

Resource Summary Report

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Scirus - for scientific information only

RRID:SCR_010657

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Scirus - for scientific information only (RRID:SCR_010657)

Resource Information

URL: <http://scirus.com/>

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Description: Science-specific search engine with over 575 million scientific items indexed at last count (May 2013), it allows researchers to search for not only journal content but also scientists' homepages, courseware, pre-print server material, patents and institutional repository and website information. Scirus helps you quickly locate scientific information on the Web: * Filters out non-scientific sites. For example, if you search on REM, Google finds the rock group - Scirus finds information on sleep, among other things * Finds peer-reviewed articles such as PDF and PostScript files, which are often invisible to other search engines. * Searches the most comprehensive combination of web information, preprint servers, digital archives, repositories and patent and journal databases. Scirus goes deeper than the first two levels of a Web site, thereby revealing much more relevant information. Scirus has proved so successful at locating science-specific results on the Web that the Search Engine Watch Awards voted Scirus "Best Specialty Search Engine" in 2001 and 2002 and "Best Directory or Search Engine Website" WebAward from Web Marketing Association in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Give your Web site greater functionality and enhance the experience of your users, by adding Scirus to your home page for free. Scirus uses the latest in search engine technology to pinpoint precise scientific information that other search engines can not reach, including pdf files and peer reviewed articles. Make your Web site more visible to the scientific community, by submitting it for inclusion on Scirus. You will increase the chance of scientists finding your site when looking for information and you could increase your visitor rate.

Abbreviations: Scirus

Resource Type: software resource, service resource

Keywords: training tools, search engine, scientific, scholarly, technical, medical, report, peer-reviewed, article, patent, pre print, journal, plugin

Availability: Free

Resource Name: Scirus - for scientific information only

Resource ID: SCR_010657

Alternate IDs: nlx_68864

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080300+0000

Record Last Update: 20260818T043418+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Scirus - for scientific information only.

No alerts have been found for Scirus - for scientific information only.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 28 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Yu SM, et al. (2025) Molecular diagnosis of *Trichinella* spp.: current status and future prospects. *Parasitology research*, 124(11), 136.

Isla MI, et al. (2022) *Solanum betaceum* Fruits Waste: A Valuable Source of Bioactive Compounds to Be Used in Foods and Non-Foods Applications. *Foods* (Basel, Switzerland), 11(21).

Zampini IC, et al. (2021) Propolis from the Monte Region in Argentina: A Potential Phytotherapeutic and Food Functional Ingredient. *Metabolites*, 11(2).

da Fonseca LR, et al. (2020) Herbal Medicinal Products from *Passiflora* for Anxiety: An Unexploited Potential. *TheScientificWorldJournal*, 2020, 6598434.

Wolf FA, et al. (2018) SCANPY: large-scale single-cell gene expression data analysis. *Genome biology*, 19(1), 15.

Liu Q, et al. (2017) A Novel Strategy to Predict Carcinogenicity of Antiparasitics Based on a Combination of DNA Lesions and Bacterial Mutagenicity Tests. *Frontiers in public health*, 5, 288.

Wheeler DW, et al. (2015) Hippocampome.org: a knowledge base of neuron types in the rodent hippocampus. *eLife*, 4.

van Vliet M, et al. (2014) Response-related potentials during semantic priming: the effect of a speeded button response task on ERPs. *PloS one*, 9(2), e87650.

Medeiros MF, et al. (2014) Food flora in 17th century Northeast region of Brazil in *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae*. *Journal of ethnobiology and ethnomedicine*, 10, 50.

Rao PV, et al. (2014) Cinnamon: a multifaceted medicinal plant. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2014, 642942.

Alves RR, et al. (2013) Wild animals used as food medicine in Brazil. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2013, 670352.

Damgaard P, et al. (2013) Evidence of Physiotherapy Interventions for Patients with Chronic Neck Pain: A Systematic Review of Randomised Controlled Trials. *ISRN Pain*, 2013, 567175.

Picking D, et al. (2013) *Hyptis verticillata* Jacq: a review of its traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology. *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 147(1), 16.

Albuquerque UP, et al. (2012) Natural products from ethnodirected studies: revisiting the ethnobiology of the zombie poison. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2012, 202508.

Perez Velasco R, et al. (2012) Systematic review of economic evaluations of preparedness strategies and interventions against influenza pandemics. *PloS one*, 7(2), e30333.

Kramer S, et al. (2012) Current status of the epidemiologic evidence linking polychlorinated biphenyls and non-hodgkin lymphoma, and the role of immune dysregulation. *Environmental health perspectives*, 120(8), 1067.

Masic I, et al. (2012) On-line biomedical databases-the best source for quick search of the scientific information in the biomedicine. *Acta informatica medica : AIM : journal of the Society for Medical Informatics of Bosnia & Herzegovina : casopis Drustva za medicinsku informatiku BiH*, 20(2), 72.

Reveiz L, et al. (2010) Influence of trial registration on reporting quality of randomized trials: study from highest ranked journals. *Journal of clinical epidemiology*, 63(11), 1216.

Chavalarias D, et al. (2010) Science mapping analysis characterizes 235 biases in biomedical research. *Journal of clinical epidemiology*, 63(11), 1205.

Deibert P, et al. (2010) Methylnaltrexone: the evidence for its use in the management of opioid-induced constipation. *Core evidence*, 4, 247.