

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456515603321
Autore	Deely John N.
Titolo	Four ages of understanding : the first postmodern survey of philosophy from ancient times to the turn of the twenty-first century // John Deely
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Toronto, [Ontario] ; ; Buffalo, [New York] ; ; London, [England] : , : University of Toronto Press, , 2001 ©2001
ISBN	1-4426-7503-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1054 p.)
Collana	Toronto Studies in Semiotics
Disciplina	190
Soggetti	Philosophy - History Semiotics - History Postmodernism 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	Frontmatter -- Aviso: Why Read This Book? -- Contents at a Glance -- Contents in Detail -- List of Tables and Illustrations -- Reconocimientos -- Preface: The Boundary of Time -- CHAPTER ONE: Society and Civilization: The Prelude to Philosophy -- PART ONE: Ancient Philosophy -- CHAPTER TWO: Philosophy as Physics -- CHAPTER THREE: The Golden Age: Philosophy Expands Its Horizon -- CHAPTER FOUR: The Final Greek Centuries and the Overlap of Neoplatonism with Christianity -- PART TWO: The Latin Age -- CHAPTER FIVE: The Geography of the Latin Age -- CHAPTER SIX: The So-Called Dark Ages -- CHAPTER SEVEN: Cresting a Wave: The Second Stage -- CHAPTER EIGHT: The Fate of Sign in the Later Latin Age -- CHAPTER NINE: Three Outcomes, Two Destinies -- CHAPTER TEN: The Road Not Taken -- PART THREE: The Modern Period -- CHAPTER ELEVEN: Beyond the Latin Umwelt: Science Comes of Age -- CHAPTER TWELVE: The Founding Fathers: Rene Descartes and John Locke -- CHAPTER 13: Synthesis and Successors: The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde -- CHAPTER FOURTEEN: Locke Again: The Scheme of Human Knowledge -- PART FOUR: Postmodern Times -- CHAPTER FIFTEEN: Charles Sanders Peirce and the Recovery of Signum --

Sommario/riassunto

This book redraws the intellectual map and sets the agenda in philosophy for the next fifty or so years. By making the theory of signs the dominant theme in "Four Ages of Understanding", John Deely has produced a history of philosophy that is innovative, original, and complete. The first full-scale demonstration of the centrality of the theory of signs to the history of philosophy, "Four Ages of Understanding" provides a new vantage point from which to review and reinterpret the development of intellectual culture at the threshold of "globalization". Deely examines the whole movement of past developments in the history of philosophy in relation to the emergence of contemporary semiotics as the defining moment of Postmodernism. Beginning traditionally with the Pre-Socratic thinkers of early Greece, Deely gives an account of the development of the notion of signs and of the general philosophical problems and themes which give that notion a context through four ages: Ancient philosophy, covering initial Greek thought; the Latin age, philosophy in European civilization from Augustine in the 4th century to Poinsot in the 17th; the Modern period, beginning with Descartes and Locke; and the Postmodern period, beginning with Charles Sanders Peirce and continuing to the present. Reading the complete history of philosophy in light of the theory of the sign allows Deely to address the work of thinkers never before included in a general history, and in particular to overcome the gap between Ockham and Descartes which has characterized the standard treatments heretofore. One of the essential features of the book is the way in which it shows how the theme of signs opens a perspective for seeing the Latin Age from its beginning with Augustine to the work of Poinsot as an indigenous development and organic unity under which all the standard themes of ontology and epistemology find a new resolution and place. A magisterial general history of philosophy, Deely's book provides both a strong background to semiotics and a theoretical unity between philosophy's history and its immediate future. With "Four Ages of Understanding" Deely sets a new agenda for philosophy as a discipline entering the 21st century.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784596603321
Autore	Bernardi Giorgio
Titolo	Structural and evolutionary genomics [[electronic resource]] : natural selection in genome evolution / / Giorgio Bernardi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, : Elsevier, 2005
ISBN	1-281-22736-6 9786611227364 0-08-046187-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (459 p.)
Collana	New comprehensive biochemistry ; ; v. 37
Disciplina	572.8/633
Soggetti	Evolutionary genetics Genomics Gene mapping
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	Cover; PREFACE; Contents; INTRODUCTION; The genome: a short history of different views; Population genetics and molecular evolution; Three remarks on terminology; A brief chronology of our investigations; Molecular approaches to the study of the genome; LESSONS FROM A SMALL DISPENSABLE GENOME, THE MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME OF YEAST; The mitochondrial genome of yeast and the petite mutation; The ""petite colonie"" mutation; The petite mutation is accompanied by gross alterations of mitochondrial DNA; The AT spacers and the deletion hypothesis; The petite mutation is due to large deletions The GC clusters The excision sites; Genomes without genes; The origins of replication; Excision and recombination; The canonical and the surrogate origins of replication of petite genomes; The replication of petite genomes and the phenomenon of suppressivity; The ori sequences as transcription initiation sites; The effect of flanking sequences on the efficiency of replication of petite genomes; The on petites 14 and 26; Temperature and the replicative ability of ori petites 14 and 26; The organization and evolution of the mitochondrial genome of yeast

The organization of the mitochondrial genome of yeastThe evolutionary origin of ori sequences; The evolutionary origin of the GC clusters; The evolutionary origin of the AT spacers and the var 1 gene; The non-coding sequences: evolutionary origin and biological role; THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VERTEBRATE GENOME; Isochores and isochore families; The fractionation of the bovine genome; The fractionation of eukaryotic main-band DNAs; Isochores and isochore families; Isochores and the draft human genome sequence; Other misunderstandings about isochores; Compositional patterns of coding sequences Compositional correlations between coding and non-coding sequencesTHE COMPOSITIONAL PATTERNS OF VERTEBRATE GENOMES; The fish genomes; Compositional properties: a CsCl analysis; Compositional properties: a Cs₂SO₄/BAMD analysis; Compositional properties: an analysis of long sequences; Compositional properties of coding sequences and introns; Compositional correlations; Amphibian genomes; Reptilian genomes; Avian genomes; Mammalian genomes; SEQUENCE DISTRIBUTION IN THE VERTEBRATE GENOMES; Gene distribution in the vertebrate genome
The distribution of genes in the human genome: the two gene spacesProperties of the two gene spaces; The distribution of genes in the vertebrate genomes; The distribution of CpG islands in the vertebrate genome; The distribution of CpG doublets and methylation in the vertebrate genome; CpG doublets; Two different CpG levels in vertebrate genomes; Two different methylation levels in vertebrate genomes; THE DISTRIBUTION OF INTEGRATED VIRAL SEQUENCES, TRANSPOSONS AND DUPLICATED GENES IN THE MAMMALIAN GENOME; The distribution of proviruses in the mammalian genome
The integration of retro viral sequences into the mammalian genome

Sommario/riassunto

Structural genomics is the study of the DNA of living organisms. Evolutionary genomics is the study of the history of the genome. These subjects are closely interlinked. They are approached in this book using as a guideline the investigations carried out in the author's laboratory, relevant literature is critically reviewed and some general conclusions are presented. The author and his collaborators have studied a vast number of genomes, ranging from prokaryotes to human, using different approaches, including physical chemistry of DNA, viral integration and molecular cytogenetics. As the subti
