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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910136404803321 |
| Autore | Anna Bogdanova |
| Titolo | Regulation of red cell life-span, erythropoiesis, senescence and clearance |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Frontiers Media SA, 2014 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (117 p.) |
| Collana | Frontiers Research Topics |
| Soggetti | Physiology |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Sommario/riassunto | <p>Human red blood cells are formed mainly in the bone marrow and are believed to have an average life span of approximately 120 days. However, is it true for all red blood cells? What are the changes associated with red cell maturation, adulthood and senescence? What are the determinants of red cell life span and clearance? What are the mechanisms in control of red cell mass in healthy humans and patients with various forms of anemia? What are the markers of circulating red cell senescence and in cells during storage and transfusion? Within the life span may properties of red cells change leading to age-mixed circulating cell populations. Although these cells appear to be genetically terminated by the time they are released into the blood stream, they undergo surprisingly versatile modifications depending on the life-style and health conditions of a "human host". Numerous disorders are believed to be associated with facilitated ageing of red blood cells. "In vitro ageing" and damage of red blood cells during storage is yet one more important issue related to the risks and efficiency of blood transfusion. Many of the mechanisms behind such effects are far from being fully understood. In this context the Research Topic is set to include articles in the field of biochemical investigations, biophysical approaches, physiological and clinical studies related to red blood cell maturation and aging. This includes Original Research, Methods, Hypothesis and Theory, Reviews and Perspectives.</p> |

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910149219103321 |
| Autore | Rasterhoff Claartje |
| Titolo | Painting and Publishing as Cultural Industries / Claartje Rasterhoff |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Amsterdam University Press, 2016 Amsterdam : , : Amsterdam University Press, , [2017] ©2017 |
| ISBN | 1-04-077453-9 90-485-2411-3 |
| Edizione | [1st ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (344 pages) : illustrations |
| Collana | Amsterdam studies in the Dutch golden age |
| Disciplina | [E] |
| Soggetti | Wirtschaft Malerei Buchdruck Branche Publishers and publishing Painting Art - Economic aspects Art and industry Painting - Netherlands - History Publishers and publishing - Netherlands - History Art and industry - Netherlands - History Art - Economic aspects - Netherlands - History History Electronic books. Netherlands |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (pages 307-336) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Introduction -- Part I. Publishing -- 1580-1610: window of opportunity -- 1610-1650: unlocking potential -- 1610-1650: buzz and pipelines -- 1650-1800: mature markets -- Part II. Painting -- 1580-1610: a period of transition -- 1610-1650: unlocking potential -- 1610-1650: buzz and pipelines -- 1650-1800: mature markets -- Conclusion. |

Sommario/riassunto

The Dutch Republic was a cultural powerhouse in the modern era, producing lasting masterpieces in painting and publishing-and in the process transforming those fields from modest trades to booming industries. This book asks the question of how such a small nation could become such a major player in those fields. Claartje Rasterhoff shows how industrial organisations played a role in shaping patterns of growth and innovations. As early modern Dutch cultural industries were concentrated geographically, highly networked, and institutionally embedded, they were able to reduce uncertainty in the marketplace and stimulate the commercial and creative potential of painters and publishers-though those successes eventually came up against the limits of a saturated domestic market and an aversion to risk on the part of producers that ultimately brought an end to the boom.
