1. Record Nr. UNINA9910144741703321

Titolo	Circadian clocks and their adjustment [[electronic resource] /] / [editors, Derek J. Chadwick (organizer), and Kate Ackrill]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester ; ; New York, : Wiley, 1995
ISBN	1-282-34789-6 9786612347894 0-470-51459-0 0-470-51460-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (350 p.)
Collana	Ciba Foundation symposium ; ; 183
Altri autori (Persone)	ChadwickDerek AckrillKate
Disciplina	574.1882 612.022
Soggetti	Circadian rhythms Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Symposium on Circadian Clocks and Their Adjustment, held at the Ciba Foundation, London, 7-9 September 1993."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	CIRCADIAN CLOCKS AND THEIR ADJUSTMENT; Contents; Participants; Introduction; The genetic basis of the circadian clock: identification of frq and FRQ as clock components in Neurospora; The effects of temperature change on the circadian clock of Neurospora; Cellular analysis of a molluscan retinal biological clock; Circadian pacemakers in vertebrates; Organization of the mammalian circadian system; General discussion l; The effects of light on the Gonyaulax circadian system; Intrinsic neuronal rhythms in the suprachiasmatic nuclei and their adj ust men t A non-photic gateway to the circadian clock of hamstersImmediate-early genes and the neural bases of photic and non-photic entrainment; Interaction between the circadian clocks of mother and fetus; Alterations in the circadian system in advanced age; Clinical chronopharmacology: the importance of time in drug treatment; The effect of light on the human circadian pacemaker; Melatonin marks circadian phase position and resets the endogenous circadian

	pacemaker in humans; General discussion II; Index of contributors; Subject index
Sommario/riassunto	Prestigious contributors describe the genetic, molecular, anatomical and neurochemical mechanisms and pathways that operate to regulate and control circadian rhythmicity and functioning in organisms ranging from unicellular algae to human beings. Also considers the implications of the basic and clinical research for humans.