1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910453363003321
	Autore	May Natalie N
	Titolo	The Fabric of cities : aspects of urbanism, urban topography and society in Mesopotamia, Greece and Rome / / edited by Natalie N. May and Ulrike Steinert
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden : , : BRILL, , [2013] ©2014
	ISBN	90-04-26234-2
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (268 p.)
	Collana	Culture and history of the ancient Near East
	Altri autori (Persone)	SteinertUlrike
	Disciplina	307.760956
	Soggetti	Cities and towns - Middle East - History Cities and towns - Rome - History Civilization, Classical Urbanization - Middle East - History Urbanization - Rome - History Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Includes index.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material -- Introduction: Urban Topography as a Reflection of Society? / Natalie N. May and Ulrike Steinert -- The Cost of Cosmogony: Ethical Reflections on Resource Extraction, Monumental Architecture and Urbanism in the Sumerian Literary Tradition / J. Cale Johnson -- Gates and Their Functions in Mesopotamia and Ancient Israel / Natalie N. May -- City Streets: Reflections on Urban Society in the Cuneiform Sources of the Second and First Millennium bce / Ulrike Steinert -- The Babylonian Cities: Investigating Urban Morphology Using Texts and Archaeology / Heather D. Baker -- From bbnu to btnu, Looking for Spaces in Late Assyrian Palaces / David Kertai -- „Ich bin die Grenze der Agora.“ Zum kognitiven Stadtbild der Athener in klassischer Zeit / Jan Stenger -- Religiöse Topographie Roms: Der Aventin Innerhalb der Stadt und ausserhalb des Pomeriums / Darja Šterbenc Erker -- Index.
	Sommario/riassunto	The Fabric of Cities presents an interdisciplinary collection of articles on urbanism in ancient Mesopotamia, Israel, Greece and Rome, which

	focuses on the social dimension of cities' topographical features. The contributions of this book offer investigations of neighbourhoods, city gates, streets, temples and palaces drawing on textual and archaeological sources as well as art. The topics treated in this work encompass the diverse functions of public and marginal spaces in Mesopotamian cities and Rome, the role of agency in the development of Babylonian neighbourhoods, the relationship between public and private in Assyrian palaces, the connection between political strategies and temple building in Sumerian literary texts, and the communicative uses of language in Classical Greek texts to talk about urban space.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910136280003321

Autore	Feng C Zhou
Titolo	Genetics and epigenetics of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders / / edited by: Feng C. Zhou and Stephen Mason
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015 Switzerland : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2015
ISBN	9782889195732 (ebook)
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (114 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Pregnant women - Alcohol use Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders - Evaluation Children of prenatal alcohol abuse
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Women drinking during pregnancy can result in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), which features neurodevelopmental deficit, facial dysmorphology, growth retardation, and learning disability. Research suggests the human brain is precisely shaped through an intrinsic, genetic-cellular expression that is orchestrated further upstream by an epigenetic program. This program can be influenced by environmental inputs such as alcohol. Current research suggests the genetic and

epigenetics of FASD are becoming intertwined and inseparable. Now is the time for investigators to combine genetic, genomic and epigenetic alcohol research into an accessible, online platform discussion. Genetic analyses inform gene sets vulnerable to alcohol exposure during early neurulation. Prenatal alcohol exposure alters expression of gene subsets, including genes involved in neural specification, hematopoiesis, methylation, chromatin remodeling, histone variants, eye and heart development. Recently, quantitative map locusing (QTLs) that mediate alcohol-induced phenotype were identified between two mouse strains. Another question is -- besides amount, dose, and stage of alcohol exposure, why only 5% of women drinking have a newborn with FAS? Studies are also ongoing to answer this question by characterizing genome-wide expression, allele-specific expression (ASE), gene polymorphisms (SNPs) and maternal genetic factors that influence alcohol vulnerability. Alcohol exposure during pregnancy, which can lead to FASD, has been used as a model to resolve the epigenetic pathway between environment and phenotype. Epigenetics modifies genetic outputs through alteration of 3D chromatin structure and accessibility of transcriptional machinery. Several laboratories have reported altered epigenetics, including DNA methylation and histone modification, in multiple models of FASD. During development DNA methylation is dynamic, yet orchestrated as methylation progresses in a precise spatiotemporal manner during neurulation and coincides with neural differentiation. Alcohol can directly influence epigenetics through alterations of the methionine pathway and subsequent DNA or histone methylation/acetylation. Alcohol also alters noncoding RNA including miRNA and transposable elements (TEs). Evidence suggests that miRNA expression may mediate ethanol teratology, and TEs may be affected by alcohol through altering DNA methylation at LTR. In this manner epigenetic and genetics of FASD are becoming mechanistically intertwined. Can alcohol-induced epigenomic alterations be passed through generations? Early epidemiological studies revealed infants with FASD-like features in the absence of maternal alcohol, where the fathers were alcoholics. Novel mechanisms for alcohol-induced phenotypes include altered sperm DNA methylation, hypomethylated paternal allele and heritable epimutation. These studies predict heritability of alcohol-induced epigenetic abnormalities and gene functionality across generations.