

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910783576103321
Titolo	The long arm of papal authority [[electronic resource] ] : late medieval Christian peripheries and their communication with the Holy See // edited by Gerhard Jaritz, Torstein Jørgensen, Kirsi Salonen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Budapest ; ; New York, : Central European University Press, c2005
ISBN	1-281-37675-2 9786611376758 1-4237-1964-6
Edizione	[2nd rev. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (194 p.)
Collana	CEU medievalia, , 1587-6470 ; ; 8
Altri autori (Persone)	JaritzGerhard <1949-> JørgensenTorsten Bo SalonenKirsi
Disciplina	282/.4/0902
Soggetti	Communication - Religious aspects - Catholic Church - History - To 1500 Europe, Northern Church history Congresses Europe, Eastern Church history Congresses
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Selected papers from two international conferences: the first was held at the Centre for Medieval Studies, University of Bergen (Norway), in October, 2003 and the second at the Department of Medieval Studies, Central European University, Budapest (Hungary), in January, 2004"--P. [xi].
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910131529303321
Autore	Paolo Peretto
Titolo	Adult neurogenesis twenty years later: physiological function versus brain repair
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (120 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Neurosciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The discovery that mammalian brains contain neural stem cells which perform adult neurogenesis - the production and integration of new neurons into mature neural circuits - has provided a fully new vision of neural plasticity. On a theoretical basis, this achievement opened new perspectives for therapeutic approaches in restorative and regenerative neurology. Nevertheless, in spite of striking advancement concerning the molecular and cellular mechanisms which allow and regulate the neurogenic process, its exploitation in mammals for brain repair strategies remains unsolved. In non-mammalian vertebrates, adult neurogenesis also contributes to brain repair/regeneration. In mammals, neural stem cells do respond to pathological conditions in the so called "reactive neurogenesis", yet without substantial regenerative outcome. Why, even in the presence of stem cells in the brain, we lack an effective reparative outcome in terms of regenerative neurology, and which factors hamper the attainment of this goal? Essentially, what remains unanswered is the question whether (and how) physiological functions of adult neurogenesis in mammals can be exploited for brain repair purposes.</p>