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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; About the Editor; List of Contributors; Chapter 1 Introduction to Ligand Design in Medicinal Inorganic Chemistry; References; Chapter 2 Platinum-Based Anticancer Agents; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 The advent of platinum-based anticancer agents; 2.3 Strategies for overcoming the limitations of cisplatin; 2.4 The influence of ligands on the physicochemical properties of platinum anticancer complexes; 2.4.1 Lipophilicity; 2.4.2 Reactivity; 2.4.3 Rate of reduction; 2.5 Ligands for enhancing the anticancer activity of platinum complexes 2.5.1 Ligands for improving DNA affinity2.5.2 Ligands for inhibiting enzymes; 2.6 Ligands for enhancing the tumour selectivity of platinum complexes; 2.6.1 Ligands for targeting transporters; 2.6.2 Ligands for targeting receptors; 2.6.3 Ligands for targeting the EPR effect; 2.6.4 Ligands for targeting bone cancer; 2.7 Ligands for photoactivatable platinum complexes; 2.8 Conclusions; References; Chapter 3 Coordination Chemistry and Ligand Design in the Development of Metal

Based Radiopharmaceuticals; 3.1 Introduction; 3.1.1 Metals in nuclear medicine
3.1.2 The importance of coordination chemistry3.1.3 Overview; 3.2 General metal based radiopharmaceutical design; 3.2.1 Choice of radionuclide; 3.2.2 Production of the radiometal starting materials; 3.2.3 Ligand and chelate design consideration; 3.3 Survey of the coordination chemistry of radiometals applicable to nuclear medicine; 3.3.1 Technetium; 3.3.2 Rhenium; 3.3.3 Gallium; 3.3.4 Indium; 3.3.5 Yttrium and lanthanides; 3.3.6 Copper; 3.3.7 Zirconium; 3.3.8 Scandium; 3.3.9 Cobalt; 3.4 Conclusions; References; Chapter 4 Ligand Design in d-Block Optical Imaging Agents and Sensors
4.1 Summary and scope4.2 Introduction; 4.2.1 Criteria for biological imaging optical probes; 4.3 Overview of transition-metal optical probes in biomedicinal applications; 4.3.1 Common families of transition metal probes; 4.4 Ligand design for controlling photophysics; 4.4.1 Photophysical processes in transition metal optical imaging agents and sensors; 4.4.2 Photophysically active ligand families-tuning electronic levels; 4.4.3 Ligands which control photophysics through indirect effects; 4.4.4 Transition metal optical probes with carbonyl ligands; 4.5 Ligand design for controlling stability
4.6 Ligand design for controlling transport and localisation4.6.1 Passive diffusion; 4.6.2 Active transport; 4.7 Ligand design for controlling distribution; 4.7.1 Mitochondrial-targeting probes; 4.7.2 Nuclear-targeting probes; 4.7.3 Bioconjugation; 4.8 Selected examples of ligand design for important individual probes; 4.8.1 A pH-sensitive ligand to control Ir luminescence; 4.8.2 Dimeric NHC ligands for gold cyclophanes; 4.9 Transition metal probes incorporating or capable of more than one imaging mode; 4.9.1 Bimodal MRI/optical probes; 4.9.2 Bimodal radio/optical probes
4.9.3 Bimodal IR/optical probes

Sommario/riassunto

Increasing the potency of therapeutic compounds, while limiting side-effects, is a common goal in medicinal chemistry. Ligands that effectively bind metal ions and also include specific features to enhance targeting, reporting, and overall efficacy are driving innovation in areas of disease diagnosis and therapy. Ligand Design in Medicinal Inorganic Chemistry presents the state-of-the-art in ligand design for medicinal inorganic chemistry applications. Each individual chapter describes and explores the application of compounds that either target a disease site, or are activated

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Autore	Hui Andrew
Titolo	The Poetics of Ruins in Renaissance Literature / / Andrew Hui
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (229 pages) : illustrations (some color)
Collana	Verbal Arts: Studies in Poetics
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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Figures and Color Plates -- Introduction. A Japanese Friend -- Chapter 1. The Rebirth of Poetics -- Chapter 2. The Rebirth of Ruins -- Chapter 3. Petrarch’s Vestigia and the Presence of Absence -- Chapter 4. The Hypnerotomachia Poliphili and the Erotics of Fragments -- Chapter 5. Du Bellay’s Cendre and the Formless Signifier -- Chapter 6. Spenser’s Moniment and the Allegory of Ruins -- Epilogue. Fallen Castles and Summer Grass -- Acknowledgments -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The Renaissance was the Ruin-naissance, the birth of the ruin as a distinct category of cultural discourse, one that inspired voluminous poetic production. For humanists, the ruin became the material sign that marked the rupture between themselves and classical antiquity. In the first full-length book to document this cultural phenomenon, Andrew Hui explains how the invention of the ruin propelled poets into creating works that were self-aware of their absorption of the past as well as their own survival in the future.