

TABLE II

(1) General	
Adenosine 3':5'-cyclic monophosphate	cAMP
Adenosine 5'-mono-, di, and triphosphates ¹⁾	AMP, ADP, and ATP
Adenosine triphosphatase	ATPase
Base pair(s)	bp
Bovine serum albumin	BSA
O-(Carboxymethyl)	CM-
Circular dichroism	CD
Coenzyme A and its acyl derivatives	CoA (or CoASH) and acyl-CoA
Complementary DNA	cDNA
Cyclic AMP	cAMP
Cyclic GMP	cGMP
Cytidine diphosphate choline, <i>etc.</i>	CDP-choline, <i>etc.</i>
Cytidine 5'-mono-, di-, and triphosphates	CMP, CDP, and CTP
Deoxyribonuclease	DNase
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
O-(Diethylaminoethyl)	DEAE-
Dithiothreitol	DTT
Electron paramagnetic resonance	EPR
Electron spin resonance	ESR
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	EDTA
[Ethylenebis(oxyethylenitrilo)]-tetraacetic acid	EGTA
Flavin-adenine dinucleotide and its fully reduced form	FAD and FADH ₂
Flavin mononucleotide and its fully reduced form	FMN and FMNH ₂
Fourier transform	FT
Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry	GC-MS
Gas liquid chromatography	GLC
Glutathione and its oxidized form	GSH and GSSG
Guanosine 3': 5'-cyclic monophosphate	cGMP
Guanosine 5'-mono-, di-, and triphosphates	GMP, GDP, and GTP
Guanosine triphosphatase	GTPase
Hemoglobin	Hb

Heterogenous nuclear RNA	hnRNA
High performance (pressure) liquid chromatography	HPLC
4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethane-sulfonic acid	HEPES
Immunoglobulin	Ig (IgG, IgM, <i>etc.</i>)
Infrared	IR
Inorganic orthophosphate	P _i
Inorganic pyrophosphate	PP _i
Inosine 5'-mono-, di-, and triphosphates	IMP, IDP, and ITP
Kilobases	kb
Kilobase pairs	kbp
Lethal dose, 50%	LD ₅₀
Messenger RNA	mRNA
Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide and its reduced form	NAD ⁺ and NADH ²⁾
Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate and its reduced form	NADP ⁺ and NADPH ²⁾
Nuclear magnetic resonance	NMR
Nuclear RNA	nRNA
Optical rotatory dispersion	ORD
Phosphoric acid residue	P- or -P
Pseudouridine and pseudouridine mono-nucleotide	ψ and ψMP
Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	PAGE
Poly(adenylic acid), polyadenylate ³⁾	Poly(A) ³⁾
Polymerase chain reaction	PCR
Restriction fragment length polymorphism	RFLP
Ribonuclease	RNase
Ribonucleic acid	RNA
Ribosomal RNA	rRNA
Ribosylthymine 5'-mono-, di-, and tri- phosphates	TMP, TDP, and TTP
Sodium dodecyl sulfate	SDS
Thin layer chromatography	TLC
Thymidine (2'-deoxyribosylthymine) 5'-mono-, di-, and triphosphates	dTMP, dTDP, and dTTP ⁴⁾
Transfer RNA	tRNA

Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane	Tris
Ultraviolet	UV
Uridine diphosphate glucose, <i>etc.</i>	UDP-glucose, <i>etc.</i>
Uridine 5'-mono-, di-, and triphos- phates	UMP, UDP, and UTP

(2) Amino acids

Alanine	Ala	(A)
Arginine	Arg	(R)
Asparagine	Asn	(N)
Aspartic acid	Asp	(D)
Aspartic acid or asparagine	Asx	(B)
Cysteine	Cys	(C)
Glutamic acid	Glu	(E)
Glutamine	Gln	(Q)
Glutamic acid or glutamine	Glx	(Z)
Glycine	Gly	(G)
Histidine	His	(H)
Isoleucine	Ile	(I)
Leucine	Leu	(L)
Lysine	Lys	(K)
Methionine	Met	(M)
Phenylalanine	Phe	(F)
Proline	Pro	(P)
Serine	Ser	(S)
Threonine	Thr	(T)
Tryptophan	Trp	(W)
Tyrosine	Tyr	(Y)
Valine	Val	(V)

(3) Nucleic acids

Adenosine	A
Bromouridine	BrUrd or B
Cytidine	C
Dihydrouridine	D or hU
Guanosine	G
Inosine	I

6-Mercaptopurine ribonucleoside (6-thioinosine)	M or sI
'a nucleoside'	Nuc or N
Pseudouridine	Ψ or Q^a
'a purine nucleoside'	R
'a pyrimidine nucleoside'	Y
Thiouridine	S or sU
Thymidine (2'-deoxyribosylthymine)	dT
Uridine	U
Xanthosine	X
Phosphoric residue	-P or p

¹⁾ The various isomers of adenosine monophosphate may be written 2'-AMP, 3'-AMP, or 5'-AMP (in case of possible ambiguity). A similar procedure may be applied to other nucleoside or deoxyribonucleoside monophosphates.

²⁾ NAD(P)⁺ and NAD(P)H indicate either NAD⁺ or NADP⁺ and either NADH or NADPH, respectively.

³⁾ Similarly abbreviate oligo- and polynucleotides composed of repeating sequences or of unknown sequence of given purine or pyrimidine bases, *e.g.* oligothymidylate, oligo(dT); alternating copolymer of A and U, poly(A-U); random copolymer of A and U, poly(A,U).

⁴⁾ The d prefix may be used to represent the corresponding deoxyribonucleoside phosphates, *e.g.* dADP.