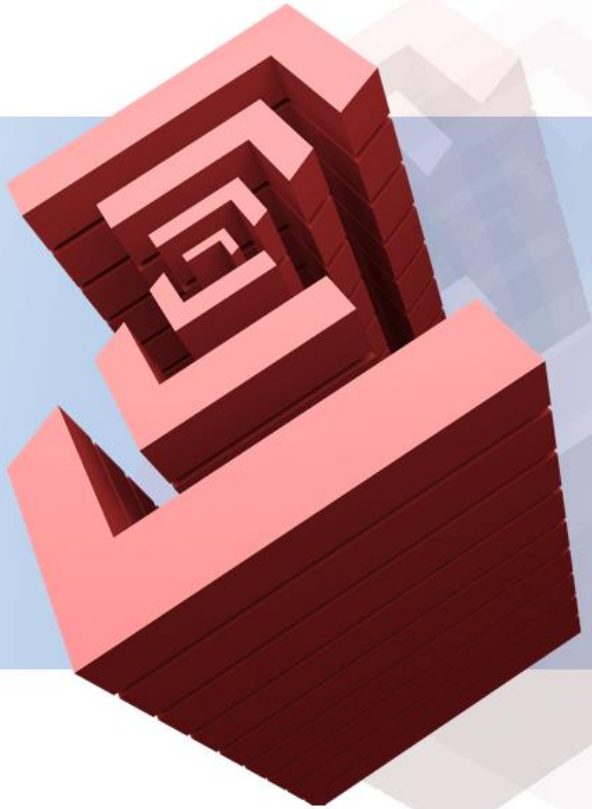
中国科学院文献情报中心
LIBRARY OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

中国科学院大学
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences



科技信息检索与利用

第三讲

宋秀芳

中国科学院文献情报中心

主要内容

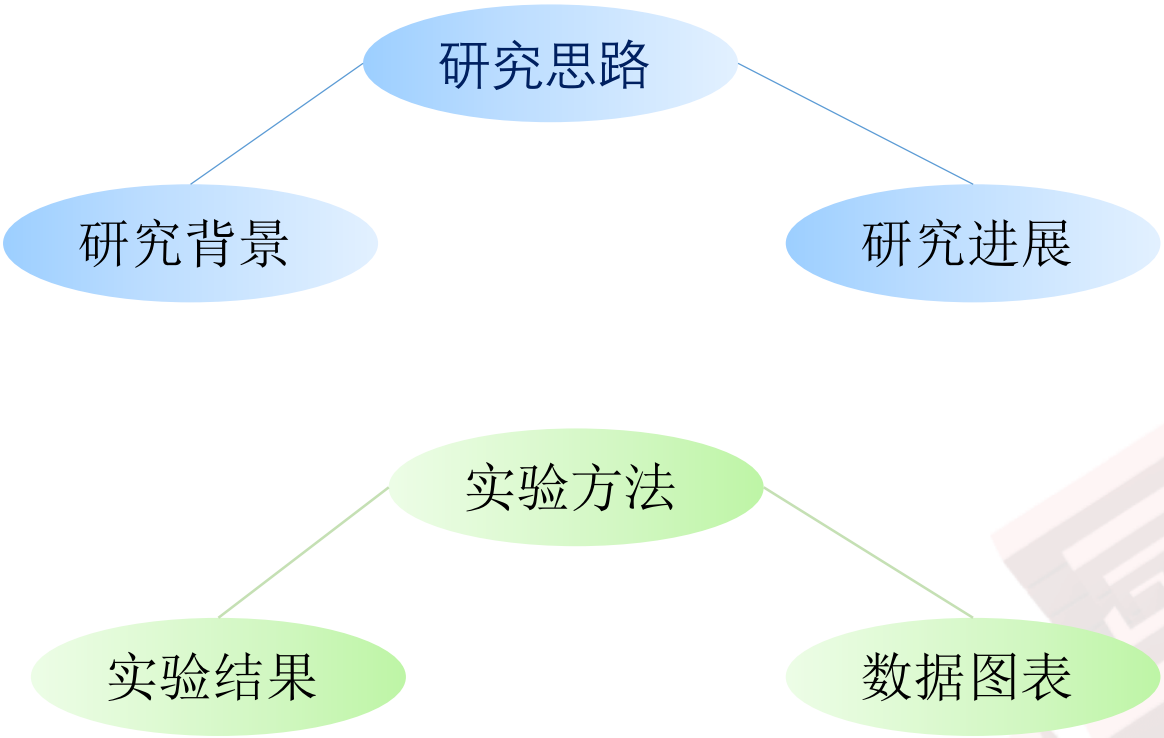
科研信息源概述

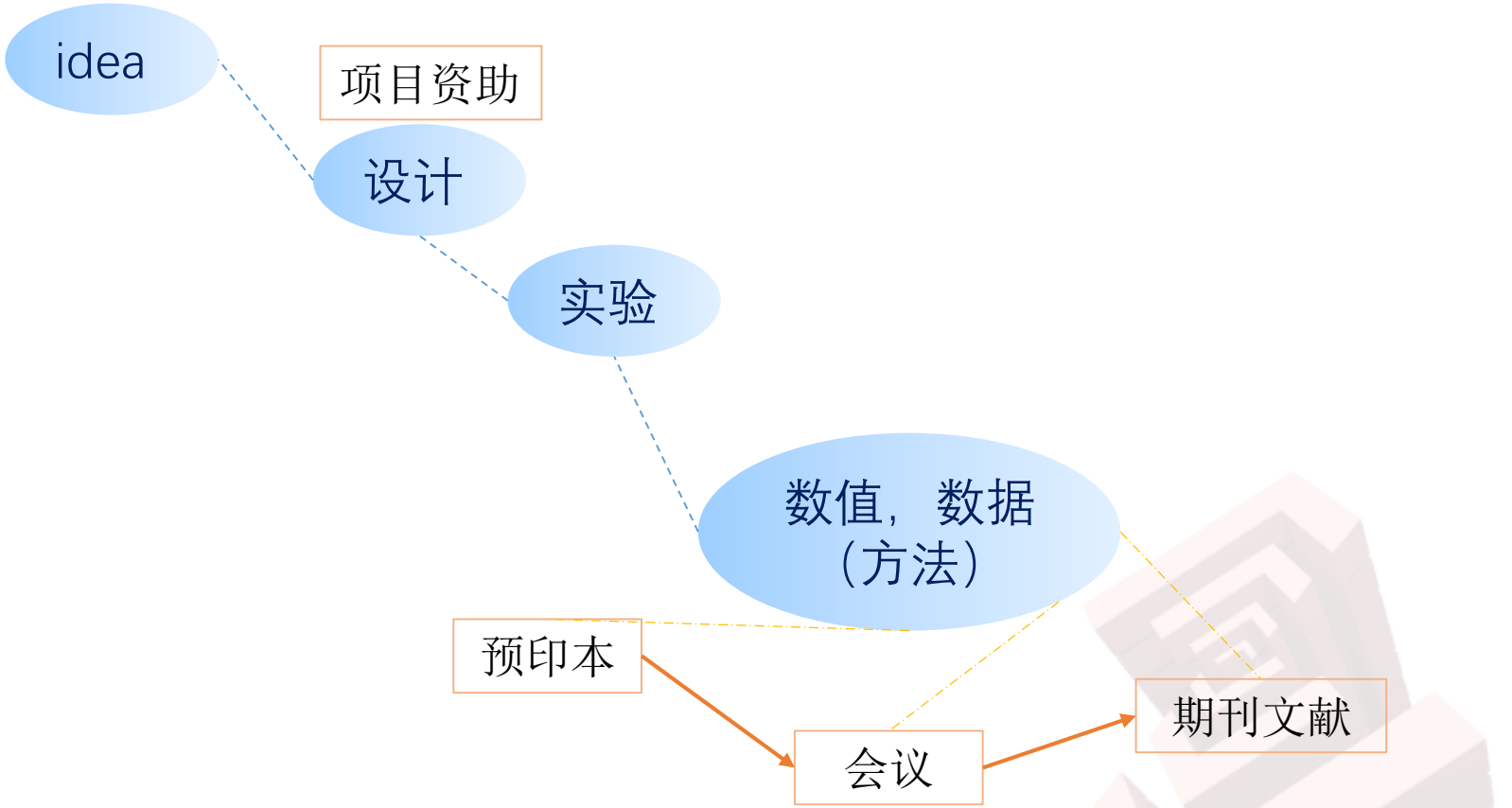
文摘数据库

全文数据库

其他数据库

其他网络资源


研究思路
研究背景
研究进展
实验方法
实验结果
数据图表


idea
项目资助
设计
实验
数值，数据
（方法）
预印本
会议
期刊文献

www.las.ac.cn

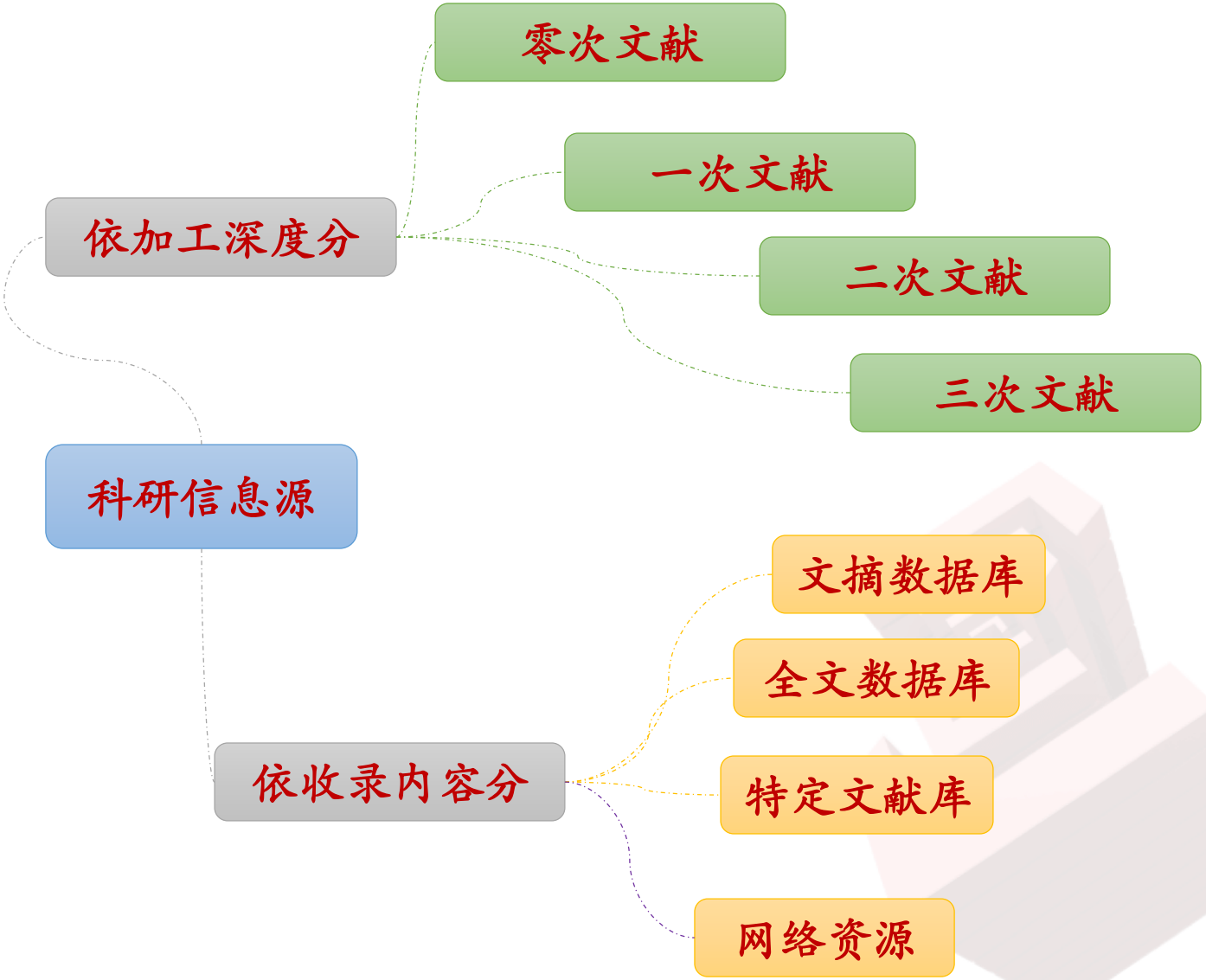
数据库目录 | 开通数据库 | 试用数据库 | 常用数据库 每个数据库的详细介绍

筛选: 全部 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]

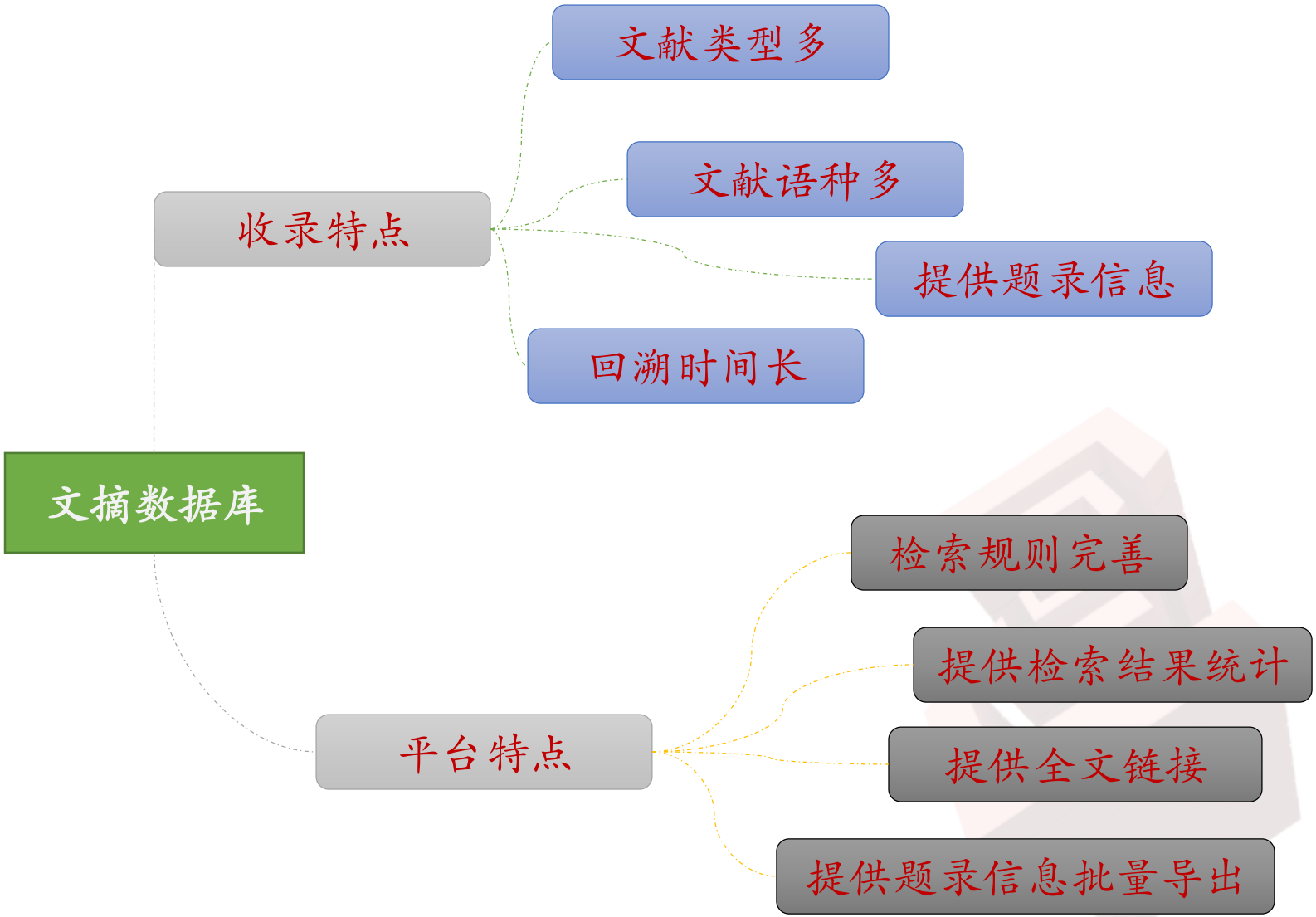
ACM Digital Library	ACS Journals	Adis期刊回溯库	AGU Online Journals
AIAA	AIP	AIP期刊回溯库	Allen Press电子期刊
American Society for Microbiology J...	AMS Journals Online	Annual Reviews	Annual Reviews回溯
APS Journals	Arts & Humanities Citation Index	澳大利亚科学院出版社	BioOne
BMJ 期刊回溯库	Book Citation Index	BvD BankFocus - 全球银行与金融机构...	BvD ORBIS ASIA PACIFIC - 亚太企业
BvD Osiris - 全球上市公司分析库	BvD Zephyr - 全球并购交易分析库	北大法宝	北美放射学会期刊
巴西网上科技电子图书馆	波特兰出版社	百链	Cambridge Structural Database
Cambridge电子图书	CEIC数据库	Cell Press	Century of Science
CNKI中国年鉴网络出版总库	CNKI会议和报纸数据库	CNKI社科类期刊和博硕士学位论文数据...	CNKI科技类期刊和博硕士学位论文库
CNKI经济社会大数据研究平台	Conference Proceedings Citation Ind...	Cortellis for Competitive Intelligence	CSA剑桥科学文摘数据库
CSCD引文数据库	CSHL过刊集	CSMAR数据库	CUP Journal回溯
CUP Journal现刊	Current Chemical Reactions	Current Contents Cor CSMAR数据库	超星汇雅图书
Derwent Innovation	Derwent Innovations Index	Dimensions数据库	地球科学世界出版社期刊
		读秀	EBSCO eBooks

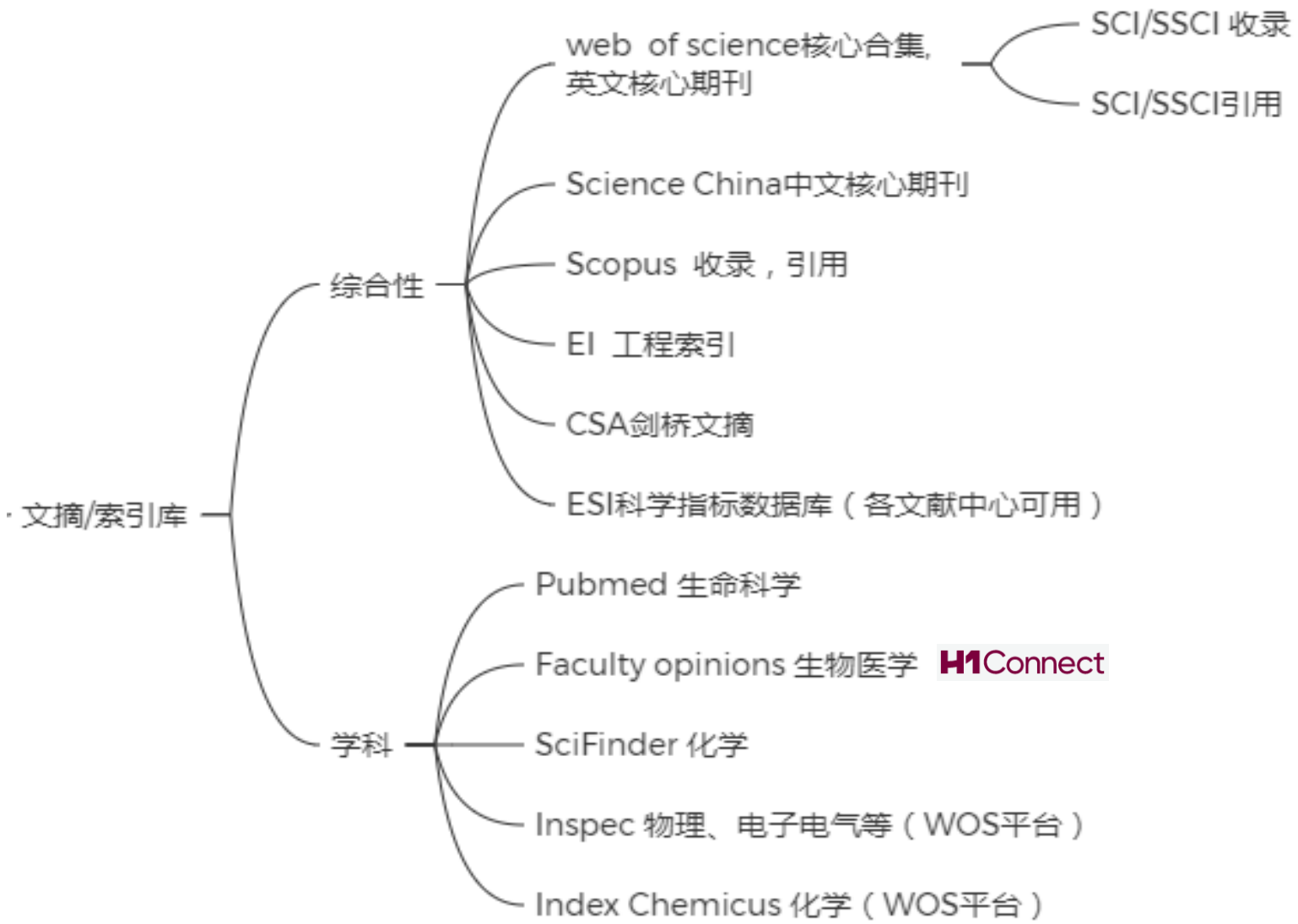
//www.las.ac.cn/front/dataBase/detail?id=8e2ae79e6257de68a9e271a4a67aed14

一、科研信息源


科研信息源
依加工深度分
零次文献
一次文献
二次文献
三次文献
依收录内容分
文摘数据库
全文数据库
特定文献库
网络资源

二、文摘数据库


文摘数据库
收录特点
文献类型多
文献语种多
提供题录信息
回溯时间长
平台特点
检索规则完善
提供检索结果统计
提供全文链接
提供题录信息批量导出


· 文摘/索引库
综合性
web of science核心合集，英文核心期刊
SCI/SSCI 收录
SCI/SSCI引用
Science China中文核心期刊
Scopus 收录，引用
EI 工程索引
CSA剑桥文摘
ESI科学指标数据库（各文献中心可用）
学科
Pubmed 生命科学
Faculty opinions 生物医学
H1Connect
SciFinder 化学
Inspec 物理、电子电气等（WOS平台）
Index Chemicus 化学（WOS平台）

英文核心期刊收录的文献

文献引用情况

被引次数高的文献，近10年高被引文章，近2年热点文章

Web of Science核心合集

检索某个研究主题的文献

研究趋势，重要机构与人员

交叉学科，重要期刊

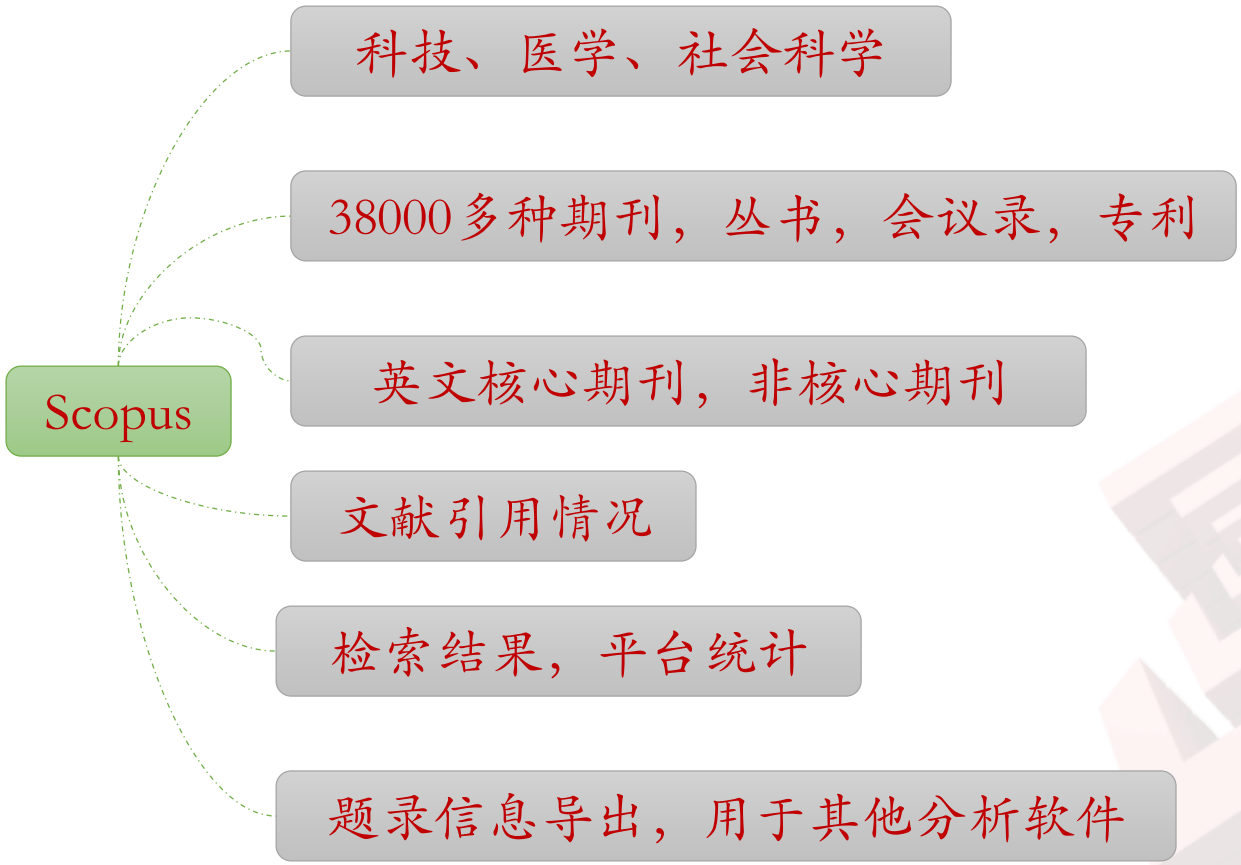
题录信息导出

用于其他软件分析

数据库检索规范，数据每周更新

Scopus（www.scopus.com，停订）

Scopus是目前全球规模最大的文摘和引文数据库



PubMed


PubMed
NCBI Entrez检索系统之一
文献数据与数值数据关联
学科领域
生命科学，行为科学，化学，生物工程
数据来源
Medline，生命科学期刊，在线出版书籍
70多个国家和地区，5000多种期刊
每天更新
平台统计统计功能有限
题录信息导出，用于部分分析软件

ESI(科学指标数据库)

Essential Science Indicators（ESI，基本科学指标）针对 Web of Science的10年滚动数据，基于22个学科进行如下的文献计量分析：

1.基于22个学科的全球总影响力（总被引次数）分析，筛选出进入全球前1%的科学家、研究机构（或大学），以及进入全球前50%的国家（或地区）及学术期刊；

2.对以上筛选出的机构、学者、期刊、国家进行多指标描述与排序：文献量、篇均被引用次数、总被引用次数、高影响论文数。从宏观、微观角度揭示不同国家、机构的学科发展优势与比较

3.遴选22个学科的高被引论文、热点论文，以及基于高影响论文进行共被引分析（Co-citation Analysis）揭示22个学科的研究前沿。

- ESI
  - Citation Rankings 被引排名
    - Scientistsk科学家(1%)
    - Institutions机构(1%)
    - Countries/Territories国家或地区(50%)
    - Journals期刊(50%)
  - Most Cited Papers高被引文章
    - Highly Cited Papers (last 10 years) 近10年高被引文章
    - Hot Papers (last 2 years) 近2热点文章

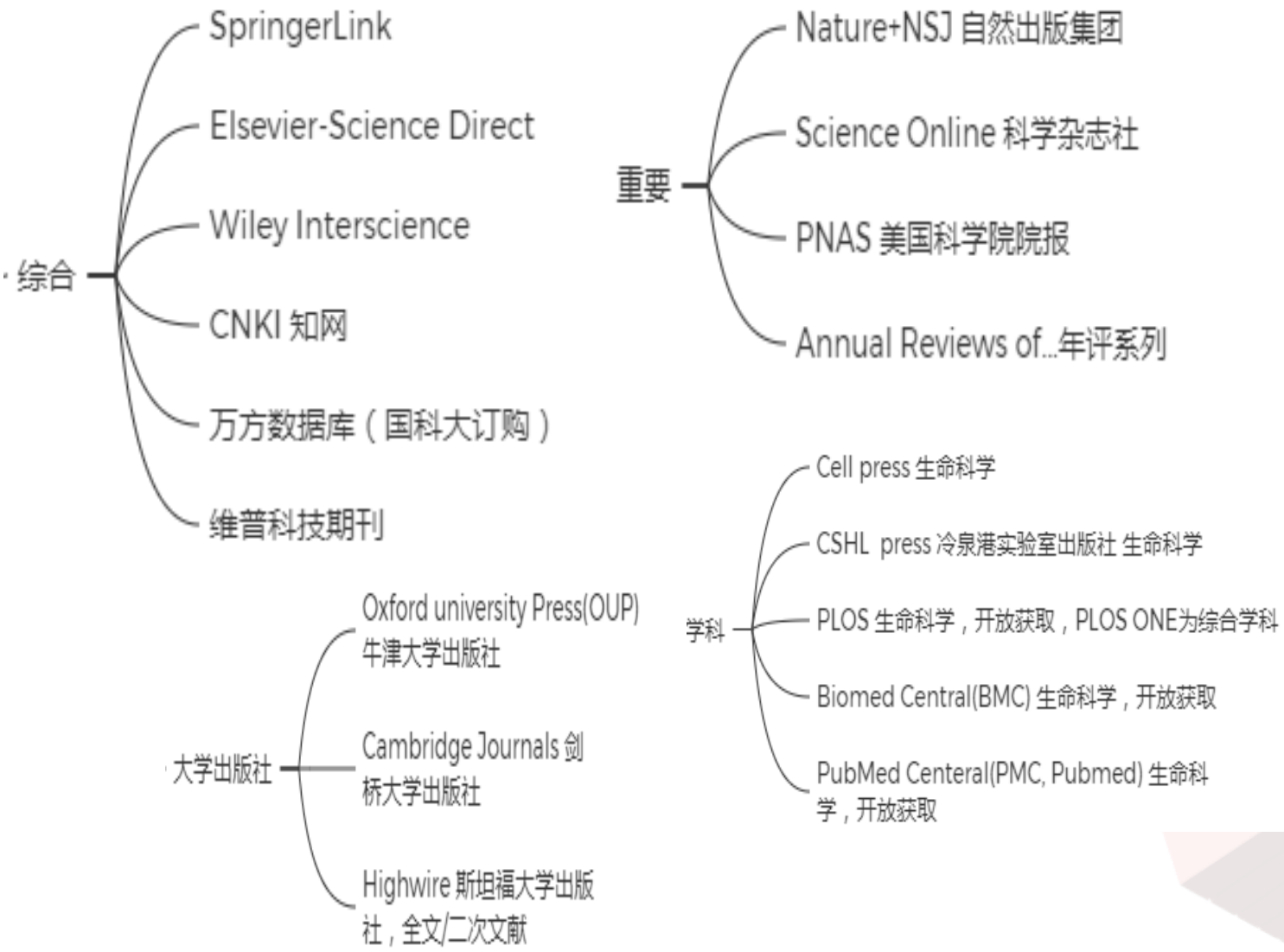
三、全文数据库

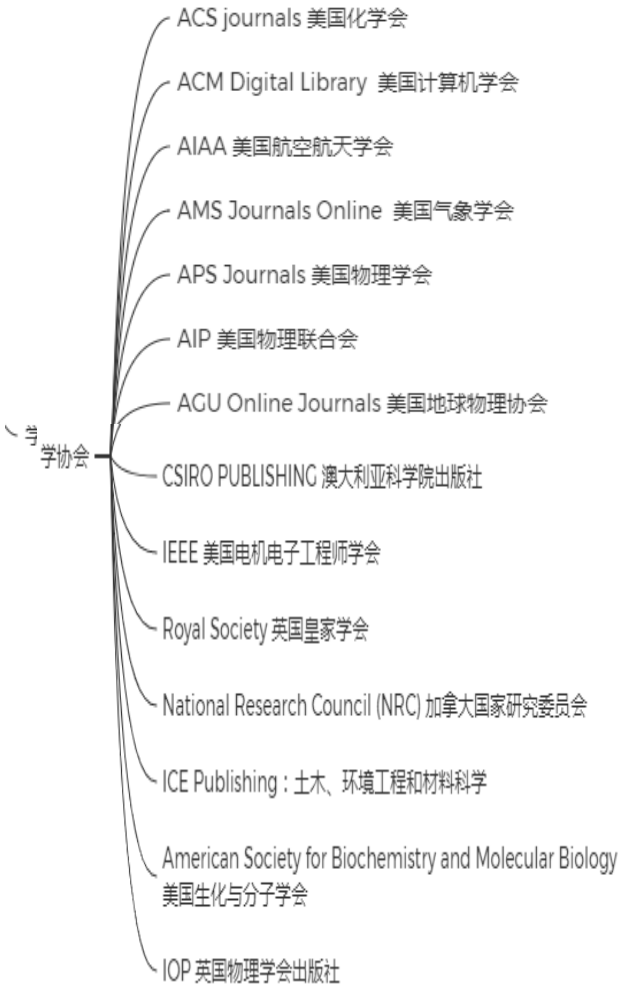
提供文献全文（依订购权限下载电子版）

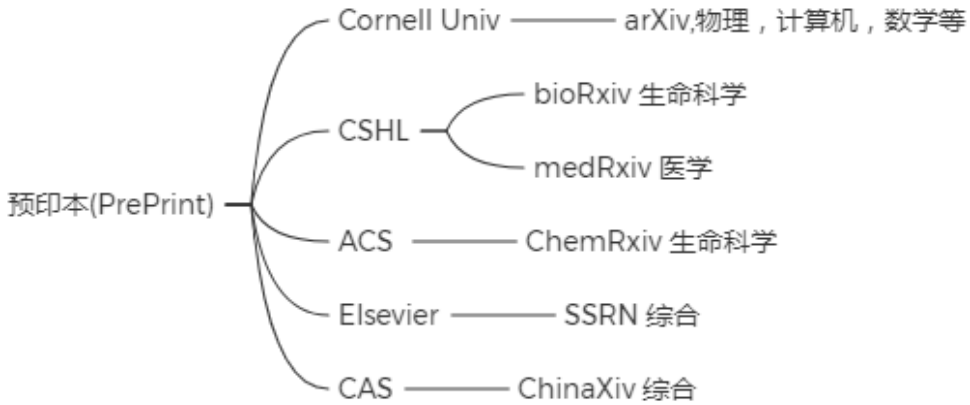
更新快，很多数据库提供OnlineFirst，ahead of print，Prepare Print（接受，但未正式出版）文章，比WOS等更新快

内容较分散，数据库与数据库之间几乎没有交叉

内容参差不齐，所在期刊有SCI与非SCI之分


综合
SpringerLink
Elsevier-Science Direct
Wiley Interscience
CNKI 知网
万方数据库（国科大订购）
维普科技期刊
重要
Nature+NSJ 自然出版集团
Science Online 科学杂志社
PNAS 美国科学院院报
Annual Reviews of...年评系列
大学出版社
Oxford university Press(OUP) 牛津大学出版社
Cambridge Journals 剑桥大学出版社
Highwire 斯坦福大学出版社，全文/二次文献
学科
Cell press 生命科学
CSHL press 冷泉港实验室出版社 生命科学
PLOS 生命科学，开放获取，PLOS ONE为综合学科
Biomed Central(BMC) 生命科学，开放获取
PubMed Centeral(PMC, Pubmed) 生命科学，开放获取


学协会
ACS journals 美国化学会
ACM Digital Library 美国计算机学会
AIAA 美国航空航天学会
AMS Journals Online 美国气象学会
APS Journals 美国物理学会
AIP 美国物理联合会
AGU Online Journals 美国地球物理协会
CSIRO PUBLISHING 澳大利亚科学院出版社
IEEE 美国电机电子工程师学会
Royal Society 英国皇家学会
National Research Council (NRC) 加拿大国家研究委员会
ICE Publishing : 土木、环境工程和材料科学
American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
美国生化与分子学会
IOP 英国物理学会出版社


预印本(PrePrint)
Cornell Univ
arXiv,物理，计算机，数学等
CSHL
bioRxiv 生命科学
medRxiv 医学
ACS
ChemRxiv 生命科学
Elsevier
SSRN 综合
CAS
ChinaXiv 综合

	期刊文献	电子书	实验方法
SpringerLink	部分创刊-	1997-	是
Elsevier	1995-	是	否
Wiley-Blackwell	部分创刊-	部分	是

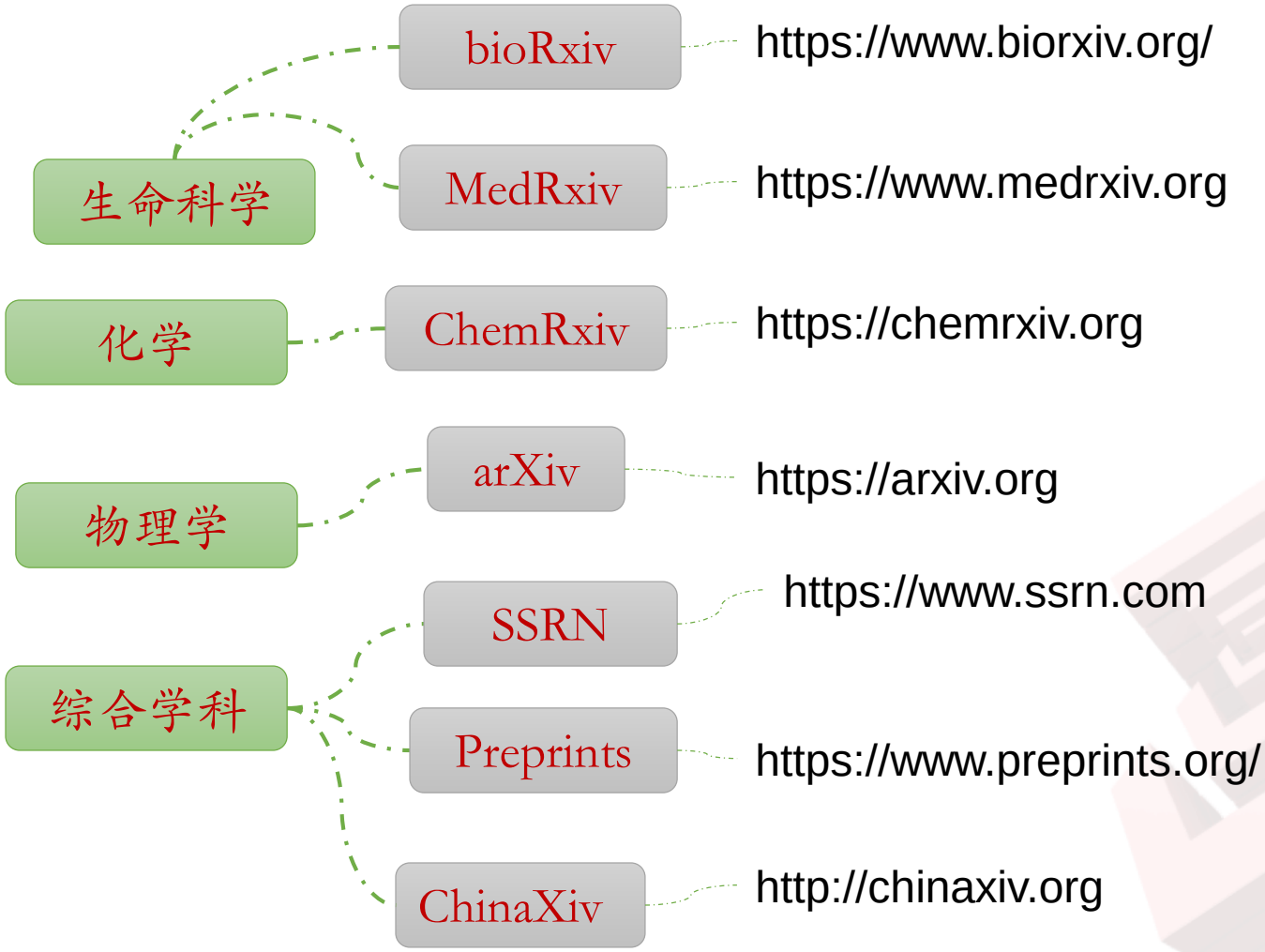
Annual reviews

Annual Reviews系列期刊涉及生物学、医学、物理学和社会科学领域，通过各学科领域权威科学家撰写的综述，回顾本学科最前沿的进展，为科学研究提供方向性指导。

Annual Reviews系列期刊的影响因子很高，几乎所有期刊在其相应领域均排名前十位。每年只出一期

关注每篇文章及其文后参考文献

预印本



未经同行评审而快速发表，关注权威机构的研究方法与研究结果

四、其他数据库

学位论文

专利

会议文献

电子书

报告与标准

Protocols

图片和表格

1 学位论文

- 中国科学院学位论文数据库：部分有前16页，没有电子版全文，全院开通
- ProQuest Dissertations & Theses 全文数据库：1998年至今，全院开通
- CNKI科技类博硕士论文：全院开通，高校论文
- 万方学位论文：可以检索中国科学院和高校学位论文
- 国家科学图书馆纸本收藏目录

关于国外高校或研究机构免费学位论文

- https://catalog.crl.edu/ 不包括美国和加拿大
- https://www.dart-europe.org/basic-search.php 579个高校，29个欧洲国家，可下载全文
- https://www.oatd.org/ 全球800多个高校、研究院所
- https://ethos.bl.uk/Home.do 英国学位论文
- https://ndltd.org/网络学位论文数字图书馆(NDLTD)
- http://www.dissertation.com/index.php 学位论文库
- https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/services/services-libraries/theses 加拿大学位论文
- 国外各高校的学位论文，在必应中搜索“Theses and Dissertations 大学名称”

2 专利

- 专利数据库
  - DII
- 地区专利组织
  - 欧专局EPO — http://ep.espacenet.com
  - 世界知识产权组织WPO — http://www.wipo.int/ipdl/en
- 各国专利
  - 美国 — http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html
  - 英国 — http://www.patent.gov.uk
  - 德国 — https://www.dpma.de/
  - 加拿大 — http://patents1.ic.gc.ca
  - 法国 — http://www.inpi.fr
  - 日本 — http://www.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/
  - 中国 — http://www.cnipr.com

Drug Future www.drugfuture.com

中国专利，欧洲专利，美国专利下载

3 会议论文

- CPCI ： web of science全院开通，已经召开的会议，部分文章收录
- ASEE Conference Proceedings： 工程技术
- SPIE Digital Library： 物理
- MRS Online Proceedings： 材料科学
- EI会议论文检索
- IEEE会议论文检索
- 国际学术会议 http://www.allconferences.com/ 学术会议信息预报
- 学协会网站或主题会议网站

4 电子书

- Springer电子图书（含丛书）
- Wily电子图书
- RSC（英国皇家化学学会）电子图书
- NCBI：Books， Bookshelf
- IOP电子图书 （物理及相关学科）
- ProQuest Ebook Central(物理,农业,化学,地球科学,计算机科学,数学和统计学,生物和生命科学)
- Knovel library：全球重要科技出版商和专业学会所出版的2,000多种重要参考工具书、手册、百科全书、专题论文、会议论文等
- Landes Bioscience（LB）：出版了29本专业期刊和424卷/册图书，涉及生命科学研究的各个领域(Springer materials, Springer-LB)
- Encyclopedia Britannica Online大英百科

- 方正电子书，科学文库，超星汇亚图书（国科大）
- Manybooks http://manybooks.net/ 国外大量免费电子图书，可下载
- NAP 免费电子图书 http://www.nap.edu/browse.html可以免费在线浏览 2500 多种电子图书，包括环境、生物、医学、计算机、地球科学，数学和统计学，物理、化学、教育等
- 世界数字图书馆 http://www.wdl.org/zh/以多语种形式免费提供源于世界各地各文化的重要原始材料。

5 报告

- SourceOECD： 经济
- World Bank E-Library： 经济
- ReportLinker： 农业经济;消费品;重工业;高科技和媒体;生命科学;服务
- NASA技术报告：航空航天
- NSCEP：环境科学
- Jane s军事装备与技术情报中心数据库： 航空航天;航空电子;军事通信;光电技术;军事技术
- 全球产品样本数据库：综合

标准

CNKI,万方（国科大）

ISO国际标准化组织

6 Protocols

Protocols数据库

CSHL	期刊，每月更新
Wiley	图书，每年更新
SpringerNature	图书/期刊，每年/月更新
JoVE	视频，每月更新

关注其他期刊提供的实验方法

7 图片和表格

CSA--图表

提供了3500多种学术期刊图形图表图像深度索引

关注其他期刊提供的图表检索

8 评论

Faculty Opinions

Faculty Opinions (原F1000 Prime)是最近20年内涌现出的主要服务于科研的创新性数据服务。Faculty Opinions甄选生物学与医学领域中最重要的论文及动向，是基于PubMed的文章发表后专家同行评审。由同行提名的超过8 000名基础研究学者与临床专家（中国含台湾地区专家超过200名）对PubMed收录的生物医学论文进行分类及评估，并解释为什么有必要阅读他们所推荐的论文。

四、其他网络资源

机构知识库

基金网站

专业数据库

社区/论坛/博客

1 机构知识库

- 美国加利福尼亚大学 http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/
- 美国加州大学戴维斯分校 https://eScholarship.org
- 美国爱荷华州立大学https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/
- 英国剑桥大学 http://www.dspace.cam.ac.uk/
- 香港科技大学 http://repository.ust.hk/dspace/
- 日本东京大学 https://repository.dl.itc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/
- 澳大利亚国立大学 https://digitalcollections.anu.edu.au
- 英国伦敦帝国理工 https://spiral.imperial.ac.uk/
- 英国南安普顿大学 http://roar.eprints.org/ 但是更新有问题
- 荷兰乌得勒支大学

  https://www.narcis.nl/search/coll/publication/Language/en/meta_repositorygroupid/uu

2 基金网站

基金信息所看的是国内外同行正在做或将要做的事情，具有前瞻性

- 美国国家科学基金 http://www.nsf.gov

  支持所有科学与工程领域的基础研究，如计算机科学、数学、物理科学、社会科学、环境科学、工程科学、生命科学的非医学领域等的基础科学研究，经向全美近1700所大学和研究机构拨款来资助美国50个州及其他数个国家。

  有Award， Funding可查找

中国国家自然科学基金委员会

https://isisn.nsfc.gov.cn/egrantindex/funcindex/prjsearch-list

美国国立卫生研究院 NIH www.nih.gov

美国国防部 www.defense.gov

美国农业部 USDA https://www.usda.gov/

美国能源部 https://www.energy.gov

美国环境保护署 https://www.epa.gov/

美国国家宇航局 https://www.nasa.gov/

德国国家科学基金委员会DFG https://www.dfg.de/

英国研究与创新 https://www.ukri.org/

法国国家科学基金 https://anr.fr/

荷兰研究理事会 https://www.nwo.nl/en

欧盟研究委员会 https://erc.europa.eu/

日本学术振兴会 https://www.jsps.go.jp/

加拿大研究委员会 https://nrc.canada.ca/en

加拿大科学与工程国家基金 https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/ase-oro/index_eng.asp

澳大利亚政府资助 https://www.nhmrc.gov.au

瑞士国家科学基金 https://p3.snf.ch/

新加坡国家科学基金 https://researchgrant.gov.sg

韩国国家科学基金 http://www.nrf.re.kr

3 专业数据库

提供相关的数值、数据、专业软件、工具与实验方法

- NCBI, GenBank，……
- NIMS Materials Database: 日本国立材料科学研究所
- The Aerospace and High Performance Alloys Database，AHAD: 航空与高性能合金数据库

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4 搜索引擎

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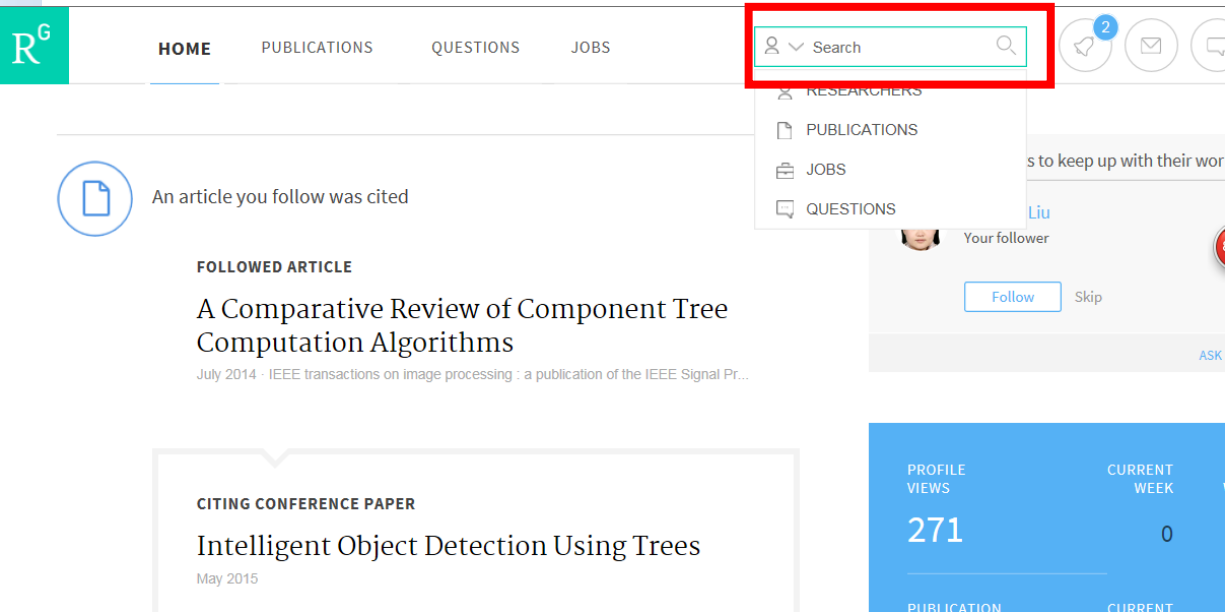
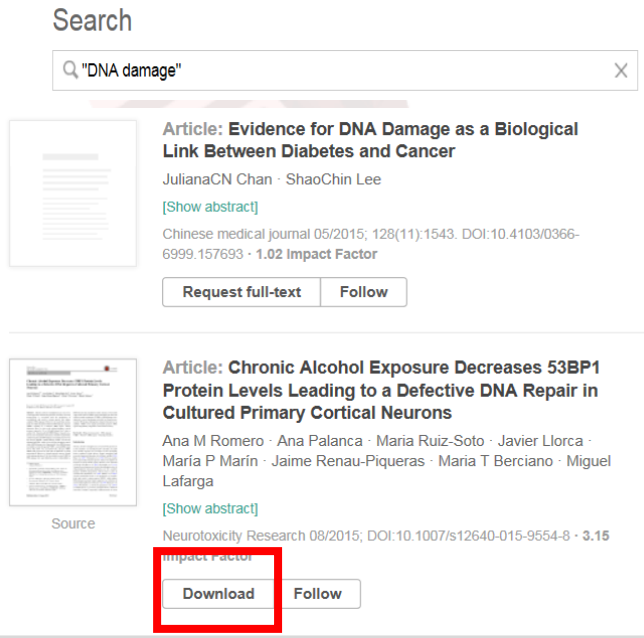
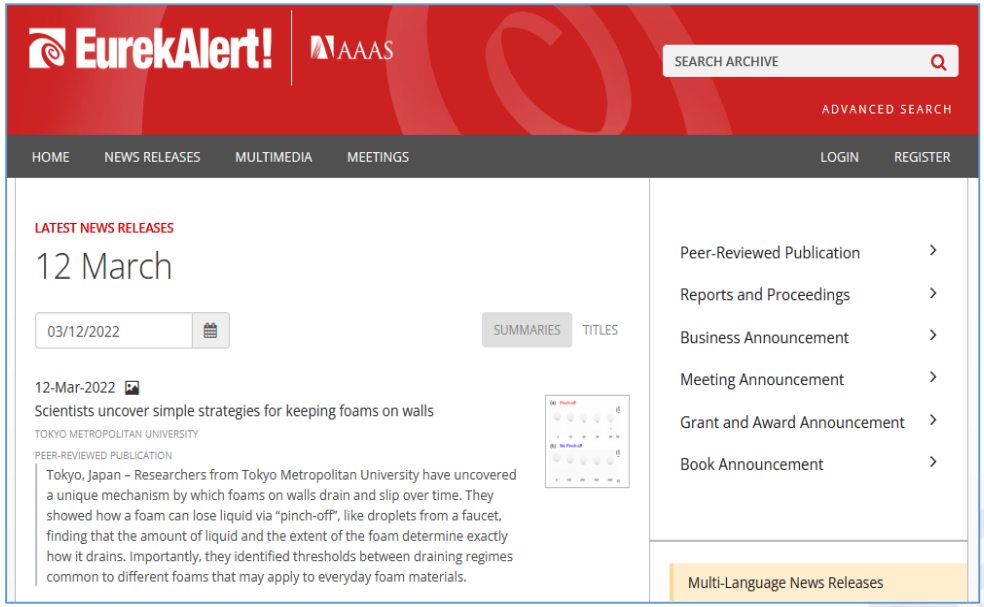




6 研究新闻



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mRNA boosters are the most effective upon receiving Janssen vaccination

21 January 2022

A coronavirus booster shot provides a better immune response against COVID-19 t single vaccine dose. mRNA boosters are the most effective upon receiving Janssen. are the results of a collaborative study between several organisations, including th University Medical Center (LUMC). The findings have been published in the New E Journal of Medicine.

With new coronavirus variants circulating and immunity decreasing, the best way to boo immune system after a single Janssen vaccination is with the Pfizer and Moderna mRNA This is compared with a second Janssen dose or no booster at all. Researchers expect an effectiveness against virus infection and transmission based on observations made in the study – a multicentre study coordinated by Erasmus MC and including the LUMC, UMC Groningen and Amsterdam UMC.

Healthcare workers from various academic hospitals who had received a single dose of the Janssen vaccine in spring of 2021 were invited to take part of the study. The participants were randomly assigned a Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer booster or no booster. The study looked at the effects on the

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infection and immune cells ensure coronavirus is cleared away as soon as it enters the body. An increase in both was observed upon receiving a booster shot with Janssen, Moderna or Pfizer. However, the increase was greater with Moderna and Pfizer than with the Janssen vaccine.

Antibody levels

Janssen was the only shot approved for single dose administration and protected 85.4% of vaccinated subjects against severe COVID-19 after 28 days. Although this level of protection wa acceptable, antibody levels after one dose of Janssen were lower than after two doses of an mR vaccine. 'With the emergence of coronavirus variants, it is important that it is now clear that an additional vaccine works well after one shot of Janssen,' says Leo Visser, Professor of Infectiou Diseases and coordinator of the SWITCH study at LUMC. Not only is 'mixing' with Janssen mo effective than 'matching', but it is also well tolerated.

Future research will demonstrate the added value of boosters against severe disease. The researchers note that discussions about the need for booster shots should take into account the target group, the circulation of variants and the global inequality in access to vaccines. A booste with an available vaccine is better than no booster at all.

Basis for policy

The SWITCH study was a randomised, controlled trial that included 461 healthcare workers wh had received the Janssen vaccine in May or June 2021. In Leiden, 80 LUMC staff members participated. The study has served as a basis for policy by the Health Council and the national Outbreak Management Team. SWITCH was made possible thanks to funding from ZonMw.

"We initially thought to have detected changes in the *corpus callosum*, which is the central highway connecting both hemispheres of the brain," explained Wuyts. The *corpus callosum* borders the brain ventricles, a communicating network of chambers filled with fluid, which expand because of spaceflight.

"The structural changes we initially found in the *corpus callosum* are actually caused by the dilation of the ventricles that induce anatomical shifts of the adjacent neural tissue," said Wuyts. "Where initially it was thought that there are real structural changes in the brain, we only observe shape changes. This puts the findings in a different perspective."

The future of spaceflight research

The study illustrates a need for understanding how spaceflight affects our body, specifically via long-term research on the effects on the human brain. Current countermeasures exist for muscle and bone loss, such as exercising for a minimum of two hours a day. Future research may provide evidence that countermeasures are necessary for the brain.

"These findings give us additional pieces of the entire puzzle. Since this research is so pioneering, we don't know how the whole puzzle will look yet. These results contribute to our overall understanding of what's going on in the brains of space travelers. It is crucial to maintain this line of research, looking for spaceflight induced brain changes from different perspectives and using different techniques," concluded Wuyts.

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translational research at the University of Houston College of Pharmacy, has identified a protein that predicts therapy outcome and is a potential drug target in ER+ breast cancer.

of breast cancer, which has overall favorable outcomes. However, its expression declined when the breast cancer cells developed resistance to endocrine therapy. We also reported that the inhibitory action of NPY on estradiol-stimulated growth of ER+ breast cancer cells was mediated by NPY1R. Our results demonstrated NPY1R expression as a predictor of endocrine sensitivity in ER+ breast cancer."

Endocrine therapies, which include tamoxifen, aromatase inhibitors, luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone receptor agonists, and fulvestrant are the standard of care treatment options for ER+ breast cancer. The use of endocrine therapies significantly improves long-term outcomes in early- and advanced-stages of the disease. However, intrinsic or acquired resistance occurs frequently with all endocrine therapies, resulting in disease relapse and poor survival.

"Therefore, the development of biomarkers to predict endocrine resistance and effective drug targets to overcome endocrine resistance is of utmost importance in ER+ breast cancer," said Trivedi.

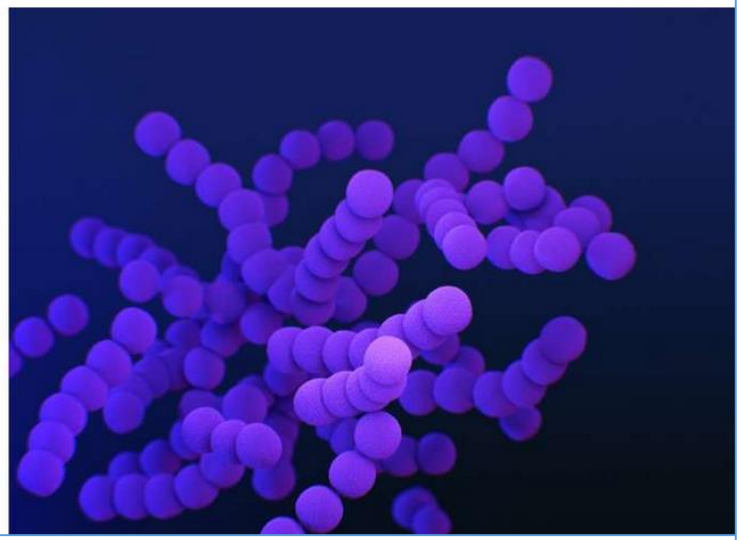
Future studies targeting NPY1R will help further elucidate the role of NPY1R as a new drug target in ER+ breast cancer.

Trivedi's research team includes Raksha Bhat, Hariprasad Thangavel, and Noor Abdulkareem, University of Houston College of Pharmacy; Bing Zhang and Rachel Schiff, Lester and Sue Smith Breast Center, Baylor College of Medicine.

OCTOBER 2, 2023

Scientists identify evolutionary gateway helping pneumonia bacteria become resistant to antibiotics

by University of Sheffield



"This research has identified a genetic scar left in the genomes of bacteria as they become resistant to antibiotic treatment. This is a major step forward in understanding how resistance occurs and how we might be able to predict it.

"If we understand the emergence of antibiotic resistance then we can predict what groups of bacterial strains are becoming more dangerous. Giving us time to put control measures in place to stop their spread, saving patients' lives."

Over the last 10 years there have been many large-scale genome association and genetic studies focused on S.pneumoniae antibiotic resistance but these have, so far, not led to effective mitigations.

This study is a significant step forward in the molecular understanding of resistance and adds pde1 to the select few mutations known to promote antibiotic resistance in S. pneumoniae.

More information: Loss of Pde1 function acts as an evolutionary gateway to penicillin resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2308029120. doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2308029120

Journal information: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | MICROBIOLOGY

Loss of Pde1 function acts as an evolutionary gateway to penicillin resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Carolin M. Kobras, William Monteith, Sophie Somerville, +5, and Andrew K. Fenton Authors Info & Affiliations

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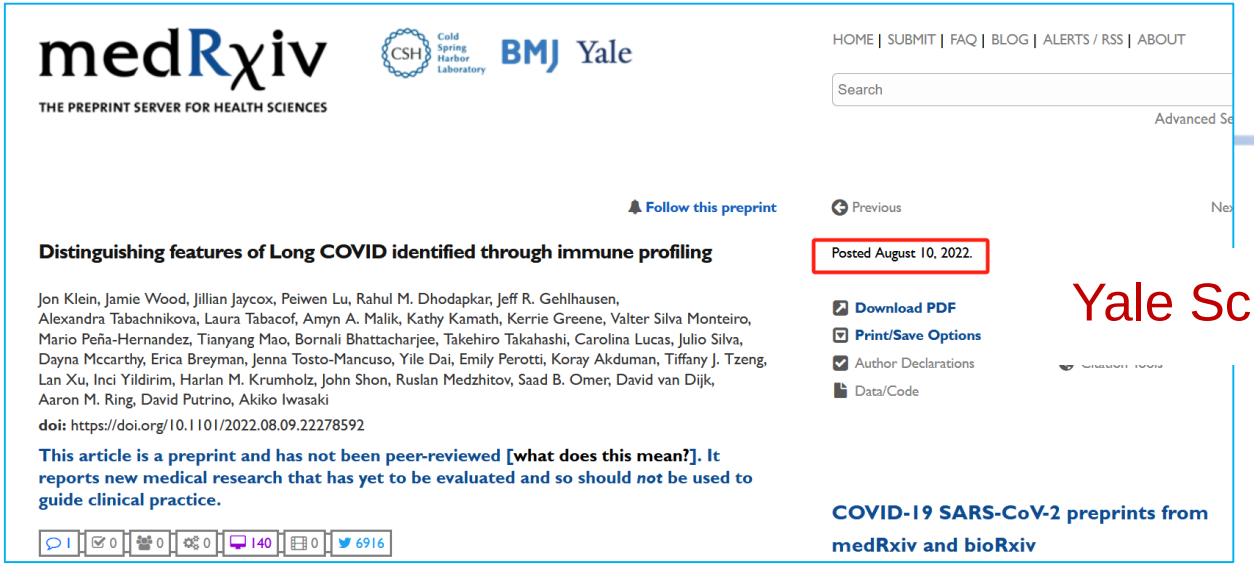

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Distinguishing features of Long COVID identified through immune profiling

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doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.08.09.22278592

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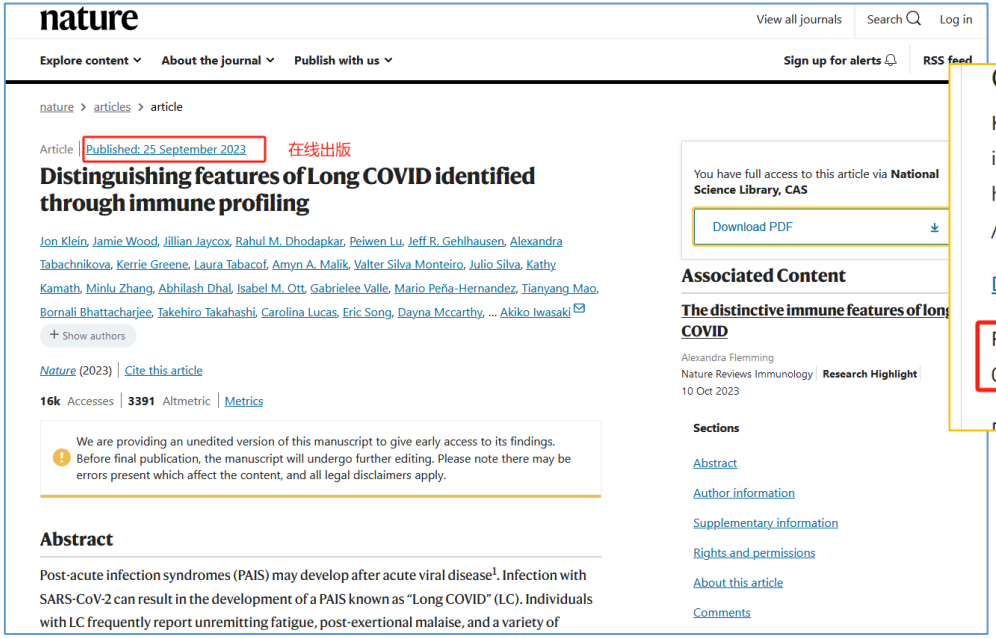

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Distinguishing features of Long COVID identified through immune profiling

Jon Klein, Jamie Wood, Jillian Jaycox, Rahul M. Dhodapkar, Peiwen Lu, Jeff R. Gehlhausen, Alexandra Tabachnikova, Kerrie Greene, Laura Tabacof, Amyn A. Malik, Valter Silva Monteiro, Julio Silva, Kathy Kamath, Minlu Zhang, Abhilash Dhal, Isabel M. Ott, Gabrielee Valle, Mario Peña-Hernandez, Tianyang Mao, Bornali Bhattacharjee, Takehiro Takahashi, Carolina Lucas, Eric Song, Dayna Mccarthy, ... Akiko Iwasaki

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Abstract

Post-acute infection syndromes (PAIS) may develop after acute viral disease[1]. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 can result in the development of a PAIS known as "Long COVID" (LC). Individuals with LC frequently report unremitting fatigue, post-exertional malaise, and a variety of

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The distinctive immune features of lon COVID

Alexandra Flemming
Nature Reviews Immunology | **Research Highlight**
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Viral and immune-mediated CNS pathology during SARS-CoV-2 infection

Project Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
5R01AI157488-04	IWASAKI, AKIKO Other PIs	YALE UNIVERSITY

Other Information

项目资助时间

Opportunity Number: PAR-20-178		Administering Institutes or Centers: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	Project Start Date: 24-July-2020
Study Section: ZAI1-IS-W(S1)		CFDA Code: 855	Project End Date: 30-June-2025
Fiscal Year: 2023	Award Notice Date: 25-May-2023	DUNS Number: 043207562	UEI: FL6GV84CKN57
			Budget Start Date: 01-July-2023
			Budget End Date: 30-June-2024

Project Funding Information for 2023

Total Funding	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs
$417,822	$250,000	$167,822

Year	Funding IC	FY Total Cost by IC
2023	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	$417,822

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