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Titolo	CaMKII in cardiac health and disease // topic editors: Eleonora Grandi, Andrew G. Edwards, Anthony W. Herren and Donald M. Bers
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2014 France : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2014
ISBN	9782889192991
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (165 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics, , 1664-8714
Soggetti	Cardiovascular Diseases Medicine Health & Biological Sciences
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	The calcium-calmodulin dependent protein kinases (CaMKs) are a broadly expressed family of calcium-sensitive intracellular kinases, which are responsible for transducing cytosolic calcium signals into phosphorylation-based regulation of proteins and physiological functions. As the multifunctional member of the family, CaMKII has become the most prominent for its roles in the central nervous system and heart, where it controls a diverse range of calcium-dependent processes; from learning and memory at the neuronal synapse, to cellular growth and death in the myocardium. In the heart, CaMKII directly regulates many of the most important ion channels and calcium handling proteins, and controls the expression of an ever-increasing number of transcripts and their downstream products. Functionally, these actions are thought to orchestrate many of the electrophysiologic and contractile adaptations to common cardiac stressors, such as rapid pacing, chronic adrenergic stimulation, and oxidative challenge. In the context of disease, CaMKII has been shown to contribute to a remarkably wide variety of cardiac pathologies, of which Heart failure (HF) is the most conspicuous. Hyperactivity of CaMKII is an established contributor to pathological cardiac remodelling, and is widely thought

to directly promote arrhythmia and contractile dysfunction during HF. CaMKII is also ubiquitous in non-failing arrhythmia-susceptible phenotypes, several of which result from specific channelopathies that mimic constitutive channel phosphorylation. Because CaMKII contributes to both the acute and chronic manifestations of major cardiac diseases, but may be only minimally required for homeostasis in the absence of chronic stress, it has come to be one of the most promising therapeutic drug targets in cardiac biology. Thus, development of more specific and deliverable small molecule antagonists remains a key priority for the field. Here we provide a selection of articles to summarize the state of our knowledge regarding CaMKII in cardiac health and disease, with a particular view to highlighting recent developments in CaMKII activation, and new targets in CaMKII-mediated control of myocyte physiology.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910252726203321
Autore	Lins Ulrich
Titolo	Dangerous Language - Esperanto and the Decline of Stalinism / / by Ulrich Lins
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : Palgrave Macmillan UK : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, , 2017
ISBN	9781352000207 1352000202
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIX, 198 p. 22 illus., 2 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	499.992
Soggetti	Applied linguistics Sociolinguistics Language and languages Russia - History Europe, Eastern - History Soviet Union - History Europe, Central - History Applied Linguistics Language History Russian, Soviet, and East European History History of Germany and Central Europe
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese

Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally published in Esperanto as one volume: La dangera lingvo. Rotterdam : Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 2016.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	- PART I: THE DEATH OF ESPERANTO IN THE SOVIET UNION -- Chapter 1: The events of 1937-38 -- Chapter 2: Esperantists in the Great Purge -- Chapter 3: The emergence of Soviet patriotism -- Chapter 4: International correspondence -- Chapter 5: Silence descends -- PART II: ESPERANTO REBORN -- Chapter 6: After the Second World War: The Great Silence in Eastern Europe -- Chapter 7: Stalin against Marr -- Chapter 8: The needs of the present -- Chapter 9: Revival of the movement -- Chapter 10: Eastern Europe: progress and problems -- Chapter 11: The Soviet Union: between hope and doubt -- PART III: CONCLUSION -- Chapter 12: Conclusion: Dangerous Language or Language of Hope?.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines the rise of the international language Esperanto, launched in 1887 as a proposed a solution to national conflicts and a path to a more tolerant world. The chapters in this volume examine the position of Esperanto in Eastern Europe during the Cold War; in particular it explores Stalin's final years and the gradual re-emergence of the Esperanto movement. At first, its revival was limited to the satellite countries, especially Bulgaria and Poland, but, with Stalinism's gradual retreat, Esperanto organizations reappeared in most East European countries and eventually in the Soviet Union itself. The progress was uneven, and its details reveal the stresses and strains that became apparent as the solidarity of the Soviet bloc declined. This book will appeal to a wide readership, including linguists, historians, political scientists and others interested in the history of the twentieth century from the unusual perspective of language. This volume is complemented by the sister volume Dangerous Language - Esperanto under Hitler and Stalin which offers a concentration on the creation and early emergence of Esperanto as an international language.