A Key to the Tables

Overview: This section provides general information about the pharmacological targets on this page; whether the nomenclature is provisional or approved by an IUPHAR nomenclature subcommittee (with a reference); the Enzyme Classification (E.C.) number and systematic nomenclature assigned by the IUBMB (http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme/); the systematic classification group(s) to which the nuclear receptors belong (see http://www.ens-lyon.fr/LBMC/laudet/NucRec/nomenclature_table.html); general structural and/or phylogenetic features; endogenous regulators and ligand(s); whether a 'global' agonist, antagonist, substrate, inhibitor or radioligand exists for the group that distinguishes it from other families of pharmacological targets; whether the receptor functions as a homo- or heterodimer and with what other nuclear hormone receptors they interact; whether metabolism of ligands or species differences are potential confounding factors; the principal mechanism(s) of signal transduction;

Nomenclature	**Accepted nomenclature**
Other names	Names which are common synonyms
Ensembl ID	The ID number in the Ensembl online database (http://www.ensembl.org/)
Principal transduction	The primary G-protein family through which natively-expressed receptors signal
Rank order of potency/affinity	Endogenous ligand potency/affinity order at receptor
Selective agonists	The most selective agents acting as receptor agonists
Selective antagonists	The most selective agents acting as receptor antagonists (pK_i/pA_2/pIC_{50} value)
Selective substrates	The most selective agents acting as enzyme or transporter substrates
Selective activators	The most selective agents acting as enzyme activators
Selective inhibitors	The most selective agents acting as enzyme or transporter inhibitors (pIC_{50} value)
Selective blockers	The most selective agents acting as channel blockers (pIC_{50} value)
Synthetic substrates	The most selective agents acting as enzyme or transporter substrates
Radioligands	The most selective radioligands (K_d or usable working concentration)
Predicted stoichiometry	Whether the transporter is equilibrative or requires co-transported ions
Functional/channel characteristics	Distinct functional properties which allow identification of a particular channel type

Further relevant information on tabular data. For example, whether agent selectivity is less than 100-fold, whether evidence exists for further subtypes; relationship with a common genetic disorder.

Abbreviations: chemical names for drugs, etc.

Further Reading:

Significant recent reviews of the receptors and/or their ligands.

References:

Specific citations given in the text/tables.