Induced protocol (in vivo)		The phenomenon on which the effect of the tested compound is investigated is generated by another agent.
Animal status (in vivo)		It is the status of the animal at the time of measurement (or of sampling):Conscious, Anesthetized, Sacrificed.
Protocol type (in vitro)		Basic types of biological methods
	Main types	Binding, enzymology, cell behaviour, flux, transwell, other (if these categories do not cover the examined protocol)
Target		Objective of protocol on which the examined compound acts; it can mean receptor, channel, transporter or enzyme which is studied in the protocol
Binding		Affinity, association or dissociation of a radioligand to the target
	Main types	Equilibrium, kinetic association, kinetic dissociation
Enzymology		Process in which a protein catalyses a reaction
	Main types	Inhibition, stimulation, substrate
Cell behaviour		Effect of compound on different behaviour of whole cells
	Main types	Proliferation, cell cycle, infection, apoptosis, angiogenesis
	Proliferation	Effect of compound on growth or viability of cells
	Cell cycle	Effect of compound on cellular cycle of cells
	Infection	Effect of compound on virus or parasitis production in infected cells
	Apoptosis	Effect of compound on the process of programmed cell death
	Angiogenesis	Effect of compound on capillary/vessel formation
Flux		Movement of a substance between cell compartments
	Main types	Release, uptake, transport
Transwell		Measure of the ability of cells to move through a membrane; invasive properties of tumor cells can also be studied with this protocol
Other		If the above categories do not cover the examined protocol
Biological material		Basic types of biological entities such as whole organism, organ/tissue, whole cell, cell fraction (comment), purified enzyme (comment)
	Organism	Animal, bacterium, virus, plant, yeast or fungus
	Species	Species of the organism
	Strain	Strain of the species
	Sex	Male, female or either (either or both)
	Development	E.g. embryo, young, adult, pregnant, mature…
	Age	Age of the species
	Weight	Animal weight
	Genotype	Homozygous, heterozygous
	Phenotype	Deficient, resistant, sensitive...
	Feeding/ drinking	Type of food/drink given to the subject (e.g. ad libitum, fasted, fed, starved, restricted, diet:laboratory chow...)

	State	General status of the studied biological organism. E.g. Healthy, drug free, HIV infected etc.
	Surgery	Type and details of surgery can be given.
	Organ/Tissue	Organ of the organism
	Cell type	Type of the studied cell (leukocyte) or definite cell name (HeLa)
	Amount	Quantity of cell or organ
	Comment	If the above categories do not cover the studied biological material (e.g. cell fraction, purified enzyme)
Tested compound		The studied agent, measurement data reflect the effect of this agent
	Name	Chemical or trade name(s) of the compound(s) studied
	Dose	Concentration of the tested compound
	Vehicle	Inert medium in which the active agent is administered usually in the form of solution or suspension or in other forms
	Treatment type	Drug administered only within 24 hours: „acute”, otherwise „chronic”.
	Period	Time period during which drug is being administered
	Frequency	How many times a day, week, etc.
	Administration	The way the drug is introduced into the body of the experimental subject.
	Admin. Type	Drug given one time: “unique”. Others: Auto-injection (e.g. Drug is introduced in drinking water, food), Bath, Iontophoresis, Multiple, Perfusion/Infusion.
	Comment	Other relevant information
Other compound		Compounds added to the reaction mixture
	Radioligand	Radioactive biochemical agent that binds to the examined target
	Non-specific agent	Unlabelled agent that is used for determining non-specific binding (usually the unlabelled version of the radioligand)
	Substrate	Molecule upon which an enzyme acts; it can be exogenous or endogenous
	Coenzyme	Non-protein chemical agent that is bound to a protein and is required for the protein's biological activity
	Marker	Radioligand or fluorescent marker that is used for analysis
	Buffer	Common salts, sugars or serum types (e.g. Tris-HCl, glucose, BSA)
	Other	Any other compounds added to the reaction mixture such as detergents (Tween) or reducing agents (DTT)
	Comment	Other relevant information
Inductive agent		A compound that generates an elevated experimental condition on which the studied compound is expected to have an effect
	Name	Chemical or trade name(s) of the compound(s) studied
	Dose	Concentration of the tested compound
	Vehicle	Inert medium in which the active agent is administered usually in the form of solution or suspension or in other forms
	Comment	Other relevant information

Parameters of the biological response

Start time (in vivo)	The time point along the fixed experimental time coordinate, when the actual measurement is started. Used for in vivo experiments.
Duration	The duration of the measurement
Temperature (in vitro)	Incubation temperature of the reaction mixture
pH (in vitro)	Acidity or basicity of the reaction mixture
Measure Type	In in vivo studies, to define the type of measurement (ex: blood pressure, heart rate, behavior, pharmacokinetics...).
Measure Object	Objective of the measurement to which the measurement is directed
Analysis	Technique used for performing the measurement (detection and/or quantification technique)
Statistical test	The name of the statistical method used to evaluate experimental data
Comment	Other relevant information