Web of Science

To access Web of Science use the link from the “Databases” page, or go to:
http://isiknowledge.com/?DestApp=WOS
Additional tutorials and guides can be found at http://library.scripps.edu/webofscience

A. Resources available

- Web of Science Core Collection – Searches the Science Citation Index Expanded (1900 – present) 8764 journals http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrlst/jresults.cgi?PC=D
- Use the pull down to search:
  - All Databases – includes
    - Web of Science Core Collection
    - Medline (1950 – present)
    - SciELO – Scholarly open access journals form Latin America, Portugal, Spain, and South Africa.
  - Some features are not available in the All Databases search, such as, Alerts, Refine by Institution, Analyze Results, also citation counts are only for citations within Web of Science Core Collection, not citations from Medline.
B. Search

1. Search Rules
   • Searches are **not** case sensitive.
   • Terms entered in one box are connected with AND by default.
   • Use quotation marks for phrases: “stem cells”
   • Truncation and wildcard symbols:
     * zero to many characters
     ? 1 character
     ?? 2 characters
     $ 1 character or no characters (do not use $ within quotation marks)
   • Can use truncation within phrases: “stem cell*”
   • Use NEAR/x to find words within x words of each other. (default x = 15)
     o You cannot use NEAR and AND in the Title or Topic fields
       * Brown NEAR spider bites is **not valid** as there is a default AND between spider and bites
       * Brown NEAR “spider bites” is **valid** because the quotations make it a phrase
     o If you need to use the word near in the title, place it in quotation marks (“near”) to indicate it is a search term and not the Boolean NEAR/x
   • “Auto suggest publication names” turns auto suggest spelling and the “did you mean” feature in Topic and Title field searches ON/OFF
   • Order of precedence: NEAR/x, SAME, NOT, AND, OR (capitalization not required).
   • Use parentheses to override operator precedence. E.g.: *(iron OR steel) AND rust*
   • Lemmatization - automatic
     o Alternative forms of words
     o Plurals
     o Spelling variants
     o US and UK spelling variants
     o Use quotation marks to disable lemmatization.
   • Tip: Do not use articles (a, an, the) or prepositions (of, in, for) in full names in the address field.

2. Search
   • Use the pull down menu to select the field to search in.
   • Add additional search lines using “Add another field”
   • Combine terms using AND, OR, NOT, SAME, or NEAR/x...
   • Enter: *(apopt* or cell death) and stress*
3. **Refine Results:**
   - Search within these results, add “oxidative” to narrow our search.
   - Limit the search by **Subject Areas**, **Document Types**, **Authors**, **Years**, **Source Titles (Journal)**.
   - Select **Publication Years**, mark 2009, click **Refine**.

4. **Other Features:**
   - Change the sort order, using the pull down menu **Sort by**.
   - Mark records and use **Add to the Marked List**
   - You can also **Print**, **Email**, or **Save to EndNote**, or your **ResearcherID** profile
5. Full Record

Gallic acid, a major component of Toona sinensis leaf extracts, contains a ROS-mediated anti-cancer activity in human prostate cancer cells

By: Chun, HJ; Chin, Hui-Mei; Wu, YC; Wu, Yang-Cheng; Chia, YC; Chen, Yi-Chen; Chang, FR; Chang, Fang-Rong; Hou, HK; Hsu, Hsien-Hsiung; Hsieh, YC; Hsieh, Ya-Ching; Chen, CC; Chen, Yi-Chen; Yuan, SS (Yuan, Shyng-Shiou)

CANCER LETTERS

Volume: 386 Issue: 2 Pages: 161-171
DOI: 10.18153/canlet.2009.06.040
Published: DEC 30 2009
View Journal Information

Abstract
Prostate cancer, the most frequently diagnosed malignancy in elderly males of the United States, has become a major health issue in Asia. Previous studies have demonstrated that leaf extracts of Toona sinensis Reem. contain cytotoxic activity on several cancer cells including prostate cancer cells. In this study, gallic acid is identified as the major anti-cancer compound in T. sinensis leaf extracts. It is cytotoxic to DU145 prostate cancer cells, through generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and mitochondria-mediated apoptosis, which were reversed by antioxidants catalase and N-acetylcysteine. Furthermore, gallic acid is shown to block the growth of DU145 cells at G2/M phases by activating chk1 and chk2 and inhibiting cdc25c and cdc2 activities. In addition, gallic acid has a synergistic effect with docetaxel in suppressing the growth of DU145 cells. Taken together, our results suggest that gallic acid has the potential to be developed into an anti-prostate cancer drug and is worthy of further studies. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords
Author Keywords: Prostate cancer, Toona sinensis; Gallic acid; Cytotoxicity, G2/M phase

Author Information
Reprint Address: Yuan, SS (reprint author)
1 Shih Univ, Dept Med Res, E DA Hosp, 1 E DA Rd, Yan Chau Shiang EB4, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan.

Addresses:
1 Shih Univ, Dept Med Res, E DA Hosp, 1 E DA Rd, Yan Chau Shiang EB4, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan
[3] Hsing Hsu Univ, Dept of Medicine, 4, Dong Fu St, Ping Tung, Ping Tung, Taiwan
[5] E DA Hosp, Dept Obstet & Gynecol, Kaohsiung EB4, Taiwan
[6] I Shih Univ, Dept Biol Sci & Technol, Kaohsiung EB4, Taiwan

E-mail Address: yuansig@ms33.hinet.net

Author Identifiers:

Funding
Funding Agency: Grant Number
Department of Health, Taiwan: D046-D0-1004
E DA Hospital: ED44PM024

View funding text

Publisher
ELSEVIER IRELAND LTD, ELSEVIER HOUSE, BROCKVALE PLAZA, EAST PARK SHANNON, CO, CLARE, 00000, IRELAND

Categories / Classification
Research Areas: Oncology
Web of Science Categories: Oncology

Document Information
Document Type: Article
Language: English
Accession Number: WOS:000273576400003
ISSN: 0300-3256
Times Cited – one of the strengths of Web of Science, citation indexing. Citations are now indexed on seven fields.

Citation counts are listed for Web of Science Core Collection, BIOSIS, Chinese Science Citation Database, Data Citation Index, and SciELO Citation Index. However, you will only see records for the database we subscribe to: Web of Science.

There is a great deal of overlap between Web of Science and BIOSIS. In this example the total citation count is 61, with 57 in Web of Science.

If you click on The 57 from Web of Science, you will actually see 55 records. This is because there are 2 citations that were in a part of the Web of Science Core Collection we do not subscribe to:

Book Citation Index-- Science (BKCI-S); Book Citation Index-- Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH)

Create Citation Alert – find out when this paper is cited in Web of Science indexed articles. Citation alerts expire in 1 year. You will need to register for a Personal Account.
Cited References – can be exported. Click on the number next to “Cited References,” then mark the records and add them to the marked list or directly export them.

- Some of the records (#3) are not actually found in the database we have a subscription to (Science Citation Index) so you may not be able to export all of the cited references.

View Related Records - uses the Cited References to locate articles with shared references.

- Records are shown in the order of number of shared cited references.
Keywords Plus - terms derived from the titles of the cited references.

Addresses – Addresses are listed for all authors, and numbered.
   New feature – Organization Enhanced – groups related organizations under one common name. If a university also has a medical school and satellite campuses, it groups these together.

Author Identifiers – Includes Researcher ID and ORCID number if tagged.

Funding – now grants are indexed if listed. Not standardized. Includes the text from article.

C. Analyze Results

• Rank records displayed by Author, Source Title (journal), Publication Year, Subject Area, Organization-Enhanced, Organization (address) and more.
• Scroll to the bottom of the Refine Results column.
• Choose the details. Click Analyze.

• Mark record set(s) you wish to see and click View Records.
• Analysis data can also be saved to Excel, click Save Analysis Data to File.
D. Citation Reports

- Click on the Create Citation Report link on the right above the results (only 10,000 records can be included in a citation report).
- New: You can now Create Citation Reports from the Marked List as well.

The Citation Report lists the total times all the papers in the list have been cited (in Web of Science, Biosis, and Chinese Science Citation databases), average citations per paper, calculates the h-index, and lists each paper with a breakdown of number of citations per year.
E. Marked Records

- Click on the **Marked List** option in the top menu bar.
- If searching in All Databases, results will appear grouped all together and also be database (Web of Science of Medline).
- There is more flexibility in what fields to output.

- Records can be **Printed**, **Emailed**, or choose an option for “Send to” **EndNote online**, **EndNote desktop**, or **ResearcherID**, or select **Other File Formats** to use other reference software or get plain text, HTML, etc.
- **Analysis Results** and **Create Citation Reports** can be used from a marked list as well. This is very useful for calculating an h-index for a common name where you need to manually select the records.
- Records are displayed below the Output option box, and can be removed individually from the marked list before exporting. Click the red X to remove a record.
- Records are not automatically removed when you export them. If you want to clear the marked list you must click “**Clear Marked List**” button in the upper right corner of the box.
F. Search History

- Use the Search History to view and combine previous searches.
- Mark individual searches and combine with AND or OR.
- Then click Combine.

- Edit individual search sets. Create a new set or replace an existing set.
G. Saving Searches/Setting up Alerts

- Save your search history to the workstation or Web of Science server.
- Also, set up an e-mail alert from the history. Registration is required to set up email alerts.
- **NOTE:** Only the results of the last search line will be sent in an email. In this example, only the results of line #5 will be sent.

- To receive an email alert you must check the box next to “Send Me E-mail Alerts”

- Use the lower Save button only if you want to save the search strategy to your computer.

- The next screen will provide an RSS feed XML button.
H. Cited Reference Search

- **New:** There are more fields to search.
- **Cited Author** names sometimes include the middle initial and sometimes do not.

Therefore, use known variations or truncate the name of the cited author **after the first initial**.

You may also use the **cited author index** to locate cited author

You may also refer to the cited work index or the **journal abbreviations list**.

- **Cited work** (journal) could have numbers after it (for month and day, instead of a volume) so it is best to truncate (add * after journal name) to catch all variants.
- Search with **volume, issue, page** – because of errors, including these might miss some citations
- The paper may be cited several different ways, due to incorrect citations, date variations, or the format of the citation (month/year vs. year/month).

- The blue “**View Record**” link is available for the “**correct**” citation indexed in Web of Science. However 12 other papers may have cited this work in a different way or incorrectly.
• **Citing Article counts** are for all databases and all years, not just for your current database and year limits.
• When you select records, you will only see those that are indexed in the databases we subscribe to.
• Mark the possible citations and click **Finish Search**. To see records in **Web of Science** which cite the article.
• I have chosen only the incorrect citations. 10 records appear in Web of Science which have cited this article in a non-standard or erroneous way.

I. **Roaming Access**

When you create a **personal account** to save searches, you also automatically get remote access via your personal account. This will allow you to go to [http://webofscience.com](http://webofscience.com) from any computer, log in and have access to the database as if you were sitting at a computer on campus. You can search Web of Science, save searches, find h-index, export citations and analyze results.

**NOTE**: Full text access to journals that TSRI Libraries subscribe to will still require you to use VPN. (Contact IT to set up VPN client.)

To sign up:
• Go to **Web of Science**,  
• Click “**Sign In**” on the main top menu bar.  
• If you do not already have an account, click on “**Register**”  
• You must log into the personal account from a TSRI IP address at least once every 6 months to maintain the roaming access.  
• Personal Accounts are also used for EndNote Web and saving Searches, Alerts and Citation alerts.

J. **Mobile Web of Science**

Access from a web-enabled phone or tablet is available directly through the Web of Science account. You must first register for a roaming account, then go to [http://apps.webofknowledge.com](http://apps.webofknowledge.com)