LATEX 项目模板

Roger Young

2017年9月19日

目录

目录	3
第一章 General	5
1.1 General recommendations	5
第一部分 附录	7
1.2 元素周期表	9

4 目录

第一章 General

Since references to web sites are not yet acknowledged as citations, please mention Den Dunnen et al. (2016) HGVS recommendations for the description of sequence variants: 2016 update. Hum.Mutat. 25: 37: 564-569 when referring to these pages. Note that although the examples on these pages mainly give examples for human (Homo sapiens), the recommendations can be applied to all species.

1.1 General recommendations

- 1. all variants should be described at the most basic level, the DNA level. Descriptions at the RNA and/or protein level may be given in addition.
 - descriptions should make clear whether the change was <u>experimentally determined or</u> <u>theoretically deduced</u> by giving predicted consequences in parentheses
 - descriptions at RNA/protein level should describe the changes observed on that level (RNA/protein) and not try to incorporate any knowledge regarding the change at DNA-level (see Questions below)
- 2. all variants should be described in relation to an <u>accepted reference sequence</u> (see Reference Sequences).
 - the reference sequence file used should be <u>public</u> and <u>clearly described</u>, e.g. NC_000023.10, LRG_199, NG_012232.1, ENST00000357033, NM_004006.2, NR_002196.1, NP_003997.1, etc.
 - when variants are not reported in relation to a genomic reference sequence from a recent genome build, the preferred reference sequence is a <u>Locus Reference Genomic</u> sequence (LRG)
 - when no LRG is available, one should be requested (see Reference Sequences).
 - the reference sequence used must contain the residue(s) described to be changed.
 - a letter prefix should be used to indicate the type of reference sequence used. Accepted prefixes are;
 - "g." for a **genomic reference sequence**
 - "c." for a **coding DNA reference sequence**
 - "n." for a non-coding DNA reference sequence

6 第一章 GENERAL

- "r." for an RNA reference sequence (transcript)
- "p." for a protein reference sequence
- numbering of the residues (nucleotide or amino acid) in relation to the reference sequence used should follow the approved scheme (see Numbering)
- 3. 3' rule: for all descriptions the most 3' position possible of the reference sequence is arbitrarily assigned to have been changed
 - the 3' rule also applies for changes in single residue stretches and tandem repeats (nucleotide or amino acid)
 - the 3' rule applies to ALL descriptions (genome, gene, transcript and protein) of a given variant
- 4. descriptions at DNA, RNA and protein level are clearly different:
 - <u>DNA-level</u> 123456A>T (see Details): number(s) referring to the nucleotide(s) affected, nucleotides in **CAPITALS** using **IUPAC-IUBMB** assigned nucleotide symbols
 - RNA-level 76a>u (see Details): number(s) referring to the nucleotide(s) affected, nucleotides in lower case using IUPAC-IUBMB assigned nucleotide symbols
 - <u>protein level</u> Lys76Asn (see Details): the amino acid(s) affected in <u>3- or 1-letter</u> followed by a number IUPAC-IUBMB assigned amino acid symbols * <u>three-letter amino acid code</u> <u>is preferred</u> (see Standards)
- 5. prioritisation: when a description is possible according to several types, the preferred description is: (1) deletion, (2) inversion, (3) duplication, (4) conversion, (5) insertion
 - when a variant can be described as a duplication or an insertion, prioritisation determines it should be described as a duplication
- 6. only approved HGNC gene symbols should be used to describe genes or proteins

第一部分

附录

1.2 元素周期表 9

1.2 元素周期表

18	2 lm	3p		4 _p		5p		⁶ шт.		^{7}p	
He 気 Helium	2p 10 2 Neon	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Argon 39.948(1)	$rac{4p}{2}$ 36 $rac{3.00}{2}$ 名	Krypton 83.798(2)	5p 54 2.60 5 Xe 氧	Xenon 131.293(6)	(b) 86 2.2 6 大 Rn 気 Radon	(222)	Og Og	Oganesson (294)
	9 3.98 F 氟	117 3.16 CI 象	Chlorine 35.446-35.457	4p 35 2.96 4p I Br 溴	Bromine	5p 53 2.66 5p I 碘	Todine 126.90447(3)	$\frac{85}{\mathbf{At}} \frac{2.2}{\mathbf{\hat{t}}}$	(210)	$\left[egin{array}{c c} T_p & T_p & T_p \end{array} ight]$	Tennessine (294)
	8 3.44 O \$\psi\$ Oxygen	16 2.58 S 硫	Sulphur 32,059-32,076	34 2.55 Se 旬	Selenium 78.971(8)	5p 52 2.1 5p 5 Te 碲	Tellurium 127.60(3)	6p 84 2.0 6p Po \$ Polonium	(209)	116 Lv 釣	Livermorium (293)
		16 14:00643-14:00728 3p 15 2:19 3p P 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Phosphorus 30.973761998(5)	33 2.18 As 碩	Arsenic 74.921595(6)	Sb 镜	Antimony 121.760(1)	83 2.02 Bi 钡 Bismuth	98040(1)	¹¹⁵ Mc 钜	Moscovium (289)
	5 2.04 2p 6 2.55 2p 7 3.04 B 硼 C 碳 N 蠍 Boron Carbon Nitrogen	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Silicon 28.084-28.086	32 <u>2.01</u> Ge 铕	Germanium 72.630(8)	5p 50 1.96 5p Sn 锡	Tin 118.710(7)	$\frac{82}{\mathbf{Pb}}$ $\frac{1.87}{4}$	07.2(1)	¹¹⁴ FI 鉄	Flerovium (289)
1115	5 2.04 2p B 49 Boron	$\frac{13 \cdot 1.61}{13 \cdot 1.61}$ 3 p AI 铝	Aluminium 26.9815385 (7)	31 1.81 Ga 🕏	Gallium 69.723(1)	49 1.78 In 観	Indium 114.818(1)	81 1.62 TI 锭	32-204.3	113 Nh 金	Nihonium (286)
表				$\mathbf{Zn} \stackrel{1.65}{=} 3d$	Zinc 65.38(2)	1277	Cadmium 112.414(4)	110 >	200.592(3)	112 Cn 敏	Copernicium (285)
禅				29 1.90 3d* Cu 铜	Copper	$\frac{4d^*}{8}$ 46 $\frac{2.20}{10}$ 4d* 47 $\frac{47}{1.93}$ 4d* 48 $\frac{1.69}{16}$ 25 $\frac{4}{10}$ 37 $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{4}{10$	Silver 107.8682(2)	5d 78 2.28 5d* 79 2.54 5d* 80 2.00 Pt 铂 Au 金 Hg Platinum Gold Mercur	196.966569(5)	$\stackrel{6d}{=}$ $\stackrel{111}{\mathbf{Rg}}$ 鎗	Roentgenium (282)
里				$\frac{28}{Ni}$ 第	Nickel 58 6934(4)	$\frac{46}{2.20}$ $\frac{2.20}{4d^*}$ \mathbf{Pd} 钯	Palladium 106.42(1)	$\frac{78}{2.28}$ $5d^*$ \mathbf{Pt} 销	195.084(9)	$\overset{110}{\mathrm{Ds}}$	Darmstadtium (281)
表	ab- andard			27 1.88 3d Co 钴	Cobalt 58.933194(4)	$\frac{4d^*}{6}$ 45 $\frac{2.28}{2.28}$ $4d^*$ 钉 Rh 铑	Rhodium 102.90550(2)	5d 77 2.20 5d F Ir { K Iridium	192.217(3)	$\begin{bmatrix} 6d & 109 & 6d \\ \end{bmatrix}$ Mt	Meitnerium (278)
比	gativity; $ss = s$ name, $saw = st$			26 <u>1.83</u> 3 <i>d</i> Fe 铁	Iron 55.845(2)	$\frac{4d}{2}$ 44 $\frac{2.2}{2.2}$ 4 d^* 诗 Ru 钉	Ruthenium	班 =	190.23(3)	$\begin{bmatrix} 6d & 108 & 6d \\ \mathbf{Hs} & \Box \end{bmatrix}$	Hassium (269)
	$Z=atomic\ number;\ eneg=electronegativity;\ ss=subshell;\ Sy=Symbol,\ Name=element\ name,\ saw=standard$ atomic weight			$ \frac{25}{Mn} = \frac{1.55}{4} $	Manganese	43 1.9 4d Tc 锝	Technetium (98)		186.207(1)	$\begin{bmatrix} 6d & 107 & 6d \\ \mathbf{Bh} & \Box \end{bmatrix}$	Bohrium (270)
	aic number; en = Symbol, Na eight			$\frac{24}{\text{Cr}} \frac{1.66}{48} 3d^*$	Chromium M. 9961(6)	40 1.33 4d 41 1.6 4d* 42 2.16 4d* 43 1.5 Zr 锆 Nb 铌 Mo 锗 Tc	Molybdenum 95.95(1)	74 2.36 5d W 钨	183.84(1)	$\begin{bmatrix} 6d & 106 & 6d \\ \hline \end{bmatrix}$	Seaborgium (269)
	Z = atomic nv shell; $Sy = Sy$ atomic weight			$rac{23}{ ext{V}}$ $rac{1.63}{ ext{V}}$ $3d$	Vanadium 50.9415(1)	41 1.6 4d* Nb 铌	Niobium 92.90637(2)	73 1.5 5 <i>d</i> Ta 钽 Tantalum	180.94788(2)	6d 105 6d Db □	Dubnium (268)
	Z eneg ss Sy Name	SAW		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Titanium	40 1.33 4d Zr 锆	Zirconium 91.224(2)	Hf	178.49(2)	$egin{array}{c c} egin{array}{c c} & 6d & 105 \ \hline \mathbf{Rf} 鏽 & \mathbf{Db} \end{array} egin{array}{c c} \end{array}$	Rutherfordium (261)
		_		$rac{4s}{5}$ $rac{1.36}{5}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.54}{15}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.63}{2}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.65}{16}$ $rac{3d^*}{2}$ $rac{1.55}{2}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.85}{2}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.88}{2}$ $rac{3d}{2}$ $rac{1.28}{2}$ $rac{1.89}{2}$ $rac{1.$	Scandium 44.955908(5)	5s 39 1.22 4d 40 1.33 4d 41 1.6 4d* 42 2.16 4d* 43 1.9 思 Y Zr ff Nb ff Nb ff Tc ff Tc	Yttrium 88.90584(2)	₩ spin		7 ₈ 89-103 軸	Actinides
	$\frac{4}{\text{Be}}$ $\frac{1.57}{2s}$ $\frac{2s}{\text{Beryllium}}$	1 0.93 3s 12 1.31 3s Na 钠 Mg 镁	Magnesium 24.304-24.307	1 117	Calcium 40.078(4)	38 0.95 5s Sr 観	Strontium 87.62(1)	56 0.89 6s Ba 钡	137.327(7)		Radium (226)
$\mathbf{H} \stackrel{2.20}{=} 1s$	1 0.0784-1.00811 1 1	6.538-6.997 9.0121831 11 0.93 3s 12 1.31 Na 钠 Mg	Sodium 22.98976928(2)	8	Potassium	$\frac{37 \cdot 0.82}{\text{Rb}} = 5s \frac{38 \cdot 0.95}{98}$	Rubidium 85.4678(3)	55 <u>0.79</u> 6s Cs 筢	132.90545196(6)	87 $^{0.7}$ 7s 88 $^{0.9}$ $^{0.9}$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Francium (223)

Lu 镥 No 锘 Tm 铥 Yb 镱
 100 13 5f 101 13 5f 102 1.3

 Fm 镄 Md 钔 No 钪
 Thulium 4f **68** 1.24 4f **69** 1.25Er 铒 Ho 钬 Dy 镝 Bk 錇 Tb 铽
 5f
 96
 1.28
 5f*
 9

 镅
 Cm
 锔
 Gd 钆 Gadolinium Eu 铕 Pu 钚 Am 镅 Europium $5f^*$ **93** 1.36 $5f^*$ **94** 1.28 5f **95** 1.13Sm 钐 4f **62** 1.17Np 镎 Nd 钕 Pm 钷 91 1.5 5f* g Pa 镤 Pr 镨 $\frac{90 \cdot 1.3}{\text{Th}} \frac{5f^*}{\text{EL}}$ Ce 铝 Thorium \mathbf{Ac} 1.1 $6d^*$ 9 \mathbf{Ac} 4阿 $\mathbf{57} \frac{1.1}{\mathbf{La}} \mathbf{5}d^*$ 智然

相对原子质量来源: (http://ciaaw.org/atomic-weights.htm).. © 2017 张洋

An asterisk (*) next to a subshell indicates an anomalous (Aufbau rule-breaking) ground state electron configuration.