(1) D [$h^{-1}_{\rm cosmo}$ Mpc] = luminosity distance.

(2) z = redshift.

(3) l [deg] = Galactic longitude.

(4) b [deg] = Galactic latitude.

(5) M_{200} [$h^{-1}_{\rm cosmo}$ $\rm M_\odot$] = mass defined with respect to 200 times the critical density of the Universe.

(6) M_{500} [$h^{-1}_{\rm cosmo}$ $\rm M_\odot$] = mass defined with respect to 500 times the critical density of the Universe.

(7) R_{500} [$h^{-1}_{\rm cosmo}$ Mpc] = radius corresponding to M_{500}.

(8) T_{drop} [#] = central temperature drop (0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1) that defines the type of cluster.

(9) P_{500} [$h^{1/2}_{\rm cosmo}$ keV cm^{-3}] = pressure normalisation defined with respect to R_{500}.

(10) $T_{\rm Mantz}$ [keV] = temperature from the centrally-excised $M_{500} - T$ relation of Mantz et al. (2010) or Mantz et al. (2016) depending on the catalogue.

(11) T_{500} [keV] = final R_{500}-volume-averaged temperature (not centrally-excised) used as input for the XSPEC apec model to obtain volume-integrated fluxes, luminosities and counts.

(12) $\rm APEC_{norm}$ [cm^{-5}] = XSPEC apec normalisation within R_{500}.

(13) $Y_{\rm SZ}$ [$h^{-2.5}_{\rm cosmo}$ Mpc^2] = Sunyaev-Zel'dovich signal within R_{500}.

(14) $Y_{\rm SZ,HE}$ [$h^{-2.5}_{\rm cosmo}$ Mpc^2] = Sunyaev-Zel'dovich signal within $R_{500,\rm HE}$ which refers to the hydrostatic-biased mass.

(15) $Y_{\rm X}$ [$h^{-2.5}_{\rm cosmo}$ $\rm M_\odot$ keV] = $\rm M_{gas} \times T_{500,HE}$ within $R_{500,\rm HE}$ for comparison with Vikhlinin et al. (2009).

(16) $M_{\rm gas}$ [$h^{-2.5}_{\rm cosmo}$ $\rm M_\odot$] = gas mass calculated from the gas profile integrated within $R_{500,\rm HE}$.

(17) $F_{0.1-2.4}$ [erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}] = XSPEC apec observer-frame unabsorbed flux within R_{500} and $0.1 - 2.4$ keV energy range (metallicity is fixed to 0.3).

(18) $F_{0.5-2}$ [erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}] = as above but for the $0.5 - 2$ keV energy range.

(19) $L_{0.1-2.4}$ [erg s^{-1}] = XSPEC APEC rest-frame unabsorbed luminosity within R_{500} and $0.1 - 2.4$ keV energy range.

(20) $L_{0.5-2}$ [erg s^{-1}] = as above but for the $0.5 - 2$ keV energy range.

(21) $L_{\rm bol}$ [erg s^{-1}] = as above but bolometric in the the $0.01 - 100$ keV energy range.

(22) count rate [ph s^{-1}] = observer-frame eROSITA count rate (including absorption) within R_{500} and in the $0.5 - 2$ keV energy range obtained as in Pillepich et al. (2012) without Poissonian noise.

(23) to (32) $F^{0-9}_{0.5-2,\rm proj}$ [erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}] = observer-frame unabsorbed fluxes in the $0.5 - 2$ keV energy range of galaxy clusters projected onto the sky corresponding to 10 spherical shells at $r_{i=0-9} = (\Delta r \times i) + \Delta r/2$ with thickness $\Delta r = R_{500}/10$, used to describe the X-ray profile of each cluster, if summed return $\rm F_{0.5-2}$ (entry 18).

(33) to (42) $Y^{0-9}_{\rm SZ,proj}$ [$h^{-2.5}_{\rm cosmo}$ Mpc^2] = same as above but for the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich signal, if summed return $\rm Y_{SZ}$ (entry 13).