1. Record Nr. UNISA990000318980203316

Titolo	Homo homini lupus ou l'homme détrompé el despeñadero de la vida : une référence de Jacques Lacan dans ses Écrits au Criticòn de Baltasar Gracián / préface de Mercedes Blanco ; Postface de Débora Rabinovich
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris : E.C.F.-A.C.F., 1998
ISBN	2-911702-03-4
Descrizione fisica	57p. ; 22 cm
Collana	Les documents de la bibliothèque de l'Ecole de la Cause freudienne ; 3
Disciplina	863.3
Collocazione	VI.5.A. 674(VI ps B 907)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910557662003321

Autore	Laura Sayas C
Titolo	Shaping the Brain by Neuronal Cytoskeleton: From Development to Disease and Regeneration
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2020
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (185 p.)
Soggetti	Neurosciences Science: general issues
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	The coordinated action of the different cytoskeletal polymers--

microtubules, actin filaments and neurofilaments-- is essential for the establishment, remodeling and maintenance of neuronal architecture throughout the neuron lifetime. Neurons are among the most polarized cells, with a long thin axon and multiple thicker and shorter dendrites. Achieving this complex morphology, and the precise and accurate formation of an intricate network of synaptic contacts is critical for the proper transmission and reception of signals in the brain. Neuronal polarization precedes axon outgrowth and the subsequent differentiation of short neurites into dendrites, as part of the neuronal differentiation program that involves both intrinsic and extrinsic signals that converge at the cytoskeletal level. Growth cones, which are sensory and locomotor structures located at the tip of growing axons, are key elements in the transduction of extracellular cues into cytoskeletal changes, guiding axons to their right destinations. Neuronal migration, another crucial process during brain development, occurs in close coordination with neuronal differentiation. Migration involves as well an extensive rearrangement of neuronal cell shape that relies on cytoskeleton reorganization. Further processes, such as dendritic spine formation and growth, establishment of synaptic contacts or synaptic plasticity in mature neurons also depend on cytoskeletal dynamics. Fine-tune regulation of neuronal cytoskeleton is therefore crucial for the maintenance of neuronal integrity and functionality. Mutations in genes that code for cytoskeletal proteins often have deleterious effects in neurons, such as abnormal migration or differentiation, deficient axonal transport of organelles and synaptic vesicles, or impaired synaptic signaling. Several human Nervous System disorders, including neurodevelopmental, psychiatric, and neurodegenerative diseases, have been linked to cytoskeletal dysfunction. Cytoskeletal reorganization is also crucial to regulate nerve cell repair following Nervous System injury. Many of the pathways that control cell-intrinsic axon regeneration lead to axon cytoskeletal remodeling. Moreover, most extracellular cues that inhibit regeneration of damaged axons in Central Nervous System following traumatic injury or neurodegeneration, are known to modulate cytoskeletal dynamics and organization. Based on these findings, regulators of cytoskeleton dynamics have emerged as promising therapeutic targets in several brain disorders and in the context of regeneration of injured axons. Hence, remodeling of neuronal cytoskeleton underlies all the dramatic morphological changes that occur in developing and adult neurons. Understanding the specific molecular mechanisms that control cytoskeleton rearrangements in neurons is far from complete. This Frontiers Research Topic gathers a selection of articles focused on the diverse and key roles of cytoskeleton in neuronal biology.