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Autore	Toyryla Hannu
Titolo	Abraham Bar Hiyya on time, history, exile and redemption : an analysis of Megillat ha-Megalleh / / Hannu Toyryla
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden, Netherlands : , : Brill, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	90-04-27689-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (550 p.)
Collana	Studies on the Children of Abraham, , 2210-4720 ; ; Volume 4
Disciplina	296.3/117
Soggetti	Messiah - Judaism Messianic era (Judaism) Eschatology, Jewish Resurrection (Jewish theology) Redemption - Judaism 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	Front Matter -- In Search of the Message of Megillat ha-Megalleh -- Bar Hiyya's Life and Works in Their Historical Context -- Elements and Characteristics of Megillat ha-Megalleh -- The Author's Introduction -- Concept and Meaning of Time -- From Creation to History -- Soul, Fall and Restoration -- The History of Exile and Redemption in the Book of Daniel -- The History of Exile and Redemption According to Astrology -- The Ideas, Message and Coherency of Megillat ha-Megalleh -- Appendices -- Manuscripts -- Bibliography -- Indexes.
Sommario/riassunto	An analysis of Megillat ha-Megalleh by Abraham Bar Hiyya (12th c.) as a complete text in its historical and cultural context, showing that the work - written at a time when Jews increasingly came under Christian influence and dominance – presents a coherent argument for the continuing validity of the Jewish hope for redemption. In his argument, Bar Hiyya presents a view of history, the course of which was planted by God in creation, which runs inevitably towards the future redemption of the Jews. Bar Hiyya uses philosophical, scientific, biblical and astrological material to support his argument, and several times makes

2. Record Nr.	UNISA996208659803316
Titolo	Bioactive compounds in foods [[electronic resource] /] / edited by John Gilbert, Hamide Z. Senyuva
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Blackwell Pub., 2008
ISBN	1-282-70640-3 9786612706400 1-4443-0228-0 1-4443-0229-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (434 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	GilbertJohn SenyuvaHamide Z
Disciplina	664 664.07 664/.07
Soggetti	Food - Analysis Food - Toxicology Food contamination Bioactive compounds - Effect of temperature on
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; Contributors; PART ONE: NATURAL TOXICANTS; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Different perceptions of chemicals in food; 1.2 Residues and contaminants in foods; 1.3 Natural toxicants in foods; 1.4 Developments in analytical methodology; 1.5 Emerging risks; 1.6 Bioactive compounds in foods; 2 Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids; Summary; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 The pyrrolizidine alkaloids; 2.3 Occurrence; 2.3.1 Formation and function; 2.4 Exposure; 2.4.1 Contamination of foods; 2.4.2 Pyrrolizidines in herbal preparations; 2.5 Regulations; 2.6 Toxicity and metabolism; 2.6.1 General toxicity; 2.6.2 Metabolism 2.6.3 Carcinogenicity2.7 Analytical methods; 2.7.1

Extraction; 2.7.2 Gas chromatography; 2.7.3 High performance liquid chromatography; 2.7.4 Other methods; Conclusions; References; 3 Glucosinolates; Summary; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Nature and occurrence; 3.3 Biosynthesis; 3.3.1 Amino acid modification; 3.3.2 Conversion of amino acids; 3.3.3 Secondary transformations; 3.4 Hydrolysis; 3.4.1 Myrosinase; 3.4.2 Hydrolysis products; 3.5 Analytical methods; 3.5.1 Total glucosinolates; 3.5.2 Individual glucosinolates; 3.5.3 Breakdown products; 3.6 Biological effects  
3.6.1 Anticarcinogenicity; 3.6.2 Toxicity; 3.7 Taste versus health; 3.8 Responses to stress factors; 3.9 Effects of processing; Conclusions; References; 4 Phycotoxins in Seafood; Summary; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Causative and vector organisms; 4.3 Classification of phycotoxins; 4.4 The saxitoxin (STX) group (PSP); 4.4.1 The toxins causing PSP: the saxitoxin family; 4.4.2 Toxic effects; 4.5 The okadaic acid (OA) group (DSP); 4.5.1 The toxins causing DSP: okadaic acid and the dinophysistoxins; 4.5.2 Toxic effects; 4.6 The domoic acid (DA) group (ASP)  
4.6.1 The toxins causing ASP (DAP): domoic acid and its isomers; 4.6.2 Toxic effects; 4.7 The azaspiracid (AZA) group (AZP); 4.7.1 The toxins causing AZP: the azaspiracids; 4.7.2 Toxic effects; 4.8 The brevetoxin (BTX) group (NSP); 4.8.1 The toxins causing NSP: the brevetoxins; 4.8.2 Toxic effects; 4.9 The ciguatera toxin (CTX) group (CFP); 4.9.1 The toxins causing CFP; 4.9.2 Toxic effects of CTXs; 4.10 Other phycotoxins; 4.10.1 The pectenotoxin group; 4.10.2 The yessotoxin group; 4.10.3 The cyclic imine group; 4.10.4 The cyanobacterial toxins; 4.10.5 Miscellaneous phycotoxins  
4.11 Detection of phycotoxins in seafood and algae; 4.11.1 Assays and analyses; 4.11.2 Mammalian bioassays; 4.11.3 Instrumental (physico-chemical) analysis; 4.11.4 In vitro assays; 4.12 Depuration of phycotoxins; 4.12.1 Natural depuration; 4.12.2 Studies on cooking as a method of depuration; 4.12.3 The effects of freezing and chilling; 4.13 Monitoring and regulation; 4.13.1 Phytoplankton monitoring; 4.13.2 Monitoring of shellfish tissues for toxicity; 4.13.3 Risk analysis; 4.14 Future prospects; 4.15 A note on the IOC harmful algal bloom programme; Acknowledgements; References  
5 Mushroom Toxins

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## Sommario/riassunto

Inherent toxicants and processing contaminants are both non-essential, bioactive substances whose levels in foods can be difficult to control. This volume covers both types of compound for the first time, examining their beneficial as well as their undesirable effects in the human diet. Chapters have been written as individually comprehensive reviews, and topics have been selected to illustrate recent scientific advances in understanding of the occurrence and mechanism of formation, exposure/risk assessment and developments in the underpinning analytical methodology. A wide range of contaminan

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