

# ImmPort Data Upload Templates Description

Schema Version 3.32

This document describes elements of the various templates used in the ImmPort data upload system.

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 ImmPort Data Upload Templates Use**

This guide describes the structure and use of the ImmPort data upload templates. For each template, the purpose, structure (e.g. column headers), and data entry rules are described.

For additional information about the ImmPort Data Upload workflow, please see the ImmPort data upload user's guide and tutorials  
(<http://immpor t.niaid.nih.gov/immpor tWeb/experimental/displayDataSubmitHome.do>).

It is recommended that you open the Adobe Reader bookmarks option to see a list of the templates.

Each template includes a Schema Version tag. It is used by the ImmPort Data Package Validator and Upload Processing software to ensure the current version of the template is being used. The Schema version refers to the database schema structure and content (in particular the preferred terms and reference data). These version tags should not be modified by the user.

As a reminder, the spreadsheet versions of the templates are provided for benefit of the data providers to enable display of comments and lists in the spreadsheet. The templates uploaded to ImmPort should be saved as tab-delimited text files. Template names should match the names as they appear on the ImmPort web pages. File names are not case sensitive. However, downloading templates from a web browser may cause your computer to append a suffix to the file name and this will prevent ImmPort from recognizing a template name.

### **1.2 ImmPort Data Upload Packages**

The ImmPort data upload workflow is intended to be incremental or modular. You can send one or a few ImmPort upload templates and associated files (e.g. protocols or results) in a data upload package ZIP archive. Or, you can send in many templates and associated files. The order of uploading templates (study before subject or subject before study?) is determined by what descriptive data is referenced within a template and therefore what dependencies exist for an uploaded template to be successfully processed. For example, successfully uploading a subject template requires that a protocol and study arm be referenced, so both the protocol and study design template need to be in the same ZIP archive as the subject template or already uploaded and processed in ImmPort. Individual files contained in the package cannot exceed 2 GBytes ( $2^{31}-1 = 2,147,483,647$  bytes) in size.

### **1.3 ImmPort Data Model Overview**

ImmPort's model for handling research data is to organize information into metadata or descriptive

categories. Each category has its own template (or suite of templates). The metadata categories and their functions are as follows:

**Study:** Studies provide the context and organization of a research effort. Studies organize subjects into groups (e.g. arms or cohorts) based on phenotype and/or treatment. The planned visit schedule provides a guide as to the temporal relationship between samples and encounters (i.e. is the sample taken before or after a treatment). If the research includes seasonally variable treatments (e.g. seasonal influenza vaccine), a separate study should be created for each season.

**Subjects:** Subjects may be patients or animals from which samples are taken for analysis. Two .xls templates (one for human and one for animal subjects) are available for recording subject information. In these files, treatment protocols used on the subjects can also be listed as well as many other details. Subjects are assigned to a single group (arm or cohort) within a study and maybe linked to multiple studies.

**Biological Samples:** Describe the types of samples taken from subjects or cell culture and processed for the experiment (i.e. organs, tissue, blood, plasma, cell culture name, etc.), when the samples were taken in the course of a study and protocols used in the sample collection, processing, and/or treatment. Samples are linked to a single study.

**Experiments:** Describe the measurement technique of the experiment and the links to protocols used in the experiment.

**Experiment Samples:** The biological samples analyzed in an experiment are linked to the assay reagent, protocol and results via the experiment sample record. Several different template files are available for listing sample details for different assay approaches. An experiment sample should be linked to a single biological sample.

**Treatments:** Describe the experimental conditions for specific biosamples or experiment samples. Treatments link to experiment samples as well as biosamples if needed.

**Protocols:** Describe the methods and procedures in studies, subject recruitment/treatment, sample collection/preparation/treatment and experiments. Protocols may be PDF files, Word documents, Excel or other file types.

**Reagents:** Provide detailed information about the reagents used in an experiment. Since different analysis platforms employ very different reagents, several different template files are available for listing reagent details for different assay approaches.

**Table: Explanation of the Fields used to describe the Columns of the Template.**

This table describes how each template's column is described.

Field Name	Description
<b>Description:</b>	The Description field provides a detailed description of the column of the Template
<b>Required:</b>	The Required Field can either have the values Yes or No. Yes means the user must enter data for this column. No means it is optional for the user to enter data for this column.
<b>Lookup:</b>	The Lookup Field can either have the values "None" or "Please refer to Appendix A - {Name of the Lookup table}". "None" means this column does not have a pre-defined set of values and no dropdown will be available in the template. "Please refer to Appendix A - {Name of the Lookup table}" means that this column has a pre-defined set of values and a drop-down will be available for the user to select from in the template. The user can click on the "Please refer to Appendix A-{Name of the Lookup}" link in the LookupField and it will take you to the section in Appendix A where the values for the corresponding lookup table are listed.
<b>Comment:</b>	The Comment Field text will be displayed in the template as a comment for the corresponding column. This field provides more information on what kind of data needs to be set for the column
<b>Database Table:</b>	The Database Table Field is the name of the database table which will store the data entered for this column by the user in the template.
<b>Database Column:</b>	The Database Column Field is the name of the column in the ImmPort database which will store the data entered for this column by the user in the template.
<b>Database Type:</b>	The Database Type Field is the data type of the column in the ImmPort database which will store the data entered for this column by the user in the template.

## 1.4 Template File Loading Order

ImmPort loads the template files in a specified loading order that is specified below in the following table.

Template File Loading Order
protocols.txt
reagents.array.txt
reagents.elisa.txt
reagents.elispot.txt
reagents.mbaa.txt

reagents.flow_cytometry.txt
reagents.hai.txt
reagents.cytof.txt
reagents.neutralizing_antibody_titer.txt
reagents.pcr.txt
reagents.sequencing.txt
reagents.virus_neutralization.txt
reagents.hla_typing.txt
reagents.kir_typing.txt
reagents.other.txt
reagent_sets.txt
treatments.txt
basic_study_design.txt
subjectanimals.txt
subjecthumans.txt
study_design_edit.txt
adverseevents.txt
interventions.txt
assessments.txt
biosamples.txt
labtestpanels.txt
labtests.txt
labtest_results.txt
experiments.txt
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experimentsamples.gene_expression_array.txt
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experimentsamples.hla.txt
experimentsamples.image_histology.txt
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experimentsamples.other.txt
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experimentsamples.elisa.txt
experimentsamples.elispot.txt
experimentsamples.hai.txt
experimentsamples.virus_neutralization.txt
experimentsamples.neutralizing_antibody_titer.txt
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immuneexposure.txt
publicrepositories.txt
elisa_results.txt
elispot_results.txt
hai_results.txt
pcr_results.txt
virus_neutralization_results.txt
hla_typing.txt
kir_typing.txt
rna_seq_results.txt

mass_spectrometry_metabolomic_results.txt
mass_spectrometry_proteomic_results.txt
mbaa_results.txt
fcm_derived_data.txt
cytof_derived_data.txt

The next section describes each data upload template.

## 2. adverseEvents.txt

The Adverse Event Template reports adverse events that are recorded for subjects in a study.

adverseEvents.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The adverse event user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a adverse event. The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	adverse_event
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

adverseEvents.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject for the reported adverse event.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject for the reported adverse event.
Database Table:	adverse_event
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

adverseEvents.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An adverse event may be linked to a single study.

<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the study in which the reported adverse event occurred.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

adverseEvents.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The adverse event name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data..
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The adverse event name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the adverse event is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

adverseEvents.txt : Name Preferred	
<b>Description:</b>	The preferred adverse event name is a term from the MedDRA ( <a href="http://www.meddra.org">www.meddra.org</a> ) adverse event classification dictionary. This is an optional term and often updated by ImmPort staff by mapping AE reported names to MedDRA terms.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The preferred adverse event name is a term from the MedDRA ( <a href="http://www.meddra.org">www.meddra.org</a> ) adverse event classification dictionary.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_preferred
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

<b>adverseEvents.txt : Severity Reported</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The severity value is chosen from a list of preferred terms.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_adverse_event_severity with preferred column(s) severity_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The severity value is chosen from a list of preferred terms.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	severity_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(60)

<b>adverseEvents.txt : Outcome Reported</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe the outcome of the adverse event.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The outcome of the adverse event.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	outcome_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)
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adverseEvents.txt : Start Study Day	
<b>Description:</b>	The study day in which the adverse event was initially reported.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study day in which the adverse event was initially reported.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	start_study_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

adverseEvents.txt : End Study Day	
<b>Description:</b>	The study day in which the adverse event ceased.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study day in which the adverse event ceased.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	end_study_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

adverseEvents.txt : Relation To Study Treatment	
<b>Description:</b>	Was the adverse event believed to be related to a study intervention.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Was the adverse event believed to be related to a study intervention.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	relation_to_study_treatment
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

adverseEvents.txt : Organ Or Body System Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	Which portion(s) of the subject was affected by the adverse event.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Which portion(s) of the subject was affected by the adverse event.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	organ_or_body_system_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

adverseEvents.txt : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	A lengthier description of the adverse event.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A lengthier description of the adverse event.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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adverseEvents.txt : Location Of Reaction Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	Where on/in the subject was the adverse event reported.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Where on/in the subject was the adverse event reported.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	location_of_reaction_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(126)

adverseEvents.txt : Study Treatment Action Taken	
<b>Description:</b>	What was done to address the adverse event.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	What was done to address the adverse event.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_treatment_action_taken
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

adverseEvents.txt : Relation To Nonstudy Treatment	
<b>Description:</b>	Was the adverse event related to some non-study intervention.
<b>Required:</b>	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Was the adverse event related to some non-study intervention.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	relation_to_nonstudy_treatment
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

adverseEvents.txt : Causality	
<b>Description:</b>	Was the adverse event believed to be caused by a study intervention.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Was the adverse event believed to be caused by a study intervention.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	causality
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

adverseEvents.txt : Start Time	
<b>Description:</b>	Allows for describing the time during a study day in which an adverse event was reported.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Allows for describing the time during a study day in which an adverse event was reported.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	start_time

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)
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adverseEvents.txt : End Time	
<b>Description:</b>	Allows for describing the time during a study day in which an adverse event was reported.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Allows for describing the time during a study day in which an adverse event was reported.
<b>Database Table:</b>	adverse_event
<b>Database Column:</b>	end_time
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

### 3. assessments.txt

The assessment panels template defines and annotates the assessment panels and the assessment components (results) defines and annotates the assessment for the panel. Assessment panels are often encoded in Case Report Forms (CRFs) and these are linked to a study. Assessment components are the answers to questions or assessments recorded in a CRF for a given subject within a study. The assessment template enables you to define the panel and its components in a single form. The assessment panel can be either new or pre-defined in this template. Any combination is acceptable. The only restriction is that the assessment panel id is the key to the template and must be unique within the template.

#### 3.1. Subject Meta DataColumn

The Subject Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Subject.

Subject Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject for the subject from which the assessment was completed. A single subject record is permitted.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the assessment was completed.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### 3.2. Assessment Panel Meta DataColumns

The Assessment Panel Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Assessment Panel.

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Assessment Panel ID	
Description:	The assessment panel user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a set of assessments, often organized into a Case Report Form. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assessment). The user defined ID is not shared
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assessment panel user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	An assessment panel may be linked to a single study.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Assessment Panel
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the assessment panel is new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The assessment panel name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Assessment Panel
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assessment panel name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the assessment panel is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_panel

<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Assessment Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The assessment type is not a constrained list of terms and suggested values include Physical Exam, Questionnaire, Medical History, Family History.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Suggested values include Physical Exam, Questionnaire, Medical History, Family History.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	assessment_type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : Status	
<b>Description:</b>	The assessment status is not a constrained list of terms and suggested values include Completed, Partial, and Not Completed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assessment status is not a constrained list of terms and suggested values include Completed, Partial, and Not Completed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	status
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Assessment Panel Meta Data Column assessments.txt : CRF File Names	
Description:	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter CRF file(s) to link to the assessment panel. Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 3.3. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column assessments.txt : Result Separator Column	
Description:	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	This pseudo column separates the results (assessment components) from the assessment panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

### 3.4. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be 'User Defined ID'.

Result Column assessments.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The assessment component user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this assessment result. An assessment component is a portion of an assessment panel. The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The assessment component identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	assessment_component

<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column assessments.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a subjects assessment during the course of a study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Result Column assessments.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The assessment component name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assessment component name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

Result Column assessments.txt : Study Day	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when the assessment was completed.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	study_day
Database Column Type:	float

Result Column assessments.txt : Age At Onset Reported	
Description:	Please indicate the age at which a condition reported in the assessment occurred. This column is optional unless units (Age At Onset Unit Reported) is provided.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	age_at_onset_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Result Column assessments.txt : Age At Onset Unit Reported	
Description:	The time unit for the age of onset value. This column is optional unless value (Age At Onset Reported) is provided.
Required:	No

Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_preferred_time_unit with preferred column(s) time_unit_preferred.</a>
Comment:	Suggested values include Days, Months, Years.
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	age_at_onset_unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Result Column assessments.txt : Is Clinically Significant	
Description:	Is the condition reported in the assessment significant for the study analysis?
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a 'Y' or 'N.'
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	is_clinically_significant
Database Column Type:	varchar(1)

Result Column assessments.txt : Location Of Finding Reported	
Description:	Please use SnoMED CT terms if possible.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Where on the subject's body does the condition reported in the assessment occur?
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	location_of_finding_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(256)
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Result Column assessments.txt : Organ Or Body System Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	Please use SnoMED CT terms if possible.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	What is the organ or body system affected by the condition reported in the assessment?
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	organ_or_body_system_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column assessments.txt : Result Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The assessment component value is often the response to a question in a CRF.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assessment component value is often the response to a question in a CRF.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	result_value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

### Result Column assessments.txt : Result Unit Reported

Description:	The unit for the assessment value.
Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_unit_of_measure with preferred column(s) unit_of_measure_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The unit for the assessment value.
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	result_unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Result Column assessments.txt : Result Value Category	
Description:	Suggested terms include Mild, Moderate, and Severe.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A categorical representation of the assessment value.
Database Table:	assessment_component
Database Column:	result_value_category
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

Result Column assessments.txt : Subject Position Reported	
Description:	Suggested terms include prone, supine, seated, and standing.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The position the subject was in when the assessment was completed.
Database Table:	assessment_component

<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_position_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Result Column assessments.txt : Time Of Day	
<b>Description:</b>	There are no preferred response values.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	When during the day was the assessment completed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	time_of_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Result Column assessments.txt : Verbatim Question	
<b>Description:</b>	What is the wording of the question to elicit the assessment result?
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	What is the actual question in the CRF?
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	verbatim_question
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

### Result Column assessments.txt : Who Is Assessed

<b>Description:</b>	Assessments can include study subject medical history and/or family history.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Is the study subject assessed or a member of the study subject's family?
<b>Database Table:</b>	assessment_component
<b>Database Column:</b>	who_is_assessed
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

#### **4. basic\_study\_design.txt**

The basic study design template defines and annotates key elements of a study including the purpose, subject grouping, schedule of events, personnel, and references (weblinks, publications). Use the study\_design\_edit template to add additional information for a study after a study is defined in ImmPort. The basic study design template consists of several sections or compound templates. Some compound templates are required: study, arm\_or\_cohort, inclusion\_exclusion, planned\_visit, study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease, study\_2\_protocol, study\_categorization, study\_personnel. Other compound templates are optional: study\_file, study\_link, and study\_pubmed.

##### **4.1. Study**

The basic study design template defines and annotates key elements of a study including the purpose, subject grouping, schedule of events, personnel, and references (weblinks, publications). Studies involving seasonal variables (e.g. influenza vaccinations) should be defined to ImmPort as single season studies with as many studies defined as seasons included in the research. The compound template Study is required.

Study : User Defined ID	
Description:	The study user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a study design. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. arm). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	study
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Study : Brief Title	
Description:	The brief title will be displayed on ImmPort wherever the study is described.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The brief title serves as a working title for a study.

<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	brief_title
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Study : Official Title	
<b>Description:</b>	The official study title is displayed on the ImmPort study detail page.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The official study title may be the same as the brief title, but is often more descriptive.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	official_title
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

Study : Brief Description	
<b>Description:</b>	A brief study description highlights the essential features of a study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Summarize the goals, methods and results of the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	brief_description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Study : Description	
Description:	The detailed description can be formatted with html tags to improve legibility. Embedded new line characters should be removed.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The detailed description supports a lengthy description of the goals and methods of the study.
Database Table:	study
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Study : Intervention Agent	
Description:	If a study is interventional or has an interventional component, a short descriptive name of the intervention agent is requested.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	IA brief description of the study's interventional component (e.g. influenza vaccine).
Database Table:	study
Database Column:	intervention_agent
Database Column Type:	varchar(1000)

Study : Endpoints	
Description:	The endpoints can be formatted with html tags to improve legibility. Embedded new line characters should be removed.
Required:	Yes

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Endpoints include assessments, lab tests and assays that are part of a study design.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	endpoints
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	clob

Study : Sponsoring Organization	
<b>Description:</b>	The organization that provides funding and support for the study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The organization that provides funding and support for the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	sponsoring_organization
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Study : Age Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The unit of time used to describe the subject's age in the study. The unit of time for a subject must conform to this unit.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The unit of time used to describe the subject's age in the study. The unit of time for a subject must conform to this unit.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study

<b>Database Column:</b>	age_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Study : Actual Start Date	
<b>Description:</b>	The date format is either dd-MMM-yy or dd-MMM-yyyy where day (dd) is one or two digits 1..31 appropriate to the month, month (MMM) is case-insensitive value (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec), and year is either (yy) two digits, for example 05 means 2005, and 96 means 1996, or (yyyy) is four digit year, for example 2005.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The commencement time point of the study. The date format is either dd-MMM-yy or dd-MMM-yyyy.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	actual_start_date
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	date

Study : Hypothesis	
<b>Description:</b>	The hypothesis can be formatted with html tags to improve legibility. Embedded new line characters should be removed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The explanatory proposition(s) being tested by the research study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	hypothesis
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Study : Objectives	
Description:	The objectives can be formatted with html tags to improve legibility. Embedded new line characters should be removed.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The goals of the research study.
Database Table:	study
Database Column:	objectives
Database Column Type:	clob

Study : Target Enrollment	
Description:	The number of subjects proposed to be enrolled in the study.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The number of subjects proposed to be enrolled in the study.
Database Table:	study
Database Column:	target_enrollment
Database Column Type:	integer

Study : Minimum Age	
Description:	The minimum age of subjects enrolled in the study.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The minimum age of subjects enrolled in the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	minimum_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study : Maximum Age	
<b>Description:</b>	The maximum age of subjects enrolled in the study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The maximum age of subjects enrolled in the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study
<b>Database Column:</b>	maximum_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

#### 4.2. Study\_categorization

The compound template Study\_categorization is required.

Study_categorization : Research Focus	
<b>Description:</b>	A research focus for the study from the drop down list
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_research_focus.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please use the drop down list
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_categorization

<b>Database Column:</b>	research_focus
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### 4.3. Study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease

The compound template Study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease is required.

Study_2_condition_or_disease : Condition Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The condition(s)/disease(s) that is (are) being researched or evaluated in the study. Please select condition or disease from the list provided if the condition or disease matches yours or enter a condition or disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. Values provided by the user are further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapng.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease_condition with preferred column(s) condition_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_condition_pref_mapng for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) condition_preferred.
<b>Comment:</b>	The condition(s)/disease(s) that is (are) being researched or evaluated in the study. Please select condition or disease from the list provided if the condition or disease matches yours or enter a condition or disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. Values provided by the user are further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapng.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_2_condition_or_disease
<b>Database Column:</b>	condition_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(550)

#### 4.4. Arm\_or\_cohort

The compound template Arm\_or\_cohort is required.

Arm_or_cohort : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study's arm(s) or cohort(s) group subjects by criteria relevant to the study (e.g. age, condition) and/or treatments or interventions. Insert rows in the template to define additional arms or cohorts linked to the study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.

<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The arm or cohort user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a subject grouping in the study document. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. subjects). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Arm_or_cohort : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The arm or cohort name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The arm or cohort name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the study is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Arm_or_cohort : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The description should expand any abbreviations used in the arm or cohort name. For example for an observational study with a cohort whose name was "ADEH+", the description would be "Atopic dermatitis with eczema herpeticum".
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The description should expand any abbreviations used in the arm or cohort name.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Arm_or_cohort : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	For an interventional study, the type defines the treatment/control attributes of the arms. The attributes are selected from the values listed below (a study may have more than one arm of a given value). Clinical studies often use the following terms. Experimental - Arm for procedure or drug being evaluated. Active Comparator - arm receiving "standard of care" treatment. Placebo Comparator - arm receiving placebo treatment. Sham Comparator - arm receiving a sham procedure such as a surgery or a sham device. No Intervention - arm receiving neither "standard of care" treatment a placebo, or sham procedure or device. For an observational study, the type should be Observational - All arms are observing differences in cohorts
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Example clinical study values: Observational, Experimental, Active Comparator, Placebo Comparator, Sham Comparator
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

#### 4.5. Study\_personnel

The compound template Study\_personnel is required.

#### Study\_personnel : User Defined ID

<b>Description:</b>	The personnel user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to personnel who may be contacted for more details about the study document. If more than one study personnel record is to be defined, copy the block of rows from Study_Personnel_ID to Site_Name for each additional study personnel record. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_personnel : Honorific	
<b>Description:</b>	Usually, the education achievement level of the person.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Usually, the education achievement level of the person.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	honorific
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Study_personnel : Last Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The last name of the study personnel being described.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The last name of the study personnel being described.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	last_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : First Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The first name of the study personnel being described.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The first name of the study personnel being described.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	first_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Suffixes	
<b>Description:</b>	Suffixes that are part of the study personnel's name being described.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Suffixes that are part of the study personnel's name being described.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	suffixes
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Organization	
Description:	The organization with whom the study personnel being described is affiliated.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The organization with whom the study personnel being described is affiliated.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	organization
Database Column Type:	varchar(125)

Study_personnel : ORCID ID	
Description:	ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor Identification), a non-profit organization that promotes the use of its unique digital identifier to connect researchers with their science contributions over time and across changes of name, location and institutional affiliation. The NIH encourages use of this ID. See the link <a href="https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2019/08/05/linking-orcid-identifiers-to-era-profiles-to-streamline-application-processes-and-to-enhance-tracking-of-career-outcomes/">https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2019/08/05/linking-orcid-identifiers-to-era-profiles-to-streamline-application-processes-and-to-enhance-tracking-of-career-outcomes/</a> .
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor Identification), a non-profit organization that promotes the use of its unique digital identifier to connect researchers with their science contributions over time and across changes of name, location and institutional affiliation. The NIH encourages use of this ID.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	orcid
Database Column Type:	varchar(1000)

### Study\_personnel : Email

Description:	Contact information of the study personnel being described.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Contact information of the study personnel being described.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	email
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Study_personnel : Title In Study	
Description:	The role the personnel play in the study as defined by the research team.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The role the personnel play in the study as defined by the research team.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	title_in_study
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Study_personnel : Role In Study	
Description:	The ImmPort display will show the personnel listed as 'PI' in the study.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_personnel_role.</a>
Comment:	Please use the drop down list.
Database Table:	study_personnel

<b>Database Column:</b>	role_in_study
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Site Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter the site name if there is a need to further differentiate the affiliation of the study personnel from the Organization.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter the site name if there is a need to further differentiate the affiliation of the study personnel from the Organization.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	site_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

#### 4.6. Planned\_visit

The compound template Planned\_visit is required.

Planned_visit : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The planned visit user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a planned visit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. biological samples). The user defined ID is not shared. Insert rows in the template to define additional planned visits linked to the study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit

<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Planned_visit : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	the visit name should indicate the purpose of the visit (e.g. screening, assessment, inoculation, sample drawn). The visit name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The visit name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the protocol is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Planned_visit : Order Number	
<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive whole number value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The order of the visit within the study design schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	order_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	integer

### Planned\_visit : Min Start Day

<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive or negative numeric value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The minimum start day for a visit as defined in the study schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	min_start_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

### Planned\_visit : Max Start Day

<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive or negative numeric value. If no value is entered, the maximum start day will be set equal to the minimum start day.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The maximum start day for a visit as defined in the study schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	max_start_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

### Planned\_visit : Start Rule

<b>Description:</b>	Enter a start rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a start rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	start_rule
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(256)

Planned_visit : End Rule	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter an end rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter an end rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	end_rule
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(256)

#### 4.7. Inclusion\_exclusion

The compound template Inclusion\_exclusion is required.

Inclusion_exclusion : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The inclusion or exclusion user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a criterion used to determine whether a subject may be enrolled in a study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.

<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Inclusion_exclusion : Criterion	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more criterion must be described to decide whether a subject may be enrolled in a study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The criterion describes the parameter used to decide if a subject may be enrolled in a study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	criterion
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(750)

Inclusion_exclusion : Criterion Category	
<b>Description:</b>	The criterion category is selected from a preferred list of terms.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_criterion_category.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	There are two values to choose from: inclusion or exclusion.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	criterion_category

Database Column Type:	varchar(40)
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#### 4.8. Study\_2\_protocol

The compound template Study\_2\_protocol is required.

Study_2_protocol : Protocol ID	
Description:	The protocol ID for the study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The protocol ID for the study.
Database Table:	study_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

#### 4.9. Study\_file

The compound template Study\_file is optional.

Study_file : File Name	
Description:	If there are additional files (e.g. as data dictionaries, CRFs, custom formatted lab tests or assessments) that should be linked to the study please indicate them in this block. Insert rows in the template to link additional files to the study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort. The file size name limit is 250 characters. For a given study, all file names for study_file must be unique.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The name of the file, including file extension, that is to be linked to the study. The file size name limit is 250 characters. For a given study, all file names for study_file must be unique.
Database Table:	study_file

<b>Database Column:</b>	file_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Study_file : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	A brief description of the file.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A brief description of the file.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_file
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Study_file : Study File Type	
<b>Description:</b>	Additional study data or study descriptions are current preferred terms.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_file_type.
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_file
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

#### 4.10. Study\_link

The compound template Study\_link is optional.

Study_link : Name	
Description:	The name of the website to which the link refers. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The name of the website to which the link refers.
Database Table:	study_link
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Study_link : Value	
Description:	If this is a clinical trial, please include the clinicalTrial.gov URL.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Define websites that are linked to the study. Insert rows in the template to define additional websites linked to the study.
Database Table:	study_link
Database Column:	value
Database Column Type:	varchar(2000)

#### 4.11. Study\_pubmed

The compound template Study\_pubmed is optional.

Study\_pubmed : Pubmed ID

<b>Description:</b>	The Pubmed or PubMedCentral identifier of an article that includes data from this study. Use the study_design_edit template to add additional records after a study is defined in ImmPort.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The Pubmed or PubMedCentral identifier of an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	pubmed_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(16)

Study_pubmed : DOI	
<b>Description:</b>	Digital Object Identifier is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify an object. ImmPort DOIs are generated by DataCite ( <a href="https://www.datacite.org/">https://www.datacite.org/</a> )
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Digital Object Identifier is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify an object.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	doi
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_pubmed : Title	
<b>Description:</b>	The title of an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The title of an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	title
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Study_pubmed : Journal	
<b>Description:</b>	The journal name that publishes an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The journal name that publishes an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	journal
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Study_pubmed : Year	
<b>Description:</b>	The article publication year.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The article publication year.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	year
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4)

Study_pubmed : Month	
Description:	The article publication month.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The article publication month.
Database Table:	study_pubmed
Database Column:	month
Database Column Type:	varchar(12)

Study_pubmed : Issue	
Description:	The journal's issue number.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The journal's issue number.
Database Table:	study_pubmed
Database Column:	issue
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Study_pubmed : Pages	
Description:	The journal's page number.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The journal's page number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	pages
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Study_pubmed : Authors	
<b>Description:</b>	The article's authors.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The article's authors.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	authors
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

## 5. bioSamples.txt

The biological sample template is a legacy template that defines and annotates the types of samples derived from study subjects and when during the study schedule the sample was derived. The function of this template is also captured in the experiment samples template. This template will continue to be supported for the foreseeable future to support backward compatibility.

bioSamples.txt : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

bioSamples.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

bioSamples.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

bioSamples.txt : Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

bioSamples.txt : Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

bioSamples.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

bioSamples.txt : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	A biological sample may be linked to a single study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

bioSamples.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

bioSamples.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession if the sample was manipulated in a manner significant to the assay prior to the assay being conducted. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

bioSamples.txt : Study Time Collected	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected
Database Column Type:	float

bioSamples.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

bioSamples.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Required:	Yes

Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

bioSamples.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 6. controlSamples.txt

The control sample template defines and annotates the control samples included in MBAA assays. Control samples are not assumed to be of biologic origin. This template requires that the control sample be always new, while the experiment can be new or pre-defined. The control sample is the key to the templates and must be unique within the template.

### 6.1. Control Sample Meta DataColumns

The Control Sample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Control Sample.

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Control Sample ID	
Description:	The control sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. MBAA results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	control_sample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Source	
Description:	The manufacturer or lab where the control sample was obtained.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Control Sample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer or lab where the control sample was obtained.
Database Table:	control_sample
Database Column:	source

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Catalog ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The manufacturer or source lab's identifier.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Control Sample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The manufacturer or source lab's identifier.
<b>Database Table:</b>	control_sample
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Dilution Factor	
<b>Description:</b>	The dilution factor indicates how much a sample was diluted before it was assayed.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Control Sample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	control_sample
<b>Database Column:</b>	dilution_factor
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

#### Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Assay ID

Description:	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Control Sample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Database Table:	control_sample
Database Column:	assay_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Assay Group ID	
Description:	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Database Table:	control_sample
Database Column:	assay_group_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : ImmPort Template?

<b>Description:</b>	The format of the result file depends on the assay type. ImmPort supports results templates (MBAA_Results.txt) for some of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These template facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. If the result file is the ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Control Sample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The format of the result file depends on the assay type. ImmPort supports results templates (MBAA_Results.txt) for some of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. If the result file is the ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Result File Name	
<b>Description:</b>	This is expected to be the MBAA_Results.txt ImmPort template. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the control sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	control_sample

<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Control Sample Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	HIPC recommends including bead level result files if they are available. Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	HIPC recommends including bead level result files if they are available. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

## 6.2. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	An experiment may be linked to a single study.

<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column controlSamples.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment

<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 7. CyTOF\_Derived\_data.txt

The CYTOF derived data template captures and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and interpreted results together.

**Table: Marker Intensities (Marker State) and Their Preferred Labels, and Gates Not Based on Cell Protein Markers and Preferred Labels**

This table highlights the preferred marker expression state terms (marker state) to use in the cytometry derived data templates. The Alternative Labels note how indicated reported marker expression intensity states are mapped to preferred terms. For gates that are not based on cell protein markers, common cases have been identified and need to be identified by the preferred label. The following table provides information on the Marker States for marker expression intensity states, and information on Preferred Labels for gates not based on cell protein markers.

Marker State	Preferred Label	Alternative Labels
<b>Marker Intensities (Marker State)</b>		
<b>Negative</b>	-	negative, neg
<b>Positive</b>	+	positive, pos
<b>Low</b>	+~	low, lo, LO, (low), -low, dim, di
<b>Intermediate</b>	+~	intermediate, int, medium, med, -medium
<b>High</b>	++	high, hi, (high), -high, Bright, bright, bri, br
-----	-----	-----
<b>Gates Not Based on Cell Protein Markers</b>		
<b>Preferred Label</b>	Based On	Alternative Labels
<b>lymphocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	ly, lymp, lymph, lymphocyte, Lymph, Lymphs, Lymp, Lymphocytes
<b>monocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	mo, mono, monos, MNC, Monocyte, Mono
<b>granulocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	gran
<b>intact</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	intact_cells, intact_cells_population

<b>singlet</b>	relative dimensions (SSC or FCS, A vs H, H vs W, A vs W)	sing, singlets, Singlet, Singlets, doublet_excluded, sing-F, intact_singlet
<b>viable</b>	dye	live, Annexin-, live/dead stain
<b>proliferated</b>	dye	CFSE-, TracerViolet-
<b>infected</b>	Infection marker	
<b>MHC epitope specific</b>	MHC:epitope staining	

The template has validation levels that define the level of validation required for this template. The validation for this template is either Standard or HIPC, where HIPC is a fuller validation with more required columns controlled/preferred vocabularies.

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Expsample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	fcs_analyzed_result And expsample_2_file_info
<b>Database Column:</b>	expsample_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Population Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The drop down list provides a list of cell population names. Please select a name if it matches your cell population name or enter a population name if there is not an appropriate one provided. The population name has a limit of 150 characters. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Population Name Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes

Preferred Lookup:	<p>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population with preferred column(s) population_prefix_preferred and population_name_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) population_name_preferred.</p>
Comment:	<p>The population name is the type of cells whose count is reported. Please select a population name from the drop down list if it matches your cell population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population name", "population_name&amp;modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&amp;modifiers". Also, if the Population Name Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.</p>
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_name_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Gating Definition Reported	
Description:	<p>The gating definition is the set of markers and their expression profile that describes a cell population name. Please select a gating definition from the drop down list if it matches your gating definition or enter a gating definition if there is not an appropriate one provided. The marker names should conform to standard names as described in the LK_ANALYTE table. Note that a comma, forward slash or pipe may be used as marker delimiter. The expression values are '-', '+', '+-', '+~', '++', or '.'. The gating definition has a limit of 150 characters.</p>
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<p>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_definition with preferred column(s) population_definition_preferred.</p>
Comment:	<p>The gating definition is the set of markers and their expression profile. Please select a gating definition from the drop down list or enter a gating definition. Please see the ImmPort Upload Templates for details on representing marker names, delimiters and expression values.</p>
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_definition_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Parent Population Reported	
Description:	The drop down provides the base parent population. Please select a name if it matches your base parent population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Parent Population Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<p>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population with preferred column(s) population_prefix_preferred and population_name_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) parent_population_preferred.</p>
Comment:	The base parent population name. Please select a population name from the drop down list if it matches your base parent population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Parent Population Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	parent_population_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)
CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Population Statistic (count, percentile, etc)	
Description:	The count of the cell type defined by the marker gating definition.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_statistic_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Population Stat Unit Reported	
Description:	The unit used to describe the cell count. Please select a unit from the drop down list if the definition matches your unit name or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_pop_statistic_unit with preferred column(s) statistic_unit_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The unit used to describe the cell count. Please select a unit from the list provided if the definition matches your unit name or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_stat_unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Workspace File	
Description:	An XML formatted export of the analysis program is expected (e.g. an xml format of a FlowJo .jo or .wsp file). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The name of the file that stores the interpreted CyTOF results from the analysis program. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

CyTOF_Derived_data.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 8. ELISA\_Results.txt

The ELISA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Analyte', 'Calculated Concentration Value', and 'Calculated Concentration Unit' needed to describe each assay result.

ELISA_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	elisa_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

ELISA_Results.txt : Analyte Reported	
Description:	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	elisa_result
Database Column:	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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ELISA_Results.txt : Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte's concentration value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte's concentration value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

ELISA_Results.txt : Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte's concentration unit.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_concentration_unit with preferred column(s) concentration_unit_preferred.
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte's concentration unit.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

ELISA_Results.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Unstructured text to further describe the result.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Unstructured text to further describe the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 9. ELISPOT\_Results.txt

The ELISPOT experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Analyte', 'Number Of Spots Per Well', and 'Cell number per well Value', 'Cell number per well Unit' needed to describe each assay result.

ELISPOT_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	elispot_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

ELISPOT_Results.txt : Analyte Reported	
Description:	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	elispot_result
Database Column:	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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ELISPOT_Results.txt : Spot Number Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The number of spots generated by the reporting assay reagent.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	spot_number_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

ELISPOT_Results.txt : Cell Number Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The number of live cells assayed per well.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	cell_number_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

ELISPOT_Results.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Unstructured text to further describe the result
<b>Required:</b>	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Unstructured text to further describe the result
<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 10. experiments.txt

The experiments template is a legacy template that defines and annotates the mechanistic assays performed on samples. The function of this template is also captured in the experiment samples template. This template will continue to be supported for the foreseeable future to support backward compatibility.

experiments.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The experiment user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an experiment. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample, control sample, standard curve). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

experiments.txt : Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

experiments.txt : Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

experiments.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

experiments.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment may be linked to a single study.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the study in which the experiment occurs.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

experiments.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. One or more identifiers can be entered per subject. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

experiments.txt : Hypothesis	
<b>Description:</b>	The explanatory proposition(s) being tested by the experiment.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The explanatory proposition(s) being tested by the experiment.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	hypothesis

**Database  
Column  
Type:**

varchar(4000)

## 11. experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt

The CYTOF experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 11.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 11.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Additional Result File Names</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Result File Name</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The primary output for CYTOF assays is a file in .fcs format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The primary output for CYTOF assays is a file in .fcs format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 11.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Biosample ID</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Biosample Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Study Time Collected	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### 11.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id

Database Column Type:	varchar(100)
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Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.CYTOF.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 12. experimentSamples.ELISA.txt

The ELISA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Analyte', 'Calculated Concentration Value', and 'Calculated Concentration Unit' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 12.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 12.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Expsample Name	
Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Expsample Description	
Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 12.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 12.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 12.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Result Separator Column	
<b>Description:</b>	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.
-----------------	---

## 12.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be '**Analyte Reported**'.

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and the gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte's concentration value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte's concentration value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte's concentration unit.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_concentration_unit with preferred column(s) concentration_unit_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte's concentration unit.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISA.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elisa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)



### **13. experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt**

The ELISPOT experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Analyte', 'Number Of Spots Per Well', and 'Cell number per well Value', 'Cell number per well Unit' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

#### **13.1. ID Meta DataColumn**

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample And experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

#### **13.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns**

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Expsample Name	
Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Expsample Description	
Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 13.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

#### 13.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### 13.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Result Separator Column	
<b>Description:</b>	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

**Comment:**

This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

### 13.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be '**Analyte Reported**'.

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Analyte Reported	
Description:	The molecule or entity being measured. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The molecule or entity being measured. This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and the gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	elispot_result
Database Column:	analyte_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Result Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Spot Number Reported

Description:	The number of spots generated by the reporting assay reagent.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.

<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	spot_number_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Cell Number Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The number of live cells assayed per well.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	cell_number_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.ELISPOT.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	elispot_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)



## **14. experimentSamples.Flow\_Cytometry.txt**

The flow cytometry experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### **14.1. ID Meta DataColumn**

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### **14.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns**

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow\_Cytometry.txt : Expsample ID

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)
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Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : .Fcs Result File	
<b>Description:</b>	The primary output for flow cytometry assays is a file in .fcs format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The primary output for flow cytometry assays is a file in .fcs format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Compensation Or Control File Name(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Flow cytometry assay runs include compensation and/or control files. The set of compensation/control files from an assay run should be linked to the experiment sample that is linked to the assayed sample's fcs file. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

#### 14.3. Biosample Meta DataColumns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Biosample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)
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<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Study Time T0 Event</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### 14.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

  

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.

Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>

<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## **15. experimentSamples.Gene\_Expression\_Array.txt**

The gene expression experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### **15.1. ID Meta DataColumn**

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### **15.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns**

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Expsample ID
---

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.

<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Repository Name	
<b>Description:</b>	ImmPort expects array gene expression results to be deposited in NCBI GEO since this is a prerequisite for publication. Please choose this repository name from the list.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Array gene expression results are expected to be deposited in NCBI GEO Please choose this repository name from the list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_public_repository
<b>Database Column:</b>	repository_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Repository Accession	
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Description:	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s).
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

### 15.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene\_Expression\_Array.txt : Subject ID

Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Planned Visit ID	
Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float
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<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Study Time Collected Unit</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Study Time T0 Event</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene\_Expression\_Array.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify

Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 15.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

## Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene\_Expression\_Array.txt : Experiment ID

Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene\_Expression\_Array.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Gene_Expression_Array.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 16. experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt

The genotyping experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 16.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 16.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample

<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Additional Result File Names

<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Repository Name

<b>Description:</b>	ImmPort expects genotyping results to be deposited in dbGAP since this is a prerequisite for publication. In order to avoid duplication of data upload by requiring the same data be sent to ImmPort as well as dbGAP, ImmPort requires only the dbGAP accession.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Genotyping results are expected to be deposited in dbGAP. Please choose this repository name from the list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_public_repository
<b>Database Column:</b>	repository_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Repository Accession

Description:	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s).
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

### 16.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Subject ID

Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Planned Visit ID	
Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify

Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 16.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Experiment ID

Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping\_Array.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Genotyping_Array.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 17. experimentSamples.HAI.txt

The HAI experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Virus Strain' and 'Titration Dilution Value' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 17.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 17.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Expsample ID

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Expsample Name

Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Expsample Description

Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment

<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 17.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Type

Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

Database Column Type:	float
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

#### 17.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).

Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 17.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Result Separator Column	
<b>Description:</b>	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

## 17.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be 'Virus Strain Reported'.

Result Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Virus Strain Reported	
Description:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_virus_strain with preferred column(s) virus_strain_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared. This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	virus_strain_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Value Reported	
Description:	The maximum sample dilution factor that continues to demonstrate inhibition of hemagglutination.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	value_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Unit Reported	
Description:	The dilution factor unit.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_titer_unit with preferred column(s) titer_unit_preferred.
Comment:	The dilution factor unit.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.HAI.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	comments
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

## 18. experimentSamples.HLA.txt

The HLA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 18.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 18.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : ImmPort Template?	
<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Result File Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you do not use the ImmPort template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The file size name limit is 240 characters.
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### 18.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Biosample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Biosample Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Study Time Collected	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected
Database Column Type:	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### 18.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol

<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Experiment Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Experiment Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.HLA.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 19. experimentSamples.Image\_Histology.txt

The image histology experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 19.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 19.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image\_Histology.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample

<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Result File Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter the file name for this assay result. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter the file name for this assay result. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 19.3. Biosample Meta DataColumns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)
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<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Biosample Name</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Biosample Description</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Study Time Collected</b>	
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Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected
Database Column Type:	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 19.4. Experiment Meta Data Columns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Experiment Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample

<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Experiment Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Image_Histology.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)



## 20. experimentSamples.KIR.txt

The KIR experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 20.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 20.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : ImmPort Template?	
<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Result File Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you do not use the ImmPort template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The file size name limit is 240 characters.
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### 20.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Biosample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Biosample Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Study Time Collected	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected
Database Column Type:	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 20.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol

<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Experiment Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Experiment Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.KIR.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## **21. experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Metabolomics.txt**

The Mass Spectrometry experiment sample template for Metabolomics defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and resultstogether. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### **21.1. ID Meta DataColumn**

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### **21.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns**

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Expsample ID
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Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.

<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Expsample Name</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Expsample Description</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : ImmPort Template?	
<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Result File Name	
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Description:	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The standard parsable template file for this template is Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you DO NOT use the ImmPort template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The standard parsable template file for this template is Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Repository Name	
Description:	Metabolite Mass spectrometry results are expected to be deposited in an external repository. Please choose one these repositories name from the list.
Required:	No
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
Comment:	Metabolite Mass spectrometry results are expected to be deposited in an external repository. Please choose one these repositories name from the list.
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Repository Accession	

Description:	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s).
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

### 21.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Subject ID	

Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Planned Visit ID	
Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float
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<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Study Time Collected Unit</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Study Time T0 Event</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Metabolomics.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify

Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

### 21.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Metabolomics.txt : Experiment ID

Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Metabolomics.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomics.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 22. experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Proteomics.txt

The Mass Spectrometry experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and resultstogether. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 22.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 22.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass\_Spectrometry\_Proteomics.txt :  
Expsample ID

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.

Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_treatment
Database Column:	treatment_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Expsample Name	
Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Expsample Description	
Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : ImmPort Template?	
<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Result File Name	
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Description:	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The standard parsable template file for this template is Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomic_Results.txt. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you DO NOT use the ImmPort template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The standard parsable template file for this template is Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomic_Results.txt. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Protein Sequence Database File Name	
Description:	Protein sequence file in fasta sequence format.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Protein sequence file in fasta sequence format.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	protein_sequence_file_name
Database Column Type:	

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Repository Name	
Description:	ImmPort expects Protein Mass spectrometry results are expected to be deposited in PRIDE or MassIVE. Please choose one these repositorys name from the list.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Protein Mass spectrometry results are expected to be deposited in PRIDE or MassIVE. Please choose one these repositorys name from the list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_public_repository
<b>Database Column:</b>	repository_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Repository Accession	
<b>Description:</b>	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s).
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_public_repository
<b>Database Column:</b>	repository_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

### 22.3. Biosample Meta DataColumns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.

<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Biosample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 22.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Experiment ID
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Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.

Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomics.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>

<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 23. experimentSamples.MBAA.txt

The MBAA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 23.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 23.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)
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<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Additional Result File Names</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : ImmPort Template?</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

<b>Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Result File Name</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you do not use the ImmPort template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The file size name limit is 240 characters.
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Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Assay ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_mbaa_detail
<b>Database Column:</b>	assay_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Dilution Factor	
<b>Description:</b>	The dilution factor indicates how much a sample was diluted before it was assayed.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_mbaa_detail

<b>Database Column:</b>	dilution_factor
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Assay Group ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_mbaa_detail
<b>Database Column:</b>	assay_group_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Plate Type	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe the MBAA plate type used in the assay.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_plate_type.
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe the MBAA plate type used in the assay.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_mbaa_detail
<b>Database Column:</b>	plate_type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### 23.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Planned Visit ID	
Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Subtype

<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Biosample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### 23.4. Experiment Meta Data Columns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.MBAA.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.

Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## **24. experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt**

The neutralizing antibody experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Virus Strain' and 'Titration Dilution Value' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### **24.1. ID Meta DataColumn**

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### **24.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns**

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Expsample ID

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Expsample Name

Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Expsample Description

Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
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Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	expsample_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
Description:	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 24.3. Biosample Meta DataColumns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Biosample Name

Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Biosample Description

Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Subject ID

Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
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<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### 24.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id

Database Column Type:	varchar(100)
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Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name

Database Column Type:	varchar(100)
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Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 24.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Result Separator Column	
Description:	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

## 24.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be 'Virus Strain Reported'.

Result Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Virus Strain Reported	
Description:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_virus_strain with preferred column(s) virus_strain_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared. This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	virus_strain_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Value Reported

Description:	The maximum sample dilution factor that continues to demonstrate virus neutralization.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	value_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Unit Reported	
Description:	The dilution factor unit.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_titer_unit with preferred column(s) titer_unit_preferred.
Comment:	The dilution factor unit.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.

<b>Database Table:</b>	neut_ab_titer_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 25. experimentSamples.Other.txt

This experiment sample template is used when no other experiment sample template is available to define and annotate the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 25.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 25.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description

Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)
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Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Additional Result File Names	
Description:	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Result File Name	
Description:	Enter the file name for this assay result. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Expsample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the file name for this assay result. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 25.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession

Database Column Type:	varchar(15)
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix A - lk_sample_type</a> .
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Biosample Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Study Time Collected	
Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 25.4. Experiment Meta Data Columns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Experiment ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Experiment Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Other.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 26. experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt

The qRT-PCR experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying at least the group of columns 'Entrez Gene ID' and 'Threshold Cycles(ct)' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 26.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 26.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Expsample ID

Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Expsample Name

Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Expsample Description

Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment

<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Additional Result File Names

<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 26.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

#### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Type

Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

Database Column Type:	float
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 26.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).

<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Experiment Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Experiment Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Measurement Technique	
<b>Description:</b>	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
<b>Comment:</b>	Choose from a drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	measurement_technique
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 26.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Result Separator Column	
<b>Description:</b>	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

## 26.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be '**Gene Symbol Name**'.

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Gene Symbol Name	
Description:	The NCBI Gene symbol for the gene being assayed. Please select a gene symbol from the list provided if the gene symbol matches your symbol or enter a symbol if there is not an appropriate one provided. This symbol is visible when the result is shared. If the gene symbol is a NCBI Gene Symbol that is provided in the list, then the columns 'Gene Name' and 'Gene ID' will also be overwritten by the gene name and Entrez Gene ID provided by NCBI.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The NCBI Gene symbol for the gene being assayed. Please select a gene symbol from the list provided if the gene symbol matches your symbol or enter a symbol if there is not an appropriate one provided. This symbol is visible when the result is shared.

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Value Reported	
Description:	This value could be absolute or relative. For example, an absolute expression value could be 6 ng RNA/mg intestine. In this case, 6 should be entered in the 'Expression value of target RNA' column, while ng RNA/ mg intestine is in the 'Expression unit of target RNA' column. A relative expression value, like signal versus GAPDH, could be 2.07. In this case, 2.07 should be in the 'Expression value of target RNA' column, while relative to GAPDH is in the 'Expression unit of target RNA' column.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	pcr_result
Database Column:	value_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Unit Reported	
Description:	The unit for the Expression Value Of Target Nucleic ACID. Please select a unit from the list provided if the unit matches your unit or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_pcr_expression_unit with preferred column(s) expression_unit_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The unit for the Expression Value Of Target Nucleic ACID. Please select a unit from the list provided if the unit matches your unit or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Database Table:	pcr_result
Database Column:	unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Gene ID	
Description:	The NCBI Gene ID for the gene being assayed. A number is expected.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	pcr_result
Database Column:	gene_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(10)

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Gene Name	
Description:	The NCBI Gene name for the gene being assayed.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI Gene name for the gene being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	gene_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Other Gene Accession	
<b>Description:</b>	Additional identifier(s) for the gene being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Additional identifier(s) for the gene being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	other_gene_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Result Column experimentSamples.QRT-PCR.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)



## 27. experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt

The RNA sequencing Transcripts results experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment are new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 27.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 27.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Expsample ID

<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Expsample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Expsample Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Expsample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample

<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Additional Result File Names

<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : ImmPort Template?

<b>Description:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If NO RESULT FILE is provided, then leave this column blank.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	If the result file is an ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If NO RESULT FILE is provided, then leave this column blank.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Result File Name

Description:	Completing this column is conditional upon whether the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes" or "No". If the value is not set, DO NOT PROVIDE a result file (it will be ignored). If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "Yes", do not enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the "ImmPort Template?" column value is set to "No", enter a file name in the "Result File Name" column. ImmPort supports results templates for many of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These templates facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please use the ImmPort template for this assay result (as opposed to custom file formats) to standardize the format of the data when it is shared. If you use the ImmPort template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), do not enter the template name in this column and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "Yes". If you do not use the ImmPort template and are providing a result template, enter the file name (including file extension) that contains assay results for the experiment sample and set the "ImmPort Template?" column value to "No". The file size name limit is 240 characters.

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Repository Name

Description:	ImmPort expects RNA sequencing results to be deposited into a public repository since this is a prerequisite for publication. In order to avoid duplication of data upload by requiring the same data be sent to ImmPort as well as the public repository, ImmPort requires public repository name and accession.
Required:	No
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
Comment:	RNA sequencing results are expected to be deposited into a public repository. If you provide NO RESULTS FILE, please choose the repository name from the list.
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

#### Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Repository Accession

Description:	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s). You need to provide the repository accession if you do NOT PROVIDE A RESULTS FILE.
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

### 27.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Subject ID

Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Planned Visit ID	
Description:	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	planned_visit_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Biosample Name	
Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Biosample Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float
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Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

#### Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify

Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

#### 27.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

#### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Experiment ID

Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA\_Sequencing.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Experiment Name	
Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Experiment Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.RNA_Sequencing.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 28. experimentSamples.Virus\_Neutralization.txt

The virus neutralization experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Virus Strain' and 'Titration Dilution Value' needed to describe each assay result. The experiment samples template allows you to describe to ImmPort new experiments and biological samples or link experiments and biological samples stored in ImmPort with assay results. There is considerable flexibility in linking ImmPort content with new content in the templates and there are some general guidelines to remember. All of the experiment sample IDs in the template must always be unique in the template and must not already be stored in ImmPort. The biological sample and the experiment in the template may be new or they both may be new. If the biological sample or the experiment is new, then you must complete the required columns to describe them. When defining a new experiment or biological sample, it is only necessary to complete the required descriptive columns once per experiment or biological sample. The column header names in the templates indicate to what is being described and the '.xls' spreadsheet versions use color codes to indicate what is being described.

### 28.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the experiment sample template (for example, experiments and biological samples reference both protocols and study IDs). The value entered for protocol ID and study ID is linked to experiment and biological sample.

ID Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment and biological sample may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment And Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is only required when both the experiment and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And experiment
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 28.2. Expsample Meta DataColumns

The Expsample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Expsample.

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Expsample Name	
Description:	The experiment sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the experiment sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Expsample Description	
Description:	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Describe important characteristics of the sample being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The reagent identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the reagents.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an assay reagent user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reagent_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Treatment ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more identifiers can be entered. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;). The treatment identifier(s) must be stored in ImmPort or in the treatments.txt template.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Expsample</b>
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a treatment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	expsample_2_treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	treatment_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Expsample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Additional Result File Names	
<b>Description:</b>	Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter additional result file(s) to link to the experiment sample. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

### 28.3. Biosample Meta Data Columns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Biosample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Type	
Description:	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and ChEBI ontologies.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_sample_type.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Subtype	
Description:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	subtype
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Biosample Name
--

Description:	The biological sample name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Biosample Description	
Description:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Study Time Collected	
<b>Description:</b>	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_collected_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
<b>Description:</b>	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)
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<b>Biosample Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_time_t0_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

## 28.4. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

<b>Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Experiment ID</b>	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template. The experiment serves as the parent entity to bind assay results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus\_Neutralization.txt : Protocol ID(s)

Description:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. This column is required when either the experiment or biological sample are new.
Database Table:	experiment_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus\_Neutralization.txt : Experiment Name

Description:	The experiment name is a display name that is available when the data is shared, but it is not referenced by other data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus\_Neutralization.txt : Experiment Description

Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	expsample
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.</a>
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 28.5. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Result Separator Column	
Description:	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

## 28.6. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be 'Virus Strain Reported'.

Result Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Virus Strain Reported	
Description:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_virus_strain with preferred column(s) virus_strain_preferred</a> .
Comment:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared. This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	virus_strain_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Value Reported	
Description:	The maximum sample dilution factor that continues to demonstrate virus neutralization.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.

<b>Database Table:</b>	neut_ab_titer_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Result Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The dilution factor unit.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_titer_unit with preferred column(s) titer_unit_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The dilution factor unit.
<b>Database Table:</b>	neut_ab_titer_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Result Column experimentSamples.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	neut_ab_titer_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments

**Database  
Column  
Type:**

varchar(500)

## 29. FCM\_Derived\_data.txt

The flow cytometry derived data template captures and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and interpreted results together.

**Table: Marker Intensities (Marker State) and Their Preferred Labels, and Gates Not Based on Cell Protein Markers and Preferred Labels**

This table highlights the preferred marker expression state terms (marker state) to use in the cytometry derived data templates. The Alternative Labels note how indicated reported marker expression intensity states are mapped to preferred terms. For gates that are not based on cell protein markers, common cases have been identified and need to be identified by the preferred label. The following table provides information on the Marker States for marker expression intensity states, and information on Preferred Labels for gates not based on cell protein markers.

Marker State	Preferred Label	Alternative Labels
<b>Marker Intensities (Marker State)</b>		
<b>Negative</b>	-	negative, neg
<b>Positive</b>	+	positive, pos
<b>Low</b>	+~	low, lo, LO, (low), -low, dim, di
<b>Intermediate</b>	+~	intermediate, int, medium, med, -medium
<b>High</b>	++	high, hi, (high), -high, Bright, bright, bri, br
-----	-----	-----
<b>Gates Not Based on Cell Protein Markers</b>		
Preferred Label	Based On	Alternative Labels
<b>lymphocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	ly, lymp, lymph, lymphocyte, Lymph, Lymphs, Lymp, Lymphocytes
<b>monocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	mo, mono, monos, MNC, Monocyte, Mono
<b>granulocyte</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	gran
<b>intact</b>	size (FSC vs SSC)	intact_cells, intact_cells_population

<b>singlet</b>	relative dimensions (SSC or FCS, A vs H, H vs W, A vs W)	sing, singlets, Singlet, Singlets, doublet_excluded, sing-F, intact_singlet
<b>viable</b>	dye	live, Annexin-, live/dead stain
<b>proliferated</b>	dye	CFSE-, TracerViolet-
<b>infected</b>	Infection marker	
<b>MHC epitope specific</b>	MHC:epitope staining	

The template has validation levels that define the level of validation required for this template. The validation for this template is either Standard or HIPC, where HIPC is a fuller validation with more required columns controlled/preferred vocabularies.

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Expsample ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	fcs_analyzed_result And expsample_2_file_info
<b>Database Column:</b>	expsample_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Population Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The drop down list provides a list of cell population names. Please select a name if it matches your cell population name or enter a population name if there is not an appropriate one provided. The population name has a limit of 150 characters. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Population Name Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes

Preferred Lookup:	<p>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population with preferred column(s) population_prefix_preferred and population_name_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) population_name_preferred.</p>
Comment:	<p>The population name is the type of cells whose count is reported. Please select a population name from the drop down list if it matches your cell population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population name", "population_name&amp;modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&amp;modifiers". Also, if the Population Name Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.</p>
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_name_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Gating Definition Reported	
Description:	<p>The gating definition is the set of markers and their expression profile that describes a cell population name. Please select a gating definition from the drop down list if it matches your gating definition or enter a gating definition if there is not an appropriate one provided. The marker names should conform to standard names as described in the LK_ANALYTE table. Note that a comma, forward slash or pipe may be used as marker delimiter. The expression values are '-', '+', '+-', '+~', '++', or '.'. The gating definition has a limit of 150 characters.</p>
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<p>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_definition with preferred column(s) population_definition_preferred.</p>
Comment:	<p>The gating definition is the set of markers and their expression profile. Please select a gating definition from the drop down list or enter a gating definition. Please see the ImmPort Upload Templates for details on representing marker names, delimiters and expression values.</p>
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_definition_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Parent Population Reported	
Description:	The drop down provides the base parent population. Please select a name if it matches your base parent population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Parent Population Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population with preferred column(s) population_prefix_preferred and population_name_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_population_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) parent_population_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The base parent population name. Please select a population name from the drop down list if it matches your base parent population name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This column can also have the format: "lineage_prefix ; population_name", "population_name&modifiers", or "lineage_prefix ; population_name&modifiers". Also, if the Parent Population Reported does not occur in the drop down, it will be tested against the lk_cell_population_pref_map to determine a preferred name.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	parent_population_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(150)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Population Statistic (count, percentile, etc)	
Description:	The count of the cell type defined by the marker gating definition.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_statistic_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Population Stat Unit Reported	
Description:	The unit used to describe the cell count. Please select a unit from the drop down list if the definition matches your unit name or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_cell_pop_statistic_unit with preferred column(s) statistic_unit_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The unit used to describe the cell count. Please select a unit from the list provided if the definition matches your unit name or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result
Database Column:	population_stat_unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Workspace File	
Description:	An XML formatted export of the analysis program is expected (e.g. an xml format of a FlowJo .jo or .wsp file). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The name of the file that stores the interpreted flow cytometry results from the analysis program. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

FCM_Derived_data.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Database Table:	fcs_analyzed_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

### 30. HAI\_Results.txt

The HAI experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Virus Strain' and 'Titration Dilution Value' needed to describe each assay result.

HAI_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	hai_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

HAI_Results.txt : Virus Strain Reported	
Description:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_virus_strain with preferred column(s) virus_strain_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. The list of values displays common immunology terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	virus_strain_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)
------------------------------	--------------

HAI_Results.txt : Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The maximum sample dilution factor that continues to demonstrate inhibition of hemagglutination.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	hai_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

HAI_Results.txt : Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The dilution factor unit.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_titer_unit with preferred column(s) titer_unit_preferred.
<b>Comment:</b>	The dilution factor unit.
<b>Database Table:</b>	hai_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

HAI_Results.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.

Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Database Table:	hai_result
Database Column:	comments
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

### 31. HLA\_Typing.txt

The HLA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together.

HLA_Typing.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	hla_typing_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

HLA_Typing.txt : Ancestral Population	
Description:	ImmPort recommends using population names as defined by the <a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net">http://www.allelefrequencies.net</a> site.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_ancestral_population.</a>
Comment:	ImmPort recommends using population names as defined by the <a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net">http://www.allelefrequencies.net</a> site.
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	ancestral_population
Database Column Type:	varchar(250)

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-A Allele 1

Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-a.allele_1
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-A Allele 2	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-a.allele_2
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-B Allele 1	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-b.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-B Allele 2	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-b.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-C Allele 1	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-c.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-C Allele 2

Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-c.allele_2
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DPA1 Allele 1	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-dpa1.allele_1
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DPA1 Allele 2	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-dpa1.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DPB1 Allele 1	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-dpb1.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DPB1 Allele 2	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-dpb1.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-DQA1 Allele 1

Description:	This is the description of the field HLA-DQA1 Allele 1. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-dqa1.allele_1
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DQA1 Allele 2	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-dqa1.allele_2
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DQB1 Allele 1	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	

<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-dqb1.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DQB1 Allele 2	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-dqb1.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB1 Allele 1	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-drb1.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB1 Allele 2

Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-drb1.allele_2
Database Column Type:	

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB3 Allele 1

Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-drb3.allele_1
Database Column Type:	

### HLA\_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB3 Allele 2

Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	

<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-drb3.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB4 Allele 1	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-drb4.allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB4 Allele 2	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	hla-drb4.allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB5 Allele 1	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-drb5.allele_1
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : HLA-DRB5 Allele 2	
Description:	
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	hla_typing_result
Database Column:	hla-drb5.allele_2
Database Column Type:	

HLA_Typing.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.

<b>Database Table:</b>	hla_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 32. immuneExposure.txt

The subjectHuman and subjectAnimals templates define and annotate the subjects in studies with respect to immune exposure. The Immune Exposure template updates the subjects previously defined in studies with respect to immune exposure.

**Table: Exposure Process Reported Conditional Logic**

The following Matrix defines what reported template columns are required (XXXXX) for a given 'Exposure Process Reported' template column value. N.B. If multiple immune exposure values are needed for subject (e.g. more than one vaccine is administered), then multiple rows must be added to the template with the same 'Exposure Process Reported' column value. The 'Exposure Material ID' (YYYYYY) is also required when the 'Exposure Material Reported' is required. However, if the 'Exposure Process Reported' is preferred value (contained in lk\_exposure\_material or lk\_exposure\_material\_pref\_map), the the column 'Exposure Material ID' can be left blank and it will be filled in by uploader.

Exposure Process Reported	Exposure Material Reported	Exposure Material ID	Disease Reported	Disease Ontology ID	Disease Stage Reported
administering substance in vivo	XXXXX	YYYYYY			
documented exposure without evidence for disease	XXXXX	YYYYYY			
environmental exposure to endemic/ubiquitous agent without evidence for disease	XXXXX	YYYYYY			
exposure to substance without evidence for disease	XXXXX	YYYYYY			
exposure with existing immune reactivity without evidence for disease	XXXXX	YYYYYY			

infectious challenge	XXXXX	YYYYY			
occurrence of allergy	XXXXX	YYYYY	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of asymptomatic infection	XXXXX	YYYYY			
occurrence of autoimmune disease			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of cancer			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of disease			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of infectious disease	XXXXX	YYYYY	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
transplantation or transfusion	XXXXX	YYYYY			
vaccination	XXXXX	YYYYY			

immuneExposure.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject for the reported immune exposure.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject for the reported immune exposure.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

immuneExposure.txt : Arm Or Cohort ID	
Description:	A subject may be assigned to a single arm within a study. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study arm or cohort user defined ID or ImmPort accession. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	arm_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

immuneExposure.txt : Exposure Process Reported	
Description:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred.</b>
Comment:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	exposure_process_reported

Database Column Type:	varchar(100)
-----------------------	--------------

immuneExposure.txt : Exposure Material Reported	
Description:	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred and exposure_material_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred.</b>
Comment:	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	exposure_material_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

immuneExposure.txt : Exposure Material ID	
Description:	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	exposure_material_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

immuneExposure.txt : Disease Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease with preferred column(s) disease_preferred and disease_ontology_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_condition_pref_mapping for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) disease_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The Value provide by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapping.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(550)

immuneExposure.txt : Disease Ontology ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_ontology_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

immuneExposure.txt : Disease Stage Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease_stage with preferred column(s) disease_stage_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_stage_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### 33. interventions.txt

The Intervention Template records the study interventions, concomitant medications, and anything else that was reported as entering a subject.

interventions.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The intervention user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a adverse event. The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

interventions.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	subject_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### interventions.txt : Study ID

<b>Description:</b>	A biological sample may be linked to a single study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

interventions.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The intervention name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The intervention name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

interventions.txt : Compound Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The compound name describes what substance entered the subject.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The compound name describes what substance entered the subject.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention

<b>Database Column:</b>	compound_name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

interventions.txt : Compound Role	
<b>Description:</b>	Compound role indicates the purpose or category of the substance.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_compound_role.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Compound role indicates the purpose or category of the substance.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	compound_role
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Dose Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The amount of a substance.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The amount of a substance.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	dose_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(150)

### interventions.txt : Start Day

Description:	The study day in which the substance was initially encountered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study day in which the substance was initially encountered.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	start_day
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : End Day	
Description:	The study day in which the substance was encounter ended.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study day in which the substance was encounter ended.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	end_day
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Status	
Description:	Did the substance encounter complete or was ended.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Did the substance encounter complete or was ended.
Database Table:	intervention

<b>Database Column:</b>	status
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

interventions.txt : Reported Indication	
<b>Description:</b>	The purpose the substance was encountered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The purpose the substance was encountered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	reported_indication
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(255)

interventions.txt : Formulation	
<b>Description:</b>	The packaging or delivery of the substance.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The packaging or delivery of the substance.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	formulation
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

### interventions.txt : Dose

Description:	The dose value.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The dose value.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	dose
Database Column Type:	float

interventions.txt : Dose Units	
Description:	The dose unit.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The dose unit.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	dose_units
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Dose Freq Per Interval	
Description:	How often the substance was encountered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	How often the substance was encountered.
Database Table:	intervention

<b>Database Column:</b>	dose_freq_per_interval
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Route Of Admin Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	How the substance was administered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	How the substance was administered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	route_of_admin_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Is Ongoing	
<b>Description:</b>	Is the substance encounter continuing.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Is the substance encounter continuing.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	is_ongoing
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

### interventions.txt : Start Time

Description:	Time within a study day the substance is initially encountered.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Time within a study day the substance is initially encountered.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	start_time
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : End Time	
Description:	Time within a study day the substance encounter ended.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Time within a study day the substance encounter ended.
Database Table:	intervention
Database Column:	end_time
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Duration	
Description:	Length of time for the encounter.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Length of time for the encounter.
Database Table:	intervention

<b>Database Column:</b>	duration
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

interventions.txt : Duration Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	Time unit for the duration.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Time unit for the duration.
<b>Database Table:</b>	intervention
<b>Database Column:</b>	duration_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### 34. KIR\_Typing.txt

The KIR experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together.

KIR_Typing.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	kir_typing_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

KIR_Typing.txt : KIR Haplotype	
Description:	
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	
Database Table:	kir_typing_result
Database Column:	kir_haplotype
Database Column Type:	varchar(250)

KIR_Typing.txt : Allele 1	
Description:	

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	kir_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	allele_1
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

KIR_Typing.txt : Allele 2	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	kir_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	allele_2
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

KIR_Typing.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	kir_typing_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments

**Database  
Column  
Type:**

varchar(500)

### **35. labTest\_Results.txt**

The lab test results template is a legacy template that supports reporting the lab test results (but does not support defining the lab test panel which is the parent of a lab test). The function of this template is also captured in the lab tests template. This template will continue to be supported for the foreseeable future to support backward compatibility.

labTest_Results.txt : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer the lab test. The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

labTest_Results.txt : Lab Test Panel ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test panel identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the labTestPanels.txt template. The lab test panel serves as the parent entity to bind lab test results of a similar type together.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a lab test panel user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	lab_test_panel_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

labTest_Results.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biosample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the biosamples.txt template. A single biosample identifier is expected.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to an experiment sample.
Database Table:	lab_test
Database Column:	biosample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

labTest_Results.txt : Name Reported	
Description:	The lab test name describes lab test. Please select a unit from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_lab_test_name with preferred column(s) name_preferred.</a>
Comment:	Please select a unit from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Database Table:	lab_test
Database Column:	name_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(125)

labTest_Results.txt : Result Value Reported	
Description:	The lab test result captures the assayed value for a sample and can include letters, numbers and greater than or less than symbols.
Required:	Yes

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lab test result captures the assayed value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	result_value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

labTest_Results.txt : Result Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test result unit describes the unit for the lab test value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_unit_of_measure with preferred column(s) unit_of_measure_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The lab test result unit describes the unit for the lab test value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	result_unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### 36. labTestPanels.txt

The lab test panels template is a legacy template that defines and annotates the collection of lab tests applied to a sample (but not the lab test results). The function of this template is also captured in the lab tests template. This template will continue to be supported for the foreseeable future to support backward compatibility.

labTestPanels.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The lab test panel user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to lab panel. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. lab test). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	lab_test_panel
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

labTestPanels.txt : Name Reported	
Description:	The lab panel name describes a lab test panel. Please select a preferred value from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_lab_test_panel_name with preferred column(s) name_preferred.
Comment:	The lab panel name describes a lab test panel. Please select a preferred value from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
Database Table:	lab_test_panel
Database Column:	name_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)
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labTestPanels.txt : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	A lab test panel may be linked to a single study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the study in which the lab test panel occurs.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

labTestPanels.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. One or more identifiers can be entered per subject. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test_panel_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

## 37. labTests.txt

The lab tests template defines and annotates the lab test panels, the lab tests and results. This template combines the functions of the legacy lab test panels and lab test results templates into a single template. The biological sample and the lab test panel can be either new or pre-defined in this template. Any combination is acceptable. The only restriction is that the biological sample is the key to template and must be unique within the template.

### 37.1. ID Meta DataColumn

The ID Meta Data Columns include the ID columns that are referenced by more than one entity in the lab test template (for example, biological samples and lab test panels reference both protocols and study IDs).

ID Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Study ID	
Description:	A lab test panel may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample And Lab Test Panel
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the study in which the lab test panel occurs. The Study ID is only required when both the lab test panel and biological sample are new.
Database Table:	biosample And lab_test_panel
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

### 37.2. Biosample Meta DataColumns

The Biosample Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Biosample.

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Biosample ID	
Description:	The biological sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. Please enter either a biological sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession. A single biological sample may be linked to a lab test.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived. A single subject record is permitted.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a subject user defined ID or ImmPort accession for the subject from which the sample was derived.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Planned Visit ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The link to a study's planned visit provides temporal context for a sample's derivation from a subject.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Biosample
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a study's planned visit user defined ID or ImmPort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	planned_visit_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	The sample types are adopted from Uberon, Cell and CHEBI ontologies.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for <b>New Biosample</b>
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix A - lk_sample_type</a> .
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose a biological sample type from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Subtype	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a sample type that is of finer resolution than the standard sample types provided. If the 'Biological Sample Type' is 'Other', then the sample subtype must be entered.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	subtype

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)
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Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The biological sample description is used to describe details of the sample not captured in other columns.
<b>Database Table:</b>	biosample
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

#### Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Study Time Collected

Description:	Study time collected describes the time value for when a sample was derived from a subject.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected
Database Column Type:	float

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Study Time Collected Unit	
Description:	The time units are standard terms recommended by the HIPC Standards group.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_collected_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(25)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Study Time T0 Event	
Description:	The time zero event refers to the study milestone upon which time is based.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Biosample

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_t0_event.
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Biosample Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Study Time T0 Event Specify	
Description:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter a time zero event if 'Other' is selected in column 'Study Time T0 Event'.
Database Table:	biosample
Database Column:	study_time_t0_event_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

### 37.3. Lab Test Panel Meta DataColumns

The Lab Test Panel Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Lab Test Panel.

Lab Test Panel Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Lab Test Panel ID	
Description:	The lab test panel user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to lab panel. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. lab test). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Lab Test Panel Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. One or more identifiers can be entered per subject. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Lab Test Panel
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession. The Protocol ID(s) is required when either the lab test panel or the biological sample are new.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test_panel_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Lab Test Panel Meta Data Column labTests.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab panel name describe lab test panel. Please select a lab panel name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Lab Test Panel
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_lab_test_panel_name with preferred column(s) name_preferred.</b>

<b>Comment:</b>	The lab panel name describes the lab test panel. Please select a lab panel name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test_panel
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

### 37.4. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column labTests.txt : Result Separator Column	
<b>Description:</b>	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

### 37.5. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be '**User Defined ID**'.

Result Column labTests.txt : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer the lab test. The user defined ID is not shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lab test identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. This COLUMN must appear as the FIRST COLUMN for a repeating result column group.

<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column labTests.txt : Name Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test name describes lab test. Please select a lab test name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the panel is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_lab_test_name with preferred column(s) name_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please select a lab test name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	name_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

Result Column labTests.txt : Result Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The lab test result captures the assayed value for a sample and can include letters, numbers and greater than or less than symbols.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lab test result captures the assayed value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	lab_test
<b>Database Column:</b>	result_value_reported

Database Column Type:	varchar(250)
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Result Column labTests.txt : Result Unit Reported	
Description:	The lab test result unit describes the unit for the lab test value.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_unit_of_measure with preferred column(s) unit_of_measure_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The lab test result unit describes the unit for the lab test value.
Database Table:	lab_test
Database Column:	result_unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### 38. Mass\_Spectrometry\_Metabolomic\_Results.txt

The Metabolite Mass Spectrometry experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one intensity results per assayed sample.

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Intensity	
Description:	The intensity of the mass spectrometry result.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The intensity of the mass spectrometry result.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	intensity
Database Column Type:	float

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Retention Time	
Description:	The retention time of the mass spectrometry result.

<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The retention time of the mass spectrometry result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mass_spectrometry_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	retention_time
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Retention Time Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The unit of time for the the retention time of the mass spectrometry result. Please select a time unit name from the list provided.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The unit of time for the the retention time of the mass spectrometry result. Please select a time unit name from the list provided.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mass_spectrometry_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	retention_time_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(25)

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : M/Z Ratio	
<b>Description:</b>	The ratio of mass to Z charge.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The ratio of mass to Z charge.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mass_spectrometry_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	m_z_ratio
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Z (Charge)	
<b>Description:</b>	The Z charge of the mass spectrometry result.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The Z charge of the mass spectrometry result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mass_spectrometry_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	z_charge
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Database ID Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The Optional HMDB, PubChem, or RefMet ID associated with the result. Pick a value from the list if it fits the result.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_hmdb with preferred column(s) metabolite_name and hmdb_id.
<b>Comment:</b>	The Optional Database ID (Human Metabolome Database (HMDB), PubChem, or RefMet ID) associated with the result. Pick a value from the list if it fits the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mass_spectrometry_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	database_id_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Metabolite Name	
Description:	The Optional name of the reported metabolite used in the mass spectrometry.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The Optional name of the reported metabolite used in the mass spectrometry.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	metabolite_name_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(255)

Mass_Spectrometry_Metabolomic_Results.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	comments
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

### 39. Mass\_Spectrometry\_Proteomic\_Results.txt

The Protein Mass Spectrometry experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one intensity results per assayed sample.

Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomic_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomic_Results.txt : Intensity	
Description:	The intensity of the mass spectrometry result.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The intensity of the mass spectrometry result.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	intensity
Database Column Type:	float

### Mass\_Spectrometry\_Proteomic\_Results.txt : Protein Name Reported

Description:	The Name of the protein reported. Choose from a pick list of triples: (Gene Name, UniProt ID, Primary Protein Accession) as defined by UNIPROT if it matches your protein, otherwise provide your own Protein Accession Name.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_protein_name with preferred column(s) uniprot_gene_name and uniprot_id and protein_name_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The Name of the protein reported. Choose from a pick list of triples: (Gene Name, UniProt ID, Primary Protein Accession) as defined by UNIPROT if it matches your protein, otherwise provide your own Protein Accession Name.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	protein_name_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(255)

Mass_Spectrometry_Proteomic_Results.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
Database Table:	mass_spectrometry_result
Database Column:	comments
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

#### 40. MBAA\_Results.txt

The MBAA experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together.

MBAA_Results.txt : Source ID	
Description:	The source ID is defined in the corresponding ImmPort template.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The source ID for the assay result is either an experiment sample, a control sample, or a standard curve.

MBAA_Results.txt : Source Type	
Description:	The source type is either an experiment sample, control sample or standard curve.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_source_type.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	mbaa_result
Database Column:	source_type
Database Column Type:	varchar(30)

MBAA_Results.txt : Assay ID	
Description:	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	assay_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : Assay Group ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	assay_group_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.

<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : MFI	
<b>Description:</b>	Mean Fluorescence Intensity
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Mean Fluorescence Intensity
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	mfi
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : Concentration Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The reported concentration value of the standard curve sample or calculated from the MFI using the standard curve.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result

<b>Database Column:</b>	concentration_value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : Concentration Unit Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The concentration unit of the standard curve sample or calculated from the MFI using the standard curve
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_concentration_unit with preferred column(s) concentration_unit_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The concentration unit of the standard curve sample or calculated from the MFI using the standard curve.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	concentration_unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

MBAA_Results.txt : MFI Coordinate	
<b>Description:</b>	The position on the assay plate.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The position on the assay plate.
<b>Database Table:</b>	mbaa_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	mfi_coordinate
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

## MBAA\_Results.txt : Comments

Description:	Additional descriptive information.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Additional descriptive information.
Database Table:	mbaa_result
Database Column:	comments
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

#### 41. PCR\_Results.txt

The qRT-PCR experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying at least the group of columns 'Entrez Gene ID' and 'Threshold Cycles(ct)' needed to describe each assay result.

PCR_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	pcr_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

PCR_Results.txt : Gene Symbol Name	
Description:	The NCBI Gene symbol for the gene being assayed. Please select a gene symbol from the list provided if the gene symbol matches your symbol or enter a symbol if there is not an appropriate one provided. This symbol is visible when the result is shared. If the gene symbol is a NCBI Gene Symbol that is provided in the list, then the columns 'Gene Name' and 'Gene ID' will also be overwritten by the gene name and Entrez Gene ID provided by NCBI.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The NCBI Gene symbol for the gene being assayed. Please select a gene symbol from the list provided if the gene symbol matches your symbol or enter a symbol if there is not an appropriate one provided. This symbol is visible when the result is shared.

#### PCR\_Results.txt : Value Reported

Description:	This value could be absolute or relative. For example, an absolute expression value could be 6 ng RNA/mg intestine. In this case, 6 should be entered in the 'Expression value of target RNA' column, while ng RNA/ mg intestine is in the 'Expression unit of target RNA' column. A relative expression value, like signal versus GAPDH, could be 2.07. In this case, 2.07 should be in the 'Expression value of target RNA' column, while relative to GAPDH is in the 'Expression unit of target RNA' column.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	pcr_result
Database Column:	value_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

PCR_Results.txt : Unit Reported	
Description:	The unit for the Expression Value Of Target Nucleic ACID. Please select a unit from the list provided if the unit matches your unit or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_pcr_expression_unit with preferred column(s) expression_unit_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The unit for the Expression Value Of Target Nucleic ACID. Please select a unit from the list provided if the unit matches your unit or enter a unit if there is not an appropriate one provided.
Database Table:	pcr_result
Database Column:	unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

PCR_Results.txt : Gene ID	
Description:	The NCBI Gene ID for the gene being assayed. A number is expected.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A number is expected.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	gene_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(10)

PCR_Results.txt : Gene Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The NCBI Gene name for the gene being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI Gene name for the gene being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	gene_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

PCR_Results.txt : Other Gene Accession	
<b>Description:</b>	Additional identifier(s) for the gene being assayed.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Additional identifier(s) for the gene being assayed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	other_gene_accession

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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PCR_Results.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
<b>Database Table:</b>	pcr_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 42. protocols.txt

The protocol template defines and annotates protocol documents that are to be linked to study, subjects, biological samples or experiments.

protocols.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The protocol user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a protocol document. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. study). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	protocol
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

protocols.txt : File Name	
Description:	The protocol file name in this column must be an exact spelling match to a file in the ZIP archive that is uploaded. This includes the file extensions which may be hidden depending upon your computer's settings. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The protocol file name is the document uploaded and linked to the protocol ID. The file name must be an exact spelling match including the file extension. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Database Table:	protocol
Database Column:	file_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(250)

protocols.txt : Name	
Description:	The protocol name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The protocol name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the protocol is shared.
Database Table:	protocol
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

protocols.txt : Description	
Description:	The summary is a brief description of the protocol's content.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The protocol summary describes the purpose of the protocol.
Database Table:	protocol
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

protocols.txt : Type	
Description:	The protocol type uses a preferred list of terms to characterize the protocol's content.
Required:	No
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_protocol_type.</a>

<b>Comment:</b>	The protocol type is chosen from a list of preferred terms.
<b>Database Table:</b>	protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

#### 43. publicRepositories.txt

The public repository template allows one or more public repository accession(s) and name(s) to be assigned to an experiment sample.

publicRepositories.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to this sample. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. assay results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

publicRepositories.txt : Repository Name	
Description:	ImmPort expects array gene expression results to be deposited in NCBI GEO since this is a prerequisite for publication. Please choose this repository name from the list.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.
Comment:	Array gene expression results are expected to be deposited in NCBI GEO. Please choose this repository name from the list.
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

publicRepositories.txt : Repository Accession	
Description:	The public repository accession should be the most granular or highest resolution provided (e.g. sample level accession, not sample group accession).
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the accession that links to the assay result file(s).
Database Table:	expsample_public_repository
Database Column:	repository_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

#### 44. Reagent\_Sets.txt

The reagent set template defines and annotates the groups of reagents that are used together in assays such as flow cytometry panels, or multiplex ELISA assays. This template is optional.

Reagent_Sets.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Reagent_Sets.txt : Reagent ID(s)	
Description:	The individual reagents are defined in assay specific reagent templates (e.g. flow cytometry, ELISA). The data provider may define a set or panel of reagents used in a single assay (e.g a panel of fluorochrome conjugated monoclonal antibodies).
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Provide a list of individual reagents that comprise the reagent set. Separate the individual reagent IDs with a semi-colon.
Database Table:	reagent_set_2_reagent
Database Column:	reagent_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Reagent_Sets.txt : Description	
Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Reagent_Sets.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Reagent_Sets.txt : Type	
Description:	The reagent set type indicates the assay type with which the reagent set is used.
Required:	Yes

Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_reagent_type.
Comment:	Choose from a list of preferred assay types.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	type
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

#### 45. reagents.Array.txt

The array reagent template defines and annotates microarrays assay platforms.

reagents.Array.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Array.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.Array.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Array.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Array.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Array.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Array.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.Array.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

#### 46. reagents.CyTOF.txt

The mass cytometry reagent template defines and annotates the mass tagged antibody reagents used for CyTOF.

reagents.CyTOF.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.CyTOF.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.CyTOF.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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reagents.CyTOF.txt : Antibody Registry ID	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Antibody Registry ID. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier assigned by the Antibody Registry to the antibody reagent. <a href="http://antibodyregistry.org/">http://antibodyregistry.org/</a>
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	antibody_registry_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.CyTOF.txt : Clone Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Mass cytometry reagents often consist of a monoclonal antibody linked to a isotope and the antibody binds to the target analyte.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The detector in mass cytometry reagents is often a monoclonal antibody conjugated to an isotope. When there is no antibody in the reagent, enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	clone_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

**reagents.CyTOF.txt : Reporter Name**

<b>Description:</b>	Mass cytometry reagents often consist of a monoclonal antibody linked to an isotope and the isotope provides the signal for the mass spectrometer's detectors.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The reporter in a mass cytometry reagent is the isotope linked to an antibody.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	reporter_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

#### 47. reagents.ELISA.txt

The ELISA reagent template defines and annotates the antibody reagents assay platforms for ELISA.

reagents.ELISA.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.ELISA.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.ELISA.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

reagents.ELISA.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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reagents.ELISA.txt : Antibody Registry ID	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier assigned by the Antibody Registry to the antibody reagent. <a href="http://antibodyregistry.org/">http://antibodyregistry.org/</a>
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	antibody_registry_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

#### 48. reagents.ELISPOT.txt

The ELISPOT reagent template defines and annotates the antibody reagents assay platforms for ELISPOT.

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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reagents.ELISPOT.txt : Antibody Registry ID	
<b>Description:</b>	
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier assigned by the Antibody Registry to the antibody reagent. <a href="http://antibodyregistry.org/">http://antibodyregistry.org/</a>
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	antibody_registry_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

#### 49. reagents.Flow\_Cytometry.txt

The flow cytometry reagent template defines and annotates the antibody reagents used for flow cytometry.

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.Flow\_Cytometry.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Antibody Registry ID	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Antibody Registry ID. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier assigned by the Antibody Registry to the antibody reagent. <a href="http://antibodyregistry.org/">http://antibodyregistry.org/</a>
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	antibody_registry_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Clone Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Flow cytometry reagents often consist of a monoclonal antibody linked to a fluorescing compound and the antibody binds to the target analyte.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The detector in flow cytometry reagents is often a monoclonal antibody conjugated to a fluorochrome. When there is no antibody in the reagent, enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	clone_name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

reagents.Flow_Cytometry.txt : Reporter Name	
Description:	Flow Cytometry reagents often consist of a monoclonal antibody linked to a fluorescing compound and the fluorochrome provides the signal for the cytometer's detectors.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reporter in a flow cytometry reagent is the fluorochrome linked to an antibody. When there is no antibody in the reagent, it is the fluorescing agent (e.g. CFSE).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	reporter_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

## 50. reagents.HAI.txt

The HAI reagent template defines and annotates reagents for hemagglutination inhibition assays. These include the cell type used. The viral stain and concentration would be defined in the treatments.txt template.

reagents.HAI.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.HAI.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.HAI.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.HAI.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.HAI.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.HAI.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.HAI.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.HAI.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 51. reagents.HLA\_Typing.txt

The HLA typing system reagents template defines and annotates the assay platforms for HLA typing. These reagents will be linked to HLA experiment sample records.

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.HLA\_Typing.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.HLA_Typing.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 52. reagents.KIR\_Typing.txt

The KIR typing system reagents template defines and annotates the assay platforms for KIR typing. These reagents will be linked to KIR experiment sample records.

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.KIR\_Typing.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.KIR_Typing.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

### 53. reagents.MBAA.txt

The MBAA reagent template defines and annotates the assay platforms for MBAA. This should include a row for each of the analytes assayed by the MBAA array.

reagents.MBAA.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### reagents.MBAA.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.MBAA.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

reagents.MBAA.txt : Analyte Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The analyte describes what is being measured in an assay. The list of values displays common immunology gene symbol and gene symbol terms on the left and their preferred term on the right, each component separated by a semi-colon. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	The analyte is the target (e.g protein, DNA, RNA) that is being assayed by the reagent. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	analyte_reported

**Database  
Column  
Type:**

varchar(100)

#### 54. reagents.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt

The neutralizing antibody titer reagent template defines and annotates reagents used for neutralizing antibody titer including the cell types, and antibodies if an ELISA approach is employed.

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### reagents.Neutralizing\_Antibody\_Titer.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.Neutralizing_Antibody_Titer.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 55. reagents.Other.txt

This reagent template is used to define and annotate reagents that are not described by other reagent templates.

reagents.Other.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Other.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.Other.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Other.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Other.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Other.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Other.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.Other.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 56. reagents.PCR.txt

The PCR reagent template defines and annotates the reagents used for PCR assays.

reagents.PCR.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.PCR.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.PCR.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.PCR.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.PCR.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.PCR.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.PCR.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.PCR.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 57. reagents.Sequencing.txt

The sequencing reagent template defines and annotates the assay platforms used for sequencing.

reagents.Sequencing.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Sequencing.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.Sequencing.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Sequencing.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Sequencing.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Sequencing.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Sequencing.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

Database Column Type:	varchar(250)
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reagents.Sequencing.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 58. reagents.Virus\_Neutralization.txt

The virus neutralization reagent template defines and annotates reagents used for virus neutralization including the cell types, and antibodies if an ELISA approach is employed.

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The reagent user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to an assay reagent. The nature of the assay reagent is assay specific and may be an array, an antibody or a typing kit. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. experiment sample). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Name	
Description:	The reagent name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The reagent name is an alternate ID that is shared.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## reagents.Virus\_Neutralization.txt : Description

Description:	The assay reagent description provides further details on the nature and purpose of the reagent.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A supplemental description of the assay reagent that expands on its Name and User Defined ID.
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Manufacturer	
Description:	The source of a reagent may be important for evaluating assay results.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The manufacturer is the source of a reagent and may include commercial vendors as well as non-commercial sources (e.g. collaborating labs).
Database Table:	reagent
Database Column:	manufacturer
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Catalog Number	
Description:	The reagent's catalog ID provides a reference to the reagent source and description.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	If the assay reagent is a commercial product, enter the vendor's catalog identifier. If the reagent is a custom preparation enter 'NA'.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	catalog_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Lot Number	
<b>Description:</b>	The lot number is helpful to understand possible batch specific differences in assay results.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The lot number is often provided by a reagent source when the reagent is replenished over time.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	lot_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Weblink	
<b>Description:</b>	The web link is often the vendor's web site.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	An internet address that may provide details of an assay reagent.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	weblink

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)
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reagents.Virus_Neutralization.txt : Contact	
<b>Description:</b>	If the reagent is from a non-commercial source, the contact information should indicate with whom to communicate to get further details.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The contact information is particularly helpful when the reagent is not from a commercial vendor.
<b>Database Table:</b>	reagent
<b>Database Column:</b>	contact
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

## 59. RNA\_SEQ\_Results.txt

The RNA sequencing Transcripts results experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together.

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	rna_seq_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Reference Transcript ID	
Description:	The NCBI ID for the transcript/gene. Either the NCBI ID or the Ensembl ID must be provided.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The ID for the transcript/gene. Either the NCBI ID or the Ensembl ID must be provided.
Database Table:	rna_seq_result
Database Column:	reference_transcript_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

## RNA\_SEQ\_Results.txt : Repository Name

Description:	The public repository name for the transcript (for example, Ensembl or NCBI Gene).
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_public_repository.</a>
Comment:	The public repository name for the transcript (for example, Ensembl or NCBI Gene).
Database Table:	rna_seq_result
Database Column:	repository_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Transcript Type Reported	
Description:	The type of transcript reported.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_transcript_type with preferred column(s) transcript_preferred.</a>
Comment:	The type of transcript reported.
Database Table:	rna_seq_result
Database Column:	transcript_type_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Result Unit Reported	
Description:	The unit for the result_value.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_rna_sequence_result_unit_type with preferred column(s) result_unit_preferred.</a>

<b>Comment:</b>	The unit for the result value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	rna_seq_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	result_unit_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Value Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The transcripts or gene count for the transcript.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The count or gene count for the transcript.
<b>Database Table:</b>	rna_seq_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	value_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

RNA_SEQ_Results.txt : Comments	
<b>Description:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information that is added to the result.
<b>Database Table:</b>	rna_seq_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments

**Database  
Column  
Type:**

varchar(500)

## 60. standardCurves.txt

The standard curve template defines and annotates the standard curves derived from the control sample's concentration and MFI to interpret the experiment sample's MFI in terms of its analyte concentration. This template requires that the standard curve be always new, while the experiment can be new or pre-defined. The standard curve is the key the template and must be unique.

### 60.1. Standard Curve Meta DataColumns

The Standard Curve Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Standard Curve.

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Standard Curve ID	
Description:	The Standard Curve user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a Standard Curve. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. MBAA results). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Formula	
Description:	The formula used to calculate the standard curve from the input data.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Standard Curve
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The formula used to calculate the standard curve from the input data.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	formula

Database Column Type:	varchar(500)
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Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Analyte Reported	
Description:	The molecule or entity being measured. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Standard Curve
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_analyte with preferred column(s) immunology_symbol and short_label and analyte_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The molecule or entity being measured. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	analyte_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Assay ID	
Description:	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Standard Curve
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The assay ID represents the plate or array ID where standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples were collected and assayed. This ID will be used to link standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	assay_id

Database Column Type:	varchar(100)
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Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Assay Group ID	
Description:	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The assay group ID represents a collection of plates or arrays. This ID may be used to link collections of standard curves, control samples, and experiment samples results.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	assay_group_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Lower Limit	
Description:	A number is expected.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Standard Curve
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Lower limit value established by the standard curve.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	lower_limit
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Lower Limit Unit

Description:	Lower limit unit established by the standard curve.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Standard Curve</b>
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Lower limit unit established by the standard curve.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	lower_limit_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Upper Limit

Description:	A number is expected.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Standard Curve</b>
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Upper limit value established by the standard curve.
Database Table:	standard_curve
Database Column:	upper_limit
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Upper Limit Unit

Description:	Upper limit value established by the standard curve.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Standard Curve</b>
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Upper limit value established by the standard curve.
<b>Database Table:</b>	standard_curve
<b>Database Column:</b>	upper_limit_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : ImmPort Template?	
<b>Description:</b>	The format of the result file depends on the assay type. ImmPort supports results templates (MBAA_Results.txt) for some of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These template facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. If the result file is the ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Standard Curve
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The format of the result file depends on the assay type. ImmPort supports results templates (MBAA_Results.txt) for some of the commonly used immunological assay methods. These template facilitate the sharing and re-use of results data in a standard format. If the result file is the ImmPort results template (strongly recommended by NIAID DAIT), choose 'Yes' from the drop down list and do not include a file name in the "Result File Name" column. If the result file is not an ImmPort results template, choose 'No' from the drop down list and include a file name in the "Result File Name" column.

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Result File Name	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter the full result file name including file extension. The file size name limit is 240 characters.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter the full result file name including file extension. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

Standard Curve Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Additional Result File Names	
Description:	See the ImmPort Data Upload Guide for details on where MBAA bead level files are stored depending on the assay platform used. Separate file names by a semi-colon (;). The file size name limit is 240 characters.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	HIPC recommends including bead level result files if they are available. The file size name limit is 240 characters.

## 60.2. Experiment Meta DataColumns

The Experiment Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Experiment.

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Experiment ID	
Description:	The experiment identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experiments.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a experiment user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Study ID	
Description:	An experiment may be linked to a single study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Experiment
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	experiment

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Protocol ID(s)	
<b>Description:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession for a protocol that describes how the sample was derived and prepared. One or more identifiers can be entered per sample. Separate identifiers by semicolon (;).
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter either a protocol user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	protocol_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The experiment name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Experiment
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The experiment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the sample is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	experiment
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Description	
Description:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The experiment description is used to describe details of the experiment not captured in other columns.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Experiment Meta Data Column standardCurves.txt : Measurement Technique	
Description:	The measurement technique describes the assay method.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Experiment</b>
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exp_measurement_tech.
Comment:	Choose from a drop down list.
Database Table:	experiment
Database Column:	measurement_technique
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

## 61. study\_design\_edit.txt

The optional study design edit template defines and annotates elements of a study that are optional when it is initially defined (e.g. weblinks, publications) and for which updates are available after the initial design is uploaded. Use the study\_design\_edit template to add additional information for a study after a study is defined in ImmPort. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE NOT USED, THEY NEED TO BE DELETED FROM THE TEMPLATE PRIOR TO UPLOADING THE TEMPLATE: arm\_2\_subject, arm\_or\_cohort, inclusion\_exclusion, planned\_visit, study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease, study\_2\_protocol, study\_categorization, study\_data\_release, study\_file, study\_image, study\_link, study\_personnel, or study\_pubmed.

### 61.1. Study\_categorization

The compound template Study\_categorization is optional.

Study_categorization : Study ID	
Description:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Database Table:	study_categorization
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Study_categorization : Research Focus	
Description:	A research focus for the study from the drop down list
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_research_focus.
Comment:	Please use the drop down list
Database Table:	study_categorization
Database Column:	research_focus

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)
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## 61.2. Study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease

The compound template Study\_2\_condition\_or\_disease is optional.

Study_2_condition_or_disease : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_2_condition_or_disease
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Study_2_condition_or_disease : Condition Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	The condition(s)/disease(s) that is (are) being researched or evaluated in the study. Please select condition or disease from the list provided if the condition or disease matches yours or enter a condition or disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. Values provided by the user are further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapping.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease_condition with preferred column(s) condition_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_condition_pref_mapping for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) condition_preferred.
<b>Comment:</b>	The condition(s)/disease(s) that is (are) being researched or evaluated in the study. Please select condition or disease from the list provided if the condition or disease matches yours or enter a condition or disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. Values provided by the user are further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapping.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_2_condition_or_disease

<b>Database Column:</b>	condition_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(550)

### 61.3. Study\_data\_release

The compound template Study\_data\_release is optional.

Study_data_release : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_data_release
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Study_data_release : Data Release Version	
<b>Description:</b>	The version of the study data release. It is a positive integer.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The version of the study data release. It is a positive integer.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_data_release
<b>Database Column:</b>	data_release_version
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	integer

Study_data_release : Data Release Date	
Description:	The date format is either dd-MMM-yy or dd-MMM-yyyy where day (dd) is one or two digits 1..31 appropriate to the month, month (MMM) is case-insensitive value (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec), and year is either (yy) two digits, for example 05 means 2005, and 96 means 1996, or (yyyy) is four digit year, for example 2005.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The release date for the given version (Data Release Version) study. The date format is either dd-MMM-yy or dd-MMM-yyyy.
Database Table:	study_data_release
Database Column:	data_release_date
Database Column Type:	date

Study_data_release : Data Release Status	
Description:	The status of the data release for the study. Either it is the 'Initial' release or an 'Updated' release.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_release_status.
Comment:	The status of the data release for the study. Either it is the 'Initial' release or an 'Updated' release.
Database Table:	study_data_release
Database Column:	status
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

#### 61.4. Study\_file

The compound template Study\_file is optional.

Study_file : Study ID	
Description:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Database Table:	study_file
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Study_file : File Name	
Description:	If there are additional files (e.g. as data dictionaries, CRFs, custom formatted lab tests or assessments) that should be linked to the study please indicate them in this block. Insert rows in the template to link additional files to the study. The file size name limit is 250 characters. For a given study, all file names for study_file must be unique.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The name of the file, including file extension, that is to be linked to the study. The file size name limit is 250 characters. For a given study, all file names for study_file must be unique.
Database Table:	study_file
Database Column:	file_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(250)

Study_file : Description	
Description:	A brief description of the file.
Required:	Yes

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	A brief description of the file.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_file
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Study_file : Study File Type	
<b>Description:</b>	Additional study data or study description are current preferred terms.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_file_type.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_file
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

## 61.5. Study\_image

The compound template Study\_image is optional.

Study_image : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_image

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Study_image : Image Filename	
<b>Description:</b>	The name of the file containing the study image for the study. The file size name limit is 250 characters. For a given study, all file names for study_file must be unique.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The name of the file containing the study image for the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_image
<b>Database Column:</b>	image_filename
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(250)

Study_image : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	The name or title for the study schematic.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The name or title for the study schematic.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_image
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_image : Description	
Description:	A brief description of the study image file.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A brief description of the study image file.
Database Table:	study_image
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

## 61.6. Study\_link

The compound template Study\_link is optional.

Study_link : Study ID	
Description:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Database Table:	study_link
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Study_link : Name	
Description:	The name of the website to which the link refers.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The name of the website to which the link refers.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_link
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_link : Value	
<b>Description:</b>	If this is a clinical trial, please include the clinicalTrial.gov URL.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Define websites that are linked to the study. Insert rows in the template to define additional websites linked to the study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_link
<b>Database Column:</b>	value
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(2000)

## 61.7. Study\_pubmed

The compound template Study\_pubmed is optional.

Study_pubmed : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed

<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Study_pubmed : Pubmed ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The Pubmed or PubMedCentral identifier of an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The Pubmed or PubMedCentral identifier of an article that includes data from this study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	pubmed_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(16)

Study_pubmed : DOI	
<b>Description:</b>	Digital Object Identifier is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify an object. ImmPort DOIs are generated by DataCite ( <a href="https://www.datacite.org/">https://www.datacite.org/</a> )
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Digital Object Identifier is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify an object.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	doi
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_pubmed : Title	
Description:	The title of an article that includes data from this study.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The title of an article that includes data from this study.
Database Table:	study_pubmed
Database Column:	title
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

Study_pubmed : Journal	
Description:	The journal name that publishes an article that includes data from this study.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The journal name that publishes an article that includes data from this study.
Database Table:	study_pubmed
Database Column:	journal
Database Column Type:	varchar(250)

Study_pubmed : Year	
Description:	This is the description of the field Year. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	year
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4)

Study_pubmed : Month	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Month. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	month
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(12)

Study_pubmed : Issue	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Issue. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	issue

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)
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Study_pubmed : Pages	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Pages. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	pages
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Study_pubmed : Authors	
<b>Description:</b>	This is the description of the field Authors. Please refer to the user guide for more description. This description can also be found in the user document
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_pubmed
<b>Database Column:</b>	authors
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

## 61.8. Arm\_or\_cohort

The compound template Arm\_or\_cohort is optional.

Arm_or_cohort : Study ID	
Description:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Database Table:	arm_or_cohort
Database Column:	study_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Arm_or_cohort : User Defined ID	
Description:	The study's arm(s) or cohort(s) group subjects by criteria relevant to the study (e.g. age, condition) and/or treatments or interventions. Insert rows in the template to define additional arms or cohorts linked to the study.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The arm or cohort user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a subject grouping in the study document. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. subjects). The user defined ID is not shared.
Database Table:	arm_or_cohort
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Arm_or_cohort : Name	
Description:	The arm or cohort name is not referenced by other data records.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	The arm or cohort name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the study is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Arm_or_cohort : Description	
<b>Description:</b>	The description should expand any abbreviations used in the arm or cohort name. For example for an observational study with a cohort whose name was "ADEH+", the description would be "Atopic dermatitis with eczema herpeticum".
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The description should expand any abbreviations used in the arm or cohort name.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	description
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(4000)

Arm_or_cohort : Type	
<b>Description:</b>	For an interventional study, the type defines the treatment/control attributes of the arms. The attributes are selected from the values listed below (a study may have more than one arm of a given value). Clinical studies often use the following terms. Experimental - Arm for procedure or drug being evaluated. Active Comparator - arm receiving "standard of care" treatment. Placebo Comparator - arm receiving placebo treatment. Sham Comparator - arm receiving a sham procedure such as a surgery or a sham device. No Intervention - arm receiving neither "standard of care" treatment a placebo, or sham procedure or device. For an observational study, the type should be Observational - All arms are observing differences in cohorts
<b>Required:</b>	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Example clinical study values: Observational, Experimental, Active Comparator, Placebo Comparator, Sham Comparator
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_or_cohort
<b>Database Column:</b>	type
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

### 61.9. Arm\_2\_subject

The compound template Arm\_2\_subject is optional.

Arm_2_subject : Subject ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject ID can be either subject user defined ID or a subject accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The subject ID can be either subject user defined ID or a subject accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Arm_2_subject : Arm Or Cohort ID	
<b>Description:</b>	A subject may be assigned to a single arm within a study. To link a subject to more than one study's arm, create a new record for each subject to arm link.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The arm or cohort ID can be either arm or cohort user defined ID or an arm or cohort accession.

<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	arm_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Arm_2_subject : Min Subject Age	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject age at the outset of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones as indicated in the Age Event column.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	min_subject_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Arm_2_subject : Max Subject Age	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject age at the end of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	max_subject_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Arm_2_subject : Age Unit	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Arm_2_subject : Age Event	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_age_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Arm_2_subject : Age Event Specify	
Description:	This column supports providing study milestones for subject's age determination that ImmPort does not support.

<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	If "Age Event" = Other, this field specifies the age event (free text). Otherwise, leave this column blank.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	age_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Arm_2_subject : Subject Phenotype	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject phenotype captures key aspects of the subject's disposition for the study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a description of the subject.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_phenotype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Arm_2_subject : Subject Location	
<b>Description:</b>	A list of subject locations is available.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_subject_location.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject

<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_location
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### 61.10. Planned\_visit

The compound template Planned\_visit is optional.

Planned_visit : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Planned_visit : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The planned visit user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a protocol document. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. biological samples). The user defined ID is not shared. Insert rows in the template to define additional planned visits linked to the study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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Planned_visit : Name	
<b>Description:</b>	the visit name should indicate the purpose of the visit (e.g. screening, assessment, inoculation, sample drawn). The visit name is not referenced by other data records.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The visit name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the protocol is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	name
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Planned_visit : Order Number	
<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive whole number value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The order of the visit within the study design schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	order_number
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	integer

### Planned\_visit : Min Start Day

<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive or negative numeric value.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The minimum start day for a visit as defined in the study schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	min_start_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Planned_visit : Max Start Day	
<b>Description:</b>	This is a positive or negative numeric value. If no value is entered, the maximum start day will be set equal to the minimum start day.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The maximum start day for a visit as defined in the study schedule.
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	max_start_day
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Planned_visit : Start Rule	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter a start rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a start rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".

<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	start_rule
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(256)

Planned_visit : End Rule	
<b>Description:</b>	Enter an end rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter an end rule only if it is more interesting than "subject has arrived for a scheduled visit".
<b>Database Table:</b>	planned_visit
<b>Database Column:</b>	end_rule
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(256)

### 61.11. Study\_personnel

The compound template Study\_personnel is optional.

Study_personnel : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)
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Study_personnel : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The personnel user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to personnel who may be contacted for more details about the study document. If more than one study personnel record is to be defined, copy the block of rows from Study_Personnel_ID to Site_Name for each additional study personnel record.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_personnel : Honorific	
<b>Description:</b>	Usually, the education achievement level of the person.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Usually, the education achievement level of the person.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	honorific
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)

Study_personnel : Last Name	
Description:	The last name of the study personnel being described.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The last name of the study personnel being described.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	last_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : First Name	
Description:	The first name of the study personnel being described.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The first name of the study personnel being described.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	first_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Suffixes	
Description:	Suffixes that are part of the study personnel's name being described.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Suffixes that are part of the study personnel's name being described.

<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	suffixes
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Organization	
<b>Description:</b>	The organization with whom the study personnel being described is affiliated.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The organization with whom the study personnel being described is affiliated.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	organization
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(125)

Study_personnel : ORCID ID	
<b>Description:</b>	ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor Identification), a non-profit organization that promotes the use of its unique digital identifier to connect researchers with their science contributions over time and across changes of name, location and institutional affiliation. The NIH encourages use of this ID. See the link <a href="https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2019/08/05/linking-orcid-identifiers-to-era-profiles-to-streamline-application-processes-and-to-enhance-tracking-of-career-outcomes/">https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2019/08/05/linking-orcid-identifiers-to-era-profiles-to-streamline-application-processes-and-to-enhance-tracking-of-career-outcomes/</a> .
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor Identification), a non-profit organization that promotes the use of its unique digital identifier to connect researchers with their science contributions over time and across changes of name, location and institutional affiliation. The NIH encourages use of this ID.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel

<b>Database Column:</b>	orcid
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(1000)

Study_personnel : Email	
<b>Description:</b>	Contact information of the study personnel being described.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Contact information of the study personnel being described.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	email
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Study_personnel : Title In Study	
<b>Description:</b>	The role the personnel play in the study as defined by the research team.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The role the personnel play in the study as defined by the research team.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_personnel
<b>Database Column:</b>	title_in_study
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### Study\_personnel : Role In Study

Description:	The ImmPort display will show the personnel listed as 'PI' in the study.
Required:	Yes
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_personnel_role.</a>
Comment:	Please use the drop down list.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	role_in_study
Database Column Type:	varchar(40)

Study_personnel : Site Name	
Description:	Enter the site name if there is a need to further differentiate the affiliation of the study personnel form the Organization.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Enter the site name if there is a need to further differentiate the affiliation of the study personnel form the Organization.
Database Table:	study_personnel
Database Column:	site_name
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### 61.12. Inclusion\_exclusion

The compound template Inclusion\_exclusion is optional.

Inclusion_exclusion : Study ID	
Description:	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
Required:	Yes

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Inclusion_exclusion : User Defined ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The inclusion or exclusion user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a criterion used to determine whether a subject may be enrolled in a study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	user_defined_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Inclusion_exclusion : Criterion	
<b>Description:</b>	One or more criterion must be described to decide whether a subject may be enrolled in a study.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The criterion describes the parameter used to decide if a subject may be enrolled in a study.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion

<b>Database Column:</b>	criterion
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(750)

Inclusion_exclusion : Criterion Category	
<b>Description:</b>	The criterion category is selected from a preferred list of terms.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_criterion_category.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	There are two values to choose from: inclusion or exclusion.
<b>Database Table:</b>	inclusion_exclusion
<b>Database Column:</b>	criterion_category
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(40)

### 61.13. Study\_2\_protocol

The compound template Study\_2\_protocol is optional.

Study_2_protocol : Study ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The study ID can be either the study user defined ID or a study accession.
<b>Database Table:</b>	study_2_protocol
<b>Database Column:</b>	study_accession
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(15)

Study_2_protocol : Protocol ID	
Description:	The protocol ID for the study.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded. It can be either a protocol user defined ID or an Accession.
Database Table:	study_2_protocol
Database Column:	protocol_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

## 62. subjectAnimals.txt

The subject animal template defines and annotates key elements of study subjects including demographics and links subjects to an arm within a study. In mouse studies, data providers may choose to define a single subject to represent a set of inbred mice treated the same way rather than describe each mouse (i.e. a cage of mice treated the same way). This approach is driven by how the assay results are recorded: if assay results are available for individual animals, then each animal should be defined to ImmPort.

### 62.1. Subject Meta DataColumns

The Subject Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Subject.

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Arm Or Cohort ID	
Description:	A subject may be assigned to a single arm within a study. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study arm or cohort user defined ID or ImmPort accession. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Gender	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_gender.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	gender

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(20)
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Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Min Subject Age	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject age at the outset of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones as indicated in the Age Event column.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Subject
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	min_subject_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Max Subject Age	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject age at the end of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please enter a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	max_subject_age
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	float

### Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Age Unit

Description:	A list of preferred terms is available. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Age Event	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_age_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Age Event Specify	
Description:	This column supports providing study milestones for subject's age determination that ImmPort does not support.
Required:	No

<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	If "Age Event" = Other, this field specifies the age event (free text). Otherwise, leave this column blank.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	age_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Subject Phenotype	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject phenotype captures key aspects of the subject's disposition for the study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a description of the subject.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_phenotype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Subject Location	
<b>Description:</b>	A list of subject locations is available.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Subject
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_subject_location.
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	subject

<b>Database Column:</b>	location
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Species	
<b>Description:</b>	A list of preferred terms is available. Macaca fascicularis is also commonly called cynomologus monkey, crab eating macaque, long-tailed macaque. Macaca mulatta is also commonly called rhesus macaque
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Subject
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_species.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	species
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Strain	
<b>Description:</b>	Please provide strain and breed information as available.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Subject
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please provide strain and breed information as available.
<b>Database Table:</b>	subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	strain
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Strain Characteristics	
Description:	Strain or breed characteristics that are relevant for the study (e.g. susceptibility).
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Strain or breed characteristics that are relevant for the study (e.g. susceptibility).
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	strain_characteristics
Database Column Type:	varchar(500)

## 62.2. Arm Or Cohort Meta DataColumn

The Arm Or Cohort Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Arm Or Cohort.

Arm Or Cohort Meta Data Column subjectAnimals.txt : Subject ID	
Description:	The subject defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a subject. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. biological sample). The user defined ID is not shared. For human subjects, the ID should not be identifying.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	arm_or_cohort
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### 62.3. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column subjectAnimals.txt : Result Separator Column	
Description:	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

### 62.4. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the **first column** of the group must always be '**Exposure Process Reported**'.

**Table: Exposure Process Reported Conditional Logic**

The following Matrix defines what reported template columns are required (XXXXX) for a given 'Exposure Process Reported' template column value. N.B. If multiple immune exposure values are needed for subject (e.g. more than one vaccine is administered), then multiple rows must be added to the template with the same 'Exposure Process Reported' column value. The 'Exposure Material ID' (YYYYYY) is also required when the 'Exposure Material Reported' is required. However, if the 'Exposure Process Reported' is preferred value (contained in lk\_exposure\_material or lk\_exposure\_material\_pref\_map), the the column 'Exposure Material ID' can be left blank and it will be filled in by uploader.

Exposure Process Reported	Exposure Material Reported	Exposure Material ID	Disease Reported	Disease Ontology ID	Disease Stage Reported
administering substance in vivo	XXXXX	XXXXX			
documented exposure without evidence for disease	XXXXX	XXXXX			

environmental exposure to endemic/ubiquitous agent without evidence for disease	XXXXX	XXXXX			
exposure to substance without evidence for disease	XXXXX	XXXXX			
exposure with existing immune reactivity without evidence for disease	XXXXX	XXXXX			
infectious challenge	XXXXX	XXXXX			
occurrence of allergy	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of asymptomatic infection	XXXXX	XXXXX			
occurrence of autoimmune disease			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of cancer			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of disease			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of infectious disease	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
transplantation or transfusion	XXXXX	XXXXX			
vaccination	XXXXX	XXXXX			

Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Exposure Process Reported

Description:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred.</b>
Comment:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	exposure_process_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Exposure Material Reported	
Description:	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred and exposure_material_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred.</b>

<b>Comment:</b>	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	exposure_material_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Exposure Material ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	exposure_material_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Disease Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The Value provide by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapng.

Required:	No
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease with preferred column(s) disease_preferred and disease_ontology_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_condition_pref_mapping for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) disease_preferred.</b>
Comment:	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The Value provide by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapping.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	disease_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(550)

Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Disease Ontology ID	
Description:	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	disease_ontology_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### Result Column subjectAnimals.txt : Disease Stage Reported

<b>Description:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease_stage with preferred column(s) disease_stage_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_stage_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

### 63. subjectHumans.txt

The subject human template defines and annotates key elements of study subjects including demographics and links subjects to an arm within a study.

#### 63.1. Subject Meta DataColumns

The Subject Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Subject.

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Arm Or Cohort ID	
Description:	A subject may be assigned to a single arm within a study. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either a study arm or cohort user defined ID or ImmPort accession. When subjects are initially uploaded to ImmPort, they may be assigned to a single study's arm.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Gender	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_gender.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	gender
Database Column Type:	varchar(20)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Min Subject Age	
Description:	The subject age at the outset of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones as indicated in the Age Event column.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	min_subject_age
Database Column Type:	float

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Max Subject Age	
Description:	The subject age at the end of the study may be determined from one of several study milestones.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter a number.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	max_subject_age
Database Column Type:	float

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Age Unit	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject

Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list. The age unit must conform to the age unit assigned to the study.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_unit
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Age Event	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for New Subject
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_age_event.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	arm_2_subject
Database Column:	age_event
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Age Event Specify	
Description:	This column supports providing study milestones for subject's age determination that ImmPort does not support.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	If "Age Event" = Other, this field specifies the age event (free text). Otherwise, leave this column blank.

<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	age_event_specify
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Subject Phenotype	
<b>Description:</b>	The subject phenotype captures key aspects of the subject's disposition for the study.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Enter a description of the subject.
<b>Database Table:</b>	arm_2_subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	subject_phenotype
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Subject Location	
<b>Description:</b>	A list of subject locations is available.
<b>Conditional Required:</b>	Yes for New Subject
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_subject_location.
<b>Comment:</b>	Please choose from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	subject
<b>Database Column:</b>	location

Database Column Type:	
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Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Ethnicity	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Subject</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_ethnicity.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	ethnicity
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Race	
Description:	A list of preferred terms is available.
Conditional Required:	Yes for <b>New Subject</b>
Controlled Lookup:	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_race.</a>
Comment:	Please choose from the drop down list.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	race
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Race Specify
---

Description:	This column supports providing subject race descriptions that ImmPort does not support.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	If Race='Other', the race should be specified, otherwise leave blank.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	race_specify
Database Column Type:	varchar(1000)

Subject Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Description	
Description:	The subject description may be used to augment the arm or cohort based description of a subject.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The subject description may be used to augment the arm or cohort based description of a subject.
Database Table:	subject
Database Column:	description
Database Column Type:	varchar(4000)

### 63.2. Arm Or Cohort Meta DataColumn

The Arm Or Cohort Meta Data Columns include the columns for the combined entity Arm Or Cohort.

Arm Or Cohort Meta Data Column subjectHumans.txt : Subject ID

Description:	The subject defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a subject. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. biological sample). The user defined ID is not shared. For human subjects, the ID should not be identifying.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	arm_or_cohort
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

### 63.3. SeparatorColumn

This column must always appear in the template and must immediately follow after the last meta data column and before the (repeating) result column groups.

Separator Column subjectHumans.txt : Result Separator Column	
Description:	This pseudo column separates meta data from results.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None
Comment:	This pseudo column separates the results (lab tests) from the lab test panel meta data. It must always appear and be the column that appears immediately after the last meta-data column and before any result columns.

### 63.4. ResultColumns

Each result group (that is, result) consists of a group of the following result columns, where the first column of the group must always be 'Exposure Process Reported'.

#### Table: Exposure Process Reported Conditional Logic

The following Matrix defines what reported template columns are required (XXXXX) for a given 'Exposure Process Reported' template column value. N.B. If multiple immune exposure values are needed for subject (e.g. more than one vaccine is administered), then multiple rows must be added to the template with the same 'Exposure Process Reported' column value. The 'Exposure

'Material ID' (YYYYYY) is also required when the 'Exposure Material Reported' is required. However, if the 'Exposure Process Reported' is preferred value (contained in lk\_exposure\_material or lk\_exposure\_material\_pref\_map), the the column 'Exposure Material ID' can be left blank and it will be filled in by uploader.

Exposure Process Reported	Exposure Material Reported	Exposure Material ID	Disease Reported	Disease Ontology ID	Disease Stage Reported
administering substance in vivo	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
documented exposure without evidence for disease	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
environmental exposure to endemic/ubiquitous agent without evidence for disease	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
exposure to substance without evidence for disease	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
exposure with existing immune reactivity without evidence for disease	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
infectious challenge	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
occurrence of allergy	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
occurrence of asymptomatic infection	XXXXXX	XXXXXX			
occurrence of autoimmune disease			XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX

occurrence of cancer			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of disease			XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
occurrence of infectious disease	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
transplantation or transfusion	XXXXX	XXXXX			
vaccination	XXXXX	XXXXX			

Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Exposure Process Reported	
Description:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_process_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_process_preferred.
Comment:	This identifies the type of process through which a host is exposed and the type of evidence for that exposure to have happened, which are tightly intertwined. This is the only element of the four that is always mandatory. Please select an exposure process from the list provided if the process matches yours or enter a exposure process if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure process is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_process_pref_map.
Database Table:	immune_exposure
Database Column:	exposure_process_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

#### Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Exposure Material Reported

<b>Description:</b>	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred and exposure_material_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_exposure_material_pref_map for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) exposure_material_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	This describes what substance(s) the host is exposed to and/or develops immune reactions to as part of the exposure process. Please select an exposure material from the list provided if the exposure material matches yours or enter a exposure material if there is not an appropriate one provided. This exposure material is visible when the result is shared. The value provided by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_exposure_material_pref_map.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	exposure_material_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Exposure Material ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI or Vaccine Ontology ID associated with the exposure material. If the Exposure Material Reported is not a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID must be provided. If the Exposure Material Reported is a preferred value, then the Exposure Material ID will be automatically be the ID associated with the preferred value and user will NOT need to supply this ID.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	exposure_material_id

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Disease Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The Value provide by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapng.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease with preferred column(s) disease_preferred and disease_ontology_id. Also, please refer to Appendix A - lk_study_condition_pref_mapng for Pref Mapping with preferred column(s) disease_preferred.</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	This indicates the specific disease of the host associated with the exposure. Please select a disease from the list provided if the disease matches yours or enter a disease if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease is visible when the result is shared. The Value provide by the user is further checked against the pref mapping table lk_study_condition_pref_mapng.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(550)

Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Disease Ontology ID	
<b>Description:</b>	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The NCBI Disease Ontology ID associated with the disease. If the Disease Reported is not a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID must be provided. If the disease is a preferred value, then the Disease Ontology ID will be the DOID associated with the preferred value.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure

<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_ontology_id
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

Result Column subjectHumans.txt : Disease Stage Reported	
<b>Description:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Preferred Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_disease_stage with preferred column(s) disease_stage_preferred.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	This provides a broad classification of how the disease has progressed. Please select a disease stage from the list provided if the disease stage matches yours or enter a disease stage if there is not an appropriate one provided. This disease stage is visible when the result is shared.
<b>Database Table:</b>	immune_exposure
<b>Database Column:</b>	disease_stage_reported
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)

#### 64. treatments.txt

The treatment template defines and annotates the in vitro modifications (molecule added, temperature, duration) made to a sample. Treatments are required to be referenced by experiment samples and optionally by biologic samples.

treatments.txt : User Defined ID	
Description:	The treatment user defined ID is an identifier chosen by the data provider to refer to a treatment agent which can be a molecule, time or temperature. This ID may be referenced by other data records (e.g. study). The user defined ID is not shared.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	The identifier should be unique to the ImmPort workspace to which the data will be uploaded.
Database Table:	treatment
Database Column:	user_defined_id
Database Column Type:	varchar(100)

treatments.txt : Name	
Description:	The treatment name is not referenced directly by other data records. The name should be informative to a researcher reviewing the data. Treatments may be referenced by more than one biological or experiment sample. There are three categories to describe the molecular content, time and/or temperature applied in a sample treatment. You may enter data for amount, duration or temperature only any combination of these categories (e.g. amount and duration).
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Treatments refer to in vitro modifications of samples. The treatment name is an alternate identifier that is visible when the treatment is shared.
Database Table:	treatment
Database Column:	name

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(100)
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treatments.txt : Use Treatment?	
<b>Description:</b>	If 'No' is selected, you must enter a value in the Treatment User Defined ID and Name columns and that is all. If 'Yes' is selected, you must enter a value in the Treatment User Defined ID and Name columns and the value/unit pair of columns for amount or duration or temperature.
<b>Required:</b>	Yes
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_yes_no.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	Was a treatment applied to a sample?

treatments.txt : Amount Value	
<b>Description:</b>	The value should be a number.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The Amount Value indicates how much (concentration, mass, volume) of a treatment agent was applied to a sample.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	amount_value
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

treatments.txt : Amount Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The amount unit preferred terms list has commonly used units. If additional units are needed, please contact the ImmPort HelpDesk.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_amount_unit.</a>

<b>Comment:</b>	The unit should be selected from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	amount_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

treatments.txt : Duration Value	
<b>Description:</b>	The Duration Value indicates how long a treatment agent was applied to a sample.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The value should be a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	duration_value
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(200)

treatments.txt : Duration Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The duration unit preferred terms list has commonly used units. If additional units are needed, please contact the ImmPort HelpDesk.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_time_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The unit should be selected from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	duration_unit

<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)
------------------------------	-------------

treatments.txt : Temperature Value	
<b>Description:</b>	The Temperature Value indicates how long a treatment agent was applied to a sample.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	The value should be a number.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	temperature_value
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

treatments.txt : Temperature Unit	
<b>Description:</b>	The temperature unit preferred terms list has commonly used units. If additional units are needed, please contact the ImmPort HelpDesk.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Controlled Lookup:</b>	<a href="#">Please refer to Appendix A - lk_temperature_unit.</a>
<b>Comment:</b>	The unit should be selected from the drop down list.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	temperature_unit
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(50)

### treatments.txt : Comments

<b>Description:</b>	The Comments column allows the data provider to provide additional descriptive information.
<b>Required:</b>	No
<b>Lookup:</b>	None
<b>Comment:</b>	Please provide additional comments as needed.
<b>Database Table:</b>	treatment
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)

## 65. Virus\_Neutralization\_Results.txt

The virus neutralization experiment sample template defines and annotates the assay results for a sample by linking sample, experiment, and results together. More than one analyte's results per assayed sample may be reported by copying the group of columns 'Virus Strain' and 'Titration Dilution Value' needed to describe each assay result.

Virus_Neutralization_Results.txt : Expsample ID	
Description:	The experiment sample identifier must be stored in ImmPort or in the experimentsamples.txt template.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	Please enter either an experiment sample user defined ID or ImmPort accession.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result And expsample_2_file_info
Database Column:	expsample_accession
Database Column Type:	varchar(15)

Virus_Neutralization_Results.txt : Virus Strain Reported	
Description:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	<b>Please refer to Appendix A - lk_virus_strain with preferred column(s) virus_strain_preferred.</b>
Comment:	The name of the virus strain used in the assay. Please select a name from the list provided if the name matches your name or enter a name if there is not an appropriate one provided. This name is visible when the result is shared.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	virus_strain_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Virus_Neutralization_Results.txt : Value Reported	
Description:	The maximum sample dilution factor that continues to demonstrate virus neutralization.
Required:	Yes
Lookup:	None
Comment:	A number is expected.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	value_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(50)

Virus_Neutralization_Results.txt : Unit Reported	
Description:	The dilution factor unit.
Required:	Yes
Preferred Lookup:	Please refer to Appendix A - lk_titer_unit with preferred column(s) titer_unit_preferred.
Comment:	The dilution factor unit.
Database Table:	neut_ab_titer_result
Database Column:	unit_reported
Database Column Type:	varchar(200)

Virus_Neutralization_Results.txt : Comments	
Description:	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
Required:	No
Lookup:	None

<b>Comment:</b>	Comments captures additional descriptive information.
<b>Database Table:</b>	neut_ab_titer_result
<b>Database Column:</b>	comments
<b>Database Column Type:</b>	varchar(500)



## Appendix A - Valid Values for the Lookup tables

### 1. lk\_adverse\_event\_severity

Name	Description	Link
severity_preferred		
Grade 1 Mild Adverse Event	A type of adverse event that is usually transient and may require only minimal treatment or therapeutic intervention. The event does not generally interfere with usual activities of daily living.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41338">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41338</a>
Grade 2 Moderate Adverse Event	A type of adverse event that is usually alleviated with additional specific therapeutic intervention. The event interferes with usual activities of daily living, causing discomfort but poses no significant or permanent risk of harm to the research participant.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41339">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41339</a>
Grade 3 Severe Adverse Event	A type of adverse event that requires intensive therapeutic intervention. The event interrupts usual activities of daily living, or significantly affects clinical status. The event possesses a significant risk of harm to the research participant and hospitalization may be required.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41340">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41340</a>
Grade 4 Life Threatening or Disabling Adverse Event	An adverse event, and/or its immediate sequelae, which is associated with an imminent risk of death or which is associated with physical or mental disabilities that affect or limit the ability of a person to perform activities of daily living (eating, ambulation, toileting, etc.)	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41337">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41337</a>
Grade 5 Death Related to Adverse Event	The termination of life as a result of an adverse event.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48275">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48275</a>

Not Specified	Adverse Event is not specified or not received. If no Adverse Event value is received, then this is the system default value.	
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## 2. lk\_age\_event

Name	Description	Link
Age at enrollment	Age Event is the Age at enrollment. In the case of a subject enrolled in multiple studies, this value is the minimum age for all the studies.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Age at infection	Age Event is the Age at infection.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Age at initial treatment	Age Event is the Age at initial treatment.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Age at initial vaccine administration	Age Event is the Age at initial vaccine administration.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>

Age at Study Day 0	Age Event is the Age at Study Day 0.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Not Specified	Age Event is not specified or not received. If no Age Event value is received, then this is the system default value.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Other	Age Event is some Other value not in CV Terms.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/OBI?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_000011</a>
Postmenstrual age	Best estimate of the first day of last menstrual period to birth plus time elapsed from day of birth. [def-source: NCI][attr: NICHD]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C114090">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C114090</a>

### 3. lk\_amount\_unit

Name	Description	Link
AI	Antibody Index	<a href="https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/analytical-testing">https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/analytical-testing</a>

DK units/ml	The NIDDK calibrators were tested together with dilutions of the WHO reference serum using harmonized assays on five occasions in the BDC, Bristol, and Munich laboratories and reported as WHO units/ml by calibration as previously described. For each of the NIDDK calibrators, the median value of the WHO units/ml obtained for the 15 measurements was assigned as its calibrator unit. The assigned units were termed digestive and kidney units (DK units)/ml.	<a href="https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/">https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/</a>
gm	gram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000021">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000021</a>
HAU	hemagglutination units	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>
IU	The unitage assigned by the WHO to International Biological Standards - substances, classed as biological according to the criteria provided by WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization (e.g. hormones, enzymes, and vaccines), to enable the results of biological and immunological assay procedures to be expressed in the same way throughout the world. The definition of an international unit is generally arbitrary and technical, and has to be officially approved by the International Conference for Unification of Formulae.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48579&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48579&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
IU/ml	A unit of arbitrary substance concentration (biologic activity concentration) defined as the concentration of one international unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.06d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.06d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377</a>
M	molar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062</a>
mg	milligram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000022">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000022</a>

mg/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001</a>
ml	milliliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000098">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000098</a>
mM	millimolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063</a>
MOI	multiplicity of infection	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection</a>
ng	nanogram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000024">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000024</a>
ng/ml	nanogram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002</a>
ng/nl	nanogram per nanoliter	
ng/ul	nanogram per microliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007</a>
nl	nanoliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000102">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000102</a>
nM	nanomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
optical density	The measurement of the light transmitted through a sample for a given wavelength. [database_cross_reference: ISBN:038733341X]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039</a>

pg	picogram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000025">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000025</a>
pg/ml	picogram per milliliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pg/nl	picogram per nanoliter	
pg/ul	picogram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pl	picoliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000103</a>
pM	picomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066</a>
TCID50	mean tissue culture infective dose	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>
ug	microgram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000023">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000023</a>
ug/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007</a>
ug/ul	microgram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

ul	microliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UDO_0000101">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UDO_0000101</a>
uM	micromolar	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008</a>
units/ml	Enzyme Unit per Milliliter. Unit of catalytic activity concentration defined as activity equal to one enzyme unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007</a>

#### 4. lk\_analyte

Name	Description	Link	ID
immunology_symbol ; short_label ; analyte_preferred			
- ; hHLA-A*2 ; ANA975	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-2 alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01892">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01892</a>	-
AA4 ; hCD93 ; ANA918	complement component C1q receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NPY3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NPY3</a>	-
ACKR3 ; hACKR3 ; ANA1	atypical chemokine receptor 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57007">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57007</a>	57007
Ackr3 ; mACKR3 ; ANA475	atypical chemokine receptor 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12778">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12778</a>	12778
AFP ; AFP ; ANA704	AFP (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=174">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=174</a>	174
Annexin ; hANXA5 ; ANA909	annexin A5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08758">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08758</a>	-

B7 ; hCD80 ; ANA866	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/941">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/941</a>	941
B7-2 ; hCD86 ; ANA868	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/942">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/942</a>	942
BAFF ; hTNFSF13B ; ANA241	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10673">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10673</a>	10673
BCL2 ; hBCL2 ; ANA904	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/596">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/596</a>	596
Bcl2 ; mBCL2 ; ANA1005	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P10417">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P10417</a>	12043
BCL6 ; hBCL6 ; ANA910	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41182">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41182</a>	-
Bcl6 ; mBCL6 ; ANA1110	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein homolog (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41183">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41183</a>	12053
BDCA1 ; hCD1C ; ANA895	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1c (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/911">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/911</a>	911
BDCA2, CD303 ; hCLEC4C ; ANA870	C-type lectin domain family 4 member C (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/170482">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/170482</a>	170482
BDCA3 ; hTHBD ; ANA894	thrombomodulin (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/7056">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/7056</a>	7056
BDNF ; BDNF ; ANA701	BDNF (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=627">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=627</a>	627

BOB ; hGPR15 ; ANA896	G-protein coupled receptor 15 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2838">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2838</a>	2838
Caspase-3 ; hCASP3 ; ANA911	caspase-3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_P42574">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_P42574</a>	-
CCL1 ; hCCL1 ; ANA2	C-C motif chemokine 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6346">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6346</a>	6346
Ccl1 ; mCCL1 ; ANA476	C-C motif chemokine 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20290">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20290</a>	20290
CCL14 ; hCCL14 ; ANA5	C-C motif chemokine 14 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6358">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6358</a>	6358
CCL15 ; hCCL15 ; ANA6	C-C motif chemokine 15 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6359">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6359</a>	6359
CCL16 ; hCCL16 ; ANA7	C-C motif chemokine 16 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6360">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6360</a>	6360
Ccl17 ; CCL17 ; ANA478	C-C motif chemokine 17	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20295">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20295</a>	20295
CCL18 ; hCCL18 ; ANA9	C-C motif chemokine 18 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6362">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6362</a>	6362
CCL19 ; hCCL19 ; ANA10	C-C motif chemokine 19 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6363">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6363</a>	6363
Ccl19 ; mCcl19 ; ANA479	C-C motif chemokine 19 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=24047">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=24047</a>	24047

Ccl2 ; mCCL2 ; ANA480	C-C motif chemokine 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20296">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20296</a>	20296
CCL20 ; hCCL20 ; ANA12	C-C motif chemokine 20 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6364">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6364</a>	6364
Ccl20 ; mCCL20 ; ANA481	C-C motif chemokine 20 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20297">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20297</a>	20297
CCL21 ; hCCL21 ; ANA13	C-C motif chemokine 21 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6366">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6366</a>	6366
Ccl21a ; mCcl21a ; ANA482	C-C motif chemokine 21a (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18829">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18829</a>	18829
CCL22 ; hCCL22 ; ANA14	C-C motif chemokine 22 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6367">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6367</a>	6367
Ccl22 ; mCCL22 ; ANA483	C-C motif chemokine 22 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20299">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20299</a>	20299
CCL23 ; hCCL23 ; ANA15	C-C motif chemokine 23 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6368">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6368</a>	6368
CCL24 ; hCCL24 ; ANA16	C-C motif chemokine 24 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6369">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6369</a>	6369
Ccl24 ; mCCL24 ; ANA484	C-C motif chemokine 24 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56221">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56221</a>	56221
CCL25 ; hCCL25 ; ANA17	C-C motif chemokine 25 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6370">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6370</a>	6370

Ccl25 ; mCcl25 ; ANA485	C-C motif chemokine 25 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20300">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20300</a>	20300
Ccl26 ; CCL26 ; ANA486	C-C motif chemokine 26	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=541307">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=541307</a>	541307
CCL26 ; hCCL26 ; ANA18	C-C motif chemokine 26 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10344">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10344</a>	10344
Ccl27a ; mCCL27 ; ANA487	C-C motif chemokine 27 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20301">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20301</a>	20301
Ccl3 ; mCCL3 ; ANA488	C-C motif chemokine 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20302">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20302</a>	20302
CCL3L1 ; CCL3L1 ; ANA21	CCL3L1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6349">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6349</a>	6349
CCL3L3 ; hCCL3L ; ANA22	C-C motif chemokine 3-like 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=414062">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=414062</a>	414062
CCL3P1 ; CCL3 ; ANA23	C-C motif chemokine 3	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=390788">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=390788</a>	390788
CCL4L1 ; CCL4L1 ; ANA25	CCL4L1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=388372">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=388372</a>	388372
CCL4L2 ; hCCL4L ; ANA26	C-C motif chemokine 4-like (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9560">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9560</a>	9560
Ccl5 ; mCCL5 ; ANA490	C-C motif chemokine 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20304">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20304</a>	20304

Ccl7 ; mCCL7 ; ANA491	C-C motif chemokine 7 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20306">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20306</a>	20306
CCL8 ; hCCL8 ; ANA29	C-C motif chemokine 8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6355">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6355</a>	6355
Ccl8 ; mCcl8 ; ANA492	C-C motif chemokine 8 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20307">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20307</a>	20307
CCR1 ; hCCR1 ; ANA30	C-C chemokine receptor type 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1230">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1230</a>	1230
Ccr1 ; mCCR1 ; ANA493	C-C chemokine receptor type 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12768">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12768</a>	12768
CCR10 ; hCCR10 ; ANA31	C-C chemokine receptor type 10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2826">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2826</a>	2826
Ccr10 ; mCCR10 ; ANA494	C-C chemokine receptor type 10 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12777">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12777</a>	12777
CCR2 ; hCCR2 ; ANA32	C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=729230">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=729230</a>	729230
Ccr2 ; mCCR2 ; ANA495	C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12772">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12772</a>	12772
CCR3 ; hCCR3 ; ANA33	C-C chemokine receptor type 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1232">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1232</a>	1232
Ccr3 ; mCCR3 ; ANA496	C-C chemokine receptor type 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12771">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12771</a>	12771

CCR4 ; hCCR4 ; ANA34	C-C chemokine receptor type 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1233">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1233</a>	1233
Ccr4 ; mCCR4 ; ANA497	C-C chemokine receptor type 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12773">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12773</a>	12773
CCR5 ; hCCR5 ; ANA35	C-C chemokine receptor type 5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1234">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1234</a>	1234
Ccr5 ; mCCR5 ; ANA498	C-C chemokine receptor type 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12774">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12774</a>	12774
CCR6 ; hCCR6 ; ANA36	C-C chemokine receptor type 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1235">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1235</a>	1235
Ccr6 ; mCCR6 ; ANA499	C-C chemokine receptor type 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12458">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12458</a>	12458
CCR7 ; hCCR7 ; ANA37	C-C chemokine receptor type 7 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1236">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1236</a>	1236
Ccr7 ; mCCR7 ; ANA500	C-C chemokine receptor type 7 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12775">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12775</a>	12775
CCR8 ; hCCR8 ; ANA38	C-C chemokine receptor type 8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1237">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1237</a>	1237
Ccr8 ; mCCR8 ; ANA501	C-C chemokine receptor type 8 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12776">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12776</a>	12776
CCR9 ; hCCR9 ; ANA824	C-C chemokine receptor type 9 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10803">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10803</a>	10803

Ccr9 ; mCCR9 ; ANA502	C-C chemokine receptor type 9 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12769">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12769</a>	12769
CCRL1 ; hCX3CR1 ; ANA59	CX3C chemokine receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1524">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1524</a>	1524
CD10 ; hMME ; ANA930	nephrilysin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08473">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08473</a>	-
CD100 ; hSEMA4D ; ANA1218	semaphorin-4D (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q92854">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q92854</a>	10507
CD101 ; hCD101 ; ANA1219	immunoglobulin superfamily member 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q93033">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q93033</a>	9398
Cd101 ; mCD101 ; ANA942	immunoglobulin superfamily member 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A8E0Y8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A8E0Y8</a>	630146
CD102 ; hICAM2 ; ANA1025	intercellular adhesion molecule 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13598">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13598</a>	3384
CD103 ; hITGAE ; ANA877	integrin alpha-E (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3682">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3682</a>	3682
CD104 ; hITGB4 ; ANA1043	integrin beta-4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16144">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16144</a>	3691
CD105 ; hENG ; ANA1050	endoglin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17813">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17813</a>	2022
CD107a ; hLAMP1 ; ANA887	lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3916">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3916</a>	3916

CD107b ; hLAMP2 ; ANA1024	lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13473">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13473</a>	3920
CD108 ; hSEMA7A ; ANA965	semaphorin-7A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75326">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75326</a>	8482
CD109 ; hCD109 ; ANA1188	CD109 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6YHK3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6YHK3</a>	135228
Cd109 ; mCD109 ; ANA1207	CD109 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8R422">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8R422</a>	235505
CD111 ; hNECTIN1 ; ANA1158	nectin-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15223">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15223</a>	5818
CD112 ; hNECTIN2 ; ANA1217	nectin-2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q92692">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q92692</a>	5819
CD11a ; hITGAL ; ANA1059	integrin alpha-L (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20701">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20701</a>	3683
CD11b ; hITGAM ; ANA878	integrin alpha-M (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3684">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3684</a>	3684
CD11c ; hITGAX ; ANA814	integrin alpha-X (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20702">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20702</a>	3687
CD11d ; hITGAD ; ANA1153	integrin alpha-D (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q13349">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q13349</a>	3681
CD123 ; hIL3RA ; ANA173	interleukin-3 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3563">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3563</a>	3563

CD127 ; hIL7R ; ANA182	interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3575">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3575</a>	3575
CD13 ; hANPEP ; ANA1033	aminopeptidase N (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15144">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15144</a>	290
CD133 ; hPROM1 ; ANA954	prominin-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O43490">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O43490</a>	8842
CD138 ; hSDC1 ; ANA891	syndecan-1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6382">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6382</a>	6382
CD14 ; hCD14 ; ANA804	monocyte differentiation antigen CD14 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08571">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08571</a>	929
Cd14 ; mCD14 ; ANA1006	monocyte differentiation antigen CD14 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P10810">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P10810</a>	12475
CD142 ; hF3 ; ANA1028	tissue factor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13726">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13726</a>	2152
CD143 ; hACE ; ANA1019	angiotensin-converting enzyme (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12821">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12821</a>	1636
CD144 ; hCDH5 ; ANA1095	cadherin-5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P33151">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P33151</a>	1003
CD146 ; hMCAM ; ANA1115	cell surface glycoprotein MUC18 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P43121">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P43121</a>	4162
CD147 ; hBSG ; ANA1098	basigin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35613">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35613</a>	682

CD148 ; hPTPRJ ; ANA1151	receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase eta (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q12913">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q12913</a>	5795
CD15 ; hFUT4 ; ANA875	alpha-(1,3)-fucosyltransferase 4 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2526">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2526</a>	2526
CD150 ; hSLAMF1 ; ANA1152	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q13291">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q13291</a>	6504
CD151 ; hCD151 ; ANA1119	CD151 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P48509">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P48509</a>	977
Cd151 ; mCD151 ; ANA953	CD151 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O35566">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O35566</a>	12476
CD152 ; hCTLA4 ; ANA871	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/1493">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/1493</a>	1493
CD154 ; hCD40LG ; ANA43	CD40 ligand (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=959">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=959</a>	959
CD155 ; hPVR ; ANA1034	poliovirus receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15151">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15151</a>	5817
CD156A ; hADAM8 ; ANA1131	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 8 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P78325">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P78325</a>	101
CD156B ; hADAM17 ; ANA1133	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P78536">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P78536</a>	6868
CD156c ; hADAM10 ; ANA948	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O14672">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O14672</a>	102

CD157 ; hBST1 ; ANA1149	ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q10588">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q10588</a>	683
CD158A ; hKIR2DL1 ; ANA879	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3802">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3802</a>	3802
CD158B1 ; hKIR2DL2 ; ANA880	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3803">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3803</a>	3803
CD158B2 ; hKIR2DL3 ; ANA881	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3804">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3804</a>	3804
CD158D ; hKIR2DL4 ; ANA1224	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q99706">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q99706</a>	3805
CD158E1 ; hKIR3DL1 ; ANA882	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3811">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3811</a>	3811
CD158F ; hKIR2DL5A ; ANA1199	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5A (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q8N109">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q8N109</a>	57292
CD158G ; hKIR2DS5 ; ANA1156	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q14953">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q14953</a>	3810
CD158H ; hKIR2DS1 ; ANA1157	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q14954">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_Q14954</a>	3806
CD158I ; hKIR2DS4 ; ANA1118	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P43632">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P43632</a>	3809
CD158J ; hKIR2DS2 ; ANA1117	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P43631">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P43631</a>	100132285

CD158k ; hKIR3DL2 ; ANA1116	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P43630">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P43630</a>	3812
CD158z ; hKIR3DL3 ; ANA1204	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q8N743">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q8N743</a>	-
CD159c ; hKLRC2 ; ANA1080	NKG2-C type II integral membrane protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P26717">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P26717</a>	3822
CD16 ; hFCGR3A ; ANA811	low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-A (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08637">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08637</a>	2214
CD160 ; hCD160 ; ANA973	CD160 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O95971">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O95971</a>	11126
Cd160 ; mCD160 ; ANA970	CD160 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O88875">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O88875</a>	54215
CD161 ; hKLRB1 ; ANA883	killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily B member 1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3820">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3820</a>	3820
CD163 ; hCD163 ; ANA1192	scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q86VB7">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q86VB7</a>	9332
Cd163 ; mCD163 ; ANA1164	scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q2VLH6">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q2VLH6</a>	93671
CD164 ; hCD164 ; ANA1141	sialomucin core protein 24 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q04900">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q04900</a>	8763
Cd164 ; mCD164 ; ANA1250	sialomucin core protein 24 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9R0L9">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9R0L9</a>	53599

Cd164I2 ; mCD164L2 ; ANA1229	CD164 sialomucin-like 2 protein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9D6W7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9D6W7</a>	69655
CD166 ; hALCAM ; ANA1154	CD166 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q13740">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q13740</a>	214
CD167 ; hDDR1 ; ANA1145	epithelial discoidin domain-containing receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08345">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08345</a>	780
CD168 ; hHMMR ; ANA966	hyaluronan mediated motility receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75330">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75330</a>	3161
CD169 ; hSIGLEC1 ; ANA1227	sialoadhesin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BZ22">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BZ22</a>	6614
CD16b ; hFCGR3B ; ANA960	low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-B (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75015">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75015</a>	2215
CD170 ; hSIGLEC5 ; ANA951	sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O15389">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O15389</a>	8778
CD171 ; hL1CAM ; ANA1092	neural cell adhesion molecule L1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P32004">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P32004</a>	3897
CD172a ; hSIRPA ; ANA1130	tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type substrate 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P78324">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P78324</a>	140885
CD172b ; hSIRPB1 ; ANA935	signal-regulatory protein beta-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000026875">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000026875</a>	10326
CD172g ; hSIRPG ; ANA1247	signal-regulatory protein gamma (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9P1W8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9P1W8</a>	55423

CD174 ; hFUT3 ; ANA1061	galactoside 3(4)-L-fucosyltransferase (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21217">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21217</a>	2525
CD177 ; hCD177 ; ANA1203	CD177 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N6Q3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N6Q3</a>	57126
Cd177 ; mCd177 ; ANA1206	CD177 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8R2S8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8R2S8</a>	68891
CD179a ; hVPREB1 ; ANA1017	immunoglobulin iota chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12018">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12018</a>	7441
CD179B ; hIGLL1 ; ANA1040	immunoglobulin lambda-like polypeptide 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15814">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15814</a>	3543
CD18 ; hITGB2 ; ANA985	integrin beta-2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P05107">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P05107</a>	3689
CD180 ; hCD180 ; ANA1223	CD180 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q99467">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q99467</a>	4064
Cd180 ; mCD180 ; ANA1176	CD180 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q62192">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q62192</a>	17079
CD19 ; hCD19 ; ANA805	B-lymphocyte antigen CD19 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15391">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15391</a>	930
Cd19 ; mCD19 ; ANA1078	B-lymphocyte antigen CD19 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P25918">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P25918</a>	12478
CD1a ; hCD1A ; ANA988	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1a (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06126">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06126</a>	909

CD1b ; hCD1B ; ANA1084	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1b (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P29016">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P29016</a>	910
CD1d ; hCD1D ; ANA1039	antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15813">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15813</a>	912
Cd1d1 ; mCD1D ; ANA1011	antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11609">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11609</a>	12479
Cd1d2 ; mCd1d2 ; ANA1012	antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11610">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11610</a>	12480
CD1e ; hCD1E ; ANA1038	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, membrane-associated (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15812">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15812</a>	913
CD2 ; hCD2 ; ANA860	T-cell surface antigen CD2 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/914">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/914</a>	914
Cd2 ; mCD2 ; ANA1000	T-cell surface antigen CD2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08920">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08920</a>	12481
CD20 ; hMS4A1 ; ANA806	B-lymphocyte antigen CD20 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11836">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P11836</a>	931
CD200 ; hCD200 ; ANA1111	OX-2 membrane glycoprotein (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P41217">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P41217</a>	4345
Cd200 ; mCD200 ; ANA956	OX-2 membrane glycoprotein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O54901">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O54901</a>	-
Cd200r1 ; mCd200r1 ; ANA1232	cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9ES57">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9ES57</a>	57781

Cd200r2 ; mCD200R1L ; ANA1187	cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6XJV6">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6XJV6</a>	271375
Cd200r3 ; mCd200r3 ; ANA1168	cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q5UKY4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q5UKY4</a>	74603
Cd200r4 ; mCd200r4 ; ANA1186	cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6XJV4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6XJV4</a>	239849
CD201 ; hPROCR ; ANA1259	endothelial protein C receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UNN8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UNN8</a>	10544
CD202b ; hTEK ; ANA1139	angiopoietin-1 receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02763">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02763</a>	7010
CD203c ; hENPP3 ; ANA947	ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14638">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14638</a>	5169
CD204 ; hMSR1 ; ANA1064	macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21757">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21757</a>	4481
CD205 ; hLY75 ; ANA937	lymphocyte antigen 75 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000034294">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000034294</a>	4065
CD206 ; hMRC1 ; ANA1072	macrophage mannose receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22897">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22897</a>	4360
CD207 ; hCD207 ; ANA1255	C-type lectin domain family 4 member K (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UJ71">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UJ71</a>	50489
Cd207 ; mCD207 ; ANA1208	C-type lectin domain family 4 member K (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VBX4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VBX4</a>	246278

CD208 ; hLAMP3 ; ANA1261	lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UQV4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UQV4</a>	27074
Cd209a ; mCd209a ; ANA1216	CD209 antigen-like protein A (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZX1">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZX1</a>	170786
Cd209b ; mCd209b ; ANA1194	CD209 antigen-like protein B (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8CJ91">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8CJ91</a>	69165
Cd209c ; mCd209c ; ANA1215	CD209 antigen-like protein C (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW9">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW9</a>	170776
Cd209d ; mCd209d ; ANA1214	CD209 antigen-like protein D (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW8</a>	170779
Cd209e ; mCd209e ; ANA1213	CD209 antigen-like protein E (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91ZW7</a>	170780
CD21 ; hCR2 ; ANA919	complement receptor type 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20023">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20023</a>	-
CD213A1 ; hIL13RA1 ; ANA128	interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3597">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3597</a>	3597
CD213A2 ; hIL13RA2 ; ANA129	interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3598">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3598</a>	3598
Cd22 ; mCD22 ; ANA1097	B-cell receptor CD22 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35329">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35329</a>	12483
CD220 ; hINSR ; ANA989	insulin receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06213">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06213</a>	3643

CD221 ; hIGF1R ; ANA993	insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08069">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08069</a>	3480
CD222 ; hIGF2R ; ANA1013	cation-independent mannose-6-phosphate receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11717">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11717</a>	3482
CD223 ; hLAG3 ; ANA1054	lymphocyte activation gene 3 protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P18627">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P18627</a>	3902
CD224 ; hGGT1 ; ANA1058	glutathione hydrolase 1 proenzyme (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19440">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19440</a>	2678
CD225 ; hIFITM1 ; ANA1021	interferon-induced transmembrane protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13164">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13164</a>	8519
CD226 ; hCD226 ; ANA1160	CD226 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15762">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15762</a>	10666
Cd226 ; mCD226 ; ANA1198	CD226 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8K4F0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8K4F0</a>	225825
CD227 ; hMUC1 ; ANA1041	mucin-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15941">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15941</a>	4582
CD228 ; hMELTF ; ANA998	melanotransferrin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08582">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08582</a>	4241
CD229 ; hLY9 ; ANA1235	T-lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9HBG7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9HBG7</a>	4063
CD23 ; hFCER2 ; ANA922	low affinity immunoglobulin epsilon Fc receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06734">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06734</a>	-

CD230 ; hPRNP ; ANA936	major prion protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000030020">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000030020</a>	5621
CD231 ; hTSPAN7 ; ANA1113	tetraspanin-7 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41732">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P41732</a>	7102
CD232 ; hPLXNC1 ; ANA958	plexin-C1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O60486">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O60486</a>	10154
CD233 ; hSLC4A1 ; ANA977	band 3 anion transport protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02730">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02730</a>	6521
CD234 ; hACKR1 ; ANA1161	atypical chemokine receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q16570">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q16570</a>	2532
CD235a ; hGYPA ; ANA976	glycophorin-A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02724">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02724</a>	2993
CD235b ; hGYPB ; ANA987	glycophorin-B (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06028">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06028</a>	2994
CD236R ; hGPC ; ANA983	glycophorin-C (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04921">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04921</a>	2995
CD238 ; hKEL ; ANA1073	kell blood group glycoprotein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P23276">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P23276</a>	3792
CD239 ; hBCAM ; ANA1122	basal cell adhesion molecule (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P50895">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P50895</a>	4059
CD24 ; hCD24 ; ANA807	signal transducer CD24 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P25063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P25063</a>	100133941

CD240CE ; hRHCE ; ANA1053	blood group Rh(CE) polypeptide (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P18577">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P18577</a>	6006
CD240D ; hRHD ; ANA1138	blood group Rh(D) polypeptide (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02161">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02161</a>	6007
CD241 ; hRHAG ; ANA1137	ammonium transporter Rh type A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02094">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q02094</a>	6005
CD242 ; hICAM4 ; ANA1155	intercellular adhesion molecule 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q14773">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q14773</a>	3386
CD243 ; hABCB1 ; ANA996	multidrug resistance protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08183">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08183</a>	5243
CD244 ; hCD244 ; ANA1226	natural killer cell receptor 2B4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BZW8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BZW8</a>	51744
Cd244a ; mCD244 ; ANA1143	natural killer cell receptor 2B4 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q07763">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q07763</a>	18106
CD246 ; hALK ; ANA1258	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UM73">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UM73</a>	238
CD247 ; hCD247 ; ANA1060	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20963">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P20963</a>	919
Cd247 ; mCD247 ; ANA1076	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 isoforms eta/zeta (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24161">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24161</a>	12503
CD248 ; hCD248 ; ANA1236	endosialin (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9HCU0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9HCU0</a>	57124

Cd248 ; mCD248 ; ANA1212	endosialin (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91V98">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q91V98</a>	70445
CD249 ; hENPEP ; ANA1142	glutamyl aminopeptidase (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q07075">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q07075</a>	2028
Cd24a ; mCD24 ; ANA1077	signal transducer CD24 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24807">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24807</a>	12484
CD26 ; hDPP4 ; ANA1081	dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P27487">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P27487</a>	1803
CD266 ; hTNFRSF12A ; ANA1240	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 12A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NP84">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NP84</a>	51330
CD268 ; hTNFRSF13C ; ANA1222	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q96RJ3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q96RJ3</a>	115650
CD27 ; hCD27 ; ANA40	CD27 antigen (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=939">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=939</a>	939
Cd27 ; mCD27 ; ANA503	CD27 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21940">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21940</a>	21940
CD271 ; hNGFR ; ANA994	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 16 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08138">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08138</a>	4804
CD272 ; hBTLA ; ANA1191	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q7Z6A9">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q7Z6A9</a>	151888
CD274 ; hCD274 ; ANA1246	programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NZQ7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NZQ7</a>	29126

Cd274 ; mCD274 ; ANA1231	programmed cell death 1 ligand 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9EP73">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9EP73</a>	60533
CD275 ; hICOSLG ; ANA964	ICOS ligand (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75144">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75144</a>	23308
CD276 ; hCD276 ; ANA1169	CD276 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q5ZPR3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q5ZPR3</a>	80381
Cd276 ; mCD276 ; ANA1210	CD276 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VE98">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VE98</a>	102657
CD277 ; hBTN3A1 ; ANA946	butyrophilin subfamily 3 member A1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00481">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00481</a>	11119
CD278 ; hICOS ; ANA898	inducible T-cell costimulator (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/29851">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/29851</a>	29851
CD28 ; hCD28 ; ANA863	T-cell-specific surface glycoprotein CD28 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/940">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/940</a>	940
Cd28 ; mCD28 ; ANA1086	T-cell-specific surface glycoprotein CD28 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31041">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31041</a>	12487
CD280 ; hMRC2 ; ANA1251	C-type mannose receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UBG0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UBG0</a>	9902
CD281 ; hTLR1 ; ANA1159	Toll-like receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q15399</a>	7096
CD282 ; hTLR2 ; ANA959	Toll-like receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O60603">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O60603</a>	7097

CD283 ; hTLR3 ; ANA952	Toll-like receptor 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O15455">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O15455</a>	7098
CD284 ; hTLR4 ; ANA944	Toll-like receptor 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00206">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00206</a>	7099
CD288 ; hTLR8 ; ANA1245	Toll-like receptor 8 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NR97">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NR97</a>	51311
CD289 ; hTLR9 ; ANA1244	Toll-like receptor 9 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NR96">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NR96</a>	54106
CD29 ; hITGB1 ; ANA986	integrin beta-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P05556">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P05556</a>	3688
CD290 ; hTLR10 ; ANA1225	Toll-like receptor 10 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BXR5">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9BXR5</a>	81793
CD292 ; hBMPR1A ; ANA1101	bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P36894">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P36894</a>	657
CD294 ; hPTGDR2 ; ANA1264	prostaglandin D2 receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y5Y4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y5Y4</a>	11251
CD295 ; hLEPR ; ANA899	leptin receptor (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3953">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3953</a>	3953
CD296 ; hART1 ; ANA1123	GPI-linked NAD(P)(+)--arginine ADP-ribosyltransferase 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P52961">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P52961</a>	417
CD297 ; hART4 ; ANA1220	ecto-ADP-ribosyltransferase 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q93070">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q93070</a>	420

CD298 ; hATP1B3 ; ANA1124	sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P54709">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P54709</a>	483
CD299 ; hCLEC4M ; ANA1233	C-type lectin domain family 4 member M (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9H2X3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9H2X3</a>	10332
Cd2ap ; mCD2AP ; ANA1239	CD2-associated protein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JLQ0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JLQ0</a>	12488
Cd2bp2 ; mCD2BP2 ; ANA1228	CD2 antigen cytoplasmic tail-binding protein 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9CWK3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9CWK3</a>	70233
CD3 ; hCD3E ; ANA809	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P07766">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P07766</a>	916
CD300a ; hCD300A ; ANA1252	CMRF35-like molecule 8 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UGN4">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UGN4</a>	11314
Cd300a ; mCD300A ; ANA1183	CMRF35-like molecule 8 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ0</a>	217303
CD300c ; hCD300C ; ANA1146	CMRF35-like molecule 6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08708">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08708</a>	10871
Cd300c ; mCD300C ; ANA940	CMRF35-like molecule 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A2A7V7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A2A7V7</a>	387565
Cd300c2 ; mClm ; ANA1190	CMRF35-like molecule (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q7TSN2">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q7TSN2</a>	140497
CD300e ; hCD300E ; ANA1167	CMRF35-like molecule 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q496F6">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q496F6</a>	342510

Cd300e ; mCD300E ; ANA1197	CMRF35-like molecule 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8K249">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8K249</a>	217306
Cd300lb ; mCD300LB ; ANA1166	CMRF35-like molecule 7 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q3U497">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q3U497</a>	217304
Cd300ld ; mClm5 ; ANA1209	CMRF35-like molecule 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VCH2">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8VCH2</a>	217305
Cd300ld3 ; mClm3 ; ANA1184	CMRF35-like molecule 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ5">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ5</a>	382551
Cd300lf ; mCD300LF ; ANA1185	CMRF35-like molecule 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ7">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6SJQ7</a>	246746
Cd300lg ; mCd300lg ; ANA1163	CMRF35-like molecule 9 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q1ERP8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q1ERP8</a>	52685
CD301 ; hCLEC10A ; ANA1195	C-type lectin domain family 10 member A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8IU_N9">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8IU_N9</a>	10462
CD302 ; hCD302 ; ANA1196	CD302 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8IX05">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8IX05</a>	9936
Cd302 ; mCD302 ; ANA1230	CD302 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9DCG2">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9DCG2</a>	66205
CD304 ; hNRP1 ; ANA949	neuropilin-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14786">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14786</a>	8829
CD305 ; hLAIR1 ; ANA1180	leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6GTX8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6GTX8</a>	3903

CD306 ; hLAIR2 ; ANA1181	leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q6IS_S4">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q6IS_S4</a>	3904
CD309 ; hKDR ; ANA1100	vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P35968">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P35968</a>	3791
CD31 ; hPECAM1 ; ANA1044	platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16284">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16284</a>	5175
CD312 ; hADGRE2 ; ANA1253	adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9UHX3">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9UHX3</a>	30817
CD314 ; hKLRK1 ; ANA886	NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/22914">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/22914</a>	22914
CD315 ; hPTGFRN ; ANA1248	prostaglandin F2 receptor negative regulator (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9P2B2">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9P2B2</a>	5738
CD316 ; hIGSF8 ; ANA1221	immunoglobulin superfamily member 8 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q969P0">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q969P0</a>	93185
CD317 ; hBST2 ; ANA1150	bone marrow stromal antigen 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q10589">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q10589</a>	684
CD318 ; hCDCP1 ; ANA1234	CUB domain-containing protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9H5V8">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9H5V8</a>	64866
CD319 ; hSLAMF7 ; ANA1242	SLAM family member 7 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9NQ25">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9NQ25</a>	57823
CD320 ; hCD320 ; ANA1241	CD320 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9NPF0">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9NPF0</a>	51293

Cd320 ; mCD320 ; ANA1266	CD320 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Z1P5">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Z1P5</a>	54219
CD321 ; hF11R ; ANA1265	junctional adhesion molecule A (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y624">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y624</a>	50848
CD322 ; hJAM2 ; ANA1126	junctional adhesion molecule B (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P57087">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P57087</a>	58494
CD324 ; hCDH1 ; ANA1020	cadherin-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12830">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12830</a>	999
CD326 ; hEPCAM ; ANA1045	epithelial cell adhesion molecule (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16422">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16422</a>	4072
CD32A ; hFCGR2A ; ANA1018	low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-a (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12318">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P12318</a>	2212
CD32B ; hFCGR2B ; ANA1088	low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-b (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31994">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31994</a>	2213
CD32C ; hFCGR2C ; ANA1089	low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-c (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31995">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31995</a>	9103
Cd33 ; mCD33 ; ANA1177	myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q63994">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q63994</a>	12489
CD331 ; hFGFR1 ; ANA1009	fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11362">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11362</a>	2260
CD332 ; hFGFR2 ; ANA1065	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21802">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21802</a>	2263

CD333 ; hFGFR3 ; ANA1070	fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22607">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22607</a>	2261
CD334 ; hFGFR4 ; ANA1069	fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22455">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22455</a>	2264
CD335 ; hNCR1 ; ANA967	natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O76036">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O76036</a>	9437
CD337 ; hNCR3 ; ANA950	natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14931">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O14931</a>	259197
CD339 ; hJAG1 ; ANA1132	protein jagged-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P78504">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P78504</a>	182
CD34 ; hCD34 ; ANA1083	hematopoietic progenitor cell antigen CD34 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P28906">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P28906</a>	947
Cd34 ; mCD34 ; ANA1178	hematopoietic progenitor cell antigen CD34 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q64314">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q64314</a>	12490
CD340 ; hERBB2 ; ANA982	receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04626">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04626</a>	2064
CD344 ; hFZD4 ; ANA1256	frizzled-4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9ULV1">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9ULV1</a>	8322
CD349 ; hFZD9 ; ANA943	frizzled-9 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00144">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00144</a>	8326
CD35 ; hCR1 ; ANA1051	complement receptor type 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17927">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17927</a>	1378

CD350 ; hFZD10 ; ANA1257	frizzled-10 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9ULW2">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9ULW2</a>	11211
CD36 ; hCD36 ; ANA1047	platelet glycoprotein 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16671">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P16671</a>	948
Cd36 ; mCD36 ; ANA1148	platelet glycoprotein 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08857">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q08857</a>	12491
CD37 ; hCD37 ; ANA1008	leukocyte antigen CD37 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11049</a>	951
Cd37 ; mCD37 ; ANA1172	leukocyte antigen CD37 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61470">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61470</a>	12493
CD38 ; hCD38 ; ANA808	ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P28907">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P28907</a>	952
Cd38 ; mCD38 ; ANA1125	ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P56528">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P56528</a>	12494
CD39 ; hENTPD1 ; ANA921	ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P49961">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P49961</a>	-
CD3d ; hCD3D ; ANA979	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 delta chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04234">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04234</a>	915
Cd3d ; mCD3D ; ANA980	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 delta chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04235">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04235</a>	12500
Cd3e ; mCD3E ; ANA1071	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22646">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P22646</a>	12501

Cd3eap ; mCD3EAP ; ANA1189	DNA-directed RNA polymerase I subunit RPA34 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q76KJ5">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q76KJ5</a>	70333
CD3g ; hCD3G ; ANA1003	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 gamma chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P09693">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P09693</a>	917
Cd3g ; mCD3G ; ANA1016	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 gamma chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11942">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11942</a>	12502
CD4 ; hCD4 ; ANA41	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=920">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=920</a>	920
Cd4 ; mCD4 ; ANA504	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12504">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12504</a>	12504
CD40 ; hCD40 ; ANA42	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=958">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=958</a>	958
Cd40 ; mCD40 ; ANA505	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21939">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21939</a>	21939
Cd40lg ; mCD40LG ; ANA506	CD40 ligand (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21947">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21947</a>	21947
CD41 ; hITGA2B ; ANA997	integrin alpha-IIb (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08514">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08514</a>	3674
CD42a ; hGP9 ; ANA1032	platelet glycoprotein IX (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P14770">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P14770</a>	2815
CD42b ; hGP1BA ; ANA992	platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P07359">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P07359</a>	2811

CD42c ; hGP1BB ; ANA1022	platelet glycoprotein Ib beta chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P13224">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P13224</a>	2812
CD42d ; hGP5 ; ANA1103	platelet glycoprotein V (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40197">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40197</a>	2814
CD43 ; hSPN ; ANA893	leukosialin (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6693">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6693</a>	6693
CD44 ; hCD44 ; ANA914	CD44 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16070">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16070</a>	-
Cd44 ; mCD44 ; ANA1035	CD44 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15379">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15379</a>	12505
CD45RA ; hPTPRC/iso:h6 ; ANA816	receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C isoform h6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08575-8">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P08575-8</a>	5788
CD45RO ; PTPRC/iso:CD45RO ; ANA822	receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C isoform CD45RO	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_000001017">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_000001017</a>	5788
CD46 ; hCD46 ; ANA1036	membrane cofactor protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15529">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P15529</a>	4179
Cd46 ; mCD46 ; ANA968	membrane cofactor protein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O88174">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O88174</a>	17221
CD47 ; hCD47 ; ANA1147	leukocyte surface antigen CD47 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q08722">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q08722</a>	961
Cd47 ; mCD47 ; ANA1175	leukocyte surface antigen CD47 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q61735">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q61735</a>	16423

CD48 ; hCD48 ; ANA1001	CD48 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P09326">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P09326</a>	962
Cd48 ; mCD48 ; ANA1052	CD48 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P18181">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P18181</a>	12506
CD49 ; hITGA6 ; ANA876	integrin alpha-6 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3655">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3655</a>	3655
CD49a ; hITGA1 ; ANA927	integrin alpha-1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P56199">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P56199</a>	-
CD49b ; hITGA2 ; ANA1048	integrin alpha-2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P17301">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P17301</a>	3673
CD49c ; hITGA3 ; ANA1079	integrin alpha-3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P26006">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P26006</a>	3675
CD49d ; hITGA4 ; ANA1026	integrin alpha-4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13612">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13612</a>	3676
CD49e ; hITGA5 ; ANA999	integrin alpha-5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P08648">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P08648</a>	3678
CD5 ; hCD5 ; ANA915	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P06127">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P06127</a>	-
Cd5 ; mCD5 ; ANA1023	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13379">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13379</a>	12507
CD50 ; hICAM3 ; ANA1094	intercellular adhesion molecule 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P32942">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P32942</a>	3385

CD51 ; hITGAV ; ANA991	integrin alpha-V (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06756">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P06756</a>	3685
CD52 ; hCD52 ; ANA1087	CAMPATH-1 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31358">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P31358</a>	1043
Cd52 ; mCD52 ; ANA1179	CAMPATH-1 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q64389">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q64389</a>	23833
CD53 ; hCD53 ; ANA1057	leukocyte surface antigen CD53 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19397">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19397</a>	963
Cd53 ; mCD53 ; ANA1171	leukocyte surface antigen CD53 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61451">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61451</a>	12508
CD55 ; hCD55 ; ANA995	complement decay-accelerating factor (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08174">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P08174</a>	1604
Cd55 ; mCd55 ; ANA1173	complement decay-accelerating factor, GPI-anchored (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61475">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61475</a>	13136
Cd55b ; mCd55b ; ANA1174	complement decay-accelerating factor transmembrane isoform (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61476">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q61476</a>	13137
CD56 ; hNCAM1 ; ANA815	neural cell adhesion molecule 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13591">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13591</a>	4684
CD57 ; hB3GAT1 ; ANA823	galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/27087">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/27087</a>	27087
CD58 ; hCD58 ; ANA1056	lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19256">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19256</a>	965

CD59 ; hCD59 ; ANA1030	CD59 glycoprotein (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P13987">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P13987</a>	966
Cd59a ; mCd59a ; ANA957	CD59A glycoprotein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O55186">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O55186</a>	12509
Cd59b ; mCd59b ; ANA1127	CD59B glycoprotein (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P58019">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P58019</a>	333883
Cd5l ; mCD5L ; ANA1249	CD5 antigen-like (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9QWK4">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q9QWK4</a>	11801
CD6 ; hCD6 ; ANA1085	T-cell differentiation antigen CD6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P30203">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P30203</a>	923
Cd6 ; mCD6 ; ANA1170	T-cell differentiation antigen CD6 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q61003">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q61003</a>	12511
CD61 ; hITGB3 ; ANA984	integrin beta-3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P05106">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P05106</a>	3690
CD62E ; hSELE ; ANA1046	E-selectin (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16581">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16581</a>	6401
CD62L ; hSELL ; ANA712	L-selectin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6401">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6401</a>	6401
CD62P ; hSELP ; ANA1042	P-selectin (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16109">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P16109</a>	6403
CD63 ; hCD63 ; ANA902	CD63 antigen (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/967">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/967</a>	967

Cd63 ; mCD63 ; ANA1112	CD63 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P41731">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P41731</a>	12512
CD64 ; hFCGR1A ; ANA873	high affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2209">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/2209</a>	2209
CD66a ; hCEACAM1 ; ANA1027	carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13688">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P13688</a>	634
CD66b ; hCEACAM8 ; ANA1091	carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 8 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P31997">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P31997</a>	1088
CD66c ; hCEACAM6 ; ANA1105	carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P40199">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P40199</a>	4680
CD66d ; hCEACAM3 ; ANA1104	carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P40198">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P40198</a>	1084
CD66e ; hCEACAM5 ; ANA990	carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P06731">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P06731</a>	1048
CD66f ; hPSG1 ; ANA1010	pregnancy-specific beta-1-glycoprotein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P11464">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P11464</a>	5669
CD68 ; hCD68 ; ANA1096	macrosialin (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P34810">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P34810</a>	968
Cd68 ; mCD68 ; ANA1090	macrosialin (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P31996">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_P31996</a>	12514
CD69 ; hCD69 ; ANA865	early activation antigen CD69 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/969">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/969</a>	969

Cd69 ; mCD69 ; ANA1102	early activation antigen CD69 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P37217">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P37217</a>	12515
CD7 ; hCD7 ; ANA1002	T-cell antigen CD7 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P09564">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P09564</a>	924
Cd7 ; mCD7 ; ANA1121	T-cell antigen CD7 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P50283">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P50283</a>	12516
CD70 ; hCD70 ; ANA44	CD70 antigen (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=970">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=970</a>	970
Cd70 ; mCD70 ; ANA507	CD70 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21948">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21948</a>	21948
CD71a ; hTFRC ; ANA932	transferrin receptor protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02786">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P02786</a>	-
CD72 ; hCD72 ; ANA1066	B-cell differentiation antigen CD72 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21854">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21854</a>	971
Cd72 ; mCD72 ; ANA1067	B-cell differentiation antigen CD72 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21855">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21855</a>	12517
CD73 ; hNT5E ; ANA1062	5'-nucleotidase (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21589">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P21589</a>	4907
CD74 ; hCD74 ; ANA978	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04233">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04233</a>	972
Cd74 ; mCD74 ; ANA981	H-2 class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04441">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P04441</a>	16149

CD79a ; hCD79A ; ANA1015	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11912</a>	973
Cd79a ; mCD79A ; ANA1014	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11911">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P11911</a>	12518
CD79b ; hCD79B ; ANA1109	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein beta chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P40259">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P40259</a>	974
Cd79b ; mCD79B ; ANA1037	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein beta chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15530">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P15530</a>	15985
CD8 ; hCD8A ; ANA810	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01732">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01732</a>	925
Cd80 ; mCD80 ; ANA1135	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q00609">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q00609</a>	12519
CD81 ; hCD81 ; ANA1129	CD81 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P60033">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P60033</a>	975
Cd81 ; mCD81 ; ANA1099	CD81 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35762">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P35762</a>	12520
CD82 ; hCD82 ; ANA1082	CD82 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P27701">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P27701</a>	3732
Cd82 ; mCD82 ; ANA1107	CD82 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P40237">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P40237</a>	12521
CD83 ; hCD83 ; ANA916	CD83 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q01151">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q01151</a>	-

Cd83 ; mCD83 ; ANA969	CD83 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O88324">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O88324</a>	12522
CD84 ; hCD84 ; ANA1254	SLAM family member 5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UIB8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UIB8</a>	8832
Cd84 ; mCD84 ; ANA1162	SLAM family member 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q18PI6">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q18PI6</a>	12523
CD85a ; hLILRB3 ; ANA962	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75022">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75022</a>	107987462
CD85b ; hLILRA6 ; ANA1182	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6PI73">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q6PI73</a>	-
CD85c ; hLILRB5 ; ANA963	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75023">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O75023</a>	10990
CD85d ; hLILRB2 ; ANA1201	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N423">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N423</a>	-
CD85e ; hLILRA3 ; ANA1202	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N6C8">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N6C8</a>	11026
CD85f ; hLILRA5 ; ANA941	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 5 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A6NI73">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_A6NI73</a>	353514
CD85g ; hLILRA4 ; ANA1128	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P59901">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P59901</a>	23547
CD85h ; hLILRA2 ; ANA1200	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N149">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8N149</a>	11027

CD85i ; hLILRA1 ; ANA961	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O75019">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O75019</a>	11024
CD85J ; hLILRB1 ; ANA888	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10859">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10859</a>	10859
CD85k ; hLILRB4 ; ANA1205	leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 4 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q8NHJ6">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q8NHJ6</a>	11006
Cd86 ; mCD86 ; ANA1114	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P42082">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P42082</a>	12524
CD87 ; hPLAUR ; ANA1140	urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q03405">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q03405</a>	5329
CD88 ; hC5AR1 ; ANA1063	C5a anaphylatoxin chemotactic receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P21730">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P21730</a>	728
CD89 ; hFCAR ; ANA1075	immunoglobulin alpha Fc receptor (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P24071">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P24071</a>	2204
Cd8a ; mCD8A ; ANA974	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P01731">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P01731</a>	12525
CD8b ; hCD8B ; ANA1007	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 beta chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P10966">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P10966</a>	926
Cd8b1 ; mCD8B ; ANA1004	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 beta chain (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P10300">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P10300</a>	12526
CD9 ; hCD9 ; ANA1068	CD9 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P21926">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P21926</a>	928

Cd9 ; mCD9 ; ANA1108	CD9 antigen (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40240">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40240</a>	12527
CD90 ; hTHY1 ; ANA934	Thy-1 membrane glycoprotein (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P04216">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P04216</a>	-
CD91 ; hLRP1 ; ANA1144	prolow-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q07954">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q07954</a>	4035
Cd93 ; mCD93 ; ANA971	complement component C1q receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O89103">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_O89103</a>	17064
CD94 ; hKLRD1 ; ANA884	natural killer cells antigen CD94 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3824">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3824</a>	3824
CD95 ; hFAS ; ANA85	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=355">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=355</a>	355
CD96 ; hCD96 ; ANA1106	T-cell surface protein tactile (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40200">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P40200</a>	10225
Cd96 ; mCD96 ; ANA1165	T-cell surface protein tactile (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q3U0X8">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q3U0X8</a>	84544
CD97 ; hADGRE5 ; ANA1120	CD97 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P48960">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P48960</a>	976
CD98 ; hSLC7A5 ; ANA1136	large neutral amino acids transporter small subunit 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q01650">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_Q01650</a>	8140
CD99 ; hCD99 ; ANA1031	CD99 antigen (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P14209">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/PR_P14209</a>	4267

Cd99I2 ; mCD99L2 ; ANA1193	CD99 antigen-like protein 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8BF0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8BF0</a>	171486
CDw113 ; hNECTIN3 ; ANA1243	nectin-3 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NQS3">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9NQS3</a>	25945
CDw218b ; hIL18RAP ; ANA972	interleukin-18 receptor accessory protein (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O95256">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O95256</a>	8807
CDw293 ; hBMPR1B ; ANA945	bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00238">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O00238</a>	658
CDw325 ; hCDH2 ; ANA1055	cadherin-2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19022">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P19022</a>	1000
CDw327 ; hSIGLEC6 ; ANA955	sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 6 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O43699">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_O43699</a>	946
CDw328 ; hSIGLEC7 ; ANA1262	sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 7 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y286">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y286</a>	27036
CDw329 ; hSIGLEC9 ; ANA1263	sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 9 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y336">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9Y336</a>	27180
CDw338 ; hABCG2 ; ANA1260	ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UNQ0">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9UNQ0</a>	9429
CDW92 ; hSLC44A1 ; ANA1211	choline transporter-like protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8WWI5">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q8WWI5</a>	23446
CENPB ; hCENPB ; ANA821	major centromere autoantigen B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1059">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1059</a>	1059

CKLF ; hCKLF ; ANA45	chemokine-like factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=51192">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=51192</a>	51192
Cklf ; mCKLF ; ANA508	chemokine-like factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=75458">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=75458</a>	75458
CLA, CD162 ; hSELPLG ; ANA903	P-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6404">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6404</a>	6404
CLCF1 ; hCLCF1 ; ANA46	cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23529">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23529</a>	23529
Clcf1 ; mCLCF1 ; ANA509	cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56708">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56708</a>	56708
Cmtm1 ; CMTM1 ; ANA510	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 1	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=100504164">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=100504164</a>	100504164
CMTM1 ; hCMTM1 ; ANA47	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=113540">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=113540</a>	113540
CMTM6 ; hCMTM6 ; ANA48	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=54918">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=54918</a>	54918
Cmtm6 ; mCMTM6 ; ANA511	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=67213">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=67213</a>	67213
CMTM7 ; hCMTM7 ; ANA49	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 7 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=112616">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=112616</a>	112616
Cmtm7 ; mCMTM7 ; ANA512	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 7 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=102545">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=102545</a>	102545

CNTFR ; hCNTFR ; ANA50	ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1271">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1271</a>	1271
Cntfr ; mCNTFR ; ANA513	ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12804">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12804</a>	12804
Csf1 ; mCSF1 ; ANA514	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12977">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12977</a>	12977
CSF1R ; hCSF1R ; ANA52	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1436">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1436</a>	1436
Csf1r ; mCSF1R ; ANA515	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12978">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12978</a>	12978
Csf2 ; mCSF2 ; ANA516	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12981">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12981</a>	12981
CSF2RA ; hCSF2RA ; ANA54	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1438">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1438</a>	1438
Csf2ra ; mCSF2RA ; ANA517	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12982">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12982</a>	12982
CSF2RB ; hCSF2RB ; ANA55	cytokine receptor common subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1439">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1439</a>	1439
Csf2rb ; mCsf2rb ; ANA518	cytokine receptor common subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12983">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12983</a>	12983
CSF3 ; hCSF3 ; ANA56	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1440">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1440</a>	1440

Csf3 ; mCSF3 ; ANA519	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12985">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12985</a>	12985
CSF3R ; hCSF3R ; ANA57	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1441">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1441</a>	1441
Csf3r ; mCSF3R ; ANA520	granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12986">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12986</a>	12986
CTACK ; hCCL27 ; ANA19	C-C motif chemokine 27 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10850">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10850</a>	10850
Cx3cr1 ; mCX3CR1 ; ANA522	CX3C chemokine receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13051">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13051</a>	13051
Cxcl1 ; mCXCL1 ; ANA523	growth-regulated alpha protein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14825">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14825</a>	14825
CXCL11 ; hCXCL11 ; ANA62	C-X-C motif chemokine 11 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6373">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6373</a>	6373
Cxcl11 ; mCxcl11 ; ANA525	C-X-C motif chemokine 11 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56066">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56066</a>	56066
CXCL12 ; hCXCL12 ; ANA63	stromal cell-derived factor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6387">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6387</a>	6387
Cxcl12 ; mCXCL12 ; ANA526	stromal cell-derived factor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20315">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20315</a>	20315
CXCL13 ; hCXCL13 ; ANA64	C-X-C motif chemokine 13 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10563">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10563</a>	10563

Cxcl13 ; mCXCL13 ; ANA527	C-X-C motif chemokine 13 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=55985">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=55985</a>	55985
CXCL14 ; hCXCL14 ; ANA65	C-X-C motif chemokine 14 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9547">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9547</a>	9547
Cxcl14 ; mCXCL14 ; ANA528	C-X-C motif chemokine 14 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57266">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57266</a>	57266
CXCL16 ; hCXCL16 ; ANA66	C-X-C motif chemokine 16 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58191">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58191</a>	58191
Cxcl16 ; mCXCL16 ; ANA529	C-X-C motif chemokine 16 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=66102">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=66102</a>	66102
CXCL17 ; hCXCL17 ; ANA67	C-X-C motif chemokine 17 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=284340">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=284340</a>	284340
Cxcl17 ; mCXCL17 ; ANA530	C-X-C motif chemokine 17 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=232983">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=232983</a>	232983
Cxcl2 ; mCxcl2 ; ANA531	C-X-C motif chemokine 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20310">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20310</a>	20310
CXCL3 ; hCXCL3 ; ANA69	C-X-C motif chemokine 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2921">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2921</a>	2921
Cxcl3 ; mCxcl3 ; ANA532	C-X-C motif chemokine 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=330122">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=330122</a>	330122
CXCL5 ; hCXCL5 ; ANA70	C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6374">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6374</a>	6374

Cxcl5 ; mCXCL5 ; ANA533	C-X-C motif chemokine 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20311">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20311</a>	20311
CXCL6 ; hCXCL6 ; ANA71	C-X-C motif chemokine 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6372">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6372</a>	6372
CXCL9 ; hCXCL9 ; ANA73	C-X-C motif chemokine 9 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4283">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4283</a>	4283
Cxcl9 ; mCXCL9 ; ANA534	C-X-C motif chemokine 9 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17329">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17329</a>	17329
CXCR1 ; hCXCR1 ; ANA74	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3577">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3577</a>	3577
Cxcr1 ; mCxcr1 ; ANA535	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=227288">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=227288</a>	227288
CXCR2 ; hCXCR2 ; ANA75	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3579">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3579</a>	3579
Cxcr2 ; mCXCR2 ; ANA536	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12765">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12765</a>	12765
CXCR3 ; hCXCR3 ; ANA76	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2833">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2833</a>	2833
Cxcr3 ; mCXCR3 ; ANA537	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12766">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12766</a>	12766
CXCR4 ; hCXCR4 ; ANA77	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7852">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7852</a>	7852

Cxcr4 ; mCXCR4 ; ANA538	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12767">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12767</a>	12767
CXCR5 ; hCXCR5 ; ANA78	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=643">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=643</a>	643
Cxcr5 ; mCXCR5 ; ANA539	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12145">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=12145</a>	12145
CXCR6 ; hCXCR6 ; ANA79	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10663">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10663</a>	10663
Cxcr6 ; mCXCR6 ; ANA540	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=80901">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=80901</a>	80901
DC-SIGN1 ; hCD209 ; ANA869	CD209 antigen (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/30835">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/30835</a>	30835
EBI3 ; hEBI3 ; ANA80	interleukin-27 subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10148">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=10148</a>	10148
Ebi3 ; mEBI3 ; ANA541	interleukin-27 subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50498">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50498</a>	50498
EGF ; hEGF ; ANA81	pro-epidermal growth factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1950">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1950</a>	1950
Egf ; mEGF ; ANA542	pro-epidermal growth factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13645">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13645</a>	13645
EGFR ; hEGFR ; ANA82	epidermal growth factor receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1956">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1956</a>	1956

Egfr ; mEGFR ; ANA543	epidermal growth factor receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13649">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13649</a>	13649
Eotaxin ; hCCL11 ; ANA3	eotaxin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6356">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6356</a>	6356
Eotaxin ; mCCL11 ; ANA477	eotaxin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20292">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20292</a>	20292
EPO ; hEPO ; ANA83	erythropoietin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2056">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2056</a>	2056
Epo ; mEPO ; ANA544	erythropoietin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13856">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13856</a>	13856
EPOR ; hEPOR ; ANA84	erythropoietin receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2057">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2057</a>	2057
Epor ; mEPOR ; ANA545	erythropoietin receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13857">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=13857</a>	13857
Fas ; mFAS ; ANA546	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14102">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14102</a>	14102
Fasl ; mFASLG ; ANA547	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14103">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14103</a>	14103
FASLG ; hFASLG ; ANA86	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=356">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=356</a>	356
FGF1 ; hFGF1 ; ANA87	fibroblast growth factor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2246">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2246</a>	2246

Fgf1 ; mFGF1 ; ANA548	fibroblast growth factor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14164">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14164</a>	14164
FGFB ; hFGF2 ; ANA88	fibroblast growth factor 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2247">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2247</a>	2247
Fgfb ; mFGF2 ; ANA549	fibroblast growth factor 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14173">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14173</a>	14173
FIGF ; hVEGFD ; ANA710	vascular endothelial growth factor D (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2277">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2277</a>	2277
FLT3 ; hFLT3 ; ANA89	receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2322">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2322</a>	2322
Flt3 ; mFLT3 ; ANA550	receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14255">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14255</a>	14255
Flt3l ; mFLT3LG ; ANA551	fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14256">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=14256</a>	14256
FLT3LG ; hFLT3LG ; ANA90	fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2323">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2323</a>	2323
FOXP3 ; hFOXP3 ; ANA874	forkhead box protein P3 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/50943">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/50943</a>	50943
FRACTALKINE ; hCX3CL1 ; ANA58	fractalkine (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6376">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6376</a>	6376
Fractalkine ; mCX3CL1 ; ANA521	fractalkine (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20312">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20312</a>	20312

GDF15 ; hGDF15 ; ANA91	growth/differentiation factor 15 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9518">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9518</a>	9518
Gdf15 ; mGDF15 ; ANA552	growth/differentiation factor 15 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23886">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23886</a>	23886
GMCSF ; hCSF2 ; ANA53	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1437">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1437</a>	1437
GranB ; hGZMB ; ANA897	granzyme B (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3002">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3002</a>	3002
GRO ; hCXCL1 ; ANA60	growth-regulated alpha protein (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2919">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2919</a>	2919
HGF ; hHGF ; ANA92	hepatocyte growth factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3082">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3082</a>	3082
Hgf ; mHGF ; ANA553	hepatocyte growth factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15234">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15234</a>	15234
HLA-A ; hHLA-A ; ANA938	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen A alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000036948">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000036948</a>	-
HLA-C ; hHLA-C ; ANA939	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen C alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000036950">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000036950</a>	-
HLA-E ; hHLA-E ; ANA1029	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, alpha chain E (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13747">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P13747</a>	3133
HLA-G ; hHLA-G ; ANA1049	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, alpha chain G (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17693">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P17693</a>	3135

HLADR ; hHLA-DRA ; ANA812	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01903">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01903</a>	3122
ICAM1 ; ICAM1 ; ANA705	ICAM1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3383">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3383</a>	3383
IFNA ; fam:hIFNA ; ANA717	interferon alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3438">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3438</a>	3438
IFNA1 ; Ifna1 ; ANA93	interferon alpha-1	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3439">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3439</a>	3439
Ifna1 ; mlfna1 ; ANA554	interferon alpha-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15962">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15962</a>	15962
IFNA10 ; hIFNA10 ; ANA94	interferon alpha-10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3446">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3446</a>	3446
Ifna10 ; IFNA10 ; ANA555	interferon alpha-10	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=110296">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=110296</a>	110296
IFNA13 ; Ifna13 ; ANA95	interferon alpha-13	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3447">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3447</a>	3447
Ifna13 ; mlfna13 ; ANA556	interferon alpha-13 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230396">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230396</a>	230396
IFNA14 ; hIFNA14 ; ANA96	interferon alpha-14 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3448">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3448</a>	3448
Ifna14 ; IFNA14 ; ANA557	interferon alpha-14	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=404549">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=404549</a>	404549

IFNA16 ; hIFNA16 ; ANA97	interferon alpha-16 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3449">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3449</a>	3449
Ifna16 ; IFNA16 ; ANA558	interferon alpha-16	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230398">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230398</a>	230398
IFNA17 ; hIFNA17 ; ANA98	interferon alpha-17 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3451">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3451</a>	3451
IFNA2 ; hIFNA2 ; ANA99	interferon alpha-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3440">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3440</a>	3440
Ifna2 ; mlfna2 ; ANA559	interferon alpha-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15965">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15965</a>	15965
IFNA21 ; hIFNA21 ; ANA100	interferon alpha-21 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3452">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3452</a>	3452
IFNA4 ; hIFNA4 ; ANA101	interferon alpha-4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3441">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3441</a>	3441
Ifna4 ; mlfna4 ; ANA560	interferon alpha-4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15967">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15967</a>	15967
IFNA5 ; hIFNA5 ; ANA102	interferon alpha-5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3442">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3442</a>	3442
Ifna5 ; mlfna5 ; ANA561	interferon alpha-5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15968">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15968</a>	15968
IFNA6 ; hIFNA6 ; ANA103	interferon alpha-6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3443">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3443</a>	3443

Ifna6 ; mIfna6 ; ANA562	interferon alpha-6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15969">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15969</a>	15969
IFNA7 ; hIFNA7 ; ANA104	interferon alpha-7 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3444">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3444</a>	3444
Ifna7 ; mIfna7 ; ANA563	interferon alpha-7 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15970">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15970</a>	15970
IFNA8 ; hIFNA8 ; ANA105	interferon alpha-8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3445">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3445</a>	3445
IFNAR1 ; hIFNAR1 ; ANA106	interferon alpha/beta receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3454">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3454</a>	3454
Ifnar1 ; mIFNAR1 ; ANA565	interferon alpha/beta receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15975">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15975</a>	15975
IFNAR2 ; hIFNAR2 ; ANA107	interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3455">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3455</a>	3455
Ifnar2 ; mIFNAR2 ; ANA566	interferon alpha/beta receptor 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15976">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15976</a>	15976
IFNB1 ; hIFNB1 ; ANA108	interferon beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3456">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3456</a>	3456
Ifnb1 ; mIFNB1 ; ANA567	interferon beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15977">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15977</a>	15977
IFNE ; hIFNE ; ANA109	interferon epsilon (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=338376">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=338376</a>	338376

Ifne ; mIFNE ; ANA568	interferon epsilon (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230405">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230405</a>	230405
IFNG ; hIFNG ; ANA110	interferon gamma (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3458">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3458</a>	3458
Ifng ; mIFNG ; ANA569	interferon gamma (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15978">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15978</a>	15978
IFNGR1 ; hIFNGR1 ; ANA111	interferon gamma receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3459">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3459</a>	3459
Ifngr1 ; mIFNGR1 ; ANA570	interferon gamma receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15979">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15979</a>	15979
IFNGR2 ; hIFNGR2 ; ANA112	interferon gamma receptor 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3460">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3460</a>	3460
Ifngr2 ; IFNGR2 ; ANA571	interferon-gamma receptor beta chain	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15980">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15980</a>	15980
IFNK ; hIFNK ; ANA113	interferon kappa (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56832">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56832</a>	56832
Ifnk ; mIFNK ; ANA572	interferon kappa (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=387510">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=387510</a>	387510
IFNL1 ; hIFNL1 ; ANA114	interferon lambda-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282618">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282618</a>	282618
Ifnl2 ; mIfnl2 ; ANA573	interferon lambda-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=330496">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=330496</a>	330496

IFNL3 ; hIFNL3 ; ANA116	interferon lambda-3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282617">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282617</a>	282617
Ifnl3 ; mifnl3 ; ANA574	interferon lambda-3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=338374">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=338374</a>	338374
IFNLR1 ; hIFNLR1 ; ANA117	interferon lambda receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=163702">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=163702</a>	163702
Ifnlr1 ; mIFNLR1 ; ANA575	interferon lambda receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=242700">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=242700</a>	242700
IgA1 ; hIGHA1 ; ANA820	immunoglobulin heavy constant alpha 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3493">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3493</a>	3493
IgA2 ; hIGHA2 ; ANA819	immunoglobulin heavy constant alpha 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3494">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3494</a>	3494
IgD ; hIGHD ; ANA813	immunoglobulin heavy constant delta (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01880">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P01880</a>	3495
IGF1 ; IGF1 ; ANA713	IGF1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3479">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3479</a>	3479
IGFBP3 ; IGFBP3 ; ANA706	IGFBP3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3486">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3486</a>	3486
IgM ; hIGHM ; ANA817	immunoglobulin heavy constant mu (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3507">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3507</a>	3507
IL10 ; hIL10 ; ANA118	interleukin-10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3586">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3586</a>	3586

Il10 ; mIL10 ; ANA576	interleukin-10 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16153">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16153</a>	16153
IL10RA ; hIL10RA ; ANA119	interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3587">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3587</a>	3587
Il10ra ; mIL10RA ; ANA577	interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16154">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16154</a>	16154
IL10RB ; hIL10RB ; ANA120	interleukin-10 receptor subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3588">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3588</a>	3588
Il10rb ; mIL10RB ; ANA578	interleukin-10 receptor subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16155">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16155</a>	16155
IL11 ; hIL11 ; ANA121	interleukin-11 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3589">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3589</a>	3589
Il11 ; mIL11 ; ANA579	interleukin-11 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16156">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16156</a>	16156
IL11RA ; hIL11RA ; ANA122	interleukin-11 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3590">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3590</a>	3590
Il11ra1 ; mIl11ra1 ; ANA580	interleukin-11 receptor subunit alpha-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16157">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16157</a>	16157
IL12p35 ; hIL12A ; ANA123	interleukin-12 subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3592">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3592</a>	3592
Il12p35 ; mIL12A ; ANA581	interleukin-12 subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16159">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16159</a>	16159

IL12p40 ; hIL12B ; ANA124	interleukin-12 subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3593">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3593</a>	3593
IL12p40 ; mIL12B ; ANA582	interleukin-12 subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16160">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16160</a>	16160
IL12p70 ; hIL12 ; ANA800	interleukin-12 complex (human)	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_000044524">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PR_000044524</a>	
IL12RB1 ; hIL12RB1 ; ANA125	interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3594">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3594</a>	3594
II12rb1 ; mIL12RB1 ; ANA583	interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16161">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16161</a>	16161
IL12RB2 ; hIL12RB2 ; ANA126	interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3595">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3595</a>	3595
II12rb2 ; mIL12RB2 ; ANA584	interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16162">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16162</a>	16162
IL13 ; hIL13 ; ANA127	interleukin-13 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3596">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3596</a>	3596
II13 ; mIL13 ; ANA585	interleukin-13 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16163">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16163</a>	16163
II13ra1 ; mIL13RA1 ; ANA586	interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16164">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16164</a>	16164
II13ra2 ; mIL13RA2 ; ANA587	interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16165">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16165</a>	16165

IL15 ; hIL15 ; ANA130	interleukin-15 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3600">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3600</a>	3600
Il15 ; mIL15 ; ANA588	interleukin-15 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16168">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16168</a>	16168
IL15RA ; hIL15RA ; ANA131	interleukin-15 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3601">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3601</a>	3601
Il15ra ; mIL15RA ; ANA589	interleukin-15 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16169">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16169</a>	16169
IL16 ; hIL16 ; ANA132	pro-interleukin-16 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3603">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3603</a>	3603
Il16 ; mIL16 ; ANA590	pro-interleukin-16 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16170">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16170</a>	16170
IL17 ; hIL17F-17A ; ANA801	interleukin 17F/17A heterodimer (human)	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044528">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044528</a>	
IL17A ; hIL17A ; ANA133	interleukin-17A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3605">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3605</a>	3605
Il17a ; mIL17A ; ANA591	interleukin-17A (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16171">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16171</a>	16171
IL17B ; hIL17B ; ANA134	interleukin-17B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=27190">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=27190</a>	27190
Il17b ; mIL17B ; ANA592	interleukin-17B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56069">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56069</a>	56069

IL17C ; hIL17C ; ANA135	interleukin-17C (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=27189">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=27189</a>	27189
Il17c ; mIL17C ; ANA593	interleukin-17C (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=234836">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=234836</a>	234836
IL17D ; hIL17D ; ANA136	interleukin-17D (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53342">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53342</a>	53342
Il17d ; IL17D ; ANA594	interleukin-17D	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=239114">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=239114</a>	239114
IL17F ; hIL17F ; ANA137	interleukin-17F (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=112744">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=112744</a>	112744
Il17f ; mIL17F ; ANA595	interleukin-17F (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=257630">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=257630</a>	257630
IL17RA ; hIL17RA ; ANA138	interleukin-17 receptor A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23765">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23765</a>	23765
Il17ra ; mIL17RA ; ANA596	interleukin-17 receptor A (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16172">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16172</a>	16172
IL18 ; hIL18 ; ANA139	interleukin-18 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3606">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3606</a>	3606
Il18 ; mIL18 ; ANA597	interleukin-18 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16173">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16173</a>	16173
IL18R1 ; hIL18R1 ; ANA140	interleukin-18 receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8809">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8809</a>	8809

il18r1 ; mIL18R1 ; ANA698	interleukin-18 receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16182">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16182</a>	16182
IL19 ; hIL19 ; ANA141	interleukin-19 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=29949">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=29949</a>	29949
II19 ; mIL19 ; ANA598	interleukin-19 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=329244">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=329244</a>	329244
IL1A ; hIL1A ; ANA142	interleukin-1 alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3552">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3552</a>	3552
II1a ; mIL1A ; ANA599	interleukin-1 alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16175">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16175</a>	16175
IL1B ; hIL1B ; ANA143	interleukin-1 beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3553">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3553</a>	3553
II1b ; mIL1B ; ANA600	interleukin-1 beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16176">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16176</a>	16176
IL1F10 ; hIL1F10 ; ANA144	interleukin-1 family member 10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=84639">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=84639</a>	84639
II1f10 ; mIL1F10 ; ANA601	interleukin-1 family member 10 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=215274">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=215274</a>	215274
II1f5 ; mIL36RN ; ANA602	interleukin-36 receptor antagonist protein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=54450">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=54450</a>	54450
IL1R1 ; hIL1R1 ; ANA145	interleukin-1 receptor type 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3554">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3554</a>	3554

Il1r1 ; mIL1R1 ; ANA603	interleukin-1 receptor type 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16177">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16177</a>	16177
IL1R2 ; hIL1R2 ; ANA146	interleukin-1 receptor type 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7850">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7850</a>	7850
Il1r2 ; mIL1R2 ; ANA604	interleukin-1 receptor type 2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16178">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16178</a>	16178
IL1RN ; hIL1RN ; ANA147	interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3557">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3557</a>	3557
Il1rn ; mIL1RN ; ANA605	interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16181">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16181</a>	16181
IL2 ; hIL2 ; ANA148	interleukin-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3558">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3558</a>	3558
Il2 ; mIL2 ; ANA606	interleukin-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16183">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16183</a>	16183
IL20 ; hIL20 ; ANA149	interleukin-20 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50604">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50604</a>	50604
Il20 ; mIL20 ; ANA607	interleukin-20 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58181">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58181</a>	58181
IL20RA ; hIL20RA ; ANA150	interleukin-20 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53832">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53832</a>	53832
Il20ra ; mIL20RA ; ANA608	interleukin-20 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=237313">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=237313</a>	237313

IL20RB ; hIL20RB ; ANA151	interleukin-20 receptor subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53833">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=53833</a>	53833
Il20rb ; IL20RB ; ANA609	interleukin-20 receptor subunit beta	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=213208">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=213208</a>	213208
IL21 ; hIL21 ; ANA152	interleukin-21 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=59067">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=59067</a>	59067
Il21 ; mIL21 ; ANA610	interleukin-21 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=60505">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=60505</a>	60505
IL21R ; hIL21R ; ANA153	interleukin-21 receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50615">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50615</a>	50615
Il21r ; mIL21R ; ANA611	interleukin-21 receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=60504">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=60504</a>	60504
IL22 ; hIL22 ; ANA154	interleukin-22 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50616">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50616</a>	50616
Il22 ; mIL22 ; ANA612	interleukin-22 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50929">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50929</a>	50929
IL22RA1 ; hIL22RA1 ; ANA155	interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58985">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=58985</a>	58985
Il22ra1 ; mIL22RA1 ; ANA613	interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230828">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230828</a>	230828
IL22RA2 ; hIL22RA2 ; ANA156	interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=116379">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=116379</a>	116379

IL22ra2 ; mIL22RA2 ; ANA614	interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=237310">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=237310</a>	237310
IL23 ; hIL23 ; ANA802	interleukin-23 complex (human)	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044525">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044525</a>	
IL23A ; hIL23A ; ANA157	interleukin-23 subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=51561">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=51561</a>	51561
IL23a ; mIL23A ; ANA615	interleukin-23 subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=83430">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=83430</a>	83430
IL23R ; hIL23R ; ANA158	interleukin-23 receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=149233">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=149233</a>	149233
IL23r ; mIL23R ; ANA616	interleukin-23 receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=209590">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=209590</a>	209590
IL24 ; hIL24 ; ANA159	interleukin-24 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=11009">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=11009</a>	11009
IL24 ; mIL24 ; ANA617	interleukin-24 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=93672">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=93672</a>	93672
IL25 ; hIL25 ; ANA160	interleukin-25 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=64806">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=64806</a>	64806
IL25 ; mMYDGF ; ANA618	myeloid-derived growth factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=140806">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=140806</a>	140806
IL26 ; hIL26 ; ANA161	interleukin-26 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=55801">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=55801</a>	55801

IL27 ; hIL27 ; ANA162	interleukin-27 subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=246778">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=246778</a>	246778
Il27 ; mIL27 ; ANA619	interleukin-27 subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=246779">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=246779</a>	246779
IL28A ; hIFNL2 ; ANA115	interferon lambda-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282616">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=282616</a>	282616
IL2RA ; hIL2RA ; ANA163	interleukin-2 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3559">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3559</a>	3559
Il2ra ; mIL2RA ; ANA620	interleukin-2 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16184">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16184</a>	16184
IL2RB ; hIL2RB ; ANA164	interleukin-2 receptor subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3560">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3560</a>	3560
Il2rb ; mIL2RB ; ANA621	interleukin-2 receptor subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16185">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16185</a>	16185
IL2RG ; hIL2RG ; ANA165	cytokine receptor common subunit gamma (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3561">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3561</a>	3561
Il2rg ; mIL2RG ; ANA622	cytokine receptor common subunit gamma (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16186">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16186</a>	16186
IL3 ; hIL3 ; ANA166	interleukin-3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3562">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3562</a>	3562
Il3 ; mIL3 ; ANA623	interleukin-3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16187">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16187</a>	16187

IL31 ; hIL31 ; ANA167	interleukin-31 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=386653">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=386653</a>	386653
IL31 ; mIL31 ; ANA624	interleukin-31 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=76399">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=76399</a>	76399
IL32 ; hIL32 ; ANA168	interleukin-32 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9235">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9235</a>	9235
IL33 ; hIL33 ; ANA169	interleukin-33 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=90865">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=90865</a>	90865
IL33 ; mIL33 ; ANA625	interleukin-33 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=77125">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=77125</a>	77125
IL34 ; hIL34 ; ANA170	interleukin-34 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=146433">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=146433</a>	146433
IL34 ; mIL34 ; ANA626	interleukin-34 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=76527">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=76527</a>	76527
IL36G ; hIL36G ; ANA171	interleukin-36 gamma (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56300">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56300</a>	56300
IL36RN ; hIL36RN ; ANA172	interleukin-36 receptor antagonist protein (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=26525">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=26525</a>	26525
IL3ra ; mIL3RA ; ANA627	interleukin-3 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16188">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16188</a>	16188
IL4 ; hIL4 ; ANA174	interleukin-4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3565">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3565</a>	3565

Il4 ; mIL4 ; ANA628	interleukin-4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16189">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16189</a>	16189
IL4R ; hIL4R ; ANA175	interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3566">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3566</a>	3566
Il4ra ; mIL4R ; ANA629	interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16190">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16190</a>	16190
IL5 ; hIL5 ; ANA176	interleukin-5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3567">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3567</a>	3567
Il5 ; mIL5 ; ANA630	interleukin-5 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16191">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16191</a>	16191
IL5RA ; hIL5RA ; ANA177	interleukin-5 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3568">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3568</a>	3568
Il5ra ; mIL5RA ; ANA631	interleukin-5 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16192">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16192</a>	16192
IL6 ; hIL6 ; ANA178	interleukin-6 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3569">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3569</a>	3569
Il6 ; mIL6 ; ANA632	interleukin-6 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16193">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16193</a>	16193
IL6R ; hIL6R ; ANA179	interleukin-6 receptor subunit alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3570">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3570</a>	3570
Il6ra ; mIL6R ; ANA633	interleukin-6 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16194">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16194</a>	16194

IL6ST ; hIL6ST ; ANA180	interleukin-6 receptor subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3572">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3572</a>	3572
Il6st ; mIL6ST ; ANA634	interleukin-6 receptor subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16195">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16195</a>	16195
IL7 ; hIL7 ; ANA181	interleukin-7 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3574">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3574</a>	3574
Il7 ; mIL7 ; ANA635	interleukin-7 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16196">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16196</a>	16196
Il7r ; mIL7R ; ANA636	interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16197">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16197</a>	16197
IL8 ; hCXCL8 ; ANA72	interleukin-8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3576">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3576</a>	3576
IL9 ; hIL9 ; ANA183	interleukin-9 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3578">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3578</a>	3578
Il9 ; mIL9 ; ANA637	interleukin-9 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16198">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16198</a>	16198
IL9R ; hIL9R ; ANA184	interleukin-9 receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3581">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3581</a>	3581
Il9r ; mIL9R ; ANA638	interleukin-9 receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16199">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16199</a>	16199
IP-10 ; hCXCL10 ; ANA61	C-X-C motif chemokine 10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3627">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3627</a>	3627

IP-10 ; mCXCL10 ; ANA524	C-X-C motif chemokine 10 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15945">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15945</a>	15945
Itgal ; mITGAL ; ANA1074	integrin alpha-L (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P24063</a>	-
Ki67 ; hMKI67 ; ANA889	proliferation marker protein Ki-67 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/4288">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/4288</a>	4288
Kir3dl1 ; mKir3dl1 ; ANA1134	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P83555">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P83555</a>	-
KIT ; hKIT ; ANA185	mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3815">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3815</a>	3815
Kit ; mKIT ; ANA639	mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16590">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16590</a>	16590
Kitl ; mKITLG ; ANA640	kit ligand (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17311">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17311</a>	17311
KITLG ; hKITLG ; ANA186	kit ligand (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4254">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4254</a>	4254
LBT ; hLTB ; ANA187	lymphotoxin-beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4050">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4050</a>	4050
LECT1 ; hCNMD ; ANA188	leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=11061">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=11061</a>	11061
Lect1 ; mCNMD ; ANA641	leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16840">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16840</a>	16840

LECT2 ; hLECT2 ; ANA189	leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3950">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3950</a>	3950
Lect2 ; mLECT2 ; ANA642	leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16841">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16841</a>	16841
LEP ; LEP ; ANA714	LEP (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3952">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3952</a>	3952
LIF ; hLIF ; ANA190	leukemia inhibitory factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3976">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3976</a>	3976
Lif ; mLIF ; ANA643	leukemia inhibitory factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16878">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16878</a>	16878
LIFR ; hLIFR ; ANA191	leukemia inhibitory factor receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3977">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3977</a>	3977
Lifr ; mLIFR ; ANA644	leukemia inhibitory factor receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16880">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16880</a>	16880
Ltb ; mLTB ; ANA646	lymphotoxin-beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16994">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16994</a>	16994
LTBR ; hLTBR ; ANA193	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4055">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4055</a>	4055
Ltbr ; mLTBR ; ANA647	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17000">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17000</a>	17000
MCP1 ; hCCL2 ; ANA11	C-C motif chemokine 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6347">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6347</a>	6347

MCP3 ; hCCL7 ; ANA28	C-C motif chemokine 7 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6354">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6354</a>	6354
MCP4 ; hCCL13 ; ANA4	C-C motif chemokine 13 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6357">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6357</a>	6357
MCSF ; hCSF1 ; ANA51	macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1435">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=1435</a>	1435
MET ; hMET ; ANA194	hepatocyte growth factor receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4233">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4233</a>	4233
Met ; mMET ; ANA648	hepatocyte growth factor receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17295">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17295</a>	17295
MIF ; hMIF ; ANA195	macrophage migration inhibitory factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4282">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4282</a>	4282
Mif ; mMIF ; ANA649	macrophage migration inhibitory factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17319">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17319</a>	17319
MIP1A ; hCCL3 ; ANA20	C-C motif chemokine 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6348">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6348</a>	6348
MIP1B ; hCCL4 ; ANA24	C-C motif chemokine 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6351">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6351</a>	6351
Mip1b ; mCCL4 ; ANA489	C-C motif chemokine 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20303">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20303</a>	20303
MIP2 ; hCXCL2 ; ANA68	C-X-C motif chemokine 2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2920">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2920</a>	2920

MPL ; hMPL ; ANA196	thrombopoietin receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4352">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4352</a>	4352
Mpl ; mMPL ; ANA650	thrombopoietin receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17480">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=17480</a>	17480
MPO ; MPO ; ANA707	MPO (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4353">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4353</a>	4353
MST1 ; hMST1 ; ANA197	hepatocyte growth factor-like protein (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4485">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4485</a>	4485
Mst1 ; mMST1 ; ANA651	hepatocyte growth factor-like protein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15235">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=15235</a>	15235
MST1R ; hMST1R ; ANA198	macrophage-stimulating protein receptor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4486">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4486</a>	4486
Mst1r ; mMST1R ; ANA652	macrophage-stimulating protein receptor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=19882">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=19882</a>	19882
Nectin1 ; mNECTIN1 ; ANA1237	nectin-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JKF6">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JKF6</a>	58235
Nectin2 ; mNECTIN2 ; ANA1093	nectin-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P32507">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_P32507</a>	19294
Nectin3 ; mNECTIN3 ; ANA1238	nectin-3 (mouse)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JLB9">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_Q9JLB9</a>	58998
NGF ; NGF ; ANA699	NGF (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4803">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4803</a>	4803

NKG2A ; hKLRC1 ; ANA861	NKG2-A/NKG2-B type II integral membrane protein (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3821">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3821</a>	3821
NKP44 ; hNCR2 ; ANA885	natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 2 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/9436">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/9436</a>	9436
OPG ; hTNFRSF11B ; ANA226	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4982">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4982</a>	4982
OSM ; hOSM ; ANA199	oncostatin-M (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5008">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5008</a>	5008
Osm ; mOSM ; ANA653	oncostatin-M (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18413">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18413</a>	18413
OSMR ; hOSMR ; ANA200	oncostatin-M-specific receptor subunit beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9180">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9180</a>	9180
Osmr ; mOSMR ; ANA654	oncostatin-M-specific receptor subunit beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18414">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18414</a>	18414
PAI1 ; SERPINE1 ; ANA708	SERPINE1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5054">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5054</a>	5054
PAPPA ; PAPPA ; ANA700	PAPPA (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5069">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5069</a>	5069
PD1 ; hPDGCD1 ; ANA818	programmed cell death protein 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5133">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5133</a>	5133
PDGF ; hPDGF-AB ; ANA803	platelet-derived growth factor complex AB dimer (human)	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044755">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_000044755</a>	

PDGFA ; hPDGFA ; ANA201	platelet-derived growth factor subunit A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5154">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5154</a>	5154
Pdgfa ; mPDGFA ; ANA655	platelet-derived growth factor subunit A (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18590">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18590</a>	18590
PDGFB ; hPDGFB ; ANA202	platelet-derived growth factor subunit B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5155">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5155</a>	5155
Pdgfb ; mPDGFB ; ANA656	platelet-derived growth factor subunit B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18591">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18591</a>	18591
PDGFRA ; hPDGFRA ; ANA203	platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5156">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5156</a>	5156
Pdgfra ; mPDGFRA ; ANA657	platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18595">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18595</a>	18595
PDGFRB ; hPDGFRB ; ANA204	platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5159">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5159</a>	5159
Pdgfrb ; mPDGFRB ; ANA658	platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18596">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18596</a>	18596
PDL2 ; hPDCD1LG2 ; ANA931	programmed cell death 1 ligand 2 (human)	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_Q9BQ51">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/PR_Q9BQ51</a>	-
Perforin ; hPRF1 ; ANA890	perforin-1 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/5551">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/5551</a>	5551
PF4 ; hPF4 ; ANA205	platelet factor 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5196">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5196</a>	5196

Pf4 ; mPF4 ; ANA659	platelet factor 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56744">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56744</a>	56744
PF4V1 ; hPF4V1 ; ANA206	platelet factor 4 variant (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5197">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5197</a>	5197
PIGF ; PIGF ; ANA715	PIGF (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5281">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5281</a>	5281
PPBP ; hPPBP ; ANA207	platelet basic protein (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5473">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5473</a>	5473
Ppbp ; PPBP ; ANA660	platelet basic protein	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57349">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57349</a>	57349
PRTN3 ; PRTN3 ; ANA703	PRTN3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5657">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=5657</a>	5657
pSTAT1 ; hSTAT1/iso:1/Phos:1 ; ANA907	signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 isoform 1 phosphorylated 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000026858">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000026858</a>	-
pSTAT3 ; hSTAT3/Phos:1 ; ANA908	signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 phosphorylated 1 (human)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000045774">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PR_000045774</a>	-
RANKL ; hTNFSF11 ; ANA238	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8600">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8600</a>	8600
RANTES ; hCCL5 ; ANA27	C-C motif chemokine 5 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6352">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6352</a>	6352
RETN ; hRETN ; ANA208	resistin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56729">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=56729</a>	56729

Retn ; mRETN ; ANA661	resistin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57264">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57264</a>	57264
SIGLEC-2 ; hCD22 ; ANA862	B-cell receptor CD22 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/933">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/933</a>	933
SIGLEC-3 ; hCD33 ; ANA864	myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/945">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/945</a>	945
SLAN ; hSECISBP2L ; ANA906	selenocysteine insertion sequence-binding protein 2-like (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/9728">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/9728</a>	9728
SPP1 ; hSPP1 ; ANA209	osteopontin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6696">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6696</a>	6696
Spp1 ; mSPP1 ; ANA662	osteopontin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20750">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=20750</a>	20750
STAT1 ; hSTAT1 ; ANA892	signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6772">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6772</a>	6772
STAT3 ; hSTAT3 ; ANA900	signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6774">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6774</a>	6774
STAT5 ; hSTAT5A ; ANA901	signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6776">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/6776</a>	6776
TARC ; hCCL17 ; ANA8	C-C motif chemokine 17 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6361">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6361</a>	6361
TDGF1P2 ; hTDGF1P3 ; ANA210	teratocarcinoma-derived growth factor 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22816">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22816</a>	22816

TDGF1P3 ; TDGF1P3 ; ANA211	TDGF1P3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6998">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6998</a>	6998
TGFA ; TGFA ; ANA212	TGFA (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7039">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7039</a>	7039
Tgfa ; Tgfa ; ANA663	Tgfa (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21802">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21802</a>	21802
TGFB1 ; hTGFB1 ; ANA213	transforming growth factor beta-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7040">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7040</a>	7040
Tgfb1 ; mTGFB1 ; ANA664	transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21803">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21803</a>	21803
TGFB2 ; hTGFB2 ; ANA214	transforming growth factor beta-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7042">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7042</a>	7042
Tgfb2 ; mTGFB2 ; ANA665	transforming growth factor beta-2 proprotein (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21808">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21808</a>	21808
TGFB3 ; hTGFB3 ; ANA215	transforming growth factor beta-3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7043">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7043</a>	7043
Tgfb3 ; mTGFB3 ; ANA666	transforming growth factor beta-3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21809">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21809</a>	21809
TGFBR1 ; hTGFBR1 ; ANA216	TGF-beta receptor type-1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7046">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7046</a>	7046
Tgfbr1 ; mTGFBR1 ; ANA667	TGF-beta receptor type-1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21812">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21812</a>	21812

TGFBR2 ; hTGFBR2 ; ANA217	TGF-beta receptor type-2 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7048">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7048</a>	7048
Tgfbr2 ; mTGFBR2 ; ANA668	TGF-beta receptor type-2 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21813">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21813</a>	21813
TGFBR3 ; hTGFBR3 ; ANA218	transforming growth factor beta receptor type 3 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7049">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7049</a>	7049
Tgfbr3 ; mTGFBR3 ; ANA669	transforming growth factor beta receptor type 3 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21814">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21814</a>	21814
THPO ; hTHPO ; ANA219	thrombopoietin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7066">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7066</a>	7066
Thpo ; mTHPO ; ANA670	thrombopoietin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21832">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21832</a>	21832
TLR5 ; hTLR5 ; ANA872	Toll-like receptor 5 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/7100">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/7100</a>	7100
TLR6 ; hTLR6 ; ANA867	Toll-like receptor 6 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10333">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10333</a>	10333
TLR7 ; hTLR7 ; ANA39	Toll-like receptor 7 (human)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/51284">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/51284</a>	51284
TNFA ; hTNF ; ANA220	tumor necrosis factor (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7124">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7124</a>	7124
Tnfa ; mTNF ; ANA671	tumor necrosis factor (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21926">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21926</a>	21926

TNFB ; hLTA ; ANA192	lymphotoxin-alpha (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4049">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=4049</a>	4049
Tnfb ; mLTA ; ANA645	lymphotoxin-alpha (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16992">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16992</a>	16992
TNFRSF10A ; hTNFRSF10A ; ANA221	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8797">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8797</a>	8797
TNFRSF10B ; hTNFRSF10B ; ANA222	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8795">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8795</a>	8795
Tnfrsf10b ; mTnfrsf10b ; ANA672	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21933">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21933</a>	21933
TNFRSF10C ; hTNFRSF10C ; ANA223	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10C (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8794">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8794</a>	8794
TNFRSF10D ; hTNFRSF10D ; ANA224	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10D (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8793">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8793</a>	8793
TNFRSF11A ; hTNFRSF11A ; ANA225	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8792">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8792</a>	8792
Tnfrsf11a ; mTNFRSF11A ; ANA673	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21934">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21934</a>	21934
Tnfrsf11b ; mTNFRSF11B ; ANA674	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18383">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=18383</a>	18383
TNFRSF13B ; hTNFRSF13B ; ANA227	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23495">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23495</a>	23495

Tnfrsf13b ; mTNFRSF13B ; ANA675	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57916">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=57916</a>	57916
TNFRSF14 ; hTNFRSF14 ; ANA228	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8764">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8764</a>	8764
Tnfrsf14 ; mTNFRSF14 ; ANA676	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230979">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=230979</a>	230979
TNFRSF17 ; hTNFRSF17 ; ANA229	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=608">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=608</a>	608
Tnfrsf17 ; mTNFRSF17 ; ANA677	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21935">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21935</a>	21935
TNFRSF18 ; hTNFRSF18 ; ANA230	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 18 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8784">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8784</a>	8784
Tnfrsf18 ; mTnfrsf18 ; ANA678	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 18 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21936">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21936</a>	21936
TNFRSF1A ; hTNFRSF1A ; ANA231	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7132">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7132</a>	7132
Tnfrsf1a ; mTNFRSF1A ; ANA679	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21937">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21937</a>	21937
TNFRSF1B ; hTNFRSF1B ; ANA232	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7133">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7133</a>	7133
Tnfrsf1b ; mTNFRSF1B ; ANA680	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21938">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21938</a>	21938

TNFRSF25 ; hTNFRSF25 ; ANA233	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 25 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8718">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8718</a>	8718
Tnfrsf25 ; TNFRSF25 ; ANA681	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 25	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=85030">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=85030</a>	85030
TNFRSF4 ; hTNFRSF4 ; ANA234	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7293">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7293</a>	7293
Tnfrsf4 ; mTNFRSF4 ; ANA682	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22163">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22163</a>	22163
TNFRSF8 ; hTNFRSF8 ; ANA235	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=943">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=943</a>	943
Tnfrsf8 ; mTNFRSF8 ; ANA683	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 8 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21941">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21941</a>	21941
TNFRSF9 ; hTNFRSF9 ; ANA236	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3604">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=3604</a>	3604
Tnfrsf9 ; mTNFRSF9 ; ANA684	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21942">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21942</a>	21942
Tnfsf10 ; mTNFSF10 ; ANA685	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22035">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22035</a>	22035
Tnfsf11 ; mTNFSF11 ; ANA686	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21943">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21943</a>	21943
TNFSF12 ; hTNFSF12 ; ANA239	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 12 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8742">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8742</a>	8742

Tnfsf12 ; mTNFSF12 ; ANA687	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 12 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21944">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21944</a>	21944
TNFSF13 ; hTNFSF13 ; ANA240	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8741">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8741</a>	8741
Tnfsf13 ; mTNFSF13 ; ANA688	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=69583">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=69583</a>	69583
Tnfsf13b ; mTNFSF13B ; ANA689	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13B (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=24099">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=24099</a>	24099
TNFSF14 ; hTNFSF14 ; ANA242	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8740">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8740</a>	8740
Tnfsf14 ; mTNFSF14 ; ANA690	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50930">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=50930</a>	50930
TNFSF15 ; hTNFSF15 ; ANA243	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 15 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9966">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=9966</a>	9966
Tnfsf15 ; mTNFSF15 ; ANA691	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 15 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=326623">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=326623</a>	326623
TNFSF18 ; hTNFSF18 ; ANA244	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 18 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8995">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8995</a>	8995
Tnfsf18 ; mTNFSF18 ; ANA692	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 18 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=240873">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=240873</a>	240873
TNFSF4 ; hTNFSF4 ; ANA245	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 4 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7292">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7292</a>	7292

Tnfsf4 ; mTNFSF4 ; ANA693	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 4 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22164">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=22164</a>	22164
TNFSF8 ; hTNFSF8 ; ANA246	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 8 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=944">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=944</a>	944
Tnfsf8 ; mTNFSF8 ; ANA694	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 8 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21949">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21949</a>	21949
TNFSF9 ; hTNFSF9 ; ANA247	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 9 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8744">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8744</a>	8744
Tnfsf9 ; mTNFSF9 ; ANA695	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 9 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21950">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=21950</a>	21950
TRAIL ; hTNFSF10 ; ANA237	tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8743">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=8743</a>	8743
TSLP ; TSLP ; ANA716	TSLP (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=85480">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=85480</a>	85480
VCAM1 ; VCAM1 ; ANA702	VCAM1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7412">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7412</a>	7412
VEGFA ; VEGFA ; ANA709	VEGFA (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7422">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=7422</a>	7422
XCL1 ; hXCL1 ; ANA248	lymphotactin (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6375">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6375</a>	6375
Xcl1 ; mXCL1 ; ANA696	lymphotactin (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16963">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=16963</a>	16963

XCL2 ; hXCL2 ; ANA249	cytokine SCM-1 beta (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6846">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=6846</a>	6846
XCR1 ; hXCR1 ; ANA250	chemokine XC receptor 1 (human)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2829">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=2829</a>	2829
Xcr1 ; mXCR1 ; ANA697	chemokine XC receptor 1 (mouse)	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23832">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/?term=23832</a>	23832

## 5. lk\_ancestral\_population

Name	Description	Link
Australia	Australia and all of its islands (for example, Groote Eylandt, Tasmania, etc).	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
Europe	An area bounded by Franz Joseph Land, Svalbard, Iceland, the northern coast of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and those areas of Russia west of the Caspian Sea and Kazakhstan. Includes Mediterranean islands that are part of European nations, with the exception of Cyprus and islands that are part of Turkey.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
None of the Above	The population area is unknown.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
North Africa	Nations on the African continent north of a line drawn between Nouadhibou in Mauritania and Djibouti. Includes all of Western Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Eritrea, and Djibouti and northern areas of Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, and Ethiopia.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
North America	Canada, the United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, the Aleutian islands, and Greenland.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>

North-East Asia	Russia north and east of Kazakhstan (and associated islands), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, China east and north of Mongolia and east of the Bohai Sea, the Korean peninsula, and the islands of Japan.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
Oceania	An area of the Pacific bounded by the Hawaiian Islands, Easter Island, the islands of New Zealand, the Sunda Islands, Madagascar, those areas of Borneo not part of Malaysia, and the Phillipines.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
Other	This category is for populations derived from more than one of the other regions defined here.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
South America	All of the South American and the Central American nations, and associated islands.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
South-East Asia	China west and south of Mongolia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia (including the Malaysian area of Borneo), Singapore, and Burma.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
South-West Asia	Cyprus, Turkey (and associated islands), Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, the Saudi peninsula, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>
Sub-Saharan Africa	The area on the African continent south of the Sahara, defined by a line drawn between Nouadhibou in Mauritania and Djibouti, and the islands associated with the nations of that area. Includes the southern areas of Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Madagascar is not included in this region.	<a href="http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4">http://www.allelefrequencies.net/datasets.asp#tag_4</a>

## 6. lk\_cell\_pop\_statistic\_unit

Name	Description	Link
statistic_unit_preferred		

cells	cell count	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48938&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48938&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
cells/ul	A unit of cell concentration expressed as a number of cells per unit volume equal to one microliter.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67242&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67242&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
MFI at 90th percentile	Mean Fluorescence Intensity at 90th Percentile. MFI : A unit of measure equal to the geometric mean fluorescence intensity of a log-normal distribution of fluorescence signals.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96687&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96687&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
percentage	A fraction or ratio with 100 understood as the denominator. e.g. percentage of a cell population of interest within a parent population	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25613&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25613&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
stim/unstim fold change	Fold change comparing stimulated vs unstimulated sample	

## 7. lk\_cell\_population

Name	Description	Link
<u>population_prefix_preferred</u> ; <u>population_name_preferred</u>		
- ; basophil	<p>Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte that in its mature form has an irregularly shaped, pale-staining nucleus that is partially constricted into two lobes, and with cytoplasm that contains coarse, bluish-black granules of variable size. Basophils contain vasoactive amines such as histamine and serotonin, which are released on appropriate stimulation. A basophil is CD123-positive, CD193-positive, CD203c-positive, and FceR1a-positive.;Matures in the bone marrow and account for &lt;1% of leukocytes in the peripheral blood, spleen, and bone marrow.</p> <p>Basophils are described as being CD11a-positive, CD11b-positive, CD13-positive, CD15-positive, CD18-positive, CD21-positive, CD25-positive, CD29-positive, CD35-positive, CD40-positive, CD40L-positive, CD44-positive, CD45R-negative, CD46-positive, CD49a-positive, CD49b-positive, CD49d-positive, CD55-positive, CD59-positive, CD62L-positive, CD63-positive, CD69-positive, CD90-negative, CD116-positive, CD117-negative, CD124-positive, CD125-positive, CD131-positive, CD161-positive, CD184-positive, CD191-positive, CD192-positive, CD197-positive, CD200R3-positive, CD218-positive, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD290-positive, CD294-positive, natural killer cell receptor 2B4-positive, smad1-positive, CD3-negative, CD4-negative, CD7-negative, CD8-negative, CD14-negative, CD15-negative, CD16-negative, CD19-negative, CD20-negative, CD34-negative, CD36-negative, CD45R-negative, CD56-negative, CD57-negative, CD235a-negative, and GR1-negative. Transcription factors-GATA1-positive, PU.1-positive.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000767">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000767</a>

- ; cell	A material entity of anatomical origin (part of or deriving from an organism) that has as its parts a maximally connected cell compartment surrounded by a plasma membrane.;The definition of cell is intended to represent all cells, and thus a cell is defined as a material entity and not an anatomical structure, which implies that it is part of an organism (or the entirety of one).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000000">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000000</a>
- ; eosinophil	Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte with a nucleus that usually has two lobes connected by one or more slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing coarse, round granules that are uniform in size and which can be stained by the dye eosin. Eosinophils are CD9-positive, CD191-positive, and CD193-positive.;Eosinophils are also CD14-negative, CD32-positive, CD44-positive, CD48-positive, CD69-positive, CD192-negative, MBP1-positive, MBP2-positive, TLR2-negative, TLR4-negative, and lineage-negative (B220, CD2, CD14, CD19, CD56, CD71, CD117, CD123, CD235a (glycophorin A), and TER119). The cytokines IL-3, IL-5, and GM-CSF are involved in their development and differentiation. Usually considered CD16-negative, CD16 is observed on eosinophilic metamyelocyte.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000771">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000771</a>
- ; granulocyte	A leukocyte with abundant granules in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000094">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000094</a>
- ; leukocyte	An achromatic cell of the myeloid or lymphoid lineages capable of ameboid movement, found in blood or other tissue.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738</a>

- ; leukocyte, platelet	An achromatic cell of the myeloid or lymphoid lineages capable of ameboid movement, found in blood or other tissue.;A non-nucleated disk-shaped cell formed by extrusion from megakaryocytes, found in the blood of all mammals, and mainly involved in blood coagulation.;Platelets are reportedly CCR1-positive, CCR2-negative, CCR3-positive, CCR4-positive, CCR5-negative, CCR6-negative, CCR7-negative, CCR8-negative, CCR9-negative, CCR10-negative, CD16-positive, CD23-positive, CD32-positive, CD40-positive, CD41-positive CD42-positive, CD61-positive, CD62P-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD102-positive, CD147-positive (activated platelets), CD154-positive (activated platelets), CD162-positive, CD209, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD181-negative, CD182-negative, CD183-negative, CD184-positive, CLEC2-positive, GPVI-positive, JAMC-positive, PAR1-positive, PAR2-negative, PAR3-positive, PAR4-positive, TSP1-positive, and TXA2R-positive. Platelets can reportedly produce CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CCL7, CCL17, CD40L, CXCL1, CXCL4, CXCL4L1, CXCL5, CXCL7, CXCL8, CXCL12, EGF, factor V, factor VII, factor XI, factor XIII, bFGF, histamine, IGF-1, IL-1beta, PAI-1, PDGF, plasminogen, protein S, serotonin, TGF-beta, TFPI, VEGF, and vWF.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233</a>
- ; Live/Dead	Viable cells	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO_0000169">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO_0000169</a>
- ; lymphocyte	A lymphocyte is a leukocyte commonly found in the blood and lymph that has the characteristics of a large nucleus, a neutral staining cytoplasm, and prominent heterochromatin.;Editors note: consider adding taxon constraint to vertebrata (PMID:18025161)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542</a>

- ; mature neutrophil	A fully differentiated neutrophil, a granular leukocyte having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes. They are produced in bone marrow at a rate of 5e10-10e10/day and have a half-life of 6-8 hours. Neutrophils are CD15-positive, CD16-positive, CD32-positive, CD43-positive, CD181-positive, and CD182-positive.; Neutrophils are also capable of secreting GRO-alpha, IL-1beta, IL-1ra, IL-3, IL-12, IP-10, MIG, MIP-1alpha, MIP-1beta, TGF-beta, TNF-alpha, VEGF, and anti-microbial peptides. They can positively influence the chemotaxis of basophils, T-cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and other neutrophils. Neutrophils are also CD35-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD184-positive, and fMLP receptor-positive Ly-6G-positive (mouse), TLR2-low, TLR4-low, and lineage-negative (CD2, CD3, CD5, CD9, CD19, CD36, CD49d, CD56, CD61, CD235a (glycophorin-A)).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000096">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000096</a>
- ; neutrophil	Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte that in its mature form has a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775</a>
- ; PBMC	A leukocyte with a single non-segmented nucleus in the mature form found in the circulatory pool of blood.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_2000001">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_2000001</a>

- ; platelet	A non-nucleated disk-shaped cell formed by extrusion from megakaryocytes, found in the blood of all mammals, and mainly involved in blood coagulation.; Platelets are reportedly CCR1-positive, CCR2-negative, CCR3-positive, CCR4-positive, CCR5-negative, CCR6-negative, CCR7-negative, CCR8-negative, CCR9-negative, CCR10-negative, CD16-positive, CD23-positive, CD32-positive, CD40-positive, CD41-positive CD42-positive, CD61-positive, CD62P-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD102-positive, CD147-positive (activated platelets), CD154-positive (activated platelets), CD162-positive, CD209, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD181-negative, CD182-negative, CD183-negative, CD184-positive, CLEC2-positive, GPVI-positive, JAMC-positive, PAR1-positive, PAR2-negative, PAR3-positive, PAR4-positive, TSP1-positive, and TXA2R-positive. Platelets can reportedly produce CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CCL7, CCL17, CD40L, CXCL1, CXCL4, CXCL4L1, CXCL5, CXCL7, CXCL8, CXCL12, EGF, factor V, factor VII, factor XI, factor XIII, bFGF, histamine, IGF-1, IL-1beta, PAI-1, PDGF, plasminogen, protein S, serotonin, TGF-beta, TFPI, VEGF, and vWF.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233</a>
- ; reticulocyte	An immature erythrocyte that changes the protein composition of its plasma membrane by exosome formation and extrusion. The types of protein removed differ between species though removal of the transferrin receptor is apparent in mammals and birds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000558">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000558</a>
- ; Total Cells	NA	NA
B ; B cell	A lymphocyte of B lineage with the phenotype CD19-positive, CD20-positive, and capable of B cell mediated immunity.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236</a>

B ; class switched memory B cell	A class switched memory B cell is a memory B cell that has undergone Ig class switching and therefore is IgM-negative on the cell surface. These cells are CD27-positive and have either IgG, IgE, or IgA on the cell surface.;Per DSD: Class switched memory B cells are also reportedly CD48-positive, CD229-positive, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000972">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000972</a>
B ; IgD+ memory B cell	An unswitched memory B cell is a memory B cell that has the phenotype IgM-positive, IgD-positive, CD27-positive, CD138-negative, IgG-negative, IgE-negative, and IgA-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000970">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000970</a>
B ; IgD- memory B cell	A memory B cell that lacks expression of surface IgD.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001053">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001053</a>
B ; IgG memory B cell	An IgG memory B cell is a class switched memory B cell that is class switched and expresses IgG on the cell surface.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000979">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000979</a>
B ; immature B cell	An immature B cell is a B cell that has the phenotype surface IgM-positive and surface IgD-negative, and have not undergone class immunoglobulin class switching or peripheral encounter with antigen and activation.;Immature B cells are also reportedly CD5-positive, CD10-positive, CD19-positive, CD20-positive, CD21-positive, CD22-positive, CD24-positive, CD25-negative, CD27-negative, CD34-negative, CD38-positive, CD40-positive, CD43-negative, CD45-positive, CD48-positive, CD53-positive, CD79a-positive, CD80-negative, CD81-positive, CD86-negative, CD95-negative, CD127-negative, CD138-negative, CD185-positive, CD196-positive, MHCII/HLA-DR-positive, RAG-positive, TdT-negative, Vpre-B-negative, and preBCR-negative. Transcription factors expressed: Pax5-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000816">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000816</a>

B ; marginal zone B cell	A mature B cell that is located in the marginal zone of the spleen with the phenotype CD23-negative and CD21-positive and expressing a B cell receptor usually reactive to bacterial cell wall components or senescent self components such as oxidized-LDL. This cell type is also described as being CD19-positive, B220-positive, IgM-high, AA4-negative, CD35-high.;MZ B cells are reportedly CD1-positive (mice), CD20-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD229-positive, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000845">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000845</a>
B ; mature B cell	A B cell that is mature, having left the bone marrow. Initially, these cells are IgM-positive and IgD-positive, and they can be activated by antigen.;Mature B cells are also reportedly CD10-negative, CD19-positive, CD22-positive, CD34-negative, CD48-positive, CD79a-positive, CD84-positive, CD127-negative, CD352-positive, RAG-negative, TdT-negative, Vpre-B-negative, and pre-BCR-negative. Transcription factors expressed: Pax5-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000785">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000785</a>
B ; memory B cell	A memory B cell is a mature B cell that is long-lived, readily activated upon re-encounter of its antigenic determinant, and has been selected for expression of higher affinity immunoglobulin. This cell type has the phenotype CD19-positive, CD20-positive, MHC Class II-positive, and CD138-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000787">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000787</a>
B ; naive B cell	A naive B cell is a mature B cell that has the phenotype surface IgD-positive, surface IgM-positive, CD20-positive, CD27-negative and that has not yet been activated by antigen in the periphery.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000788">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000788</a>

B ; plasma cell	A terminally differentiated, post-mitotic, antibody secreting cell of the B cell lineage with the phenotype CD138-positive, surface immunoglobulin-negative, and MHC Class II-negative. Plasma cells are oval or round with extensive rough endoplasmic reticulum, a well-developed Golgi apparatus, and a round nucleus having a characteristic cartwheel heterochromatin pattern and are devoted to producing large amounts of immunoglobulin.; Plasma cells develop in the spleen and migrate to the bone marrow. Plasma cells are also reportedly CD5-negative, CD10-negative, CD19-positive, CD20-negative, CD21-negative, CD22-negative, CD23-negative, CD24-negative, CD25-negative, CD27-positive, CD34-negative, CD38-positive, CD40-positive, CD43-positive, CD45-positive, CD48-positive, CD53-low, CD80-negative, CD81-positive, CD86-positive, CD95-positive, CD196-negative, CD229-positive, CD270-positive, CD352-positive, CD361-positive, and IgD-negative. Transcription factors: BLIMP1-positive, IRF4-positive, PAX5-negative, SpiB-negative, Ets1-negative, and XBP1-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000786">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000786</a>
B ; plasmablast	An activated mature (naive or memory) B cell that is secreting immunoglobulin, typified by being CD27-positive, CD38-positive, CD138-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000980">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000980</a>
B ; T1 B cell	A transitional stage B cell that migrates from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation, and finally to the spleen. This cell type has the phenotype surface IgM-positive, surface IgD-negative, CD21-negative, CD23-negative, and CD62L-negative, and CD93-positive. This cell type has also been described as IgM-high, CD19-positive, B220-positive, AA4-positive, and CD23-negative.; T1 B cells are also reportedly CD10-negative/positive??, CD20-positive, CD24-positive, CD38-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD244-negative, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000958">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000958</a>

B ; T2 B cell	A transitional stage B cell that has the phenotype surface IgM-positive, surface IgD-positive, CD21-positive, CD23-positive, CD62L-negative, CD93-positive and is located in the splenic B follicles. This cell type has also been described as IgM-high, CD19-positive, B220-positive, AA4-positive, and CD23-positive.; T2 B cells are also reportedly CD20-positive, CD24-positive, CD38-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD244-negative, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000959">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000959</a>
B ; transitional B cell	An immature B cell of an intermediate stage between the pre-B cell stage and the mature naive stage with the phenotype surface IgM-positive and CD19-positive, and are subject to the process of B cell selection. A transitional B cell migrates from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation, and then to the spleen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000818">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000818</a>
DC ; CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell	A myeloid dendritic cell found in the blood that is CD1c-positive.; Normally represent 10-20% of peripheral blood mDCs (human). They are also CD281-positive (TLR1), CD282-positive (TLR2), CD283-positive (TLR3), CD284-positive (TLR4), CD285-positive (TLR5), CD286-positive (TLR6), CD288-positive (TLR8), and CD290-positive (TLR10) [PMID:20204387]. Upon TLR stimulation, these cells were potent producers of CXCL8 (IL-8), while producing little TNF-alpha.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002399</a>
DC ; dendritic cell	A cell of hematopoietic origin, typically resident in particular tissues, specialized in the uptake, processing, and transport of antigens to lymph nodes for the purpose of stimulating an immune response via T cell activation. These cells are lineage negative (CD3-negative, CD19-negative, CD34-negative, and CD56-negative).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451</a>
DC ; myeloid dendritic cell	A dendritic cell of the myeloid lineage.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000782">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000782</a>

DC ; plasmacytoid dendritic cell	A dendritic cell type of distinct morphology, localization, and surface marker expression (CD123-positive) from other dendritic cell types and associated with early stage immune responses, particularly the release of physiologically abundant amounts of type I interferons in response to infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000784">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000784</a>
M ; CD14-positive monocyte	A monocyte that expresses CD14 and is negative for the lineage markers CD3, CD19, and CD20.;This cell type is compatible with the HIPC Lyoplate markers for 'monocyte'. Note that while CD14 is considered a reliable marker for human monocytes, it is only expressed on approximately 85% of mouse monocytes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001054">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001054</a>
M ; CD16+ monocyte	A CD14-positive monocyte that is also CD16-positive and CCR2-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002397">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002397</a>
M ; CD16- monocyte	A classical monocyte that is CD14-positive, CD16-negative, CD64-positive, CD163-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002057">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002057</a>
M ; monocyte	Myeloid mononuclear recirculating leukocyte that can act as a precursor of tissue macrophages, osteoclasts and some populations of tissue dendritic cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576</a>
NK ; CD16+ CD56+ NK cell	A mature natural killer cell that has the phenotype CD56-low, CD16-positive and which is capable of cytotoxicity and cytokine production.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000939">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000939</a>
NK ; CD16- CD56bright NK cell	NK cell that has the phenotype CD56-bright, CD16-negative, and CD84-positive with the function to secrete interferon-gamma but is not cytotoxic.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000938">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000938</a>
NK ; NK cell	A lymphocyte that can spontaneously kill a variety of target cells without prior antigenic activation via germline encoded activation receptors and also regulate immune responses via cytokine release and direct contact with other cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623</a>
T ; activated CCR4+ Treg	A CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CCR4-positive, alpha-beta T regulatory cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, indicating recent activation.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001048">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001048</a>

T ; activated CD4+ T cell	A recently activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, CD38-positive, CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001043">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001043</a>
T ; activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell	A recently activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000896">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000896</a>
T ; activated CD8+ T cell	A recently activated CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, CD38-positive, CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, CCR7-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001049</a>
T ; CCR4+ Treg	A naive regulatory T cell with the phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045</a>
T ; CD4+ T cell	A mature alpha-beta T cell that expresses an alpha-beta T cell receptor and the CD4 coreceptor.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000624">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000624</a>
T ; CD4-positive helper T cell	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that cooperates with other lymphocytes via direct contact or cytokine release to initiate a variety of immune functions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000492">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000492</a>
T ; CD8+ T cell	A T cell expressing an alpha-beta T cell receptor and the CD8 coreceptor.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000625">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000625</a>
T ; central memory CD4+ T cell	CD4-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000904">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000904</a>
T ; central memory CD8+ T cell	CD8-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000907">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000907</a>
T ; effector CD4+ T cell	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD45RA-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001044">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001044</a>
T ; effector CD8+ T cell	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD45RA-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001050">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001050</a>
T ; effector memory CD4+ T cell	CD4-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000905">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000905</a>

T ; effector memory CD8+ T cell	CD8-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000913">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000913</a>
T ; gamma-delta T cell	A T cell that expresses a gamma-delta T cell receptor complex.; Note that gamma-delta T cells have both thymic and extrathymic differentiation pathways.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000798">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000798</a>
T ; helper T cell	A effector T cell that provides help in the form of secreted cytokines to other immune cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000912</a>
T ; memory CCR4+ Treg	A memory regulatory T cell with phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001046</a>
T ; naive CCR4+ Treg	A naive regulatory T cell with the phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045</a>
T ; naive CD4+ T cell	An antigen inexperienced CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive and CD62L-positive. This cell type develops in the thymus. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high, and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000895">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000895</a>
T ; naive CD8+ T cell	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has not experienced activation via antigen contact and has the phenotype CD45RA-positive, CCR7-positive and CD127-positive. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000900">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000900</a>
T ; naive T cell	Mature T cell not yet exposed to antigen with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD45RA-positive, and CD127-positive. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000898">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000898</a>
T ; NK T cell	A mature alpha-beta T cell of a distinct lineage that bears natural killer markers and a T cell receptor specific for a limited set of ligands. NK T cells have activation and regulatory roles particularly early in an immune response.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000814">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000814</a>

T ; non-Tc1/Tc17 CD8+ T cell	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype CXCR3-negative, CCR6-negative.; A CD8-positive, alpha-beta positive T cell expressing GATA-3 and secreting IL-4.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001052">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001052</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000918">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000918</a>
T ; non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype GATA-3-positive, CXCR3-negative, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interleukin-4.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000546">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000546</a>
T ; regulatory T cell	A T cell which regulates overall immune responses as well as the responses of other T cell subsets through direct cell-cell contact and cytokine release.; This cell type may express FoxP3 and CD25 and secretes IL-10 and TGF-beta.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000815">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000815</a>
T ; T cell	A type of lymphocyte whose defining characteristic is the expression of a T cell receptor complex.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000084">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000084</a>
T ; T follicular helper cell	A CD4-positive, CXCR5-positive, CCR7-negative alpha-beta T cell located in follicles of secondary lymph nodes that expresses is BCL6-high, ICOS-high and PD1-high, and stimulates follicular B cells to undergo class-switching and antibody production.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002038">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002038</a>
T ; Tc1 CD8+ T cell	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta positive T cell that has the phenotype T-bet-positive, eomesodermin-positive, CXCR3-positive, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interferon-gamma.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000917">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000917</a>
T ; Tc17 CD8+ T cell	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype CXCR3-negative, CCR6-positive, CCR5-high, CD45RA-negative, and capable of producing IL-17 and some IFNg.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002128">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002128</a>
T ; Th1 CD4+ T cell	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype T-bet-positive, CXCR3-positive, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interferon-gamma.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000545">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000545</a>
T ; Th17 CD4+ T cell	CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype RORgamma-t-positive, CXCR3-negative, CCR6-positive, and capable of producing IL-17.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000899">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000899</a>

T ; Treg	A CD4-positive, CD25-positive, alpha-beta T cell that regulates overall immune responses as well as the responses of other T cell subsets through direct cell-cell contact and cytokine release.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000792">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000792</a>
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## 8. lk\_cell\_population\_definition

Name	Description	Link
population_definition_preferred		
A leukocyte with a single non-segmented nucleus in the mature form found in the circulatory pool of blood.	A leukocyte with a single non-segmented nucleus in the mature form found in the circulatory pool of blood.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_2000001">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_2000001</a>
All cells in a sample	NA	NA
CCR1+, CCR2-, CCR3+, CCR4+, CCR5-, CCR6-, CCR7-, CCR8-, CCR9-, CCR10-, CD16+, CD23+, CD32+, CD40+, CD41+ CD42+, CD61+, CD62P+, CD64+, CD89+, CD102+, CD147+, CD154+, CD162+, CD209, CD282+, CD284+, CD289+, CD181-, CD182-, CD183-, CD184+, CLEC2+, GPVI+, JAMC+, PAR1+, PAR2-, PAR3+, PAR4+, TSP1+, and TXA2R+	An achromatic cell of the myeloid or lymphoid lineages capable of amoeboid movement, found in blood or other tissue.; A non-nucleated disk-shaped cell formed by extrusion from megakaryocytes, found in the blood of all mammals, and mainly involved in blood coagulation.; Platelets are reportedly CCR1-positive, CCR2-negative, CCR3-positive, CCR4-positive, CCR5-negative, CCR6-negative, CCR7-negative, CCR8-negative, CCR9-negative, CCR10-negative, CD16-positive, CD23-positive, CD32-positive, CD40-positive, CD41-positive CD42-positive, CD61-positive, CD62P-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD102-positive, CD147-positive (activated platelets), CD154-positive (activated platelets), CD162-positive, CD209, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD181-negative, CD182-negative, CD183-negative, CD184-positive, CLEC2-positive, GPVI-positive, JAMC-positive, PAR1-positive, PAR2-negative, PAR3-positive, PAR4-positive, TSP1-positive, and TXA2R-positive. Platelets can reportedly produce CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CCL7, CCL17, CD40L, CXCL1, CXCL4, CXCL4L1, CXCL5, CXCL7, CXCL8, CXCL12, EGF, factor V, factor VII, factor XI, factor XIII, bFGF, histamine, IGF-1, IL-1beta, PAI-1, PDGF, plasminogen, protein S, serotonin, TGF-beta, TFPI, VEGF, and vWF.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233</a>

CCR1+, CCR2-, CCR3+, CCR4+, CCR5-, CCR6-, CCR7-, CCR8-, CCR9-, CCR10-, CD16+, CD23+, CD32+, CD40+, CD41+ CD42+, CD61+, CD62P+, CD64+, CD89+, CD102+, CD147+, CD154+, CD162+, CD209, CD282+, CD284+, CD289+, CD181-, CD182-, CD183-, CD184+, CLEC2+, GPVI+, JAMC+, PAR1+, PAR2-, PAR3+, PAR4+, TSP1+, TXA2R+	A non-nucleated disk-shaped cell formed by extrusion from megakaryocytes, found in the blood of all mammals, and mainly involved in blood coagulation.; Platelets are reportedly CCR1-positive, CCR2-negative, CCR3-positive, CCR4-positive, CCR5-negative, CCR6-negative, CCR7-negative, CCR8-negative, CCR9-negative, CCR10-negative, CD16-positive, CD23-positive, CD32-positive, CD40-positive, CD41-positive CD42-positive, CD61-positive, CD62P-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD102-positive, CD147-positive (activated platelets), CD154-positive (activated platelets), CD162-positive, CD209, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD181-negative, CD182-negative, CD183-negative, CD184-positive, CLEC2-positive, GPVI-positive, JAMC-positive, PAR1-positive, PAR2-negative, PAR3-positive, PAR4-positive, TSP1-positive, and TXA2R-positive. Platelets can reportedly produce CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CCL7, CCL17, CD40L, CXCL1, CXCL4, CXCL4L1, CXCL5, CXCL7, CXCL8, CXCL12, EGF, factor V, factor VII, factor XI, factor XIII, bFGF, histamine, IGF-1, IL-1beta, PAI-1, PDGF, plasminogen, protein S, serotonin, TGF-beta, TFPI, VEGF, and vWF.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000233</a>
CCR7+, CD45RA+, CD127+, CD25-, CD62Lhi, and CD44lo	Mature T cell not yet exposed to antigen with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD45RA-positive, and CD127-positive. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000898">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000898</a>
CD10-, CD19+, CD22+, CD34-, CD48+, CD79a+, CD84+, CD127-, CD352+, RAG-, TdT-, Vpre-B-, pre-BCR-	A B cell that is mature, having left the bone marrow. Initially, these cells are IgM-positive and IgD-positive, and they can be activated by antigen.; Mature B cells are also reportedly CD10-negative, CD19-positive, CD22-positive, CD34-negative, CD48-positive, CD79a-positive, CD84-positive, CD127-negative, CD352-positive, RAG-negative, TdT-negative, Vpre-B-negative, and pre-BCR-negative. Transcription factors expressed: Pax5-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000785">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000785</a>

CD123+, CD193+, CD203c+, FceRIα+	<p>Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte that in its mature form has an irregularly shaped, pale-staining nucleus that is partially constricted into two lobes, and with cytoplasm that contains coarse, bluish-black granules of variable size. Basophils contain vasoactive amines such as histamine and serotonin, which are released on appropriate stimulation. A basophil is CD123-positive, CD193-positive, CD203c-positive, and FceRIα-positive.; Matures in the bone marrow and account for &lt;1% of leukocytes in the peripheral blood, spleen, and bone marrow.</p> <p>Basophils are described as being CD11a-positive, CD11b-positive, CD13-positive, CD15-positive, CD18-positive, CD21-positive, CD25-positive, CD29-positive, CD35-positive, CD40-positive, CD40L-positive, CD44-positive, CD45R-negative, CD46-positive, CD49a-positive, CD49b-positive, CD49d-positive, CD55-positive, CD59-positive, CD62L-positive, CD63-positive, CD69-positive, CD90-negative, CD116-positive, CD117-negative, CD124-positive, CD125-positive, CD131-positive, CD161-positive, CD184-positive, CD191-positive, CD192-positive, CD197-positive, CD200R3-positive, CD218-positive, CD282-positive, CD284-positive, CD289-positive, CD290-positive, CD294-positive, natural killer cell receptor 2B4-positive, smad1-positive, CD3-negative, CD4-negative, CD7-negative, CD8-negative, CD14-negative, CD15-negative, CD16-negative, CD19-negative, CD20-negative, CD34-negative, CD36-negative, CD45R-negative, CD56-negative, CD57-negative, CD235a-negative, and GR1-negative. Transcription factors-GATA1-positive, PU.1-positive.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000767">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000767</a>
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CD138+, CD5-, CD10-, CD19+, CD20-, CD21-, CD22-, CD23-, CD24-, CD25-, CD27+, CD34-, CD38+, CD40+, CD43+, CD45+, CD48+, CD53lo, CD80-, CD81+, CD86+, CD95+, CD196-, CD229+, CD270+, CD352+, CD361+, and IgD-	<p>A terminally differentiated, post-mitotic, antibody secreting cell of the B cell lineage with the phenotype CD138-positive, surface immunoglobulin-negative, and MHC Class II-negative. Plasma cells are oval or round with extensive rough endoplasmic reticulum, a well-developed Golgi apparatus, and a round nucleus having a characteristic cartwheel heterochromatin pattern and are devoted to producing large amounts of immunoglobulin.;Plasma cells develop in the spleen and migrate to the bone marrow. Plasma cells are also reportedly CD5-negative, CD10-negative, CD19-positive, CD20-negative, CD21-negative, CD22-negative, CD23-negative, CD24-negative, CD25-negative, CD27-positive, CD34-negative, CD38-positive, CD40-positive, CD43-positive, CD45-positive, CD48-positive, CD53-low, CD80-negative, CD81-positive, CD86-positive, CD95-positive, CD196-negative, CD229-positive, CD270-positive, CD352-positive, CD361-positive, and IgD-negative.</p> <p>Transcription factors: BLIMP1-positive, IRF4-positive, PAX5-negative, SpiB-negative, Ets1-negative, and XBP1-positive.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000786">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000786</a>
CD14+	<p>A monocyte that expresses CD14 and is negative for the lineage markers CD3, CD19, and CD20.;This cell type is compatible with the HIPC Lyoplate markers for 'monocyte'. Note that while CD14 is considered a reliable marker for human monocytes, it is only expressed on approximately 85% of mouse monocytes.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001054">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001054</a>

CD15+, CD16+, CD32+, CD43+, CD181+, CD182+	<p>A fully differentiated neutrophil, a granular leukocyte having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes. They are produced in bone marrow at a rate of 5e10-10e10/day and have a half-life of 6-8 hours.</p> <p>Neutrophils are CD15-positive, CD16-positive, CD32-positive, CD43-positive, CD181-positive, and CD182-positive.; Neutrophils are also capable of secreting GRO-alpha, IL-1beta, IL-1ra, IL-3, IL-12, IP-10, MIG, MIP-1alpha, MIP-1beta, TGF-beta, TNF-alpha, VEGF, and anti-microbial peptides. They can positively influence the chemotaxis of basophils, T-cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and other neutrophils. Neutrophils are also CD35-positive, CD64-positive, CD89-positive, CD184-positive, and fMLP receptor-positive Ly-6G-positive (mouse), TLR2-low, TLR4-low, and lineage-negative (CD2, CD3, CD5, CD9, CD19, CD36, CD49d, CD56, CD61, CD235a (glycophorin-A)).</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000096">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000096</a>
CD1c+, CD281+, CD282+, CD283+, CD284+, CD285+, CD286+, CD288+, CD290+	<p>A myeloid dendritic cell found in the blood that is CD1c-positive.; Normally represent 10-20% of peripheral blood mDCs (human). They are also CD281-positive (TLR1), CD282-positive (TLR2), CD283-positive (TLR3), CD284-positive (TLR4), CD285-positive (TLR5), CD286-positive (TLR6), CD288-positive (TLR8), and CD290-positive (TLR10) [PMID:20204387]. Upon TLR stimulation, these cells were potent producers of CXCL8 (IL-8), while producing little TNF-alpha.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002399</a>

CD23-, CD21+, CD19+, B220+, IgM-hi, AA4-, CD35-hi	A mature B cell that is located in the marginal zone of the spleen with the phenotype CD23-negative and CD21-positive and expressing a B cell receptor usually reactive to bacterial cell wall components or senescent self components such as oxidized-LDL. This cell type is also described as being CD19-positive, B220-positive, IgM-high, AA4-negative, CD35-high.; MZ B cells are reportedly CD1-positive (mice), CD20-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD229-positive, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000845">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000845</a>
CD27+, CD48+, CD229+, CD352+	A class switched memory B cell is a memory B cell that has undergone Ig class switching and therefore is IgM-negative on the cell surface. These cells are CD27-positive and have either IgG, IgE, or IgA on the cell surface.; Per DSD: Class switched memory B cells are also reportedly CD48-positive, CD229-positive, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000972">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000972</a>
CD3+	A type of lymphocyte whose defining characteristic is the expression of a T cell receptor complex.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_000084">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_000084</a>
CD3+, CD4+	A mature alpha-beta T cell that expresses an alpha-beta T cell receptor and the CD4 coreceptor.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000624">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000624</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD127lo, CD25+	A CD4-positive, CD25-positive, alpha-beta T cell that regulates overall immune responses as well as the responses of other T cell subsets through direct cell-cell contact and cytokine release.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000792">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000792</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD127lo, CD25+, CCR4+	A naive regulatory T cell with the phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD127lo, CD25+, CCR4+, CD45RO+	A memory regulatory T cell with phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001046</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD127lo, CD25+, CCR4+, CD45RO-	A naive regulatory T cell with the phenotype CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CD127lo, CCR4-positive, and CD45RO-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001045</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD127lo, CD25+, CCR4+, HLA-DR+	A CD4-positive, CD25-positive, CCR4-positive, alpha-beta T regulatory cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, indicating recent activation.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001048">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001048</a>

CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CCR7+, CD45RA+	An antigen inexperienced CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive and CD62L-positive. This cell type develops in the thymus. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high, and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000895">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000895</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CCR7+, CD45RA-	CD4-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000904">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000904</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CCR7-, CD45RA+	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD45RA-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001044">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001044</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CCR7-, CD45RA-	CD4-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000905">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000905</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CD38+, HLA-DR+	A recently activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, CD38-positive, CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001043">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001043</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CXCR3+, CCR6-	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype T-bet-positive, CXCR3-positive, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interferon-gamma.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000545">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000545</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CXCR3-, CCR6+	CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype RORgamma-t-positive, CXCR3-negative, CCR6-positive, and capable of producing IL-17.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000899">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000899</a>
CD3+, CD4+, CD8-, CXCR3-, CCR6-	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype GATA-3-positive, CXCR3-negative, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interleukin-4.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000546">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000546</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CCR7+, CD45RA+	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has not experienced activation via antigen contact and has the phenotype CD45RA-positive, CCR7-positive and CD127-positive. This cell type is also described as being CD25-negative, CD62L-high and CD44-low.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000900">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000900</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CCR7+, CD45RA-	CD8-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-positive, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000907">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000907</a>

CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CCR7-, CD45RA+	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD45RA-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001050">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001050</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CCR7-, CD45RA-	CD8-positive, alpha-beta memory T cell with the phenotype CCR7-negative, CD127-positive, CD45RA-negative, CD45RO-positive, and CD25-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000913">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000913</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CD38+, HLA-DR+	A recently activated CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype HLA-DRA-positive, CD38-positive, CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, CCR7-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001049</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CXCR3+, CCR6-	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta positive T cell that has the phenotype T-bet-positive, eomesodermin-positive, CXCR3-positive, CCR6-negative, and is capable of producing interferon-gamma.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000917">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000917</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CXCR3-, CCR6+	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype CXCR3-negative, CCR6-positive, CCR5-high, CD45RA-negative, and capable of producing IL-17 and some IFNg.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002128">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002128</a>
CD3+, CD4-, CD8+, CXCR3-, CCR6-	A CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell that has the phenotype CXCR3-negative, CCR6-negative.; A CD8-positive, alpha-beta positive T cell expressing GATA-3 and secreting IL-4.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001052">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001052</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000918">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000918</a>
CD3+, CD56+, CD14-, CD33-	A mature alpha-beta T cell of a distinct lineage that bears natural killer markers and a T cell receptor specific for a limited set of ligands. NK T cells have activation and regulatory roles particularly early in an immune response.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000814">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000814</a>
CD3+, CD8+	A T cell expressing an alpha-beta T cell receptor and the CD8 coreceptor.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000625">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000625</a>
CD3-, CD19+ , CD20+	A lymphocyte of B lineage with the phenotype CD19-positive, CD20-positive, and capable of B cell mediated immunity.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236</a>

CD3-, CD19+, CD20+, CD24hi, CD38hi	An immature B cell of an intermediate stage between the pre-B cell stage and the mature naive stage with the phenotype surface IgM-positive and CD19-positive, and are subject to the process of B cell selection. A transitional B cell migrates from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation, and then to the spleen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000818">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000818</a>
CD3-, CD19+, CD20+, CD27+	A memory B cell is a mature B cell that is long-lived, readily activated upon re-encounter of its antigenic determinant, and has been selected for expression of higher affinity immunoglobulin. This cell type has the phenotype CD19-positive, CD20-positive, MHC Class II-positive, and CD138-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000787">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000787</a>
CD3-, CD19+, CD20+, CD27+, IgD+	An unswitched memory B cell is a memory B cell that has the phenotype IgM-positive, IgD-positive, CD27-positive, CD138-negative, IgG-negative, IgE-negative, and IgA-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000970">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000970</a>
CD3-, CD19+, CD20+, CD27+, IgD-	A memory B cell that lacks expression of surface IgD.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001053">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0001053</a>
CD3-, CD19+, CD20+, CD27-, IgD+	A naive B cell is a mature B cell that has the phenotype surface IgD-positive, surface IgM-positive, CD20-positive, CD27-negative and that has not yet been activated by antigen in the periphery.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000788">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000788</a>
CD3-, CD19+, CD20-, CD27hi, CD38hi	An activated mature (naive or memory) B cell that is secreting immunoglobulin, typified by being CD27-positive, CD38-positive, CD138-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000980">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000980</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14+	Myeloid mononuclear recirculating leukocyte that can act as a precursor of tissue macrophages, osteoclasts and some populations of tissue dendritic cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14+, CD16+	A CD14-positive monocyte that is also CD16-positive and CCR2-negative.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002397">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002397</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14+, CD16-	A classical monocyte that is CD14-positive, CD16-negative, CD64-positive, CD163-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002057">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002057</a>

CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14-, CD16-, CD56-, HLA-DR+	A cell of hematopoietic origin, typically resident in particular tissues, specialized in the uptake, processing, and transport of antigens to lymph nodes for the purpose of stimulating an immune response via T cell activation. These cells are lineage negative (CD3-negative, CD19-negative, CD34-negative, and CD56-negative).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14-, CD16-, CD56-, HLA-DR+, CD11c+, CD123-	A dendritic cell of the myeloid lineage.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000782">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000782</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14-, CD16-, CD56-, HLA-DR+, CD11c-, CD123+	A dendritic cell type of distinct morphology, localization, and surface marker expression (CD123-positive) from other dendritic cell types and associated with early stage immune responses, particularly the release of physiologically abundant amounts of type I interferons in response to infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000784">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000784</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14-, HLA-DR-, CD16+, CD56+	A mature natural killer cell that has the phenotype CD56-low, CD16-positive and which is capable of cytotoxicity and cytokine production.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000939">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000939</a>
CD3-, CD19-, CD20-, CD14-, HLA-DR-, CD16-, CD56++	NK cell that has the phenotype CD56-bright, CD16-negative, and CD84-positive with the function to secrete interferon-gamma but is not cytotoxic.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000938">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000938</a>
CD3-, CD56+	A lymphocyte that can spontaneously kill a variety of target cells without prior antigenic activation via germline encoded activation receptors and also regulate immune responses via cytokine release and direct contact with other cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623</a>
CD4+	A CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell that cooperates with other lymphocytes via direct contact or cytokine release to initiate a variety of immune functions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000492">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000492</a>
CD4+, CD69+, CD62L-, CD127-, and CD25+	A recently activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell with the phenotype CD69-positive, CD62L-negative, CD127-negative, and CD25-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000896">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000896</a>

CD4+, CXCR5+, CCR7-	A CD4-positive, CXCR5-positive, CCR7-negative alpha-beta T cell located in follicles of secondary lymph nodes that expresses is BCL6-high, ICOS-high and PD1-high, and stimulates follicular B cells to undergo class-switching and antibody production.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002038">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0002038</a>
CD5+, CD10+, CD19+, CD20+, CD21+, CD22+, CD24+, CD25-, CD27-, CD34-, CD38+, CD40+, CD43-, CD45+, CD48+, CD53+, CD79a+, CD80-, CD81+, CD86-, CD95-, CD127-, CD138-, CD185+, CD196+, MHCII/HLA-DR+, RAG+, TdT-, Vpre-B-, preBCR-	An immature B cell is a B cell that has the phenotype surface IgM-positive and surface IgD-negative, and have not undergone class immunoglobulin class switching or peripheral encounter with antigen and activation.;Immature B cells are also reportedly CD5-positive, CD10-positive, CD19-positive, CD20-positive, CD21-positive, CD22-positive, CD24-positive, CD25-negative, CD27-negative, CD34-negative, CD38-positive, CD40-positive, CD43-negative, CD45-positive, CD48-positive, CD53-positive, CD79a-positive, CD80-negative, CD81-positive, CD86-negative, CD95-negative, CD127-negative, CD138-negative, CD185-positive, CD196-positive, MHCII/HLA-DR-positive, RAG-positive, TdT-negative, Vpre-B-negative, and preBCR-negative. Transcription factors expressed: Pax5-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000816">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000816</a>
CD9+, CD191+, CD193+, CD14-, CD32+, CD44+, CD48+, CD69+, CD192-, MBP1+, MBP2+, TLR2-, TLR4-	Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte with a nucleus that usually has two lobes connected by one or more slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing coarse, round granules that are uniform in size and which can be stained by the dye eosin. Eosinophils are CD9-positive, CD191-positive, and CD193-positive.;Eosinophils are also CD14-negative, CD32-positive, CD44-positive, CD48-positive, CD69-positive, CD192-negative, MBP1-positive, MBP2-positive, TLR2-negative, TLR4-negative, and lineage-negative (B220, CD2, CD14, CD19, CD56, CD71, CD117, CD123, CD235a (glycophorin A), and TER119). The cytokines IL-3, IL-5, and GM-CSF are involved in their development and differentiation. Usually considered CD16-negative, CD16 is observed on eosinophilic metamyelocyte.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000771">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000771</a>

Cell	A material entity of anatomical origin (part of or deriving from an organism) that has as its parts a maximally connected cell compartment surrounded by a plasma membrane.;The definition of cell is intended to represent all cells, and thus a cell is defined as a material entity and not an anatomical structure, which implies that it is part of an organism (or the entirety of one).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000000">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000000</a>
FoxP3, CD25, IL-10, TGF-beta	A T cell which regulates overall immune responses as well as the responses of other T cell subsets through direct cell-cell contact and cytokine release.;This cell type may express FoxP3 and CD25 and secretes IL-10 and TGF-beta.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000815">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000815</a>
gamma-delta T cell	A T cell that expresses a gamma-delta T cell receptor complex.;Note that gamma-delta T cells have both thymic and extrathymic differentiation pathways.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000798">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000798</a>
Granulocyte	A leukocyte with abundant granules in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000094">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000094</a>
Helper T cell	A effector T cell that provides help in the form of secreted cytokines to other immune cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000912</a>
IgD+, CD21+, CD23+, CD62L-, CD93+	A transitional stage B cell that has the phenotype surface IgM-positive, surface IgD-positive, CD21-positive, CD23-positive, CD62L-negative, CD93-positive and is located in the splenic B follicles. This cell type has also been described as IgM-high, CD19-positive, B220-positive, AA4-positive, and CD23-positive.;T2 B cells are also reportedly CD20-positive, CD24-positive, CD38-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD244-negative, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000959">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000959</a>

IgD-, CD21-, CD23-, and CD62L-, CD93+	A transitional stage B cell that migrates from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation, and finally to the spleen. This cell type has the phenotype surface IgM-positive, surface IgD-negative, CD21-negative, CD23-negative, and CD62L-negative, and CD93-positive. This cell type has also been described as IgM-high, CD19-positive, B220-positive, AA4-positive, and CD23-negative.; T1 B cells are also reportedly CD10-negative/positive??, CD20-positive, CD24-positive, CD38-positive, CD48-positive, CD84-positive, CD150-positive, CD244-negative, and CD352-positive.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000958">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000958</a>
IgG memory B cell	An IgG memory B cell is a class switched memory B cell that is class switched and expresses IgG on the cell surface.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000979">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000979</a>
Immature Erythrocyte	An immature erythrocyte that changes the protein composition of its plasma membrane by exosome formation and extrusion. The types of protein removed differ between species though removal of the transferrin receptor is apparent in mammals and birds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000558">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000558</a>
Leukocyte	An achromatic cell of the myeloid or lymphoid lineages capable of ameboid movement, found in blood or other tissue.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000738</a>
Living cells gated from dead cells	Viable cells	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO_0000169">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/PATO_0000169</a>
Lymphocyte	A lymphocyte is a leukocyte commonly found in the blood and lymph that has the characteristics of a large nucleus, a neutral staining cytoplasm, and prominent heterochromatin.; Editors note: consider adding taxon constraint to vertebrata (PMID:18025161)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542</a>
Neutrophil	Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte that in its mature form has a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775</a>

## 9. lk\_cell\_population\_pref\_map

Name	Description
name_reported	name_preferred
0min	cell
100min	cell
10min	cell
120min	cell
15min	cell
20min	cell
30min	cell
40min	cell
50min	cell
5min	cell
60min	cell
80min	cell
90min	cell
AA4 lo mature and marginal zonal B cells	marginal zone B cell
AA4hi Immature B cells	immature B cell
Activated CD4 T cell	activated CD4-positive, alpha-beta T cell
activated memory B cell	memory B cell
All Events	cell
Annexin negative	cell
Antibody Secreting Cells (ASCs)	B cell
B cell: pSTAT1	B cell
B cell: pSTAT3	B cell
B cell: pSTAT5	B cell
B cells	B cell
B cells in Immature anti-IgM treated replicate 1	immature B cell
B cells in Immature anti-IgM treated replicate 2	immature B cell
B cells in Immature BAFF + anti-IgM treated replicate 1	immature B cell
B cells in Immature BAFF + anti-IgM treated replicate 2	immature B cell
B cells in Immature BAFF treated replicate 1	immature B cell
B cells in Immature BAFF treated replicate 2	immature B cell
B cells in Immature untreated replicate 1	immature B cell
B cells in Immature untreated replicate 2	immature B cell
B cells in Mature anti-IgM treated replicate 1	mature B cell
B cells in Mature anti-IgM treated replicate 2	mature B cell

B cells in Mature anti-IgM treated replicate 3	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF + anti-IgM treated replicate 1	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF + anti-IgM treated replicate 2	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF + anti-IgM treated replicate 3	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF treated replicate 1	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF treated replicate 2	mature B cell
B cells in Mature BAFF treated replicate 3	mature B cell
B cells in Mature untreated replicate 1	mature B cell
B cells in Mature untreated replicate 2	mature B cell
B cells in Mature untreated replicate 3	mature B cell
B lym CD19+,Freq. of,WBC CD45+	B cell
B lym CD27+,Freq. of,Q3: CD19+, CD20-	B cell
B-cells	B cell
B-cells out of leukocytes	B cell
basophils	basophil
Bcells	B cell
Bcl2_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Bcl2_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
BCL6+ CD4+CD44low	cell
BCL6+ Non-Tfh	cell
BCL6+ Tfh	T follicular helper cell
BDCA2	cell
BDCA3	cell
BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
BDCA3_abs	cell
BDCA3_CD2n	cell
BDCA3_CD2n_abs	cell
BDCA3_CD2p	cell
BDCA3_CD2p_abs	cell
BDCA3_CD40n	cell
BDCA3_CD40p	cell
BDCA3_CD86n	cell
BDCA3_CD86n_abs	cell
BDCA3_CD86p	cell
BDCA3_CD86p_abs	cell
BDCA3_pmDC	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
Bulk CD4	CD4+ T cell
Bulk CD8	CD8+ T cell
Caspase-3+ B cell	B cell
Caspase-3+ CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell

Caspase-3+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
Caspase-3+ central memory CD4+ T cell	central memory CD4+ T cell
Caspase-3+ central memory CD8+ T cell	central memory CD8+ T cell
Caspase-3+ effector memory CD4+ T cell	effector memory CD4+ T cell
Caspase-3+ effector memory CD8+ T cell	effector memory CD8+ T cell
Caspase-3+ naive CD4+ T cell	naive T cell
Caspase-3+ naive CD8+ T cell	naive T cell
CCR6+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
CCR6pCXCR3p_nonTFH	cell
CCR6pCXCR3p_TFH	T follicular helper cell
CCR7+ CD4+CD44low	CD4+ T cell
CCR7+ Non-Tfh	cell
CCR7+ Tfh	T follicular helper cell
CD107a+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
CD107a+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
CD107a+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
CD107a+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
CD107a+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
CD107a+ NK T-cells	NK cell
CD11b+ CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD11b+ CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD11b- CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD11b- CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD11bn_Slan	cell
CD11bp_CD14dimCD16p	cell
CD11bp_CD14pCD16n	cell
CD11bp_CD14pCD16p	cell
CD11bp_Slan	cell
CD11c_pWBC	leukocyte
CD123_pWBC	leukocyte
CD127loCD25p	cell
CD138	cell
CD138+ B cell	B cell
CD138_abs	cell
CD138_CD86	cell
CD138_CD86_abs	cell
CD14+ monocytes	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14+CD16+ monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14+CD16+ monocytes out of leukocytes	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14+CD16- monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14+CD16- monocytes out of leukocytes	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14-CD16+ monocyte	monocyte

CD14-CD16+ monocytes out of leukocytes	monocyte
CD14-CD16- monocytes out of leukocytes	monocyte
CD14-positive, CD16-negative classical monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14dimCD16p	cell
CD14lo CD16+ monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14lo CD16- monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD14n_Slan	cell
CD14nCD16n	cell
CD14nCD16n_abs	cell
CD14nCD16n_CD86	cell
CD14nCD16p	cell
CD14nCD16p_abs	cell
CD14nCD16p_CD86	cell
CD14p	cell
CD14p_Slan	cell
CD14pCD16n	cell
CD14pCD16n_abs	cell
CD14pCD16n_CD86	cell
CD14pCD16p	cell
CD14pCD16p_abs	cell
CD14pCD16p_CD86	cell
CD154+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
CD154+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
CD154+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
CD154+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
CD154+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
CD154+ NK T-cells	NK cell
CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD16+ monocytes	monocyte
CD16+CD14+ monocytes	CD14-positive monocyte
CD16+CD14- monocytes	monocyte
CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD16- monocytes	monocyte
CD16-CD56bright NK cells	NK cell
CD161+ NK cells	NK cell
CD161+ NKT cells	NK cell
CD161+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD161+CD45RA+ Tregs	regulatory T cell
CD161+CD45RA- Tregs	regulatory T cell
CD161+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD161- NK cells	NK cell
CD161- NKT cells	NK cell

CD161-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD161-CD45RA+ Tregs	regulatory T cell
CD161-CD45RA- Tregs	regulatory T cell
CD161-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD16hi CD11b+ neutrophil	neutrophil
CD16hi CD11b- neutrophil	neutrophil
CD16lo CD11b+ neutrophil	neutrophil
CD16lo CD11b- neutrophil	neutrophil
CD16n_CD11bn_abs	cell
CD16n_CD11bp_abs	cell
CD16n_CD86n_abs	cell
CD16n_CD86p_abs	cell
CD16n_CX3CR1n_abs	cell
CD16n_CX3CR1p_abs	cell
CD16n_HLADRn_abs	cell
CD16n_HLADRp_abs	cell
CD16n_NK	NK cell
CD16n_SLANn_abs	cell
CD16n_SLANp_abs	cell
CD16nCD11bn_immature2Neu	cell
CD16nCD11bp_immature1Neu	cell
CD16p_CD11bn_abs	cell
CD16p_CD11bp_abs	cell
CD16p_CD86n_abs	cell
CD16p_CD86p_abs	cell
CD16p_CX3CR1n_abs	cell
CD16p_CX3CR1p_abs	cell
CD16p_HLADRn_abs	cell
CD16p_HLADRp_abs	cell
CD16p_NK	NK cell
CD16p_SLANn_abs	cell
CD16p_SLANp_abs	cell
CD16pCD11bn_Xartefact	cell
CD16pCD11bp_matureNeu	cell
CD19	cell
CD19+	cell
CD19+ among lymphocytes	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27+	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG+	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG+/T1	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG+/T2	cell

CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG+/T3	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG+/TN	cell
CD19+ IgD+CD27-/MTG-/TN	cell
CD19+ IgD-	cell
CD19+ IgD-CD27+	cell
CD19+ IgD-CD27-	cell
CD19+/IgD+CD27+	cell
CD19+/IgD+CD27-	cell
CD19+/IgD-CD27+	cell
CD19+/IgD-CD27-	cell
CD19+IgD-CD27+	cell
CD19_abs	cell
CD19_CD27p	cell
CD19_CD27p_abs	cell
CD19_CD86_abs	cell
CD19hi	cell
CD19pCD20n	cell
CD19pCD20n_abs	cell
CD19pCD20n_CD86p	cell
CD19pCD20n_CD86p_abs	cell
CD19pCD20p	cell
CD19pCD20p_abs	cell
CD19pCD20p_CD86p	cell
CD19pCD20p_CD86p_abs	cell
CD1c	cell
CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD1c_abs	cell
CD1c_CD2n	cell
CD1c_CD2n_abs	cell
CD1c_CD2p	cell
CD1c_CD2p_abs	cell
CD1c_CD40n	cell
CD1c_CD40p	cell
CD1c_CD86n	cell
CD1c_CD86n_abs	cell
CD1c_CD86p	cell
CD1c_CD86p_abs	cell
CD1c_pmDC	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD2+ BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD2+ CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD2+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD2+ plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell

CD2- BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD2- CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD2- myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD2- plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD20+ B cell	B cell
CD20- B cell	B cell
CD20- CD3- cells	cell
CD20- CD3- lymphocytes	lymphocyte
CD20nCD19p	cell
CD20pCD19p	cell
CD25p_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
CD25p_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
CD27+ B cell	B cell
CD27+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD27-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD27nlgDn_B	B cell
CD27pCD19	cell
CD28+CD27+ T cells	T cell
CD28+CD27- T cells	T cell
CD28+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD28+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD28-CD27+ T cells	T cell
CD28-CD27- T cells	T cell
CD28-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD2n_BDCA2	cell
CD2n_BDCA3	cell
CD2n_CD1c	cell
CD2n_Slan	cell
CD2nCD86n_BDCA2	cell
CD2nCD86n_BDCA3	cell
CD2nCD86n_CD1c	cell
CD2nCD86p_BDCA2	cell
CD2nCD86p_BDCA3	cell
CD2nCD86p_CD1c	cell
CD2p_BDCA2	cell
CD2p_BDCA3	cell
CD2p_CD1c	cell
CD2p_Slan	cell
CD2pCD86n_BDCA2	cell
CD2pCD86n_BDCA3	cell
CD2pCD86n_CD1c	cell
CD2pCD86p_BDCA2	cell

CD2pCD86p_BDCA3	cell
CD2pCD86p_CD1c	cell
CD3	T cell
CD3 Viability	cell
CD3+ lymphocytes	lymphocyte
CD3+ NKT cells	NK cell
CD3+ T cells	T cell
CD3+/CD4+	CD4+ T cell
CD3+/CD8+	CD8+ T cell
CD3- lymphocytes	lymphocyte
CD314+CD94+ NK cells	NK cell
CD314+CD94+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD314+CD94+CD8- T cells	T cell
CD314+CD94- NK cells	NK cell
CD314+CD94-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD314+CD94-CD8- T cells	T cell
CD314-CD94+ NK cells	NK cell
CD314-CD94+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD314-CD94+CD8- T cells	T cell
CD314-CD94- NK cells	NK cell
CD314-CD94-CD8+T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD314-CD94-CD8- T cells	T cell
CD33+ monocytes	monocyte
CD38bri_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
CD38bri_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
CD3_abs	cell
CD3_DR	cell
CD3_ICOS	cell
CD3_ICOSp_abs	cell
CD3hi NKT cells	NK cell
CD3p	cell
CD3p_CD27	cell
CD3p_CD38	cell
CD3p_CD56	cell
CD3p_CD56_CD27	cell
CD3p_CD56_CD38	cell
CD4	CD4+ T cell
CD4 positive CD8 negative	CD4+ T cell
CD4 T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+	CD4+ T cell
CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell

CD4+: pSTAT1	CD4+ T cell
CD4+: pSTAT3	CD4+ T cell
CD4+: pSTAT5	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD27+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD27- T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD28+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD28- T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD44+	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA+: pSTAT1	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA+: pSTAT3	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA+: pSTAT5	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA-: pSTAT1	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA-: pSTAT3	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD45RA-: pSTAT5	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CD69+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD4+CXCR5+BCL6+	CD4+ T cell
CD4+Foxp3GFP+ events	CD4+ T cell
CD40+ BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD40+ CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD40+ monocyte	monocyte
CD40+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD40+ plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD40- BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD40- CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD40- myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD40- plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD40p_CD14dimCD16p	cell
CD40p_CD14pCD16n	cell
CD40p_CD14pCD16p	cell
CD45+ cells/uL	cell
CD45RA negative	cell
CD45RAnCD4n_BDCA2_pBDCA2	cell
CD45RAnCD4n_CD1c_pCD1c	cell
CD45RAnCD4p_BDCA2_pBDCA2	cell
CD45RAnCD4p_CD1c_pCD1c	cell
CD45RAPCD4n_BDCA2_pBDCA2	cell
CD45RAPCD4n_CD1c_pCD1c	cell
CD45RAPCD4p_BDCA2_pBDCA2	cell
CD45RAPCD4p_CD1c_pCD1c	cell
CD4_abs	CD4+ T cell
CD4_DR	CD4+ T cell
CD4_ICOS	CD4+ T cell

CD4_ICOSp_abs	CD4+ T cell
CD56br_pLY	cell
CD56diCD16n_pLY	cell
CD56diCD16p_pLY	cell
CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
CD56nCD16p_pLY	cell
CD57+ NK cells	NK cell
CD57+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD57+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD57- NK cells	NK cell
CD57-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD57-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD62L+ CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD62L+ CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD62L+ CD4+CD44low	CD4+ T cell
CD62L+ Non-Tfh	cell
CD62L+ Tfh	T follicular helper cell
CD62L- CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD62L- CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD62L- neutrophil	neutrophil
CD62Ln_pmatureNeu	mature neutrophil
CD62Lp_CD14dimCD16p	cell
CD62Lp_CD14pCD16n	cell
CD62Lp_CD14pCD16p	cell
CD62Lp_pmatureNeu	mature neutrophil
CD69+ CD4+CD44low	CD4+ T cell
CD69+ Non-Tfh	cell
CD69+ Tfh	T follicular helper cell
CD8	CD8+ T cell
CD8 T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg+IL2+TNFa+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg+IL2+TNFa- cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg+IL2-TNFa+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg+IL2-TNFa- cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg-IL2+TNFa+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg-IL2+TNFa- cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IFNg-IL2-TNFa+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ IL2+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell

CD8+ Tet+	CD8+ T cell
CD8+ TNFa+ cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8+: pSTAT1	CD8+ T cell
CD8+: pSTAT3	CD8+ T cell
CD8+: pSTAT5	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA+: pSTAT1	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA+: pSTAT3	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA+: pSTAT5	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA-: pSTAT1	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA-: pSTAT3	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD45RA-: pSTAT5	CD8+ T cell
CD8+CD69+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD8- T cells	T cell
CD80+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD80+ plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD80+CD14+CD16+ monocyte	CD16+ monocyte
CD80+CD14+CD16- monocyte	CD16+ monocyte
CD80+CD14-CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD83+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD83+ plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD83+CD14+CD16+ monocyte	CD16+ monocyte
CD83+CD14+CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD83+CD14-CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD85j+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD85j+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD85j-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD85j-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD86	cell
CD86+ B cell	B cell
CD86+ BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD86+ CD138+ B cell	B cell
CD86+ CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD86+ CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD86+ CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD86+ CD20+ B cell	B cell
CD86+ CD20- B cell	B cell
CD86+ IgD+ memory B cell	memory B cell
CD86+ IgD- CD27- B cell	B cell
CD86+ IgD- memory B cell	IgD- memory B cell
CD86+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD86+ naive B cell	naive B cell
CD86+ plasmablast	plasmablast

CD86+ plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD86+ transitional B cell	transitional B cell
CD86+CD14+CD16+ monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD86+CD14+CD16- monocyte	CD14-positive monocyte
CD86+CD14-CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD86- BDCA3+ myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD86- CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CD86- CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CD86- CD1c+ myeloid dendritic cell	CD1c-positive myeloid dendritic cell
CD86- myeloid dendritic cell	myeloid dendritic cell
CD86- plasmacytoid dendritic cell	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
CD86n_Slan	cell
CD86p_CD14dimCD16p	cell
CD86p_CD14pCD16n	cell
CD86p_CD14pCD16p	cell
CD86p_Slan	cell
CD8_abs	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CCR6	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CCR6_abs	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CXCR3	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CXCR3_abs	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CXCR5	CD8+ T cell
CD8_CXCR5_abs	CD8+ T cell
CD8_DR	CD8+ T cell
CD8_ICOS	CD8+ T cell
CD8_ICOSp_abs	CD8+ T cell
CD94+ NK cells	NK cell
CD94+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD94+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CD94- NK cells	NK cell
CD94-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CD94-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
central memory CD4+ T cells	central memory CD4+ T cell
central memory CD8+ T cells	central memory CD8+ T cell
CFSE+ cells	cell
CM_CD4	central memory CD4+ T cell
CM_CD8	central memory CD8+ T cell
CTLA4p_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
CTLA4p_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
CX3CR1+ CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
CX3CR1+ CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CX3CR1- CD16+ monocyte	monocyte

CX3CR1- CD16- monocyte	monocyte
CX3CR1hi HLA-DR+ monocyte	monocyte
CX3CR1lo HLA-DR+ monocyte	monocyte
CXCR3+ B cells	B cell
CXCR3+ CD33+ monocytes	monocyte
CXCR3+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
CXCR3+ NK cells	NK cell
CXCR3+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CXCR3+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CXCR3-FMO B cells	B cell
CXCR3-FMO CD33+ monocytes	monocyte
CXCR3-FMO CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
CXCR3-FMO CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
CXCR3-FMO NK cells	NK cell
CXCR5+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
DC	dendritic cell
dn	cell
DR_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
DR_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
DRnCD38n_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
DRnCD38n_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
DRnCD38p_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
DRnCD38p_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
DRpCD38n_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
DRpCD38n_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
DRpCD38p_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
DRpCD38p_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
effector CD4+ T cells	effector CD4+ T cell
effector CD8+ T cells	effector CD8+ T cell
effector memory CD4+ T cells	effector memory CD4+ T cell
effector memory CD8+ T cells	effector memory CD8+ T cell
EM_CD4	effector memory CD4+ T cell
EM_CD8	effector memory CD8+ T cell
eos_abs	eosinophil
FCOM R10:- + - - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R10:- - + - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R10:- - + - after MNC	cell
FCOM R11:+ + - - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R11:+ - + - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R11:+ - + - after MNC	cell
FCOM R12:- + + - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R12:- + + - after MNC	cell

FCOM R12:- - + - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R13:+ + + - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R13:+ + + - after MNC	cell
FCOM R13:+ - + - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R14:- + + - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R14:- - - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R14:- - - + after MNC	cell
FCOM R15:+ + + - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R15:+ - - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R15:+ - - + after MNC	cell
FCOM R16:- + - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R16:- + - + after MNC	cell
FCOM R16:- - - + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R17:+ + - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R17:+ + - + after MNC	cell
FCOM R17:+ - - + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R18:- + - + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R18:- - + + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R18:- - + + after MNC	cell
FCOM R19:+ + - + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R19:+ - + + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R19:+ - + + after MNC	cell
FCOM R20:- + + + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R20:- + + + after MNC	cell
FCOM R20:- - + + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R21:+ + + + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R21:+ + + + after MNC	cell
FCOM R21:+ - + + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R22:- + + + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R23:+ + + + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R23:+ + + + after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R23:- + - - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R24:- + - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R25:- - - - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R26:- - - + after Lymph	cell
FCOM R6:---- after Lymph	cell

FCOM R6:- - - after MNC	cell
FCOM R7:+ - - - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R7:+ - - - after MNC	cell
FCOM R8 :- + - - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R8 :- + - - after MNC	cell
FCOM R8 : - - - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FCOM R9 :+ + - - after Lymph	cell
FCOM R9 :+ + - - after MNC	cell
FCOM R9 :+ - - - after Lymph CD25 Bright	cell
FoxP3p_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
FoxP3p_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
gamma-delta T cells	gamma-delta T cell
gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
GranB_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
GranB_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
Granulo: pSTAT1	granulocyte
Granulo: pSTAT3	granulocyte
Granulo: pSTAT5	granulocyte
granulocytes out of leukocytes	granulocyte
GzB+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
GzB+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
GzB+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
GzB+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
GzB+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
GzB+ NK T-cells	NK cell
HLA-DR+ CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
HLA-DR+ monocyte	monocyte
HLA-DR+ T cell	T cell
HLA-DR+ T follicular helper cell	T follicular helper cell
HLA-DR+ T helper cell	helper T cell
HLA-DR+ Tf1 CD4+ T cell	Th1 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ Tf1/17 CD4+ T cell	T follicular helper cell
HLA-DR+ Tf17 CD4+ T cell	Th17 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ Tf2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ Th1 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ Th1/17 CD4+ T cell	T follicular helper cell
HLA-DR+ Th17 CD4+ T cell	Th17 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DR+ Th2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
HLA-DRhi CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
HLA-DRhi CD16- monocyte	monocyte
HLA-DRlo CD16+ monocyte	monocyte

HLA-DRlo CD16- monocyte	monocyte
HLADR+ CD138+ B Cell	B cell
HLADR+ CD20+ B Cell	B cell
HLADR+ CD20- B Cell	B cell
HLADR+ CD27+ B Cell	B cell
HLADR+ IgD+ Memory B Cell	memory B cell
HLADR+ IgD- CD27- B cell	B cell
HLADR+ IgD- Memory B Cell	memory B cell
HLADR+ Naive B Cell	B cell
HLADR+ NK cells	NK cell
HLADR+ plasmablast	plasmablast
HLADR+ transitional B Cell	transitional B cell
HLADR+CD38+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
HLADR+CD38+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
HLADR+CD38-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
HLADR+CD38-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
HLADR- NK cells	NK cell
HLADR-CD38+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
HLADR-CD38+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
HLADR-CD38-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
HLADR-CD38-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ICOS+ CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ CD4+CD44low	CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
ICOS+ Non-Tfh	cell
ICOS+ T cell	T cell
ICOS+ T follicular helper cell	T follicular helper cell
ICOS+ T follicular helper cell type 1	Th1 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ T follicular helper cell type 17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ T follicular helper cell type 2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ T helper cell	T follicular helper cell
ICOS+ Tfh	T follicular helper cell
ICOS+ Tfh1 CD4+ T cell	Th1 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ Tfh1/17 CD4+ T cell	T follicular helper cell
ICOS+ Tfh17 CD4+ T cell	Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ Tfh2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ Th1 CD4+ T cell	Th1 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ Th1/17 CD4+ T cell	T follicular helper cell
ICOS+ Th17 CD4+ T cell	Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+ Th2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS+CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell
ICOS+CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell

ICOS-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ICOS-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ICOS_CCR6pCXCR3p_nonTFH	cell
ICOS_CCR6pCXCR3p_TFH	T follicular helper cell
ICOS_CD4	CD4+ T cell
ICOS_CD8	CD8+ T cell
ICOS_TFH	T follicular helper cell
ICOS_TFH1	Th1 CD4+ T cell
ICOS_TFH17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS_TFH2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS_TH1	Th1 CD4+ T cell
ICOS_TH17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
ICOS_TH2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
ID1, CD3+ of viable CD45+ cells (Total T cells)	T cell
ID10, HLA-DR+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID100, IgG+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells	IgG memory B cell
ID101, IgD+CD27+ of CD20+ B cells* (IgD+CD27+ memory B)	memory B cell
ID102, CD23+ of IgD+CD27+ memory B cells	memory B cell
ID103, CD38+ of IgD+CD27+ memory B cells*	memory B cell
ID104, CD80+ of IgD+CD27+ memory B cells	memory B cell
ID105, CD86+ of IgD+CD27+ memory B cells	memory B cell
ID106, IgD+CD27- of CD20+ B cells* (Naive B)	naive B cell
ID107, CD21+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID108, CD38+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID109, CD80+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID11, CD40+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID110, CD86+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID111, IgA+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID112, IgG+ of Naive B cells	naive B cell
ID113, IgD-CD27- of CD20+ B cells* (IgD-CD27- memory B)	IgD- memory B cell
ID114, CD21+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID116, CD80+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID117, CD86+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID118, CD23+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell

ID119, IgA+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID12, CD161+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID120, IgG+ of IgD-CD27- memory B cells	IgG memory B cell
ID13, CD196+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID14, IL17+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID15, IL21+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID16, IL22+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID17, IL23+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID19, IL17+ of CD161+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID2, CD4+ of total T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID20, IL21+ of CD161+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID21, IL22+ of CD161+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID22, CD161- of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID23, IL17+ of CD161-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID24, IL21+ of CD161-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID25, IL22+ of CD161-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID26, IL2+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID28, IL4+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID29.T2, TNFa+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID29.T3, TNFa+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID3, CD4+CD8+ of total T cells	T cell
ID30, CD39+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID31, CD103+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID32, CD127(IL7R)+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID33.T1, CD27+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID33.T2, CD27+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID33.T3, CD27+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID34, CD45RA+ of CD4+ T cells (Naive T)	CD4+ T cell
ID35, CD45RA- of CD4+ T cells (Total memory CD4+ T)	CD4+ T cell
ID36, CD27+CCR7- of memory CD4+ T cells (Effector memory CD4+ T)	effector memory CD4+ T cell
ID37, CD27+CCR7+ of memory CD4+ T cells (Central memory CD4+ T)	central memory CD4+ T cell
ID39, CD69+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID4, CD8+ of total T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID40, CD25+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID41, CD38+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID42, HLA-DR+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID43, CD39+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID44, CD103+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID45, TNFa+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID46, IL17A+ of CD8+ T cells (Tc17)	CD8+ T cell

ID47, IL23R+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID48, IL2+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID49, INFg+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID5, CD4-CD8- of total T cells	T cell
ID50, Perforin+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID51.T2, TNFa+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID51.T3, TNFa+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID52.T1, CD27+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID53, CD45RA+ of CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
ID54, CD27+ of CD45RA+CD8+ T cells (Naive CD8+ T)	CD8+ T cell
ID55, CD27- of CD45RA+CD8+ T cells (EMRA CD8+ T)	effector memory CD8+ T cell
ID56, CD45RA- of CD8+ T cells (CD45RA- memory CD8+ T)	CD8+ T cell
ID57, CD27+CCR7+ of CD45RA- memory CD8+ T cells (Central memory CD8+ T)	central memory CD8+ T cell
ID58, CD27-CCR7- of CD45RA- memory CD8+ T cells (Effector memory CD8+ T)	effector memory CD8+ T cell
ID59, CD25hi FoxP3+ of CD4+ T cells (Treg)	regulatory T cell
ID64, CD14+ of viable CD45+ cells (Total Monocytes)	monocyte
ID65, CD40+ of total monocytes	monocyte
ID66, CD83+ of total monocytes	monocyte
ID67, CD86+ of total monocytes	monocyte
ID68, HLA-DR+ of total monocytes	monocyte
ID69, TNFa+ of total monocytes	monocyte
ID7, CD69+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID70, HLA-DR+ of Lin-CD45+ (Total Dendritic cells)	dendritic cell
ID71, TNFa+ of total DCs	dendritic cell
ID72, INFa+ of total DCs	dendritic cell
ID73, CD11c+CD123- of total DCs (Myeloid DCs)	myeloid dendritic cell
ID74, TNFa+ of mDCs	myeloid dendritic cell
ID75, IFNa+ of mDCs	myeloid dendritic cell
ID76, CD11c-CD123+ of total DCs (Plasmacytoid DCs)	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
ID77, TNFa+ of pDCs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
ID78, INFa+ of pDCs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
ID79, CD11c+CD123+ of total DCs	dendritic cell
ID8, CD25+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID80, CD19+ of viable CD45+ (Total B cells)	B cell

ID81, CD80+ of CD20+ B cells (CD80+ activated mature B)	mature B cell
ID82, CD86+ of CD20+ B cells (CD86+ activated mature B)	mature B cell
ID83, IgA+ of CD20+ B cells (IgA+ mature B)	mature B cell
ID84, IgG+ of CD20+ B cells (IgG+ mature B)	mature B cell
ID85, IgM+IgD+ of CD20+ B cells (IgM+IgD+ mature B)	mature B cell
ID86, IgM-IgD- of CD20+ B cells (IgM-IgD- mature B)	mature B cell
ID87, CD27hi CD38hi of CD20- B cells (Plasmablasts)	plasmablast
ID89, CD21+ of plasmablasts	plasmablast
ID9, CD38+ of CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
ID90, CD10+CD27- of CD20+ B cells (Transitional B)	transitional B cell
ID91, CD38+ of transitional B cells	transitional B cell
ID93, CD21+ of transitional B cells	transitional B cell
ID94, IgD-CD27+ of CD20+ B cells* (IgD- CD27+ memory B)	IgD- memory B cell
ID95, CD23+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID96, CD38+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells*	IgD- memory B cell
ID97, CD80+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID98, CD86+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
ID99, IgA+ of IgD-CD27+ memory B cells	IgD- memory B cell
IFN-g	cell
IFN-g Ki-67 negative	cell
IFN-g Ki-67 positive	cell
IFNg or IL2 + CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IFNg or IL2 + CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IFNg or IL2 + CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IFNg or IL2 + CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IFNg or IL2 + gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IFNg or IL2 + NK T-cells	NK cell
IFNg+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IFNg+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IFNg+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IFNg+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IFNg+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IFNg+ NK T-cells	NK cell
IgD+ memory B cell	memory B cell

IgD+CD27+ B cells	B cell
IgD+CD27- B cells	B cell
IgD- CD27- B cell	B cell
IgD-CD27+ B cells	B cell
IgD-CD27- B cells	B cell
IgDn_memory_B	IgD- memory B cell
IgDnCD27n_abs	B cell
IgDnCD27n_CD86p_abs	B cell
IgDnCD27p_abs	B cell
IgDnCD27p_CD86p_abs	B cell
IgDp_memory_B	memory B cell
IgDpCD27p_abs	B cell
IgDpCD27p_CD86p_abs	B cell
IL-2	cell
IL-2 Ki-67 negative	cell
IL-2 Ki-67 positive	cell
IL10+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IL10+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IL10+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IL10+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IL10+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IL10+ NK T-cells	NK cell
IL13+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IL13+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IL13+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IL13+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IL13+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IL13+ NK T-cells	NK cell
IL17+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IL17+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IL17+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IL17+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IL17+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IL17+ NK T-cells	NK cell
IL2+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IL2+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IL2+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IL2+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IL2+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IL2+ NK T-cells	NK cell
IL2+Interferon gamma+ T cells	T cell
IL2+Interferon gamma- T cells	T cell

IL2+Perforin+ T cells	T cell
IL2+Perforin- T cells	T cell
IL2-Interferon gamma+ T cells	T cell
IL2-Interferon gamma- T cells	T cell
IL2-Perforin+ T cells	T cell
IL2-Perforin- T cells	T cell
IL4+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
IL4+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
IL4+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
IL4+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
IL4+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
IL4+ NK T-cells	NK cell
Intact cells	cell
Intact singlets	cell
Interferon gamma+Perforin+ T cells	T cell
Interferon gamma+Perforin- T cells	T cell
Interferon gamma-Perforin+ T cells	T cell
Interferon gamma-Perforin- T cells	T cell
Ki-67	cell
KI67+ B cell	B cell
KI67+ CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell
KI67+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
KI67+ central memory CD4+ T cell	central memory CD4+ T cell
KI67+ central memory CD8+ T cell	central memory CD8+ T cell
KI67+ effector memory CD4+ T cell	effector memory CD4+ T cell
KI67+ effector memory CD8+ T cell	effector memory CD8+ T cell
KI67+ naive CD4+ T cell	naive T cell
KI67+ naive CD8+ T cell	naive T cell
Ki67_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Ki67_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
Ki67nBcl2bri_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Ki67nBcl2bri_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
Ki67nBcl2dim_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Ki67nBcl2dim_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
Ki67pBcl2bri_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Ki67pBcl2bri_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
Ki67pBcl2dim_pCD4	CD4+ T cell
Ki67pBcl2dim_pCD8	CD8+ T cell
leukocyte-platelet aggregates	leukocyte, platelet
leukocytes out of live cells	leukocyte
live	cell
Live cells	cell

Live cells/CD4 T cells	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Infected	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Infected/SSC high	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Infected/SSC low	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Uninfected	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Uninfected/SSC high	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA+/Uninfected/SSC low	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Infected	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Infected/SSC high	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Infected/SSC low	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Uninfected	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Uninfected/SSC high	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD4 T cells/CD4+ CD45RA-/Uninfected/SSC low	CD4+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA+	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA+/Infected	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA+/Uninfected	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA-	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA-/Infected	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/CD8 T cells/CD8+ CD45RA-/Uninfected	CD8+ T cell
Live cells/Non T cells	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/B cells	B cell
Live cells/Non T cells/B cells/Infected	B cell
Live cells/Non T cells/B cells/Uninfected	B cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Monocytes	monocyte
Live cells/Non T cells/Monocytes/Infected	monocyte
Live cells/Non T cells/Monocytes/Uninfected	monocyte
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Infected	cell

Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Infected/SSC high	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Infected/SSC low	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Uninfected	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Uninfected/SSC high	cell
Live cells/Non T cells/Other cells/Uninfected/SSC low	cell
Live cells/Total infected cells	cell
Live Lymphocytes	lymphocyte
live platelets out of total platelets	platelet
live-cells	cell
lymphocytes	lymphocyte
Lymphocytes by FSC SSC	lymphocyte
lymphocytes out of leukocytes	lymphocyte
lymphocytes/live	lymphocyte
lymphocytes/live/CD3+CD4+	CD4+ T cell
lymphocytes/liveCD3+CD4+	CD4+ T cell
Marginal zonal B cells	marginal zone B cell
Mature B cells	mature B cell
mDC	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_abs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD2n	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD2n_abs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD2p	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD2p_abs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD40n	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD40p	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD86n	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD86n_abs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD86p	myeloid dendritic cell
mDC_CD86p_abs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDCs	myeloid dendritic cell
mDCs among CD19+/CD14+	myeloid dendritic cell
Memory B cell,Freq. of,Q2: CD19+, CD20+	memory B cell
memory B cells	memory B cell
mo	monocyte
Mo_abs	monocyte
Mo_CD40p_abs	monocyte
Mo_SLAN_abs	monocyte
Mono: pSTAT1	monocyte
Mono: pSTAT3	monocyte

Mono: pSTAT5	monocyte
monocytes	monocyte
monocytes out of leukocytes	monocyte
Naive B cell,Freq. of,Q2: CD19+, CD20+	naive B cell
naive B cells	naive B cell
Naive CD4 T cells	naive T cell
naive CD4+ T cell	naive T cell
naive CD4+ T cells	naive T cell
Naive CD8 T cells	naive T cell
naive CD8+ T cell	naive T cell
naive CD8+ T cells	naive T cell
naive thymus-derived CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell	naive CD8+ T cell
naive_abs	cell
naive_B	naive B cell
Naive_CD4	naive T cell
Naive_CD8	naive T cell
naive_CD86p_abs	cell
neu_abs	neutrophil
Neutros	neutrophil
NK	NK cell
NK cells	NK cell
NK T-cells	NK T cell
NK_CD27	NK cell
NK_CD38	NK cell
NKT cells	NK cell
Non BT: pSTAT1	cell
Non BT: pSTAT3	cell
Non BT: pSTAT5	cell
non-leukocytes out of live cells	cell
non-naive CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
non-naive CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
non-T lymphocytes	cell
Non-Tfh	cell
non-TFH CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
non-TFH CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
nonB-nonT-nonmonocyte-nonbasophils	cell
nonbasophils	cell
nonmonocyte-nonbasophils	cell
nonNK-nonB-nonT-nonmonocyte-nonbasophils	cell
nonTFH_CD4	CD4+ T cell
not the preferred cell pop name	cell

not the preferred cell pop name natural killer cell	NK cell
NP CD49a+	cell
NP tetramer	cell
PA CD49a+	cell
PA tetramer	cell
PB	cell
PB_abs	cell
PB_CD86	cell
PB_CD86_abs	cell
PD-1+ CD4+ T cell	CD4+ T cell
PD-1+ CD8+ T cell	CD8+ T cell
PD-1+ central memory CD4+ T cell	central memory CD4+ T cell
PD-1+ central memory CD8+ T cell	central memory CD8+ T cell
PD-1+ effector memory CD4+ T cell	effector memory CD4+ T cell
PD-1+ effector memory CD8+ T cell	effector memory CD8+ T cell
PD-1+ naive CD4+ T cell	naive T cell
PD-1+ naive CD8+ T cell	naive T cell
PD1+ B cell	B cell
PD1+CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
PD1+CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
PD1-CD4+ T cells	CD4+ T cell
PD1-CD8+ T cells	CD8+ T cell
pDC	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_abs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD2n	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD2n_abs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD2p	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD2p_abs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD40n	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD40p	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD86n	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD86n_abs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD86p	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDC_CD86p_abs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
pDCs	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
Plasma cells,Freq. of,B lym CD27+	plasma cell
Plasmablast + Plasma Cells Abs#	plasmablast
Plasmablast,Freq. of,Q3: CD19+, CD20-	plasmablast
Plasmablast_PC	plasmablast
plasmablasts	plasmablast
Plasmacell	plasmablast
platelet-aggregated monocytes	monocyte

platelet-aggregated neutrophils	neutrophil
pMDs among CD19+/CD14+	plasmacytoid dendritic cell
possible reticulocyte progenitors out of live cells	reticulocyte
Pre CD4	cell
Pre CD8	cell
Q2: CD19+, CD20+, Freq. of, B lym CD19+	B cell
Q3: CD19+, CD20-, Freq. of, B lym CD19+	B cell
QC10_CM_pCD8	central memory CD8+ T cell
QC11_Naive_pCD8	naive T cell
QC12_EM_pCD8	effector memory CD8+ T cell
QC14_TEFF_pCD8	effector CD8+ T cell
QC2_CD4_pLY	CD4+ T cell
QC3_CD8_pLY	CD8+ T cell
QC4_CD4_pLY	CD4+ T cell
QC5_CM_pCD4	central memory CD4+ T cell
QC6_Naive_pCD4	naive T cell
QC7_EM_pCD4	effector memory CD4+ T cell
QC8_TEFF_pCD4	effector CD4+ T cell
QC9_CD8_pLY	CD8+ T cell
QC_CD4	CD4+ T cell
QCGran	granulocyte
QCGran_abs	granulocyte
R10:Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R10:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R10:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R10:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27-/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R10:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R10:CD57-/CD56+/CD8-/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R10:CD8-/CD25+/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R10:CD8-/CD69+/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R10:EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R10:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27-/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R10:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R11:Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R11:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R11:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R11:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27-/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R11:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L-	cell

R11:CD57+/CD56+/CD8-/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R11:CD8+/CD25+/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R11:CD8+/CD69+/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R11:EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R11:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27-/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R11:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R12:Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R12:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R12:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R12:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27+/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R12:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R12:CD57-/CD56-/CD8+/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R12:CD8-/CD25-/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R12:CD8-/CD69-/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R12:EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R12:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27+/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R12:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R13:Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R13:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R13:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R13:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27+/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R13:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R13:CD57+/CD56-/CD8+/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R13:CD8+/CD25-/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R13:CD8+/CD69-/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R13:EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R13:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27+/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R13:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R14:Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R14:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R14:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R14:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27+/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R14:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R14:CD57-/CD56+/CD8+/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R14:CD8-/CD25+/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R14:CD8-/CD69+/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR-	cell

R14:EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R14:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27+/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R14:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R15:Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R15:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR-/CD123-	cell
R15:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR-/CD123-	cell
R15:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27+/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R15:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R15:CD57+/CD56+/CD8+/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R15:CD8+/CD25+/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R15:CD8+/CD69+/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R15:EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R15:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27+/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R15:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R16:Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R16:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R16:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R16:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27-/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R16:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R16:CD57-/CD56-/CD8-/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R16:CD8-/CD25-/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R16:CD8-/CD69-/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R16:EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R16:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27-/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R16:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R17:Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R17:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R17:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R17:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27-/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R17:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R17:CD57+/CD56-/CD8-/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R17:CD8+/CD25-/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R17:CD8+/CD69-/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R17:EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R17:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27-/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R17:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell

R18:Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R18:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R18:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R18:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27-/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R18:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R18:CD57-/CD56+/CD8-/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R18:CD8-/CD25+/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R18:CD8-/CD69+/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R18:EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R18:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27-/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R18:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R19:Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R19:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R19:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R19:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27-/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R19:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R19:CD57+/CD56+/CD8-/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R19:CD8+/CD25+/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R19:CD8+/CD69+/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R19:EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R19:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27-/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R19:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R20:Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R20:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R20:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R20:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27+/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R20:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R20:CD57-/CD56-/CD8+/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R20:CD8-/CD25-/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R20:CD8-/CD69-/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R20:EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R20:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27+/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R20:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R21:Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R21:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell

R21:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R21:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27+/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R21:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R21:CD57+/CD56-/CD8+/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R21:CD8+/CD25-/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R21:CD8+/CD69-/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R21:EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R21:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27+/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R21:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R22:Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R22:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R22:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123-	cell
R22:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27+/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R22:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L-	cell
R22:CD57-/CD56+/CD8+/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R22:CD8-/CD25+/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R22:CD8-/CD69+/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R22:EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R22:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27+/CD19+/CD86-	cell
R22:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R23:Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-	cell
R23:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR+/CD123-	cell
R23:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR+/CD123-	cell
R23:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27+/CD19+/IgM-	cell
R23:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4+/CD 62L-	cell
R23:CD57+/CD56+/CD8+/CD3+/CD14-	cell
R23:CD8+/CD25+/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L-	cell
R23:CD8+/CD69+/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR-	cell
R23:EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-	cell
R23:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27+/CD19+/CD8 6-	cell
R23:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-	cell
R24:Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R24:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R24:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell

R24:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27-/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R24:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R24:CD57-/CD56-/CD8-/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R24:CD8-/CD25-/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R24:CD8-/CD69-/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R24:EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R24:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27-/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R24:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R25:Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R25:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R25:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R25:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27-/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R25:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R25:CD57+/CD56-/CD8-/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R25:CD8+/CD25-/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R25:CD8+/CD69-/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R25:EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R25:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27-/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R25:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R26:Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R26:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R26:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R26:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27-/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R26:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R26:CD57-/CD56+/CD8-/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R26:CD8-/CD25+/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R26:CD8-/CD69+/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R26:EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R26:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27-/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R26:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R27:Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R27:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R27:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R27:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27-/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R27:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R27:CD57+/CD56+/CD8-/CD3-/CD14+	cell

R27:CD8+/CD25+/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R27:CD8+/CD69+/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R27:EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R27:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27-/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R27:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R28:Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R28:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R28:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R28:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27+/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R28:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R28:CD57-/CD56-/CD8+/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R28:CD8-/CD25-/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R28:CD8-/CD69-/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R28:EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R28:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27+/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R28:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R29:Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R29:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R29:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R29:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27+/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R29:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R29:CD57+/CD56-/CD8+/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R29:CD8+/CD25-/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R29:CD8+/CD69-/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R29:EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R29:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27+/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R29:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R30:Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R30:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R30:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR-/CD123+	cell
R30:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27+/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R30:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R30:CD57-/CD56+/CD8+/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R30:CD8-/CD25+/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R30:CD8-/CD69+/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR+	cell

R30:EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R30:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27+/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R30:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R31:Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+	cell
R31:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR-/CD123+	cell
R31:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR-/CD123+	cell
R31:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27+/CD19-/IgM+	cell
R31:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4-/CD62L+	cell
R31:CD57+/CD56+/CD8+/CD3-/CD14+	cell
R31:CD8+/CD25+/CD4+/CD3-/CD62L+	cell
R31:CD8+/CD69+/CD4+/CD3-/HLADR+	cell
R31:EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+	cell
R31:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27+/CD19-/CD86+	cell
R31:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+	cell
R32:Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R32:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R32:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R32:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27-/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R32:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R32:CD57-/CD56-/CD8-/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R32:CD8-/CD25-/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R32:CD8-/CD69-/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R32:EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R32:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27-/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R32:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R33:Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R33:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R33:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R33:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27-/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R33:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R33:CD57+/CD56-/CD8-/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R33:CD8+/CD25-/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R33:CD8+/CD69-/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R33:EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+	cell

R33:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27-/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R33:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R34:Auto-/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R34:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R34:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R34:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27-/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R34:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R34:CD57-/CD56+/CD8-/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R34:CD8-/CD25+/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R34:CD8-/CD69+/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R34:EMA-/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R34:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27-/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R34:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R35:Auto+/Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R35:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R35:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R35:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27-/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R35:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8-/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R35:CD57+/CD56+/CD8-/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R35:CD8+/CD25+/CD4-/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R35:CD8+/CD69+/CD4-/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R35:EMA+/EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R35:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27-/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R35:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R36:Auto-/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R36:CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R36:CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R36:CD1c-/IgD-/CD27+/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R36:CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R36:CD57-/CD56-/CD8+/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R36:CD8-/CD25-/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R36:CD8-/CD69-/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R36:EMA-/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R36:HLADR-/CD80-/CD27+/CD19+/CD86+	cell

R36:IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R37:Auto+/Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R37:CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R37:CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R37:CD1c+/IgD-/CD27+/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R37:CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R37:CD57+/CD56-/CD8+/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R37:CD8+/CD25-/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R37:CD8+/CD69-/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R37:EMA+/EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R37:HLADR+/CD80-/CD27+/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R37:IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R38:Auto-/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R38:CD11C-/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R38:CD11C-/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLADR+/CD123+	cell
R38:CD1c-/IgD+/CD27+/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R38:CD45RA-/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4+/CD62L+	cell
R38:CD57-/CD56+/CD8+/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R38:CD8-/CD25+/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R38:CD8-/CD69+/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R38:EMA-/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R38:HLADR-/CD80+/CD27+/CD19+/CD86+	cell
R38:IgG1-/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell
R39:Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+/Auto+	cell
R39:CD11C+/CD80+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR+/CD123+	cell
R39:CD11C+/CD86+/CD3,56,19,14+/HLA DR+/CD123+	cell
R39:CD1c+/IgD+/CD27+/CD19+/IgM+	cell
R39:CD45RA+/CD45RO+/CD8+/CD4+/CD 62L+	cell
R39:CD57+/CD56+/CD8+/CD3+/CD14+	cell
R39:CD8+/CD25+/CD4+/CD3+/CD62L+	cell
R39:CD8+/CD69+/CD4+/CD3+/HLADR+	cell
R39:EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+/EMA+	cell
R39:HLADR+/CD80+/CD27+/CD19+/CD8 6+	cell
R39:IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+/IgG1+	cell

R8 :Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R8 :CD11C-/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R8 :CD11C-/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R8 :CD1c-/IgD-/CD27-/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R8 :CD45RA-/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R8 :CD57-/CD56-/CD8-/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R8 :CD8-/CD25-/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R8 :CD8-/CD69-/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R8 :EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R8 :HLADR-/CD80-/CD27-/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R8 :IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
R9 :Auto+/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-/Auto-	cell
R9 :CD11C+/CD80-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R9 :CD11C+/CD86-/CD3,56,19,14-/HLADR-/CD123-	cell
R9 :CD1c+/IgD-/CD27-/CD19-/IgM-	cell
R9 :CD45RA+/CD45RO-/CD8-/CD4-/CD62L-	cell
R9 :CD57+/CD56-/CD8-/CD3-/CD14-	cell
R9 :CD8+/CD25-/CD4-/CD3-/CD62L-	cell
R9 :CD8+/CD69-/CD4-/CD3-/HLADR-	cell
R9 :EMA+/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-/EMA-	cell
R9 :HLADR+/CD80-/CD27-/CD19-/CD86-	cell
R9 :IgG1+/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-/IgG1-	cell
reticulocytes out of live cells	reticulocyte
single cells	cell
single leukocytes	leukocyte
single monocytes	monocyte
single neutrophils	neutrophil
single non-leukocytes out of live cells	cell
Singlets	cell
Slan	cell
SLAN+ CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
SLAN+ CD16- monocyte	monocyte
SLAN+ monocyte	monocyte
SLAN- CD16+ monocyte	monocyte
SLAN- CD16- monocyte	monocyte
switched memory B cell	class switched memory B cell
T cells	T cell
T follicular helper cell type 1	Th1 CD4+ T cell

T follicular helper cell type 17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T follicular helper cell type 2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T helper cell	helper T cell
T-cells	T cell
T-cells out of leukocytes	T cell
T2_CD19_abs	cell
T2_CD19_CD27_abs	cell
T2_CD19_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD19p_CD20n_abs	cell
T2_CD19p_CD20n_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD19p_CD20p_abs	cell
T2_CD19p_CD20p_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD27n_IgDn_abs	cell
T2_CD27n_IgDn_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD27n_IgDp_abs	cell
T2_CD27n_IgDp_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD27p_IgDn_abs	cell
T2_CD27p_IgDn_CD86_abs	cell
T2_CD27p_IgDp_abs	cell
T2_CD27p_IgDp_CD86_abs	cell
T2_PB_abs	cell
T2_PB_CD138_abs	cell
T2_PB_CD138_CD86_abs	cell
T2_PB_CD86_abs	cell
T2_trans_abs	cell
T2_trans_CD86_abs	cell
T3_Eos_abs	eosinophil
T3_Mono_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD11b_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16n_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_CD11b_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_CD2_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_CD40_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_CD86_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_CX3CR1_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14nCD16p_DR_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_CD11b_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_CD2_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_CD40_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_CD86_abs	monocyte

T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_CX3CR1_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16n_DR_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_CD11b_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_CD2_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_CD40_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_CD86_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_CX3CR1_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD14pCD16p_DR_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD2_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD40_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CD86_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_CX3CR1_abs	monocyte
T3_Mono_DR_abs	monocyte
T3_Neu_abs	neutrophil
T3_Neu_CD16nCD11bn_abs	neutrophil
T3_Neu_CD16nCD11bp_abs	neutrophil
T3_Neu_CD16pCD11bn_abs	neutrophil
T3_Neu_CD16pCD11bp_abs	neutrophil
T3_Slan_abs	cell
T3_Slan_CD11b_abs	cell
T3_Slan_CD2_abs	cell
T3_Slan_CD40_abs	cell
T3_Slan_CD86_abs	cell
T3_Slan_CX3CR1_abs	cell
T3_Slan_DR_abs	cell
T4_BDCA2_abs	cell
T4_BDCA2p_CD2p_abs	cell
T4_BDCA2p_CD86p_abs	cell
T4_BDCA3_abs	cell
T4_CD11c_abs	cell
T4_CD11cp_CD2p_abs	cell
T4_CD11cp_CD86p_abs	cell
T4_CD1c_abs	cell
T4_CD1cp_CD2p_abs	cell
T4_CD1cp_CD86p_abs	cell
T5_CD3_abs	T cell
T5_CD4_abs	CD4+ T cell
T5_CD4_ICOSp_abs	CD4+ T cell
T5_CD8_abs	CD8+ T cell
T5_CD8_ICOSp_abs	CD8+ T cell
T5_TFH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell

T5_TFH17_ICOSp_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TFH1_17_abs	T follicular helper cell
T5_TFH1_17_ICOSp_abs	T follicular helper cell
T5_TFH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T5_TFH1_ICOSp_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T5_TFH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TFH2_ICOSp_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TFH_abs	T follicular helper cell
T5_TFH_ICOSp_abs	T follicular helper cell
T5_TH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH17_ICOSp_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH1_17_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T5_TH1_17_ICOSp_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T5_TH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH1_ICOSp_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH2_ICOSp_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T5_TH_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T5_TH_ICOSp_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_abs	cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_CLApCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_CLApCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD127loCD25hi_DR_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CD127nCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CD127nCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CD127pCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CD127pCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CLApCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_CLApCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56_DR_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CD127nCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CD127nCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CD127pCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CD127pCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	cell

T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CLApCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_CLApCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56bri_DR_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CD127nCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CD127nCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CD127pCD25n_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CD127pCD25p_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CLApCD62Ln_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_CLApCD62Lp_abs	cell
T6B_CD3nCD56dim_DR_abs	cell
T6B_CD3p_abs	T cell
T6B_CD4_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_CD4_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_CD4_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_CD4_CLApCD62Ln_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_CD4_CLApCD62Lp_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_CD4_DR_abs	CD4+ T cell
T6B_NKT_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CD127nCD25n_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CD127nCD25p_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CD127pCD25n_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CD127pCD25p_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CLAnCD62Ln_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CLAnCD62Lp_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CLApCD62Ln_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_CLApCD62Lp_abs	NK T cell
T6B_NKT_DR_abs	NK T cell
T7_CD4_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CCR4_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CCR6nCD161n_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CCR6nCD161p_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CCR6pCD161n_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CCR6pCD161p_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CD161_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_CD4_CLA_abs	CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH17_CCR4_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH17_CD161_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH17_CLA_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell

T7_TFH1_17_CCR4_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH1_17_CD161_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH1_17_CLA_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH1_7_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH1_CCR4_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH1_CD161_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH1_CLA_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH2_CCR4_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH2_CD161_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH2_CLA_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TFH_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CCR4_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CCR6nCD161n_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CCR6nCD161p_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CCR6pCD161n_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CCR6pCD161p_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CD161_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CD161_CCR4_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CD161_CD161_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CD161_CLA_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TFH_CLA_abs	T follicular helper cell
T7_TH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH17_CCR4_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH17_CD161_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH17_CLA_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH1_17_CCR4_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH1_17_CD161_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH1_17_CLA_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH1_7_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH1_CCR4_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH1_CD161_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH1_CLA_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH2_CCR4_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH2_CD161_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH2_CLA_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
T7_TH_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CCR4_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CCR6nCD161n_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell

T7_TH_CCR6nCD161p_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CCR6pCD161n_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CCR6pCD161p_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CD161_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T7_TH_CLA_abs	CD4-positive helper T cell
T9_CD19_abs	cell
T9_CD19_CCR9p_abs	cell
T9_CD19_CLA_abs	cell
T9_CD19_DR_abs	cell
T9_CD19_Ki67_abs	cell
T9_CD3_abs	T cell
T9_CD3_CCR9p_abs	T cell
T9_CD3_CLA_abs	T cell
T9_CD3_DR_abs	T cell
T9_CD3_Ki67_abs	T cell
T9_CD3dp_abs	T cell
T9_CD3dp_CLA_abs	T cell
T9_CD3dp_DR_abs	T cell
T9_CD3dp_Ki67_abs	T cell
T9_CD3pDN_abs	T cell
T9_CD3pDN_CCR9p_abs	T cell
T9_CD3pDN_CLA_abs	T cell
T9_CD3pDN_DR_abs	T cell
T9_CD3pDN_Ki67_abs	T cell
T9_CD4_abs	CD4+ T cell
T9_CD4_CCR9p_abs	CD4+ T cell
T9_CD4_CLA_abs	CD4+ T cell
T9_CD4_DR_abs	CD4+ T cell
T9_CD4_Ki67_abs	CD4+ T cell
T9_CD8_abs	CD8+ T cell
T9_CD8_CCR9p_abs	CD8+ T cell
T9_CD8_CLA_abs	CD8+ T cell
T9_CD8_DR_abs	CD8+ T cell
T9_CD8_Ki67_abs	CD8+ T cell
T9_NK_abs	NK cell
T9_NK_CCR9p_abs	NK cell
T9_NK_CLA_abs	NK cell
T9_NK_DR_abs	NK cell
T9_NK_Ki67_abs	NK cell
T9_NKT_abs	NK T cell
T9_NKT_CCR9p_abs	NK T cell
T9_NKT_CLA_abs	NK T cell

T9_NKT_DR_abs	NK T cell
T9_NKT_Ki67_abs	NK T cell
T9_TFH_abs	T follicular helper cell
T9_TFH_CCR9p_abs	T follicular helper cell
T9_TFH_CLA_abs	T follicular helper cell
T9_TFH_DR_abs	T follicular helper cell
T9_TFH_Ki67_abs	T follicular helper cell
Tcm CD4 T cells	central memory CD4+ T cell
Tcm CD8 T cells	central memory CD8+ T cell
TEFF_CD4	effector CD4+ T cell
TEFF_CD8	effector CD8+ T cell
Tem CD4 T cells	effector memory CD4+ T cell
Tem CD8 T cells	effector memory CD8+ T cell
Temra CD4 T cells	effector memory CD4+ T cell
Temra CD8 T cells	effector memory CD8+ T cell
Tet+ CD8+	CD8+ T cell
Tfh	T follicular helper cell
TFH CD4+ T cells	T follicular helper cell
TFH CD8+ T cells	T follicular helper cell
Tfh cell	T follicular helper cell
TFH1	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Tfh1 CD4+ T cell	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Tfh1/17 CD4+ T cell	T follicular helper cell
TFH17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
Tfh17 CD4+ T cell	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH17_DR	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH17_ICOS	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH17_ICOSp	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH17_ICOSp_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH1_17	T follicular helper cell
TFH1_17_abs	T follicular helper cell
TFH1_17_DR	T follicular helper cell
TFH1_17_ICOS	T follicular helper cell
TFH1_17_ICOSp_abs	T follicular helper cell
TFH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TFH1_DR	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TFH1_ICOS	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TFH1_ICOSp_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TFH2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Tfh2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell

TFH2_DR	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH2_ICOS	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH2_ICOSp_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TFH_abs	T follicular helper cell
TFH_DR	T follicular helper cell
TFH_ICOS	T follicular helper cell
TFH_ICOSp_abs	T follicular helper cell
TH	helper T cell
TH1	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Th1 non-TFH CD4+ T cells	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Th1 non-TFH CD8+ T cells	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Th1 TFH CD4+ T cells	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Th1 TFH CD8+ T cells	Th1 CD4+ T cell
Th1/17 CD4+ T cell	helper T cell
TH17	Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th17 non-TFH CD4+ T cells	Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th17 non-TFH CD8+ T cells	Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th17 TFH CD4+ T cells	Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th17 TFH CD8+ T cells	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH17_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH17_DR	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH17_ICOS	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH17_ICOSp_abs	Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH1_17	helper T cell
TH1_17_abs	helper T cell
TH1_17_DR	helper T cell
TH1_17_ICOS	helper T cell
TH1_17_ICOSp_abs	helper T cell
TH1_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TH1_DR	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TH1_ICOS	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TH1_ICOSp_abs	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TH1_nonTFH	Th1 CD4+ T cell
TH2	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th2 CD4+ T cell	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th2 non-TFH CD4+ T cells	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th2 non-TFH CD8+ T cells	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th2 TFH CD4+ T cells	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
Th2 TFH CD8+ T cells	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH2_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH2_DR	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH2_ICOS	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell

TH2_ICOSp_abs	non-Th1/Th17 CD4+ T cell
TH_abs	helper T cell
TH_DR	helper T cell
TH_ICOS	helper T cell
TH_ICOSp_abs	helper T cell
Time exclusion	cell
tissue-like memory B cell	memory B cell
TNF-a	cell
TNF-a Ki-67 negative	cell
TNF-a Ki-67 positive	cell
TNFa+ CD4 T-cells	CD4+ T cell
TNFa+ CD56dim NK cells	NK cell
TNFa+ CD56hi NK cells	NK cell
TNFa+ CD8 T-cells	CD8+ T cell
TNFa+ gd T-cells	gamma-delta T cell
TNFa+ NK T-cells	NK T cell
Total B cells (CD19)	B cell
Total Cells	cell
total monocytes	monocyte
total neutrophils	neutrophil
traditional T cell	T cell
trans_abs	transitional B cell
trans_CD86p_abs	transitional B cell
Transition B cell,Freq. of,Q2: CD19+, CD20+	transitional B cell
transitional B cells	transitional B cell
Transitional type 1 or T1 immature B cells	T1 B cell
Transitional type 2 or T2 immature B cells	T2 B cell
transitionalb_	transitional B cell
Tregs	regulatory T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha+Interferon gamma+ T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha+Interferon gamma- T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha+Perforin+ T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha+Perforin- T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha-Interferon gamma+ T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha-Interferon gamma- T cells	T cell
Tumor necrosis factor alpha-Perforin+ T cells	T cell

Tumor necrosis factor alpha-Perforin- T cells	T cell
viable	cell
viable/singlets	cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymph	lymphocyte
Viable/Singlets/Lymph/CD3+	T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymph/CD3+/CD4+	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymph/CD3+/CD8+	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs	lymphocyte
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+	T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD3+ CD56+	T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/CD27 +	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/CD28 +	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/Q1: CD45RAD, CD27+	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/Q2: CD45RA+, CD27+	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/Q3: CD45RA+, CD27D	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD4+/Q4: CD45RAD, CD27D	CD4+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+/CD27 +	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+/CD28 +	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+/Q1: CD45RAD, CD27+	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+/Q3: CD45RA+, CD27D	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/CD8+/Q4: CD45RAD, CD27D	CD8+ T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3+/TCRgd	gamma-delta T cell
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3-	lymphocyte
Viable/Singlets/Lymphs/CD3-/B cells	B cell
Viable/Singlets/Monocytes	monocyte
Viable/Singlets/Monocytes/CD33+	monocyte

## 10. lk\_compound\_role

Name	Description	Link
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Concomitant Medication	Compound Role is Concomitant Medication.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C49568&amp;key=n828559380&amp;m=1&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C49568&amp;key=n828559380&amp;m=1&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
Intervention	Compound Role is Intervention.	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/EFO_002571">http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/EFO_002571</a>
Other	Compound Role is Other.	
Substance Use	Compound Role is Substance Use.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/MEDDRA/10070964">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/MEDDRA/10070964</a>

## 11. lk\_concentration\_unit

Name	Description	Link
concentration_unit_preferred		
AI	Antibody Index	<a href="https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/analytical-testing">https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/analytical-testing</a>
DK units/ml	The NIDDK calibrators were tested together with dilutions of the WHO reference serum using harmonized assays on five occasions in the BDC, Bristol, and Munich laboratories and reported as WHO units/ml by calibration as previously described. For each of the NIDDK calibrators, the median value of the WHO units/ml obtained for the 15 measurements was assigned as its calibrator unit. The assigned units were termed digestive and kidney units (DK units)/ml.	<a href="https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/">https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/</a>
HAU	hemagglutination units	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>

IU/ml	A unit of arbitrary substance concentration (biologic activity concentration) defined as the concentration of one international unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377</a>
M	molar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062</a>
mg/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001</a>
mM	millimolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063</a>
MOI	multiplicity of infection	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection</a>
ng/ml	nanogram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002</a>
ng/nl	nanogram per nanoliter	
ng/ul	nanogram per microliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007</a>
nM	nanomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

optical density	The measurement of the light transmitted through a sample for a given wavelength. [database_cross_reference: ISBN:038733341X]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039</a>
pg/ml	picogram per milliliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pg/nl	picogram per nanoliter	
pg/ul	picogram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pM	picomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066</a>
TCID50	mean tissue culture infective dose	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>
ug/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007</a>
ug/ul	microgram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
uM	micromolar	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008</a>

units/ml	Enzyme Unit per Milliliter. Unit of catalytic activity concentration defined as activity equal to one enzyme unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007</a>
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## 12. lk\_criterion\_category

Name	Description	Link
Exclusion	Exclusion Criterion used to evaluate whether a subject is a candidate for exclusion in a study.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25370&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25370&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Inclusion	Inclusion Criterion used to evaluate whether a subject is a candidate for inclusion in a study.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25532&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;key=810018085&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25532&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;key=810018085&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>

## 13. lk\_disease

Name	Description	Link	ID
disease_preferred ; disease_ontology_id			
Aging ; C16269	The process of change in the structure and function of an organism that occurs with the passage of time.	<a href="https://ncithesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16269&amp;key=1898383471&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncithesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16269&amp;key=1898383471&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

allergic hypersensitivity disease ; DOID:1205	An immune system disease that is an exaggerated immune response to allergens, such as insect venom, dust mites, pollen, pet dander, drugs or some foods.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1205">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1205</a>	HP:0012393
allergic rhinitis ; DOID:4481	A rhinitis that is an allergic inflammation and irritation of the nasal airways involving sneezing, runny nose, nasal congestion, itching and tearing of the eyes caused by exposure to an allergen such as pollen, dust, mold, animal dander and droppings of cockroaches or house dust mites.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4481">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4481</a>	HP:0003193
anthrax disease ; DOID:7427	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, located_in lung lymph nodes or located_in gastrointestinal tract, has_material_basis_in Bacillus anthracis, transmitted_by contact with infected animals or animal products, transmitted_by airborne spores or transmitted_by ingestion of undercooked meat from infected animals and has_symptom skin ulcer, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom poor appetite, has_symptom bloody diarrhea, has_symptom fever or has_symptom shortness of breath.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7427">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7427</a>	

asthma ; DOID:2841	A bronchial disease that is characterized by chronic inflammation and narrowing of the airways, which is caused by a combination of environmental and genetic factors. The disease has_symptom recurring periods of wheezing (a whistling sound while breathing), has_symptom chest tightness, has_symptom shortness of breath, has_symptom mucus production and has_symptom coughing. The symptoms appear due to a variety of triggers such as allergens, irritants, respiratory infections, weather changes, exercise, stress, reflux disease, medications, foods and emotional anxiety.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2841">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2841</a>	HP:0002099
atopic dermatitis ; DOID:3310	A dermatitis that is a chronically relapsing inflammatory allergic response located_in the skin that causes itching and flaking.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3310">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3310</a>	HP:0001047
avian influenza ; DOID:4492	An influenza that results in infection located in respiratory tract of humans, domestic and wild birds, has_material_basis_in Influenza A virus, which is transmitted by contact with infected poultry. Five strains of avian influenza A viruses (H5N1, H7N3, H7N2, H7N7 and H9N2) are known to cause human infections. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom cough, has symptom sore throat, has symptom muscle aches, has symptom nausea, has symptom diarrhea, has symptom vomiting, has symptom neurologic changes, has symptom pneumonia, and has symptom acute respiratory distress.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4492">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4492</a>	

brain glioblastoma multiforme ; DOID:3073	A brain glioma that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives_from glial cells, has_symptom seizure, headaches, nausea and vomiting, memory loss, changes to personality, mood or concentration; and localized neurological problems.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3073">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3073</a>	
brain glioma ; DOID:0060108	A brain cancer that has_material_basis_in glial cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060108">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060108</a>	
breast cancer ; DOID:1612	A thoracic cancer that originates in the mammary gland.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1612">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1612</a>	HP:0003002
bronchiolitis ; DOID:2942	A lung disease that is an inflammation of the bronchioles, the smallest air passages of the lungs. It is caused by viruses and bacteria. The disease has_symptom cough, has_symptom wheezing, has_symptom shortness of breath, has_symptom fever, has_symptom nasal flaring in infants and has_symptom bluish skin due to lack of oxygen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2942">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2942</a>	HP:0011950
cardiovascular system disease ; DOID:1287	A disease of anatomical entity which occurs in the blood, heart, blood vessels or the lymphatic system.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287</a>	
celiac disease ; DOID:10608	An autoimmune disease of gastrointestinal tract that is caused by a reaction located_in small intestine to gliadin, a prolamin (gluten protein) found in wheat, and similar proteins found in the crops of the tribe Triticeae. The disease is associated with HLA-DQ gene. It has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom constipation, has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom nausea and vomiting, and has_symptom loss of appetite.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10608">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10608</a>	HP:0002608

chickenpox ; DOID:8659	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 3, which is transmitted_by direct contact with secretions from the rash, or transmitted_by droplet spread of respiratory secretions. The infection has_symptom anorexia, has_symptom myalgia, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom fever, has_symptom headache, has_symptom sore throat, and has_symptom blisters.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8659">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8659</a>	
chikungunya ; DOID:0050012	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in joint, has_material_basis_in Chikungunya virus, which is transmitted_by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom arthralgia, and has_symptom maculopapular rash.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050012">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050012</a>	
childhood type dermatomyositis ; DOID:14203	childhood type dermatomyositis	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14203">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14203</a>	
cholera ; DOID:1498	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is described as an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> , which is characterized by profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, leg cramps, circulatory collapse and shock.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1498">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1498</a>	
chorioamnionitis ; DOID:0050697	A placenta disease that is an inflammation of the fetal membranes (amnion and chorion) due to a bacterial infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050697">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050697</a>	
chronic plaque psoriasis ; N/A	Chronic plaque psoriasis is the most common presentation of psoriasis. It presents as small to large, well-demarcated, red, scaly and thickened areas of skin. It most likely to affect elbows, knees, and lower back but may arise on any part of the body.	<a href="https://dermnetnz.org/topics/chronic-plaque-psoriasis/">https://dermnetnz.org/topics/chronic-plaque-psoriasis/</a>	HP:0003765

clinically isolated syndrome ; N/A	Clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) is one of the MS disease courses. CIS refers to a first episode of neurologic symptoms that lasts at least 24 hours and is caused by inflammation or demyelination (loss of the myelin that covers the nerve cells) in the central nervous system (CNS).	<a href="https://www.nationalmssociety.org/Symptoms-Diagnosis/Clinically-Isolated-Syndrome-(CIS)">https://www.nationalmssociety.org/Symptoms-Diagnosis/Clinically-Isolated-Syndrome-(CIS)</a>	
Clostridium difficile colitis ; DOID:0060185	A colitis characterized by an overgrowth of Clostridium difficile bacteria.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060185">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060185</a>	
colitis ; DOID:0060180	An inflammatory bowel disease that involves inflammation located_in colon.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060180">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060180</a>	HP:0002583
colorectal cancer ; DOID:9256	A large intestine cancer that is located_in the colon and/or located_in the rectum.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9256">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9256</a>	HP:0100834
COVID-19 ; DOID:0080600	A Coronavirus infection that is characterized by fever, cough and shortness of breath and that has_material_basis_in SARS-CoV-2. [ url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=2697049">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=2697049</a> url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007145">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007145</a> url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007143">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007143</a> url: <a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019">https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019</a> url: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html</a> ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080600">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080600</a>	
cystic kidney disease ; DOID:2975	Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is an inherited disorder in which clusters of cysts develop primarily within your kidneys, causing your kidneys to enlarge and lose function over time. Cysts are noncancerous round sacs containing fluid. The cysts vary in size, and they can grow very large.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2975">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2975</a>	

cystinosis ; DOID:1064	A lysosomal storage disease characterized by the abnormal accumulation of cystine in the lysosomes. It follows an autosomal recessive inheritance pattern and that has_material_basis_in mutations in the CTNS gene, located on chromosome 17.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1064">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1064</a>	
Cytogenetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia ; C122687	Acute myeloid leukemia not associated with cytogenetic abnormalities.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122687&amp;key=1586025514&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122687&amp;key=1586025514&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0004808
Cytomegaloviral Infection ; C53649	A herpesvirus infection caused by Cytomegalovirus. Healthy individuals generally do not produce symptoms. However, the infection may be life-threatening in affected immunocompromised patients. The virus may cause retinitis, esophagitis, gastritis, and colitis. Morphologically, it is characterized by the presence of intranuclear inclusion bodies.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C53649&amp;key=218069747&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C53649&amp;key=218069747&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

dengue disease ; DOID:12205	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, has material basis in Dengue virus [NCBITaxon:12637] with four serotypes (Dengue virus 1, 2, 3 and 4), which are transmitted by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom severe headache, has symptom severe pain behind the eyes, has symptom joint pain, has symptom muscle and bone pain, has symptom rash, and has symptom mild bleeding.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12205">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12205</a>	
dengue hemorrhagic fever ; DOID:12206	A dengue disease that occurs when a person experiences a second infection with a heterologous Dengue virus serotype, which is transmitted by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has_symptom hemorrhagic lesions of the skin, has_symptom thrombocytopenia, has_symptom reduction in the fluid part of the blood, and has_symptom high fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12206">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12206</a>	
diphtheria ; DOID:11405	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is characterized by sore throat, low fever, and an adherent membrane (a pseudomembrane) on the tonsils, pharynx, and/or nasal cavity. A milder form of diphtheria can be restricted to the skin. It is caused by <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> , an aerobic Gram-positive bacterium. Diphtheria toxin spreads through the bloodstream and can lead to potentially life-threatening complications that affect other organs of the body, such as the heart and kidneys.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11405">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11405</a>	

Ebola hemorrhagic fever ; DOID:4325	A viral infectious disease that is a hemorrhagic fever, has_material_basis_in Zaire ebolavirus, has_material_basis_in Sudan ebolavirus, has_material_basis_in Cote d'Ivoire ebolavirus, or has_material_basis_in Bundibugyo ebolavirus, which are transmitted by contact with the body fluids of an infected animal or person, transmitted by contaminated fomites, or transmitted by infected medical equipment. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom headache, has symptom joint pain, has symptom muscle aches, has symptom sore throat, has symptom weakness, has symptom diarrhea, has symptom vomiting, has symptom stomach pain, has symptom rash, has symptom red eyes, has symptom hiccups, and has symptom internal and external bleeding.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4325">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4325</a>	
EBV Infection ; C38759	An infection that is caused by Epstein-Barr virus.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C38759&amp;key=n1788646176&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C38759&amp;key=n1788646176&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
eczema herpeticum ; DOID:9123	A herpes simplex that results_in infection located_in skin, effected by preexisting dermatosis, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 1 or Human herpesvirus 2. The infection has_symptom watery blisters, has_symptom fever, and has_symptom swelling of the lymph nodes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9123">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9123</a>	

eczema vaccinatum ; N/A	Eczema vaccinatum: A common concern with smallpox vaccination involving the implantation of the vaccinia virus from the vaccination into the skin of a person with eczema (atopic dermatitis), sometimes with a fatal outcome. Disrupted skin permits viral implantation. Once the virus is implanted, it spreads from cell to cell producing extensive lesions. The skin lesions appear identical to a primary smallpox vaccination. Confluent lesions often cover the entire face, the crook of the elbow in the antecubital fossa, and behind the knee in the popliteal fossa. Viremia (viral spread through the bloodstream) may also occur allowing for the spread of virus to other parts of the body, including skin that is not affected by eczema. Bacterial and fungal invasions may occur.	<a href="https://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=21872">https://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=21872</a>	
egg allergy ; DOID:4377	A food allergy that is an allergy or hypersensitivity to dietary substances from the yolk or whites of eggs, causing an overreaction of the immune system which may lead to severe physical symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4377">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4377</a>	
encephalitis ; DOID:9588	A brain disease that is characterized as an acute inflammation of the brain with flu-like symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9588">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9588</a>	HP:0002383
end stage renal disease ; DOID:783	A chronic kidney disease is characterized by non-functioning kidneys, as the final stage in chronic kidney disease	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_783">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_783</a>	
eosinophilic esophagitis ; DOID:13922	An esophagitis characterized by inflammation involving eosinophils located in esophagus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13922">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13922</a>	

Escherichia Coli Infection ; C34594	Infection with the organism Escherichia Coli.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C34594&amp;key=n1215082166&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C34594&amp;key=n1215082166&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0002740
focal segmental glomerulosclerosis ; DOID:1312	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) is a disease in which scar tissue develops on the parts of the kidneys that filter waste from the blood (glomeruli). FSGS can be caused by a variety of conditions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1312">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1312</a>	
glioblastoma ; DOID:3068	An astrocytoma characterized by the presence of small areas of necrotizing tissue that is surrounded by anaplastic cells as well as the presence of hyperplastic blood vessels, and that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives_from multiple cell types including astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3068">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3068</a>	
granulomatosis with polyangiitis ; DOID:12132	An autoimmune hypersensitivity disease that is characterized by necrotizing granulomatous inflammation of the upper and lower respiratory tract, glomerulonephritis, vasculitis, and the presence of antineutrophil cytoplasmatic autoantibodies (ANCA) in patient sera, and is located_in lung, located_in kidney, located_in skin resulting from an autoimmune attack by antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies against small and medium-size blood vessels.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12132">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12132</a>	

haemophilus meningitis ; DOID:0080179	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Haemophilus influenzae infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080179">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080179</a>	
healthy ; C115935	Having no significant health-related issues.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C115935">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C115935</a>	
Heart Transplantation ; C15246	A surgical procedure in which a damaged heart is removed and replaced by another heart from a suitable donor.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15246&amp;key=1829755212&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15246&amp;key=1829755212&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Helicobacter Pylori Infection ; C39293	A bacterial infection of the stomach, caused by Helicobacter pylori. It is associated with the development of peptic ulcer and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C39293&amp;key=n1133562425&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C39293&amp;key=n1133562425&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0005202
hemolytic-uremic syndrome ; DOID:12554	A kidney disease that is characterized by hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and renal failure caused by platelet thrombi in the microcirculation of the kidney and other organs.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12554">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12554</a>	

hepatitis A ; DOID:12549	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis A virus, which is transmitted_by ingestion of contaminated food or water, or transmitted_by direct contact with an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12549">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12549</a>	
hepatitis B ; DOID:2043	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis B virus, which is transmitted_by sexual contact, transmitted_by blood transfusions, and transmitted_by fomites like needles or syringes. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2043">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2043</a>	
hepatitis C ; DOID:1883	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis C virus, which is transmitted_by blood from an infected person enters the body of an uninfected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1883">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1883</a>	

herpes zoster ; DOID:8536	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in nerve fiber, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 3, which reactivates after appearing as chickenpox in childhood. The virus is transmitted_by direct contact with the rash, which can develop into chickenpox in newly-infected individuals. The infection has_symptom rash which is followed by blisters, has_symptom headache, has_symptom fever, has_symptom malaise, has_symptom itching, has_symptom burning pain, and has_symptom paresthesia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8536">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8536</a>	
human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease ; DOID:526	A viral infectious disease that results in destruction of immune system, leading to life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers, has_material_basis_in Human immunodeficiency virus 1 or has_material_basis_in Human immunodeficiency virus 2, which are transmitted by sexual contact, transmitted by transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk, transmitted by congenital method, and transmitted by contaminated needles. The virus infects helper T cells (CD4+ T cells) which are directly or indirectly destroyed, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The infection has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom fever, has_symptom vaginal yeast infection, has_symptom headache, has_symptom mouth sores, has_symptom muscle aches, has_symptom sore throat, and has_symptom swollen lymph glands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_526">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_526</a>	
hypertension ; DOID:10763	An artery disease characterized by chronic elevated blood pressure in the arteries.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10763">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10763</a>	

Immunologic Tolerance ; C17712	An innate tolerance that prevents the body from attacking native proteins and tissue.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17712">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17712</a>	
influenza ; DOID:8469	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, located in respiratory tract, has material basis in Influenzavirus A, has material basis in Influenzavirus B, or has material basis in Influenzavirus C, which are transmitted by droplet spread of oronasal secretions during coughing, sneezing, or talking from an infected person. It is a highly contagious disease that affects birds and mammals and has symptom chills, has symptom fever, has symptom sore throat, has symptom runny nose, has symptom muscle pains, has symptom severe headache, has symptom cough, and has symptom weakness.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8469">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8469</a>	
interstitial nephritis ; DOID:1063	Interstitial nephritis is a kidney disorder. The kidneys filter waste and extra fluid from the body. When you have interstitial nephritis, the spaces between tubules (small tubes) inside the kidney become inflamed. This reduces the kidneys' ability to filter properly.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1063</a>	
intestinal infectious disease ; DOID:100	An intestinal disease that involves intestinal infection that has _material_basis_in viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_100">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_100</a>	
juvenile rheumatoid arthritis ; DOID:676	A rheumatoid arthritis that involves an autoimmune disease onset in children under 16 which attacks the healthy cells and tissue of located _in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_676">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_676</a>	

kidney cortex necrosis ; DOID:2973	A kidney cortex disease that is characterized by death of the tissue in the outer part of the kidney that results from blockage of the small arteries that supply blood to the cortex and that causes acute kidney injury.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2973">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2973</a>	
Kidney Transplantation ; C15265	The transfer of a healthy kidney from a donor to a patient for the purpose of replacing one of the failing kidneys of the patient.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15265&amp;key=n547233957&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15265&amp;key=n547233957&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Listeria meningitis ; DOID:11572	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Listeria monocytogenes infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11572">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11572</a>	
Liver Transplantation ; C15271	The transfer of a healthy liver allograft from a donor to a patient.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15271&amp;key=n1818622165&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15271&amp;key=n1818622165&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
lung adenocarcinoma ; DOID:3910	A lung cancer that derives_from epithelial cells of glandular origin.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3910">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3910</a>	HP:0030078
lung cancer ; DOID:1324	A respiratory system cancer that is located_in the lung.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1324">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1324</a>	

Lung Transplantation ; C15274	The surgical transfer of one or both lungs from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15274&amp;key=1528347144&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15274&amp;key=1528347144&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
lupus nephritis ; DOID:0080162	A glomerulonephritis that is characterized by inflammation of the kidneys resulting from systemic lupus erythematosus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080162">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080162</a>	
Lyme disease ; DOID:11729	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection, has_material_basis_in <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> , which is transmitted_by blacklegged tick ( <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> ) or transmitted_by western blacklegged tick ( <i>Ixodes pacificus</i> ). The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom headache, has_symptom fatigue, and has_symptom skin rash called erythema migrans. If left untreated, infection can spread to joints, the heart, and the nervous system.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11729">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11729</a>	
lymphocytic choriomeningitis ; DOID:12155	A viral infectious disease that results in infection located in brain, or located in meninges, or located in brain and meninges, has_material_basis_in Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, which is transmitted by common house mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i> . The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom lack of appetite, has_symptom headache, has_symptom muscle aches, has_symptom malaise, has_symptom nausea, and has_symptom vomiting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12155">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12155</a>	

malaria ; DOID:12365	A parasitic protozoa infectious disease characterized as a vector-borne infectious disease caused by the presence of protozoan parasites of the genus Plasmodium in the red blood cells, transmitted from an infected to an uninfected individual by the bite of anopheline mosquitoes, and characterized by periodic attacks of chills and fever that coincide with mass destruction of blood cells and the release of toxic substances by the parasite at the end of each reproductive cycle.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12365">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12365</a>	
measles ; DOID:8622	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Measles virus, which is transmitted_by contact with oronasal secretions, or semen of an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom cough, has_symptom coryza, has_symptom conjunctivitis, and has_symptom maculopapular, erythematous rash.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8622">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8622</a>	
meningitis ; DOID:9471	A central nervous system disease that is characterized by an inflammation of the pia-arachnoid meninges. It can be caused by growth of bacteria, fungi, or parasites within the subarachnoid space or by the growth of bacteria or viruses within the meningeal or ependymal cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9471">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9471</a>	HP:0001287
meningococcal meningitis ; DOID:0080176	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Neisseria meningitidis infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080176">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080176</a>	
meningoencephalitis ; DOID:10554	A central nervous system disease that involves encephalitis which occurs along with meningitis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10554">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10554</a>	

milk allergy ; DOID:4376	A food allergy that results in adverse immune reaction to one or more of the proteins in cow's milk and/or the milk of other animals, which are normally harmless to the non-allergic individual.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4376">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4376</a>	
molluscum contagiosum ; DOID:8867	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Molluscum contagiosum virus, which is transmitted_by contact with the skin, and transmitted_by fomites. The infection has_symptom lesions which are flesh-colored with a pit in the center.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8867">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8867</a>	
multiple sclerosis ; DOID:2377	A demyelinating disease that involves damage to the fatty myelin sheaths around the axons of the brain and spinal cord resulting in demyelination and scarring.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2377">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2377</a>	
mumps ; DOID:10264	A viral infectious disease that results in inflammation located in salivary gland, has_material_basis_in Mumps virus, which is transmitted by droplet spread of saliva or mucus from the mouth, nose, or throat of an infected person, or transmitted by contaminated fomites. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom headache, has symptom muscle aches, has symptom tiredness, has symptom loss of appetite, has symptom swollen and tender salivary glands under the ears or jaw on one or both sides of the face.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10264">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10264</a>	
muscle invasive bladder cancer ; N/A	Muscle invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) is a cancer that spreads into the detrusor muscle of the bladder. The detrusor muscle is the thick muscle deep in the bladder wall. This cancer is more likely to spread to other parts of the body. About 1 out of 4 people who get bladder cancer in the United States have the muscle invasive kind.	<a href="https://www.urologyhealth.org/urologic-conditions/muscle-invasive-bladder-cancer">https://www.urologyhealth.org/urologic-conditions/muscle-invasive-bladder-cancer</a>	HP:0009725

myasthenia gravis ; DOID:437	An autoimmune disease of the nervous system that has_material_basis_in antibodies to acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction, has_symptom ptosis, has_symptom diplopia, has_symptom dysphagia, has_symptom dysarthria, has_symptom muscle weakness and has_symptom dyspnea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_437">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_437</a>	
myocarditis ; DOID:820	An extrinsic cardiomyopathy that is characterized as an inflammation of the heart muscle.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_820">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_820</a>	HP:0012819
neuromyelitis optica ; DOID:8869	A central nervous system disease characterized by inflammation of the optic nerve (optic neuritis) and inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8869">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8869</a>	
Newcastle disease ; DOID:2929	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection in birds and humans, has_material_basis_in Newcastle disease virus, which is transmitted_by contact with feces and urine of an infected bird, or transmitted_by fomites. The infection has_symptom conjunctivitis, has_symptom headache, and has_symptom lacrimation in humans, and has_symptom gasping, has_symptom coughing, has_symptom twisting of head and neck, has_symptom circling, has_symptom complete paralysis, has_symptom watery diarrhea, and has_symptom reduced egg production in birds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2929">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2929</a>	
optic nerve glioma ; DOID:4992	optic nerve glioma	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4992">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4992</a>	HP:0009734
osteoarthritis ; DOID:8398	An arthritis that has_material_basis_in worn out cartilage located_in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8398">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8398</a>	HP:0002758

Pancreas Transplantation ; C15293	The surgical transfer of a pancreas from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15293&amp;key=n511068216&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15293&amp;key=n511068216&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Pancreatic Islet Transplantation ; C15352	The surgical transfer of pancreatic islet cells from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15352&amp;key=n949832894&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15352&amp;key=n949832894&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Parkinson's disease ; DOID:14330	A synucleinopathy that has_material_basis_in degeneration of the central nervous system that often impairs motor skills, speech, and other functions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14330">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14330</a>	
peanut allergy ; DOID:4378	A legume allergy that is an allergy or hypersensitivity to dietary substances from peanuts causing an overreaction of the immune system which in a small percentage of people may lead to severe physical symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4378">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4378</a>	
pemphigus vulgaris ; DOID:0060851	A pemphigus characterized by autosomal dominant blisters and erosions on the skin and mucous membranes erosions cause by autoantibodies to intercellular cement substance.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060851">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060851</a>	

Perennial Allergic Rhinitis ; C92189	Allergic rhinitis caused by indoor allergens and lasting year round.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92189&amp;key=n2118210405&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92189&amp;key=n2118210405&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0003193
pertussis ; DOID:1116	A commensal bacterial infectious disease that results in inflammation located in respiratory tract, has_material_basis_in <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> , or has_material_basis_in <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i> , which produce toxins that paralyze the cilia of the respiratory epithelial cells. The infection is characterized by a prolonged, high-pitched, deeply indrawn breath (whoop).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1116">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1116</a>	
pharyngitis ; DOID:2275	An upper respiratory tract disease involving inflammation of the throat or pharynx resulting from bacterial, viral, fungal infections or irritants like pollutants or chemical substances and smoking. The infection is often referred to as sore throat. The symptoms include pain during swallowing, enlarged tonsils coated with a white discharge, runny nose, cough and slight fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2275">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2275</a>	

plague ; DOID:3482	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection, located_in lymph node, located_in vasculature or located_in lungs, has_material_basis_in Yersinia pestis, which is transmitted_by oriental rat flea (Xenopsylla cheopis) infected by feeding on rodents and other mammals, transmitted_by air, transmitted_by direct contact or transmitted_by ingestion of contaminated undercooked food.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3482">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3482</a>	
Plasmodium falciparum malaria ; DOID:14067	A malaria described as a severe form of the disease caused by a parasite Plasmodium falciparum, which is marked by irregular recurrence of paroxysms and prolonged or continuous fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14067">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14067</a>	
Plasmodium vivax malaria ; DOID:12978	A malaria that is caused by the protozoan parasite Plasmodium vivax, which induces paroxysms at 48-hour intervals.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12978">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12978</a>	
pre-eclampsia ; DOID:10591	A hypertension occurring during pregnancy characterized by large amounts of protein in the urine (proteinuria) and edema, usually by the last trimester of pregnancy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10591">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10591</a>	HP:0100602
Pregnancy ; C25742	The state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742&amp;key=1052605505&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742&amp;key=1052605505&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

Preterm Birth ; C92861	Birth when a fetus is less than 37 weeks and 0 days gestational age.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=1991932579&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=1991932579&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Primary Sjogren Syndrome ; C116985	Sjogren syndrome without a concomitant systemic autoimmune disorder.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116985&amp;key=n1964356736&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116985&amp;key=n1964356736&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
psoriasis ; DOID:8893	A skin disease that is characterized by patches of thick red skin and silvery scales.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8893">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8893</a>	HP:0003765
psoriatic arthritis ; DOID:9008	A syndrome that occurs in humans with psoriasis who also experience symptoms similar to arthritis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9008">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9008</a>	
pustulosis of palm and sole ; DOID:4398	pustulosis of palm and sole	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4398">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4398</a>	HP:0100847

Radiation Sickness Syndrome ; NCIT:C50723	The complex of symptoms characterizing the disease known as radiation injury, resulting from excessive exposure (greater than 200 rads or 2 gray) of the whole body (or large part) to ionizing radiation. The earliest of these symptoms are nausea, fatigue, vomiting, and diarrhea, which may be followed by epilation, hemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy. In severe cases, where the radiation exposure has been approximately 1000 Rad (10 gray) or more, death may occur within two to four weeks. Those who survive six weeks after the receipt of a single large dose of radiation to the whole body may generally be expected to recover. (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C50723">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C50723</a>	
respiratory syncytial virus infectious disease ; DOID:1273	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in upper respiratory tract or Located_in lower respiratory tract, has_material_basis_in Human respiratory syncytial virus, which is transmitted_by droplet spread of nasal secretions from an infected person while coughing or sneezing, or transmitted_by contaminated fomites. The infection has_symptom runny nose, has_symptom fever, has_symptom cough, has_symptom wheezing, and has_symptom respiratory distress.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1273">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1273</a>	
rheumatoid arthritis ; DOID:7148	An arthritis that is an autoimmune disease which attacks healthy cells and tissue located_in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7148">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7148</a>	HP:0001370

Rhinovirus Infection ; C122572	An infectious process caused by rhinovirus. The virus usually causes upper respiratory infections, but can infect the lower tract as well.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122572&amp;key=n1446175727&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122572&amp;key=n1446175727&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
rubella ; DOID:8781	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Rubella virus, which is transmitted_by droplet spread of oronasal secretions from the infected person through coughing and sneezing, and transmitted_by congenital method. The infection has_symptom rash on the face which spreads to the trunk and limbs, has_symptom fever, has_symptom lymphadenopathy, has_symptom joint pains, has_symptom headache, and has_symptom conjunctivitis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8781">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8781</a>	
salmonellosis ; DOID:0060859	A primary bacterial infectious disease caused by the bacteria of the genus <i>Salmonella</i> . It has symptoms diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. In most cases, the illness lasts four to seven days, and most people recover without treatment.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060859">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060859</a>	
sarcoma ; DOID:1115	A cell type cancer that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives from embryonic mesoderm.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1115">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1115</a>	

schistosomiasis ; DOID:1395	A parasitic helminthiasis infectious disease that involves infection of the intestine, urinary tract, skin, liver and spleen caused by multiple species of the trematode fluke of the genus Schistosoma. The symptoms include fever, chills, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, malaise, myalgia, liver and spleen enlargement, rash and hematuria.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1395">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1395</a>	
Seasonal Allergic Rhinitis ; C92188	Allergic rhinitis caused by outdoor allergens.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.0.2d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92188&amp;key=615481605&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.0.2d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92188&amp;key=615481605&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0003193
Sjogren's syndrome ; DOID:12894	An autoimmune hypersensitivity disease that involves attack of immune cells which destroy the exocrine glands that produce tears and saliva.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12894">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12894</a>	
smallpox ; DOID:8736	A viral infectious disease that results in infection located in skin, has material basis in Variola virus, which is transmitted by droplets from oral, nasal or pharyngeal mucosa, transmitted by contact with the body fluids, or transmitted by fomites. The infection results in formation of lesions, first on the face, hands and forearms and later on the trunk.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8736">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8736</a>	

Spontaneous Preterm Birth ; C112864	Preterm birth from 20 weeks to 36 weeks, 6 days of gestation associated with one of the following: classic preterm labor or preterm premature rupture of membranes.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C112864&amp;key=1915985206&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C112864&amp;key=1915985206&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Staphylococcus Aureus Infection ; C122576	An infectious process in which the bacteria Staphylococcus aureus is present.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122576&amp;key=131304766&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122576&amp;key=131304766&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0020072
Streptococcal Pharyngitis ; C116003	Inflammation of the throat due to Streptococcus pyogenes.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116003&amp;key=506382194&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116003&amp;key=506382194&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0020096
Streptococcus pneumonia ; DOID:0040084	A bacterial pneumonia has_material_basis_in Streptococcus pneumoniae.	<a href="http://purl.oclibrary.org/obo/DOID_0040084">http://purl.oclibrary.org/obo/DOID_0040084</a>	

swine influenza ; DOID:0050211	An influenza that results_in infection located_in respiratory tract of pigs and humans, has_material_basis_in Influenza C virus, or has_material_basis_in Influenza A virus subtypes (H1N1, H1N2, H3N1, H3N2, and H2N3), which are transmitted_by direct contact with infected pigs. The infection in humans has_symptom fever, has_symptom lethargy, has_symptom lack of appetite, has_symptom coughing, has_symptom runny nose, has_symptom sore throat, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, and has_symptom diarrhea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050211">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050211</a>	
systemic lupus erythematosus ; DOID:9074	A lupus erythematosus that is an inflammation of connective tissue marked by skin rashes, joint pain and swelling, inflammation of the kidneys and inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9074">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9074</a>	HP:0002725
systemic scleroderma ; DOID:418	A scleroderma that is characterized by fibrosis (or hardening) of the skin and major organs, as well as vascular alterations, and autoantibodies.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_418">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_418</a>	HP:0100324
tetanus ; DOID:11338	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results in prolonged contraction of skeletal muscle fibers, has_material_basis_in Clostridium tetani, which produces tetanospasmin, a neurotoxin, which is carried to the brain and spinal cord, where it binds irreversibly to receptors inhibiting neurotransmission. Damaged upper motor neurons cannot control reflex responses to afferent sensory stimuli.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11338">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11338</a>	

tonsillitis ; DOID:10456	An upper respiratory tract disease which is characterized by inflammation of the tonsils resulting from bacterial (Group A streptococcus) and viral (Epstein-Barr virus, adenovirus) infections. Symptoms include a severe sore throat, painful or difficult swallowing, coughing, headache, myalgia, fever and chills.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10456">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10456</a>	
tuberculosis ; DOID:399	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is located_in lungs, located_in lymph nodes, located_in pericardium, located_in brain, located_in pleura or located_in gastrointestinal tract, has_material_basis_in Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which is transmitted_by droplets released into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_399</a>	
tularemia ; DOID:2123	A primary bacterial infectious disease that has_material_basis_in Francisella tularensis, which is transmitted by dog tick bite (Dermacentor variabilis), transmitted by deer flies (Chrysops sp) or transmitted by contact with infected animal tissues.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2123">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2123</a>	
type 1 diabetes mellitus ; DOID:9744	A diabetes mellitus that results from the body's failure to produce insulin and has_material_basis_in autoimmune destruction of insulin-producing beta cells of the pancreas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9744">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9744</a>	HP:0100651
type 2 diabetes mellitus ; DOID:9352	A diabetes mellitus that involves high blood glucose resulting from cells fail to use insulin properly.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9352">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9352</a>	HP:0005978

typhoid fever ; DOID:13258	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is a communicable systemic illness, has_material_basis_in <i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp <i>enterica</i> serovar Typhi, which is transmitted_by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom prostration, has_symptom headache, has_symptom splenomegaly, has_symptom liver enlargement, has_symptom eruption of rose-colored spots, and has_symptom leukopenia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13258">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13258</a>	
ulcerative colitis ; DOID:8577	A colitis that is predominantly confined to the mucosa located_in colon and includes characteristic ulcers, or open sores.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8577">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8577</a>	HP:0100279
upper respiratory tract disease ; DOID:974	A respiratory system disease which involves the upper respiratory tract.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_974">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_974</a>	
urinary tract obstruction ; DOID:5200	Urinary tract obstruction is a blockage that inhibits the flow of urine through its normal path (the urinary tract), including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. Blockage can be complete or partial. Blockage can lead to kidney damage, kidney stones, and infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_5200">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_5200</a>	
Viral Respiratory Tract Infection ; C27219	A respiratory tract infection caused by a virus. Viruses represent the most common causes of upper and lower respiratory tract infections and include rhinoviruses, influenza viruses, parainfluenza viruses, and respiratory syncytial virus.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C27219&amp;key=n754112271&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C27219&amp;key=n754112271&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

viral tropism ; NA	The specificity of a virus for a particular host tissue, determined in part by the interaction of viral surface structures with receptors present on the surface of the host cell.	<a href="https://www.dictionary.com/browse/viral-tropism">https://www.dictionary.com/browse/viral-tropism</a>	
West Nile encephalitis ; DOID:2365	A viral infectious disease that results in inflammation located in brain, has material basis in West Nile virus, which is transmitted by Culex, transmitted by Aedes, and transmitted by Anopheles species of mosquitoes. The infection has symptom high fever, has symptom headache, has symptom neck stiffness, has symptom stupor, has symptom disorientation, has symptom coma, has symptom tremors, has symptom convulsions, has symptom muscle weakness, has symptom vision loss, has symptom numbness, and has symptom paralysis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2365">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2365</a>	
West Nile fever ; DOID:2366	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection, has_material_basis_in West Nile virus, which is transmitted_by Culex and transmitted_by Aedes mosquitoes. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom sore throat, has_symptom headache, has_symptom body ache, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom maculopapular rash and has_symptom vomiting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2366">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2366</a>	

yellow fever ; DOID:9682	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, has material basis in Yellow fever virus, which is transmitted by Aedes, transmitted by Haemagogus, or transmitted by Sabethes species of mosquitoes. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom muscle pain, has symptom backache, has symptom headache, has symptom shivers, has symptom loss of appetite, has symptom jaundice, and has symptom bleeding from the mouth, nose, eyes or stomach leading to vomitus containing blood.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9682">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9682</a>	
Zika fever ; DOID:0060478	A viral infectious disease that has_material_basis in Zika virus, which is transmitted_by Aedes aegypti mosquitoes and targets neural progenitor cells and neuronal cells in all stages of maturity and has_symptom fever, has_symptom rash, has_symptom headaches and has_symptom joint pain.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060478">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060478</a>	

#### 14. lk\_disease\_condition

Name	Description	Link	ID
condition_preferred			
Aging	The process of change in the structure and function of an organism that occurs with the passage of time.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16269&amp;key=1898383471&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16269&amp;key=1898383471&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

allergic hypersensitivity disease	An immune system disease that is an exaggerated immune response to allergens, such as insect venom, dust mites, pollen, pet dander, drugs or some foods.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1205">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1205</a>	HP:0012393
allergic rhinitis	A rhinitis that is an allergic inflammation and irritation of the nasal airways involving sneezing, runny nose, nasal congestion, itching and tearing of the eyes caused by exposure to an allergen such as pollen, dust, mold, animal dander and droppings of cockroaches or house dust mites.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4481">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4481</a>	HP:0003193
anthrax disease	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, located_in lung lymph nodes or located_in gastrointestinal tract, has_material_basis_in <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> , transmitted_by contact with infected animals or animal products, transmitted_by airborne spores or transmitted_by ingestion of undercooked meat from infected animals and has_symptom skin ulcer, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom poor appetite, has_symptom bloody diarrhea, has_symptom fever or has_symptom shortness of breath.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7427">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7427</a>	

asthma	A bronchial disease that is characterized by chronic inflammation and narrowing of the airways, which is caused by a combination of environmental and genetic factors. The disease has_symptom recurring periods of wheezing (a whistling sound while breathing), has_symptom chest tightness, has_symptom shortness of breath, has_symptom mucus production and has_symptom coughing. The symptoms appear due to a variety of triggers such as allergens, irritants, respiratory infections, weather changes, exercise, stress, reflux disease, medications, foods and emotional anxiety.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2841">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2841</a>	HP:0002099
atopic dermatitis	A dermatitis that is a chronically relapsing inflammatory allergic response located_in the skin that causes itching and flaking.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3310">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3310</a>	HP:0001047
avian influenza	An influenza that results in infection located in respiratory tract of humans, domestic and wild birds, has_material_basis_in Influenza A virus, which is transmitted by contact with infected poultry. Five strains of avian influenza A viruses (H5N1, H7N3, H7N2, H7N7 and H9N2) are known to cause human infections. The infection has symptom fever, has_symptom cough, has_symptom sore throat, has_symptom muscle aches, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom neurologic changes, has_symptom pneumonia, and has_symptom acute respiratory distress.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4492">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4492</a>	

brain glioblastoma multiforme	A brain glioma that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives_from glial cells, has_symptom seizure, headaches, nausea and vomiting, memory loss, changes to personality, mood or concentration; and localized neurological problems.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3073">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3073</a>	
brain glioma	A brain cancer that has_material_basis_in glial cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060108">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060108</a>	
breast cancer	A thoracic cancer that originates in the mammary gland.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1612">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1612</a>	HP:0003002
bronchiolitis	A lung disease that is an inflammation of the bronchioles, the smallest air passages of the lungs. It is caused by viruses and bacteria. The disease has_symptom cough, has_symptom wheezing, has_symptom shortness of breath, has_symptom fever, has_symptom nasal flaring in infants and has_symptom bluish skin due to lack of oxygen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2942">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2942</a>	HP:0011950
cardiovascular system disease	A disease of anatomical entity which occurs in the blood, heart, blood vessels or the lymphatic system.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287</a>	
celiac disease	An autoimmune disease of gastrointestinal tract that is caused by a reaction located_in small intestine to gliadin, a prolamin (gluten protein) found in wheat, and similar proteins found in the crops of the tribe Triticeae. The disease is associated with HLA-DQ gene. It has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom constipation, has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom nausea and vomiting, and has_symptom loss of appetite.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10608">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10608</a>	HP:0002608

chickenpox	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 3, which is transmitted_by direct contact with secretions from the rash, or transmitted_by droplet spread of respiratory secretions. The infection has_symptom anorexia, has_symptom myalgia, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom fever, has_symptom headache, has_symptom sore throat, and has_symptom blisters.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8659">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8659</a>	
chikungunya	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in joint, has_material_basis_in Chikungunya virus, which is transmitted_by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom arthralgia, and has_symptom maculopapular rash.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050012">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050012</a>	
childhood type dermatomyositis	childhood type dermatomyositis	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14203">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14203</a>	
cholera	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is described as an acute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> , which is characterized by profuse watery diarrhea, vomiting, leg cramps, circulatory collapse and shock.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1498">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1498</a>	
chorioamnionitis	A placenta disease that is an inflammation of the fetal membranes (amnion and chorion) due to a bacterial infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050697">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050697</a>	
chronic plaque psoriasis	Chronic plaque psoriasis is the most common presentation of psoriasis. It presents as small to large, well-demarcated, red, scaly and thickened areas of skin. It most likely to affect elbows, knees, and lower back but may arise on any part of the body.	<a href="https://dermnetnz.org/topics/chronic-plaque-psoriasis/">https://dermnetnz.org/topics/chronic-plaque-psoriasis/</a>	HP:0003765

clinically isolated syndrome	Clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) is one of the MS disease courses. CIS refers to a first episode of neurologic symptoms that lasts at least 24 hours and is caused by inflammation or demyelination (loss of the myelin that covers the nerve cells) in the central nervous system (CNS).	<a href="https://www.nationalmssociety.org/Symptoms-Diagnosis/Clinically-Isolated-Syndrome-(CIS)">https://www.nationalmssociety.org/Symptoms-Diagnosis/Clinically-Isolated-Syndrome-(CIS)</a>	
Clostridium difficile colitis	A colitis characterized by an overgrowth of Clostridium difficile bacteria.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060185">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060185</a>	
colitis	An inflammatory bowel disease that involves inflammation located_in colon.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060180">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060180</a>	HP:0002583
colorectal cancer	A large intestine cancer that is located_in the colon and/or located_in the rectum.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9256">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9256</a>	HP:0100834
COVID-19	A Coronavirus infection that is characterized by fever, cough and shortness of breath and that has_material_basis_in SARS-CoV-2. [ url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=2697049">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=2697049</a> url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007145">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007145</a> url: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007143">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=32007143</a> url: <a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019">https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019</a> url: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html</a> ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080600">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080600</a>	
cystic kidney disease	Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is an inherited disorder in which clusters of cysts develop primarily within your kidneys, causing your kidneys to enlarge and lose function over time. Cysts are noncancerous round sacs containing fluid. The cysts vary in size, and they can grow very large.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2975">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2975</a>	

cystinosis	A lysosomal storage disease characterized by the abnormal accumulation of cystine in the lysosomes. It follows an autosomal recessive inheritance pattern and that has_material_basis_in mutations in the CTNS gene, located on chromosome 17.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1064">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1064</a>	
Cytogenetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia	Acute myeloid leukemia not associated with cytogenetic abnormalities.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122687&amp;key=1586025514&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122687&amp;key=1586025514&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0004808
Cytomegaloviral Infection	A herpesvirus infection caused by Cytomegalovirus. Healthy individuals generally do not produce symptoms. However, the infection may be life-threatening in affected immunocompromised patients. The virus may cause retinitis, esophagitis, gastritis, and colitis. Morphologically, it is characterized by the presence of intranuclear inclusion bodies.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C53649&amp;key=218069747&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C53649&amp;key=218069747&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

dengue disease	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, has material basis in Dengue virus [NCBITaxon:12637] with four serotypes (Dengue virus 1, 2, 3 and 4), which are transmitted by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom severe headache, has symptom severe pain behind the eyes, has symptom joint pain, has symptom muscle and bone pain, has symptom rash, and has symptom mild bleeding.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12205">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12205</a>	
dengue hemorrhagic fever	A dengue disease that occurs when a person experiences a second infection with a heterologous Dengue virus serotype, which is transmitted by Aedes mosquito bite. The infection has_symptom hemorrhagic lesions of the skin, has_symptom thrombocytopenia, has_symptom reduction in the fluid part of the blood, and has_symptom high fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12206">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12206</a>	
diphtheria	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is characterized by sore throat, low fever, and an adherent membrane (a pseudomembrane) on the tonsils, pharynx, and/or nasal cavity. A milder form of diphtheria can be restricted to the skin. It is caused by <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> , an aerobic Gram-positive bacterium. Diphtheria toxin spreads through the bloodstream and can lead to potentially life-threatening complications that affect other organs of the body, such as the heart and kidneys.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11405">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11405</a>	

Ebola hemorrhagic fever	A viral infectious disease that is a hemorrhagic fever, has_material_basis_in Zaire ebolavirus, has_material_basis_in Sudan ebolavirus, has_material_basis_in Cote d'Ivoire ebolavirus, or has_material_basis_in Bundibugyo ebolavirus, which are transmitted by contact with the body fluids of an infected animal or person, transmitted by contaminated fomites, or transmitted by infected medical equipment. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom headache, has symptom joint pain, has symptom muscle aches, has symptom sore throat, has symptom weakness, has symptom diarrhea, has symptom vomiting, has symptom stomach pain, has symptom rash, has symptom red eyes, has symptom hiccups, and has symptom internal and external bleeding.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4325">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4325</a>	
EBV Infection	An infection that is caused by Epstein-Barr virus.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C38759&amp;key=n1788646176&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C38759&amp;key=n1788646176&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
eczema herpeticum	A herpes simplex that results_in infection located_in skin, effected by preexisting dermatosis, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 1 or Human herpesvirus 2. The infection has_symptom watery blisters, has_symptom fever, and has_symptom swelling of the lymph nodes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9123">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9123</a>	

eczema vaccinatum	Eczema vaccinatum: A common concern with smallpox vaccination involving the implantation of the vaccinia virus from the vaccination into the skin of a person with eczema (atopic dermatitis), sometimes with a fatal outcome. Disrupted skin permits viral implantation. Once the virus is implanted, it spreads from cell to cell producing extensive lesions. The skin lesions appear identical to a primary smallpox vaccination. Confluent lesions often cover the entire face, the crook of the elbow in the antecubital fossa, and behind the knee in the popliteal fossa. Viremia (viral spread through the bloodstream) may also occur allowing for the spread of virus to other parts of the body, including skin that is not affected by eczema. Bacterial and fungal invasions may also occur.	<a href="https://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=21872">https://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=21872</a>	
egg allergy	A food allergy that is an allergy or hypersensitivity to dietary substances from the yolk or whites of eggs, causing an overreaction of the immune system which may lead to severe physical symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4377">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4377</a>	
encephalitis	A brain disease that is characterized as an acute inflammation of the brain with flu-like symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9588">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9588</a>	HP:0002383
end stage renal disease	A chronic kidney disease is characterized by non-functioning kidneys, as the final stage in chronic kidney disease	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_783">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_783</a>	
eosinophilic esophagitis	An esophagitis characterized by inflammation involving eosinophils located in esophagus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13922">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13922</a>	

Escherichia Coli Infection	Infection with the organism Escherichia Coli.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C34594&amp;key=n1215082166&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1&amp;id&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C34594&amp;key=n1215082166&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0002740
focal segmental glomerulosclerosis	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) is a disease in which scar tissue develops on the parts of the kidneys that filter waste from the blood (glomeruli). FSGS can be caused by a variety of conditions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1312">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1312</a>	
glioblastoma	An astrocytoma characterized by the presence of small areas of necrotizing tissue that is surrounded by anaplastic cells as well as the presence of hyperplastic blood vessels, and that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives_from multiple cell types including astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3068">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3068</a>	
granulomatosis with polyangiitis	An autoimmune hypersensitivity disease that is characterized by necrotizing granulomatous inflammation of the upper and lower respiratory tract, glomerulonephritis, vasculitis, and the presence of antineutrophil cytoplasmatic autoantibodies (ANCA) in patient sera, and is located_in lung, located_in kidney, located_in skin resulting from an autoimmune attack by antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies against small and medium-size blood vessels.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12132">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12132</a>	

haemophilus meningitis	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Haemophilus influenzae infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080179">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080179</a>	
healthy	Having no significant health-related issues.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C115935">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C115935</a>	
Heart Transplantation	A surgical procedure in which a damaged heart is removed and replaced by another heart from a suitable donor.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15246&amp;key=1829755212&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15246&amp;key=1829755212&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Helicobacter Pylori Infection	A bacterial infection of the stomach, caused by Helicobacter pylori. It is associated with the development of peptic ulcer and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C39293&amp;key=n1133562425&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C39293&amp;key=n1133562425&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0005202
hemolytic-uremic syndrome	A kidney disease that is characterized by hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and renal failure caused by platelet thrombi in the microcirculation of the kidney and other organs.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12554">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12554</a>	

hepatitis A	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis A virus, which is transmitted_by ingestion of contaminated food or water, or transmitted_by direct contact with an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12549">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12549</a>	
hepatitis B	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis B virus, which is transmitted_by sexual contact, transmitted_by blood transfusions, and transmitted_by fomites like needles or syringes. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2043">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2043</a>	
hepatitis C	A viral infectious disease that results_in inflammation located_in liver, has_material_basis_in Hepatitis C virus, which is transmitted_by blood from an infected person enters the body of an uninfected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom loss of appetite, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, has_symptom abdominal pain, has_symptom clay-colored bowel movements, has_symptom joint pain, and has_symptom jaundice.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1883">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1883</a>	

herpes zoster	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in nerve fiber, has_material_basis_in Human herpesvirus 3, which reactivates after appearing as chickenpox in childhood. The virus is transmitted_by direct contact with the rash, which can develop into chickenpox in newly-infected individuals. The infection has_symptom rash which is followed by blisters, has_symptom headache, has_symptom fever, has_symptom malaise, has_symptom itching, has_symptom burning pain, and has_symptom paresthesia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8536">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8536</a>	
human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease	A viral infectious disease that results in destruction of immune system, leading to life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers, has_material_basis_in Human immunodeficiency virus 1 or has_material_basis_in Human immunodeficiency virus 2, which are transmitted by sexual contact, transmitted by transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk, transmitted by congenital method, and transmitted by contaminated needles. The virus infects helper T cells (CD4+ T cells) which are directly or indirectly destroyed, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The infection has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom fatigue, has_symptom fever, has_symptom vaginal yeast infection, has_symptom headache, has_symptom mouth sores, has_symptom muscle aches, has_symptom sore throat, and has_symptom swollen lymph glands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_526">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_526</a>	
hypertension	An artery disease characterized by chronic elevated blood pressure in the arteries.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10763">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10763</a>	

Immunologic Tolerance	An innate tolerance that prevents the body from attacking native proteins and tissue.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17712">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17712</a>	
influenza	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, located in respiratory tract, has material basis in Influenzavirus A, has material basis in Influenzavirus B, or has material basis in Influenzavirus C, which are transmitted by droplet spread of oronasal secretions during coughing, sneezing, or talking from an infected person. It is a highly contagious disease that affects birds and mammals and has symptom chills, has symptom fever, has symptom sore throat, has symptom runny nose, has symptom muscle pains, has symptom severe headache, has symptom cough, and has symptom weakness.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8469">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8469</a>	
interstitial nephritis	Interstitial nephritis is a kidney disorder. The kidneys filter waste and extra fluid from the body. When you have interstitial nephritis, the spaces between tubules (small tubes) inside the kidney become inflamed. This reduces the kidneys' ability to filter properly.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1063</a>	
intestinal infectious disease	An intestinal disease that involves intestinal infection that has _material_basis_in viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_100">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_100</a>	
juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	A rheumatoid arthritis that involves an autoimmune disease onset in children under 16 which attacks the healthy cells and tissue of located _in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_676">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_676</a>	

kidney cortex necrosis	A kidney cortex disease that is characterized by death of the tissue in the outer part of the kidney that results from blockage of the small arteries that supply blood to the cortex and that causes acute kidney injury.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2973">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2973</a>	
Kidney Transplantation	The transfer of a healthy kidney from a donor to a patient for the purpose of replacing one of the failing kidneys of the patient.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15265&amp;key=n547233957&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15265&amp;key=n547233957&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Listeria meningitis	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Listeria monocytogenes infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11572">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11572</a>	
Liver Transplantation	The transfer of a healthy liver allograft from a donor to a patient.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15271&amp;key=n1818622165&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15271&amp;key=n1818622165&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
lung adenocarcinoma	A lung cancer that derives_from epithelial cells of glandular origin.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3910">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3910</a>	HP:0030078
lung cancer	A respiratory system cancer that is located_in the lung.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1324">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1324</a>	

Lung Transplantation	The surgical transfer of one or both lungs from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15274&amp;key=1528347144&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15274&amp;key=1528347144&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
lupus nephritis	A glomerulonephritis that is characterized by inflammation of the kidneys resulting from systemic lupus erythematosus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080162">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080162</a>	
Lyme disease	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection, has_material_basis_in <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> , which is transmitted_by blacklegged tick ( <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> ) or transmitted_by western blacklegged tick ( <i>Ixodes pacificus</i> ). The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom headache, has_symptom fatigue, and has_symptom skin rash called erythema migrans. If left untreated, infection can spread to joints, the heart, and the nervous system.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11729">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11729</a>	
lymphocytic choriomeningitis	A viral infectious disease that results in infection located in brain, or located in meninges, or located in brain and meninges, has_material_basis_in Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, which is transmitted by common house mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i> . The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom lack of appetite, has_symptom headache, has_symptom muscle aches, has_symptom malaise, has_symptom nausea, and has_symptom vomiting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12155">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12155</a>	

malaria	A parasitic protozoa infectious disease characterized as a vector-borne infectious disease caused by the presence of protozoan parasites of the genus Plasmodium in the red blood cells, transmitted from an infected to an uninfected individual by the bite of anopheline mosquitoes, and characterized by periodic attacks of chills and fever that coincide with mass destruction of blood cells and the release of toxic substances by the parasite at the end of each reproductive cycle.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12365">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12365</a>	
measles	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Measles virus, which is transmitted_by contact with oronasal secretions, or semen of an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom cough, has_symptom coryza, has_symptom conjunctivitis, and has_symptom maculopapular, erythematous rash.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8622">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8622</a>	
meningitis	A central nervous system disease that is characterized by an inflammation of the pia-arachnoid meninges. It can be caused by growth of bacteria, fungi, or parasites within the subarachnoid space or by the growth of bacteria or viruses within the meningeal or ependymal cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9471">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9471</a>	HP:0001287
meningococcal meningitis	A bacterial meningitis that has_material_basis_in Neisseria meningitidis infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080176">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0080176</a>	
meningoencephalitis	A central nervous system disease that involves encephalitis which occurs along with meningitis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10554">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10554</a>	

milk allergy	A food allergy that results in adverse immune reaction to one or more of the proteins in cow's milk and/or the milk of other animals, which are normally harmless to the non-allergic individual.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4376">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4376</a>	
molluscum contagiosum	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Molluscum contagiosum virus, which is transmitted_by contact with the skin, and transmitted_by fomites. The infection has_symptom lesions which are flesh-colored with a pit in the center.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8867">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8867</a>	
multiple sclerosis	A demyelinating disease that involves damage to the fatty myelin sheaths around the axons of the brain and spinal cord resulting in demyelination and scarring.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2377">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2377</a>	
mumps	A viral infectious disease that results in inflammation located in salivary gland, has_material_basis_in Mumps virus, which is transmitted by droplet spread of saliva or mucus from the mouth, nose, or throat of an infected person, or transmitted by contaminated fomites. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom headache, has symptom muscle aches, has symptom tiredness, has symptom loss of appetite, has symptom swollen and tender salivary glands under the ears or jaw on one or both sides of the face.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10264">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10264</a>	
muscle invasive bladder cancer	Muscle invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) is a cancer that spreads into the detrusor muscle of the bladder. The detrusor muscle is the thick muscle deep in the bladder wall. This cancer is more likely to spread to other parts of the body. About 1 out of 4 people who get bladder cancer in the United States have the muscle invasive kind.	<a href="https://www.urologyhealth.org/urologic-conditions/muscle-invasive-bladder-cancer">https://www.urologyhealth.org/urologic-conditions/muscle-invasive-bladder-cancer</a>	HP:0009725

myasthenia gravis	An autoimmune disease of the nervous system that has_material_basis_in antibodies to acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction, has_symptom ptosis, has_symptom diplopia, has_symptom dysphagia, has_symptom dysarthria, has_symptom muscle weakness and has_symptom dyspnea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_437">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_437</a>	
myocarditis	An extrinsic cardiomyopathy that is characterized as an inflammation of the heart muscle.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_820">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_820</a>	HP:0012819
neuromyelitis optica	A central nervous system disease characterized by inflammation of the optic nerve (optic neuritis) and inflammation of the spinal cord (myelitis).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8869">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8869</a>	
Newcastle disease	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection in birds and humans, has_material_basis_in Newcastle disease virus, which is transmitted_by contact with feces and urine of an infected bird, or transmitted_by fomites. The infection has_symptom conjunctivitis, has_symptom headache, and has_symptom lacrimation in humans, and has_symptom gasping, has_symptom coughing, has_symptom twisting of head and neck, has_symptom circling, has_symptom complete paralysis, has_symptom watery diarrhea, and has_symptom reduced egg production in birds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2929">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2929</a>	
optic nerve glioma	optic nerve glioma	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4992">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4992</a>	HP:0009734
osteoarthritis	An arthritis that has_material_basis_in worn out cartilage located_in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8398">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8398</a>	HP:0002758

Pancreas Transplantation	The surgical transfer of a pancreas from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15293&amp;key=n511068216&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15293&amp;key=n511068216&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Pancreatic Islet Transplantation	The surgical transfer of pancreatic islet cells from one individual to another.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15352&amp;key=n949832894&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C15352&amp;key=n949832894&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Parkinson's disease	A synucleinopathy that has_material_basis_in degeneration of the central nervous system that often impairs motor skills, speech, and other functions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14330">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14330</a>	
peanut allergy	A legume allergy that is an allergy or hypersensitivity to dietary substances from peanuts causing an overreaction of the immune system which in a small percentage of people may lead to severe physical symptoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4378">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4378</a>	
pemphigus vulgaris	A pemphigus characterized by autosomal dominant blisters and erosions on the skin and mucous membranes erosions cause by autoantibodies to intercellular cement substance.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060851">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060851</a>	

Perennial Allergic Rhinitis	Allergic rhinitis caused by indoor allergens and lasting year round.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92189&amp;key=n2118210405&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92189&amp;key=n2118210405&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0003193
pertussis	A commensal bacterial infectious disease that results in inflammation located in respiratory tract, has_material_basis_in <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> , or has_material_basis_in <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i> , which produce toxins that paralyze the cilia of the respiratory epithelial cells. The infection is characterized by a prolonged, high-pitched, deeply indrawn breath (whoop).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1116">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1116</a>	
pharyngitis	An upper respiratory tract disease involving inflammation of the throat or pharynx resulting from bacterial, viral, fungal infections or irritants like pollutants or chemical substances and smoking. The infection is often referred to as sore throat. The symptoms include pain during swallowing, enlarged tonsils coated with a white discharge, runny nose, cough and slight fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2275">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2275</a>	

plague	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection, located_in lymph node, located_in vasculature or located_in lungs, has_material_basis_in Yersinia pestis, which is transmitted_by oriental rat flea (Xenopsylla cheopis) infected by feeding on rodents and other mammals, transmitted_by air, transmitted_by direct contact or transmitted_by ingestion of contaminated undercooked food.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3482">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_3482</a>	
Plasmodium falciparum malaria	A malaria described as a severe form of the disease caused by a parasite Plasmodium falciparum, which is marked by irregular recurrence of paroxysms and prolonged or continuous fever.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14067">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_14067</a>	
Plasmodium vivax malaria	A malaria that is caused by the protozoan parasite Plasmodium vivax, which induces paroxysms at 48-hour intervals.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12978">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12978</a>	
pre-eclampsia	A hypertension occurring during pregnancy characterized by large amounts of protein in the urine (proteinuria) and edema, usually by the last trimester of pregnancy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10591">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10591</a>	HP:0100602
Pregnancy	The state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742&amp;key=1052605505&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742&amp;key=1052605505&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

Preterm Birth	Birth when a fetus is less than 37 weeks and 0 days gestational age.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=1991932579&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.1d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=1991932579&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Primary Sjogren Syndrome	Sjogren syndrome without a concomitant systemic autoimmune disorder.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116985&amp;key=n1964356736&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116985&amp;key=n1964356736&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
psoriasis	A skin disease that is characterized by patches of thick red skin and silvery scales.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8893">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8893</a>	HP:0003765
psoriatic arthritis	A syndrome that occurs in humans with psoriasis who also experience symptoms similar to arthritis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9008">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9008</a>	
pustulosis of palm and sole	pustulosis of palm and sole	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4398">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_4398</a>	HP:0100847

Radiation Sickness Syndrome	The complex of symptoms characterizing the disease known as radiation injury, resulting from excessive exposure (greater than 200 rads or 2 gray) of the whole body (or large part) to ionizing radiation. The earliest of these symptoms are nausea, fatigue, vomiting, and diarrhea, which may be followed by epilation, hemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy. In severe cases, where the radiation exposure has been approximately 1000 Rad (10 gray) or more, death may occur within two to four weeks. Those who survive six weeks after the receipt of a single large dose of radiation to the whole body may generally be expected to recover. (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C50723">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C50723</a>	
respiratory syncytial virus infectious disease	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in upper respiratory tract or Located_in lower respiratory tract, has_material_basis_in Human respiratory syncytial virus, which is transmitted_by droplet spread of nasal secretions from an infected person while coughing or sneezing, or transmitted_by contaminated fomites. The infection has_symptom runny nose, has_symptom fever, has_symptom cough, has_symptom wheezing, and has_symptom respiratory distress.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1273">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1273</a>	
rheumatoid arthritis	An arthritis that is an autoimmune disease which attacks healthy cells and tissue located_in joint.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7148">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_7148</a>	HP:0001370

Rhinovirus Infection	An infectious process caused by rhinovirus. The virus usually causes upper respiratory infections, but can infect the lower tract as well.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122572&amp;key=n1446175727&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122572&amp;key=n1446175727&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
rubella	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection located_in skin, has_material_basis_in Rubella virus, which is transmitted_by droplet spread of oronasal secretions from the infected person through coughing and sneezing, and transmitted_by congenital method. The infection has_symptom rash on the face which spreads to the trunk and limbs, has_symptom fever, has_symptom lymphadenopathy, has_symptom joint pains, has_symptom headache, and has_symptom conjunctivitis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8781">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8781</a>	
salmonellosis	A primary bacterial infectious disease caused by the bacteria of the genus <i>Salmonella</i> . It has symptoms diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. In most cases, the illness lasts four to seven days, and most people recover without treatment.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060859">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060859</a>	
sarcoma	A cell type cancer that has_material_basis_in abnormally proliferating cells derives from embryonic mesoderm.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1115">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1115</a>	

schistosomiasis	A parasitic helminthiasis infectious disease that involves infection of the intestine, urinary tract, skin, liver and spleen caused by multiple species of the trematode fluke of the genus Schistosoma. The symptoms include fever, chills, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, malaise, myalgia, liver and spleen enlargement, rash and hematuria.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1395">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1395</a>	
Seasonal Allergic Rhinitis	Allergic rhinitis caused by outdoor allergens.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92188&amp;key=615481605&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92188&amp;key=615481605&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0003193
Sjogren's syndrome	An autoimmune hypersensitivity disease that involves attack of immune cells which destroy the exocrine glands that produce tears and saliva.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12894">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_12894</a>	
smallpox	A viral infectious disease that results in infection located in skin, has material basis in Variola virus, which is transmitted by droplets from oral, nasal or pharyngeal mucosa, transmitted by contact with the body fluids, or transmitted by fomites. The infection results in formation of lesions, first on the face, hands and forearms and later on the trunk.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8736">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8736</a>	

Spontaneous Preterm Birth	Preterm birth from 20 weeks to 36 weeks, 6 days of gestation associated with one of the following: classic preterm labor or preterm premature rupture of membranes.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C112864&amp;key=1915985206&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C112864&amp;key=1915985206&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	
Staphylococcus Aureus Infection	An infectious process in which the bacteria Staphylococcus aureus is present.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122576&amp;key=131304766&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=20.02d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C122576&amp;key=131304766&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0020072
Streptococcal Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the throat due to Streptococcus pyogenes.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116003&amp;key=506382194&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C116003&amp;key=506382194&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	HP:0020096
Streptococcus pneumonia	A bacterial pneumonia has_material_basis_in Streptococcus pneumoniae.	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/DOID_0040084">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/DOID_0040084</a>	

swine influenza	An influenza that results_in infection located_in respiratory tract of pigs and humans, has_material_basis_in Influenza C virus, or has_material_basis_in Influenza A virus subtypes (H1N1, H1N2, H3N1, H3N2, and H2N3), which are transmitted_by direct contact with infected pigs. The infection in humans has_symptom fever, has_symptom lethargy, has_symptom lack of appetite, has_symptom coughing, has_symptom runny nose, has_symptom sore throat, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom vomiting, and has_symptom diarrhea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050211">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0050211</a>	
systemic lupus erythematosus	A lupus erythematosus that is an inflammation of connective tissue marked by skin rashes, joint pain and swelling, inflammation of the kidneys and inflammation of the tissue surrounding the heart.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9074">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9074</a>	HP:0002725
systemic scleroderma	A scleroderma that is characterized by fibrosis (or hardening) of the skin and major organs, as well as vascular alterations, and autoantibodies.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_418">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_418</a>	HP:0100324
tetanus	A primary bacterial infectious disease that results in prolonged contraction of skeletal muscle fibers, has_material_basis_in Clostridium tetani, which produces tetanospasmin, a neurotoxin, which is carried to the brain and spinal cord, where it binds irreversibly to receptors inhibiting neurotransmission. Damaged upper motor neurons cannot control reflex responses to afferent sensory stimuli.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11338">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_11338</a>	

tonsillitis	An upper respiratory tract disease which is characterized by inflammation of the tonsils resulting from bacterial (Group A streptococcus) and viral (Epstein-Barr virus, adenovirus) infections. Symptoms include a severe sore throat, painful or difficult swallowing, coughing, headache, myalgia, fever and chills.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10456">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_10456</a>	
tuberculosis	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is located_in lungs, located_in lymph nodes, located_in pericardium, located_in brain, located_in pleura or located_in gastrointestinal tract, has_material_basis_in Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which is transmitted_by droplets released into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_399</a>	
tularemia	A primary bacterial infectious disease that has_material_basis_in Francisella tularensis, which is transmitted by dog tick bite (Dermacentor variabilis), transmitted by deer flies (Chrysops sp) or transmitted by contact with infected animal tissues.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2123">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2123</a>	
type 1 diabetes mellitus	A diabetes mellitus that results from the body's failure to produce insulin and has_material_basis_in autoimmune destruction of insulin-producing beta cells of the pancreas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9744">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9744</a>	HP:0100651
type 2 diabetes mellitus	A diabetes mellitus that involves high blood glucose resulting from cells fail to use insulin properly.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9352">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9352</a>	HP:0005978

typhoid fever	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is a communicable systemic illness, has_material_basis_in <i>Salmonella enterica</i> subsp <i>enterica</i> serovar Typhi, which is transmitted_by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom diarrhea, has_symptom prostration, has_symptom headache, has_symptom splenomegaly, has_symptom liver enlargement, has_symptom eruption of rose-colored spots, and has_symptom leukopenia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13258">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_13258</a>	
ulcerative colitis	A colitis that is predominantly confined to the mucosa located_in colon and includes characteristic ulcers, or open sores.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8577">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_8577</a>	HP:0100279
upper respiratory tract disease	A respiratory system disease which involves the upper respiratory tract.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_974">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_974</a>	
urinary tract obstruction	Urinary tract obstruction is a blockage that inhibits the flow of urine through its normal path (the urinary tract), including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. Blockage can be complete or partial. Blockage can lead to kidney damage, kidney stones, and infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_5200">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_5200</a>	
Viral Respiratory Tract Infection	A respiratory tract infection caused by a virus. Viruses represent the most common causes of upper and lower respiratory tract infections and include rhinoviruses, influenza viruses, parainfluenza viruses, and respiratory syncytial virus.	<a href="https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C27219&amp;key=n754112271&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncitthesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.12e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C27219&amp;key=n754112271&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>	

viral tropism	The specificity of a virus for a particular host tissue, determined in part by the interaction of viral surface structures with receptors present on the surface of the host cell.	<a href="https://www.dictionary.com/browse/viral-tropism">https://www.dictionary.com/browse/viral-tropism</a>	
West Nile encephalitis	A viral infectious disease that results in inflammation located in brain, has material basis in West Nile virus, which is transmitted by Culex, transmitted by Aedes, and transmitted by Anopheles species of mosquitoes. The infection has symptom high fever, has symptom headache, has symptom neck stiffness, has symptom stupor, has symptom disorientation, has symptom coma, has symptom tremors, has symptom convulsions, has symptom muscle weakness, has symptom vision loss, has symptom numbness, and has symptom paralysis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2365">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2365</a>	
West Nile fever	A viral infectious disease that results_in infection, has_material_basis_in West Nile virus, which is transmitted_by Culex and transmitted_by Aedes mosquitoes. The infection has_symptom fever, has_symptom sore throat, has_symptom headache, has_symptom body ache, has_symptom nausea, has_symptom maculopapular rash and has_symptom vomiting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2366">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_2366</a>	

yellow fever	A viral infectious disease that results in infection, has material basis in Yellow fever virus, which is transmitted by Aedes, transmitted by Haemagogus, or transmitted by Sabethes species of mosquitoes. The infection has symptom fever, has symptom muscle pain, has symptom backache, has symptom headache, has symptom shivers, has symptom loss of appetite, has symptom jaundice, and has symptom bleeding from the mouth, nose, eyes or stomach leading to vomitus containing blood.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9682">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_9682</a>	
Zika fever	A viral infectious disease that has_material_basis in Zika virus, which is transmitted_by Aedes aegypti mosquitoes and targets neural progenitor cells and neuronal cells in all stages of maturity and has_symptom fever, has_symptom rash, has_symptom headaches and has_symptom joint pain.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060478">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_0060478</a>	

## 15. lk\_disease\_stage

Name	Description	Link
disease_stage_preferred		
Acute/Recent onset	A short-term infection or disease characterized by a dramatic onset and rapid recovery. Primary infections fall under this category.	<a href="https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html">https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html</a>
Chronic	A long-term infection or illness and partial remission.	<a href="https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html">https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html</a>
Other	Any disease stage that cannot be classified under the selections above will be classified under "other." Household contacts will be recorded as "other".	<a href="https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html">https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html</a>

Post	Recovery from an illness, including latent (potentially existing but not presently evident or realized) and remission (a period during which symptoms of disease disappear [complete remission]). Note that partial remission will be recorded as "chronic".	<a href="https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html">https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html</a>
Unknown	Used when the disease stage is not clearly specified or known.	<a href="https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html">https://dst.liai.org/BcellDisc.html</a>

## 16. lk\_ethnicity

Name	Description	Link
Hispanic or Latino	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials">https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials</a>
Not Hispanic or Latino	A person not of Hispanic or Latino origin.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials">https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials</a>
Not Specified	Ethnicity is not specified or not received. If no Ethnicity value is received, then this is the system default value.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials">https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials</a>

Other	A person having an Ethnicity that is some Other value not in CV Terms.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials">https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/collection-race-and-ethnicity-data-clinical-trials</a>
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## 17. lk\_exp\_measurement\_tech

Name	Description	Link
16S rRNA gene sequencing	An assay that determines taxonomic and community diversity information by sequencing specific genomic regions used as marker of identity or diversity.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001960">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001960</a>
1D Gel	One dimensional gels are used to separate an analyte using one physical feature of the analyte.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001121">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001121</a>
2D Gel	Two dimensional gels are used to separate an analyte using two physical features of the analyte.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001121">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001121</a>

Array	<p>Arrays (including microarrays) are a set of probes immobilized on a surface. The probes can be oligonucleotides, cDNAs, antibodies and other molecules that recognize a target.</p> <p>Microarrays can be constructed by several methods including (but not limited to) <i>in situ</i> oligo synthesis (e.g. Affymetrix), cDNA spotting, bead arrays (e.g. Illumina) and antibody spotting.</p> <p>The position and identity of probes are provided by the manufacturer. The probe identifiers and their target are referred to as annotation or translation of probe identifiers to bioinformatic identifiers.</p> <p>Microarrays can be used for gene expression (mRNA transcript quantification), genotyping, cytokine quantification, etc.</p> <p>Microarrays for gene expression fall into two general classes—single channel and dual channel. The channel refers to the wavelength scanned for fluorescent signals. Affymetrix microarrays are obligatory single channel. There are a host of commercial and non-commercial microarray manufacturers that use two channels.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400147">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400147</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001307">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001307</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149</a>
Cell Culture	A cell culture includes the cells in culture, as well as the media and all additives in which the cells are being grown or in which they are stored.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001876">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001876</a>
Circular Dichroism	Circular Dichroism is a form of spectroscopy used to determine the optical isomerism and secondary structure of molecules.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_Dichroism">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_Dichroism</a>
CyTOF	Cytometry Time Of Flight CyTOF (DVS Sciences) or Mass cytometry, or , is a variation of flow cytometry in which antibodies are labeled with heavy metal ion tags rather than fluorochromes. Readout is by time-of-flight mass spectrometry.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002115">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002115</a>
Cytometric Bead Array Assay	An analyte assay in which a series of beads coated with antibodies specific for different analytes and marked with discrete fluorescent labels are used to simultaneously capture and quantitate soluble analytes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920</a>

DNA methylation profiling assay	An assay which aims to provide information about state of methylation of DNA molecules using genomic DNA collected from a material entity using a range of techniques and instrument such as DNA sequencers and often relying on treatment with bisulfites to ensure cytosine conversion.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000634">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000634</a>
DNA microarray	Microarray that is used as a physical 2D immobilisation matrix.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400148">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400148</a>
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbant Assay. Quantification of a molecule (e.g cytokine) by an antibody immobilization strategy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000661">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000661</a>
ELISPOT	Enzyme-linked ImmunoSPOT. A variant of ELISA with increased resolution that allows quantifying the number of cells in a population that release a molecule (e.g. cytokine).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600031">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600031</a>
EMSA	Electrophoretic mobility shift assay is an assay which aims to provide information about Protein-DNA or Protein-RNA interaction and which uses gel electrophoresis and relies on the fact the molecular interactions will cause the heterodimer to be retarded on the gel when compared to controls corresponding to protein extract alone and protein extract + neutral nucleic acid.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001671">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001671</a>
Exome Sequencing	Technique for sequencing all the protein-coding genes in a genome (known as the exome). Sequencing process which uses deoxyribonucleic acid as input and results in the creation of DNA sequence information artifact.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002118">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002118</a>
Flow Cytometry	Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000916">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000916</a>
Hemagglutination Inhibition	Quantitate serum antibody to a specific antigen by blocking agglutination of cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000875">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000875</a>
HLA Typing	Human Leukocyte Antigen typing.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002122">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002122</a>

HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography is used to separate components of a mixture by using a variety of chemical interactions between the substance being analyzed (analyte) and the chromatography column.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002116">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002116</a>
Immunoblot	a western blot analysis is an assay which allows detection of protein present in a extract resolved on polyacrylamide gel by electrophoresis, transferred to a membrane made of nitrocellulose or polyvinylidene difluoride and immobilized using formaldehyde based cross linking.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000854">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000854</a>
Immunoprecipitation	An assay with the objective to determine presence of an analyte by mixing a solution of antigen and antibody and separating out bound antigen:antibody complexes using immunoprecipitation.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001700">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001700</a>
in situ Hybridization	Uses a labelled complementary DNA or RNA strand (i.e., probe) to localize a specific DNA or RNA sequence in a portion or section of tissue (in situ), or the entire tissue (whole mount ISH), in cells and in circulating tumor cells (CTCs).	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_situ_hybridization">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_situ_hybridization</a>
KIR Typing	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002122">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002122</a>
Line Probe Assay	PCR amplification of a genomic region is performed using biotinylated primers. Following amplification, labelled PCR products are hybridized with specific oligonucleotide probes immobilized on a strip.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000892">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000892</a>
Liquid Chromatography	Chromatography is the collective term for a family of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures. It involves passing a mixture which contains the analyte through a stationary phase, which separates it from other molecules in the mixture and allows it to be isolated.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001057">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001057</a>
Luminex xMAP	Microsphere based multiplexing system. Microspheres are color coded and linked to a detector or capture reagent (e.g. antibody, oligonucleotides, peptides, or receptors).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920</a>

Mass Spectrometry	Mass spectrometry is an analytical technique used to measure the mass-to-charge ratio of ions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000470">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000470</a>
Meso Scale Discovery ECL	MSD Electrochemiluminescence (ECL) detection uses labels that emit light when electrochemically stimulated.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrochemiluminescence">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrochemiluminescence</a>
microRNA profiling assay	A transcription profiling assay in which aims to quantify the microRNA species within a biological sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001926">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001926</a>
Microscopy	Visualization of very small entities from cellular to sub-cellular and molecular resolution depending on technique.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002119">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002119</a>
Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction	Mixed lymphocyte reaction test is a measure of histocompatibility at the HLA locus. Peripheral blood lymphocytes from two individuals are mixed together in tissue culture for several days; lymphocytes from incompatible individuals will stimulate each other to proliferate significantly (e.g. measured by tritiated thymidine uptake) whereas those from compatible individuals will not; in the one-way MLC test, the lymphocytes from one of the individuals are inactivated thereby allowing only the untreated remaining population of cells to proliferate in response to foreign histocompatibility antigens.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002120">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002120</a>
Molecular Cloning	Molecular cloning refers to the procedure isolating a DNA sequence of interest and obtaining multiple copies of it in an organism.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600064">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600064</a>
Nanostring	Nanostring technology uses molecular "barcodes" and single molecule imaging to detect and count hundreds of unique transcripts in a single reaction.	<a href="http://www.nanostring.com/applications/technology">http://www.nanostring.com/applications/technology</a>

Neutralizing Antibody Titer Assay	A quantitative assay where different dilutions of serum are mixed with virus and used to infect cells. At the lower dilutions, antibodies will block infection, but at higher dilutions, there will be too few antibodies to have an effect. The simple process of dilution provides a way to compare the virus- neutralizing abilities of different sera. The neutralization titer is expressed as the reciprocal of the highest dilution at which virus infection is blocked.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872</a>
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy is a technique for determining the structure of organic compounds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000623">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000623</a>
Northern Blot	Northern blots are a derivative of Southern blots where RNA that has been size fractionated (often by 1-D gel electrophoresis) is immobilized on a substrate (e.g. a charged nylon membrane). The blot is(are) hybridized with a labeled probe(s). The position on the blot and the intensity of the label's signal can be used to estimate RNA size and concentration, respectively.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000860">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000860</a>
Other	Other Experiment Measurement Technique not listed.	
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction is a technique to amplify a DNA template.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415</a>
Protein microarray	Microarray, usually a piece of glass, on which different molecules of protein have been affixed at separate locations in an ordered manner. These are used to identify protein-protein or protein-small molecule interactions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149</a>
Q-PCR	Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction is used to measure the gene expression of transcripts by comparing the number of cycles in a sample needed to reach a certain threshold value with the known quantities of a transcript needed to reach the same threshold.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415</a>

Real time polymerase chain reaction assay	A laboratory technique based on the PCR, which is used to amplify and simultaneously quantify a specific DNA molecule based on the use of complementary probes/primers. It enables both detection and quantification (as absolute number of copies or relative amount when normalized to DNA input or additional normalizing genes) of one or more specific sequences in a DNA sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000893">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000893</a>
RNA sequencing	Sequencing process which uses ribonucleic acid as input and results in a the creation of RNA sequence information artifact.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001177">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001177</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001271">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001271</a>
Rnase Protection Assay	A laboratory technique to identify individual RNA molecules in a heterogeneous RNA sample extracted from cells.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNase_protection_assay">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNase_protection_assay</a>
Sequencing	Sequencing is used to discover new sequence variants and to genotype a sample for known variants.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600047">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600047</a>
SNP microarray	DNA microarray used to detect polymorphisms in DNA samples.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204</a>
Southern Blot	A Southern blot is a method of capturing DNA molecules that have been separated by agarose gel electrophoresis for subsequent analysis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000892">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000892</a>
Surface Plasmon Resonance	An assay that uses the detection of electromagnetic waves in a surface to detect material entities adsorbed to the surface, which changes the local index of refraction.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000923">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000923</a>
TCID50	50 percent Tissue Culture Infective Dose, (TCID50) is the measure of infectious virus titer. This endpoint dilution assay quantifies the amount of virus required to kill 50% of infected hosts or to produce a cytopathic effect in 50% of inoculated tissue culture cells.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_Quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_Quantification</a>

Transcription profiling assay	An assay which aims to provide information about gene expression and transcription activity using ribonucleic acids collected from a material entity using a range of techniques and instrument such as DNA sequencers, DNA microarrays, Northern Blot	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000424">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000424</a>
Transcription profiling by array	An assay in which the transcriptome of a biological sample is analyzed using array technology.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001463">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001463</a>
Virus Neutralization	Block a viral function.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872</a>
Western Blot	Western blot is a method in molecular biology/biochemistry/immunogenetics to detect protein in a given sample of tissue homogenate or extract. It uses gel electrophoresis to separate denatured proteins by mass. The proteins are then transferred out of the gel and onto a membrane (typically nitrocellulose), where they are probed using antibodies specific to the protein. As a result, researchers can examine the amount of protein in a given sample and compare levels between several groups. Other techniques also using antibodies allow detection of proteins in tissues (immunohistochemistry) and cells (immunocytochemistry). The confirmatory HIV test employs a western blot to detect anti-HIV antibody in a human serum sample. A Western blot is also used as the definitive test for Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, commonly referred to as 'mad cow disease'). Some forms of Lyme disease testing employ Western blotting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000854">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000854</a>
Whole Genome Sequencing	Laboratory process that determines the complete DNA sequence of an organism's genome at a single time. Sequencing process which uses deoxyribonucleic acid as input and results in a the creation of DNA sequence information artifact	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002117">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0002117</a>

Yeast Two Hybrid	Two-hybrid screening is a molecular biology technique used to discover protein-protein interactions by testing for physical interactions (such as binding) between two proteins.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001679">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001679</a>
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## 18. lk\_exposure\_material

Name	Description	Link
exposure_material_preferred ; exposure_material_id		
2008-2009 trivalent influenza vaccine ; VO:0004809	2008-2009 trivalent influenza vaccine	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004809">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004809</a>
2011-2012 trivalent inactivated vaccine (A/California/7/09 (H1N1), A/Perth /16/2009 (H3N2), and B/Brisbane/60/2008) ; VO:0004810	2011-2012 trivalent inactivated vaccine (A/California/7/09 (H1N1), A/Perth /16/2009 (H3N2), and B/Brisbane/60/2008)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004810">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004810</a>
ACWY Vax ; VO:0003138	ACWY Vax	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003138">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003138</a>
Ad35.CS.01 malaria vaccine ; VO:0004993	A P. falciparum malaria vaccine that is formed by full length CS-expressing replication-deficient recombinant human adenovirus 35.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004993">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004993</a>
Alternaria alternata ; NCBITaxon:5599	species, ascomycetes	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5599">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5599</a>
BCG Vaccine ; VO:0000771	BCG Vaccine is a Mycobacterium tuberculosis vaccine that is a live attenuated strain of Mycobacterium bovis (Bacillus Calmette Guerin; BCG).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000771">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000771</a>
Borrelia burgdorferi ; NCBITaxon:139	Borrelia burgdorferi	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_139">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_139</a>
Chikungunya virus ; NCBITaxon:37124	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 37124	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_37124">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_37124</a>
Cytomegalovirus ; NCBITaxon:10358	Cytomegalovirus	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10358">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10358</a>
Dengue virus 1 ; NCBITaxon:11053	Dengue virus 1	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11053">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11053</a>

Dengue virus 2 ; NCBITaxon:11060	Dengue virus 2	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11060">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11060</a>
Dengue virus 3 ; NCBITaxon:11069	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 11069	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11069">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11069</a>
Dengue virus ; NCBITaxon:12637	Dengue virus	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_12637">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_12637</a>
diphtheria, tetanus and whole cell pertussis vaccine ; VO:0003106	diphtheria, tetanus and whole cell pertussis vaccine	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003106">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003106</a>
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine ; VO:0000738	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000738">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000738</a>
Dryvax ; VO:0000035	a vaccinia virus vaccine that is a freeze-dried calf lymph smallpox vaccine, specifically, Dryvax is a live-virus preparation of vaccinia prepared from calf lymph.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000035">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000035</a>
Engerix-B ; VO:0010711	Engerix-B	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0010711">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0010711</a>
Fluarix ; VO:0000045	Fluarix	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000045">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000045</a>
FluMist ; VO:0000044	FluMist	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000044">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000044</a>
Fluvirin ; VO:0000046	Fluvirin	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000046</a>
Fluzone ; VO:0000047	Fluzone	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000047">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000047</a>
Hepacivirus C ; NCBITaxon:11103	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 11103	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11103</a>
Hepatitis B virus ; NCBITaxon:10407	Hepatitis B virus	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10407">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10407</a>

HEPLISAV-B ; VO:0003152	A Hepatitis B surface antigen viral vaccine that utilizes a cytidine-phosphate-guanosine oligodeoxynucleotide (CpGODN) 1018, as an adjuvant.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003152">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003152</a>
Human alphaherpesvirus 3 ; NCBITaxon:10335	Human alphaherpesvirus 3	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10335">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10335</a>
Human gammaherpesvirus 4 (Epstein-Barr virus) ; NCBITaxon:10376	Human gammaherpesvirus 4 (Epstein-Barr virus)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10376">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10376</a>
Human rhinovirus A16 ; NCBITaxon:31708	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 31708	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_31708">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_31708</a>
Influenza A H1N1 2009 Monovalent Vaccine Novartis ; VO:0000081	Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 Monovalent Vaccine (Novartis)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000081">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000081</a>
Influenza A virus (A/California/7/2009(H1N1)) ; NCBITaxon:1316510	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 1316510	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1316510">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1316510</a>
Influenza A virus (A/reassortant/FluMist(California/07/2009 x Ann Arbor/6/1960)(H1N1)) ; NCBITaxon:1701435	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 1701435	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1701435">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1701435</a>
Influenza A virus ; NCBITaxon:11320	Influenza A virus	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11320">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11320</a>
Influenza virus vaccine ; VO:0000642	A viral vaccine that protects against infection with influenza virus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000642">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000642</a>
Ionizing Radiation ; NCIT:C17052	High-energy radiation capable of producing ionization in substances through which it passes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C17052">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C17052</a>
LC16m8 ; VO:0004091	LC16m8	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004091">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004091</a>
Menactra ; VO:0000071	Menactra	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000071">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000071</a>
Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine, Groups A & C, Menomune A/C ; VO:0010725	Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine, Groups A & C, Menomune A/C	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0010725">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0010725</a>

Menveo ; VO:0001246	Menveo	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0001246">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0001246</a>
MRKAd5 HIV-1 gag/pol/nef ; VO:0003133	The MRK adenovirus type 5 human immunodeficiency virus type 1 clade B gag/pol/nef vaccine is a replication-incompetent adenovirus type 5-vectorized vaccine that elicits cell-mediated immunity against conserved human immunodeficiency virus proteins.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003133">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003133</a>
MVA85A ; VO:0003120	MVA85A	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003120">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003120</a>
Mycobacterium tuberculosis ; NCBITaxon:1773	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1773">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1773</a>
P. falciparum RTS,S/AS01 ; VO:0003093	A malaria vaccine that consists of hepatitis B surface antigen virus-like particles, incorporating a portion of the Plasmodium falciparum-derived circumsporozoite protein and a liposome-based adjuvant.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003093">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003093</a>
PfSPZ Vaccine ; VO:0004910	a malaria vaccine that protects against malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004910">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004910</a>
PfSPZ-CVac ; VO:0004911	a malaria vaccine that protects against malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004911">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004911</a>
PfSPZ-GA1 ; VO:0004912	a malaria vaccine that protects against malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004912</a>
Plasmodium coatneyi ; NCBITaxon:208452	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 208452	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_208452">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_208452</a>
Plasmodium cynomolgi strain B ; NCBITaxon:1120755	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 1120755	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1120755">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1120755</a>
Plasmodium cynomolgi strain Ceylon ; NCBITaxon:5829	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 5829	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5829">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5829</a>

Plasmodium falciparum ; NCBITaxon:5833	malaria parasite P. falciparum	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5833">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5833</a>
Plasmodium falciparum vaccine ; VO:0000087	a malaria vaccine that protects against malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000087">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000087</a>
Plasmodium vivax ; NCBITaxon:5855	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 5855	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5855">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_5855</a>
Pneumovax 23 ; VO:0000088	Pneumovax 23	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000088">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000088</a>
Respiratory syncytial virus ; NCBITaxon:12814	Respiratory syncytial (sin-SISH-uhI) virus, or RSV, is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, especially for infants and older adults.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_12814">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_12814</a>
rVSV-EBOV ; VO:0004660	An Ebola virus vaccine that uses a recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (rVSV) vector expressing an Ebola filovirus glycoprotein	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004660">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0004660</a>
SARS-CoV-2 ; NCBITaxon:2697049	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, equivalent: 2019-nCoV	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_2697049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_2697049</a>
Schistosoma mansoni ; NCBITaxon:6183	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 6183	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_6183">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_6183</a>
Stamaril ; VO:0003139	It is live attenuated YFV vaccine strain 17D manufactured in China, France, Senegal, and the USA. In powder and solvent for suspension for injection in pre-filled syringe.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003139">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0003139</a>
Staphylococcus aureus ; NCBITaxon:1280	Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram-positive, round-shaped bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes, and it is a usual member of the microbiota of the body, frequently found in the upper respiratory tract and on the skin.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1280">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_1280</a>
unidentified ; NCBITaxon:32644	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 32644	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_32644">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_32644</a>

Vaccinia virus LC16M8 ; NCBITaxon:10248	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 10248	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10248">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_10248</a>
Varicella-zoster virus vaccine ; VO:0000669	a Herpesvirus vaccine that is used against Varicella-zoster virus infection.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000669">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000669</a>
West Nile virus ; NCBITaxon:11082	West Nile virus	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11082">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_11082</a>
Yellow fever 17D vaccine vector ; VO:0000122	a viral vaccine vector that uses Yellow fever vaccine strain 17D as the vector.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000122">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000122</a>
YF-Vax ; VO:0000121	YF-Vax	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000121">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000121</a>
Zika virus ; NCBITaxon:64320	Found from reported data using NCBI Taxonomy Dump: 64320	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_64320">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_64320</a>
Zostavax ; VO:0000124	Zostavax	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000124">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000124</a>

## 19. lk\_exposure\_material\_pref\_map

Name	Description
exposure_material_reported	exposure_material_preferred
17D-204	Stamaril
2011-2012 trivalent inactivated vaccine	2011-2012 trivalent inactivated vaccine (A/California/7/09 (H1N1), A/Perth /16/2009 (H3N2), and B/Brisbane/60/2008)
ACWYVax	ACWY Vax
Bacillus Calmette Guerin	BCG Vaccine
Bacillus tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Bacterium tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Borrelia burdorferi	Borrelia burgdorferi
Borrelia burgdorferi	Borrelia burgdorferi
Borrelia burgdorferi sensu stricto	Borrelia burgdorferi
Borrelia burgdorffragment	Borrelia burgdorferi
chickenpox and shingles virus vaccine	Varicella-zoster virus vaccine
dengue 2 virus DEN-2	Dengue virus 2
dengue 3 virus	Dengue virus 3
dengue type 1 D1 virus	Dengue virus 1
Dengue virus type 1	Dengue virus 1

dengue virus type 1 DEN1	Dengue virus 1
Dengue virus type 2	Dengue virus 2
Dengue virus type 3	Dengue virus 3
dengue virus type I	Dengue virus 1
Dengue virus type II	Dengue virus 2
dengue virus-1 DEN-1	Dengue virus 1
dengue-2 virus	Dengue virus 2
DTaP	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
DTaP vaccine	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
DTP	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
DTP vaccine	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
DTwP	diphtheria, tetanus and whole cell pertussis vaccine
DTwP vaccine	diphtheria, tetanus and whole cell pertussis vaccine
FLUAV	Influenza A virus
Haemamoeba vivax	Plasmodium vivax
HBsAg-1018	HEPLISAV-B
HCV	Hepacivirus C
Hepatitis C virus	Hepacivirus C
hepatitis C virus HCV	Hepacivirus C
HHV-3	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
human hepatitis C virus	Hepacivirus C
human hepatitis C virus HCV	Hepacivirus C
human hepatitis virus C HCV	Hepacivirus C
Human herpes virus 3	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 3	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
Human Influenza A Virus	Influenza A virus
Human rhinovirus 16	Human rhinovirus A16
Human rhinovirus type 16	Human rhinovirus A16
Influenza A virus (A/FluMist-CA07/2009(H1N1))	Influenza A virus (A/reassortant/FluMist(California/07/2009 x Ann Arbor/6/1960)(H1N1))
Influenza vaccine	Influenza virus vaccine
Influenza virus type A	Influenza A virus
Lyme disease spirochete	Borrelia burgdorferi
malaria parasite P. falciparum	Plasmodium falciparum
malaria parasite P. vivax	Plasmodium vivax
Meningococcal Polysaccharide (Serogroups A, C, Y and W-135) Diphtheria Toxoid Conjugate Vaccine	Menactra
miscellaneous nucleic acid	unidentified
modified vaccinia virus Ankara expressing antigen 85A	MVA85A
MVA expressing antigen 85A	MVA85A

Mycobacterium tuberculosis typus humanus	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium tuberculosis var. hominis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium tuberculosis variant tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
none	unidentified
not shown	unidentified
not specified	unidentified
other	unidentified
Plasmodium (Laverania) falciparum	Plasmodium falciparum
Plasmodium cynomolgi (strain Ceylon)	Plasmodium cynomolgi strain Ceylon
Plasmodium cynomolgi B	Plasmodium cynomolgi strain B
Pneumovax 23 (USA)	Pneumovax 23
Pneumovax 23 injectable product	Pneumovax 23
post-transfusion hepatitis non A non B virus	Hepacivirus C
RSV	Respiratory syncytial virus
S. aureus	Staphylococcus aureus
SARS-CoV2	SARS-CoV-2
sonstige nucleic acid	unidentified
Trivalent inactivated influenza	Influenza virus vaccine
type 1 dengue virus DEN-1	Dengue virus 1
unclassified sequence	unidentified
unidentified organism	unidentified
unidentified root endophyte	unidentified
unknown	unidentified
unknown organism	unidentified
unspecified	unidentified
Vaccinia virus (strain LC16M8)	Vaccinia virus LC16M8
Varicella vaccine	Varicella-zoster virus vaccine
Varicella Zoster Virus	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
varicella zoster virus VZV	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
Varicella-zoster virus	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
varicella-zoster virus VZV	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
VZV	Human alphaherpesvirus 3
WNV	West Nile virus
ZIKV	Zika virus

## 20. lk\_exposure\_process

Name	Description	Link
exposure_process_preferred		

administering substance in vivo	A planned process by which a material is intentionally given to an organism resulting in exposure of the organism to that substance.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600007">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600007</a>
documented exposure without evidence for disease	A process in which an organism is exposed to a substance which is evident from that process having been observed or documented.	
environmental exposure to endemic/ubiquitous agent without evidence for disease	A process in which an organism's exposure to a material entity is assumed from that material being commonly present in the environment of the organism.	
exposure to substance without evidence for disease	An unplanned process in which an organism comes into contact with a substance without evidence for a disease caused by that exposure.	
exposure with existing immune reactivity without evidence for disease	A process in which an organism is exposed to a material entity which is evident by a detectable immune reactivity against it.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110061">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110061</a>
infectious challenge	Administering an infectious agent to an organism in order to test if and how an infection will occur.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000712">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000712</a>
no exposure	An organism's lifespan which does not include exposure to a substance of interest.	
occurrence of allergic disease	The process in which an allergic disease unfolds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110012">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110012</a>
occurrence of asymptomatic infection	A process in which an infectious agent is in or on the body of an organism without causing detectable disease .	
occurrence of autoimmune disease	The process in which an autoimmune disease unfolds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110054">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110054</a>
occurrence of cancer	The process in which cancer unfolds	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110053">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110053</a>
occurrence of cancer associated with virus	An occurrence of cancer where there is evidence for the presence of a cancer causing oncovirus in the tumor.	<a href="https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003313.tsv">https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003313.tsv</a>
occurrence of disease	The process in which a disease unfolds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OGMS_0000063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OGMS_0000063</a>

occurrence of infectious disease	The process in which an infectious disease unfolds.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110008">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110008</a>
solid tissue transplantation	A planned process in which solid tissue is transferred to an organism	<a href="https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003311.tsv">https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003311.tsv</a>
transfusion	A planned process in which a bodily fluid is transferred into an organism	<a href="https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003312.tsv">https://ontology.iedb.org/ontology/ONTIE_0003312.tsv</a>
transplantation or transfusion	Transferring a solid tissue (transplant) or bodily fluid (transfusion) to an organism.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000105">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000105</a>
unknown	An organism's lifespan for which there is no available information on an exposure to a material entity of interest.	
vaccination	Administering a vaccine to an organism with the intention of inducing immunity against antigen components of the vaccine.	

## 21. lk\_exposure\_process\_pref\_map

Name	Description
exposure_process_reported	exposure_process_preferred
occurrence of allergy	occurrence of allergic disease
vaccine	vaccination

## 22. lk\_gender

Name	Description	Link
Female	Gender is Female.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/248152002">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/248152002</a>
Male	Gender is Male.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/248153007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/248153007</a>
Not Specified	Gender is not specified or not received. If no gender value is received, then this is the system default value.	

Other	Gender is Other. Value may be used to differentiate as neither Male or Female.	
Unknown	Gender is Unknown. Value may be used to signify that gender is unknown at the time.	

## 23. lk\_hmdb

Name	Description	Link
metabolite_name ; hmdb_id		
(S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid ; HMDB0000023	(S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid, also known as (S)-3-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoate or 3-hydroxyisobutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid has been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, (S)-3-hydroxyisobutyric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid can be converted into (S)-methylmalonic acid semialdehyde through the action of the enzymes 3-hydroxyisobutyrate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial and enoyl-CoA hydratase, mitochondrial. In humans, (S)-3-hydroxyisobutyric acid is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, the maple syrup urine disease pathway, the propionic acidemia pathway, and methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000023">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000023</a>

(S)C(S)S-S-Methylcysteine sulfoxide ; HMDB0029432	(S)c(S)S-S-Methylcysteine sulfoxide, also known as kale anemia factor or S-methyl-L-cysteinesulfoxide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon) (S)c(S)S-S-Methylcysteine sulfoxide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, (S)c(S)S-S-methylcysteine sulfoxide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, (S)c(S)S-S-methylcysteine sulfoxide can be found in brassicas, garden onion, and onion-family vegetables. This makes (S)c(S)S-S-methylcysteine sulfoxide a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029432">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029432</a>
1,1-Dimethylbiguanide ; HMDB0001921	1,1-Dimethylbiguanide, also known as Ia-6023metformin or glucophage, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as biguanides. These are organic compounds containing two N-linked guanidines. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide is a drug which is used for use as an adjunct to diet and exercise in adult patients (18 years and older) with niddm. may also be used for the management of metabolic and reproductive abnormalities associated with polycystic ovary syndrome (pcos). jentadueto is for the treatment of patients when both linagliptin and metformin is appropriate. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide has been found in human liver, skeletal muscle and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, 1,1-dimethylbiguanide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide can be biosynthesized from biguanide. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide has a bitter taste. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001921">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001921</a>

1,1-Dimethylbiguanide ; HMDB01921	1,1-Dimethylbiguanide, also known as Ia-6023metformin or glucophage, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as biguanides. These are organic compounds containing two N-linked guanidines. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide is a drug which is used for use as an adjunct to diet and exercise in adult patients (18 years and older) with niddm. may also be used for the management of metabolic and reproductive abnormalities associated with polycystic ovary syndrome (pcos). jentadueto is for the treatment of patients when both linagliptin and metformin is appropriate. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide has been found in human liver, skeletal muscle and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, 1,1-dimethylbiguanide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide can be biosynthesized from biguanide. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide has a bitter taste. 1,1-Dimethylbiguanide is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001921">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001921</a>
1,11-Undecanedicarboxylic acid ; HMDB0002327	Brassylic acid, also known as brassilate or tridecanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Brassylic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Brassylic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, brassylic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002327">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002327</a>

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene ; HMDB0013733	Pseudocumene, also known as pseudocumol or psi-cumene, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzene and substituted derivatives. These are aromatic compounds containing one monocyclic ring system consisting of benzene. Pseudocumene exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pseudocumene has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, pseudocumene is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Pseudocumene exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pseudocumene can be converted into 2,3,5-trimethylphenol. Pseudocumene is a plastic tasting compound that can be found in black walnut and corn. This makes pseudocumene a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Pseudocumene is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013733</a>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene ; HMDB13733	Pseudocumene, also known as pseudocumol or psi-cumene, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzene and substituted derivatives. These are aromatic compounds containing one monocyclic ring system consisting of benzene. Pseudocumene exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pseudocumene has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, pseudocumene is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Pseudocumene exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pseudocumene can be converted into 2,3,5-trimethylphenol. Pseudocumene is a plastic tasting compound that can be found in black walnut and corn. This makes pseudocumene a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Pseudocumene is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013733</a>

1,3,7-Trimethyluric acid ; HMDB0002123	1,3,7-Trimethyluric acid, also known as 8-oxy-caffeine or 1,3,7-trimethylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1,3,7-Trimethyluric acid is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1,3,7-Trimethyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1,3,7-trimethyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,3,7-Trimethyluric acid can be biosynthesized from caffeine through the action of the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2, cytochrome P450 3A4, cytochrome P450 2C8, cytochrome P450 2C9, and cytochrome P450 2E1. In humans, 1,3,7-trimethyluric acid is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, 1,3,7-trimethyluric acid can be found in a number of food items such as burbot, adzuki bean, colorado pinyon, and corn salad. This makes 1,3,7-trimethyluric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002123">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002123</a>
1,3-Dimethyluric acid ; HMDB0001857	1,3-Dimethyluric acid, also known as 1,3-dimethylate or oxytheophylline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1,3-Dimethyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1,3-dimethyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid can be biosynthesized from 7,9-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6,8(3H)-trione.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001857">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001857</a>

1,3-Dimethyluric acid ; HMDB01857	1,3-Dimethyluric acid, also known as 1,3-dimethylate or oxytheophylline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1,3-Dimethyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1,3-dimethyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid can be biosynthesized from 7,9-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6,8(3H)-trione.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001857">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001857</a>
1,7-Dimethyluric acid ; HMDB0011103	1,7-Dimethyluric acid, also known as 17-dimethylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1,7-Dimethyluric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1,7-Dimethyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1,7-dimethyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,7-Dimethyluric acid can be biosynthesized from paraxanthine; which is mediated by the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, 1,7-dimethyluric acid is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011103</a>

1,7-Dimethyluric acid ; HMDB11103	1,7-Dimethyluric acid, also known as 17-dimethylurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1,7-Dimethyluric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1,7-Dimethyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1,7-dimethyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1,7-Dimethyluric acid can be biosynthesized from paraxanthine; which is mediated by the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, 1,7-dimethyluric acid is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011103</a>
1-Methyladenosine ; HMDB0003331	1-Methyladenosine, also known as M1A, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 1-Methyladenosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methyladenosine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 1-methyladenosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methyladenosine can be biosynthesized from adenosine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003331">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003331</a>

1-Methyladenosine ; HMDB03331	1-Methyladenosine, also known as M1A, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 1-Methyladenosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methyladenosine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 1-methyladenosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methyladenosine can be biosynthesized from adenosine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003331">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003331</a>
1-Methylguanine ; HMDB0003282	1-Methylguanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 6-oxopurines. These are purines that carry a C=O group at position 6. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 1-Methylguanine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 1-methylguanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003282">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003282</a>
1-Methylguanine ; HMDB03282	1-Methylguanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 6-oxopurines. These are purines that carry a C=O group at position 6. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 1-Methylguanine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 1-methylguanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003282">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003282</a>
1-Methylguanosine ; HMDB0001563	1-Methylguanosine, also known as M1G or TRMD protein, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 1-Methylguanosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylguanosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001563">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001563</a>

1-Methylguanosine ; HMDB01563	1-Methylguanosine, also known as M1G or TRMD protein, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 1-Methylguanosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylguanosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001563">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001563</a>
1-Methylhistamine ; HMDB0000898	1-Methylhistamine, also known as H137, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2-arylethylamines. These are primary amines that have the general formula RCCNH <sub>2</sub> , where R is an organic group. 1-Methylhistamine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylhistamine has been found in human bone marrow and brain tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 1-methylhistamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylhistamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylhistamine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and histamine through the action of the enzyme histamine N-methyltransferase. In addition, 1-Methylhistamine can be converted into methylimidazole acetaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme amine oxidase [flavin-containing] a. In humans, 1-methylhistamine is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. 1-Methylhistamine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000898">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000898</a>

1-Methylhistamine ; HMDB00898	<p>1-Methylhistamine, also known as H137, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2-arylethylamines. These are primary amines that have the general formula <math>RCCNH_2</math>, where R is an organic group. 1-Methylhistamine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylhistamine has been found in human bone marrow and brain tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 1-methylhistamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylhistamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylhistamine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and histamine through the action of the enzyme histamine N-methyltransferase. In addition, 1-Methylhistamine can be converted into methylimidazole acetaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme amine oxidase [flavin-containing] a. In humans, 1-methylhistamine is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. 1-Methylhistamine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000898">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000898</a>
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1-Methylhistidine ; HMDB0000001	1-Methylhistidine, also known as 1-mhis, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. 1-Methylhistidine has been found in human muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, blood, and feces. Within the cell, 1-methylhistidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylhistidine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 1-Methylhistidine and Beta-alanine can be converted into anserine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme carnosine synthase 1. In addition, Beta-Alanine and 1-methylhistidine can be biosynthesized from anserine; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic non-specific dipeptidase. In humans, 1-methylhistidine is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. 1-Methylhistidine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000001">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000001</a>
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1-Methylhistidine ; HMDB00001	1-Methylhistidine, also known as 1-mhis, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. 1-Methylhistidine has been found in human muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, blood, and feces. Within the cell, 1-methylhistidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylhistidine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 1-Methylhistidine and Beta-alanine can be converted into anserine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme carnosine synthase 1. In addition, Beta-Alanine and 1-methylhistidine can be biosynthesized from anserine; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic non-specific dipeptidase. In humans, 1-methylhistidine is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. 1-Methylhistidine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000001">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000001</a>
1-Methylinosine ; HMDB0002721	1-Methylinosine, also known as m(1)I, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 1-Methylinosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylinosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 1-methylinosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylinosine can be biosynthesized from inosine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002721">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002721</a>

1-Methylnicotinamide ; HMDB0000699	1-Methylnicotinamide, also known as trigonellinamide or trigonellamide chloride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. 1-Methylnicotinamide is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 1-Methylnicotinamide has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 1-methylnicotinamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylnicotinamide exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 1-Methylnicotinamide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylnicotinamide can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and niacinamide through its interaction with the enzyme nicotinamide N-methyltransferase. In addition, 1-Methylnicotinamide can be converted into N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide through the action of the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, 1-methylnicotinamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000699">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000699</a>
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1-Methylnicotinamide ; HMDB00699	1-Methylnicotinamide, also known as trigonellinamide or trigonellamide chloride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. 1-Methylnicotinamide is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 1-Methylnicotinamide has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 1-methylnicotinamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylnicotinamide exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 1-Methylnicotinamide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylnicotinamide can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and niacinamide through its interaction with the enzyme nicotinamide N-methyltransferase. In addition, 1-Methylnicotinamide can be converted into N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide through the action of the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, 1-methylnicotinamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000699">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000699</a>
1-Methyluric acid ; HMDB0003099	1-Methyluric acid, also known as 1-methylurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1-Methyluric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1-methyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methyluric acid can be biosynthesized from 1-methylxanthine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, 1-methyluric acid is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003099</a>

1-Methyluric acid ; HMDB03099	1-Methyluric acid, also known as 1-methylurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1-Methyluric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methyluric acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1-methyluric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methyluric acid can be biosynthesized from 1-methylxanthine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, 1-methyluric acid is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003099</a>
1-Methylxanthine ; HMDB0010738	1-Methylxanthine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 1-Methylxanthine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 1-Methylxanthine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 1-methylxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1-Methylxanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 1-Methylxanthine and formaldehyde can be biosynthesized from theophylline through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In addition, 1-Methylxanthine can be converted into 1-methyluric acid through its interaction with the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, 1-methylxanthine is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010738">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010738</a>

10-HDoHE ; HMDB0060037	10-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 10-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 10-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 10-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060037">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060037</a>
10-HDoHE ; HMDB60037	10-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 10-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 10-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 10-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060037">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060037</a>
10Z-Heptadecenoic acid ; HMDB0060038	, also known as 17:1 N-7 cis or fa(17:1(10Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, urine, and feces. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060038">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060038</a>

10Z-Heptadecenoic acid ; HMDB60038	, also known as 17:1 N-7 cis or fa(17:1(10Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, urine, and feces. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060038">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060038</a>
10Z-Nonadecenoic acid ; HMDB0013622	, also known as fa(19:1(10Z)) or 10-nonadecenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013622">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013622</a>
10Z-Nonadecenoic acid ; HMDB13622	, also known as fa(19:1(10Z)) or 10-nonadecenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013622">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013622</a>

11(R)-HETE ; HMDB0004682	, also known as 11-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004682">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004682</a>
11(R)-HETE ; HMDB04682	, also known as 11-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004682">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004682</a>
11-HDoHE ; HMDB0060040	11-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 11-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 11-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 11-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060040">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060040</a>

11-HDoHE ; HMDB60040	11-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 11-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 11-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 11-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060040">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060040</a>
11Z-Eicosenoic acid ; HMDB0002231	cis-Gondoic acid, also known as 11-eicosenoic acid or (11Z)-eicosenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. cis-Gondoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. cis-Gondoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, cis-gondoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-Gondoic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, N-(11Z-eicosenoyl)-sphingosine-1-phosphocholine, 1-palmitoyl-2-(11Z-eicosenoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and N-gondoylethanolamine. Outside of the human body, cis-gondoic acid can be found in a number of food items such as pomegranate, rocket salad (ssp.), fishes, and brassicas. This makes cis-gondoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002231">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002231</a>

11Z-Eicosenoic acid ; HMDB02231	cis-Gondoic acid, also known as 11-eicosenoic acid or (11Z)-eicosenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. cis-Gondoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. cis-Gondoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, cis-gondoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-Gondoic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, N-(11Z-icosenoyl)-sphingosine-1-phosphocholine, 1-palmitoyl-2-(11Z-eicosenoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and N-gondoylethanolamine. Outside of the human body, cis-gondoic acid can be found in a number of food items such as pomegranate, rocket salad (ssp.), fishes, and brassicas. This makes cis-gondoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002231">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002231</a>
12,13-DHOME ; HMDB0004705	12,13-Dihome, also known as 12,13-dhoa or isoleukotoxin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, 12,13-dihome is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 12,13-Dihome is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 12,13-Dihome has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 12,13-dihome is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004705</a>

12,13-DHOME ; HMDB04705	12,13-Dihome, also known as 12,13-dhoa or isoleukotoxin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, 12,13-dihome is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 12,13-Dihome is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 12,13-Dihome has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 12,13-dihome is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004705</a>
12-HEPE ; HMDB0010202	(+/-)-12-hepe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and five CC double bonds. Thus, (+/-)-12-hepe is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule (+/-)-12-hepe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule (+/-)-12-hepe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, (+/-)-12-hepe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010202">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010202</a>
12-HEPE ; HMDB10202	(+/-)-12-hepe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and five CC double bonds. Thus, (+/-)-12-hepe is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule (+/-)-12-hepe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule (+/-)-12-hepe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, (+/-)-12-hepe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010202">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010202</a>

12-HETE ; HMDB0006111	<p>, also known as 12-R-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been primarily detected in saliva, blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. has been found to be associated with the diseases known as cerebral vasospasm; has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006111">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006111</a>
12-HETE ; HMDB06111	<p>, also known as 12-R-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been primarily detected in saliva, blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. has been found to be associated with the diseases known as cerebral vasospasm; has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006111">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006111</a>

13-Methylmyristic acid ; HMDB0061707	Isopentadecylic acid, also known as iso-C15 or 13-MTD, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Isopentadecylic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Isopentadecylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, isopentadecylic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Isopentadecylic acid can be converted into isopentadecanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061707">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061707</a>
13S-hydroxyoctadecadienoic acid ; HMDB0004667	13S-Hode, also known as 13-HODD or 13-lox, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, 13S-hode is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 13S-Hode is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 13S-Hode has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 13S-hode is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004667">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004667</a>
13S-hydroxyoctadecadienoic acid ; HMDB04667	13S-Hode, also known as 13-HODD or 13-lox, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, 13S-hode is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 13S-Hode is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 13S-Hode has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 13S-hode is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004667">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004667</a>

14-HDoHE ; HMDB0060044	14-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. 14-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 14-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 14-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060044">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060044</a>
14-HDoHE ; HMDB60044	14-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. 14-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 14-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 14-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060044">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060044</a>

15(S)-HETE ; HMDB0003876	<p>15S-Hete, also known as icomucret or 15(S)-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 15S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 15S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 15S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 15S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 15S-hete is involved in the celecoxib action pathway, the antrafenine action pathway, the fenoprofen action pathway, and the nabumetone action pathway. 15S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway. 15S-Hete has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003876">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003876</a>
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15(S)-HETE ; HMDB03876	15S-Hete, also known as icomucret or 15(S)-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 15S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 15S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 15S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 15S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 15S-hete is involved in the celecoxib action pathway, the antrafenine action pathway, the fenoprofen action pathway, and the nabumetone action pathway. 15S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway. 15S-Hete has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003876">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003876</a>
15-Methylpalmitate ; HMDB0061709	15-Methylpalmitate, also known as 15-methylhexadecanoate, is a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME). It has an exact mass of 269.25 g/mol and the molecular formula is C17H33O2. Methylpalmitate is a biomarker for the consumption of butter	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061709">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061709</a>
16-HDoHE ; HMDB0060047	16-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 16-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 16-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060047">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060047</a>

16-HDoHE ; HMDB60047	16-Hdohe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. 16-Hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 16-Hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060047">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060047</a>
16-Hydroxy hexadecanoic acid ; HMDB0006294		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006294">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006294</a>
16-Hydroxy hexadecanoic acid ; HMDB06294		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB06294">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB06294</a>
16a-hydroxy DHEA 3-sulfate ; HMDB0062544	16a-Hydroxy dhea 3-sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfated steroids. These are sterol lipids containing a sulfate group attached to the steroid skeleton. 16a-Hydroxy dhea 3-sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 16a-Hydroxy dhea 3-sulfate has been found in human hepatic tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 16a-hydroxy dhea 3-sulfate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062544">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062544</a>

17-HDoHE ; HMDB0010213	(+/-)-17-hdohe, also known as 17-hydroxy-dha or 17(R)hdohe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, (+/-)-17-hdohe is considered to be a docosanoid lipid molecule (+/-)-17-hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule (+/-)-17-hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, (+/-)-17-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome (+/-)-17-hdohe can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010213">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010213</a>
17-HDoHE ; HMDB10213	(+/-)-17-hdohe, also known as 17-hydroxy-dha or 17(R)hdohe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, (+/-)-17-hdohe is considered to be a docosanoid lipid molecule (+/-)-17-hdohe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule (+/-)-17-hdohe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, (+/-)-17-hdohe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome (+/-)-17-hdohe can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010213">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010213</a>

17-Methylstearate ; HMDB0061710	Isononadecanoic acid, also known as 17-methylstearic acid or 17-methyl-octadecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Isononadecanoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Isononadecanoic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, isononadecanoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Isononadecanoic acid can be biosynthesized from octadecanoic acid. Outside of the human body, isononadecanoic acid can be found in fishes. This makes isononadecanoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061710">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061710</a>
17-Methylstearate ; HMDB61710	Isononadecanoic acid, also known as 17-methylstearic acid or 17-methyl-octadecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Isononadecanoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Isononadecanoic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, isononadecanoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Isononadecanoic acid can be biosynthesized from octadecanoic acid. Outside of the human body, isononadecanoic acid can be found in fishes. This makes isononadecanoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061710">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061710</a>

1H-Indole-3-acetamide ; HMDB0029739	1H-Indole-3-acetamide, also known as auxin amide or 2-(3-indolyl)acetamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 3-alkylindoles. 3-alkylindoles are compounds containing an indole moiety that carries an alkyl chain at the 3-position. 1H-Indole-3-acetamide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 1H-indole-3-acetamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1H-Indole-3-acetamide can be biosynthesized from acetamide. Outside of the human body, 1H-indole-3-acetamide can be found in a number of food items such as epazote, cowpea, passion fruit, and japanese persimmon. This makes 1H-indole-3-acetamide a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029739">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029739</a>
1H-Indole-3-acetamide ; HMDB29739	1H-Indole-3-acetamide, also known as auxin amide or 2-(3-indolyl)acetamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 3-alkylindoles. 3-alkylindoles are compounds containing an indole moiety that carries an alkyl chain at the 3-position. 1H-Indole-3-acetamide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 1H-indole-3-acetamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 1H-Indole-3-acetamide can be biosynthesized from acetamide. Outside of the human body, 1H-indole-3-acetamide can be found in a number of food items such as epazote, cowpea, passion fruit, and japanese persimmon. This makes 1H-indole-3-acetamide a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029739">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029739</a>

1H-Indole-3-carboxaldehyde ; HMDB0029737	1H-Indole-3-carboxaldehyde, also known as indole-3-aldehyde or 3-formylindole, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indoles. Indoles are compounds containing an indole moiety, which consists of pyrrole ring fused to benzene to form 2,3-benzopyrrole. 1H-Indole-3-carboxaldehyde exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 1H-indole-3-carboxaldehyde is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, 1H-indole-3-carboxaldehyde can be found in a number of food items such as garden tomato, cucumber, brussel sprouts, and barley. This makes 1H-indole-3-carboxaldehyde a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029737">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029737</a>
2,4-Dihydroxybutanoic acid ; HMDB0000360	2,4-Dihydroxybutanoic acid, also known as 2,4-dihydroxybutyrate or 3-deoxytetronic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with an alkyl chain containing less than 6 carbon atoms. 2,4-Dihydroxybutanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2,4-Dihydroxybutanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000360">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000360</a>

2-Aminobenzoic acid ; HMDB0001123	<p>2-Aminobenzoic acid, also known as anthranilate or anthranilic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aminobenzoic acids. These are benzoic acids containing an amine group attached to the benzene moiety. 2-Aminobenzoic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Aminobenzoic acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 2-aminobenzoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 2-Aminobenzoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Aminobenzoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 2-Aminobenzoic acid and formic acid can be biosynthesized from formylanthranilic acid through the action of the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. Furthermore, 2-Aminobenzoic acid and L-alanine can be biosynthesized from L-kynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynureinase. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid, L-glutamic acid, and 2-aminobenzoic acid can be biosynthesized from chorismate and L-glutamine through its interaction with the enzyme anthranilate synthase component. Finally, 2-Aminobenzoic acid and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be converted into N-(5-phosphoribosyl)-anthranilate through the action of the enzyme anthranilate phosphoribosyltransferase. In humans, 2-aminobenzoic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, 2-aminobenzoic acid can be found in a number of food items such as alpine sweetvetch, corn, garden tomato, and conch. This makes 2-aminobenzoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. 2-Aminobenzoic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001123">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001123</a>
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2-Aminoheptanoate ; HMDB0094649	2-Aminoheptanoate, also known as a-aminoenanthate or 2-aminoenanthic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). 2-Aminoheptanoate is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Aminoheptanoate has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094649">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094649</a>
2-aminophenol sulphate ; HMDB0061116	2-Aminophenol sulphate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. 2-Aminophenol sulphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Aminophenol sulphate can be biosynthesized from 2-aminophenol.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061116">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061116</a>
2-Eethylhydracrylic acid ; HMDB0000396	2-Eethyl-hydacrylic acid, also known as 2-(hydroxymethyl)-butyrate or 3-hydroxy-2-ethylpropanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Eethyl-hydacrylic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Eethyl-hydacrylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 2-ethyl-hydacrylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Eethyl-hydacrylic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type V and short/branched chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency; 2-ethyl-hydacrylic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type ii, x-linked.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000396">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000396</a>

2-Fucosyllactose ; HMDB0002098	2-Fucosyllactose belongs to the class of organic compounds known as oligosaccharides. These are carbohydrates made up of 3 to 10 monosaccharide units linked to each other through glycosidic bonds. 2-Fucosyllactose is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Fucosyllactose has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and breast milk.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002098</a>
2-Furoylglycine ; HMDB0000439	2-Furoylglycine, also known as pyromucurate or pyromucuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. 2-Furoylglycine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Furoylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 2-furoylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 2-Furoylglycine can be biosynthesized from 2-furoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000439">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000439</a>
2-Furoylglycine ; HMDB00439	2-Furoylglycine, also known as pyromucurate or pyromucuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. 2-Furoylglycine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Furoylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 2-furoylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 2-Furoylglycine can be biosynthesized from 2-furoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000439">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000439</a>

2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid ; HMDB0000407	<p>2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, also known as 2-hydroxyisovaleric acid or 3-methyl-2-hydroxybutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid can be biosynthesized from isovaleric acid. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid can also be converted into 2-hydroxyisovaleryl-CoA. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency; 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000407">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000407</a>
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2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid ; HMDB00407	<p>2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid, also known as 2-hydroxyisovaleric acid or 3-methyl-2-hydroxybutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid can be biosynthesized from isovaleric acid. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid can also be converted into 2-hydroxyisovaleryl-CoA. 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency; 2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000407">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000407</a>
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2-Hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid ; HMDB0000317	2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid, also known as 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-valerate or (2R,3R)-2-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000317">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000317</a>
2-Hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid ; HMDB00317	2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid, also known as 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-valerate or (2R,3R)-2-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Hydroxy-3-methyl-pentanoic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000317">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000317</a>

2-Hydroxyadipic acid ; HMDB0000321	2-Hydroxyadipic acid, also known as 2-hydroxyadipate or 2,3,4-trideoxyhexarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxyadipic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxyadipic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 2-hydroxyadipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxyadipic acid can be biosynthesized from adipic acid. 2-Hydroxyadipic acid is a potentially toxic compound. 2-Hydroxyadipic acid has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 2-ketoadipic aciduria and alpha-aminoacidic aciduria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000321">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000321</a>
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2-Hydroxybutyric acid ; HMDB0000008	(+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid, also known as 2-hydroxybutanoic acid or alpha-hydroxybutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the adjacent carbon (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is involved in the propanoate metabolism pathway (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the methylmalonic aciduria due to cobalamin-related disorders pathway, the malonic aciduria pathway, and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency and schizophrenia; (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000008">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000008</a>
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2-Hydroxybutyric acid ; HMDB00008	(+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid, also known as 2-hydroxybutanoic acid or alpha-hydroxybutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the adjacent carbon (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is involved in the propanoate metabolism pathway (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the methylmalonic aciduria due to cobalamin-related disorders pathway, the malonic aciduria pathway, and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency and schizophrenia; (+/-)alpha-hydroxy butyric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000008">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000008</a>
2-Hydroxydecanoate ; HMDB0094656	2-hydroxydecanoate, also known as alpha-Hydroxycaprate or α-Hydroxycapric acid, is classified as a member of the medium-chain fatty acids. Medium-chain fatty acids are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 2-hydroxydecanoate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and a weak acidic compound. 2-hydroxydecanoate can be found in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094656">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094656</a>

2-Hydroxyglutarate ; HMDB0059655	<p>2-Hydroxyglutaric acid, also known as alpha-hydroxyglutarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, blood, and feces. Within the cell, 2-hydroxyglutaric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 2-hydroxyglutaric acid is involved in the oncogenic action of 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the oncogenic action of succinate pathway, and the oncogenic action of fumarate pathway. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the oncogenic action of D-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxyglutaricaciduria pathway and the oncogenic action of L-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxyglutaricaciduria pathway. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as eosinophilic esophagitis and deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome; 2-hydroxyglutaric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including L-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria, D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria, and glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059655">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059655</a>
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2-Hydroxyglutarate ; HMDB59655	<p>2-Hydroxyglutaric acid, also known as alpha-hydroxyglutarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, blood, and feces. Within the cell, 2-hydroxyglutaric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 2-hydroxyglutaric acid is involved in the oncogenic action of 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the oncogenic action of succinate pathway, and the oncogenic action of fumarate pathway. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the oncogenic action of D-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxyglutaricaciduria pathway and the oncogenic action of L-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxyglutaricaciduria pathway. 2-Hydroxyglutaric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as eosinophilic esophagitis and deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome; 2-hydroxyglutaric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including L-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria, D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria, and glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059655">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059655</a>
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2-Hydroxyhexadecanoic acid ; HMDB0031057	2R-Hydroxypalmitic acid, also known as (R)-2-hydroxypalmitate or (2R)-2-hydroxyhexadecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. 2R-Hydroxypalmitic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 2R-Hydroxypalmitic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, 2R-hydroxypalmitic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. 2R-Hydroxypalmitic acid can be converted into (R)-2-hydroxyhexadecanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031057">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031057</a>
2-Hydroxyhexadecanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013337	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013337">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013337</a>
2-Hydroxyhexadecanoylcarnitine ; HMDB13337	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013337">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013337</a>

2-Hydroxymyristic acid ; HMDB0002261	2-Hydroxymyristic acid, also known as a-hydroxymyristate or a-hydroxy-N-tetradecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxymyristic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 2-Hydroxymyristic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxymyristic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002261">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002261</a>
2-Hydroxymyristic acid ; HMDB02261	2-Hydroxymyristic acid, also known as a-hydroxymyristate or a-hydroxy-N-tetradecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxymyristic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 2-Hydroxymyristic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxymyristic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002261">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002261</a>
2-Hydroxystearic acid ; HMDB0062549	DL-2-Hydroxy stearic acid, also known as a-hydroxyoctadecanoate or a-hydroxystearate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. DL-2-Hydroxy stearic acid is a very hydrophobic molecule, practically insoluble (in water), and relatively neutral. DL-2-Hydroxy stearic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, DL-2-hydroxy stearic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. DL-2-Hydroxy stearic acid can be converted into 2-hydroxystearoyl-CoA and N-2-hydroxystearoylsphingosine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062549">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062549</a>

2-Isopropylmalic acid ; HMDB0000402	2-Isopropyl-malic acid, also known as (2s)-2-isopropylmalate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Isopropyl-malic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Isopropyl-malic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, 2-isopropyl-malic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Isopropyl-malic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 2-isopropyl-malic acid can be found in a number of food items such as celery stalks, potato, winter savory, and agar. This makes 2-isopropyl-malic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000402">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000402</a>
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2-Ketobutyric acid ; HMDB0000005	3-Methyl pyruvic acid, also known as alpha-ketobutyric acid or 2-oxobutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms. 3-Methyl pyruvic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methyl pyruvic acid has been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 3-methyl pyruvic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Methyl pyruvic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 3-methyl pyruvic acid is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway, the selenoamino acid metabolism pathway, the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, and the threonine and 2-oxobutanoate degradation pathway. 3-Methyl pyruvic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, homocystinuria, cystathione beta-synthase deficiency, the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, and the hypermethioninemia pathway. Outside of the human body, 3-methyl pyruvic acid can be found in a number of food items such as dock, common persimmon, nutmeg, and common pea. This makes 3-methyl pyruvic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000005">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000005</a>
2-Methylguanosine ; HMDB0005862	2-Methylguanosine, also known as M2G, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 2-Methylguanosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005862">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005862</a>

2-Methylguanosine ; HMDB05862	2-Methylguanosine, also known as M2G, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. 2-Methylguanosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005862">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005862</a>
2-Piperidinone ; HMDB0011749	2-Piperidinone, also known as alpha-piperidone or 2-oxo-piperidine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as piperidinones. Piperidinones are compounds containing a piperidine ring which bears a ketone. 2-Piperidinone exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Piperidinone has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011749">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011749</a>
2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013325	2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as fatty acid esters. These are carboxylic ester derivatives of a fatty acid. 2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 2-trans,4-cis-decadienoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013325">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013325</a>
2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine ; HMDB13325	2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as fatty acid esters. These are carboxylic ester derivatives of a fatty acid. 2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 2-trans,4-cis-Decadienoylcarnitine has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 2-trans,4-cis-decadienoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013325">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013325</a>

21-Deoxycortisol ; HMDB0004030	<p>21-Deoxycortisol belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gluco/mineralocorticoids, progestogens and derivatives. These are steroids with a structure based on a hydroxylated prostane moiety. 21-Deoxycortisol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>21-Deoxycortisol has been found in human hepatic tissue, testicle and endocrine gland tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 21-deoxycortisol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 21-Deoxycortisol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 21-Deoxycortisol can be converted into 11b-hydroxyprogesterone; which is catalyzed by the enzyme steroid 17-alpha-hydroxylase/17,20 lyase. In addition, 21-Deoxycortisol can be converted into cortisol through its interaction with the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In humans, 21-deoxycortisol is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. 21-Deoxycortisol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), corticosterone methyl oxidase I deficiency (cmo I), and corticosterone methyl oxidase II deficiency - cmo II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004030">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004030</a>
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21-Deoxycortisol ; HMDB04030	<p>21-Deoxycortisol belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gluco/mineralocorticoids, progestogens and derivatives. These are steroids with a structure based on a hydroxylated prostane moiety. 21-Deoxycortisol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>21-Deoxycortisol has been found in human hepatic tissue, testicle and endocrine gland tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 21-deoxycortisol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 21-Deoxycortisol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 21-Deoxycortisol can be converted into 11b-hydroxyprogesterone; which is catalyzed by the enzyme steroid 17-alpha-hydroxylase/17,20 lyase. In addition, 21-Deoxycortisol can be converted into cortisol through its interaction with the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In humans, 21-deoxycortisol is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. 21-Deoxycortisol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), corticosterone methyl oxidase I deficiency (cmo I), and corticosterone methyl oxidase II deficiency - cmo II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004030">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004030</a>
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3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate ; HMDB0012453	<p>3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate, also known as 3-hcoa or 3-hydroxy-5-cholest-26-Oic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monohydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are bile acids, alcohols or any of their derivatives bearing a hydroxyl group. 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 3 beta-hydroxy-5-cholestenoate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate can be biosynthesized from 27-hydroxycholesterol; which is catalyzed by the enzyme sterol 26-hydroxylase, mitochondrial. In addition, 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate can be converted into 3 beta,7 alpha-dihydroxy-5-cholestenoate through its interaction with the enzyme 25-hydroxycholesterol 7-alpha-hydroxylase. In humans, 3 beta-hydroxy-5-cholestenoate is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. 3 beta-Hydroxy-5-cholestenoate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include 27-hydroxylase deficiency, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012453">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012453</a>
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3, 5-Tetradecadiencarnitine ; HMDB0013331	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013331">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013331</a>
3, 5-Tetradecadiencarnitine ; HMDB13331	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013331">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013331</a>
3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid ; HMDB0000375	3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid, also known as dihydro-3-coumaric acid or b-(m-hydroxyphenyl)propionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid can also be converted into 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)propanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000375">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000375</a>

3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid ; HMDB00375	<p>3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid, also known as dihydro-3-coumaric acid or b-(m-hydroxyphenyl)propionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids.</p> <p>Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid can also be converted into 3-(m-hydroxyphenyl)propanoyl-CoA.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000375">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000375</a>
3-Amino-2-piperidone ; HMDB0000323	<p>3-Amino-2-piperidone, also known as cyclo-ornithine or 3-aminopiperidine-2-one, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acid amides. These are amide derivatives of alpha amino acids. 3-Amino-2-piperidone is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Amino-2-piperidone has been primarily detected in sweat.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000323">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000323</a>

3-Aminoisobutanoic acid ; HMDB0003911	3-Amino-isobutanoic acid, also known as 3-aminoisobutanoate or beta-aminoisobutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH <sub>2</sub> ) group attached to the beta carbon atom. 3-Amino-isobutanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Amino-isobutanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 3-amino-isobutanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Amino-isobutanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 3-amino-isobutanoic acid is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. 3-Amino-isobutanoic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, and dihydropyrimidinase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003911">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003911</a>
3-Carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionic acid ; HMDB0061112	, also known as CMPF or u(3,3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as furanoid fatty acids. These are fatty acids containing a 5-alkylfuran-2-alkanoic acid. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061112">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061112</a>

3-Carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionic acid ; HMDB61112	, also known as CMPF or u(3,3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as furanoid fatty acids. These are fatty acids containing a 5-alkylfuran-2-alkanoic acid. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061112">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061112</a>
3-Hydroxy-11Z-octadecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013339	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013339">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013339</a>
3-Hydroxy-11Z-octadecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB13339	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013339">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013339</a>

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid ; HMDB0001476	<p>3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid, also known as 2-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate or 3-ohaa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives. Hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxybenzoic acid (or a derivative), which is a benzene ring bearing a carboxyl and a hydroxyl groups. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid has been found in human epidermis and bladder tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid and L-alanine can be biosynthesized from L-3-hydroxykynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into cinnavalininate through its interaction with the enzyme catalase. Furthermore, L-Alanine and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid can be biosynthesized from 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine through its interaction with the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into 2-amino-3-carboxymuconic acid semialdehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into 2-amino-3-carboxymuconic acid semialdehyde through the action of the enzyme 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase. Finally, L-Alanine and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid can be biosynthesized from 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynureninase. In humans, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001476">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001476</a>
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3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid ; HMDB01476	<p>3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid, also known as 2-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate or 3-ohaa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives. Hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxybenzoic acid (or a derivative), which is a benzene ring bearing a carboxyl and a hydroxyl groups. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid has been found in human epidermis and bladder tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid and L-alanine can be biosynthesized from L-3-hydroxykynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into cinnavalininate through its interaction with the enzyme catalase. Furthermore, L-Alanine and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid can be biosynthesized from 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine through its interaction with the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into 2-amino-3-carboxymuconic acid semialdehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase. Furthermore, 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid can be converted into 2-amino-3-carboxymuconic acid semialdehyde through the action of the enzyme 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase. Finally, L-Alanine and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid can be biosynthesized from 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynureninase. In humans, 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001476">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001476</a>
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3-Hydroxycapric acid ; HMDB0002203	, also known as myrmicacin or 3-hydroxycaprate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. can be biosynthesized from decanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002203">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002203</a>
3-Hydroxycapric acid ; HMDB02203	, also known as myrmicacin or 3-hydroxycaprate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. can be biosynthesized from decanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002203">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002203</a>
3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid ; HMDB0000387	Beta-Hydroxylauric acid, also known as 3-hydroxy-dodecanoate or 3-OH dodecanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. Beta-Hydroxylauric acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Beta-Hydroxylauric acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, Beta-hydroxylauric acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Beta-Hydroxylauric acid can be biosynthesized from dodecanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000387">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000387</a>

3-hydroxyhexanoic acid ; HMDB0061652	DL-3-Hydroxy caproic acid, also known as 3-hydroxycaproate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. DL-3-Hydroxy caproic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). DL-3-Hydroxy caproic acid can be converted into ethyl 3-hydroxyhexanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061652">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061652</a>
3-Hydroxyhippuric acid ; HMDB0006116	3-Hydroxyhippuric acid, also known as 3-hydroxybenzoylglycine or 3-hydroxyhippate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine. 3-Hydroxyhippuric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxyhippuric acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 3-hydroxyhippuric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Hydroxyhippuric acid can be biosynthesized from N-benzoylglycine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006116">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006116</a>

3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid ; HMDB0000754	3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid, also known as HMB-D6 or 3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 3-hydroxy-isovaleric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-hydroxy-isovaleric acid can be biosynthesized from isovaleric acid and butyric acid. 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid can also be converted into 3-hydroxyisovaleryl carnitine and 3-hydroxyisovaleryl-CoA. 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid is a potentially toxic compound. 3-Hydroxy-isovaleric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type VI and lung cancer; 3-hydroxy-isovaleric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including biotinidase deficiency, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency, and 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000754">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000754</a>
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3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid ; HMDB0000355	<p>3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid, also known as meglutol or dicrotalic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and urine. Within the cell, 3-hydroxymethylglutaric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-hydroxymethylglutaric acid can be biosynthesized from glutaric acid. 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, viscumneoside vii, viscumneoside iv, and yanuthone D. Outside of the human body, 3-hydroxymethylglutaric acid can be found in flaxseed. This makes 3-hydroxymethylglutaric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid is a potentially toxic compound. 3-Hydroxymethylglutaric acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000355">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000355</a>
3-Hydroxymyristate ; HMDB0094672	, also known as 14:0(3-oh), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, can be biosynthesized from tetradecanoic acid. can also be converted into 3-hydroxytetradecanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094672">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094672</a>

3-Hydroxyoctanoic acid ; HMDB0001954	3-Hydroxy caprylic acid, also known as 3-hydroxy-octanoate or 3-OH octanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-hydroxy caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from octanoic acid. 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid can also be converted into 3-hydroxyoctanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001954">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001954</a>
3-Hydroxyoctanoic acid ; HMDB01954	3-Hydroxy caprylic acid, also known as 3-hydroxy-octanoate or 3-OH octanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-hydroxy caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from octanoic acid. 3-Hydroxy caprylic acid can also be converted into 3-hydroxyoctanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001954">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001954</a>
3-Hydroxysebacic acid ; HMDB0000350	3-Hydroxy-sebacic acid, also known as 3-hydroxy-decanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. 3-Hydroxy-sebacic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Hydroxy-sebacic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. 3-Hydroxy-sebacic acid can be biosynthesized from sebacic acid. 3-Hydroxy-sebacic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000350">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000350</a>

3-Indolebutyric acid ; HMDB0002096	3-Indolebutyric acid, also known as indolebutyrate or 1H-indole-3-butanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 3-alkylindoles. 3-alkylindoles are compounds containing an indole moiety that carries an alkyl chain at the 3-position. 3-Indolebutyric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 3-Indolebutyric acid has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, 3-indolebutyric acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). 3-Indolebutyric acid can be biosynthesized from butyric acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002096">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002096</a>
3-Methoxytyrosine ; HMDB0001434	3-Methoxytyrosine, also known as 3-O-methyldopa or vanilalanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosine and derivatives. Tyrosine and derivatives are compounds containing tyrosine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of tyrosine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. 3-Methoxytyrosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methoxytyrosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. 3-Methoxytyrosine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as epilepsy, early-onset, vitamin b6-dependent and pyridoxamine 5-prime-phosphate oxidase deficiency; 3-methoxytyrosine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001434">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001434</a>

3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid ; HMDB0000491	3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid, also known as 3-methyl-2-oxopentanoate or 2-oxo-3-methylvalerate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain the contains less than 6 carbon atoms. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 3-methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-isoleucine and oxoglutaric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In addition, 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid and thiamine pyrophosphate can be converted into 2-methyl-1-hydroxypropyl-THPP; which is mediated by the enzyme 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase. In humans, 3-methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, the isovaleric acidemia pathway, 3-hydroxyisobutyric acid dehydrogenase deficiency, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000491">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000491</a>
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3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid ; HMDB00491	3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid, also known as 3-methyl-2-oxopentanoate or 2-oxo-3-methylvalerate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain the contains less than 6 carbon atoms. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 3-methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-isoleucine and oxoglutaric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In addition, 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid and thiamine pyrophosphate can be converted into 2-methyl-1-hydroxypropyl-THPP; which is mediated by the enzyme 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase. In humans, 3-methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, the isovaleric acidemia pathway, 3-hydroxyisobutyric acid dehydrogenase deficiency, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000491">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000491</a>
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3-Methyladipic acid ; HMDB0000555	3-Methyladipic acid, also known as 3-methyladipate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 3-Methyladipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methyladipic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 3-methyladipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000555">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000555</a>
3-Methyladipic acid ; HMDB00555	3-Methyladipic acid, also known as 3-methyladipate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 3-Methyladipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methyladipic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 3-methyladipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000555">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000555</a>

3-Methylglutaconic acid ; HMDB0000522	3E-Methylglutaconic acid, also known as 3E-methylglutaconate or 3-methyl-2-pentenedioic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an acyl chain that has a methyl branch. Usually, they are saturated and contain only one or more methyl group. However, branches other than methyl may be present. 3E-Methylglutaconic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3E-Methylglutaconic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, 3E-methylglutaconic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 3E-Methylglutaconic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3E-methylglutaconic acid can be biosynthesized from (e)-glutaconic acid. 3E-Methylglutaconic acid can also be converted into trans-3-methylglutaconyl-CoA. 3E-Methylglutaconic acid is a potentially toxic compound. 3E-Methylglutaconic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type VI and 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type VII; 3E-methylglutaconic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency, 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type II, X-linked, and 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000522">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000522</a>
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3-Methylhistidine ; HMDB0000479	N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine, also known as 3-methylhistidine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine has been found in human prostate, muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, N(pros)-methyl-L-histidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, N(pros)-methyl-L-histidine is involved in the methylhistidine metabolism pathway, the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway, and the histidine metabolism pathway. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include gaba-transaminase deficiency, the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the histidinemia pathway, and ureidopropionase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000479">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000479</a>
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3-Methylhistidine ; HMDB00479	N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine, also known as 3-methylhistidine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine has been found in human prostate, muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, N(pros)-methyl-L-histidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, N(pros)-methyl-L-histidine is involved in the methylhistidine metabolism pathway, the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway, and the histidine metabolism pathway. N(pros)-Methyl-L-histidine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include gaba-transaminase deficiency, the carnosuria, carnosinemia pathway, the histidinemia pathway, and ureidopropionase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000479">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000479</a>
3-Methylxanthine ; HMDB0001886	3-Methylxanthine, also known as 3 MX or purine analog, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 3-Methylxanthine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methylxanthine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 3-methylxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001886">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001886</a>

3-Methylxanthine ; HMDB01886	3-Methylxanthine, also known as 3 MX or purine analog, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. 3-Methylxanthine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Methylxanthine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 3-methylxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001886">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001886</a>
3-Oxocholic acid ; HMDB0000502	3-Oxocholic acid, also known as 3-dehydrocholate or 3-oxocholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups. 3-Oxocholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 3-Oxocholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, 3-oxocholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 3-Oxocholic acid can be converted into 3-oxocholoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000502">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000502</a>

3-Phosphoglyceric acid ; HMDB0000807	<p>3-Phosphoglyceric acid, also known as glycerate 3-phosphate or 3-PG, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Phosphoglyceric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and blood. Within the cell, 3-phosphoglyceric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be biosynthesized from glyceric acid through the action of the enzyme glycerate kinase. Furthermore, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be converted into phosphohydroxypyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme D-3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase. Finally, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be converted into glyceric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In humans, 3-phosphoglyceric acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the triosephosphate isomerase pathway, the D-glyceric aciduria pathway, and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, cancer (via the Warburg effect), and glycerol kinase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000807">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000807</a>
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3-Phosphoglyceric acid ; HMDB00807	<p>3-Phosphoglyceric acid, also known as glycerate 3-phosphate or 3-PG, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Phosphoglyceric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and blood. Within the cell, 3-phosphoglyceric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be biosynthesized from glyceric acid through the action of the enzyme glycerate kinase. Furthermore, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be converted into phosphohydroxypyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme D-3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase. Finally, 3-Phosphoglyceric acid can be converted into glyceric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In humans, 3-phosphoglyceric acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the triosephosphate isomerase pathway, the D-glyceric aciduria pathway, and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. 3-Phosphoglyceric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, cancer (via the Warburg effect), and glycerol kinase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000807">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000807</a>
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3-Sulfinoalanine ; HMDB0000996	<p>3-Sulfinoalanine, also known as cysteine-S-dioxide or cysteine sulfinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. 3-Sulfinoalanine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-Sulfinoalanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 3-sulfinoalanine is primarily located in the mitochondria. 3-Sulfinoalanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 3-Sulfinoalanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 3-Sulfinoalanine can be biosynthesized from L-cysteine through its interaction with the enzyme cysteine dioxygenase type 1. Furthermore, 3-Sulfinoalanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into 3-sulfinylpyruvic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic. Furthermore, 3-Sulfinoalanine can be biosynthesized from L-cysteine through the action of the enzyme cysteine dioxygenase type 1. Finally, 3-Sulfinoalanine can be converted into hypotaurine through its interaction with the enzyme cysteine sulfenic acid decarboxylase. In humans, 3-sulfinoalanine is involved in the cystinosis, ocular nonnephropathic pathway, the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism pathway, and the cysteine metabolism pathway. 3-Sulfinoalanine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the Beta-mercaptolactate-cysteine disulfiduria pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000996">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000996</a>
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4,5-Dihydroorotic acid ; HMDB0000528	4,5-Dihydroorotic acid, also known as hydroorotate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid has been found in human prostate tissue. Within the cell, 4,5-dihydroorotic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid can be biosynthesized from N-carbamoyl-L-aspartate through its interaction with the enzyme dihydroorotase. In addition, 4,5-Dihydroorotic acid and ubiquinone-1 can be converted into ubiquinol-1 and orotic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, type 2.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000528">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000528</a>
4-Acetamidobutanoic acid ; HMDB0003681	4-Acetamidobutanoic acid, also known as N4-acetylaminobutanoate or N-acetyl-4-aminobutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH <sub>2</sub> ) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 4-acetamidobutanoic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cocoa bean, yellow zucchini, mustard spinach, and ginkgo nuts. This makes 4-acetamidobutanoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003681">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003681</a>

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid ; HMDB03681	<p>4-Acetamidobutanoic acid, also known as N4-acetylaminobutanoate or N-acetyl-4-aminobutyric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 4-acetamidobutanoic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cocoa bean, yellow zucchini, mustard spinach, and ginkgo nuts. This makes 4-acetamidobutanoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003681">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003681</a>
4-ethylphenylsulfate ; HMDB0062551	<p>4-Ethylphenylsulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. 4-Ethylphenylsulfate has been primarily detected in blood. 4-Ethylphenylsulfate can be biosynthesized from 4-ethylphenol.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062551">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062551</a>

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid ; HMDB0003464	<p>4-Guanidinobutanoic acid, also known as gamma-guanidinobutyrate or 4-(carbamimidamido)butanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. 4-Guanidinobutanoic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Guanidinobutanoic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 4-guanidinobutanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4-Guanidinobutanoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 4-guanidinobutanoic acid can be found in apple, french plantain, and loquat. This makes 4-guanidinobutanoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003464">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003464</a>
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4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid ; HMDB0002070	4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid, also known as 2-keto-4-hydroxyglutarate or 4-hydroxy-2-ketoglutarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the C4 carbon atom. 4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 4-hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid is primarily located in the mitochondria. 4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid and L-aspartic acid can be biosynthesized from 4-hydroxy-L-glutamic acid and oxalacetic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic. In humans, 4-hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid is involved in the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. 4-Hydroxy-2-oxoglutaric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency, ornithine aminotransferase deficiency (oat deficiency), and creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002070">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002070</a>
4-Hydroxyhippuric acid ; HMDB0013678	4-Hydroxyhippuric acid, also known as 4-hydroxybenzoylglycine or 4-hydroxyhippate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine. 4-Hydroxyhippuric acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Hydroxyhippuric acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. 4-Hydroxyhippuric acid can be biosynthesized from N-benzoylglycine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013678">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013678</a>

4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid ; HMDB0000707	(4-Hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid, also known as 4-hydroxy a-oxobenzene propanoate or hppa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpyruvic acid derivatives. Phenylpyruvic acid derivatives are compounds containing a phenylpyruvic acid moiety, which consists of a phenyl group substituted at the second position by an pyruvic acid (4-Hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa) (4-Hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, (4-hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria (4-Hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (4-hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid is involved in the disulfiram action pathway, the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway, and the tyrosine metabolism pathway (4-Hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway, the alkaptonuria pathway, the phenylketonuria pathway, and the tyrosinemia type I pathway. Outside of the human body, (4-hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid can be found in a number of food items such as red raspberry, pak choy, enokitake, and spinach. This makes (4-hydroxyphenyl)pyruvic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000707">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000707</a>
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4-Hydroxyproline ; HMDB0000725	<p>trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline, also known as hydroxyproline or Hyp, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is a drug which is used in france as a combination product for the treatment of small, superficial wounds. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline is primarily located in the mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline is involved in the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway and the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway, the hyperprolinemia type I pathway, the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, and L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is a potentially toxic compound. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hemodialysis and alzheimer's disease; trans-4-hydroxy-l-proline has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including hydroxyprolinemia and iminoglycinuria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000725">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000725</a>
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4-Hydroxyproline ; HMDB00725	<p>trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline, also known as hydroxyproline or Hyp, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is a drug which is used in france as a combination product for the treatment of small, superficial wounds. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline is primarily located in the mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline is involved in the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway and the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway, the hyperprolinemia type I pathway, the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, and L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline is a potentially toxic compound. trans-4-Hydroxy-L-proline has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hemodialysis and alzheimer's disease; trans-4-hydroxy-l-proline has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including hydroxyprolinemia and iminoglycinuria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000725">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000725</a>
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4-Hydroxystyrene ; HMDB0004072	4-Vinylphenol, also known as P-hydroxystyrene, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as styrenes. These are organic compounds containing an ethenylbenzene moiety. 4-Vinylphenol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Vinylphenol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 4-Vinylphenol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 4-vinylphenol can be biosynthesized from styrene. 4-Vinylphenol can also be converted into 4-vinylphenol sulfate. 4-Vinylphenol is a sweet, almond shell, and chemical tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as corn, beer, highbush blueberry, and tea. This makes 4-vinylphenol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004072</a>
4-Hydroxystyrene ; HMDB04072	4-Vinylphenol, also known as P-hydroxystyrene, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as styrenes. These are organic compounds containing an ethenylbenzene moiety. 4-Vinylphenol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Vinylphenol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 4-Vinylphenol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 4-vinylphenol can be biosynthesized from styrene. 4-Vinylphenol can also be converted into 4-vinylphenol sulfate. 4-Vinylphenol is a sweet, almond shell, and chemical tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as corn, beer, highbush blueberry, and tea. This makes 4-vinylphenol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004072</a>

4-Pyridoxic acid ; HMDB0000017	<p>4-Pyridoxic acid, also known as 4-pyridoxate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridinecarboxylic acids. Pyridinecarboxylic acids are compounds containing a pyridine ring bearing a carboxylic acid group. 4-Pyridoxic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Pyridoxic acid has been found in human liver, bladder and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 4-pyridoxic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4-Pyridoxic acid can be biosynthesized from pyridoxal; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, 4-pyridoxic acid is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. 4-Pyridoxic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000017">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000017</a>
4-Pyridoxic acid ; HMDB00017	<p>4-Pyridoxic acid, also known as 4-pyridoxate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridinecarboxylic acids. Pyridinecarboxylic acids are compounds containing a pyridine ring bearing a carboxylic acid group. 4-Pyridoxic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Pyridoxic acid has been found in human liver, bladder and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 4-pyridoxic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4-Pyridoxic acid can be biosynthesized from pyridoxal; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, 4-pyridoxic acid is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. 4-Pyridoxic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000017">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000017</a>

4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid ; HMDB0001161	<p>4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid, also known as gamma-butyrobetaine or deoxycarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as straight chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with a straight aliphatic chain. 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, 4-trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), adiposome and mitochondria. 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid can be biosynthesized from 4-trimethylammoniobutanal through its interaction with the enzyme 4-trimethylaminobutyraldehyde dehydrogenase. In addition, 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-carnitine and succinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme Gamma-butyrobetaine dioxygenase. In humans, 4-trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001161">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001161</a>
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4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid ; HMDB01161	<p>4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid, also known as gamma-butyrobetaine or deoxycarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as straight chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with a straight aliphatic chain.</p> <p>4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, 4-trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), adiposome and mitochondria.</p> <p>4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid can be biosynthesized from 4-trimethylammoniobutanal through its interaction with the enzyme 4-trimethylaminobutyraldehyde dehydrogenase. In addition, 4-Trimethylammoniobutanoic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-carnitine and succinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme Gamma-butyrobetaine dioxygenase. In humans, 4-trimethylammoniobutanoic acid is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001161">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001161</a>
4-Vinylphenol sulfate ; HMDB0062775	<p>4-Vinylphenol sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group.</p> <p>4-Vinylphenol sulfate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.</p> <p>4-Vinylphenol sulfate can be biosynthesized from 4-hydroxystyrene.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062775">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062775</a>

5,6-Dihydrouridine ; HMDB0000497	5,6-Dihydrouridine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycosylamines. Glycosylamines are compounds consisting of an amine with a beta-N-glycosidic bond to a carbohydrate, thus forming a cyclic hemiaminal ether bond (alpha-amino ether). 5,6-Dihydrouridine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5,6-Dihydrouridine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 5,6-dihydrouridine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5,6-Dihydrouridine can be converted into 3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)-5,6-dihydrouridine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000497">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000497</a>
5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil ; HMDB0004400	5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil, also known as aamu or 5-ammu, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acetylarylamines. These are acetamides where one or more amide hydrogens is substituted by an aryl group. 5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. In humans, 5-acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004400">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004400</a>
5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil ; HMDB04400	5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil, also known as aamu or 5-ammu, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acetylarylamines. These are acetamides where one or more amide hydrogens is substituted by an aryl group. 5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. In humans, 5-acetylamino-6-amino-3-methyluracil is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004400">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004400</a>

5-Acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil ; HMDB0011105	<p>5-Acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil, also known as afmu, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxypyrimidines. These are organic compounds containing a hydroxyl group attached to a pyrimidine ring. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. 5-Acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 5-Acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 5-acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5-Acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil can be biosynthesized from paraxanthine and acetyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme arylamine N-acetyltransferase 2. In humans, 5-acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011105">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011105</a>
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5-Aminolevulinic acid ; HMDB0001149	5-Amino-levulinic acid, also known as 5-aminolevulinate or 5-amino-4-oxopentanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as delta amino acids and derivatives. Delta amino acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group and an amino group at the C5 carbon atom. 5-Amino-levulinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Amino-levulinic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 5-amino-levulinic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. 5-Amino-levulinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 5-amino-levulinic acid is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. 5-Amino-levulinic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency, the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, and the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway. Outside of the human body, 5-amino-levulinic acid can be found in a number of food items such as mamey sapote, sunflower, grapefruit/pummelo hybrid, and burbot. This makes 5-amino-levulinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. 5-Amino-levulinic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001149">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001149</a>
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5-Aminolevulinic acid ; HMDB01149	5-Amino-levulinic acid, also known as 5-aminolevulinate or 5-amino-4-oxopentanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as delta amino acids and derivatives. Delta amino acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group and an amino group at the C5 carbon atom. 5-Amino-levulinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Amino-levulinic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 5-amino-levulinic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. 5-Amino-levulinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 5-amino-levulinic acid is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. 5-Amino-levulinic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency, the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, and the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway. Outside of the human body, 5-amino-levulinic acid can be found in a number of food items such as mamey sapote, sunflower, grapefruit/pummelo hybrid, and burbot. This makes 5-amino-levulinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. 5-Amino-levulinic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001149">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001149</a>
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5-HEPE ; HMDB0005081	(+/-)-5-hepe belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and five CC double bonds. Thus, (+/-)-5-hepe is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. (+/-)-5-hepe is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. (+/-)-5-hepe has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, (+/-)-5-hepe is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005081">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005081</a>
5-HETE ; HMDB0011134	5S-Hete, also known as 5(S)-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 5S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 5S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 5S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 5S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 5S-hete is involved in the salicylate-sodium action pathway, the magnesium salicylate action pathway, the valdecoxib action pathway, and the lumiracoxib action pathway. 5S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011134">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011134</a>

5-HETE ; HMDB11134	5S-Hete, also known as 5(S)-hete, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 5S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 5S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 5S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 5S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 5S-hete is involved in the salicylate-sodium action pathway, the magnesium salicylate action pathway, the valdecoxib action pathway, and the lumiracoxib action pathway. 5S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011134">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011134</a>
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5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan ; HMDB0000472	5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan, also known as oxitriptan or levothym, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serotoninins. Serotoninins are compounds containing a serotonin moiety, which consists of an indole that bears an aminoethyl a position 2 and a hydroxyl group at position 5. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan is a drug which is used for use as an antidepressant, appetite suppressant, and sleep aid. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan and 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin can be biosynthesized from L-tryptophan and tetrahydrobiopterin; which is mediated by the enzyme tryptophan 5-hydroxylase 1. In addition, 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan can be converted into serotonin through its interaction with the enzyme aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase. In humans, 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000472">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000472</a>
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5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan ; HMDB00472	5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan, also known as oxitriptan or levothym, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serotoninins. Serotoninins are compounds containing a serotonin moiety, which consists of an indole that bears an aminoethyl a position 2 and a hydroxyl group at position 5. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan is a drug which is used for use as an antidepressant, appetite suppressant, and sleep aid. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan and 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin can be biosynthesized from L-tryptophan and tetrahydrobiopterin; which is mediated by the enzyme tryptophan 5-hydroxylase 1. In addition, 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan can be converted into serotonin through its interaction with the enzyme aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase. In humans, 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. 5-Hydroxy-L-tryptophan has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000472">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000472</a>
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5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid ; HMDB0000763	<p>5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid, also known as 5-hiaa or 5-hydroxyindole-3-acetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indole-3-acetic acid derivatives. Indole-3-acetic acid derivatives are compounds containing an acetic acid (or a derivative) linked to the C3 carbon atom of an indole. 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid can be biosynthesized from 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In addition, 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid and Sadenosylmethionine can be converted into 5-methoxyindoleacetate and S-adenosylhomocysteine through the action of the enzyme acetylserotonin O-methyltransferase. In humans, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lemon thyme, chicory roots, custard apple, and durian. This makes 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia, hereditary spastic paraparesis, dopamine-serotonin vesicular transport defect, and brunner syndrome; 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000763">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000763</a>
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5-Hydroxylysine ; HMDB0000450	5-Hydroxylysine, also known as lysine, 5 hydroxy, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. 5-Hydroxylysine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxylysine has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 5-hydroxylysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5-Hydroxylysine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 5-hydroxylysine can be found in broad bean and pulses. This makes 5-hydroxylysine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000450">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000450</a>
5-Hydroxylysine ; HMDB00450	5-Hydroxylysine, also known as lysine, 5 hydroxy, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. 5-Hydroxylysine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxylysine has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, 5-hydroxylysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 5-Hydroxylysine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 5-hydroxylysine can be found in broad bean and pulses. This makes 5-hydroxylysine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000450">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000450</a>

5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil ; HMDB0000544	5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil, also known as pentoxyl or 4-methyl-5-hydroxymethyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. 5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000544">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000544</a>
5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil ; HMDB00544	5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil, also known as pentoxyl or 4-methyl-5-hydroxymethyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. 5-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyluracil is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000544">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000544</a>
5-Hydroxytryptophol ; HMDB0001855	5-Hydroxytryptophol, also known as 5-hydroxyindol or 5-htol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyindoless. These are organic compounds containing an indole moiety that carries a hydroxyl group. 5-Hydroxytryptophol is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxytryptophol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Outside of the human body, 5-hydroxytryptophol can be found in a number of food items such as yam, cumin, oil-seed camellia, and chia. This makes 5-hydroxytryptophol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001855">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001855</a>

5-Hydroxytryptophol ; HMDB01855	5-Hydroxytryptophol, also known as 5-hydroxyindol or 5-htol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyindoles. These are organic compounds containing an indole moiety that carries a hydroxyl group. 5-Hydroxytryptophol is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 5-Hydroxytryptophol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Outside of the human body, 5-hydroxytryptophol can be found in a number of food items such as yam, cumin, oil-seed camellia, and chia. This makes 5-hydroxytryptophol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001855">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001855</a>
5-Methylthioribose ; HMDB0001087	5-Methylthioribose belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. 5-Methylthioribose is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, 5-methylthioribose is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, 5-methylthioribose can be found in a number of food items such as hedge mustard, atlantic herring, cucurbita (gourd), and burdock. This makes 5-methylthioribose a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001087">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001087</a>

5alpha-Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate ; HMDB0094682	<p>5alpha-Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate, also known as 5a-androstan-3a,17b-diol disulfuric acid or 5-androstane-3,17s-diol disulphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfated steroids. These are sterol lipids containing a sulfate group attached to the steroid skeleton.</p> <p>5alpha-Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>5alpha-Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate has been found in human hepatic tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, 5alpha-androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 5alpha-Androstan-3alpha,17beta-diol disulfate can be biosynthesized from 5alpha-androstane-3beta,17beta-diol.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094682">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094682</a>
5alpha-pregnan-3beta,20alpha-diol disulfate ; HMDB0094650	<p>5alpha-Pregnan-3beta,20alpha-diol disulfate, also known as 5a-pregnan-3b,20a-diol disulfuric acid or 5-pregnan-3s,20-diol disulfate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2,4,5-trisubstituted thiazoles.</p> <p>2,4,5-trisubstituted thiazoles are compounds containing a thiazole ring substituted at positions 2, 4 and 5 only. 5alpha-Pregnan-3beta,20alpha-diol disulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 5alpha-Pregnan-3beta,20alpha-diol disulfate has been primarily detected in feces.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094650">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094650</a>
5Z-Dodecenoic acid ; HMDB0000529	<p>Lauroleinic acid, also known as 5-dodecenoate or 5-dodecenoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Lauroleinic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Lauroleinic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, lauroleinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000529">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000529</a>

5Z-Dodecenoic acid ; HMDB00529	Lauroleinic acid, also known as 5-dodecanoate or 5-dodecenoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Lauroleinic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Lauroleinic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, lauroleinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000529">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000529</a>
6,8-Dihydroxypurine ; HMDB0001182	6,8-Dihydroxypurine, also known as 6,8-purinediol or 8-oxohypoxanthine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines. Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 6,8-Dihydroxypurine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001182">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001182</a>
6,8-Dihydroxypurine ; HMDB01182	6,8-Dihydroxypurine, also known as 6,8-purinediol or 8-oxohypoxanthine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines. Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 6,8-Dihydroxypurine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001182">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001182</a>
6-Oxopiperidine-2-carboxylic acid ; HMDB0061705	6-Oxopiperidine-2-carboxylic acid, also known as adip-2,6-lactam or cyclic alpha-amino adipic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. 6-Oxopiperidine-2-carboxylic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061705</a>

7-Ketodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000391	<p>, also known as 7-oxodeoxycholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives.</p> <p>Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Thus, is considered to be a bile acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000391</a>
7-Ketodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00391	<p>, also known as 7-oxodeoxycholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives.</p> <p>Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Thus, is considered to be a bile acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000391</a>

7-Methylguanine ; HMDB0000897	7-Methylguanine, also known as n7-me-G, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines. Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 7-Methylguanine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 7-Methylguanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, 7-methylguanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 7-Methylguanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000897">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000897</a>
7-Methylguanine ; HMDB00897	7-Methylguanine, also known as n7-me-G, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines. Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. 7-Methylguanine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 7-Methylguanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, 7-methylguanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 7-Methylguanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000897">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000897</a>

7alpha-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate ; HMDB0012458	7alpha-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate, also known as 7-hoca or (7)-7-hydroxy-3-oxocholest-4-en-26-Oate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monohydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are bile acids, alcohols or any of their derivatives bearing a hydroxyl group. 7alpha-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 7alpha-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 7alpha-hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 7alpha-hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate is involved in congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. 7alpha-Hydroxy-3-oxo-4-cholestenoate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012458">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012458</a>
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8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid ; HMDB0002925	Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid, also known as (Z,Z,Z)-8,11,14-icosatrienoate or 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid has been found in human adipose tissue and epidermis tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002925</a>
8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid ; HMDB02925	Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid, also known as (Z,Z,Z)-8,11,14-icosatrienoate or 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid has been found in human adipose tissue and epidermis tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, bishomo-gamma-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002925</a>

8-HETE ; HMDB0004679	8S-Hete belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 8S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 8S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 8S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 8S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 8S-hete is involved in the trisalicylate-choline action pathway, the bromfenac action pathway, the rofecoxib action pathway, and the acetylsalicylic Acid action pathway. 8S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway and leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004679">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004679</a>
8-HETE ; HMDB04679	8S-Hete belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids. These are eicosanoic acids with an attached hydroxyl group and four CC double bonds. Thus, 8S-hete is considered to be an eicosanoid lipid molecule. 8S-Hete is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 8S-Hete has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 8S-hete is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, 8S-hete is involved in the trisalicylate-choline action pathway, the bromfenac action pathway, the rofecoxib action pathway, and the acetylsalicylic Acid action pathway. 8S-Hete is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway and leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004679">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004679</a>

9,10-DHOME ; HMDB0004704	9,10-Dihome, also known as 9,10-dhoa or leukotoxin diol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, 9,10-dihome is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 9,10-Dihome is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 9,10-Dihome has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 9,10-dihome is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004704">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004704</a>
9,10-DHOME ; HMDB04704	9,10-Dihome, also known as 9,10-dhoa or leukotoxin diol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, 9,10-dihome is considered to be an octadecanoid lipid molecule. 9,10-Dihome is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 9,10-Dihome has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, 9,10-dihome is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004704">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004704</a>

9-cis-Retinoic acid ; HMDB0002369	9-cis-Retinoic acid, also known as alitretinoin or panretin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as retinoids. These are oxygenated derivatives of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)nona-1,3,5,7-tetraene and derivatives thereof. 9-cis-Retinoic acid is a drug which is used for topical treatment of cutaneous lesions in patients with aids-related kaposi's sarcoma. 9-cis-Retinoic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 9-cis-Retinoic acid has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, 9-cis-retinoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 9-cis-Retinoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 9-cis-Retinoic acid can be biosynthesized from 9-cis-retinal through the action of the enzyme retinal dehydrogenase 1. In addition, 9-cis-Retinoic acid can be biosynthesized from 9-cis-retinal; which is mediated by the enzyme retinal dehydrogenase 2. In humans, 9-cis-retinoic acid is involved in the retinol metabolism pathway. 9-cis-Retinoic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called vitamin a deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002369">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002369</a>
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9-cis-Retinoic acid ; HMDB02369	9-cis-Retinoic acid, also known as alitretinoin or panretin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as retinoids. These are oxygenated derivatives of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)nona-1,3,5,7-tetraene and derivatives thereof. 9-cis-Retinoic acid is a drug which is used for topical treatment of cutaneous lesions in patients with aids-related kaposi's sarcoma. 9-cis-Retinoic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 9-cis-Retinoic acid has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, 9-cis-retinoic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 9-cis-Retinoic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 9-cis-Retinoic acid can be biosynthesized from 9-cis-retinal through the action of the enzyme retinal dehydrogenase 1. In addition, 9-cis-Retinoic acid can be biosynthesized from 9-cis-retinal; which is mediated by the enzyme retinal dehydrogenase 2. In humans, 9-cis-retinoic acid is involved in the retinol metabolism pathway. 9-cis-Retinoic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called vitamin a deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002369">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002369</a>
Acesulfame ; HMDB0033585	Acesulfame, also known as acesulphamo or acesulfame sodium, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organic sulfuric acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing the sulfuric acid or a derivative thereof. Acesulfame exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, acesulfame is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acesulfame has a bitter taste.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033585">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033585</a>

Acesulfame ; HMDB33585	<p>Acesulfame, also known as acesulphamo or acesulfame sodium, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organic sulfuric acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing the sulfuric acid or a derivative thereof. Acesulfame exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, acesulfame is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acesulfame has a bitter taste.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033585">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033585</a>
Acetaminophen ; HMDB0001859	<p>Acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol or apap, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. Acetaminophen is a drug which is used for temporary relief of fever, minor aches, and pains. Acetaminophen exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetaminophen has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, acetaminophen is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetaminophen participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Acetaminophen can be converted into NAPQI through the action of the enzymes cytochrome P450 2E1, cytochrome P450 1A2, cytochrome P450 2D6, cytochrome P450 3A4, and cytochrome P450 2A6. In addition, Acetaminophen and uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid can be converted into acetaminophen glucuronide and uridine 5'-diphosphate through the action of the enzymes UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-9, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-1, and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-6. In humans, acetaminophen is involved in the acetaminophen metabolism pathway and the acetaminophen action pathway. Acetaminophen has a bitter taste. Acetaminophen is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001859">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001859</a>

Acetaminophen ; HMDB01859	<p>Acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol or apap, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. Acetaminophen is a drug which is used for temporary relief of fever, minor aches, and pains. Acetaminophen exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetaminophen has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, acetaminophen is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetaminophen participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Acetaminophen can be converted into NAPQI through the action of the enzymes cytochrome P450 2E1, cytochrome P450 1A2, cytochrome P450 2D6, cytochrome P450 3A4, and cytochrome P450 2A6. In addition, Acetaminophen and uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid can be converted into acetaminophen glucuronide and uridine 5'-diphosphate through the action of the enzymes UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-9, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-1, and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-6. In humans, acetaminophen is involved in the acetaminophen metabolism pathway and the acetaminophen action pathway. Acetaminophen has a bitter taste. Acetaminophen is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001859">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001859</a>
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Acetaminophen glucuronide ; HMDB0010316	<p>Acetaminophen glucuronide, also known as 4-glucuronosidoacetanilide or deethylphenacetin glucuronide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenolic glycosides. These are organic compounds containing a phenolic structure attached to a glycosyl moiety. Some examples of phenolic structures include lignans, and flavonoids. Among the sugar units found in natural glycosides are D-glucose, L-Fructose, and L rhamnose.</p> <p>Acetaminophen glucuronide is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetaminophen glucuronide has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, acetaminophen glucuronide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetaminophen glucuronide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Acetaminophen glucuronide and uridine 5'-diphosphate can be biosynthesized from acetaminophen and uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid; which is mediated by the enzymes UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-9, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-1, and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-6. In addition, Acetaminophen glucuronide can be converted into acetaminophen glucuronide; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ATP-binding cassette sub-family g member 2. In humans, acetaminophen glucuronide is involved in the acetaminophen metabolism pathway. Acetaminophen glucuronide has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including beta-thalassemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010316">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010316</a>
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Acetaminophen glucuronide ; HMDB10316	<p>Acetaminophen glucuronide, also known as 4-glucuronosidoacetanilide or deethylphenacetin glucuronide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenolic glycosides. These are organic compounds containing a phenolic structure attached to a glycosyl moiety. Some examples of phenolic structures include lignans, and flavonoids. Among the sugar units found in natural glycosides are D-glucose, L-Fructose, and L rhamnose.</p> <p>Acetaminophen glucuronide is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetaminophen glucuronide has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, acetaminophen glucuronide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetaminophen glucuronide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Acetaminophen glucuronide and uridine 5'-diphosphate can be biosynthesized from acetaminophen and uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid; which is mediated by the enzymes UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-9, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-1, and UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1-6. In addition, Acetaminophen glucuronide can be converted into acetaminophen glucuronide; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ATP-binding cassette sub-family g member 2. In humans, acetaminophen glucuronide is involved in the acetaminophen metabolism pathway. Acetaminophen glucuronide has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including beta-thalassemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010316">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010316</a>
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Acetoacetic acid ; HMDB0000060	<p>Acetoacetic acid, also known as 3-oxobutanoic acid or 3-oxobutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms.</p> <p>Acetoacetic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetoacetic acid has been found in human liver and spleen tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces.</p> <p>Within the cell, acetoacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and peroxisome.</p> <p>Acetoacetic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Acetoacetic acid and succinyl-CoA can be converted into succinic acid through the action of the enzyme succinyl-coa:3-ketoacid coenzyme A transferase 1, mitochondrial. In humans, acetoacetic acid is involved in the butyrate metabolism pathway, the disulfiram action pathway, fatty acid biosynthesis pathway, and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Acetoacetic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, dopamine beta-hydroxylase deficiency, the propionic acidemia pathway, and 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I. Acetoacetic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as ketosis, pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase deficiency, anoxia, and schizophrenia; acetoacetic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glucose transporter type 1 deficiency syndrome.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000060">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000060</a>
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Acetylcarnosine ; HMDB0012881	Acetylcarnosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hybrid peptides. Hybrid peptides are compounds containing at least two different types of amino acids (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) linked to each other through a peptide bond. Acetylcarnosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012881">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012881</a>
Acetylcarnosine ; HMDB12881	Acetylcarnosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hybrid peptides. Hybrid peptides are compounds containing at least two different types of amino acids (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) linked to each other through a peptide bond. Acetylcarnosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012881">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012881</a>

Acetylcholine ; HMDB0000895	<p>Acetylcholine , also known as ACh or choline acetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl cholines. These are acylated derivatives of choline. Choline or 2-Hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethylethanaminium is a quaternary ammonium salt with the chemical formula <math>(CH_3)_3N+(CH_2)2OH</math>.</p> <p>Acetylcholine is a drug which is used to obtain miosis of the iris in seconds after delivery of the lens in cataract surgery, in penetrating keratoplasty, iridectomy and other anterior segment surgery where rapid miosis may be required.</p> <p>Acetylcholine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Acetylcholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, acetylcholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, nucleus, myelin sheath and mitochondria. In humans, acetylcholine is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway, the lafutidine H2-antihistamine action pathway, the cimetidine action pathway, and the omeprazole action pathway. Acetylcholine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the metiamide action pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, acetylcholine can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, potato, carrot, and green bell pepper. This makes acetylcholine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000895">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000895</a>
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Acetylcholine ; HMDB00895	<p>Acetylcholine , also known as ACh or choline acetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl cholines. These are acylated derivatives of choline. Choline or 2-Hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethylethanaminium is a quaternary ammonium salt with the chemical formula <math>(CH_3)_3N+(CH_2)2OH</math>.</p> <p>Acetylcholine is a drug which is used to obtain miosis of the iris in seconds after delivery of the lens in cataract surgery, in penetrating keratoplasty, iridectomy and other anterior segment surgery where rapid miosis may be required.</p> <p>Acetylcholine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Acetylcholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, acetylcholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, nucleus, myelin sheath and mitochondria. In humans, acetylcholine is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway, the lafutidine H2-antihistamine action pathway, the cimetidine action pathway, and the omeprazole action pathway. Acetylcholine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the metiamide action pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, acetylcholine can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, potato, carrot, and green bell pepper. This makes acetylcholine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000895">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000895</a>
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Acetylglycine ; HMDB0000532	Acetylglycine, also known as acetamidoacetate or aceturic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Acetylglycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, acetylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetylglycine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aminoacylase I deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000532">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000532</a>
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Acetylhomoserine ; HMDB0029423	<p>Acetylhomoserine, also known as homoserine acetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Acetylhomoserine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, acetylhomoserine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetylhomoserine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Acetylhomoserine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Acetylhomoserine can be biosynthesized from L-homoserine and acetyl-CoA through its interaction with the enzyme homoserine O-trans-acetylase. Furthermore, Acetylhomoserine and hydrogen sulfide can be converted into acetic acid and homocysteine through the action of the enzyme O-acetylhomoserine (thiol)-lyase. Furthermore, Acetylhomoserine and hydrogen sulfide can be converted into acetic acid and homocysteine through its interaction with the enzyme O-acetylhomoserine (thiol)-lyase. Furthermore, Acetylhomoserine can be biosynthesized from L-homoserine and acetyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme homoserine O-trans-acetylase. Finally, Selenocysteine and acetylhomoserine can be converted into selenocystathionine and acetic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cystathione gamma-synthase. Outside of the human body, acetylhomoserine can be found in common pea and pulses. This makes acetylhomoserine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029423">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029423</a>
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Adenine ; HMDB0000034	<p>Adenine, also known as 6-aminopurine or Ade, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 6-aminopurines. These are purines that carry an amino group at position 6. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. Adenine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Adenine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, adenine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, nucleus and lysosome. Adenine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Adenine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Adenine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from adenosine through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In addition, Adenine and deoxyribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from deoxyadenosine; which is mediated by the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, adenine is involved in the azathioprine action pathway, the purine metabolism pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the mercaptapurine action pathway. Adenine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), molybdenum cofactor deficiency, the lesch-nyhan syndrome (LNS) pathway, and xanthine dehydrogenase deficiency (xanthinuria). Adenine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000034">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000034</a>
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Adenosine ; HMDB0000050	<p>Adenosine, also known as adenocard or ade-rib, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Adenosine is a drug which is used as an initial treatment for the termination of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (pvst), including that associated with accessory bypass tracts, and is a drug of choice for terminating stable, narrow-complex supraventricular tachycardias (svt). also used as an adjunct to thallous chloride ti 201 myocardial perfusion scintigraphy (thallium stress test) in patients who are unable to exercise adequately, as well as an adjunct to vagal maneuvers and clinical assessment to establish a specific diagnosis of undefined, stable, narrow-complex svt. Adenosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and saliva. Within the cell, adenosine is primarily located in the mitochondria and lysosome. Adenosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Adenosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Adenosine can be converted into inosine through its interaction with the enzyme adenosine deaminase. In addition, Adenosine can be converted into adenine and ribose 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, adenosine is involved in the thioguanine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, and the mercaptopurine action pathway. Adenosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, the hypermethioninemia pathway, adenine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000050">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000050</a>
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	phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and adenosine deaminase deficiency. Adenosine is a potentially toxic compound.	
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Adenosine ; HMDB00050	<p>Adenosine, also known as adenocard or ade-rib, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Adenosine is a drug which is used as an initial treatment for the termination of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (pvst), including that associated with accessory bypass tracts, and is a drug of choice for terminating stable, narrow-complex supraventricular tachycardias (svt). also used as an adjunct to thallous chloride ti 201 myocardial perfusion scintigraphy (thallium stress test) in patients who are unable to exercise adequately, as well as an adjunct to vagal maneuvers and clinical assessment to establish a specific diagnosis of undefined, stable, narrow-complex svt. Adenosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and saliva. Within the cell, adenosine is primarily located in the mitochondria and lysosome. Adenosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Adenosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Adenosine can be converted into inosine through its interaction with the enzyme adenosine deaminase. In addition, Adenosine can be converted into adenine and ribose 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, adenosine is involved in the thioguanine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, and the mercaptopurine action pathway. Adenosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, the hypermethioninemia pathway, adenine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000050">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000050</a>
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	phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and adenosine deaminase deficiency. Adenosine is a potentially toxic compound.	
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Adenosine monophosphate ; HMDB0000045	<p>Adenosine monophosphate, also known as adenylic acid or AMP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside monophosphates. These are nucleotides consisting of a purine base linked to a ribose to which one monophosphate group is attached. Adenosine monophosphate is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Adenosine monophosphate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine monophosphate has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, saliva, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adenosine monophosphate can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in golgi, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, and peroxisome. Adenosine monophosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Adenosine monophosphate can be biosynthesized from L-serine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--trna ligase, cytoplasmic. In humans, adenosine monophosphate is involved in the delavirdine action pathway, the spectinomycin action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, and the propanoate metabolism pathway. Adenosine monophosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include transaldolase deficiency, 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency, the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, and creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency. Outside of the human body, adenosine monophosphate can be found in a number of food items such as elliott's blueberry, conch, nanking cherry, and jackfruit. This makes adenosine monophosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000045">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000045</a>
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Adenosine monophosphate ; HMDB00045	<p>Adenosine monophosphate, also known as adenylic acid or AMP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside monophosphates. These are nucleotides consisting of a purine base linked to a ribose to which one monophosphate group is attached. Adenosine monophosphate is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Adenosine monophosphate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine monophosphate has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, saliva, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adenosine monophosphate can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in golgi, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, and peroxisome. Adenosine monophosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Adenosine monophosphate can be biosynthesized from L-serine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--trna ligase, cytoplasmic. In humans, adenosine monophosphate is involved in the delavirdine action pathway, the spectinomycin action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, and the propanoate metabolism pathway. Adenosine monophosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include transaldolase deficiency, 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency, the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, and creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency. Outside of the human body, adenosine monophosphate can be found in a number of food items such as elliott's blueberry, conch, nanking cherry, and jackfruit. This makes adenosine monophosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000045">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000045</a>
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Adenosine triphosphate ; HMDB0000538	<p>Adenosine triphosphate, also known as ATP or atriphos, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside triphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with a triphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Adenosine triphosphate is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Adenosine triphosphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine triphosphate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adenosine triphosphate can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in peroxisome, nucleus, mitochondria, and cytoplasm. Adenosine triphosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, adenosine triphosphate is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:2(13Z,16Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(24:1(15Z)/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(9D3/13d5) pathway. Adenosine triphosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway, the fanconi-bickel syndrome pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, and the transfer of acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway. Outside of the human body, adenosine triphosphate can be found in a number of food items such as watermelon, napa cabbage, broad bean, and flaxseed. This makes adenosine triphosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Adenosine triphosphate is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000538">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000538</a>
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Adenosine triphosphate ; HMDB000538	<p>Adenosine triphosphate, also known as ATP or atriphos, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside triphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with a triphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Adenosine triphosphate is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Adenosine triphosphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adenosine triphosphate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adenosine triphosphate can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in peroxisome, nucleus, mitochondria, and cytoplasm. Adenosine triphosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, adenosine triphosphate is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:2(13Z,16Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(24:1(15Z)/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(9D3/13d5) pathway. Adenosine triphosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway, the fanconi-bickel syndrome pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, and the transfer of acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway. Outside of the human body, adenosine triphosphate can be found in a number of food items such as watermelon, napa cabbage, broad bean, and flaxseed. This makes adenosine triphosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Adenosine triphosphate is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000538">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000538</a>
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Adipic acid ; HMDB0000448	<p>Adipic acid, also known as adipate or hexanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Adipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adipic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, urine, and feces. Within the cell, adipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Adipic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-methyladipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, and 3-amino adipic acid. Adipic acid is an odorless tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as root vegetables, fats and oils, common beet, and fruits. This makes adipic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Adipic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency, 3-hydroxydicarboxylic aciduria, and anorexia nervosa; adipic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000448">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000448</a>
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Adipic acid ; HMDB00448	<p>Adipic acid, also known as adipate or hexanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Adipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adipic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, urine, and feces. Within the cell, adipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Adipic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-methyladipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, and 3-amino adipic acid. Adipic acid is an odorless tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as root vegetables, fats and oils, common beet, and fruits. This makes adipic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Adipic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency, 3-hydroxydicarboxylic aciduria, and anorexia nervosa; adipic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000448">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000448</a>
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ADP ; HMDB0001341	<p>Adp, also known as H3ADP or magnesium ADP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside diphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with diphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Adp is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adp has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adp can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, nucleus, mitochondria, and peroxisome. Adp exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, Adp is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/16:0) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(11Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(11D3/11m5) pathway. Adp is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e2), xanthine dehydrogenase deficiency (xanthinuria), and the congenital disorder OF glycosylation CDG-iid pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001341">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001341</a>
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ADP ; HMDB01341	<p>Adenosine diphosphate (Adp), also known as H3ADP or magnesium ADP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside diphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with diphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Adp is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Adp has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Adp can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, nucleus, mitochondria, and peroxisome. Adp exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, Adp is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/16:0) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(11Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(11D3/11m5) pathway. Adp is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e2), xanthine dehydrogenase deficiency (xanthinuria), and the congenital disorder OF glycosylation CDG-iid pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001341">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001341</a>
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Adrenic acid ; HMDB0002226	<p>Adrenic acid, also known as adrenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Adrenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Adrenic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Adrenic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, adiposome, peroxisome, and myelin sheath. Adrenic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Adrenic acid can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid through its interaction with the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In addition, Adrenic acid can be converted into tetracosatetraenoic acid (24:4N-6); which is mediated by the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 4. In humans, adrenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002226</a>
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Adrenic acid ; HMDB02226	<p>Adrenic acid, also known as adrenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Adrenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Adrenic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Adrenic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, adiposome, peroxisome, and myelin sheath. Adrenic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Adrenic acid can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid through its interaction with the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In addition, Adrenic acid can be converted into tetracosatetraenoic acid (24:4N-6); which is mediated by the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 4. In humans, adrenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002226</a>
Allantoin ; HMDB0000462	<p>Allantoin, also known as glyoxydiureide or 5-ureidohydantoin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazoles. Imidazoles are compounds containing an imidazole ring, which is an aromatic five-member ring with two nitrogen atoms at positions 1 and 3, and three carbon atoms. Allantoin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allantoin has been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, allantoin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Allantoin exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Allantoin can be biosynthesized from hydantoin. Outside of the human body, allantoin can be found in a number of food items such as rowal, lotus, pasta, and date. This makes allantoin a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Allantoin is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000462">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000462</a>

Allantoin ; HMDB00462	Allantoin, also known as glyoxyldiureide or 5-ureidohydantoin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazoles. Imidazoles are compounds containing an imidazole ring, which is an aromatic five-member ring with two nitrogen atoms at positions 1 and 3, and three carbon atoms. Allantoin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allantoin has been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, allantoin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Allantoin exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Allantoin can be biosynthesized from hydantoin. Outside of the human body, allantoin can be found in a number of food items such as rowal, lotus, pasta, and date. This makes allantoin a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Allantoin is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000462">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000462</a>
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Allocholic acid ; HMDB0000505	<p>Cholic acid, also known as cholate or cholsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups. Cholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, cholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Cholic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and cholic acid can be converted into chenodeoxycholic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In addition, Cholic acid can be biosynthesized from cholooyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In humans, cholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Cholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway. Outside of the human body, cholic acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginkgo nuts, celeriac, lotus, and small-leaf linden. This makes cholic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cholic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000505">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000505</a>
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Allopurinol ; HMDB0014581	<p>Allopurinol, also known as zyloprim or milurit, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines. These are aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing a pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine ring system, which consists of a pyrazole ring fused to but not sharing a nitrogen atom with a pyrimidine ring.</p> <p>Allopurinol is a drug which is used for the treatment of hyperuricemia associated with primary or secondary gout. It is also indicated for the treatment of primary or secondary uric acid nephropathy, with or without the symptoms of gout, as well as chemotherapy-induced hyperuricemia and recurrent renal calculi. Allopurinol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allopurinol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, allopurinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Allopurinol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, allopurinol can be biosynthesized from 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-D]pyrimidine. Allopurinol can also be converted into allopurinol riboside. Allopurinol is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014581">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014581</a>
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Allopurinol ; HMDB14581	<p>Allopurinol, also known as zyloprim or milurit, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines. These are aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing a pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine ring system, which consists of a pyrazole ring fused to but not sharing a nitrogen atom with a pyrimidine ring.</p> <p>Allopurinol is a drug which is used for the treatment of hyperuricemia associated with primary or secondary gout. It is also indicated for the treatment of primary or secondary uric acid nephropathy, with or without the symptoms of gout, as well as chemotherapy-induced hyperuricemia and recurrent renal calculi. Allopurinol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allopurinol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, allopurinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Allopurinol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, allopurinol can be biosynthesized from 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-D]pyrimidine. Allopurinol can also be converted into allopurinol riboside. Allopurinol is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014581">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014581</a>
Allopurinol riboside ; HMDB0000481	<p>Allopurinol riboside belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine glycosides. These are nucleosides or derivatives thereof that consist of a pyrazolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine ring system that is N-glycosidically linked to a ribose or deoxyribose. They bear the sugar moiety on the pyrimidine part of the molecule. Allopurinol riboside is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allopurinol riboside has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, allopurinol riboside is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Allopurinol riboside can be converted into allopurinol.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000481">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000481</a>

Allopurinol riboside ; HMDB00481	Allopurinol riboside belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine glycosides. These are nucleosides or derivatives thereof that consist of a pyrazolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine ring system that is N-glycosidically linked to a ribose or deoxyribose. They bear the sugar moiety on the pyrimidine part of the molecule. Allopurinol riboside is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Allopurinol riboside has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, allopurinol riboside is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Allopurinol riboside can be converted into allopurinol.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000481">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000481</a>
alpha-CEHC ; HMDB0001518	Alpha-Cehc, also known as A-cehc, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-benzopyrans. These are organic aromatic compounds that 1-benzopyran, a bicyclic compound made up of a benzene ring fused to a pyran, so that the oxygen atom is at the 1-position. Alpha-Cehc is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Alpha-Cehc has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, Alpha-cehc is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001518</a>
alpha-CEHC ; HMDB01518	Alpha-Cehc, also known as A-cehc, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-benzopyrans. These are organic aromatic compounds that 1-benzopyran, a bicyclic compound made up of a benzene ring fused to a pyran, so that the oxygen atom is at the 1-position. Alpha-Cehc is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Alpha-Cehc has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, Alpha-cehc is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001518</a>

alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid ; HMDB0000019	<p>, also known as alpha-ketovaline or 2-oxoisovalerate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain the contains less than 6 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. Outside of the human body, can be found in a number of food items such as mung bean, poppy, pistachio, and garden onion. This makes a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000019">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000019</a>
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alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid ; HMDB00019	<p>, also known as alpha-ketovaline or 2-oxoisovalerate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain the contains less than 6 carbon atoms. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. Outside of the human body, can be found in a number of food items such as mung bean, poppy, pistachio, and garden onion. This makes a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000019">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000019</a>
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Alpha-Lactose ; HMDB0000186	<p>Alpha-Lactose, also known as anhydrous lactose or tablettose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as o-glycosyl compounds. These are glycoside in which a sugar group is bonded through one carbon to another group via a O-glycosidic bond. Alpha-Lactose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Alpha-Lactose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and breast milk. Within the cell, Alpha-lactose is primarily located in the cytoplasm, lysosome and golgi. Alpha-Lactose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Uridine 5'-diphosphate and Alpha-lactose can be biosynthesized from D-glucose and uridine diphosphategalactose through its interaction with the enzyme lactose synthase. In addition, Alpha-Lactose can be converted into melibiose and D-galactose through its interaction with the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. In humans, Alpha-lactose is involved in the lactose degradation pathway, the galactose metabolism pathway, lactose synthesis pathway, and the lactose intolerance pathway. Alpha-Lactose is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include glut-1 deficiency syndrome, the congenital disorder OF glycosylation CDG-iid pathway, and the galactosemia pathway. Outside of the human body, Alpha-lactose can be found in cow milk. This makes Alpha-lactose a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000186">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000186</a>
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Alpha-Linolenic acid ; HMDB0001388	<p>Alpha-Linolenic acid, also known as linolenate or ALA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Alpha-Linolenic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation and for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Alpha-Linolenic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Linolenic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, Alpha-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Alpha-Linolenic acid can be converted into stearidonic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In humans, Alpha-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, Alpha-linolenic acid can be found in a number of food items such as rubus (blackberry, raspberry), bitter gourd, sparkleberry, and romaine lettuce. This makes Alpha-linolenic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Alpha-Linolenic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Alpha-Linolenic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as thyroid cancer, essential hypertension, and hypertension; alpha-linolenic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001388">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001388</a>
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Alpha-Linolenic acid ; HMDB01388	<p>Alpha-Linolenic acid, also known as linolenate or ALA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Alpha-Linolenic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation and for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Alpha-Linolenic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Linolenic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, Alpha-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Alpha-Linolenic acid can be converted into stearidonic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In humans, Alpha-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, Alpha-linolenic acid can be found in a number of food items such as rubus (blackberry, raspberry), bitter gourd, sparkleberry, and romaine lettuce. This makes Alpha-linolenic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Alpha-Linolenic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Alpha-Linolenic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as thyroid cancer, essential hypertension, and hypertension; alpha-linolenic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001388">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001388</a>
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Alpha-Muricholic acid ; HMDB0000506	Alpha-Muricholic acid, also known as A-muricholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups. Alpha-Muricholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Muricholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, Alpha-muricholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000506">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000506</a>
Alpha-Muricholic acid ; HMDB00506	Alpha-Muricholic acid, also known as A-muricholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups. Alpha-Muricholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Muricholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, Alpha-muricholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000506">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000506</a>

alpha-Tocopherol ; HMDB0001893	<p>Alpha-Tocopherol, also known as vitamin e or D-tocopherol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tocopherols. These are vitamin E derivatives containing a saturated trimethyltridecyl chain attached to the carbon C6 atom of a benzopyran ring system. The differ from tocotrienols that contain an unsaturated trimethyltrideca-3,7,11-trien-1-yl chain. Thus, Alpha-tocopherol is considered to be a quinone lipid molecule. Alpha-Tocopherol exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Tocopherol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, breast milk, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, Alpha-tocopherol is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Alpha-Tocopherol can be converted into 13-hydroxy-alpha-tocopherol. Outside of the human body, Alpha-tocopherol can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, sea-buckthornberry, capers, and carrot. This makes Alpha-tocopherol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Alpha-Tocopherol is a potentially toxic compound. Alpha-Tocopherol has been found to be associated with several diseases known as thyroid cancer, vitamin e deficiency, parkinson's disease, and cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis; alpha-tocopherol has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including abetalipoproteinemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001893">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001893</a>
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alpha-Tocopherol ; HMDB01893	<p>Alpha-Tocopherol, also known as vitamin e or D-tocopherol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tocopherols. These are vitamin E derivatives containing a saturated trimethyltridecyl chain attached to the carbon C6 atom of a benzopyran ring system. The differ from tocotrienols that contain an unsaturated trimethyltrideca-3,7,11-trien-1-yl chain. Thus, Alpha-tocopherol is considered to be a quinone lipid molecule. Alpha-Tocopherol exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Alpha-Tocopherol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, breast milk, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, Alpha-tocopherol is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Alpha-Tocopherol can be converted into 13-hydroxy-alpha-tocopherol. Outside of the human body, Alpha-tocopherol can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, sea-buckthornberry, capers, and carrot. This makes Alpha-tocopherol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Alpha-Tocopherol is a potentially toxic compound. Alpha-Tocopherol has been found to be associated with several diseases known as thyroid cancer, vitamin e deficiency, parkinson's disease, and cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis; alpha-tocopherol has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including abetalipoproteinemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001893">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001893</a>
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Amino adipic acid ; HMDB0000510	<p>Amino adipic acid, also known as a-amino adipate or Aad, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Amino adipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Amino adipic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, amino adipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Amino adipic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Amino adipic acid can be biosynthesized from allysine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase. In addition, Amino adipic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxoadipic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine/alpha-amino adipate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. In humans, amino adipic acid is involved in the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway and the lysine degradation pathway. Amino adipic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the saccharopururia/hyperlysine II pathway, the 2-amino adipic 2-oxoadipic aciduria pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, and the hyperlysine II or saccharopururia pathway. Outside of the human body, amino adipic acid can be found in common sage and spearmint. This makes amino adipic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Amino adipic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Amino adipic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and alpha-amino adipic aciduria; amino adipic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 2-keto adipic aciduria and alpha-amino adipic aciduria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000510">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000510</a>
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Amino adipic acid ; HMDB00510	<p>Amino adipic acid, also known as α-amino adipate or Aad, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Amino adipic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Amino adipic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, amino adipic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Amino adipic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Amino adipic acid can be biosynthesized from allysine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase. In addition, Amino adipic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxoadipic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine/alpha-amino adipate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. In humans, amino adipic acid is involved in the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway and the lysine degradation pathway. Amino adipic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the saccharopinuria/hyperlysine II pathway, the 2-amino adipic 2-oxoadipic aciduria pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, and the hyperlysine II or saccharopinuria pathway. Outside of the human body, amino adipic acid can be found in common sage and spearmint. This makes amino adipic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Amino adipic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Amino adipic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and alpha-amino adipic aciduria; amino adipic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 2-keto adipic aciduria and alpha-amino adipic aciduria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000510">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000510</a>
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Amoxicillin ; HMDB0015193	<p>Amoxicillin, also known as clamoxyl or amopenixin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as penicillins. These are organic compounds containing the penicillin core structure, which is structurally characterized by a penam ring bearing two methyl groups at position 2, and an amide group at position 6 [starting from the sulfur atom at position 1]. Amoxicillin is a drug which is used for the treatment of infections of the ear, nose, and throat, the genitourinary tract, the skin and skin structure, and the lower respiratory tract due to susceptible (only <math>\beta</math>-lactamase-negative) strains of <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;streptococcus&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i> spp (a- and b-hemolytic strains only), <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;s. pneumoniae&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i>, <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;staphylococcus&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i> spp., <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;h. influenzae&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i>, <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;e. coli&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i>, <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;p. mirabilis&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i>, or <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;e. faecalis&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i>. also for the treatment of acute, uncomplicated gonorrhea (ano-genital and urethral infections) due to <i>&amp;lt;i&amp;gt;n. gonorrhoeae&lt;/i&amp;gt;</i> (males and females). Amoxicillin exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Amoxicillin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, amoxicillin is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Amoxicillin is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, amoxicillin diketopiperazine, amoxicilloyl polylysine, and amoxicilloyl-butylamine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0015193">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0015193</a>
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Anandamide ; HMDB0004080	<p>Anandamide (20:4, N-6), also known as arachidonylethanolamide or AEA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acyl ethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, anandamide (20:4, N-6) is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule.</p> <p>Anandamide (20:4, N-6) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Anandamide (20:4, N-6) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, anandamide (20:4, N-6) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>Anandamide (20:4, N-6) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, anandamide (20:4, N-6) can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid. Anandamide (20:4, N-6) is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, N-arachidonoylethanolamine phosphate(2-), N-[(5Z,8Z,14Z)-11,12-epoxyicosatrienoyl]ethanolamine, and O-oleylanandamide.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004080">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004080</a>
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Androsterone sulfate ; HMDB0002759	<p>5alpha-Androstane-3alpha-ol-17-one sulfate, also known as 3alpha-hydroxy-5alpha-androstan-17-one 3-sulfate or 5-androstane-3-ol-17-one sulfuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfated steroids. These are sterol lipids containing a sulfate group attached to the steroid skeleton. 5alpha-Androstane-3alpha-ol-17-one sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>5alpha-Androstane-3alpha-ol-17-one sulfate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 5alpha-androstane-3alpha-ol-17-one sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and endoplasmic reticulum. In humans, 5alpha-androstane-3alpha-ol-17-one sulfate is involved in the androgen and estrogen metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002759">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002759</a>
Arachidic acid ; HMDB0002212	<p>Arachidic acid, also known as eicosanoic acid or eicosanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Arachidic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Arachidic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, arachidic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Arachidic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 18-methylicosanoic acid, N-icosanoylsphingosine, and beta-D-galactosyl-(1-&gt;4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(11)-N-eicosanoylsphingosine. Outside of the human body, arachidic acid can be found in a number of food items such as nutmeg, oyster mushroom, yardlong bean, and millet. This makes arachidic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002212">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002212</a>

Arachidic acid ; HMDB02212	Arachidic acid, also known as eicosanoic acid or eicosanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Arachidic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Arachidic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, arachidic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Arachidic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 18-methylicosanoic acid, N-icosanoylsphingosine, and beta-D-galactosyl-(1->4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(11)-N-eicosanoylsphingosine. Outside of the human body, arachidic acid can be found in a number of food items such as nutmeg, oyster mushroom, yardlong bean, and millet. This makes arachidic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002212">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002212</a>
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Arachidonic acid ; HMDB0001043	<p>Arachidonic acid, also known as arachidonate or AA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Arachidonic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Arachidonic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and blood.</p> <p>Arachidonic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in adiposome, cytoplasm, endoplasmic reticulum, and membrane (predicted from logP). Arachidonic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Arachidonic acid can be biosynthesized from 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 1. In addition, Arachidonic acid can be converted into adrenic acid through its interaction with the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In humans, arachidonic acid is involved in the tolmetin action pathway, the indomethacin action pathway, the acetaminophen action pathway, and the nabumetone action pathway.</p> <p>Arachidonic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, arachidonic acid can be found in a number of food items such as yellow zucchini, radish, garfish, and carrot. This makes arachidonic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001043">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001043</a>
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Arachidonic acid ; HMDB01043	<p>Arachidonic acid, also known as arachidonate or AA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Arachidonic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Arachidonic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and blood.</p> <p>Arachidonic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in adiposome, cytoplasm, endoplasmic reticulum, and membrane (predicted from logP). Arachidonic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Arachidonic acid can be biosynthesized from 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 1. In addition, Arachidonic acid can be converted into adrenic acid through its interaction with the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In humans, arachidonic acid is involved in the tolmetin action pathway, the indomethacin action pathway, the acetaminophen action pathway, and the nabumetone action pathway.</p> <p>Arachidonic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, arachidonic acid can be found in a number of food items such as yellow zucchini, radish, garfish, and carrot. This makes arachidonic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001043">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001043</a>
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Arachidonyl carnitine ; HMDB0006455	Arachidonyl carnitine, also known as c20:4(n-6) carnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Arachidonyl carnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Arachidonyl carnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, arachidonyl carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006455">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006455</a>
Arachidonyl carnitine ; HMDB06455	Arachidonyl carnitine, also known as c20:4(n-6) carnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Arachidonyl carnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Arachidonyl carnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, arachidonyl carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006455">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006455</a>
Aspartylglycosamine ; HMDB0000489	Aspartylglycosamine, also known as aadg or N-adgp-asn, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycosylamines. Glycosylamines are compounds consisting of an amine with a beta-N-glycosidic bond to a carbohydrate, thus forming a cyclic hemiaminal ether bond (alpha-amino ether). Aspartylglycosamine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Aspartylglycosamine has been found in human spleen tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, aspartylglycosamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Aspartylglycosamine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aspartylglucosaminuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000489">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000489</a>

Asymmetric dimethylarginine ; HMDB0001539	<p>Dimethyl-L-arginine, also known as adma, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom.</p> <p>Dimethyl-L-arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dimethyl-L-arginine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, dimethyl-L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Dimethyl-L-arginine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Dimethyl-L-arginine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001539">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001539</a>
Asymmetric dimethylarginine ; HMDB01539	<p>Dimethyl-L-arginine, also known as adma, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom.</p> <p>Dimethyl-L-arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dimethyl-L-arginine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, dimethyl-L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Dimethyl-L-arginine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Dimethyl-L-arginine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001539">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001539</a>

Atenolol ; HMDB0001924	Atenolol, also known as tenormin or unibloc, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylacetamides. These are amide derivatives of phenylacetic acids. Atenolol is a drug which is used for the management of hypertension and long-term management of patients with angina pectoris. Atenolol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Atenolol has been primarily detected in blood. In humans, atenolol is involved in the atenolol action pathway. Atenolol is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001924">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001924</a>
Atenolol ; HMDB01924	Atenolol, also known as tenormin or unibloc, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylacetamides. These are amide derivatives of phenylacetic acids. Atenolol is a drug which is used for the management of hypertension and long-term management of patients with angina pectoris. Atenolol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Atenolol has been primarily detected in blood. In humans, atenolol is involved in the atenolol action pathway. Atenolol is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001924">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001924</a>

Azelaic acid ; HMDB0000784	<p>Azelaic acid, also known as azelox or finacea, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Azelaic acid is a drug which is used for the topical treatment of mild-to-moderate inflammatory acne vulgaris. Azelaic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Azelaic acid has been found in human prostate and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, azelaic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Azelaic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-O-hexadecyl-2-(8-carboxyoctanoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, 1-palmitoyl-2-azelaoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and 1-azelaoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine. Azelaic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000784">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000784</a>
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Azelaic acid ; HMDB00784	Azelaic acid, also known as azelox or finacea, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Azelaic acid is a drug which is used for the topical treatment of mild-to-moderate inflammatory acne vulgaris. Azelaic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Azelaic acid has been found in human prostate and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, azelaic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Azelaic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-O-hexadecyl-2-(8-carboxyoctanoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, 1-palmitoyl-2-azelaoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and 1-azelaoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine. Azelaic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000784">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000784</a>
Benzoic acid ; HMDB0001870	Benzoic acid, also known as benzoate or E210, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzoic acids. These are organic Compounds containing a benzene ring which bears at least one carboxyl group. Benzoic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Benzoic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, urine, and sweat. Within the cell, benzoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum. Benzoic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Benzoic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 4-(2-carboxyphenyl)-2-oxobut-3-enoic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-octaprenylbenzoic acid, and hydroxybenzoic acid. Benzoic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001870">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001870</a>

beta-Alanine ; HMDB0000056	<p>Beta-Alanine, also known as 3-aminopropanoate or bala, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group attached to the beta carbon atom. Beta-Alanine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Beta-Alanine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, Beta-alanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Beta-Alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Beta-Alanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Beta-Alanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into malonic semialdehyde and L-glutamic acid through its interaction with the enzyme 4-aminobutyrate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Beta-Alanine can be biosynthesized from L-aspartic acid through the action of the enzyme glutamate decarboxylase 1. Furthermore, Beta-Alanine can be biosynthesized from ureidopropionic acid through its interaction with the enzyme Beta-ureidopropionase. Finally, Beta-Alanine and 3-methylhistidine can be biosynthesized from anserine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme Beta-ala-his dipeptidase. In humans, Beta-alanine is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the pyrimidine metabolism pathway, the histidine metabolism pathway, and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway. Beta-Alanine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, the histidinemia pathway, and the canavan disease pathway. Outside of the human body, Beta-alanine can be found in a number of food items such as barley, banana, ceylon cinnamon, and green bean. This makes Beta-alanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Beta-Alanine is a</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000056">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000056</a>
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	<p>potentially toxic compound. Beta-Alanine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency; beta-alanine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hyper beta-alaninemia.</p>	
beta-Cryptoxanthin ; HMDB0033844	<p>Beta-Cryptoxanthin, also known as 3-hydroxy-β-carotene or β,β-caroten-3-ol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthophylls. These are carotenoids containing an oxygenated carotene backbone. Carotenes are characterized by the presence of two end-groups (mostly cyclohexene rings, but also cyclopentene rings or acyclic groups) linked by a long branched alkyl chain. Carotenes belonging form a subgroup of the carotenoids family. Xanthophylls arise by oxygenation of the carotene backbone. Beta-Cryptoxanthin exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Beta-Cryptoxanthin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and breast milk. Within the cell, Beta-cryptoxanthin is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, Beta-cryptoxanthin can be found in a number of food items such as cowpea, garlic, mandarin orange (clementine, tangerine), and sake. This makes Beta-cryptoxanthin a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033844">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0033844</a>

Betaine ; HMDB0000043	<p>Betaine, also known as glycine betaine or acidin pepsin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Betaine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Betaine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, betaine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Betaine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Betaine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Betaine can be biosynthesized from betaine aldehyde through the action of the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase. Furthermore, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Finally, Betaine can be biosynthesized from choline; which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, betaine is involved in the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, and the betaine metabolism pathway. Betaine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, the sarcosinemia pathway, glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, and cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency. Betaine is a bland tasting compound that</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000043">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000043</a>
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can be found in a number of food items such as shiitake, garden tomato (var.), wax gourd, and olive. This makes betaine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

Betaine ; HMDB000043	<p>Betaine, also known as glycine betaine or acidin pepsin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Betaine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Betaine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, betaine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Betaine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Betaine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Betaine can be biosynthesized from betaine aldehyde through the action of the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase. Furthermore, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Finally, Betaine can be biosynthesized from choline; which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, betaine is involved in the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, and the betaine metabolism pathway. Betaine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, the sarcosinemia pathway, glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, and cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency. Betaine is a bland tasting compound that</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000043">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000043</a>
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	<p>can be found in a number of food items such as shiitake, garden tomato (var.), wax gourd, and olive. This makes betaine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	
Betonicine ; HMDB0029412	<p>Betonicine, also known as achillein, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Betonicine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Betonicine has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, betonicine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Betonicine can be biosynthesized from trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline zwitterion. Outside of the human body, betonicine can be found in herbs and spices and pulses. This makes betonicine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029412">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029412</a>
Bilirubin ; HMDB0000054	<p>4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. 4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, 4E,15Z-bilirubin ixa is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000054">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000054</a>
Bilirubin ; HMDB00054	<p>4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. 4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 4E,15Z-Bilirubin ixa has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, 4E,15Z-bilirubin ixa is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000054">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000054</a>

Biliverdin ; HMDB0001008	Biliverdin, also known as biliverdin ix or dehydrobilirubin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. Biliverdin is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Biliverdin has been found in human prostate and placenta tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, biliverdin is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and nucleus. In humans, biliverdin is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway. Biliverdin is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, the porphyria variegata (PV) pathway, and the hereditary coproporphyria (HCP) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001008">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001008</a>
Biliverdin ; HMDB01008	Biliverdin, also known as biliverdin ix or dehydrobilirubin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. Biliverdin is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Biliverdin has been found in human prostate and placenta tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, biliverdin is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and nucleus. In humans, biliverdin is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway. Biliverdin is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, the porphyria variegata (PV) pathway, and the hereditary coproporphyria (HCP) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001008">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001008</a>

Bromine ; HMDB0031434	Bromine, also known as brom or BR2, belongs to the class of inorganic compounds known as homogeneous halogens. These are inorganic non-metallic compounds in which the largest atom is a noble gas. Outside of the human body, bromine can be found in a number of food items such as orange bell pepper, bilberry, common grape, and white cabbage. This makes bromine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Bromine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031434">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031434</a>
Butyrylcarnitine ; HMDB0002013	, also known as butyrylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002013">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002013</a>
Butyrylcarnitine ; HMDB02013	, also known as butyrylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002013">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002013</a>

Caffeine ; HMDB0001847	Caffeine, also known as coffein or theine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Caffeine is a drug which is used for management of fatigue, orthostatic hypotension, and for the short term treatment of apnea of prematurity in infants. Caffeine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely weak basic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Caffeine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, caffeine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Caffeine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Caffeine can be converted into paraxanthine and formaldehyde through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In addition, Caffeine can be converted into theobromine and formaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and cytochrome P450 2E1. In humans, caffeine is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, caffeine can be found in pulses. This makes caffeine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Caffeine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001847">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001847</a>
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Caffeine ; HMDB01847	Caffeine, also known as coffein or theine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Caffeine is a drug which is used for management of fatigue, orthostatic hypotension, and for the short term treatment of apnea of prematurity in infants. Caffeine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely weak basic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Caffeine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Within the cell, caffeine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Caffeine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Caffeine can be converted into paraxanthine and formaldehyde through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In addition, Caffeine can be converted into theobromine and formaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and cytochrome P450 2E1. In humans, caffeine is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, caffeine can be found in pulses. This makes caffeine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Caffeine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001847">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001847</a>
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Campesterol ; HMDB0002869	<p>Campesterol belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ergosterols and derivatives. These are steroids containing ergosta-5,7,22-trien-3beta-ol or a derivative thereof, which is based on the 3beta-hydroxylated ergostane skeleton. Thus, campesterol is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Campesterol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Campesterol has been found in human kidney, muscle and hepatic tissue tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, campesterol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Campesterol can be biosynthesized from campestan.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002869">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002869</a>
Campesterol ; HMDB02869	<p>Campesterol belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ergosterols and derivatives. These are steroids containing ergosta-5,7,22-trien-3beta-ol or a derivative thereof, which is based on the 3beta-hydroxylated ergostane skeleton. Thus, campesterol is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Campesterol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Campesterol has been found in human kidney, muscle and hepatic tissue tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, campesterol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Campesterol can be biosynthesized from campestan.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002869">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002869</a>

Capric acid ; HMDB0000511	<p>Capric acid, also known as decanoate or decylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Capric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Capric acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, sweat, feces, and breast milk. Within the cell, capric acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Capric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Capric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Capric acid can be biosynthesized from trans-dec-2-enoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Capric acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxododecanoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Capric acid can be biosynthesized from trans-dec-2-enoic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Capric acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxododecanoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, capric acid is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway and the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, capric acid can be found in a number of food items such as daikon radish, thistle, sacred lotus, and garden tomato (var.). This makes capric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Capric acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000511">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000511</a>
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Capric acid ; HMDB00511	<p>Capric acid, also known as decanoate or decylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Capric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Capric acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, sweat, feces, and breast milk. Within the cell, capric acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Capric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Capric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Capric acid can be biosynthesized from trans-dec-2-enoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Capric acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxododecanoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Capric acid can be biosynthesized from trans-dec-2-enoic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Capric acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxododecanoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, capric acid is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway and the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, capric acid can be found in a number of food items such as daikon radish, thistle, sacred lotus, and garden tomato (var.). This makes capric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Capric acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000511">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000511</a>
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Caproate (6:0) ; HMDB0061883	<p>Caproic acid, also known as hexanoate or caproate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Caproic acid exists as a liquid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Caproic acid has been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, feces, sweat, and urine. Within the cell, caproic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Caproic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, caproic acid is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway and the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway. Caproic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway and short-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (schad). Outside of the human body, caproic acid can be found in a number of food items such as sweet basil, wild carrot, agar, and wax gourd. This makes caproic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Caproic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Caproic acid has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061883">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061883</a>
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Caprylic acid ; HMDB0000482	<p>Caprylic acid, also known as 8:0 or octylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Caprylic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Caprylic acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, feces, urine, and sweat. Within the cell, caprylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Caprylic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-2-octenoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Caprylic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxodecanoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-2-octenoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Caprylic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxodecanoic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, caprylic acid is involved in the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway and fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Caprylic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, caprylic acid can be found in tea. This makes caprylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Caprylic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000482">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000482</a>
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Caprylic acid ; HMDB00482	<p>Caprylic acid, also known as 8:0 or octylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Caprylic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Caprylic acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, feces, urine, and sweat. Within the cell, caprylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Caprylic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-2-octenoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Caprylic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxodecanoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-2-octenoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Caprylic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxodecanoic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, caprylic acid is involved in the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway and fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Caprylic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, caprylic acid can be found in tea. This makes caprylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Caprylic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000482">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000482</a>
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Capryloylglycine ; HMDB0000832	<p>Capryloylglycine, also known as 2-octanamidoacetate or N-octanoyl-glycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Capryloylglycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Capryloylglycine has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, capryloylglycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Capryloylglycine can be biosynthesized from octanoic acid and glycine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000832">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000832</a>
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Carnosine ; HMDB0000033	Carnosine, also known as b-alanylhistidine or ignotine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hybrid peptides. Hybrid peptides are compounds containing at least two different types of amino acids (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) linked to each other through a peptide bond. Carnosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Carnosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, carnosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Carnosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Carnosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Carnosine can be converted into Beta-alanine and L-histidine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme Beta-alala-his dipeptidase. In addition, Carnosine can be converted into Beta-alanine and L-histidine through the action of the enzyme Beta-ala-his dipeptidase. In humans, carnosine is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway. Carnosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the histidinemia pathway, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and ureidopropionase deficiency. Carnosine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as alzheimer's disease; carnosine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including carnosinuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000033">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000033</a>
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CE(14:0) ; HMDB0006725	14:0 Cholesteryl ester, also known as cholesteryl myristate or 1-myristoyl-cholesterol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Thus, 14:0 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 14:0 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006725">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006725</a>
CE(14:0) ; HMDB06725	14:0 Cholesteryl ester, also known as cholesteryl myristate or 1-myristoyl-cholesterol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Thus, 14:0 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 14:0 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 14:0 Cholesteryl ester exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006725">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006725</a>

CE(16:0) ; HMDB0000885	16:0 Cholesteryl ester, also known as CE or cholesterol palmitate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Thus, 16:0 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16:0 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hypercholesterolemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000885">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000885</a>
CE(16:0) ; HMDB00885	16:0 Cholesteryl ester, also known as CE or cholesterol palmitate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Thus, 16:0 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16:0 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 16:0 Cholesteryl ester has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hypercholesterolemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000885">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000885</a>

CE(16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0000658	16:1 Cholesteryl ester, also known as cholesteryl 9-palmitoleate or 1-palmitoleoyl-cholesterol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Thus, 16:1 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16:1 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester can be biosynthesized from (9Z)-hexadecenoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000658">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000658</a>
CE(16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB00658	16:1 Cholesteryl ester, also known as cholesteryl 9-palmitoleate or 1-palmitoleoyl-cholesterol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Thus, 16:1 cholesteryl ester is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, 16:1 cholesteryl ester is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. 16:1 Cholesteryl ester can be biosynthesized from (9Z)-hexadecenoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000658">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000658</a>

CE(18:0) ; HMDB0010368	Ce(18:0), also known as ce(18:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Ce(18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, ce(18:0) is involved in the ibandronate action pathway, the zoledronate action pathway, the lovastatin action pathway, and the simvastatin action pathway. Ce(18:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the cholestryl ester storage disease pathway, the wolman disease pathway, the mevalonic aciduria pathway, and lysosomal acid lipase deficiency (wolman disease).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010368">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010368</a>
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CE(18:0) ; HMDB10368	Ce(18:0), also known as ce(18:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Ce(18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, ce(18:0) is involved in the ibandronate action pathway, the zoledronate action pathway, the lovastatin action pathway, and the simvastatin action pathway. Ce(18:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the cholesteryl ester storage disease pathway, the wolman disease pathway, the mevalonic aciduria pathway, and lysosomal acid lipase deficiency (wolman disease).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010368">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010368</a>
CE(18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0000918	Ce(18:1(9Z)), also known as ce(18:1) or ce(18:1n9/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(18:1(9Z)) exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Ce(18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000918">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000918</a>

CE(18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB00918	Ce(18:1(9Z)), also known as ce(18:1) or ce(18:1n9/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(18:1(9Z)) exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Ce(18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000918">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000918</a>
CE(18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0000610	Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as ce(18:2) or ce(18:2n6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000610">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000610</a>
CE(18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB00610	Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as ce(18:2) or ce(18:2n6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000610">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000610</a>

CE(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010370	Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as cholesterol linolenate or ce(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010370">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010370</a>
CE(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10370	Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as cholesterol linolenate or ce(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010370">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010370</a>
CE(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0006736	Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as 20:3 cholesterol ester or ce(20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholestryl esters. Cholestryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006736">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006736</a>

CE(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB06736	Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as 20:3 cholesterol ester or ce(20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006736">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006736</a>
CE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0006726	Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as cholesterol arachidonate or 20:4 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006726">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006726</a>
CE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB06726	Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as cholesterol arachidonate or 20:4 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, ce(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006726">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006726</a>

CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) ; HMDB0006731	Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z), also known as 20:5 cholesterol ester or cholesteryl eicosapentaenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006731">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006731</a>
CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) ; HMDB06731	Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z), also known as 20:5 cholesterol ester or cholesteryl eicosapentaenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006731">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006731</a>

CE(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB0006729	Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)), also known as cholesteryl 1-adrenoic acid or 22:4 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006729">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006729</a>
CE(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB06729	Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)), also known as cholesteryl 1-adrenoic acid or 22:4 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestan moiety. Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, ce(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006729">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006729</a>

CE(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0010375	<p>Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as cholesteryl 1-docosapentaenoate or ce(22:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010375">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010375</a>
CE(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB10375	<p>Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as cholesteryl 1-docosapentaenoate or ce(22:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety. Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010375">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010375</a>

CE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0006733	<p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as cholesteryl docosahexaenoate or 22:6 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety.</p> <p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006733</a>
CE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB06733	<p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as cholesteryl docosahexaenoate or 22:6 cholesterol ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesteryl esters. Cholesteryl esters are compounds containing an esterified cholestane moiety.</p> <p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, ce(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006733</a>

Cer(d18:1/24:1(15Z)) ; HMDB0004953	<p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)), also known as C24:1 cer or N-nervonylsphingosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood.</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in endosome, cytoplasm, mitochondria, and membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be biosynthesized from (15Z)-tetracosenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004953">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004953</a>
Cer(d18:1/24:1(15Z)) ; HMDB04953	<p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)), also known as C24:1 cer or N-nervonylsphingosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood.</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in endosome, cytoplasm, mitochondria, and membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>Cer(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be biosynthesized from (15Z)-tetracosenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004953">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004953</a>

Ceramide (d18:1/16:0) ; HMDB0004949	<p>Cer(D18:1/16:0), also known as C16 cer or nfa(C16)cer, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain ceramides. These are ceramides bearing a long chain fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/16:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/16:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, intracellular membrane, membrane (predicted from logP), and myelin sheath. Cer(D18:1/16:0) can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004949">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004949</a>
Ceramide (d18:1/16:0) ; HMDB04949	<p>Cer(D18:1/16:0), also known as C16 cer or nfa(C16)cer, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain ceramides. These are ceramides bearing a long chain fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/16:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/16:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in cytoplasm, intracellular membrane, membrane (predicted from logP), and myelin sheath. Cer(D18:1/16:0) can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004949">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004949</a>

Ceramide (d18:1/22:0) ; HMDB0004952	<p>Cer(D18:1/22:0), also known as C22 cer or ceramide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/22:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/22:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, endosome, cytoplasm, and intracellular membrane. Cer(D18:1/22:0) can be biosynthesized from docosanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004952">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004952</a>
Ceramide (d18:1/22:0) ; HMDB04952	<p>Cer(D18:1/22:0), also known as C22 cer or ceramide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/22:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/22:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, endosome, cytoplasm, and intracellular membrane. Cer(D18:1/22:0) can be biosynthesized from docosanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004952">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004952</a>

Ceramide (d18:1/24:0) ; HMDB0004956	Cer(D18:1/24:0), also known as C24 cer or ceramide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/24:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in intracellular membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, and endosome. Cer(D18:1/24:0) can be biosynthesized from tetracosanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004956">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004956</a>
Ceramide (d18:1/24:0) ; HMDB04956	Cer(D18:1/24:0), also known as C24 cer or ceramide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ceramides. These are lipid molecules containing a sphingosine in which the amine group is linked to a fatty acid. Thus, cer(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a ceramide lipid molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cer(D18:1/24:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Cer(D18:1/24:0) can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in intracellular membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, and endosome. Cer(D18:1/24:0) can be biosynthesized from tetracosanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004956">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004956</a>

Chenodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000518	<p>Chenodeoxycholic acid, also known as chenodeoxycholate or chenix, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Chenodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral.</p> <p>Chenodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, chenodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Chenodeoxycholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and cholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In humans, chenodeoxycholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Chenodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000518</a>
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Chenodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00518	<p>Chenodeoxycholic acid, also known as chenodeoxycholate or chenix, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Chenodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral.</p> <p>Chenodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, chenodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Chenodeoxycholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and cholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In humans, chenodeoxycholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Chenodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000518</a>
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Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB0000637	Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as (23R)-hydroxychenodeoxycholyglycine or 12-deoxycholyglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate has been found in human hepatic tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine through its interaction with the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000637">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000637</a>
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Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB00637	Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as (23R)-hydroxychenodeoxycholylglycine or 12-deoxycholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate has been found in human hepatic tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine through its interaction with the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000637">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000637</a>
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Cholestenone ; HMDB0000921	<p>Cholestenone belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sterols and derivatives. Sterols and derivatives are compounds containing a 3-hydroxylated cholestan core. Thus, cholestenone is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule.</p> <p>Cholestenone exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholestenone has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, cholestenone is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Cholestenone is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-ketocholest-4-en-26-al, 26-hydroxycholest-4-en-3-one, and 7alpha,25-dihydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000921">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000921</a>
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Cholesterol ; HMDB0000067	<p>Cholesterol, also known as cholesterin or cordulan, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesterol and derivatives. Cholesterol and derivatives are compounds containing a 3-hydroxylated cholestane core. Thus, cholesterol is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Cholesterol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholesterol has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and bile. Cholesterol can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in lysosome, cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), and endoplasmic reticulum. Cholesterol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cholesterol can be converted into 22b-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Cholesterol can be converted into 20alpha-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Cholesterol can be converted into 7a-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol 7-alpha-monooxygenase. Finally, Cholesterol and palmitic acid can be biosynthesized from ce(22:2(13Z,16Z)) through the action of the enzyme lysosomal acid lipase/cholesteryl ester hydrolase. In humans, cholesterol is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, steroid biosynthesis pathway, the lovastatin action pathway, and the zoledronate action pathway. Cholesterol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the child syndrome pathway, adrenal hyperplasia type 5 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 17 Alpha-hydroxylase deficiency, the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, and the</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000067">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000067</a>
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hypercholesterolemia pathway.

Cholesterol ; HMDB00067	<p>Cholesterol, also known as cholesterin or cordulan, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholesterol and derivatives. Cholesterol and derivatives are compounds containing a 3-hydroxylated cholestane core. Thus, cholesterol is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Cholesterol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholesterol has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and bile. Cholesterol can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in lysosome, cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), and endoplasmic reticulum. Cholesterol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cholesterol can be converted into 22b-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Cholesterol can be converted into 20alpha-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Cholesterol can be converted into 7a-hydroxycholesterol through its interaction with the enzyme cholesterol 7-alpha-monooxygenase. Finally, Cholesterol and palmitic acid can be biosynthesized from ce(22:2(13Z,16Z)) through the action of the enzyme lysosomal acid lipase/cholesteryl ester hydrolase. In humans, cholesterol is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, steroid biosynthesis pathway, the lovastatin action pathway, and the zoledronate action pathway. Cholesterol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the child syndrome pathway, adrenal hyperplasia type 5 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 17 Alpha-hydroxylase deficiency, the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, and the</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000067">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000067</a>
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	hypercholesterolemia pathway.	
Cholic acid ; HMDB0000619	<p>Cholic acid, also known as cholate or cholsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups. Cholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, cholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Cholic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and cholic acid can be converted into chenodeoxycholic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In addition, Cholic acid can be biosynthesized from choloyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In humans, cholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Cholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway. Outside of the human body, cholic acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginkgo nuts, celeriac, lotus, and small-leaf linden. This makes cholic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cholic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000619">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000619</a>

Cholic acid ; HMDB00619	<p>Cholic acid, also known as cholate or cholsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups. Cholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, cholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Cholic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and cholic acid can be converted into chenodeoxycholic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In addition, Cholic acid can be biosynthesized from cholooyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acyl-CoA synthetase. In humans, cholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Cholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway. Outside of the human body, cholic acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginkgo nuts, celeriac, lotus, and small-leaf linden. This makes cholic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cholic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000619">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000619</a>
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Choline ; HMDB0000097	<p>Choline, also known as bilineurine or choline ion, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholines. These are organic compounds containing a N,N,N-trimethylethanolammonium cation. Choline is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Choline exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Choline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Choline can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in nucleus, myelin sheath, mitochondria, and endoplasmic reticulum. Choline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Choline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Choline can be converted into betaine aldehyde; which is mediated by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In addition, Choline can be converted into betaine; which is mediated by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, choline is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:1(9Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway. Choline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, methionine adenosyltransferase deficiency, and S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000097">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000097</a>
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Choline ; HMDB000097	<p>Choline, also known as bilineurine or choline ion, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cholines. These are organic compounds containing a N,N,N-trimethylethanolammonium cation. Choline is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Choline exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Choline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Choline can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in nucleus, myelin sheath, mitochondria, and endoplasmic reticulum. Choline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Choline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Choline can be converted into betaine aldehyde; which is mediated by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In addition, Choline can be converted into betaine; which is mediated by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, choline is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:1(9Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway. Choline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, methionine adenosyltransferase deficiency, and S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000097">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000097</a>
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Cinnamoylglycine ; HMDB0011621	Cinnamoylglycine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Cinnamoylglycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cinnamoylglycine has been primarily detected in blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011621">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011621</a>
Cinnamoylglycine ; HMDB11621	Cinnamoylglycine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Cinnamoylglycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Cinnamoylglycine has been primarily detected in blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011621">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011621</a>
cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB0002014	cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, cis-5-tetradecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, cis-5-tetradecenoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002014">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002014</a>

cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB02014	<p>cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, cis-5-tetradecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. cis-5-Tetradecenoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, cis-5-tetradecenoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002014">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002014</a>
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cis-Aconitic acid ; HMDB0000072	<p>cis-Aconitic acid, also known as cis-aconitate or acid, aconitic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tricarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are carboxylic acids containing exactly three carboxyl groups. cis-Aconitic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). cis-Aconitic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, urine, breast milk, and saliva. Within the cell, cis-aconitic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. cis-Aconitic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. cis-Aconitic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, cis-Aconitic acid can be biosynthesized from citric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In addition, cis-Aconitic acid can be converted into isocitric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In humans, cis-aconitic acid is involved in the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway, and the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway. cis-Aconitic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway, mitochondrial complex II deficiency, fumarase deficiency, and 2-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex deficiency. cis-Aconitic acid is a very mild, musty, and nutty tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as barley, corn, red beetroot, and potato. This makes cis-aconitic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000072</a>
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cis-Aconitic acid ; HMDB00072	<p>cis-Aconitic acid, also known as cis-aconitate or acid, aconitic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tricarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are carboxylic acids containing exactly three carboxyl groups. cis-Aconitic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). cis-Aconitic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, urine, breast milk, and saliva. Within the cell, cis-aconitic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. cis-Aconitic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. cis-Aconitic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, cis-Aconitic acid can be biosynthesized from citric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In addition, cis-Aconitic acid can be converted into isocitric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In humans, cis-aconitic acid is involved in the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway, and the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway. cis-Aconitic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway, mitochondrial complex II deficiency, fumarase deficiency, and 2-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex deficiency. cis-Aconitic acid is a very mild, musty, and nutty tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as barley, corn, red beetroot, and potato. This makes cis-aconitic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000072</a>
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Citramalic acid ; HMDB0000426	2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid, also known as citramalate or alpha-hydroxypyrotartaric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid can be biosynthesized from succinic acid. Outside of the human body, 2-hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid can be found in pomes. This makes 2-hydroxy-2-methylbutanedioic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000426">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000426</a>
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Citric acid ; HMDB0000094	Citric acid, also known as citrate or citronensaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tricarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are carboxylic acids containing exactly three carboxyl groups. Citric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citric acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, citric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Citric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Citric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Citric acid can be biosynthesized from oxalacetic acid through the action of the enzyme citrate synthase, mitochondrial. In addition, Citric acid can be converted into cis-aconitic acid through the action of the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In humans, citric acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, and the congenital lactic acidosis pathway. Citric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the oncogenic action OF D-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxygluaricaciduria pathway, pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e2), the oncogenic action OF L-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxygluaricaciduria pathway, and fumarase deficiency. Outside of the human body, citric acid can be found in a number of food items such as opium poppy, red raspberry, devilfish, and bamboo shoots. This makes citric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Citric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as rhabdomyolysis and deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome; citric acid has also been linked to several inborn	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000094">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000094</a>
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	metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease, primary hypomagnesemia, and tyrosinemia I.	
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Citric acid ; HMDB000094	<p>Citric acid, also known as citrate or citronensaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tricarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are carboxylic acids containing exactly three carboxyl groups. Citric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citric acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, citric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Citric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Citric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Citric acid can be biosynthesized from oxalacetic acid through the action of the enzyme citrate synthase, mitochondrial. In addition, Citric acid can be converted into cis-aconitic acid through the action of the enzyme aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial. In humans, citric acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, and the congenital lactic acidosis pathway. Citric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the oncogenic action OF D-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxygluaricaciduria pathway, pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e2), the oncogenic action OF L-2-hydroxyglutarate in hydroxygluaricaciduria pathway, and fumarase deficiency. Outside of the human body, citric acid can be found in a number of food items such as opium poppy, red raspberry, devilfish, and bamboo shoots. This makes citric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Citric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as rhabdomyolysis and deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome; citric acid has also been linked to several inborn</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000094">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000094</a>
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	metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease, primary hypomagnesemia, and tyrosinemia I.	
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Citrulline ; HMDB0000904	<p>Citrulline, also known as Cit or -ureidonorvaline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Citrulline is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Citrulline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citrulline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, citrulline is primarily located in the mitochondria, myelin sheath and cytoplasm. Citrulline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Citrulline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Citrulline and L-aspartic acid can be converted into argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate synthase. Furthermore, Citrulline can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine through the action of the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Citrulline can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine; which is mediated by the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, Citrulline and L-aspartic acid can be converted into argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate synthase. In humans, citrulline is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the urea cycle pathway, and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Citrulline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the argininosuccinic aciduria pathway, creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. Citrulline is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000904">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000904</a>
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Citrulline ; HMDB00904	<p>Citrulline, also known as Cit or -ureidonorvaline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Citrulline is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Citrulline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citrulline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, citrulline is primarily located in the mitochondria, myelin sheath and cytoplasm. Citrulline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Citrulline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Citrulline and L-aspartic acid can be converted into argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate synthase. Furthermore, Citrulline can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine through the action of the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Citrulline can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine; which is mediated by the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, Citrulline and L-aspartic acid can be converted into argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate synthase. In humans, citrulline is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the urea cycle pathway, and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Citrulline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the argininosuccinic aciduria pathway, creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. Citrulline is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000904">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000904</a>
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Corticosterone ; HMDB0001547	<p>Corticosterone, also known as 17-deoxycortisol or 11-b, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, corticosterone is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule.</p> <p>Corticosterone exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Corticosterone has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, corticosterone is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Corticosterone participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Corticosterone can be converted into 18-hydroxycorticosterone through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 11B1. In addition, Corticosterone can be biosynthesized from 11b-hydroxyprogesterone through its interaction with the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In humans, corticosterone is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. Corticosterone is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency, the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, and 3-Beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001547">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001547</a>
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Corticosterone ; HMDB01547	<p>Corticosterone, also known as 17-deoxycortisol or 11-b, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, corticosterone is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule.</p> <p>Corticosterone exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Corticosterone has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, corticosterone is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Corticosterone participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Corticosterone can be converted into 18-hydroxycorticosterone through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 11B1. In addition, Corticosterone can be biosynthesized from 11b-hydroxyprogesterone through its interaction with the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In humans, corticosterone is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. Corticosterone is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency, the apparent mineralocorticoid excess syndrome pathway, and 3-Beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001547">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001547</a>
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Cortisol ; HMDB0000063	Cortisol, also known as epicort or cortril, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, cortisol is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule. Cortisol is a drug which is used for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses. also used to treat endocrine (hormonal) disorders (adrenal insufficiency, addisons disease). it is also used to treat many immune and allergic disorders, such as arthritis, lupus, severe psoriasis, severe asthma, ulcerative colitis, and crohn's disease. Cortisol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cortisol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, cortisol is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Cortisol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cortisol can be biosynthesized from 21-deoxycortisol through the action of the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In addition, Cortisol can be biosynthesized from cortexolone through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 11B1. In humans, cortisol is involved in the corticotropin activation OF cortisol production pathway and the steroidogenesis pathway. Cortisol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency, the congenital lipoid adrenal hyperplasia (clah) or lipoid cah pathway, 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), and 3-Beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000063">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000063</a>
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Cortisol ; HMDB000063	Cortisol, also known as epicort or cortril, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, cortisol is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule. Cortisol is a drug which is used for the relief of the inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses. also used to treat endocrine (hormonal) disorders (adrenal insufficiency, addisons disease). it is also used to treat many immune and allergic disorders, such as arthritis, lupus, severe psoriasis, severe asthma, ulcerative colitis, and crohn's disease. Cortisol exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cortisol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, cortisol is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Cortisol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cortisol can be biosynthesized from 21-deoxycortisol through the action of the enzyme steroid 21-hydroxylase. In addition, Cortisol can be biosynthesized from cortexolone through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 11B1. In humans, cortisol is involved in the corticotropin activation OF cortisol production pathway and the steroidogenesis pathway. Cortisol is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency, the congenital lipoid adrenal hyperplasia (clah) or lipoid cah pathway, 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), and 3-Beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000063">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000063</a>
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Cortisone ; HMDB0002802	Cortisone, also known as cortef or locoid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, cortisone is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule. Cortisone exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cortisone has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, cortisone is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum, myelin sheath and cytoplasm. Cortisone participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cortisone can be biosynthesized from 17a,21-dihydroxy-5b-pregnane-3,11,20-trione through its interaction with the enzyme 3-oxo-5-beta-steroid 4-dehydrogenase. In addition, Cortisone, nadph, and hydrogen ion can be biosynthesized from cortisol and nadp through the action of the enzyme corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 2. In humans, cortisone is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. Cortisone is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), adrenal hyperplasia type 5 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 17 Alpha-hydroxylase deficiency, corticosterone methyl oxidase I deficiency (cmo I), and adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002802">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002802</a>
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Cortisone ; HMDB02802	Cortisone, also known as cortef or locoid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 21-hydroxysteroids. These are steroids carrying a hydroxyl group at the 21-position of the steroid backbone. Thus, cortisone is considered to be a steroid lipid molecule. Cortisone exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Cortisone has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, cortisone is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum, myelin sheath and cytoplasm. Cortisone participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cortisone can be biosynthesized from 17a,21-dihydroxy-5b-pregnane-3,11,20-trione through its interaction with the enzyme 3-oxo-5-beta-steroid 4-dehydrogenase. In addition, Cortisone, nadph, and hydrogen ion can be biosynthesized from cortisol and nadp through the action of the enzyme corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 2. In humans, cortisone is involved in the steroidogenesis pathway. Cortisone is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include 21-hydroxylase deficiency (cyp21), adrenal hyperplasia type 5 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 17 Alpha-hydroxylase deficiency, corticosterone methyl oxidase I deficiency (cmo I), and adrenal hyperplasia type 3 or congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002802">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002802</a>
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Cotinine ; HMDB0001046	<p>Cotinine, also known as (S)-cotinine or cotininium, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrrolidinylpyridines. Pyrrolidinylpyridines are compounds containing a pyrrolidinylpyridine ring system, which consists of a pyrrolidine ring linked to a pyridine ring. Cotinine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Cotinine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, cotinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Cotinine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cotinine can be biosynthesized from nicotine imine; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In addition, Cotinine can be converted into hydroxycotinine through the action of the enzyme cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, cotinine is involved in the nicotine action pathway and the nicotine metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, cotinine can be found in a number of food items such as onion-family vegetables, rowanberry, ginger, and swamp cabbage. This makes cotinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cotinine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001046">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001046</a>
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Cotinine ; HMDB01046	<p>Cotinine, also known as (S)-cotinine or cotininium, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrrolidinylpyridines. Pyrrolidinylpyridines are compounds containing a pyrrolidinylpyridine ring system, which consists of a pyrrolidine ring linked to a pyridine ring. Cotinine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Cotinine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, saliva, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, cotinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Cotinine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cotinine can be biosynthesized from nicotine imine; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In addition, Cotinine can be converted into hydroxycotinine through the action of the enzyme cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, cotinine is involved in the nicotine action pathway and the nicotine metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, cotinine can be found in a number of food items such as onion-family vegetables, rowanberry, ginger, and swamp cabbage. This makes cotinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cotinine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001046">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001046</a>
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Creatine ; HMDB0000064	Creatine, also known as cosmochair C 100 or krebiozon, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. Creatine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Creatine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Creatine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, creatine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. Creatine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylmethionine and creatine can be biosynthesized from guanidoacetic acid and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In addition, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and creatine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and guanidoacetic acid through the action of the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In humans, creatine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Creatine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency, and the hyperprolinemia type I pathway. Creatine is a potentially toxic compound. Creatine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as rhabdomyolysis, cirrhosis, cerebral creatine deficiency syndrome 3, and schizophrenia; creatine has also been linked to	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000064">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000064</a>
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the inborn metabolic disorders  
including hypermethioninemia.

Creatine ; HMDB00064	Creatine, also known as cosmochair C 100 or krebiozon, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. Creatine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Creatine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Creatine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, creatine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. Creatine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylmethionine and creatine can be biosynthesized from guanidoacetic acid and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In addition, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and creatine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and guanidoacetic acid through the action of the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In humans, creatine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Creatine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency, and the hyperprolinemia type I pathway. Creatine is a potentially toxic compound. Creatine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as rhabdomyolysis, cirrhosis, cerebral creatine deficiency syndrome 3, and schizophrenia; creatine has also been linked to	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000064">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000064</a>
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	the inborn metabolic disorders including hypermethioninemia.	
Creatinine ; HMDB0000562	<p>Creatinine, also known as krebiozen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. Creatinine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Creatinine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, urine, and feces. Within the cell, creatinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Creatinine can be biosynthesized from creatine. Outside of the human body, creatinine can be found in a number of food items such as annual wild rice, pepper (<i>c. frutescens</i>), <i>prunus</i> (cherry, plum), and kumquat. This makes creatinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Creatinine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hypoparathyroidism-retardation-dysmorphism syndrome, familial partial lipodystrophy, long-chain fatty acids, defect in transport of, and lipodystrophy, congenital generalized; creatinine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000562">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000562</a>

Creatinine ; HMDB00562	Creatinine, also known as krebiozen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. Creatinine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Creatinine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, urine, and feces. Within the cell, creatinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Creatinine can be biosynthesized from creatine. Outside of the human body, creatinine can be found in a number of food items such as annual wild rice, pepper ( <i>c. frutescens</i> ), <i>prunus</i> (cherry, plum), and kumquat. This makes creatinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Creatinine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hypoparathyroidism-retardation-dysmorphism syndrome, familial partial lipodystrophy, long-chain fatty acids, defect in transport of, and lipodystrophy, congenital generalized; creatinine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000562">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000562</a>
Cysteineglutathione disulfide ; HMDB0000656	Cysteineglutathione disulfide, also known as cyssg or nereithione, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as oligopeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of between three and ten alpha-amino acids joined by peptide bonds. Cysteineglutathione disulfide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Cysteineglutathione disulfide has been primarily detected in saliva. Within the cell, cysteineglutathione disulfide is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000656">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000656</a>

Cysteinylglycine ; HMDB0000078	L-Cysteinylglycine, also known as cys-gly or CG, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. L-Cysteinylglycine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cysteinylglycine has been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-cysteinylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. L-Cysteinylglycine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, L-cysteinylglycine is involved in the glutathione metabolism pathway. L-Cysteinylglycine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Gamma-glutamyl-transpeptidase deficiency, glutathione synthetase deficiency, 5-oxoprolinase deficiency, and Gamma-glutamyltransferase deficiency. L-Cysteinylglycine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000078">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000078</a>
Cytidine ; HMDB0000089	Cytarabine, also known as ara-C or cytosar-u, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Cytarabine is a drug which is used for the treatment of acute non-lymphocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia and blast phase of chronic myelocytic leukemia. Cytarabine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Cytarabine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, cytarabine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Cytarabine can be biosynthesized from cytosine. Outside of the human body, cytarabine can be found in a number of food items such as guava, root vegetables, sweet orange, and herbs and spices. This makes cytarabine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Cytarabine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000089">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000089</a>

Cytosine ; HMDB0000630	Cytosine, also known as C, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Cytosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Cytosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and plasma. Cytosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, cytosine can be found in a number of food items such as new zealand spinach, medlar, french plantain, and hickory nut. This makes cytosine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000630">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000630</a>
Cytosine ; HMDB00630	Cytosine, also known as C, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Cytosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Cytosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and plasma. Cytosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, cytosine can be found in a number of food items such as new zealand spinach, medlar, french plantain, and hickory nut. This makes cytosine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000630">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000630</a>

D-alpha-Aminobutyric acid ; HMDB0000650	, also known as D-2-aminobutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as d-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the D-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, can be found in a number of food items such as common pea, pulses, green bean, and nuts. This makes a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000650">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000650</a>
D-alpha-Aminobutyric acid ; HMDB00650	, also known as D-2-aminobutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as d-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the D-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, can be found in a number of food items such as common pea, pulses, green bean, and nuts. This makes a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000650">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000650</a>

D-Glucose ; HMDB0000122	<p>D-Glucose, also known as dextrose or D-GLC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hexoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a six-carbon containing moiety. D-Glucose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, D-glucose is primarily located in the lysosome, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi and myelin sheath. D-Glucose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Glucose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Glucose can be biosynthesized from glucose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphatase. Furthermore, D-Glucose and uridine diphosphategalactose can be converted into uridine 5'-diphosphate and Alpha-lactose through the action of the enzyme lactose synthase. Furthermore, Ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and D-glucose can be biosynthesized from glucosylceramide and water; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glucosylceramidase. Finally, D-Glucose can be converted into glucose 6-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme hexokinase-2. In humans, D-glucose is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the triosephosphate isomerase pathway, the gliclazide action pathway, and the pancreas function pathway. D-Glucose is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the congenital disorder OF glycosylation CDG-iid pathway, the transfer OF acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the fanconi-bickel syndrome pathway. D-Glucose is a potentially toxic compound. D-Glucose has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, familial, 1, HHF1</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000122">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000122</a>
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and diabetes mellitus type 2; d-glucose has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 3-methylcrotonyl-glycinuria, primary hypomagnesemia, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency.

D-Glucose ; HMDB00122	<p>D-Glucose, also known as dextrose or D-GLC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hexoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a six-carbon containing moiety. D-Glucose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, D-glucose is primarily located in the lysosome, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi and myelin sheath. D-Glucose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Glucose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Glucose can be biosynthesized from glucose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphatase. Furthermore, D-Glucose and uridine diphosphategalactose can be converted into uridine 5'-diphosphate and Alpha-lactose through the action of the enzyme lactose synthase. Furthermore, Ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and D-glucose can be biosynthesized from glucosylceramide and water; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glucosylceramidase. Finally, D-Glucose can be converted into glucose 6-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme hexokinase-2. In humans, D-glucose is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the triosephosphate isomerase pathway, the gliclazide action pathway, and the pancreas function pathway. D-Glucose is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the congenital disorder OF glycosylation CDG-iid pathway, the transfer OF acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the fanconi-bickel syndrome pathway. D-Glucose is a potentially toxic compound. D-Glucose has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, familial, 1, HHF1</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000122">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000122</a>
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	<p>and diabetes mellitus type 2; d-glucose has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including 3-methylcrotonyl-glycinuria, primary hypomagnesemia, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency.</p>	
D-Glucuronic acid ; HMDB0000127	<p>D-Glucuronic acid, also known as glcaa or D-glucuronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glucuronic acid derivatives. Glucuronic acid derivatives are compounds containing a glucuronic acid moiety (or a derivative), which consists of a glucose moiety with the C6 carbon oxidized to a carboxylic acid. D-Glucuronic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucuronic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, D-glucuronic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, lysosome and endoplasmic reticulum. D-Glucuronic acid can be biosynthesized from isovalerylglucuronide through the action of the enzyme Beta-glucuronidase. In humans, D-glucuronic acid is involved in the inositol metabolism pathway and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. D-Glucuronic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glycogenesis, type iii. cori disease, debrancher glycogenesis pathway, sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, the mucopolysaccharidosis vi. sly syndrome pathway, and the glycogenesis, type vi. hers disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000127">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000127</a>

D-Glucuronic acid ; HMDB00127	D-Glucuronic acid, also known as glcaa or D-glucuronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glucuronic acid derivatives. Glucuronic acid derivatives are compounds containing a glucuronic acid moiety (or a derivative), which consists of a glucose moiety with the C6 carbon oxidized to a carboxylic acid. D-Glucuronic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucuronic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, D-glucuronic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, lysosome and endoplasmic reticulum. D-Glucuronic acid can be biosynthesized from isovalerylglucuronide through the action of the enzyme Beta-glucuronidase. In humans, D-glucuronic acid is involved in the inositol metabolism pathway and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. D-Glucuronic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glycogenosis, type iii. cori disease, debrancher glycogenosis pathway, sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, the mucopolysaccharidosis vi. sly syndrome pathway, and the glycogenosis, type vi. hers disease pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000127">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000127</a>
D-Leucic acid ; HMDB0000624	D-Leucic acid, also known as D-leucate or delta-leucic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxy fatty acids. These are fatty acids in which the chain bears a hydroxyl group. D-Leucic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Leucic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, D-leucic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. D-Leucic acid can be converted into (R)-2-hydroxy-4-methylpentanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000624">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000624</a>

D-Maltose ; HMDB0000163	<p>D-Maltose, also known as alpha-malt sugar or finetose F, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as o-glycosyl compounds. These are glycoside in which a sugar group is bonded through one carbon to another group via a O-glycosidic bond. D-Maltose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Maltose has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, D-maltose is primarily located in the cytoplasm and lysosome. D-Maltose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Maltose can be converted into Alpha-D-glucose; which is mediated by the enzyme maltase-glucoamylase, intestinal. In addition, D-Maltose can be converted into Alpha-D-glucose through its interaction with the enzyme glycogen debranching enzyme. In humans, D-maltose is involved in the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. D-Maltose is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glycogenosis, type iv. amylopectinosis, anderson disease pathway, glycogen synthetase deficiency, sucrase-isomaltase deficiency, and the glycogenosis, type vi. hers disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000163">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000163</a>
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D-Mannose ; HMDB0000169	D-Mannose, also known as mannopyranose or carubinose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hexoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a six-carbon containing moiety. D-Mannose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Mannose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, feces, and urine. D-Mannose can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in golgi, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, and cytoplasm. D-Mannose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Mannose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Mannose can be converted into mannose 6-phosphate through the action of the enzyme hexokinase-1. In addition, D-Galactose and D-mannose can be converted into epimelibiose; which is mediated by the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. In humans, D-mannose is involved in the fructose and mannose degradation pathway, the galactose metabolism pathway, and the fructose intolerance, hereditary pathway. D-Mannose is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the fructosuria pathway and the galactosemia pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000169">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000169</a>
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D-Ribose ; HMDB0000283	D-Ribose, also known as ribose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. D-Ribose exists as a solid, very soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Ribose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, saliva, and cerebrospinal fluid. D-Ribose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Ribose can be converted into D-ribose 5-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme ribokinase. In humans, D-ribose is involved in the pentose phosphate pathway. D-Ribose is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, transaldolase deficiency, and ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency. Outside of the human body, D-ribose can be found in a number of food items such as fruits, other soy product, chinese mustard, and cucurbita (gourd). This makes D-ribose a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000283">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000283</a>
D-Threitol ; HMDB0004136	D-Threitol, also known as D-threo-tetritol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. D-Threitol is very soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Threitol has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. D-Threitol has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004136">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004136</a>

D-Threitol ; HMDB04136	D-Threitol, also known as D-threo-tetritol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. D-Threitol is very soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Threitol has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. D-Threitol has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004136">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004136</a>
D-Urobilin ; HMDB0004161	D-Urobilin belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. D-Urobilin is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. D-Urobilin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004161">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004161</a>
D-Urobilinogen ; HMDB0004158	D-Urobilinogen belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. D-Urobilinogen is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. D-Urobilinogen has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, D-uroporphobilinogen is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). D-Urobilinogen exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, D-uroporphobilinogen is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway. D-Urobilinogen is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, the hereditary coproporphyria (HCP) pathway, and the porphyria variegata (PV) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004158</a>

D-Urobilinogen ; HMDB04158	D-Urobilinogen belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. D-Urobilinogen is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. D-Urobilinogen has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, D-urobilinogen is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). D-Urobilinogen exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, D-urobilinogen is involved in the porphyrin metabolism pathway. D-Urobilinogen is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the acute intermittent porphyria pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, the hereditary coproporphyria (HCP) pathway, and the porphyria variegata (PV) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004158</a>
D-Xylose ; HMDB0000098	D-Xylose, also known as xylose or xylopyranose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. D-Xylose exists as a solid, very soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Xylose has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, D-xylose is primarily located in the cytoplasm and lysosome. Outside of the human body, D-xylose can be found in flaxseed. This makes D-xylose a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. D-Xylose is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000098</a>

Decanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000651	<p>Decanoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, decanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Decanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Decanoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, decanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Decanoylcarnitine has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000651">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000651</a>
Decanoylcarnitine ; HMDB00651	<p>Decanoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, decanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Decanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Decanoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, decanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Decanoylcarnitine has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000651">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000651</a>
Delta-Hexanolactone ; HMDB0000453	<p>Delta-Hexanolactone, also known as -hexanolactone or epsilon-caprolactone, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as delta valerolactones. These are cyclic organic compounds containing an oxan-2- one moiety. Delta-Hexanolactone is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak basic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, Delta-hexanolactone is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000453">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000453</a>

Deoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000626	<p>Deoxycholic acid, also known as deoxycholate or acid, deoxycholic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Deoxycholic acid is a drug which is used for improvement in appearance of moderate to severe fullness associated with submental fat in adults. .</p> <p>Deoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Deoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and intestine tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, deoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, deoxycholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Deoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000626">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000626</a>
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Deoxycholic acid ; HMDB00626	<p>Deoxycholic acid, also known as deoxycholate or acid, deoxycholic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Deoxycholic acid is a drug which is used for improvement in appearance of moderate to severe fullness associated with submental fat in adults. .</p> <p>Deoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Deoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and intestine tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, deoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, deoxycholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Deoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000626">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000626</a>
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Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB0000631	<p>Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as glycodeoxycholate or deoxycholyglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate has been found in human hepatic tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000631">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000631</a>
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Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB00631	<p>Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as glycodeoxycholate or deoxycholyglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate has been found in human hepatic tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Deoxycholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000631">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000631</a>
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Deoxyuridine ; HMDB0000012	<p>Deoxyuridine, also known as dU, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine 2'-deoxyribonucleosides.</p> <p>Pyrimidine 2'-deoxyribonucleosides are compounds consisting of a pyrimidine linked to a ribose which lacks a hydroxyl group at position 2. Deoxyuridine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Deoxyuridine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, deoxyuridine is primarily located in the mitochondria and nucleus.</p> <p>Deoxyuridine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Deoxyuridine can be biosynthesized from deoxycytidine through the action of the enzyme cytidine deaminase. In addition, Deoxyuridine can be converted into uracil and deoxyribose 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme thymidine phosphorylase. In humans, deoxyuridine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Deoxyuridine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, and dihydropyrimidinase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000012">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000012</a>
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DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) ; HMDB0007098	<p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0), also known as DAG(16:0/16:0) or diacylglycerol(32:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/16:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/16:0/14:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/16:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) and palmitoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/16:0/16:0)[iso]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is involved in the glycerolipid metabolism pathway, phospholipid biosynthesis pathway, the D-glyceric aciduria pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/16:0) pathway. DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, and</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007098</a>
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	de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/14:1(9Z)) pathway.	
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DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) ; HMDB07098	<p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0), also known as DAG(16:0/16:0) or diacylglycerol(32:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/16:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/16:0/14:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/16:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) and palmitoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/16:0/16:0)[iso]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is involved in the glycerolipid metabolism pathway, phospholipid biosynthesis pathway, the D-glyceric aciduria pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/16:0) pathway. DG(16:0/16:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, and</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007098</a>
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	de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/14:1(9Z)) pathway.	
DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007099	<p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(16:0/16:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007099</a>

DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07099	<p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(16:0/16:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007099</a>
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DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB0007100	<p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2], also known as DAG(16:0/18:0) or diacylglycerol(16:0/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway. DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007100</a>
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DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB07100	<p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2], also known as DAG(16:0/18:0) or diacylglycerol(16:0/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway. DG(16:0/18:0/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007100</a>
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DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007102	<p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(16:0/18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and palmitoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and palmitoleyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007102</a>
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biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and the phosphatidylinositol phosphate metabolism pathway. DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/24:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/24:1(15Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:0) pathway.

DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07102	<p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(16:0/18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and palmitoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(16:0/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and palmitoleyl-CoA can be converted into TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007102</a>
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biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and the phosphatidylinositol phosphate metabolism pathway. DG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/24:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/24:1(15Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:0) pathway.

DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007103	<p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol(16:0/18:2) or DAG(16:0/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/16:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007103</a>
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DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07103	<p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol(16:0/18:2) or DAG(16:0/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/16:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007103</a>
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DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007132	<p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2], also known as DAG(16:1N7/18:2N6) or diacylglycerol(16:1/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:1(1 1Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:1(1 3Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(7 Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:3(8 Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007132">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007132</a>
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DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07132	<p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2], also known as DAG(16:1N7/18:2N6) or diacylglycerol(16:1/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:1(1 1Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:1(1 3Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(7 Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:3(8 Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007132">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007132</a>
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DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB0007158	<p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0), also known as diacyl glycerol or DAG(18:0/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/14:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and palmitoleyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/16:1(9Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and stearoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase.</p> <p>In humans, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway. DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007158</a>
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de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
TG(18:0/18:0/22:1(13Z)) pathway,  
de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway,  
de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:0) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.

DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB07158	<p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0), also known as diacyl glycerol or DAG(18:0/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and myristoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/14:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and palmitoleyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/16:1(9Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) and stearoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:0/18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase.</p> <p>In humans, DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway. DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007158</a>
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	de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/22:1(13Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:0) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) ; HMDB0007170	<p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol(18:0/20:4) or DAG(18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>In humans,</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, the activation OF PKC through g protein coupled receptor pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007170">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007170</a>
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DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) ; HMDB07170	<p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2], also known as diacylglycerol(18:0/20:4) or DAG(18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>In humans,</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, the activation OF PKC through g protein coupled receptor pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 )[iso2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007170">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007170</a>
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DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007199	<p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as DG(18:1/20:4) or diacylglycerol(38:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2.</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and cis-vaccenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(11Z)) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:2(6,9Z)).</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007199">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007199</a>
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	Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway. DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07199	<p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as DG(18:1/20:4) or diacylglycerol(38:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2.</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and cis-vaccenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(11Z)) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:2(6,9Z)).</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007199">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007199</a>
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	Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway. DG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB0007216	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0), also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(18:1/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:1(9Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007216">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007216</a>
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biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway. DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.

DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) ; HMDB07216	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0), also known as diacylglycerol or DAG(18:1/18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:1(9Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007216">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007216</a>
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biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway. DG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:0/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.

DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007218	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as sn-1,2-dioleoylglycerol or sn-1,2-diolein, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z))[iso0] through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z))[iso3]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z))[iso6] through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007218">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007218</a>
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	DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway. DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/24:1(15Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway.	
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DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07218	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as sn-1,2-dioleoylglycerol or sn-1,2-diolein, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-diacylglycerols. These are diacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at positions 1 and 2. Thus, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and oleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z))[iso0] through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z))[iso3]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z))[iso6] through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007218">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007218</a>
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	DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway. DG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/24:1(15Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway.	
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DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007219	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2], also known as DAG(18:1/18:2) or diacylglycerol(18:1/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007219">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007219</a>
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DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07219	<p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2], also known as DAG(18:1/18:2) or diacylglycerol(18:1/18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p> <p>DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)[is o2] is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:2(11Z,14Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007219">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007219</a>
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DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0007248	<p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as DAG(18:2/18:2) or DAG(18:2OMEGA6/18:2OMEGA6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z))[iso3]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007248">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007248</a>
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phosphatidate phosphatase.  
 Finally,  
 $\text{DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)}$  and alpha-linolenoyl-CoA can  
 be converted into  
 $\text{TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z))}$ [iso3] through its  
 interaction with the enzyme  
 diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase.  
 In humans,  
 $\text{DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)}$  is involved in  
 phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis  
 $\text{PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z))}$   
 pathway and  
 phosphatidylethanolamine  
 biosynthesis  
 $\text{pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z))}$   
 pathway.  
 $\text{DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0)}$  is also involved in several  
 metabolic disorders, some of  
 which include de novo  
 triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
 $\text{TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z))}$  pathway, de novo  
 triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
 $\text{TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z))}$  pathway, de novo  
 triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
 $\text{TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:2(13Z,16Z))}$  pathway, and de  
 novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis  
 $\text{TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z))}$  pathway.

DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB07248	<p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as DAG(18:2/18:2) or DAG(18:2OMEGA6/18:2OMEGA6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a diradylglycerol lipid molecule. DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell,</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p> <p>DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) and linoleoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidate phosphatase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) and gamma-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z))[iso3]; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. Furthermore, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from PA(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007248">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007248</a>
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	<p>phosphatidate phosphatase. Finally, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) and alpha-linolenoyl-CoA can be converted into TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z))[iso3] through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	
Dihomolinoleic acid ; HMDB0061864	, also known as 20:2n6 or dihomolinoleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. can be converted into 1-octadecanoyl-2-[(10Z,12Z)-octadecadienoyl]-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061864">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061864</a>

Dihydrothymine ; HMDB0000079	<p>Dihydrothymine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydropyrimidines. Hydropyrimidines are compounds containing a hydrogenated pyrimidine ring (i.e. containing less than the maximum number of double bonds.). Dihydrothymine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dihydrothymine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, dihydrothymine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Dihydrothymine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dihydrothymine can be biosynthesized from thymine through the action of the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In addition, Dihydrothymine can be converted into ureidoisobutyric acid through the action of the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase. In humans, dihydrothymine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Dihydrothymine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, and the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway. Outside of the human body, dihydrothymine can be found in a number of food items such as broad bean, millet, tronchuda cabbage, and alaska wild rhubarb. This makes dihydrothymine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Dihydrothymine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000079">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000079</a>
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Dihydouracil ; HMDB0000076	<p>Dihydouracil belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Dihydouracil exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dihydouracil has been found in human prostate, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, dihydouracil is primarily located in the cytoplasm and nucleus. Dihydouracil participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dihydouracil can be biosynthesized from uracil; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. Furthermore, Dihydouracil can be converted into ureidopropionic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase. Furthermore, Dihydouracil can be converted into ureidopropionic acid through its interaction with the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase. Finally, Dihydouracil can be converted into uracil through its interaction with the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In humans, dihydouracil is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway. Dihydouracil is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, ureidopropionase deficiency, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and Beta ureidopropionase deficiency. Outside of the human body, dihydouracil can be found in a number of food items such as roman camomile, hyssop, tree fern, and brussel sprouts. This makes dihydouracil a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Dihydouracil is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000076">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000076</a>
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Dimethylglycine ; HMDB0000092	<p>Dimethylglycine, also known as N-methylsarcosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Dimethylglycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dimethylglycine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, dimethylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Dimethylglycine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dimethylglycine can be converted into formaldehyde and sarcosine; which is mediated by the enzyme dimethylglycine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine through the action of the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine through its interaction with the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Finally, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. In humans, dimethylglycine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the betaine metabolism pathway, the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, and the methionine metabolism pathway. Dimethylglycine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, and the hypermethioninemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000092">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000092</a>
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Dimethylglycine ; HMDB00092	<p>Dimethylglycine, also known as N-methylsarcosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Dimethylglycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dimethylglycine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, dimethylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Dimethylglycine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dimethylglycine can be converted into formaldehyde and sarcosine; which is mediated by the enzyme dimethylglycine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine through the action of the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine through its interaction with the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Finally, Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. In humans, dimethylglycine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the betaine metabolism pathway, the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, and the methionine metabolism pathway. Dimethylglycine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, and the hypermethioninemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000092">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000092</a>
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DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid ; HMDB0000991	DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid, also known as a-aminocaprylate or alpha-aminocaprylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, DL-2-amino-octanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000991</a>
DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid ; HMDB00991	DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid, also known as a-aminocaprylate or alpha-aminocaprylic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). DL-2-Amino-octanoic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, DL-2-amino-octanoic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000991</a>
Docosadienoate (22:2n6) ; HMDB0061714	Docosadienoate (22:2n6), also known as 13,16-docosadienoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Docosadienoate (22:2n6) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Docosadienoate (22:2n6) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, docosadienoate (22:2n6) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061714">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061714</a>

Docosahexaenoic acid ; HMDB0002183	<p>Dha, also known as doconexent or docosahexaenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, Dha is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. Dha is a drug which is used as a high-docosahexaenoic acid (dha) oral supplement. . Dha is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Dha has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, Dha is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and adiposome. In humans, Dha is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Dha has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hypertension, thyroid cancer, stroke, and essential hypertension; dha has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002183">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002183</a>
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Docosahexaenoic acid ; HMDB02183	Dha, also known as doconexent or docosahexaenoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, Dha is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. Dha is a drug which is used as a high-docosahexaenoic acid (dha) oral supplement. . Dha is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Dha has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, Dha is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and adiposome. In humans, Dha is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Dha has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hypertension, thyroid cancer, stroke, and essential hypertension; dha has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002183">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002183</a>
Docosapentaenoic acid (22n-6) ; HMDB0001976	22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z), also known as docosapentaenoate (22N-6) or C22:5N-6,9,12,15,18, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is considered to be a docosanoid lipid molecule. 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. In humans, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001976">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001976</a>

Docosapentaenoic acid (22n-6) ; HMDB01976	<p>22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z), also known as docosapentaenoate (22N-6) or C22:5N-6,9,12,15,18, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Thus, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is considered to be a docosanoid lipid molecule.</p> <p>22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. In humans, 22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z) is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001976">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001976</a>
Dodecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000623	<p>Dodecanedioic acid, also known as 1,12-dodecanedioate or 1,10-dicarboxydecane, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Dodecanedioic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Dodecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, dodecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Dodecanedioic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, dodecane, 1,12-di-L-ascorbyl dodecanedioate, and O-dodecanedioylcarnitine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000623">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000623</a>

Dodecanedioic acid ; HMDB00623	Dodecanedioic acid, also known as 1,12-dodecanedioate or 1,10-dicarboxydecane, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Dodecanedioic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Dodecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, dodecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Dodecanedioic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, dodecane, 1,12-di-L-ascorbyl dodecanedioate, and O-dodecanedioylcarnitine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000623">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000623</a>
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Dodecanoic acid ; HMDB0000638	Lauric acid, also known as dodecanoate or dodecanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Lauric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lauric acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, lauric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Lauric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, lauric acid is involved in the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, fatty acid biosynthesis pathway, and the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway. Lauric acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF medium chain saturated fatty acids pathway and carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency. Outside of the human body, lauric acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginkgo nuts, chinese bayberry, chanterelle, and garden cress. This makes lauric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Lauric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000638">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000638</a>
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Dodecanoic acid ; HMDB00638	Lauric acid, also known as dodecanoate or dodecanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Lauric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lauric acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, lauric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Lauric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, lauric acid is involved in the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, fatty acid biosynthesis pathway, and the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway. Lauric acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF medium chain saturated fatty acids pathway and carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency. Outside of the human body, lauric acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginkgo nuts, chinese bayberry, chanterelle, and garden cress. This makes lauric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Lauric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000638">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000638</a>
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Dodecanoylecarnitine ; HMDB0002250	<p>Dodecanoylecarnitine, also known as lauroylecarnitine or O-C12:0-L-carnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, dodecanoylecarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, dodecanoylecarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Dodecanoylecarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002250">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002250</a>
Dodecanoylecarnitine ; HMDB02250	<p>Dodecanoylecarnitine, also known as lauroylecarnitine or O-C12:0-L-carnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, dodecanoylecarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, dodecanoylecarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Dodecanoylecarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Dodecanoylecarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002250">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002250</a>

Dopamine 3-O-sulfate ; HMDB0006275	Dopamine 3-O-sulfate, also known as dopamine 3-monosulphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Dopamine 3-O-sulfate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dopamine 3-O-sulfate has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, dopamine 3-O-sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Dopamine 3-O-sulfate can be converted into dopamine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006275">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006275</a>
Dopamine 4-sulfate ; HMDB0004148	Dopamine 4-sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Dopamine 4-sulfate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Dopamine 4-sulfate has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, dopamine 4-sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Dopamine 4-sulfate can be converted into dopamine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004148">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004148</a>

Eicosadienoic acid ; HMDB0005060	Dihomolinoleic acid, also known as 11,14-eicosadienoate or eicosadienoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Dihomolinoleic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Dihomolinoleic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, dihomolinoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Dihomolinoleic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, dihomolinoleic acid can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid. Dihomolinoleic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-octadecyl-2-[(11Z,14Z)-eicosadienoyl]-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, (11Z,14Z)-icosadienoyl-containing glycerolipid, and 1-palmitoyl-2-(11Z,14Z-eicosadienoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005060">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005060</a>
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Eicosadienoic acid ; HMDB05060	Dihomolinoleic acid, also known as 11,14-eicosadienoate or eicosadienoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Dihomolinoleic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Dihomolinoleic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, dihomolinoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Dihomolinoleic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, dihomolinoleic acid can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid. Dihomolinoleic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-octadecyl-2-[(11Z,14Z)-eicosadienoyl]-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, (11Z,14Z)-icosadienoyl-containing glycerolipid, and 1-palmitoyl-2-(11Z,14Z-eicosadienoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005060">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005060</a>
Eicosapentaenoic acid ; HMDB0001999	Epa, also known as icosapent or timnodonic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, Epa is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. Epa is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Epa has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, Epa is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. In humans, Epa is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, Epa can be found in a number of food items such as other bread, poppy, pot marjoram, and broad bean. This makes Epa a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001999">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001999</a>

Eicosapentaenoic acid ; HMDB01999	<p>Epa, also known as icosapent or timnodonic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thus, Epa is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. Epa is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Epa has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, Epa is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. In humans, Epa is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, Epa can be found in a number of food items such as other bread, poppy, pot marjoram, and broad bean. This makes Epa a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001999">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001999</a>
Ergothioneine ; HMDB0003045	<p>Ergothioneine, also known as sympectothion, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Ergothioneine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Ergothioneine has been primarily detected in blood. Ergothioneine can be converted into 2-sulfenohercynine and S-methyl-L-ergothioneine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003045">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003045</a>

Erucic acid ; HMDB0002068	<p>cis-Erucic acid, also known as ciseruate or 22:1omega9, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. cis-Erucic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. cis-Erucic acid has been found in human endocrine gland tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, cis-erucic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-Erucic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, ethyl (13Z)-docosenoate, N-[(13Z)-docosenoyl]-tetradecasphing-4-enine-1-phosphoethanolamine, and N-[(13Z)-docosenoyl]sphing-4-enine-1-phosphocholine. cis-Erucic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as adrenomyeloneuropathy; cis-erucic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002068">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002068</a>
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Erucic acid ; HMDB02068	cis-Erucic acid, also known as ciseruate or 22:1omega9, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. cis-Erucic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. cis-Erucic acid has been found in human endocrine gland tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, cis-erucic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-Erucic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, ethyl (13Z)-docosenoate, N-[(13Z)-docosenoyl]-tetradecasphing-4-enine-1-phosphoethanolamine, and N-[(13Z)-docosenoyl]sphing-4-enine-1-phosphocholine. cis-Erucic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as adrenomyeloneuropathy; cis-erucic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002068">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002068</a>
Erythritol ; HMDB0002994	D-Threitol, also known as D-threo-tetritol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. D-Threitol is very soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Threitol has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. D-Threitol has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002994">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002994</a>

Erythronic acid ; HMDB0000613	<p>Erythronic acid, also known as erythronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Erythronic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Erythronic acid has been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, erythronic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Erythronic acid can be converted into 4-phospho-D-erythronic acid and 3-phospho-D-erythronic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000613">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000613</a>
Erythronic acid ; HMDB00613	<p>Erythronic acid, also known as erythronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Erythronic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Erythronic acid has been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, erythronic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Erythronic acid can be converted into 4-phospho-D-erythronic acid and 3-phospho-D-erythronic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000613">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000613</a>

Estriol-3-glucuronide ; HMDB0010335	Estriol-3-glucuronide, also known as estriol 3-glucosiduronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as steroid glucuronide conjugates. These are sterol lipids containing a glucuronide moiety linked to the steroid skeleton. Thus, estriol-3-glucuronide is considered to be a steroid conjugate lipid molecule. Estriol-3-glucuronide is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Estriol-3-glucuronide has been found in human hepatic tissue, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, estriol-3-glucuronide is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010335">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010335</a>
Ethylmalonic acid ; HMDB0000622	Ethylmalonic acid, also known as ethylmalonate or α-carboxybutyrate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids containing a branched chain. Ethylmalonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ethylmalonic acid has been found in human skeletal muscle and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, ethylmalonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Ethylmalonic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, ethylmalonic acid can be biosynthesized from malonic acid. Ethylmalonic acid can also be converted into (S)-ethylmalonyl-CoA and (R)-ethylmalonyl-CoA. Ethylmalonic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Ethylmalonic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency, and anorexia nervosa; ethylmalonic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including ethylmalonic encephalopathy and short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000622">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000622</a>

Etiocholanolone glucuronide ; HMDB0004484	<p>Etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide, also known as 3a-hydroxyetiocholan-17-one 3-glucosiduronate or androsterone glucosiduronate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as steroid glucuronide conjugates. These are sterol lipids containing a glucuronide moiety linked to the steroid skeleton. Thus, etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide is considered to be a steroid conjugate lipid molecule. Etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide has been found in human hepatic tissue, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and endoplasmic reticulum. In humans, etiocholan-3alpha-ol-17-one 3-glucuronide is involved in the androstenedione metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004484">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004484</a>
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Folic acid ; HMDB0000121	<p>Folic acid, also known as folate or vitamin m, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Folic acid is a drug which is used for treatment of folic acid deficiency, megaloblastic anemia and in anemias of nutritional supplements, pregnancy, infancy, or childhood. Folic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Folic acid has been found in human brain, kidney and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Folic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Folic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Folic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrofolic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase. In addition, Folic acid can be converted into folic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme proton-coupled folate transporter. In humans, folic acid is involved in pterine biosynthesis pathway, the folate malabsorption, hereditary pathway, the folate metabolism pathway, and the methotrexate action pathway. Folic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD). Folic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Folic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as alzheimer's disease, hereditary folate malabsorption, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, and rheumatoid arthritis; folic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including folate deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000121">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000121</a>
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Folic acid ; HMDB00121	<p>Folic acid, also known as folate or vitamin m, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Folic acid is a drug which is used for treatment of folic acid deficiency, megaloblastic anemia and in anemias of nutritional supplements, pregnancy, infancy, or childhood. Folic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Folic acid has been found in human brain, kidney and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Folic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Folic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Folic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrofolic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase. In addition, Folic acid can be converted into folic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme proton-coupled folate transporter. In humans, folic acid is involved in pterine biosynthesis pathway, the folate malabsorption, hereditary pathway, the folate metabolism pathway, and the methotrexate action pathway. Folic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD). Folic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Folic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as alzheimer's disease, hereditary folate malabsorption, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, and rheumatoid arthritis; folic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including folate deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000121">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000121</a>
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Formiminoglutamic acid ; HMDB0000854	<p>Formiminoglutamic acid, also known as N-formimino-L-glutamate or acid, formiminoglutamic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Formiminoglutamic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Formiminoglutamic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, formiminoglutamic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Formiminoglutamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Formiminoglutamic acid can be biosynthesized from 4-imidazolone-5-propionic acid through its interaction with the enzyme probable imidazolonepropionase. In addition, Tetrahydrofolic acid and formiminoglutamic acid can be converted into 5-formiminotetrahydrofolic acid and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme formimidoyltransferase-cyclodeaminase. In humans, formiminoglutamic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. Formiminoglutamic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000854">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000854</a>
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Fumaric acid ; HMDB0000134	<p>Fumaric acid, also known as fumarate or E297, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Fumaric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Fumaric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, urine, and blood. Within the cell, fumaric acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm.</p> <p>Fumaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Fumaric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Fumaric acid can be biosynthesized from L-malic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fumarate hydratase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Fumaric acid can be biosynthesized from succinic acid through the action of the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Fumaric acid and aicar can be biosynthesized from saicar through its interaction with the enzyme adenylosuccinate lyase. Finally, Fumaric acid and adenosine monophosphate can be biosynthesized from adenylosuccinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme adenylosuccinate lyase. In humans, fumaric acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Fumaric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include prolidase deficiency (PD), the alkaptonuria pathway, the tyrosinemia type I pathway, and the hypoacetylaspartia pathway. Outside of the human body, fumaric acid can be found in a number of food items such as common buckwheat, common thyme, garden onion, and jicama. This makes fumaric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000134">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000134</a>
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	products. Fumaric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	
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Fumaric acid ; HMDB00134	<p>Fumaric acid, also known as fumarate or E297, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Fumaric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Fumaric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, urine, and blood. Within the cell, fumaric acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm.</p> <p>Fumaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Fumaric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Fumaric acid can be biosynthesized from L-malic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fumarate hydratase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Fumaric acid can be biosynthesized from succinic acid through the action of the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Fumaric acid and aicar can be biosynthesized from saicar through its interaction with the enzyme adenylosuccinate lyase. Finally, Fumaric acid and adenosine monophosphate can be biosynthesized from adenylosuccinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme adenylosuccinate lyase. In humans, fumaric acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the oncogenic action OF succinate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Fumaric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include prolidase deficiency (PD), the alkaptonuria pathway, the tyrosinemia type I pathway, and the hypoacetylaspartia pathway. Outside of the human body, fumaric acid can be found in a number of food items such as common buckwheat, common thyme, garden onion, and jicama. This makes fumaric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000134">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000134</a>
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	products. Fumaric acid is a potentially toxic compound.	
Furosemide ; HMDB0001933	<p>Furosemide, also known as frusemide or lasix, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aminobenzenesulfonamides. These are organic compounds containing a benzenesulfonamide moiety with an amine group attached to the benzene ring. Furosemide is a drug which is used for the treatment of edema associated with congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and renal disease, including the nephrotic syndrome. also for the treatment of hypertension alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents.</p> <p>Furosemide exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Furosemide has been found in human kidney tissue. Furosemide can be converted into furosemide through its interaction with the enzyme solute carrier family 22 member 6. In humans, furosemide is involved in the furosemide action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001933">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001933</a>
Furosemide ; HMDB01933	<p>Furosemide, also known as frusemide or lasix, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aminobenzenesulfonamides. These are organic compounds containing a benzenesulfonamide moiety with an amine group attached to the benzene ring. Furosemide is a drug which is used for the treatment of edema associated with congestive heart failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and renal disease, including the nephrotic syndrome. also for the treatment of hypertension alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents.</p> <p>Furosemide exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Furosemide has been found in human kidney tissue. Furosemide can be converted into furosemide through its interaction with the enzyme solute carrier family 22 member 6. In humans, furosemide is involved in the furosemide action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001933">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001933</a>

Gabapentin ; HMDB0005015	<p>Gabapentin, also known as neurontin or convalis, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. Gabapentin is a drug which is used for the management of postherpetic neuralgia in adults and as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in patients over 12 years of age with epilepsy. Gabapentin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gabapentin has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Gabapentin participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, gabapentin can be biosynthesized from gamma-aminobutyric acid. Gabapentin can also be converted into gabapentin enacarbil. Gabapentin is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005015">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005015</a>
Gabapentin ; HMDB05015	<p>Gabapentin, also known as neurontin or convalis, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. Gabapentin is a drug which is used for the management of postherpetic neuralgia in adults and as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in patients over 12 years of age with epilepsy. Gabapentin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gabapentin has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Gabapentin participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, gabapentin can be biosynthesized from gamma-aminobutyric acid. Gabapentin can also be converted into gabapentin enacarbil. Gabapentin is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005015">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005015</a>

Galactonic acid ; HMDB0000565	Galactonic acid, also known as D-galactonate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are hydroxy acids with a 6 to 12 carbon atoms long side chain. Galactonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Galactonic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, galactonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Galactonic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 6-phospho-2-dehydro-3-deoxy-D-galactonic acid, N-acetyl-D-galactosaminic acid, and D-galactono-1,5-lactone.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000565">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000565</a>
gamma-Carboxyglutamic acid ; HMDB0041900	Gamma-Carboxyglutamic acid, also known as G-carboxyglutamate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Gamma-Carboxyglutamic acid is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0041900">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0041900</a>
gamma-CEHC ; HMDB0001931	Gamma-Cehc, also known as S-llu-alpha or g-cehc, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-benzopyrans. These are organic aromatic compounds that 1-benzopyran, a bicyclic compound made up of a benzene ring fused to a pyran, so that the oxygen atom is at the 1-position. Gamma-Cehc is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Gamma-Cehc has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, Gamma-cehc is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001931">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001931</a>

gamma-Glutamylalanine ; HMDB0006248	L-gamma-Glutamyl-L-alanine, also known as -glutamylalanine or L-gamma-glu-L-ala, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. L-gamma-Glutamyl-L-alanine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-gamma-Glutamyl-L-alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, L-gamma-glutamyl-L-alanine is involved in the glutathione metabolism pathway. L-gamma-Glutamyl-L-alanine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include glutathione synthetase deficiency, Gamma-glutamyl-transpeptidase deficiency, 5-oxoprolinase deficiency, and Gamma-glutamyltransferase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006248">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006248</a>
gamma-Glutamylglutamic acid ; HMDB0011737	Gamma-Glutamylglutamic acid, also known as -glutamylglutamate or gamma-L-glu-L-glu, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Gamma-Glutamylglutamic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gamma-Glutamylglutamic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Gamma-Glutamylglutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011737">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011737</a>
gamma-Glutamylglycine ; HMDB0011667	Gamma-Glutamylglycine, also known as N-L-glutamylglycine or L-gamma-glu-gly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamylglycine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011667">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011667</a>

gamma-Glutamylhistidine ; HMDB0029151	Gamma-Glutamylhistidine, also known as L-gamma-glu-L-his or ge-H dipeptide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamylhistidine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029151">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029151</a>
gamma-Glutamylleucine ; HMDB0011171	Gamma-Glutamylleucine, also known as L-gamma-glu-L-leu or -L-glutamyl-L-leucine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamylleucine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gamma-Glutamylleucine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Gamma-Glutamylleucine can be biosynthesized from glutamic acid and leucine. Outside of the human body, Gamma-glutamylleucine can be found in soft-necked garlic. This makes Gamma-glutamylleucine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011171">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011171</a>
gamma-Glutamylmethionine ; HMDB0034367	H-Glu(met-OH)-OH belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. H-Glu(met-OH)-OH exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). H-Glu(met-OH)-OH can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid and L-methionine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034367">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034367</a>

gamma-Glutamylphenylalanine ; HMDB0000594	Gamma-Glutamylphenylalanine, also known as gamma-glu-phe or -glu-phe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Gamma-Glutamylphenylalanine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Gamma-Glutamylphenylalanine has been found in human kidney tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, Gamma-glutamylphenylalanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000594">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000594</a>
gamma-Glutamylthreonine ; HMDB0029159	Gamma-Glutamylthreonine, also known as L-gamma-glu-L-THR or -L-glutamyl-L-threonine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamylthreonine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gamma-Glutamylthreonine has been primarily detected in blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029159">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029159</a>
gamma-Glutamyltryptophan ; HMDB0029160	Gamma-Glutamyltryptophan, also known as L-gamma-glu-L-TRP or -ge-W dipeptide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamyltryptophan is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029160">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029160</a>

gamma-Glutamyltyrosine ; HMDB0011741	Gamma-Glutamyltyrosine, also known as glutyrosine or -L-glutamyl-L-tyrosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosine and derivatives. Tyrosine and derivatives are compounds containing tyrosine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of tyrosine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Gamma-Glutamyltyrosine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Gamma-Glutamyltyrosine has been primarily detected in blood. Gamma-Glutamyltyrosine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid and L-tyrosine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011741">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011741</a>
gamma-Glutamylvaline ; HMDB0011172	Gamma-Glutamylvaline, also known as L-gamma-glu-L-val or -L-glutamyl-L-valine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Gamma-Glutamylvaline is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gamma-Glutamylvaline has been primarily detected in blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011172">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011172</a>

Gamma-Linolenic acid ; HMDB0003073	<p>Gamma-Linolenic acid, also known as 18:3 (N-6) or GLA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Gamma-Linolenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Gamma-Linolenic acid has been found in human adipose tissue and epidermis tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, Gamma-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Gamma-Linolenic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Gamma-Linolenic acid can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In addition, Gamma-Linolenic acid can be converted into 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid through the action of the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In humans, Gamma-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003073">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003073</a>
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Gamma-Linolenic acid ; HMDB03073	<p>Gamma-Linolenic acid, also known as 18:3 (N-6) or GLA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Gamma-Linolenic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Gamma-Linolenic acid has been found in human adipose tissue and epidermis tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, Gamma-linolenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Gamma-Linolenic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Gamma-Linolenic acid can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In addition, Gamma-Linolenic acid can be converted into 8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid through the action of the enzyme elongation OF very long chain fatty acids protein 5. In humans, Gamma-linolenic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003073">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003073</a>
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Gentisic acid ; HMDB0000152	<p>Gentisic acid, also known as gentisate or 2,5-dioxybenzoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives. Hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxybenzoic acid (or a derivative), which is a benzene ring bearing a carboxyl and a hydroxyl groups. Gentisic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gentisic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, gentisic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Gentisic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, gentisic acid can be biosynthesized from benzoic acid. Gentisic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, mygalin, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid 5-O-beta-D-glucoside, and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoyl-CoA. Outside of the human body, gentisic acid can be found in a number of food items such as hyssop, common pea, nutmeg, and lemon balm. This makes gentisic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000152">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000152</a>
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Gentisic acid ; HMDB00152	<p>Gentisic acid, also known as gentisate or 2,5-dioxybenzoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives. Hydroxybenzoic acid derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxybenzoic acid (or a derivative), which is a benzene ring bearing a carboxyl and a hydroxyl groups. Gentisic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gentisic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, gentisic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Gentisic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, gentisic acid can be biosynthesized from benzoic acid. Gentisic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, mygalin, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid 5-O-beta-D-glucoside, and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoyl-CoA. Outside of the human body, gentisic acid can be found in a number of food items such as hyssop, common pea, nutmeg, and lemon balm. This makes gentisic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000152">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000152</a>
Gluconic acid ; HMDB0000625	<p>Gluconic acid, also known as D-gluconate or dextronic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Gluconic acid is a drug which is used for use as part of electrolyte supplementation in total parenteral nutrition [fda label]. Gluconic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Gluconic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, gluconic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Gluconic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000625">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000625</a>

Glutamate, gamma-methyl ester ; HMDB0061715	<p>Glutamate, gamma-methyl ester, also known as glutamic acid, - methyl ester, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives.</p> <p>Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom.</p> <p>Glutamate, gamma-methyl ester is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061715">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061715</a>
Glutamyllysine ; HMDB0004207	<p>Glutamyllysine, also known as L-glu-L-lys or E-K, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Glutamyllysine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glutamyllysine has been primarily detected in cerebrospinal fluid. Glutamyllysine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid and L-lysine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004207">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004207</a>
Glutamyllysine ; HMDB04207	<p>Glutamyllysine, also known as L-glu-L-lys or E-K, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Glutamyllysine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glutamyllysine has been primarily detected in cerebrospinal fluid. Glutamyllysine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid and L-lysine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004207">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004207</a>
Glutaryl carnitine ; HMDB0013130	<p>3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013130">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013130</a>

Glutarylcarnitine ; HMDB13130	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013130">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013130</a>
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Glutathione ; HMDB0000125	<p>Glutathione, also known as GSH or agifutol S, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as peptides. Peptides are compounds containing an amide derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another. Glutathione is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Glutathione exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Glutathione has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, glutathione is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Glutathione exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glutathione participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from Gamma-glutamylcysteine and glycine through its interaction with the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Furthermore, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from oxidized glutathione; which is mediated by the enzyme glutathione reductase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from Gamma-glutamylcysteine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Finally, Glutathione can be converted into oxidized glutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutathione peroxidase 1. In humans, glutathione is involved in the diflunisal action pathway, the homocarnosinosis pathway, the trisalicylate-choline action pathway, and the cyclophosphamide metabolism pathway. Glutathione is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the leigh syndrome pathway, Gamma-glutamyltransferase deficiency, the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway, and the 2-hydroxyglutric aciduria (D and L</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000125">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000125</a>
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form) pathway. Outside of the human body, glutathione can be found in dill. This makes glutathione a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Glutathione is a potentially toxic compound.

Glutathione ; HMDB00125	<p>Glutathione, also known as GSH or agifutol S, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as peptides. Peptides are compounds containing an amide derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another. Glutathione is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Glutathione exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Glutathione has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, glutathione is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Glutathione exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glutathione participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from Gamma-glutamylcysteine and glycine through its interaction with the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Furthermore, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from oxidized glutathione; which is mediated by the enzyme glutathione reductase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glutathione can be biosynthesized from Gamma-glutamylcysteine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Finally, Glutathione can be converted into oxidized glutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutathione peroxidase 1. In humans, glutathione is involved in the diflunisal action pathway, the homocarnosinosis pathway, the trisalicylate-choline action pathway, and the cyclophosphamide metabolism pathway. Glutathione is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the leigh syndrome pathway, Gamma-glutamyltransferase deficiency, the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway, and the 2-hydroxyglutric aciduria (D and L</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000125">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000125</a>
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	<p>form) pathway. Outside of the human body, glutathione can be found in dill. This makes glutathione a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Glutathione is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	
Glyceric acid ; HMDB0000139	<p>Glyceric acid, also known as glycerate or D-groa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Glyceric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glyceric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, sweat, blood, and urine. Within the cell, glyceric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Glyceric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glyceric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glyceric acid can be converted into 3-phosphoglyceric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In addition, Glyceric acid can be biosynthesized from 3-phosphoglyceric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In humans, glyceric acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the glycerolipid metabolism pathway, and the D-glyceric aciduria pathway. Glyceric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, the sarcosinemia pathway, the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, and glycerol kinase deficiency. Glyceric acid is a potentially toxic compound. Glyceric acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as schizophrenia; glyceric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including d-glyceric acidemia, primary hyperoxaluria II, and primary hyperoxaluria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000139">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000139</a>

Glyceric acid ; HMDB00139	<p>Glyceric acid, also known as glycerate or D-groa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Glyceric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glyceric acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, sweat, blood, and urine. Within the cell, glyceric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Glyceric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glyceric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glyceric acid can be converted into 3-phosphoglyceric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In addition, Glyceric acid can be biosynthesized from 3-phosphoglyceric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerate kinase. In humans, glyceric acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the glycerolipid metabolism pathway, and the D-glyceric aciduria pathway. Glyceric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, the sarcosinemia pathway, the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, and glycerol kinase deficiency. Glyceric acid is a potentially toxic compound. Glyceric acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as schizophrenia; glyceric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including d-glyceric aciduria, primary hyperoxaluria II, and primary hyperoxaluria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000139">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000139</a>
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Glycerol 3-phosphate ; HMDB0000126	<p>Glycerol 3-phosphate, also known as glycerophosphoric acid or sn-gro-1-p, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphates.</p> <p>Glycerophosphates are compounds containing a glycerol linked to a phosphate group.</p> <p>Glycerol 3-phosphate exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycerol 3-phosphate has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood.</p> <p>Within the cell, glycerol 3-phosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria.</p> <p>Glycerol 3-phosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glycerol 3-phosphate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into cytidine monophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme CDP-diacylglycerol-glycerol-3-phosphate 3-phosphatidyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Furthermore, Palmitoyl-CoA and glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into lpa(16:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Finally, Palmitoyl-CoA and glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into lpa(16:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000126">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000126</a>
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acyltransferase. In humans, glycerol 3-phosphate is involved in cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(a-13:0/i-24:0/i-24:0/i-15:0) pathway, cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(i-12:0/i-22:0/i-19:0/i-18:0) pathway, cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(18:0/18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:1(11Z)/16:0) pathway. Glycerol 3-phosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(i-22:0/i-20:0/21:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(20:0/19:0/i-20:0) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/14:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, glycerol 3-phosphate can be found in a number of food items such as sweet rowanberry, canada blueberry, spinach, and pepper (*c. baccatum*). This makes glycerol 3-phosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

Glycerol 3-phosphate ; HMDB00126	<p>Glycerol 3-phosphate, also known as glycerophosphoric acid or sn-gro-1-p, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphates.</p> <p>Glycerophosphates are compounds containing a glycerol linked to a phosphate group.</p> <p>Glycerol 3-phosphate exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycerol 3-phosphate has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood.</p> <p>Within the cell, glycerol 3-phosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria.</p> <p>Glycerol 3-phosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glycerol 3-phosphate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into cytidine monophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme CDP-diacylglycerol-glycerol-3-phosphate 3-phosphatidyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Furthermore, Palmitoyl-CoA and glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into lpa(16:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase. Furthermore, Glycerol 3-phosphate can be biosynthesized from dihydroxyacetone phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [nad(+)], cytoplasmic. Finally, Palmitoyl-CoA and glycerol 3-phosphate can be converted into lpa(16:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme glycerol-3-phosphate</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000126">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000126</a>
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acyltransferase. In humans, glycerol 3-phosphate is involved in cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(a-13:0/i-24:0/i-24:0/i-15:0) pathway, cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(i-12:0/i-22:0/i-19:0/i-18:0) pathway, cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(18:0/18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway, and cardiolipin biosynthesis CL(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:1(9Z)/18:1(11Z)/16:0) pathway. Glycerol 3-phosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(i-22:0/i-20:0/21:0) pathway, de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(20:0/19:0/i-20:0) pathway, and de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(11Z)/14:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, glycerol 3-phosphate can be found in a number of food items such as sweet rowanberry, canada blueberry, spinach, and pepper (*c. baccatum*). This makes glycerol 3-phosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

Glycerol ; HMDB0000131	<p>Glycerol, also known as glycerin or glycyl alcohol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group.</p> <p>Glycerol exists as a liquid, very soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycerol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, sweat, feces, and blood. Within the cell, glycerol is primarily located in the mitochondria, myelin sheath and cytoplasm.</p> <p>Glycerol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Glycerol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycerol can be biosynthesized from glyceraldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldose reductase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Glycerol can be converted into glycerol 3-phosphate through the action of the enzyme glycerol kinase.</p> <p>Finally, D-Galactose and glycerol can be converted into galactosylglycerol through the action of the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. In humans, glycerol is involved in the D-glyceric aciduria pathway, the galactose metabolism pathway, and the glycerolipid metabolism pathway. Glycerol is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include glycerol kinase deficiency, the galactosemia pathway, and familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency. Glycerol is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000131">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000131</a>
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Glycerol triheptadecanoate ; HMDB0031106	TG(17:0/17:0/17:0), also known as triheptadecanoin, 8CI or trimargarin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule. TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031106">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031106</a>
Glycerol triheptadecanoate ; HMDB31106	TG(17:0/17:0/17:0), also known as triheptadecanoin, 8CI or trimargarin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule. TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(17:0/17:0/17:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031106">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0031106</a>

Glycerophosphocholine ; HMDB0000086	<p>Glycerophosphocholine, also known as choline alfoscerate or GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphocholines. These are lipids containing a glycerol moiety carrying a phosphocholine at the 3-position.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycerophosphocholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including semen, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, glycerophosphocholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Glycerophosphocholine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycerophosphocholine can be biosynthesized from 11-cis-retinol and PC(24:1(15Z)/15:0); which is mediated by the enzyme lecithin retinol acyltransferase. In addition, Retinyl ester and glycerophosphocholine can be biosynthesized from vitamin a and PC(24:1(15Z)/15:0); which is mediated by the enzyme lecithin retinol acyltransferase. In humans, glycerophosphocholine is involved in the retinol metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called vitamin a deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000086">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000086</a>
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Glycerophosphocholine ; HMDB00086	<p>Glycerophosphocholine, also known as choline alfoscerate or GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphocholines. These are lipids containing a glycerol moiety carrying a phosphocholine at the 3-position.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycerophosphocholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including semen, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, glycerophosphocholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Glycerophosphocholine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycerophosphocholine can be biosynthesized from 11-cis-retinol and PC(24:1(15Z)/15:0); which is mediated by the enzyme lecithin retinol acyltransferase. In addition, Retinyl ester and glycerophosphocholine can be biosynthesized from vitamin a and PC(24:1(15Z)/15:0); which is mediated by the enzyme lecithin retinol acyltransferase. In humans, glycerophosphocholine is involved in the retinol metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Glycerophosphocholine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called vitamin a deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000086">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000086</a>
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Glycerylphosphorylethanolamine ; HMDB0000114	<p>Glycerylphosphorylethanolamine, also known as gpea, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organic phosphoramides. These are organic compounds containing the phosphoric acid amide functional group.</p> <p>Glycerylphosphorylethanolamine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Glycerylphosphorylethanolamine has been found in human brain, prostate and liver tissues. Within the cell, glycerylphosphorylethanolamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Glycerylphosphorylethanolamine can be converted into glycerol 3-phosphate and ethanolamine through its interaction with the enzyme glycerophosphodiester phosphodiesterase 1. In humans, glycerylphosphorylethanolamine is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000114">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000114</a>
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Glycine ; HMDB0000123	<p>Glycine, also known as Gly or aminoacetic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Glycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and bile. Glycine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, cytoplasm, peroxisome, and mitochondria. Glycine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glycine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Gamma-Glutamylcysteine and glycine can be converted into glutathione through its interaction with the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Furthermore, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine can be converted into chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. Furthermore, Acetyl-CoA and glycine can be converted into L-2-amino-3-oxobutanoic acid through the action of the enzyme 2-amino-3-ketobutyrate coenzyme A ligase, mitochondrial. Finally, Formaldehyde and glycine can be biosynthesized from sarcosine; which is mediated by the enzyme sarcosine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, glycine is involved in the homocarnosinosis pathway, the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the glutathione metabolism pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. Glycine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the ammonia recycling pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000123">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000123</a>
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deficiency. Glycine is a potentially toxic compound. Glycine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as phosphoserine phosphatase deficiency, glucoglycinuria, epilepsy, early-onset, vitamin b6-dependent, and hyperglycinemia, lactic acidosis, and seizures; glycine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including tyrosinemia I.

Glycine ; HMDB00123	<p>Glycine, also known as Gly or aminoacetic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Glycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and bile. Glycine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, cytoplasm, peroxisome, and mitochondria. Glycine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Glycine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Gamma-Glutamylcysteine and glycine can be converted into glutathione through its interaction with the enzyme glutathione synthetase. Furthermore, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine can be converted into chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. Furthermore, Acetyl-CoA and glycine can be converted into L-2-amino-3-oxobutanoic acid through the action of the enzyme 2-amino-3-ketobutyrate coenzyme A ligase, mitochondrial. Finally, Formaldehyde and glycine can be biosynthesized from sarcosine; which is mediated by the enzyme sarcosine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, glycine is involved in the homocarnosinosis pathway, the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the glutathione metabolism pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. Glycine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the ammonia recycling pathway, congenital erythropoietic porphyria (cep) or gunther disease pathway, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000123">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000123</a>
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	<p>deficiency. Glycine is a potentially toxic compound. Glycine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as phosphoserine phosphatase deficiency, glucoglycinuria, epilepsy, early-onset, vitamin b6-dependent, and hyperglycinemia, lactic acidosis, and seizures; glycine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including tyrosinemia I.</p>	
Glycocholic acid ; HMDB0000138	<p>Glycocholic acid, also known as glycocholate or cholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Glycocholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Glycocholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue, prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, glycocholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Glycocholic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In addition, Glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from choloyl-CoA and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, glycocholic acid is involved in congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Glycocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000138</a>

Glycocholic acid ; HMDB00138	<p>Glycocholic acid, also known as glycocholate or cholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Glycocholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Glycocholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue, prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, glycocholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Glycocholic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholic acid glycine conjugate and glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and glycine; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In addition, Glycocholic acid can be biosynthesized from choloyl-CoA and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, glycocholic acid is involved in congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Glycocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000138</a>
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Glycoursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000708	Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, also known as gudca or ursodeoxycholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, glycoursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid can be biosynthesized from ursodeoxycholic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000708">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000708</a>
Glycoursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00708	Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, also known as gudca or ursodeoxycholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, glycoursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Glycoursodeoxycholic acid can be biosynthesized from ursodeoxycholic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000708">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000708</a>

Glycylleucine ; HMDB0000759	<p>Glycylleucine, also known as GL or gly-DL-leu, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as peptides. Peptides are compounds containing an amide derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another. Glycylleucine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Glycylleucine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, glycylleucine is primarily located in the mitochondria. Glycylleucine can be biosynthesized from glycine and L-leucine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000759">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000759</a>
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Guanidoacetic acid ; HMDB0000128	<p>Guanidoacetic acid, also known as guanidinoacetate or N-amidinoglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof.</p> <p>Guanidoacetic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanidoacetic acid has been found in human brain, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, guanidoacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Guanidoacetic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanidoacetic acid and orotidylic acid can be biosynthesized from glycine and L-arginine through the action of the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Guanidoacetic acid and S-adenosylhomocysteine can be converted into S-adenosylmethionine and creatine through the action of the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Ornithine and guanidoacetic acid can be biosynthesized from L-arginine and glycine through the action of the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, S-Adenosylmethionine and guanidoacetic acid can be converted into S-adenosylhomocysteine and creatine through its interaction with the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In humans, guanidoacetic acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Guanidoacetic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency (gamt deficiency), ornithine aminotransferase deficiency (oat deficiency), the hyperprolinemia</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000128">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000128</a>
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type I pathway, and dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD). Outside of the human body, guanidoacetic acid can be found in apple and loquat. This makes guanidoacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Guanidoacetic acid is a potentially toxic compound.

Guanidoacetic acid ; HMDB00128	<p>Guanidoacetic acid, also known as guanidinoacetate or N-amidinoglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof.</p> <p>Guanidoacetic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanidoacetic acid has been found in human brain, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, guanidoacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Guanidoacetic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanidoacetic acid and orotidylic acid can be biosynthesized from glycine and L-arginine through the action of the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Guanidoacetic acid and S-adenosylhomocysteine can be converted into S-adenosylmethionine and creatine through the action of the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Ornithine and guanidoacetic acid can be biosynthesized from L-arginine and glycine through the action of the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, S-Adenosylmethionine and guanidoacetic acid can be converted into S-adenosylhomocysteine and creatine through its interaction with the enzyme guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase. In humans, guanidoacetic acid is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway and the arginine and proline metabolism pathway. Guanidoacetic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency (gamt deficiency), ornithine aminotransferase deficiency (oat deficiency), the hyperprolinemia</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000128">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000128</a>
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	<p>type I pathway, and dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD). Outside of the human body, guanidoacetic acid can be found in apple and loquat. This makes guanidoacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Guanidoacetic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	
Guanine ; HMDB0000132	<p>Guanine, also known as G or mearlmaid aa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purines and purine derivatives. These are aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing a purine moiety, which is formed a pyrimidine-ring ring fused to an imidazole ring. Guanine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, guanine is primarily located in the myelin sheath. Guanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Guanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanine and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be biosynthesized from guanosine monophosphate through its interaction with the enzyme adenine phosphoribosyltransferase. In addition, Guanine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from guanosine; which is mediated by the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, guanine is involved in the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, the purine metabolism pathway, and the azathioprine action pathway. Guanine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency, the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway, the xanthinuria type II pathway, and adenosine deaminase deficiency. Outside of the human body, guanine can be found in guava. This makes guanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000132">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000132</a>

Guanosine ; HMDB0000133	<p>Guanosine, also known as G or 2-amino-inosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Guanosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanosine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, guanosine is primarily located in the mitochondria, lysosome and cytoplasm. Guanosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Guanosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanosine can be biosynthesized from guanosine monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Guanosine can be converted into guanine and ribose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, guanosine is involved in the purine metabolism pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the mercaptopurine action pathway. Guanosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, and the xanthinuria type I pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000133">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000133</a>
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Guanosine ; HMDB00133	<p>Guanosine, also known as G or 2-amino-inosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Guanosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanosine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, guanosine is primarily located in the mitochondria, lysosome and cytoplasm. Guanosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Guanosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanosine can be biosynthesized from guanosine monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Guanosine can be converted into guanine and ribose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, guanosine is involved in the purine metabolism pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the mercaptopurine action pathway. Guanosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, and the xanthinuria type I pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000133">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000133</a>
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Guanosine diphosphate ; HMDB0001201	Guanosine diphosphate, also known as 5'-diphosphate, guanosine or GDP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside diphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with diphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Guanosine diphosphate is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanosine diphosphate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, guanosine diphosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus and golgi. Guanosine diphosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Guanosine diphosphate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanosine diphosphate can be converted into guanosine triphosphate through the action of the enzyme nucleoside diphosphate kinase 6. In addition, Guanosine diphosphate can be converted into guanosine monophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 5. In humans, guanosine diphosphate is involved in the clozinamine H1-antihistamine action pathway, the alimemazine H1-antihistamine action pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, and the intracellular signalling through LHGR receptor and luteinizing hormone/choriogonadotropin pathway. Guanosine diphosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, adenosine deaminase deficiency, and the leigh syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, guanosine diphosphate can be found in a number of food items such as garlic, skunk currant, carob, and japanese walnut. This makes guanosine diphosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001201">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001201</a>
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Guanosine diphosphate ; HMDB01201	Guanosine diphosphate, also known as 5'-diphosphate, guanosine or GDP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine ribonucleoside diphosphates. These are purine ribonucleotides with diphosphate group linked to the ribose moiety. Guanosine diphosphate is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Guanosine diphosphate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, guanosine diphosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus and golgi. Guanosine diphosphate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Guanosine diphosphate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Guanosine diphosphate can be converted into guanosine triphosphate through the action of the enzyme nucleoside diphosphate kinase 6. In addition, Guanosine diphosphate can be converted into guanosine monophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 5. In humans, guanosine diphosphate is involved in the clozinamine H1-antihistamine action pathway, the alimemazine H1-antihistamine action pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, and the intracellular signalling through LHGR receptor and luteinizing hormone/choriogonadotropin pathway. Guanosine diphosphate is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, adenosine deaminase deficiency, and the leigh syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, guanosine diphosphate can be found in a number of food items such as garlic, skunk currant, carob, and japanese walnut. This makes guanosine diphosphate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001201">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001201</a>
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Heme ; HMDB0003178	Heme is the color-furnishing portion of hemoglobin. It is found free in tissues and as the prosthetic group in many heme proteins. A heme or haem is a prosthetic group that consists of an iron atom contained in the center of a large heterocyclic organic ring called a porphyrin. Not all porphyrins contain iron, but a substantial fraction of porphyrin-containing metalloproteins have heme as their prosthetic subunit; these are known as hemoproteins.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003178">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003178</a>
Heptadecanoic acid ; HMDB0002259	Margaric acid, also known as 17:0 or heptadecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Margaric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Margaric acid has been found in human skeletal muscle, adipose tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, margaric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Margaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Margaric acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 2-hydroxyheptadecanoic acid, (16R)-16-hydroxymargaric acid, and cholesteryl heptadecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002259">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002259</a>

Heptadecanoic acid ; HMDB02259	Margaric acid, also known as 17:0 or heptadecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Margaric acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Margaric acid has been found in human skeletal muscle, adipose tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, margaric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Margaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Margaric acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 2-hydroxyheptadecanoic acid, (16R)-16-hydroxymargaric acid, and cholesteryl heptadecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002259">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002259</a>
Heptanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013238	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013238">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013238</a>
Heptanoylcarnitine ; HMDB13238	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013238">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013238</a>

Hexacosanoyl carnitine ; HMDB0006347	Hexacosanoyl carnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, hexacosanoyl carnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Hexacosanoyl carnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Hexacosanoyl carnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, hexacosanoyl carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006347">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006347</a>
Hexacosanoyl carnitine ; HMDB06347	Hexacosanoyl carnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, hexacosanoyl carnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Hexacosanoyl carnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Hexacosanoyl carnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, hexacosanoyl carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006347">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006347</a>

Hexadecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000672	<p>Thapsic acid, also known as thapsate or hexadecanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thapsic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thapsic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, thapsic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Thapsic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, (3S)-hydroxyhexadecanediol-CoA, hexadecanediol-CoA, and (3R)-hydroxyhexadecanediol-CoA. Outside of the human body, thapsic acid can be found in potato and sweet cherry. This makes thapsic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000672">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000672</a>
Hexadecanedioic acid ; HMDB00672	<p>Thapsic acid, also known as thapsate or hexadecanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Thapsic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thapsic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, thapsic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Thapsic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, (3S)-hydroxyhexadecanediol-CoA, hexadecanediol-CoA, and (3R)-hydroxyhexadecanediol-CoA. Outside of the human body, thapsic acid can be found in potato and sweet cherry. This makes thapsic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000672">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000672</a>

Hexanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000705	<p>Hexanoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, hexanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Hexanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Hexanoylcarnitine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, hexanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Hexanoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000705</a>
Hexanoylcarnitine ; HMDB00705	<p>Hexanoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, hexanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Hexanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Hexanoylcarnitine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, hexanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Hexanoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000705</a>

Hexanoylglycine ; HMDB0000701	<p>Hexanoylglycine, also known as N-caproylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Hexanoylglycine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hexanoylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Hexanoylglycine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000701">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000701</a>
Hippuric acid ; HMDB0000714	<p>Hippuric acid, also known as N-benzoylglycine or hippurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine. Hippuric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hippuric acid has been found in human prostate, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, hippuric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hippuric acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, p-hydroxyhippuric acid, alpha-hydroxyhippuric acid, and m-methylhippuric acid. Outside of the human body, hippuric acid can be found in american cranberry and avocado. This makes hippuric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Hippuric acid is a potentially toxic compound. Hippuric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as paraquat poisoning, schizophrenia, and lung cancer; hippuric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria and propionic acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000714">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000714</a>

Hippuric acid ; HMDB00714	Hippuric acid, also known as N-benzoylglycine or hippurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine. Hippuric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hippuric acid has been found in human prostate, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, hippuric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hippuric acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, p-hydroxyhippuric acid, alpha-hydroxyhippuric acid, and m-methylhippuric acid. Outside of the human body, hippuric acid can be found in american cranberry and avocado. This makes hippuric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Hippuric acid is a potentially toxic compound. Hippuric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as paraquat poisoning, schizophrenia, and lung cancer; hippuric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria and propionic acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000714">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000714</a>
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Homo-L-arginine ; HMDB0000670	Homo-L-arginine, also known as n6-amidino-lysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Homo-L-arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homo-L-arginine has been found in human intestine and testicle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, homo-L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Homo-L-arginine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as cirrhosis; homo-L-arginine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hyperargininemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000670">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000670</a>
Homo-L-arginine ; HMDB00670	Homo-L-arginine, also known as n6-amidino-lysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Homo-L-arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homo-L-arginine has been found in human intestine and testicle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, homo-L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Homo-L-arginine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as cirrhosis; homo-L-arginine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hyperargininemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000670">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000670</a>
Homocitrulline ; HMDB0000679	Homocitrulline belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Homocitrulline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homocitrulline has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, homocitrulline is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000679">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000679</a>

Homocitrulline ; HMDB00679	<p>Homocitrulline belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom.</p> <p>Homocitrulline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homocitrulline has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, homocitrulline is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000679">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000679</a>
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Homocysteine ; HMDB0000742	<p>Homocysteine, also known as Hcy or homo-cys, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Homocysteine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homocysteine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, homocysteine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Homocysteine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Homocysteine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine through the action of the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, L-Serine and homocysteine can be converted into L-cystathionine; which is mediated by the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine through its interaction with the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Homocysteine and 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid can be converted into L-methionine and tetrahydrofolic acid through its interaction with the enzyme methionine synthase.</p> <p>Furthermore, 5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid and homocysteine can be converted into tetrahydrofolic acid and L-methionine through the action of the enzyme methionine synthase.</p> <p>Finally, Homocysteine and L-serine can be converted into L-cystathionine through its interaction with the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase. In humans, homocysteine is involved in the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, the betaine metabolism pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000742">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000742</a>
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and catecholamine biosynthesis pathway. Homocysteine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD), the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, and the hypermethioninemia pathway. Outside of the human body, homocysteine can be found in a number of food items such as acerola, walnut, chinese bayberry, and passion fruit. This makes homocysteine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Homocysteine is a potentially toxic compound. Homocysteine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, and peripheral neuropathy; homocysteine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including homocystinuria.

Homocysteine ; HMDB00742	<p>Homocysteine, also known as Hcy or homo-cys, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Homocysteine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homocysteine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, homocysteine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Homocysteine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Homocysteine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine through the action of the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, L-Serine and homocysteine can be converted into L-cystathionine; which is mediated by the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Betaine and homocysteine can be converted into dimethylglycine and L-methionine through its interaction with the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. Furthermore, Homocysteine and 5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid can be converted into L-methionine and tetrahydrofolic acid through its interaction with the enzyme methionine synthase.</p> <p>Furthermore, 5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid and homocysteine can be converted into tetrahydrofolic acid and L-methionine through the action of the enzyme methionine synthase.</p> <p>Finally, Homocysteine and L-serine can be converted into L-cystathionine through its interaction with the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase. In humans, homocysteine is involved in the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, the betaine metabolism pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000742">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000742</a>
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and catecholamine biosynthesis pathway. Homocysteine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD), the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway, and the hypermethioninemia pathway. Outside of the human body, homocysteine can be found in a number of food items such as acerola, walnut, chinese bayberry, and passion fruit. This makes homocysteine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Homocysteine is a potentially toxic compound. Homocysteine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, and peripheral neuropathy; homocysteine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including homocystinuria.

Homovanillic acid ; HMDB0000118	<p>Homovanillic acid, also known as vanillacetate or homovanillate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methoxyphenols. Methoxyphenols are compounds containing a methoxy group attached to the benzene ring of a phenol moiety. Homovanillic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homovanillic acid has been found in human brain, spinal cord and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, homovanillic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Homovanillic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Homovanillic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Homovanillic acid can be biosynthesized from homovanillin; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, dimeric nadp-preferring. In addition, Homovanillic acid and pyrocatechol can be biosynthesized from 3,4-dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid and guaiacol through its interaction with the enzyme catechol O-methyltransferase. In humans, homovanillic acid is involved in the disulfiram action pathway and the tyrosine metabolism pathway. Homovanillic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tyrosinemia type I pathway, tyrosinemia, transient, OF the newborn pathway, dopamine beta-hydroxylase deficiency, and the hawkinsinuria pathway. Outside of the human body, homovanillic acid can be found in avocado, beer, and olive. This makes homovanillic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Homovanillic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as narcolepsy, major depressive disorder, and schizophrenia; homovanillic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and growth hormone deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000118">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000118</a>
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Homovanillic acid ; HMDB000118	<p>Homovanillic acid, also known as vanillacetate or homovanillate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methoxyphenols. Methoxyphenols are compounds containing a methoxy group attached to the benzene ring of a phenol moiety. Homovanillic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Homovanillic acid has been found in human brain, spinal cord and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, saliva, and feces. Within the cell, homovanillic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Homovanillic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Homovanillic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Homovanillic acid can be biosynthesized from homovanillin; which is catalyzed by the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, dimeric nadp-preferring. In addition, Homovanillic acid and pyrocatechol can be biosynthesized from 3,4-dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid and guaiacol through its interaction with the enzyme catechol O-methyltransferase. In humans, homovanillic acid is involved in the disulfiram action pathway and the tyrosine metabolism pathway. Homovanillic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tyrosinemia type I pathway, tyrosinemia, transient, OF the newborn pathway, dopamine beta-hydroxylase deficiency, and the hawkinsinuria pathway. Outside of the human body, homovanillic acid can be found in avocado, beer, and olive. This makes homovanillic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Homovanillic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as narcolepsy, major depressive disorder, and schizophrenia; homovanillic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and growth hormone deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000118">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000118</a>
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Hydantoin-5-propionic acid ; HMDB0001212	Hydantoin-5-propionic acid, also known as hydantoin-propionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydantoins. These are heterocyclic compounds containing an imidazolidine substituted by ketone group at positions 2 and 4. Hydantoin-5-propionic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, hydantoin-5-propionic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hydantoin-5-propionic acid can be converted into hydantoin.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001212">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001212</a>
Hydrochlorothiazide ; HMDB0001928	Hydrochlorothiazide, also known as microzide or hydrodiuril, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1,1-dioxides. These are aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing a 1,2,4-benzothiadiazine ring system with two S=O bonds at the 1-position. Hydrochlorothiazide is a drug which is used for the treatment of high blood pressure and management of edema. Hydrochlorothiazide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydrochlorothiazide has been found in human adipose tissue and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hydrochlorothiazide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hydrochlorothiazide can be converted into hydrochlorothiazide through the action of the enzyme solute carrier family 22 member 6. In humans, hydrochlorothiazide is involved in the metabolic disorder called the hydrochlorothiazide action pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide is formally rated as a possible carcinogen (by IARC 2B) and is also a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001928">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001928</a>

Hydrochlorothiazide ; HMDB01928	<p>Hydrochlorothiazide, also known as microzide or hydrodiuril, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1,1-dioxides. These are aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing a 1,2,4-benzothiadiazine ring system with two S=O bonds at the 1-position. Hydrochlorothiazide is a drug which is used for the treatment of high blood pressure and management of edema.</p> <p>Hydrochlorothiazide exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydrochlorothiazide has been found in human adipose tissue and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hydrochlorothiazide is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Hydrochlorothiazide can be converted into hydrochlorothiazide through the action of the enzyme solute carrier family 22 member 6. In humans, hydrochlorothiazide is involved in the metabolic disorder called the hydrochlorothiazide action pathway.</p> <p>Hydrochlorothiazide is formally rated as a possible carcinogen (by IARC 2B) and is also a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001928">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001928</a>
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Hydrocinnamic acid ; HMDB0000764	<p>Hydrocinnamic acid, also known as phenylpropanoate or dihydrocinnamate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydrocinnamic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hydrocinnamic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hydrocinnamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, hydrocinnamic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid, 3-phenylpropionate ester, and 3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid is a sweet, balsamic, and cinnamon tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as sourdock, common wheat, cashew nut, and nuts. This makes hydrocinnamic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000764">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000764</a>
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Hydrocinnamic acid ; HMDB00764	<p>Hydrocinnamic acid, also known as phenylpropanoate or dihydrocinnamate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Hydrocinnamic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hydrocinnamic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Hydrocinnamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, hydrocinnamic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid, 3-phenylpropionate ester, and 3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid. Hydrocinnamic acid is a sweet, balsamic, and cinnamon tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as sourdock, common wheat, cashew nut, and nuts. This makes hydrocinnamic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000764">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000764</a>
Hydroquinone sulfate ; HMDB0240263	<p>Hydroquinone sulfate, also known as quinol monosulfate or quinol sulfuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Hydroquinone sulfate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydroquinone sulfate can be biosynthesized from hydroquinone.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0240263">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0240263</a>

Hydroxybutyrylcarnitine ; HMDB0013127	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013127">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013127</a>
Hydroxybutyrylcarnitine ; HMDB13127	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013127">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013127</a>
Hydroxycotinine ; HMDB0001390	Hydroxycotinine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrrolidinylpyridines. Pyrrolidinylpyridines are compounds containing a pyrrolidinylpyridine ring system, which consists of a pyrrolidine ring linked to a pyridine ring. Hydroxycotinine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydroxycotinine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, hydroxycotinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hydroxycotinine can be biosynthesized from cotinine through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, hydroxycotinine is involved in the nicotine action pathway and the nicotine metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001390">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001390</a>

Hydroxycotinine ; HMDB01390	<p>Hydroxycotinine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrrolidinylpyridines. Pyrrolidinylpyridines are compounds containing a pyrrolidinylpyridine ring system, which consists of a pyrrolidine ring linked to a pyridine ring. Hydroxycotinine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydroxycotinine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, hydroxycotinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hydroxycotinine can be biosynthesized from cotinine through its interaction with the enzyme cytochrome P450 2A6. In humans, hydroxycotinine is involved in the nicotine action pathway and the nicotine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001390">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001390</a>
Hydroxykynurenine ; HMDB0000732	<p>Hydroxykynurenine, also known as oh-kynurenine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkyl-phenylketones. These are aromatic compounds containing a ketone substituted by one alkyl group, and a phenyl group. Hydroxykynurenine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hydroxykynurenine has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, hydroxykynurenine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000732">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000732</a>

Hydroxyoctanoic acid ; HMDB0000711	2-Hydroxy caprylic acid, also known as a-hydroxyoctanoate or alpha-hydroxyoctanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy caprylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 2-hydroxy caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from octanoic acid. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid can also be converted into 2-hydroxyoctanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000711">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000711</a>
Hydroxyoctanoic acid ; HMDB00711	2-Hydroxy caprylic acid, also known as a-hydroxyoctanoate or alpha-hydroxyoctanoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, 2-hydroxy caprylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, 2-hydroxy caprylic acid can be biosynthesized from octanoic acid. 2-Hydroxy caprylic acid can also be converted into 2-hydroxyoctanoyl-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000711">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000711</a>

Hydroxyphenyllactic acid ; HMDB0000755	<p>3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid, also known as 4-hydroxyphenyllactate or hpla, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. 3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid has been found in human epidermis and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, urine, feces, and blood. Within the cell, 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria. 3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid can be found in cereals and cereal products. This makes 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. 3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as supradiaphragmatic malignancy; 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000755">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000755</a>
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Hyodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000733	<p>Hyodeoxycholic acid, also known as hyodeoxycholate or nahdc compound, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Hyodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Hyodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, hyodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000733</a>
Hyodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00733	<p>Hyodeoxycholic acid, also known as hyodeoxycholate or nahdc compound, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Hyodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Hyodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, hyodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000733">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000733</a>

Hypotaurine ; HMDB0000965	<p>Hypotaurine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfenic acids. Sulfenic acids are compounds containing a sulfenic acid functional group, with the general structure RS(=O)OH (R = organyl, not H). Hypotaurine is soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hypotaurine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hypotaurine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hypotaurine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Hypotaurine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from cysteamine; which is mediated by the enzyme 2-aminoethanethiol dioxygenase. Furthermore, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from 3-sulfinoalanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cysteine sulfenic acid decarboxylase. Finally, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from 3-sulfinoalanine; which is mediated by the enzyme glutamate decarboxylase. In humans, hypotaurine is involved in the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000965">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000965</a>
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Hypotaurine ; HMDB00965	<p>Hypotaurine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfenic acids. Sulfenic acids are compounds containing a sulfenic acid functional group, with the general structure RS(=O)OH (R = organyl, not H). Hypotaurine is soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Hypotaurine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, hypotaurine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Hypotaurine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Hypotaurine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from cysteamine; which is mediated by the enzyme 2-aminoethanethiol dioxygenase. Furthermore, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from 3-sulfinoalanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cysteine sulfenic acid decarboxylase. Finally, Hypotaurine can be biosynthesized from 3-sulfinoalanine; which is mediated by the enzyme glutamate decarboxylase. In humans, hypotaurine is involved in the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000965">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000965</a>
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Hypoxanthine ; HMDB0000157	<p>Hypoxanthine, also known as purine-6-ol or Hyp, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines.</p> <p>Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. Hypoxanthine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Hypoxanthine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and saliva. Within the cell, hypoxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, lysosome and peroxisome. Hypoxanthine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Hypoxanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Hypoxanthine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from inosine through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In addition, Hypoxanthine and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be biosynthesized from inosinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase. In humans, hypoxanthine is involved in the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Hypoxanthine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and molybdenum cofactor deficiency. Hypoxanthine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000157">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000157</a>
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Hypoxanthine ; HMDB00157	<p>Hypoxanthine, also known as purine-6-ol or Hyp, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hypoxanthines.</p> <p>Hypoxanthines are compounds containing the purine derivative 1H-purin-6(9H)-one. Purine is a bicyclic aromatic compound made up of a pyrimidine ring fused to an imidazole ring. Hypoxanthine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Hypoxanthine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and saliva. Within the cell, hypoxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, lysosome and peroxisome. Hypoxanthine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Hypoxanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Hypoxanthine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from inosine through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In addition, Hypoxanthine and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be biosynthesized from inosinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase. In humans, hypoxanthine is involved in the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Hypoxanthine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and molybdenum cofactor deficiency. Hypoxanthine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000157">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000157</a>
Ibuprofen ; HMDB0001925		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001925</a>
Ibuprofen ; HMDB01925		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001925</a>

Imidazoleacetic acid ; HMDB0002024	<p>Imidazoleacetic acid, also known as 4(5)-imidazoleacetate or imac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazoleacetic acid has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, imidazoleacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid can be biosynthesized from imidazole-4-acetaldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, imidazoleacetic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway. Outside of the human body, imidazoleacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as mulberry, herbs and spices, quince, and cloud ear fungus. This makes imidazoleacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002024">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002024</a>
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Imidazoleacetic acid ; HMDB02024	<p>Imidazoleacetic acid, also known as 4(5)-imidazoleacetate or imac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazoleacetic acid has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, imidazoleacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid can be biosynthesized from imidazole-4-acetaldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. In humans, imidazoleacetic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Imidazoleacetic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway. Outside of the human body, imidazoleacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as mulberry, herbs and spices, quince, and cloud ear fungus. This makes imidazoleacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002024">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002024</a>
Imidazolelactic acid ; HMDB0002320	<p>Imidazolelactic acid, also known as 1-imidazolelactate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Imidazolelactic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazolelactic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, imidazolelactic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Imidazolelactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002320">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002320</a>

Imidazolelactic acid ; HMDB02320	Imidazolelactic acid, also known as 1-imidazolelactate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Imidazolelactic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazolelactic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, imidazolelactic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Imidazolelactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002320">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002320</a>
Imidazolepropionic acid ; HMDB0002271	Imidazolepropionic acid, also known as deaminohistidine or 4-imidazolylpropionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Imidazolepropionic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazolepropionic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Imidazolepropionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002271">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002271</a>
Imidazolepropionic acid ; HMDB02271	Imidazolepropionic acid, also known as deaminohistidine or 4-imidazolylpropionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Imidazolepropionic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Imidazolepropionic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Imidazolepropionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002271">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002271</a>

Indole-3-carboxylic acid ; HMDB0003320	Indole-3-carboxylic acid, also known as 3-indolecarboxylate or 3-indoleformate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolecarboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolecarboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group (or a derivative thereof) linked to an indole. Indole-3-carboxylic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Indole-3-carboxylic acid has been primarily detected in feces. Indole-3-carboxylic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 4-O-(1H-indol-3-ylcarbonyl)ascaroside, 3-indole carboxylic acid glucuronide, and tropisetron. Outside of the human body, indole-3-carboxylic acid can be found in a number of food items such as wakame, pomes, cucumber, and common beet. This makes indole-3-carboxylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003320">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003320</a>
Indole-3-methyl acetate ; HMDB0029738	Indole-3-methyl acetate, also known as methyl 3-indolylacetate or methyl b-indoleacetic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indole-3-acetic acid derivatives. Indole-3-acetic acid derivatives are compounds containing an acetic acid (or a derivative) linked to the C3 carbon atom of an indole. Indole-3-methyl acetate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Indole-3-methyl acetate has been primarily detected in feces. Indole-3-methyl acetate can be biosynthesized from indole-3-acetic acid. Outside of the human body, indole-3-methyl acetate can be found in a number of food items such as pulses, green bean, sour cherry, and corn. This makes indole-3-methyl acetate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029738">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029738</a>

Indole-3-propionic acid ; HMDB0002302	Indole-3-propionic acid, also known as indolepropionate or b-(3-indolyl)propionic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. Indole-3-propionic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Indole-3-propionic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, indole-3-propionic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Indole-3-propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. Outside of the human body, indole-3-propionic acid can be found in common pea. This makes indole-3-propionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002302">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002302</a>
Indole-3-propionic acid ; HMDB02302	Indole-3-propionic acid, also known as indolepropionate or b-(3-indolyl)propionic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. Indole-3-propionic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Indole-3-propionic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, indole-3-propionic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Indole-3-propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionic acid. Outside of the human body, indole-3-propionic acid can be found in common pea. This makes indole-3-propionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002302">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002302</a>

Indoleacetic acid ; HMDB0000197	<p>Indole-3-acetate, also known as indoleacetic acid or IAA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indole-3-acetic acid derivatives. Indole-3-acetic acid derivatives are compounds containing an acetic acid (or a derivative) linked to the C3 carbon atom of an indole. Indole-3-acetate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Indole-3-acetate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and feces. Within the cell, indole-3-acetate is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Indole-3-acetate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, indole-3-acetate is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Indole-3-acetate is a mild, odorless, and sour tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as yellow zucchini, cormint, prickly pear, and lemon verbena. This makes indole-3-acetate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Indole-3-acetate is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000197">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000197</a>
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Indoleacetic acid ; HMDB00197	<p>Indole-3-acetate, also known as indoleacetic acid or IAA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indole-3-acetic acid derivatives. Indole-3-acetic acid derivatives are compounds containing an acetic acid (or a derivative) linked to the C3 carbon atom of an indole. Indole-3-acetate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Indole-3-acetate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and feces. Within the cell, indole-3-acetate is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Indole-3-acetate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, indole-3-acetate is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Indole-3-acetate is a mild, odorless, and sour tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as yellow zucchini, cormint, prickly pear, and lemon verbena. This makes indole-3-acetate a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Indole-3-acetate is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000197">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000197</a>
Indolelactic acid ; HMDB0000671	<p>Indolelactic acid, also known as indole-3-lactate or 5-ihipa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. Indolelactic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Indolelactic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Indolelactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000671">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000671</a>

Indolelactic acid ; HMDB00671	Indolelactic acid, also known as indole-3-lactate or 5-ihipa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. Indolelactic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Indolelactic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Indolelactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000671">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000671</a>
Indoxyl sulfate ; HMDB0000682	Indoxyl sulfate, also known as indican or sulfate, indoxyl, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arylsulfates. These are organic compounds containing a sulfate group that carries an aryl group through an ether group. Indoxyl sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Indoxyl sulfate has been found in human prostate, kidney and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, indoxyl sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Indoxyl sulfate can be converted into indoxyl. Indoxyl sulfate is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000682">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000682</a>
Indoxyl sulfate ; HMDB00682	Indoxyl sulfate, also known as indican or sulfate, indoxyl, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arylsulfates. These are organic compounds containing a sulfate group that carries an aryl group through an ether group. Indoxyl sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Indoxyl sulfate has been found in human prostate, kidney and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, indoxyl sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Indoxyl sulfate can be converted into indoxyl. Indoxyl sulfate is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000682">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000682</a>

Inosine ; HMDB0000195	<p>Inosine, also known as hypoxanthosine or panholic-L, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Inosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Inosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, inosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and lysosome. Inosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Inosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Inosine can be biosynthesized from inosinic acid through the action of the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Inosine can be converted into hypoxanthine and ribose 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, inosine is involved in the purine metabolism pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptapurine action pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. Inosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and adenosine deaminase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000195">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000195</a>
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Inosine ; HMDB00195	<p>Inosine, also known as hypoxanthosine or panholic-L, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Inosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Inosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, inosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and lysosome. Inosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Inosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Inosine can be biosynthesized from inosinic acid through the action of the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Inosine can be converted into hypoxanthine and ribose 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, inosine is involved in the purine metabolism pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. Inosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and adenosine deaminase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000195">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000195</a>
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Isobutyrylglycine ; HMDB0000730	Isobutyrylglycine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Isobutyrylglycine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isobutyrylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, isobutyrylglycine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Isobutyrylglycine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency; isobutyrylglycine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including ethylmalonic encephalopathy, short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, and propionic acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000730">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000730</a>
Isoleucyl-Glycine ; HMDB0028907	Isoleucyl-glycine, also known as i-g dipeptide or ile-gly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Isoleucyl-glycine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isoleucyl-glycine has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028907">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028907</a>
Isoursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000686	Isoursodeoxycholic acid, also known as iso-ursodeoxycholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Isoursodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Isoursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, isoursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000686">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000686</a>

Isovaleric acid ; HMDB0000718	<p>Isovaleric acid, also known as isovalerate or 3-methylbutanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an acyl chain that has a methyl branch. Usually, they are saturated and contain only one or more methyl group. However, branches other than methyl may be present. Isovaleric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isovaleric acid has been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and saliva. Within the cell, isovaleric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Isovaleric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Isovaleric acid is an animal, cheese, and feet tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as red raspberry, yellow bell pepper, burdock, and chinese cinnamon. This makes isovaleric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Isovaleric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as crohn's disease, irritable bowel syndrome, and ulcerative colitis; isovaleric acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia and celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000718">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000718</a>
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Isovalerylcarnitine ; HMDB0000688	<p>Isovalerylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, isoalerylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Isovalerylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Isovalerylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, isoalerylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Isovalerylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from isoaleric acid. Isovalerylcarnitine has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including very long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, celiac disease, and isoaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000688">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000688</a>
Isovalerylcarnitine ; HMDB00688	<p>Isovalerylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, isoalerylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Isovalerylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Isovalerylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, isoalerylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Isovalerylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from isoaleric acid. Isovalerylcarnitine has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including very long chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, celiac disease, and isoaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000688">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000688</a>

Isovalerylglycine ; HMDB0000678	<p>Isovalerylglycine, also known as isopentanoylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Isovalerylglycine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isovalerylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Isovalerylglycine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as anorexia nervosa and short/branched chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency; isovalerylglycine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000678">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000678</a>
Isoxanthopterin ; HMDB0000704	<p>Isoxanthopterin belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pterins and derivatives. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a pterin moiety, which consist of a pteridine ring bearing a ketone and an amine group to form 2-aminopteridin-4(3H)-one. Isoxanthopterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isoxanthopterin has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, isoxanthopterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, isoxanthopterin can be found in soy bean. This makes isoxanthopterin a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000704">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000704</a>

Isoxanthopterin ; HMDB00704	<p>Isoxanthopterin belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pterins and derivatives. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a pterin moiety, which consist of a pteridine ring bearing a ketone and an amine group to form 2-aminopteridin-4(3H)-one.</p> <p>Isoxanthopterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Isoxanthopterin has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, isoxyanthopterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, isoxyanthopterin can be found in soy bean. This makes isoxyanthopterin a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000704">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000704</a>
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Ketoleucine ; HMDB0000695	<p>Ketoleucine, also known as 2-oxoisocaproate or α-oxoisohexanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms. Ketoleucine exists as a liquid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ketoleucine has been found in human prostate and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, ketoleucine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Ketoleucine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ketoleucine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-leucine and oxoglutaric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In addition, Ketoleucine and thiamine pyrophosphate can be converted into 3-methyl-1-hydroxybutyl-THPP; which is catalyzed by the enzyme 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase. In humans, ketoleucine is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. Ketoleucine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 2-methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, and the methylmalonic aciduria pathway. Outside of the human body, ketoleucine can be found in a number of food items such as celery stalks, hyssop, elliott's blueberry, and horned melon. This makes ketoleucine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Ketoleucine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000695">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000695</a>
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Ketoleucine ; HMDB00695	<p>Ketoleucine, also known as 2-oxoisocaproate or α-oxoisohexanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as short-chain keto acids and derivatives. These are keto acids with an alkyl chain that contains less than 6 carbon atoms. Ketoleucine exists as a liquid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ketoleucine has been found in human prostate and muscle tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, ketoleucine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Ketoleucine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ketoleucine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-leucine and oxoglutaric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In addition, Ketoleucine and thiamine pyrophosphate can be converted into 3-methyl-1-hydroxybutyl-THPP; which is catalyzed by the enzyme 2-oxoisovalerate dehydrogenase. In humans, ketoleucine is involved in the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. Ketoleucine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 2-methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, and the methylmalonic aciduria pathway. Outside of the human body, ketoleucine can be found in a number of food items such as celery stalks, hyssop, elliott's blueberry, and horned melon. This makes ketoleucine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Ketoleucine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000695">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000695</a>
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Kynurenic acid ; HMDB0000715	Kynurenic acid, also known as kynurenate or acid, kynurenic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinoline carboxylic acids. These are quinolines in which the quinoline ring system is substituted by a carboxyl group at one or more positions. Kynurenic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Kynurenic acid has been found in human epidermis, brain and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, kynurenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Kynurenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, kynurenic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Kynurenic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000715">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000715</a>
Kynurenic acid ; HMDB00715	Kynurenic acid, also known as kynurenate or acid, kynurenic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinoline carboxylic acids. These are quinolines in which the quinoline ring system is substituted by a carboxyl group at one or more positions. Kynurenic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Kynurenic acid has been found in human epidermis, brain and prostate tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, kynurenic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Kynurenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, kynurenic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Kynurenic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000715">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000715</a>

L-Acetylcarnitine ; HMDB0000201	<p>Acetyl-L-carnitine, also known as alcar or branigen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, acetyl-L-carnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Acetyl-L-carnitine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Acetyl-L-carnitine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and breast milk. Acetyl-L-carnitine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome, and cytoplasm. In humans, acetyl-L-carnitine is involved in the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway, the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, and the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway. Acetyl-L-carnitine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000201">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000201</a>
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L-Acetylcarnitine ; HMDB00201	<p>Acetyl-L-carnitine, also known as alcar or branigen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, acetyl-L-carnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Acetyl-L-carnitine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Acetyl-L-carnitine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and breast milk. Acetyl-L-carnitine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome, and cytoplasm. In humans, acetyl-L-carnitine is involved in the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway, the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, and the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway. Acetyl-L-carnitine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000201">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000201</a>
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L-Alanine ; HMDB0000161	<p>L-Alanine, also known as (S)-alanine or L-alpha-alanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alanine and derivatives. Alanine and derivatives are compounds containing alanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of alanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Alanine is a drug which is used for protein synthesis. L-Alanine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Alanine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, L-alanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, lysosome and peroxisome. L-Alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Alanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Alanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic acid and pyruvic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. In addition, Hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine can be biosynthesized from pyruvic acid and L-serine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. In humans, L-alanine is involved in the transcription/translation pathway, the chloramphenicol action pathway, the clomocycline action pathway, and the selenoamino acid metabolism pathway. L-Alanine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, Gamma-glutamyl-transpeptidase deficiency, and the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway. Outside of the human body, L-alanine can be found in apple, blackcurrant, sour cherry, and tarragon. This makes L-alanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Alanine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000161">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000161</a>
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L-Alanine ; HMDB00161	<p>L-Alanine, also known as (S)-alanine or L-alpha-alanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alanine and derivatives. Alanine and derivatives are compounds containing alanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of alanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Alanine is a drug which is used for protein synthesis. L-Alanine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Alanine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, L-alanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, lysosome and peroxisome. L-Alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Alanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Alanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic acid and pyruvic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. In addition, Hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine can be biosynthesized from pyruvic acid and L-serine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. In humans, L-alanine is involved in the transcription/translation pathway, the chloramphenicol action pathway, the clomocycline action pathway, and the selenoamino acid metabolism pathway. L-Alanine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, Gamma-glutamyl-transpeptidase deficiency, and the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway. Outside of the human body, L-alanine can be found in apple, blackcurrant, sour cherry, and tarragon. This makes L-alanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Alanine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000161">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000161</a>
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L-Allothreonine ; HMDB0004041	L-Allothreonine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Allothreonine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Allothreonine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, L-allothreonine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. L-Allothreonine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004041">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004041</a>
L-alpha-Aminobutyric acid ; HMDB0000452	, also known as L-butyrine or L-homoalanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm. exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. can be converted into brivaracetam and L-2-amino-4-methoxy-cis-but-3-enoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000452">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000452</a>
L-Arabinose ; HMDB0000646	L-Arabinose, also known as L-arabinopyranose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. L-Arabinose exists as a solid, very soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Arabinose has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. L-Arabinose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Arabinose has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000646">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000646</a>

L-Arginine ; HMDB0000517	<p>L-Arginine, also known as L-arg, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as l-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Arginine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. L-Arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Arginine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. L-Arginine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Arginine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycine and L-arginine can be converted into guanidoacetic acid and orotidylic acid through its interaction with the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Fumaric acid and L-arginine can be biosynthesized from argininosuccinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme argininosuccinate lyase. Furthermore, L-Arginine can be converted into ornithine and urea through its interaction with the enzyme arginase-1. Finally, Fumaric acid and L-arginine can be biosynthesized from argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate lyase. In humans, L-arginine is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, the transcription/translation pathway, and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. L-Arginine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, and the prolinemia type II pathway. Outside of the human body, L-arginine can be found in a number</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000517</a>
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of food items such as avocado, black-eyed pea, squashberry, and chinese water chestnut. This makes L-arginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Arginine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Arginine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as heart failure, myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia 1, and hyperlysinuria; L-arginine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and cystinuria.

L-Arginine ; HMDB00517	<p>L-Arginine, also known as L-arg, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as l-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Arginine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. L-Arginine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Arginine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, L-arginine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. L-Arginine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Arginine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Glycine and L-arginine can be converted into guanidoacetic acid and orotidyllic acid through its interaction with the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Fumaric acid and L-arginine can be biosynthesized from argininosuccinic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme argininosuccinate lyase. Furthermore, L-Arginine can be converted into ornithine and urea through its interaction with the enzyme arginase-1. Finally, Fumaric acid and L-arginine can be biosynthesized from argininosuccinic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme argininosuccinate lyase. In humans, L-arginine is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, the transcription/translation pathway, and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. L-Arginine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, and the prolinemia type II pathway. Outside of the human body, L-arginine can be found in a number</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000517</a>
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of food items such as avocado, black-eyed pea, squashberry, and chinese water chestnut. This makes L-arginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Arginine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Arginine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as heart failure, myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia 1, and hyperlysinuria; L-arginine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and cystinuria.

L-Asparagine ; HMDB0000168	<p>L-Asparagine, also known as Asn or aspartic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as asparagine and derivatives. Asparagine and derivatives are compounds containing asparagine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of asparagine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Asparagine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. L-Asparagine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Asparagine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, sweat, cerebrospinal fluid, and breast milk. Within the cell, L-asparagine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Asparagine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Asparagine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Asparagine can be converted into L-aspartic acid through its interaction with the enzyme isoaspartyl peptidase/l-asparaginase. Furthermore, L-Asparagine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-aspartic acid and L-glutamine through its interaction with the enzyme asparagine synthetase [glutamine-hydrolyzing]. Furthermore, L-Asparagine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-aspartic acid and L-glutamine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme asparagine synthetase [glutamine-hydrolyzing]. Finally, L-Asparagine can be converted into L-aspartic acid through the action of the enzyme isoaspartyl peptidase/l-asparaginase. In humans, L-asparagine is involved in the clarithromycin action pathway, the doxycycline action pathway, the azithromycin action pathway, and the streptomycin action pathway. L-Asparagine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000168">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000168</a>
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hypoacetylaspartia pathway, the ammonia recycling pathway, and the canavan disease pathway. L-Asparagine is a potentially toxic compound.

L-Asparagine ; HMDB00168	<p>L-Asparagine, also known as Asn or aspartic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as asparagine and derivatives. Asparagine and derivatives are compounds containing asparagine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of asparagine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Asparagine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. L-Asparagine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Asparagine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, sweat, cerebrospinal fluid, and breast milk. Within the cell, L-asparagine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Asparagine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Asparagine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Asparagine can be converted into L-aspartic acid through its interaction with the enzyme isoaspartyl peptidase/l-asparaginase. Furthermore, L-Asparagine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-aspartic acid and L-glutamine through its interaction with the enzyme asparagine synthetase [glutamine-hydrolyzing]. Furthermore, L-Asparagine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-aspartic acid and L-glutamine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme asparagine synthetase [glutamine-hydrolyzing]. Finally, L-Asparagine can be converted into L-aspartic acid through the action of the enzyme isoaspartyl peptidase/l-asparaginase. In humans, L-asparagine is involved in the clarithromycin action pathway, the doxycycline action pathway, the azithromycin action pathway, and the streptomycin action pathway. L-Asparagine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000168">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000168</a>
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	<p>hypoacetylaspartia pathway, the ammonia recycling pathway, and the canavan disease pathway. L-Asparagine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	
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L-Aspartic acid ; HMDB0000191	<p>L-Aspartic acid, also known as L-aspartate or 2-aminosuccinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aspartic acid and derivatives. Aspartic acid and derivatives are compounds containing an aspartic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of aspartic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Aspartic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Aspartic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and sweat. Within the cell, L-aspartic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Aspartic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Aspartic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Aspartic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxalacetic acid and L-glutamic acid through its interaction with the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. In addition, 5-Amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxylate and L-aspartic acid can be converted into saicar through its interaction with the enzyme multifunctional protein ADE2. In humans, L-aspartic acid is involved in the homocarnosinosis pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. L-Aspartic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the canavan disease pathway, 4-hydroxybutyric aciduria/succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, adenosine deaminase deficiency, and the hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, L-aspartic acid can be found in a number of food items such as black elderberry, irish moss, black cabbage, and mamme apple. This makes L-</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000191">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000191</a>
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	aspartic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	
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L-Aspartic acid ; HMDB00191	<p>L-Aspartic acid, also known as L-aspartate or 2-aminosuccinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aspartic acid and derivatives. Aspartic acid and derivatives are compounds containing an aspartic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of aspartic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Aspartic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Aspartic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, breast milk, saliva, and sweat. Within the cell, L-aspartic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Aspartic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Aspartic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Aspartic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxalacetic acid and L-glutamic acid through its interaction with the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. In addition, 5-Amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxylate and L-aspartic acid can be converted into saicar through its interaction with the enzyme multifunctional protein ADE2. In humans, L-aspartic acid is involved in the homocarnosinosis pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, and the thioguanine action pathway. L-Aspartic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the canavan disease pathway, 4-hydroxybutyric aciduria/succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, adenosine deaminase deficiency, and the hyperinsulinism-hyperammonemia syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, L-aspartic acid can be found in a number of food items such as black elderberry, irish moss, black cabbage, and mamme apple. This makes L-</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000191">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000191</a>
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	aspartic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	
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L-Carnitine ; HMDB0000062	(R)-Carnitine, also known as carnitine or carnitor, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carnitines. These are organic compounds containing the quaternary ammonium compound carnitine (R)-Carnitine is a drug which is used for treatment of primary systemic carnitine deficiency, a genetic impairment of normal biosynthesis or utilization of levocarnitine from dietary sources, or for the treatment of secondary carnitine deficiency resulting from an inborn error of metabolism such as glutaric aciduria ii, methyl malonic aciduria, propionic acidemia, and medium chain fatty acylcoa dehydrogenase deficiency. used therapeutically to stimulate gastric and pancreatic secretions and in the treatment of hyperlipoproteinemias. parenteral levocarnitine is indicated for the prevention and treatment of carnitine deficiency in patients with end-stage renal disease (R)-Carnitine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (R)-Carnitine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, breast milk, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, (R)-carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum and peroxisome (R)-Carnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (R)-carnitine is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway, the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway, and the fatty acid metabolism pathway (R)-Carnitine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway, medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), and very-long-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (vlcad) (R)-Carnitine is a potentially toxic compound (R)-	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000062">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000062</a>
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Carnitine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as myopathic carnitine deficiency, carnitine transporter defect; primary systemic carnitine deficiency, and long-chain fatty acids, defect in transport of; (r)-carnitine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency.

L-Carnitine ; HMDB00062	(R)-Carnitine, also known as carnitine or carnitor, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carnitines. These are organic compounds containing the quaternary ammonium compound carnitine (R)-Carnitine is a drug which is used for treatment of primary systemic carnitine deficiency, a genetic impairment of normal biosynthesis or utilization of levocarnitine from dietary sources, or for the treatment of secondary carnitine deficiency resulting from an inborn error of metabolism such as glutaric aciduria ii, methyl malonic aciduria, propionic acidemia, and medium chain fatty acylcoa dehydrogenase deficiency. used therapeutically to stimulate gastric and pancreatic secretions and in the treatment of hyperlipoproteinemias. parenteral levocarnitine is indicated for the prevention and treatment of carnitine deficiency in patients with end-stage renal disease (R)-Carnitine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (R)-Carnitine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, breast milk, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, (R)-carnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum and peroxisome (R)-Carnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (R)-carnitine is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway, the Beta oxidation OF very long chain fatty acids pathway, the adrenoleukodystrophy, X-linked pathway, and the fatty acid metabolism pathway (R)-Carnitine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway, medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), and very-long-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (vlcad) (R)-Carnitine is a potentially toxic compound (R)-	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000062">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000062</a>
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Carnitine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as myopathic carnitine deficiency, carnitine transporter defect; primary systemic carnitine deficiency, and long-chain fatty acids, defect in transport of; (r)-carnitine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency.

L-Cystathionine ; HMDB0000099	<p>L-Cystathionine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-cysteine-S-conjugates. L-cysteine-S-conjugates are compounds containing L-cysteine where the thio-group is conjugated. L-Cystathionine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cystathionine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-cystathionine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. L-Cystathionine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Cystathionine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Cystathionine can be biosynthesized from L-serine and homocysteine through its interaction with the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase. Furthermore, L-Cystathionine can be converted into L-cysteine and 2-ketobutyric acid through its interaction with the enzyme cystathionine gamma-lyase. Furthermore, L-Cystathionine can be converted into L-cysteine and 2-ketobutyric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cystathionine gamma-lyase. Finally, L-Cystathionine can be biosynthesized from L-homoserine and L-serine through the action of the enzyme cystathionine beta-synthase. In humans, L-cystathionine is involved in the homocysteine degradation pathway, the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, and the methionine metabolism pathway. L-Cystathionine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the sarcosinemia pathway, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD), the hyperglycinemia, non-ketotic pathway, and the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway. L-Cystathionine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as autism and alzheimer's disease; L-cystathionine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000099</a>
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	cystathioninuria.	
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L-Cysteine ; HMDB0000574	<p>L-Cysteine, also known as C or E920, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cysteine and derivatives. Cysteine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Cysteine is a drug which is used for the prevention of liver damage and kidney damage associated with overdoses of acetaminophen. L-Cysteine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cysteine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, L-cysteine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. L-Cysteine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Cysteine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Glutamic acid and L-cysteine can be converted into Gamma-glutamylcysteine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutamate--cysteine ligase. Furthermore, L-Cysteine and 2-ketobutyric acid can be biosynthesized from L-cystathionine; which is mediated by the enzyme cystathionine gamma-lyase. Furthermore, L-Cysteine and glycine can be biosynthesized from cysteinylglycine; which is catalyzed by the enzymes aminopeptidase N and caspase-7. Finally, L-Glutamic acid and L-cysteine can be converted into Gamma-glutamylcysteine through the action of the enzyme glutamate--cysteine ligase. In humans, L-cysteine is involved in the homocysteine degradation pathway, the glucose transporter defect (SGLT2) pathway, the cysteine metabolism pathway, and the metolazone action pathway. L-Cysteine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the chlorothiazide action pathway, the triamterene action pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000574">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000574</a>
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	cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, and homocystinuria, cystathione beta-synthase deficiency. L-Cysteine is a potentially toxic compound.	
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L-Cysteine ; HMDB00574	<p>L-Cysteine, also known as C or E920, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cysteine and derivatives. Cysteine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Cysteine is a drug which is used for the prevention of liver damage and kidney damage associated with overdoses of acetaminophen. L-Cysteine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cysteine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, L-cysteine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. L-Cysteine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Cysteine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Glutamic acid and L-cysteine can be converted into Gamma-glutamylcysteine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutamate--cysteine ligase. Furthermore, L-Cysteine and 2-ketobutyric acid can be biosynthesized from L-cystathionine; which is mediated by the enzyme cystathionine gamma-lyase. Furthermore, L-Cysteine and glycine can be biosynthesized from cysteinylglycine; which is catalyzed by the enzymes aminopeptidase N and caspase-7. Finally, L-Glutamic acid and L-cysteine can be converted into Gamma-glutamylcysteine through the action of the enzyme glutamate--cysteine ligase. In humans, L-cysteine is involved in the homocysteine degradation pathway, the glucose transporter defect (SGLT2) pathway, the cysteine metabolism pathway, and the metolazone action pathway. L-Cysteine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the chlorothiazide action pathway, the triamterene action pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000574">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000574</a>
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	cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, and homocystinuria, cystathione beta-synthase deficiency. L-Cysteine is a potentially toxic compound.	
L-Cystine ; HMDB0000192	L-Cystine, also known as L-dicysteine or E921, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as l-cysteine-s-conjugates. L-cysteine-S-conjugates are compounds containing L-cysteine where the thio-group is conjugated. L-Cystine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cystine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-cystine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. L-Cystine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Cystine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, schizophrenia, hyperlysinuria, and parkinson's disease; l-cystine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including cystinuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000192">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000192</a>
L-Cystine ; HMDB00192	L-Cystine, also known as L-dicysteine or E921, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as l-cysteine-s-conjugates. L-cysteine-S-conjugates are compounds containing L-cysteine where the thio-group is conjugated. L-Cystine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Cystine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-cystine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. L-Cystine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Cystine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as juvenile myoclonic epilepsy, schizophrenia, hyperlysinuria, and parkinson's disease; l-cystine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including cystinuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000192">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000192</a>

L-Fucose ; HMDB0000174	Rhamnose, also known as L-rha or 6-deoxymannose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hexoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a six-carbon containing moiety. Rhamnose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Rhamnose has been primarily detected in feces. Within the cell, rhamnose is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000174">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000174</a>
L-Fucose ; HMDB00174	Rhamnose, also known as L-rha or 6-deoxymannose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hexoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a six-carbon containing moiety. Rhamnose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Rhamnose has been primarily detected in feces. Within the cell, rhamnose is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000174">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000174</a>

L-Glutamic acid ; HMDB0000148	<p>L-Glutamic acid, also known as glutamate or acido glutamico, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Glutamic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Glutamic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and saliva. L-Glutamic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, lysosome, endoplasmic reticulum, and cytoplasm. L-Glutamic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Glutamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Allysine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from saccharopine; which is mediated by the enzyme Alpha-aminoacidic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Oxoacidic acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from aminoacidic acid and oxoglutaric acid through the action of the enzyme kynurenine/alpha-aminoacidate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Glutamic acid can be converted into L-glutamine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutamine synthetase. Furthermore, L-Glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-glutamine; which is mediated by the enzyme glutaminase liver isoform, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-valine and oxoglutaric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. Finally, Ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-leucine and</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000148">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000148</a>
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oxoglutaric acid through its interaction with the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-glutamic acid is involved in the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway, and the antrafenine action pathway. L-Glutamic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD), and dopamine beta-hydroxylase deficiency. Outside of the human body, L-glutamic acid can be found in a number of food items such as common cabbage, bitter gourd, avocado, and italian oregano. This makes L-glutamic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Glutamic acid is a potentially toxic compound. L-Glutamic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as heart failure, anoxia, leukemia, and dicarboxylic aminoaciduria; I-glutamic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including n-acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency.

L-Glutamic acid ; HMDB000148	<p>L-Glutamic acid, also known as glutamate or acido glutamico, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Glutamic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Glutamic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and saliva. L-Glutamic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in myelin sheath, lysosome, endoplasmic reticulum, and cytoplasm. L-Glutamic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Glutamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Allysine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from saccharopine; which is mediated by the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Oxo adipic acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from amino adipic acid and oxoglutaric acid through the action of the enzyme kynureneine/alpha-amino adipate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Glutamic acid can be converted into L-glutamine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glutamine synthetase. Furthermore, L-Glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-glutamine; which is mediated by the enzyme glutaminase liver isoform, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Alpha-Ketoisovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-valine and oxoglutaric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. Finally, Ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid can be biosynthesized from L-leucine and</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000148">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000148</a>
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	<p>oxoglutaric acid through its interaction with the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-glutamic acid is involved in the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway, the aspartate metabolism pathway, the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway, and the antrafenine action pathway. L-Glutamic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the gout or kelley-seegmiller syndrome pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD), and dopamine beta-hydroxylase deficiency. Outside of the human body, L-glutamic acid can be found in a number of food items such as common cabbage, bitter gourd, avocado, and italian oregano. This makes L-glutamic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Glutamic acid is a potentially toxic compound. L-Glutamic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as heart failure, anoxia, leukemia, and dicarboxylic aminoaciduria; I-glutamic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including n-acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency.</p>	
L-Glutamine ; HMDB0000641		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000641">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000641</a>
L-Glutamine ; HMDB00641		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000641">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000641</a>

L-Histidine ; HMDB0000177	<p>L-Histidine, also known as H, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Histidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Histidine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, sweat, and blood. Within the cell, L-histidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Histidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Histidine can be converted into urocanic acid through its interaction with the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In humans, L-histidine is involved in the kanamycin action pathway, the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway, the minocycline action pathway, and the amikacin action pathway. L-Histidine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the histidinemia pathway, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and the ammonia recycling pathway. L-Histidine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Histidine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as pyridoxamine 5-prime-phosphate oxidase deficiency, alzheimer's disease, and dengue fever; I-histidine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and tyrosinemia I.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000177">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000177</a>
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L-Histidine ; HMDB00177	<p>L-Histidine, also known as H, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Histidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Histidine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, sweat, and blood. Within the cell, L-histidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Histidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Histidine can be converted into urocanic acid through its interaction with the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In humans, L-histidine is involved in the kanamycin action pathway, the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway, the minocycline action pathway, and the amikacin action pathway. L-Histidine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the histidinemia pathway, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and the ammonia recycling pathway. L-Histidine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Histidine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as pyridoxamine 5-prime-phosphate oxidase deficiency, alzheimer's disease, and dengue fever; I-histidine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia and tyrosinemia I.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000177">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000177</a>
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L-Isoleucine ; HMDB0000172	<p>, also known as I or 2S,3S-isoleucine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as isoleucine and derivatives. Isoleucine and derivatives are compounds containing isoleucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of isoleucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, sweat, breast milk, and saliva. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, is involved in the clarithromycin action pathway, the kanamycin action pathway, the doxycycline action pathway, and the azithromycin action pathway. is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, and the isovaleric aciduria pathway. is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000172">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000172</a>
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L-Isoleucine ; HMDB00172	<p>, also known as I or 2S,3S-isoleucine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as isoleucine and derivatives. Isoleucine and derivatives are compounds containing isoleucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of isoleucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Thus, is considered to be a fatty acid lipid molecule. exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, sweat, breast milk, and saliva. Within the cell, is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, is involved in the clarithromycin action pathway, the kanamycin action pathway, the doxycycline action pathway, and the azithromycin action pathway. is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, and the isovaleric aciduria pathway. is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000172">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000172</a>
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L-Kynurenine ; HMDB0000684	<p>L-Kynurenine, also known as quinurenine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkyl-phenylketones. These are aromatic compounds containing a ketone substituted by one alkyl group, and a phenyl group. L-Kynurenine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Kynurenine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-kynurenine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Kynurenine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Kynurenine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Kynurenine and formic acid can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 2-aminobenzoic acid and L-alanine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, Formic acid and L-kynurenine can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine through its interaction with the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine 3-monoxygenase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine 3-monoxygenase. Finally, Formic acid and L-kynurenine can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. In humans, L-kynurenine is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000684">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000684</a>
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L-Kynurenine ; HMDB00684	<p>L-Kynurenine, also known as quinurenine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkyl-phenylketones. These are aromatic compounds containing a ketone substituted by one alkyl group, and a phenyl group. L-Kynurenine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Kynurenine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-kynurenine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Kynurenine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Kynurenine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Kynurenine and formic acid can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 2-aminobenzoic acid and L-alanine; which is mediated by the enzyme kynureninase. Furthermore, Formic acid and L-kynurenine can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine through its interaction with the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine 3-monoxygenase. Furthermore, L-Kynurenine can be converted into 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine 3-monoxygenase. Finally, Formic acid and L-kynurenine can be biosynthesized from n'-formylkynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme kynurenine formamidase. In humans, L-kynurenine is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000684">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000684</a>
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L-Lactic acid ; HMDB0000190	D-Lactic acid, also known as lactate or D-milchsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the adjacent carbon. D-Lactic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Lactic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, D-lactic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. D-Lactic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Lactic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Lactic acid can be converted into pyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme probable D-lactate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glutathione and D-lactic acid can be biosynthesized from S-lactoylglutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, D-Lactic acid can be converted into pyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme probable D-lactate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, Glutathione and D-lactic acid can be biosynthesized from S-lactoylglutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial. In humans, D-lactic acid is involved in the pyruvate metabolism pathway and the pyruvaldehyde degradation pathway. D-Lactic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include pyruvate kinase deficiency, pyruvate dehydrogenase complex deficiency, pyruvate decarboxylase E1 component deficiency (pdhe1 deficiency), and the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway. Outside of the human body, D-lactic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cucurbita (gourd), cereals and cereal products, capers, and cloud ear fungus. This makes D-	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000190">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000190</a>
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lactic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. D-Lactic acid is a potentially toxic compound.

L-Lactic acid ; HMDB00190	D-Lactic acid, also known as lactate or D-milchsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha hydroxy acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the adjacent carbon. D-Lactic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Lactic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, D-lactic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. D-Lactic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. D-Lactic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Lactic acid can be converted into pyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme probable D-lactate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Glutathione and D-lactic acid can be biosynthesized from S-lactoylglutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, D-Lactic acid can be converted into pyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme probable D-lactate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, Glutathione and D-lactic acid can be biosynthesized from S-lactoylglutathione; which is catalyzed by the enzyme hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, mitochondrial. In humans, D-lactic acid is involved in the pyruvate metabolism pathway and the pyruvaldehyde degradation pathway. D-Lactic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include pyruvate kinase deficiency, pyruvate dehydrogenase complex deficiency, pyruvate decarboxylase E1 component deficiency (pdhe1 deficiency), and the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway. Outside of the human body, D-lactic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cucurbita (gourd), cereals and cereal products, capers, and cloud ear fungus. This makes D-	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000190">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000190</a>
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	lactic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. D-Lactic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	
L-Leucine ; HMDB0000687	<p>L-Leucine, also known as (S)-leucine or L-leucin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as leucine and derivatives. Leucine and derivatives are compounds containing leucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of leucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Leucine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Leucine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, sweat, blood, and saliva. Within the cell, L-leucine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Leucine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Leucine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid through its interaction with the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-leucine is involved in the methacycline action pathway, the telithromycin action pathway, the josamycin action pathway, and the neomycin action pathway. L-Leucine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway, 2-methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, and the isovaleric acidemia pathway. L-Leucine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000687">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000687</a>

L-Leucine ; HMDB00687	<p>L-Leucine, also known as (S)-leucine or L-leucin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as leucine and derivatives. Leucine and derivatives are compounds containing leucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of leucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Leucine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Leucine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, sweat, blood, and saliva. Within the cell, L-leucine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Leucine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Leucine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into ketoleucine and L-glutamic acid through its interaction with the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-leucine is involved in the methacycline action pathway, the telithromycin action pathway, the josamycin action pathway, and the neomycin action pathway. L-Leucine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type IV pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway, 2-methyl-3-hydroxybutryl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, and the isovaleric acidemia pathway. L-Leucine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000687">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000687</a>
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L-Lysine ; HMDB0000182	<p>L-Lysine, also known as (S)-lysine or L-lysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Lysine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Lysine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, sweat, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus and peroxisome. L-Lysine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Lysine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into saccharopine; which is mediated by the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Lysine can be converted into L-lysine through its interaction with the enzyme low affinity cationic amino acid transporter 2. Finally, L-Lysine and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD7. In humans, L-lysine is involved in the biotin metabolism pathway, the lysine degradation pathway, carnitine synthesis pathway, and the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway. L-Lysine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperlysine II or saccharopinuria pathway, the saccharopinuria/hyperlysine II pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, and the hyperlysine I, familial pathway. L-Lysine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as pyruvate carboxylase deficiency, leukemia, schizophrenia, and lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency; L-lysine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including tyrosinemia I.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000182">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000182</a>
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L-Lysine ; HMDB00182	<p>L-Lysine, also known as (S)-lysine or L-lysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Lysine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Lysine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, sweat, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus and peroxisome. L-Lysine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Lysine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into saccharopine; which is mediated by the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Lysine can be converted into L-lysine through its interaction with the enzyme low affinity cationic amino acid transporter 2. Finally, L-Lysine and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD7. In humans, L-lysine is involved in the biotin metabolism pathway, the lysine degradation pathway, carnitine synthesis pathway, and the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway. L-Lysine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperlysine II or saccharopinuria pathway, the saccharopinuria/hyperlysine II pathway, the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, and the hyperlysine I, familial pathway. L-Lysine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as pyruvate carboxylase deficiency, leukemia, schizophrenia, and lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency; L-lysine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including tyrosinemia I.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000182">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000182</a>
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L-Malic acid ; HMDB0000156	(S)-Malic acid, also known as malate or L-apple acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom (S)-Malic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (S)-Malic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, (S)-malic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria (S)-Malic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (S)-malic acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, and the citric Acid cycle pathway (S)-Malic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e3), the transfer OF acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway, the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway, and pyruvate decarboxylase E1 component deficiency (pdhe1 deficiency).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000156">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000156</a>
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L-Malic acid ; HMDB00156	(S)-Malic acid, also known as malate or L-apple acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom (S)-Malic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (S)-Malic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, (S)-malic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria (S)-Malic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (S)-malic acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway, the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, and the citric Acid cycle pathway (S)-Malic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (e3), the transfer OF acetyl groups into mitochondria pathway, the primary hyperoxaluria II, PH2 pathway, and pyruvate decarboxylase E1 component deficiency (pdhe1 deficiency).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000156">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000156</a>
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L-Methionine ; HMDB0000696	<p>L-Methionine, also known as liquimeth or pedameth, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Methionine is a drug which is used for protein synthesis including the formation of same, L-homocysteine, L-cysteine, taurine, and sulfate. L-Methionine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Methionine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, L-methionine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Methionine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. In humans, L-methionine is involved in spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway, the arbekacin action pathway, the lincomycin action pathway, and the tobramycin action pathway. L-Methionine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, the hypermethioninemia pathway, and the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway. L-Methionine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000696">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000696</a>
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L-Methionine ; HMDB00696	<p>L-Methionine, also known as liquimeth or pedameth, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Methionine is a drug which is used for protein synthesis including the formation of same, L-homocysteine, L-cysteine, taurine, and sulfate. L-Methionine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Methionine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, L-methionine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Methionine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Dimethylglycine and L-methionine can be biosynthesized from betaine and homocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme betaine--homocysteine S-methyltransferase 1. In humans, L-methionine is involved in spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway, the arbekacin action pathway, the lincomycin action pathway, and the tobramycin action pathway. L-Methionine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, the hypermethioninemia pathway, and the homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia due to defect in cobalamin metabolism, CBLG complementation type pathway. L-Methionine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000696">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000696</a>
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L-Octanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000791	, also known as octanoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and mitochondria. In humans, is involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway. has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and glutaric aciduria II.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000791">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000791</a>
L-Octanoylcarnitine ; HMDB00791	, also known as octanoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and mitochondria. In humans, is involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF short chain saturated fatty acids pathway. has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease and glutaric aciduria II.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000791">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000791</a>

L-Palmitoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000222	<p>Palmitoylcarnitine, also known as hexadecanoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, palmitoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Palmitoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, palmitoylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, palmitoylcarnitine is involved in the fatty acid metabolism pathway. Palmitoylcarnitine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), trifunctional protein deficiency, and the ethylmalonic encephalopathy pathway.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000222">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000222</a>
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L-Palmitoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000222	<p>Palmitoylcarnitine, also known as hexadecanoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, palmitoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Palmitoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, palmitoylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, palmitoylcarnitine is involved in the fatty acid metabolism pathway. Palmitoylcarnitine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), trifunctional protein deficiency, and the ethylmalonic encephalopathy pathway.</p> <p>Palmitoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000222">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000222</a>
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L-Phenylalanine ; HMDB0000159	<p>L-Phenylalanine, also known as F or endorphenyl, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Phenylalanine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Phenylalanine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and sweat. Within the cell, L-phenylalanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Phenylalanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Phenylalanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Phenylalanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into phenylpyruvic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic. In addition, L-Phenylalanine can be converted into phenylpyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme L-amino-acid oxidase. In humans, L-phenylalanine is involved in the transcription/translation pathway and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. L-Phenylalanine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway, the tyrosinemia type 2 (or richner-hanhart syndrome) pathway, and the phenylketonuria pathway. Outside of the human body, L-phenylalanine can be found in watermelon. This makes L-phenylalanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. L-Phenylalanine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000159">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000159</a>
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L-Phenylalanine ; HMDB00159	<p>L-Phenylalanine, also known as F or endorphenyl, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Phenylalanine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Phenylalanine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and sweat. Within the cell, L-phenylalanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Phenylalanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Phenylalanine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Phenylalanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into phenylpyruvic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic. In addition, L-Phenylalanine can be converted into phenylpyruvic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme L-amino-acid oxidase. In humans, L-phenylalanine is involved in the transcription/translation pathway and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. L-Phenylalanine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway, the tyrosinemia type 2 (or richner-hanhart syndrome) pathway, and the phenylketonuria pathway. Outside of the human body, L-phenylalanine can be found in watermelon. This makes L-phenylalanine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. L-Phenylalanine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000159">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000159</a>
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L-Pipecolic acid ; HMDB0000716	<p>L-Pipecolic acid, also known as (S)-pipecolate or L-homoproline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Pipecolic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Pipecolic acid has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, L-pipecolic acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. L-Pipecolic acid can be converted into (S)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydropiperidine-2-carboxylate through the action of the enzyme peroxisomal sarcosine oxidase. In humans, L-pipecolic acid is involved in the lysine degradation pathway and the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway. L-Pipecolic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, the hyperlysineemia I, familial pathway, the 2-amino adipic 2-oxoadipic aciduria pathway, and the hyperlysineemia II or saccharopinuria pathway. Outside of the human body, L-pipecolic acid can be found in a number of food items such as natal plum, sacred lotus, redcurrant, and chinese cinnamon. This makes L-pipecolic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Pipecolic acid has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect and adrenoleukodystrophy.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000716">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000716</a>
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L-Pipecolic acid ; HMDB00716	<p>L-Pipecolic acid, also known as (S)-pipecolate or L-homoproline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Pipecolic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Pipecolic acid has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, L-pipecolic acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. L-Pipecolic acid can be converted into (S)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydropiperidine-2-carboxylate through the action of the enzyme peroxisomal sarcosine oxidase. In humans, L-pipecolic acid is involved in the lysine degradation pathway and the pyridoxine dependency with seizures pathway. L-Pipecolic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glutaric aciduria type I pathway, the hyperlysineemia I, familial pathway, the 2-amino adipic 2-oxoadipic aciduria pathway, and the hyperlysineemia II or saccharopinuria pathway. Outside of the human body, L-pipecolic acid can be found in a number of food items such as natal plum, sacred lotus, redcurrant, and chinese cinnamon. This makes L-pipecolic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. L-Pipecolic acid has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect and adrenoleukodystrophy.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000716">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000716</a>
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L-Proline ; HMDB0000162	<p>L-Proline, also known as L-prolin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Proline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Proline has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, and blood. Within the cell, L-proline is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, lysosome and endoplasmic reticulum. L-Proline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Proline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Proline can be biosynthesized from 1-pyrroline-5-carboxylic acid through the action of the enzyme proline dehydrogenase 1, mitochondrial. In addition, L-Proline can be converted into 1-pyrroline-5-carboxylic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 2. In humans, L-proline is involved in the neomycin action pathway, the lymecycline action pathway, the netilmicin action pathway, and the clarithromycin action pathway. L-Proline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency, arginine: glycine amidinotransferase deficiency (agat deficiency), and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. L-Proline is a potentially toxic compound. L-Proline has been found to be associated with several diseases known as dicarboxylic aminoaciduria, alzheimer's disease, and hemodialysis; I-proline has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including glutathione synthetase deficiency</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000162">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000162</a>
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and iminoglycinuria.

L-Proline ; HMDB00162	<p>L-Proline, also known as L-prolin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Proline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Proline has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, and blood. Within the cell, L-proline is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, lysosome and endoplasmic reticulum. L-Proline exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Proline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Proline can be biosynthesized from 1-pyrroline-5-carboxylic acid through the action of the enzyme proline dehydrogenase 1, mitochondrial. In addition, L-Proline can be converted into 1-pyrroline-5-carboxylic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme pyrroline-5-carboxylate reductase 2. In humans, L-proline is involved in the neomycin action pathway, the lymecycline action pathway, the netilmicin action pathway, and the clarithromycin action pathway. L-Proline is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency, arginine: glycine amidinotransferase deficiency (agat deficiency), and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. L-Proline is a potentially toxic compound. L-Proline has been found to be associated with several diseases known as dicarboxylic aminoaciduria, alzheimer's disease, and hemodialysis; I-proline has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including glutathione synthetase deficiency</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000162">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000162</a>
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and iminoglycinuria.

L-Serine ; HMDB0000187	<p>L-Serine, also known as (S)-serine or L-ser, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serine and derivatives. Serine and derivatives are compounds containing serine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of serine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Serine is a drug which is used as a natural moisturizing agent in some cosmetics and skin care products. L-Serine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Serine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, L-serine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and peroxisome. L-Serine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Serine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Tetrahydrofolic acid and L-serine can be biosynthesized from 5,10-methylene-THF and glycine through the action of the enzyme serine hydroxymethyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid and L-serine can be converted into hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. Furthermore, L-Serine can be converted into pyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme L-serine dehydratase/l-threonine deaminase. Finally, Tetrahydrofolic acid and L-serine can be converted into 5,10-methylene-THF, glycine, and water; which is catalyzed by the enzyme serine hydroxymethyltransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-serine is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)/18:1(11Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/16:0) pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000187">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000187</a>
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	phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(14:0/24:0) pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway. L-Serine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, the hypermethioninemia pathway, and Gamma-cystathionase deficiency (CTH). L-Serine is a potentially toxic compound.	
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L-Serine ; HMDB00187	<p>L-Serine, also known as (S)-serine or L-ser, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serine and derivatives. Serine and derivatives are compounds containing serine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of serine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Serine is a drug which is used as a natural moisturizing agent in some cosmetics and skin care products. L-Serine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Serine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, L-serine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and peroxisome. L-Serine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Serine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Tetrahydrofolic acid and L-serine can be biosynthesized from 5,10-methylene-THF and glycine through the action of the enzyme serine hydroxymethyltransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid and L-serine can be converted into hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine through its interaction with the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. Furthermore, L-Serine can be converted into pyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme L-serine dehydratase/l-threonine deaminase. Finally, Tetrahydrofolic acid and L-serine can be converted into 5,10-methylene-THF, glycine, and water; which is catalyzed by the enzyme serine hydroxymethyltransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-serine is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:4(6Z,9Z,12Z,15Z)/18:1(11Z)) pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/16:0) pathway,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000187">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000187</a>
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	phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(14:0/24:0) pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/18:0) pathway. L-Serine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the NON ketotic hyperglycinemia pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, the hypermethioninemia pathway, and Gamma-cystathionase deficiency (CTH). L-Serine is a potentially toxic compound.	
L-Targinine ; HMDB0029416	L-Targinine, also known as L-nmma or targinina, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Targinine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Targinine has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, L-targinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, L-targinine can be found in pulses. This makes L-targinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029416">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029416</a>
L-Targinine ; HMDB29416	L-Targinine, also known as L-nmma or targinina, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Targinine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Targinine has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, L-targinine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, L-targinine can be found in pulses. This makes L-targinine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029416">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029416</a>

L-Theanine ; HMDB0034365	L-Theanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamine and derivatives. Glutamine and derivatives are compounds containing glutamine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Theanine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Theanine has been primarily detected in saliva. Within the cell, L-theanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034365">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034365</a>
L-Threonine ; HMDB0000167	L-Threonine, also known as (2S)-threonine or L threonine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Threonine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Threonine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, breast milk, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-threonine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Threonine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, L-threonine is involved in the threonine and 2-oxobutanoate degradation pathway, the gentamicin action pathway, the clindamycin action pathway, and the erythromycin action pathway. L-Threonine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000167">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000167</a>

L-Threonine ; HMDB00167	<p>L-Threonine, also known as (2S)-threonine or L threonine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. L-Threonine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Threonine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, breast milk, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, L-threonine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Threonine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, L-threonine is involved in the threonine and 2-oxobutanoate degradation pathway, the gentamicin action pathway, the clindamycin action pathway, and the erythromycin action pathway. L-Threonine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000167">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000167</a>
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L-Tryptophan ; HMDB0000929	<p>L-Tryptophan, also known as Trp or W, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. L-Tryptophan exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Tryptophan has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, feces, and blood. Within the cell, L-tryptophan is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Tryptophan exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Tryptophan participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Tryptophan can be converted into n'-formylkynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase. Furthermore, L-Tryptophan and tetrahydrobiopterin can be converted into 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan and 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin; which is mediated by the enzyme tryptophan 5-hydroxylase 1. Furthermore, L-Tryptophan can be biosynthesized from L-serine and indole through the action of the enzyme tryptophan synthase. Finally, L-Tryptophan can be converted into n'-formylkynurenine through the action of the enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase. In humans, L-tryptophan is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway and the transcription/translation pathway. L-Tryptophan is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000929">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000929</a>
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L-Tryptophan ; HMDB00929	<p>L-Tryptophan, also known as Trp or W, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. Indolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an indole ring. L-Tryptophan exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Tryptophan has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, feces, and blood. Within the cell, L-tryptophan is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Tryptophan exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Tryptophan participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Tryptophan can be converted into n'-formylkynurenine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase. Furthermore, L-Tryptophan and tetrahydrobiopterin can be converted into 5-hydroxy-L-tryptophan and 4a-hydroxytetrahydrobiopterin; which is mediated by the enzyme tryptophan 5-hydroxylase 1. Furthermore, L-Tryptophan can be biosynthesized from L-serine and indole through the action of the enzyme tryptophan synthase. Finally, L-Tryptophan can be converted into n'-formylkynurenine through the action of the enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase. In humans, L-tryptophan is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway and the transcription/translation pathway. L-Tryptophan is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000929">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000929</a>
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L-Tyrosine ; HMDB0000158	<p>L-Tyrosine, also known as (S)-tyrosine or para tyrosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosine and derivatives. Tyrosine and derivatives are compounds containing tyrosine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of tyrosine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Tyrosine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Tyrosine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and blood. Within the cell, L-tyrosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Tyrosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Tyrosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Tyrosine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme tyrosine aminotransferase. Furthermore, L-Tyrosine can be converted into tyramine through the action of the enzyme aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase. Finally, L-Tyrosine and sapropterin can be converted into L-dopa and dihydrobiopterin through the action of the enzyme tyrosine 3-monooxygenase. In humans, L-tyrosine is involved in thyroid hormone synthesis pathway, the tyrosine metabolism pathway, the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway, and the disulfiram action pathway. L-Tyrosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hawkinsinuria pathway, the tyrosinemia type I pathway, the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway, and aromatic L-aminoacid decarboxylase deficiency. L-Tyrosine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000158</a>
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L-Tyrosine ; HMDB00158	<p>L-Tyrosine, also known as (S)-tyrosine or para tyrosine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosine and derivatives. Tyrosine and derivatives are compounds containing tyrosine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of tyrosine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Tyrosine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Tyrosine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, feces, and blood. Within the cell, L-tyrosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. L-Tyrosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Tyrosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Tyrosine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme tyrosine aminotransferase. Furthermore, L-Tyrosine can be converted into tyramine through the action of the enzyme aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase. Finally, L-Tyrosine and sapropterin can be converted into L-dopa and dihydrobiopterin through the action of the enzyme tyrosine 3-monooxygenase. In humans, L-tyrosine is involved in thyroid hormone synthesis pathway, the tyrosine metabolism pathway, the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway, and the disulfiram action pathway. L-Tyrosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hawkinsinuria pathway, the tyrosinemia type I pathway, the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway, and aromatic L-aminoacid decarboxylase deficiency. L-Tyrosine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000158">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000158</a>
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L-Urobilin ; HMDB0004159	L-Urobilin, also known as L-stercobilin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. L-Urobilin exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. L-Urobilin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, L-uroporphyrin is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004159">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004159</a>
L-Urobilin ; HMDB04159	L-Urobilin, also known as L-stercobilin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as bilirubins. These are organic compounds containing a dicarboxylic acyclic tetrapyrrole derivative. L-Urobilin exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. L-Urobilin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, L-uroporphyrin is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004159">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004159</a>

L-Valine ; HMDB0000883	<p>L-Valine, also known as (S)-valine or L-valin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as valine and derivatives. Valine and derivatives are compounds containing valine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of valine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Valine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Valine has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, sweat, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, L-valine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Valine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Valine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into Alpha-ketoisovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-valine is involved in the doxycycline action pathway, the tobramycin action pathway, the clindamycin action pathway, and the minocycline action pathway. L-Valine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the maple syrup urine disease pathway, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, and the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway. Outside of the human body, L-valine can be found in watermelon. This makes L-valine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. L-Valine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Valine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency, dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency, paraquat poisoning, and lung cancer; L-valine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hypervalinemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000883">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000883</a>
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L-Valine ; HMDB0000883	<p>L-Valine, also known as (S)-valine or L-valin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as valine and derivatives. Valine and derivatives are compounds containing valine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of valine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. L-Valine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). L-Valine has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, sweat, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, L-valine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. L-Valine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. L-Valine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into Alpha-ketoisovaleric acid and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme branched-chain-amino-acid aminotransferase, cytosolic. In humans, L-valine is involved in the doxycycline action pathway, the tobramycin action pathway, the clindamycin action pathway, and the minocycline action pathway. L-Valine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the maple syrup urine disease pathway, 3-methylcrotonyl CoA carboxylase deficiency type I, Beta-ketothiolase deficiency, and the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type I pathway. Outside of the human body, L-valine can be found in watermelon. This makes L-valine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. L-Valine is a potentially toxic compound. L-Valine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency, dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency, paraquat poisoning, and lung cancer; L-valine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including hypervalinemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000883">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000883</a>
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Lenticin ; HMDB0061115	Lenticin, also known as glyyunnanenine or L-hypaphorine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Lenticin is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Lenticin has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061115">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061115</a>
Leucyl-Alanine ; HMDB0028922	Leucyl-alanine, also known as L-a dipeptide or leu-ala, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Leucyl-alanine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Leucyl-alanine has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028922">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028922</a>
Levulinic acid ; HMDB0000720	Levulinic acid, also known as laevulinsaeure or levulate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the C4 carbon atom. Levulinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Levulinic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, levulinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Levulinic acid can be converted into 5-aminolevulinic acid. Levulinic acid is a sweet, acetoin, and acidic tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as alcoholic beverages, cereals and cereal products, fruits, and green vegetables. This makes levulinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000720">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000720</a>

Levulinic acid ; HMDB00720	<p>Levulinic acid, also known as laevelinsaeure or levulate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the C4 carbon atom. Levulinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Levulinic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, levulinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Levulinic acid can be converted into 5-aminolevulinic acid. Levulinic acid is a sweet, acetoin, and acidic tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as alcoholic beverages, cereals and cereal products, fruits, and green vegetables. This makes levulinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000720">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000720</a>
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Linoleic acid ; HMDB0000673	<p>Linoleic acid, also known as LA or linoleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Linoleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Linoleic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and feces. Within the cell, linoleic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and myelin sheath. Linoleic acid can be converted into Gamma-linolenic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In humans, linoleic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, linoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as jujube, star fruit, winter savory, and black mulberry. This makes linoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Linoleic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Linoleic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia, thyroid cancer, cirrhosis, and hypertension; linoleic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000673">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000673</a>
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Linoleic acid ; HMDB000673	<p>Linoleic acid, also known as LA or linoleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as lineolic acids and derivatives. These are derivatives of lineolic acid. Lineolic acid is a polyunsaturated omega-6 18 carbon long fatty acid, with two CC double bonds at the 9- and 12-positions. Linoleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Linoleic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and feces. Within the cell, linoleic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and myelin sheath. Linoleic acid can be converted into Gamma-linolenic acid through the action of the enzyme fatty acid desaturase 2. In humans, linoleic acid is involved in the Alpha linolenic Acid and linoleic Acid metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, linoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as jujube, star fruit, winter savory, and black mulberry. This makes linoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Linoleic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Linoleic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia, thyroid cancer, cirrhosis, and hypertension; linoleic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000673">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000673</a>
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Linoleoyl ethanolamide ; HMDB0012252	<p>Anandamide (18:2, N-6), also known as linoleamide mea or linoleoylethanolamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acyethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, anandamide (18:2, N-6) is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. Anandamide (18:2, N-6) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Anandamide (18:2, N-6) has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, anandamide (18:2, N-6) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Anandamide (18:2, N-6) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012252</a>
Linoleoyl ethanolamide ; HMDB12252	<p>Anandamide (18:2, N-6), also known as linoleamide mea or linoleoylethanolamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acyethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, anandamide (18:2, N-6) is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. Anandamide (18:2, N-6) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Anandamide (18:2, N-6) has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, anandamide (18:2, N-6) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Anandamide (18:2, N-6) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012252</a>

Linoleyl carnitine ; HMDB0006469	<p>9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine, also known as octadecadienyl-L-carnitine or alpha-linoleoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, 9,12-hexadecadienylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule.</p> <p>9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 9,12-hexadecadienylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria.</p> <p>9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid. 9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006469">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006469</a>
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Linoleyl carnitine ; HMDB06469	<p>9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine, also known as octadecadienyl-L-carnitine or alpha-linoleoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, 9,12-hexadecadienylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. 9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. 9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, 9,12-hexadecadienylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria. 9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid. 9,12-Hexadecadienylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006469">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006469</a>
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Lithocholic acid ; HMDB0000761	<p>Lithocholic acid, also known as lithocholate or 5b-cholanate-3a-ol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monohydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are bile acids, alcohols or any of their derivatives bearing a hydroxyl group. Lithocholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lithocholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue, intestine and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, lithocholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Lithocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000761">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000761</a>
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Lithocholic acid ; HMDB00761	<p>Lithocholic acid, also known as lithocholate or 5b-cholanate-3a-ol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monohydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are bile acids, alcohols or any of their derivatives bearing a hydroxyl group. Lithocholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lithocholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue, intestine and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, lithocholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Lithocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000761">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000761</a>
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Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB0000698	<p>Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as glycolithocholic acid or lithocholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000698">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000698</a>
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Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate ; HMDB00698	<p>Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate, also known as glycolithocholic acid or lithocholylglycine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycinated bile acids and derivatives. Glycinated bile acids and derivatives are compounds with a structure characterized by the presence of a glycine linked to a bile acid skeleton. Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway. Lithocholic acid glycine conjugate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and 27-hydroxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000698">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000698</a>
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Lithocholytaurine ; HMDB0000722	<p>Lithocholytaurine, also known as taurolithocholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Thus, lithocholytaurine is considered to be a steroid conjugate lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lithocholytaurine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lithocholytaurine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, lithocholytaurine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholytaurine is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Lithocholytaurine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000722">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000722</a>
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Lithocholytaurine ; HMDB00722	<p>Lithocholytaurine, also known as taurolithocholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Thus, lithocholytaurine is considered to be a steroid conjugate lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lithocholytaurine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Lithocholytaurine has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, lithocholytaurine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, lithocholytaurine is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Lithocholytaurine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000722">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000722</a>
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LysoPC(14:0/0:0) ; HMDB0010379	<p>PC(14:0/0:0), also known as LPC(14:0) or lysopc(14:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(14:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PC(14:0/0:0) is involved in the fenoprofen action pathway, the etoricoxib action pathway, the salicylate-sodium action pathway, and the celecoxib action pathway. PC(14:0/0:0) is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway and leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010379">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010379</a>
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LysoPC(14:0/0:0) ; HMDB10379	<p>PC(14:0/0:0), also known as LPC(14:0) or lysopc(14:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(14:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PC(14:0/0:0) is involved in the fenoprofen action pathway, the etoricoxib action pathway, the salicylate-sodium action pathway, and the celecoxib action pathway. PC(14:0/0:0) is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway and leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010379">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010379</a>
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LysoPC(16:0) ; HMDB0010382	<p>PC(16:0/0:0), also known as 16:0 lyso-PC or 1-palmitoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(16:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PC(16:0/0:0) is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010382">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010382</a>
LysoPC(16:0) ; HMDB10382	<p>PC(16:0/0:0), also known as 16:0 lyso-PC or 1-palmitoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(16:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PC(16:0/0:0) is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010382">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010382</a>

LysoPC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0010383	<p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 16:1(9Z)/0:0 or 1-palmitoleoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010383">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010383</a>
LysoPC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0010383	<p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 16:1(9Z)/0:0 or 1-palmitoleoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010383">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010383</a>

LysoPC(18:0) ; HMDB0010384	PC(18:0/0:0), also known as LPC 18:0/0:0 or 18:0 lyso-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, PC(18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(18:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010384</a>
LysoPC(18:0) ; HMDB10384	PC(18:0/0:0), also known as LPC 18:0/0:0 or 18:0 lyso-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(18:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, PC(18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(18:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010384</a>

LysoPC(18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0002815	<p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as lysopc 18:1(9Z)/0:0 or LPC(18:1W9/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be found in a number of food items such as cucumber, rice, common buckwheat, and common wheat. This makes PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002815">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002815</a>
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LysoPC(18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB02815	<p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as lysopc 18:1(9Z)/0:0 or LPC(18:1W9/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) can be found in a number of food items such as cucumber, rice, common buckwheat, and common wheat. This makes PC(18:1(9Z)/0:0) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002815">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002815</a>
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LysoPC(18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0010386	<p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0 or LPC(18:2n6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid. Outside of the human body, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be found in a number of food items such as acerola, deerberry, cowpea, and lemon thyme. This makes PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010386">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010386</a>
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LysoPC(18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB10386	<p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0 or LPC(18:2n6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid. Outside of the human body, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be found in a number of food items such as acerola, deerberry, cowpea, and lemon thyme. This makes PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010386">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010386</a>
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LysoPC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0010387	<p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(18:3/0:0) or lysopc(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010387">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010387</a>
LysoPC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB10387	<p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(18:3/0:0) or lysopc(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010387">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010387</a>

LysoPC(20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB0010391	<p>PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(20:1n9/0:0) or lysopc(20:1(11Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010391</a>
LysoPC(20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB10391	<p>PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(20:1n9/0:0) or lysopc(20:1(11Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010391</a>

LysoPC(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB0010393	<p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as LPC 20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)/0:0 or LPC(20:3/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) can be biosynthesized from (5Z,8Z,11Z)-icosatrienoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010393">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010393</a>
LysoPC(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB10393	<p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as LPC 20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)/0:0 or LPC(20:3/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>Lysopc(20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) can be biosynthesized from (5Z,8Z,11Z)-icosatrienoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010393">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010393</a>

LysoPC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0010395	<p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 or 1-arachidonoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid.</p> <p>Within the cell, PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010395">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010395</a>
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LysoPC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0010395	<p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 or 1-arachidonoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010395">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010395</a>
LysoPC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0010397	<p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0), also known as lysophosphatidylcholine(20:5/0:0) or LPC(20:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010397">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010397</a>

LysoPC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB10397	<p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0), also known as lysophosphatidylcholine(20:5/0:0) or LPC(20:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010397">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010397</a>
LysoPC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB0010401	<p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(22:4/0:0) or 1-adrenoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-7,10,13,16-tetraenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010401">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010401</a>

LysoPC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB10401	<p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0), also known as LPC(22:4/0:0) or 1-adrenoyl-GPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-7,10,13,16-tetraenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010401">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010401</a>
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LysoPC(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0010403	<p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as lysophosphatidylcholine(22:5/0:0) or LPC(22:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from (7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-docosapentaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010403">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010403</a>
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LysoPC(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB10403	<p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as lysophosphatidylcholine(22:5/0:0) or LPC(22:5/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>Lysopc(22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from (7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-docosapentaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010403">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010403</a>
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LysoPC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0010404	<p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0 or lysophosphatidylcholine(22:6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010404">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010404</a>
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LysoPC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB10404	<p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0), also known as LPC 22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0 or lysophosphatidylcholine(22:6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010404">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010404</a>
LysoPC(24:0) ; HMDB0010405	<p>PC(24:0/0:0), also known as GPC(24:0) or lysopc(24:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(24:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(24:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(24:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(24:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(24:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from tetracosanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010405">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010405</a>

LysoPC(24:0) ; HMDB10405	<p>PC(24:0/0:0), also known as GPC(24:0) or lysopc(24:0/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphocholine. Thus, PC(24:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(24:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(24:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(24:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from tetracosanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010405">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010405</a>
LysoPC(P-16:0) ; HMDB0010407	<p>PC(p-16:0/0:0), also known as LPC p-16:0/0:0 or lysoplasmalogens, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached at the O1 position of a glycerol moiety through an ether linkage. Thus, PC(p-16:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010407">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010407</a>

LysoPC(P-16:0) ; HMDB10407	PC(p-16:0/0:0), also known as LPC p-16:0/0:0 or lysoplasmalogens, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached at the O1 position of a glycerol moiety through an ether linkage. Thus, PC(p-16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010407">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010407</a>
LysoPC(P-18:0) ; HMDB0013122	PC(p-18:0/0:0), also known as LPC(18:0/0:0) or GPC(p-18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached at the O1 position of a glycerol moiety through an ether linkage. Thus, PC(p-18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013122">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013122</a>

LysoPC(P-18:0) ; HMDB13122	PC(p-18:0/0:0), also known as LPC(18:0/0:0) or GPC(p-18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl)-glycero-3-phosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached at the O1 position of a glycerol moiety through an ether linkage. Thus, PC(p-18:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013122">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013122</a>
LysoPE(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011478	Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as lyso-pe(0:0/18:3) or lpe(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-2 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011478">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011478</a>

LysoPE(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11478	<p>Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as lyso-pe(0:0/18:3) or lpe(18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-2 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, lysope(0:0/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011478">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011478</a>
LysoPE(16:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011503	<p>PE(16:0/0:0), also known as 1-palmitoyl-gpe or gpe(16:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PE(16:0/0:0) is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011503">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011503</a>

LysoPE(16:0/0:0) ; HMDB11503	<p>PE(16:0/0:0), also known as 1-palmitoyl-gpe or gpe(16:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(16:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, PE(16:0/0:0) is involved in phospholipid biosynthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011503">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011503</a>
LysoPE(18:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011130	<p>PE(18:0/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(18:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011130">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011130</a>

LysoPE(18:0/0:0) ; HMDB11130	<p>PE(18:0/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(18:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011130">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011130</a>
LysoPE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011506	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as 1-18:1-lysope or lyso-pe(18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011506">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011506</a>

LysoPE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) ; HMDB11506	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0), also known as 1-18:1-lysope or lyso-pe(18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011506">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011506</a>
LysoPE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011507	<p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(18:2n6/0:0) or lpe(18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011507">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011507</a>

LysoPE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) ; HMDB11507	<p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(18:2n6/0:0) or lpe(18:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011507">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011507</a>
LysoPE(20:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011511	<p>PE(20:0/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(20:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(20:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(20:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(20:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011511">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011511</a>

LysoPE(20:0/0:0) ; HMDB11511	<p>PE(20:0/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(20:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(20:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(20:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(20:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011511">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011511</a>
LysoPE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011512	<p>PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(20:1) or lpe(20:1/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011512">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011512</a>

LysoPE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011512	<p>PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0), also known as lyso-pe(20:1) or lpe(20:1/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:1(11Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011512">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011512</a>
LysoPE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011517	<p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as lpe(20:4/0:0) or lysope(20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011517</a>

LysoPE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011517	<p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0), also known as lpe(20:4/0:0) or lysope(20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011517</a>
LysoPE(22:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011520	<p>PE(22:0/0:0), also known as lysope(22:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(22:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(22:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(22:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(22:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011520">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011520</a>

LysoPE(22:0/0:0) ; HMDB11520	<p>PE(22:0/0:0), also known as lysope(22:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(22:0/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(22:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(22:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(22:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011520">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011520</a>
LysoPE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) ; HMDB0011526	<p>PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0), also known as lpe 22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0 or lysophosphatidylethanolamine(22:6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011526">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011526</a>

LysoPE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) ; HMDB11526	<p>PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0), also known as lpe 22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0 or lysophosphatidylethanolamine(22:6/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophoethanolamines in which the glycerol is esterified with a fatty acid at O-1 position, and linked at position 3 to a phosphoethanolamine. Thus, PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011526">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011526</a>
Malondialdehyde ; HMDB0006112	<p>Malondialdehyde, also known as 1,3-propanedial or MDA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds. These are carbonyl compounds with the generic formula O=C(R)C(H)C(R')=O, where R and R' can be any group. Malondialdehyde exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Malondialdehyde has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Malondialdehyde is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006112">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006112</a>

Malondialdehyde ; HMDB06112	Malondialdehyde, also known as 1,3-propanedial or MDA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds. These are carbonyl compounds with the generic formula $O=C(R)C(H)C(R')=O$ , where R and R' can be any group. Malondialdehyde exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Malondialdehyde has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Malondialdehyde is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006112">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006112</a>
Malonic acid ; HMDB0000691	Malonic acid, also known as malonate or H <sub>2</sub> MALO, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Malonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Malonic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, malonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Malonic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, malonic acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway and fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Malonic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as combined malonic and methylmalonic aciduria; malonic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000691">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000691</a>

Malonic acid ; HMDB00691	<p>Malonic acid, also known as malonate or H<sub>2</sub>MALO, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Malonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Malonic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, malonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Malonic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, malonic acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway and fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Malonic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as combined malonic and methylmalonic aciduria; malonic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000691">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000691</a>
Malonylcarnitine ; HMDB0002095	<p>Malonylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, malonylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Malonylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Malonylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, malonylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Malonylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from malonic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002095">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002095</a>

Malonylcarnitine ; HMDB02095	Malonylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, malonylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Malonylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Malonylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, malonylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Malonylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from malonic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002095">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002095</a>
Maltotriose ; HMDB0001262	Maltotriose belongs to the class of organic compounds known as oligosaccharides. These are carbohydrates made up of 3 to 10 monosaccharide units linked to each other through glycosidic bonds. Maltotriose is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Maltotriose has been found in human prostate, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, maltotriose is primarily located in the cytoplasm and lysosome. In humans, maltotriose is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001262">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001262</a>
Mandelic acid ; HMDB0000703	Mandelic acid, also known as L-mandelate or (S)-mandelsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzene and substituted derivatives. These are aromatic compounds containing one monocyclic ring system consisting of benzene. Mandelic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Mandelic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Mandelic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000703">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000703</a>

Mandelic acid ; HMDB00703	Mandelic acid, also known as L-mandelate or (S)-mandelsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzene and substituted derivatives. These are aromatic compounds containing one monocyclic ring system consisting of benzene. Mandelic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Mandelic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Mandelic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000703">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000703</a>
Maslinic acid ; HMDB0002392	Maslinic acid, also known as crategolic acid or crategolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triterpenoids. These are terpene molecules containing six isoprene units. Maslinic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Within the cell, maslinic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Maslinic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, maslinic acid can be biosynthesized from oleanane. Maslinic acid can also be converted into 2-O-caffeyl maslinic acid and 3-O-[beta-D-glucopyranosyl]-28-O-[alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1->2)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]maslinic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002392">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002392</a>

Maslinic acid ; HMDB02392	Maslinic acid, also known as categolic acid or categolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triterpenoids. These are terpene molecules containing six isoprene units. Maslinic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Within the cell, maslinic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Maslinic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, maslinic acid can be biosynthesized from oleanane. Maslinic acid can also be converted into 2-O-caffeyl maslinic acid and 3-O-[beta-D-glucopyranosyl]-28-O-[alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1->2)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]maslinic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002392">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002392</a>
Mesaconic acid ; HMDB0000749	Citraconic acid, also known as methylmaleic acid or 2-methylmaleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an acyl chain that has a methyl branch. Usually, they are saturated and contain only one or more methyl group. However, branches other than methyl may be present. Citraconic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citraconic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, citraconic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Citraconic acid can be biosynthesized from maleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000749">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000749</a>

Mesaconic acid ; HMDB00749	Citraconic acid, also known as methylmaleic acid or 2-methylmaleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an acyl chain that has a methyl branch. Usually, they are saturated and contain only one or more methyl group. However, branches other than methyl may be present. Citraconic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Citraconic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, citraconic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Citraconic acid can be biosynthesized from maleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000749">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000749</a>
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Methionine sulfoxide ; HMDB0002005	Methionine sulfoxide, also known as met-so or S-oxide-methionine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Methionine sulfoxide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methionine sulfoxide has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, methionine sulfoxide is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Methionine sulfoxide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Methionine sulfoxide can be biosynthesized from L-methionine through the action of the enzyme methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase B3. In addition, Methionine sulfoxide can be biosynthesized from L-methionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase b2, mitochondrial. In humans, methionine sulfoxide is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway. Methionine sulfoxide is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypermethioninemia pathway, glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, methionine adenosyltransferase deficiency, and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002005">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002005</a>
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Methionine sulfoxide ; HMDB02005	Methionine sulfoxide, also known as met-so or S-oxide-methionine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Methionine sulfoxide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methionine sulfoxide has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, methionine sulfoxide is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Methionine sulfoxide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Methionine sulfoxide can be biosynthesized from L-methionine through the action of the enzyme methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase B3. In addition, Methionine sulfoxide can be biosynthesized from L-methionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase b2, mitochondrial. In humans, methionine sulfoxide is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway. Methionine sulfoxide is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypermethioninemia pathway, glycine N-methyltransferase deficiency, methionine adenosyltransferase deficiency, and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002005">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002005</a>
Methylcysteine ; HMDB0002108	Methylcysteine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as l-cysteine-s-conjugates. L-cysteine-S-conjugates are compounds containing L-cysteine where the thio-group is conjugated. Methylcysteine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylcysteine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Outside of the human body, methylcysteine can be found in soft-necked garlic. This makes methylcysteine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002108">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002108</a>

Methylcysteine ; HMDB02108	<p>Methylcysteine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-cysteine-S-conjugates. L-cysteine-S-conjugates are compounds containing L-cysteine where the thio-group is conjugated. Methylcysteine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylcysteine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Outside of the human body, methylcysteine can be found in soft-necked garlic. This makes methylcysteine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002108">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002108</a>
Methylimidazoleacetic acid ; HMDB0002820	<p>Methylimidazoleacetic acid, also known as 1-methylimidazole-4-acetate or miaa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Methylimidazoleacetic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylimidazoleacetic acid has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Methylimidazoleacetic acid can be biosynthesized from methylimidazole acetaldehyde through its interaction with the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, dimeric nadp-preferring. In humans, methylimidazoleacetic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. Methylimidazoleacetic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002820">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002820</a>

Methylimidazoleacetic acid ; HMDB02820	<p>Methylimidazoleacetic acid, also known as 1-methylimidazole-4-acetate or miaa, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring.</p> <p>Methylimidazoleacetic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylimidazoleacetic acid has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid.</p> <p>Methylimidazoleacetic acid can be biosynthesized from methylimidazole acetaldehyde through its interaction with the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, dimeric nadp-preferring. In humans, methylimidazoleacetic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Methylimidazoleacetic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the histidinemia pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002820">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002820</a>
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Methylmalonic acid ; HMDB0000202	<p>Methylmalonic acid, also known as 2-methylmalonate or isosuccinic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Methylmalonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylmalonic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, methylmalonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Methylmalonic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, methylmalonic acid is involved in the vitamin K metabolism pathway, the propanoate metabolism pathway, and the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. Methylmalonic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. Methylmalonic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Methylmalonic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as methylmalonic aciduria mitochondrial encephalopathy leigh-like, cobalamin f disease (cblf), and alzheimer's disease; methylmalonic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including transcobalamin II deficiency and cobalamin malabsorption.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000202">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000202</a>
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Methylmalonic acid ; HMDB00202	<p>Methylmalonic acid, also known as 2-methylmalonate or isosuccinic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Methylmalonic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylmalonic acid has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, methylmalonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Methylmalonic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, methylmalonic acid is involved in the vitamin K metabolism pathway, the propanoate metabolism pathway, and the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. Methylmalonic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency. Methylmalonic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Methylmalonic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as methylmalonic aciduria mitochondrial encephalopathy leigh-like, cobalamin f disease (cblf), and alzheimer's disease; methylmalonic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including transcobalamin II deficiency and cobalamin malabsorption.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000202">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000202</a>
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Methylmalonylcarnitine ; HMDB0013133	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013133">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013133</a>
Methylmalonylcarnitine ; HMDB13133	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013133">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013133</a>
Methylsuccinic acid ; HMDB0001844	Methylsuccinic acid, also known as methylsuccinate or 2-methylbutanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an acyl chain that has a methyl branch. Usually, they are saturated and contain only one or more methyl group. However, branches other than methyl may be present. Methylsuccinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Methylsuccinic acid has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, methylsuccinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Methylsuccinic acid has been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, isovaleric acidemia, ethylmalonic encephalopathy, and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001844">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001844</a>

Metoprolol ; HMDB0001932	Metoprolol, also known as betaloc or (RS)-metoprolol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosols and derivatives. Tyrosols and derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxyethyl group attached to the C4 carbon of a phenol group. Metoprolol is a drug which is used for the management of acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, heart failure and mild to moderate hypertension. may be used to treat supraventricular and tachyarrhythmias and as prophylaxis for migraine headaches. Metoprolol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Metoprolol has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, metoprolol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, metoprolol is involved in the metoprolol action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001932">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001932</a>
Metoprolol ; HMDB01932	Metoprolol, also known as betaloc or (RS)-metoprolol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosols and derivatives. Tyrosols and derivatives are compounds containing a hydroxyethyl group attached to the C4 carbon of a phenol group. Metoprolol is a drug which is used for the management of acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, heart failure and mild to moderate hypertension. may be used to treat supraventricular and tachyarrhythmias and as prophylaxis for migraine headaches. Metoprolol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Metoprolol has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, metoprolol is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, metoprolol is involved in the metoprolol action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001932">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001932</a>

MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011562	<p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0), also known as a-monoacylglycerol or mag(14:1/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-monoacylglycerols. These are monoacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at the 1-position.</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues. Within the cell, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/16:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol through its interaction with the enzyme monoglyceride lipase. Furthermore, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol through the action of the enzyme monoglyceride lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase. Finally, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol; which is mediated by the enzyme monoglyceride lipase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011562">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011562</a>
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MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) ; HMDB11562	<p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0), also known as a-monoacylglycerol or mag(14:1/0:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-monoacylglycerols. These are monoacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at the 1-position.</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) has been found throughout all human tissues. Within the cell, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).</p> <p>MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/16:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol through its interaction with the enzyme monoglyceride lipase. Furthermore, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/16:1(9Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol through the action of the enzyme monoglyceride lipase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Palmitic acid and MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(10:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol lipase. Finally, MG(14:1(9Z)/0:0/0:0) can be converted into palmitic acid and glycerol; which is mediated by the enzyme monoglyceride lipase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011562">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011562</a>
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MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) ; HMDB0011131	MG(18:0/0:0/0:0), also known as (S)-1-monostearin or 1-stearoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-monoacylglycerols. These are monoacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at the 1-position. MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and sweat. Within the cell, MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011131">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011131</a>
MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) ; HMDB11131	MG(18:0/0:0/0:0), also known as (S)-1-monostearin or 1-stearoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-monoacylglycerols. These are monoacylglycerols containing a glycerol acylated at the 1-position. MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and sweat. Within the cell, MG(18:0/0:0/0:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011131">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011131</a>

myo-Inositol ; HMDB0000211	<p>Myoinositol, also known as bios i or cyclohexitol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cyclohexanols. Cyclohexanols are compounds containing an alcohol group attached to a cyclohexane ring. Myoinositol is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Myoinositol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, myoinositol is primarily located in the myelin sheath. Myoinositol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myoinositol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Galactose and myoinositol can be converted into galactinol through the action of the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. Furthermore, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from D-myo-inositol 4-phosphate through the action of the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. Furthermore, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from D-myo-inositol 4-phosphate through the action of the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. Finally, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from myo-inositol 1-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. In humans, myoinositol is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway, the inositol phosphate metabolism pathway, the inositol metabolism pathway, and the phosphatidylinositol phosphate metabolism pathway. Myoinositol is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the galactosemia pathway and the joubert syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000211">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000211</a>
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myo-Inositol ; HMDB00211	<p>Myoinositol, also known as bios i or cyclohexitol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cyclohexanols. Cyclohexanols are compounds containing an alcohol group attached to a cyclohexane ring. Myoinositol is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Myoinositol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, blood, saliva, and breast milk. Within the cell, myoinositol is primarily located in the myelin sheath. Myoinositol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myoinositol participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, D-Galactose and myoinositol can be converted into galactinol through the action of the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. Furthermore, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from D-myo-inositol 4-phosphate through the action of the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. Furthermore, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from D-myo-inositol 4-phosphate through the action of the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. Finally, Myoinositol can be biosynthesized from myo-inositol 1-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme inositol monophosphatase 1. In humans, myoinositol is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway, the inositol phosphate metabolism pathway, the inositol metabolism pathway, and the phosphatidylinositol phosphate metabolism pathway. Myoinositol is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the galactosemia pathway and the joubert syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000211">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000211</a>
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Myristic acid ; HMDB0000806	<p>Myristic acid, also known as 14 or tetradecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Myristic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Myristic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, myristic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Myristic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myristic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Myristic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-tetradec-2-enoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Myristic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxohexadecanoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Myristic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-tetradec-2-enoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Myristic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxohexadecanoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, myristic acid is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Outside of the human body, myristic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lotus, buffalo currant, dill, and salmonberry. This makes myristic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Myristic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000806">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000806</a>
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Myristic acid ; HMDB00806	<p>Myristic acid, also known as 14 or tetradecanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Myristic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Myristic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, myristic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Myristic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myristic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Myristic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-tetradec-2-enoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Furthermore, Myristic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxohexadecanoic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. Furthermore, Myristic acid can be biosynthesized from trans-tetradec-2-enoic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme fatty acid synthase. enoyl reductase domain. Finally, Myristic acid and malonic acid can be converted into 3-oxohexadecanoic acid through its interaction with the enzyme fatty acid synthase. Beta ketoacyl synthase domain. In humans, myristic acid is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. Outside of the human body, myristic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lotus, buffalo currant, dill, and salmonberry. This makes myristic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Myristic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000806">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000806</a>
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Myristoleic acid ; HMDB0002000	<p>Myristoleic acid, also known as 9-tetradecenoate or myristoleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Myristoleic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Myristoleic acid has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, myristoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Myristoleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myristoleic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-[(9Z)-hexadecenoyl]-2-[(9Z)-tetradecenoyl]-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, O-[(9Z)-tetradecenoyl]-L-carnitine, and 1,2-dimyristoleoyl-sn-glycerol. Outside of the human body, myristoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lard, sorrel, walnut, and baby food. This makes myristoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002000">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002000</a>
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Myristoleic acid ; HMDB02000	<p>Myristoleic acid, also known as 9-tetradecenoate or myristoleate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Myristoleic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Myristoleic acid has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, myristoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Myristoleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Myristoleic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 1-[(9Z)-hexadecenoyl]-2-[(9Z)-tetradecenoyl]-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, O-[(9Z)-tetradecenoyl]-L-carnitine, and 1,2-dimyristoleoyl-sn-glycerol. Outside of the human body, myristoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lard, sorrel, walnut, and baby food. This makes myristoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002000">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002000</a>
N-(3-acetamidopropyl)pyrrolidin-2-one ; HMDB0061384	<p>N-(3-Acetamidopropyl)pyrrolidin-2-one, also known as N-acetylisoputreanine-<math>\gamma</math>-lactam or acisoga, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-alkylpyrrolidines. N-alkylpyrrolidines are compounds containing a pyrrolidine moiety that is substituted at the N1-position with an alkyl group. Pyrrolidine is a five-membered saturated aliphatic heterocycle with one nitrogen atom and four carbon atoms. N-(3-Acetamidopropyl)pyrrolidin-2-one is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N-(3-Acetamidopropyl)pyrrolidin-2-one has been primarily detected in urine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061384</a>

N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine ; HMDB0004620	N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine, also known as N-ac-L-arg-OH or N-alpha-acetylarginine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Outside of the human body, N-a-acetyl-L-arginine can be found in apple and loquat. This makes N-a-acetyl-L-arginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004620">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004620</a>
N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine ; HMDB04620	N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine, also known as N-ac-L-arg-OH or N-alpha-acetylarginine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-a-Acetyl-L-arginine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Outside of the human body, N-a-acetyl-L-arginine can be found in apple and loquat. This makes N-a-acetyl-L-arginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004620">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004620</a>

N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine ; HMDB0000853	N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine, also known as beta-galnac or -galnac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha-hexosamines. These are carbohydrate derivatives containing a hexose moiety in which the oxygen atom is replaced by an n-acyl group. N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine can be converted into 1beta-glutathionylseleno-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine. Outside of the human body, N-acetyl-β-D-galactosamine can be found in a number of food items such as opium poppy, spirulina, komatsuna, and orange bell pepper. This makes N-acetyl-β-D-galactosamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000853">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000853</a>
N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine ; HMDB00853	N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine, also known as beta-galnac or -galnac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha-hexosamines. These are carbohydrate derivatives containing a hexose moiety in which the oxygen atom is replaced by an n-acyl group. N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-β-D-galactosamine can be converted into 1beta-glutathionylseleno-N-acetyl-D-galactosamine. Outside of the human body, N-acetyl-β-D-galactosamine can be found in a number of food items such as opium poppy, spirulina, komatsuna, and orange bell pepper. This makes N-acetyl-β-D-galactosamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000853">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000853</a>

N-Acetyl-beta-alanine ; HMDB0061880	N-Acetyl-beta-alanine, also known as 3-(acetylamino)propanoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboxylic acids. Carboxylic acids are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group with the formula -C(=O)OH. N-Acetyl-beta-alanine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-beta-alanine has been primarily detected in saliva.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061880">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061880</a>
N-Acetyl-L-alanine ; HMDB0000766	N-Acetyl-L-alanine, also known as ac-ala-OH or 2-acetamidopropionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetyl-L-alanine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-alanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, N-acetyl-L-alanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetyl-L-alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000766">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000766</a>
N-Acetyl-L-alanine ; HMDB00766	N-Acetyl-L-alanine, also known as ac-ala-OH or 2-acetamidopropionate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetyl-L-alanine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-alanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, N-acetyl-L-alanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetyl-L-alanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000766">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000766</a>

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid ; HMDB0000812	N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid, also known as N-acetylaspartate or NAA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aspartic acid and derivatives. Aspartic acid and derivatives are compounds containing an aspartic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of aspartic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid has been found in human brain and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, blood, and saliva. Within the cell, N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid can be converted into acetic acid and L-aspartic acid through its interaction with the enzyme aspartoacylase. In humans, N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the canavan disease pathway and the hypoacetylaspartia pathway. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000812">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000812</a>
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N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid ; HMDB00812	N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid, also known as N-acetylaspartate or NAA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aspartic acid and derivatives. Aspartic acid and derivatives are compounds containing an aspartic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of aspartic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid has been found in human brain and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, feces, blood, and saliva. Within the cell, N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, mitochondria and myelin sheath. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid can be converted into acetic acid and L-aspartic acid through its interaction with the enzyme aspartoacylase. In humans, N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid is involved in the aspartate metabolism pathway. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the canavan disease pathway and the hypoacetylaspartia pathway. N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000812">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000812</a>
N-Acetyl-L-methionine ; HMDB0011745	N-Acetyl-L-methionine, also known as N-ac-L-methionine or hepsan, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-L-methionine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-methionine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011745">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011745</a>

N-Acetyl-L-methionine ; HMDB11745	N-Acetyl-L-methionine, also known as N-ac-L-methionine or hepsan, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-L-methionine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-methionine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011745">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011745</a>
N-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine ; HMDB0000512	N-Acetyl-D-phenylalanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-D-phenylalanine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. N-Acetyl-D-phenylalanine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva. Within the cell, N-acetyl-D-phenylalanine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetyl-D-phenylalanine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000512">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000512</a>

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ; HMDB0000866	N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as tyrosine and derivatives. Tyrosine and derivatives are compounds containing tyrosine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of tyrosine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N-acetyl-L-tyrosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as preterm birth; n-acetyl-l-tyrosine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000866">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000866</a>
N-Acetylasparagine ; HMDB0006028	N-Acetylasparagine, also known as acasn, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as asparagine and derivatives. Asparagine and derivatives are compounds containing asparagine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of asparagine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylasparagine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006028">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006028</a>

N-Acetylglutamic acid ; HMDB0001138	N-Acetylglutamic acid, also known as N-acetylglutamate or ac-glu-OH, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylglutamic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylglutamic acid has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, N-acetylglutamic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001138</a>
N-Acetylglutamic acid ; HMDB01138	N-Acetylglutamic acid, also known as N-acetylglutamate or ac-glu-OH, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamic acid and derivatives. Glutamic acid and derivatives are compounds containing glutamic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylglutamic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylglutamic acid has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, N-acetylglutamic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001138</a>

N-Acetylglutamine ; HMDB0006029	N-Acetyl-glutamine, also known as aceglutamide or glcnac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamine and derivatives. Glutamine and derivatives are compounds containing glutamine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-glutamine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-glutamine has been primarily detected in urine. N-Acetyl-glutamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006029">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006029</a>
N-Acetylglutamine ; HMDB06029	N-Acetyl-glutamine, also known as aceglutamide or glcnac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glutamine and derivatives. Glutamine and derivatives are compounds containing glutamine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of glutamine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetyl-glutamine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyl-glutamine has been primarily detected in urine. N-Acetyl-glutamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006029">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006029</a>
N-Acetylhistamine ; HMDB0013253	N-Acetylhistamine , also known as AHN, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acetyl-2-arylethylamines. N-acetyl-2-arylethylamines are compounds containing an acetamide group that is N-linked to an arylethylamine. N-Acetylhistamine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylhistamine can be biosynthesized from histamine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013253">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013253</a>

N-Acetylhistamine ; HMDB13253	N-Acetylhistamine , also known as AHN, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acetyl-2-arylethylamines. N-acetyl-2-arylethylamines are compounds containing an acetamide group that is N-linked to an aryethylamine. N-Acetylhistamine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylhistamine can be biosynthesized from histamine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013253">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013253</a>
N-Acetylhistidine ; HMDB0032055	N-Acetylhistidine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as histidine and derivatives. Histidine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylhistidine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, N-acetylhistidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Outside of the human body, N-acetylhistidine can be found in fishes. This makes N-acetylhistidine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0032055">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0032055</a>
N-Acetylisoleucine ; HMDB0061684	N-Acetylisoleucine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as isoleucine and derivatives. Isoleucine and derivatives are compounds containing isoleucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of isoleucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylisoleucine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylisoleucine has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061684">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061684</a>

N-Acetylleucine ; HMDB0011756	N-Acetylleucine, also known as N-acetyl-leu or tanganiil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as leucine and derivatives. Leucine and derivatives are compounds containing leucine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of leucine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylleucine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylleucine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011756">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011756</a>
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N-Acetylneuraminic acid ; HMDB0000230	<p>N-Acetylneuraminic acid, also known as N-acetylneuraminate or beta-neu5ac, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylneuraminic acids. These are neuraminic acids carrying an N-acyl substituent. N-Acetylneuraminic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylneuraminic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, N-acetylneuraminic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, nucleus, lysosome and myelin sheath. N-Acetylneuraminic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, N-Acetylneuraminic acid can be biosynthesized from N-acetylmannosamine and phosphoenolpyruvic acid through its interaction with the enzyme sialic acid synthase. In addition, N-Acetylneuraminic acid can be converted into N-acetylmannosamine and pyruvic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme N-acetylneuraminate lyase. In humans, N-acetylneuraminic acid is involved in the amino sugar metabolism pathway. N-Acetylneuraminic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tay-sachs disease pathway, the sulla disease/infantile sialic Acid storage disease pathway, the g(m2)-gangliosidosis: variant b, tay-sachs disease pathway, and the sialuria or french type sialuria pathway. N-Acetylneuraminic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as sialidosis, normosomatic type; n-acetylneuraminic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including sulla disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000230">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000230</a>
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N-Acetylornithine ; HMDB0003357	N-Acetylornithine, also known as AOR, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-L-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetylornithine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylornithine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. N-Acetylornithine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, N-acetylornithine can be found in a number of food items such as sago palm, prickly pear, deerberry, and poppy. This makes N-acetylornithine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003357">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003357</a>
N-Acetylornithine ; HMDB03357	N-Acetylornithine, also known as AOR, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-L-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetylornithine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylornithine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. N-Acetylornithine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, N-acetylornithine can be found in a number of food items such as sago palm, prickly pear, deerberry, and poppy. This makes N-acetylornithine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003357">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003357</a>

N-Acetylproline ; HMDB0094701	N-Acetylproline belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Acetylproline is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylproline has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094701">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0094701</a>
N-Acetylputrescine ; HMDB0002064	N-Acetylputrescine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $RC(=N)-OH$ ( $R=H$ , organic group). N-Acetylputrescine is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylputrescine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N-acetylputrescine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetylputrescine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002064">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002064</a>
N-Acetylputrescine ; HMDB02064	N-Acetylputrescine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $RC(=N)-OH$ ( $R=H$ , organic group). N-Acetylputrescine is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylputrescine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N-acetylputrescine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetylputrescine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002064">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002064</a>

N-Acetylserine ; HMDB0002931	N-Acetylserine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetylserine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylserine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and urine. Within the cell, N-acetylserine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetylserine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aminoacylase I deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002931">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002931</a>
N-Acetylserine ; HMDB02931	N-Acetylserine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetylserine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylserine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and urine. Within the cell, N-acetylserine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N-Acetylserine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aminoacylase I deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002931">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002931</a>
N-Acetyltaurine ; HMDB0240253	N-Acetyltaurine, also known as atamg or nact, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organosulfonic acids. Organosulfonic acids are compounds containing the sulfonic acid group, which has the general structure RS(=O)2OH (R is not a hydrogen atom). N-Acetyltaurine is soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetyltaurine can be biosynthesized from taurine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0240253">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0240253</a>
N-Acetylthreonine ; HMDB0062557	N-Acetylthreonine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetylthreonine has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062557">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062557</a>

N-acetyltryptophan ; HMDB0013713	N-Acetyltryptophan, also known as ac-try or acetyl-L-TRP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetyltryptophan exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. N-Acetyltryptophan has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013713">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013713</a>
N-acetyltryptophan ; HMDB13713	N-Acetyltryptophan, also known as ac-try or acetyl-L-TRP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-l-alpha-amino acids. These are n-acylated alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N-Acetyltryptophan exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. N-Acetyltryptophan has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013713">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013713</a>
N-Acetylvaline ; HMDB0011757	N-Acetylvaline, also known as acetyl-val, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. N-Acetylvaline is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Acetylvaline has been primarily detected in feces.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011757">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011757</a>
N-Alpha-acetyllysine ; HMDB0000446	Acetyllysine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Acetyllysine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Acetyllysine has been primarily detected in feces. Within the cell, acetyllysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Acetyllysine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000446">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000446</a>

N-Carboxyethyl-g-aminobutyric acid ; HMDB0002201	N-Carboxyethyl-g-aminobutyric acid, also known as 4-(2-carboxyethylamino)-butyrate or carboxyethyl-gaba, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids having a (-NH <sub>2</sub> ) group attached to the gamma carbon atom. N-Carboxyethyl-g-aminobutyric acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002201">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002201</a>
N-Formyl-L-methionine ; HMDB0001015	N-Formyl-L-methionine, also known as fmet or for-met-OH, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Formyl-L-methionine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Formyl-L-methionine has been found in human intestine tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001015">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001015</a>
N-Formyl-L-methionine ; HMDB01015	N-Formyl-L-methionine, also known as fmet or for-met-OH, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methionine and derivatives. Methionine and derivatives are compounds containing methionine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of methionine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. N-Formyl-L-methionine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N-Formyl-L-methionine has been found in human intestine tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001015">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001015</a>

N-Lauroylglycine ; HMDB0013272	N-Lauroylglycine, also known as acylglycine c:12 or dodecanamidoacetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. N-Lauroylglycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Within the cell, N-lauroylglycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Lauroylglycine can be biosynthesized from dodecanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013272">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013272</a>
N-Lauroylglycine ; HMDB13272	N-Lauroylglycine, also known as acylglycine c:12 or dodecanamidoacetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. N-Lauroylglycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Within the cell, N-lauroylglycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Lauroylglycine can be biosynthesized from dodecanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013272">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013272</a>
N-Methylhistamine ; HMDB0061685	N-Methylhistamine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aralkylamines. These are alkylamines in which the alkyl group is substituted at one carbon atom by an aromatic hydrocarbyl group. N-Methylhistamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061685">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061685</a>
N-Methylhistamine ; HMDB61685	N-Methylhistamine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aralkylamines. These are alkylamines in which the alkyl group is substituted at one carbon atom by an aromatic hydrocarbyl group. N-Methylhistamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061685">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061685</a>

N-Oleoyl ethanolamine ; HMDB0002088	N-Oleoyl ethanolamine, also known as OEA or N-(hydroxyethyl)oleamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acylethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, N-oleoyl ethanolamine is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. N-Oleoyl ethanolamine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-Oleoyl ethanolamine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, N-oleoyl ethanolamine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Oleoyl ethanolamine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002088">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002088</a>
N-Oleoyl ethanolamine ; HMDB02088	N-Oleoyl ethanolamine, also known as OEA or N-(hydroxyethyl)oleamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acylethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, N-oleoyl ethanolamine is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. N-Oleoyl ethanolamine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-Oleoyl ethanolamine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, N-oleoyl ethanolamine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Oleoyl ethanolamine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002088">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002088</a>

N1,N12-Diacetylspermine ; HMDB0002172	N1,N12-Diacetylspermine, also known as daspm or n',n"-diacetylspermine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $\text{RC}(\text{=N})\text{-OH}$ ( $\text{R}=\text{H}$ , organic group). N1,N12-Diacetylspermine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N1,N12-Diacetylspermine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002172">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002172</a>
N1-Acetylspermidine ; HMDB0001276	N1-Acetylspermidine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $\text{RC}(\text{=N})\text{-OH}$ ( $\text{R}=\text{H}$ , organic group). N1-Acetylspermidine is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N1-Acetylspermidine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, N1-acetylspermidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N1-Acetylspermidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001276">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001276</a>
N1-Acetylspermidine ; HMDB01276	N1-Acetylspermidine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $\text{RC}(\text{=N})\text{-OH}$ ( $\text{R}=\text{H}$ , organic group). N1-Acetylspermidine is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N1-Acetylspermidine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, N1-acetylspermidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N1-Acetylspermidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001276">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001276</a>

N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide ; HMDB0004193	N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide, also known as 1-methyl-5-carboxylamide-2-pyridone, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide can be biosynthesized from 1-methylnicotinamide; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004193">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004193</a>
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N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide ; HMDB04193	N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide, also known as 1-methyl-5-carboxylamide-2-pyridone, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide can be biosynthesized from 1-methylnicotinamide; which is mediated by the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, N1-methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. N1-Methyl-2-pyridone-5-carboxamide is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004193">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004193</a>
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N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide ; HMDB0004194	N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide, also known as 5-aminocarbonyl-1-methyl-4(1h)-pyridone, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide is soluble (in water) and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, N1-methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide can be biosynthesized from 1-methylnicotinamide through the action of the enzyme aldehyde oxidase. In humans, N1-methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. N1-Methyl-4-pyridone-3-carboxamide is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004194">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004194</a>
N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine ; HMDB0004824	N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine, also known as M22G or m(2)(2)g, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004824">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004824</a>
N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine ; HMDB04824	N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine, also known as M22G or m(2)(2)g, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004824">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004824</a>

N2-gamma-Glutamylglutamine ; HMDB0011738	N2-gamma-Glutamylglutamine, also known as gamma-L-glu-L-GLN or L-glutamyl-L-glutamine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. N2-gamma-Glutamylglutamine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N2-gamma-Glutamylglutamine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. N2-gamma-Glutamylglutamine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid and L-glutamine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011738">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011738</a>
N4-Acetylcytidine ; HMDB0005923	N4-Acetylcytidine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N4-Acetylcytidine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N4-Acetylcytidine has been primarily detected in urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005923">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005923</a>
N4-Acetylcytidine ; HMDB05923	N4-Acetylcytidine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N4-Acetylcytidine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). N4-Acetylcytidine has been primarily detected in urine.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005923">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005923</a>

N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine ; HMDB0001325	<p>N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine, also known as epsilon-N-trimethyl-L-lysine or trimethyllysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom.</p> <p>N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine has been found in human testicle tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum. N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine and S-adenosylhomocysteine can be biosynthesized from L-lysine and S-adenosylmethionine; which is mediated by the enzyme histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD7. In addition, N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into 3-hydroxy-N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine and succinic acid through its interaction with the enzyme trimethyllysine dioxygenase, mitochondrial. In humans, N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001325">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001325</a>
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N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine ; HMDB01325	<p>N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine, also known as epsilon-N-trimethyl-L-lysine or trimethyllysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom.</p> <p>N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine has been found in human testicle tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum. N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine and S-adenosylhomocysteine can be biosynthesized from L-lysine and S-adenosylmethionine; which is mediated by the enzyme histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD7. In addition, N6,N6,N6-Trimethyl-L-lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into 3-hydroxy-N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine and succinic acid through its interaction with the enzyme trimethyllysine dioxygenase, mitochondrial. In humans, N6,N6,N6-trimethyl-L-lysine is involved in carnitine synthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001325">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001325</a>
N6-Acetyl-L-lysine ; HMDB0000206	<p>N6-Acetyl-L-lysine, also known as N(6)-acetyllysine or omega-acetyllysine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N6-Acetyl-L-lysine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N6-Acetyl-L-lysine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N6-acetyl-L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000206">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000206</a>

N6-Acetyl-L-lysine ; HMDB00206	N6-Acetyl-L-lysine, also known as N(6)-acetyllysine or omega-acetyllsine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. N6-Acetyl-L-lysine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). N6-Acetyl-L-lysine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, N6-acetyl-L-lysine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000206">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000206</a>
N6-Carbamoyl-L-threonyladenosine ; HMDB0041623	N6-Carbamoyl-L-threonyladenosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N6-Carbamoyl-L-threonyladenosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, N6-carbamoyl-L-threonyladenosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0041623">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0041623</a>
N6-Methyladenosine ; HMDB0004044	N6-Methyladenosine, also known as M6A or N(6)mado, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. N6-Methyladenosine is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004044">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004044</a>

Naproxen ; HMDB0001923	Naproxen, also known as naprosyn or (S)-naproxen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as naphthalenes. Naphthalenes are compounds containing a naphthalene moiety, which consists of two fused benzene rings. Naproxen is a drug which is used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tendinitis, bursitis, and acute gout. also for the relief of mild to moderate pain and the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea. Naproxen exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Naproxen has been found in human liver, kidney and skin tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, naproxen is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, naproxen is involved in the naproxen action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001923">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001923</a>
Naproxen ; HMDB01923	Naproxen, also known as naprosyn or (S)-naproxen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as naphthalenes. Naphthalenes are compounds containing a naphthalene moiety, which consists of two fused benzene rings. Naproxen is a drug which is used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tendinitis, bursitis, and acute gout. also for the relief of mild to moderate pain and the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea. Naproxen exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Naproxen has been found in human liver, kidney and skin tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, naproxen is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, naproxen is involved in the naproxen action pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001923">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001923</a>

Ne,Ne dimethyllysine ; HMDB0013287	Ne,ne dimethyllysine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Ne,ne dimethyllysine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013287">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013287</a>
Ne,Ne dimethyllysine ; HMDB13287	Ne,ne dimethyllysine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Ne,ne dimethyllysine is soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013287">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013287</a>
Neopterin ; HMDB0000845	Neopterin, also known as monapterin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as biopterins and derivatives. These are coenzymes containing a 2-amino-pteridine-4-one derivative. They are mainly synthesized in several parts of the body, including the pineal gland. Neopterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Neopterin has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, neopterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, neopterin is involved in pterine biosynthesis pathway. Neopterin is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include sepiapterin reductase deficiency, the segawa syndrome pathway, the dopa-responsive dystonia pathway, and hyperphenylalaninemia due to guanosine triphosphate cyclohydrolase deficiency. Neopterin is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000845">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000845</a>

Neopterin ; HMDB00845	<p>Neopterin, also known as monapterin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as biopterins and derivatives. These are coenzymes containing a 2-amino-pteridine-4-one derivative. They are mainly synthesized in several parts of the body, including the pineal gland.</p> <p>Neopterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Neopterin has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, neopterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, neopterin is involved in pterine biosynthesis pathway. Neopterin is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include sepiapterin reductase deficiency, the segawa syndrome pathway, the dopa-responsive dystonia pathway, and hyperphenylalaninemia due to guanosine triphosphate cyclohydrolase deficiency.</p> <p>Neopterin is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000845">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000845</a>
Nervonic acid ; HMDB0002368	<p>Nervonic acid, also known as selacholeate or nervonsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Nervonic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Nervonic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, nervonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Nervonic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, beta-D-glucosyl-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine, beta-D-galactosyl-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine, and beta-D-galactosyl-(1-&gt;4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(11)-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002368">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002368</a>

Nervonic acid ; HMDB02368	<p>Nervonic acid, also known as selacholeate or nervonsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as very long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains at least 22 carbon atoms. Nervonic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Nervonic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, nervonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Nervonic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, beta-D-glucosyl-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine, beta-D-galactosyl-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine, and beta-D-galactosyl-(1-&gt;4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(11)-N-[(15Z)-tetracosenoyl]sphingosine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002368">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002368</a>
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Niacinamide ; HMDB0001406	<p>Niacinamide, also known as vitamin B3 or b 3, vitamin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. Niacinamide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Niacinamide has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and breast milk. Niacinamide exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Niacinamide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylmethionine and niacinamide can be converted into S-adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylnicotinamide through the action of the enzyme nicotinamide N-methyltransferase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Niacinamide and ribose-1-arsenate can be converted into nicotinamide riboside and phosphoric acid through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Niacinamide can be converted into nicotinic acid and ammonium; which is mediated by the enzyme nicotinamidase.</p> <p>Finally, D-Ribose and niacinamide can be biosynthesized from nicotinamide riboside through the action of the enzyme uridine nucleosidase. In humans, niacinamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. Niacinamide is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001406">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001406</a>
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Niacinamide ; HMDB01406	<p>Niacinamide, also known as vitamin B3 or b 3, vitamin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nicotinamides. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridine ring substituted at position 3 by a carboxamide group. Niacinamide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Niacinamide has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and breast milk. Niacinamide exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Niacinamide participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylmethionine and niacinamide can be converted into S-adenosylhomocysteine and 1-methylnicotinamide through the action of the enzyme nicotinamide N-methyltransferase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Niacinamide and ribose-1-arsenate can be converted into nicotinamide riboside and phosphoric acid through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Niacinamide can be converted into nicotinic acid and ammonium; which is mediated by the enzyme nicotinamidase.</p> <p>Finally, D-Ribose and niacinamide can be biosynthesized from nicotinamide riboside through the action of the enzyme uridine nucleosidase. In humans, niacinamide is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. Niacinamide is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001406">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001406</a>
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Nicotinamide riboside ; HMDB0000855	<p>Nicotinamide riboside, also known as N-ribosylnicotinamide or SRT-647, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycosylamines. Glycosylamines are compounds consisting of an amine with a beta-N-glycosidic bond to a carbohydrate, thus forming a cyclic hemiaminal ether bond (alpha-amino ether). Nicotinamide riboside is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Nicotinamide riboside has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, nicotinamide riboside is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Nicotinamide riboside exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Nicotinamide riboside participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Nicotinamide riboside and phosphoric acid can be biosynthesized from niacinamide and ribose-1-arsenate through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. Furthermore, Nicotinamide riboside can be converted into nicotinamide ribotide through the action of the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. Furthermore, Nicotinamide riboside can be converted into nicotinamide ribotide; which is mediated by the enzyme nicotinamide riboside kinase. Finally, Nicotinamide riboside can be converted into D-ribose and niacinamide through the action of the enzyme uridine nucleosidase. In humans, nicotinamide riboside is involved in the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, nicotinamide riboside can be found in a number of food items such as yautia, carob, hyssop, and citrus. This makes nicotinamide riboside a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000855">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000855</a>
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Nonadecanoic acid ; HMDB0000772	<p>Nonadecylic acid, also known as N-nonadecanoate or nonadecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Nonadecylic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Nonadecylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, nonadecylic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Nonadecylic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 2-hydroxynonadecanoic acid, (18R)-18-hydroxynonadecanoic acid, and methyl nonadecanoate. Outside of the human body, nonadecylic acid can be found in black elderberry, dandelion, garden onion, and peanut. This makes nonadecylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000772">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000772</a>
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Nonadecanoic acid ; HMDB00772	Nonadecylic acid, also known as N-nonadecanoate or nonadecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Nonadecylic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Nonadecylic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, nonadecylic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Nonadecylic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 2-hydroxynonadecanoic acid, (18R)-18-hydroxynonadecanoic acid, and methyl nonadecanoate. Outside of the human body, nonadecylic acid can be found in black elderberry, dandelion, garden onion, and peanut. This makes nonadecylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000772">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000772</a>
Nonanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013288	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013288">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013288</a>
Nonanoylcarnitine ; HMDB13288	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013288">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013288</a>

O-methoxycatechol-O-sulphate ; HMDB0060013	O-Methoxycatechol-O-sulphate, also known as 2-methoxyphenyl sulfate or O-methylcatechol sulfuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. O-Methoxycatechol-O-sulphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). O-Methoxycatechol-O-sulphate has been primarily detected in urine. O-Methoxycatechol-O-sulphate can be biosynthesized from catechol.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060013">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060013</a>
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O-Phosphoethanolamine ; HMDB0000224	<p>O-Phosphoethanolamine, also known as colamine phosphoric acid or ethanolamine phosphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphoethanolamines. Phosphoethanolamines are compounds containing a phosphate linked to the second carbon of an ethanolamine. O-Phosphoethanolamine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). O-Phosphoethanolamine has been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, saliva, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, O-phosphoethanolamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum. O-Phosphoethanolamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. O-Phosphoethanolamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, O-Phosphoethanolamine and palmitaldehyde can be biosynthesized from sphinganine 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase 1. In addition, O-Phosphoethanolamine and palmitaldehyde can be biosynthesized from sphingosine 1-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase 1. In humans, O-phosphoethanolamine is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis  <math>\text{pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z))}</math> pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis  <math>\text{pe(18:1(11Z)/22:1(13Z))}</math> pathway, phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis  <math>\text{pe(20:2(11Z,14Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z))}</math> pathway, and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis  <math>\text{pe(24:0/22:5(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z))}</math> pathway. O-Phosphoethanolamine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the krabbe disease pathway, the fabry disease pathway, and the gaucher disease pathway. Outside of the human body, O-phosphoethanolamine can be</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000224">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000224</a>
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	found in a number of food items such as taro, mustard spinach, american butterfish, and chicory. This makes O-phosphoethanolamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	
Octadecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000782	Octadecanedioic acid, also known as 1,18-octadecanedioate or octadecane-1,18-dioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Octadecanedioic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Octadecanedioic acid has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, octadecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000782">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000782</a>
Oleic acid ; HMDB0000207	Oleic acid, also known as oleate or 18:1 N-9, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Oleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Oleic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, oleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Oleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, oleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lemon thyme, mentha (mint), dandelion, and celery stalks. This makes oleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oleic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Oleic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and gestational diabetes; oleic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000207">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000207</a>

Oleic acid ; HMDB00207	Oleic acid, also known as oleate or 18:1 N-9, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Oleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Oleic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, oleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Oleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, oleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lemon thyme, mentha (mint), dandelion, and celery stalks. This makes oleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oleic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Oleic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and gestational diabetes; oleic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000207">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000207</a>
Oleoyl glycine ; HMDB0013631	N-Oleoyl glycine, also known as elmiric acid or ema-1, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Thus, N-oleoyl glycine is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. N-Oleoyl glycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-Oleoyl glycine has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, N-oleoyl glycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Oleoyl glycine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013631">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013631</a>

Oleoyl glycine ; HMDB13631	N-Oleoyl glycine, also known as elmiric acid or ema-1, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Thus, N-oleoyl glycine is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. N-Oleoyl glycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. N-Oleoyl glycine has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, N-oleoyl glycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Oleoyl glycine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013631">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013631</a>
Oleoylcarnitine ; HMDB0005065	Oleoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Oleoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Oleoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, oleoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Oleoylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005065">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005065</a>
Oleoylcarnitine ; HMDB05065	Oleoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Oleoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Oleoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, oleoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Oleoylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005065">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005065</a>

Omeprazole ; HMDB0001913	<p>Omeprazole, also known as prilosec or antra, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfinylbenzimidazoles. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a sulfinyl group attached at the position 2 of a benzimidazole moiety.</p> <p>Omeprazole exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Omeprazole has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, omeprazole is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, omeprazole is involved in the omeprazole metabolism pathway and the omeprazole action pathway. Omeprazole is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001913">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001913</a>
Omeprazole ; HMDB01913	<p>Omeprazole, also known as prilosec or antra, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfinylbenzimidazoles. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a sulfinyl group attached at the position 2 of a benzimidazole moiety.</p> <p>Omeprazole exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Omeprazole has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, omeprazole is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, omeprazole is involved in the omeprazole metabolism pathway and the omeprazole action pathway. Omeprazole is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001913">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001913</a>

Ornithine ; HMDB0000214	<p>Ornithine, also known as (S)-ornithine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Ornithine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. It has been claimed that ornithine improves athletic performance, has anabolic effects, has wound-healing effects, and is immuno-enhancing. Ornithine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ornithine has been found in human skin, prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, sweat, feces, and blood. Within the cell, ornithine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. Ornithine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ornithine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ornithine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic gamma-semialdehyde and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme ornithine aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Ornithine and guanidoacetic acid can be biosynthesized from L-arginine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine can be converted into citrulline; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, Ornithine and urea can be biosynthesized from L-arginine; which is mediated by the enzyme arginase-1. In humans, ornithine is involved in spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, the urea cycle pathway, and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. Ornithine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include carbamoyl phosphate synthetase deficiency,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000214">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000214</a>
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the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, ornithine aminotransferase deficiency (oat deficiency), and the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway. Outside of the human body, ornithine can be found in a number of food items such as broad bean, chestnut, hyacinth bean, and sunflower. This makes ornithine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Ornithine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hyperlysinemia i, familial, hyperlysinuria, leukemia, and schizophrenia; ornithine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including cystinuria.

Ornithine ; HMDB00214	<p>Ornithine, also known as (S)-ornithine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as L-alpha-amino acids. These are alpha amino acids which have the L-configuration of the alpha-carbon atom. Ornithine is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. It has been claimed that ornithine improves athletic performance, has anabolic effects, has wound-healing effects, and is immuno-enhancing. Ornithine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ornithine has been found in human skin, prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, sweat, feces, and blood. Within the cell, ornithine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. Ornithine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ornithine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ornithine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic gamma-semialdehyde and L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme ornithine aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Ornithine and guanidoacetic acid can be biosynthesized from L-arginine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme glycine amidinotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Carbamoyl phosphate and ornithine can be converted into citrulline; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial. Finally, Ornithine and urea can be biosynthesized from L-arginine; which is mediated by the enzyme arginase-1. In humans, ornithine is involved in spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway, the arginine and proline metabolism pathway, the urea cycle pathway, and the glycine and serine metabolism pathway. Ornithine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include carbamoyl phosphate synthetase deficiency,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000214">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000214</a>
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the hyperprolinemia type II pathway, ornithine aminotransferase deficiency (oat deficiency), and the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway. Outside of the human body, ornithine can be found in a number of food items such as broad bean, chestnut, hyacinth bean, and sunflower. This makes ornithine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Ornithine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hyperlysinemia i, familial, hyperlysinuria, leukemia, and schizophrenia; ornithine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including cystinuria.

Orotic acid ; HMDB0000226	<p>Orotic acid, also known as orotate or orotsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidinecarboxylic acids. These are pyrimidines with a structure containing a carboxyl group attached to the pyrimidine ring. Orotic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Orotic acid has been found in human liver and pancreas tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, orotic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Orotic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Orotic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Orotic acid can be biosynthesized from L-dihydroorotic acid and quinone; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (quinone), mitochondrial. In addition, Orotic acid and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be converted into orotidylc acid through its interaction with the enzyme uridine monophosphate synthetase isoform a. In humans, orotic acid is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Orotic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), and Beta ureidopropionase deficiency. Outside of the human body, orotic acid can be found in a number of food items such as green vegetables, alaska blueberry, chickpea, and colorado pinyon. This makes orotic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Orotic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Orotic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase deficiency 1, cytosolic and hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinuria; orotic acid has also been linked to several inborn</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000226</a>
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	metabolic disorders including n-acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency, lysinuric protein intolerance, and ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.	
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Orotic acid ; HMDB00226	<p>Orotic acid, also known as orotate or orotsaeure, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidinecarboxylic acids. These are pyrimidines with a structure containing a carboxyl group attached to the pyrimidine ring. Orotic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Orotic acid has been found in human liver and pancreas tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, orotic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Orotic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Orotic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Orotic acid can be biosynthesized from L-dihydroorotic acid and quinone; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (quinone), mitochondrial. In addition, Orotic acid and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be converted into orotidylc acid through its interaction with the enzyme uridine monophosphate synthetase isoform a. In humans, orotic acid is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Orotic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), and Beta ureidopropionase deficiency. Outside of the human body, orotic acid can be found in a number of food items such as green vegetables, alaska blueberry, chickpea, and colorado pinyon. This makes orotic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Orotic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Orotic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase deficiency 1, cytosolic and hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinuria; orotic acid has also been linked to several inborn</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000226</a>
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	metabolic disorders including n-acetylglutamate synthetase deficiency, lysinuric protein intolerance, and ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.	
Orotidine ; HMDB0000788	Orotidine, also known as 6-carboxyuridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Orotidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Orotidine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, orotidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Orotidine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including orotic aciduria I.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000788">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000788</a>
Ortho-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid ; HMDB0000669	Ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, also known as (O-hydroxyphenyl)acetate or 2-hydroxybenzeneacetic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 2(hydroxyphenyl)acetic acids. These are phenylacetic acids that carry a hydroxyl group at the 2-position. Ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid can be biosynthesized from phenol and acetic acid. Outside of the human body, ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as pigeon pea, jackfruit, rosemary, and purslane. This makes ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Ortho-hydroxyphenylacetic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including phenylketonuria.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000669">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000669</a>

Oxalic acid ; HMDB0002329	<p>Oxalic acid, also known as oxalate or ethanedioic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Oxalic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxalic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, oxalic acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. Oxalic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, oxalyl-CoA, methyl oxalate, and oxamide. Outside of the human body, oxalic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lingonberry, winged bean, opium poppy, and jostaberry. This makes oxalic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oxalic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Oxalic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as hemodialysis; oxalic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including fumarase deficiency, primary hyperoxaluria I, and glycolic aciduria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002329">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002329</a>
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Oxalic acid ; HMDB02329	<p>Oxalic acid, also known as oxalate or ethanedioic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Oxalic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxalic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and sweat. Within the cell, oxalic acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. Oxalic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, oxalyl-CoA, methyl oxalate, and oxamide. Outside of the human body, oxalic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lingonberry, winged bean, opium poppy, and jostaberry. This makes oxalic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oxalic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Oxalic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as hemodialysis; oxalic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including fumarase deficiency, primary hyperoxaluria I, and glycolic aciduria.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002329">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002329</a>
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Oxoglutaric acid ; HMDB0000208	<p>Oxoglutaric acid, also known as alpha-ketoglutarate or 2-oxoglutarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the C4 carbon atom. Oxoglutaric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxoglutaric acid has been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, oxoglutaric acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Oxoglutaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Oxoglutaric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into saccharopine through its interaction with the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Amino adipic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxoadipic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine/alpha-amino adipate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Alanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic acid and pyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. Furthermore, Oxoglutaric acid can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase 1, mitochondrial. Finally, Oxoglutaric acid can be biosynthesized from isocitric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme isocitrate dehydrogenase. In humans, oxoglutaric acid is involved in the glutamate metabolism pathway, the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, the tyrosine metabolism pathway, and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Oxoglutaric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the sarcosinemia pathway, gaba-</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000208">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000208</a>
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transaminase deficiency, fumarase deficiency, and the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway. Outside of the human body, oxoglutaric acid can be found in a number of food items such as sweet basil, mulberry, malus (crab apple), and mexican oregano. This makes oxoglutaric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oxoglutaric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome, schizophrenia, anoxia, and amish lethal microcephaly; oxoglutaric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including d-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

Oxoglutaric acid ; HMDB00208	<p>Oxoglutaric acid, also known as alpha-ketoglutarate or 2-oxoglutarate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as gamma-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the C4 carbon atom. Oxoglutaric acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxoglutaric acid has been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, urine, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, oxoglutaric acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Oxoglutaric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Oxoglutaric acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Lysine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into saccharopine through its interaction with the enzyme Alpha-amino adipic semialdehyde synthase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Amino adipic acid and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into oxoadipic acid and L-glutamic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme kynurenine/alpha-amino adipate aminotransferase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, L-Alanine and oxoglutaric acid can be converted into L-glutamic acid and pyruvic acid through the action of the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. Furthermore, Oxoglutaric acid can be biosynthesized from L-glutamic acid through the action of the enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase 1, mitochondrial. Finally, Oxoglutaric acid can be biosynthesized from isocitric acid; which is mediated by the enzyme isocitrate dehydrogenase. In humans, oxoglutaric acid is involved in the glutamate metabolism pathway, the congenital lactic acidosis pathway, the tyrosine metabolism pathway, and the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Oxoglutaric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the sarcosinemia pathway, gaba-</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000208">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000208</a>
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	<p>transaminase deficiency, fumarase deficiency, and the glutaminolysis and cancer pathway. Outside of the human body, oxoglutaric acid can be found in a number of food items such as sweet basil, mulberry, malus (crab apple), and mexican oregano. This makes oxoglutaric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Oxoglutaric acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as deafness, onychodystrophy, osteodystrophy, mental retardation, and seizures syndrome, schizophrenia, anoxia, and amish lethal microcephaly; oxoglutaric acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including d-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</p>	
Oxypurinol ; HMDB0000786	<p>Oxypurinol, also known as oxoallopurinol or alloxanthine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Oxypurinol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxypurinol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, oxypurinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Oxypurinol can be converted into 7-isobutyl-5-methyl-2-(1-naphthylmethyl)-3-(4-pyridyl)alloxanthine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000786">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000786</a>
Oxypurinol ; HMDB00786	<p>Oxypurinol, also known as oxoallopurinol or alloxanthine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Oxypurinol exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Oxypurinol has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, oxypurinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Oxypurinol can be converted into 7-isobutyl-5-methyl-2-(1-naphthylmethyl)-3-(4-pyridyl)alloxanthine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000786">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000786</a>

p-Cresol sulfate ; HMDB0011635	<p>p-Cresol sulfate, also known as P-cresyl-sulphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. p-Cresol sulfate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). p-Cresol sulfate has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. p-Cresol sulfate can be converted into p-cresol. p-Cresol sulfate is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011635">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011635</a>
p-Hydroxymandelic acid ; HMDB0000822	<p>p-Hydroxymandelic acid, also known as 4-hydroxymandelate or 4-hydroxyphenylglycolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. p-Hydroxymandelic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). p-Hydroxymandelic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and vitreous humor. p-Hydroxymandelic acid can be biosynthesized from mandelic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000822">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000822</a>
p-Hydroxymandelic acid ; HMDB00822	<p>p-Hydroxymandelic acid, also known as 4-hydroxymandelate or 4-hydroxyphenylglycolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. p-Hydroxymandelic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). p-Hydroxymandelic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and vitreous humor. p-Hydroxymandelic acid can be biosynthesized from mandelic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000822">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000822</a>

p-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid ; HMDB0000020	4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, also known as (p-hydroxyphenyl)acetate or 4-hydroxybenzeneacetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid is involved in the tyrosine metabolism pathway and the disulfiram action pathway. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tyrosinemia type I pathway, the hawkinsuria pathway, monoamine oxidase-a deficiency (mao-a), and tyrosinemia, transient, OF the newborn pathway. Outside of the human body, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as evening primrose, corn, cocoa bean, and oat. This makes 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000020">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000020</a>
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p-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid ; HMDB000020	4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, also known as (p-hydroxyphenyl)acetate or 4-hydroxybenzeneacetate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-hydroxy-2-unsubstituted benzenoids. These are phenols that are unsubstituted at the 2-position. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid is involved in the tyrosine metabolism pathway and the disulfiram action pathway. 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the tyrosinemia type I pathway, the hawkinsuria pathway, monoamine oxidase-a deficiency (mao-a), and tyrosinemia, transient, OF the newborn pathway. Outside of the human body, 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid can be found in a number of food items such as evening primrose, corn, cocoa bean, and oat. This makes 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000020">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000020</a>
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Palmitic acid ; HMDB0000220	<p>Palmitic acid, also known as palmitate or C16, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Palmitic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Palmitic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Palmitic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome, and adiposome. Palmitic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Cholesterol and palmitic acid can be biosynthesized from ce(22:2(13Z,16Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme lysosomal acid lipase/cholesteryl ester hydrolase. In humans, palmitic acid is involved in the zoledronate action pathway, the fatty acid metabolism pathway, steroid biosynthesis pathway, and the rosuvastatin action pathway. Palmitic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), the hypercholesterolemia pathway, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway. Outside of the human body, palmitic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lemon balm, tea, fireweed, and mentha (mint). This makes palmitic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Palmitic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000220">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000220</a>
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Palmitic acid ; HMDB00220	<p>Palmitic acid, also known as palmitate or C16, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Palmitic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Palmitic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine. Palmitic acid can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome, and adiposome. Palmitic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Cholesterol and palmitic acid can be biosynthesized from ce(22:2(13Z,16Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme lysosomal acid lipase/cholesteryl ester hydrolase. In humans, palmitic acid is involved in the zoledronate action pathway, the fatty acid metabolism pathway, steroid biosynthesis pathway, and the rosuvastatin action pathway. Palmitic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include short chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (scad deficiency), medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (mcad), the hypercholesterolemia pathway, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway. Outside of the human body, palmitic acid can be found in a number of food items such as lemon balm, tea, fireweed, and mentha (mint). This makes palmitic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Palmitic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000220">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000220</a>
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Palmitoleic acid ; HMDB0003229	<p>cis-9-Palmitoleic acid, also known as palmitoleate or (Z)-9-hexadecenoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid has been found in human skeletal muscle, adipose tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, cis-9-palmitoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, cis-9-palmitoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cashew nut, pineapple, safflower, and cloves. This makes cis-9-palmitoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003229">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003229</a>
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Palmitoleic acid ; HMDB03229	<p>cis-9-Palmitoleic acid, also known as palmitoleate or (Z)-9-hexadecenoic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid exists as a liquid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid has been found in human skeletal muscle, adipose tissue and prostate tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, feces, urine, and saliva. Within the cell, cis-9-palmitoleic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, cis-9-palmitoleic acid can be found in a number of food items such as cashew nut, pineapple, safflower, and cloves. This makes cis-9-palmitoleic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. cis-9-Palmitoleic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including isovaleric acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003229">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003229</a>
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Palmitoyl sphingomyelin ; HMDB0061712	SM(D18:1/16:0), also known as C16 sphingomyelin or N-PSPC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid molecule. SM(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/16:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/16:0) can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061712">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0061712</a>
Palmitoylethanolamide ; HMDB0002100	Palmitoyl-ea, also known as palmidrol or anandamide (16:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $RC(=N)-OH$ ( $R=H$ , organic group). Thus, palmitoyl-ea is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. Palmitoyl-ea exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Palmitoyl-ea has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, palmitoyl-ea is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Palmitoyl-ea can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid. Outside of the human body, palmitoyl-ea can be found in eggs, nuts, and pulses. This makes palmitoyl-ea a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002100</a>

Palmitoylethanolamide ; HMDB02100	Palmitoyl-ea, also known as palmidrol or anandamide (16:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboximidic acids. These are organic acids with the general formula $\text{RC}(\text{=N})\text{-OH}$ ( $\text{R}=\text{H}$ , organic group). Thus, palmitoyl-ea is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. Palmitoyl-ea exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Palmitoyl-ea has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, palmitoyl-ea is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Palmitoyl-ea can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid. Outside of the human body, palmitoyl-ea can be found in eggs, nuts, and pulses. This makes palmitoyl-ea a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002100</a>
Palmitoylglycine ; HMDB0013034	N-Palmitoyl glycine, also known as hexadecanoylglycine or glycine stearamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Thus, N-palmitoyl glycine is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. N-Palmitoyl glycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Within the cell, N-palmitoyl glycine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). N-Palmitoyl glycine can be biosynthesized from hexadecanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013034">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013034</a>

Pantoprazole ; HMDB0005017	<p>Pantoprazole, also known as protonix or SK and F 96022, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfinylbenzimidazoles. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a sulfinyl group attached at the position 2 of a benzimidazole moiety.</p> <p>Pantoprazole exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pantoprazole has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, pantoprazole is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, pantoprazole is involved in the pantoprazole metabolism pathway and the pantoprazole action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005017">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005017</a>
Pantoprazole ; HMDB05017	<p>Pantoprazole, also known as protonix or SK and F 96022, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfinylbenzimidazoles. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a sulfinyl group attached at the position 2 of a benzimidazole moiety.</p> <p>Pantoprazole exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pantoprazole has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, pantoprazole is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). In humans, pantoprazole is involved in the pantoprazole metabolism pathway and the pantoprazole action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005017">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005017</a>

Pantothenic acid ; HMDB0000210	(R)-Pantothenic acid, also known as vitamin B5 or (R)-pantothenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as secondary alcohols. Secondary alcohols are compounds containing a secondary alcohol functional group, with the general structure HOC(R)(R') (R,R'=alkyl, aryl) (R)-Pantothenic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (R)-Pantothenic acid has been found in human prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, breast milk, and feces. Within the cell, (R)-pantothenic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm (R)-Pantothenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (R)-pantothenic acid is involved in pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway (R)-Pantothenic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include ureidopropionase deficiency, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway. Outside of the human body, (R)-pantothenic acid can be found in a number of food items such as blackcurrant, oxheart cabbage, wakame, and opium poppy. This makes (R)-pantothenic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000210">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000210</a>
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Pantothenic acid ; HMDB00210	(R)-Pantothenic acid, also known as vitamin B5 or (R)-pantothenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as secondary alcohols. Secondary alcohols are compounds containing a secondary alcohol functional group, with the general structure HOC(R)(R') (R,R'=alkyl, aryl) (R)-Pantothenic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa) (R)-Pantothenic acid has been found in human prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, breast milk, and feces. Within the cell, (R)-pantothenic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm (R)-Pantothenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, (R)-pantothenic acid is involved in pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway (R)-Pantothenic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include ureidopropionase deficiency, gaba-transaminase deficiency, and the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway. Outside of the human body, (R)-pantothenic acid can be found in a number of food items such as blackcurrant, oxheart cabbage, wakame, and opium poppy. This makes (R)-pantothenic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000210">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000210</a>
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Pantothenol ; HMDB0004231	Pantothenol, also known as DL-pantthenol or bepanthen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl amines. N-acyl amines are compounds containing a fatty acid moiety linked to an amine group through an ester linkage. Pantothenol exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pantothenol has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and urine. Within the cell, pantothenol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, pantothenol is involved in pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004231">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004231</a>
Pantothenol ; HMDB04231	Pantothenol, also known as DL-pantthenol or bepanthen, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl amines. N-acyl amines are compounds containing a fatty acid moiety linked to an amine group through an ester linkage. Pantothenol exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pantothenol has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva and urine. Within the cell, pantothenol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. In humans, pantothenol is involved in pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004231">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004231</a>

Paracetamol sulfate ; HMDB0059911	Paracetamol sulfate, also known as acetaminophen sulphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Paracetamol sulfate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Paracetamol sulfate has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, paracetamol sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Paracetamol sulfate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Paracetamol sulfate and adenosine 3',5'-diphosphate can be biosynthesized from acetaminophen and phosphoadenosine phosphosulfate through the action of the enzymes sulfotransferase 1A1, estrogen sulfotransferase, bile salt sulfotransferase, and sulfotransferase 1a3/1a4. In addition, Paracetamol sulfate can be converted into paracetamol sulfate through the action of the enzyme ATP-binding cassette sub-family g member 2. In humans, paracetamol sulfate is involved in the acetaminophen metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059911">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059911</a>
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Paraxanthine ; HMDB0001860	<p>Paraxanthine, also known as P-xanthine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Paraxanthine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Paraxanthine has been found in human prostate, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and urine. Within the cell, paraxanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Paraxanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Paraxanthine and formaldehyde can be biosynthesized from caffeine; which is mediated by the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In addition, Paraxanthine and acetyl-CoA can be converted into 5-acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil; which is mediated by the enzyme arylamine N-acetyltransferase 2. In humans, paraxanthine is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001860">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001860</a>
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PC(14:0/16:0) ; HMDB0007869	<p>PC(14:0/16:0), also known as MPPC or PC(30:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/16:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/16:0) can be biosynthesized from p-<i>nme</i>2(14:0/16:0) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007869">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007869</a>
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PC(14:0/16:0) ; HMDB07869	<p>PC(14:0/16:0), also known as MPPC or PC(30:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/16:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/16:0) can be biosynthesized from p-<i>nme</i>2(14:0/16:0) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007869">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007869</a>
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PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0007870	<p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/16:1) or gpcho(30:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from pnmel(14:0/16:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007870">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007870</a>
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PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB07870	<p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/16:1) or gpcho(30:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/16:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from pnmel(14:0/16:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007870">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007870</a>
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PC(14:0/18:0) ; HMDB0007871	<p>PC(14:0/18:0), also known as 1m-2S-PC or gpcho(32:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from p- nme2(14:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007871">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007871</a>
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PC(14:0/18:0) ; HMDB07871	<p>PC(14:0/18:0), also known as 1m-2S-PC or gpcho(32:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(14:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(14:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from pnmel(14:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007871">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007871</a>
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PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0007873	<p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/18:1) or mopc CPD, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from p- nme2(14:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007873">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007873</a>
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PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB07873	<p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/18:1) or mopc CPD, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from p- nme2(14:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007873">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007873</a>
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PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0007874	<p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/18:2) or PC(32:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007874">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007874</a>
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PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB07874	<p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(14:0/18:2) or PC(32:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007874">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007874</a>
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PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0007883	<p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(14:0/20:4) or gpcho(14:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. In humans,</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, the bromfenac action pathway, the rofecoxib action pathway, and the meloxicam action pathway.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007883">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007883</a>
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PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB07883	<p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(14:0/20:4) or gpcho(14:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. In humans,</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway, the bromfenac action pathway, the rofecoxib action pathway, and the meloxicam action pathway.</p> <p>PC(14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include leukotriene C4 synthesis deficiency and the tiaprofenic Acid action pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007883">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007883</a>
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PC(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB0007970	<p>PC(16:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(34:0) or lecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from p-<i>nme</i>2(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007970">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007970</a>
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PC(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB07970	<p>PC(16:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(34:0) or lecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from p-<i>nme</i>2(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007970">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007970</a>
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PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0007972	<p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as 1-POPC or PC(16:0/18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from p- nme2(16:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Outside of the human body, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as babassu palm, tinda, common sage, and breadfruit. This makes PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007972">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007972</a>
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PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB07972	<p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as 1-POPC or PC(16:0/18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from p-<i>nme</i>2(16:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Outside of the human body, PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as babassu palm, tinda, common sage, and breadfruit. This makes PC(16:0/18:1(9Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007972">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007972</a>
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PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0007973	<p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPC(16:0/18:2) or gpcho 16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as jujube, common oregano, muskmelon, and beech nut. This</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007973">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007973</a>
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	makes PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	
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PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB07973	<p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPC(16:0/18:2) or gpcho 16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as jujube, common oregano, muskmelon, and beech nut. This</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007973">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007973</a>
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	makes PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	
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PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0007983	<p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(16:0/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-eicosoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and p-nme2(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007983">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007983</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway.	
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PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB07983	<p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(16:0/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-eicosoate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and p-nme2(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis.</p> <p>PC(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007983">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007983</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) pathway.	
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PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0007991	<p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as PC(16:0/22:6) or PC(38:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and penme2(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007991</a>
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	pe(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z, 19Z)) pathway.	
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PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB07991	<p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as PC(16:0/22:6) or PC(38:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and penme2(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0007991</a>
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	pe(16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z, 19Z)) pathway.	
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PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008006	<p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(16:1/18:2) or lecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis. PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008006">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008006</a>
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PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08006	<p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(16:1/18:2) or lecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis. PC(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008006">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008006</a>
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PC(18:0/18:0) ; HMDB0008036	<p>PC(18:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(36:0) or PC (18:0)2, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PC(18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/18:0) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008036">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008036</a>
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PC(18:0/18:0) ; HMDB08036	<p>PC(18:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(36:0) or PC (18:0)2, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PC(18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/18:0) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008036">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008036</a>
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PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0008038	<p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as sopc or 18:0-18:1-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from p- nme2(18:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008038">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008038</a>
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PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB08038	<p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as sopc or 18:0-18:1-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from pene2(18:0/18:1(9Z)) and S-adenosylmethionine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidyl-N-methylethanolamine N-methyltransferase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008038">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008038</a>
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PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008039	<p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(18:0/18:2) or 18:0-18:2-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008039">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008039</a>
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PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08039	<p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(18:0/18:2) or 18:0-18:2-PC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008039">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008039</a>
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PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0008047	<p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpcho(18:0/20:3) or phosphatidylcholine(38:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008047">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008047</a>
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PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB08047	<p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpcho(18:0/20:3) or phosphatidylcholine(38:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008047">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008047</a>
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PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0008048	<p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/20:4) or PC(18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis. PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008048">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008048</a>
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	pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB08048	<p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/20:4) or PC(18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis. PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008048">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008048</a>
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	pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0008057	<p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/22:6) or PC(18:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and penme2(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008057">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008057</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z, 19Z)) pathway.	
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PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB08057	<p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/22:6) or PC(18:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and penme2(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008057">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008057</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z, 19Z)) pathway.	
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PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008105	<p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(18:1/18:2) or PC(18:1omega9/18:2omega6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008105">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008105</a>
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body, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as flaxseed, nance, orange bell pepper, and wild carrot. This makes PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08105	<p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(18:1/18:2) or PC(18:1omega9/18:2omega6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pe-nme2(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008105">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008105</a>
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body, PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as flaxseed, nance, orange bell pepper, and wild carrot. This makes PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008138	<p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine or L-dilinoleoyllecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and penme2(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis. PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008138</a>
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	<p>biosynthesis pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as small-leaf linden, carob, italian oregano, and sago palm. This makes PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	
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PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08138	<p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine or L-dilinoleoyllecithin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and p-enme2(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008138">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008138</a>
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	<p>biosynthesis pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway. Outside of the human body, PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as small-leaf linden, carob, italian oregano, and sago palm. This makes PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	
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PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008270	<p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(20:0/18:2) or gpcho(38:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008270">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008270</a>
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PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08270	<p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(20:0/18:2) or gpcho(38:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis.</p> <p>PC(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis</p> <p>pe(20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008270">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008270</a>
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PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008731	<p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(22:6/18:3) or gpcho(40:9), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is involved in</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008731">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008731</a>
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	phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z) /18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/ 18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08731	<p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(22:6/18:3) or gpcho(40:9), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylcholines. These are glycerophosphocholines in which the two free -OH are attached to one fatty acid each through an ester linkage. Thus, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and pnmel(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-choline and DG(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) and L-serine can be converted into choline and PS(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is involved in</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008731">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008731</a>
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	phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
PC(P-16:0/18:0) ; HMDB0011208	PC(p-16:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(16:0/18:0) or gpcho(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011208">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011208</a>
PC(P-16:0/18:0) ; HMDB11208	PC(p-16:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(16:0/18:0) or gpcho(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011208">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011208</a>

PC(P-16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0011210	PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(16:0/18:1) or gpcho(34:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011210">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011210</a>
PC(P-16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB11210	PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpcho(16:0/18:1) or gpcho(34:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011210">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011210</a>

PC(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011211	PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(p-16:0/18:2) or gpcho(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011211">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011211</a>
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PC(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11211	PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(p-16:0/18:2) or gpcho(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011211">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011211</a>
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PC(P-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011220	<p>PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as GPC(p-16:0/20:4) or PC(O-16:1(1Z)/20:4 (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011220">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011220</a>
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PC(P-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011220	PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as GPC(p-16:0/20:4) or PC(O-16:1(1Z)/20:4 (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from arachidonic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011220">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011220</a>
PC(P-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0011221	PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as glycerophosphocholine or PC(20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011221">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011221</a>

PC(P-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB011221	PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as glycerophosphocholine or PC(20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011221">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011221</a>
PC(P-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0011229	PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(16:0/22:6) or gpcho(16:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011229">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011229</a>

PC(P-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB11229	<p>PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(16:0/22:6) or gpcho(16:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-16:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011229">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011229</a>
PC(P-18:0/18:0) ; HMDB0011241	<p>PC(p-18:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(18:0/18:0) or gpcho(36:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011241">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011241</a>

PC(P-18:0/18:0) ; HMDB11241	PC(p-18:0/18:0), also known as gpcho(18:0/18:0) or gpcho(36:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011241">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011241</a>
PC(P-18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0011243	PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as GPC(p-18:0/18:1) or gpcho(36:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011243">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011243</a>

PC(P-18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB11243	PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as GPC(p-18:0/18:1) or gpcho(36:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011243">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011243</a>
PC(P-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011244	PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(p-18:0/18:2) or gpcho(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011244">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011244</a>

PC(P-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11244	PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PC(p-18:0/18:2) or gpcho(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PC(p-18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011244">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011244</a>
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PC(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011252	<p>PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/20:3) or gpcho(18:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011252</a>
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PC(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB11252	PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylcholine(18:0/20:3) or gpcho(18:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphocholine lipid molecule. PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011252</a>
PC(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011310	PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(18:1/18:2) or gpcho(36:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011310">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011310</a>

PC(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11310	PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpcho(18:1/18:2) or gpcho(36:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011310">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011310</a>
PC(P-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011319	PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpcho(18:1/20:4) or gpcho(38:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011319">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011319</a>

PC(P-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB11319	PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpcho(18:1/20:4) or gpcho(38:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acyl-glycerophosphocholines. These are glycerophosphocholines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, PC(p-18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011319">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011319</a>
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PE(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB0008925	<p>PE(16:0/18:0), also known as PE(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PE(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into pe-nme(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0)</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008925</a>
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	pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway.	
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PE(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB08925	<p>PE(16:0/18:0), also known as PE(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Finally, PE(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into pe-nme(16:0/18:0) and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0)</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008925</a>
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	pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway.	
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PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008928	<p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpe(16:0/18:2) or GPEtn(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008928">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008928</a>
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PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08928	<p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as gpe(16:0/18:2) or GPEtn(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008928">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008928</a>
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PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0008937	<p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpe(16:0/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008937">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008937</a>
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	PC(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB08937	<p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as gpe(16:0/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008937">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008937</a>
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	PC(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB0008942	<p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)), also known as PE(38:2) or GPEtn(16:0/22:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008942">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008942</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway.	
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PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) ; HMDB08942	<p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)), also known as PE(38:2) or GPEtn(16:0/22:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis</p> <p>PC(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008942">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008942</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(16:0/22:2(13Z,16Z)) pathway.	
PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0008952	<p>PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)), also known as PE(16:1) or PE(16:0/P-18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008952">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008952</a>
PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB08952	<p>PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)), also known as PE(16:1) or PE(16:0/P-18:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(16:0/P-18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008952">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008952</a>

PE(18:0/18:0) ; HMDB0008991	<p>PE(18:0/18:0), also known as DC18PE or dspe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into pe-nme(18:0/18:0) and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Finally, PE(18:0/18:0) can be</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008991</a>
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	<p>biosynthesized from lysope(18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme ALE1P acyltransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	
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PE(18:0/18:0) ; HMDB08991	<p>PE(18:0/18:0), also known as DC18PE or dspe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:0) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:0) through the action of the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:0) and S-adenosylmethionine can be converted into pe-nme(18:0/18:0) and S-adenosylhomocysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase. Finally, PE(18:0/18:0) can be</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008991">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008991</a>
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	<p>biosynthesized from lysope(18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme ALE1P acyltransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	
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PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0008993	<p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpe(18:0/18:1) or PE(36:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:1(9Z))</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008993">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008993</a>
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	pathway.	
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PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB08993	<p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as gpe(18:0/18:1) or PE(36:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:1(9Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:1(9Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:1(9Z))</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008993">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008993</a>
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	pathway.	
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PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0008994	<p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PE(18:0/18:2) or GPEtn(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008994">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008994</a>
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PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB08994	<p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PE(18:0/18:2) or GPEtn(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is mediated by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008994">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0008994</a>
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PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0009003	<p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as PE(18:0/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009003">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009003</a>
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	biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB09003	<p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as PE(18:0/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0 ); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009003">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009003</a>
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	biosynthesis PC(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.	
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PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0009012	<p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as PE(18:0/22:6) or 1-stearoyl-2-docosahexaenoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009012">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009012</a>
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19Z)) is involved in  
phosphatidylethanolamine  
biosynthesis  
pe(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,  
19Z)) pathway and  
phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis  
PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,  
19Z)) pathway.

PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB09012	<p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as PE(18:0/22:6) or 1-stearoyl-2-docosahexaenoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009012">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009012</a>
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	19Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z) pathway.	
PE(18:0/P-18:0) ; HMDB0009016	PE(18:0/P-18:0), also known as PE(18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(18:0/P-18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/P-18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/P-18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009016">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009016</a>
PE(18:0/P-18:0) ; HMDB09016	PE(18:0/P-18:0), also known as PE(18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(18:0/P-18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:0/P-18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:0/P-18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009016">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009016</a>

PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0009060	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PE(18:1/18:2) or 1-oleoyl-2-linoleoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009060">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009060</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB09060	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as PE(18:1/18:2) or 1-oleoyl-2-linoleoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in phosphatidylethanolamine</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009060">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009060</a>
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	biosynthesis pe(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.	
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PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0009069	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(38:5) or PE(18:1/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009069">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009069</a>
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) is involved in  
phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis  
PC(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))  
pathway and  
phosphatidylethanolamine  
biosynthesis  
pe(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))  
pathway.

PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB09069	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(38:5) or PE(18:1/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) through the action of the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009069">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009069</a>
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	<p>) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis      PC(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis      pe(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	
PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) ; HMDB0009082	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0), also known as PE(18:1) or PE(18:1/P-18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009082">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009082</a>
PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) ; HMDB09082	<p>PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0), also known as PE(18:1) or PE(18:1/P-18:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as glycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerolipids characterized by an ethanolamine ester of glycerophosphoric acid. As is the case with diacylglycerols, glycerophosphoethanolamines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 atoms. PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:1(9Z)/P-18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009082">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009082</a>

PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0009102	<p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as GPEtn(38:6) or phosphatidylethanolamine(18:2/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009102</a>
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14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.

PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB09102	<p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as GPEtn(38:6) or phosphatidylethanolamine(18:2/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. Thus, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. Furthermore, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Furthermore, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from PS(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)); which is mediated by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. Finally, Cytidine monophosphate and PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from CDP-ethanolamine and DG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme choline/ethanolaminephosphotransferase. In humans, PE(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0009102</a>
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	14Z)) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.	
PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011343	PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(16:0/18:2) or GPEtn(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011343">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011343</a>

PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11343	<p>PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(16:0/18:2) or GPEtn(34:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(P-16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) can be biosynthesized from linoleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011343">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011343</a>
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PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011384	<p>PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as pe p-18:0/20:3 or GPEtn(18:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-icosa-8,11,14-trienoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011384</a>
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PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB11384	<p>PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as pe p-18:0/20:3 or GPEtn(18:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. PE(P-18:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from all-cis-icosa-8,11,14-trienoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011384</a>
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PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0011386	<p>PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/20:4) or 1-(1-enyl-stearoyl)-2-eicosate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011386">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011386</a>
PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB11386	<p>PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/20:4) or 1-(1-enyl-stearoyl)-2-eicosate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/20:4(8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011386">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011386</a>

PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0011387	<p>PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/20:5) or GPEtn(18:0/20:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011387">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011387</a>
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PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB11387	<p>PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/20:5) or GPEtn(18:0/20:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule. PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P- 18:0/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011387">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011387</a>
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PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0011394	<p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/22:6) or 1-(1-enyl-stearoyl)-2-docosahexaenoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011394">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011394</a>
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PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB11394	<p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as phosphatidylethanolamine(18:0/22:6) or 1-(1-enyl-stearoyl)-2-docosahexaenoyl-gpe, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. Thus, PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a glycerophosphoethanolamine lipid molecule.</p> <p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011394">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011394</a>
PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011410	<p>PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:3) or GPEtn(36:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011410">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011410</a>

PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11410	<p>PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:3) or GPEtn(36:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/18:3(6Z,9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011410">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011410</a>
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PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB0011420	<p>PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. Outside of the human body, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as common wheat, soy bean, sunflower, and sesame. This makes PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011420">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011420</a>
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PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) ; HMDB11420	<p>PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane. Outside of the human body, PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) can be found in a number of food items such as common wheat, soy bean, sunflower, and sesame. This makes PE(P-18:1(11Z)/20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)) a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011420">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011420</a>
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PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0011441	PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:1) or GPEtn(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011441">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011441</a>
PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB11441	PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:1) or GPEtn(36:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011441">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011441</a>

PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0011442	<p>PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:2) or GPEtn(36:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011442">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011442</a>
PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB11442	<p>PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as GPEtn(18:1/18:2) or GPEtn(36:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1-(1z-alkenyl),2-acylglycerophosphoethanolamines. These are glycerophosphoethanolamines that carry exactly one acyl chain attached to the glycerol moiety through an ester linkage at the O2-position, and one 1Z-alkenyl chain attached through an ether linkage at the O1-position. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PE(P-18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011442">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011442</a>

Pentadecanoic acid ; HMDB0000826	Pentadecylic acid, also known as C15 or pentadecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Pentadecylic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pentadecylic acid has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, pentadecylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Pentadecylic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, (3S,4S)-3-hydroxytetradecane-1,3,4-tricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxypentadecanoic acid, and cholesteryl pentadecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000826">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000826</a>
Pentadecanoic acid ; HMDB00826	Pentadecylic acid, also known as C15 or pentadecylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Pentadecylic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Pentadecylic acid has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and urine. Within the cell, pentadecylic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. Pentadecylic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, (3S,4S)-3-hydroxytetradecane-1,3,4-tricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxypentadecanoic acid, and cholesteryl pentadecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000826">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000826</a>

Phenol sulphate ; HMDB0060015	Phenol sulphate, also known as phenylsulfate or aryl sulphate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Phenol sulphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Phenol sulphate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, phenol sulphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Adenosine 3',5'-diphosphate and phenol sulphate can be biosynthesized from phosphoadenosine phosphosulfate and phenol through the action of the enzyme sulfotransferase 1A1. In humans, phenol sulphate is involved in the sulfate/sulfite metabolism pathway. Phenol sulphate is also involved in the metabolic disorder called sulfite oxidase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060015">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0060015</a>
Phenylacetylglutamine ; HMDB0006344	Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, Alpha-N-phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamine through the action of the enzyme glycine N-acyltransferase. In humans, Alpha-N-phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is involved in the phenylacetate metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006344">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006344</a>

Phenylacetylglutamine ; HMDB06344	Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acyl-alpha amino acids. N-acyl-alpha amino acids are compounds containing an alpha amino acid which bears an acyl group at its terminal nitrogen atom. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, Alpha-N-phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Alpha-N-Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine can be biosynthesized from L-glutamine through the action of the enzyme glycine N-acyltransferase. In humans, Alpha-N-phenylacetyl-L-glutamine is involved in the phenylacetate metabolism pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006344">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006344</a>
Phenylalanyl-Glycine ; HMDB0028995	Phenylalanyl-glycine, also known as F-g dipeptide or phe-gly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Phenylalanyl-glycine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028995">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0028995</a>
Phenyllactic acid ; HMDB0000779	Phenyllactic acid, also known as B-phenyllactate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. Phenyllactic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Phenyllactic acid has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Phenyllactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000779">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000779</a>

Phenyllactic acid ; HMDB00779	Phenyllactic acid, also known as B-phenyllactate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. Phenyllactic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Phenyllactic acid has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Phenyllactic acid can be biosynthesized from rac-lactic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000779">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000779</a>
Phenylpyruvic acid ; HMDB0000205	Keto-phenylpyruvic acid, also known as 3-phenyl-2-oxopropanoate or α-ketohydrocinnamate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpyruvic acid derivatives. Phenylpyruvic acid derivatives are compounds containing a phenylpyruvic acid moiety, which consists of a phenyl group substituted at the second position by an pyruvic acid. Keto-phenylpyruvic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Keto-phenylpyruvic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, keto-phenylpyruvic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Keto-phenylpyruvic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, keto-phenylpyruvic acid is involved in the phenylalanine and tyrosine metabolism pathway. Keto-phenylpyruvic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the tyrosinemia type 2 (or richner-hanhart syndrome) pathway, the phenylketonuria pathway, and the tyrosinemia type 3 (tyro3) pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000205">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000205</a>

Phosphate ; HMDB0001429	<p>Phosphoric acid, also known as phosphate or <math>\text{PO}_4^{3-}</math>, belongs to the class of inorganic compounds known as non-metal phosphates. These are inorganic non-metallic compounds containing a phosphate as its largest oxoanion. Phosphoric acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, phosphoric acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Phosphoric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, phosphoric acid is involved in the glutamate metabolism pathway, the glutathione metabolism pathway, the glycerol phosphate shuttle pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Phosphoric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypophosphatasia pathway, the Leigh syndrome pathway, creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, and L-arginine:glycine amidinotransferase deficiency. Phosphoric acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001429">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001429</a>
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Phosphorylcholine ; HMDB0001565	<p>Phosphorylcholine, also known as choline phosphate or CHOP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphocholines.</p> <p>Phosphocholines are compounds containing a [2-(trimethylazaniumyl)ethoxy]phosphonic acid or derivative.</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine.</p> <p>Within the cell, phosphorylcholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylcholine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and phosphorylcholine can be biosynthesized from SM(D18:1/18:0) and water; which is mediated by the enzyme ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 7. In humans, phosphorylcholine is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/14:0) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/16:0) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway. Outside of the human body, phosphorylcholine can be found in a number of food items such as fireweed, swede, french plantain, and giant butterbur. This makes phosphorylcholine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001565">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001565</a>
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Phosphorylcholine ; HMDB01565	<p>Phosphorylcholine, also known as choline phosphate or CHOP, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphocholines.</p> <p>Phosphocholines are compounds containing a [2-(trimethylazaniumyl)ethoxy]phosphonic acid or derivative.</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine.</p> <p>Within the cell, phosphorylcholine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylcholine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and phosphorylcholine can be biosynthesized from SM(D18:1/18:0) and water; which is mediated by the enzyme ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 7. In humans, phosphorylcholine is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(18:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:4(7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/14:0) pathway, phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:0/16:0) pathway, and phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(22:5(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p> <p>Phosphorylcholine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway. Outside of the human body, phosphorylcholine can be found in a number of food items such as fireweed, swede, french plantain, and giant butterbur. This makes phosphorylcholine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001565">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001565</a>
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Phytanic acid ; HMDB0000801	<p>Phytanic acid, also known as phytanate or acid, phytanic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyclic diterpenoids. These are diterpenoids (compounds made of four consecutive isoprene units) that do not contain a cycle.</p> <p>Phytanic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Phytanic acid has been found in human prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, phytanic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), peroxisome and myelin sheath. In humans, phytanic acid is involved in the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway and the phytanic Acid peroxisomal oxidation pathway. Phytanic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the refsum disease pathway. Phytanic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000801">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000801</a>
Phytanic acid ; HMDB00801	<p>Phytanic acid, also known as phytanate or acid, phytanic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyclic diterpenoids. These are diterpenoids (compounds made of four consecutive isoprene units) that do not contain a cycle.</p> <p>Phytanic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Phytanic acid has been found in human prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, phytanic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), peroxisome and myelin sheath. In humans, phytanic acid is involved in the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway and the phytanic Acid peroxisomal oxidation pathway. Phytanic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the refsum disease pathway. Phytanic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000801">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000801</a>

Phytosphingosine ; HMDB0004610	<p>Phytosphingosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,3-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C3 atom. Thus, phytosphingosine is considered to be a sphingoid base lipid molecule. Phytosphingosine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Phytosphingosine has been found in human epidermis and endocrine gland tissues. Within the cell, phytosphingosine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Phytosphingosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Phytosphingosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Phytosphingosine and ferricytochrome c can be biosynthesized from sphinganine and ferrocyanochrome through its interaction with the enzyme sphinganine C4-monoxygenase. Furthermore, Phytosphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrosphingosine C-4 hydroxylase. Furthermore, Phytosphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrosphingosine C-4 hydroxylase. Finally, Phytosphingosine and docosanoyl-CoA can be converted into N-docosanoyl-4-hydroxysphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ceramide synthase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004610">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004610</a>
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Phytosphingosine ; HMDB04610	<p>Phytosphingosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,3-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C3 atom. Thus, phytosphingosine is considered to be a sphingoid base lipid molecule. Phytosphingosine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Phytosphingosine has been found in human epidermis and endocrine gland tissues. Within the cell, phytosphingosine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Phytosphingosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Phytosphingosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Phytosphingosine and ferricytochrome c can be biosynthesized from sphinganine and ferrocyanochrome through its interaction with the enzyme sphinganine C4-monoxygenase. Furthermore, Phytosphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrosphingosine C-4 hydroxylase. Furthermore, Phytosphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydrosphingosine C-4 hydroxylase. Finally, Phytosphingosine and docosanoyl-CoA can be converted into N-docosanoyl-4-hydroxysphinganine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ceramide synthase.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004610">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004610</a>
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Picolinic acid ; HMDB0002243	<p>Picolinic acid, also known as a-picolinate or 2-carboxypyridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridinecarboxylic acids. Pyridinecarboxylic acids are compounds containing a pyridine ring bearing a carboxylic acid group. Picolinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Picolinic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Picolinic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 5-(3-carboxy-3-oxopropenyl)-4,6-dihydroxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid, 5-(3'-carboxy-3'-oxopropenyl)-4,6-dihydroxypicolinic acid, and 5-(2'-formylethyl)-4,6-dihydroxypicolinic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002243">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002243</a>
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Pipecolic acid ; HMDB0000070	<p>DL-Pipecolic acid, also known as pipecolinate or homoproline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). DL-Pipecolic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). DL-Pipecolic acid has been found in human prostate and liver tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including feces, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, DL-pipecolic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. DL-Pipecolic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. DL-Pipecolic acid can be converted into 5-hydroxypipecolic acid. Outside of the human body, DL-pipecolic acid can be found in a number of food items such as ginger, french plantain, common pea, and carrot. This makes DL-pipecolic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. DL-Pipecolic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as hyperpipecolatemia, malaria, and pseudoneonatal adrenoleukodystrophy; dl-pipecolic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including peroxisomal biogenesis defect and adrenoleukodystrophy.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000070">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000070</a>
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Piperine ; HMDB0029377	<p>Piperine, also known as fema 2909, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkaloids and derivatives. These are naturally occurring chemical compounds that contain mostly basic nitrogen atoms. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Also some synthetic compounds of similar structure are attributed to alkaloids. In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, alkaloids may also contain oxygen, sulfur and more rarely other elements such as chlorine, bromine, and phosphorus. Piperine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Piperine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, piperine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Piperine can be biosynthesized from (e,e)-piperic acid. Outside of the human body, piperine can be found in herbs and spices and pepper (spice). This makes piperine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029377">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029377</a>
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Piperine ; HMDB29377	Piperine, also known as fema 2909, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkaloids and derivatives. These are naturally occurring chemical compounds that contain mostly basic nitrogen atoms. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Also some synthetic compounds of similar structure are attributed to alkaloids. In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, alkaloids may also contain oxygen, sulfur and more rarely other elements such as chlorine, bromine, and phosphorus. Piperine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Piperine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Within the cell, piperine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Piperine can be biosynthesized from (e,e)-piperic acid. Outside of the human body, piperine can be found in herbs and spices and pepper (spice). This makes piperine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029377">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029377</a>
Pregnandiol-3-glucuronide ; HMDB0010318	Pregnandiol-3-glucuronide belongs to the class of organic compounds known as steroid glucuronide conjugates. These are sterol lipids containing a glucuronide moiety linked to the steroid skeleton. Pregnandiol-3-glucuronide is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Pregnandiol-3-glucuronide has been found in human hepatic tissue, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, pregnandiol-3-glucuronide is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010318">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010318</a>

Pregnenolone sulfate ; HMDB0000774	Pregnenolone sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfated steroids. These are sterol lipids containing a sulfate group attached to the steroid skeleton. Pregnenolone sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Pregnenolone sulfate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, pregnenolone sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and endoplasmic reticulum.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000774">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000774</a>
Proline betaine ; HMDB0004827	Proline betaine, also known as stachydrine or dimethylproline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Proline betaine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Proline betaine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Proline betaine can be biosynthesized from L-prolinium. Outside of the human body, proline betaine can be found in a number of food items such as sweet orange, pummelo, alfalfa, and citrus. This makes proline betaine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004827">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004827</a>

Proline betaine ; HMDB04827	<p>Proline betaine, also known as stachydrine or dimethylproline, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as proline and derivatives. Proline and derivatives are compounds containing proline or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of proline at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Proline betaine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Proline betaine has been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Proline betaine can be biosynthesized from L-prolinium. Outside of the human body, proline betaine can be found in a number of food items such as sweet orange, pummelo, alfalfa, and citrus. This makes proline betaine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004827">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0004827</a>
Prolylglycine ; HMDB0011178	<p>Prolylglycine, also known as pro-gly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Prolylglycine is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Prolylglycine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011178">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011178</a>
Prolylhydroxyproline ; HMDB0006695	<p>Prolylhydroxyproline, also known as L-pro-L-hyp, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Prolylhydroxyproline is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Prolylhydroxyproline has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and cerebrospinal fluid.</p> <p>Prolylhydroxyproline can be biosynthesized from L-proline and trans-4-hydroxy-L-proline.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006695">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0006695</a>

Propionic acid ; HMDB0000237	<p>Propionic acid, also known as propionate or acide propanoïque, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboxylic acids. Carboxylic acids are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group with the formula <math>-C(=O)OH</math>. Propionic acid exists as a liquid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Propionic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, propionic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Propionic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Propionic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionol adenylate; which is mediated by the enzyme acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 3, mitochondrial. In addition, Propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionol adenylate through its interaction with the enzyme acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase 2-like, mitochondrial. In humans, propionic acid is involved in the propanoate metabolism pathway and the vitamin K metabolism pathway. Propionic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the malonic aciduria pathway, malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency, and the methylmalonic aciduria due to cobalamin-related disorders pathway. Outside of the human body, propionic acid can be found in a number of food items such as winter squash, chicory, common buckwheat, and greenthread tea. This makes propionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Propionic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Propionic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as irritable bowel syndrome, crohn's disease, and ulcerative colitis; propionic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000237">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000237</a>
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and propionic acidemia.

Propionic acid ; HMDB00237	<p>Propionic acid, also known as propionate or acide propanoïque, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as carboxylic acids. Carboxylic acids are compounds containing a carboxylic acid group with the formula <math>-C(=O)OH</math>. Propionic acid exists as a liquid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Propionic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, propionic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and mitochondria. Propionic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Propionic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionol adenylate; which is mediated by the enzyme acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 3, mitochondrial. In addition, Propionic acid can be biosynthesized from propionol adenylate through its interaction with the enzyme acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase 2-like, mitochondrial. In humans, propionic acid is involved in the propanoate metabolism pathway and the vitamin K metabolism pathway. Propionic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the malonic aciduria pathway, malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency, and the methylmalonic aciduria due to cobalamin-related disorders pathway. Outside of the human body, propionic acid can be found in a number of food items such as winter squash, chicory, common buckwheat, and greenthread tea. This makes propionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Propionic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Propionic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as irritable bowel syndrome, crohn's disease, and ulcerative colitis; propionic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000237">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000237</a>
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	and propionic acidemia.	
Propionylcarnitine ; HMDB0000824	<p>Propionylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, propionylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Propionylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Propionylcarnitine has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, propionylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and peroxisome. Propionylcarnitine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Propionylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from propionyl-CoA and L-carnitine through its interaction with the enzyme carnitine O-acetyltransferase. In addition, Propionylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from propionyl-CoA and L-carnitine; which is mediated by the enzyme carnitine O-acetyltransferase. In humans, propionylcarnitine is involved in the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway.</p> <p>Propionylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000824">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000824</a>

Propionylcarnitine ; HMDB00824	<p>Propionylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, propionylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Propionylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Propionylcarnitine has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and blood. Within the cell, propionylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and peroxisome. Propionylcarnitine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Propionylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from propionyl-CoA and L-carnitine through its interaction with the enzyme carnitine O-acetyltransferase. In addition, Propionylcarnitine can be biosynthesized from propionyl-CoA and L-carnitine; which is mediated by the enzyme carnitine O-acetyltransferase. In humans, propionylcarnitine is involved in the oxidation OF branched chain fatty acids pathway.</p> <p>Propionylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including propionic acidemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000824">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000824</a>
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PS(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB0012356	<p>PS(16:0/18:0), also known as pSer(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylserines. These are glycerophosphoserines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. As is the case with diacylglycerols, phosphatidylserines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 positions. Thus, PS(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoserine lipid molecule. PS(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PS(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PS(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PS(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PS(16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, PS(16:0/18:0) can be converted into PE(16:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. In addition, Choline and PS(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PC(16:0/18:0) and L-serine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PS(16:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012356">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012356</a>
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PS(16:0/18:0) ; HMDB12356	<p>PS(16:0/18:0), also known as pSer(34:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphatidylserines. These are glycerophosphoserines in which two fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol moiety through ester linkages. As is the case with diacylglycerols, phosphatidylserines can have many different combinations of fatty acids of varying lengths and saturation attached to the C-1 and C-2 positions. Thus, PS(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a glycerophosphoserine lipid molecule. PS(16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. PS(16:0/18:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, PS(16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and intracellular membrane.</p> <p>PS(16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. PS(16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, PS(16:0/18:0) can be converted into PE(16:0/18:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine decarboxylase. In addition, Choline and PS(16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from PC(16:0/18:0) and L-serine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphatidylserine synthase. In humans, PS(16:0/18:0) is involved in phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis PC(16:0/18:0) pathway and phosphatidylethanolamine biosynthesis pe(16:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012356">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012356</a>
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Pseudouridine ; HMDB0000767	Beta-Pseudouridine, also known as p or 5-ribosyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nucleoside and nucleotide analogues. These are analogues of nucleosides and nucleotides. These include phosphonated nucleosides, C-glycosylated nucleoside bases, analogues where the sugar unit is a pyranose, and carbocyclic nucleosides, among others. Beta-Pseudouridine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Beta-Pseudouridine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, Beta-pseudouridine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Beta-Pseudouridine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Beta-Pseudouridine is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, N(3)-methylpseudouridine 5'-monophosphate, N(1)-methylpseudouridine 5'-monophosphate, and pseudouridine 5'-phosphate. Outside of the human body, Beta-pseudouridine can be found in a number of food items such as lingonberry, lambsquarters, chicory leaves, and persian lime. This makes Beta-pseudouridine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000767">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000767</a>
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Pseudouridine ; HMDB00767	Beta-Pseudouridine, also known as p or 5-ribosyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as nucleoside and nucleotide analogues. These are analogues of nucleosides and nucleotides. These include phosphonated nucleosides, C-glycosylated nucleoside bases, analogues where the sugar unit is a pyranose, and carbocyclic nucleosides, among others. Beta-Pseudouridine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Beta-Pseudouridine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, Beta-pseudouridine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Beta-Pseudouridine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Beta-Pseudouridine is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, N(3)-methylpseudouridine 5'-monophosphate, N(1)-methylpseudouridine 5'-monophosphate, and pseudouridine 5'-phosphate. Outside of the human body, Beta-pseudouridine can be found in a number of food items such as lingonberry, lambsquarters, chicory leaves, and persian lime. This makes Beta-pseudouridine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000767">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000767</a>
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Pterin ; HMDB0000802	Pterin, also known as 4-oxopterin or pterodoxamine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pterins and derivatives. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a pterin moiety, which consist of a pteridine ring bearing a ketone and an amine group to form 2-aminopteridin-4(3H)-one. Pterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pterin has been found in human epidermis and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces. Within the cell, pterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Pterin can be converted into 4-[(2-amino-4-hydroxypteridin-6-yl)methyl]amino}benzoic acid. Outside of the human body, pterin can be found in soy bean. This makes pterin a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000802">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000802</a>
Pterin ; HMDB00802	Pterin, also known as 4-oxopterin or pterodoxamine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pterins and derivatives. These are polycyclic aromatic compounds containing a pterin moiety, which consist of a pteridine ring bearing a ketone and an amine group to form 2-aminopteridin-4(3H)-one. Pterin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pterin has been found in human epidermis and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces. Within the cell, pterin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Pterin can be converted into 4-[(2-amino-4-hydroxypteridin-6-yl)methyl]amino}benzoic acid. Outside of the human body, pterin can be found in soy bean. This makes pterin a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000802">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000802</a>

Putrescine ; HMDB0001414	<p>Putrescine, also known as 1,4-butanediamine or 1,4-diaminobutane, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monoalkylamines. These are organic compounds containing an primary aliphatic amine group. Putrescine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Putrescine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, putrescine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. Putrescine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylmethionine and putrescine can be converted into 5'-methylthioadenosine and spermidine through the action of the enzyme spermidine synthase. In humans, putrescine is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway and spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway. Putrescine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD), cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, and the hypermethioninemia pathway. Outside of the human body, putrescine can be found in french plantain. This makes putrescine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Putrescine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001414">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001414</a>
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Putrescine ; HMDB01414	<p>Putrescine, also known as 1,4-butanediamine or 1,4-diaminobutane, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as monoalkylamines. These are organic compounds containing an primary aliphatic amine group. Putrescine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Putrescine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, putrescine is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. Putrescine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. S-Adenosylmethionine and putrescine can be converted into 5'-methylthioadenosine and spermidine through the action of the enzyme spermidine synthase. In humans, putrescine is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway and spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway. Putrescine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD), cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, and the hypermethioninemia pathway. Outside of the human body, putrescine can be found in french plantain. This makes putrescine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Putrescine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001414">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001414</a>
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Pyridoxal ; HMDB0001545	<p>Pyridoxal, also known as pyridoxaldehyde, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridoxals and derivatives. Pyridoxals and derivatives are compounds containing a pyridoxal moiety, which consists of a pyridine ring substituted at positions 2,3,4, and 5 by a methyl group, a hydroxyl group, a carbaldehyde group, and a hydroxymethyl group, respectively. Pyridoxal exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyridoxal has been found in human kidney and placenta tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, pyridoxal is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Pyridoxal exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, pyridoxal is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway and the valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation pathway. Pyridoxal is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, the hypophosphatasia pathway, the isovaleric aciduria pathway, and isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001545">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001545</a>
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Pyridoxamine ; HMDB0001431	<p>Pyridoxamine, also known as PM, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridoxamine 5'-phosphates. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridoxamine that carries a phosphate group at the 5'-position. Pyridoxamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyridoxamine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Pyridoxamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Pyridoxamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxal; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxine-5'-phosphate oxidase. Furthermore, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate through the action of the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. Finally, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. In humans, pyridoxamine is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. Pyridoxamine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway. Outside of the human body, pyridoxamine can be found in a number of food items such as other bread, cloudberry, flaxseed, and jicama. This makes pyridoxamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001431">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001431</a>
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Pyridoxamine ; HMDB01431	<p>Pyridoxamine, also known as PM, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridoxamine 5'-phosphates. These are heterocyclic aromatic compounds containing a pyridoxamine that carries a phosphate group at the 5'-position. Pyridoxamine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyridoxamine has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Pyridoxamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Pyridoxamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxal; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxine-5'-phosphate oxidase. Furthermore, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate through the action of the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. Finally, Pyridoxamine can be converted into pyridoxamine 5'-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. In humans, pyridoxamine is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. Pyridoxamine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway. Outside of the human body, pyridoxamine can be found in a number of food items such as other bread, cloudberry, flaxseed, and jicama. This makes pyridoxamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001431">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001431</a>
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Pyridoxine ; HMDB0000239	<p>Pyridoxine, also known as pyridoxol or vitamin B6, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridoxines. These are pyridoxal derivatives in which the carbdehyde group at position 2 of the pyridoxal moiety is replaced by a hydroxymethyl group. Pyridoxine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyridoxine has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Pyridoxine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pyridoxine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxal through the action of the enzyme pyridoxine-5'-phosphate oxidase. Furthermore, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxine 5'-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. Finally, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxine 5'-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. In humans, pyridoxine is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. Pyridoxine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway. Pyridoxine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000239">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000239</a>
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Pyridoxine ; HMDB00239	<p>Pyridoxine, also known as pyridoxol or vitamin B6, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridoxines. These are pyridoxal derivatives in which the carbaldehyde group at position 2 of the pyridoxal moiety is replaced by a hydroxymethyl group.</p> <p>Pyridoxine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyridoxine has been found in human liver tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Pyridoxine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pyridoxine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxal through the action of the enzyme pyridoxine-5'-phosphate oxidase. Furthermore, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxine 5'-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. Finally, Pyridoxine can be converted into pyridoxine 5'-phosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme pyridoxal kinase. In humans, pyridoxine is involved in the vitamin B6 metabolism pathway. Pyridoxine is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the hypophosphatasia pathway. Pyridoxine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000239">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000239</a>
Pyrocatechol sulfate ; HMDB0059724	<p>Catechol 1-O-sulphate, also known as catechol monosulfate or catechol sulfuric acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates.</p> <p>Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group.</p> <p>Catechol 1-O-sulphate is slightly soluble (in water) and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Catechol 1-O-sulphate can be biosynthesized from catechol.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059724">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0059724</a>

Pyroglutamic acid ; HMDB0000267	<p>Pyroglutamic acid, also known as pyroglutamate or pidolic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon), or a derivative thereof. Pyroglutamic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyroglutamic acid has been found in human brain, prostate and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, pyroglutamic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Pyroglutamic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pyroglutamic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Pyroglutamic acid can be converted into L-glutamic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme 5-oxoprolinase. In addition, L-Cysteine and pyroglutamic acid can be biosynthesized from Gamma-glutamylcysteine; which is mediated by the enzyme Gamma-glutamylcyclotransferase. In humans, pyroglutamic acid is involved in the glutathione metabolism pathway. Pyroglutamic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include glutathione synthetase deficiency, Gamma-glutamyltransferase deficiency, Gamma-glutamyl-transpeptidase deficiency, and 5-oxoprolinase deficiency. Outside of the human body, pyroglutamic acid can be found in a number of food items such as brussel sprouts, thistle, pear, and moth bean. This makes pyroglutamic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Pyroglutamic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000267">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000267</a>
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Pyruvic acid ; HMDB0000243	<p>Pyruvic acid, also known as 2-oxopropanoate or pyroracemic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the adjacent carbon. Pyruvic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Pyruvic acid exists as a liquid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyruvic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, sweat, and breast milk. Within the cell, pyruvic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Pyruvic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pyruvic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Glutamic acid and pyruvic acid can be biosynthesized from L-alanine and oxoglutaric acid through the action of the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid can be converted into oxalacetic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme pyruvate carboxylase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid can be biosynthesized from pyruvaldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, Pyruvic acid and L-serine can be converted into hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. In humans, pyruvic acid is involved in the gluconeogenesis pathway, the pyruvate metabolism pathway, the alanine metabolism pathway, and the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway. Pyruvic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the lactic acidemia pathway, 4-hydroxybutyric aciduria/succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, the sialuria or french type sialuria pathway, and the glycogenosis, type vii. tarui</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000243">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000243</a>
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disease pathway. Outside of the human body, pyruvic acid can be found in a number of food items such as calabash, squashberry, lambsquarters, and peach (var.). This makes pyruvic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Pyruvic acid is a potentially toxic compound.

Pyruvic acid ; HMDB00243	<p>Pyruvic acid, also known as 2-oxopropanoate or pyroracemic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha-keto acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing an aldehyde substituted with a keto group on the adjacent carbon. Pyruvic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Pyruvic acid exists as a liquid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Pyruvic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, sweat, and breast milk. Within the cell, pyruvic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Pyruvic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Pyruvic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, L-Glutamic acid and pyruvic acid can be biosynthesized from L-alanine and oxoglutaric acid through the action of the enzyme alanine aminotransferase 1. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid can be converted into oxalacetic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme pyruvate carboxylase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Pyruvic acid can be biosynthesized from pyruvaldehyde through the action of the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, Pyruvic acid and L-serine can be converted into hydroxypyruvic acid and L-alanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme serine--pyruvate aminotransferase. In humans, pyruvic acid is involved in the gluconeogenesis pathway, the pyruvate metabolism pathway, the alanine metabolism pathway, and the oncogenic action OF fumarate pathway. Pyruvic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the lactic acidemia pathway, 4-hydroxybutyric aciduria/succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency, the sialuria or french type sialuria pathway, and the glycogenosis, type vii. tarui</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000243">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000243</a>
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	disease pathway. Outside of the human body, pyruvic acid can be found in a number of food items such as calabash, squashberry, lambsquarters, and peach (var.). This makes pyruvic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Pyruvic acid is a potentially toxic compound.	
Quinic acid ; HMDB0003072	Quinic acid, also known as quinate or chinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinic acids and derivatives. Quinic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a quinic acid moiety (or a derivative thereof), which is a cyclitol made up of a cyclohexane ring that bears four hydroxyl groups at positions 1,3,4, and 5, as well as a carboxylic acid at position 1. Quinic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Quinic acid has been found in human spleen tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, quinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003072</a>
Quinic acid ; HMDB03072	Quinic acid, also known as quinate or chinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinic acids and derivatives. Quinic acids and derivatives are compounds containing a quinic acid moiety (or a derivative thereof), which is a cyclitol made up of a cyclohexane ring that bears four hydroxyl groups at positions 1,3,4, and 5, as well as a carboxylic acid at position 1. Quinic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Quinic acid has been found in human spleen tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, quinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003072">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003072</a>

Quinine ; HMDB0014611	Quinine, also known as chinin or (8S,9R)-quinine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cinchona alkaloids. These are alkaloids structurally characterized by the presence of the cinchonan skeleton, which consists of a quinoline linked to an azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane moiety. Quinine is a drug which is used for the treatment of malaria and leg cramps. Quinine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Quinine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, quinine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Quinine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, quinine can be biosynthesized from (8S)-cinchonan. Quinine can also be converted into 3-hydroxyquinine. Quinine has a bitter taste. Quinine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014611">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014611</a>
Quinine ; HMDB14611	Quinine, also known as chinin or (8S,9R)-quinine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cinchona alkaloids. These are alkaloids structurally characterized by the presence of the cinchonan skeleton, which consists of a quinoline linked to an azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane moiety. Quinine is a drug which is used for the treatment of malaria and leg cramps. Quinine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Quinine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, quinine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Quinine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, quinine can be biosynthesized from (8S)-cinchonan. Quinine can also be converted into 3-hydroxyquinine. Quinine has a bitter taste. Quinine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014611">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0014611</a>

Quinolinic acid ; HMDB0000232	<p>Quinolinic acid, also known as quinolinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridinecarboxylic acids. Pyridinecarboxylic acids are compounds containing a pyridine ring bearing a carboxylic acid group. Quinolinic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Quinolinic acid has been found in human brain, prostate and spleen tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, quinolinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Quinolinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Quinolinic acid and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be biosynthesized from nicotinic acid mononucleotide through its interaction with the enzyme nicotinate-nucleotide pyrophosphorylase [carboxylating]. In humans, quinolinic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway and the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, quinolinic acid can be found in a number of food items such as saffron, wild rice, angelica, and garden tomato. This makes quinolinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000232">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000232</a>
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Quinolinic acid ; HMDB00232	<p>Quinolinic acid, also known as quinolinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyridinecarboxylic acids. Pyridinecarboxylic acids are compounds containing a pyridine ring bearing a carboxylic acid group. Quinolinic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Quinolinic acid has been found in human brain, prostate and spleen tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, quinolinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Quinolinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Quinolinic acid and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate can be biosynthesized from nicotinic acid mononucleotide through its interaction with the enzyme nicotinate-nucleotide pyrophosphorylase [carboxylating]. In humans, quinolinic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway and the nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism pathway. Outside of the human body, quinolinic acid can be found in a number of food items such as saffron, wild rice, angelica, and garden tomato. This makes quinolinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000232">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000232</a>
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Ribitol ; HMDB0000508	Ribitol, also known as adonitol or pentitol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. Ribitol is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribitol has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, ribitol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribitol is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 5-amino-6-(D-ribitylamino)uracil, 1-deoxy-1-{[2,6-dihydroxy-5-(5-phosphonopentyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-D-ribitol, and 1-deoxy-1-{[2,6-dioxo-5-(5-phosphonopentyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-D-ribitol. Ribitol has been found to be associated with the diseases known as alzheimer's disease; ribitol has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000508">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000508</a>
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Ribitol ; HMDB00508	Ribitol, also known as adonitol or pentitol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. Ribitol is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribitol has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, ribitol is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribitol is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 5-amino-6-(D-ribitylamino)uracil, 1-deoxy-1-{[2,6-dihydroxy-5-(5-phosphonopentyl)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-D-ribitol, and 1-deoxy-1-{[2,6-dioxo-5-(5-phosphonopentyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-4-yl]amino}-D-ribitol. Ribitol has been found to be associated with the diseases known as alzheimer's disease; ribitol has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000508">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000508</a>
Ribonic acid ; HMDB0000867	Ribonic acid, also known as D-ribonate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Ribonic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribonic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and blood. Ribonic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 2-deoxy-D-ribono-1,4-lactone, 2-carboxy-D-arabinitol 1,5-bisphosphate, and 2-carboxy-D-arabinitol 1-phosphate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000867">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000867</a>

Ribonolactone ; HMDB0001900	Ribonolactone belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. Ribonolactone exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribonolactone has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, ribonolactone is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribonolactone can be biosynthesized from D-ribonic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001900">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001900</a>
Ribonolactone ; HMDB01900	Ribonolactone belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pentoses. These are monosaccharides in which the carbohydrate moiety contains five carbon atoms. Ribonolactone exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribonolactone has been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, ribonolactone is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribonolactone can be biosynthesized from D-ribonic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001900">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001900</a>
Ribothymidine ; HMDB0000884	Ribothymidine, also known as thymine riboside or 5-methyl-uridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Ribothymidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribothymidine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, ribothymidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribothymidine can be converted into TMP and TDP.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000884">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000884</a>

Ribothymidine ; HMDB00884	Ribothymidine, also known as thymine riboside or 5-methyl-uridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Ribothymidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ribothymidine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, ribothymidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ribothymidine can be converted into TMP and TDP.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000884">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000884</a>
S-Allylcysteine ; HMDB0034323	S-Allylcysteine, also known as L-deoxyalliin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cysteine and derivatives. Cysteine and derivatives are compounds containing cysteine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of cysteine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. S-Allylcysteine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, S-allylcysteine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. S-Allylcysteine is a cooked and roasted tasting compound that can be found in garden onion, onion-family vegetables, and soft-necked garlic. This makes S-allylcysteine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034323">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0034323</a>

Saccharin ; HMDB0029723	<p>Saccharin, also known as benzosulfimide or sweeta, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzothiazoles. These are organic compounds containing a benzene fused to a thiazole ring (a five-membered ring with four carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom and one sulfur atom). Saccharin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Saccharin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva. Within the cell, saccharin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Saccharin can be converted into probenazole. Saccharin has a bitter and odorless taste.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029723">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029723</a>
Saccharin ; HMDB29723	<p>Saccharin, also known as benzosulfimide or sweeta, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as benzothiazoles. These are organic compounds containing a benzene fused to a thiazole ring (a five-membered ring with four carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom and one sulfur atom). Saccharin exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Saccharin has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and saliva. Within the cell, saccharin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Saccharin can be converted into probenazole. Saccharin has a bitter and odorless taste.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029723">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029723</a>

Salicylic acid ; HMDB0001895	<p>Salicylic acid, also known as ionil or salicylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as salicylic acids. These are ortho-hydroxylated benzoic acids. Salicylic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Salicylic acid has been found in human liver and skin tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Salicylic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, salicylic acid is involved in the salicylic Acid action pathway. Salicylic acid is a faint, nutty, and phenolic tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as cardamom, soursop, beer, and breakfast cereal. This makes salicylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Salicylic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001895">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001895</a>
Salicylic acid ; HMDB01895	<p>Salicylic acid, also known as ionil or salicylate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as salicylic acids. These are ortho-hydroxylated benzoic acids. Salicylic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Salicylic acid has been found in human liver and skin tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Salicylic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, salicylic acid is involved in the salicylic Acid action pathway. Salicylic acid is a faint, nutty, and phenolic tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as cardamom, soursop, beer, and breakfast cereal. This makes salicylic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Salicylic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001895">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001895</a>

Salicyluric acid ; HMDB0000840	<p>Salicylurate, also known as salicyloylglycine or O-hydroxyhippurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine.</p> <p>Salicylurate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Salicylurate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.</p> <p>Salicylurate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Salicylurate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, salicylurate can be biosynthesized from glycine. Salicylurate can also be converted into salicyluric beta-D-glucuronide and 5-aminoosalicyluric acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000840">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000840</a>
Salicyluric acid ; HMDB00840	<p>Salicylurate, also known as salicyloylglycine or O-hydroxyhippurate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hippuric acids. Hippuric acids are compounds containing hippuric acid, which consists of a benzoyl group linked to the N-terminal of a glycine.</p> <p>Salicylurate exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Salicylurate has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.</p> <p>Salicylurate exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Salicylurate participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, salicylurate can be biosynthesized from glycine. Salicylurate can also be converted into salicyluric beta-D-glucuronide and 5-aminoosalicyluric acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000840">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000840</a>

Sarcosine ; HMDB0000271	<p>Sarcosine, also known as N-methylglycine or megly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Sarcosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Sarcosine has been found in human prostate, muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sarcosine is primarily located in the mitochondria, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Sarcosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Formaldehyde and sarcosine can be biosynthesized from dimethylglycine through the action of the enzyme dimethylglycine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Sarcosine can be converted into formaldehyde and glycine through the action of the enzyme sarcosine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and sarcosine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase. In humans, sarcosine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, and the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway. Sarcosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypermethioninemia pathway, S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD), and 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency. Outside of the human body, sarcosine can be found in peanut. This makes sarcosine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Sarcosine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000271">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000271</a>
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Sarcosine ; HMDB00271	<p>Sarcosine, also known as N-methylglycine or megly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids. These are amino acids in which the amino group is attached to the carbon atom immediately adjacent to the carboxylate group (alpha carbon). Sarcosine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Sarcosine has been found in human prostate, muscle and skeletal muscle tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sarcosine is primarily located in the mitochondria, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Sarcosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Formaldehyde and sarcosine can be biosynthesized from dimethylglycine through the action of the enzyme dimethylglycine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Sarcosine can be converted into formaldehyde and glycine through the action of the enzyme sarcosine dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Finally, S-Adenosylhomocysteine and sarcosine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and glycine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, mitochondrial. In humans, sarcosine is involved in the glycine and serine metabolism pathway, the methionine metabolism pathway, and the sarcosine oncometabolite pathway. Sarcosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hypermethioninemia pathway, S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency (DHPD), and 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase deficiency. Outside of the human body, sarcosine can be found in peanut. This makes sarcosine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Sarcosine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000271">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000271</a>
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Sebacic acid ; HMDB0000792	<p>Sebacic acid, also known as 1,10-decanedioate or decanedioic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Sebacic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Sebacic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sebacic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Sebacic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, sebacic acid can be biosynthesized from decane. Sebacic acid can also be converted into 3-hydroxysebacic acid and decanedioyl-CoA. Sebacic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Sebacic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-hydroxydicarboxylic aciduria and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency; sebacic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000792">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000792</a>
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Sebacic acid ; HMDB00792	<p>Sebacic acid, also known as 1,10-decanedioate or decanedioic acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Sebacic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Sebacic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sebacic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Sebacic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, sebacic acid can be biosynthesized from decane. Sebacic acid can also be converted into 3-hydroxysebacic acid and decanedioyl-CoA. Sebacic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Sebacic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as 3-hydroxydicarboxylic aciduria and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency; sebacic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000792">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000792</a>
Sedoheptulose ; HMDB0003219	<p>Sedoheptulose, also known as altro-heptulose or volemulose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as heptoses. These are monosaccharides in which the sugar unit is a seven-carbon containing moiety. Sedoheptulose is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Within the cell, sedoheptulose is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003219">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003219</a>

Serotonin ; HMDB0000259	<p>Serotonin, also known as 5-HT or enteramine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serotonin. Serotonin are compounds containing a serotonin moiety, which consists of an indole that bears an aminoethyl at position 2 and a hydroxyl group at position 5. Serotonin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Serotonin has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, serotonin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Serotonin can be converted into serotonin; which is catalyzed by the enzyme sodium-dependent serotonin transporter. In humans, serotonin is involved in the methadone action pathway, the ethylmorphine action pathway, the oxycodone action pathway, and the ropivacaine action pathway. Serotonin is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the dimethylthiambutene action pathway. Serotonin has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia, brunner syndrome, hypothyroidism, and parkinson's disease; serotonin has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000259">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000259</a>
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Serotonin ; HMDB00259	<p>Serotonin, also known as 5-HT or enteramine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as serotonin. Serotonin are compounds containing a serotonin moiety, which consists of an indole that bears an aminoethyl at position 2 and a hydroxyl group at position 5. Serotonin is slightly soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Serotonin has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, serotonin is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Serotonin can be converted into serotonin; which is catalyzed by the enzyme sodium-dependent serotonin transporter. In humans, serotonin is involved in the methadone action pathway, the ethylmorphine action pathway, the oxycodone action pathway, and the ropivacaine action pathway. Serotonin is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the dimethylthiambutene action pathway. Serotonin has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia, brunner syndrome, hypothyroidism, and parkinson's disease; serotonin has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000259">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000259</a>
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SM(d18:1/14:0) ; HMDB0012097	<p>SM(D18:1/14:0), also known as C14 sphingomyelin or SM(32:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/14:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid molecule. SM(D18:1/14:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/14:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/14:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/14:0) can be biosynthesized from tetradecanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012097">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012097</a>
SM(d18:1/14:0) ; HMDB12097	<p>SM(D18:1/14:0), also known as C14 sphingomyelin or SM(32:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/14:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid molecule. SM(D18:1/14:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/14:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/14:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/14:0) can be biosynthesized from tetradecanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012097">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012097</a>

SM(d18:1/16:0) ; HMDB0010169	SM(D18:1/16:0), also known as C16 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010169">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010169</a>
SM(d18:1/16:0) ; HMDB10169	SM(D18:1/16:0), also known as C16 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010169">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010169</a>

SM(d18:1/18:0) ; HMDB0001348	<p>SM(D18:1/18:0), also known as sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/18:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, urine, and breast milk. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, SM(D18:1/18:0) and galactosylglycerol can be biosynthesized from ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and PC(15:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylcholine:ceramide cholinophotransferase 1. In addition, SM(D18:1/18:0) and water can be converted into ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and phosphorylcholine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 7. In humans, SM(D18:1/18:0) is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. SM(D18:1/18:0) is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001348">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001348</a>
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SM(d18:1/18:0) ; HMDB01348	<p>SM(D18:1/18:0), also known as sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/18:0) has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, urine, and breast milk. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, SM(D18:1/18:0) and galactosylglycerol can be biosynthesized from ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and PC(15:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) through its interaction with the enzyme phosphatidylcholine:ceramide cholinophotransferase 1. In addition, SM(D18:1/18:0) and water can be converted into ceramide (D18:1/18:0) and phosphorylcholine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 7. In humans, SM(D18:1/18:0) is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. SM(D18:1/18:0) is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the gaucher disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001348">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001348</a>
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SM(d18:1/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0012101	<p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)), also known as C18:1 sphingomyelin or N-oleoylsphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012101">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012101</a>
SM(d18:1/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB12101	<p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)), also known as C18:1 sphingomyelin or N-oleoylsphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/18:1(9Z)) can be biosynthesized from oleic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012101">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012101</a>

SM(d18:1/20:0) ; HMDB0012102	SM(D18:1/20:0), also known as C20 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/20:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/20:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/20:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/20:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/20:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012102</a>
SM(d18:1/20:0) ; HMDB12102	SM(D18:1/20:0), also known as C20 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/20:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/20:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/20:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/20:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/20:0) can be biosynthesized from arachidic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012102">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012102</a>

SM(d18:1/22:0) ; HMDB0012103	SM(D18:1/22:0), also known as C22 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/22:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/22:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/22:0) can be biosynthesized from docosanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012103</a>
SM(d18:1/22:0) ; HMDB12103	SM(D18:1/22:0), also known as C22 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/22:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/22:0) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/22:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/22:0) can be biosynthesized from docosanoic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012103</a>

SM(d18:1/22:1(13Z)) ; HMDB0012104	SM(D18:1/22:1), also known as sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/22:1) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/22:1) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/22:1) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/22:1) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/22:1) can be biosynthesized from erucic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012104">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012104</a>
SM(d18:1/22:1(13Z)) ; HMDB12104	SM(D18:1/22:1), also known as sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/22:1) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/22:1) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/22:1) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/22:1) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon. SM(D18:1/22:1) can be biosynthesized from erucic acid.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012104">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012104</a>

SM(d18:1/24:0) ; HMDB0011697	SM(D18:1/24:0) belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/24:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/24:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011697">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011697</a>
SM(d18:1/24:0) ; HMDB11697	SM(D18:1/24:0) belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. SM(D18:1/24:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. SM(D18:1/24:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/24:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011697">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011697</a>

SM(d18:1/24:1(15Z)) ; HMDB0012107	<p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)), also known as C24:1 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be biosynthesized from (15Z)-tetracosenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012107">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012107</a>
SM(d18:1/24:1(15Z)) ; HMDB12107	<p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)), also known as C24:1 sphingomyelin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Thus, SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a phosphosphingolipid lipid molecule. SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) has been found in human brain tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), endosome, myelin sheath and axon.</p> <p>SM(D18:1/24:1(15Z)) can be biosynthesized from (15Z)-tetracosenoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012107">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0012107</a>

Solanidine ; HMDB0003236	<p>Solanidine, also known as solatubin or solanid-5-en-3-ol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as solanidines and derivatives. These are steroids with a structure based on the solanidane skeleton.</p> <p>Solanidane arises from the conversion of a cholestane side-chain into a bicyclic system. Thus, solanidine is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Solanidine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral.</p> <p>Solanidine has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, solanidine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Solanidine can be converted into solanine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003236">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003236</a>
Solanidine ; HMDB03236	<p>Solanidine, also known as solatubin or solanid-5-en-3-ol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as solanidines and derivatives. These are steroids with a structure based on the solanidane skeleton.</p> <p>Solanidane arises from the conversion of a cholestane side-chain into a bicyclic system. Thus, solanidine is considered to be a sterol lipid molecule. Solanidine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral.</p> <p>Solanidine has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, solanidine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Solanidine can be converted into solanine.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003236">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003236</a>

Sorbitol ; HMDB0000247	D-Glucitol, also known as D-sorbitol or neosorb, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. D-Glucitol is a drug which is used as a non-stimulant laxative via an oral suspension or enema. D-Glucitol exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucitol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, feces, and urine. D-Glucitol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, D-glucitol is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway, the fructose and mannose degradation pathway, and the fructose intolerance, hereditary pathway. D-Glucitol is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the fructosuria pathway and the galactosemia pathway. Outside of the human body, D-glucitol can be found in a number of food items such as purslane, soy bean, lemon balm, and rocket salad (ssp.). This makes D-glucitol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000247">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000247</a>
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Sorbitol ; HMDB00247	D-Glucitol, also known as D-sorbitol or neosorb, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar alcohols. These are hydrogenated forms of carbohydrate in which the carbonyl group (aldehyde or ketone, reducing sugar) has been reduced to a primary or secondary hydroxyl group. D-Glucitol is a drug which is used as a non-stimulant laxative via an oral suspension or enema. D-Glucitol exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). D-Glucitol has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, feces, and urine. D-Glucitol exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, D-glucitol is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway, the fructose and mannose degradation pathway, and the fructose intolerance, hereditary pathway. D-Glucitol is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the fructosuria pathway and the galactosemia pathway. Outside of the human body, D-glucitol can be found in a number of food items such as purslane, soy bean, lemon balm, and rocket salad (ssp.). This makes D-glucitol a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000247">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000247</a>
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Spermidine ; HMDB0001257	<p>Spermidine, also known as SPD, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dialkylamines. These are organic compounds containing a dialkylamine group, characterized by two alkyl groups bonded to the amino nitrogen. Spermidine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Spermidine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, urine, blood, and saliva. Within the cell, spermidine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Spermidine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. 5'-Methylthioadenosine and spermidine can be biosynthesized from S-adenosylmethionine and putrescine through the action of the enzyme spermidine synthase. In humans, spermidine is involved in the methionine metabolism pathway and spermidine and spermine biosynthesis pathway. Spermidine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include cystathione Beta-synthase deficiency, S-adenosylhomocysteine (sah) hydrolase deficiency, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD), and methionine adenosyltransferase deficiency. Outside of the human body, spermidine can be found in radish. This makes spermidine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Spermidine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001257">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001257</a>
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Sphinganine ; HMDB0000269	<p>Sphinganine, also known as safingol or D18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C2 atom. Thus, sphinganine is considered to be a sphingoid base lipid molecule. Sphinganine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Sphinganine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sphinganine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and endoplasmic reticulum.</p> <p>Sphinganine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Sphinganine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sphinganine can be converted into 3-dehydrosphinganine through its interaction with the enzyme 3-ketodihydrosphingosine reductase. In addition, Sphinganine can be converted into sphinganine 1-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme sphingosine kinase 2. In humans, sphinganine is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. Sphinganine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the krabbe disease pathway, and the gaucher disease pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, sphinganine can be found in a number of food items such as chinese cinnamon, spinach, grapefruit/pummelo hybrid, and pomes. This makes sphinganine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000269">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000269</a>
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Sphinganine ; HMDB00269	<p>Sphinganine, also known as safingol or D18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C2 atom. Thus, sphinganine is considered to be a sphingoid base lipid molecule. Sphinganine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Sphinganine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, sphinganine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and endoplasmic reticulum.</p> <p>Sphinganine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Sphinganine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sphinganine can be converted into 3-dehydrosphinganine through its interaction with the enzyme 3-ketodihydrosphingosine reductase. In addition, Sphinganine can be converted into sphinganine 1-phosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme sphingosine kinase 2. In humans, sphinganine is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. Sphinganine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the fabry disease pathway, the krabbe disease pathway, and the gaucher disease pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, sphinganine can be found in a number of food items such as chinese cinnamon, spinach, grapefruit/pummelo hybrid, and pomes. This makes sphinganine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000269">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000269</a>
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Sphingosine 1-phosphate ; HMDB0000277	<p>Sphingosine-1-phosphate, also known as S1P, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Sphingosine-1-phosphate has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, sphingosine-1-phosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum and endosome. In humans, sphingosine-1-phosphate is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the krabbe disease pathway, the fabry disease pathway, and the gaucher disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000277">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000277</a>
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Sphingosine 1-phosphate ; HMDB00277	<p>Sphingosine-1-phosphate, also known as S1P, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phosphosphingolipids. These are sphingolipids with a structure based on a sphingoid base that is attached to a phosphate head group. They differ from phosphonospingolipids which have a phosphonate head group. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Sphingosine-1-phosphate has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, sphingosine-1-phosphate is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), endoplasmic reticulum and endosome. In humans, sphingosine-1-phosphate is involved in the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway, the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, and the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the krabbe disease pathway, the fabry disease pathway, and the gaucher disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000277">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000277</a>
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Sphingosine ; HMDB0000252	<p>Sphingosine, also known as (4e)-sphingenine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C2 atom. Sphingosine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Sphingosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Sphingosine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, membrane (predicted from logP), and cytoplasm. Sphingosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Sphingosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sphingosine can be converted into sphingosine 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme sphingosine kinase 2. In addition, Sphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphingosine 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase 2. In humans, sphingosine is involved in the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway, and the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway. Sphingosine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the gaucher disease pathway, the fabry disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000252</a>
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Sphingosine ; HMDB00252	<p>Sphingosine, also known as (4e)-sphingenine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as 1,2-aminoalcohols. These are organic compounds containing an alkyl chain with an amine group bound to the C1 atom and an alcohol group bound to the C2 atom. Sphingosine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Sphingosine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Sphingosine can be found anywhere throughout the human cell, such as in endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, membrane (predicted from logP), and cytoplasm. Sphingosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>Sphingosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sphingosine can be converted into sphingosine 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme sphingosine kinase 2. In addition, Sphingosine can be biosynthesized from sphingosine 1-phosphate through its interaction with the enzyme sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase 2. In humans, sphingosine is involved in the sphingolipid metabolism pathway, the globoid cell leukodystrophy pathway, and the metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) pathway. Sphingosine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the gaucher disease pathway, the fabry disease pathway, and the krabbe disease pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000252">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000252</a>
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Stearic acid ; HMDB0000827	<p>Stearic acid, also known as stearate or 18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Stearic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Stearic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, stearic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and adiposome. Stearic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Stearic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dhap(18:0E) and stearic acid can be biosynthesized from dhap(18:0) and octadecanol; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydroxyacetone phosphate acyltransferase and alkyldihydroxyacetonephosphate synthase. In addition, Stearic acid can be biosynthesized from stearoyl-CoA through its interaction with the enzyme acyl-CoA thioesterase. In humans, stearic acid is involved in plasmalogen synthesis pathway. Stearic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF long chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, stearic acid can be found in a number of food items such as common cabbage, tamarind, breadnut tree seed, and pili nut. This makes stearic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Stearic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000827">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000827</a>
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Stearic acid ; HMDB00827	<p>Stearic acid, also known as stearate or 18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Stearic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Stearic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, urine, sweat, and saliva. Within the cell, stearic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP), myelin sheath and adiposome. Stearic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Stearic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Dhap(18:0E) and stearic acid can be biosynthesized from dhap(18:0) and octadecanol; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydroxyacetone phosphate acyltransferase and alkylidihydroxyacetonephosphate synthase. In addition, Stearic acid can be biosynthesized from stearoyl-CoA through its interaction with the enzyme acyl-CoA thioesterase. In humans, stearic acid is involved in plasmalogen synthesis pathway. Stearic acid is also involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF long chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Outside of the human body, stearic acid can be found in a number of food items such as common cabbage, tamarind, breadnut tree seed, and pili nut. This makes stearic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Stearic acid is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000827">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000827</a>
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Stearoylcarnitine ; HMDB0000848	<p>Stearoylcarnitine, also known as acylcarnitine C18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, stearoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Stearoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Stearoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, stearoylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria. In humans, stearoylcarnitine is involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF long chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Stearoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000848">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000848</a>
Stearoylcarnitine ; HMDB00848	<p>Stearoylcarnitine, also known as acylcarnitine C18:0, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, stearoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Stearoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Stearoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine. Within the cell, stearoylcarnitine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and mitochondria. In humans, stearoylcarnitine is involved in the metabolic disorder called the mitochondrial Beta-oxidation OF long chain saturated fatty acids pathway. Stearoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000848">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000848</a>

Stearoylethanolamide ; HMDB0013078	<p>Stearoyl-ea, also known as stearamide mea, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as n-acylethanolamines. N-acylethanolamines are compounds containing an N-acyl ethanolamine moiety, which is characterized by an acyl group linked to the nitrogen atom of ethanolamine. Thus, stearoyl-ea is considered to be a fatty amide lipid molecule. Stearoyl-ea exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Stearoyl-ea has been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, stearoyl-ea is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP). Stearoyl-ea can be biosynthesized from octadecanoic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013078">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013078</a>
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Suberic acid ; HMDB0000893	<p>Suberic acid, also known as 1,8-octanedioate or cork acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Suberic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Suberic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, suberic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Suberic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-hydroxysuberic acid, 2-hydroxyoctanedioic acid, and 2-ethyloctanedioic acid. Outside of the human body, suberic acid can be found in green bean, pulses, and yellow wax bean. This makes suberic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Suberic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency; suberic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000893">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000893</a>
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Suberic acid ; HMDB00893	<p>Suberic acid, also known as 1,8-octanedioate or cork acid, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Suberic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Suberic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, suberic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm and adiposome. Suberic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, 3-hydroxysuberic acid, 2-hydroxyoctanedioic acid, and 2-ethyloctanedioic acid. Outside of the human body, suberic acid can be found in green bean, pulses, and yellow wax bean. This makes suberic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Suberic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as schizophrenia and 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase deficiency; suberic acid has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000893">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000893</a>
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Succinic acid ; HMDB0000254	<p>Succinic acid, also known as butanedionic acid or succinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Succinic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Succinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Succinic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, sweat, and blood. Within the cell, succinic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Succinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Succinic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Succinic acid can be biosynthesized from succinic acid semialdehyde; which is mediated by the enzyme succinate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Succinic acid can be converted into fumaric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase. Finally, Succinic acid can be biosynthesized from acetoacetic acid and succinyl-CoA through the action of the enzyme succinyl-coa:3-ketoacid coenzyme A transferase 1, mitochondrial. In humans, succinic acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, the phytanic Acid peroxisomal oxidation pathway, and the ketone body metabolism pathway. Succinic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway, the isovaleric aciduria pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. Succinic acid is an odorless and sour tasting compound that can be found in a</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000254">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000254</a>
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number of food items such as onion-family vegetables, dock, common walnut, and tarragon. This makes succinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Succinic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Succinic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as lung cancer, lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency, canavan disease, and alzheimer's disease; succinic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including d-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

Succinic acid ; HMDB00254	<p>Succinic acid, also known as butanedionic acid or succinate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dicarboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing exactly two carboxylic acid groups. Succinic acid is a drug which is used for nutritional supplementation, also for treating dietary shortage or imbalance. Succinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Succinic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, breast milk, sweat, and blood. Within the cell, succinic acid is primarily located in the mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisome and cytoplasm. Succinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Succinic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Succinic acid can be biosynthesized from succinic acid semialdehyde; which is mediated by the enzyme succinate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial. Furthermore, Succinic acid can be converted into fumaric acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme succinate dehydrogenase. Finally, Succinic acid can be biosynthesized from acetoacetic acid and succinyl-CoA through the action of the enzyme succinyl-coa:3-ketoacid coenzyme A transferase 1, mitochondrial. In humans, succinic acid is involved in the oncogenic action OF 2-hydroxyglutarate pathway, the citric Acid cycle pathway, the phytanic Acid peroxisomal oxidation pathway, and the ketone body metabolism pathway. Succinic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the hyperornithinemia with gyrate atrophy (hoga) pathway, the isovaleric aciduria pathway, the 3-methylglutaconic aciduria type III pathway, and the hyperprolinemia type II pathway. Succinic acid is an odorless and sour tasting compound that can be found in a</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000254">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000254</a>
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	<p>number of food items such as onion-family vegetables, dock, common walnut, and tarragon. This makes succinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Succinic acid is a potentially toxic compound. Succinic acid has been found to be associated with several diseases known as lung cancer, lipoyltransferase 1 deficiency, canavan disease, and alzheimer's disease; succinic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including d-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.</p>	
Succinyladenosine ; HMDB0000912	<p>Succinyladenosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Succinyladenosine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Succinyladenosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, succinyladenosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Succinyladenosine can be biosynthesized from adenosine and succinic acid. Succinyladenosine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as autism; succinyladenosine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency and fumarase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000912">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000912</a>

Succinyladenosine ; HMDB00912	<p>Succinyladenosine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety.</p> <p>Succinyladenosine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).</p> <p>Succinyladenosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, succinyladenosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Succinyladenosine can be biosynthesized from adenosine and succinic acid.</p> <p>Succinyladenosine has been found to be associated with the diseases known as autism; succinyladenosine has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency and fumarase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000912">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000912</a>
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Sucrose ; HMDB0000258	<p>Sucrose, also known as cane sugar or saccharose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as o-glycosyl compounds. These are glycoside in which a sugar group is bonded through one carbon to another group via a O-glycosidic bond. Sucrose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Sucrose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, sucrose is primarily located in the myelin sheath. Sucrose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Sucrose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sucrose and D-galactose can be biosynthesized from raffinose through the action of the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. Furthermore, Sucrose can be converted into D-galactose and D-fructose; which is mediated by the enzyme lysosomal alpha-glucosidase. Finally, Sucrose can be biosynthesized from Alpha-D-glucose and D-fructose through its interaction with the enzyme sucrase-isomaltase, intestinal. In humans, sucrose is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. Sucrose is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glycogenosis, type iii. cori disease, debrancher glycogenosis pathway, the glycogenosis, type vi. hers disease pathway, the galactosemia pathway, and the mucopolysaccharidosis vi. sly syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, sucrose can be found in a number of food items such as horchata, eastern oyster, corn grits, and rye. This makes sucrose a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000258">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000258</a>
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Sucrose ; HMDB00258	<p>Sucrose, also known as cane sugar or saccharose, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as o-glycosyl compounds. These are glycoside in which a sugar group is bonded through one carbon to another group via a O-glycosidic bond. Sucrose exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Sucrose has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including blood, saliva, feces, and urine. Within the cell, sucrose is primarily located in the myelin sheath. Sucrose exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Sucrose participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Sucrose and D-galactose can be biosynthesized from raffinose through the action of the enzyme Alpha-galactosidase a. Furthermore, Sucrose can be converted into D-galactose and D-fructose; which is mediated by the enzyme lysosomal alpha-glucosidase. Finally, Sucrose can be biosynthesized from Alpha-D-glucose and D-fructose through its interaction with the enzyme sucrase-isomaltase, intestinal. In humans, sucrose is involved in the galactose metabolism pathway and the starch and sucrose metabolism pathway. Sucrose is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the glycogenosis, type iii. cori disease, debrancher glycogenosis pathway, the glycogenosis, type vi. hers disease pathway, the galactosemia pathway, and the mucopolysaccharidosis vi. sly syndrome pathway. Outside of the human body, sucrose can be found in a number of food items such as horchata, eastern oyster, corn grits, and rye. This makes sucrose a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000258">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000258</a>
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Sulfamethoxazole ; HMDB0015150	Sulfamethoxazole, also known as gantanol or sinomin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aminobenzenesulfonamides. These are organic compounds containing a benzenesulfonamide moiety with an amine group attached to the benzene ring. Sulfamethoxazole is a drug which is used for the treatment bacterial infections causing bronchitis, prostatitis and urinary tract infections. Sulfamethoxazole exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Sulfamethoxazole has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, sulfamethoxazole is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). Sulfamethoxazole participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, sulfamethoxazole can be biosynthesized from sulfanilamide. Sulfamethoxazole is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, sulfamethoxazole hydroxylamine, nitrososulfamethoxazole, and N-acetylsulfamethoxazole.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0015150">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0015150</a>
Symmetric dimethylarginine ; HMDB0003334	Symmetric dimethylarginine, also known as N,n'-dimethylarginine or sdma, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Symmetric dimethylarginine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Symmetric dimethylarginine has been found in human kidney tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Outside of the human body, symmetric dimethylarginine can be found in pulses. This makes symmetric dimethylarginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Symmetric dimethylarginine is a potentially toxic compound.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003334">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003334</a>

Symmetric dimethylarginine ; HMDB03334	<p>Symmetric dimethylarginine, also known as N,n'-dimethylarginine or sdma, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as arginine and derivatives. Arginine and derivatives are compounds containing arginine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of arginine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom.</p> <p>Symmetric dimethylarginine is slightly soluble (in water) and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Symmetric dimethylarginine has been found in human kidney tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, feces, urine, and blood. Outside of the human body, symmetric dimethylarginine can be found in pulses. This makes symmetric dimethylarginine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product. Symmetric dimethylarginine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003334">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0003334</a>
Tartaric acid ; HMDB0000956		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000956">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000956</a>
Tartaric acid ; HMDB00956		<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000956">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000956</a>

Taurine ; HMDB0000251	<p>Taurine, also known as taufon or 2-sulfoethylamine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organosulfonic acids. Organosulfonic acids are compounds containing the sulfonic acid group, which has the general structure RS(=O)2OH (R is not a hydrogen atom). Taurine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Taurine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and feces. Within the cell, taurine is primarily located in the peroxisome. Taurine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Taurine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and taurine can be converted into taurochenodesoxycholic acid through the action of the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In addition, Choloyl-CoA and taurine can be converted into taurocholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, taurine is involved in the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Taurine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include 27-hydroxylase deficiency, the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000251">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000251</a>
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Taurine ; HMDB00251	<p>Taurine, also known as taufon or 2-sulfoethylamine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as organosulfonic acids. Organosulfonic acids are compounds containing the sulfonic acid group, which has the general structure RS(=O)2OH (R is not a hydrogen atom). Taurine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely strong acidic compound (based on its pKa). Taurine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and feces. Within the cell, taurine is primarily located in the peroxisome. Taurine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Taurine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Chenodeoxycholoyl-CoA and taurine can be converted into taurochenodesoxycholic acid through the action of the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In addition, Choloyl-CoA and taurine can be converted into taurocholic acid; which is mediated by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, taurine is involved in the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway. Taurine is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include 27-hydroxylase deficiency, the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway, and the zellweger syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000251">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000251</a>
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Tauro-b-muricholic acid ; HMDB0000932	Tauro-b-muricholic acid, also known as tauro-beta-muricholate or T-alpha-MC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Tauro-b-muricholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Tauro-b-muricholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, tauro-b-muricholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000932">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000932</a>
Tauro-b-muricholic acid ; HMDB00932	Tauro-b-muricholic acid, also known as tauro-beta-muricholate or T-alpha-MC, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Tauro-b-muricholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Tauro-b-muricholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, tauro-b-muricholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000932">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000932</a>
Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate ; HMDB0002486	Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in urine. Within the cell, taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002486">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002486</a>

Taurochenodesoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000951	<p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid, also known as chenodeoxycholoyltaurine or taurine chenodeoxycholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, taurochenodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, taurochenodeoxycholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000951">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000951</a>
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Taurochenodesoxycholic acid ; HMDB00951	<p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid, also known as chenodeoxycholoyltaurine or taurine chenodeoxycholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, taurochenodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, taurochenodeoxycholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway, and the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway.</p> <p>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000951">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000951</a>
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Taurocholic acid ; HMDB0000036	<p>Taurocholic acid, also known as N-choloyltaurine or taurocholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Taurocholic acid has been found in human hepatic , intestine and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, taurocholic acid is primarily located in the myelin sheath, membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Taurocholic acid can be biosynthesized from cholooyl-CoA and taurine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, taurocholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include 27-hydroxylase deficiency, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000036">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000036</a>
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Taurocholic acid ; HMDB00036	<p>Taurocholic acid, also known as N-choloyltaurine or taurocholate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. These are prenol lipids structurally characterized by a bile acid or alcohol which bears three hydroxyl groups.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Taurocholic acid has been found in human hepatic , intestine and liver tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, taurocholic acid is primarily located in the myelin sheath, membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Taurocholic acid can be biosynthesized from cholooyl-CoA and taurine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme bile acid-coa:amino acid N-acyltransferase. In humans, taurocholic acid is involved in bile acid biosynthesis pathway, the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway.</p> <p>Taurocholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include 27-hydroxylase deficiency, the zellweger syndrome pathway, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000036">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000036</a>
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Taurodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000896	<p>Taurodeoxycholic acid, also known as taurodeoxycholate or deoxycholytaurine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Taurodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Taurodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and intestine tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, taurodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, taurodeoxycholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Taurodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000896">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000896</a>
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Taurodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00896	<p>Taurodeoxycholic acid, also known as taurodeoxycholate or deoxycholytaurine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Taurodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Taurodeoxycholic acid has been found in human hepatic tissue and intestine tissues, and has also been primarily detected in bile, feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, taurodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. In humans, taurodeoxycholic acid is involved in the cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis (CTX) pathway, congenital bile acid synthesis defect type III pathway, bile acid biosynthesis pathway, and congenital bile acid synthesis defect type II pathway. Taurodeoxycholic acid is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include the zellweger syndrome pathway, 27-hydroxylase deficiency, and the familial hypercholanemia (fhca) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000896">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000896</a>
Taurolithocholic acid 3-sulfate ; HMDB0002580	<p>Taurolithocholate sulfate, also known as SLCT-3-sulfate or TLC-S, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety. Taurolithocholate sulfate is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Taurolithocholate sulfate has been found in human hepatic tissue tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces and urine. Within the cell, taurolithocholate sulfate is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Taurolithocholate sulfate can be converted into taurolithocholic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002580">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002580</a>

Tauroursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000874	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid, also known as tudca or ur 906, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety.</p> <p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, tauroursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000874">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000874</a>
Tauroursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00874	<p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid, also known as tudca or ur 906, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as taurinated bile acids and derivatives. These are bile acid derivatives containing a taurine conjugated to the bile acid moiety.</p> <p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Tauroursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, tauroursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000874">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000874</a>

Testosterone sulfate ; HMDB0002833	Testosterone sulfate, also known as andro gel or testolin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sulfated steroids. These are sterol lipids containing a sulfate group attached to the steroid skeleton. Testosterone sulfate exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Testosterone sulfate has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, testosterone sulfate is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002833">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002833</a>
Tetradecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000872	Tetradecanedioic acid, also known as 1,14-tetradecanedioate or NSC 9504, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Tetradecanedioic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Tetradecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, tetradecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome. Tetradecanedioic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, tetradecane, tetradecanediol-CoA, and (3S)-hydroxytetradecanediol-CoA.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000872">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000872</a>

Tetradecanedioic acid ; HMDB00872	<p>Tetradecanedioic acid, also known as 1,14-tetradecanedioate or NSC 9504, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 13 and 21 carbon atoms. Tetradecanedioic acid is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Tetradecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, blood, and urine. Within the cell, tetradecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.</p> <p>Tetradecanedioic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, tetradecane, tetradecanediol-CoA, and (3S)-hydroxytetradecanediol-CoA.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000872">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000872</a>
Tetradecanoylcarnitine ; HMDB0005066	<p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine, also known as (R)-myristoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, tetradecanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Tetradecanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, tetradecanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Tetradecanoylcarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, tetradecanoylcarnitine can be found in cow milk. This makes tetradecanoylcarnitine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p> <p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005066">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005066</a>

Tetradecanoylcarnitine ; HMDB05066	<p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine, also known as (R)-myristoylcarnitine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Thus, tetradecanoylcarnitine is considered to be a fatty ester lipid molecule. Tetradecanoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as saliva, urine, and blood. Within the cell, tetradecanoylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Tetradecanoylcarnitine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Outside of the human body, tetradecanoylcarnitine can be found in cow milk. This makes tetradecanoylcarnitine a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p> <p>Tetradecanoylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including glutaric aciduria II.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005066">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005066</a>
TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) ; HMDB0042062	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/15:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042062">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042062</a>

TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) ; HMDB42062	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/15:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/14:0/15:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042062">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042062</a>
TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) ; HMDB0042063	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/16:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042063">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042063</a>

TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) ; HMDB42063	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/16:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/14:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042063">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042063</a>
TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0042076	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/14:0/18:2) or tag(46:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042076">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042076</a>

TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB42076	<p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/14:0/18:2) or tag(46:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/14:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042076">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042076</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0042098	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)), also known as tag(43:1) or tracylglycerol(43:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042098</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) ; HMDB42098	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)), also known as tag(43:1) or tracylglycerol(43:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/14:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042098">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042098</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) ; HMDB0042093	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:0), also known as TG(45:0) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042093">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042093</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) ; HMDB42093	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:0), also known as TG(45:0) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/15:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042093">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042093</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0042099	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as TG(45:1) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042099</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB42099	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as TG(45:1) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042099">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042099</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) ; HMDB0042094	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042094">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042094</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) ; HMDB42094	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/15:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042094">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042094</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) ; HMDB0042100	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)), also known as tag(47:1) or tracylglycerol(47:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042100</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) ; HMDB42100	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)), also known as tag(47:1) or tracylglycerol(47:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/18:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042100">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042100</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) ; HMDB0042095	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042095">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042095</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) ; HMDB42095	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(14:0/15:0/20:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042095">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042095</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB0042103	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as tag(14:0/15:0/20:3) or tag(49:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042103</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB42103	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as tag(14:0/15:0/20:3) or tag(49:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042103">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042103</a>
TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) ; HMDB0042104	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)), also known as tag(51:1) or tracylglycerol(51:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042104">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042104</a>

TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) ; HMDB42104	<p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)), also known as tag(51:1) or tracylglycerol(51:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/15:0/22:1(13Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042104">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042104</a>
TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0042196	<p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/20:0/18:2) or tag(52:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042196">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042196</a>

TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB42196	<p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/20:0/18:2) or tag(52:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/20:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042196">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042196</a>
TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0042226	<p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/22:0/18:2) or tag(54:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042226</a>

TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB42226	<p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/22:0/18:2) or tag(54:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042226">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042226</a>
TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0042466	<p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/22:1/18:2) or tag(54:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042466">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042466</a>

TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB42466	<p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(14:0/22:1/18:2) or tag(54:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(14:0/22:1(13Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042466">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0042466</a>
TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0043169	<p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3], also known as tag(15:0/14:1/14:1) or tag(43:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus,</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043169">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043169</a>

TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) ; HMDB43169	<p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3], also known as tag(15:0/14:1/14:1) or tag(43:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)/15:0)[iso3] is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/14:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043169">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043169</a>
TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0043170	<p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(15:0/14:1/16:1) or tag(45:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043170">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043170</a>

TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB43170	<p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(15:0/14:1/16:1) or tag(45:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/14:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043170">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043170</a>
TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0011701	<p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(15:0/16:0/20:3n6) or tracylglycerol(15:0/16:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011701">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011701</a>

TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB11701	<p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(15:0/16:0/20:3n6) or tracylglycerol(15:0/16:0/20:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/16:0/20:3(8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011701">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011701</a>
TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB0043058	<p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as tag(15:0/18:0/20:3) or tag(53:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043058">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043058</a>

TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) ; HMDB43058	<p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)), also known as tag(15:0/18:0/20:3) or tag(53:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:0/20:3(5Z,8Z,11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043058">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0043058</a>
TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) ; HMDB0011705	<p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0), also known as tag(49:1) or tracylglycerol(49:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011705</a>

TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) ; HMDB11705	<p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0), also known as tag(49:1) or tracylglycerol(49:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011705">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011705</a>
TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0011706	<p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(15:0/18:1/16:1) or tag(49:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011706">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011706</a>

TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB11706	<p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(15:0/18:1/16:1) or tag(49:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(15:0/18:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011706">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0011706</a>
TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) ; HMDB0010411	<p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0), also known as tag(46:0) or tracylglycerol(46:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010411">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010411</a>

TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) ; HMDB10411	<p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0), also known as tag(46:0) or tracylglycerol(46:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010411">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010411</a>
TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0010412	<p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/14:0/16:1n7) or tag(46:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010412">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010412</a>

TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB10412	<p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/14:0/16:1n7) or tag(46:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/14:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010412">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010412</a>
TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) ; HMDB0005356	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0), also known as tripalmitoylglycerol or glyceryl tripalmitate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule. TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is involved in the glycerolipid metabolism pathway and the D-glyceric acidura pathway.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) pathway, familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, and glycerol kinase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005356">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005356</a>

TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) ; HMDB005356	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0), also known as tripalmitoylglycerol or glyceryl tripalmitate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule. TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is involved in the glycerolipid metabolism pathway and the D-glyceric acidura pathway.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) is also involved in a few metabolic disorders, which include de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/16:0) pathway, familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, and glycerol kinase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005356">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005356</a>
TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005359	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/16:1n7) or tag(48:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005359">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005359</a>

TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05359	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/16:1n7) or tag(48:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005359">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005359</a>
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TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) ; HMDB0005357	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1. In addition, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) can be converted into DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme triacylglycerol lipase complex. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005357">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005357</a>
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TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) ; HMDB05357	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or triglyceride, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through its interaction with the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1. In addition, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) can be converted into DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme triacylglycerol lipase complex. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/16:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005357">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005357</a>
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TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005360	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(50:1) or tracylglycerol(50:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005360">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005360</a>
TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05360	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(50:1) or tracylglycerol(50:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005360">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005360</a>

TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0005362	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/18:2n6) or tag(50:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005362">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005362</a>
TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB05362	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/18:2n6) or tag(50:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005362">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005362</a>

TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005363	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(16:0/16:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005363">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005363</a>
TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05363	<p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(16:0/16:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005363">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005363</a>

TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005376	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/16:1) or tag(48:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005376">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005376</a>
TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05376	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/16:1) or tag(48:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005376">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005376</a>

TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005377	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/18:1) or tag(50:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005377">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005377</a>
TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05377	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/18:1) or tag(50:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005377">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005377</a>

TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) ; HMDB0005380	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/20:4) or tag(52:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005380">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005380</a>
TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) ; HMDB05380	<p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/16:1/20:4) or tag(52:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005380">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005380</a>

TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) ; HMDB0005365	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or tag(52:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1. In addition, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) can be converted into DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme triacylglycerol lipase complex. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005365">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005365</a>
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TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) ; HMDB05365	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0), also known as triacylglycerol or tag(52:0), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) can be biosynthesized from DG(16:0/18:0/0:0); which is catalyzed by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 1. In addition, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) can be converted into DG(16:0/18:0/0:0) through the action of the enzyme triacylglycerol lipase complex. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:0/18:0/18:0) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005365">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005365</a>
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TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005367	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(52:1) or tracylglycerol(52:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005367">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005367</a>
TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05367	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(52:1) or tracylglycerol(52:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005367">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005367</a>

TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0005369	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:0/18:2n6) or tag(52:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005369">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005369</a>
TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB05369	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:0/18:2n6) or tag(52:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005369">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005369</a>

TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005370	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(16:0/18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005370">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005370</a>
TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05370	<p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(16:0/18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005370">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005370</a>

TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0005384	<p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:1/18:2) or tag(52:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005384</a>
TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB05384	<p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:1/18:2) or tag(52:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005384">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005384</a>

TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) ; HMDB0005385	<p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:1/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005385">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005385</a>
TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) ; HMDB05385	<p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:1/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005385">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005385</a>

TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005391	<p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:2/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005391</a>
TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05391	<p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/18:2/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005391">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005391</a>

TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005392	<p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/20:4/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005392">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005392</a>
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TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05392	<p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:0/20:4/20:4) or 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005392">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005392</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0010419	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:1/14:0/16:1) or tag(46:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010419">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010419</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB10419	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:1/14:0/16:1) or tag(46:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/14:0/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010419">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010419</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005432	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as TG or 1,2,3-tri-(9Z)-hexadecenoylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005432">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005432</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05432	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)), also known as TG or 1,2,3-tri-(9Z)-hexadecenoylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005432">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005432</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005433	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/18:1) or tag(50:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005433">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005433</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB005433	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/18:1) or tag(50:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005433">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005433</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB0005435	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/18:2) or tag(50:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005435">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005435</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB05435	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/18:2) or tag(50:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005435">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005435</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005436	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/20:4) or tag(52:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005436">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005436</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05436	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/16:1/20:4) or tag(52:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005436">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005436</a>
TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005447	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/18:2/20:4) or 1-palmitoleoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005447">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005447</a>

TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05447	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/18:2/20:4) or 1-palmitoleoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005447">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005447</a>
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TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005448	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/20:4/20:4) or 1-palmitoleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005448">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005448</a>
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TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05448	<p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(16:1/20:4/20:4) or 1-palmitoleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(16:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005448">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005448</a>
TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005395	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(54:1) or tracylglycerol(54:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005395">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005395</a>

TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB05395	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(54:1) or tracylglycerol(54:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005395">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005395</a>
TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB0005396	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:0/20:1n9) or tag(56:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005396">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005396</a>

TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB05396	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:0/20:1n9) or tag(56:1), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005396">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005396</a>
TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005398	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(18:0/18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005398">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005398</a>

TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05398	<p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:0/20:4n6) or tracylglycerol(18:0/18:0/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005398">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005398</a>
TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB0005403	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/18:1) or tag(54:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005403">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005403</a>

TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) ; HMDB005403	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/18:1) or tag(54:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005403">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005403</a>
TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB005405	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/18:2) or tag(54:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005405">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005405</a>

TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) ; HMDB005405	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/18:2) or tag(54:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005405">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005405</a>
TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB005404	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/20:1) or tag(56:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005404">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005404</a>

TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB005404	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/20:1) or tag(56:2), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005404">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005404</a>
TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB005406	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005406">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005406</a>

TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) ; HMDB05406	<p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:1/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z, 14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005406">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005406</a>
TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB0005410	<p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:2/20:1) or tag(56:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005410">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005410</a>

TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) ; HMDB005410	<p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)), also known as tag(18:0/18:2/20:1) or tag(56:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005410">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005410</a>
TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB005413	<p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/20:4/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005413">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB005413</a>

TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05413	<p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:0/20:4/20:4) or 1-stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005413">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005413</a>
TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005456	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/18:1/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005456">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005456</a>

TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05456	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/18:1/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-oleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005456">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005456</a>
TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005462	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/18:2/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005462">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005462</a>

TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05462	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/18:2/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-linoleoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005462">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005462</a>
TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005458	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/20:1/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-eicosenoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005458">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005458</a>

TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05458	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/20:1/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-eicosenoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005458">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005458</a>
TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005463	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/20:4/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005463">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005463</a>

TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05463	<p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:1/20:4/20:4) or 1-oleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z) /20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005463">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005463</a>
TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010471	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(18:2/14:0/18:3) or tag(50:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010471">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010471</a>

TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10471	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(18:2/14:0/18:3) or tag(50:5), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010471">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010471</a>
TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005471	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:2/20:1/20:4) or 1-linoleoyl-2-eicosenoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005471">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005471</a>

TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05471	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:2/20:1/20:4) or 1-linoleoyl-2-eicosenoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:1(11Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005471">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005471</a>
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TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005476	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:2/20:4/20:4) or 1-linoleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005476">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005476</a>
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TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05476	<p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(18:2/20:4/20:4) or 1-linoleoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:2(9Z,12Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005476">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005476</a>
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TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010497	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as TG(18:3/14:0/18:3) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010497">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010497</a>
TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10497	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as TG(18:3/14:0/18:3) or triacylglycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010497">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010497</a>

TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB0010498	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as 1-a-linolenoyl-2-myristoyl-3-docosahexaenoyl-glycerol or tag(18:3/14:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010498">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010498</a>
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TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) ; HMDB10498	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)), also known as 1-a-linolenoyl-2-myristoyl-3-docosahexaenoyl-glycerol or tag(18:3/14:0/22:6), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/14:0/22:6(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010498">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010498</a>
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TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010513	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(18:3/20:4/18:3) or 1-a-linolenoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-a-linolenoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010513">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010513</a>
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TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10513	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(18:3/20:4/18:3) or 1-a-linolenoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-a-linolenoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010513">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010513</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010517	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(20:4/14:0/18:3) or 1-arachidonoyl-2-myristoyl-3-a-linolenoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010517</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10517	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)), also known as tag(20:4/14:0/18:3) or 1-arachidonoyl-2-myristoyl-3-alpha-linolenoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010517">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010517</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0010518	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(20:4/14:0/20:4) or 1-arachidonoyl-2-myristoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010518</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB10518	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as tag(20:4/14:0/20:4) or 1-arachidonoyl-2-myristoyl-3-arachidonoyl-glycerol, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/14:0/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010518">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010518</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB0010531	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3], also known as 1-arachidonoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-α-linolenoyl-glycerol or tag(20:4/20:4/18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010531">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010531</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) ; HMDB10531	<p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3], also known as 1-arachidonoyl-2-arachidonoyl-3-α-linolenoyl-glycerol or tag(20:4/20:4/18:3), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell,</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome. In humans,</p> <p>TG(18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z))[is o3] is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/18:3(9Z,12Z,15Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010531">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0010531</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB0005478	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as 1,2,3-tri-(5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoyl)glycerol or TG(20:4/20:4/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from DG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and arachidonyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005478">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005478</a>
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TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) ; HMDB05478	<p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)), also known as 1,2,3-tri-(5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoyl)glycerol or TG(20:4/20:4/20:4), belongs to the class of organic compounds known as triacylglycerols. These are glycerides consisting of three fatty acid chains covalently bonded to a glycerol molecule through ester linkages. Thus, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a triradylglycerol lipid molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) has been found in human adipose tissue tissue, and has also been primarily detected in blood. Within the cell, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and adiposome.</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) can be biosynthesized from DG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/0:0) and arachidonyl-CoA; which is mediated by the enzyme diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase. In humans, TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) is involved in the metabolic disorder called de novo triacylglycerol biosynthesis</p> <p>TG(20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)/20:4(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)) pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005478">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0005478</a>
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Theobromine ; HMDB0002825	<p>Theobromine, also known as diurobromine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety.</p> <p>Theobromine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Theobromine has been found in human liver and kidney tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, cerebrospinal fluid, blood, and feces. Within the cell, theobromine is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Theobromine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Theobromine and formaldehyde can be biosynthesized from caffeine through the action of the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and cytochrome P450 2E1. In addition, Theobromine can be converted into 3,7-dimethyluric acid through the action of the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, theobromine is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002825">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002825</a>
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Theophylline ; HMDB0001889	<p>Theophylline, also known as uniphyll or aerolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety.</p> <p>Theophylline is a drug which is used for the treatment of the symptoms and reversible airflow obstruction associated with chronic asthma and other chronic lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Theophylline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Theophylline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, theophylline is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Theophylline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Theophylline and formaldehyde can be biosynthesized from caffeine through its interaction with the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2, cytochrome P450 3A4, cytochrome P450 2C8, cytochrome P450 2C9, and cytochrome P450 2E1. In addition, Theophylline can be converted into 1-methylxanthine and formaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In humans, theophylline is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway. Theophylline is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001889">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001889</a>
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Theophylline ; HMDB01889	<p>Theophylline, also known as uniphyll or aerolate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety.</p> <p>Theophylline is a drug which is used for the treatment of the symptoms and reversible airflow obstruction associated with chronic asthma and other chronic lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Theophylline exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Theophylline has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, theophylline is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Theophylline participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Theophylline and formaldehyde can be biosynthesized from caffeine through its interaction with the enzymes cytochrome P450 1A2, cytochrome P450 3A4, cytochrome P450 2C8, cytochrome P450 2C9, and cytochrome P450 2E1. In addition, Theophylline can be converted into 1-methylxanthine and formaldehyde; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cytochrome P450 1A2. In humans, theophylline is involved in the caffeine metabolism pathway. Theophylline is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001889">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0001889</a>
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Thiamine ; HMDB0000235	<p>Thiamine, also known as vitamin B1 or aneurin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as thiamines. Thiamines are compounds containing a thiamine moiety, which is structurally characterized by a 3-[(4-Amino-2-methyl-pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl backbone. Thiamine is a drug which is used for the treatment of thiamine and niacin deficiency states, korsakov's alcoholic psychosis, wernicke-korsakow syndrome, delirium, and peripheral neuritis. Thiamine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thiamine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, thiamine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and myelin sheath. Thiamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Thiamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine pyrophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme thiamin pyrophosphokinase. Furthermore, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine; which is mediated by the enzyme thiamine transporter 1. Furthermore, Thiamine can be biosynthesized from thiamine monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme acid phosphatases. Finally, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine pyrophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme thiamin pyrophosphokinase. In humans, thiamine is involved in the metabolic disorder called the thiamine metabolism pathway. Thiamine is a bitter tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as coffee, cocktail, garden cress, and white sucker. This makes thiamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Thiamine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000235">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000235</a>
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Thiamine ; HMDB00235	<p>Thiamine, also known as vitamin B1 or aneurin, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as thiamines. Thiamines are compounds containing a thiamine moiety, which is structurally characterized by a 3-[(4-Amino-2-methyl-pyrimidin-5-yl)methyl]-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl backbone. Thiamine is a drug which is used for the treatment of thiamine and niacin deficiency states, korsakov's alcoholic psychosis, wernicke-korsakow syndrome, delirium, and peripheral neuritis. Thiamine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thiamine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been primarily detected in saliva, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, thiamine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), mitochondria and myelin sheath. Thiamine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Thiamine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine pyrophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme thiamin pyrophosphokinase. Furthermore, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine; which is mediated by the enzyme thiamine transporter 1. Furthermore, Thiamine can be biosynthesized from thiamine monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme acid phosphatases. Finally, Thiamine can be converted into thiamine pyrophosphate; which is catalyzed by the enzyme thiamin pyrophosphokinase. In humans, thiamine is involved in the metabolic disorder called the thiamine metabolism pathway. Thiamine is a bitter tasting compound that can be found in a number of food items such as coffee, cocktail, garden cress, and white sucker. This makes thiamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products. Thiamine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000235">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000235</a>
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Threonic acid ; HMDB0000943	<p>Threonic acid, also known as threonate or MMFS-01, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as sugar acids and derivatives. Sugar acids and derivatives are compounds containing a saccharide unit which bears a carboxylic acid group. Threonic acid is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Threonic acid has been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, threonic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Threonic acid can be converted into 4-phospho-D-threonic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000943">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000943</a>
Thymine ; HMDB0000262	<p>Thymine, also known as 5-methyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxypyrimidines. These are organic compounds containing a hydroxyl group attached to a pyrimidine ring. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Thymine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Thymine has been found in human prostate and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, saliva, and urine. Thymine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Thymine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Thymine and deoxyribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from thymidine through the action of the enzyme thymidine phosphorylase. In addition, Thymine can be converted into dihydrothymine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In humans, thymine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Thymine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, and UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria).</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000262">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000262</a>

Thymine ; HMDB00262	<p>Thymine, also known as 5-methyluracil, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as hydroxypyrimidines. These are organic compounds containing a hydroxyl group attached to a pyrimidine ring. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Thymine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Thymine has been found in human prostate and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, blood, saliva, and urine. Thymine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Thymine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Thymine and deoxyribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from thymidine through the action of the enzyme thymidine phosphorylase. In addition, Thymine can be converted into dihydrothymine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In humans, thymine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Thymine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include Beta ureidopropionase deficiency, dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, and UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria).</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000262">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000262</a>
Thymol Sulfate ; HMDB0062720	<p>Thymol sulfate belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylsulfates. Phenylsulfates are compounds containing a sulfuric acid group conjugated to a phenyl group. Thymol sulfate can be converted into thymol.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062720">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062720</a>

Thyroxine ; HMDB0000248	<p>Thyroxine, also known as levothyroxine or T4, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Thyroxine is a drug which is used for use alone or in combination with antithyroid agents to treat hypothyroidism, goiter, chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, myxedema coma, and stupor. Thyroxine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thyroxine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, thyroxine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and myelin sheath. In humans, thyroxine is involved in the tyrosine metabolism pathway and thyroid hormone synthesis pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000248">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000248</a>
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Thyroxine ; HMDB00248	Thyroxine, also known as levothyroxine or T4, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylalanine and derivatives. Phenylalanine and derivatives are compounds containing phenylalanine or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of phenylalanine at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom. Thyroxine is a drug which is used for use alone or in combination with antithyroid agents to treat hypothyroidism, goiter, chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, myxedema coma, and stupor. Thyroxine exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Thyroxine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, thyroxine is primarily located in the cytoplasm, membrane (predicted from logP) and myelin sheath. In humans, thyroxine is involved in the tyrosine metabolism pathway and thyroid hormone synthesis pathway.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000248">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000248</a>
Tiglylcarnitine ; HMDB0002366	Tiglylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Tiglylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Tiglylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, tiglylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Tiglylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002366">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002366</a>

Tiglylcarnitine ; HMDB02366	Tiglylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as acyl carnitines. These are organic compounds containing a fatty acid with the carboxylic acid attached to carnitine through an ester bond. Tiglylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Tiglylcarnitine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Within the cell, tiglylcarnitine is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Tiglylcarnitine has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including celiac disease.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002366">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0002366</a>
trans-2-Dodecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB0013326	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013326">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013326</a>
trans-2-Dodecenoylcarnitine ; HMDB13326	3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as beta hydroxy acids and derivatives. Beta hydroxy acids and derivatives are compounds containing a carboxylic acid substituted with a hydroxyl group on the C3 carbon atom. 3-Hydroxy-9Z-octadecenoylcarnitine is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013326">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0013326</a>
Trans-urocanate ; HMDB0062562	Trans-urocanate is also known as (e)-3-(Imidazol-4-yl)propenoate or trans-Urocanic acid. Trans-urocanate is considered to be soluble (in water) and acidic	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062562">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0062562</a>

Trigonelline ; HMDB0000875	<p>Trigonelline, also known as caffearin or gynesine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkaloids and derivatives. These are naturally occurring chemical compounds that contain mostly basic nitrogen atoms. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Also some synthetic compounds of similar structure are attributed to alkaloids. In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, alkaloids may also contain oxygen, sulfur and more rarely other elements such as chlorine, bromine, and phosphorus. Trigonelline is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Trigonelline has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, trigonelline is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Trigonelline can be biosynthesized from nicotinate. Outside of the human body, trigonelline can be found in a number of food items such as yellow bell pepper, white lupine, soft-necked garlic, and common wheat. This makes trigonelline a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000875">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000875</a>
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Trigonelline ; HMDB00875	<p>Trigonelline, also known as caffearin or gynesine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as alkaloids and derivatives. These are naturally occurring chemical compounds that contain mostly basic nitrogen atoms. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Also some synthetic compounds of similar structure are attributed to alkaloids. In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, alkaloids may also contain oxygen, sulfur and more rarely other elements such as chlorine, bromine, and phosphorus. Trigonelline is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Trigonelline has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, trigonelline is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Trigonelline can be biosynthesized from nicotinate. Outside of the human body, trigonelline can be found in a number of food items such as yellow bell pepper, white lupine, soft-necked garlic, and common wheat. This makes trigonelline a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000875">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000875</a>
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Trimethylamine N-oxide ; HMDB0000925	<p>Trimethylamine N-oxide, also known as (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>no or tmao, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trialkyl amine oxides. These are hydrocarbyl derivatives of the aminoxide anion, with the general formula R<sub>3</sub>N+[O-] or R<sub>3</sub>N=O, where R is an alkyl group.</p> <p>Trimethylamine N-oxide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Trimethylamine N-oxide has been found in human epidermis, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, trimethylamine N-oxide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Trimethylamine N-oxide can be converted into trimethylamine. Trimethylamine N-oxide has an odorless taste. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a potentially toxic compound. Trimethylamine N-oxide has been found to be associated with several diseases known as kidney disease, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, rhabdomyolysis, and schizophrenia; trimethylamine n-oxide has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000925</a>
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Trimethylamine N-oxide ; HMDB00925	Trimethylamine N-oxide, also known as (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> no or tmao, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as trialkyl amine oxides. These are hydrocarbyl derivatives of the aminoxide anion, with the general formula R <sub>3</sub> N+[O-] or R <sub>3</sub> N=O, where R is an alkyl group. Trimethylamine N-oxide exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a strong basic compound (based on its pKa). Trimethylamine N-oxide has been found in human epidermis, liver and kidney tissues, and has also been primarily detected in urine, feces, saliva, and blood. Within the cell, trimethylamine N-oxide is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Trimethylamine N-oxide can be converted into trimethylamine. Trimethylamine N-oxide has an odorless taste. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a potentially toxic compound. Trimethylamine N-oxide has been found to be associated with several diseases known as kidney disease, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, rhabdomyolysis, and schizophrenia; trimethylamine n-oxide has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including maple syrup urine disease.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000925">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000925</a>
Undecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000888	Undecanedioic acid, also known as 1,11-undecanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Undecanedioic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Undecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, undecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000888">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000888</a>

Undecanedioic acid ; HMDB0000888	Undecanedioic acid, also known as 1,11-undecanedioate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids. These are fatty acids with an aliphatic tail that contains between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. Undecanedioic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Undecanedioic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, saliva, and urine. Within the cell, undecanedioic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP), cytoplasm and adiposome.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000888">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000888</a>
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Uracil ; HMDB0000300	<p>Uracil, also known as U or hybar X, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Uracil exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uracil has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Uracil exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uracil participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Uracil and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from uridine through its interaction with the enzyme uridine phosphorylase 2. Furthermore, Uracil can be converted into dihydrouracil through its interaction with the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. Finally, Uracil can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In humans, uracil is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway. Uracil is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include ureidopropionase deficiency, the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, and gaba-transaminase deficiency. Uracil has been found to be associated with several diseases known as canavan disease, molybdenum co-factor deficiency, and hypertension; uracil has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including carbamoyl phosphate synthetase deficiency and argininemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000300">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000300</a>
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Uracil ; HMDB00300	<p>Uracil, also known as U or hybar X, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidones. Pyrimidones are compounds that contain a pyrimidine ring, which bears a ketone. Pyrimidine is a 6-membered ring consisting of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen centers at the 1- and 3- ring positions. Uracil exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uracil has been found throughout all human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, blood, feces, and cerebrospinal fluid. Uracil exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uracil participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Uracil and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from uridine through its interaction with the enzyme uridine phosphorylase 2. Furthermore, Uracil can be converted into dihydrouracil through its interaction with the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. Finally, Uracil can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase [nadh(+)]. In humans, uracil is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway and the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway. Uracil is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include ureidopropionase deficiency, the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, and gaba-transaminase deficiency. Uracil has been found to be associated with several diseases known as canavan disease, molybdenum co-factor deficiency, and hypertension; uracil has also been linked to several inborn metabolic disorders including carbamoyl phosphate synthetase deficiency and argininemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000300">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000300</a>
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Urea ; HMDB0000294	<p>Urea, also known as ur or carbamide, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ureas. Ureas are compounds containing two amine groups joined by a carbonyl (C=O) functional group. Urea exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and an extremely weak acidic (essentially neutral) compound (based on its pKa). Urea has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, urea is primarily located in the mitochondria and cytoplasm. Urea exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Urea participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Urea can be converted into urea; which is catalyzed by the enzyme urea transporter 2. Furthermore, Urea can be converted into urea; which is mediated by the enzyme urea transporter 2. Furthermore, Ornithine and urea can be biosynthesized from L-arginine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme arginase-1. Finally, Ornithine and urea can be biosynthesized from L-arginine through the action of the enzyme arginase-1. In humans, urea is involved in the ethacrynic Acid action pathway, the D-arginine and D-ornithine metabolism pathway, the glucose transporter defect (SGLT2) pathway, and the metolazone action pathway. Urea is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include creatine deficiency, guanidinoacetate methyltransferase deficiency, the bendroflumethiazide action pathway, arginine: glycine amidinotransferase deficiency (agat deficiency), and the hyperprolinemia type I pathway. Urea has been found to be associated with several diseases known as bartter syndrome, type 4b, neonatal, with sensorineural deafness, meningitis, dimethylglycine dehydrogenase deficiency, and tuberculous meningitis; urea has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including primary hypomagnesemia.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000294">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000294</a>
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Ureidopropionic acid ; HMDB0000026	<p>Ureidopropionic acid, also known as 3-ureidopropanoate or N-carbamoyl-β-alanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ureas. Ureas are compounds containing two amine groups joined by a carbonyl (C=O) functional group.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ureidopropionic acid has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, ureidopropionic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ureidopropionic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Ureidopropionic acid can be converted into Beta-alanine through the action of the enzyme Beta-ureidopropionase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Ureidopropionic acid can be converted into Beta-alanine through the action of the enzyme Beta-ureidopropionase.</p> <p>Finally, Ureidopropionic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase. In humans, ureidopropionic acid is involved in the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway and the pyrimidine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), gaba-transaminase deficiency, the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, and the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, ureidopropionic acid can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, garlic, yautia, and sparkleberry. This makes ureidopropionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000026">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000026</a>
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Ureidopropionic acid ; HMDB00026	<p>Ureidopropionic acid, also known as 3-ureidopropanoate or N-carbamoyl-β-alanine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as ureas. Ureas are compounds containing two amine groups joined by a carbonyl (C=O) functional group.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ureidopropionic acid has been primarily detected in feces, urine, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, ureidopropionic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ureidopropionic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is mediated by the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Ureidopropionic acid can be converted into Beta-alanine through the action of the enzyme Beta-ureidopropionase.</p> <p>Furthermore, Ureidopropionic acid can be converted into Beta-alanine through the action of the enzyme Beta-ureidopropionase.</p> <p>Finally, Ureidopropionic acid can be biosynthesized from dihydrouracil; which is catalyzed by the enzyme dihydropyrimidinase. In humans, ureidopropionic acid is involved in the Beta-alanine metabolism pathway and the pyrimidine metabolism pathway.</p> <p>Ureidopropionic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), gaba-transaminase deficiency, the carnosinuria, carnosinemia pathway, and the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway.</p> <p>Outside of the human body, ureidopropionic acid can be found in a number of food items such as red bell pepper, garlic, yautia, and sparkleberry. This makes ureidopropionic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000026">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000026</a>
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Ureidosuccinic acid ; HMDB0000828	<p>Ureidosuccinic acid, also known as L-ureidosuccinate or carbamyl-L-aspartate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as aspartic acid and derivatives. Aspartic acid and derivatives are compounds containing an aspartic acid or a derivative thereof resulting from reaction of aspartic acid at the amino group or the carboxy group, or from the replacement of any hydrogen of glycine by a heteroatom.</p> <p>Ureidosuccinic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Ureidosuccinic acid has been found in human prostate tissue, and has also been primarily detected in saliva. Within the cell, ureidosuccinic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Ureidosuccinic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Ureidosuccinic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Ureidosuccinic acid can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate and L-aspartic acid through its interaction with the enzyme cad protein. In addition, Ureidosuccinic acid can be biosynthesized from carbamoyl phosphate through the action of the enzyme cad protein. In humans, ureidosuccinic acid is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway and the aspartate metabolism pathway. Ureidosuccinic acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), the hypoacetylaspartia pathway, and the canavan disease pathway. Outside of the human body, ureidosuccinic acid can be found in a number of food items such as red beetroot, black crowberry, macadamia nut, and rowal. This makes ureidosuccinic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000828">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000828</a>
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Uric acid ; HMDB0000289	<p>Uric acid, also known as urate or acid, uric, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Uric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uric acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, uric acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. Uric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uric acid can be biosynthesized from xanthine; which is mediated by the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, uric acid is involved in the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Uric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway, molybdenum cofactor deficiency, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency. Outside of the human body, uric acid can be found in a number of food items such as butternut squash, breadnut tree seed, parsnip, and sesame. This makes uric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000289">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000289</a>
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Uric acid ; HMDB00289	<p>Uric acid, also known as urate or acid, uric, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Uric acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uric acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including urine, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid, and feces. Within the cell, uric acid is primarily located in the peroxisome. Uric acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uric acid can be biosynthesized from xanthine; which is mediated by the enzyme xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase. In humans, uric acid is involved in the azathioprine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Uric acid is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway, molybdenum cofactor deficiency, adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency, and purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency. Outside of the human body, uric acid can be found in a number of food items such as butternut squash, breadnut tree seed, parsnip, and sesame. This makes uric acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000289">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000289</a>
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Uridine ; HMDB0000296	<p>Uridine, also known as beta-uridine or allo uridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Uridine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uridine has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and blood. Within the cell, uridine is primarily located in the mitochondria, nucleus and lysosome. Uridine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uridine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Uridine can be biosynthesized from cytidine through the action of the enzyme guanine deaminase. In addition, Uridine can be biosynthesized from uridine 5'-monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In humans, uridine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Uridine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), and Beta ureidopropionase deficiency. Uridine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as degenerative disc disease and canavan disease; uridine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including lesch-nyhan syndrome.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000296">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000296</a>
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Uridine ; HMDB00296	<p>Uridine, also known as beta-uridine or allo uridine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as pyrimidine nucleosides. Pyrimidine nucleosides are compounds comprising a pyrimidine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Uridine exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Uridine has been detected in most biofluids, including feces, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and blood. Within the cell, uridine is primarily located in the mitochondria, nucleus and lysosome. Uridine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Uridine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Uridine can be biosynthesized from cytidine through the action of the enzyme guanine deaminase. In addition, Uridine can be biosynthesized from uridine 5'-monophosphate; which is mediated by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In humans, uridine is involved in the pyrimidine metabolism pathway. Uridine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include dihydropyrimidinase deficiency, the mngie (mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy) pathway, UMP synthase deficiency (orotic aciduria), and Beta ureidopropionase deficiency. Uridine has been found to be associated with several diseases known as degenerative disc disease and canavan disease; uridine has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including lesch-nyhan syndrome.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000296">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000296</a>
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Urocanic acid ; HMDB0000301	<p>Urocanic acid, also known as urocanate or acid, urocanic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Urocanic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Urocanic acid has been found in human liver and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, urocanic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Urocanic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Urocanic acid can be biosynthesized from L-histidine; which is mediated by the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In addition, Urocanic acid can be biosynthesized from L-histidine; which is mediated by the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In humans, urocanic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. Urocanic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the histidinemia pathway and the ammonia recycling pathway. Outside of the human body, urocanic acid can be found in mung bean. This makes urocanic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000301">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000301</a>
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Urocanic acid ; HMDB00301	<p>Urocanic acid, also known as urocanate or acid, urocanic, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as imidazolyl carboxylic acids and derivatives. These are organic compounds containing a carboxylic acid chain (of at least 2 carbon atoms) linked to an imidazole ring. Urocanic acid exists as a solid, soluble (in water), and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Urocanic acid has been found in human liver and skin tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including sweat, saliva, blood, and urine. Within the cell, urocanic acid is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Urocanic acid participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Urocanic acid can be biosynthesized from L-histidine; which is mediated by the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In addition, Urocanic acid can be biosynthesized from L-histidine; which is mediated by the enzyme histidine ammonia-lyase. In humans, urocanic acid is involved in the histidine metabolism pathway. Urocanic acid is also involved in a couple of metabolic disorders, which include the histidinemia pathway and the ammonia recycling pathway. Outside of the human body, urocanic acid can be found in mung bean. This makes urocanic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000301">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000301</a>
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Ursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB0000946	<p>Ursodeoxycholic acid, also known as ursodeoxycholate or actigall, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Ursodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Ursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, ursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Ursodeoxycholic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, glycoursoodeoxycholic acid, 3alpha,7beta-dihydroxy-12-oxo-5beta-cholanic acid, and tauroursodeoxycholic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000946">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000946</a>
Ursodeoxycholic acid ; HMDB00946	<p>Ursodeoxycholic acid, also known as ursodeoxycholate or actigall, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives. Dihydroxy bile acids, alcohols and derivatives are compounds containing or derived from a bile acid or alcohol, and which bears exactly two carboxylic acid groups.</p> <p>Ursodeoxycholic acid exists as a solid and is considered to be practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral. Ursodeoxycholic acid has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, ursodeoxycholic acid is primarily located in the membrane (predicted from logP) and cytoplasm. Ursodeoxycholic acid is also a parent compound for other transformation products, including but not limited to, glycoursoodeoxycholic acid, 3alpha,7beta-dihydroxy-12-oxo-5beta-cholanic acid, and tauroursodeoxycholic acid.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000946">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000946</a>

Valyl-Glycine ; HMDB0029127	Valyl-glycine, also known as V-g dipeptide or val-gly, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides. These are organic compounds containing a sequence of exactly two alpha-amino acids joined by a peptide bond. Valyl-glycine is soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa).	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029127">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0029127</a>
Vanillactic acid ; HMDB0000913	Vanillactic acid, also known as vanillactate or VLA, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as phenylpropanoic acids. Phenylpropanoic acids are compounds with a structure containing a benzene ring conjugated to a propanoic acid. Vanillactic acid is slightly soluble (in water) and a weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Vanillactic acid has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood. Vanillactic acid has been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000913">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000913</a>
Vitamin A ; HMDB0000305	13-cis-Retinol, also known as neovitamin a, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as retinoids. These are oxygenated derivatives of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)nona-1,3,5,7-tetraene and derivatives thereof. Thus, 13-cis-retinol is considered to be an isoprenoid lipid molecule. 13-cis-Retinol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Within the cell, 13-cis-retinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). 13-cis-Retinol can be converted into 13-cis-retinyl hexadecanoate and 13-cis-retinyl tetradecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000305">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000305</a>

Vitamin A ; HMDB00305	13-cis-Retinol, also known as neovitamin a, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as retinoids. These are oxygenated derivatives of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-1-enyl)nona-1,3,5,7-tetraene and derivatives thereof. Thus, 13-cis-retinol is considered to be an isoprenoid lipid molecule. 13-cis-Retinol is considered to be a practically insoluble (in water) and relatively neutral molecule. Within the cell, 13-cis-retinol is primarily located in the cytoplasm and membrane (predicted from logP). 13-cis-Retinol can be converted into 13-cis-retinyl hexadecanoate and 13-cis-retinyl tetradecanoate.	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000305">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000305</a>
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Xanthine ; HMDB0000292	<p>Xanthine, also known as Xan or 2,6-dioxopurine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Xanthine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, sweat, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, xanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and peroxisome. Xanthine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Xanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Xanthine can be biosynthesized from guanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme guanine deaminase. In addition, Xanthine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from xanthosine through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, xanthine is involved in the thioguanine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Xanthine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway, the xanthinuria type I pathway, the lesch-nyhan syndrome (LNS) pathway, and adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency. Xanthine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000292">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000292</a>
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Xanthine ; HMDB00292	<p>Xanthine, also known as Xan or 2,6-dioxopurine, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as xanthines. These are purine derivatives with a ketone group conjugated at carbons 2 and 6 of the purine moiety. Xanthine exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthine has been found throughout most human tissues, and has also been detected in most biofluids, including saliva, sweat, blood, and cerebrospinal fluid. Within the cell, xanthine is primarily located in the cytoplasm and peroxisome. Xanthine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Xanthine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Xanthine can be biosynthesized from guanine; which is catalyzed by the enzyme guanine deaminase. In addition, Xanthine and ribose 1-phosphate can be biosynthesized from xanthosine through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, xanthine is involved in the thioguanine action pathway, the mercaptopurine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Xanthine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway, the xanthinuria type I pathway, the lesch-nyhan syndrome (LNS) pathway, and adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency. Xanthine is a potentially toxic compound.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000292">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000292</a>
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Xanthosine ; HMDB0000299	<p>Xanthosine, also known as xanthine riboside, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Xanthosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, xanthosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Xanthosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Xanthosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Xanthosine can be biosynthesized from xanthyllic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Xanthosine can be converted into xanthine and ribose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, xanthosine is involved in the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Xanthosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the xanthinuria type II pathway, the lesch-nyhan syndrome (LNS) pathway, myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, and the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000299">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000299</a>
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Xanthosine ; HMDB00299	<p>Xanthosine, also known as xanthine riboside, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as purine nucleosides. Purine nucleosides are compounds comprising a purine base attached to a ribosyl or deoxyribosyl moiety. Xanthosine is soluble (in water) and a very weakly acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthosine has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Within the cell, xanthosine is primarily located in the cytoplasm. Xanthosine exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. Xanthosine participates in a number of enzymatic reactions. In particular, Xanthosine can be biosynthesized from xanthyllic acid; which is catalyzed by the enzyme cytosolic purine 5'-nucleotidase. In addition, Xanthosine can be converted into xanthine and ribose 1-phosphate through the action of the enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase. In humans, xanthosine is involved in the mercaptopurine action pathway, the thioguanine action pathway, the azathioprine action pathway, and the purine metabolism pathway. Xanthosine is also involved in several metabolic disorders, some of which include the xanthinuria type II pathway, the lesch-nyhan syndrome (LNS) pathway, myoadenylate deaminase deficiency, and the mitochondrial dna depletion syndrome pathway.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000299">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000299</a>
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Xanthurenic acid ; HMDB0000881	<p>Xanthurenic acid, also known as xanthureneate or 8-hydroxykynurenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinoline carboxylic acids. These are quinolines in which the quinoline ring system is substituted by a carboxyl group at one or more positions.</p> <p>Xanthurenic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthurenic acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Xanthurenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, xanthurenic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Xanthurenic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as hemodialysis; xanthurenic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including kynureninase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000881">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000881</a>
Xanthurenic acid ; HMDB00881	<p>Xanthurenic acid, also known as xanthureneate or 8-hydroxykynurenate, belongs to the class of organic compounds known as quinoline carboxylic acids. These are quinolines in which the quinoline ring system is substituted by a carboxyl group at one or more positions.</p> <p>Xanthurenic acid exists as a solid, slightly soluble (in water), and a moderately acidic compound (based on its pKa). Xanthurenic acid has been found in human epidermis tissue, and has also been detected in multiple biofluids, such as feces, urine, and blood. Xanthurenic acid exists in all eukaryotes, ranging from yeast to humans. In humans, xanthurenic acid is involved in the tryptophan metabolism pathway. Xanthurenic acid has been found to be associated with the diseases known as hemodialysis; xanthurenic acid has also been linked to the inborn metabolic disorders including kynureninase deficiency.</p>	<a href="http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000881">http://www.hmdb.ca/metabolites/HMDB0000881</a>

24. lk\_lab\_test\_name

Name	Description	Link	ID
name_preferred			
25-Hydroxyvitamin D Measurement	A measurement of the total inactive Vitamin D in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C92268">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C92268</a>	VITDIT
A/G RATIO	Blood Albumin Level to Blood Globulin Level Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002402">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002402</a>	
Acanthocytes	A measurement of the acanthocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74699">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74699</a>	ACANT
Acanthocytes/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of acanthocytes to all erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74633">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74633</a>	ACANTRBC
Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time	A measurement of the length of time that it takes for clotting to occur when reagents are added to a plasma specimen. The test is partial due to the absence of tissue factor (Factor III) from the reaction mixture.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000210">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000210</a>	APTT
Alanine Aminotransferase	A measurement of the alanine aminotransferase in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000574">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000574</a>	ALT

Albumin	A measurement of the albumin protein in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000549">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000549</a>	ALB
Albumin/Creatinine	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the albumin to the creatinine in a urine sample.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C74761">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C74761</a>	ALBCREAT
Alkaline Phosphatase	A measurement of the alkaline phosphatase in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000576">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000576</a>	ALP
Amylase	Urine Amylase Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000280">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000280</a>	
Anion Gap	Anion Gap	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000067">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000067</a>	
Anisocytes	A measurement of the inequality in the size of the red blood cells in a whole blood specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74797">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74797</a>	ANISO
Anti-DNA Antibodies	A measurement of the anti-DNA antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C81973">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C81973</a>	DNAAB

Anti-Double Stranded DNA	A measurement of the anti-double stranded DNA antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74913">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74913</a>	ADSDNA
Anti-Ribonucleoprotein Antibody	An antinuclear antibody directed against U1 snRNP, that is strongly associated with mixed connective tissue disease and commonly detected in lupus.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C121325">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C121325</a>	
Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae Antibody	A measurement of the anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81976">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81976</a>	ASCAB
Anti-Smith Antibody	An antinuclear antibody directed against small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs), that is highly specific, but has poor sensitivity for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Presence of anti-Sm antibodies are associated with central nervous system, kidney, lung and cardiac involvement in SLE, but are not indicative of disease activity.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C121324">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C121324</a>	
Anti-SS-A antibody	Anti-SS-A antibody	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/ME/DDRA/10060213">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/ME/DDRA/10060213</a>	

Anti-SS-B antibody	Anti-SS-B antibody	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/ME/DDRA/10060214">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/ME/DDRA/10060214</a>	
Anticardiolipin IgG Antibody	An IgG autoantibody directed against cardiolipin. It is associated with thrombosis, spontaneous abortion, and complications during labor.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C70990">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C70990</a>	
Anticardiolipin IgM Antibody	An IgM autoantibody directed against cardiolipin. It is associated with hemolytic anemia.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C70619">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C70619</a>	
Antiglobulin Test, Direct	A measurement of the antibody or complement-coated erythrocytes in a blood specimen in vivo.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81974">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81974</a>	ANGLOBDR
Antimitochondrial Antibodies	A measurement of the antimitochondrial antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81975">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81975</a>	AMA

Antinuclear Antibodies	A measurement of the antinuclear antibodies (antibodies that attack the body's own tissue) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74916">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74916</a>	ANA
Apolipoprotein A1	Blood Apolipoprotein A1 Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000520">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000520</a>	
Apolipoprotein B	Blood Apolipoprotein B Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000522">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000522</a>	
Aspartate Aminotransferase	A measurement of the aspartate aminotransferase in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000580">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000580</a>	AST
Aspartate Aminotransferase Antigen	A measurement of the aspartate aminotransferase antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81978">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81978</a>	ASTAG
Auer Rods	A measurement of the Auer rods (elongated needle structures that are found in the cytoplasm of leukemic blasts and are formed by clumps of azurophilic granular material) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74657">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74657</a>	AUERRODS

Bacteria Count	The quantitative determination of bacterial populations. The two most widely used methods for determining bacterial numbers are: 1) the standard, or viable, plate count method and 2) spectrophotometric (turbidimetric) analysis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002656">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002656</a>	BACT
Band	Blood Band Neutrophil Count	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002336">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002336</a>	
Basophil % of WBC	Blood Basophil Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000368">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000368</a>	
Basophils	A measurement of the basophils per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000034">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000034</a>	BASO
Basophils/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the basophils to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000368">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000368</a>	BASOLE
BC_GLUC (GLUC)	Blood Glucose Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000046</a>	
Beta-2 Glycoprotein Antibody	A measurement of the beta-2 glycoprotein antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81979">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81979</a>	B2GLYAB
Bicarbonate	A measurement of the bicarbonate in a biological specimen	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000498">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000498</a>	BICARB
Bilirubin	A measurement of the total bilirubin in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000123">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000123</a>	BILI

Bite Cells	A measurement of the bite cells (erythrocytes with the appearance of a bite having been removed, due to oxidative hemolysis) in a biological specimen .	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74700">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74700</a>	BITECE
Bite Cells/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement of the bite cells (erythrocytes with the appearance of a bite having been removed, due to oxidative hemolysis) to all erythrocytes in a biological specimen .	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74634">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74634</a>	BTECERBC
Blasts	A measurement of the blast cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74605">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74605</a>	BLAST
Blasts/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the blasts to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64487">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64487</a>	BLASTLE
Blood Urea Nitrogen	A measurement of the urea nitrogen in a blood specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000049</a>	BUN
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000049</a>	

Burr Cells	A measurement of the Burr cells (erythrocytes characterized by the presence of small, blunt projections evenly distributed across the cell surface) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74701">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74701</a>	BURRCE
C Reactive Protein	A measurement of the C reactive protein in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12d&amp;code=C64548">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12d&amp;code=C64548</a>	CRP
C-peptide	The determination of the amount of C-peptide present in a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C74736">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C74736</a>	CPEPTIDE
Cabot Rings	A measurement of the Cabot rings (red-purple staining, threadlike, ring or figure 8 shaped filaments in an erythrocyte) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74702">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74702</a>	CABOT
Calcium	A measurement of the calcium in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000502">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000502</a>	CA

Cancer Antigen 125	A measurement of the cancer antigen 125 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C79089">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C79089</a>	CA125AG
Cancer Antigen 19-9	A measurement of the cancer antigen 18-9 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81982">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81982</a>	CA19_9AG
Carbon Dioxide	A quantitative measurement of the gas carbon dioxide present in a sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001322">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001322</a>	CO2
Carcinoembryonic Antigen	A measurement of the carcinoembryonic antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81983">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81983</a>	CEA
CD19	A count of the CD19 B cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103808">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103808</a>	CD19

CD19/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of CD19 B cells to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103812">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103812</a>	CD19LY
CD3	A count of the CD3 T cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103809">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C103809</a>	CD3
CD3/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of CD3 T cells to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003221">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003221</a>	CD3LY
CD4	A count of the CD4 T cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001087">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001087</a>	CD4
CD4/CD8	A relative measure (ratio or percentage) of CD4 T cells to the CD8 T cells in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000598">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000598</a>	CD4CD8
CD4/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of CD4 T cells to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002354">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002354</a>	CD4LY
CD40	A measurement of the CD40 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82006">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82006</a>	CD40

CD40 Ligand	A measurement of the CD40 ligand in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82007">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82007</a>	CD40L
CD8	A count of the CD8 T cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000597">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000597</a>	CD8
CD8/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of CD8 T cells to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002355">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002355</a>	CD8LY
Chloride	A measurement of the chloride in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000497">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000497</a>	CL
Cholesterol	A measurement of the cholesterol in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002280">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002280</a>	CHOL
Cholesterol/HDL-Cholesterol	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of total cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80171">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80171</a>	
Complement Bb	A measurement of the complement Bb in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80172">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80172</a>	CBB

Complement C1q Antibody	A measurement of the complement C1q antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80173">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80173</a>	C1QAB
Complement C3	A measurement of the complement C3 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80174">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80174</a>	C3
Complement C3a	A measurement of the complement C3a in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80175">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80175</a>	C3A
Complement C3b	A measurement of the complement C3b in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80176">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80176</a>	C3B
Complement C4	A measurement of the complement C4 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80177">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C80177</a>	C4

Complement C4a	A measurement of the complement C4a in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80178">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80178</a>	C4A
Complement C5a	A measurement of the complement C5a in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80179">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80179</a>	C5A
Complement Total	A measurement of the total complement in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80160">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C80160</a>	CTOT
Creatine Kinase	A measurement of the total creatine kinase in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002242">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002242</a>	CK
Creatinine	A measurement of the creatinine in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000538">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000538</a>	CREAT
Creatinine clearance	The determination of the clearance of endogenous creatinine, used for evaluating the glomerular filtration rate.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000765">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000765</a>	Creatinine Clearance

Crenated Cells	A measurement of the Burr cells (erythrocytes characterized by the presence of multiple small, sharp projections evenly distributed across the cell surface) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74703">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74703</a>	CRENCE
Cytomegalovirus Viral Load Measurement	The determination of the amount of cytomegalovirus viral load present in a sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003142">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003142</a>	CMVVLD
Dacryocytes	A measurement of dacryocytes in unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64801">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64801</a>	TEARDCY
Differential Segment (percent)	Blood Segmented Neutrophil Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002337">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002337</a>	
Dohle Bodies	A measurement of the Dohle bodies (blue-gray, basophilic, leukocyte inclusions located in the peripheral cytoplasm of neutrophils) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74610">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74610</a>	DOHLE
Elliptocytes	A measurement of the elliptically shaped erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64549">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64549</a>	ELLIPCY

Eosinophil	Blood Eosinophil Count	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000033">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000033</a>	
Eosinophil % of WBC	Blood Eosinophil Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000369">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000369</a>	
Eosinophil Metamyelocytes	A measurement of the eosinophil metamyelocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84819">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84819</a>	EOSMM
Eosinophil Myelocytes	A measurement of the eosinophil myelocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84821">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84821</a>	EOSMYL
Eosinophils	A measurement of the eosinophils per unit in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/71960002">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/71960002</a> ; <a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64550">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64550</a>	EOS
Eosinophils/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the eosinophils to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000369">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000369</a>	EOSLE

Epithelial cells	The determination of the number of epithelial cells in a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nsv=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64605">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nsv=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64605</a>	Epithelial Cells
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	The distance (e.g. millimeters) that red blood cells settle in unclotted blood over a specified unit of time (e.g. one hour)	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74611">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74611</a>	ESR
Erythrocytes	A measurement of the total erythrocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000025">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000025</a>	RBC
Erythrocytes Distribution Width	A value derived from mean corpuscular volume and the standard deviation of the red blood cell volume in a whole blood specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/66842004; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64800">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/66842004; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64800</a>	RDW
Estimated GFR by Cockcroft-Gault	Blood Glomerular Filtration Rate	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000490">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000490</a>	

Estimated GFR by MDRD	Blood Glomerular Filtration Rate, Diet in Renal Disease Formula (MDRD)	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000491">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000491</a>	
Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidase	A quantitative measurement of the amount of gamma glutamyl transpeptidase present in a sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002239">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002239</a>	GGT
Giant Platelets	A measurement of the giant (larger than 7um in diameter) platelets in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74728">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74728</a>	PLATGNT
Globulin	Blood Globulin Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002398">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002398</a>	
Glomerular Filtration Rate	A kidney function test that measures the fluid volume that is filtered from the kidney glomeruli to the Bowman's capsule per unit of time.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000490">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000490</a>	GFR
GLUC (GLUC)	Blood Glucose Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000046</a>	
Glucose	A measurement of the glucose in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000046">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000046</a>	GLUC
Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase 2 Antibody	A measurement of the glutamic acid decarboxylase 2 antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82017">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C82017</a>	GAD2AB

Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase Antibody	The determination of the amount of glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody present in a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nslanguage=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96653">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nslanguage=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96653</a>	GADAB
Glycosylated Hemoglobin	A quantitative measurement of the amount of glycosylated hemoglobin present in a sample of blood.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nslanguage=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64849">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nslanguage=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64849</a>	HBA1C
Hairy Cells	A measurement of the hairy cells (b-cell lymphocytes with hairy projections from the cytoplasm) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74604">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74604</a>	HAIRYCE
Hairy Cells/Lymphocytes	A measurement (ratio or percentage) of the hairy cells (b-cell lymphocytes with hairy projections from the cytoplasm) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen .	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74640">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74640</a>	HRYCELY

HDL Cholesterol	A measurement of the high density lipoprotein cholesterol in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C105587">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C105587</a>	HDL
Heinz Bodies	A measurement of the Heinz bodies (small round inclusions within the body of a red blood cell) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74709">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74709</a>	HEINZ
Helmet Cells	A measurement of the Helmet cells (specialized Keratocytes with two projections on either end that are tapered and hornlike) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74658">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74658</a>	HELMETCE
Hematocrit	The percentage of a whole blood specimen that is composed of red blood cells (erythrocytes).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000037">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000037</a>	HCT
Hemoglobin	A measurement of the hemoglobin in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000508">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000508</a>	HGB
Hepatitis A Virus Surface Antibody	A measurement of the surface antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the Hepatitis A virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74710">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74710</a>	HASAB

Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antibody	A measurement of the surface antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the Hepatitis B virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74711">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74711</a>	HBSAB
Hepatitis B Virus Surface Antigen	A measurement of the surface antigen reaction of a biological specimen to the Hepatitis B virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64850">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64850</a>	HBSAG
Hepatitis C Virus Surface Antibody	A measurement of the surface antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the Hepatitis C virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74712">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74712</a>	HCSAB
Heterophile Antibodies	A measurement of the heterophile antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C81984">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C81984</a>	HTPHAB
HIV-1 Antibody	A measurement of the antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the HIV-1 virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74713">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74713</a>	HIV1AB

HIV-1/2 Antibody	A measurement of the antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the either the HIV-1 or HIV-2 virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74714">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74714</a>	HIV12AB
HIV-2 Antibody	A measurement of the antibody reaction of a biological specimen to the HIV-2 virus.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74715">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74715</a>	HIV2AB
Howell-Jolly Bodies	A measurement of the Howell-Jolly bodies (spherical, blue-black condensed DNA inclusions within the body of a red blood cell that appear under Wright-stain) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74704">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74704</a>	HOWJOL
Hypersegmented Cells	A measurement of the hypersegmented (more than five lobes) neutrophils in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74612">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74612</a>	HYPSEGCE
Hypochromia	An observation which indicates that the hemoglobin concentration in a red blood cell specimen has fallen below a specified level.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64802">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64802</a>	HPOCROM

IgG1	Serum Immunoglobulin G1 Level	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002115">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002115</a>	
IgG2	Serum Immunoglobulin G2a Level	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002116">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002116</a>	
Immunoglobulin A	A measurement of the Immunoglobulin A in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002094">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002094</a>	IGA
Immunoglobulin D	Blood Immunoglobulin D Level	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002093">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002093</a>	
Immunoglobulin E	A measurement of the Immunoglobulin E in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002099">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002099</a>	IGE
Immunoglobulin G	A measurement of the Immunoglobulin G in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002091">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002091</a>	IGG
Immunoglobulin M	A measurement of the Immunoglobulin M in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002092">http://purl.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ob/CMO_0002092</a>	IGM
Indirect Antiglobulin Test	A test that uses Coombs' reagent to detect the presence of anti-erythrocyte antibodies in serum.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitBrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nsl=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C91372">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitBrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nsl=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C91372</a>	ANGLBIND

Insulin Autoantibody	The determination of the amount of insulin autoantibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nscode=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C19286">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;nscode=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C19286</a>	INSAAB
Interferon Alpha	A measurement of the interferon alpha in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81994">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81994</a>	IFNA
Interferon Beta	A measurement of the interferon beta in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81995">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81995</a>	IFNB
Interferon Gamma	A measurement of the interferon gamma in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81996">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81996</a>	IFNG

Interleukin 1	A measurement of the interleukin 1 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74805">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74805</a>	INTLK1
Interleukin 10	A measurement of the interleukin 10 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74806">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74806</a>	INTLK10
Interleukin 11	A measurement of the interleukin 11 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74807">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74807</a>	INTLK11
Interleukin 12	A measurement of the interleukin 12 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74808">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74808</a>	INTLK12
Interleukin 13	A measurement of the interleukin 13 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74809">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74809</a>	INTLK13

Interleukin 14	A measurement of the interleukin 14 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74810">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74810</a>	INTLK14
Interleukin 15	A measurement of the interleukin 15 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74811">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74811</a>	INTLK15
Interleukin 16	A measurement of the interleukin 16 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74812">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74812</a>	INTLK16
Interleukin 17	A measurement of the interleukin 17 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74813">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74813</a>	INTLK17
Interleukin 18	A measurement of the interleukin 18 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74814">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74814</a>	INTLK18

Interleukin 19	A measurement of the interleukin 19 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74815">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74815</a>	INTLK19
Interleukin 2	A measurement of the interleukin 2 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74816">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74816</a>	INTLK2
Interleukin 20	A measurement of the interleukin 20 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74817">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74817</a>	INTLK20
Interleukin 21	A measurement of the interleukin 21 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74818">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74818</a>	INTLK21
Interleukin 22	A measurement of the interleukin 22 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74819">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74819</a>	INTLK22

Interleukin 23	A measurement of the interleukin 23 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74820">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74820</a>	INTLK23
Interleukin 24	A measurement of the interleukin 24 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74821">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74821</a>	INTLK24
Interleukin 25	A measurement of the interleukin 25 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74822">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74822</a>	INTLK25
Interleukin 26	A measurement of the interleukin 26 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74823">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74823</a>	INTLK26
Interleukin 27	A measurement of the interleukin 27 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74824">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74824</a>	INTLK27

Interleukin 28	A measurement of the interleukin 28 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74825">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74825</a>	INTLK28
Interleukin 29	A measurement of the interleukin 29 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74826">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74826</a>	INTLK29
Interleukin 3	A measurement of the interleukin 3 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74827">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74827</a>	INTLK3
Interleukin 30	A measurement of the interleukin 30 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74828">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74828</a>	INTLK30
Interleukin 31	A measurement of the interleukin 31 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74829">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74829</a>	INTLK31

Interleukin 32	A measurement of the interleukin 32 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74830">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74830</a>	INTLK32
Interleukin 33	A measurement of the interleukin 33 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74831">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74831</a>	INTLK33
Interleukin 4	A measurement of the interleukin 4 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003065">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003065</a>	INTLK4
Interleukin 5	A measurement of the interleukin 5 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74833">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74833</a>	INTLK5
Interleukin 6	A measurement of the interleukin 6 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001926">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001926</a>	INTLK6
Interleukin 7	A measurement of the interleukin 7 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74835">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74835</a>	INTLK7

Interleukin 8	A measurement of the interleukin 8 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74836">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74836</a>	INTLK8
Interleukin 9	A measurement of the interleukin 9 in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003067">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003067</a>	INTLK9
Islet Cell 512 Antibody	A measurement of the islet cell 512 antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81985">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81985</a>	IC512AB
Islet Cell 512 Antigen	A measurement of the islet cell 512 antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81986">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81986</a>	IC512AG
Islet Neogenesis Associated Protein Antibody	A measurement of the islet neogenesis associated protein antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81987">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81987</a>	INGAPAB

Ketones	Organic compounds with a carbonyl group (C=O) bonded to two other carbon atoms as the skeleton structure. Acetone is the simplest ketone compound.	<a href="https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/ketones-in-blood/">https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/ketones-in-blood/</a> ; <a href="https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/ketones-in-urine/">https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/ketones-in-urine/</a>	KETONES
Lactate Dehydrogenase	A quantitative measurement of the amount of lactate dehydrogenase present in a sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000666">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000666</a>	LDH
Large Platelets	A measurement of the large (between 4 um and 7um in diameter) platelets in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74729">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74729</a>	PLATLRG
Large Unstained Cells	A measurement of the large, peroxidase-negative cells which cannot be further characterized (i.e. as large lymphocytes, virocytes, or stem cells) present in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74659">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74659</a>	LGUNSCE
Large Unstained Cells/Leukocytes	A relative measure (ratio or percentage) of the large unstained cells to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C79467">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C79467</a>	LGLUCLE
LDL Cholesterol	A measurement of the low density lipoprotein cholesterol in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000053">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000053</a>	LDL

Leukemic Blasts	A measurement of the leukemic blasts (lymphoblasts that remain in an immature state even when outside the bone marrow) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74630">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74630</a>	BLASTLM
Leukemic Blasts/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the leukemic blasts (immature lymphoblasts) to mature lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74641">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74641</a>	BLSTLMLY
Leukocyte esterase	A quantitative measurement of the amount of leukocyte esterase present in a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64856">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64856</a>	LEUKASE
Leukocytes	A measurement of the leukocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002341">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002341</a>	WBC
Lymphocyte	A measurement of the lymphocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000031">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000031</a>	LYM
Lymphocyte % of WBC	Blood Lymphocyte Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000371">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000371</a>	
Lymphocyte count	Blood Lymphocyte Count	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000031">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000031</a>	

Lymphocytes Atypical	A measurement of the atypical lymphocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64818">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64818</a>	LYMAT
Lymphocytes Atypical/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the atypical lymphocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64819">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64819</a>	LYMATLE
Lymphocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the lymphocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000371">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000371</a>	LYMLE
Lymphoma Cells	A measurement of the malignant lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001912</a>	LYMMCE
Lymphoma Cells/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the malignant lymphocytes to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74910">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74910</a>	LYMMCELY
Macrocytes	A measurement of the macrocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64821">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64821</a>	MACROCY

Magnesium	A quantitative measurement of the amount of magnesium present in a sample.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000505">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000505</a>	MG
Malignant Cells, NOS	A measurement of the malignant cells of all types in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74660">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74660</a>	MLIGCE
Malignant Cells, NOS/Blood Cells	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the malignant cells of all types to all blood cells in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74643">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74643</a>	MLIGCEBC
Mature Plasma Cells	A measurement of the mature plasma cells (plasmacytes) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/270924002; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74661">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/270924002; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74661</a>	PLSMCE
Mature Plasma Cells/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the mature plasma cells (plasmacytes) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74911">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74911</a>	PLSMCELY

May-Hegglin Anomaly	A measurement of the May-Hegglin Anomaly (which is characterized by large, misshapen platelets and the presence of Dohle bodies in the leukocytes) in a blood specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74614">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74614</a>	MAYHEG
Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin	A quantitative measurement of the mean amount of hemoglobin per erythrocyte in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000290">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000290</a>	MCH
Mean Corpuscular HGB Concentration	A quantitative measurement of the mean amount of hemoglobin per erythrocytes in a specified volume of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000291">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000291</a>	MCHC
Mean Corpuscular Volume	A quantitative measurement of the mean volume of erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000038">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000038</a>	MCV
Mean Platelet Volume	A measurement of the average size of the platelets found in a blood specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001348">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001348</a>	MPV
Metamyelocytes	A measurement of the metamyelocytes (small, myelocytic neutrophils with an indented nucleus) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74615">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74615</a>	METAMY
Metamyelocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage ) of the metamyelocytes (small, myelocytic neutrophils with an indented nucleus) to all leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74645">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_detail.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74645</a>	METAMYLE

Microcytes	A measurement of the microcytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64822">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64822</a>	MICROCY
Milk protein	Milk Protein Measurement	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000789">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000789</a>	
Milk protein CAP-Klasse	Milk Protein Measurement	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000789">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000789</a>	
Monoblasts	A measurement of the monoblast cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74631">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74631</a>	MONOBL
Monoblasts/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of monoblast cells to all leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74646">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74646</a>	MONOBLLE
Monocyte % of WBC	Blood Monocyte Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000374">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000374</a>	
Monocytes	A measurement of the monocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000032">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000032</a>	MONO

Monocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measure (ratio or percentage) of the monocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000374">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000374</a>	MONOLE
Myeloblasts	A measurement of the myeloblast cells per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104103005; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74632">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104103005; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74632</a>	MYBLA
Myeloblasts/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the myeloblasts to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64825">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64825</a>	MYBLALE
Myelocytes	A measurement of the myelocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104099000; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74662">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104099000; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74662</a>	MYCY

Myelocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the myelocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64826">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64826</a>	MYCYLE
Myoglobin	A measurement of myoglobin in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/33606006; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C79436">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/33606006; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C79436</a>	MGB
Neutrophil	A measurement of the neutrophils per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000030">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000030</a>	NEUT
Neutrophil % of WBC	Blood Neutrophil Count to Total Leukocyte Count Ratio	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000370">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000370</a>	
Neutrophilic Metamyelocytes	A measurement of the neutrophilic metamyelocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C84822">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C84822</a>	NEUTMM

Neutrophilic Myelocytes	A measurement of the neutrophilic myelocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84823">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C84823</a>	NEUTMY
Neutrophils Band Form	A measurement of the banded neutrophils per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002336">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002336</a>	NEUTB
Neutrophils Band Form/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the banded neutrophils to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64831">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64831</a>	NEUTBLE
Neutrophils, Segmented	A measurement of the segmented neutrophils in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002335">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002335</a>	NEUTSG
Neutrophils, Segmented/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of segmented neutrophils to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002337">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002337</a>	NEUTSGL
Neutrophils/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the neutrophils to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000370">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000370</a>	NEUTLE
Nitrite	A quantitative measurement of the amount of nitrite present in a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64810">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.10d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64810</a>	NITRITE

Non-HDL Cholesterol, calc	Plasma Non-HDL, Non-LDL Cholesterol Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002283">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002283</a>	
Nucleated Erythrocytes	A measurement of the nucleated red blood cells (large, immature nucleated erythrocytes) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104098008; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74705">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104098008; http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74705</a>	RBCNUC
Nucleated Erythrocytes/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the nucleated red blood cells (large, immature nucleated erythrocytes) to all erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74647">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74647</a>	RBCNURBC
Nucleated Erythrocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of nucleated erythrocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C82046">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C82046</a>	RBCNUCLE

Panel Reactive Antibody	An assessment of the reactivity between host immune cells and donor human leukocyte antigen. This test is most commonly carried out in subjects awaiting transplant. The recipient's blood or serum is mixed with either a panel of lymphocytes from random blood donations or a potential donor's purified human leukocyte antigens (HLA). Host reactivity is scored as a percent.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panel-reactive_antibody">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panel-reactive_antibody</a>	PRA
Pappenheimer Bodies	A measurement of the Pappenheimer Bodies (violet or blue staining, ferritin granules usually found along the periphery of the red blood cells) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74616">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74616</a>	PAPPEN
Parathyroid Hormone, Intact	A measurement of the intact parathyroid hormone (consisting of amino acids 1-84 or 7-84) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74789">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74789</a>	PTHI
Partial thromboplastin time	A measurement of the length of time that it takes for clotting to occur when reagents are added to a plasma specimen. The test is partial due to the absence of tissue factor (Factor III) from the reaction mixture.	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000210">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000210</a>	APTT
Pelger Huet Anomaly	A measurement of the Pelger Huet Anomaly (neutrophils and eosinophils nuclei appear rodlike, spherical or dumbbell shaped) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74617">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74617</a>	PELGERH

Pemphigoid Antibodies	A measurement of the pemphigoid antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81988">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81988</a>	PEMAB
pH	Quantity of dimension one used to express on a scale from 0 to 14 the amount-of-substance concentration of hydrogen ion of dilute aqueous solution, calculated as the logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen-ion concentration in gram atoms per liter.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000379">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000379</a>	PH
Phosphate	A measurement of the phosphate in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000504">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000504</a>	PHOS
Plasmacytoid Lymphocytes	A measurement of the plasmacytoid lymphocytes (lymphocytes with peripherally clumped chromatin and often deep blue cytoplasm, and that appear similar to plasma cells) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74618">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74618</a>	LYMPL
Plasmacytoid Lymphocytes/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the plasmacytoid lymphocytes (lymphocytes with peripherally clumped chromatin and often deep blue cytoplasm, and that appear similar to plasma cells) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74648">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74648</a>	LYMPLLY

Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 Antigen	A measurement of the plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81989">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81989</a>	PAI1AG
Platelet	A measurement of the platelets per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000029">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000029</a>	PLAT
Platelet count	Platelet Count	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000029">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000029</a>	
Platelet Distribution Width	A mesurement of the range of platelet sizes in a blood specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001350">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001350</a>	PDW
Poikilocytes	A measurement of the odd-shaped erythrocytes in a whole blood specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C79602">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C79602</a>	POIKILO
Poikilocytes/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the poikilocytes irregularly shaped erythrocytes to all erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74649">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74649</a>	POIKRBC

Polychromasia	A measurement of the blue-staining characteristic of newly generated erythrocytes.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64803">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64803</a>	POLYCHR
Polymorphonuclear leukocyte count	Polymorphonuclear leukocyte count	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/116708001">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/116708001</a>	
Potassium	A measurement of the potassium in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000496">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000496</a>	K
Precursor Plasma Cells	A measurement of the precursor (blast stage) plasma cells (antibody secreting cells derived from B cells via antigen stimulation) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74619">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74619</a>	PLSPCE
Precursor Plasma Cells/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the precursor (blast stage) plasma cells (antibody secreting cells derived from B cells via antigen stimulation) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74650">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74650</a>	PLSPCELY

Prolymphocytes	A measurement of the prolymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104101007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104101007</a> ; <a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74620">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74620</a>	PROLYM
Prolymphocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of prolymphocytes to leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64829">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C64829</a>	PRLYMLE
Prolymphocytes/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of prolymphocytes to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74651">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74651</a>	PROLYMLY
Promonocytes	A measurement of the promonocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74621">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74621</a>	PROMONO

Promonocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of promonocytes to all leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74652">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74652</a>	PROMONLE
Promyelocytes	A measurement of the promyelocytes (immature myelocytes) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104100008;">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/104100008;</a> <a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74622">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74622</a>	PROMY
Promyelocytes/Leukocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the promyelocytes (immature myelocytes) to all leukocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74653">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74653</a>	PROMYLE
Prostate Specific Antigen	A measurement of the prostate specific antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C17634">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C17634</a>	PSA
Protein	A measurement of a group of complex organic macromolecules composed of one or more alpha-L-amino acid chains in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000028">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000028</a>	PROT

Protein/Creatinine	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the protein to creatinine in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C79463">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.12&amp;code=C79463</a>	PROTCRT
Prothrombin time	A blood clotting measurement that evaluates the extrinsic pathway of coagulation and is expressed in units of time or percent activity.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000211">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_000211</a>	
Rapid Plasma Reagin	A measurement of the antibodies produced by cellular damage caused by <i>Treponema pallidum</i> (syphilis) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74716">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74716</a>	RPR
Reactive Lymphocytes	A measurement of the reactive lymphocytes (lymphocytes which have become large due to an antigen reaction) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74629">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74629</a>	LYMRCT
Reactive Lymphocytes/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the reactive lymphocytes (lymphocytes which have become large due to an antigen reaction) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74654">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11&amp;code=C74654</a>	LYMRCTLY
Reticulocytes	A measurement of the reticulocytes per unit of a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003020">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003020</a>	RETI

Reticulocytes/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of reticulocytes to erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003021">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003021</a>	RETIRBC
RF	Serum Immunoglobulin M-type Rheumatoid Factor Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002609">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0002609</a>	
Rheumatoid Factor	A measurement of the rheumatoid factor antibody in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74717">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74717</a>	RF
Rouleaux Formation	A measurement of the stacking of red blood cells within a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74624">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74624</a>	ROULEAUX
Schistocytes	A measurement of the schistocytes (fragmented red blood cells) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74706">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74706</a>	SCHISTO
serum anti-coronavirus antibody	The amount of immunoglobulin molecule with an amino acid sequence that binds to corona virus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003390">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003390</a>	
serum anti-cytomegalovirus (CMV) antibody level	The amount of immunoglobulin molecule with an amino acid sequence that binds to Cytomegalovirus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003142">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003142</a>	

serum anti-Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) antibody level	The amount of immunoglobulin molecule with an amino acid sequence that binds to Epstein-Barr virus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003143">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0003143</a>	
Sezary Cells	A measurement of the Sezary cells (atypical lymphocytes with cerebriform nuclei) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74625">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74625</a>	SEZCE
Sezary Cells/Lymphocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the Sezary cells (atypical lymphocytes with cerebriform nuclei) to all lymphocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74655">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74655</a>	SEZCELY
SGOT	Blood Aspartate Aminotransferase Activity Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000580">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000580</a>	
SGPT	Blood Alanine Aminotransferase Activity Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000574">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000574</a>	
Sickle Cells	A measurement of the sickle cells (sickle shaped red blood cells) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74626">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74626</a>	SCKLCE

Sickle Cells/Erythrocytes	A relative measurement (ratio or percentage) of the sickle cells (sickle shaped red blood cells) to all erythrocytes in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74656">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74656</a>	SCKCERBC
Smudge Cells	A measurement of the smudge cells (the nuclear remnant of a ruptured white blood cell) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74627">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74627</a>	SMDGCE
Sodium	A measurement of the sodium in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000499">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_000499</a>	SODIUM
Specific Gravity	The density (mass per unit volume) of any material divided by that of water at a standard temperature.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_gravity">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_gravity</a>	SPGRAV
Spherocytes	A measurement of the spherocytes (small, sphere-shaped red blood cells) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74707">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74707</a>	SPHERO
Stomatocytes	A measurement of the stomatocytes (red blood cells with an oval or rectangular area of central pallor, producing the appearance of a cell mouth) in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74708">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74708</a>	STOMCY

Thyroid Antibodies	A measurement of the thyroid antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81990">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81990</a>	THYAB
Thyroid Antimicrosomal Antibodies	A measurement of the thyroid antimicrosomal antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81991">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81991</a>	THYAMAB
Thyroid Antithyroglobulin Antibodies	A measurement of the thyroid antithyroglobulin antibodies in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81992">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81992</a>	THYATAB
Thyrotropin	A measurement of the thyrotropin in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64813">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C64813</a>	
Thyroxine	A hormone synthesized and secreted by the thyroid gland containing four iodine atoms and is converted to triiodothyronine (T3) in the body, influencing metabolism and organ function.	<a href="http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_0001288">http://purl.oclc.org/obo/CMO_0001288</a>	T4

Tissue Plasminogen Activator Antigen	A measurement of the tissue plasminogen activator antigen in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81993">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C81993</a>	TPAAG
TNFA	Inflammatory Exudate Tumor Necrosis Factor Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001435">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001435</a>	
Triglyceride	A measurement of the triglycerides in a biological specimen..	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000118">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000118</a>	TRIG
Triiodothyronine	A thyroid hormone containing 3 iodine atoms generally synthesized from levothyroxine, and has greater biological activity.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001361">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001361</a>	T3
Urea Nitrogen, Serum/Plasma	Blood Urea Nitrogen Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000049</a>	
Uric Acid	Blood Uric Acid Level	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000501">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000501</a>	
Urobilinogen	A quantitative measurement of the amount of urobilinogen present in a sample.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urobilinogen">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urobilinogen</a>	UROBIL
Vacuolated Neutrophils	A measurement of the neutrophils containing small vacuoles in a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74628">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C74628</a>	NEUTVAC

White Blood Cell Count	White Blood Cell Count	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000027">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0000027</a>	
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## 25. lk\_lab\_test\_panel\_name

Name	Description	Link
name_preferred		
Autoimmune liver disease panel	An autoimmune liver disease panel is a group of tests that is done to check for autoimmune liver disease.	<a href="https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003328.htm">https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003328.htm</a>
Blood Cell Count	The determination of the number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a blood sample.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C28133;http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252275004">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C28133; <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252275004">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252275004</a></a>
Blood Cell Count with Differential	A hematologic procedure to determine the number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, including the white cell differential count and red cell morphology, in a blood sample.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C98494">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=14.11d&amp;code=C98494</a>
Blood Flow Cytometry	Flow cytometry used to examine and quantitate the constituents of the blood.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38062;http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/64444005">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38062; <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/64444005">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/64444005</a></a>

Chemistry Test	A laboratory test designed for the quantification of an organic or inorganic chemical within a biological specimen.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49237&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49237&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/CPT/80053">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/CPT/80053</a>
Drug Test	A laboratory test of biological material such as blood, urine, hair, saliva or sweat, used to detect the presence of a drug or its metabolites within the body.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C78139&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;key=n1647193989&amp;b=1&amp;n=null;">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C78139&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;key=n1647193989&amp;b=1&amp;n=null;</a> <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/394642008">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/394642008</a>
Fasting Lipid Profile	Fasting Lipid Profile	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252150008">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252150008</a>
Hormone measurement	The determination of the amount of hormone present in a sample.	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/labstandards/pdf/hs/HoSt_Brochure.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/labstandards/pdf/hs/HoSt_Brochure.pdf</a>
Immunology Test	Laboratory test involving interaction of antigens with specific antibodies	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C16723&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C16723&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a> ; <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252318005">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/252318005</a>

Laboratory test related to hemostasis	Laboratory test related to hemostasis	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/127791007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/127791007</a>
Mixed-Meal Tolerance Test	Mixed-Meal Tolerance Test	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15189492">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15189492</a>
Protein or Enzyme Type Measurement	A term that refers to a chemistry test measuring a specific protein or enzyme in the peripheral blood or body fluid.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64430">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64430</a> , <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/122444009">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/122444009</a>
Renal Function Test	A laboratory procedure that evaluates the kidney function.	<a href="https://medlineplus.gov/kidneytests.html">https://medlineplus.gov/kidneytests.html</a>
serum antibody level	A measurement of the amount of an immunoglobulin molecule possessing a specific amino acid sequence that binds to a specific antigen, a substance introduced into an organism which initiates an immune response including the production of the very antibodies which bind to it in an effort to destroy it, in a specified sample of serum, the clear liquid that separates from blood after it has clotted completely, i.e. blood plasma from which fibrinogen has been removed. [ <a href="https://www.worldcat.org/search?q=bn%3A978-1416049982">https://www.worldcat.org/search?q=bn%3A978-1416049982</a> Dorland:Dorlands_Illustrated_Medical_Dictionary--31st_Ed ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001277">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CMO_0001277</a>
Serum protein electrophoresis	Serum protein electrophoresis	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/4903000">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/4903000</a>
Thyroid Panel	Thyroid Panel	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/35650009">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/35650009</a>

Total Protein Measurement	A quantitative measurement of the amount of total protein present in a sample.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64858&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus;">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C64858&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus;</a> <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/74040009">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/74040009</a>
Urinalysis	Laboratory analysis of urine, commonly used to aid in the diagnosis of disease or to detect the presence of a specific substance. It involves examination of the urine by physical or chemical means as well as microscopic examination that helps to screen for urinary tract infections, renal disease, and diseases of other organs, that result in abnormal metabolites (break-down products) appearing in the urine.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.1.0d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C17241">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=15.1.0d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C17241</a>
Vitamin measurement	Vitamin level	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C74803&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus;">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C74803&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus;</a> <a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/122446006">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/122446006</a>

## 26. lk\_pcr\_expression\_unit

Name	Description	Link
expression_unit_preferred		
Cq	Threshold cycle (or Ct or Cq) is a count which is defined as the fractional PCR cycle number at which the reporter fluorescence is greater than the threshold in the context of the RT-qPCR assay.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190</a>

Ct	Threshold cycle (or Ct or Cq) is a count which is defined as the fractional PCR cycle number at which the reporter fluorescence is greater than the threshold in the context of the RT-qPCR assay.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190</a>
Delta Ct	Difference between the target gene and the reference gene.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609</a>
Delta Delta Ct	Difference between the Delta Ct target gene of the treated sample and the Delta Ct of the target gene of the untreated sample.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

## 27. lk\_personnel\_role

Name	Description	Link
Co-Principal Investigator	A responsible party role played by a person responsible for the overall conduct of a study.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000103</a>
Medical Monitor	Person employed by the sponsor or clinical research organization, who is responsible for determining that a clinical study is being conducted in accordance with the protocol. A monitor's duties may include, but are not limited to, helping to plan and initiate a trial, assessing the conduct of trial, assisting in data analysis, interpretation, and extrapolation. Monitor has medical authority for the checking data and documentation from the trial and for the evaluation of its safety aspects.	<a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C51836&amp;key=1517300889&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C51836&amp;key=1517300889&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
Other	A person having a Role that is some Other value not in CV Terms.	

Principal Investigator	A responsible party role played by a person responsible for the overall conduct of a study.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000103</a>
Site Manager	Someone (or something) that controls, directs, and organizes people, resources, or processes.	<a href="http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/Thesaurus.owl#C70652">http://ncicb.nci.nih.gov/xml/owl/EVS/Thesaurus.owl#C70652</a>
Sub-Investigator	A worker role authorized to make study-related decisions and carry out tasks related to the study; this role occurs during the study timeline.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000224">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000224</a>

## 28. lk\_plate\_type

Name	Description
Not Specified	No plate type specified

## 29. lk\_preferred\_time\_unit

Name	Description	Link
time_unit_preferred		
d.p.c.	Unit of Days Post Coitum (d.p.c.).	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Days_post_coitum">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Days_post_coitum</a>
Days	Unit of Days.	<a href="http://bioportal.biointeroperability.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fnccicb.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FEV%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25301">http://bioportal.biointeroperability.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fnccicb.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FEV%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25301</a>

Hours	Unit of Hours.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25529">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25529</a>
Minutes	Unit of Minutes.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C48154">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C48154</a>
Months	Unit of Months.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29846">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29846</a>
Not Specified	Unit is not specified or not received. If no Unit value is received, then this is the system default value.	

Seconds	Unit of Seconds.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25666">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25666</a>
Weeks	Unit of Weeks.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29844">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29844</a>
Years	Unit of Years.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29848">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fml%2Fowl%2FVocab%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29848</a>

### 30. lk\_protein\_name

Name	Description	Link
uniprot_gene_name ; uniprot_id ; protein_name_preferred		
A1BG ; A1BG_HUMAN ; P04217	Alpha-1B-glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04217">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04217</a>

A2M ; A2MG_HUMAN ; P01023	Alpha-2-macroglobulin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01023">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01023</a>
ABCA5 ; ABCA5_HUMAN ; Q8WWZ7	ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWZ7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWZ7</a>
ABCB1 ; MDR1_HUMAN ; P08183	ATP-dependent translocase ABCB1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08183">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08183</a>
ABCG2 ; ABCG2_HUMAN ; Q9UNQ0	Broad substrate specificity ATP-binding cassette transporter ABCG2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNQ0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNQ0</a>
ACE ; ACE_HUMAN ; P12821	Angiotensin-converting enzyme	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12821">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12821</a>
ACKR1 ; ACKR1_HUMAN ; Q16570	Atypical chemokine receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16570">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16570</a>
ACKR3 ; ACKR3_HUMAN ; P25106	Atypical chemokine receptor 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25106">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25106</a>
ACOT4 ; ACOT4_HUMAN ; Q8N9L9	Peroxisomal succinyl-coenzyme A thioesterase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N9L9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N9L9</a>
ACP7 ; ACP7_HUMAN ; Q6ZNF0	Acid phosphatase type 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ZNF0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ZNF0</a>
ACTB ; ACTB_HUMAN ; P60709	Actin, cytoplasmic 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60709">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60709</a>
ADAM10 ; ADA10_HUMAN ; O14672	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14672">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14672</a>
ADAM17 ; ADA17_HUMAN ; P78536	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78536">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78536</a>
ADAM8 ; ADAM8_HUMAN ; P78325	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78325">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78325</a>
ADAMTS13 ; ATS13_HUMAN ; Q76LX8	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q76LX8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q76LX8</a>

ADGRE2 ; AGRE2_HUMAN ; Q9UHX3	Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor E2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHX3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHX3</a>
AFM ; AFAM_HUMAN ; P43652	Afamin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43652">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43652</a>
AFP ; FETA_HUMAN ; P02771	Alpha-fetoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02771">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02771</a>
AGT ; ANGT_HUMAN ; P01019	Angiotensinogen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01019">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01019</a>
AHSG ; FETUA_HUMAN ; P02765	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02765">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02765</a>
AKAP9 ; AKAP9_HUMAN ; Q99996	A-kinase anchor protein 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99996">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99996</a>
ALB ; ALBU_HUMAN ; P02768	Albumin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02768">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02768</a>
ALCAM ; CD166_HUMAN ; Q13740	CD166 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13740">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13740</a>
ALK ; ALK_HUMAN ; Q9UM73	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UM73">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UM73</a>
AMBP ; AMBP_HUMAN ; P02760	Protein AMBP	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02760">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02760</a>
ANKRD26 ; ANR26_HUMAN ; Q9UPS8	Ankyrin repeat domain-containing protein 26	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UPS8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UPS8</a>
ANPEP ; AMPN_HUMAN ; P15144	Aminopeptidase N	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15144">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15144</a>
ANXA5 ; ANXA5_HUMAN ; P08758	Annexin A5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08758">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08758</a>
APCS ; SAMP_HUMAN ; P02743	Serum amyloid P-component	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02743">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02743</a>

APMAP ; APMAP_HUMAN ; Q9HDC9	Adipocyte plasma membrane-associated protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HDC9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HDC9</a>
APOA1 ; APOA1_HUMAN ; P02647	Apolipoprotein A-I	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02647">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02647</a>
APOA2 ; APOA2_HUMAN ; P02652	Apolipoprotein A-II	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02652">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02652</a>
APOA4 ; APOA4_HUMAN ; P06727	Apolipoprotein A-IV	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06727">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06727</a>
APOB ; APOB_HUMAN ; P04114	Apolipoprotein B-100	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04114">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04114</a>
APOC2 ; APOC2_HUMAN ; P02655	Apolipoprotein C-II	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02655">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02655</a>
APOC3 ; APOC3_HUMAN ; P02656	Apolipoprotein C-III	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02656">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02656</a>
APOC4 ; APOC4_HUMAN ; P55056	Apolipoprotein C-IV	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55056">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55056</a>
APOD ; APOD_HUMAN ; P05090	Apolipoprotein D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05090">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05090</a>
APOE ; APOE_HUMAN ; P02649	Apolipoprotein E	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02649">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02649</a>
APOH ; APOH_HUMAN ; P02749	Beta-2-glycoprotein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02749">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02749</a>
APOL1 ; APOL1_HUMAN ; O14791	Apolipoprotein L1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14791">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14791</a>
APOM ; APOM_HUMAN ; O95445	Apolipoprotein M	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95445">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95445</a>
ART1 ; NAR1_HUMAN ; P52961	GPI-linked NAD(P)(+)--arginine ADP-ribosyltransferase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P52961">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P52961</a>

ART4 ; NAR4_HUMAN ; Q93070	Ecto-ADP-ribosyltransferase 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93070">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93070</a>
ATP1B3 ; AT1B3_HUMAN ; P54709	Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P54709">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P54709</a>
ATRN ; ATRN_HUMAN ; O75882	Attractin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75882">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75882</a>
AZGP1 ; ZA2G_HUMAN ; P25311	Zinc-alpha-2-glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25311">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25311</a>
B2M ; B2MG_HUMAN ; P61769	Beta-2-microglobulin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61769">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61769</a>
B3GAT1 ; B3GA1_HUMAN ; Q9P2W7	Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P2W7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P2W7</a>
BCAM ; BCAM_HUMAN ; P50895	Basal cell adhesion molecule	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P50895">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P50895</a>
BCL2 ; BCL2_HUMAN ; P10415	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10415">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10415</a>
BCL6 ; BCL6_HUMAN ; P41182	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41182">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41182</a>
BMPR1A ; BMR1A_HUMAN ; P36894	Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36894">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36894</a>
BMPR1B ; BMR1B_HUMAN ; O00238	Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00238">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00238</a>
BSG ; BASI_HUMAN ; P35613	Basigin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35613">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35613</a>
BST1 ; BST1_HUMAN ; Q10588	ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q10588">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q10588</a>
BST2 ; BST2_HUMAN ; Q10589	Bone marrow stromal antigen 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q10589">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q10589</a>

BTLA ; BTLA_HUMAN ; Q7Z6A9	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z6A9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z6A9</a>
BTN3A1 ; BT3A1_HUMAN ; O00481	Butyrophilin subfamily 3 member A1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00481">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00481</a>
BUB3 ; BUB3_HUMAN ; O43684	Mitotic checkpoint protein BUB3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43684">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43684</a>
C12orf42 ; CL042_HUMAN ; Q96LP6	Uncharacterized protein C12orf42	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96LP6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96LP6</a>
C1QB ; C1QB_HUMAN ; P02746	Complement C1q subcomponent subunit B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02746">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02746</a>
C1QC ; C1QC_HUMAN ; P02747	Complement C1q subcomponent subunit C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02747">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02747</a>
C1R ; C1R_HUMAN ; P00736	Complement C1r subcomponent	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00736">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00736</a>
C1RL ; C1RL_HUMAN ; Q9NZP8	Complement C1r subcomponent-like protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZP8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZP8</a>
C1S ; C1S_HUMAN ; P09871	Complement C1s subcomponent	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09871">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09871</a>
C2 ; CO2_HUMAN ; P06681	Complement C2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06681">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06681</a>
C3 ; CO3_HUMAN ; P01024	Complement C3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01024">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01024</a>
C4A ; CO4A_HUMAN ; P0C0L4	Complement C4-A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0C0L4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0C0L4</a>
C4B_2 ; CO4B_HUMAN ; P0C0L5	Complement C4-B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0C0L5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0C0L5</a>
C4BPA ; C4BPA_HUMAN ; P04003	C4b-binding protein alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04003">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04003</a>

C5 ; CO5_HUMAN ; P01031	Complement C5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01031">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01031</a>
C5AR1 ; C5AR1_HUMAN ; P21730	C5a anaphylatoxin chemotactic receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21730">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21730</a>
C6 ; CO6_HUMAN ; P13671	Complement component C6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13671">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13671</a>
C7 ; CO7_HUMAN ; P10643	Complement component C7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10643">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10643</a>
C8A ; CO8A_HUMAN ; P07357	Complement component C8 alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07357">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07357</a>
C8B ; CO8B_HUMAN ; P07358	Complement component C8 beta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07358">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07358</a>
C8G ; CO8G_HUMAN ; P07360	Complement component C8 gamma chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07360">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07360</a>
C9 ; CO9_HUMAN ; P02748	Complement component C9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02748">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02748</a>
C9orf43 ; CI043_HUMAN ; Q8TAL5	Uncharacterized protein C9orf43	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TAL5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TAL5</a>
CA1 ; CAH1_HUMAN ; P00915	Carbonic anhydrase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00915">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00915</a>
CAPN10 ; CAN10_HUMAN ; Q9HC96	Calpain-10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HC96">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HC96</a>
CARD9 ; CARD9_HUMAN ; Q9H257	Caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H257">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H257</a>
CASP3 ; CASP3_HUMAN ; P42574	Caspase-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42574">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42574</a>
CCDC168 ; CC168_HUMAN ; Q8NDH2	Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 168	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NDH2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NDH2</a>

CCDC18 ; CCD18_HUMAN ; Q5T9S5	Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5T9S5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5T9S5</a>
CCL1 ; CCL1_HUMAN ; P22362	C-C motif chemokine 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22362">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22362</a>
CCL11 ; CCL11_HUMAN ; P51671	Eotaxin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51671">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51671</a>
CCL13 ; CCL13_HUMAN ; Q99616	C-C motif chemokine 13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99616">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99616</a>
CCL14 ; CCL14_HUMAN ; Q16627	C-C motif chemokine 14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16627">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16627</a>
CCL15 ; CCL15_HUMAN ; Q16663	C-C motif chemokine 15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16663">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16663</a>
CCL16 ; CCL16_HUMAN ; O15467	C-C motif chemokine 16	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15467">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15467</a>
CCL17 ; CCL17_HUMAN ; Q92583	C-C motif chemokine 17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92583">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92583</a>
CCL18 ; CCL18_HUMAN ; P55774	C-C motif chemokine 18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55774">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55774</a>
CCL19 ; CCL19_HUMAN ; Q99731	C-C motif chemokine 19	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99731">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99731</a>
CCL2 ; CCL2_HUMAN ; P13500	C-C motif chemokine 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13500">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13500</a>
CCL20 ; CCL20_HUMAN ; P78556	C-C motif chemokine 20	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78556">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78556</a>
CCL21 ; CCL21_HUMAN ; O00585	C-C motif chemokine 21	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00585">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00585</a>
CCL22 ; CCL22_HUMAN ; O00626	C-C motif chemokine 22	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00626">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00626</a>

CCL23 ; CCL23_HUMAN ; P55773	C-C motif chemokine 23	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55773">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P55773</a>
CCL24 ; CCL24_HUMAN ; O00175	C-C motif chemokine 24	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00175">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00175</a>
CCL25 ; CCL25_HUMAN ; O15444	C-C motif chemokine 25	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15444">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15444</a>
CCL26 ; CCL26_HUMAN ; Q9Y258	C-C motif chemokine 26	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y258">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y258</a>
CCL27 ; CCL27_HUMAN ; Q9Y4X3	C-C motif chemokine 27	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y4X3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y4X3</a>
CCL3 ; CCL3_HUMAN ; P10147	C-C motif chemokine 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10147">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10147</a>
CCL3L3 ; CL3L1_HUMAN ; P16619	C-C motif chemokine 3-like 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16619">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16619</a>
CCL4 ; CCL4_HUMAN ; P13236	C-C motif chemokine 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13236">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13236</a>
CCL4L2 ; CC4L_HUMAN ; Q8NHW4	C-C motif chemokine 4-like	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHW4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHW4</a>
CCL5 ; CCL5_HUMAN ; P13501	C-C motif chemokine 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13501">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13501</a>
CCL7 ; CCL7_HUMAN ; P80098	C-C motif chemokine 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80098">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80098</a>
CCL8 ; CCL8_HUMAN ; P80075	C-C motif chemokine 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80075">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80075</a>
CCR1 ; CCR1_HUMAN ; P32246	C-C chemokine receptor type 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32246">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32246</a>
CCR10 ; CCR10_HUMAN ; P46092	C-C chemokine receptor type 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46092">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46092</a>

CCR2 ; CCR2_HUMAN ; P41597	C-C chemokine receptor type 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41597">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41597</a>
CCR3 ; CCR3_HUMAN ; P51677	C-C chemokine receptor type 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51677">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51677</a>
CCR4 ; CCR4_HUMAN ; P51679	C-C chemokine receptor type 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51679">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51679</a>
CCR5 ; CCR5_HUMAN ; P51681	C-C chemokine receptor type 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51681">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51681</a>
CCR6 ; CCR6_HUMAN ; P51684	C-C chemokine receptor type 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51684">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51684</a>
CCR7 ; CCR7_HUMAN ; P32248	C-C chemokine receptor type 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32248">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32248</a>
CCR8 ; CCR8_HUMAN ; P51685	C-C chemokine receptor type 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51685">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51685</a>
CCR9 ; CCR9_HUMAN ; P51686	C-C chemokine receptor type 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51686">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51686</a>
CD101 ; IGSF2_HUMAN ; Q93033	Immunoglobulin superfamily member 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93033">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93033</a>
CD109 ; CD109_HUMAN ; Q6YHK3	CD109 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6YHK3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6YHK3</a>
CD14 ; CD14_HUMAN ; P08571	Monocyte differentiation antigen CD14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08571">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08571</a>
CD151 ; CD151_HUMAN ; P48509	CD151 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48509">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48509</a>
CD160 ; BY55_HUMAN ; O95971	CD160 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95971">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95971</a>
CD163 ; C163A_HUMAN ; Q86VB7	Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86VB7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86VB7</a>

CD164 ; MUC24_HUMAN ; Q04900	Sialomucin core protein 24	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04900">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04900</a>
CD177 ; CD177_HUMAN ; Q8N6Q3	CD177 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6Q3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6Q3</a>
CD180 ; CD180_HUMAN ; Q99467	CD180 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99467">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99467</a>
CD19 ; CD19_HUMAN ; P15391	B-lymphocyte antigen CD19	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15391">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15391</a>
CD1A ; CD1A_HUMAN ; P06126	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1a	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06126">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06126</a>
CD1B ; CD1B_HUMAN ; P29016	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1b	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29016">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29016</a>
CD1C ; CD1C_HUMAN ; P29017	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1c	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29017">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29017</a>
CD1D ; CD1D_HUMAN ; P15813	Antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15813">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15813</a>
CD1E ; CD1E_HUMAN ; P15812	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, membrane-associated	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15812">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15812</a>
CD2 ; CD2_HUMAN ; P06729	T-cell surface antigen CD2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06729">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06729</a>
CD200 ; OX2G_HUMAN ; P41217	OX-2 membrane glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41217">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41217</a>
CD207 ; CLC4K_HUMAN ; Q9UJ71	C-type lectin domain family 4 member K	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UJ71">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UJ71</a>
CD209 ; CD209_HUMAN ; Q9NNX6	CD209 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NNX6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NNX6</a>
CD22 ; CD22_HUMAN ; P20273	B-cell receptor CD22	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20273">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20273</a>

CD226 ; CD226_HUMAN ; Q15762	CD226 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15762">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15762</a>
CD24 ; CD24_HUMAN ; P25063	Signal transducer CD24	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25063">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25063</a>
CD244 ; CD244_HUMAN ; Q9BZW8	Natural killer cell receptor 2B4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZW8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZW8</a>
CD247 ; CD3Z_HUMAN ; P20963	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 zeta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20963">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20963</a>
CD248 ; CD248_HUMAN ; Q9HCU0	Endosialin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HCU0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HCU0</a>
CD27 ; CD27_HUMAN ; P26842	CD27 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26842">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26842</a>
CD274 ; PD1L1_HUMAN ; Q9NZQ7	Programmed cell death 1 ligand 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZQ7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZQ7</a>
CD276 ; CD276_HUMAN ; Q5ZPR3	CD276 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5ZPR3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5ZPR3</a>
CD28 ; CD28_HUMAN ; P10747	T-cell-specific surface glycoprotein CD28	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10747">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10747</a>
CD300A ; CLM8_HUMAN ; Q9UGN4	CMRF35-like molecule 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UGN4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UGN4</a>
CD300C ; CLM6_HUMAN ; Q08708	CMRF35-like molecule 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08708">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08708</a>
CD300E ; CLM2_HUMAN ; Q496F6	CMRF35-like molecule 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q496F6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q496F6</a>
CD302 ; CD302_HUMAN ; Q8IX05	CD302 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IX05">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IX05</a>
CD320 ; CD320_HUMAN ; Q9NPF0	CD320 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPF0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPF0</a>

CD33 ; CD33_HUMAN ; P20138	Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20138">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20138</a>
CD34 ; CD34_HUMAN ; P28906	Hematopoietic progenitor cell antigen CD34	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28906">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28906</a>
CD36 ; CD36_HUMAN ; P16671	Platelet glycoprotein 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16671">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16671</a>
CD37 ; CD37_HUMAN ; P11049	Leukocyte antigen CD37	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11049">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11049</a>
CD38 ; CD38_HUMAN ; P28907	ADP-ribosyl cyclase/cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28907">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28907</a>
CD3D ; CD3D_HUMAN ; P04234	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 delta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04234">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04234</a>
CD3E ; CD3E_HUMAN ; P07766	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 epsilon chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07766">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07766</a>
CD3G ; CD3G_HUMAN ; P09693	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD3 gamma chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09693">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09693</a>
CD4 ; CD4_HUMAN ; P01730	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01730">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01730</a>
CD40 ; TNR5_HUMAN ; P25942	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25942">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25942</a>
CD40LG ; CD40L_HUMAN ; P29965	CD40 ligand	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29965">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29965</a>
CD44 ; CD44_HUMAN ; P16070	CD44 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16070">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16070</a>
CD46 ; MCP_HUMAN ; P15529	Membrane cofactor protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15529">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15529</a>
CD47 ; CD47_HUMAN ; Q08722	Leukocyte surface antigen CD47	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08722">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08722</a>

CD48 ; CD48_HUMAN ; P09326	CD48 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09326">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09326</a>
CD5 ; CD5_HUMAN ; P06127	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06127">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06127</a>
CD52 ; CD52_HUMAN ; P31358	CAMPATH-1 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31358">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31358</a>
CD53 ; CD53_HUMAN ; P19397	Leukocyte surface antigen CD53	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19397">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19397</a>
CD55 ; DAF_HUMAN ; P08174	Complement decay-accelerating factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08174">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08174</a>
CD58 ; LFA3_HUMAN ; P19256	Lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19256">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19256</a>
CD59 ; CD59_HUMAN ; P13987	CD59 glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13987">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13987</a>
CD5L ; CD5L_HUMAN ; O43866	CD5 antigen-like	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43866">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43866</a>
CD6 ; CD6_HUMAN ; P30203	T-cell differentiation antigen CD6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P30203">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P30203</a>
CD63 ; CD63_HUMAN ; P08962	CD63 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08962">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08962</a>
CD68 ; CD68_HUMAN ; P34810	Macrosialin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P34810">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P34810</a>
CD69 ; CD69_HUMAN ; Q07108	Early activation antigen CD69	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07108">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07108</a>
CD7 ; CD7_HUMAN ; P09564	T-cell antigen CD7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09564">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09564</a>
CD70 ; CD70_HUMAN ; P32970	CD70 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32970">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32970</a>

CD72 ; CD72_HUMAN ; P21854	B-cell differentiation antigen CD72	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21854">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21854</a>
CD74 ; HG2A_HUMAN ; P04233	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04233">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04233</a>
CD79A ; CD79A_HUMAN ; P11912	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11912">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11912</a>
CD79B ; CD79B_HUMAN ; P40259	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein beta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40259">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40259</a>
CD80 ; CD80_HUMAN ; P33681	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD80	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P33681">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P33681</a>
CD81 ; CD81_HUMAN ; P60033	CD81 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60033">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60033</a>
CD82 ; CD82_HUMAN ; P27701	CD82 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27701">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27701</a>
CD83 ; CD83_HUMAN ; Q01151	CD83 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01151">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01151</a>
CD84 ; SLAF5_HUMAN ; Q9UIB8	SLAM family member 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UIB8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UIB8</a>
CD86 ; CD86_HUMAN ; P42081	T-lymphocyte activation antigen CD86	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42081">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42081</a>
CD8A ; CD8A_HUMAN ; P01732	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01732">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01732</a>
CD8B ; CD8B_HUMAN ; P10966	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD8 beta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10966">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10966</a>
CD9 ; CD9_HUMAN ; P21926	CD9 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21926">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21926</a>
CD93 ; C1QR1_HUMAN ; Q9NPY3	Complement component C1q receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPY3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPY3</a>

CD96 ; TACT_HUMAN ; P40200	T-cell surface protein tactile	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40200">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40200</a>
CD97 ; CD97_HUMAN ; P48960	CD97 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48960">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48960</a>
CD99 ; CD99_HUMAN ; P14209	CD99 antigen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14209">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14209</a>
CDCP1 ; CDCP1_HUMAN ; Q9H5V8	CUB domain-containing protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H5V8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H5V8</a>
CDH1 ; CADH1_HUMAN ; P12830	Cadherin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12830">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12830</a>
CDH2 ; CADH2_HUMAN ; P19022	Cadherin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19022">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19022</a>
CDH26 ; CAD26_HUMAN ; Q8IXH8	Cadherin-like protein 26	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IXH8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IXH8</a>
CDH5 ; CADH5_HUMAN ; P33151	Cadherin-5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P33151">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P33151</a>
CEACAM1 ; CEAM1_HUMAN ; P13688	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13688">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13688</a>
CEACAM3 ; CEAM3_HUMAN ; P40198	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40198">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40198</a>
CEACAM5 ; CEAM5_HUMAN ; P06731	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06731">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06731</a>
CEACAM6 ; CEAM6_HUMAN ; P40199	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40199">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40199</a>
CEACAM8 ; CEAM8_HUMAN ; P31997	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31997">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31997</a>
CENPB ; CENPB_HUMAN ; P07199	Major centromere autoantigen B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07199">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07199</a>

CEP350 ; CE350_HUMAN ; Q5VT06	Centrosome-associated protein 350	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5VT06">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5VT06</a>
CEP63 ; CEP63_HUMAN ; Q96MT8	Centrosomal protein of 63 kDa	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96MT8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96MT8</a>
CFB ; CFAB_HUMAN ; P00751	Complement factor B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00751">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00751</a>
CFD ; CFAD_HUMAN ; P00746	Complement factor D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00746">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00746</a>
CFH ; CFAH_HUMAN ; P08603	Complement factor H	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08603">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08603</a>
CFHR1 ; FHR1_HUMAN ; Q03591	Complement factor H-related protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03591">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03591</a>
CFHR2 ; FHR2_HUMAN ; P36980	Complement factor H-related protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36980">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36980</a>
CFHR3 ; FHR3_HUMAN ; Q02985	Complement factor H-related protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02985">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02985</a>
CFI ; CFAI_HUMAN ; P05156	Complement factor I	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05156">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05156</a>
CFP ; PROP_HUMAN ; P27918	Properdin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27918">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27918</a>
CKLF ; CKLF_HUMAN ; Q9UBR5	Chemokine-like factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBR5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBR5</a>
CLCF1 ; CLCF1_HUMAN ; Q9UBD9	Cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBD9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBD9</a>
CLEC10A ; CLC10_HUMAN ; Q8IUN9	C-type lectin domain family 10 member A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IUN9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IUN9</a>
CLEC3B ; TETN_HUMAN ; P05452	Tetranectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05452">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05452</a>

CLEC4C ; CLC4C_HUMAN ; Q8WTT0	C-type lectin domain family 4 member C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WTT0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WTT0</a>
CLEC4M ; CLC4M_HUMAN ; Q9H2X3	C-type lectin domain family 4 member M	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H2X3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H2X3</a>
CLU ; CLUS_HUMAN ; P10909	Clusterin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10909">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10909</a>
CMTM1 ; CKLF1_HUMAN ; Q8IZ96	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZ96">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZ96</a>
CMTM6 ; CKLF6_HUMAN ; Q9NX76	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NX76">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NX76</a>
CMTM7 ; CKLF7_HUMAN ; Q96FZ5	CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96FZ5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96FZ5</a>
CNMD ; CNMD_HUMAN ; O75829	Leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75829">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75829</a>
CNTFR ; CNTFR_HUMAN ; P26992	Ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26992">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26992</a>
CNTRL ; CNTRL_HUMAN ; Q7Z7A1	Centriolin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z7A1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z7A1</a>
COMP ; COMP_HUMAN ; P49747	Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49747">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49747</a>
CP ; CERU_HUMAN ; P00450	Ceruloplasmin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00450">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00450</a>
CPB2 ; CBPB2_HUMAN ; Q96IY4	Carboxypeptidase B2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96IY4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96IY4</a>
CPN1 ; CBPN_HUMAN ; P15169	Carboxypeptidase N catalytic chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15169">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15169</a>
CPN2 ; CPN2_HUMAN ; P22792	Carboxypeptidase N subunit 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22792">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22792</a>

CR1 ; CR1_HUMAN ; P17927	Complement receptor type 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17927">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17927</a>
CR2 ; CR2_HUMAN ; P20023	Complement receptor type 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20023">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20023</a>
CRISP3 ; CRIS3_HUMAN ; P54108	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P54108">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P54108</a>
CRP ; CRP_HUMAN ; P02741	C-reactive protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02741">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02741</a>
CSF1 ; CSF1_HUMAN ; P09603	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09603">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09603</a>
CSF1R ; CSF1R_HUMAN ; P07333	Macrophage colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07333">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07333</a>
CSF2 ; CSF2_HUMAN ; P04141	Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04141">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04141</a>
CSF2RA ; CSF2R_HUMAN ; P15509	Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15509">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15509</a>
CSF2RB ; IL3RB_HUMAN ; P32927	Cytokine receptor common subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32927">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32927</a>
CSF3 ; CSF3_HUMAN ; P09919	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09919">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09919</a>
CSF3R ; CSF3R_HUMAN ; Q99062	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99062">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99062</a>
CST3 ; CYTC_HUMAN ; P01034	Cystatin-C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01034">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01034</a>
CTLA4 ; CTLA4_HUMAN ; P16410	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16410">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16410</a>
CX3CL1 ; X3CL1_HUMAN ; P78423	Fractalkine	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78423">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78423</a>

CX3CR1 ; CX3C1_HUMAN ; P49238	CX3C chemokine receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49238">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49238</a>
CXCL1 ; GROA_HUMAN ; P09341	Growth-regulated alpha protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09341">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09341</a>
CXCL10 ; CXL10_HUMAN ; P02778	C-X-C motif chemokine 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02778">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02778</a>
CXCL11 ; CXL11_HUMAN ; O14625	C-X-C motif chemokine 11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14625">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14625</a>
CXCL12 ; SDF1_HUMAN ; P48061	Stromal cell-derived factor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48061">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48061</a>
CXCL13 ; CXL13_HUMAN ; O43927	C-X-C motif chemokine 13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43927">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43927</a>
CXCL14 ; CXL14_HUMAN ; O95715	C-X-C motif chemokine 14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95715">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95715</a>
CXCL16 ; CXL16_HUMAN ; Q9H2A7	C-X-C motif chemokine 16	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H2A7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H2A7</a>
CXCL17 ; CXL17_HUMAN ; Q6UXB2	C-X-C motif chemokine 17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6UXB2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6UXB2</a>
CXCL2 ; CXCL2_HUMAN ; P19875	C-X-C motif chemokine 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19875">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19875</a>
CXCL3 ; CXCL3_HUMAN ; P19876	C-X-C motif chemokine 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19876">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19876</a>
CXCL5 ; CXCL5_HUMAN ; P42830	C-X-C motif chemokine 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42830">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42830</a>
CXCL6 ; CXCL6_HUMAN ; P80162	C-X-C motif chemokine 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80162">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80162</a>
CXCL8 ; IL8_HUMAN ; P10145	Interleukin-8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10145">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10145</a>

CXCL9 ; CXCL9_HUMAN ; Q07325	C-X-C motif chemokine 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07325">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07325</a>
CXCR1 ; CXCR1_HUMAN ; P25024	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25024">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25024</a>
CXCR2 ; CXCR2_HUMAN ; P25025	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25025">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25025</a>
CXCR3 ; CXCR3_HUMAN ; P49682	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49682">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49682</a>
CXCR4 ; CXCR4_HUMAN ; P61073	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61073">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61073</a>
CXCR5 ; CXCR5_HUMAN ; P32302	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32302">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32302</a>
CXCR6 ; CXCR6_HUMAN ; O00574	C-X-C chemokine receptor type 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00574">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00574</a>
DDR1 ; DDR1_HUMAN ; Q08345	Epithelial discoidin domain-containing receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08345">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08345</a>
DNAH5 ; DYH5_HUMAN ; Q8TE73	Dynein heavy chain 5, axonemal	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TE73">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TE73</a>
DPP4 ; DPP4_HUMAN ; P27487	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27487">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27487</a>
EBI3 ; IL27B_HUMAN ; Q14213	Interleukin-27 subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14213">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14213</a>
ECM1 ; ECM1_HUMAN ; Q16610	Extracellular matrix protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16610">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16610</a>
EFEMP1 ; FBLN3_HUMAN ; Q12805	EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12805">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12805</a>
EGF ; EGF_HUMAN ; P01133	Pro-epidermal growth factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01133">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01133</a>

EGFR ; EGFR_HUMAN ; P00533	Epidermal growth factor receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00533">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00533</a>
ENG ; EGLN_HUMAN ; P17813	Endoglin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17813">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17813</a>
ENPEP ; AMPE_HUMAN ; Q07075	Glutamyl aminopeptidase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07075">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07075</a>
ENPP3 ; ENPP3_HUMAN ; O14638	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14638">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14638</a>
ENTPD1 ; ENTP1_HUMAN ; P49961	Ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49961">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49961</a>
EPCAM ; EPCAM_HUMAN ; P16422	Epithelial cell adhesion molecule	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16422">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16422</a>
EPO ; EPO_HUMAN ; P01588	Erythropoietin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01588">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01588</a>
EPOR ; EPOR_HUMAN ; P19235	Erythropoietin receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19235">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19235</a>
ERBB2 ; ERBB2_HUMAN ; P04626	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04626">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04626</a>
F11 ; FA11_HUMAN ; P03951	Coagulation factor XI	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P03951">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P03951</a>
F11R ; JAM1_HUMAN ; Q9Y624	Junctional adhesion molecule A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y624">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y624</a>
F12 ; FA12_HUMAN ; P00748	Coagulation factor XII	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00748">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00748</a>
F13B ; F13B_HUMAN ; P05160	Coagulation factor XIII B chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05160">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05160</a>
F2 ; THRΒ_HUMAN ; P00734	Prothrombin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00734">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00734</a>

F3 ; TF_HUMAN ; P13726	Tissue factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13726">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13726</a>
F5 ; FA5_HUMAN ; P12259	Coagulation factor V	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12259">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12259</a>
F9 ; FA9_HUMAN ; P00740	Coagulation factor IX	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00740">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00740</a>
FAS ; TNR6_HUMAN ; P25445	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25445">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P25445</a>
FASLG ; TNFL6_HUMAN ; P48023	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48023">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48023</a>
FBLN1 ; FBLN1_HUMAN ; P23142	Fibulin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23142">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23142</a>
FCAR ; FCAR_HUMAN ; P24071	Immunoglobulin alpha Fc receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24071">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24071</a>
FCER2 ; FCER2_HUMAN ; P06734	Low affinity immunoglobulin epsilon Fc receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06734">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06734</a>
FCGBP ; FCGBP_HUMAN ; Q9Y6R7	IgGFc-binding protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6R7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6R7</a>
FCGR1A ; FCGR1_HUMAN ; P12314	High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12314">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12314</a>
FCGR2A ; FCG2A_HUMAN ; P12318	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-a	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12318">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12318</a>
FCGR2B ; FCG2B_HUMAN ; P31994	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-b	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31994">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31994</a>
FCGR2C ; FCG2C_HUMAN ; P31995	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-c	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31995">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31995</a>
FCGR3A ; FCG3A_HUMAN ; P08637	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08637">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08637</a>

FCGR3B ; FCG3B_HUMAN ; O75015	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75015">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75015</a>
FCN3 ; FCN3_HUMAN ; O75636	Ficolin-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75636">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75636</a>
FETUB ; FETUB_HUMAN ; Q9UGM5	Fetuin-B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UGM5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UGM5</a>
FGA ; FIBA_HUMAN ; P02671	Fibrinogen alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02671">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02671</a>
FGB ; FIBB_HUMAN ; P02675	Fibrinogen beta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02675">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02675</a>
FGF1 ; FGF1_HUMAN ; P05230	Fibroblast growth factor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05230">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05230</a>
FGF2 ; FGF2_HUMAN ; P09038	Fibroblast growth factor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09038">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09038</a>
FGFR1 ; FGFR1_HUMAN ; P11362	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11362">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11362</a>
FGFR2 ; FGFR2_HUMAN ; P21802	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21802">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21802</a>
FGFR3 ; FGFR3_HUMAN ; P22607	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22607">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22607</a>
FGFR4 ; FGFR4_HUMAN ; P22455	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22455">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22455</a>
FGG ; FIBG_HUMAN ; P02679	Fibrinogen gamma chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02679">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02679</a>
FLT3 ; FLT3_HUMAN ; P36888	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein kinase FLT3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36888">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36888</a>
FLT3LG ; FLT3L_HUMAN ; P49771	Fms-related tyrosine kinase 3 ligand	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49771">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49771</a>

FN1 ; FINC_HUMAN ; P02751	Fibronectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02751">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02751</a>
FOXP3 ; FOXP3_HUMAN ; Q9BZS1	Forkhead box protein P3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZS1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZS1</a>
FUT3 ; FUT3_HUMAN ; P21217	Galactoside 3(4)-L-fucosyltransferase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21217">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21217</a>
FUT4 ; FUT4_HUMAN ; P22083	Alpha-(1,3)-fucosyltransferase 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22083">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22083</a>
FZD10 ; FZD10_HUMAN ; Q9ULW2	Frizzled-10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9ULW2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9ULW2</a>
FZD4 ; FZD4_HUMAN ; Q9ULV1	Frizzled-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9ULV1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9ULV1</a>
FZD9 ; FZD9_HUMAN ; O00144	Frizzled-9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00144">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00144</a>
GC ; VTDB_HUMAN ; P02774	Vitamin D-binding protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02774">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02774</a>
GDF15 ; GDF15_HUMAN ; Q99988	Growth/differentiation factor 15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99988">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99988</a>
GGT1 ; GGT1_HUMAN ; P19440	Glutathione hydrolase 1 proenzyme	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19440">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19440</a>
GOLGA6L2 ; GG6L2_HUMAN ; Q8N9W4	Golgin subfamily A member 6-like protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N9W4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N9W4</a>
GOLGA8A ; GOG8A_HUMAN ; A7E2F4	Golgin subfamily A member 8A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A7E2F4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A7E2F4</a>
GP1BA ; GP1BA_HUMAN ; P07359	Platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07359">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07359</a>
GP1BB ; GP1BB_HUMAN ; P13224	Platelet glycoprotein Ib beta chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13224">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13224</a>

GP5 ; GPV_HUMAN ; P40197	Platelet glycoprotein V	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40197">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40197</a>
GP9 ; GPIX_HUMAN ; P14770	Platelet glycoprotein IX	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14770">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14770</a>
GPR15 ; GPR15_HUMAN ; P49685	G-protein coupled receptor 15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49685">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49685</a>
GSN ; GELS_HUMAN ; P06396	Gelsolin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06396">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06396</a>
GYPA ; GLPA_HUMAN ; P02724	Glycophorin-A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02724">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02724</a>
GYPB ; GLPB_HUMAN ; P06028	Glycophorin-B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06028">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06028</a>
GPC ; GLPC_HUMAN ; P04921	Glycophorin-C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04921">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04921</a>
GZMB ; GRAB_HUMAN ; P10144	Granzyme B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10144">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10144</a>
HABP2 ; HABP2_HUMAN ; Q14520	Hyaluronan-binding protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14520">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14520</a>
HBA2 ; HBA_HUMAN ; P69905	Hemoglobin subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P69905">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P69905</a>
HBB ; HBB_HUMAN ; P68871	Hemoglobin subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P68871">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P68871</a>
HBD ; HBD_HUMAN ; P02042	Hemoglobin subunit delta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02042">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02042</a>
HECTD4 ; HECD4_HUMAN ; Q9Y4D8	Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase HECTD4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y4D8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y4D8</a>
HELZ2 ; HELZ2_HUMAN ; Q9BYK8	Helicase with zinc finger domain 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BYK8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BYK8</a>

HGF ; HGF_HUMAN ; P14210	Hepatocyte growth factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14210">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14210</a>
HGFAC ; HGFA_HUMAN ; Q04756	Hepatocyte growth factor activator	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04756">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04756</a>
HLA-A ; HLAA_HUMAN ; P01892	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04439">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04439</a>
HLA-DRA ; DRA_HUMAN ; P01903	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01903">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01903</a>
HLA-E ; HLAЕ_HUMAN ; P13747	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, alpha chain E	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13747">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13747</a>
HLA-G ; HLAG_HUMAN ; P17693	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, alpha chain G	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17693">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17693</a>
HMMR ; HMMR_HUMAN ; O75330	Hyaluronan mediated motility receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75330">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75330</a>
HP ; HPT_HUMAN ; P00738	Haptoglobin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00738">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00738</a>
HPR ; HPTR_HUMAN ; P00739	Haptoglobin-related protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00739">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00739</a>
HPX ; HEMO_HUMAN ; P02790	Hemopexin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02790">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02790</a>
HRG ; HRG_HUMAN ; P04196	Histidine-rich glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04196">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04196</a>
HUWE1 ; HUWE1_HUMAN ; Q7Z6Z7	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase HUWE1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z6Z7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z6Z7</a>
ICAM2 ; ICAM2_HUMAN ; P13598	Intercellular adhesion molecule 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13598">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13598</a>
ICAM3 ; ICAM3_HUMAN ; P32942	Intercellular adhesion molecule 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32942">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32942</a>

ICAM4 ; ICAM4_HUMAN ; Q14773	Intercellular adhesion molecule 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14773">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14773</a>
ICOS ; ICOS_HUMAN ; Q9Y6W8	Inducible T-cell costimulator	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6W8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6W8</a>
ICOSLG ; ICOSL_HUMAN ; O75144	ICOS ligand	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75144">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75144</a>
IFITM1 ; IFM1_HUMAN ; P13164	Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13164">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13164</a>
IFNA10 ; IFN10_HUMAN ; P01566	Interferon alpha-10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01566">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01566</a>
IFNA14 ; IFN14_HUMAN ; P01570	Interferon alpha-14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01570">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01570</a>
IFNA16 ; IFN16_HUMAN ; P05015	Interferon alpha-16	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05015">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05015</a>
IFNA17 ; IFN17_HUMAN ; P01571	Interferon alpha-17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01571">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01571</a>
IFNA2 ; IFNA2_HUMAN ; P01563	Interferon alpha-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01563">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01563</a>
IFNA21 ; IFN21_HUMAN ; P01568	Interferon alpha-21	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01568">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01568</a>
IFNA4 ; IFNA4_HUMAN ; P05014	Interferon alpha-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05014">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05014</a>
IFNA5 ; IFNA5_HUMAN ; P01569	Interferon alpha-5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01569">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01569</a>
IFNA6 ; IFNA6_HUMAN ; P05013	Interferon alpha-6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05013">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05013</a>
IFNA7 ; IFNA7_HUMAN ; P01567	Interferon alpha-7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01567">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01567</a>

IFNA8 ; IFNA8_HUMAN ; P32881	Interferon alpha-8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32881">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32881</a>
IFNAR1 ; INAR1_HUMAN ; P17181	Interferon alpha/beta receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17181">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17181</a>
IFNAR2 ; INAR2_HUMAN ; P48551	Interferon alpha/beta receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48551">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48551</a>
IFNB1 ; IFNB_HUMAN ; P01574	Interferon beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01574">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01574</a>
IFNE ; IFNE_HUMAN ; Q86WN2	Interferon epsilon	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86WN2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86WN2</a>
IFNG ; IFNG_HUMAN ; P01579	Interferon gamma	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01579">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01579</a>
IFNGR1 ; INGR1_HUMAN ; P15260	Interferon gamma receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15260">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15260</a>
IFNGR2 ; INGR2_HUMAN ; P38484	Interferon gamma receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P38484">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P38484</a>
IFNK ; IFNK_HUMAN ; Q9P0W0	Interferon kappa	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P0W0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P0W0</a>
IFNL1 ; IFNL1_HUMAN ; Q8IU54	Interferon lambda-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IU54">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IU54</a>
IFNL2 ; IFNL2_HUMAN ; Q8IZJ0	Interferon lambda-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZJ0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZJ0</a>
IFNL3 ; IFNL3_HUMAN ; Q8IZI9	Interferon lambda-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZI9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IZI9</a>
IFNLR1 ; INLR1_HUMAN ; Q8IU57	Interferon lambda receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IU57">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IU57</a>
IGF1R ; IGF1R_HUMAN ; P08069	Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08069">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08069</a>

IGF2 ; IGF2_HUMAN ; P01344	Insulin-like growth factor II	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01344">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01344</a>
IGF2R ; MPRI_HUMAN ; P11717	Cation-independent mannose-6-phosphate receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11717">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11717</a>
IGFALS ; ALS_HUMAN ; P35858	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein complex acid labile subunit	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35858">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35858</a>
IGFBP2 ; IBP2_HUMAN ; P18065	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18065">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18065</a>
IGFBP3 ; IBP3_HUMAN ; P17936	Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17936">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17936</a>
IGHA1 ; IGHAI1_HUMAN ; P01876	Immunoglobulin heavy constant alpha 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01876">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01876</a>
IGHA2 ; IGHAI2_HUMAN ; P01877	Immunoglobulin heavy constant alpha 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01877">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01877</a>
IGHD ; IGHDI_HUMAN ; P01880	Immunoglobulin heavy constant delta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01880">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01880</a>
IGHG1 ; IGHG1I_HUMAN ; P01857	Immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01857">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01857</a>
IGHG2 ; IGHG2I_HUMAN ; P01859	Immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01859">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01859</a>
IGHG3 ; IGHG3I_HUMAN ; P01860	Immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01860">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01860</a>
IGHG4 ; IGHG4I_HUMAN ; P01861	Immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01861">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01861</a>
IGHM ; IGHMI_HUMAN ; P01871	Immunoglobulin heavy constant mu	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01871">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01871</a>
IGHV1-18 ; HV118_HUMAN ; A0A0C4DH31	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 1-18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH31">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH31</a>

IGHV1-2 ; HV102_HUMAN ; P23083	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 1-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23083">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23083</a>
IGHV1-69 ; HV169_HUMAN ; P01742	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 1-69	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01742">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01742</a>
IGHV2-26 ; HV226_HUMAN ; A0A0B4J1V2	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 2-26	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1V2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1V2</a>
IGHV2-70 ; HV270_HUMAN ; P01814	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 2-70	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01814">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01814</a>
IGHV3-11 ; HV311_HUMAN ; P01762	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01762">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01762</a>
IGHV3-13 ; HV313_HUMAN ; P01766	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01766">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01766</a>
IGHV3-15 ; HV315_HUMAN ; A0A0B4J1V0	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1V0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1V0</a>
IGHV3-23 ; HV323_HUMAN ; P01764	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-23	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01764">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01764</a>
IGHV3-49 ; HV349_HUMAN ; A0A0A0MS15	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-49	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MS15">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MS15</a>
IGHV3-7 ; HV307_HUMAN ; P01780	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01780">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01780</a>
IGHV3-72 ; HV372_HUMAN ; A0A0B4J1Y9	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-72	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1Y9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1Y9</a>
IGHV3-74 ; HV374_HUMAN ; A0A0B4J1X5	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 3-74	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1X5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J1X5</a>
IGHV5-10-1 ; HV5X1_HUMAN ; A0A0J9YXX1	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 5-10-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0J9YXX1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0J9YXX1</a>
IGHV5-51 ; HV551_HUMAN ; A0A0C4DH38	Immunoglobulin heavy variable 5-51	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH38">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH38</a>

IGKC ; IGKC_HUMAN ; P01834	Immunoglobulin kappa constant	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01834">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01834</a>
IGKV1-17 ; KV117_HUMAN ; P01599	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01599">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01599</a>
IGKV1-33 ; KV133_HUMAN ; P01594	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01594">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01594</a>
IGKV1-5 ; KV105_HUMAN ; P01602	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01602">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01602</a>
IGKV1-8 ; KV108_HUMAN ; A0A0C4DH67	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1-8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH67">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH67</a>
IGKV1D-12 ; KVD12_HUMAN ; P01611	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1D-12	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01611">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01611</a>
IGKV1D-13 ; KVD13_HUMAN ; A0A0B4J2D9	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1D-13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J2D9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0B4J2D9</a>
IGKV1D-33 ; KVD33_HUMAN ; P01593	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 1D-33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01593">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01593</a>
IGKV2-30 ; KV230_HUMAN ; P06310	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 2-30	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06310">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06310</a>
IGKV2D-28 ; KVD28_HUMAN ; P01615	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 2D-28	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01615">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01615</a>
IGKV3-20 ; KV320_HUMAN ; P01619	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 3-20	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01619">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01619</a>
IGKV3-7 ; KV37_HUMAN ; A0A075B6H7	Probable non-functional immunoglobulin kappa variable 3-7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6H7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6H7</a>
IGKV3D-11 ; KVD11_HUMAN ; A0A0A0MRZ8	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 3D-11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MRZ8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MRZ8</a>
IGKV3D-15 ; KVD15_HUMAN ; A0A087WSY6	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 3D-15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A087WSY6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A087WSY6</a>

IGKV3D-20 ; KVD20_HUMAN ; A0A0C4DH25	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 3D-20	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH25">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0C4DH25</a>
IGKV4-1 ; KV401_HUMAN ; P06312	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 4-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06312">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06312</a>
IGKV6D-21 ; KVD21_HUMAN ; A0A0A0MT36	Immunoglobulin kappa variable 6D-21	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MT36">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0A0MT36</a>
IGLC2 ; IGLC2_HUMAN ; P0DOY2	Immunoglobulin lambda constant 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DOY2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DOY2</a>
IGLC3 ; IGLC3_HUMAN ; P0DOY3	Immunoglobulin lambda constant 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DOY3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DOY3</a>
IGLC6 ; IGLC6_HUMAN ; P0CF74	Immunoglobulin lambda constant 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0CF74">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0CF74</a>
IGLC7 ; IGLC7_HUMAN ; A0M8Q6	Immunoglobulin lambda constant 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0M8Q6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0M8Q6</a>
IGLL1 ; IGLL1_HUMAN ; P15814	Immunoglobulin lambda-like polypeptide 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15814">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15814</a>
IGLL5 ; IGLL5_HUMAN ; B9A064	Immunoglobulin lambda-like polypeptide 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/B9A064">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/B9A064</a>
IGLV1-40 ; LV140_HUMAN ; P01703	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 1-40	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01703">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01703</a>
IGLV1-44 ; LV144_HUMAN ; P01699	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 1-44	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01699">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01699</a>
IGLV1-47 ; LV147_HUMAN ; P01700	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 1-47	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01700">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01700</a>
IGLV1-51 ; LV151_HUMAN ; P01701	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 1-51	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01701">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01701</a>
IGLV10-54 ; LVX54_HUMAN ; A0A075B6I4	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 10-54	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I4</a>

IGLV2-11 ; LV211_HUMAN ; P01706	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01706">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01706</a>
IGLV2-14 ; LV214_HUMAN ; P01704	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01704">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01704</a>
IGLV2-18 ; LV218_HUMAN ; A0A075B6J9	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6J9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6J9</a>
IGLV2-23 ; LV223_HUMAN ; P01705	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-23	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01705">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01705</a>
IGLV2-33 ; LV233_HUMAN ; A0A075B6J2	Probable non-functional immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6J2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6J2</a>
IGLV2-8 ; LV208_HUMAN ; P01709	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 2-8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01709">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01709</a>
IGLV3-10 ; LV310_HUMAN ; A0A075B6K4	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6K4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6K4</a>
IGLV3-19 ; LV319_HUMAN ; P01714	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-19	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01714">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01714</a>
IGLV3-21 ; LV321_HUMAN ; P80748	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-21	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80748">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P80748</a>
IGLV3-25 ; LV325_HUMAN ; P01717	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-25	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01717">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01717</a>
IGLV3-27 ; LV327_HUMAN ; P01718	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-27	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01718">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01718</a>
IGLV3-9 ; LV39_HUMAN ; A0A075B6K5	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 3-9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6K5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6K5</a>
IGLV4-69 ; LV469_HUMAN ; A0A075B6H9	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 4-69	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6H9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6H9</a>
IGLV5-45 ; LV545_HUMAN ; A0A087WSX0	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 5-45	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A087WSX0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A087WSX0</a>

IGLV7-43 ; LV743_HUMAN ; P04211	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 7-43	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04211">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04211</a>
IGLV7-46 ; LV746_HUMAN ; A0A075B6I9	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 7-46	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I9</a>
IGLV8-61 ; LV861_HUMAN ; A0A075B6I0	Immunoglobulin lambda variable 8-61	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A075B6I0</a>
IGSF8 ; IGSF8_HUMAN ; Q969P0	Immunoglobulin superfamily member 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q969P0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q969P0</a>
IL10 ; IL10_HUMAN ; P22301	Interleukin-10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22301">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22301</a>
IL10RA ; I10R1_HUMAN ; Q13651	Interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13651">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13651</a>
IL10RB ; I10R2_HUMAN ; Q08334	Interleukin-10 receptor subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08334">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08334</a>
IL11 ; IL11_HUMAN ; P20809	Interleukin-11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20809">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20809</a>
IL11RA ; I11RA_HUMAN ; Q14626	Interleukin-11 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14626">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14626</a>
IL12A ; IL12A_HUMAN ; P29459	Interleukin-12 subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29459">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29459</a>
IL12B ; IL12B_HUMAN ; P29460	Interleukin-12 subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29460">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P29460</a>
IL12RB1 ; I12R1_HUMAN ; P42701	Interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42701">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42701</a>
IL12RB2 ; I12R2_HUMAN ; Q99665	Interleukin-12 receptor subunit beta-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99665">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99665</a>
IL13 ; IL13_HUMAN ; P35225	Interleukin-13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35225">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35225</a>

IL13RA1 ; I13R1_HUMAN ; P78552	Interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78552">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78552</a>
IL13RA2 ; I13R2_HUMAN ; Q14627	Interleukin-13 receptor subunit alpha-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14627">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14627</a>
IL15 ; IL15_HUMAN ; P40933	Interleukin-15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40933">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40933</a>
IL15RA ; I15RA_HUMAN ; Q13261	Interleukin-15 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13261">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13261</a>
IL16 ; IL16_HUMAN ; Q14005	Pro-interleukin-16	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14005">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14005</a>
IL17A ; IL17_HUMAN ; Q16552	Interleukin-17A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16552">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16552</a>
IL17B ; IL17B_HUMAN ; Q9UHF5	Interleukin-17B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHF5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHF5</a>
IL17C ; IL17C_HUMAN ; Q9P0M4	Interleukin-17C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P0M4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P0M4</a>
IL17D ; IL17D_HUMAN ; Q8TAD2	Interleukin-17D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TAD2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TAD2</a>
IL17F ; IL17F_HUMAN ; Q96PD4	Interleukin-17F	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PD4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PD4</a>
IL17RA ; I17RA_HUMAN ; Q96F46	Interleukin-17 receptor A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96F46">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96F46</a>
IL18 ; IL18_HUMAN ; Q14116	Interleukin-18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14116">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14116</a>
IL18R1 ; IL18R_HUMAN ; Q13478	Interleukin-18 receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13478">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13478</a>
IL18RAP ; I18RA_HUMAN ; O95256	Interleukin-18 receptor accessory protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95256">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95256</a>

IL19 ; IL19_HUMAN ; Q9UHD0	Interleukin-19	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHD0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHD0</a>
IL1A ; IL1A_HUMAN ; P01583	Interleukin-1 alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01583">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01583</a>
IL1B ; IL1B_HUMAN ; P01584	Interleukin-1 beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01584">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01584</a>
IL1F10 ; IL1FA_HUMAN ; Q8WWZ1	Interleukin-1 family member 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWZ1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWZ1</a>
IL1R1 ; IL1R1_HUMAN ; P14778	Interleukin-1 receptor type 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14778">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14778</a>
IL1R2 ; IL1R2_HUMAN ; P27930	Interleukin-1 receptor type 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27930">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27930</a>
IL1RAP ; IL1AP_HUMAN ; Q9NPH3	Interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPH3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPH3</a>
IL1RN ; IL1RA_HUMAN ; P18510	Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18510">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18510</a>
IL2 ; IL2_HUMAN ; P60568	Interleukin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60568">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P60568</a>
IL20 ; IL20_HUMAN ; Q9NYY1	Interleukin-20	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NYY1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NYY1</a>
IL20RA ; I20RA_HUMAN ; Q9UHF4	Interleukin-20 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHF4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UHF4</a>
IL20RB ; I20RB_HUMAN ; Q6UXL0	Interleukin-20 receptor subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6UXL0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6UXL0</a>
IL21 ; IL21_HUMAN ; Q9HBE4	Interleukin-21	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBE4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBE4</a>
IL21R ; IL21R_HUMAN ; Q9HBE5	Interleukin-21 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBE5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBE5</a>

IL22 ; IL22_HUMAN ; Q9GZX6	Interleukin-22	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9GZX6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9GZX6</a>
IL22RA1 ; I22R1_HUMAN ; Q8N6P7	Interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6P7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6P7</a>
IL22RA2 ; I22R2_HUMAN ; Q969J5	Interleukin-22 receptor subunit alpha-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q969J5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q969J5</a>
IL23A ; IL23A_HUMAN ; Q9NPF7	Interleukin-23 subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPF7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPF7</a>
IL23R ; IL23R_HUMAN ; Q5VWK5	Interleukin-23 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5VWK5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q5VWK5</a>
IL24 ; IL24_HUMAN ; Q13007	Interleukin-24	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13007">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13007</a>
IL25 ; IL25_HUMAN ; Q9H293	Interleukin-25	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H293">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H293</a>
IL26 ; IL26_HUMAN ; Q9NPH9	Interleukin-26	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPH9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NPH9</a>
IL27 ; IL27A_HUMAN ; Q8NEV9	Interleukin-27 subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NEV9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NEV9</a>
IL2RA ; IL2RA_HUMAN ; P01589	Interleukin-2 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01589">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01589</a>
IL2RB ; IL2RB_HUMAN ; P14784	Interleukin-2 receptor subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14784">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14784</a>
IL2RG ; IL2RG_HUMAN ; P31785	Cytokine receptor common subunit gamma	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31785">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P31785</a>
IL3 ; IL3_HUMAN ; P08700	Interleukin-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08700">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08700</a>
IL31 ; IL31_HUMAN ; Q6EBC2	Interleukin-31	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6EBC2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6EBC2</a>

IL32 ; IL32_HUMAN ; P24001	Interleukin-32	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24001">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24001</a>
IL33 ; IL33_HUMAN ; O95760	Interleukin-33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95760">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95760</a>
IL34 ; IL34_HUMAN ; Q6ZMJ4	Interleukin-34	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ZMJ4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ZMJ4</a>
IL36G ; IL36G_HUMAN ; Q9NZH8	Interleukin-36 gamma	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZH8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NZH8</a>
IL36RN ; I36RA_HUMAN ; Q9UBH0	Interleukin-36 receptor antagonist protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBH0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBH0</a>
IL3RA ; IL3RA_HUMAN ; P26951	Interleukin-3 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26951">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26951</a>
IL4 ; IL4_HUMAN ; P05112	Interleukin-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05112">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05112</a>
IL4R ; IL4RA_HUMAN ; P24394	Interleukin-4 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24394">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P24394</a>
IL5 ; IL5_HUMAN ; P05113	Interleukin-5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05113">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05113</a>
IL5RA ; IL5RA_HUMAN ; Q01344	Interleukin-5 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01344">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01344</a>
IL6 ; IL6_HUMAN ; P05231	Interleukin-6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05231">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05231</a>
IL6R ; IL6RA_HUMAN ; P08887	Interleukin-6 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08887">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08887</a>
IL6ST ; IL6RB_HUMAN ; P40189	Interleukin-6 receptor subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40189">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40189</a>
IL7 ; IL7_HUMAN ; P13232	Interleukin-7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13232">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13232</a>

IL7R ; IL7RA_HUMAN ; P16871	Interleukin-7 receptor subunit alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16871">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16871</a>
IL9 ; IL9_HUMAN ; P15248	Interleukin-9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15248">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15248</a>
IL9R ; IL9R_HUMAN ; Q01113	Interleukin-9 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01113">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01113</a>
INSM1 ; INSM1_HUMAN ; Q01101	Insulinoma-associated protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01101">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01101</a>
INSR ; INSR_HUMAN ; P06213	Insulin receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06213">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06213</a>
IQCG ; DRC9_HUMAN ; Q9H095	Dynein regulatory complex protein 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H095">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H095</a>
ITGA1 ; ITA1_HUMAN ; P56199	Integrin alpha-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P56199">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P56199</a>
ITGA2 ; ITA2_HUMAN ; P17301	Integrin alpha-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17301">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P17301</a>
ITGA2B ; ITA2B_HUMAN ; P08514	Integrin alpha-IIb	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08514">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08514</a>
ITGA3 ; ITA3_HUMAN ; P26006	Integrin alpha-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26006">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26006</a>
ITGA4 ; ITA4_HUMAN ; P13612	Integrin alpha-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13612">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13612</a>
ITGA5 ; ITA5_HUMAN ; P08648	Integrin alpha-5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08648">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08648</a>
ITGA6 ; ITA6_HUMAN ; P23229	Integrin alpha-6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23229">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23229</a>
ITGAD ; ITAD_HUMAN ; Q13349	Integrin alpha-D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13349">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13349</a>

ITGAE ; ITAE_HUMAN ; P38570	Integrin alpha-E	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P38570">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P38570</a>
ITGAL ; ITAL_HUMAN ; P20701	Integrin alpha-L	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20701">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20701</a>
ITGAM ; ITAM_HUMAN ; P11215	Integrin alpha-M	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11215">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11215</a>
ITGAV ; ITAV_HUMAN ; P06756	Integrin alpha-V	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06756">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P06756</a>
ITGAX ; ITAX_HUMAN ; P20702	Integrin alpha-X	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20702">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20702</a>
ITGB1 ; ITB1_HUMAN ; P05556	Integrin beta-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05556">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05556</a>
ITGB2 ; ITB2_HUMAN ; P05107	Integrin beta-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05107">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05107</a>
ITGB3 ; ITB3_HUMAN ; P05106	Integrin beta-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05106">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05106</a>
ITGB4 ; ITB4_HUMAN ; P16144	Integrin beta-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16144">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16144</a>
ITIH1 ; ITIH1_HUMAN ; P19827	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain H1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19827">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19827</a>
ITIH2 ; ITIH2_HUMAN ; P19823	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain H2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19823">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19823</a>
ITIH3 ; ITIH3_HUMAN ; Q06033	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain H3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q06033">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q06033</a>
ITIH4 ; ITIH4_HUMAN ; Q14624	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain H4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14624">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14624</a>
ITPRID2 ; ITPI2_HUMAN ; P28290	Protein ITPRID2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28290">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28290</a>

JAG1 ; JAG1_HUMAN ; P78504	Protein jagged-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78504">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78504</a>
JAM2 ; JAM2_HUMAN ; P57087	Junctional adhesion molecule B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P57087">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P57087</a>
JCHAIN ; IGJ_HUMAN ; P01591	Immunoglobulin J chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01591">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01591</a>
KDR ; VGFR2_HUMAN ; P35968	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35968">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35968</a>
KEL ; KELL_HUMAN ; P23276	Kell blood group glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23276">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23276</a>
KIR2DL1 ; KI2L1_HUMAN ; P43626	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43626">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43626</a>
KIR2DL2 ; KI2L2_HUMAN ; P43627	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43627">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43627</a>
KIR2DL3 ; KI2L3_HUMAN ; P43628	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43628">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43628</a>
KIR2DL4 ; KI2L4_HUMAN ; Q99706	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99706">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99706</a>
KIR2DL5A ; KI2LA_HUMAN ; Q8N109	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N109">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N109</a>
KIR2DS1 ; KI2S1_HUMAN ; Q14954	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14954">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14954</a>
KIR2DS2 ; KI2S2_HUMAN ; P43631	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43631">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43631</a>
KIR2DS4 ; KI2S4_HUMAN ; P43632	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43632">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43632</a>
KIR2DS5 ; KI2S5_HUMAN ; Q14953	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14953">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14953</a>

KIR3DL1 ; KI3L1_HUMAN ; P43629	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43629">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43629</a>
KIR3DL2 ; KI3L2_HUMAN ; P43630	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43630">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43630</a>
KIR3DL3 ; KI3L3_HUMAN ; Q8N743	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N743">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N743</a>
KIT ; KIT_HUMAN ; P10721	Mast/stem cell growth factor receptor Kit	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10721">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10721</a>
KITLG ; SCF_HUMAN ; P21583	Kit ligand	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21583">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21583</a>
KLKB1 ; KLKB1_HUMAN ; P03952	Plasma kallikrein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P03952">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P03952</a>
KLRB1 ; KLRB1_HUMAN ; Q12918	Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily B member 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12918">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12918</a>
KLRC1 ; NKG2A_HUMAN ; P26715	NKG2-A/NKG2-B type II integral membrane protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26715">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26715</a>
KLRC2 ; NKG2C_HUMAN ; P26717	NKG2-C type II integral membrane protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26717">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26717</a>
KLRD1 ; KLRD1_HUMAN ; Q13241	Natural killer cells antigen CD94	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13241">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13241</a>
KLRK1 ; NKG2D_HUMAN ; P26718	NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26718">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26718</a>
KMT2C ; KMT2C_HUMAN ; Q8NEZ4	Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase 2C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NEZ4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NEZ4</a>
KNG1 ; KNG1_HUMAN ; P01042	Kininogen-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01042">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01042</a>
KPNA5 ; IMA6_HUMAN ; O15131	Importin subunit alpha-6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15131">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15131</a>

KRT1 ; K2C1_HUMAN ; P04264	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04264">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04264</a>
KRT10 ; K1C10_HUMAN ; P13645	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13645">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13645</a>
KRT17 ; K1C17_HUMAN ; Q04695	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04695">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04695</a>
KRT2 ; K22E_HUMAN ; P35908	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 2 epidermal	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35908">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35908</a>
KRT77 ; K2C1B_HUMAN ; Q7Z794	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 1b	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z794">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z794</a>
KRT81 ; KRT81_HUMAN ; Q14533	Keratin, type II cuticular Hb1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14533">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14533</a>
KRT9 ; K1C9_HUMAN ; P35527	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35527">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35527</a>
KTN1 ; KTN1_HUMAN ; Q86UP2	Kinectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86UP2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86UP2</a>
L1CAM ; L1CAM_HUMAN ; P32004	Neural cell adhesion molecule L1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32004">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32004</a>
LAG3 ; LAG3_HUMAN ; P18627	Lymphocyte activation gene 3 protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18627">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18627</a>
LAIR1 ; LAIR1_HUMAN ; Q6GTX8	Leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6GTX8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6GTX8</a>
LAIR2 ; LAIR2_HUMAN ; Q6ISS4	Leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ISS4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6ISS4</a>
LAMP1 ; LAMP1_HUMAN ; P11279	Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11279">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11279</a>
LAMP2 ; LAMP2_HUMAN ; P13473	Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13473">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13473</a>

LAMP3 ; LAMP3_HUMAN ; Q9UQV4	Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UQV4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UQV4</a>
LBP ; LBP_HUMAN ; P18428	Lipopolysaccharide-binding protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18428">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18428</a>
LCAT ; LCAT_HUMAN ; P04180	Phosphatidylcholine-sterol acyltransferase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04180">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04180</a>
LECT2 ; LECT2_HUMAN ; O14960	Leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14960">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14960</a>
LEPR ; LEPR_HUMAN ; P48357	Leptin receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48357">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P48357</a>
LGALS3BP ; LG3BP_HUMAN ; Q08380	Galectin-3-binding protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08380">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q08380</a>
LIF ; LIF_HUMAN ; P15018	Leukemia inhibitory factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15018">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15018</a>
LIFR ; LIFR_HUMAN ; P42702	Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42702">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42702</a>
LILRA1 ; LIRA1_HUMAN ; O75019	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75019">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75019</a>
LILRA2 ; LIRA2_HUMAN ; Q8N149	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N149">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N149</a>
LILRA3 ; LIRA3_HUMAN ; Q8N6C8	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6C8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N6C8</a>
LILRA4 ; LIRA4_HUMAN ; P59901	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P59901">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P59901</a>
LILRA5 ; LIRA5_HUMAN ; A6NI73	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A6NI73">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A6NI73</a>
LILRA6 ; LIRA6_HUMAN ; Q6PI73	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6PI73">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q6PI73</a>

LILRB1 ; LIRB1_HUMAN ; Q8NHL6	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHL6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHL6</a>
LILRB2 ; LIRB2_HUMAN ; Q8N423	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N423">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N423</a>
LILRB3 ; LIRB3_HUMAN ; O75022	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75022">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75022</a>
LILRB4 ; LIRB4_HUMAN ; Q8NHJ6	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHJ6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NHJ6</a>
LILRB5 ; LIRB5_HUMAN ; O75023	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75023">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75023</a>
LPA ; APOA_HUMAN ; P08519	Apolipoprotein(a)	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08519">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08519</a>
LRG1 ; A2GL_HUMAN ; P02750	Leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02750">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02750</a>
LRP1 ; LRP1_HUMAN ; Q07954	Prolow-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07954">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07954</a>
LTA ; TNFB_HUMAN ; P01374	Lymphotoxin-alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01374">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01374</a>
LTB ; TNFC_HUMAN ; Q06643	Lymphotoxin-beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q06643">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q06643</a>
LTBR ; TNR3_HUMAN ; P36941	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36941">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36941</a>
LUM ; LUM_HUMAN ; P51884	Lumican	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51884">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51884</a>
LY75 ; LY75_HUMAN ; O60449	Lymphocyte antigen 75	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60449">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60449</a>
LY9 ; LY9_HUMAN ; Q9HBG7	T-lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBG7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBG7</a>

LYVE1 ; LYVE1_HUMAN ; Q9Y5Y7	Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5Y7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5Y7</a>
LYZ ; LYSC_HUMAN ; P61626	Lysozyme C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61626">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61626</a>
MAP3K11 ; M3K11_HUMAN ; Q16584	Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16584">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q16584</a>
MCAM ; MUC18_HUMAN ; P43121	Cell surface glycoprotein MUC18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43121">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43121</a>
MELTF ; TRFM_HUMAN ; P08582	Melanotransferrin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08582">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08582</a>
MET ; MET_HUMAN ; P08581	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08581">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08581</a>
MIF ; MIF_HUMAN ; P14174	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14174">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14174</a>
MKI67 ; KI67_HUMAN ; P46013	Proliferation marker protein Ki-67	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46013">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46013</a>
MME ; NEP_HUMAN ; P08473	Neprilysin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08473">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08473</a>
MPL ; TPOR_HUMAN ; P40238	Thrombopoietin receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40238">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40238</a>
MRC1 ; MRC1_HUMAN ; P22897	Macrophage mannose receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22897">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22897</a>
MRC2 ; MRC2_HUMAN ; Q9UBG0	C-type mannose receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBG0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBG0</a>
MS4A1 ; CD20_HUMAN ; P11836	B-lymphocyte antigen CD20	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11836">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11836</a>
MSR1 ; MSRE_HUMAN ; P21757	Macrophage scavenger receptor types I and II	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21757">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21757</a>

MST1 ; HGFL_HUMAN ; P26927	Hepatocyte growth factor-like protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26927">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P26927</a>
MST1R ; RON_HUMAN ; Q04912	Macrophage-stimulating protein receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04912">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04912</a>
MUC1 ; MUC1_HUMAN ; P15941	Mucin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15941">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15941</a>
MYZAP ; MYZAP_HUMAN ; P0CAP1	Myocardial zonula adherens protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0CAP1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0CAP1</a>
N4BP3 ; N4BP3_HUMAN ; O15049	NEDD4-binding protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15049">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15049</a>
NCAM1 ; NCAM1_HUMAN ; P13591	Neural cell adhesion molecule 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13591">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13591</a>
NCR1 ; NCTR1_HUMAN ; O76036	Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O76036">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O76036</a>
NCR2 ; NCTR2_HUMAN ; O95944	Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95944">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95944</a>
NCR3 ; NCTR3_HUMAN ; O14931	Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14931">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14931</a>
NECTIN1 ; NECT1_HUMAN ; Q15223	Nectin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15223">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15223</a>
NECTIN2 ; NECT2_HUMAN ; Q92692	Nectin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92692">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92692</a>
NECTIN3 ; NECT3_HUMAN ; Q9NQS3	Nectin-3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NQS3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NQS3</a>
NGFR ; TNR16_HUMAN ; P08138	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 16	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08138">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08138</a>
NRP1 ; NRP1_HUMAN ; O14786	Neuropilin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14786">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14786</a>

NT5E ; 5NTD_HUMAN ; P21589	5'-nucleotidase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21589">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P21589</a>
NUCB1 ; NUCB1_HUMAN ; Q02818	Nucleobindin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02818">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02818</a>
ORM1 ; A1AG1_HUMAN ; P02763	Alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02763">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02763</a>
ORM2 ; A1AG2_HUMAN ; P19652	Alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19652">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19652</a>
OSM ; ONCM_HUMAN ; P13725	Oncostatin-M	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13725">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P13725</a>
OSMR ; OSMR_HUMAN ; Q99650	Oncostatin-M-specific receptor subunit beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99650">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q99650</a>
PACRGL ; PACRL_HUMAN ; Q8N7B6	PACRG-like protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N7B6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N7B6</a>
PARP14 ; PAR14_HUMAN ; Q460N5	Protein mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase PARP14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q460N5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q460N5</a>
PDCD1 ; PDCD1_HUMAN ; Q15116	Programmed cell death protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15116">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15116</a>
PDCD1LG2 ; PD1L2_HUMAN ; Q9BQ51	Programmed cell death 1 ligand 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BQ51">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BQ51</a>
PDGFA ; PDGFA_HUMAN ; P04085	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04085">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04085</a>
PDGFB ; PDGFB_HUMAN ; P01127	Platelet-derived growth factor subunit B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01127">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01127</a>
PDGFRA ; PGFRA_HUMAN ; P16234	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16234">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16234</a>
PDGFRB ; PGFRB_HUMAN ; P09619	Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09619">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P09619</a>

PECAM1 ; PECA1_HUMAN ; P16284	Platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16284">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16284</a>
PER2 ; PER2_HUMAN ; O15055	Period circadian protein homolog 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15055">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15055</a>
PF4 ; PLF4_HUMAN ; P02776	Platelet factor 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02776">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02776</a>
PF4V1 ; PF4V_HUMAN ; P10720	Platelet factor 4 variant	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10720">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10720</a>
PFKP ; PFKAP_HUMAN ; Q01813	ATP-dependent 6-phosphofructokinase, platelet type	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01813">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01813</a>
PGLYRP2 ; PGRP2_HUMAN ; Q96PD5	N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanine amidase	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PD5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PD5</a>
PLAUR ; UPAR_HUMAN ; Q03405	Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03405">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03405</a>
PLG ; PLMN_HUMAN ; P00747	Plasminogen	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00747">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00747</a>
PLXNC1 ; PLXC1_HUMAN ; O60486	Plexin-C1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60486">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60486</a>
PON1 ; PON1_HUMAN ; P27169	Serum paraoxonase/arylesterase 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27169">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P27169</a>
PPBP ; CXCL7_HUMAN ; P02775	Platelet basic protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02775">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02775</a>
PRDX2 ; PRDX2_HUMAN ; P32119	Peroxiredoxin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32119">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32119</a>
PRF1 ; PERF_HUMAN ; P14222	Perforin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14222">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14222</a>
PRG4 ; PRG4_HUMAN ; Q92954	Proteoglycan 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92954">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92954</a>

PRICKLE2 ; PRIC2_HUMAN ; Q7Z3G6	Prickle-like protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z3G6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z3G6</a>
PRNP ; APRIO_HUMAN ; F7VJQ1	Alternative prion protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/F7VJQ1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/F7VJQ1</a>
PROC ; PROC_HUMAN ; P04070	Vitamin K-dependent protein C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04070">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04070</a>
PROCR ; EPCR_HUMAN ; Q9UNN8	Endothelial protein C receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNN8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNN8</a>
PROM1 ; PROM1_HUMAN ; O43490	Prominin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43490">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43490</a>
PROS1 ; PROS_HUMAN ; P07225	Vitamin K-dependent protein S	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07225">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07225</a>
PROZ ; PROZ_HUMAN ; P22891	Vitamin K-dependent protein Z	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22891">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P22891</a>
PSG1 ; PSG1_HUMAN ; P11464	Pregnancy-specific beta-1-glycoprotein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11464">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P11464</a>
PTGDR2 ; PD2R2_HUMAN ; Q9Y5Y4	Prostaglandin D2 receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5Y4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5Y4</a>
PTGFRN ; FPRP_HUMAN ; Q9P2B2	Prostaglandin F2 receptor negative regulator	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P2B2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P2B2</a>
PTPRC ; PTPRC_HUMAN ; P08575	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08575">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08575</a>
PTPRJ ; PTPRJ_HUMAN ; Q12913	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase eta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12913">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12913</a>
PVR ; PVR_HUMAN ; P15151	Poliovirus receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15151">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P15151</a>
PZP ; PZP_HUMAN ; P20742	Pregnancy zone protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20742">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20742</a>

RBP4 ; RET4_HUMAN ; P02753	Retinol-binding protein 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02753">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02753</a>
RETN ; RETN_HUMAN ; Q9HD89	Resistin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HD89">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HD89</a>
RHAG ; RHAG_HUMAN ; Q02094	Ammonium transporter Rh type A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02094">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02094</a>
RHCE ; RHCE_HUMAN ; P18577	Blood group Rh(CE) polypeptide	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18577">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18577</a>
RHD ; RHD_HUMAN ; Q02161	Blood group Rh(D) polypeptide	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02161">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02161</a>
RNF180 ; RN180_HUMAN ; Q86T96	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF180	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86T96">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q86T96</a>
ROCK2 ; ROCK2_HUMAN ; O75116	Rho-associated protein kinase 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75116">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75116</a>
RPAP3 ; RPAP3_HUMAN ; Q9H6T3	RNA polymerase II-associated protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H6T3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H6T3</a>
RYR2 ; RYR2_HUMAN ; Q92736	Ryanodine receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92736">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92736</a>
SAA1 ; SAA1_HUMAN ; P0DJI8	Serum amyloid A-1 protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DJI8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DJI8</a>
SAA2 ; SAA2_HUMAN ; P0DJI9	Serum amyloid A-2 protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DJI9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DJI9</a>
SDC1 ; SDC1_HUMAN ; P18827	Syndecan-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18827">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P18827</a>
SECISBP2L ; SBP2L_HUMAN ; Q93073	Selenocysteine insertion sequence-binding protein 2-like	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93073">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93073</a>
SELE ; LYAM2_HUMAN ; P16581	E-selectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16581">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16581</a>

SELENOP ; SEPP1_HUMAN ; P49908	Selenoprotein P	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49908">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P49908</a>
SELL ; LYAM1_HUMAN ; P14151	L-selectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14151">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P14151</a>
SELP ; LYAM3_HUMAN ; P16109	P-selectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16109">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16109</a>
SELPLG ; SELPL_HUMAN ; Q14242	P-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14242">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q14242</a>
SEMA4D ; SEM4D_HUMAN ; Q92854	Semaphorin-4D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92854">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92854</a>
SEMA7A ; SEM7A_HUMAN ; O75326	Semaphorin-7A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75326">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75326</a>
SERPINA1 ; A1AT_HUMAN ; P01009	Alpha-1-antitrypsin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01009">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01009</a>
SERPINA3 ; AACT_HUMAN ; P01011	Alpha-1-antichymotrypsin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01011">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01011</a>
SERPINA6 ; CBG_HUMAN ; P08185	Corticosteroid-binding globulin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08185">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08185</a>
SERPINA7 ; THBG_HUMAN ; P05543	Thyroxine-binding globulin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05543">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05543</a>
SERPIN1C ; ANT3_HUMAN ; P01008	Antithrombin-III	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01008">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01008</a>
SERPIND1 ; HEP2_HUMAN ; P05546	Heparin cofactor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05546">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05546</a>
SERPINF1 ; PEDF_HUMAN ; P36955	Pigment epithelium-derived factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36955">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36955</a>
SERPINF2 ; A2AP_HUMAN ; P08697	Alpha-2-antiplasmin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08697">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P08697</a>

SERPING1 ; IC1_HUMAN ; P05155	Plasma protease C1 inhibitor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05155">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P05155</a>
SETSLP ; SETLP_HUMAN ; P0DME0	Protein SETSLP	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DME0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P0DME0</a>
SFI1 ; SFI1_HUMAN ; A8K8P3	Protein SFI1 homolog	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A8K8P3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A8K8P3</a>
SIGLEC1 ; SN_HUMAN ; Q9BZZ2	Sialoadhesin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZZ2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BZZ2</a>
SIGLEC5 ; SIGL5_HUMAN ; O15389	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15389">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15389</a>
SIGLEC6 ; SIGL6_HUMAN ; O43699	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43699">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43699</a>
SIGLECT7 ; SIGL7_HUMAN ; Q9Y286	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y286">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y286</a>
SIGLEC9 ; SIGL9_HUMAN ; Q9Y336	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y336">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y336</a>
SIRPA ; SHPS1_HUMAN ; P78324	Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type substrate 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78324">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P78324</a>
SIRPB1 ; SIRB1_HUMAN ; O00241	Signal-regulatory protein beta-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00241">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00241</a>
SIRPG ; SIRPG_HUMAN ; Q9P1W8	Signal-regulatory protein gamma	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P1W8">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9P1W8</a>
SLAMF1 ; SLAF1_HUMAN ; Q13291	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13291">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13291</a>
SLAMF7 ; SLAF7_HUMAN ; Q9NQ25	SLAM family member 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NQ25">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NQ25</a>
SLC44A1 ; CTL1_HUMAN ; Q8WWI5	Choline transporter-like protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWI5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WWI5</a>

SLC4A1 ; B3AT_HUMAN ; P02730	Band 3 anion transport protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02730">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02730</a>
SLC7A5 ; LAT1_HUMAN ; Q01650	Large neutral amino acids transporter small subunit 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01650">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q01650</a>
SMC3 ; SMC3_HUMAN ; Q9UQE7	Structural maintenance of chromosomes protein 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UQE7">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UQE7</a>
SOD1 ; SODC_HUMAN ; P00441	Superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00441">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P00441</a>
SPECC1L ; CYTSA_HUMAN ; Q69YQ0	Cytospin-A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q69YQ0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q69YQ0</a>
SPN ; LEUK_HUMAN ; P16150	Leukosialin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16150">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P16150</a>
SPP1 ; OSTP_HUMAN ; P10451	Osteopontin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10451">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10451</a>
STAT1 ; STAT1_HUMAN ; P42224	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1-alpha/beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42224">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42224</a>
STAT3 ; STAT3_HUMAN ; P40763	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40763">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40763</a>
STAT5A ; STA5A_HUMAN ; P42229	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42229">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P42229</a>
STIL ; STIL_HUMAN ; Q15468	SCL-interrupting locus protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15468">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15468</a>
SYNE1 ; SYNE1_HUMAN ; Q8NF91	Nesprin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NF91">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8NF91</a>
SYNE2 ; SYNE2_HUMAN ; Q8WXH0	Nesprin-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WXH0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WXH0</a>
SYNGAP1 ; SYGP1_HUMAN ; Q96PV0	Ras/Rap GTPase-activating protein SynGAP	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PV0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96PV0</a>

TCERG1 ; TCRG1_HUMAN ; O14776	Transcription elongation regulator 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14776">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14776</a>
TCP10L3 ; TCP10_HUMAN ; Q12799	Putative T-complex protein 10A homolog	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12799">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q12799</a>
TDGF1P3 ; TDGF3_HUMAN ; P51864	Putative teratocarcinoma-derived growth factor 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51864">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P51864</a>
TDRD1 ; TDRD1_HUMAN ; Q9BXT4	Tudor domain-containing protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BXT4">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BXT4</a>
TDRD15 ; TDR15_HUMAN ; B5MCY1	Tudor domain-containing protein 15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/B5MCY1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/B5MCY1</a>
TEK ; TIE2_HUMAN ; Q02763	Angiopoietin-1 receptor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02763">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02763</a>
TF ; TRFE_HUMAN ; P02787	Serotransferrin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02787">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02787</a>
TFRC ; TFR1_HUMAN ; P02786	Transferrin receptor protein 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02786">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02786</a>
TGFB1 ; TGFB1_HUMAN ; P01137	Transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01137">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01137</a>
TGFB2 ; TGFB2_HUMAN ; P61812	Transforming growth factor beta-2 proprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61812">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P61812</a>
TGFB3 ; TGFB3_HUMAN ; P10600	Transforming growth factor beta-3 proprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10600">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10600</a>
TGFB1I ; BGH3_HUMAN ; Q15582	Transforming growth factor-beta-induced protein ig-h3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15582">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15582</a>
TGFBR1 ; TGFR1_HUMAN ; P36897	TGF-beta receptor type-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36897">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P36897</a>
TGFBR2 ; TGFR2_HUMAN ; P37173	TGF-beta receptor type-2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P37173">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P37173</a>

TGFB3 ; TGBR3_HUMAN ; Q03167	Transforming growth factor beta receptor type 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03167">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q03167</a>
THBD ; TRBM_HUMAN ; P07204	Thrombomodulin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07204">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07204</a>
THBS1 ; TSP1_HUMAN ; P07996	Thrombospondin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07996">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07996</a>
THBS4 ; TSP4_HUMAN ; P35443	Thrombospondin-4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35443">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P35443</a>
THPO ; TPO_HUMAN ; P40225	Thrombopoietin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40225">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P40225</a>
THY1 ; THY1_HUMAN ; P04216	Thy-1 membrane glycoprotein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04216">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04216</a>
TIAM2 ; TIAM2_HUMAN ; Q8IVF5	T-lymphoma invasion and metastasis-inducing protein 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IVF5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8IVF5</a>
TLR1 ; TLR1_HUMAN ; Q15399	Toll-like receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15399">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q15399</a>
TLR10 ; TLR10_HUMAN ; Q9BXR5	Toll-like receptor 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BXR5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9BXR5</a>
TLR2 ; TLR2_HUMAN ; O60603	Toll-like receptor 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60603">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60603</a>
TLR3 ; TLR3_HUMAN ; O15455	Toll-like receptor 3	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15455">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O15455</a>
TLR4 ; TLR4_HUMAN ; O00206	Toll-like receptor 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00206">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00206</a>
TLR5 ; TLR5_HUMAN ; O60602	Toll-like receptor 5	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60602">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O60602</a>
TLR6 ; TLR6_HUMAN ; Q9Y2C9	Toll-like receptor 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y2C9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y2C9</a>

TLR7 ; TLR7_HUMAN ; Q9NYK1	Toll-like receptor 7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NYK1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NYK1</a>
TLR8 ; TLR8_HUMAN ; Q9NR97	Toll-like receptor 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NR97">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NR97</a>
TLR9 ; TLR9_HUMAN ; Q9NR96	Toll-like receptor 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NR96">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NR96</a>
TMEM198 ; TM198_HUMAN ; Q66K66	Transmembrane protein 198	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q66K66">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q66K66</a>
TNF ; TNFA_HUMAN ; P01375	Tumor necrosis factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01375">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01375</a>
TNFRSF10A ; TR10A_HUMAN ; O00220	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00220">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00220</a>
TNFRSF10B ; TR10B_HUMAN ; O14763	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14763">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14763</a>
TNFRSF10C ; TR10C_HUMAN ; O14798	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14798">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14798</a>
TNFRSF10D ; TR10D_HUMAN ; Q9UBN6	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBN6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBN6</a>
TNFRSF11A ; TNR11_HUMAN ; Q9Y6Q6	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6Q6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y6Q6</a>
TNFRSF11B ; TR11B_HUMAN ; O00300	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 11B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00300">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O00300</a>
TNFRSF12A ; TNR12_HUMAN ; Q9NP84	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 12A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NP84">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9NP84</a>
TNFRSF13B ; TR13B_HUMAN ; O14836	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14836">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14836</a>
TNFRSF13C ; TR13C_HUMAN ; Q96RJ3	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96RJ3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q96RJ3</a>

TNFRSF14 ; TNR14_HUMAN ; Q92956	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92956">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q92956</a>
TNFRSF17 ; TNR17_HUMAN ; Q02223	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02223">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q02223</a>
TNFRSF18 ; TNR18_HUMAN ; Q9Y5U5	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5U5">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y5U5</a>
TNFRSF1A ; TNR1A_HUMAN ; P19438	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19438">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P19438</a>
TNFRSF1B ; TNR1B_HUMAN ; P20333	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20333">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P20333</a>
TNFRSF25 ; TNR25_HUMAN ; Q93038	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 25	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93038">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q93038</a>
TNFRSF4 ; TNR4_HUMAN ; P43489	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43489">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P43489</a>
TNFRSF8 ; TNR8_HUMAN ; P28908	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28908">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P28908</a>
TNFRSF9 ; TNR9_HUMAN ; Q07011	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07011">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07011</a>
TNFSF10 ; TNF10_HUMAN ; P50591	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P50591">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P50591</a>
TNFSF11 ; TNF11_HUMAN ; O14788	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 11	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14788">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O14788</a>
TNFSF12 ; TNF12_HUMAN ; O43508	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 12	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43508">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43508</a>
TNFSF13 ; TNF13_HUMAN ; O75888	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75888">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75888</a>
TNFSF13B ; TN13B_HUMAN ; Q9Y275	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13B	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y275">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y275</a>

TNFSF14 ; TNF14_HUMAN ; O43557	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43557">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43557</a>
TNFSF15 ; TNF15_HUMAN ; O95150	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 15	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95150">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95150</a>
TNFSF18 ; TNF18_HUMAN ; Q9UNG2	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 18	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNG2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UNG2</a>
TNFSF4 ; TNFL4_HUMAN ; P23510	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 4	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23510">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P23510</a>
TNFSF8 ; TNFL8_HUMAN ; P32971	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32971">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P32971</a>
TNFSF9 ; TNFL9_HUMAN ; P41273	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 9	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41273">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41273</a>
TNNT3 ; TNNT3_HUMAN ; P45378	Troponin T, fast skeletal muscle	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P45378">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P45378</a>
TNS1 ; TENS1_HUMAN ; Q9HBL0	Tensin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBL0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9HBL0</a>
TOP3B ; TOP3B_HUMAN ; O95985	DNA topoisomerase 3-beta-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95985">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O95985</a>
TRAF3IP3 ; T3JAM_HUMAN ; Q9Y228	TRAF3-interacting JNK-activating modulator	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y228">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y228</a>
TRIM33 ; TRI33_HUMAN ; Q9UPN9	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM33	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UPN9">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UPN9</a>
TRPC4AP ; TP4AP_HUMAN ; Q8TEL6	Short transient receptor potential channel 4-associated protein	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TEL6">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8TEL6</a>
TSPAN7 ; TSN7_HUMAN ; P41732	Tetraspanin-7	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41732">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P41732</a>
TTN ; TITIN_HUMAN ; Q8WZ42	Titin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WZ42">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8WZ42</a>

TTR ; TTHY_HUMAN ; P02766	Transthyretin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02766">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02766</a>
TUSC2 ; TUSC2_HUMAN ; O75896	Tumor suppressor candidate 2	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75896">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O75896</a>
TXLNB ; TXLNB_HUMAN ; Q8N3L3	Beta-taxilin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N3L3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q8N3L3</a>
UBQLN1 ; UBQL1_HUMAN ; Q9UMX0	Ubiquilin-1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UMX0">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UMX0</a>
VEGFD ; VEGFD_HUMAN ; O43915	Vascular endothelial growth factor D	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43915">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/O43915</a>
VPREB1 ; VPREB_HUMAN ; P12018	Immunoglobulin iota chain	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12018">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12018</a>
VTN ; VTNC_HUMAN ; P04004	Vitronectin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04004">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04004</a>
VWA8 ; VWA8_HUMAN ; A3KMH1	von Willebrand factor A domain-containing protein 8	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A3KMH1">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A3KMH1</a>
VWF ; VWF_HUMAN ; P04275	von Willebrand factor	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04275">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P04275</a>
WAPL ; WAPL_HUMAN ; Q7Z5K2	Wings apart-like protein homolog	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z5K2">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q7Z5K2</a>
XCL1 ; XCL1_HUMAN ; P47992	Lymphotactin	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P47992">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P47992</a>
XCL2 ; XCL2_HUMAN ; Q9UBD3	Cytokine SCM-1 beta	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBD3">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9UBD3</a>
XCR1 ; XCR1_HUMAN ; P46094	Chemokine XC receptor 1	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46094">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P46094</a>
XRCC6 ; XRCC6_HUMAN ; P12956	X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6	<a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12956">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12956</a>

### 31. lk\_protocol\_type

Name	Description	Link
Assay	Protocol used to assay or measure an experiment sample	
Bio Sample Preparation	Biological Sample Preparation.	
Bio Sample Treatment	Protocol used to prepare Biological Sample.	
Biomaterial Transformation	Protocol used to prepare or modify a biological sample	
Case Report Form	Case Report Form	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.10e&amp;code=C40988">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.10e&amp;code=C40988</a>
Clinical	Clinical	
Clinical Study Protocol	Clinical Study Protocol	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25320">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25320</a>
Clinical Trial Monitoring Plan	A proposed method to ensure the adequate monitoring of subjects during a clinical trial.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115753">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115753</a>
Clinical Trials Operational Procedure Manual	Documentation describing clinical trial-related work processes.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115764">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115764</a>
Data Processing	Data Processing	
Data Transformation	Protocol used to analyze or reformat data	

Experiment	Protocol used in the Experiment.	
Experimental Sample	Protocol used for Experimental Sample.	
Institutional Review Board Independent Ethics Committee Informed Consent Document	Records approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB)/Independent Ethics Committee (IEC), explaining study information to assist study volunteers in understanding the expectations and requirements of trial participation.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115697">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115697</a>
Laboratory Sample Manual	Documentation describing work processes and procedures for the collection, handling, and shipping of a sample.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115541">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;code=C115541</a>
Not Specified	Protocol Type is not specified or not received. If no Protocol Type value is received, then this is the system default value.	
Other	Other	
Statistical Analysis Documentation	Statistical Analysis Documentation	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.10e&amp;code=C115732">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.10e&amp;code=C115732</a>
Study Protocol	'Study_Protocol' Study design description.	
Study Summary	'Study_Summary' Study review after a study is closed.	
Subject Organism Treatment	Subject Organism Treatment	

## 32. lk\_public\_repository

Name	Description	Link
dbGAP	The database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (dbGaP) was developed to archive and distribute the results of studies that have investigated the interaction of genotype and phenotype.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap</a>

ENA	The European Nucleotide Archive (ENA) provides a comprehensive record of the world's nucleotide sequencing information, covering raw sequencing data, sequence assembly information and functional annotation.	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena">http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena</a>
Ensembl	Ensembl gene repository	
FlowRepository	A database of flow cytometry experiments where you can query and download data collected and annotated according to the MIFlowCyt standard.	<a href="http://flowrepository.org">http://flowrepository.org</a>
GenBank	GenBank is the NIH genetic sequence database, an annotated collection of all publicly available DNA sequences.	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/</a>
GEO	GEO is a public functional genomics data repository supporting MIAME-compliant data submissions. Array- and sequence-based data are accepted. Tools are provided to help users query and download experiments and curated gene expression profiles.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/</a>
ImmPort	Immunology Database and Analysis Portal (ImmPort).	<a href="http://www.immport.org/immport-open/public/home/home">http://www.immport.org/immport-open/public/home/home</a>
MassIVE	MassIVE is a community resource developed by the NIH-funded Center for Computational Mass Spectrometry to promote the global, free exchange of mass spectrometry data. MassIVE datasets can be assigned ProteomeXchange accessions to satisfy publication requirements.	<a href="https://massive.ucsd.edu/ProteoSAFe/static/massive.jsp">https://massive.ucsd.edu/ProteoSAFe/static/massive.jsp</a>
MetaboLights	A database for Metabolomics experiments and derived information. The database is cross-species, cross-technique and covers metabolite structures and their reference spectra as well as their biological roles, locations and concentrations, and experimental data from metabolic experiments.	<a href="https://www.ebi.ac.uk/metabolights/">https://www.ebi.ac.uk/metabolights/</a>
NCBI Gene	NCBI gene repository	

PRIDE	The PRIDE PRoteomics IDEntifications (PRIDE) database is a centralized, standards compliant, public data repository for proteomics data, including protein and peptide identifications, post-translational modifications and supporting spectral evidence. PRIDE is a core member in the ProteomeXchange (PX) consortium, which provides a single point for submitting mass spectrometry based proteomics data to public-domain repositories. Datasets are submitted to PRIDE via ProteomeXchange and are handled by expert biocurators.	<a href="https://www.ebi.ac.uk/pride/archive/">https://www.ebi.ac.uk/pride/archive/</a>
SRA	The Sequence Read Archive (SRA) stores raw sequencing data from the next generation of sequencing platforms including Roche 454 GS System, Illumina Genome Analyzer, Applied Biosystems SOLiD System, Helicos Heliscope, Complete Genomics, and Pacific Biosciences SMRT.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra</a>

### 33. lk\_race

Name	Description	Link
American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as "Haitian" or "Negro" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
Not Specified	Race is not specified or not received. If no Race value is received, then this is the system default value.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
Other	A person having a Race that is some Other value not in CV Terms.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
Unknown	A person having a race that is Unknown.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>
White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.	<a href="https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf">https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf</a>

#### 34. lk\_reagent\_type

Name	Description	Link

Array	<p>Arrays (including microarrays) are a set of probes immobilized on a surface. The probes can be oligonucleotides, cDNAs, antibodies and other molecules that recognize a target.</p> <p>Microarrays can be constructed by several methods including (but not limited to) <i>in situ</i> oligo synthesis (e.g. Affymetrix), cDNA spotting, bead arrays (e.g. Illumina) and antibody spotting.</p> <p>The position and identity of probes are provided by the manufacturer. The probe identifiers and their target are referred to as annotation or translation of probe identifiers to bioinformatic identifiers.</p> <p>Microarrays can be used for gene expression (mRNA transcript quantification), genotyping, cytokine quantification, etc.</p> <p>Microarrays for gene expression fall into two general classes—single channel and dual channel. The channel refers to the wavelength scanned for fluorescent signals. Affymetrix microarrays are obligatory single channel. Many commercial and non-commercial microarray manufacturers use two channel.</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400147">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400147</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001204</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001307">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0001307</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0400149</a>
CyTOF	Cytometry Time Of Flight CyTOF (DVS Sciences) or Mass cytometry, or , is a variation of flow cytometry in which antibodies are labeled with heavy metal ion tags rather than fluorochromes. Readout is by time-of-flight mass spectrometry.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_cytometry">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_cytometry</a>
Cytometric Bead Array	An assay in which a series of beads coated with antibodies specific for different analytes and marked with discrete fluorescent labels are used to simultaneously capture and quantitate soluble analytes using flow cytometric analysis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920</a>
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbant Assay. Quantification of a molecule (e.g. cytokine) by an antibody immobilization strategy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000661">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000661</a>
ELISPOT	Enzyme-linked ImmunoSPOT. A variant of ELISA with increased resolution that allows quantifying the number of cells in a population that release a molecule (e.g. cytokine).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600031">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600031</a>

Flow Cytometry	Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000916">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000916</a>
Hemagglutination Inhibition	Quantitate serum antibody to a specific antigen by blocking agglutination of cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000875">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000875</a>
HLA Typing	Human Leukocyte Antigen typing.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000435">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000435</a>
KIR Typing	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000435">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000435</a>
Luminex xMAP	Microsphere based multiplexing system. Microspheres are color coded and linked to a detector or capture reagent (e.g. antibody, oligonucleotides, peptides, or receptors).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000920</a>
Neutralizing Antibody Titer	Measurement of how much antibody an organism has produced that recognizes a particular epitope, expressed as the inverse of the greatest dilution that still gives a positive result.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000397">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000397</a>
Other	Other reagent.	<a href="http://immpport.org/immpport-open/public/home/documentation">http://immpport.org/immpport-open/public/home/documentation</a>
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction is a technique to amplify a DNA template.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000415</a>
Sequencing	Sequencing is used to discover new sequence variants and to genotype a sample for known variants.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600047">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0600047</a>
Virus Neutralization	Block a viral function.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000872</a>

### 35. lk\_release\_status

Name	Description
Initial	The Initial Data Release for the study
Unknown	The Data Release for the study is not known

Updated	The Data Release for the study is an update
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### 36. lk\_research\_focus

Name	Description	Link
Atopy/Allergy	Atopy or Allergy research focus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110049">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110049</a>
Autoimmune	Autoimmune research focus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110054">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1110054</a>
Cardiovascular system disease	A disease of anatomical entity which occurs in the blood, heart, blood vessels or the lymphatic system that passes nutrients (such as amino acids and electrolytes), gases, hormones, blood cells or lymph to and from cells in the body to help fight diseases and help stabilize body temperature and pH to maintain homeostasis. [database_cross_reference: url: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system</a> ][database_cross_reference: url: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system</a> ][type: <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/ECO_0007638">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/ECO_0007638</a> ][type: <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/ECO_0007638">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/ECO_0007638</a> ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DOID_1287</a>
Cell Biology	The study of the internal workings of cells at the microscopic and molecular level.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.07e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17992&amp;key=n750867443&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.07e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C17992&amp;key=n750867443&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
Development	Processes that involve and promote formation of more mature organs, organ systems, or organisms; general development.	<a href="https://ncithesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C18732">https://ncithesaurus.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?code=C18732</a>

Immune Response	Immune Response research focus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GO_0006955">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GO_0006955</a>
Infection Response	Infection Response research focus.	<a href="https://nciters.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=SNOMED%20Clinical%20Terms%20US%20Edition&amp;code=252101002&amp;ns=SNOMED">https://nciters.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=SNOMED%20Clinical%20Terms%20US%20Edition&amp;code=252101002&amp;ns=SNOMED</a>
Molecular Biology	The study of biology at a molecular level. It chiefly concerns itself with understanding the interactions between the various systems of a cell, including the interrelationship of DNA, RNA and protein synthesis and learning how these interactions are regulated. The field overlaps with other areas of biology, particularly genetics and biochemistry.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.07e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16872&amp;key=n759199013&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.07e&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C16872&amp;key=n759199013&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
No Research Focus Specified	No Research Focus currently specified.	
Oncology	The study of tumors encompassing the physical, chemical, and biologic properties.	<a href="https://nciters.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.04d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C17837&amp;key=n608142342&amp;m=1&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://nciters.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=17.04d&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C17837&amp;key=n608142342&amp;m=1&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
Pregnancy	The state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=19.11d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C25742</a>

Preterm Birth	Birth when a fetus is less than 37 weeks and 0 days gestational age.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=620784314&amp;b=1&amp;n=null">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;d&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C92861&amp;key=620784314&amp;b=1&amp;n=null</a>
Radiation Biology	The study of the mechanisms and biological effects of ionizing radiation, including repair processes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C17055">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCIT_C17055</a>
Transplantation	Transplantation research focus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000105">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_0000105</a>
Vaccine Response	Vaccine Response research focus.	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/EFO_004645">http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/EFO_004645</a>

### 37. lk\_rna\_sequence\_result\_unit\_type

Name	Description	Link
result_unit_preferred		
FPKM	Fragments Per Kilobase Million: Normalized expression value of a given gene as measured by paired-end RNA sequencing	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
RPKM	Reads Per Kilobase Million: Normalized expression value of a given gene as measured by single-end RNA sequencing	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>
TPM	Transcripts per million reads- Measurement of mRNA abundance using RNA-seq data	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>

### 38. lk\_sample\_type

Name	Description	Link
Amniotic Fluid	<p>Amniotic fluid is a bodily fluid consisting of watery liquid surrounding and cushioning a growing fetus within the amnion. It allows the fetus to move freely without the walls of the uterus being too tight against its body. Buoyancy is also provided. The composition of the fluid changes over the course of gestation. Initially, amniotic fluid is similar to maternal plasma, mainly water with electrolytes. As the fetus develops, proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, phospholipids originating from the lungs, fetal cells, and urea are deposited in the fluid.</p> <p>[database_cross_reference: MP:MPdatabase_cross_reference : ENVO:02000021]</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000173">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000173</a>
B cell	CD3-, CD19+, CD20+	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000236</a>
Bone	Skeletal element that is composed of bone tissue.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001474">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001474</a>
Bone Marrow	The soft tissue that fills the cavities of bones.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002371">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002371</a>
Brachial lymph node	The lymph nodes located along the brachial vein that receive drainage from most of the free upper limb and send efferent vessels to the central axillary lymph nodes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002525">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002525</a>
brain	<p>The brain is the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate, and most invertebrate, animals. Some primitive animals such as jellyfish and starfish have a decentralized nervous system without a brain, while sponges lack any nervous system at all. In vertebrates, the brain is located in the head, protected by the skull and close to the primary sensory apparatus of vision, hearing, balance, taste, and smell[WP].</p> <p>[database_cross_reference: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain</a>][ database_cross_reference: <a href="https://github.com/obophenotype/uberon/issues/300">https://github.com/obophenotype/uberon/issues/300</a>]</p>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000955">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000955</a>

Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid	Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL; informally, "bronchoalveolar washing") is a medical procedure in which a bronchoscope is passed through the mouth or nose into the lungs and fluid is squirted into a small part of the lung and then collected for examination.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronchoalveolar_lavage">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronchoalveolar_lavage</a>
Carbohydrate	Any member of the class of organooxygen compounds that is a polyhydroxy-aldehyde or -ketone or a lactol resulting from their intramolecular condensation (monosaccharides); substances derived from these by reduction of the carbonyl group (alditols), by oxidation of one or more hydroxy groups to afford the corresponding aldehydes, ketones, or carboxylic acids, or by replacement of one or more hydroxy group(s) by a hydrogen atom; and polymeric products arising by intermolecular acetal formation between two or more such molecules (disaccharides, polysaccharides and oligosaccharides). Carbohydrates contain only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms; prior to any oxidation or reduction, most have the empirical formula $C_m(H_2O)_n$ . Compounds obtained from carbohydrates by substitution, etc., are known as carbohydrate derivatives and may contain other elements. Cyclitols are generally not regarded as carbohydrates.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_16646">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_16646</a>
Cell culture supernatant	Supernatant of a cell culture is a material entity which contains media, supplements, and secreted products of the cells and becomes the environment of cultivated cell.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1000023">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OBI_1000023</a>
Cervical lymph nodes	Lymph nodes found in the neck.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervical_lymph_nodes">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervical_lymph_nodes</a>
Colon	Last portion of the large intestine before it becomes the rectum.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001155">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001155</a>
Colonic Lamina Propria	A lamina propria that is part of a colonic mucosa.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0007177">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0007177</a>

Cord blood	Blood that remains in the placenta and in the attached umbilical cord after childbirthWP. database_cross_reference: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cord_blood">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cord_blood</a>	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0012168">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0012168</a>
Dendritic cell	CD3-, CD19, CD20, CD14-, CD16-, CD56-, HLA-DR+	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000451</a>
Dermis	The dermis is a layer of skin between the epidermis (with which it makes up the skin) and subcutaneous tissues, and is composed of two layers, the papillary and reticular dermis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002067">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002067</a>
DNA	High molecular weight, linear polymers, composed of nucleotides containing deoxyribose and linked by phosphodiester bonds; DNA contain the genetic information of organisms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_16991">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_16991</a>
Epithelium	Portion of tissue, that consists of one or more layers of epithelial cells connected to each other by cell junctions and which is underlain by a basal lamina. Examples: simple squamous epithelium, glandular cuboidal epithelium, transitional epithelium, myoepithelium[CARO].	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000483">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000483</a>
Fibroblast	A connective tissue cell which secretes an extracellular matrix rich in collagen and other macromolecules. Flattened and irregular in outline with branching processes; appear fusiform or spindle-shaped.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000057">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000057</a>
Gastric lamina propria	The closest term in Uberson is "Mucosa of the stomach" : The mucosal layer that lines the stomach. It consists of epithelium, lamina propria, and the muscularis mucosae.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001199">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001199</a>
Ileum	The portion of the small intestine that extends from the jejunum to the colon.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002116">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002116</a>
Inguinal lymph node	The lymph nodes located in the groin area.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001542">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001542</a>
Jejunum	The portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002115">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002115</a>

Kidney	A paired organ of the urinary tract which has the production of urine as its primary function.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002113">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002113</a>
Lipid	'Lipids' is a loosely defined term for substances of biological origin that are soluble in nonpolar solvents. They consist of saponifiable lipids, such as glycerides (fats and oils) and phospholipids, as well as nonsaponifiable lipids, principally steroids.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_18059">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_18059</a>
Liver	An exocrine gland which secretes bile and functions in metabolism of protein and carbohydrate and fat, synthesizes substances involved in the clotting of the blood, synthesizes vitamin A, detoxifies poisonous substances, stores glycogen, and breaks down worn-out erythrocytes[GO].	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002107">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002107</a>
Lung	Respiration organ that develops as an outpocketing of the esophagus.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002048">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002048</a>
Lung lymph node	Bronchopulmonary segment lymph node.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/FMA_68286">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/FMA_68286</a>
Lymph node	Any of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue that are surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue, are distributed along the lymphatic vessels, and contain numerous lymphocytes which filter the flow of lymph.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000029">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000029</a>
Lymphocyte	A lymphocyte is a leukocyte commonly found in the blood and lymph that has the characteristics of a large nucleus, a neutral staining cytoplasm, and prominent heterochromatin. [database_cross_reference: GOC:add][database_cross_reference: ISBN:0781735149][database_cross_reference: ISBN:0683073696]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000542</a>

Macrophage	A mononuclear phagocyte present in variety of tissues, typically differentiated from monocytes, capable of phagocytosing a variety of extracellular particulate material, including immune complexes, microorganisms, and dead cells. Morphology: Diameter 30–80 μm, abundant cytoplasm, low N/C ratio, eccentric nucleus. Irregular shape with pseudopods, highly adhesive. Contain vacuoles and phagosomes, may contain azurophilic granules; markers: Mouse and: CD68, in most cases CD11b. Mouse: in most cases F4/80+; role or process: immune, antigen presentation, and remodelling; lineage: hematopoietic, myeloid.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000235">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000235</a>
Mesenteric lymph node	The lymph nodes located in the mesentery, of which there are 3 classes: ileocolic, juxtaintestinal mesenteric, and central superior group.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002509</a>
Monocyte	CD3-, CD19, CD20, CD56-, CD14+	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000576</a> ; <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000860">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000860</a>
Nasal lavage fluid	Fluid obtained by irrigation or washout of the nasal cavity and nasal mucosa. [database_cross_reference: Mondofacto_Dictionary: <a href="http://www.mondofacto.com/facts/dictionary?">http://www.mondofacto.com/facts/dictionary?</a> ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BTO_0004977">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/BTO_0004977</a>
Neutrophil	has_broad_synonym: polynuclear neutrophilic leucocyte; poly; polymorphonuclear leucocyte; PMN; polymorphonuclear neutrophil; polymorphonuclear leukocyte; polynuclear neutrophilic leukocyte Any of the immature or mature forms of a granular leukocyte that in its mature form has a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes. database_cross_reference: FMA:62860; BTO:0000130; CALOHA:TS-0688 [database_cross_reference: ISBN:0721601464]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000775</a>

NK cell	A lymphocyte that can spontaneously kill a variety of target cells without prior antigenic activation via germline encoded activation receptors and also regulate immune responses via cytokine release and direct contact with other cells.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000623</a>
Not Specified	Sample Type is not specified or not received. If no Sample Type value is received, then this is the system default value.	
Other	A sample type that is not provided in the preferred values list.	
PBMC	Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cell- A leukocyte with a single non-segmented nucleus in the mature form.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000842">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000842</a>
Placenta	Organ of metabolic interchange between fetus and mother, partly of embryonic origin and partly of maternal origin. The fetal portion of the placenta is known as the villous chorion. The maternal portion is known as the decidua basalis. The two portions are held together by anchoring villi that are anchored to the decidua basalis by the cytotrophoblastic shell. database_cross_reference: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Placenta">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Placenta</a> [database_cross_reference: <a href="http://www.med.umich.edu/lrc/coursespages/m1/embryology/embryo/06placenta.htm">http://www.med.umich.edu/lrc/coursespages/m1/embryology/embryo/06placenta.htm</a> ]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001987">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001987</a>
Plasma	Body substance in liquid state contained in the lumen of arterial and venous trees, blood capillary and the cardiac chambers; constitutes the liquid phase of blood.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001969">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001969</a>
Popliteal lymph node	The lymph nodes which drain the legs; contained in the popliteal fossa.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001543">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001543</a>
Protein	A biological macromolecule minimally consisting of one polypeptide chain synthesized at the ribosome.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_36080">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEBI_36080</a>
Red Blood Cell	A red blood cell. In mammals, mature erythrocytes are biconcave disks containing hemoglobin whose function is to transport oxygen. database_cross_reference: MESH:A11.118.290database_cross_reference: GOC:tfm	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000232">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000232</a>

Saliva	A fluid produced in the oral cavity by salivary glands, typically used in predigestion, but also in other functions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001836">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001836</a>
Serum	Body substance derived from plasma by the elimination of fibrinogen.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001977">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001977</a>
Skin of body	Nonparenchymatous organ that consists of the dermis and epidermis. Subdivisions of the skin surround various body parts; as a whole, the skin constitutes the external layer of the body.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002097</a>
Small intestine	Subdivision of digestive tract that connects the stomach to the large intestine and is where much of the digestion and absorption of food takes place (with the exception of ruminants).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002108</a>
Spleen	The organ that functions to filter blood and to store red corpuscles and platelets.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002106</a>
Stomach	An expanded region of the vertebrate alimentary tract that serves as a food storage compartment and digestive organ. A stomach is lined, in whole or in part by a glandular epithelium.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000945">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000945</a>
Synovial fluid	Transudate contained in the synovial cavity of joints, and in the cavity of tendon sheaths and bursae.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001090">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001090</a>
Synovial tissue	Thin, loose vascular connective tissue that makes up the membranes surrounding joints and the sheaths protecting tendons (particularly flexor tendons in the hands and feet) where they pass over bony prominences.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0007616">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0007616</a>
T cell	CD3+	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000084">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CL_0000084</a>
Thymus	Anatomical structure of largely lymphoid tissue that functions in cell-mediated immunity by being the site where T cells develop.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002370</a>
Tonsil	Either of the two small almond-shaped masses of lymph tissue found on either side of the oropharynx.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002372">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0002372</a>

Trachea	The trachea is the portion of the airway that attaches to the bronchi as it branches [GO:dph]. [database_cross_reference: GO:0060438][database_cross_reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertebrate_trachea]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003126">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0003126</a>
Umbilical cord blood	Blood that remains in the placenta and in the attached umbilical cord after childbirth[WP]. [database_cross_reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cord_blood]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0012168">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0012168</a>
Urinary bladder	Distensible musculomembranous organ situated in the anterior part of the pelvic cavity in which urine collects before excretion	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001255">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001255</a>
Urine	Excretion that is the output of a kidney database_cross_reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urine[database_cross_reference: https://github.com/geneontology/go-ontology/issues/11025]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001088">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001088</a>
Vagina	A fibromuscular tubular tract leading from the uterus to the exterior of the body in female placental mammals and marsupials, or to the cloaca in female birds, monotremes, and some reptiles[WP]. [database_cross_reference: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6601-2165] [database_cross_reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vagina]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000996">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000996</a>
Whole blood	Circulating body substance which consists of blood plasma and hemoglobin-carrying red blood cells. Excludes blood analogues (see UBERON:0000179 haemolymphatic fluid).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000178">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0000178</a>

### 39. lk\_source\_type

Name	Description
CONTROL SAMPLE	Sample used to perform quality control of assay results.
EXPSAMPLE	Biological sample that is assayed or measured.
STANDARD CURVE	An analysis product from analyzing the assay result from known quantities and used to interpret the assay result from a sample.

#### 40. lk\_species

Name	Description	Link	ID
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard duck	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=8839[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=8839[uid]</a>	8839
Aotus nancymaae	Ma's night monkey	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=37293">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=37293</a>	37293
Canis lupus familiaris	dog	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9615[uid]">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9615[uid]</a>	9615
Drosophila melanogaster	Fruit Fly	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=7227[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=7227[uid]</a>	7227
Gallus gallus	Chicken	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9031[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9031[uid]</a>	9031
Homo sapiens	Human	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9606[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9606[uid]</a>	9606
Macaca fascicularis	Macaca fascicularis	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9541[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9541[uid]</a>	9541
Macaca mulatta	Rhesus macaque	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9544[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9544[uid]</a>	9544

<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10090[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10090[uid]</a>	10090
<i>Mus musculus castaneus</i>	Southeastern Asian house mouse	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10091[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10091[uid]</a>	10091
<i>Mus spretus</i>	Western wild mouse	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10096[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10096[uid]</a>	10096
<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	domestic ferret	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9669[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9669[uid]</a>	9669
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Chimpanzee	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9598[uid]">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9598[uid]</a>	9598
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Rat	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10116[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10116[uid]</a>	10116
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Rat - Brown	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10117[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=10117[uid]</a>	10117
<i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>	domestic pig	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9825[uid]">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/taxonomy/?term=9825[uid]</a>	9825

#### 41. lk\_study\_condition\_pref\_mapping

Name	Description
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condition_reported	condition_preferred
(H3N2) infection	swine influenza
A/Brisbane/59/07	influenza
acute juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
adult glioblastoma multiforme	glioblastoma
adults and neonates	Aging
adults of different ages	Aging
Age-associated	Aging
Age-dependent	Aging
Age-related	Aging
Age-specific	Aging
Aging-specific	Aging
allergic to peanuts	peanut allergy
Anthrax	anthrax disease
Arthritis or polyarthritis, rheumatic	rheumatoid arthritis
as they age	Aging
atrophic Arthritis	rheumatoid arthritis
avian influenza virus (AIV) infection	avian influenza
B/Florida/04/06	influenza
Bannwarth syndrome	Lyme disease
Bannworth's syndrome	Lyme disease
brain Glioblastoma	brain glioblastoma multiforme
Brain tumor-Glioma	brain glioma
breakbone fever	dengue disease
bronchial hyperreactivity	asthma
C. difficile infection	Clostridium difficile colitis
C. difficile-infected	Clostridium difficile colitis
Cardiac Transplantation	Heart Transplantation
changes as a function of age	Aging
Chikungunya fever	chikungunya
CHIKV infection	chikungunya
children (0-11 years) versus adolescents (12-21 years)	Aging
chronic obstructive asthma	asthma
chronic obstructive asthma with acute exacerbation	asthma
chronic obstructive asthma with status asthmaticus	asthma
chronic plaque type psoriasis	chronic plaque psoriasis
chronic tonsillitis	tonsillitis
classic dengue	dengue disease
CMV-seropositive	Cytomegaloviral Infection
cystine storage disease	cystinosis

cytomegalovirus infection	Cytomegaloviral Infection
degenerative arthritis	osteoarthritis
degenerative joint disease	osteoarthritis
dengue endemic	dengue disease
Dengue Fever	dengue disease
dengue virus infection	dengue disease
dengue virus-infected	dengue disease
DENV infection	dengue disease
Devic's disease	neuromyelitis optica
Devic's syndrome	neuromyelitis optica
DHF	dengue hemorrhagic fever
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1	type 1 diabetes mellitus
different ages	Aging
disseminated lupus erythematosus	systemic lupus erythematosus
donor of a kidney	Kidney Transplantation
EAEC infection	Escherichia Coli Infection
EAEC35 infected	Escherichia Coli Infection
egg-allergic	egg allergy
elderly	Aging
end stage renal failure	end stage renal disease
end-stage kidney disease	end stage renal disease
Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EAEC) infection	Escherichia Coli Infection
Epstein-Barr virus infection	EBV Infection
Exercise induced asthma	asthma
exercise-induced asthma	asthma
falciparum malaria	Plasmodium falciparum malaria
familial pemphigus vulgaris	pemphigus vulgaris
FGS	focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
focal glomerular sclerosis	focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
focal glomerulosclerosis	focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
FSGS	focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
GBM	glioblastoma
Generalized multiple sclerosis	multiple sclerosis
glioblastoma multiforme	glioblastoma
Glioblastoma multiforme of brain	brain glioblastoma multiforme
grade IV adult Astrocytic tumor	glioblastoma
H. influenza	haemophilus meningitis
H. pylori infection	Helicobacter Pylori Infection
H1N1 influenza	swine influenza
H5 influenza	avian influenza
haemolytic-uraemic syndrome	hemolytic-uremic syndrome
healthy control	healthy

heart transplant	Heart Transplantation
hemolytic uremic syndrome	hemolytic-uremic syndrome
hep B	hepatitis B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus infectious disease
hypertrophic arthritis	osteoarthritis
IDDM	type 1 diabetes mellitus
induced malaria	malaria
infection by CMV	Cytomegaloviral Infection
infection by EBV	EBV Infection
infection with West Nile virus	West Nile fever
infections with Y. pestis	plague
Influenza A (H5N1)	avian influenza
influenza A(H1N1)	swine influenza
Influenza A/H1N1	swine influenza
influenza virus A subtype H1N1	swine influenza
influenza-H1N1	swine influenza
insular sclerosis	multiple sclerosis
Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus	type 1 diabetes mellitus
insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	type 1 diabetes mellitus
intra-amniotic infection	chorioamnionitis
islet transplantation	Pancreatic Islet Transplantation
jia	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
juvenile chronic polyarthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Juvenile Dermatomyositis	childhood type dermatomyositis
juvenile idiopathic arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Kidney Transplantation	Kidney Transplantation
kidney transplant	Kidney Transplantation
KSHV	viral tropism
liver transplant	Liver Transplantation
lung transplant	Lung Transplantation
Lupus Erythematosus, systemic	systemic lupus erythematosus
Lyme borreliosis	Lyme disease
lyme neuroborreliosis	Lyme disease
meningococcus	meningococcal meningitis
monarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Multiple Sclerosis	multiple sclerosis
Muscle-invasive bladder cancer	muscle invasive bladder cancer
n/a	healthy
na	healthy
neonatal and adult	Aging
neuroborreliosis	Lyme disease
Neurological Lyme disease	Lyme disease

no disease	healthy
Obstructive Uropathy	urinary tract obstruction
older people	Aging
older subjects	Aging
optic glioma	optic nerve glioma
osteoarthritis	osteoarthritis
Osteoarthritis and allied disorder	osteoarthritis
P. coatneyi	malaria
P. cynomolgi	malaria
palmoplantar pustulosis	pustulosis of palm and sole
paralysis agitans	Parkinson's disease
Parkinson disease	Parkinson's disease
pauciarticular juvenile arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Pauciarticular onset juvenile chronic arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
peanut-allergic	peanut allergy
pediatric organ donors in the first two years of life, as compared to adult organ donors	Aging
pH1N1	swine influenza
Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) malaria	Plasmodium falciparum malaria
pneumococcus	Streptococcus pneumonia
Pre-term birth	Preterm Birth
preeclampsia	pre-eclampsia
pregnant	Pregnancy
preterm infant	Preterm Birth
preterm pregnancy	Preterm Birth
primary glioblastoma multiforme	glioblastoma
Psoriais	psoriasis
psoriatic arthrits	psoriatic arthritis
renal (kidney) transplant	Kidney Transplantation
renal cortical necrosis	kidney cortex necrosis
renal Cyst	cystic kidney disease
renal transplant	Kidney Transplantation
renal transplantation	Kidney Transplantation
renal tubulo-interstitial disease	interstitial nephritis
rheumatiod arthritis	rheumatoid arthritis
rsv	respiratory syncytial virus infectious disease
S. pneumoniae	Streptococcus pneumonia
SARS-CoV-2 infection	COVID-19
Shingles	herpes zoster
Sicca syndrome	Sjogren's syndrome
sjia	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

Sjogren syndrome	Sjogren's syndrome
SLE - Lupus Erythematosus, systemic	systemic lupus erythematosus
spongioblastoma multiforme	glioblastoma
Still's disease	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
strep throat	Streptococcal Pharyngitis
systemic juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Systemic Lupus	systemic lupus erythematosus
Systemic Sclerosis	systemic scleroderma
Systemic Sclerosis-Associated Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension	hypertension
T1DM	type 1 diabetes mellitus
T2D	type 2 diabetes mellitus
Throat infection - tonsillitis	tonsillitis
Type 1 Diabetes	type 1 diabetes mellitus
Type 1 Diabetic	type 1 diabetes mellitus
type I diabetes mellitus	type 1 diabetes mellitus
urinary obstruction	urinary tract obstruction
vaccinia vaccine	smallpox
Varicella	chickenpox
varicella	chickenpox
viral antigens (vaccinia	smallpox
Wegener's Granulomatosis	granulomatosis with polyangiitis
West Nile encephalopathy	West Nile encephalitis
West Nile fever encephalitis	West Nile encephalitis
West Nile Fever with encephalitis	West Nile encephalitis
West Nile virus (WNv) infection	West Nile fever
West Nile virus (WNV)-infected	West Nile fever
West Nile Virus Infection	West Nile fever
WNV disease	West Nile fever
WNv infection	West Nile fever
wnv infection	West Nile fever
xerodermosteosis	Sjogren's syndrome
YFEV	yellow fever
young and aged	Aging
young and elderly	Aging
Zika virus disease	Zika fever
Zika virus infection	Zika fever
Zika virus(ZIKV) infection	Zika fever
zoster	herpes zoster

#### 42. lk\_study\_file\_type

Name	Description	Link
Adverse Events	Study file type is Adverse Events.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41331&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C41331&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Assessment Results	Study file type is Assessment Results.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25217&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25217&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Case Report Form	Study file type is Case Report Form.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C40988&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C40988&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Concomitant Medications	Study file type is Concomitant Medications.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49568&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49568&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

Data Dictionary	Study file type is Data Dictionary.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49461&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49461&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Demographics	Study file type is Demographics.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C16495&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C16495&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Interventions	Study file type is Interventions.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25218&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25218&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Lab Test Results	Study file type is Lab Test Results (e.g. CBC, chemistry, cytokine).	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C36292&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C36292&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

Medical History Data	Study file type is Medical History Data	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C18772">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C18772</a>
Protocol Deviation Data	Study file type is Protocol Deviation Data	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C50996">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C50996</a>
Screening Data	Study file type is Screening Data	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48262">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/pages/concept_details.jsf?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48262</a>
Study Data	Data associated with a study. For studies at a data curation level 0, this is the default setting for data linked to a study.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a>
Study Medication	Study file type is Study Medication.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a> ; <a href="https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C459&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://nciterms.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C459&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

Study Summary Description	Study Summary Description document.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation">https://import.org/resources/documentation</a>
Substance Use	Study file type is Substance Use.	<a href="https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://ncit. nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49615&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">https://import.org/resources/documentation; https://ncit. nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C49615&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

#### 43. lk\_subject\_location

Name	Description	Link
Afghanistan	A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east, Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006882">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006882</a>
Albania	A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefektura/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethe) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002953">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002953</a>

Algeria	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyahs).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000563">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000563</a>
Andorra	A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002948">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002948</a>
Angola	A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001095">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001095</a>
Antigua and Barbuda	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006883">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006883</a>

Argentina	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km <sup>2</sup> of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002928">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002928</a>
Armenia	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004094">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004094</a>

Australia	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000463">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000463</a>
Austria	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundesländer). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstädte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002942">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002942</a>
Azerbaijan	A country in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004941">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004941</a>

Bahamas	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002733">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002733</a>
Bahrain	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005281">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005281</a>
Bangladesh	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003750">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003750</a>
Barbados	Barbados	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001251">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001251</a>
Belarus	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006886">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006886</a>

Belgium	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002938">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002938</a>
Belize	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002934">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002934</a>
Benin	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000904">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000904</a>
Bermuda	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001264">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001264</a>

Bhutan	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003920">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003920</a>
Bolivia	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002511">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002511</a>
Borneo	Borneo	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00025355">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00025355</a>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brcko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006887">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006887</a>
Botswana	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001097">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001097</a>

Brazil	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002828">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002828</a>
Brunei Darussalam	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003901">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003901</a>
Bulgaria	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002950">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002950</a>
Burkina Faso	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000905">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000905</a>

Burundi	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001090">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001090</a>
Cambodia	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006888">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006888</a>
Cameroon	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001093">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001093</a>
Canada	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002560">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002560</a>

Cape Verde	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001227">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001227</a>
Central African Republic	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures économiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001089">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001089</a>
Chad	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000586">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000586</a>

Chile	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km <sup>2</sup> of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002825">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002825</a>
China	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002845">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002845</a>

Colombia	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002929">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002929</a>
Comoros	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005820">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005820</a>
Cook Islands	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km <sup>2</sup> , but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km <sup>2</sup> of ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00053798">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00053798</a>
Costa Rica	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002901">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002901</a>

Croatia	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002719">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002719</a>
Cuba	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003762">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003762</a>
Curacao	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00012582">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00012582</a>
Czech Republic	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002954">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002954</a>

Democratic Republic of the Congo	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001086">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001086</a>
Denmark	A nation situated in Scandinavia in northern Europe (Metropolitan Denmark) plus its two autonomous provinces, Greenland and The Faroe Islands. Denmark is divided into five regions and a total of 98 municipalities, plus two autonomous provinces.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002635">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002635</a>
Djibouti	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000582">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000582</a>
Dominica	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006890">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006890</a>

Dominican Republic	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003952">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003952</a>
Ecuador	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002912</a>
Egypt	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003934">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003934</a>
El Salvador	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002935">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002935</a>

England	The largest and most populous constituent country of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The subdivisions of England consists of as many as four levels of subnational division and at some levels there are a variety of types of administrative entity. They have been created for the purposes of local government in England.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002641">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002641</a>
Equatorial Guinea	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001091">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001091</a>
Eritrea	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000581">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000581</a>

Estonia	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties. (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusuksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002959">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002959</a>
Ethiopia	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000567">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000567</a>
Fiji	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006891">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006891</a>

Finland	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002937">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002937</a>
Gabon	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001092">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001092</a>
Gambia	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000907">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000907</a>

Georgia	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alaq'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004942">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004942</a>
Germany	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Lander, Bundeslander), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Stadte).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002646">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002646</a>
Ghana	A country in West Africa. It borders Cote d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000908">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000908</a>

Greece	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002945">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002945</a>
Greenland	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001507">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001507</a>
Grenada	Grenada	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_02000573">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_02000573</a>
Guatemala	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002936">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002936</a>
Guinea	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Côte d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000909">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000909</a>

Guinea-Bissau	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000910">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000910</a>
Guyana	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002522">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002522</a>
Haiti	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003953">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003953</a>
Honduras	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002894">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002894</a>

Hungary	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megyek, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (fövaros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistérségek), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002952">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002952</a>
Iceland	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000843">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000843</a>
India	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002839">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002839</a>

Indonesia	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003727">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003727</a>
Iran	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004474">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004474</a>
Iraq	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhanafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004483">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004483</a>

Israel	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002476">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002476</a>
Italy	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (provincie) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002650">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002650</a>
Ivory Coast	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Côte d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000906">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000906</a>
Jamaica	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003781">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003781</a>
Japan	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002747">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002747</a>

Java	An island of Indonesia and the site of its capital city, Jakarta. It lies between Sumatra to the northwest and Bali to the east. Borneo lies to the north and Christmas Island to the south. Java is almost entirely of volcanic origin; it contains no fewer than thirty-eight mountains forming an east-west spine which have at one time or another been active volcanoes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00024383">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00024383</a>
Jordan	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002473">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002473</a>
Kazakhstan	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004999">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004999</a>
Kenya	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarifa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001101">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001101</a>

Kiribati	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km <sup>2</sup> straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006894">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006894</a>
Kosovo	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00011337">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00011337</a>
Kurdistan	An extensive plateau and mountainous area in the Middle East, inhabited mainly by Kurds. It covers large parts of eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, northwestern Iran and smaller parts of northern Syria and Armenia. It roughly includes Zagros and eastern Taurus mountain ranges.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002468">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002468</a>
Kuwait	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhab).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005285">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005285</a>

Kyrgyzstan	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast). The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006893">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006893</a>
Laos	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qwang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006889">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006889</a>
Latvia	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002958">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002958</a>
Lebanon	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdyia, singular: qadaa).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002478">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002478</a>
Lesotho	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001098">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001098</a>
Liberia	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000911">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000911</a>

Libya	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000566">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000566</a>
Liechtenstein	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003858">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003858</a>
Lithuania	A country located along the southeastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002960">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002960</a>
Luxembourg	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002947">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002947</a>

Macedonia	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opštini; singular opština), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006895">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006895</a>
Malawi	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001105">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001105</a>
Malaysia	A country that consists of thirteen states and three federal territories in Southeast Asia. The country is separated into two regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo, by the South China Sea. Malaysia borders Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines. Malaysia consists of 13 states (Negeri) and 3 federal territories.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003902">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003902</a>
Mali	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Côte d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000584">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000584</a>

Mauritania	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000583">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000583</a>
Metropolitan Denmark	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005852">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005852</a>
Metropolitan France	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003940">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003940</a>
Metropolitan Norway	That part of the Kingdom of Norway that occupies the W part of the Scandinavian Peninsula and adjoining islands. Metropolitan Norway is divided into nineteen first-level administrative regions known as fylker ("counties", singular fylke) and 430[19] second-level kommuner ("municipalities", singular kommune).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005851">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005851</a>
Metropolitan Portugal	That part of the Portuguese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004126">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004126</a>

Metropolitan Spain	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balearic Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003936">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003936</a>
Mexico	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002852">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002852</a>
Moldova	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003897">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003897</a>
Monaco	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quartiers and 10 wards.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003857">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003857</a>

Mongolia	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00008744">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00008744</a>
Montenegro	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opština), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006898">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006898</a>
Montserrat	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003988">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003988</a>
Morocco	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000565">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000565</a>

Mozambique	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001100">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001100</a>
Myanmar	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006899">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006899</a>
Namibia	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001096">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001096</a>
Nauru	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006900">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006900</a>

Nepal	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004399">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004399</a>
Netherlands	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002946">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002946</a>
New Zealand	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000469">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000469</a>

Nicaragua	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002978">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002978</a>
Niger	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000585">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000585</a>
Nigeria	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000912</a>
Niue Fekai	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006902">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006902</a>

North America	North America	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000458">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000458</a>
North Korea	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002801">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002801</a>
Northern Ireland	One of the four countries of the United Kingdom. Situated in the north-east of the island of Ireland, it shares a border with the Republic of Ireland to the south and west.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002638">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002638</a>
Norway	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002699">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002699</a>
Oman	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an exclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an exclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005283">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005283</a>

Pakistan	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005246">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005246</a>
Palau	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006905">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006905</a>
Palestinian Territories	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002475">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002475</a>
Panama	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002892">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002892</a>

Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003922">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003922</a>
Paraguay	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002933">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002933</a>
Peru	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002932">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002932</a>
Philippines	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004525">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004525</a>

Poland	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002939">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002939</a>
Qatar	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005286">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005286</a>
Republic of Congo	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001088">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001088</a>

Republic of Ireland	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002943">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002943</a>
Romania	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002951">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002951</a>

Russia	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjectsm 46 oblasts(provinces), 21 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsovets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002721">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002721</a>
Rwanda	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001087">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001087</a>
Saint Kitts-Nevis	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelemy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006906">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006906</a>
Saint Lucia	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006909">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006909</a>

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_02000565">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_02000565</a>
Samoa	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006910">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006910</a>
San Marino	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regions of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003102">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003102</a>
Sao Tome and Principe	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006927">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006927</a>
Saudi Arabia	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005279">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005279</a>

Scotland	A country that is part of the United Kingdom. Occupying the northern third of the island of Great Britain, it shares a border with England to the south and is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest. In addition to the mainland, Scotland includes over 790 islands including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002639">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002639</a>
Senegal	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000913">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000913</a>
Serbia	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002957">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002957</a>

Sierra Leone	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000914">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000914</a>
Singapore	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003923">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003923</a>
Slovak Republic	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions). The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002956">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002956</a>
Slovenia	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002955">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002955</a>

Solomon Islands	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km <sup>2</sup> . The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005275">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005275</a>
Somalia	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001104">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001104</a>
South Africa	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001094">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001094</a>
South Korea	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeolsi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002802">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002802</a>

South Sudan	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00233439">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00233439</a>
Sri Lanka	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003924">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003924</a>
Sudan	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000560">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000560</a>
Sumatra	An Indonesian island that runs approximately 1,790 km northwest - southeast, crossing the equator near the center. At its widest point the island spans 435 km. The interior of the island is dominated by two geographical regions: the Barisan Mountains in the west and swampy plains in the east. To the southeast is Java, separated by the Sunda Strait. To the north is the Malay Peninsula, separated by the Straits of Malacca. To the east is Borneo, across the Karimata Strait. West of the island is the Indian Ocean. The backbone of the island is the Barisan mountains chain, with the active volcano Mount Kerinci's 3,805 m the highest point, located at about the midpoint of the range. The volcanic activity of this region endowed the region with fertile land and beautiful sceneries, for instance around the Lake Toba. It also contains deposits of coal and gold.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00024432">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00024432</a>

Suriname	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressorten.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002525">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002525</a>
Swaziland	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001099">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001099</a>
Sweden	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002729">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002729</a>
Switzerland	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002941">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002941</a>
Syria	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002474">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002474</a>

Tahiti	The largest island in the Windward group of the French Polynesia, located in the archipelago of Society Islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. Tahiti is some 45 km long at the widest point and covers 1,045 km <sup>2</sup> , with the highest elevation being at 2,241 m) above sea level (Mount Orohena). The island consists of two roughly round portions centered on volcanic mountains, connected by a short isthmus named after the small town of Taravao, which sits there. The northwestern part is known as Tahiti Nui ("big Tahiti"), and the southeastern part, much smaller, is known as Tahiti Iti ("small Tahiti") or Taiarapu.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005328">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005328</a>
Tajikistan	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006912">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006912</a>

Tanzania	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001103</a>
Tawain	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005341">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005341</a>
Thailand	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003744">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003744</a>

Timor-Leste	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an enclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km <sup>2</sup> is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006913">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006913</a>
Togo	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_0000915">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_0000915</a>
Tonga	An island nation in the Pacific Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006916">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006916</a>
Trinidad and Tobago	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km <sup>2</sup> and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003767">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003767</a>
Tunisia	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000562">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000562</a>

Turkey	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west, Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000558">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000558</a>
Turkmenistan	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005018">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005018</a>
Tuvalu	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00009715">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00009715</a>

Uganda	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001102">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001102</a>
Ukraine	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002724">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002724</a>
United Arab Emirates	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005282">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005282</a>

United States of America	A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002459">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002459</a>
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	status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the way a metropolitan municipality is a mixed municipality and county.	
Uruguay	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002930">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002930</a>
US: Alabama	A state located in the southern region of the United States of America. It is bordered by Tennessee to the north, Georgia to the east, Florida and the Gulf of Mexico to the south, and Mississippi to the west.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006881">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006881</a>
US: Alaska	A state in the United States of America, in the extreme northwest portion of the North American continent. The state is bordered by Yukon Territory and British Columbia, Canada to the east, the Gulf of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean to the south, the Bering Sea, Bering Strait, and Chukchi Sea to the west, and the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002521">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002521</a>
US: Arizona	A state located in the southwestern region of the United States. It borders New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, California, touches Colorado, and has a 626 km international border with the States of Sonora and Baja California in Mexico.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002518">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002518</a>
US: Arkansas	A state located in the southern region of the United States. Arkansas shares a border with six states, with its eastern border largely defined by the Mississippi River. Arkansas shares its southern border with Louisiana, its northern border with Missouri, its eastern border with Tennessee and Mississippi, and its western border with Texas and Oklahoma.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004441">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004441</a>

US: California	A state on the West Coast of the United States, along the Pacific Ocean. It is bordered by Oregon to the north, Nevada to the east, Arizona to the southeast, and to the south the Mexican state of Baja California.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002461">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002461</a>
US: Colorado	A state located in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States of America.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006254">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006254</a>
US: Connecticut	A state located in the New England region of the northeastern United States of America. The state borders New York to the west and south (Long Island by sea), Massachusetts to the north, and Rhode Island to the east. Portions of southwestern Connecticut are considered part of the New York metropolitan area.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002591">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002591</a>
US: Delaware	A state located on the Atlantic Coast in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Delaware is located in the eastern section of the Delmarva Peninsula, between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay. Delaware is bounded to the north by Pennsylvania; to the east by the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean; and to the west and south by Maryland.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002878">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002878</a>
US: District of Columbia	The area which constitutes of, and is coextensive with, the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States. The District of Columbia is not a state.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003175">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003175</a>
US: Florida	A state located in the southeastern region of the United States, bordering Alabama to the northwest and Georgia to the northeast. Much of the land mass of the state is a large peninsula with the Gulf of Mexico to the west and south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002888">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002888</a>

US: Georgia	Georgia is bordered on the south by Florida; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and South Carolina; on the west by Alabama and by Florida in the extreme southwest; and on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina. The northern part of the state is in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a mountain range in the vast mountain system of the Appalachians. The central piedmont extends from the foothills to the fall line, where the rivers cascade down in elevation to the continental coastal plain of the southern part of the state.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002611">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002611</a>
US: Hawaii	A state in the United States, located on an archipelago in the central Pacific Ocean southwest of the continental United States, southeast of Japan, and northeast of Australia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003939">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003939</a>
US: Idaho	A state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States of America. Idaho borders six states and one Canadian province, but does not border the Pacific Ocean at any point and is not, as such, a coastal state. The states of Washington and Oregon are to the west, Nevada and Utah are to the south, and Montana and Wyoming are to the east. The province of British Columbia, to the north, also shares a small (77 km) border with Idaho.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006291">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006291</a>
US: Illinois	A midwestern state of the United States of America. The Northeastern border of Illinois is Lake Michigan. Its eastern border with Indiana is all of the land west of the Wabash River, and a north-south line above Post Vincennes, or 87deg31min30secW. Its northern border with Wisconsin is fixed at 42deg30minN. Its western border with Missouri and Iowa is the Mississippi River. Its southern border with Kentucky is the Ohio River. Illinois also borders Michigan, but only via a water boundary in Lake Michigan.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003142">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003142</a>

US: Indiana	A midwestern state of the United States of America. Indiana is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan; on the east by Ohio; on the south by Kentucky, with which it shares the Ohio River as a border; and on the west by Illinois. Indiana is one of the Great Lakes states.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004439">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004439</a>
US: Iowa	A state located in the Midwestern region of the United States of America. Iowa is bordered by the Mississippi River on the east; the Missouri River and the Big Sioux River on the west; the northern boundary is a line along 43 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude. The southern border is the Des Moines River and a line along approximately 40 degrees 35 minutes north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004438">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004438</a>
US: Kansas	A state in the central region of the United States of America. Kansas is bordered by Nebraska on the north; Missouri on the east; Oklahoma on the south; and Colorado on the west.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004435">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004435</a>
US: Kentucky	A state located in the East Central United States of America. Kentucky borders on seven states, from both the Midwest and the Southeast. West Virginia lies to the east, Virginia to the southeast, Tennessee to the south, Missouri to the west, Illinois and Indiana to the northwest, and Ohio to the north and northeast.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004440">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004440</a>
US: Louisiana	A state located in the southern region of the United States of America. Louisiana is bordered to the west by the State of Texas; to the north by Arkansas; to the east by the State of Mississippi; and to the south by the Gulf of Mexico.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004432">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004432</a>
US: Maine	A state in the New England region of the northeastern United States of America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast, New Hampshire to the southwest, the Canadian provinces of Quebec to the northwest and New Brunswick to the northeast.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002602">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002602</a>
US: Maryland	A state located in the Mid Atlantic region of the United States, bordering Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia to the south and west, Pennsylvania to the north, and Delaware to the east.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002519">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002519</a>

US: Massachusetts	A state located in the New England region of the northeastern United States. It borders Rhode Island and Connecticut to the south, New York to the west, and Vermont and New Hampshire to the north. To the east, it borders the Atlantic Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002537">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002537</a>
US: Michigan	A Midwestern state of the United States of America. Michigan consists of two peninsulas that lie between 82deg30minW to about 90deg30minW longitude, and are separated by the Straits of Mackinac. With the exception of two small areas that are drained by the Mississippi River by way of the Wisconsin River in the Upper Peninsula and by way of the Kankakee-Illinois River in the Lower Peninsula, Michigan is drained by the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence watershed. The Great Lakes that border Michigan from east to west are Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The state is bounded on the south by the states of Ohio and Indiana, sharing land and water boundaries with both.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003152">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003152</a>
US: Minnesota	A state in the Midwestern region of the United States. The state shares a Lake Superior water border with Michigan and Wisconsin on the northeast; the remainder of the eastern border is with Wisconsin. Iowa is to the south, North Dakota and South Dakota to the west, and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Manitoba to the north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002539">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002539</a>
US: Mississippi	A state located in the Deep South of the United States. Jackson is the state capital and largest city. Mississippi is bordered on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and a narrow coast on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west, across the Mississippi River, by Louisiana and Arkansas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004430">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004430</a>

US: Missouri	A state in the Midwest region of the United States. Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa; on the east, across the Mississippi River, by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; on the south by Arkansas; and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska (the last across the Missouri River).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004431">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004431</a>
US: Montana	A state in the Western United States. To the north, Montana and Canada share a 877 km border. The state borders the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. To the east, the state borders North Dakota and South Dakota. To the south is Wyoming and to the west and southwest is Idaho.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002606">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002606</a>
US: Nebraska	A state located on the Great Plains of the Midwestern United States and Western United States.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005070">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005070</a>
US: Nevada	A state located in the western region of the United States of America. Nevada is almost entirely within the Basin and Range Province, and is broken up by many north-south mountain ranges. Most of these ranges have endorheic valleys between them, which belies the image portrayed by the term Great Basin. The southern third of the state, where the Las Vegas area is situated, is within the Mojave Desert.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004444">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004444</a>
US: New Hampshire	A state in the New England region of the northeastern United States of America. It borders Massachusetts to the south, Vermont to the west, Maine to the east, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004428">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004428</a>
US: New Jersey	A state in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions of the United States. It is bordered on the north by New York, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Delaware, and on the west by Pennsylvania. New Jersey lies within the sprawling metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002557">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002557</a>
US: New Mexico	A state located in the southwestern region of the United States.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004427">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004427</a>

US: New York	US: New York	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002514">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002514</a>
US: North Carolina	A state located on the Atlantic Seaboard in the southeastern United States. The state borders South Carolina and Georgia to the south, Tennessee to the west and Virginia to the north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002520">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002520</a>
US: North Dakota	A state located in the Midwestern and Western regions of the United States of America.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004442">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004442</a>
US: Ohio	A Midwestern state of the United States. Ohio's southern border is defined by the Ohio River (with the border being at the 1793 low-water mark on the north side of the river), and much of the northern border is defined by Lake Erie. Ohio's neighbors are Pennsylvania to the east, Michigan to the northwest, Ontario Canada, to the north, Indiana to the west, Kentucky on the south, and West Virginia on the southeast.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004421">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004421</a>
US: Oklahoma	A state located in the South Central region and Southern Region of the United States of America. It is bounded on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the north by Kansas, on the northwest by Colorado, on the far west by New Mexico, and on the south and near-west by Texas.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002546">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002546</a>
US: Oregon	A state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Oregon is located on the Pacific coast between Washington to the north, California to the south, Nevada on the southeast and Idaho to the east. The Columbia and Snake rivers delineate much of Oregon's northern and eastern boundaries respectively.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002515">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002515</a>
US: Pennsylvania	A state located in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic regions of the United States. The state borders Delaware and Maryland to the south, West Virginia to the southwest, Ohio to the west, New York and Canada to the north, and New Jersey to the east.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002542">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002542</a>

US: Rhode Island	A state in the New England region of the United States. By land Rhode Island borders Connecticut to the west and Massachusetts to the north and east. Rhode Island also shares a water border with New York to the southwest.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002531">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002531</a>
US: South Carolina	A state in the southern region (Deep South) of the United States. It borders Georgia to the south and North Carolina to the north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002524">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002524</a>
US: South Dakota	A state located in the Midwestern region of the United States of America.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004443">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004443</a>
US: Tennessee	A state located in the Southern United States. The capital city is Nashville, and the largest city is Memphis. Tennessee borders eight other states: Kentucky and Virginia to the north; North Carolina to the east; Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi on the south; Arkansas and Missouri on the Mississippi River to the west.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004411">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004411</a>
US: Texas	A state located in the South Central United States. The Rio Grande, Red River and Sabine River form natural state borders, Oklahoma on the north, Louisiana and Arkansas on the east, and the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas to the south.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002580">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002580</a>
US: Utah	A western state of the United States. Utah has three distinct geological regions: the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin, and the Colorado Plateau.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004413">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004413</a>
US: Vermont	A state in the New England region of the northeastern United States of America. It is bordered by Massachusetts to the south, New Hampshire to the east, New York to the west, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004429">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004429</a>

US: Virginia	A state on the Atlantic Coast of the Southern United States. Virginia is bordered by Maryland and the District of Columbia to the north and east; the Atlantic Ocean to the east; by North Carolina and Tennessee to the south; by Kentucky to the west and by West Virginia to the north and west. Due to a peculiarity of Virginia's original charter, its boundary with Maryland does not extend past the low-water mark of the southern shore of the Potomac River, so Maryland and the District of Columbia contain the whole width of the river rather than splitting it between them and Virginia. The southern border is defined as the 36deg30min parallel north.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003171">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003171</a>
US: Washington	The Northwestern-most state of the contiguous United States. Its northern border lies mostly along the 49th parallel, and then via marine boundaries through the Strait of Georgia, Haro Strait and Strait of Juan de Fuca, with the Canadian province of British Columbia to the north. Washington borders Oregon to the south, with the Columbia River forming most of the boundary and the 46th parallel forming the eastern part of the southern boundary. To the east Washington borders Idaho, bounded mostly by the meridian running north from the confluence of the Snake River and Clearwater River, except for the southernmost section where the border follows the Snake River. To the west of Washington lies the Pacific Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002553">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002553</a>
US: West Virginia	A state in the Appalachian, Upland South, and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, bordered by Virginia on the southeast, Kentucky on the southwest, Ohio on the northwest, and Pennsylvania and Maryland on the northeast. The capital and largest city is Charleston.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004414">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004414</a>

US: Wisconsin	A State located in the north-central part of the United States. Wisconsin is bordered by the Montreal River; Lake Superior and Michigan to the north; by Lake Michigan to the east; by Illinois to the south; and by Iowa and Minnesota to the west. The state's boundaries include the Mississippi River and Saint Croix River in the west, and the Menominee River in the northeast. Wisconsin's capital is Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002586">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002586</a>
US: Wyoming	A state in the northwestern region of the United States. Wyoming is bordered on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado, on the southwest by Utah, and on the west by Idaho.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002533">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002533</a>
Uzbekistan	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika) and one independent city (shahar).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004979">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00004979</a>
Vanuatu	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006918">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00006918</a>
Vatican City	A landlocked sovereign city-state whose territory consists of a walled enclave within the City of Rome. It includes extraterritorial buildings and property in Rome and elsewhere in Italy.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003103</a>

Venezuela	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002931">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002931</a>
Vietnam	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003756">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00003756</a>
Wales	One of the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is located in the southwest of the island of Great Britain and is bordered by England to the east, the Bristol Channel (Mor Hafren) to the south and the Irish Sea (Mor Iwerddon) to the west and north, and also by the estuary of the River Dee (Afon Dyfrdwy) in the north-east. Wales is divided into 22 unitary authorities. There are nine counties, three cities, and ten county boroughs, although all have equal powers. Collectively these are known as the principal areas of Wales. They came into being on 1996-04-01.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002640">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00002640</a>
Western Sahara	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000564">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00000564</a>

Yemen	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (mudieriah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005284">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00005284</a>
Yugoslavia (formerly)	A former state. The six countries that were once part of Yugoslavia are Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00052663">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00052663</a>
Zambia	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001107">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001107</a>
Zimbabwe	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001106">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/GAZ_00001106</a>

#### 44. lk\_t0\_event

Name	Description	Link
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Not Specified	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is not specified or not received. If no Time Zero Event value is received, then this is the system default value.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>
Other	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the some Other time value not in CV Terms.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>
Time of enrollment	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the Time of enrollment.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>
Time of infection	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the Time of infection.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>
Time of initial treatment	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the Time of initial treatment.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>

Time of initial vaccine administration	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the Time of initial vaccine administration.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>
Time of transplantation	Time Zero Event (TZ0) is the Time of Transplantation.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PATO?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.obolibrary.org%2Fobo%2FPATO_0000165</a>

#### 45. lk\_temperature\_unit

Name	Description	Link
C	Celsius	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000027">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000027</a>
F	Fahrenheit	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000195">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000195</a>
K	Kelvin	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000012">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UCO_0000012</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

#### 46. lk\_time\_unit

Name	Description	Link

d.p.c.	Unit of Days Post Coitum (d.p.c.).	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Days_post_coitum">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Days_post_coitum</a>
Days	Unit of Days.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25301">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25301</a>
Hours	Unit of Hours.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25529">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25529</a>
Minutes	Unit of Minutes.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C48154">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FEntities%2FThesaurus.owl%23C48154</a>

Months	Unit of Months.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29846">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29846</a>
Not Specified	Unit is not specified or not received. If no Unit value is received, then this is the system default value.	
Seconds	Unit of Seconds.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25666">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C25666</a>
Weeks	Unit of Weeks.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29844">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxml%2Fowl%2FES%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29844</a>

Years	Unit of Years.	<a href="http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FV%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29848">http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/NCIT/?p=classes&amp;conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fncticb.nci.nih.gov%2Fxmi%2Fowl%2FV%2FThesaurus.owl%23C29848</a>
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#### 47. lk\_titer\_unit

Name	Description	Link
titer_unit_preferred		
Antibody titer	Antibody titer is a titer of antibody that shows how much antibody an organism has produced that recognizes a particular epitope, expressed as the greatest dilution ratio (or its reciprocal) that still gives a positive result. ELISA is a common means of determining antibody titers.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000150">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000150</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

#### 48. lk\_transcript\_type

Name	Description
transcript_preferred	
lincRNA	lincRNA
mRNA	mRNA
snRNA	snRNA

#### 49. lk\_unit\_of\_measure

Name	Description	Link
unit_of_measure_preferred		

AI	Antibody Index	<a href="https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/ana-testing">https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2014/june/ana-testing</a>
Antibody titer	Antibody titer is a titer of antibody that shows how much antibody an organism has produced that recognizes a particular epitope, expressed as the greatest dilution ratio (or its reciprocal) that still gives a positive result. ELISA is a common means of determining antibody titers.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000150">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/VO_0000150</a>
C	Celsius	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000027">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000027</a>
cells	cell count	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48938&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48938&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
cells/ul	A unit of cell concentration expressed as a number of cells per unit volume equal to one microliter.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67242&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67242&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
Cq	Threshold cycle (or Ct or Cq) is a count which is defined as the fractional PCR cycle number at which the reporter fluorescence is greater than the threshold in the context of the RT-qPCR assay.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190</a>
Ct	Threshold cycle (or Ct or Cq) is a count which is defined as the fractional PCR cycle number at which the reporter fluorescence is greater than the threshold in the context of the RT-qPCR assay.	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/STATO_0000190</a>
Delta Ct	Difference between the target gene and the reference gene.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609</a>

Delta Delta Ct	Difference between the Delta Ct target gene of the treated sample and the Delta Ct of the target gene of the untreated sample.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=PMID%3A11846609</a>
DK units/ml	The NIDDK calibrators were tested together with dilutions of the WHO reference serum using harmonized assays on five occasions in the BDC, Bristol, and Munich laboratories and reported as WHO units/ml by calibration as previously described. For each of the NIDDK calibrators, the median value of the WHO units/ml obtained for the 15 measurements was assigned as its calibrator unit. The assigned units were termed digestive and kidney units (DK units)/ml.	<a href="https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/">https://repository.niddk.nih.gov/studies/aab-calibrators/</a>
F	Fahrenheit	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000195">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000195</a>
FPKM	Fragments Per Kilobase Million: Normalized expression value of a given gene as measured by paired-end RNA sequencing	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>
gm	gram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000021">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000021</a>
HAU	hemagglutination units	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>
IU	The unitage assigned by the WHO to International Biological Standards - substances, classed as biological according to the criteria provided by WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization (e.g. hormones, enzymes, and vaccines), to enable the results of biological and immunological assay procedures to be expressed in the same way throughout the world. The definition of an international unit is generally arbitrary and technical, and has to be officially approved by the International Conference for Unification of Formulae.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48579&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C48579&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>

IU/ml	A unit of arbitrary substance concentration (biologic activity concentration) defined as the concentration of one international unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377">https://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;version=18.0&amp;ns=ncit&amp;code=C67377</a>
K	Kelvin	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000012">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000012</a>
M	molar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000062</a>
MFI at 90th percentile	Mean Fluorescence Intensity at 90th Percentile. MFI : A unit of measure equal to the geometric mean fluorescence intensity of a log-normal distribution of fluorescence signals.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96687&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C96687&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
mg	milligram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000022">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000022</a>
mg/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258798001</a>
ml	milliliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000098">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000098</a>
mM	millimolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000063</a>
MOI	multiplicity of infection	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicity_of_infection</a>
ng	nanogram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000024">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000024</a>

ng/ml	nanogram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258806002</a>
ng/nl	nanogram per nanoliter	
ng/ul	nanogram per microliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/272082007</a>
nl	nanoliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000102">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000102</a>
nM	nanomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000065</a>
Not Specified	No value provided. Not stated explicitly or in detail.	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C38046&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
optical density	The measurement of the light transmitted through a sample for a given wavelength. [database_cross_reference: ISBN:038733341X]	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHMO_0002039</a>
percentage	A fraction or ratio with 100 understood as the denominator. e.g. percentage of a cell population of interest within a parent population	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25613&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C25613&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pg	picogram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000025">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000025</a>

pg/ml	picogram per milliliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67327&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pg/nl	picogram per nanoliter	
pg/ul	picogram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C67306&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
pl	picoliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000103">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000103</a>
pM	picomolar	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000066</a>
RPKM	Reads Per Kilobase Million: Normalized expression value of a given gene as measured by single-end RNA sequencing	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>
stim/unstim fold change	Fold change comparing stimulated vs unstimulated sample	
TCID50	mean tissue culture infective dose	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virus_quantification</a>
TPM	Transcripts per million reads- Measurement of mRNA abundance using RNA-seq data	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22872506</a>
ug	microgram	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000023">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000023</a>
ug/ml	microgram per milliliter	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258801007</a>

ug/ul	microgram per microliter	<a href="http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus">http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/ncitbrowser/ConceptReport.jsp?dictionary=NCI_Thesaurus&amp;code=C42576&amp;ns=NCI_Thesaurus</a>
ul	microliter	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000101">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UO_0000101</a>
uM	micromolar	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/258814008</a>
units/ml	Enzyme Unit per Milliliter. Unit of catalytic activity concentration defined as activity equal to one enzyme unit per one milliliter of system volume.	<a href="http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007">http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SNOMEDCT/259002007</a>

## 50. lk\_virus\_strain

Name	Description	Link	ID
virus_strain_preferred			
A/Anhui/1/2005	A/Anhui/1/2005	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FAnhui%2F1%2F2005%28H5N1">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FAnhui%2F1%2F2005%28H5N1</a>	0
A/Brisbane/10/2007	The virus strain name is: 'A/Brisbane/10/2007'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2008-2009,2009-2010'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	476294

A/Brisbane/59/2007	The virus strain name is: 'A/Brisbane/59/2007'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: '2008-2009,2009-2010'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	504904
A/California/04/2009	The virus strain name is: 'A/California/04/2009'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: 'NA'.	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FCalifornia%2F04%2F2009%28H1N1%29">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FCalifornia%2F04%2F2009%28H1N1%29</a>	0
A/California/7/2009	The virus strain name is: 'A/California/7/2009'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: '2010-2011,2011-2012,2012-2013'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	1316510
A/Egypt/306	A/Egypt/306	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FEgypt%2F306%28H1N1">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FEgypt%2F306%28H1N1</a>	0
A/Indonesia/5/2005	A/Indonesia/5/2005(H5N1)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=400788">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=400788</a>	400788

A/New Caledonia/20/1999	The virus strain name is: 'A/New Caledonia/20/1999'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: '2005-2006, 2006-2007'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	381512
A/Perth/16/2009	The virus strain name is: 'A/Perth/16/2009'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2010-2011,2011-2012'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	654811
A/Puerto Rico/8/1934	A/Puerto Rico/8/1934(H1N1)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=183764">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=183764</a>	211044
A/Solomon Islands/3/2006	The virus strain name is: 'A/Solomon Islands/3/2006'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: '2007-2008'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	464623

A/South Dakota/06/2007	The virus strain name is: 'A/South Dakota/06/2007'. The virus name : 'H1N1', and season_list is: '2009 Southern Hemisphere'.	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FSouth+Dakota%2F06%2F2007%28H1N1%29">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FSouth+Dakota%2F06%2F2007%28H1N1%29</a>	0
A/Texas/50/2012	The virus strain name is: 'A/Texas/50/2012'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2013-2014, 2014-2015'.	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FTexas%2F50%2F2012%28H3N2%29">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FTexas%2F50%2F2012%28H3N2%29</a>	0
A/Turkey/15/2006	A/Turkey/15/2006	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FTurkey%2F15%2F2006%28H5N1">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FTurkey%2F15%2F2006%28H5N1</a>	0
A/Uruguay/716/2007	The virus strain name is: 'A/Uruguay/716/2007'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2008-2009,2009-2010'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	0
A/Victoria/3/1975	The virus strain name is: 'A/Victoria/3/1975'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: 'NA'.	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FVictoria%2F3%2F1975%28H3N2%29">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FVictoria%2F3%2F1975%28H3N2%29</a>	392809

A/Victoria/361/2011	The virus strain name is: 'A/Victoria/361/2011'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2012-2013'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	1268360
A/Vietnam/1196/2004	A/Vietnam/1196/2004	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FVietnam%2F1196%2F2004%28H5N1">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fluStrainDetails.spg?strainName=A%2FVietnam%2F1196%2F2004%28H5N1</a>	0
A/Wisconsin/67/2005	The virus strain name is: 'A/Wisconsin/67/2005'. The virus name : 'H3N2', and season_list is: '2006-2007,2007-2008'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	393902
A/X-31	A/X-31(H3N2)	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=132504">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=132504</a>	132504
B/Brisbane/03/2007	B/Brisbane/03/2007	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=1600158">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=1600158</a>	1600158

B/Brisbane/60/2008	The virus strain name is: 'B/Brisbane/60/2008'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2009-2010'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	604436
B/Florida/4/2006	The virus strain name is: 'B/Florida/4/2006'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2008-2009'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	461739
B/Lee/1940	The virus strain name is: 'B/Lee/1940'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: 'NA'.	<a href="https://www.fludb.org/brc/fuStrainDetails.spg?strainName=B%2FLee%2F1940">https://www.fludb.org/brc/fuStrainDetails.spg?strainName=B%2FLee%2F1940</a>	0
B/Malaysia/2506/2004	The virus strain name is: 'B/Malaysia/2506/2004'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2006-2007,2007-2008'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	464417

B/Massachusetts/02/2012	The virus strain name is: 'B/Massachusetts/02/2012'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2012-2013'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	1321139
B/Shanghai/361/2002	The virus strain name is: 'B/Shanghai/361/2002'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2005-2006'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	335812
B/Wisconsin/01/2010	The virus strain name is: 'B/Wisconsin/01/2010'. The virus name : 'B', and season_list is: '2012-2013'.	<a href="http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm">http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Post-MarketActivities/LotReleases/ucm062928.htm</a>	1089607
SARS-CoV-2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, equivalent: 2019-nCoV	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi</a>	2697049

51. lk\_yes\_no

Name	Description
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No	No
Yes	Yes