

| Term | Explanation |
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| 2D barcodes | 2D data code |
| ABO system | divides human blood into four different groups (A, B, AB, 0); describes an antigen located on the envelope (membrane) of red blood cells |
| anonymized data | data for which it is no longer possible to relate back to a person |
| antibodies | proteins in blood serum that are produced as a protective substance against invading disease pathogens |
| antigen | a structure to which antibodies can bind |
| BBMRI.at | biobanking and BioMolecular resources Research Infrastructure Austria http://bbmri.at/ |
| BBMRI-ERIC | European research infrastructure for biobanking https://www.bbmri-eric.eu/about/ |
| biobank | facility for the structured collection, storage and provision of biological material and associated data for research purposes |
| body fluids | blood, blood plasma, blood serum, urine, saliva, tear fluid, seminal plasma, follicular fluid, spinal fluid, synovial fluid, etc. |
| commercial use | generate profit through service |
| conceived | designed |
| convalescence | healing / recovering after illness / recover |
| cryo tank | cryogenic storage (e.g. in liquid nitrogen) |
| cryosamples | samples stored at cryogenic temperatures (e.g., liquid nitrogen) |
| cultivation of cells | duplication of cells in the laboratory |
| ethics committee | independent committee for the evaluation of medical scientific research projects |
| FFPE tissue | tissue fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin |
| flow cytometric analysis | enables counting and analysis of physical and molecular properties of cells |
| follicle | ovarian bubble in ovary |
| follicular fluid | fluid surrounding the follicle |
| formalin | aqueous solution of formaldehyde used for the fixation of tissues |
| gene analytical methods | methods to analyze genetic material by which conclusions can be made about the various genetic characteristics of the individual person |
| host cells | cells that serve the virus/bacterium to multiply |
| human DNA | human genome/hereditary material |
| IARC | international Agency for Research on Cancer |

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| immune response | reaction of the immune system to pathogens or substances that it recognizes as foreign |
| immune system | defense system against pathogens and foreign substances |
| immunglobulin | protein building blocks=proteins=antibodies |
| incidence | relative frequency of events |
| Informed Consent (IC) | letter of agreement |
| isoagglutinin | antibodies directed against antigens of the ABO blood group system |
| Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) | agreement that regulates the transfer of material |
| medical data | data on diagnosis, therapy, medical history, etc. |
| metabolic | building up and breaking down of molecules in living organisms/ created in metabolism |
| metadata | provide overarching information on sample-associated data |
| molecular biological methods | methods for analyzing components of cells and body fluids (genetic material, proteins, fats) |
| molecule | particle consisting of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonding |
| nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy | measurement method used to study the electronic environment of individual atoms and their interaction with neighboring atoms |
| paraffin | mineral wax |
| person-related data | data by which you are directly identifiable (e.g. name, date of birth, address, picture recordings, etc.). |
| phenotyping | analysis of appearance (phenotype) |
| preanalytical | describes the part of the diagnostic process that takes place before the measurement e.g. recording of temperature, transport etc. |
| prevalence | frequency/ key indicator e.g. for a disease |
| prospective | forward-looking |
| proteins | protein building blocks in the body or rather components in body fluids |
| pseudonymized data | data in which all information that allows direct conclusions to be made about the identity is replaced or made unrecognizable by a code (e.g. a number). |
| publish | release |
| recovered | healthy again after illness |
| sample-related data | data on sample type, quantity, processing time, processing method, processing temperature, sample transport, storage temperature, storage time storage location, etc. |

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| serum | liquid portion of blood obtained when clotted blood is centrifuged |
| significant | too large to be considered random (statistics) |
| spectroscopy | physical methods that break down radiation according to a specific property such as wavelength, energy, mass, etc. |
| study cohort | group of people included in a study |
| study collective | group of study participants |
| study-specific IC | informed consent concerning a certain study |
| validate | providing documented evidence that something is done under certain conditions |
| WHO | World Health Organization |