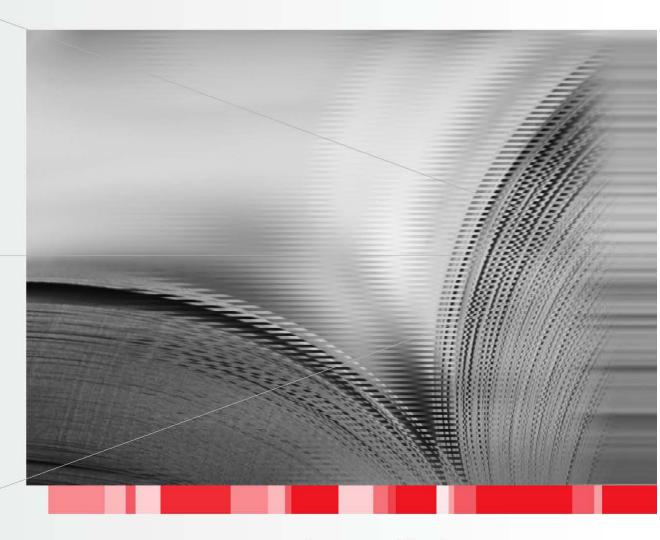
SpringerLink User Manual



springerlink.com

♣ ENTER TO START >>

SpringerLink is one of the world's leading interactive databases for Scientific, Technical and Medical (STM) books and journals.

Springer has continuously advanced SpringerLink to meet the research needs of the scientific community. Our interactive database builds on the strengths that have made SpringerLink a world-class exploratory tool, with features and benefits that can significantly enhance the research process.

This User Manual provides a complete and easy-to-follow guide to SpringerLink users.

[SpringerLink]



SpringerLink

User Manual

Version 1.00

Issue Date: June 2004

SpringerLink

SpringerLink joins electronic and printed literature from Springer-Verlag, a preeminent scientific publisher with a reputation for excellence spanning more than 150 years. It also offers the work of a growing roster of publishers including Urban and Vogel, Steinkopff, and Birkhäuser.

Started in 1996, SpringerLink was one of the first online information services dedicated to scientific research. Today, it is one of the world's busiest, with millions of downloads every month.

We have continuously advanced SpringerLink to meet the research needs of the scientific community. Our interactive database builds on the strengths that have made SpringerLink a world-class exploratory tool, with features and benefits that can significantly enhance the research process.

This User Manual provides a complete and easy-to-follow guide to SpringerLink users. Users can navigate by the Table of Contents of a title or click on any item in the Table in order to explore this world-class database. (Whenever users want to return to the Table of Contents, click the 'Back to Table of Contents' icon at the lowest right-hand corner of each page.)

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1. Introduction

SpringerLink is one of the world's leading online information services for scientific, technical, and medical (STM) books and journals. SpringerLink is a preferred data source for researchers in academic and corporate institutions and other vital knowledge centers.

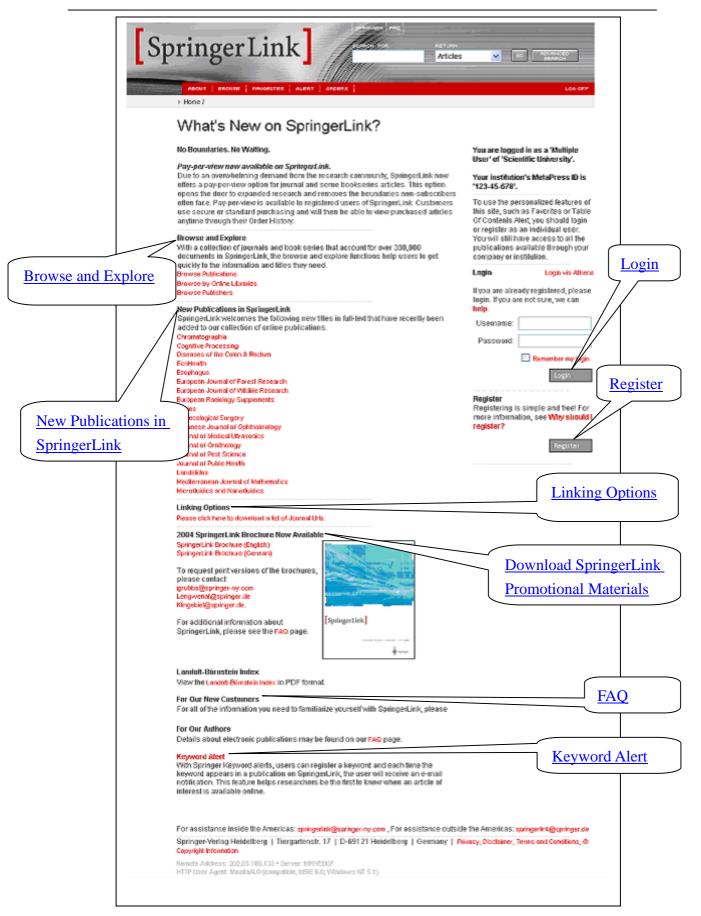
1.1. Getting Started

Before access SpringerLink, please make sure that your personal computer (PC) or notebook is connected to the internet. Please consult your Internet Service Provider (ISP) in case there is a connection problem.

Type http://www.springerlink.com under your web browser (such as Internet Explorer) or you can click on the hyperlink as stated above to access the home page of SpringerLink.

1.2. Home

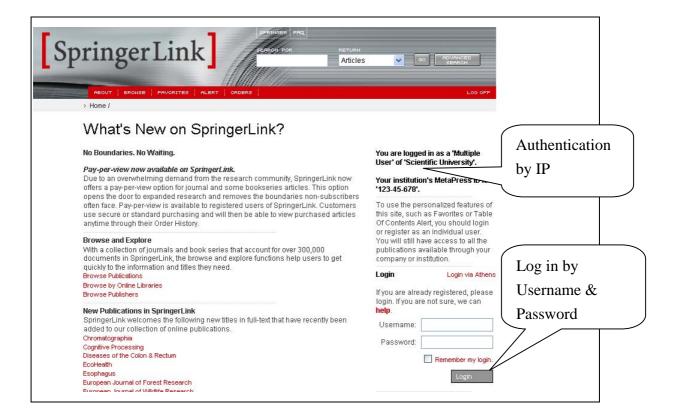
SpringerLink has a user-friendly interface. The home page looks like this. Whenever you see a 'forefinger' icon , you can click on it to get more detail / information.



1.2.1. Authentication

SpringerLink provides access to its contents by IP authentication or Username & Password. If the IP of the workstation accessing SpringerLink is recognized, subscribers will be automatically logged in. Subscribers using Username & Password must log in before the assigned full texts can be viewed or downloaded.

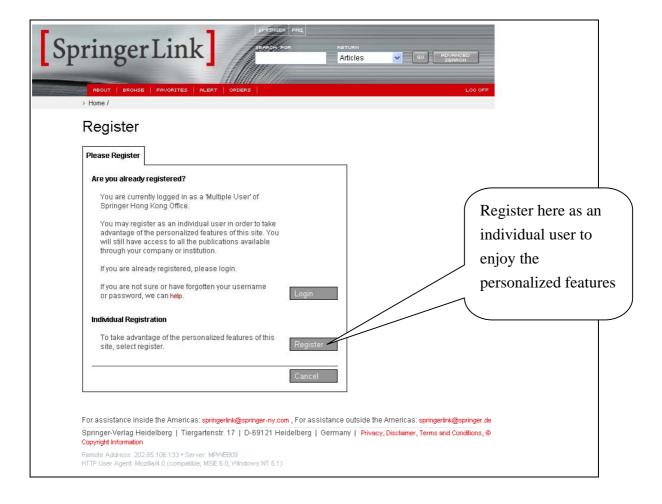
Non-subscribers can log in as a guest to access tables of contents and in most cases, abstracts free of charge.



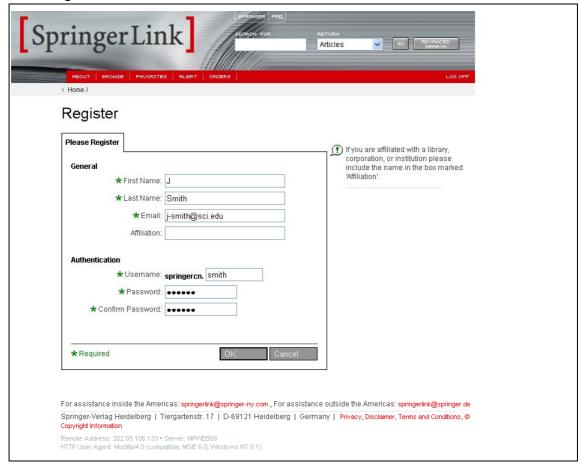
1.2.2. Login / Register

To enjoy the personalized functions, users of SpringerLink are required to register as our 'individual user' within an institutional account or set-up an individual account. Personalized features on SpringerLink are free of charge. (Please refer to <u>Section 4. Personalized Features</u> for more details.)

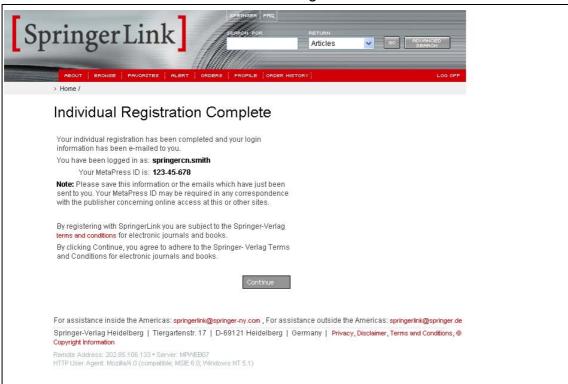
Usernames & Passwords for individual users within institutional accounts are entered by allowing the users to set their own passwords.

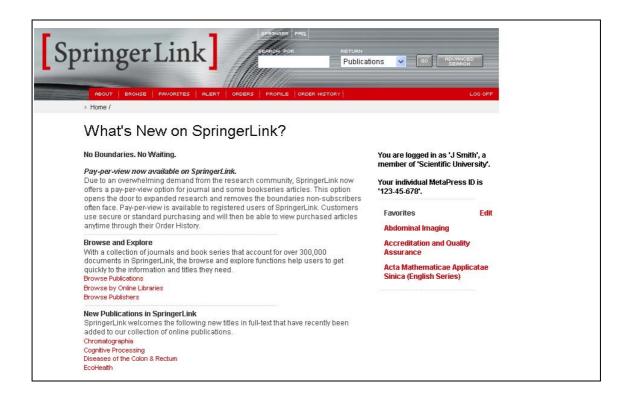


Register as an individual user here.



This is the confirmation screen after registration.





1.2.3. Browse and Explore

Use **Browse and Explore** to browse the books or journals in a variety of ways.

Browse and Explore

With a collection of journals and book series that account for over 300,000 documents in SpringerLink, the browse and explore functions help users to get quickly to the information and titles they need.

Browse Publications Browse by Online Libraries Browse Publishers

(1) Browse Publications

Titles are listed alphabetically. (Please refer to <u>Section 2.2.1. Browse Publications</u> for more details.)

(2) Browse by Online Libraries

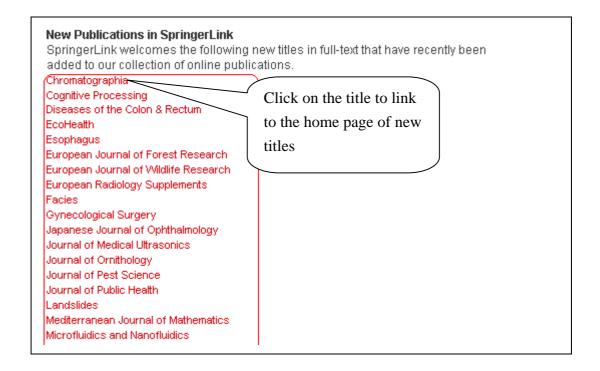
Titles are divided into 11 subjects or Online Libraries. (Please refer to Section 2.2.2. Browse by Online Libraries for more details.)

(3) Browse Publishers

 Titles are listed by the name of their publisher. (Please refer to Section 2.2.3. Browse Publishers for more details.)

1.2.4. New Publications in SpringerLink

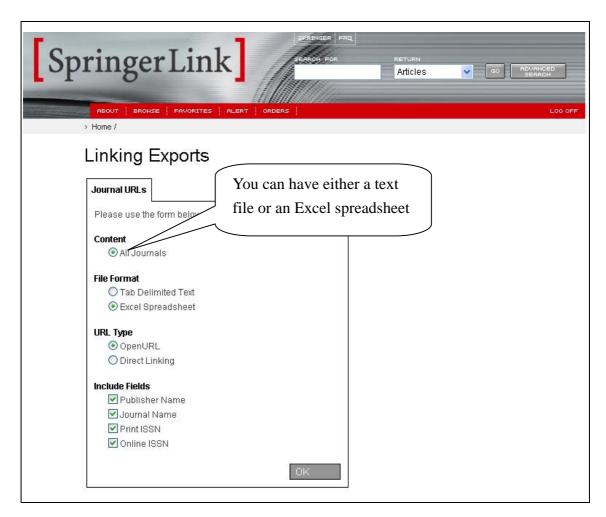
SpringerLink updates users constantly on the new titles published online under the heading **New Publications in SpringerLink** on the home page.



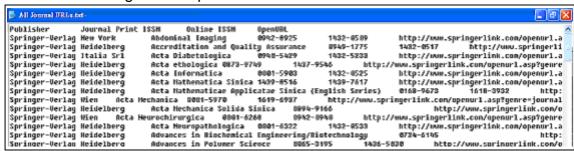
1.2.5. Linking Options

On the home page, users can click on Linking Options to download and save the URLs of all the journals published online in SpringerLink by exporting the data into either a text file or an Excel file as desired.

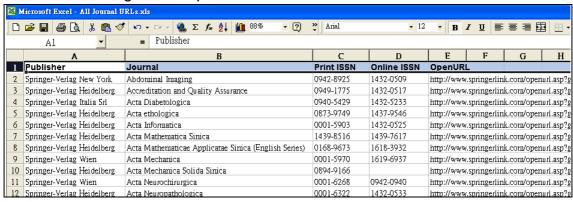




The following is a sample of a downloaded text file.



The following is a sample of a downloaded Excel file.



1.2.6. SpringerLink Promotional Materials

SpringerLink provides promotional materials online for users to download directly from the home page. New materials will be announced. Institutional users are welcome to download materials for promotional and training purposes.

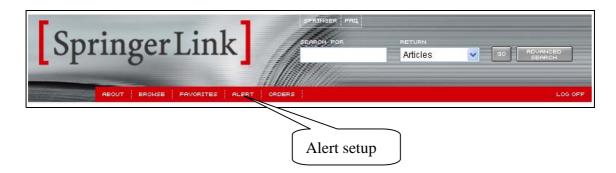
1.2.7. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

For information you may need to familiarize yourself with SpringerLink, please follow this link to the <u>FAQ</u> or Frequently Asked Questions page. (Please refer to <u>Section 5.4</u>. FAQ for more details.)



1.2.8. Keyword Alert

With SpringerLink's personalized function, <u>Keyword Alert</u>, users can register keywords. Each time a new article containing the desired keyword is published, the user will receive a notification. This feature lets researchers be the first to know when an article of interest is available online. (Please refer to <u>Section 4.2. Alert</u> for more details.)



1.2.9. **Menu Bar**

The red menu bar located at the top of each page provides the following specific functions.



ABOUT

Introduction to SpringerLink. (Please refer to <u>Section 1.3. About</u> for more details.)

- BROWSE

Allows users to browse the books or journals in SpringerLink. (Please refer to Section 2. Browse Function for more details.)

- FAVORITES

Users can set up their own personal libraries by having their favorite registered titles on the home page every time they log in. (Please refer to <u>Section 4.1. Favorites</u> for more details.)

ALERT

Users can receive keyword alerts by email or when login once there is a matching article newly published in SpringerLink. (Please refer to Section 4.2. Alert for more details.)

- ORDERS

SpringerLink lists all the contact addresses, telephone numbers, web sites, and email addresses for users to send in their subscription orders. (Please refer to <u>Section 5.5. Orders</u> for more details.)

1.3. About

A short introduction about SpringerLink's contents and online features.



About SpringerLink

German Version
SpringerLink is one of the world's leading online information services for scientific, technical, and medical (STM) books and journals. SpringerLink is a preferred data source for researchers in academic and corporate institutions and other vital knowledge centers.

SpringerLink offers electronic and printed literature from Springer-Verlag, a preeminent scientific publisher with a reputation for excellence spanning more than 150 years. It also offers the work of a growing roster of publishers, including Urban and Vogel, Steinkopff, and Birkhäuser.

Whether you are a registered user or a guest, SpringerLink provides you with fast, reliable, and powerful access 24 hours a day.

SpringerLink currently offers over 500 fully peer reviewed journals and a growing roster of series, comprising more than 2000 books online.

The leading edge of information for people on the frontier of research
Since 1996, SpringerLink continues to evolve with the changing needs of the research community.

SpringerLink understands the research needs of our customers. The new SpringerLink web site provides enhanced functionality and unmatched quality of information

Our information service builds on the strengths that have made SpringerLink a world- class exploratory tool, with features and benefits that significantly enhance the research process

Enjoy unequaled benefits

Free access is provided to search functions, tables of contents, as well as keyword and tables of contents alerts

Subscribers to a journal title receive online access to that title whether by a print plus online or an electronic-only subscription. For journal pricing, please contact:

iournals@springer-ny.com (for customers in the Americas) orders@springer.de (for customers outside the Americas)

Customers with a standing order or electronic-only subscription to a series, receive online access to

For book series pricing, please contact:

springerlink@springer-ny.com (for customers in the Americas) orders@springer.de (for customers outside the Americas)

11 online libraries

Interdisciplinary research is a key feature of SpringerLink. Subscribers have a vast universe of information at their disposal with 11 online libraries that enable them to obtain critical data in many

You are the first to know with Online First?/B>

The Online First?service lets users access peer reviewed articles well before print publication, significantly reducing the time it takes for critical discoveries to reach the research community.

Reference Linking

Vestra Can expand their research with the reference linking found within articles in SpringerLink. By clicking on references within the articles, researchers are taken to other articles and titles providing them with expanded information for their research.

Stay informed with new issues in your field with SpringerAlert

SpringerAlert is an innovative, free-of-charge service that notifies users via e-mail whenever new articles and journals become electronically available, and automatically sends the table of contents and direct links to the abstracts. Sign-up for table of contents alerts, keyword alerts, and subject area

Access via Multiple Portals

Access SpringerLink directly or through links provided by Abstracting and Indexing Services (A & I), agencies, other third party providers, or through CrossRef.

Electronic supplementary Materials transcend the print journal
Many titles in SpringerLink offer electronic supplementary materials such as color images simulations, video and sound, so researchers not only read about the research in the article, but can see, and often hear the research as it happens.

For assistance inside the Americas: springerlink@springer-ny.com , For assistance outside the Americas: springerlink@springer.de

Springer-Verlag Heidelberg | Tiergartenstr. 17 | D-69121 Heidelberg | Germany | Privacy, Disclaimer, Terms and Conditions, @ Copyright Information

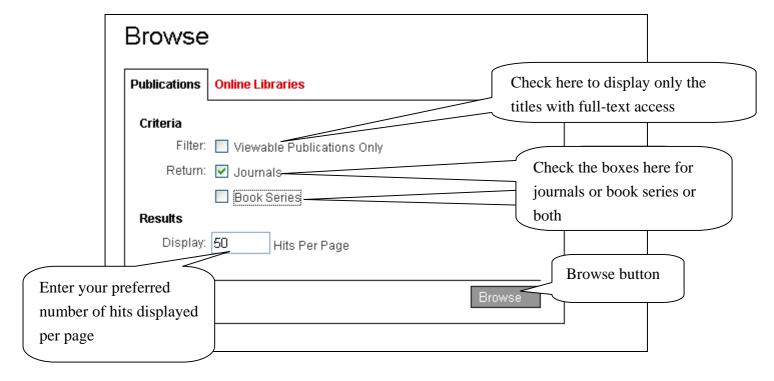
Remote Address: 202.85.106.133 * Server: MPWEB05 HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)

2. Browse Function

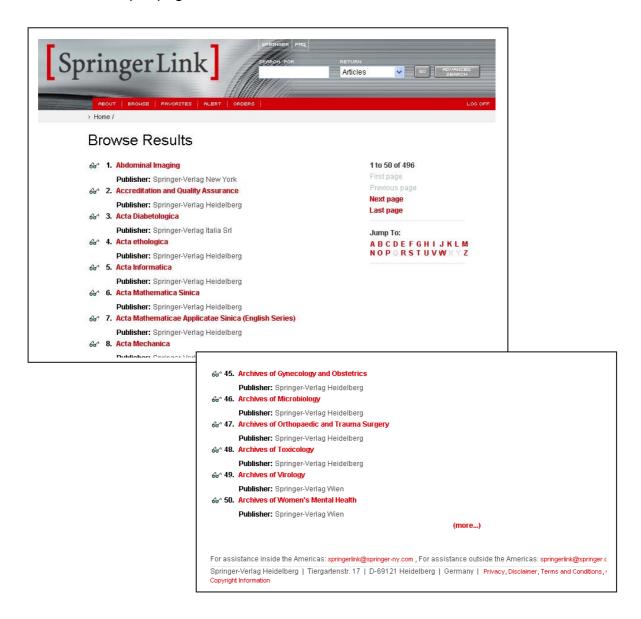
Click on the Browse button on the red menu bar to browse the contents in SpringerLink very easily and quickly.



2.1. Browse by Publication Type

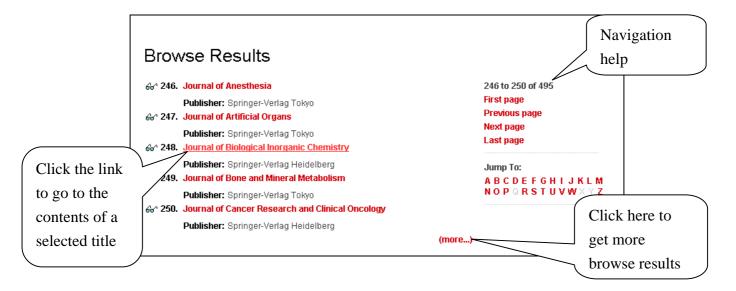


To best display the hit list, please do not select too large a number in the display results. The default is 50 items per page. The following sample screen shows 50 hits per page.



2.1.1. Browsing Journals

To see all the journal titles, check the Journals box and then click the Browse button. A list of journals displayed in alphabetical order with the name of the publishers will be displayed.

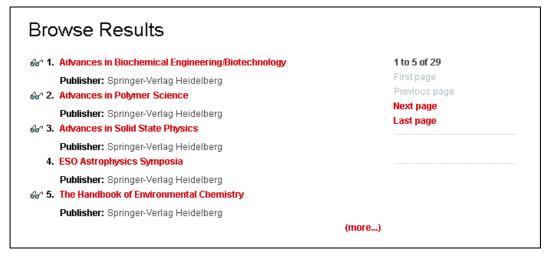


Standard navigation help is displayed on the right-hand side of a Browse Results page:

- First & last records on this page, and total records found
- First page (Go to the first page of the list)
- Previous page (Go to previous page)
- Next page (Go to next page)
- Last page (Go to last page)
- Jump To: A B C ... X Y Z
 (Click on the alphabetical list to display the titles that start with that letter)
- A click on the 'more' button shown at the bottom of the page will take the user to more results from the browsed titles.

2.1.2. Browsing Books Series

To see all the book series titles, check the Book Series box and then click the 'Browse' button. A list of book series by alphabetical order will appear and include the publishers for each title.



Users can browse the book titles in a similar way as the journals.

2.1.3. Browsing All Publications

Check both the boxes Journals and Book Series to browse all the publications.





Note the total number of titles found at the top right-hand corner of the page. It is the total number of book series and journal titles found.

2.2. Browse and Explore

SpringerLink provides users with three options for browsing the contents.

- Browse Publications
- Browse by Online Libraries
- Browse Publishers

Browse and Explore on the home page of SpringerLink

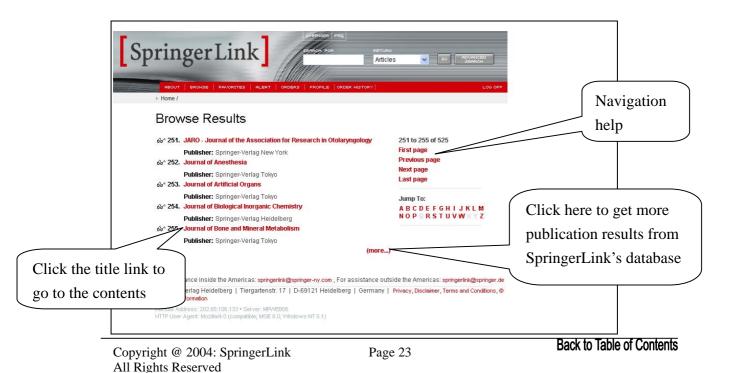
Browse and Explore

With a collection of journals and book series that account for over 300,000 documents in SpringerLink, the browse and explore functions help users to get quickly to the information and titles they need.

Browse Publications Browse by Online Libraries Browse Publishers

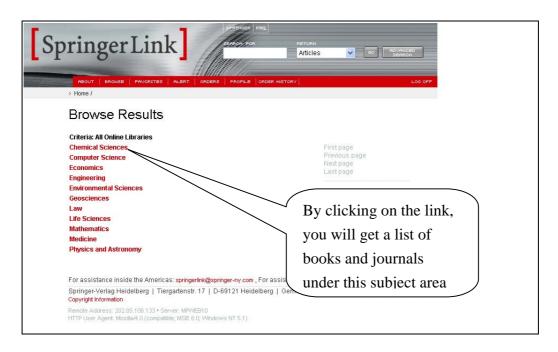
2.2.1. Browse Publications

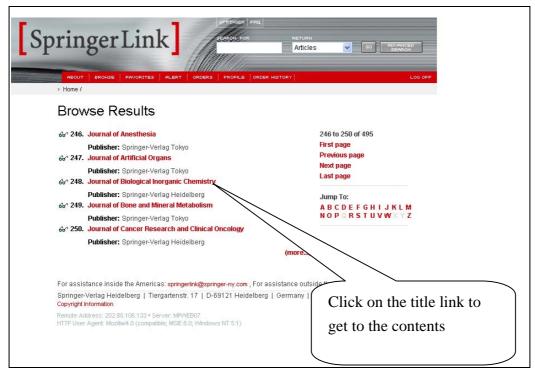
A click on the 'Browse Publications' option will display titles in alphabetical order. Users can click the corresponding link to get the desired book or journal contents. Details of browse operations are listed in Section 2.4. Viewing Publication Contents.



2.2.2. Browse by Online Libraries

Click on 'Browse by Online Libraries' to see a listing of 11 Online Libraries. SpringerLink groups all the titles of books and journals into 11 subject areas. Each of them is called Online Library.

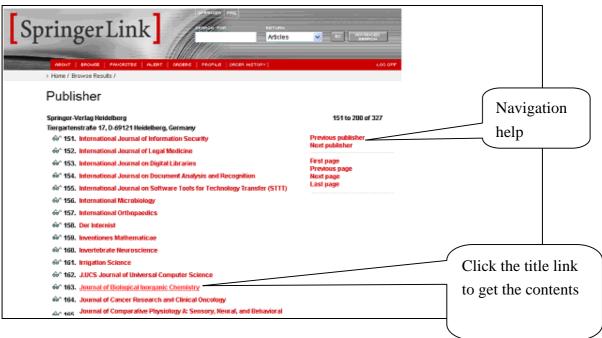




2.2.3. Browse Publishers

By clicking on 'Browse Publishers', SpringerLink displays a list of publishers on the screen. Users can select titles produced by a specific publisher to get a list of titles.



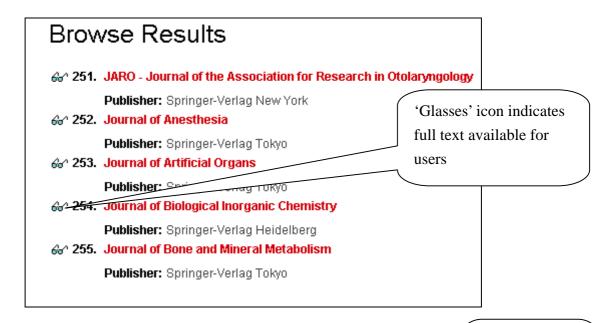


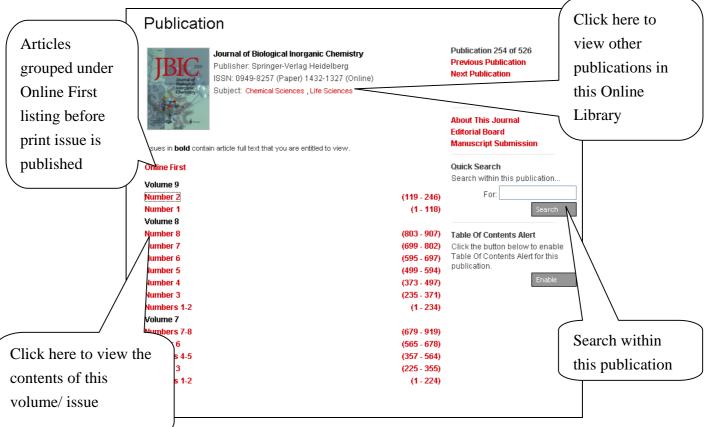
2.3. Online First

The Online First service lets users access peer-reviewed articles well before print publication, significantly reducing the time it takes for critical discoveries to reach the research community. Before any article is printed, they are published electronically in SpringerLink and grouped under the 'Online First' listing. When the article appears in the print version of the journal, they will be grouped under a printed volume/issue, and removed from the Online First listing. (Please refer to Section 2.4. Viewing Publication Contentss for more details)

2.4. Viewing Publication Contents

Users can click the publication name on the Browse Results screen. SpringerLink will display the details of the publication.





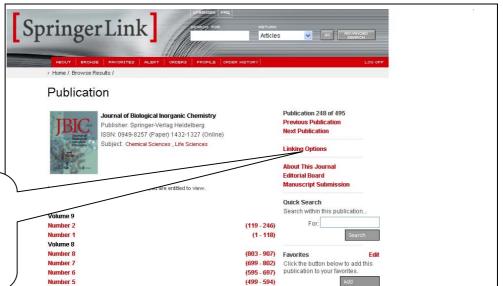
When viewing a publication, there is a standard navigation displayed on the right-hand side of the summary screen.



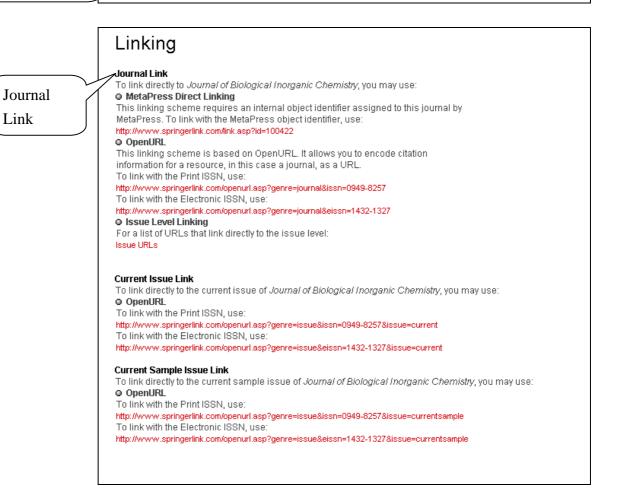
- Current publication number and total publications number found (eg. 248 of 491)
- Previous Publication (Go to previous publication)
- Next Publication (Go to next publication)

- Linking Options (Show the link of the URL shortcut to a publication / an issue / an article)

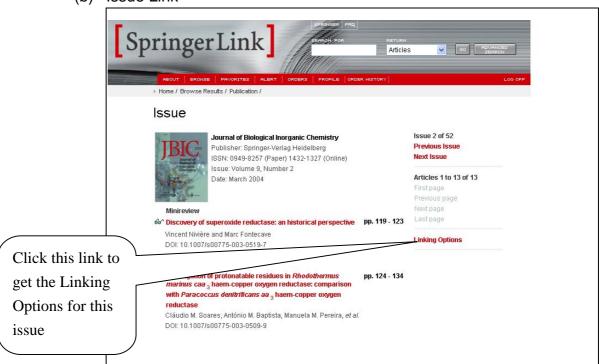
(a) Journal Link

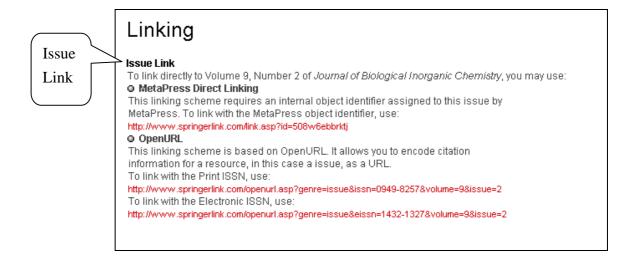


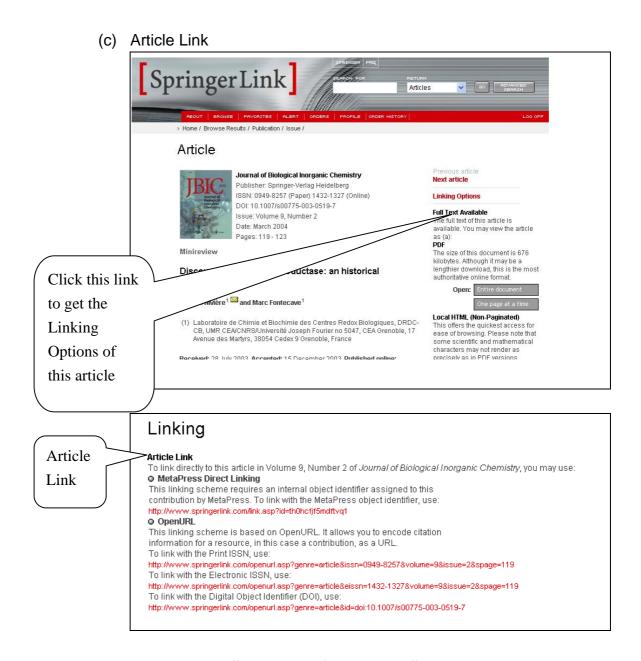
Click this link to get the Linking Options of this publication



(b) Issue Link

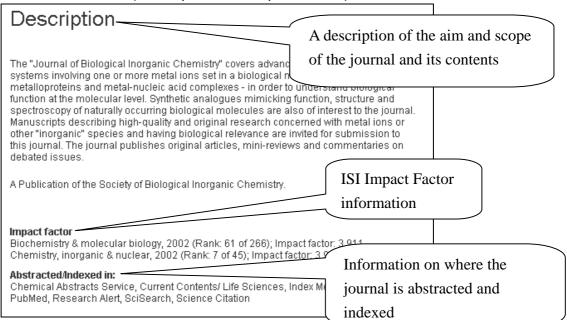






Note there are 3 different Links found in 3 different levels ie. in each Journal, each Issue and each Article.

About This Journal (Description of this publication)



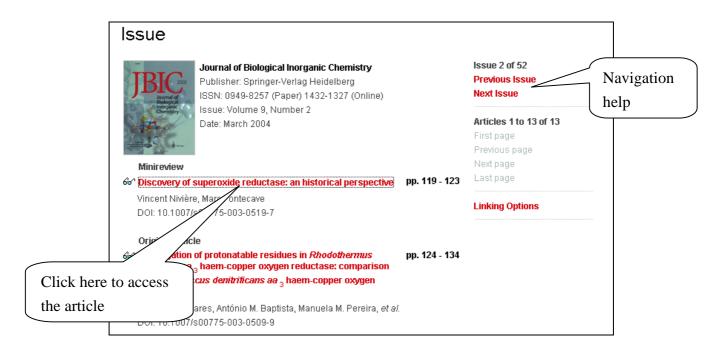
Editorial Board (Contact of Editorial Board of this publication)



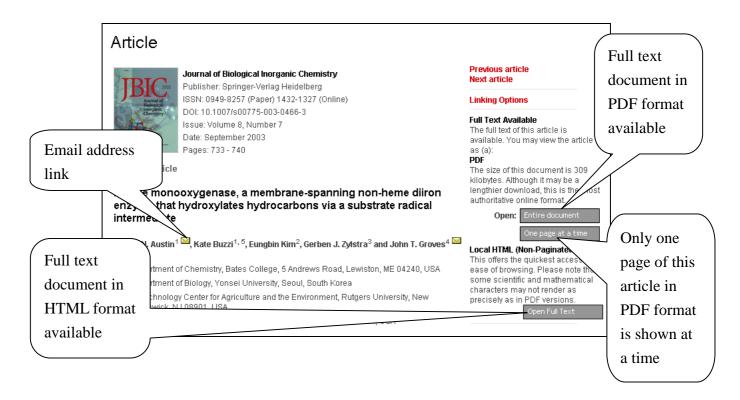
Manuscript Submission (Societies that this publication belongs to)



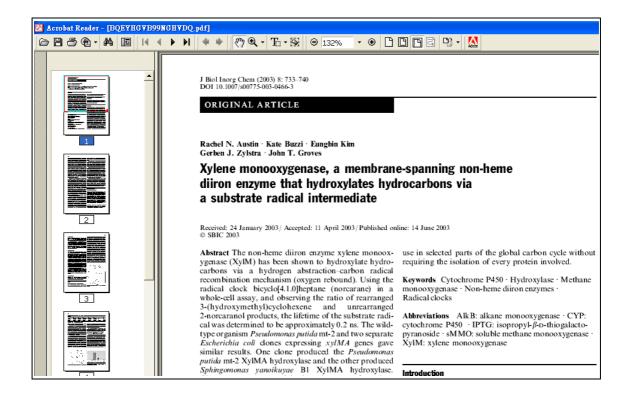
SpringerLink displays the table of contents when a certain volume / issue is clicked.



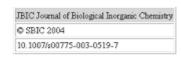
By clicking on the link, users can view the contents of articles listed in the table of contents.



The following is a sample of full text in PDF format.



The following is a sample of the full text in HTML format.



Minireview

Discovery of superoxide reductase: an historical perspective

Vincent Nivière^{1 22} and Marc Fontecave¹

 Laboratoire de Chimie et Biochimie des Centres Redox Biologiques, DRDC-CB, UMR CEA/CNRS/Université Joseph Fourier no 5047, CEA Grenoble, 17 Avenue des Martyrs, 38054 Cedex 9 Grenoble, France

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Received: 28 July 2003 Accepted: 15 December 2003 Published online: 13 January 2004

Abstract For more than 30 years, the only enzymatic system known to catalyze the elimination of supercoide was supercoide dismutase, SOD. SOD has been found in almost all organisms living in the presence of oxygen, including some anaerobic bacteria, supporting the notion that supercoide is a key and general component of oxidative stress. Recently, a new concept in the field of the mechanisms of cellular defense against supercoide has emerged. It was discovered that elimination of supercoide in some anaerobic and microaerophilic bacteria could occur by reduction, a reaction catalyzed by a small metalloenzyme thus named supercoide reductase, SOR. Having played a major role in this discovery, we describe here how the concept of supercoide reduction emerged and how it was experimentally substantiated independently in our laboratory.

Keywords Ozidative stress - Superozide - Superozide dismutase - Superozide reductase

Introduction

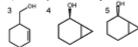
Reference Linking Kylene monocoxygenase (XylM) is a membrane-spanning, non-heme diron enzyme with a histidine-rich active site that catalyzes the insertion of an oxygen atom into a C-H bond [/]. XylM has 25% sequence homology with alkane monocoxygenase (AlkB) [2], with significant homology in both an eight-histidine motif and in the presence of three long hydrophobic domains thought to be membrane-spanning regions [3]. A detailed comparison of the amino acid sequence of a cry of hydroxylases suggests that XylM and AkB, together with a number of membrane-spanning desaturases, form a third, distinct class of diron enzymes, avolutionarily distinct classes being typdied by hemerythrin (class I) and soluble methane monocoxygenase (sMMO) (class II) [3]. A genetic survey of aerotechnology bacteria showed extensive homology to the eight-histidine motif of AlkB and XylM, further indicating a widespread role for this motif in the environment [4]. XylM has been used both in the native organism for the commercial scale production of heteroarcmatic acide [5] and in an alkane-responsive expression system in Backerichia coli for the moderate scale conversion of styrene to (5)-styrene coide [6].

The insertion of oxygen into a C-H bond is a chemical reaction that has long fascinated chemists both because C-H bonds are difficult to disrupt and because oxygen is difficult to selectively activate. Hydrocarbons represent an energy-rich finel for microorganisms. The reaction between molecular oxygen and hydrocarbons to yield an alcohol and water is a thermodynamically favorable reaction, generating products that can ultimately be feel into aerobic respiratory pathways. In spite of the thermodynamically favorable nature of hydrocarbon oxygenations, kinetic barriers and other challenges (e.g. the risk to the organism of producing reactive oxygen species) constrain this strategy. Thus, a limited number of organisms exist that can grow on hydrocarbons as their sole source of carbon and energy. Just how limited that number of organisms is not known. Approximately 100 different species of bacteria and 100 different species of fungithat can metabodize alkanes [7, 8] have been identified. Whether that number represents the majority of hydrocarbon transforming species or a minuscule culturable fraction is not clear. Even less is known about the diversity of metalloenzymes that can catalyze the monocoxygenation of hydrocarbons. The growing influx of genomic data pressures themists to ask, and find ways to address, questions regarding the diversity of hydrocytases by rapid and efficient procedures.

Until recently, the two paradigms for biological hydrocarbon oxidation have been cytochrome P450 (CYP), a heme-containing protein [2], and sMMO, a non-heme, dirron enzyme [10]. More than two decades of mechanistic studies on CYP and metalloporphytin models have led to a consensus mechanism involving the binding and reduction of dioxygen to form first a peroxo-Fe(III) state and ultimately an oxo-irron[IV] perployin π-cation radical (compound I) as the active oxygen species (see, for example [11, 12, 13, 14]). This ferryl species was recently observed in Cyp 119 (a thermophile) [15]. While stopped-flow, freezequench experiments with P450_{cum} failed to detect a Cpd I intermediate [16], the substrate-derived alcohol has been found at low temperature to be formed with the hydroxyl oxygen bound to the heme iron [17]. Hydroxylation is believed to occur via homolytic bond cleavage of the C-H bond followed by OH rebound to the carbon-centered substrate radical [18, 19, 20]. Cationic processes [21] and electrophilic reactivity of the ferric peroxo species [21] have also been suggested

Catalytic activity of XvIM towards norcarane

KyllM metabolized norcarane, yielding a distribution of ring-closed and ring-open products. Generally, 2 = 4% of the norcarane was metabolized to products over the course of the reaction, as determined by quantifying the moles of products, knowing the moles of substrate added, and taking into account the extraction efficiency of the alcohols from the reaction mixture. This conversion rate is consistent with rates seen in other whole-cell assays. Unreacted norcarane is difficult to quantify after the reaction because the volatility of norcarane causes it to be lost during workup. For both the wild-type organism and the mt-2 KyllMA and B1 KyllMA closes, approximately 87 = 94% of the norcarane-derived products are enals-and exo-2-norcaranol (compounds 4 and 5, respectively) and 2-norcaranone (compound 9). Approximately 3.9 = 4.5% of the norcarane-derived products are 3-(hydroxymethyl) cyclohexene (compound 3), the ring-open product arising from a radical precursor. In many experiments, small (1 = 2%) amounts of 3-cycloheptenol (compound 2), the hydroxylation product from the ring-opened catonic resonance form, were seen. Failure to detect it in all experiments may represent the fact that levels in some experiments may have been near the detection limits of the assay. Small amounts of products from oxidation at the mechanistically uninformative 3-position were seen with some organisms. A chromatogram from a typical reaction is shown in Fig. 1. Table 1 shows the average product distributions from all experiments for each organism and the standard error of the values obtained. The data represent the average of four or five different experiments with each strain. When the wild-type organisms were grown with meta-xylene, ortho-tolylmethanol was produced. Figure 2 shows the structures of the various compounds and Fig. 3 the product distribution



Xylene Monooxygenase and Norcarane

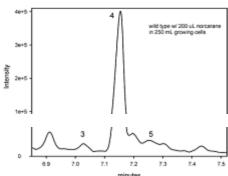
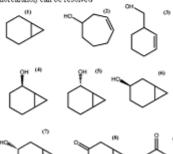


Fig. 1. Representative GC-MS trace for XyIM oxidation of norcarane

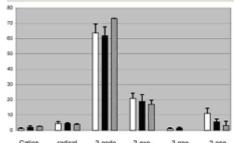
Table 1. Distribution of products from KylM oxidation of norcarane (average+SE). Data given in terms of total norcarane-derived products

	2	3	4	5	9	7ª	8
wt mt-2	2.7 (0.05)	3.9 (0.45)	73.1 (0.15)	17.1 (2.65)	3.2 (2.75)	0	0
mt-2 clone	1.1 (0.65)	4.3 (1.25)	63.3 (5.8)	18.6 (3.35)	12.1 (3.3)	0	1.0 (0.6)
B1clone	2.2 (0.8)	4.5 (0.5)	62 (5.8)	19 (4.4)	5.6 (1.8)	1.6 (1.6)	1.5 (0.5)

*Compound 6 (endo-3-norcaranol) co-elutes with 5 and cannot be precisely resolved, although the fragmentation pattern is clearly dominated by 5; 7 (exo-3-norcaranol) can be resolved







Cation radical 2-ende 2-ene 2-ene 2-ene Big 3. Distribution of products from all three organisms. First block in each set is mt-2 clone (white), second block is B1M clone (black); third block is wild type (diagonal black and white strings). Error bars represent standard errors

Control experiments confirmed that the chemistry detected was due to the catalytic activity of sylene monocygenase and not due to spurious abiotic or biotic oxidations. No products were seen when norcarane was incubated for 12 - 15 h in buffer. No products were seen when norcarane was incubated with a negative control of B. coli containing only the expression vector with no monocygenase gene. Abiotic experiments were also done to test the stability of products to the experimental workup conditions and all products were found to remain unmodified by incubation in buffer followed by extraction and GC-MS analysis.

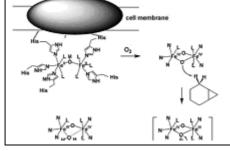
To ensure that product quantification was not compromised by further metabolism of the initial products, we synthesized 2-norcaranone (the corresponding ketone for 2-norcaranol), 3-cycloheptenone (the corresponding ketone for 3-norcaranol), 3-cycloheptenone (the corresponding ketone for 3-cycloheptenol), and 2-cycloheptenol (the corresponding lettone for 3-chydroxymethyl)cycloheptenol and looked for those molecules as well in the GC-MS chromatograms. When detected, they were included in calculation of the ratio of ring-closed to ring-open products used to determine the radical lifetime of the substrate. In addition, potential products were incubated with the cells as substrates. Alcohols were seen to be transformed gradually and partially to the expected ketones over the course of a 15-h incubation. The use of two E. coli hosts expressing xylene monocopygenase (whose results are the same as the wild-type organism) allow us unequivocally to assist the chemistry being observed to XvIM.

The rearrangement rate for norcarane has been determined to be 2×10^3 s⁻¹ [36]. For XyIM, we calculate a radical lifetime of 0.2×10^{-9} s for each of the three organisms tested (the formula for calculating the radical lifetime from the metabolism of a radical clock is

radical lifetime =
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} [\text{ring closed}] \\ [\text{fizg open}] \end{pmatrix} (k_{\text{recorrangement}}) \right\}^{-1}$$

Quantification was based on manual integrations of all product peaks and crosschecked with the intensity of key ions for each product. Standards samples of all products were synthesized. Chromatograms from whole-cell entract often contain multiple peaks, occasionally co-ebution of peaks presents a problem. Comparison of both quantification approaches showed that differences in results in the two approaches were small. For all three organisms, the average radical lifetime of 0.2 ns had a standard error of 0.04 ns (organism specific standard errors are as follows: mt-2 clone 0.075 ns, Blm 0.1 ns, wt 0.085 ns). Since the primary question being posed in this work is whether Kylld hydrocylates hydrocarbons via an oxygen rebound mechanism similar to that used by the presumably structurally similar enzyme AlkB, the resolution of the data is more than adequate to answer that question affirmatively.

A scheme for the reaction between KylM and norcarane is represented in Fig. 4. According to this model, the dirron site on KylM seacts to form a high-valent intermediate analogous to compound Q in slvMO. This species is then capable of abstracting a hydrogen atom from norcarane, forming a carbon-centered radical whose strain-relieving ring opening takes place in consort with the enzyme-mediated OH rebound step. Cationic products are proposed to arise from the abstraction of a second electron from the transient carbon-centered radical.



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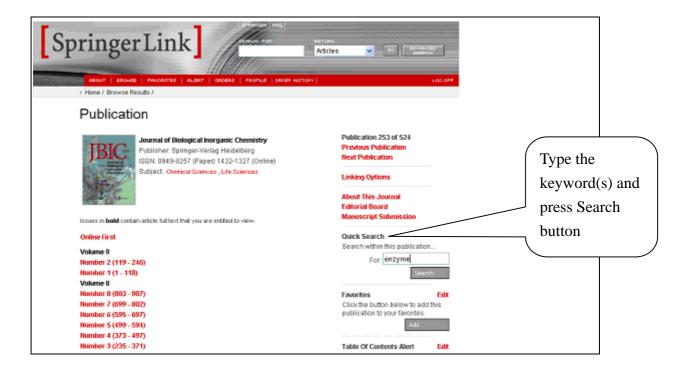
Reference linking options take users to supplementary materials (eg. diagrams), or lists of references.

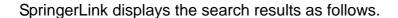
3. Search Function

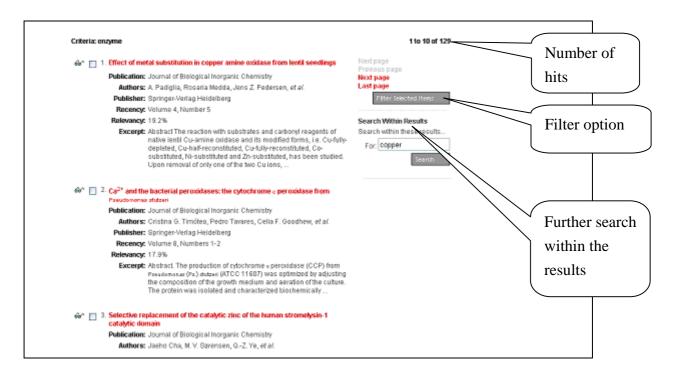
The powerful search engine in SpringerLink offers three levels of search functions to meet different readers' usage habits and requirements.

3.1. Searching within the Publication

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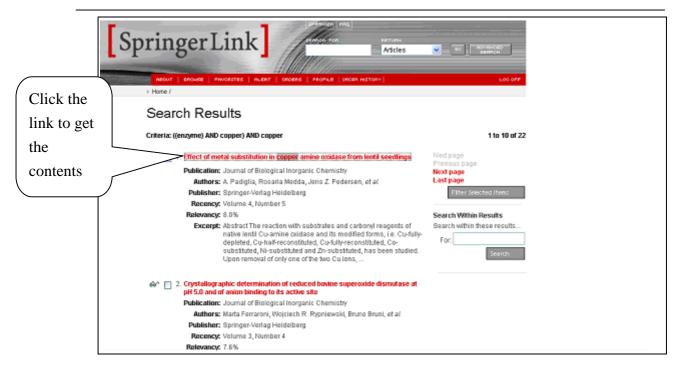




The number of hits is displayed at the top right-hand corner of the Results page and the search results are listed by title, plus an excerpt of the article is shown. Users can see the contents of an article by clicking on the article link.

Users can make further searches within the search results to refine the search. Simply type in the additional keyword(s) on the Search Within Results box on the Search Results screen to do another search within search results.

By checking the boxes of the selected articles and clicking on the Filter Selected Items button will allow users to refine their results.

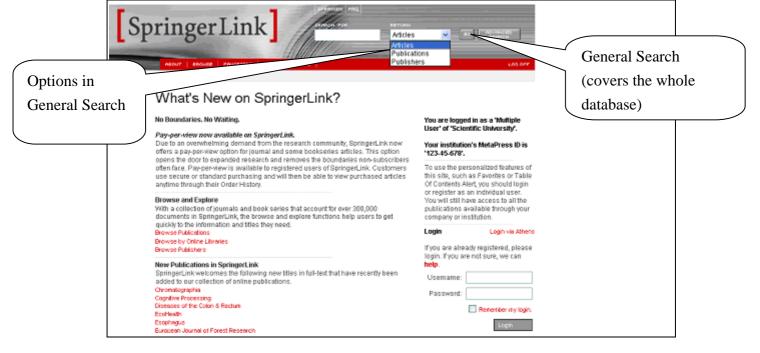


To confirm the validity of the search, the keyword is highlighted in the search results. Click on the article titles to view the abstract and full-text contents.

3.2. General Search

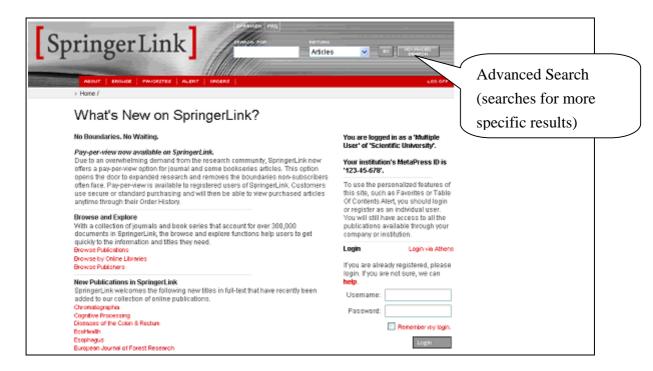
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- Articles
- Publications
- Publishers





3.3. Advanced Search



The Advanced Search is on every page. It provides users with more specific parameters for their searches.

Users can specify their search with the following options:

- Articles by citation
- Articles by text
- Publications

Click the Advanced Search button to go to the Advanced Search screen.

Articles by Citation

Open the Articles by Citation window by clicking on its thumb-index. Users can input the following search criteria:

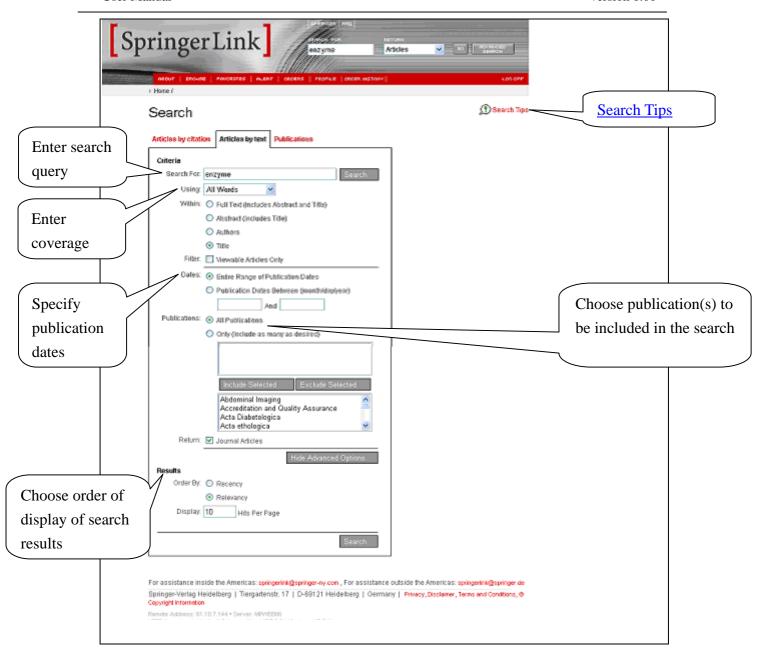
- Name or ISSN of Publication
- Article Title
- Author
- · Volume / Issue / Supplement / Year / Page



Article by Text

Open the Articles by Text window by clicking on its thumb-index. Users can input the following search criteria:

- Search For: type in search query in the Search For box
- Using:
 - All Words
 Any Words
 Exact Phrase
 - Boolean Search to help users search
- Within: the search query can be found in
 - Full Text (Including Abstract and Title)
 - Abstract (Includes Title)
 - Authors
 - Titles
- Filter: shortlist results with access to full text only
- Dates:
 - Entire Ranges of Publication Dates
 - Specific date range
- Publications: search within
 - All Publications
 - Only Include Selected
- · Results: select the order of the display of results by
 - Recency
 - Relevancy
- Set number of hits displayed per page



Search Publications

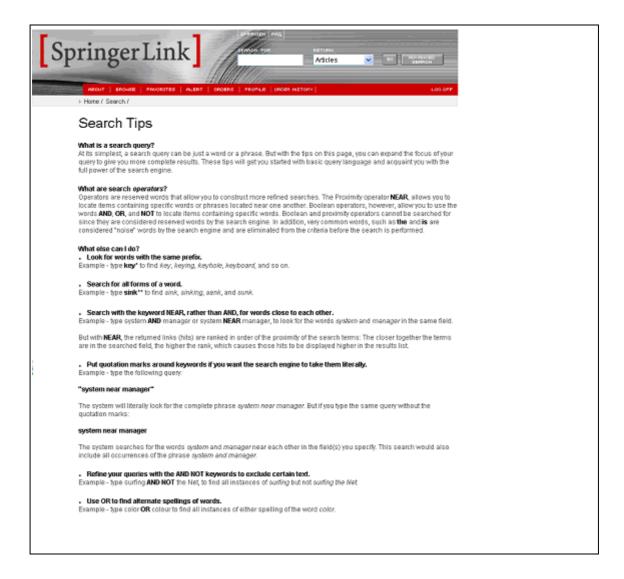
Open the search by Publications window by clicking on its thumb-index. Users can input the following search criteria:

- Search For: type in search query in the Search For box
- Using:
 - All Words
 Any Words
 Exact Phrase
 in the search query to search
 - Boolean Search to help users search
- Within: the search query can be found in
 - · Description (Includes Title)
 - · Title
- Filter: shortlist results with access to full text only
- Results: set the number of hits displayed per page



3.4. Search Tips

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4. Personalized Features

SpringerLink provides users with personalized features for setting up a 'personal' environment. Before any personalized features can be used, users must register (Please refer to Section 1.2.2. Login/Register.) As SpringerLink offers its tables of contents, abstracts and indices free-of-charge to internet users, anybody who has access to the internet can register for their own personal account with SpringerLink. Subscribers and registered users of institutions can access, view and download the full-text articles within SpringerLink.

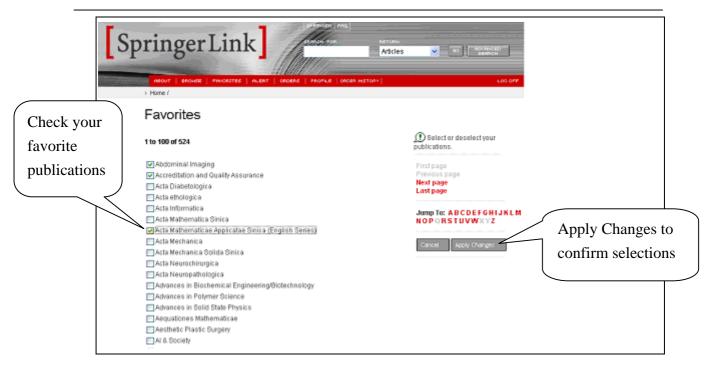
The main personalized features in SpringerLink include Favorites and Alert services. You can update or cancel your personalized settings any time when you are online with SpringerLink.

4.1. Favorites

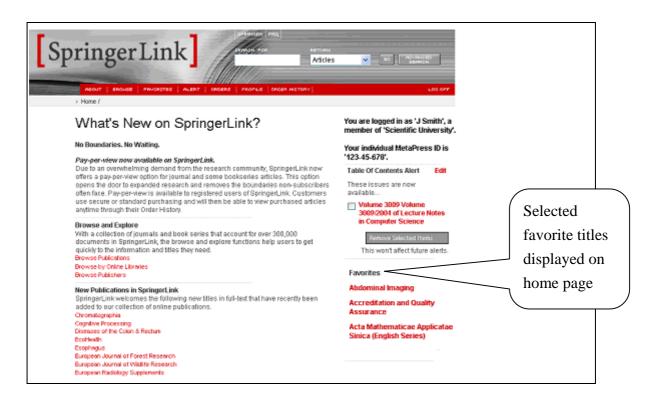
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4.2. Alert

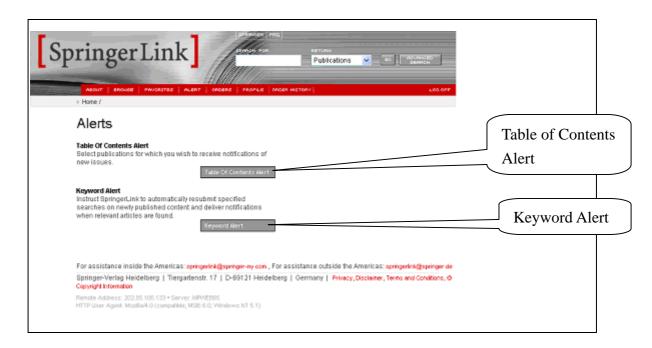
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- Keyword Alert

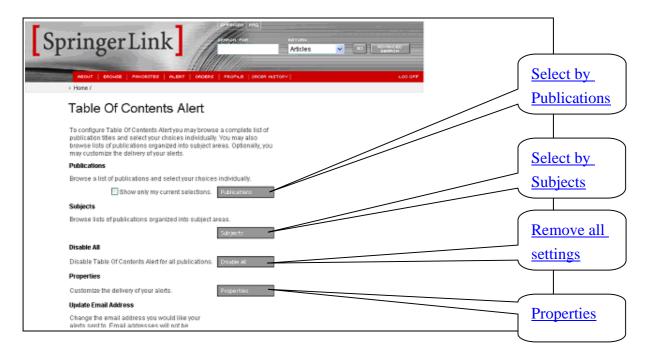


Click on Alert on the red menu bar for getting to Alerts page.

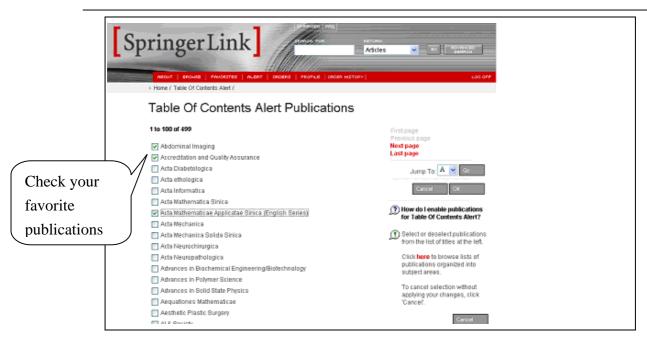


4.2.1. Table of Contents Alert

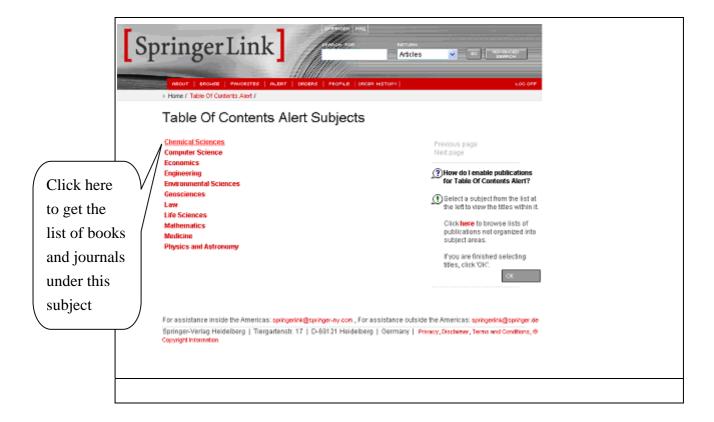
Users can set up Table of Contents Alerts for those publications most relevant to their research needs. Users can choose their alerts either by publication name or subject area.

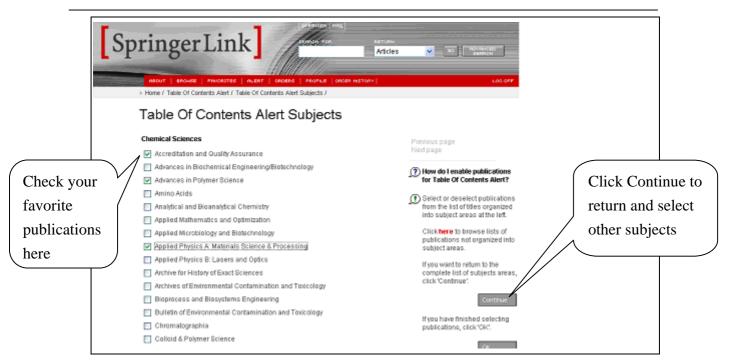


Click Publications in Table of Contents Alert to get the full list of publications. Users can then select their favorites here.



Or, click subjects in Table of Contents Alert to get the full list of subjects (Online Libraries). Users can then select their favorites subjects and titles.





After selection, users have to click OK to confirm the alert service.

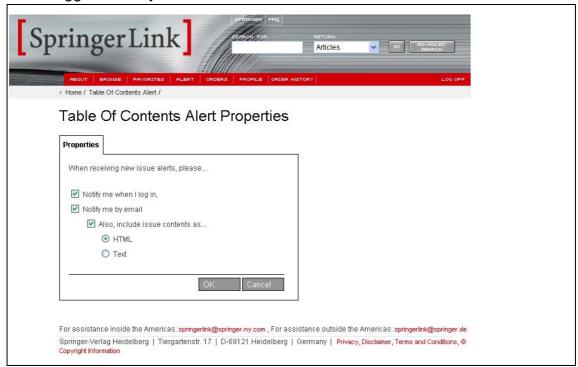


Users can cancel the registered alert any time by Disabling all the registered entries.

Click the Disable All button in the Table of Contents Alert to get to the following screen. Click OK to confirm the cancellation.

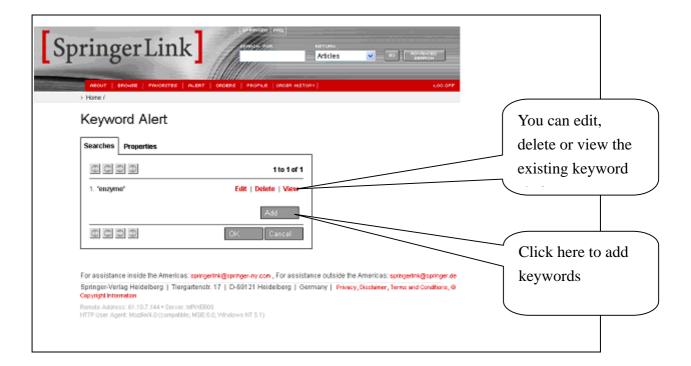


Click the Properties button in the Table of Contents Alert to get to the following screen. Users can choose how to receive the alert from SpringerLink: when logged in or by email.

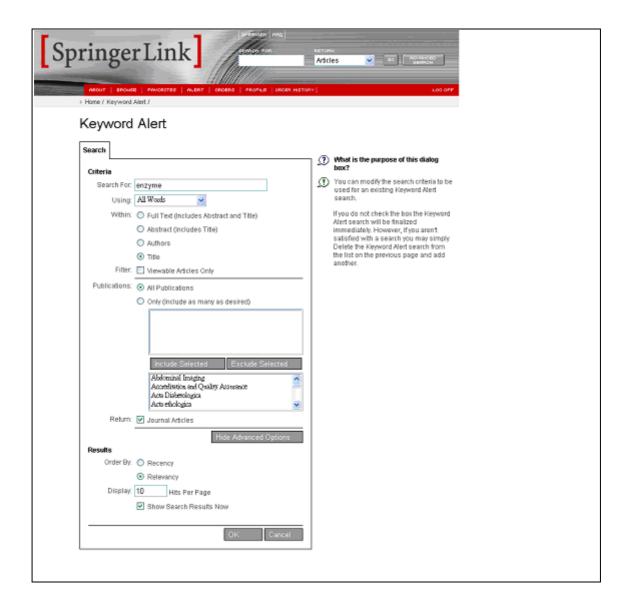


4.2.2. Keyword Alert

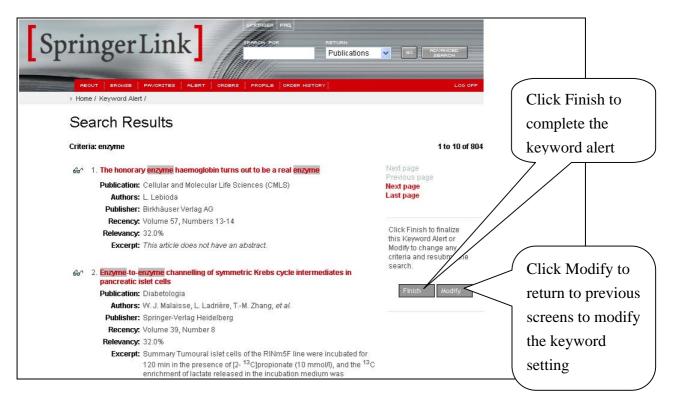
A more specific alerting service can be found in SpringerLink called 'Keyword Alert'. It allows users to define a number of keywords for new contents alerts. Whenever there is any new publications posted that contain the keywords, the user will receive an alert. Users can edit their choices as their research needs change.

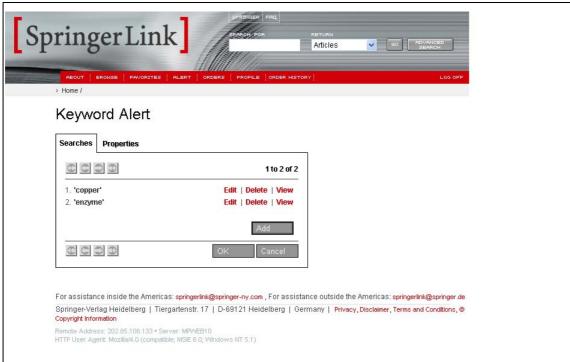


Click Add to go to the following screen for registering new keywords. The screen is similar to the Advanced Search screen.



The following screen is the confirmation of the keyword alert setting. Users just need to click the Finish button to confirm.





5. Other Features

5.1. Reference Linking

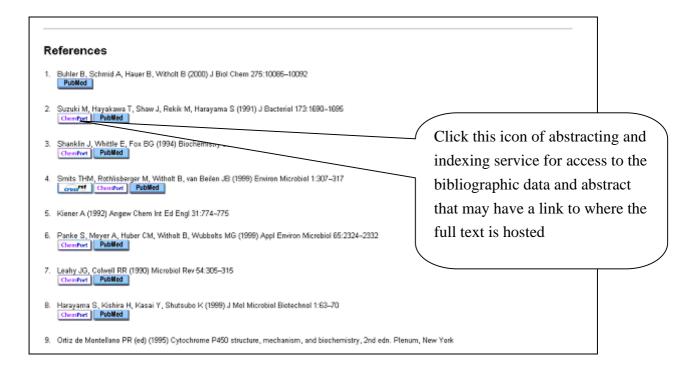
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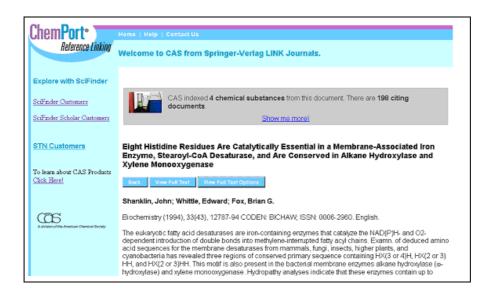
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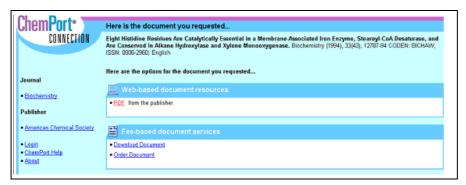
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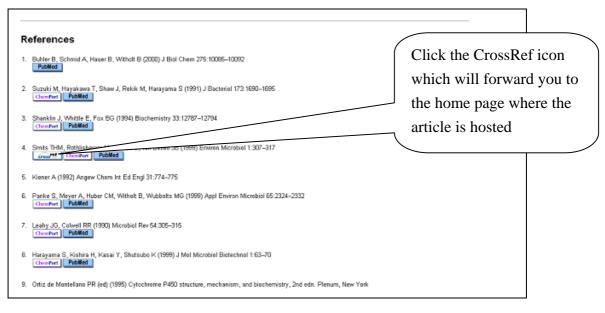
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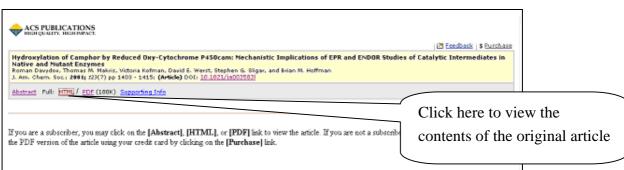


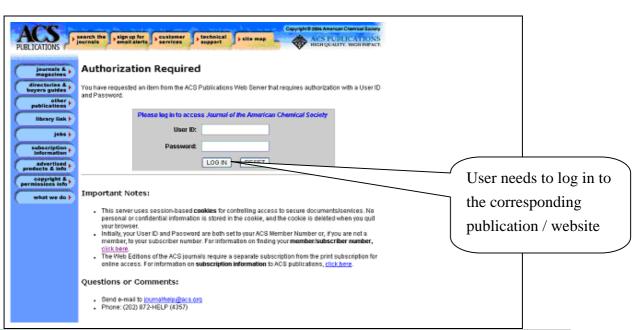




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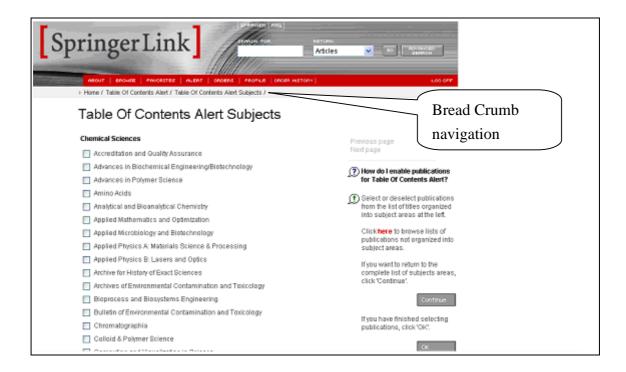






5.2. 'Bread Crumb'

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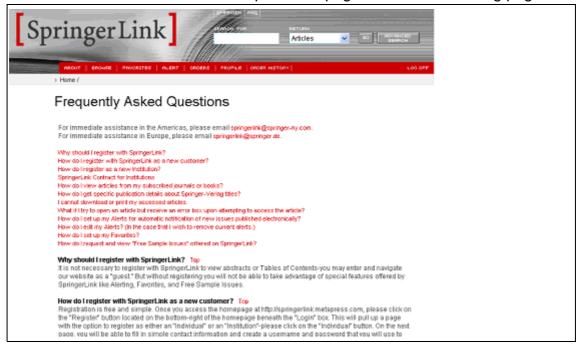
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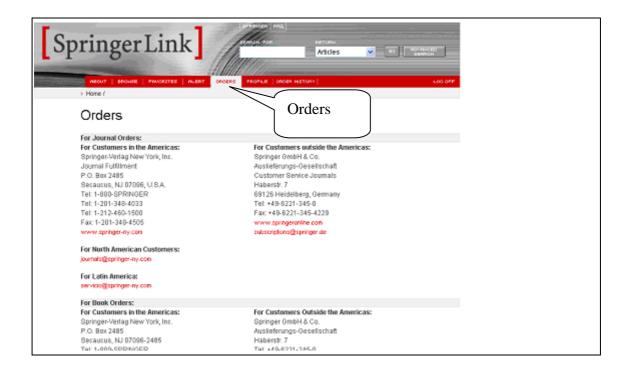


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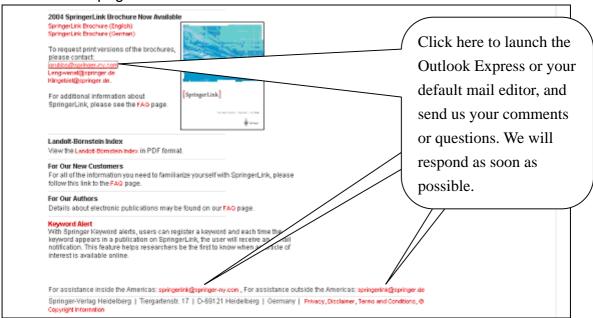
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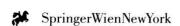
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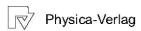
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