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Journal of the National Cancer Institute 2002-07
Reclamation Review 1980
Biomarkers of Oxidative Stress Bo Akerstrom 2020-06-15
Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering 2002
Environmental Chemistry Harold H. Trimm 2011-12-15 This title includes a number of Open Access chapters. Environmental chemistry is an interdisciplinary field of study that involves the science of ecology as well as chemistry. Environmental chemistry covers the basic chemistry and biochemistry that occur naturally in the world around us. It focuses on the air, water, and land. Environmental science normally begins by determining the chemical reactions that are occurring in the environment when all systems are in balance and then goes on the discover how chemistry has changed when there is an imbalance caused by stress or pollution. The field is constantly changing, with new discoveries being made all the time. The availability of new and more sensitive instruments in analytical science is enabling the detection of smaller and smaller concentrations of pollutants in the environment. This new volume deals with a host of important topics in environmental chemistry, such as pesticide-related illnesses in humans and plants, the effects of litterfall in the soil of tropical forests, toxicants in various bodies of water, and much more.
Environmental Health Perspectives 2008
Endogenous Viral Elements – Links Between Autoimmunity and Cancer? Martin S. Staege 2019-03-20 In this eBook, original and review papers on various aspects of endogenous viral elements (EVEs) are included. EVEs are integral parts of the genomes of eukaryotic organisms and are involved in various physiological and pathological processes. The focus of this eBook is on the involvement of EVEs in cancer and autoimmune diseases. Frontiers in Microbiology 3 February 2019 | EVEs, Autoimmunity and Cancer In particular, research on endogenous retroviruses and endogenous bornaviruses is included. The presented data demonstrate that EVEs are fascinating objects that are still worth exploring.
Tissue Engineering 2008
Periodicum Biologorum 2005
Signal Transduction Pathways, Chromatin Structure, and Gene Expression Mechanisms as Therapeutic Targets Marc Diederich 2004 This volume describes recent findings in the field of fundamental signal transduction mechanisms, including protein kinesis as therapeutic targets as well as applied research toward angiogenesis, apoptosis, and chemopreventive agents.
Drug Development for Parasite-induced Diarrheal Diseases Anjan Debnath 2017-08-25 One of the top four contributors to the global burden of disease is diarrheal infections. Intestinal parasites are major causes of morbidity and mortality associated with diarrheal diseases in both the developed and developing world. Amebiasis is responsible for 50 million cases of invasive disease and 70,000 deaths annually in the world. Giardiasis has an estimated worldwide prevalence of 280 million cases annually. In developed countries, Giardia lamblia infects about 2% of adults and 6-8% of children. The prevalence of G. lamblia infection is generally higher in developing countries,

ranging from 3% to 90%. Furthermore, giardial infections contribute substantially to the 2.5 million annual deaths from diarrheal disease. In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, about 500,000 new giardiasis cases are reported each year. Cryptosporidium accounts for 20% and 9% of diarrheal episodes in children in developing and developed countries, respectively. Infection with Cryptosporidium can be chronic and especially debilitating in immunosuppressed individuals and malnourished children. A recent study to measure disease burden, based on disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), found that cryptosporidiosis and amebiasis produce about 10.6 million DALYs. This exceeds the DALYs of any helminth infection currently being targeted by the World Health Organization for preventive chemotherapy. Because of its link with poverty, Giardia and Cryptosporidium were included in the WHO Neglected Diseases Initiative in 2004. E. histolytica, G. lamblia, and C. parvum have been listed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as category B priority biodefense pathogens due to low infectious dose and potential for dissemination through compromised food and water supplies in the United States. Despite the prevalence of amebiasis, giardiasis, and cryptosporidiosis there are no vaccines or prophylactic drugs. The first-line drugs for invasive amebiasis and giardiasis chemotherapy are nitroimidazoles, with the prototype, metronidazole, being the most common drug used worldwide. Metronidazole has been shown to be both mutagenic in a microbiological system and carcinogenic to rodents, and frequently causes gastrointestinal side effects. In spite of the efficacy of nitroimidazole drugs, treatment failures in giardiasis occur in up to 20% of cases. Clinical resistance of G. lamblia to metronidazole is proven and cross resistance is a concern with all commonly used antigiardial drugs. Nitazoxanide, the only FDA-approved drug for the treatment of cryptosporidiosis, is effective in the treatment of immunocompetent patients and partially effective for immunosuppressed patients. Therefore, it is critical to search for more effective drugs to treat amebiasis, giardiasis, and cryptosporidiosis. This Research Topic for Frontiers in Microbiology will explore the recent progress in drug development for parasitic diarrheal diseases. This includes an understanding of drug resistance mechanisms. We would also welcome submissions on the drug development for other diarrheal parasites. We hope that this research topic will include a comprehensive survey of various attempts by the parasitology research community to create effective drugs for these diseases.

Journal of Chemical Engineering of Japan 2003 Includes abstracts of Kagaku kōgaku, v. 31-

Autophagy and Related Transcription Factors in Liver and Gut Diseases Nabil Eid 2020-03-02

Optical Methods in Drug Discovery and Development Mostafa Analoui 2005 Proceedings of SPIE offer access to the latest innovations in research and technology and are among the most cited references in patent literature.

Proceedings of the Plant Growth Regulation Society of America Plant Growth Regulation Society of America. Meeting 2003

Adaptation Biology and Medicine Y Kawai 2017-01-05 Although the entire evolution of life is an adaptation right from the coming-together of the elements and reaching to human life as we know today, the realization of the adaptation biology as a discipline is relatively recent. Furthermore, subcellular basis of gradual adaptation of body systems in stressful conditions is still a greate mystery of biology. The present book attempts to fill that gap. It is known that such an adaptation not only increases tolerance of the body to that given stress but also to other challenges. A complete knowledge of this cross protection needs to be defined and exp;oited to improve patient care. The book includes chapters describing subcellular adaptations; adaptation to different stresses as well as to lifestyle and environment. Although for an easy reading the information has been grouped under the sub-heading: Current Trends, the book represents a common continuum of adaptations. The therapeutic value of the understanding of the science of adaptation has also been described in several chapters. Examples of cross adaptations are also provided, where repeated exposure to one stinulus may ptentialyy be used in the treatment as well as prophylaxis of different diseases.The present book will be of great interest to all biologists,

physiologists, pharmacologists and physicians interested in the application of the biology of adaptation in the improvement of health.

The Role of Iron in Bacterial Pathogenesis Susu M Zughaier 2018-12-27 The collection of articles published in this eBook represent different facets of the interactions between pathogens and their host concerning the battle for iron. Pathogens have developed different strategies to acquire iron from their host. These include the production of siderophores, heme acquisition and ferrous iron uptake.

Signal Transduction Pathways, Part C Marc Diederich 2007-03-26 Keynote speakers at the cell signaling meeting in Luxembourg have provided chapters on hypoxia signal transduction, phosphoserine/threonine-binding domains, targeting of polycomb repressive complexes, conserved signaling mechanisms in innate immunity, and signal transduction by stress-activated MAP kinases. Other topics included among these reports on recent research are receptor signaling, protein kinase cascades as therapeutic targets, cell death in cancer, inflammation-specific signaling, cell signaling pathways leading to regulated chromatin modifications, and transcriptional control. The chapters have been published in four volumes (Part A to D), offering a comprehensive overview about this exciting topic. This third volume focuses on the therapeutic potential for targeting cell signaling mechanisms with particular attention to cell signaling in healthy systems as well as in disease. Cancer therapies and the important area of chemoprevention are included. NOTE: Annals volumes are available for sale as individual books or as a journal. For information on institutional journal subscriptions, please visit www.blackwellpublishing.com/nyas. ACADEMY MEMBERS: Please contact the New York Academy of Sciences directly to place your order (www.nyas.org). Members of the New York Academy of Science receive full-text access to the Annals online and discounts on print volumes. Please visit http://www.nyas.org/MemberCenter/Join.aspx for more information about becoming a member

JIMD Reports, Volume 32 Eva Morava 2017-02-28 JIMD Reports publishes case and short research reports in the area of inherited metabolic disorders. Case reports highlight some unusual or previously unrecorded feature relevant to the disorder, or serve as an important reminder of clinical or biochemical features of a Mendelian disorder.

Insomnia and beyond - Exploring the therapeutic potential of orexin receptor antagonists Michel Alexander Steiner 2014-11-11 Orexin/hypocretin neuropeptides, produced by a few thousand neurons in the lateral hypothalamus, are of critical importance for the control of vigilance and arousal of vertebrates, from fish to amphibians, birds and mammals. Two orexin peptides, called orexin-A and orexin-B, exist in mammals. They bind with different affinities to two distinct, widely distributed, excitatory G-protein- coupled receptors, orexin receptor type 1 and type 2 (OXR-1/2). The discovery of an OXR mutation causing canine narcolepsy, the narcolepsy-like phenotype of orexin peptide knockout mice, and the orexin neuron loss associated with human narcoleptic patients laid the foundation for the discovery of small molecule OXR antagonists as novel treatments for sleep disorders. Proof of concept studies from Glaxo Smith Kline, Actelion Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Merck have now consistently demonstrated the efficacy of dual OXR antagonists (DORAs) in promoting sleep in rodents, dogs, non-human primates and humans. Some of these antagonists have completed late stage clinical testing in primary insomnia. Orexin drug discovery programs have also been initiated by other large pharmaceutical companies including Hoffmann La Roche, Novartis, Eli Lilly and Johnson & Johnson. Orexins are increasingly recognized for orchestrating the activity of the organism's arousal system with appetite, reward and stress processing pathways. Therefore, in addition to models of insomnia, pharmacological effects of DORAs have begun to be investigated in rodent models of addiction, depression and anxiety. The first clinical trials in diabetic neuropathy, migraine and depression have been initiated with Merck's MK-6096 (www.clinicaltrials.gov). Whereas the pharmacology of DORAs is established for their effects on wakefulness, pharmacological effects of selective OXR-1 or OXR-2 antagonists (SORAs) have remained less clear. From an evolutionary point of view, the

OXR-2 was expressed first in most vertebrate lineages, whereas the OXR-1 is believed to result from a gene duplication event, when mammals emerged. Yet, both receptors do not have redundant function. Their brain expression pattern, their intracellular signaling, as well as their affinity for orexin-A and orexin-B differs. During the past decade most preclinical research on selective OXR-1 antagonism was performed with SB-334867. Only in recent years, other selective OXR-1 and OXR-2 antagonists with optimized selectivity profiles and pharmacokinetic properties have been discovered, and phenotypes of OXR-1 and OXR-2 knockout mice were described. The present Research Topic (referred to in the Editorial as "special topics issue") comprises submissions of original research manuscripts as well as reviews, directed towards the neuropharmacology of OXR antagonists. The submissions are preclinical papers dealing with dual and/or selective OXR antagonists that shed light on the differential contribution of endogenous orexin signaling through both OXRs for cellular, physiological and behavioral processes. Some manuscripts also report on convergence or divergence of DORA vs. SORA effects with phenotypes expressed by OXR-1 or OXR-2 knockout animals. Ultimately these findings may help further define the potential of DORAs and SORAs in particular therapeutic areas in insomnia and beyond insomnia.

The Journal of Immunology 2008

The Journal of Nuclear Medicine 2008

Kidney Transplantation and Innate Immunity 2020-12-10

Cytobiology of Human Prostate Cancer Cells and Its Clinical Applications Kenichiro Ishii 2020-06-25 The number of males diagnosed with prostate cancer (PCa) is increasing all over the world. Most patients with early-stage PCa can be treated with appropriate therapy, such as radical prostatectomy or irradiation. On the other hand, androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) is the standard systemic therapy given to patients with advanced PCa. ADT induces temporary remission, but the majority of patients (approximately 60%) eventually progress to castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), which is associated with a high mortality rate. Generally, well-differentiated PCa cells are androgen dependent, i.e., androgen receptor (AR) signalling regulates cell cycle and differentiation. The loss of AR signalling after ADT triggers androgen-independent outgrowth, generating poorly differentiated, uncontrollable PCa cells. Once PCa cells lose their sensitivity to ADT, effective therapies are limited. In the last few years, however, several new options for the treatment of CRPC have been approved, e.g., the CYP17 inhibitor, the AR antagonist, and the taxane. Despite this progress in the development of new drugs, there is a high medical need for optimizing the sequence and combination of approved drugs. Thus, the identification of predictive biomarkers may help in the context of personalized medicine to guide treatment decisions, improve clinical outcomes, and prevent unnecessary side effects. In this Special Issue Book, we focused on the cytobiology of human PCa cells and its clinical applications to develop a major step towards personalized medicine matched to the individual needs of patients with early-stage and advanced PCa and CRPC. We hope that this Special Issue Book attracts the attention of readers with expertise and interest in the cytobiology of PCa cells.

The Effects of Tert-Butyl Kydroperoxide- and Iron-induced Oxidative Stress on Retinal Pigment Epithelium Physiology and Function Ludmila Anatolievna Voloboueva 2004

Journal of the National Cancer Institute 2005 "Summaries of papers" contained in the journal accompany each issue, 19--

Beta Amyloid: From Physiology to Pathogenesis Robert A. Nichols 2022-04-06

Plant Responses to Biotic and Abiotic Stresses: Lessons from Cell Signaling Sylvain Jeandroz 2017-12-28 Facing stressful conditions imposed by their environment and affecting their growth and their development throughout their life cycle, plants must be able to perceive, to process and to translate different stimuli into adaptive responses. Understanding the organism-coordinated responses involves a fine description of the mechanisms occurring at the cellular and molecular level. A major challenge is also to understand how the large diversity of molecules identified as signals, sensors or effectors could drive a cell to the appropriate plant response and to finally cope with various environmental cues. In this

Research Topic we aim to provide an overview of various signaling mechanisms or to present new molecular signals involved in stress response and to demonstrate how basic/fundamental research on cell signaling will help to understand stress responses at the whole plant level.

Biochemistry and Cell Biology 2008

Microbial Decontamination by Novel Technologies – Mechanisms and Application Concepts Alexander Mathys 2019-09-26

Anticancer Research 1981

The Modulation of Phase I and II Metabolizing Enzymes by Genistein, Daidzein, and Equol in Animal and Cell Culture Models Erik Brandon Froyen 2008

Optical Engineering 1980

Nanocomposites of Polymers and Inorganic Nanoparticles Walter Remo Caseri 2021-03-25 This Special Issue deals with the fascinating material class of nanocomposites consisting of extremely small particles (nanoparticles) which are embedded in polymers. Such materials are of paramount interest in various disciplines, especially chemistry, physics, biomedicine and materials science. Due to the diversity of the components of nanocomposites, they provide a broad spectrum of material properties and applications. The versatility of nanocomposites is indeed reflected by the research covered in this Special Issue. The field of nanocomposites includes innovative science and a source of inspiration for currently relevant economic topics as well as for envisaged technologies of the future. Indeed, this volume alludes to strategies for the preparation of nanocomposites and possibilities for a variety of applications, such as catalytic reactions, gas barriers, high refractive index materials, corrosion protection, electromagnetic inference (EMI) shielding, lithium ion batteries, tissue engineering and plastic surgery.

The Biotech Business Handbook Michael G. Pappas 2012-12-06 One comment often repeated to me by coworkers in the biotechnology industry deals with their frustration at not understanding how their particular roles fit into their company's overall scheme for developing, manufacturing, and marketing biomedical products. Although these workers know their fields of specialty and responsibilities very well, whether it be in product research and development, regulatory affairs, manufacturing, packaging, quality control, or marketing and sales, they for the most part lack an understanding of precisely how their own contributory pieces fit into the overall scheme of the corporate biotechnology puzzle. The Biotech Business Handbook was written to assist the biotechnologist-whether a tech nician, senior scientist, manager, marketing representative, or college student interested in entering the field-in building a practical knowledge base of the rapidly expanding and maturing biotechnology segment of the healthcare industry. Because biotechnology in the United States and abroad covers many disciplines, much of the information presented in this book deals with the biomedical diagnostic aspects of the industry. Business subjects for the most part unfamiliar to technically oriented people, such as the types of biotechnology corpo rations, their business and corporate structures, their financing, patent, and trademark mat ters, their special legal issues, and the contributions of their consultants are treated in a manner designed to make them clear and understandable.

Diagnostic Optical Spectroscopy in Biomedicine 2007

Cancer Research 2009-10

The Role of Myeloid-Derived Cells in the Progression of Liver Disease Hannelie Korf 2020-01-22

Autophagy in Endocrine-metabolic Diseases Associated with Aging Maria Ines Vaccaro 2020-12-11

DNA and Cell Biology 2007