

Response Of The Swiss Albino Mouse To Semliki Forest Virus

Early anthropological evidence for plant use as medicine is 60,000 years old as reported from the Neanderthal grave in Iraq. The importance of plants as medicine is further supported by archeological evidence from Asia and the Middle East. Today, around 1.4 billion people in South Asia alone have no access to modern health care, and rely instead on traditional medicine to alleviate various symptoms. On a global basis, approximately 50 to 80 thousand plant species are used either natively or as pharmaceutical derivatives for life-threatening conditions that include diabetes, hypertension and cancers. As the demand for plant-based medicine rises, there is an unmet need to investigate the quality, safety and efficacy of these herbs by the scientific methods. Current research on drug discovery from medicinal plants involves a multifaceted approach combining botanical, phytochemical, analytical, and molecular techniques. For instance, high throughput robotic screens have been developed by industry; it is now possible to carry out 50,000 tests per day in the search for compounds which act on a key enzyme or a subset of receptors. This and other bioassays thus offer hope that one may eventually identify compounds for treating a variety of diseases or conditions. However, drug development from natural products is not without its problems. Frequent challenges encountered include the procurement of raw materials, the selection and implementation of appropriate high-throughput bioassays, and the scaling-up of preparative procedures. Research scientists should therefore arm themselves with the right tools and knowledge in order to harness the vast potentials of plant-based therapeutics. The main objective of Plant and Human Health is to serve as a comprehensive guide for this endeavor. Volume 1 highlights how humans from specific areas or cultures use indigenous plants. Despite technological developments, herbal drugs still occupy a preferential place in a majority of the population in the third world and have slowly taken roots as alternative medicine in the West. The integration of modern science with traditional uses of herbal drugs is important for our understanding of this ethnobotanical relationship. Volume 2 deals with the phytochemical and molecular characterization of herbal medicine. Specifically, it will focus on the secondary metabolic compounds which afford protection against diseases. Lastly, Volume 3 focuses on the physiological mechanisms by which the active ingredients of medicinal plants serve to improve human health. Together this three-volume collection intends to bridge the gap for herbalists, traditional and modern medical practitioners, and students and researchers in botany and horticulture.

Advances in Molecular Toxicology features the latest advances in the specialties of the broad area of molecular toxicology. This series details the study of the molecular basis of toxicology by which a vast array of agents encountered in the human environment and produced by the human body manifest themselves as toxins. The book is not strictly limited to documenting these examples, but also covers the complex web of chemical and biological events that give rise to toxin-induced symptoms and disease. The new technologies that are being harnessed to analyze and understand these events will also be reviewed by leading workers in the field. Provides cutting-edge reviews by leading workers in the discipline Includes in-depth dissection of the molecular aspects of interest to a broad range of scientists, physicians and any student in the allied disciplines Presents leading-edge applications of technological innovations in chemistry, biochemistry, and molecular medicine

Response of the Swiss Albino Mouse to the Virus of Newcastle Disease

Index-catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology

Psychopharmacology Abstracts

Literature Search

Cyclic Nucleotides in the Nervous System

In the last few years the study of germinal centers of the lymphoid tissue has progressed at an accelerated pace. Questions about their role and their significance in immune responses that could not be answered, mainly because of technical limitations, are presently approached experimentally from many different directions. Hypotheses, some more than half a century old, receive renewed attention. At this time, members of the Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S.A., and of the Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, Switzerland, decided to bring together workers interested in the field. The Conference was held in Bern, June 22-24, 1966, and included fifty-seven contributions which were discussed at length. The range of interest extended from phylogenesis and anatomy to studies on cell proliferation, immunohistochemistry, cancer research and radiobiology. The aim of this broad coverage was to combine all available information on the role of germinal centers in immune responses in a single package, instead of leaving it scattered around in reports dealing with divergent immunological problems. This attempt is reflected in the present book. A rather large space has been devoted to the lively discussions which followed the reports, the volume of most of which had been voluntarily limited. The discussions are not reported verbatim but care has been taken to insure neutrality and objectivity in the necessary adaptation of the shortened transcription. We have been very fortunate indeed, to have Drs.

"Summaries of papers" contained in the journal accompany each issue, 19--

Cumulated Index Medicus

Ions, Cell Proliferation, and Cancer

Treatment of EARLY DIABETES

Response of the Swiss Albino Mouse to Semliki Forest Virus

HERBAL IMMUNE ENHANCERS AND INDIGENOUS HERBS, PLANTS AND FRUITS AND ITS TRADITIONAL IMPLICATIONS IN THERAPY INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE MEDICINES

The immune system has the double role of maintaining tissue integrity and homeostasis and of protecting the organism from possible dangers, from invading pathogens to environmentally-borne dangerous chemicals. New chemicals recognisable by the immune system are engineered nanomaterials/ nanoparticles, new agents in our environment that are becoming common due to their presence in many products, from constructions and building material (e.g., solar cells, pigments and paints, tiles and masonry materials) to daily products (e.g., food packaging, cosmetics, and cigarettes). Human beings can be accidentally exposed to engineered nanomaterials when these are released from products containing them or during production in workplaces. Furthermore, intentional exposure occurs in medicine, as engineered nanoparticles are used as tools for improving delivery of drugs and vaccines, vaccine adjuvants and contrast agents in therapeutic, preventive and diagnostic strategies. Nanoparticles that come in contact with the immune system after unintentional exposure need to be eliminated from the organism as they represent a potential threat. In this case, however, due to their peculiar characteristics of size, shape, surface charge and persistence, nanoparticles may elicit undesirable reactions and have detrimental effects on the immune system, such as cytotoxicity, inflammation, anaphylaxis, immunosuppression. Conversely, nanomedicines need to escape immune recognition/elimination and must persist in the organism long enough for reaching their target and exerting their beneficial effects. Immune cells and molecules at the body surface (airway and digestive mucosae, skin) are the first that come in contact with nanomaterials upon accidental exposure, while immune effectors in blood are those that more easily come in contact with nanomedical products. Thus, evaluating the interaction of the immune system with nanoparticles/nanomaterials is a topic of key importance both in nanotoxicology and in nanomedicine. Immuno-nanosafety studies consider both accidental exposure to nanoparticles, which may occur by skin contact, ingestion or inhalation (at doses and with a frequency that are not known), and medical exposure, which takes place with a defined administration schedule (route, dose, frequency). Many studies focus on the interaction between the immune system and nanoparticles that, for medical purposes, have been specifically modified to stimulate immunity or to avoid immune recognition, as in the case of vaccine carriers/adjuvants or drug delivery systems, respectively. The aims of this Research Topic is to provide an overview of recent strategies: 1. for assessing the immunosafety of engineered nanomaterials/nanoparticles, in particular in terms of activation of inflammatory responses, such as complement activation and allergic reactions, based on the nanomaterial intrinsic characteristics and on the possible carry-over of bioactive contaminants such as LPS. Production of new nanoparticles taking into account their effects on immune responses, in order to avoid undesirable effects on one hand, and to design particles with desirable effects for medical applications on the other hand; 2. for designing more effective nanomedicines by either avoiding or exploiting their interaction with the immune systems, with particular focus on cancer diagnosis and therapy, and vaccination. This collection of articles gives a comprehensive view of the state-of-the-art of the interaction of nanoparticles with the immune system from the two perspectives of safety and medical use, and aims at providing immunologists with the relevant knowledge for designing improved strategies for immunologically safe nanomaterial applications.

The book aims towards providing the basic and fundamental information to the researchers and scientists worldwide on the vast herbal and natural medicinal treasure available to us derived from plants, herbs and fruits obtained from traditional agricultural practices. This book is dedicated to the professionals of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry Sciences and has been composed exclusively for providing first-hand knowledge on the related issues for the development of science and education. SUBHA GANGULY Editor-in-Chief

Cues that Influence Behavior of Internal Parasites

Indian Journal of Gerontology

Biochemistry and Pharmacology of Uric Acid Metabolism

Advances in Molecular Toxicology

Newcastle Disease

Environmental Epigenetics in Toxicology and Public Health provides in-depth discussions of the suite of complex environmental factors shown to impact epigenetic components within the cell, as well as evidence that these epigenetic modifications are tied to early and later life health effects. This book offers a translational research perspective, highlighting both in vivo and human population-based evidence for ties between the environment, the epigenome, and health outcomes, with an emphasis on evidence for transgenerational effects of exposures, as well as developmental windows of susceptibility to environmentally-linked epigenetic effects. This volume in the Translational Epigenetics series aides in the development of new therapeutic options meant to reverse inappropriate epigenetic alterations, helping researchers in their efforts prevent and treat a variety of chronic diseases tied to environmental exposures. Offers a thorough discussion of the environmental factors influencing epigenetic mechanisms in early and late life, and in transgenerational inheritance Examines both animal model and human population-based research in environmental epigenetics, highlighting developmental windows of vulnerability to epigenetic modification Features contributions from international experts in the field

Contents: v. 1, 1967-1970: v. 2, 1970-1971.

Biologic Rhythms in Clinical and Laboratory Medicine

Response of the Swiss Albino Mouse to Several Virus Strains After Rectal Instillation

Index Medicus

Environmental Epigenetics in Toxicology and Public Health

The Genetics of Diabetes Mellitus

The elucidation of the cellular and molecular bases underlying the integrated function of the central nervous system, both in disease and in health, must ultimately come from the combined efforts of scientists from many disciplines, including biology, chemistry, pharmacology, and psychology. Communication between scientists from these various disciplines-vital to the advancement of our understanding of the function of the nervous system-has become more and more difficult in recent years. Both increasing specialization and the proliferation of publications pertinent to brain research in a wide spectrum of journals, in symposium volumes, in monographs, in abstracts, and in reviews contribute to the problems of cross-communication and even of communication within a scientific discipline. Research in the function of nervous systems is particularly illustrative of the communication problem. Since the initial publications by Sutherland, Rall, and Butcher in the late fifties and early sixties on high levels of adenylyl cyclase, phosphodiesterases, and cyclic nucleotides, the nature of this field has expanded exponentially. At the present time, from five to ten publications relevant to cyclic nucleotides and the nervous system appear each week. Indeed, these are minimal numbers based mainly on examination of literature titles and abstracts, with some aspect of central function contain, buried within their text, experiments with or related to cyclic nucleotides.

Stress in Health and Disease presents the principal pathways mediating the response to a stressor. It discusses the clinical background of cross-resistance and treatment with stress-hormones. It addresses the diseases of adaptation or stress diseases, dia. Some of the topics covered in the book are the concept of heterostasis; stressors and conditioning agents; morphology of frostbite; characteristics manifestations of stress; catecholamines and their derivatives; various hormones and hormone-like substances; morphologic changes; and hypothalamo-hypophyseal system. The gastrointestinal diseases of adaptation are covered. The schizophrenia and related psychoses is discussed. The text describes the manic-depressive disease and senile psychosis. A study of the etiology and neuropsychiatric diseases is presented. A chapter is devoted to the diseases of adaptation in animals. Another section focuses on the shift in adenylyl cyclase activity and catabolic hormones. The book can provide useful information to scientists, doctors, and students.

Purine Metabolism in Man

Interaction of Nanomaterials With the Immune System: Role in Nanosafety and Nanomedicine

Response of the Swiss Albino Mouse to Chronic Respiratory Diseases, Laryngotracheitis and Swamp Fever Viruses by Various Routes of Exposure

Trichinella and Trichinosis

Gout and uric acid lithiasis are known to have affected mankind for thousands of years. It is only recently, however, that great progress has been made in the understanding of the processes involved in purine metabolism and its disorders in man. The key enzymes active in the various pathways of purine synthesis and degradation have become known and their properties are the subject of intensive study. Major contributions to the knowledge of normal purine metabolism in man have derived from the study of inborn errors in patients with purine disorders, specifically complete and partial hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency. Mutations of other enzymes involved in purine metabolism are being discovered. A great step forward has been made in the treatment of gout with the introduction of uricosuric drugs and more recently of the hypoxanthine analogue allopurinol, a synthetic xanthine oxidase inhibitor. Furthermore, the complex nature of the renal handling of uric acid excretion, although still posing difficult problems, appears to approach clarification.

Everyone has heard of nature's "biological clocks", the phenomenon of periodic activity in plants, animals and humans. But what does chronobiology have to do with modern medicine? This book presents in a concise but comprehensive fashion the basic principles of chronobiology and their application to clinical medicine. The chapters are written by specialists in the field; they summarize the physiology, pathophysiology and pathology of the human time structure and outline the application of chronobiologic principles and techniques for diagnosis and treatment.

Proceedings

Proceedings of a Workshop, September 21-23, 1981, Auburn, Alabama

Bibliography

An Annotated Bibliography with Selected Excerpts

Drug Interactions

The second edition of this text has been revised and refocused to reflect the transformation of immunotoxicology from a subdiscipline of toxicology to an independent area of research that can best be described as "environmental immunology." New chapters deal with immune mediators in liver, lung, and skin toxicity, in regulating chemical- metabolizing enzymes, and in the immunosuppression produced by ultraviolet light. More emphasis is placed on the clinical consequences of immunotoxicity, as well as the interpretation of data for predicting human health risk. The second edition is divided into three major sections: immunosuppression, autoimmunity, and hypersensitivity. This new organization of the text allows for a more thorough treatment of these phenomena, with greater emphasis on methods, theoretical considerations, and clinical implications. The book includes many chapters on specific environmental agents, therapeutic drugs, biological agents, and drugs of abuse, as well as on immune-mediated toxicity in specific organ systems.

On February 21 and 22, 1975, an International Workshop on the "Genetics of Diabetes Mellitus" was held in Göttingen, West-Germany. This workshop had been organized by the Department of Medicine, University of Göttingen, and was generously sponsored by the Forschungsgemeinschaft. Some forty geneticists and clinicians from Europe and North America, working in the field of diabetes both in man and laboratory animals, participated. The 25 lectures presented at the workshop are now assembled for publication. The workshop was an animated discussion which followed the presentations has been included in the final papers by the speakers. Some lectures summarize the recent literature, others present data from recent research. Thus, a comprehensive and modern review of the theoretical and practical problems of diabetes are offered by this volume. related to the genetics The confusion about the mode of inheritance of diabetes mellitus during the last two decades can only be resolved by joint discussions between geneticists interested in diabetes and clinicians interested in genetics. Knowledge of modern genetics and of the heterogeneity of diabetes mellitus are necessary in order to disentangle the complex scene. Optimistically, the publication of this work on the genetics of diabetes will help to achieve this aim. The editors are grateful to Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, for the prompt publication of these proceedings and to the Farbwerke Hoechst AG, Frankfurt (M), for their contribution to the printing costs.

Germinal Centers in Immune Responses

Drug Interactions: 1967-1970

Fire Technology Abstracts

Poultry Science

Nonverbal Communication

Ions, Cell Proliferation, and Cancer present the credibility of ions as specific regulators of cell proliferation. This book provides an understanding of the control of cell proliferation and the deregulated proliferation of cancer cells. Organized into three sections encompassing 32 chapters, this book begins with an overview of the important role that ions in animal cells play in a variety of fundamental processes associated with essential cell functions. This text then examines the relationship between ionic events and cellular production, specifically in mammalian cell systems. Other chapters consider the development of atomic absorption spectrophotometry as a method for measuring inorganic cations. This book discusses as well the two widely applicable methods for measuring free concentrations of ions inside cells. The final chapter deals with magnesium ion as the most abundant divalent action in living cells. This book is a valuable resource for animal cell biologists, molecular biologists, and research workers.

Vol. 5 includes a separately paged special issue, dated June 1926.

JNCI.

Immunotoxicology And Immunopharmacology

Journal of the National Cancer Institute

Nuclear Science Abstracts

Bibliography of Agriculture

Interferons—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Interferons in a concise format. The editors have built Interferons—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Interferons in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Interferons—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

I have cured the Empress of Boolampoo of a Cramp she got in her tongue by eating Pork and buttered parsnips The Earl of Rochester-17th Century As the modern outpouring of biological information continues at ever increasing pace, two kinds of reviews are needed to keep the torrent in manageable form. The one assumes a working knowledge of the field in question and tries to bring the reader up to date by reporting and assessing the recent developments. The other attempts to assimilate the recent developments into a coherent restatement of the whole subject. This book falls in the latter category. Trichinella spiralis infection has been in the medical and biological limelight for more than a century, and interest in it continues unabated as evidenced by what Norman Stoll called the "perennially exuberant" research on trichinosis. The infection seems to offer some thing for almost everyone. For the physician, it offers a patient with painful and sometimes fatal disease; for the public-health official, a threat to the commonweal; for the experimental biologist, a life cycle that is unique yet easily and rapidly maintained in the laboratory; for the field ecologist, a symbiont with an affinity for an extraordinary range of wildlife species; for the pork producer, a poorer profit; for the cook, a culinary constraint; and for the diner, a dietary danger. Yet, despite this breadth of interest, and the cascade of new data, the only comprehensive books on the subject in English are those of S.E.

Toxicological Profile for Benzene

Stress in Health and Disease

Japanese Journal of Medical Science & Biology

Supplement: Parasite-subject catalogue

Phytochemistry and Molecular Aspects

To obey the precepts of therapeutic rationality, we should avoid treating the "effect" when there is a way to attack the cause. But what is the cause of diabetes? Diabetes is a molecular disease, that is, a disease in which important cellular components are seriously impaired. Eventually, the activities or the products arising from the impairment find expression in various ways, finally culminating in the abnormalities of diabetes. How early is early enough to attempt to delay this sequence of events? What will provide us with the basis to explore ways and means of halting the progression of the pathological process? What are the new approaches for the treatment of early diabetes? The Fourth International Symposium on Early Diabetes, sponsored by the Diabetes Center of the New York Medical College, held in Algarve, Portugal in November 1978, from which this book evolved, attempted to answer some of these questions. A list of the participants, including their affiliations, will be found preceding the index. Rafael A. Camerini-Davalos v Acknowledgments To our sponsors, U.S.V. Pharmaceutical Corp., Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, Ames Company, Hoechst, Frankfurt; supporters, Boehringer, Mannheim, Laboratoires Servier, Nordisk Laboratory, The Upjohn Company, Eli Lilly and Company, F. Hoffman La Roche; and contributors, Bayer A. G. Leverkusen, McNeil, Novo Research Institute, ICI Belgium, Hope for Diabetics Foundation, New York, we express our appreciation for the financial support which made possible the Fourth International Symposium on Early Diabetes. THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE Rafael A. Camerini-Davalos, M.D.

Response of the Swiss Albino Mouse to Infectious Bronchitis Virus

ScholarlyBrief

Interferons—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition

Plant and Human Health, Volume 2

Proceedings of a Symposium held, at the University of Bern, Switzerland, June 22–24, 1966