**Top Unique Blockchain Networks**

1. **Solana** – A high-throughput Layer-1 blockchain known for fast transactions and low fees.
   * **Native Token:** **Solana (SOL)** – used for network fees and staking.
   * **Gas Token:** SOL (same as native token, used to pay transaction fees).
   * **Notable Tokens on Solana:** USD Coin (USDC-SPL), Tether (USDT-SPL), Serum (SRM), Raydium (RAY), Mango (MNGO), Bonk (BONK) – all issued as SPL tokens (Solana Program Library standard).
   * **Wallet Address Format:** Base58-encoded 32-byte public key, variable length ~32–44 characters​ (no fixed prefix). *Example:* 7KGsVh...XD3h (Solana addresses often start with an uppercase letter or digit).
   * **Token Address Format:** Same base58 format as wallets. Each SPL token is identified by a **mint address** (also a 32-byte pubkey). *Example:* USDC’s mint address on Solana is EPjFWdd5Auf...Dt1v (base58 string). Associated token accounts (wallet-specific token addresses) are also base58 addresses derived from the mint and user wallet.
2. **NEAR Protocol** – A sharded Layer-1 blockchain focused on developer usability and scalability (uses Nightshade sharding​).
   * **Native Token:** **NEAR** – for fees, staking, and governance.
   * **Gas Token:** NEAR (fees are paid in NEAR).
   * **Notable Tokens on NEAR:** Tether (USDT, via NEP-141), USDC (via NEP-141), Sweatcoin (SWEAT), Octopus Network (OCT), Ref Finance (REF) – many issued under NEAR’s **NEP-141** token standard​.
   * **Wallet Address Format:** NEAR supports two address forms​: human-readable **Named accounts** (e.g. alice.near), and 64-character hex **Implicit addresses** (a raw 32-byte public key in hex, e.g. fb9243ce... all lowercase)​.
   * **Token/Contract Address Format:** NEAR token contracts are deployable to Named accounts (e.g. usdc.faucet.near) or implicit addresses. Each fungible token is a smart contract account. (For example, the NEAR-ETH Rainbow bridge token contract has an implicit 64-hex account.)
3. **TRON** – A DPoS blockchain known for high throughput and extensive stablecoin use (over 1.9M daily users in 2024)​.
   * **Native Token:** **Tronix (TRX)** – used for transactions, staking, and governance in the Tron network.
   * **Gas Token:** TRX (Tron uses a bandwidth & energy model; TRX is burned or frozen to obtain transaction resources). Fees are effectively paid in TRX or via resource credits.
   * **Notable Tokens on TRON:** Tether (USDT-TRC20) and USDC-TRC20 (Tron hosts a large portion of these stablecoins​), BitTorrent (BTT), JUST (JST), APENFT (NFT), USDJ, Sun (SUN)​ – issued as **TRC-20** smart tokens on Tron.
   * **Wallet Address Format:** Addresses are base58-check encoded, 21-34 chars, always starting with **“T”**​. *Example:* TXYZop...7Hj (Tron addresses begin with ‘T’ followed by alphanumeric characters).
   * **Token Address Format:** Same format as wallet addresses (Tron smart contract addresses also begin with “T”). *Example:* TRON USDT’s contract address is TR7NHqjeKQxGTCi8q8ZY4pL8otSzgjLj6t​ – a base58 string starting with T.
4. **Base** – Coinbase’s Ethereum Layer-2 network (Optimistic rollup) that launched in 2023, quickly reaching ~1.1M daily users​.
   * **Native Token:** *None.* (Base doesn’t have its own coin; it uses ETH for fees.)
   * **Gas Token:** **ETH** – transactions on Base are paid in Ethereum’s ETH (Base is EVM-compatible).
   * **Notable Tokens on Base:** Base supports bridged Ethereum assets and new tokens. Examples include USD Coin (USDC, heavily used on Base via Coinbase), Dai (DAI), and various meme coins (e.g. **BALD**, a memecoin that briefly hit $50M market cap on Base​). Many popular DeFi tokens (UNI, AAVE, etc.) are also bridged to Base.
   * **Wallet Address Format:** Same as Ethereum (0x + 40 hex characters)​. Base being EVM-compatible means wallet addresses look identical to Ethereum addresses (and one’s Ethereum address can be used on Base).
   * **Token Address Format:** Likewise identical to Ethereum’s ERC-20 contract format (0x-prefixed hex). Tokens on Base (often bridged versions of ETH assets) are smart contracts at 0x... addresses. *Example:* Base’s bridged USDC contract has an address (0x41CD...B4dE on Base).
5. **BNB Chain (Binance Smart Chain)** – A leading smart contract platform with ~920k daily users, known for low fees and BSC DeFi.
   * **Native Token:** **Binance Coin (BNB)** – used for gas fees, staking, and governance on BNB Chain​.
   * **Gas Token:** BNB (fees on BSC are paid in BNB).
   * **Notable Tokens on BNB Chain:** BUSD (Binance USD, until its phase-out), Tether (USDT-BEP20), USD Coin (USDC-BEP20), PancakeSwap Token (CAKE), Venus (XVS), Alpaca (ALPACA), SafeMoon (SAFEMOON), Floki (FLOKI) – numerous BEP-20 tokens exist given BSC’s active DeFi ecosystem​. For example, PancakeSwap’s CAKE and the popular meme token BabyDoge are BSC-native tokens.
   * **Wallet Address Format:** EVM-compatible 20-byte addresses (same format as Ethereum): starts with **“0x”** followed by 40 hex characters​. *Example:* 0x4e9ce36E442e55EcD9025B9a6E0D88485d628A67.
   * **Token Address Format:** Same 0x... format for BEP-20 token contracts. *Example:* BSC-USD (BUSD) token contract: 0xe9e7CEA3DedcA5984780Bafc599bd69ADd087D56 (42-char hex address).
6. **Sui** – A newer Layer-1 blockchain (Move language based) launched in 2023, which saw ~836k daily users​.
   * **Native Token:** **SUI** – used for gas fees, staking, and governance in the Sui network.
   * **Gas Token:** SUI (same token for fees).
   * **Notable Tokens on Sui:** Cetus (CETUS, a DEX token)​, Sui Name Service token, Scallop (SCA), NAVI, and bridged assets like USDT and USDC (SUI supports wrapped USD Coin, etc.). Sui’s ecosystem is nascent, with many tokens related to its DeFi and NFT projects (e.g. liquid staking token **stSUI** such as Hauberk’s **gSUI**).
   * **Wallet Address Format:** Sui addresses are 32-byte values represented as hex strings (typically 64 hex characters). For usability, they often show a shortened base58 form in wallets, but the canonical form is a 0x-prefixed hex (since Sui’s addressing is similar to Move’s 256-bit addresses). *Example:* 0x4d3f...a910.
   * **Token Address Format:** Each Sui token is defined by a Move smart contract address (also a 0x... hex). For instance, the CETUS token contract has its own 0x... address on Sui. In Sui’s object model, tokens are objects with unique IDs (addresses) on chain.
7. **Aptos** – Another Move-based Layer-1 (launched 2022) with ~743k daily users​, aiming for high TPS via parallel execution.
   * **Native Token:** **Aptos (APT)** – used for fees, staking, and governance on Aptos.
   * **Gas Token:** APT (fees paid in Aptos token).
   * **Notable Tokens on Aptos:** Bridged stablecoins like USDT and USDC (native USDT was introduced to Aptos​), **BONK** (the Solana-origin meme coin, also deployed on Aptos), PancakeSwap (CAKE on Aptos, as PancakeSwap expanded there), Tortuga Staked Aptos (tAPT), Ditto Staked Aptos (stAPT). The ecosystem also includes tokens for Aptos-based DEXs and games (AnimeSwap token, Mojo).
   * **Wallet Address Format:** 32-byte account addresses shown as 0x-prefixed hex (similar to Ethereum’s format, but typically all lowercase hex and 64 chars after 0x). *Example:* 0x1ce0d5...2f (Aptos addresses may be shorter if leading zeros are trimmed, but usually displayed as full 64 hex digits).
   * **Token Address Format:** Aptos tokens are defined within accounts by Move modules, identified by a **<creator\_address>::<module>::<struct>**. However, for simplicity, one can refer to the token’s creator account address (0x...) as the token “address.” (E.g., the Aptos–USDT contract account).
8. **Celo** – A mobile-first EVM-compatible blockchain focusing on real-world payments (619k daily users).
   * **Native Token:** **Celo (CELO)** – for fees, staking (validators), and governance on the Celo network.
   * **Gas Token:** CELO (used to pay transaction gas on Celo).
   * **Notable Tokens on Celo:** **Celo Dollar (cUSD)** and **Celo Euro (cEUR)** stablecoins (Mento stable assets)​, Celo Brazilian Real (cREAL), **UbeSwap (UBE)** DEX token, **Moola Market (MOO)** token, as well as bridged assets like Ethereum’s USDC and USDT (Celo supports native USDC as of 2023​).
   * **Wallet Address Format:** EVM-style addresses (0x + 40 hex characters)​ – Celo is EVM compatible. *Example:* 0x1bbeEBc3807c...A351 is a valid Celo address.
   * **Token Address Format:** Same as Ethereum’s ERC-20. *Example:* cUSD (Celo Dollar) contract address: 0x765DE816845861e75A25fCA122bb6898B8B1282a. Celo’s native stablecoins are ERC-20 tokens with 0x addresses on the Celo chain.
9. **TON (The Open Network)** – A blockchain originally created by Telegram, now run by the community, with ~610k daily users​.
   * **Native Token:** **Toncoin (TON)** – used for transaction fees, staking (validator deposits), and on-chain governance in the TON ecosystem.
   * **Gas Token:** TON (fees are paid in Toncoin).
   * **Notable Tokens on TON:** TON supports “Jettons” (its token standard, akin to ERC-20​). Examples include the governance tokens of TON DeFi projects and wrapped assets. Notably, **Tether (USDT)** was launched on TON as a Jetton in 2023​, leveraging Telegram’s user base. Other Jettons include wrapped BTC or ETH on TON and various Telegram community tokens (e.g. TON Spaces token).
   * **Wallet Address Format:** TON addresses are typically represented as a 48-character base64 string or a user-friendly @username via Telegram’s wallet. Standard TON addresses can also be shown as hex strings. *Example:* EQDn7...-Lk# (an encoded address) or the equivalent hex starting with 0:. The format differs from 0x, using TON’s own base64/base58 scheme (often beginning with **EQ** or **0:** in text form).
   * **Token Address Format:** Jetton contracts have their own addresses (same format as any TON smart contract). For instance, TON’s USDT jetton contract has an address (a complex base64 string starting with EQ...) optimized for low fees​. Jetton wallet addresses for users are also smart-contract subaddresses created by the token contract.
10. **Polygon (PoS)** – A popular Ethereum scaling chain (often called a sidechain) with ~599k daily users​.
    * **Native Token:** **MATIC** – used for gas fees and staking on the Polygon network. *(Polygon is transitioning to a new token “POL,” but MATIC remains in use.)*
    * **Gas Token:** MATIC (all transactions on Polygon PoS require MATIC).
    * **Notable Tokens on Polygon:** Many Ethereum assets are bridged to Polygon. Examples: USDT and USDC (bridged and also native Circle USDC on Polygon), DAI, Wrapped Ether (WETH) and Wrapped BTC (WBTC), plus Polygon-native tokens like **QuickSwap (QUICK)**, **Aavegotchi (GHST)**, **Sandbox (SAND)** (Polygon version of the NFT game token) and **Axie Infinity (AXS)** (bridged). Also, governance tokens from deployed protocols (AAVE, UNI on Polygon, etc.).
    * **Wallet Address Format:** EVM-compatible (0x + 40 hex chars)​. Polygon addresses are identical in format to Ethereum addresses (users often use MetaMask with the same address on Polygon).
    * **Token Address Format:** Same 0x format for ERC-20 tokens on Polygon. *Example:* USDC on Polygon (ERC-20) has contract 0x2791Bca1f2de4661ED88A30C99A7a9449Aa84174. NFT addresses (ERC-721/1155) similarly share the format.
11. **Bitcoin** – The original blockchain, here ranked by active addresses (~525k daily)​, securing the largest market value.
    * **Native Token:** **Bitcoin (BTC)** – used as the currency and for miner block rewards on the Bitcoin network.
    * **Gas Token:** BTC (transaction fees are paid in BTC, usually denominated in satoshis). Bitcoin has no separate “gas” token; miners collect BTC fees.
    * **Notable Tokens on Bitcoin:** Bitcoin’s base layer doesn’t natively support ERC-20-style tokens, but there are overlay protocols:
      + *Omni Layer:* e.g. Tether’s original USDT (Omni) was issued on Bitcoin via Omni.
      + *Liquid sidechain:* LBTC and tokens like L-USDT exist on Liquid (pegged to Bitcoin).
      + *BRC-20 tokens:* Recently, **Ordinals** and BRC-20 emerged, allowing fungible tokens via BTC inscriptions (e.g. “ORDI” was the first BRC-20 token on Bitcoin)​. These are experimental and use inscriptions on satoshis.
    * **Wallet Address Format:** Bitcoin addresses can be Base58 or Bech32. **Legacy** addresses start with “1” (P2PKH) or “3” (P2SH), and **SegWit (Bech32)** addresses start with “bc1”​. Length varies 26–35 chars. *Examples:* 1BoatSLRHtKNngkdXEeobR76b53LETtpyT (legacy), 3J98t1WpEZ73CNmQviecrnyiWrnqRhWNLy (P2SH), bc1qw508d6qejxtdg4y5r3zarvaryvg6kdaj (Bech32). These address formats correspond to different script types​.
    * **Token Address Format:** N/A for base layer (Bitcoin doesn’t have native token contracts). In protocols like Omni or BRC-20, tokens piggyback on Bitcoin UTXOs. (Omni tokens use the same Bitcoin address as the carrier; BRC-20 tokens are recorded in ordinal inscriptions on sats).
12. **Arbitrum One** – A leading Ethereum Layer-2 (Optimistic Rollup) with ~435k daily active addresses​.
    * **Native Token:** **ARB** (Arbitrum token) – used for governance of Arbitrum DAO. *Arbitrum One does* ***not*** *require ARB for gas.*
    * **Gas Token:** **ETH** – Arbitrum transactions are paid in Ethereum (users bridge ETH to Arbitrum and use it for gas).
    * **Notable Tokens on Arbitrum:** As an Ethereum extension, it hosts many popular tokens: e.g. **GMX** (native perpetual exchange token), **Magic (MAGIC)** from Treasure DAO, stablecoins like USDC.e and USDT, **Radiant Capital (RDNT)**, **Camelot (GRAIL)**, and all major bridged assets (WBTC, DAI, etc.). Arbitrum’s DeFi ecosystem is rich, with many protocol tokens (Jones DAO, Dopex, etc.).
    * **Wallet Address Format:** Same as Ethereum (0x…42 chars)​. Your Ethereum address is used on Arbitrum network as well.
    * **Token Address Format:** Same as Ethereum. *Example:* The GMX token contract on Arbitrum: 0xfc5...fe15 (an 0x address). Arbitrum uses ERC-20 standards for tokens, so contract addresses mirror Ethereum’s format.
13. **Ethereum** – The most widely used smart contract platform (here ~399k daily active addresses​, though still #1 by DeFi TVL and value).
    * **Native Token:** **Ether (ETH)** – powers the network, used for gas fees and staking (post-Merge).
    * **Gas Token:** ETH (all transactions and smart contract operations require ETH for gas on mainnet).
    * **Notable Tokens on Ethereum:** Thousands of ERC-20 tokens live on Ethereum. Major ones include **Tether (USDT)** and **USD Coin (USDC)** stablecoins (Ethereum holds a large share of the stablecoin supply​), **Dai (DAI)**, **WBTC** (wrapped Bitcoin), and governance tokens like **Uniswap (UNI)**, **Chainlink (LINK)**, **Shiba Inu (SHIB)**, **ApeCoin (APE)**, etc. Nearly all top DeFi, NFT, and DAO tokens (MKR, AAVE, MANA, SAND, etc.) are on Ethereum.
    * **Wallet Address Format:** Hexadecimal 20-byte addresses beginning with **“0x”** followed by 40 hex characters​. *Example:* 0x742d35Cc6634C0532925a3b844Bc454e4438f44e. Ethereum addresses are case-insensitive, though a checksum capitalization scheme (EIP-55) is often used.
    * **Token Address Format:** Same 0x format for contract addresses. Every ERC-20 token is implemented via a smart contract with its own address. *Example:* USDT’s ERC-20 contract address is 0xdAC17F958D2ee523a2206206994597C13D831ec7​. This uniform address format applies across Ethereum’s ERC-20, ERC-721 (NFT) contracts, etc.
14. **Sei** – A new sector-specific Layer-1 (built on Cosmos) launched in 2023, focusing on high-performance trading, with ~116k daily users​.
    * **Native Token:** **SEI** – used for fees, staking (as Sei uses Tendermint BFT consensus), and governance.
    * **Gas Token:** SEI (transactions on Sei are paid in SEI tokens).
    * **Notable Tokens on Sei:** As part of the Cosmos ecosystem, Sei can handle interchain assets via IBC. Notable assets include cross-chain stablecoins (like Axelar-bridged USDC), and native tokens of protocols building on Sei (e.g. **Vortex** DEX token, **Sei USD** if any issued). Since Sei is new, many tokens are in development or bridged from other Cosmos chains.
    * **Wallet Address Format:** Sei uses the Cosmos SDK address format (bech32). Sei addresses typically start with sei... (bech32 human-readable prefix). *Example:* sei1qqjpms... (a bech32 address for Sei, similar to how Cosmos addresses start with cosmos1...).
    * **Token Address Format:** Tokens can be implemented as Cosmos SDK assets or CW20 contracts if CosmWasm is enabled. In IBC, tokens are denoted by their IBC path (not a single address). Native Sei assets (if using modules) would use module-specific notations. For user understanding, one might consider token denominations (e.g. usei for microunits) rather than separate contract addresses on Sei.
15. **Linea** – A zkEVM Ethereum Layer-2 network by ConsenSys (launched 2023), reaching ~71k daily users in Nov 2024​.
    * **Native Token:** *None.* (Linea does not have its own token as of 2024 – it is a network using ETH for all fees.)
    * **Gas Token:** **ETH** – users pay gas on Linea with Ethereum’s ETH (similar to other Ethereum L2s).
    * **Notable Tokens on Linea:** Linea, being EVM-equivalent, hosts bridged Ethereum assets: e.g. USDC, USDT, DAI, WETH are available via bridges. Many projects deployed to Linea during its rollout – e.g. decentralized exchanges and their tokens (Uniswap on Linea, SyncSwap token, etc.), but no exclusive large-cap token yet. It primarily inherits tokens from Ethereum via bridging.
    * **Wallet Address Format:** Same as Ethereum (0x + 40 hex). A user’s Ethereum address is used on Linea as well.
    * **Token Address Format:** Same as Ethereum. Tokens on Linea are ERC-20 contracts with 0x addresses. For instance, the Linea deployment of USDC has a contract address in the 0x format (assigned by Circle when launching on Linea).