1. Record Nr. UNINA9910454541103321

Titolo	Chronic otitis media [[electronic resource]] : pathogenesis-oriented therapeutic management / / edited by Bernard Ars
Pubbl/distr/stampa	The Hauge, The Netherlands, : Kugler Publications, 2008
ISBN	90-6299-844-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (369 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	ArsB (Bernard)
Disciplina	616
Soggetti	Otitis media Middle ear - Surgery 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	pt. 1. Etto-pathogenesis of chronic otitis media : parameters -- pt. 2. Pathogenesis oriented therapeutic management of chronic otitis media.
Sommario/riassunto	Professor Ars has gathered together an excellent group of otologists who start with the initial causes of the problems and move on to look for the essentials of success. Having identified these, they go on to explore how we can lay the foundations to achieve them. Finally, they look at the operative procedures they consider most likely to achieve success. This is an excellent book, which should improve the thinking behind surgery for CSOM. Alan G. Kerr, OBE, FRCS

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910220056603321

Autore	Olga Valentova
Titolo	Lipid Signalling In Plant Development And Responses To Environmental Stresses
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (112 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Botany & plant sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

In response to environmental stresses, or during development, plant cells will produce lipids that will act as intracellular or intercellular mediators. Glycerophospholipid and/or sphingolipid second messengers resulting from the action of lipid metabolizing enzymes (e. g. lipid-kinases or lipases) are commonly found within cells. The importance of such mediating lipids in plants has become increasingly apparent. Responses to biotic and abiotic stresses, and to plant hormones, all appear to involve and require lipid signals. Likewise, developmental processes, in particular polarized growth, seem also to involve signalling lipids. Amongst these lipids, phosphatidic acid (PA) has received the most attention. It can be produced by phospholipases D, but also by diacylglycerol kinases coupled to phospholipases C. Proteins that bind phosphatidic acid, and for which the activity is altered upon binding, have been identified. Furthermore, other lipids are also important in signalling processes. PA can be phosphorylated into diacylglycerol-pyrophosphate, and plants are one of the first biological models where the production of this lipid has been reported, and its implication in signal transduction have been demonstrated. PA can also be deacylated into lyso- phosphatidic acid. The phosphorylated phosphatidylinositols, i.e. the phosphoinositides, can act as substrate of phospholipases C, but are also mediating lipids per se, since proteins that bind them have been identified. Other important lipid mediators belong to the sphingolipid family such the

phosphorylated phytosphingosine, or long-chain bases. Many questions remain unanswered concerning lipid signalling in plants. Understanding and discussing current knowledge on these mechanisms will provide insights into plant mechanisms in response to constraints, either developmental or environmental.