

MeSH

Page	Description	Tags
Amino Acids	Amino Acids Organic compounds that generally contain an amino (-NH ₂) and a carboxyl (-COOH) group. Twenty alpha-amino acids are the subunits which are polymerized to form proteins. Amino acidAbbr.Amino acidAbbr. Alanine Ala,A Leucine Leu,L Arginine Arg,R	mesh , tag , jmol
Amino Acids, Branched-chain	Amino Acids, Branched-chain Links en:mesh en:tag	mesh , tag
Amino Acids, Essential	Amino Acids, Essential Links en:mesh en:tag	mesh , tag
Anti-bacterial agents	Anti-bacterial agents Substances that reduce the growth or reproduction of BACTERIA. Links * MeSH * 抗菌劑 * 抗菌劑 en:tag en:mesh	tag , mesh
Anti-infective agents	Anti-infective agents Substances that prevent infectious agents or organisms from spreading or kill infectious agents in order to prevent the spread of infection. MeSH tree * Anti-Infective Agents * Anti-Bacterial Agents * Antibiotics, Antitubercular * Antitreponemal Agents	tag , mesh
Anti-infective agents, Local	Anti-infective agents, Local Substances used on humans and other animals that destroy harmful microorganisms or inhibit their activity. They are distinguished from DISINFECTANTS, which are used on inanimate objects. Links * MeSH * Anti-infective agents en:mesh en:tag	mesh , tag
Anticoagulants	Anticoagulants Agents that prevent blood clotting. Naturally occurring agents in the blood are included only when they are used as drugs. Links * MeSH * 抗凝血劑 en:tag en:mesh	tag , mesh
Antifungal agents	Antifungal agents Substances that destroy fungi by suppressing their ability to grow or reproduce. They differ from FUNGICIDES, INDUSTRIAL because they defend against fungi present in human or animal tissues. Links * MeSH * 抗真菌劑 en:mesh en:tag	mesh , tag
Antiviral agents	Antiviral agents Agents used in the prophylaxis or therapy of VIRUS DISEASES. Some of the ways they may act include preventing viral replication by inhibiting viral DNA polymerase; binding to specific cell-surface receptors and inhibiting viral penetration or uncoating; inhibiting viral protein synthesis; or blocking late stages of virus assembly.	mesh
Arsenic (As)	Arsenic (As) A shiny gray element with atomic symbol As, atomic number 33, and atomic weight 75. It occurs throughout the universe, mostly in the form of metallic arsenides. Most forms are toxic. According to the Fourth Annual Report on Carcinogens (NTP 85-002, 1985), arsenic and certain arsenic compounds have been listed as known carcinogens. (From Merck Index, 11th ed)	elements , mesh
Elements	Elements Substances that comprise all matter. Each element is made up of atoms that are identical in number of electrons and protons and in nuclear charge, but may differ in mass or number of neutrons. en:mesh	mesh

Glycopeptides	Glycopeptides Proteins which contain carbohydrate groups attached covalently to the polypeptide chain. The protein moiety is the predominant group with the carbohydrate making up only a small percentage of the total weight. Links * MeSH * 糖ペプチド en:mesh	mesh
Herbicides	Herbicides Pesticides used to destroy unwanted vegetation, especially various types of weeds, grasses (POACEAE), and woody plants. Some plants develop HERBICIDE RESISTANCE. Links * MeSH * 除草剤 en:mesh en:tag	mesh , tag
Intrinsic Factor	Intrinsic Factor A glycoprotein secreted by the cells of the GASTRIC GLANDS that is required for the absorption of VITAMIN B 12 (cyanocobalamin). Deficiency of intrinsic factor leads to VITAMIN B 12 DEFICIENCY and ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS. Links * MeSH * 内因子 en:mesh en:glycoproteins	mesh , glycoproteins
Ionophores	Ionophores Chemical agents that increase the permeability of biological or artificial lipid membranes to specific ions. Most ionophores are relatively small organic molecules that act as mobile carriers within membranes or coalesce to form ion permeable channels across membranes. Many are antibiotics, and many act as uncoupling agents by short-circuiting the proton gradient across mitochondrial membranes.	mesh , tag
L-Selenocystein	L-Selenocystein A naturally occurring amino acid in both eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms. It is found in tRNAs and in the catalytic site of some enzymes. The genes for glutathione peroxidase and formate dehydrogenase contain the TGA codon, which codes for this amino acid.	amino acids , mesh
N-acetylneuraminic acid	N-acetylneuraminic acid An N-acyl derivative of neuraminic acid. N-acetylneuraminic acid occurs in many polysaccharides, glycoproteins, and glycolipids in animals and bacteria. Links * MeSH * N-アセチルノイラミン酸 en:mesh en:sialic_acids en:chemical_structures	mesh , sialic acids , chemical structures
Neuraminidase	Neuraminidase An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of alpha-2,3, alpha-2,6-, and alpha-2,8-glycosidic linkages (at a decreasing rate, respectively) of terminal sialic residues in oligosaccharides, glycoproteins, glycolipids, colominic acid, and synthetic substrate. (From Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992)	mesh , enzymes , glycoside hydrolases
Noonan syndrome	Noonan syndrome Noonan syndrome - MeSH A genetically heterogeneous, multifaceted disorder characterized by short stature, webbed neck, ptosis, skeletal malformations, hypertelorism, hormonal imbalance, CRYPTORCHIDISM, multiple cardiac abnormalities (most commonly including PULMONARY VALVE STENOSIS), and some degree of MENTAL RETARDATION. The phenotype bears similarities to that of TURNER SYNDROME that occurs only in females and has its basis in a 45, X karyotype abnormality. Noonan syndrome OC...	mesh
Protein synthesis inhibitors	Protein synthesis inhibitors Compounds which inhibit the synthesis of proteins. They are usually anti-bacterial agents or toxins. Mechanism of the action of inhibition includes the interruption of peptide-chain elongation, the blocking the A site of ribosomes, the misreading of the genetic code or the prevention of the attachment of oligosaccharide side chains to glycoproteins.	tag , mesh

Sialic acids	Sialic acids A group of naturally occurring N-and O-acyl derivatives of the deoxyamino sugar neuraminic acid. They are ubiquitously distributed in many tissues. Links * MeSH * シアル酸 en:tag en:mesh	tag, mesh
Uncoupling agents	Uncoupling agents Chemical agents that uncouple oxidation from phosphorylation in the metabolic cycle so that ATP synthesis does not occur. Included here are those IONOPHORES that disrupt electron transfer by short-circuiting the proton gradient across mitochondrial membranes.	mesh, tag
Vancomycin	Vancomycin Antibacterial obtained from Streptomyces orientalis. It is a glycopeptide related to ristocetin that inhibits bacterial cell wall assembly and is toxic to kidneys and the inner ear. Related proteins Links * MeSH * VANCOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE injection, powder, lyophilized, for solution - DailyMed * バンコマイシン en:glycopeptides en:anti-bacterial_agent en:mesh	glycopeptides, anti-bacterial agent, mesh
Vitamin B 12	Vitamin B 12 A cobalt-containing coordination compound produced by intestinal micro-organisms and found also in soil and water. Higher plants do not concentrate vitamin B 12 from the soil and so are a poor source of the substance as compared with animal tissues.	mesh, vitamins

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