

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990000453230403321
Autore	Tabak, Daniel
Titolo	Optimal control by mathematical programming / Daniel Tabak, Benjamin C. Kuo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Jersey : Prentice-Hall, c1971
Descrizione fisica	237 p. : ill. ; 23 cm
Collana	Prentice-Hall instrumentation and controls series
Altri autori (Persone)	Kuo, Benjamin C.
Disciplina	629.831 2
Locazione	DINEL
Collocazione	10 D III 167 10 D III 168
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910420949803321
Autore	Asamitsu Sefan
Titolo	Development of selective DNA-interacting ligands : understanding the function of non-canonical DNA structures // Sefan Asamitsu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer, , [2020] ©2020
ISBN	981-15-7716-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIII, 111 p. 68 illus., 56 illus. in color.)
Collana	Springer Theses
Disciplina	572.864
Soggetti	DNA-ligand interactions Bioorganic chemistry Genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di contenuto	1. General Introduction -- 2. Sequence-specific DNA alkylation and transcriptional inhibition by long-chain hairpin pyrrole-imidazole polyamide-chlorambucil conjugates targeting CAG/CTG trinucleotide repeats -- 3. Ligand-Mediated G-Quadruplex Induction in a Double-Stranded DNA Context by Cyclic Imidazole/Lysine Polyamide -- 4. Simultaneous Binding of Hybrid Molecules Constructed with Dual DNA-Binding Components to a G-Quadruplex and Its Proximal Duplex.
Sommario/riassunto	This book addresses the development of both DNA-sequence-selective and DNA-form-selective ligands, with the aim of creating potential molecular probes and therapeutic agents for non-canonical DNA structure-caused human diseases. Over the past two decades, the structural diversity of DNA forms has been proven to have profound implications in various biological, neurological, and pharmacological events. In response, researchers have since made tremendous efforts to obtain highly active drugs interacting with disease-related non-canonical DNA structures. These drugs, however, have not yet been approved for clinical use. One obstacle impeding their clinical application has to do with selectivity. This book focuses on secondary DNA structures formed by trinucleotide repeat sequences ("hairpin form") or guanine-rich sequences ("G-quadruplex form"), both of which

are pathological molecules for neurodegenerative diseases and/or cancer. Most importantly, it contends that a particular secondary structure of DNA in the context of the human genome can be targeted with a minimal affinity to other DNA structures by means of careful and rational ligand design. This approach opens an avenue to the development of highly selective drugs or diagnostic chemical tools for human diseases. Readers who want to know how synthetic ligands can be designed to selectively target a certain DNA molecule will find this book highly informative. .

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