

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910253320503321
Autore	Davis Wayne A
Titolo	Irregular Negatives, Implicatures, and Idioms // by Wayne A. Davis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dordrecht : , : Springer Netherlands : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	94-017-7546-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (335 p.)
Collana	Perspectives in Pragmatics, Philosophy & Psychology, , 2214-3807 ; ; 6
Disciplina	415.7
Soggetti	Semantics Language and languages—Philosophy Philosophy of Language
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Chapter 1. Irregular Negatives -- Chapter 2. Implicature -- Chapter 3. Irregular Negative Conventions -- Chapter 4. Implicature Theories -- Chapter 5. Pragmatic Explicature Theories -- Chapter 6. Free-Form Idiom Theory -- Chapter 7. Other Free-Form Idioms.
Sommario/riassunto	The author integrates, expands, and deepens his previous publications about irregular (or “metalinguistic”) negations. A total of ten distinct negatives—several previously unclassified—are analyzed. The logically irregular negations deny different implicatures of their root. All are partially non-compositional but completely conventional. The author argues that two of the irregular negative meanings are implicatures. The others are semantically rather than pragmatically ambiguous. Since their ambiguity is neither lexical nor structural, direct irregular negatives satisfy the standard definition of idioms as syntactically complex expressions whose meaning is non-compositional. Unlike stereotypical idioms, idiomatic negatives lack fixed syntactic forms and are highly compositional. The final chapter analyzes other “free form” idioms, including irregular interrogatives and comparatives, self-restricted verb phrases, numerical verb phrases, and transparent propositional attitude and speech act reports.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910254030503321
Autore	Fontani Marco
Titolo	Chemistry and Chemists in Florence : From the Last of the Medici Family to the European Magnetic Resonance Center // by Marco Fontani, Mary Virginia Orna, Mariagrazia Costa
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-30856-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (130 p.)
Collana	History of Chemistry, , 2212-991X
Disciplina	540.945
Soggetti	Chemistry—History History Italy—History History of Chemistry History of Science History of Italy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Historical Background -- Scientists and Naturalists from the Time of the Last of the Medici Family (1694) to the Period of the Museum of Physics and Natural History (1775-1807) -- Chemists in the Period of the Lyceum of Physical and Natural Studies (1807-1859) -- Chemists in the Period of the Institute of Higher Practical Studies and Specialization (1859-1924) -- Chemists in the Period of the Royal University of Florence (1924-1946) -- Chemists in the Period of the University of Florence (1946-2000) -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This brief offers a novel vision of the city of Florence, tracing the development of chemistry via the biographies of its most illustrious chemists. It documents not only important scientific research that came from the hands of Galileo Galilei and the physicists who followed in his footsteps, but also the growth of new disciplines such as chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, and biochemistry. It recounts how, in the Middle Ages, chemistry began as an applied science that served to bolster the Florentine economy, particularly in the textile dyeing

industry. Later, important scientific collections founded by the ruling Medici family served as the basis of renowned museums that now house priceless artifacts and instruments. Also described in this text are the chemists such as Hugo Schiff, Angelo Angeli, and Luigi Rolla, who were active over the course of the following century and a quarter. The authors tell the story of the evolution of the Royal University of Florence, which ultimately became the University of Florence. Of interest to historians and chemists, this tale is told through the lives and work of the principal actors in the university's department of chemistry.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557526003321
Autore	Fioravanti Antonella
Titolo	Crosstalk between MicroRNA and Oxidative Stress in Physiology and Pathology
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2020
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (320 p.)
Soggetti	Medicine and Nursing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small noncoding RNAs that are 19-24 nucleotides in length, following maturation. Recent evidence has demonstrated their key role as post-transcriptional regulators of gene expression through the binding of specific sequences within target messenger RNA (mRNA). miRNAs are involved in the synthesis of a very large number of proteins, and it is speculated that they could regulate up to 30% of the human genome. They control virtually every cellular process and are essential for animal development, cell differentiation, and homeostasis. Altered miRNA expression has been linked to such pathological events as inflammatory, degenerative, or autoimmune

processes and have been associated with several diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, and rheumatic and neurological disorders. Recently, miRNAs have been found in many different biological fluids, and this observation suggests the potential of miRNAs as new candidate biomarkers for diagnosis, classification, prognosis, and responsiveness in the treatment of different pathological conditions. Furthermore, the development of therapeutic strategies that involve either restoring or repressing miRNAs expression and activity has attracted much attention. Significant progress has been made in the systems for delivery of miRNAs, even if substantial improvements in this area are still necessary. Although they have been extensively studied, a number of interesting questions regarding the physiological and pathological role of miRNAs have been postulated, and their potential diagnostic and therapeutic role remain yet unanswered. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are free radical-containing oxygen molecules derived from cellular oxidative metabolism, including enzyme activities and mitochondrial respiration, and play a pivotal role in many cellular functions. Whereas ROS are essential for normal cellular processes, their aberrant production, or failure of the capacity to scavenge excessive ROS, induces an altered redox status with excessive synthesis of free radicals, leading to an imbalance in the redox environment of the cell. The loss of normal ROS levels causes lipid, protein, and DNA damage, which contribute to the development of various pathologies including neurological disorders, rheumatic and cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer. Increasing evidence highlights that there is crosstalk between miRNAs and components of redox signaling, even if this complex and the characteristics of mutual interaction need to be amply elucidated. Hence, both miRNAs and oxidative stress are involved in the multifactorial development and progression of acute and chronic diseases by influencing numerous signaling and metabolic pathways. The Special Issue entitled "Crosstalk between MicroRNA and Oxidative Stress in Physiology and Pathology" of the International Journal of Molecular Sciences includes original articles and reviews that provide new insights into the interaction between miRNAs and oxidative stress under normal and pathological conditions which can assist in the development of new therapeutic strategies. Finally, I would like to thank all the authors for their excellent contribution. I hope this Special Issue will provide readers with updated knowledge about the role of miRNAs and oxidative stress in physiology and pathology.
