

Marker

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Marker pen

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A marker pen, fine liner, marking pen, felt-tip pen, felt pen, flow marker, sign pen (in South Korea), vivid (in New Zealand), flomaster (in East and South Slavic countries), texta (in Australia), sketch pen (in South Asia), koki (in South Africa) or simply marker is a pen which has its own ink source and a tip made of porous, pressed fibers such as felt.

A marker pen consists of a container (glass, aluminum or plastic) and a core of an absorbent material that holds the ink. The upper part of the marker contains the nib that was made in earlier times of a hard felt material, and a cap to prevent the marker from drying out.

Until the early 1990s, the most common solvents that were used for the ink in permanent markers were toluene and xylene. These two substances are both harmful and characterized by a very strong smell. Today, the ink is usually made on the basis of alcohols (e.g. 1-Propanol, 1-butanol, diacetone alcohol and cresols).

Markers may be waterproof, dry-erase, wet-erase (e.g. transparency markers), or permanent.

Marker (linguistics)

marker is a free or bound morpheme that indicates the grammatical function of the marked word, phrase, or sentence. Most characteristically, markers occur

In linguistics, a marker is a free or bound morpheme that indicates the grammatical function of the marked word, phrase, or sentence. Most characteristically, markers occur as clitics or inflectional affixes. In analytic languages and agglutinative languages, markers are generally easily distinguished. In fusional languages and polysynthetic languages, this is often not the case. For example, in Latin, a highly fusional language, the word *amō* ("I love") is marked by suffix *-ō* for indicative mood, active voice, first person, singular, present tense. Analytic languages tend to have a relatively limited number of markers.

Markers should be distinguished from the linguistic concept of markedness. An unmarked form is the basic "neutral" form of a word, typically used as its dictionary lemma, such as—in English—for nouns the singular (e.g. *cat* versus *cats*), and for verbs the infinitive (e.g. *to eat* versus *eats*, *ate* and *eaten*). Unmarked forms (e.g. the nominative case in many languages) tend to be less likely to have markers, but this is not true for all languages (compare Latin). Conversely, a marked form may happen to have a zero affix, like the genitive plural of some nouns in Russian (e.g. *??????*). In some languages, the same forms of a marker have multiple functions, such as when used in different cases or declensions (for example *-s* in Latin).

Marker gene

In biology, a marker gene may have several meanings. In nuclear biology and molecular biology, a marker gene is a gene used to determine if a nucleic

In biology, a marker gene may have several meanings. In nuclear biology and molecular biology, a marker gene is a gene used to determine if a nucleic acid sequence has been successfully inserted into an organism's DNA. In particular, there are two sub-types of these marker genes: a selectable marker and a marker for screening. In metagenomics and phylogenetics, a marker gene is an orthologous gene group which can be used to delineate between taxonomic lineages.

Genetic marker

A genetic marker is a gene or DNA sequence with a known location on a chromosome that can be used to identify individuals or species. It can be described

A genetic marker is a gene or DNA sequence with a known location on a chromosome that can be used to identify individuals or species. It can be described as a variation (which may arise due to mutation or alteration in the genomic loci) that can be observed. A genetic marker may be a short DNA sequence, such as a sequence surrounding a single base-pair change (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP), or a long one, like minisatellites.

Permanent marker

A permanent marker or indelible marker is a type of marker pen that is used to create permanent or semi-permanent writing on an object. In general, permanent

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Discourse marker

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A discourse marker is a word or a phrase that plays a role in managing the flow and structure of discourse. Since their main function is at the level of discourse (sequences of utterances) rather than at the level of utterances or sentences, discourse markers are relatively syntax-independent and usually do not change the truth conditional meaning of the sentence. They can also indicate what a speaker is doing on a variety of different planes. Examples of discourse markers include the particles oh, well, now, then, you know, and I mean, and the discourse connectives so, because, and, but, and or. The term discourse marker was popularized by Deborah Schiffrin in her 1987 book Discourse Markers.

Marker chromosome

significance of a marker is variable as it depends on what material is contained within the marker. The large majority of these marker chromosomes are smaller

A marker chromosome (mar) is a small fragment of a chromosome which generally cannot be identified without specialized genomic analysis due to the size of the fragment. The significance of a marker is variable as it depends on what material is contained within the marker. The large majority of these marker chromosomes are smaller than one of the smaller human chromosomes, chromosome 20, and by definition are termed small supernumerary marker chromosomes.

Marker chromosomes occur sporadically about 70% of the time, with the remainder being inherited from a parent. About 50% of cases involve mosaicism, which affects the severity of the condition. The frequency is

approximately 3-4 per 10,000 people, and 1 in 300 people with intellectual disability.

Marker chromosomes typically occur in addition to the standard 46 chromosomes, making it a partial trisomy or tetrasomy supernumerary chromosome. A marker can be composed of inactive genetic material and have little or no effect, or it can carry active genes and cause genetic conditions such as iso(12p), which is associated with Pallister-Killian syndrome, and iso(18p), which is associated with intellectual disability and syndromic facies. Chromosome 15 has been observed to contribute to a high number of marker chromosomes, but the reason has not been determined. The small supernumerary marker chromosome (sSMC) page contains examples of other birth defects, syndromes, and tumors that are associated with various types of sSMCs.

State marker

*State marker may refer to: Boundary marker between two or more states Tripoint Quadripoint Welcome sign
State historical marker Survey marker Biomarker*

State marker may refer to:

Boundary marker between two or more states

Tripoint

Quadripoint

Welcome sign

State historical marker

Survey marker

Biomarker, a marker for a particular biological state

Tumor marker

A tumor marker is a biomarker that can be used to indicate the presence of cancer or the behavior of cancers (measure progression or response to therapy)

A tumor marker is a biomarker that can be used to indicate the presence of cancer or the behavior of cancers (measure progression or response to therapy). They can be found in bodily fluids or tissue. Markers can help with assessing prognosis, surveilling patients after surgical removal of tumors, and even predicting drug-response and monitor therapy.

Tumor markers can be molecules that are produced in higher amounts by cancer cells than normal cells, but can also be produced by other cells from a reaction with the cancer.

The markers can't be used to give patients a diagnosis but can be compared with the result of other tests like biopsy or imaging.

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