



BIOSIS PREVIEW:

A Guide to Searching the Database

BIOSIS Previews is the world's most comprehensive reference database for life science research. It covers original research reports and reviews in biological and biomedical areas. Biosis Previews spans the life sciences covering core biological fields such as botany, zoology, ecology, and microbiology, as well as emerging fields like biodiversity and proteomics. Nearly 5,500 serials are monitored for inclusion.

Accessing BIOSIS

Access BIOSIS from the Owen Library home page, <http://www.upj.pitt.edu>, by clicking "Databases A-Z."

SEARCHING

There are two search modes available in SilverPlatter: basic and advanced. You can navigate through the system using the search bar near the top of the screen. The system defaults to the **advanced search**.

Advanced Searching

Type up to three terms and connect these terms using a Boolean operator (and, or, not). Determine which field you want the database to search for this term. The system defaults to "terms anywhere" but you may choose author, title, journal name, organisms, etc., from the dropdown menu. Click on the Search button.

Combining Search Terms

Silverplatter has several Boolean and proximity operators that allow you to combine search terms.

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| and | Results contain both of two terms | actin and cytoskeleton |
| or | Results contain either or both of two terms or more | coffee or caffeine |
| adj | Results contain two adjacent terms | dyslexia adj treatments |
| Near | Results contain both terms in the same sentence | parent offspring near conflict |
| Near# | Results contain both terms within a specified range of words | caffeine near5 children |
| not | Results contain one term but not another | acid not rain |
| With | Results contain both terms in a single field | dyslexia with research |

To combine previously returned searches, click on the **Search History** tab. Checkmark the box beside the searches you want to combine. Click on **and** or **or** to combine the search.

Search	Results	Display
<input type="checkbox"/> #4 (cancer treatment) and (colon cancer)	509	← Combined search
<input type="checkbox"/> #3 cancer treatment	25796	
<input type="checkbox"/> #2 colon cancer	21244	
<input type="checkbox"/> #1 (cancer) and (treatment)	170169	

Truncation, Wildcards, and Parentheses

- The truncation symbol (*) substitutes for a string of zero or more characters. For example, cat* retrieves cat, catatonic, category, etc.
- The wildcard symbol (?) substitutes for one character or none. For example, the search m?cdonald retrieves both mcDonald and macDonald.
- Use parentheses to avoid ambiguity in complex search requests. For example, the search rabies and (dogs or cats) will retrieve records that discuss *rabies* and either *dogs* or *cats*.

Using the Index

The index will allow you to browse subject headings to find the topic you're looking for or get ideas on a topic you'd like to research. Click on the Index tab from the menu bar. Type a term into the **Term** box and click **Go To Term**. To display the records that contain a single term, click on the term.

To display the records for more than one term, select the check box next to each term, then click **Search Marked**.

Displaying, Printing, Emailing, Saving and Getting Full-Text

After completing a successful search, your search results will appear at the bottom half of the screen. From here, you can

- mark records by checking the box to the right of the list number,
- print, save, or email records by clicking the appropriate icons in the toolbar
- check article availability by clicking the hyperlink toward the bottom of each record.
 - If the full-text is available electronically, you will be given a hyperlink to the article and further instructions
 - If the full-text is NOT available electronically, you will be given a link to PittCat where you can look up the journal title to determine whether or not you can get a print copy of the article.

Searching 37 databases: BIOSIS Previews 2005:(36 2005/08/14-2004/08/20,35 2005/08/07-2005/08/13),BIOSIS Previ... Change Database(s)

Search **Advanced** Thesaurus Index Find Citation Search History How do I...?

Show: All Results Records 1 to 10 of 140 Go To Record: 11 Change Display Clear Marked

Search #9 : (cancer adj treatment) and (colon cancer)

1

TITLE: Survivin enhances telomerase activity via up-regulation of specificity protein 1-and c-Myc-mediated human telomerase reverse transcriptase gene transcription

AUTHOR, EDITOR, INVENTOR: Endoh,-Teruo [Author]; Tsuji,-Naoki [Author]; Asanuma,-Koichi [Author]; Yagihashi,-Atsuhito [Author]; Watanabe,-Naoki [Author,-Reprint-Author]

SOURCE: Experimental-Cell-Research. 2005; 305(2): 300-311

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

ABSTRACT: Suppression of apoptosis is thought to contribute to carcinogenesis. Survivin, a member of the inhibitor-of-apoptosis family, blocks apoptotic signaling activated by various cellular stresses. Since elevated expression of survivin observed in human cancers of varied origin was associated with poor patient survival, survivin has attracted growing attention as a potential target for **cancer treatment**. Immortalization of cells also is required for carcinogenesis; telomere length maintenance by telomerase is required for cancer cells to proliferate indefinitely. Yet how cancer cells activate telomerase remains unclear. We therefore examined possible interrelationships between survivin expression and telomerase activity. Correlation between survivin and human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) expression was observed in **colon cancer** tissues, and overexpression of survivin enhanced telomerase activity by up-regulation of hTERT expression in LS 180 human **colon cancer** cells. DNA-binding activities of specificity protein 1 (Sp1) and c-Myc to the hTERT core promoter were increased in survivin gene transfectant cells. Phosphorylation of Sp1 and c-Myc at serine and threonine residues was enhanced by survivin, while total amounts of these proteins were unchanged. Further, "knockdown" of survivin by a small inhibitory RNA decreased Sp1 and c-Myc phosphorylation. Thus survivin participates not only in inhibition of apoptosis, but also in prolonging cellular lifespan. (c) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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