

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990008566470403321
Autore	Duranti, Gian Carlo
Titolo	Terzo numero binomiale di Euclide e terza civiltà di Ammon-Zeus / Gian Carlo Duranti
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Venezia : F. Cesati, 1991
Descrizione fisica	CIV, 10 p. s.n., 455 p., 3 p. di tav. : ill. in b. e n. ; 29 cm
Disciplina	516.2
Locazione	FLFBC
Collocazione	P2B-450-DURANTI G.C.-1991
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910702343203321
Titolo	Compilation of hearings on Islamist radicalization . Vol. III [[electronic resource] ] : hearings before the Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, second session, March 21 and June 20, 2012
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington : , : U.S. G.P.O., , 2012
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (iv, 175 pages) : illustrations
Soggetti	Radicalism - Religious aspects - Islam Terrorism - Religious aspects - Islam Islamic fundamentalism - United States Muslims - United States Domestic terrorism - United States Terrorists - Recruiting - United States Subversive activities - United States Jihad Domestic terrorism Islamic fundamentalism Muslims

Subversive activities  
Terrorists - Recruiting  
United States

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese  
Formato Materiale a stampa  
Livello bibliografico Monografia  
Note generali Title from title screen (viewed on Dec. 11, 2012).  
"Serial no. 112-78."

3. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910688412403321  
**Autore** Shanmugasundaram Ganapathy-Kanniappan  
**Titolo** Cancer Metabolism: Molecular Targeting and Implications for Therapy  
**Pubbl/distr/stampa** Frontiers Media SA, 2017  
**Descrizione fisica** 1 online resource (114 p.)  
**Collana** Frontiers Research Topics  
**Soggetti** Medicine and Nursing  
**Lingua di pubblicazione** Inglese  
**Formato** Materiale a stampa  
**Livello bibliografico** Monografia  
**Sommario/riassunto** Development of an effective anticancer therapeutic necessitates the selection of cancer-related or cancer-specific pathways or molecules that are sensitive to intervention. Several such critical yet sensitive molecular targets have been recognized, and their specific antagonists or inhibitors validated as potential therapeutics in preclinical models. Yet, majority of anticancer principles or therapeutics show limited success in the clinical translation. Thus, the need for the development of an effective therapeutic strategy persists. "Altered energy metabolism" in cancer is one of the earliest known biochemical phenotypes which dates back to the early 20th century. The German scientist, Otto Warburg and his team (Warburg, Wind, Negelein 1926; Warburg, Wind, Negelein 1927) provided the first evidence that the

glucose metabolism of cancer cells diverge from normal cells. This phenomenal discovery on deregulated glucose metabolism or cellular bioenergetics is frequently witnessed in majority of solid malignancies. Currently, the altered glucose metabolism is used in the clinical diagnosis of cancer through positron emission tomography (PET) imaging. Thus, the "deregulated bioenergetics" is a clinically relevant metabolic signature of cancer cells, hence recognized as one of the hallmarks of cancer (Hanahan and Weinberg 2011). Accumulating data unequivocally demonstrate that, besides cellular bioenergetics, cancer metabolism facilitates several cancer-related processes including metastasis, therapeutic resistance and so on. Recent reports also demonstrate the oncogenic regulation of glucose metabolism (e.g. glycolysis) indicating a functional link between neoplastic growth and cancer metabolism. Thus, cancer metabolism, which is already exploited in cancer diagnosis, remains an attractive target for therapeutic intervention as well. The Frontiers in Oncology Research Topic "Cancer Metabolism: Molecular Targeting and Implications for Therapy" emphasizes on recent advances in our understanding of metabolic reprogramming in cancer, and the recognition of key molecules for therapeutic targeting. Besides, the topic also deliberates the implications of metabolic targeting beyond the energy metabolism of cancer. The research topic integrates a series of reviews, mini-reviews and original research articles to share current perspectives on cancer metabolism, and to stimulate an open forum to discuss potential challenges and future directions of research necessary to develop effective anticancer strategies.

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