

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910812000203321
Titolo	Peptide transport in bacteria and mammalian gut : a Ciba Foundation symposium
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam : , : Elsevier/Excerpta Medica/North-Holland Pub. Co., , 1972
ISBN	9786613695185 9781280784798 1280784792 9780470719879 0470719877 9780470717530 047071753X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (172 pages) : illustrations, charts
Collana	Novartis Foundation Symposia
Disciplina	599/.01/32
Soggetti	Peptides Biological transport Bacteria - Physiology Mammals - Physiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Symposium on Peptide Transport in Bacteria and Mammalian Gut held at the Ciba Foundation, London, 11th November 1977"--Contributors page.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Peptide Transport in Bacteria and Mammalian Gut; Contents; Nutritional and metabolic aspects of peptide transport; Discussion; Peptide transport in bacteria; Mechanisms of bacterial peptide transport; Discussion; Peptidase activity and peptide metabolism in <i>Escherichia coli</i> ; Discussion; Peptide transport by mammalian gut; Discussion; Rates of peptide uptake by small intestine; Discussion; Peptides in genetic errors of amino acid transport; Discussion; Subcellular fractionation of the enterocyte with special reference to peptide hydrolases; Discussion; Membrane digestion and peptide transport; Discussion General Discussion; Index of Contributors; Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	The Novartis Foundation Series is a popular collection of the

proceedings from Novartis Foundation Symposia, in which groups of leading scientists from a range of topics across biology, chemistry and medicine assembled to present papers and discuss results. The Novartis Foundation, originally known as the Ciba Foundation, is well known to scientists and clinicians around the world.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298318303321
Titolo	The Evolution of Social Communication in Primates : A Multidisciplinary Approach / / edited by Marco Pina, Nathalie Gontier
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	3-319-02669-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (326 p.)
Collana	Interdisciplinary Evolution Research, , 2199-3076 ; ; 1
Disciplina	599.9159
Soggetti	Evolution (Biology) Language and languages - Philosophy Cognitive psychology Psychobiology Human behavior Evolutionary Biology Philosophy of Language Cognitive Psychology Behavioral Neuroscience Biological Psychology
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	Introduction -- PART I: Philosophical and Historical Roots of Social Communication Studies -- Lord Monboddo's Ourang Outang and the Origin and Progress of Language -- Ferality and Morality; The Politics of the "Forbidden Experiment" in the Twentieth Century -- PART II: The Elements of Social Communication in Primates and Humans -- Experimental Conversations: Sign Language Studies with Chimpanzees

-- How Primate Mothers and Infants Communicate: Characterizing Interaction in Mother-Infant Studies -- On Prototypical Facial Expressions vs. Variation in Facial Behavior: What Have We Learned on the "Visibility" of Emotions from Measuring Facial Actions in Humans and Apes -- The Evolution of Joint Attention: A Review and Critique -- Describing Mental States: From Brain Science to a Science of Mind Reading -- PART III: Evolutionary Transitions from Social Communication Systems to Language -- Bodily Mimesis and the Transition to Speech -- From Grasping to Grooming to Gossip: Innovative Use of Chimpanzee Signals in Novel Environments Supports both Vocal and Gestural Theories of Language Origins -- Reevaluating Chimpanzee Vocal Signals from the Ground Up -- PART IV: Evolutionary Origins of Human Language -- Communication and Human Uniqueness -- How did Humans Become Behaviorally Modern? Revisiting the 'Art First' Hypothesis -- Experiments and Simulations Can Inform Evolutionary Theories of the Cultural Evolution of Language -- The Emergence of Modern Communication in Primates: a Computational Approach -- What Can an Extended Synthesis do for Bio linguistics: On the Need and Benefits of the Eco-evo-devo Program.

Sommario/riassunto

How did social communication evolve in primates? In this volume, primatologists, linguists, anthropologists, cognitive scientists and philosophers of science systematically analyze how their specific disciplines demarcate the research questions and methodologies involved in the study of the evolutionary origins of social communication in primates in general, and in humans in particular. In the first part of the book, historians and philosophers of science address how the epistemological frameworks associated with primate communication and language evolution studies have changed over time, and how these conceptual changes affect our current studies on the subject matter. In the second part, scholars provide cutting-edge insights into the various means through which primates communicate socially in both natural and experimental settings. They examine the behavioral building blocks by which primates communicate, and they analyze what the cognitive requirements are for displaying communicative acts. Chapters highlight cross-fostering and language experiments with primates, primate mother-infant communication, the display of emotions and expressions, manual gestures and vocal signals, joint attention, intentionality and theory of mind. The primary focus of the third part is on how these various types of communicative behavior possibly evolved, and how they can be understood as evolutionary precursors to human language. Leading scholars analyze how both manual and vocal gestures gave way to mimetic and imitational protolanguage, and how the latter possibly transitioned into human language. In the final part, we turn to the hominin lineage, and anthropologists, archeologists and linguists investigate what the necessary neurocognitive, anatomical and behavioral features are in order for human language to evolve, and how language differs from other forms of primate communication.
