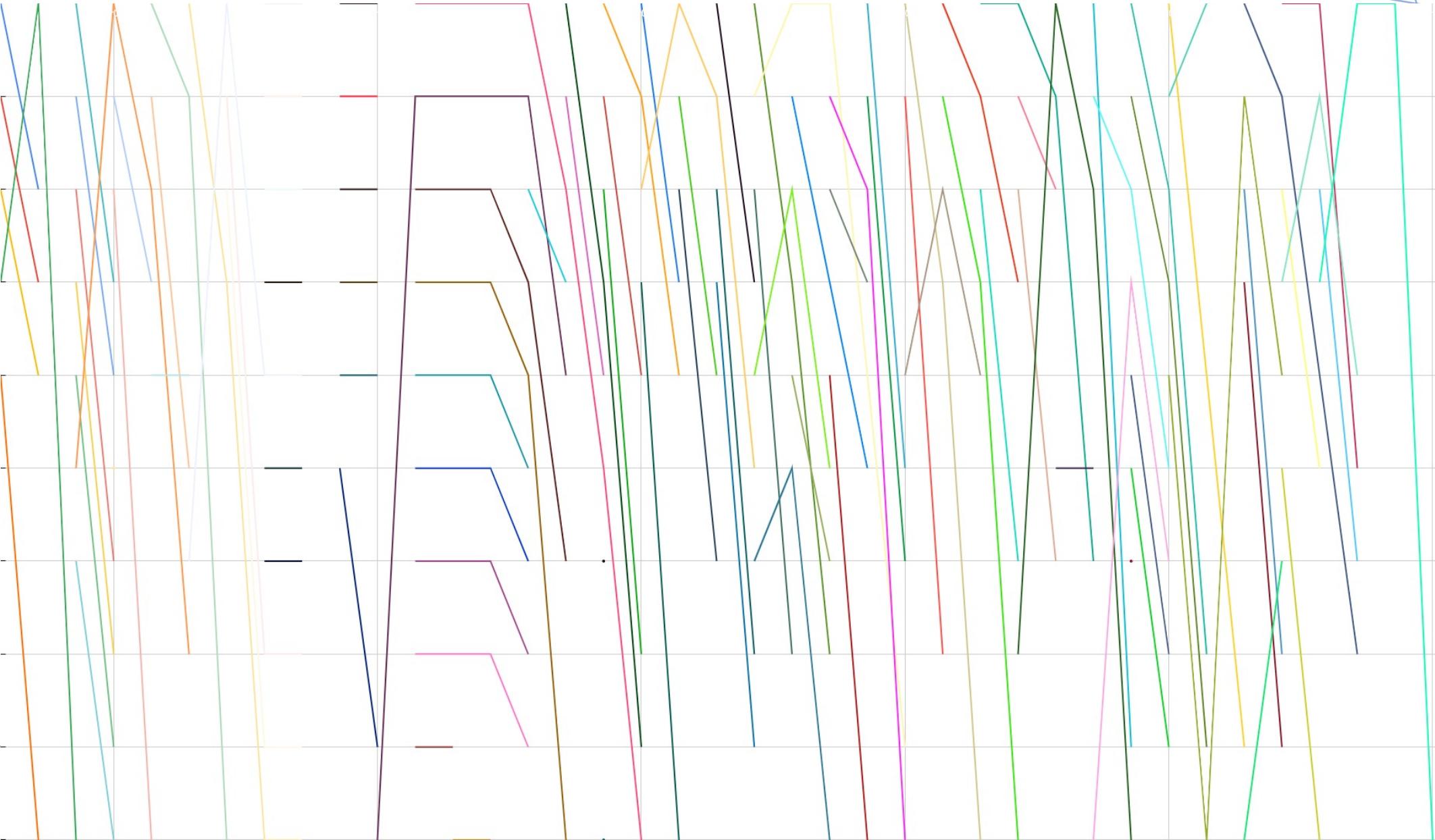
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<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/help/>

Trending articlesのトレンド



Latest Literature

New articles from highly accessed journals

[Blood \(1\)](#)

[Clin Infect Dis \(4\)](#)

[Cochrane Database Syst Rev \(3\)](#)

[J Clin Endocrinol Metab \(5\)](#)

[J Immunol \(1\)](#)

[JAMA \(12\)](#)

[Nature \(17\)](#)

[PLoS One \(60\)](#)

[Pediatrics \(2\)](#)

[Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A \(3\)](#)

PubMed®

SARS-CoV-2

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RESULTS BY YEAR

2003 2023

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Abstract Free full text Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

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ARTICLE TYPE

Books and Documents Clinical Trial Meta-Analysis Randomized Controlled Trial Review Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

205,260 results Page 1 of 20,526

Use COVID-19 filters from PubMed Clinical Queries to refine your search

Treatment Mechanism Transmission More filters

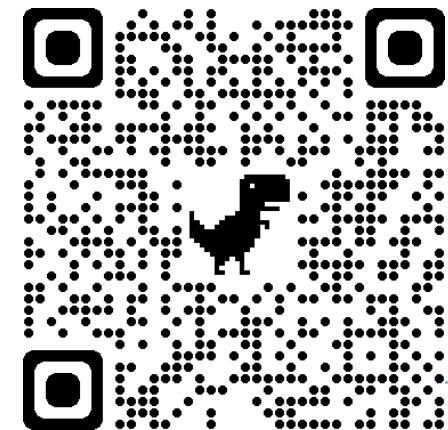
See more SARS-CoV-2 literature, sequence, and clinical content from NCBI

Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2.
V'kovski P, Kratzel A, Steiner S, Stalder H, Thiel V.
Nat Rev Microbiol. 2021 Mar;19(3):155-170. doi: 10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6. Epub 2020 Oct 28.
PMID: 33116300 **Free PMC article.** Review.
The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global societal and economic disruptive impact has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a highly pathogenic coronavirus into the human population. ...The elucidation of similarities and differences between ...

Mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 entry into cells.
Jackson CB, Farzan M, Chen B, Choe H.
Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2022 Jan;23(1):3-20. doi: 10.1038/s41580-021-00418-x. Epub 2021 Oct 5.
PMID: 34611326 **Free PMC article.** Review.
The unprecedented public health and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic caused by infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has been met with an equally unprecedented scientific response. Much of this response has ...

Characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19.
Hu B, Guo H, Zhou P, Shi ZL.
Nat Rev Microbiol. 2021 Mar;19(3):141-154. doi: 10.1038/s41579-020-00459-7. Epub 2020 Oct 6.
PMID: 33024307 **Free PMC article.** Review.
Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a highly transmissible and pathogenic coronavirus that emerged in late 2019 and has caused a pandemic of acute respiratory disease, named 'coronavirus disease 2019' (COVID-19), which threa ...

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Use COVID-19 filters from PubMed Clinical Queries to refine your search

Treatment Mechanism Transmission More filters

See more SARS-CoV-2 literature, sequence, and clinical content from NCBI

2003 2018

[SARS-CoV: 2. Modeling SARS epidemic]

[Article in French]

Antoine Flahault ¹

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PMID: 14648488 DOI: [10.1051/medsci/200319111161](https://doi.org/10.1051/medsci/200319111161)

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Conclusions: (1) SARS-CoV infection was confirmed by serological diagnosed pediatric SARS cases, which leads to the assumption that SARS requires more accurate and efficient ways, for example, screening for SARS-CoV. (2) The proportion of the patients who had close contact antibody-positive cases was higher than that in antibody-negative cases. subclinical SARS CoV infection exists in children and adults, although The data of the present study did not confirm that SARS had subclinical who had close contact to pediatric SARS cases.

Biochemical and structural insights into the mechanisms of SARS coronavirus RNA ribose 2'-O-methylation by nsp16/nsp10 protein complex

Yu Chen ¹, Ceyang Su, Min Ke, Xu Jin, Lirong Xu, Zhou Zhang, Andong Wu, Ying Sun, Zhouning Yang, Po Tien, Tero Ahola, Yi Liang, Xinqi Liu, Deyin Guo

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PMID: 22022266 PMCID: [PMC3192843](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3192843/) DOI: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1002294](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002294)

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Abstract

The 5'-cap structure is a distinct feature of eukaryotic mRNAs, and eukaryotic viruses generally modify the 5'-end of viral RNAs to mimic cellular mRNA structure, which is important for RNA stability, protein translation and viral immune escape. SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV) encodes two S-adenosyl-L-methionine (SAM)-dependent methyltransferases (MTase) which sequentially methylate the RNA cap at guanosine-N7 and ribose 2'-O positions, catalyzed by nsp14 N7-MTase and nsp16 2'-O-MTase, respectively. A unique feature for SARS-CoV is that nsp16 requires non-structural protein nsp10 as a stimulatory factor to execute its MTase activity. Here we report the biochemical characterization of SARS-CoV 2'-O-MTase and the crystal structure of nsp16/nsp10

complex bound with methyl donor SAM. We found that SARS-CoV nsp16 MTase methylated m7GpppA-RNA but not m7GpppG-RNA, which is in contrast with nsp14 MTase that functions in a sequence-independent manner. We demonstrated that nsp10 is required for nsp16 to bind both m7GpppA-RNA substrate and SAM cofactor. Structural analysis revealed that nsp16 possesses the canonical scaffold of MTase and associates with nsp10 at 1:1 ratio. The structure of the nsp16/nsp10 interaction interface shows that nsp10 may stabilize the SAM-binding pocket and extend the substrate RNA-binding groove of nsp16, consistent with the findings in biochemical assays. These results suggest that nsp16/nsp10 interface may represent a better drug target than the viral MTase active site for developing highly specific anti-coronavirus drugs.

Epub 2020 Oct 28.

Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2

Philip V'kovski ^{1 2}, Annika Kratzel ^{1 2 3}, Silvio Steiner ^{1 2 3}, Hanspeter Stalder ^{1 2}, Volker Thiel ^{4 5}

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PMID: 33116300 PMCID: [PMC7592455](#) DOI: [10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6)

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Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global societal and economic disruptive impact has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a highly pathogenic coronavirus into the human population. Although the previous coronavirus SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemics raised awareness of the need for clinically available therapeutic or preventive interventions, to date, no treatments with proven efficacy are available. The development of effective intervention strategies relies on the knowledge of molecular and cellular mechanisms of coronavirus infections, which highlights the significance of studying virus-host interactions at the molecular level to identify targets for antiviral intervention and to elucidate critical viral and host determinants that are decisive for the development of severe disease. In this Review, we summarize the first discoveries that shape our current understanding of SARS-CoV-2 infection throughout the intracellular viral life cycle and relate that to our knowledge of coronavirus biology. The elucidation of similarities and differences between SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses will support future preparedness and strategies to combat coronavirus infections.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare no competing interests.

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Nature Reviews Microbiology 19, 155–170 (2021) | Cite this article

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Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global societal and economic disruptive impact has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a highly pathogenic coronavirus into the human population. Although the previous coronavirus SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemics raised awareness of the need for clinically available therapeutic or preventive interventions, to date, no treatments with proven efficacy are available. The development of effective intervention strategies relies on the knowledge of molecular and cellular mechanisms of coronavirus infections, which highlights the significance of studying virus–host interactions at the molecular level to identify targets for antiviral intervention and to elucidate critical viral and host determinants that are decisive for the development of severe disease. In this Review, we summarize the first discoveries that shape our current understanding of SARS-CoV-2 infection throughout the intracellular viral life cycle and relate that to our knowledge of coronavirus biology. The elucidation of similarities and

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Outbreaks and emerging infections

Sections

Figures

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Abstract

Introduction

Entry of coronaviruses

Viral gene expression and RNA synthesis

Virus–host interactions and host response

Coronavirus biology and COVID-19

Conclusions

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Ethics declarations

Additional information

Glossary



Journal List > Nature Public Health Emergency Collection > PMC7592455

Nature Public Health Emergency Collection

Public Health Emergency COVID-19 Initiative

[Nat Rev Microbiol.](#) 2020 Oct 28 : 1–16.doi: [10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6) [Epub ahead of print]

PMCID: PMC7592455

PMID: 33116300

Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2

Philip V'kovski,^{1,2} Annika Kratzel,^{1,2,3} Silvio Steiner,^{1,2,3} Hanspeter Stalder,^{1,2} and Volker Thiel^{1,2}[Author information](#) ▾ [Article notes](#) ▾ [Copyright and License information](#) ▾ [Disclaimer](#)

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The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global societal and economic disruptive impact has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a highly pathogenic coronavirus into the human population. Although the previous coronavirus SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemics raised awareness of the need for clinically available therapeutic or preventive interventions, to date, no treatments with proven efficacy are available. The development of effective intervention strategies relies on the knowledge of molecular and cellular mechanisms of coronavirus infections, which highlights the significance of studying virus–host interactions at the molecular level to identify targets for antiviral intervention and to elucidate critical viral and host determinants that are decisive for the development of severe disease. In this Review, we summarize the first discoveries that shape our current understanding of SARS-CoV-2 infection throughout the intracellular viral life cycle and relate that to our knowledge of coronavirus biology. The elucidation of similarities and differences between SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses will support future preparedness and strategies to combat coronavirus infections.

Subject terms: SARS-CoV-2, Virus-host interactions, Virus structures

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The SARS-CoV-2 Infection Cycle: A Survey of Viral Membrane Proteins, Their Functional Interacti [Int J Mol Sci. 2021]

In-silico nucleotide and protein analyses of S-gene region in selected zoonotic coronaviruses reveal cons [Pan Afr Med J. 2020]

How SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) spreads within infected hosts - what we know so far. [Emerg Top Life Sci. 2020]

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Entry-inhibitory role of catechins against SARS-CoV-2 and its UK variant [Computers in Biology and Medic...]

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Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2

Philip V'kovski  , Annika Kratzel  , Volker Thiel  

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Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global impact

has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a highly pathogenic coronavirus into the human population. Although the previous coronavirus SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemics raised awareness of the need for clinically available therapeutic or preventive interventions, to date, no treatments with proven efficacy are available. The development of effective intervention strategies relies on the knowledge of molecular and cellular mechanisms of coronavirus infections, which highlights the significance of studying virus-host interactions at the molecular level to identify targets for antiviral intervention and to elucidate critical viral and host determinants that are decisive for the development of severe disease. In this Review, we summarize the first discoveries that shape our current understanding of SARS-CoV-2 infection throughout the intracellular viral life cycle and relate that to our knowledge of coronavirus biology. The elucidation of similarities and differences between SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses will support future preparedness and strategies to combat coronavirus infections.

CITE

V'kovski, Philip et al. "Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2." *Nature reviews. Microbiology* vol. 19,3 (2021): 155-170. doi:10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6

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Coronavirus biology and SARS-CoV-2

Philip V'kovski ^{1 2}, Annika Kratzel ^{1 2 3}Volker Thiel ^{4 5}

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PMID: 33116300 PMCID: PMC7592455

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Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its unprecedented global impact has marked the third zoonotic introduction of a coronavirus into the human population. Although the previous coronavirus SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemics raised significant concern and awareness of the need for clinically available therapeutic or preventive interventions, to date, no treatments with proven efficacy are available. The development of effective intervention strategies relies on the knowledge of molecular and cellular mechanisms of coronavirus infections, which highlights the significance of studying virus-host interactions at the molecular level to identify targets for antiviral intervention and to elucidate critical viral and host determinants that are decisive for the development of severe disease. In this Review, we summarize the first discoveries that shape our current understanding of SARS-CoV-2 infection throughout the intracellular viral life cycle and relate that to our knowledge of coronavirus biology. The elucidation of similarities and differences between SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses will support future preparedness and strategies to combat coronavirus infections.

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Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2.

1 V'kovski P, Kratzel A, Steiner S, Stalder H, Thiel V.

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[Nat Rev Microbiol. 2021 Mar;19\(3\):155-170. doi: 10.1038/s41579-020-00468-6. Epub 2020 Oct 28.](#)

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SARS-CoV-2: an Emerging Coronavirus that Causes a Global Threat.

2 Zheng J.

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[Int J Biol Sci. 2020 Mar 15;16\(10\):1678-1685. doi: 10.7150/ijbs.45053. eCollection 2020.](#)

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Review.

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The screenshot shows a PubMed article page. At the top, it displays the title 'Coronavirus biology and replication: implications for SARS-CoV-2'. Below the title, there's an abstract section with text and a link to 'View Article Online'. The left sidebar contains sections for 'Conflict of interest statement', 'Figures', 'Similar articles', 'Cited by', 'References', 'Publication types', 'Substances', and 'Related information'. The right sidebar includes links for 'MeSH terms', 'Substances', and 'Related information'. The bottom of the page features a footer with links to various NLM resources.

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Figures

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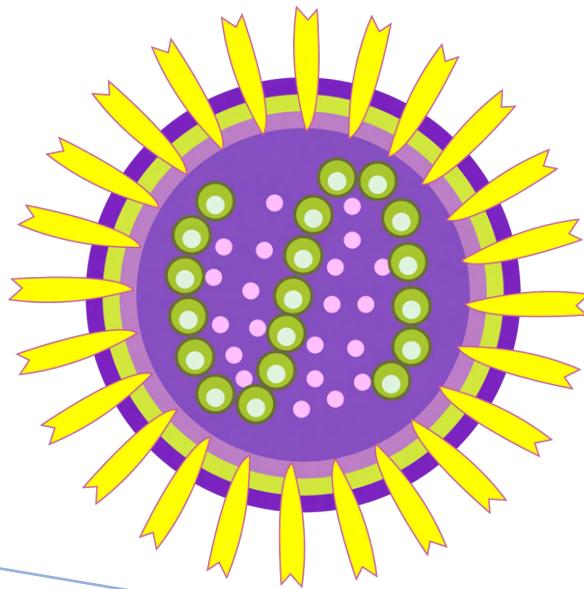


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MeSH terms

- > Animals
- > COVID-19 / virology*
- > COVID-19 Drug Treatment
- > Host-Pathogen Interactions
- > Humans
- > SARS-CoV-2 / chemistry
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- > Viral Proteins / genetics
- > Viral Proteins / metabolism
- > Virus Internalization
- > Virus Replication

MeSHタームの活用



MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) ターム

- 概念階層関係を持つ統制語彙（語彙数は3万弱）で毎年更新される
- PubMedに収載されてから1日程度で自動で付けられる
- PubMed検索時に利用することで効率良く目的の文献を見つけられる
- MEDLINEの代表的な特徴
- セマンティックウェブにおけるデータ表現、RDFによる配布も

2023新登場

262の新規ターム

D000093742 **Breakthrough Infections**

Treatment Emergent Infections|Vaccine Breakthrough Infections

D000093485 **COVID-19 Drug Treatment**

COVID-19 Drug Therapy|COVID19 Drug Therapy|COVID19 Drug Treatment|Coronavirus Disease 2019 Drug Treatment|Coronavirus Disease-19 Drug Treatment

D000094024 **Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome**

Long COVID|Long Haul COVID-19|Long-Haul COVID|Post Acute COVID-19 Syndrome|Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 Infection|Post-COVID Conditions

D000093743 **Random Forest**

Random Forest Algorithm|Random Forest Classification

D000092003 **Artificial Life**

D000092682 **Motion Capture**

Biomechanical Movement Capture|Magnetic Motion Capture|MoCap

D000093983 **Information Sources**

Data Source|Data Sources|Information Source|Source of Information

D000094362 **Sleep Duration**

Sleep Quantity|Total Sleep Time

D000095028 **Multiomics**

Multi-Omics

D000093846 **Sophora japonica**

Chinese Scholar Tree|Japanese Pagoda Tree|Styphnolobium japonicum

Population Groups [M01.686]

African People [M01.686.254]

Asian People [M01.686.330]

Black People [M01.686.372]

Caribbean People [M01.686.413]

Central American People [M01.686.429]

European People [M01.686.445]

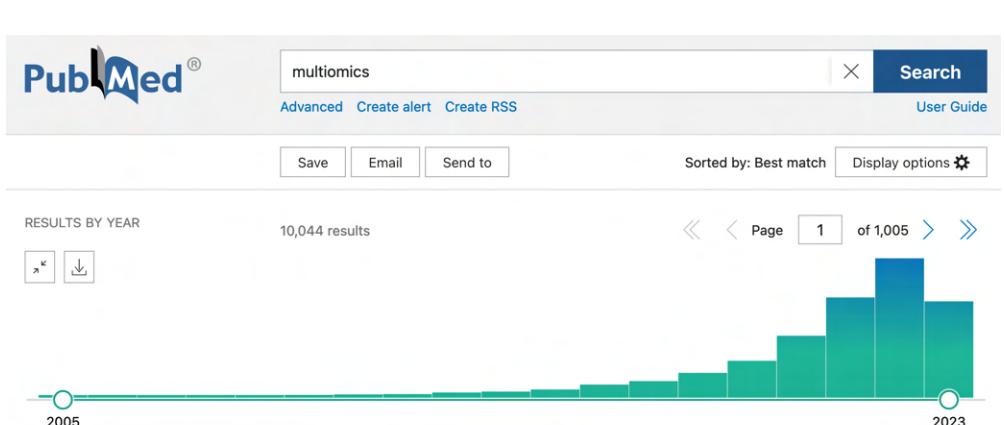
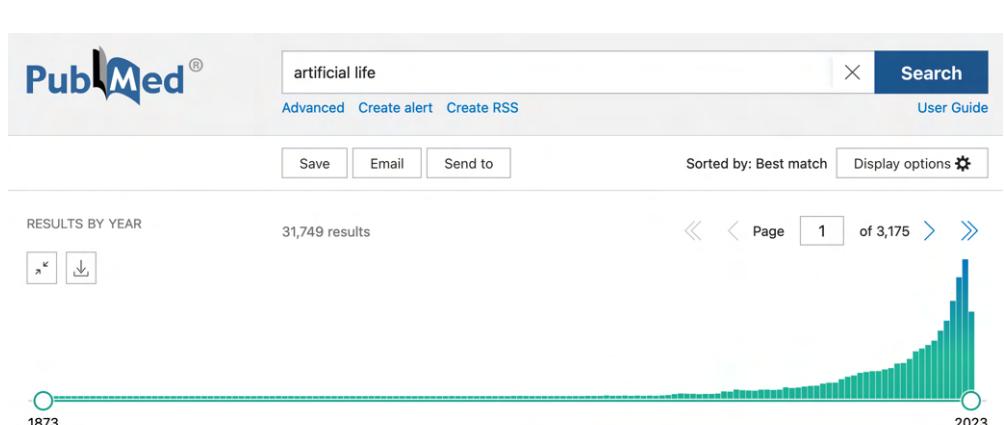
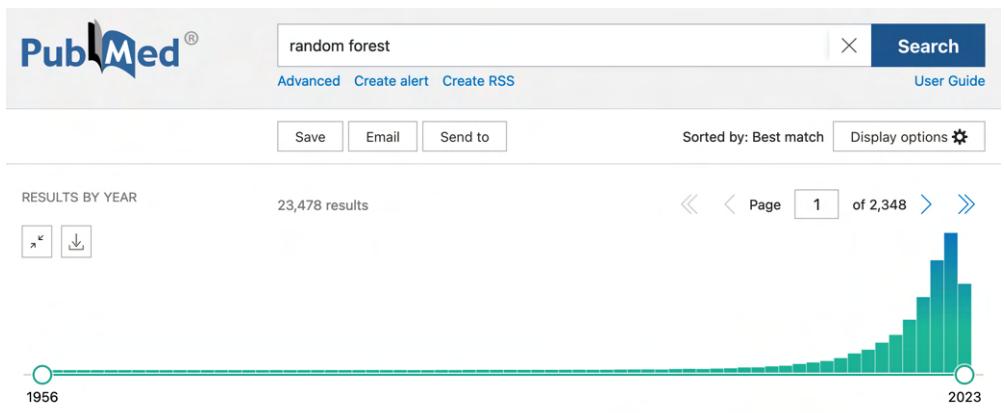
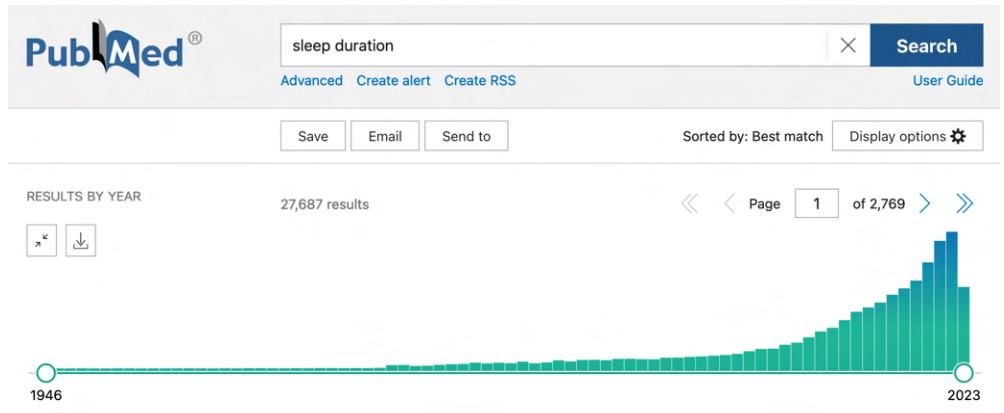
Middle Eastern and North Africans [M01.686.461]

North American People [M01.686.477]

Oceanians [M01.686.493]

South American People [M01.686.685]

White People [M01.686.877]



エンジュ

ページ ノート

閲覧 編集 履歴表示 ツール ▾

出典: フリー百科事典『ウィキペディア (Wikipedia)』

この項目では、植物のエンジュ（槐）について説明しています。



- その他の槐については「[槐](#)」をご覧ください。
- ポケットモンスター系列に登場するエンジュシティについては「[ジョウト地方](#)」をご覧ください。



「[鉛樹](#)」、「[縁寿](#)」、あるいは「[延寿](#)」とは異なります。

エンジュ（槐^[5]、学名: *Styphnolobium japonicum*^[注 1]）はマメ亜科エンジュ属の落葉高木。中国原産。日本には古くに渡来し、花蕾や莢は生薬にして役立てられた。

特徴 [編集]

中国原産で、古くから台湾、日本、韓国などで植栽されている。日本へは8世紀には渡来していたとみられ^[5]、和名は古名えにすの転化したもの。別名でニガキとよばれることもある^[7]。中国植物名は槐^[3]、または槐樹（かいじゅ）である^[8]。街路樹によく使われ、公園や学校などの庭木としても植えられる^[9]。

マメ科の落葉高木で、樹高は5 - 15メートル (m) になる^[10]。成木の樹皮は暗灰白色で、細かく縦にはっきりと裂ける^{[11][12]}。若木の樹皮は濃緑色で、皮目がある^[12]。一年枝は暗緑色で、無毛または短毛がある^[12]。

葉は奇数羽状複葉で互生し^[5]、小葉は5 - 10対あり、長さ3 - 5センチメートル (cm) の卵形で先端は尖り、全縁で^[10]、表面は緑色、裏面は緑白色で短毛がありフェルトのようになっている。小葉は、対につくか、交互につくかは変異があるため、個体によりばらつきがある^[13]。よく似る植物にイヌエンジュがあるが、イヌエンジュよりも葉は細身で、小葉の枚数が多い^[13]。

花期は7 - 8月で^[11]、枝先の円錐花序に細かい白色の蝶形花を多数開き^[9]、蜂などの重要な蜜源植物となっている。花の咲き方は、ややまばらに咲く^[9]。

果期は10 - 11月^[5]。豆果の莢は長さ5 - 8 cmで、種子と種子の間が著しく、数珠のように大きくくびれる^[5]。枝には豆果が残り、裂開せずに冬でもねばつく^[12]。種子はヒヨドリ等の果実食鳥により散布されるため、唐突に雑木として生えてくることもある^[14]。

冬芽は葉柄内芽で、膨らんだ葉跡基部に隠れるように一部だけが露出しており、濃褐色の毛に覆われている^[12]。仮頂芽はあまり発達せず、測芽は互生する^[12]。

また、シダレエンジュ (*Styphnolobium japonicum* var. *pendulum*、シノニム *Sophora japonica* var. *pendula*) という枝垂れる変種があり、公園などに植栽される。



エンジュ

エンジュ

分類 (APG III)

界: 植物界 Plantae

階級なし: 被子植物 angiosperms

階級なし: 真正双子葉類 eudicots

目: マメ目 Fabales

科: マメ科 Fabaceae

亜科: マメ亜科 Faboideae

属: エンジュ属 *Styphnolobium*

種: エンジュ *S. japonicum*

学名

Styphnolobium japonicum (L.) Schott
(1831)^{[1][2][3]}

シノニム

• *Sophora japonica* L. (1767)^[4]

英名

Japanese Pagoda Tree

2023年7月

MeSH terms

- > Animals
- > Betacoronavirus / classification*
- > COVID-19
- > COVID-19 Drug Treatment
- > Chiroptera / virology*
- > Clinical Trials as Topic
- > Coronavirus Infections / diagnosis*
- > Coronavirus Infections / drug therapy
- > Coronavirus Infections / physiopathology
- > Coronavirus Infections / transmission
- > Disease Outbreaks
- > Evolution, Molecular
- > Humans
- > Pandemics
- > Pneumonia, Viral / diagnosis*
- > Pneumonia, Viral / drug therapy
- > Pneumonia, Viral / physiopathology
- > Pneumonia, Viral / transmission
- > SARS-CoV-2
- > Zoonoses / virology*

2021年6月

MeSH terms

- > Animals
- > Betacoronavirus / classification*
- > COVID-19
- > Chiroptera / virology*
- > Clinical Trials as Topic
- > Coronavirus Infections / diagnosis*
- > Coronavirus Infections / drug therapy
- > Coronavirus Infections / physiopathology
- > Coronavirus Infections / transmission
- > Disease Outbreaks
- > Evolution, Molecular
- > Humans
- > Pandemics
- > Pneumonia, Viral / diagnosis*
- > Pneumonia, Viral / drug therapy
- > Pneumonia, Viral / physiopathology
- > Pneumonia, Viral / transmission
- > SARS-CoV-2
- > Zoonoses / virology*

2020年9月

MeSH terms

- > Animals
- > Betacoronavirus / classification*
- > Chiroptera / virology*
- > Clinical Trials as Topic
- > Coronavirus Infections / diagnosis*
- > Coronavirus Infections / drug therapy
- > Coronavirus Infections / physiopathology
- > Coronavirus Infections / transmission
- > Disease Outbreaks
- > Evolution, Molecular
- > Humans
- > Pandemics
- > Pneumonia, Viral / diagnosis*
- > Pneumonia, Viral / drug therapy
- > Pneumonia, Viral / physiopathology
- > Pneumonia, Viral / transmission
- > Zoonoses / virology*



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The files are updated each week day Monday-Friday by 8AM EST

Search MeSH...

FullWord ▾

Exact Match

All Fragments

Any Fragment

All Terms

- Main Heading (Descriptor) Terms
- Qualifier Terms
- Supplementary Concept Record Terms

MeSH Unique ID

Search in all Supplementary Concept Record Fields

- Heading Mapped To
- Indexing Information

Pharmacological Action

- Search Related Registry and CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)
- Related Registry Search
- CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)

Search in all Free Text Fields

- Annotation
- ScopeNote
- SCR Note

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Results per Page: 20 ▾

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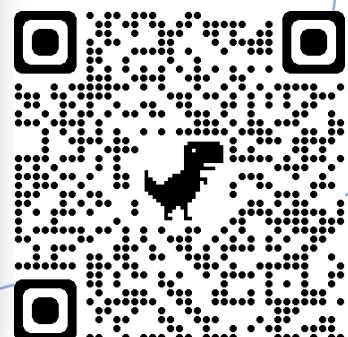


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MeSH

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed.

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MeSH

MeSH

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AND ▾

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Database: Select

Find items

Search details

"sars-cov-2" [MeSH Terms] OR
SARS-CoV-2 [Text Word]

Search

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Recent Activity

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SARS-CoV-2 (49)

MeSH

See more...

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 49

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 3 Next > Last >>

[SARS-CoV-2](#)

1. A species of BETACORONAVIRUS causing atypical respiratory disease (COVID-19) in humans. The organism was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. The natural host is the Chinese intermediate horseshoe bat, RHINOLOPHUS affinis.
Year introduced: 2021(2020)

[SARS-CoV-2 variants \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)

2. Sequence variants of **SARS-CoV-2** virus when compared to the reference sequence (NC_045512.2). Many are under investigation for various mutations and their potential impact on COVID-19 (e.g, transmissibility, diagnosis, vaccine effectiveness or clinical presentation or severity). For instance variant B.1.1.7 is characterized by a set of mutations including N501Y on the spike protein which binds human ACE2 PROTEIN. There are more than 900 registered variants as of February 2021.

Date introduced: December 21, 2020

[COVID-19 Serological Testing](#)

3. Diagnosis of COVID-19 by assaying bodily fluids or tissues for the presence antibodies specific to **SARS-CoV-2** or its antigens.

Year introduced: 2021

[Baiya SARS-CoV-2 VAX COVID-19 vaccine \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)

4. plant (*Nicotiana benthamiana*) produced **SARS-CoV-2** receptor binding domain protein subunit vaccine
Date introduced: May 25, 2022

[3C-like proteinase, SARS-CoV-2 \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)

5. Date introduced: September 30, 2020

[nucleocapsid phosphoprotein, SARS-CoV-2 \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)

6. RefSeq NC_045512
Date introduced: October 1, 2020

Full ▾

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SARS-CoV-2

A species of BETACORONAVIRUS causing atypical respiratory disease (COVID-19) in humans. The organism was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. The natural host is the Chinese intermediate horseshoe bat, *RHINOLOPHUS affinis*.

Year introduced: 2021(2020)

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- chemistry
- growth and development
- pathogenicity
- classification
- immunology
- physiology
- drug effects
- isolation and purification
- radiation effects
- enzymology
- metabolism
- genetics
- ultrastructure

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): B04.820.578.500.540.150.113.937.500

MeSH Unique ID: D000086402

Registry Number: txid2697049

Entry Terms:

- SARS-CoV-2 Virus
- SARS CoV 2 Virus
- SARS-CoV-2 Viruses
- Virus, SARS-CoV-2
- 2019 Novel Coronavirus
- 2019 Novel Coronaviruses
- Coronavirus, 2019 Novel
- Novel Coronavirus, 2019
- COVID-19 Virus
- COVID 19 Virus
- COVID-19 Viruses
- Virus, COVID-19
- Wuhan Coronavirus
- Coronavirus, Wuhan
- COVID19 Virus
- COVID19 Viruses
- Virus, COVID19
- Viruses, COVID19
- Coronavirus Disease 2019 Virus
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
- SARS Coronavirus 2
- Coronavirus 2, SARS
- 2019-nCoV
- Wuhan Seafood Market Pneumonia Virus

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Organisms Category](#)

[Viruses](#)

[RNA Viruses](#)

[Positive-Strand RNA Viruses](#)

[Nidovirales](#)

[Coronaviridae](#)

[Coronavirus](#)

[Betacoronavirus](#)

[Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus](#)

[SARS-CoV-2](#)

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MeSH

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SARS-CoV-2

A species of BETACORONAVIRUS causing atypical respiratory disease (COVID-19) in humans. The organism was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. The natural host is the Chinese intermediate horseshoe bat, RHINOLOPHUS affinis.

Year introduced: 2021(2020)

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- ② chemistry
 classification
 drug effects
 enzymology
 genetics

- growth and development
 immunology
 isolation and purification
 metabolism

- pathogenicity
 physiology
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 ultrastructure

① Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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Tree Number(s): B04.820.578.500.540.150.113.937.500

MeSH Unique ID: D000086402

Registry Number: txid2697049

Entry Terms:

- SARS-CoV-2 Virus
- SARS CoV 2 Virus
- SARS-CoV-2 Viruses
- Virus, SARS-CoV-2
- 2019 Novel Coronavirus
- 2019 Novel Coronaviruses

PubMed Search Builder

③

Add to search builder || AND ▾

④

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SARS-CoV-2

MeSH

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SARS-CoV-2

A species of BETACORONAVIRUS causing atypical respiratory disease (COVID-19) in humans. The organism was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. The natural host is the Chinese intermediate horseshoe bat, RHINOLOPHUS affinis.

Year introduced: 2021(2020)

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- chemistry
- classification
- drug effects
- enzymology
- genetics

- growth and development
- immunology
- isolation and purification
- metabolism

- pathogenicity
- physiology
- radiation effects
- ultrastructure

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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Tree Number(s): B04.820.578.500.540.150.113.937.500

MeSH Unique ID: D000086402

Registry Number: txid2697049

Entry Terms:

- SARS-CoV-2 Virus
- SARS CoV 2 Virus
- SARS-CoV-2 Viruses
- Virus, SARS-CoV-2
- 2019 Novel Coronavirus
- 2019 Novel Coronaviruses

PubMed Search Builder

"SARS-CoV-2/drug effects"
[Majr]

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

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PubMed - Major Topic

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 SARS-CoV-2

MeSH

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1,639 results

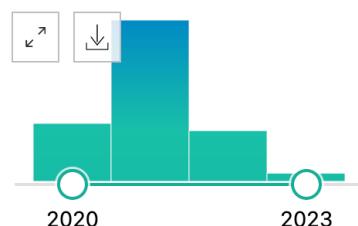
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1

of 164



RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

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ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

 Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

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Use COVID-19 filters from PubMed Clinical Queries to refine your search

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- 1 Cite Share [Rapid Virucidal Activity of Japanese Saxifraga Species-Derived Condensed Tannins against SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A Virus, and Human Norovirus Surrogate Viruses.](#)
Murata T, Jamsransuren D, Matsuda S, Ogawa H, Takeda Y.
Appl Environ Microbiol. 2023 Jun 28;89(6):e0023723. doi: 10.1128/aem.00237-23. Epub 2023 May 15.
PMID: 37184410 [Free PMC article.](#)
- 2 Cite Share [Differential serum neutralisation of omicron sublineages in patients receiving prophylaxis with tixagevimab-cilgavimab.](#)
Solera JT, Arbol BG, Ferreira VH, Kurtesi A, Hu Q, Ierullo M, Valverde-Zuniga A, Raslan I, Nasir A, Grizales C, Hardy WR, Kulasingam V, Gingras AC, Humar A, Kumar D.
Lancet Infect Dis. 2023 May;23(5):528-530. doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(23)00208-6. Epub 2023 Apr 5.
PMID: 37030318 [Free PMC article.](#) No abstract available.
- 3 Cite Share [Acid sphingomyelinase \(ASM\) and COVID-19: A review of the potential use of ASM inhibitors against SARS-CoV-2.](#)
Pauleto PJT, Delgado CP, da Rocha JBT.
Cell Biochem Funct. 2023 Apr;41(3):284-295. doi: 10.1002/cbf.3789. Epub 2023 Mar 17.
PMID: 36929117 [Review.](#)

検索語を含む部分抜粋が表示されない。

PubMed Advanced Search Builder



User Guide

Add terms to the query box

All Fields ▼

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Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

Search ▼

History and Search Details

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Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#2	...	>	Search: "SARS-CoV-2/drug effects"[Majr] Sort by: Most Recent	1,639	21:48:14
#1	...	>	Search: sars cov-2	205,700	21:46:56

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

History and Search Details					 Download	 Delete
Search	Actions	Details	Query		Results	Time
#2	...	▼	Search: "SARS-CoV-2/drug effects" [Majr] Sort by: Most Recent "sars cov 2/drug effects"[MeSH Major Topic]		1,639	21:48:14
#1	...	▼	Search: sars cov-2 "sars cov 2"[MeSH Terms] OR "sars cov 2"[All Fields] OR "sars cov 2"[All Fields] Translations sars cov-2: "sars-cov-2"[MeSH Terms] OR "sars-cov-2"[All Fields] OR "sars cov 2"[All Fields]		205,700	21:46:56

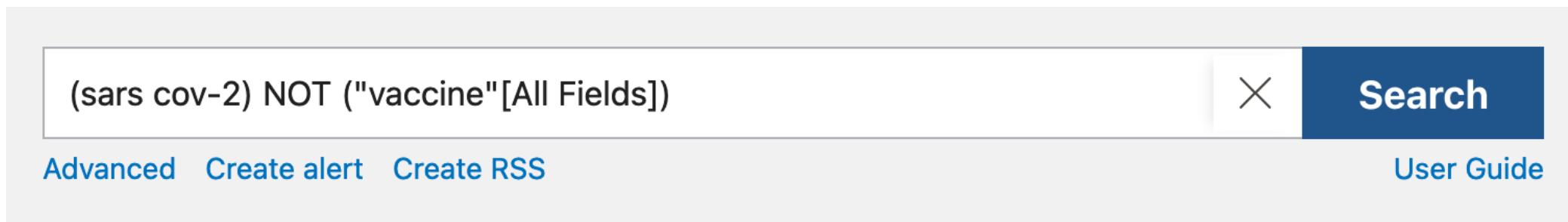
Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Search Field descriptions and tags

Affiliation [AD]	Full Investigator Name [FIR]	Pagination [PG]
All Fields [ALL]	Grant Number [GR]	Personal Name as Subject [PS]
Article Identifier [AID]	Investigator [IR]	Pharmacological Action [PA]
Author [AU]	ISBN [ISBN]	Place of Publication [PL]
Author Identifier [AUID]	Issue [IP]	PMCID and MID
Book [BOOK]	Journal [TA]	PMID [PMID]
Comment Correction Type	Language [LA]	Publication Date [DP]
Completion Date [DCOM]	Last Author Name [LASTAU]	Publication Type [PT]
Conflict of Interest Statement [COIS]	Location ID [LID]	Publisher [PUBN]
Corporate Author [CN]	MeSH Date [MHDA]	Secondary Source ID [SI]
Create Date [CRDT]	MeSH Major Topic [MAJR]	Subset [SB]
EC/RN Number [RN]	MeSH Subheadings [SH]	Supplementary Concept [NM]
Editor [ED]	MeSH Terms [MH]	Text Words [TW]
Entry Date [EDAT]	Modification Date [LR]	Title [TI]
Filter [FILTER] [SB]	NLM Unique ID [JID]	Title/Abstract [TIAB]
First Author Name [1AU]	Other Term [OT]	Transliterated Title [TT]
Full Author Name [FAU]	Owner	Volume [VI]

AND, OR, NOT

- ・検索語を複数入力して、それらの間の条件を指定できる
 - ・AND: すべての検索語を含む
 - ・OR: いずれかの検索語を含む
 - ・NOT: NOT直後の検索語を含まない



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/help/#combining-with-boolean-operators>

去年導入された新機能



New Proximity Search Feature Available in PubMed

PubMed, a free National Library of Medicine (NLM) resource supporting the search and retrieval of biomedical and life sciences literature, has a brand-new feature! With proximity search, you can now search for multiple terms appearing in any order within a specified distance of one another in the [Title] or [Title/Abstract] fields.

<https://tinyurl.com/3pddfsuf>

Proximity search (近接検索)

複数の単語が順番関係なく、与えた距離内で出現する文献情報を検索。

特に同義語が多い場合に効率よく検索できる。

例 : rationing healthcare の他の表現

- healthcare rationing (他の単語が間がない=0)
- rationing of healthcare (同=1)
- rationing strategies of healthcare (同=2)

"rationing healthcare"[tiab:~0]

X

Search

[Title] もしくは [Title/Abstract] フィールドが対象

Query

Search: "rationing healthcare"[tiab:~2]
"rationing healthcare"[Title/Abstract:~2]

Results

200

Search: "rationing healthcare"[tiab:~0]
"rationing healthcare"[Title/Abstract:~0]

143

Search: "rationing healthcare"[tiab:~1]
"rationing healthcare"[Title/Abstract:~1]

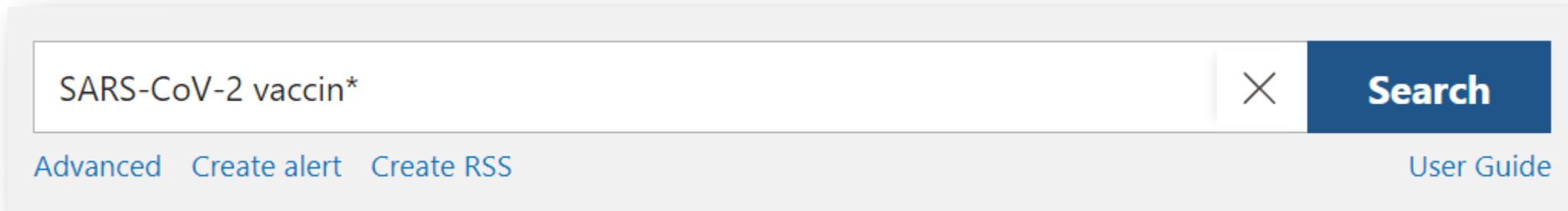
184

詳細 : <https://tinyurl.com/5cm442bu>

ワイルドカード (*)

検索語の直後にワイルドカード (*) を加えると、その検索語を語幹に含む全ての語が検索対象になる

- ・語幹の長さは4文字以上必要
- ・MeSHタームへの自動マップは行われない
- ・複数の検索語を入力する場合は、最後に含める



vaccine
vaccines
vaccinated
vaccination
...

検索結果の保存と通知機能

sars cov-2



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User Guide

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sars cov-2

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PubMed Advanced Search Builder



User Guide

Add terms to the query box

All Fields

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

- large language model
- large language model (158)
- large language model chatgpt (10)
- large language model llm (5)
- large language model llm academics (2)
- large language models (338)

ADD ▾

Show Index

Search ▾

Add terms to the query

All Fields

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

- "large language model"[All Fields]
- large language model (158)
- large language model chatgpt (10)
- large language model llm (5)
- large language model llm academics (2)
- large language models (338)

Add terms to the query

All Fields

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

- "large language model"[All Fields] OR "large language models"[All Fields]
- large language model (158)
- large language model chatgpt (10)
- large language model llm (5)
- large language model llm academics (2)
- large language models (338)

Add terms to the query box

All Fields

Enter a search term

AND ▾

Show Index

Query box

"large language model"[All Fields] OR "large language models"[All Fields]

Search ▾

History and Search Details

Download Delete

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#6	...	>	Search: "large language model"[All Fields] OR "large language models"[All Fields]	292	01:55:56

History and Search Details

Search Actions Details Query

- #6 ... Add with AND
- #7 ... Add with OR
- #5 ... Add with NOT
- ... Delete
- ... Create alert

Your saved search

* Name of saved search:

LLM検索

* Search terms:

"large language model"[All Fields] OR "large language

Test search terms

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PubMed Results

Items 1-5 of 927 ([Display the 5 citations in PubMed](#))

1. [Efficacy of non-pharmacological interventions on executive functions in children and adolescents with ADHD: A systematic review and meta-analysis.](#)

Qiu H, Liang X, Wang P, Zhang H, Shum DHK.

Asian J Psychiatr. 2023 Jul 11;87:103692. doi: 10.1016/j.ajp.2023.103692. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 37450981

2. [Regional Anesthesia in Upper-Limb Surgery.](#)

McLennan L, Haines M, Graham D, Sullivan T, Lawson R, Sivakumar B,



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MeSH on Demand identifies MeSH® terms in your submitted text (abstract or manuscript). MeSH on Demand also lists PubMed similar articles relevant to your submitted text.

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Features

Huashi Baidu prescription HSBDF recommended in the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Novel Coronavirus 2019 nCoV Pneumonia On Trials the Seventh Edition was clinically used to treat severe corona virus disease 2019 COVID 19 with cough blood stained sputum inhibited defecation red tongue etc symptoms This study was aimed to elucidate and profile the knowledge on its chemical constituents and the potential anti inflammatory effect in vitro In the study the chemical constituents in extract of HSBDF were characterized by UPLC Q TOF MS in both negative and positive modes and the pro in ammatory cytokines were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assays ELISA to determine the effects of HSBDF in lipopolysaccharide LPS stimulated RAW264 7 cells The results showed that a total of 217 chemical constituents were tentatively characterized in HSBDF Moreover HSBDF could alleviate the expression levels of IL 6 and TNF in the cell models indicating that the antiviral effects of HSBDF might be associated with regulation of the inflammatory cytokines production in RAW264 7 cells We hope that the results could be served as the basic data for further study of HSBDF on anti COVID 19 effect

Start PubMed Search

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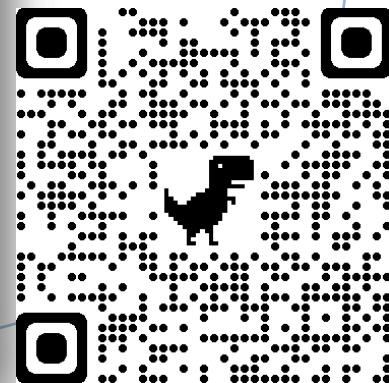
MeSH Terms

- Lipopolysaccharides
- Cytokines
- Coronavirus
- Interleukin-6
- SARS-CoV-2
- Cough
- Antiviral Agents
- huashi baidu
- COVID-19
- Defecation
- Sputum
- RAW 264.7 Cells
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- Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
- Plant Extracts
- Prescriptions
- Tongue

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The following articles are 10 similar PubMed Related Citations that were also used in computing these MeSH recommendations. The order is from most to least relevant. Selecting any of the titles opens a new window or tab with that related citation in PubMed's Abstract view.

1. Extract of buckwheat sprouts scavenges oxidation and inhibits pro-inflammatory mediators in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages (RAW264.7). PMID: 23867243
2. Anti-inflammatory effects of ethyl acetate fraction from *Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb on LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells. PMID: 19429346
3. Viburnum pichinchense methanol extract exerts anti-inflammatory effects via targeting the NF-kappaB and



PubMed/MEDLINE Similar Articles

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1. Extract of buckwheat sprouts scavenges oxidation and inhibits pro-inflammatory mediators in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages (RAW264.7). PMID: [23867243](#)
2. Anti-inflammatory effects of ethyl acetate fraction from *Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb on LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells. PMID: [19429346](#)
3. Viburnum pichinchense methanol extract exerts anti-inflammatory effects via targeting the NF-kappaB and caspase-11 non-canonical inflammasome pathways in macrophages. PMID: [31419499](#)
4. Anti-inflammatory constituents from *Perilla frutescens* on lipopolysaccharide-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. PMID: [30121232](#)
5. Tibetan medicine Kuan-Jin-Teng exerts anti-arthritis effects on collagen-induced arthritis rats via inhibition the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and down-regulation of MAPK signaling pathway. PMID: [30802713](#)
6. Chemical constituents from the rhizomes of *Polygonatum sibiricum* Red. and anti-inflammatory activity in RAW264.7 macrophage cells. PMID: [29451015](#)
7. Inhibition of Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha and Interleukin-1beta Production in Lipopolysaccharide-Stimulated Monocytes by Methanolic Extract of *Elephantopus scaber* Linn and Identification of Bioactive Components. PMID: [26875087](#)
8. Investigation of constituents from *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl and evaluation of their anti-inflammatory properties in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages. PMID: [29660467](#)
9. Anti-inflammatory effects of methanol extracts of the root of *Lilium lancifolium* on LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells. PMID: [20412846](#)
10. Chemical constituents from the tubers of *Scirpus yagara* and their anti-inflammatory activities. PMID: [26959960](#)

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Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#6	...	!	Search: "using linked open"[tiab] "using linked open"[tiab]	0	05:26:43
			! Warnings "using linked open" [tiab] Quoted phrase not found: using linked open		
#5	...	▼	Search: "using linked open"[tiab] - Articles found by alternative search 32780736[UID]	1	05:26:43



User Guide

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X

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Show Index

Query box

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linked open (102)

linked open data (70)

linked open data principles (3)

linked open database (2)

linked open reading (13)

Search ▾

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All Fields

using linked open

X

ADD

Show Index

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

using liquid (2)

using liquid chromatography (2)

using liquid chromatography tandem (2)

using liquid chromatography tandem mass (2)

using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (2)

Search

The screenshot shows the PubMed Advanced Search Builder interface. On the left, there's a dropdown menu set to 'All Fields' and a 'Query box' placeholder 'Enter / edit your search query here'. A dropdown menu is open, listing search terms related to liquid chromatography, each followed by a count in parentheses. To the right of this menu are three buttons: 'ADD', 'Show Index' (which is highlighted with a red box), and 'Search'. The 'Show Index' button is located in a blue box.

Epub 2014 May 27.

FULL TEXT LINKS



Implications of the Higgs discovery for the MSSM

Abdelhak Djouadi ¹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 25814886 PMCID: PMC4371076 DOI: 10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2704-3

Free PMC article

Abstract

The implications of the discovery of the Higgs boson at the LHC with a mass of approximately 125 GeV are summarised in the context of the minimal supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model, the MSSM. Discussed are the implications from the measured mass and production/decay rates of the observed particle and from the constraints in the search for the heavier Higgs states at the LHC.

Figures

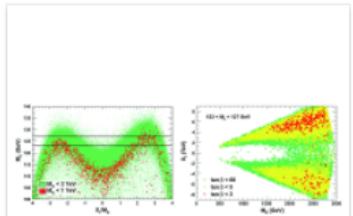


Fig. 1 The maximal value of the...

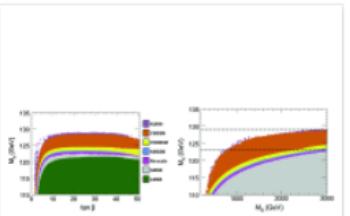


Fig. 2 The maximal value of the...

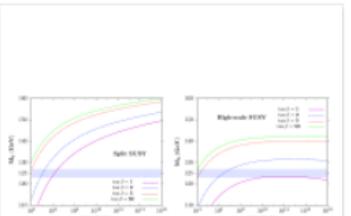


Fig. 3 The value of h boson...

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DP - 2014
TI - Implications of the Higgs discovery for the MSSM.
PG - 2704
LID - 2704
AB - The implications of the discovery of the Higgs boson at the LHC with a mass of approximately 125 GeV are summarised in the context of the minimal supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model, the MSSM. Discussed are the implications from the measured mass and production/decay rates of the observed particle and from the constraints in the search for the heavier Higgs states at the LHC.
FAU - Djouadi, Abdelhak
AU - Djouadi A
AD - Laboratoire de Physique Théorique, U. Paris-Sud and CNRS, 91405 Orsay, France ; TH Unit, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.
LA - eng
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DEP - 20140527
TA - Eur Phys J C Part Fields
JT - The European physical journal. C, Particles and fields
JID - 101622319
PMC - PMC4371076
EDAT- 2014/01/01 00:00
MHDA- 2014/01/01 00:01
CRDT- 2015/03/28 06:00
PHST- 2013/11/20 00:00 [received]
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AID - 10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2704-3 [doi]
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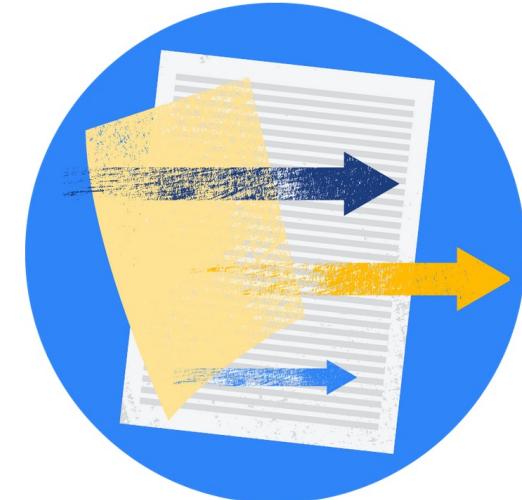
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Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome

Ani Nalbandian, K. Sehgal, +31 authors E. Wan · Medicine · Nature Network Boston · 22 March 2021

TLDR A comprehensive review of the current literature on post-acute COVID-19, also referred to as long COVID, its pathophysiology and its organ-specific sequelae highlights the need for multidisciplinary follow-up and care of COVID-19 survivors.[Expand](#)

2,369  ·  View on Springer  Save  Alert  Cite

Gut microbiota dynamics in a prospective cohort of patients with post-acute COVID-19 syndrome

Qin Liu, J. Mak, +10 authors S. Ng · Medicine · Gut · 1 January 2022

TLDR Findings provided observational evidence of compositional alterations of gut microbiome in patients with long-term complications of COVID-19, and gut microbiota composition at admission was associated with occurrence of PACS.[Expand](#)

162  ·  View on BMJ  Save  Alert  Cite

Immunoglobulin signature predicts risk of post-acute COVID-19 syndrome

C. Cervia, Y. Zurbuchen, +13 authors O. Boyman · Medicine, Biology ·

TLDR An immunoglobulin (Ig) signature is discovered, based on IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, IgE, IgG4, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1, IgA2, IgA3, IgM1, IgM2, IgM3, IgM4, IgD1, IgD2, IgD3, IgD4, IgE1, IgE2, IgE3, IgE4, IgG11, IgG21, IgG31, IgG41, IgA11, IgA21, IgA31, IgA41, IgM11, IgM21, IgM31, IgM41, IgD11, IgD21, IgD31, IgD41, IgE11, IgE21, IgE31, IgE41, IgG12, IgG22, IgG32, IgG42, IgA12, IgA22, IgA32, IgA42, IgM12, IgM22, IgM32, IgM42, IgD12, IgD22, IgD32, IgD42, IgE12, IgE22, IgE32, IgE42, IgG13, IgG23, IgG33, IgG43, IgA13, IgA23, IgA33, IgA43, IgM13, IgM23, IgM33, IgM43, IgD13, IgD23, IgD33, IgD43, IgE13, IgE23, IgE33, IgE43, IgG14, IgG24, IgG34, IgG44, IgA14, IgA24, IgA34, IgA44, IgM14, IgM24, IgM34, IgM44, IgD14, IgD24, IgD34, IgD44, IgE14, IgE24, IgE34, IgE44, IgG15, IgG25, IgG35, IgG45, IgA15, IgA25, IgA35, IgA45, IgM15, IgM25, IgM35, IgM45, IgD15, IgD25, IgD35, IgD45, IgE15, IgE25, IgE35, IgE45, IgG16, IgG26, IgG36, IgG46, IgA16, IgA26, IgA36, IgA46, IgM16, IgM26, IgM36, IgM46, IgD16, 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Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome

Ani Nalbandian, K. Sehgal, +31 authors E. Wan · Medicine · Nature Network Boston · 22 March 2021

TLDR A comprehensive review of the current literature on post-acute COVID-19, also referred to as long COVID, its pathophysiology and its organ-specific sequelae highlights the need for multidisciplinary follow-up and care of COVID-19 survivors.

Abstract Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the pathogen that caused the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which has resulted in global strain on health resources. As the population of patients recovering from COVID-19 grows, it is important to establish an understanding of the healthcare issues surrounding them. COVID-19 is a multi-organ disease with a broad spectrum of manifestations. Similarly to post-acute sequelae described in survivors of other virulent coronavirus epidemics, there are increasing reports of persistent and prolonged effects after acute COVID-19. Patient advocacy groups, many members of which consider themselves as long haulers, have helped contribute to the recognition of post-acute COVID-19 syndrome characterized by persistent symptoms and/or delayed or long-term complications weeks from the onset of symptoms. Here, we provide a comprehensive review of post-acute COVID-19, its pathophysiology and its organ-specific sequelae. Finally, we propose considerations for the multidisciplinary care of COVID-19 survivors and propose a framework for identification of those at high risk for post-acute COVID-19 and their coordinated care in dedicated COVID-19 clinics. A comprehensive review of the current literature on post-acute COVID-19, also referred to as long COVID, its pathophysiology and its organ-specific sequelae highlights the need for multidisciplinary follow-up and care of COVID-19 survivors. [Collapse](#)

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Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome

Ani Nalbandian, K. Sehgal, +31 authors E. Wan • Published 22 March 2021 • Medicine • Nature Medicine

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D. Montani, L. Savale, +13 authors X. Monnet • Medicine • European Respiratory Review • 2022

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