

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910451017403321
Titolo	Intergovernmental fiscal transfers [[electronic resource] ] : principles and practices / / edited by Robin Boadway, Anwar Shah
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, DC, : World Bank, 2006
ISBN	1-280-65427-9 9786610654277 0-8213-6493-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (624 p.)
Collana	Public sector governance and accountability series
Altri autori (Persone)	BoadwayRobin W. <1943-> ShahAnwar
Disciplina	352.73
Soggetti	Intergovernmental fiscal relations Intergovernmental tax relations Revenue sharing Grants-in-aid Electronic books.
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Foreword; Preface; Acknowledgments; Contributors; Overview; 1 A Practitioner's Guide to Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers; FIGURES; TABLES; BOXES; Part I The Principles; Part II The Practice; Index
Sommario/riassunto	The design of intergovernmental fiscal transfers has a strong bearing on efficiency and equity of public service provision and accountable local governance. This book provides a comprehensive one-stop window/source of materials to guide practitioners and scholars on design and worldwide practices in intergovernmental fiscal transfers and their implications for efficiency, and equity in public services provision as well as accountable governance.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910137216403321
Autore	Rameshwar K Sharma
Titolo	Ca <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> -interlocked membrane guanylate cyclase modulation of neuronal and cardiovascular signal transduction // topic editors: Rameshwar K. Sharma, Wolfgang Baehr, Clint L. Makino and Teresa Duda
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015 France : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2015
ISBN	9782889195060
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (185 pages) : illustrations; digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Animal Biochemistry Human Anatomy & Physiology 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 development of the field of membrane guanylate cyclase transduction system has been colorful, filled with exceptional historical events in cellular signaling research. From denial to resurgence, the field has branched in multiple directions. The signal transduction characteristics and signaling elements are unique. The field has established cyclic GMP as an ubiquitous intracellular second messenger, playing a critical role in the control of many physiological processes, including cardiac vasculature, smooth muscle relaxation, blood volume, cellular growth, sensory transduction, neural plasticity, learning and memory. Unlike the three-component design of its predecessor: adenylate cyclase, G-protein and G-protein coupled receptor, the membrane guanylate cyclase transduction system consists of a single entity, a trans-membrane-spanning protein that serves as both a receptor and a signal transducer. Membrane guanylate cyclases exist in multiple forms. Each form translates the captured signal at a structurally conserved core catalytic site that resides in the intracellular domain. Yet the mechanism of capturing the signal is unique to each form. The surface receptor form uses its extracellular domain to

capture hormonal signals; the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -modulated ROS-GC employs its intracellular domains; and the olfactory receptor ONE-GC captures odorant signals at its extracellular domain and amplifies them at multiple intracellular domains. The composition of the hormone receptor form differs from the ROS-GC and ONE-GC forms, consisting of a single polypeptide, that is both a signal receptor and the transducer. In contrast, both ROS-GC and ONE-GC are multi-component systems. A  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensing subunit(s) captures the signal and transmits it to a companion guanylate cyclase, that transduces it. Moreover, the modes of signal transduction vary in ROS-GC and ONE-GC. ROS-GC is a direct transducer of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signals but the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensors in ONE-GC only amplify the odorant signal received and transmitted by its extracellular domain. An additional refinement is that ROS-GC1 is a bimodal  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  switch, turned "OFF" as intracellular  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$  rises above 75 nM, but then turned back "ON" when  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$  exceeds 345 nM. These modes occur uniquely in the outer segments and synapses of cones in rodent retinas. In a new paradigm change, the dogma has been shattered that the ANF hormone receptor guanylate cyclase, ANF-RGC, is the specific transducer of ANF alone. It is now known that ANF-RGC also transduces a  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signal.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  captured by its sensor neurocalcin (NC) directly activates the catalytic module of ANF-RGC. Accordingly, and impressively, targeted gene-deletion mouse model studies demonstrate that both pathways are linked with blood pressure regulation. Their disruption causes hypertension. Thus the ANF-RGC combines features of hormone receptor and ROS-GC forms of membrane guanylate cyclases. These studies also broaden the classification of the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensors. NC, classified as a neuronal calcium sensor, is more widespread. The general theme of this Research Topic is to present a comprehensive coverage of the expanding role being played by this beautifully designed transduction machinery. The reviews will cover its history to its present status, move on to theoretical and experimental investigations propelling the field in future directions, and provide illustrations where the field contributes to clinical medicine.

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