

# A $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$ survey of spiral galaxies in the region of the Coma supercluster\*

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**Abstract.** — We present observations of the  $^{12}\text{CO}(J=1-0)$  line at 2.6 mm of 65 galaxies located in the Coma supercluster region: 33 actually belong to the Coma supercluster while 32 are either foreground or background objects. These data have been obtained using the NRAO 12 m telescope at Kitt Peak (United States), and for four galaxies, using the IRAM 30 m telescope at Pico Veleta (Spain). Out of these 65 galaxies, 54 had never been observed in the CO(1–0) line; 49 have been detected by us, of which 37 are new detections. We give molecular gas masses deduced from the CO line integrated intensities, and upper limits for the 16 undetected objects, computed with a Galactic conversion factor  $N(\text{H}_2) = 2.3 \cdot 10^{20} I(\text{CO})$  and  $H_0 = 75 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ .\*\*

**Key words:** galaxies: clusters: Coma cluster — galaxies: interstellar medium — radio lines: galaxies

## 1. The CO(1–0) emission of galaxies in the Coma supercluster region

The CO(1–0) line at 2.6 mm is the most widely used, although indirect, tracer of molecular hydrogen (see e.g. Young & Scoville 1991). With present-day millimeter-wave receivers, this line is now detectable in relatively distant galaxies such as the Coma cluster ones (Casoli et al. 1991, hereafter CBCD, Dickey & Kazès 1992, hereafter DK; Boselli et al. 1995). Here we present new observations of this line in 65 galaxies in the region of the Coma supercluster, that is, the Coma cluster itself (A1656), the A1367 cluster, their periphery, and some foreground objects. A complete analysis of the available CO(1–0) data for one hundred galaxies in the region of Coma, including these ones, can be found in a companion paper (Casoli et al. 1995).

Sixty-one galaxies have been observed with the NRAO 12 m telescope at Kitt Peak (hereafter KP), of which the

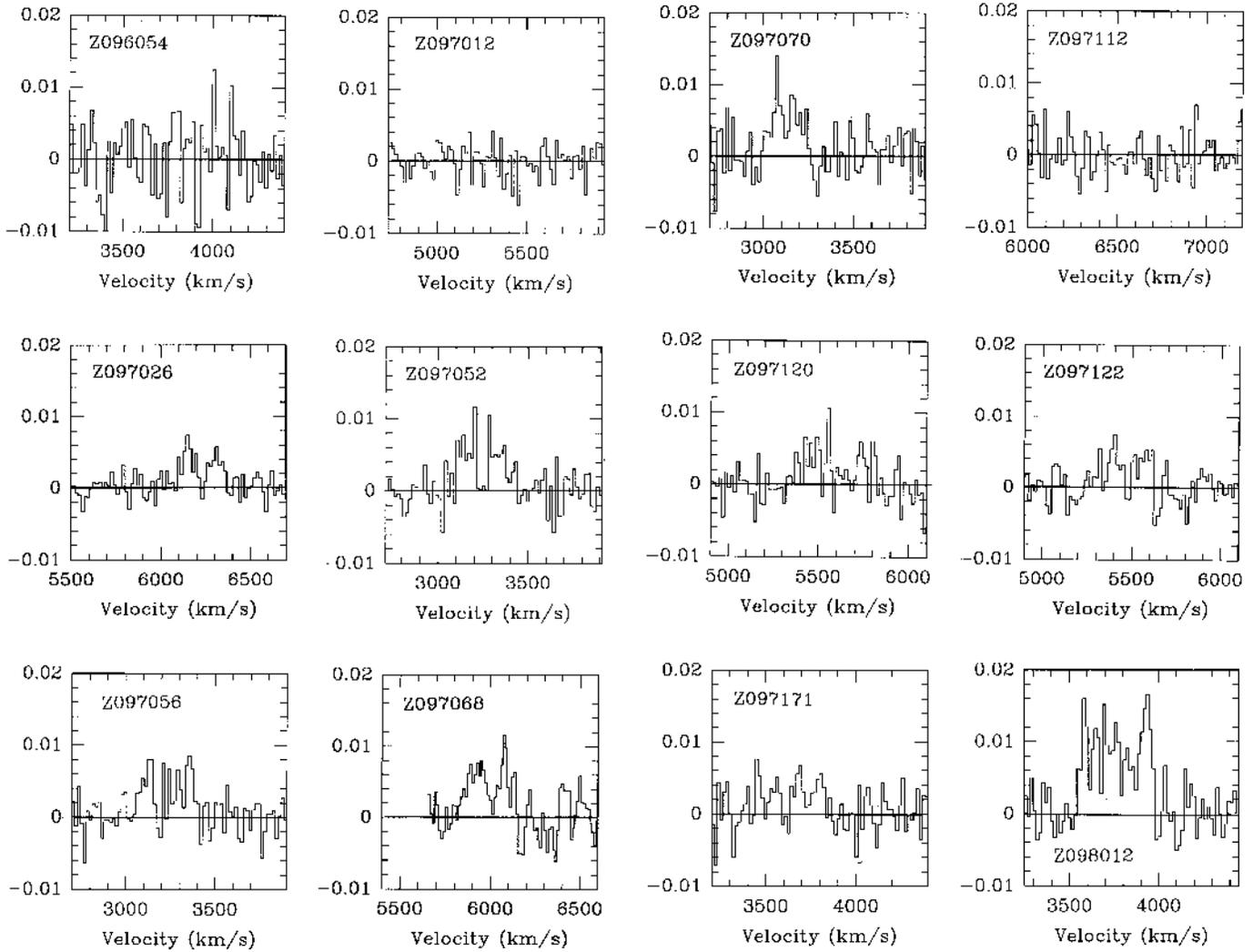
beamsize is  $55''$ , corresponding to 10.7 to 36 kpc depending on the galaxy distance. This is large enough that with a single pointing on each galaxy we observe its whole molecular emission. Four additional galaxies have been observed with the IRAM 30 m telescope (beamsize  $22''$ ); all of them belong to the Coma cluster itself, at an adopted distance of 92 Mpc, so that the beam encloses a 9.8 kpc radius on the galaxy. The study of DK has shown that this beamsize likely encloses most of the emission; in any case only one of these four galaxies has been detected.

This sample is not complete in any sense and it is mainly far-infrared selected. In order to construct the sample observed at KP, we have indeed searched in the NASA Extragalactic Data base (NED) for all IRAS-detected galaxies in the region of the Coma supercluster as defined in Gavazzi (1987): the clusters Abell 1367 and Abell 1656 (the Coma cluster) and the “bridge” between the two. Out of this sample, 61 objects have been observed. The four additional objects observed with the IRAM 30 m telescope have been chosen because they were not detected by IRAS in spite of their large size and blue luminosity (blue diameter between 23 and 40 kpc, blue luminosity larger than  $10^{10} L_{\odot}$ ).

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\*Tables 1 and 2 are also available at the CDS via anonymous ftp 130.79.128.5

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**Fig. 1.**  $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$  spectra of the galaxies observed at the 12 m telescope at Kitt Peak. The ordinate is the main-beam brightness temperature. All velocities are heliocentric (optical definition,  $v = cz$ ), and the spectra have been smoothed to a resolution of 16.25 km/s. The galaxies are in alphabetical order for the CGCG names (Zwicky et al. 1961-1968)

Table 1 lists some characteristics of the sample galaxies:

*Column 1:* the name of the galaxy from the General Catalogue of Galaxies and Clusters of Galaxies (Zwicky 1961-1968).

*Column 2:* the name of the galaxy in the Principal Catalog of Galaxies (PGC, see Paturel et al. 1989).

*Column 3:* other names.

*Columns 4 and 5:* the adopted celestial coordinates (1950), from the NASA extragalactic database (NED). The position of some galaxies is given in this database with a poor accuracy ( $5''$ ); this may be a problem for the IRAM observations ( $22''$  beam) but not for the 12 m ones ( $55''$  beam).

*Column 6:* the velocity centering of the filterbank. All velocities quoted here are heliocentric, optical definition ( $v = cz = \Delta\lambda/\lambda_0$ ).

*Column 7:* the aggregation parameter, which indicates the galaxy environment as in Gavazzi (1987).

1, 2 are Coma cluster members, 3, and 3.1 are A1367 members, 4 are dubious members of the two clusters, while 5.1 to 5.9 belong to groups of galaxies inside the supercluster, 6 are pairs of galaxies and 7 are relatively isolated objects in the supercluster. Agg = 8 to 17 belong to various structures in the foreground of the supercluster, 19 and 19.2 are foreground objects.

*Column 8:* the distance computed according to this aggregation parameter, in the following way (we use  $H_0 = 75$  km/s/Mpc):

1, 2: 92 Mpc = (average velocity of the Coma cluster members)/75

3,3.1: 86.7 Mpc = same for A1367

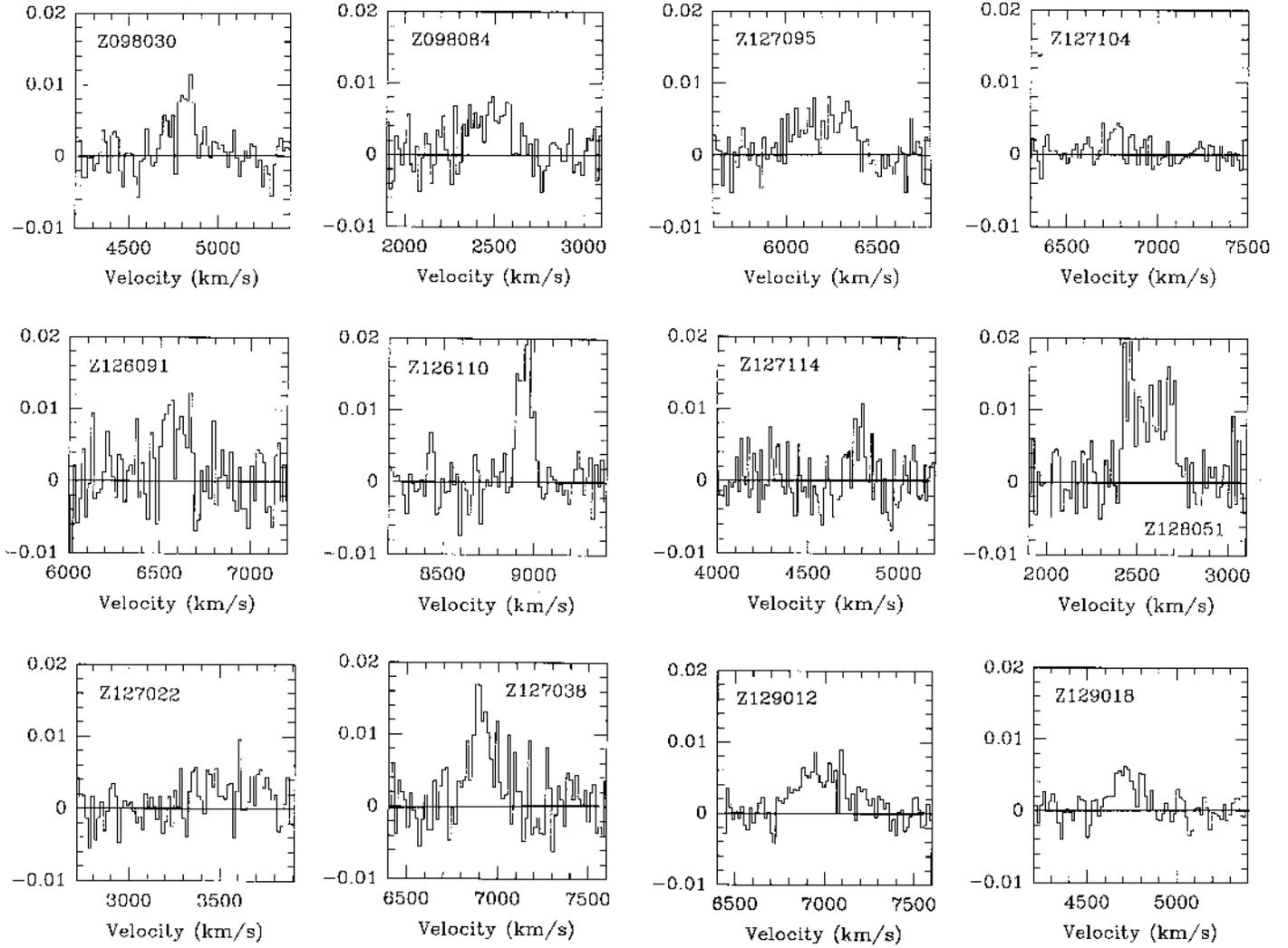


Fig. 1. continued

4, 6, 7, 16, 19, 19.2: background and foreground objects  
( $D$ =galaxy velocity given in Col. 4)/75

5.1 to 5.9, 8 to 15, 17: (average group velocity)/75, that is:

- 5.1: 95.1 Mpc
- 5.2: 90.2 Mpc
- 5.3: 92.1 Mpc
- 5.4: 90.9 Mpc
- 5.5: 89.9 Mpc
- 5.6: 104.4 Mpc
- 5.7: 93.2 Mpc
- 5.8: 100 Mpc
- 5.9: 95.9 Mpc
- 8: 45.7 Mpc,
- 9: 43.9 Mpc
- 10: 45.3 Mpc,
- 11: 62 Mpc
- 12: 59.5 Mpc

- 13: 52 Mpc
- 14: 61.1 Mpc
- 15: 51.2 Mpc
- 17: 33.7 Mpc.

The aggregation parameter has not been determined for 10 objects, for which we have computed the distance using the relation  $D$  (Mpc) =  $v$ (km/s)/75.

*Column 8:* morphological type, extracted from the Lyon-Meudon Extragalactic Database (LEDa), coded as in the RC3 (de Vaucouleurs et al. 1992). They are coded as follows: E = -5, SO = -2, Sa = 1, Sb = 3, Sc = 6, Sm = 9, Irr = 10.

*Column 9:* the telescope where the CO observations were made. KP is for the NRAO 12 m telescope, I is for the IRAM 30 m.

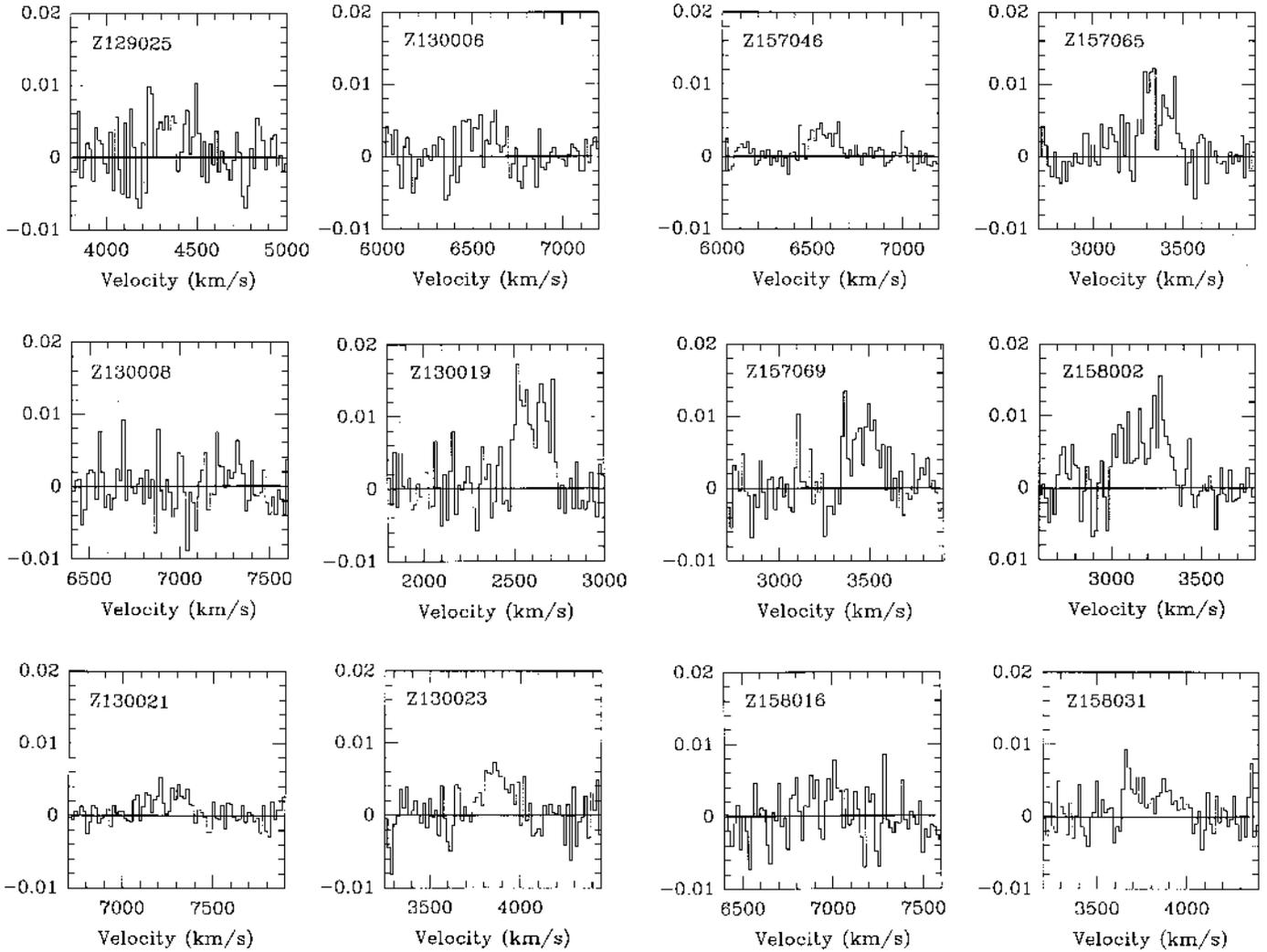


Fig. 1. continued

## 2. Observations

These observations have been obtained during three observing runs in May 1992, March and May 1993 using the 12 m radiotelescope of NRAO at Kitt Peak (Arizona). Four galaxies have been observed in november 1992 with the 30 m radiotelescope of IRAM at Pico Veleta (Spain).

For the 12 m observations, we used a dual polarization SIS mixer, with a receiver temperature of about 30 K; the system temperatures in the  $T_R^*$  scale were typically 250–500 K. As a backend we used a filter bank of 256 2 MHz wide channels (5.2 km/s). To improve the signal-to-noise ratio, the spectra were boxcar smoothed to a final resolution of 16.25 km/s. The rms noise at this resolution is generally a few mK (see Col. 6 of Table 2). The observing procedure was beam switching with a nutating secondary and a throw of 2 arcmin on each side of the

source, and the pointing was checked every two hours by observations of a nearby continuum source.

At the IRAM 30 m, we used an SIS receiver. Typical receiver and system temperatures were 180 and 350 K in the  $T_A^*$  scale. As a backend we used a filterbank of 512 contiguous 1 MHz channels (2.6 kms resolution). The spectra were boxcar smoothed to a resolution of 16.25 km/s. The observing procedure was wobbler switching with a throw of 4'. Pointing was checked every two hours or less by broadband continuum observations of the radiosource 3C273.

The final spectra, reduced using the CLASS software (Forveille et al. 1990), are shown in Fig. 1 (KP data) and 2 (IRAM data) ordered by CGCG number (Zwicky 1961-1968). We have used the main beam brightness temperature scale. At the 12 m telescope, the raw spectra which are in the  $T_R^*$  scale, were converted using  $T_{mb} = T_R^*/0.82$ . At the 30m telescope, the raw spectra are in the  $T_A^*$  scale

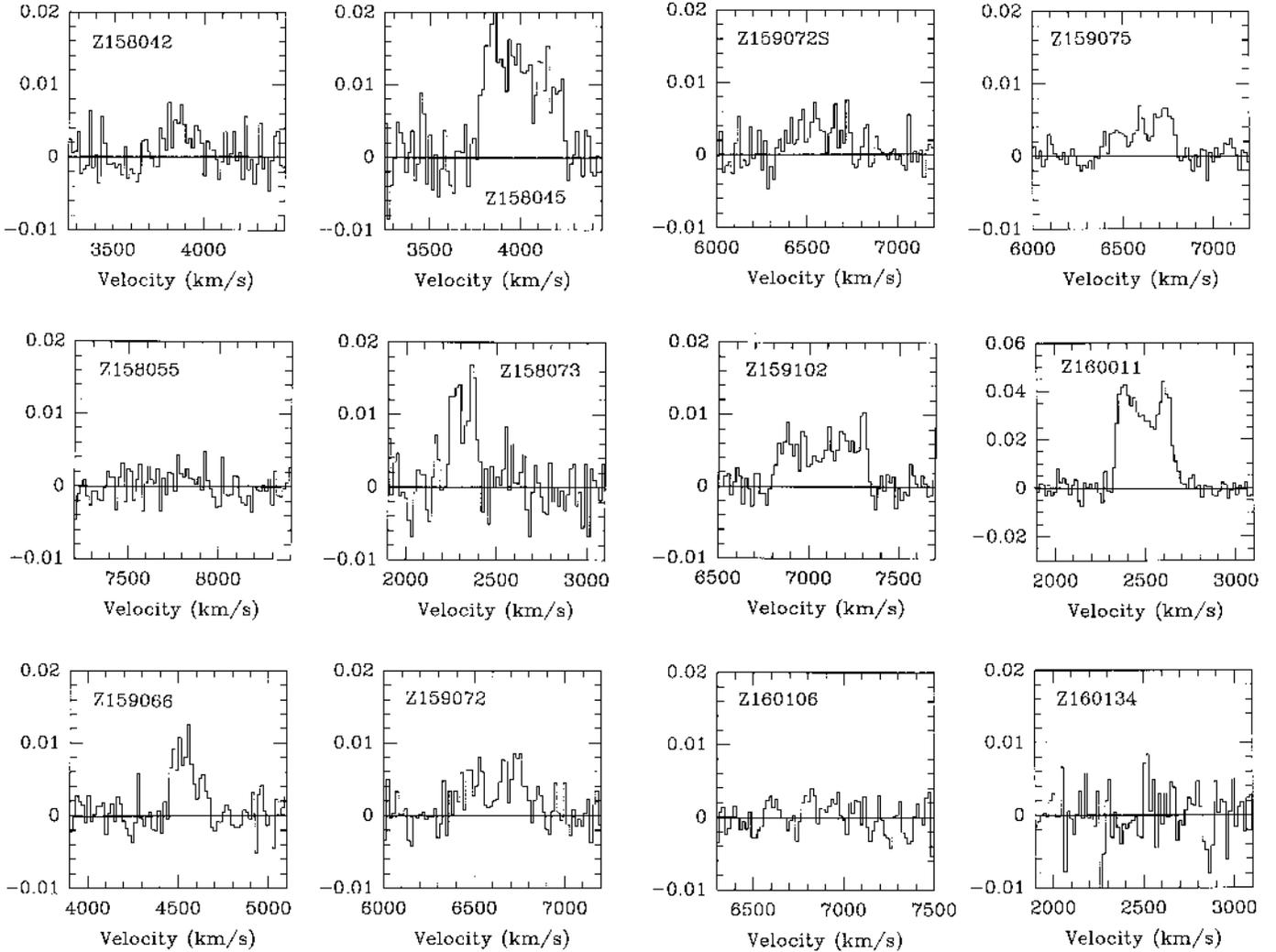


Fig. 1. continued

and were converted using  $T_{\text{mb}} = T_{\text{A}}^* (\eta_{\text{fss}}/\eta_{\text{m}})$  where  $\eta_{\text{fss}}$  and  $\eta_{\text{mb}}$  are the forward and main-beam efficiencies (0.92 and 0.56 respectively). These main-beam brightness temperatures can be converted to Janskys using the conversion factor of 4.6 Jy/K for the 30 m telescope (this is appropriate for a source which fills the main beam, Guélin et al. 1995) and 29 Jy/K for the 12 m.

Masses of molecular hydrogen in the beam have been computed assuming the empirical conversion factor given by Strong et al. (1988):

$$N(\text{H}_2) \text{ (mol cm}^{-2}\text{)} = 2.310^{20} I(\text{CO}) \text{ (Kkm/s)}$$

where  $I(\text{CO})$  is the line area in main-beam units. This gives:

- (1)  $M(\text{H}_2) = 2.05 \cdot 10^5 I(\text{CO}) (D/1 \text{ Mpc})^2$  for KP, and
- (2)  $M(\text{H}_2) = 3.28 \cdot 10^4 I(\text{CO}) (D/1 \text{ Mpc})^2$  for IRAM,

where  $D$  is the galaxy distance given in Col. 6 of Table 1. It is not known to what extent this Galactic disk value is valid for extragalactic objects. One can view these masses as a way of measuring the CO luminosities in units more convenient than the usual  $\text{Kkm/s/kpc}^2$ . Anyway, the  $\text{H}_2$  masses can easily be converted back to CO luminosities by:

- $L_{\text{CO}} \text{ (Kkm/s/kpc}^2\text{)} = 0.27 M(\text{H}_2) (M_{\odot})$ , and
- $L_{\text{CO}} (L_{\odot}) = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5} M(\text{H}_2) (M_{\odot})$ .

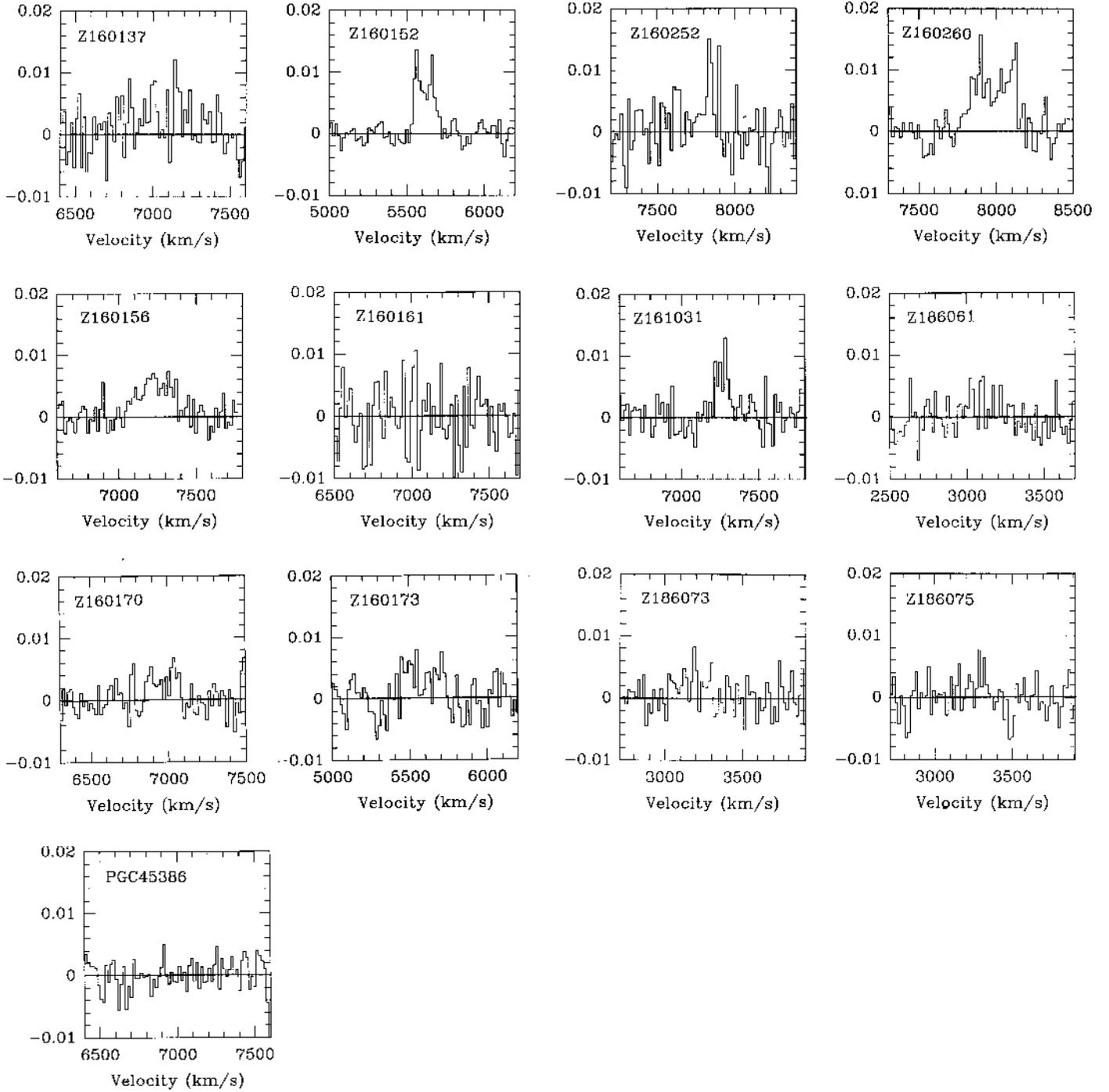
Table 2 contains an overview of the CO data and the value of the  $\text{H}_2$  masses. It is arranged as follows:

*Column 1:* galaxy name.

*Column 2:* total integration time (ON + OFF), in minutes.

*Column 3:* line area (Kkm/s, main beam units), estimated either from a gaussian fit or the line moments, depending on the lineshape. rms noise in mK.

*Column 4:* CO(1–0) central velocity, and its error.

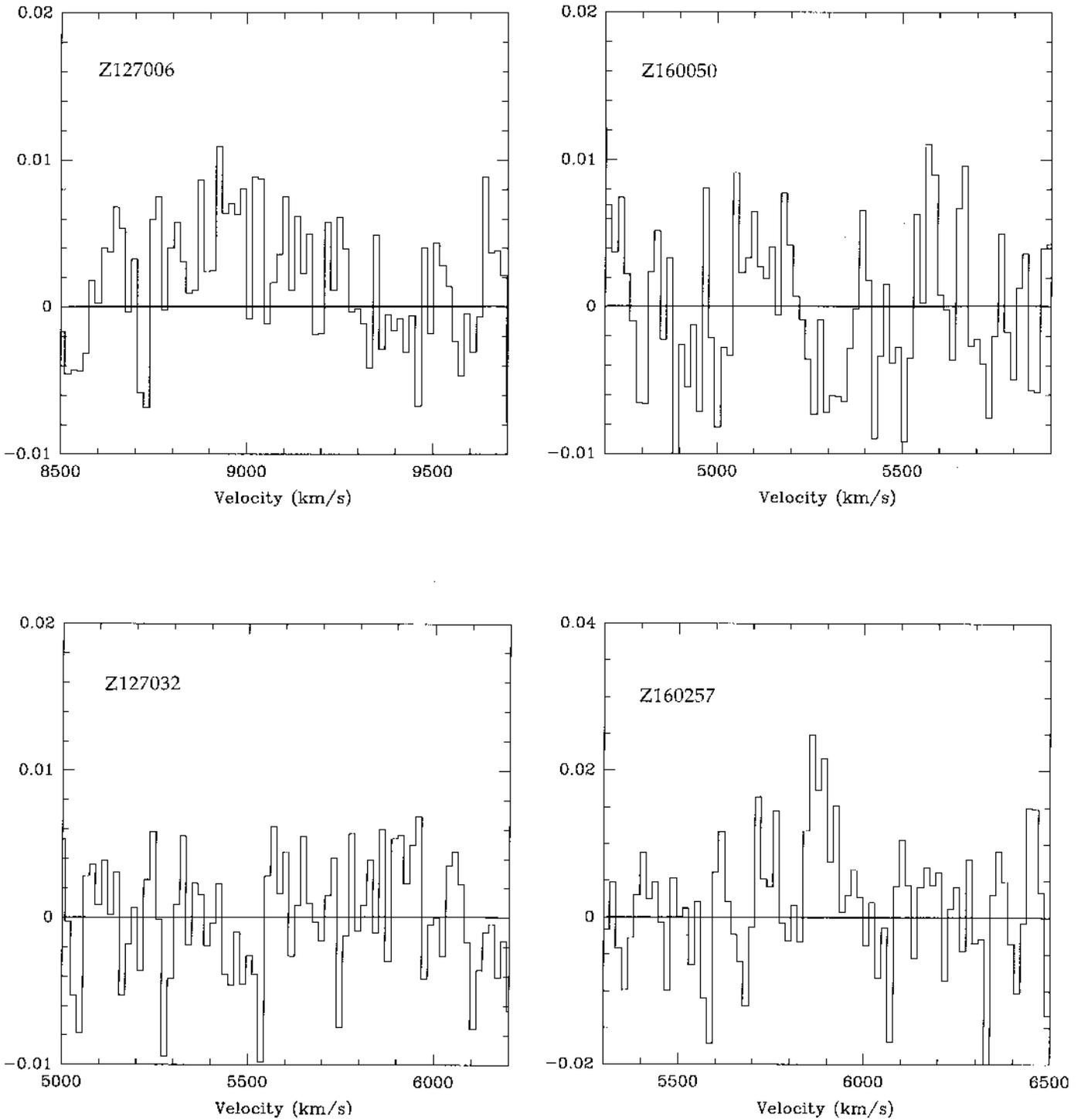


**Fig. 1.** continued

*Column 5:* CO(1–0) linewidth at half-maximum, and its error, determined either from a gaussian fit or from the line moments depending on the line shape.

*Column 6:* H<sub>2</sub> mass derived using Eqs. (1) or (2) and the distance given in Col. (6) of Table 1. If the target was not detected the upper limit given is equal to  $3\sigma'W_{20}$ , where  $W_{20}$  is the HI linewidth at 20% of the maximum, from the

Lyon-Meudon extragalactic database LEDA, and  $\sigma'$  the rms noise reached if the spectrum was smoothed in such a way that only 3 channels are left inside the HI linewidth. Thus  $\sigma' = \sigma(16.25/(W_{20}/3))^{0.5}$ , and  $\sigma$  is the rms noise in the spectrum smoothed to 16.25 km/s (Col. 6).



**Fig. 2.**  $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$  spectra of the galaxies observed at the IRAM 30 m telescope at Pico Veleta (Spain). The ordinate is the main-beam brightness temperature. The velocities are heliocentric (optical definition,  $v = cz$ ), and the spectra have been smoothed to a resolution of 16.25 km/s

### 2.1. Comparison between IRAM and Kitt Peak observations

Eleven galaxies have been observed both at Kitt Peak and other telescopes. The results are generally in fairly good agreement given the errors and the uncertainties associated in the millimeter range with the comparison of observations made with different telescopes. A detailed comparison is given below; for each galaxy we give inside parenthesis the source of the value which has been eventually adopted in the analysis of Paper II.

**CGCG 097-068** has been observed by DK and in Kitt Peak. The  $H_2$  masses are respectively  $4.1 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  and  $2.3 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , but the Kitt Peak spectrum has a low signal-to-noise ratio. (DK value)

**CGCG 097-122** has been observed Boselli et al. (1995) with the Onsala 20 m radiotelescope. The  $H_2$  mass scaled to our adopted distance is  $4.1 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  to be compared to  $1 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  in this work. Both spectra have low signal to noise ratios, but the KP one has a linewidth in better agreement with the HI one. (KP)

**CGCG 159-072** has been observed by CBCD. They find  $3.1 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , while the KP observations give  $3.9 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ . (CBCD)

**CGCG 159-072S** has been observed by CBCD. They find  $2.0 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , while the KP observations give  $2.8 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ . (CBCD)

**CGCG 159-072 and 159-072S** are the two galaxies which constitute the interacting pair sometimes called “the Mice” (Arp 242; CGCG 159-072 is Arp 242B and CGCG 159-072S is Arp 242A). Smith & Higdon (1994) have recently published NRAO CO(1–0) observations of the two galaxies. Although the central positions are the same to a few arcsec, the line areas are not in good agreement: for the first galaxy they find  $I(\text{CO}) = 2.2 \text{ Kkm/s}$  (we find 1.45), for the second one they find  $1.0 \text{ Kkm/s}$  while we detected  $2.0 \text{ Kkm/s}$ . The central velocities are however in good agreement. Given the overall agreement of our KP data with the IRAM data, we believe that these discrepancies are likely due to a higher noise in the Smith & Higdon data: their noise level is 2.7 and 3.4 mK in 36 km/s channels, while ours is 2.2 mK in 16 km/s channels.

**CGCG 160-252**:  $2.4 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  from CBCD,  $1.6 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  from KP, with a high noise. (CBCD)

**CGCG 160-260**: CBCD give  $3.0 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , while DK give  $6.2 \cdot 10^9$  and KP  $5.9 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ . It is likely that CBCD have missed some CO emission: their central position differs by  $7''$  from the one used by DK, and the spectrum is highly asymmetric. (KP)

**CGCG 160-106**:  $1.9 \cdot 10^9$  from CBCD, marginally compatible with a  $3 \sigma$  limit of  $1.7 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$  at Kitt Peak. (CBCD)

**CGCG 130-006**:  $1.2 \cdot 10^9$  from CBCD,  $10^9$  at KP, but the detection is marginal. (CBCD)

**CGCG 130-023 = IC860**, a peculiar object where HI and OH absorptions have been detected, has been previously observed in the CO(1–0) line by Kazès et al. (1988) using the Nobeyama 45 m telescope (NRO). Their derived  $H_2$  mass is  $5 \cdot 10^8 M_\odot$  if we scale to our conversion factor. We find  $7 \cdot 10^8 M_\odot$ , a narrower line (174 km/s versus 270 km/s), and we do not see the blue CO wing present in the NRO spectrum, which is clearly more noisy than the KP one. Our linewidth is in better agreement with the width of the HI absorption.

**CGCG 160-156**: DK give  $3.3 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , KP  $3.4 \cdot 10^9$ . (KP)

**CGCG 160-173**: DK give  $1.1 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ , KP  $0.9 \cdot 10^9 M_\odot$ . (KP)

The KP values are generally slightly larger than the IRAM values, which could indicate that a small fraction of the emission was missed in the  $22''$  beam of IRAM. But this may not be significant given the uncertainties in the relative and absolute calibrations of the temperature scales.

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Table 1.

CGCG	PGC	Other names	RA	DEC	v <sub>hel</sub> km/s	Agg	distance Mpc	type	Obs
			1950	1950					
Z096054	35362	U6483	11 26 25.9	17 30 16	3800		50.7	5.2	KP
Z126091	35708	IC707,U6543	11 31 07.7	21 39 24	6575		87.7	5.0	KP
Z097012	35745		11 31 45.0	15 56 17	5330		71.1	5.5	KP
Z126110	35905	N3578,MK739	11 32 52.5	21 52 24	8912		118.8	5.0	KP
Z097026	35942	U6583,MK181	11 34 17.8	20 14 53.3	6200	5.1	95.1	10.0	KP
Z127006	35997	U6597	11 35 07.1	22 17 10.3	9161	19.2	122.1	3.0	I
Z127022	36199	N3798,U6632	11 37 37.3	24 58 29	3310	8	45.7	-2.0	KP
Z097052	36203	N3802,U6636	11 37 43.1	18 02 28.8	3310	9	43.9	5.0	KP
Z097056	36294	U6653	11 39 04.6	16 14 34.1	3300		44.0	0.7	KP
Z127032	36314	N3821,U6663	11 39 33.1	20 35 38.0	5560	3.1	74.1	0.3	I
Z097068	36349	MCG3-30-51	11 39 48.7	20 23 45.3	6193	3.1	79.7		KP
Z097070	36361	N3827,U6673	11 40 00.7	19 07 22.5	3310	9	43.9	9.0	KP
Z127038	36446	N3832,U6693	11 40 55.4	23 00 10	7036	7	93.8	4.3	KP
Z097112	36544	MCG3-30-83	11 41 53.5	20 23 19.2	6575	3	87.7	5.0	KP
Z097120	36577	NGC3860,U6718	11 42 13.6	20 04 27	5595	3	74.6	2.0	KP
Z097122	36582	N3859,U6721	11 42 16.8	19 43 56.6	5439	3	72.5	7.5	KP
Z157046	37158		11 49 27.0	30 35 54	6600	7	88.0	4.5	KP
Z097171	37170	N3934,U6841	11 49 37.3	17 07 49.7	3800		50.7	2.0	KP
Z186061	37183	N3935,U6843	11 49 48.6	32 40 57.0	3050		40.7	5.3	KP
Z127095	37264	N3947,U6863	11 50 45.4	21 01 53.0	6197	5.2	90.9	2.7	KP
Z127104	37406	U6887	11 52 38.1	22 58 18.7	6900	7	92.0	7.0	KP
Z186073	37613	N3991,U6933	11 54 56.3	32 36 54	3310		44.1	8.8	KP
Z186075	37624	N3995,U6944	11 55 06.6	32 33 52.3	3310		44.1	7.6	KP
Z127114	37629	N3997,U6942	11 55 14.0	25 32 57	4600	11	62.0	3.2	KP
Z157065	37654	N4004,U6950	11 55 30.8	28 09 23	3300	10	45.3	10.0	KP
Z098012	37695	N4014,U6961	11 56 01.5	16 27 22	3850	10	45.3	0.0	KP
Z157069	37705	N4017,U6967	11 56 11.5	27 43 53	3310	10	45.3	4.8	KP
Z158002	38009	U7017	11 59 48.9	30 08 24	3113	10	45.3	3.6	KP
Z098030	38040	N4048,U7023,VV384	12 00 16.4	18 17 40	4800	12	59.5	6.0	KP
Z158016	38325	A1203+314,B	12 03 12.4	31 20 17	7056	6	93.8	-2.5	KP
Z158031	38605	N4134,U7130	12 06 37.6	29 27 17	3800	13	52.0	4.2	KP
Z098084	38802	N4158,U7182	12 08 37.2	20 27 18	2465	17	33.7	3.0	KP
Z128051	38851	N4162,U7193	12 09 20.1	24 24 05	2465	17	33.7	4.8	KP
Z158042	38903	A1209+29	12 09 52.4	29 05 45	3850	13	52.0	4.2	KP
Z158045	38912	N1475,U7211	12 09 59.0	29 26 47.6	3850	13	52.0	3.7	KP
Z158055	39261	U7286	12 13 27.4	27 43 17	7800	7	104.0	2.2	KP
Z158073	39728	N4275,U7382	12 17 21.8	27 53 56	2465	17	33.7	4.0	KP
Z129012	42076	IC3581,ARAK381	12 34 08.9	24 42 12	7100	7	94.7	4.0	KP
Z129018	42584	N4615,U7852	12 39 09.5	26 20 55	4800	14	61.1	5.6	KP
Z159066	42937	MCG5-30-69	12 42 13.5	26 41 35.3	4500	14	61.1	5.5	KP
Z159072	43062	N4676A,B,U7938,7939	12 43 44.2	31 00 17.8	6600	6	88.0	0.2	KP
Z159072S	43065	N4676A,B,U7938,7939	12 43 45.4	30 59 48	6600	6	88.0	-0.8	KP
Z159075	43164	MCG5-30-82	12 45 01.4	27 43 50.7	6600	7	88.0	1.0	KP
Z129025	43368	N4712,U7977	12 47 06.8	25 44 34	4600	14	61.1	1.0	KP
Z159102	43726	U8017	12 50 27.9	28 38 33	7100	2	92.0	1.7	KP
Z160011	43939	N4793,U8033	12 52 15.4	29 12 33	2465	17	33.7	4.9	KP
Z160050	44370	U8076	12 55 26.0	29 55 28	5319	4	70.9	5.2	I
Z160252	44789	I4040,MCG3-31-85	12 58 13.6	28 19 34	7597	1	92.0	5.0	KP
Z160257	44819	N4907	12 58 24.2	28 25 31	5868	1	92.0	3.2	I
Z160260	44840	N4911,U8128	12 58 31.5	28 03 34	7795	1	92.0	3.8	KP
Z160106	44968	N4926A	12 59 43.0	27 55 06	6600	2	92.0	0.7	KP
Z130006	45260	MCG4-31-5.8ZW232	13 02 50.0	26 13 40	6600	7	88.0	4.0	KP
Z160134	45311	N4961,U8185	13 03 23.4	28 00 04	2465	17	33.7	5.7	KP
Z130008	45356	ARAK4041	13 03 50.2	25 43 41	7036	7	93.8	2.7	KP
Z160137	45358	N4966,U8194,C55	13 03 54.0	29 19 48	7036	2	92.0	3.2	KP
PGC45386	45386	A1304+28	13 04 12.5	28 08 25	6200		82.7	3.3	KP
Z160152	45658	N5000,U8241	13 07 24.7	29 10 28	5439	16	72.5	3.4	KP
Z160156	45757	N5004A,U8259	13 08 39.3	29 50 37.3	7100	6	94.7	2.0	KP
Z130019	45836	N5016,U8279	13 09 42.1	24 21 36	2465	17	33.7	5.0	KP
Z160161	45863		13 10 05.2	28 47 55.1	7036	7	93.8	-3.0	KP
Z130021	45975		13 11 21.2	25 14 49	7200	7	96.0	6.0	KP
Z130023	46086	I860	13 12 38.2	24 53 05.7	3850	15	51.2	4.0	KP
Z160170	46095		13 12 48.0	30 39 59.3	6900	7	92.0	-2.0	KP
Z160173	46180	N5056,U8337	13 13 51.5	31 12 48.5	5439	16	72.5	6.3	KP
Z161031	46657	U8399	13 19 25.6	31 29 52.9	6947	5.9	95.9	2.8	KP

Table 2.

CGCG	Tint	I(CO)	v(CO)	W(CO)	$\sigma$	M(H <sub>2</sub> )
	min	Kkm/s	km/s	km/s	mK	10 <sup>9</sup> Mo
Z096054	106.5	<2.12			5.6	<1.11
Z126091	118.2	1.49±0.3	6578±15	144±30	5.0	2.34
Z097012	122.4	<0.98			2.7	<1.01
Z126110	94.9	2.27±0.2	8950±5	89±10	3.3	6.56
Z097026	379	1.21±0.18	6206±20	279±45	2.0	2.24
Z127006	78	<2.82			5.7	<1.02
Z127022	219.1	1.54±0.3	3545±42	404±70	2.8	0.66
Z097052	112.7	1.71±0.25	3244±20	282±35	2.6	0.67
Z097056	130.1	1.59±0.3	3229±30	342±55	2.4	0.63
Z127032	97	<2.33			6.0	<0.31
Z097068	240	1.76±0.26	5976±20	240±30	3.4	2.28
Z097070	83	1.63±0.27	3121±15	168±25	3.8	0.64
Z127038	130.1	2.95±0.39	6909±10	147±30	4.1	5.32
Z097112	118.6	<1.24			3.4	<1.96
Z097120	160.1	1.87±0.32	5565±40	410±70	2.6	2.13
Z097122	402	0.96±0.21	5442±30	257±40	2.3	1.04
Z157046	276.2	0.89±0.12	6559±15	190±30	1.5	1.41
Z097171	231.1	<0.72			3.7	<0.38
Z186061	180.3	<1.24			3.4	<0.42
Z127095	118.6	2.06±0.3	6205±25	332±40	2.8	3.49
Z127104	181.7	0.63±0.13	6763±12	97±45	1.5	1.10
Z186073	118.4	0.82±0.25	3169±30	196±60	2.9	0.33
Z186075	219.4	<1.04			3.4	<0.42
Z127114	199.8	0.46±0.2	4776±10	92±25	3.7	0.36
Z157065	134.3	2.15±0.23	3351±10	189±25	2.7	0.90
Z098012	102.2	4.8±0.37	3761±15	373±30	3.2	2.02
Z157069	201.6	2.06±0.29	3474±15	185±25	3.8	0.87
Z158002	204	2.83±0.7	3202±20	282±35	3.9	1.19
Z098030	150.3	1.60±0.23	4814±10	167±35	2.6	1.16
Z158016	106.5	<1.01			4.1	<1.82
Z158031	118.4	1.35±0.29	3769±31	294±60	3.0	0.75
Z098084	284.3	1.95±0.31	2479±20	250±40	3.4	0.45
Z128051	118.6	4.24±0.45	2552±15	292±30	4.5	0.99
Z158042	205.4	1.09±0.23	3866±20	167±45	3.2	0.60
Z158045	71.19	7.02±0.51	3973±15	376±30	4.3	3.89
Z158055	205.2	<1.21			2.4	<2.69
Z158073	106.8	2.44±0.31	2312±10	154±20	4.1	0.57
Z129012	492.4	2.35±0.22	6983±15	328±35	2.1	4.32
Z129018	304	1.10±0.19	4718±15	170±30	2.6	0.84
Z159066	126.6	1.71±0.17	4536±10	142±15	2.6	1.31
Z159072	118.6	2.44±0.30	6636±25	386±45	2.7	3.87
Z159072S	181.7	1.77±0.28	6566±25	311±55	2.7	2.81
Z159075	213.2	1.87±0.15	6645±15	289±25	1.6	2.96
Z129025	118.6	1.44±0.37	4366±35	241±60	4.3	1.10
Z159102	370.4	3.45±0.24	7091±15	456±30	2.6	5.98
Z160011	118.6	13.54±0.38	2492±5	236±10	3.9	3.15
Z160050	78	<5.41			7.3	<0.66
Z160252	156	0.94±0.22	7840±5	37±15	4.9	1.63
Z160257	54	2.03±0.55	5879±10	70±20	14.9	2.60
Z160260	240	2.80±0.29	7983±15	316±25	2.8	5.92
Z160106	150.1	<0.98			2.7	<1.69
Z130006	94.92	0.61±0.21	6552±25	180±35	2.7	0.97
Z160134	118.6	<1.04			3.3	<0.24
Z130008	106.8	<1.31			4.1	<2.36
Z160137	118.6	2.00±0.46	7098	692	3.0	3.47
PGC45386	132.5	<1.2			3.3	<1.68
Z160152	562.6	1.52±0.12	5613±5	140±10	2.2	1.64
Z160156	441.8	1.87±0.22	7239±15	251±30	2.3	3.43
Z130019	118.6	3.17±0.30	2601±10	204±20	3.8	0.74
Z160161	59.3	<2.08			5.7	<3.76
Z130021	185.5	0.87±0.14	7246±20	251±40	1.6	1.63
Z130023	162.1	1.32±0.27	3869±20	174±40	3.3	0.71
Z160170	213.1	0.84±0.24	6973±30	193±50	2.9	1.46
Z160173	324	0.85±0.30	5567±30	237±45	3.6	0.92
Z161031	432	1.39±0.19	7264±10	102±20	3.2	2.62