1. Record Nr. UNINA9910793980403321

Autore	Howard Lotus Linton
Titolo	Bright ribbons : weaving culturally responsive teaching into the elementary classroom / / Lotus Linton Howard
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Thousand Oaks : , : Corwin, , 2017
ISBN	1-0718-0042-6 1-5063-8748-9 1-5063-8746-2 1-5063-8747-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (206 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	370.117
Soggetti	Multicultural education Multiculturalism - Study and teaching (Elementary) Culturally relevant pedagogy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 185-189) and index.
Sommario/riassunto	(1) The Seven Principles of Culturally Responsive Teaching demonstrate how CRT is woven into every aspect of the school day, from the teacher's personhood, to the classroom appearance, materials and function, to the methods of instruction, forms of testing, and classroom management skills. (2) Takes the position that CRT is not an add-on but an approach that can unify and permeate the entire educational experience to benefit all students. (3) Calls upon teachers to be self-reflective and become more appreciative of the giftedness of all students, and more able to find the keys to unlock their unique talents as well as to succeed in the mainstream culture. (4) Includes an array of practical strategies, teaching tips, model lessons, and resources that teachers can use or adapt to their specific contexts. (5) Written in a supportive, accessible style, the author honors classroom teachers as professionals with a natural propensity for learning.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910136797403321

Autore	Arun Kumar
Titolo	Influenza Virus Vaccines and Immunotherapies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (185 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Influenza virus infections lead to thousands of deaths worldwide annually and billions of dollars economic burden. Despite continuing advances in our understanding of the immune evasion mechanism, the disease remains one of the foremost threat for human being. Traditional vaccines (attenuated and inactivated) mainly provide protection by inducing virus neutralizing antibodies, targeting ever changing surface antigens: Haemagultinin (HA) and Neuraminidase (NA). Due to genetic shift and immune selection pressure, prevalence of circulating influenza virus subtypes changes every year. Therefore, mismatch between circulating strain and vaccine strain can critically affect the success rate of these conventional flu vaccines, and requires continuous monitoring of circulating influenza virus subtypes and change in the vaccine formulations accordingly. The collective limitations of existing flu vaccines urgently call for the development of a novel universal vaccines that might provide the required protective immunity to a range of influenza virus subtypes. New approaches are being investigated mainly targeting conserved regions of flu proteins. Some of these approaches include universally conserved epitopes of HA, nucleoprotein (NP), capsid protein (M1) and ion channel protein (M2) that induced strong immune responses in animal models. Some attention and progress appears to be focused on vaccines based on the M2 ectodomain (M2e) employing a variety of constructs, adjuvants and delivery systems, including M2e-hepatitis B core antigen, flagellin

constructs, and virus-like particles (VLP). Animal studies with these M2e candidate vaccines demonstrated that these vaccine candidates can prevent severe illness and death but not infection, which may pose difficulties in both the evaluation of clinical efficacy and approval by the regulatory authorities. VLP vaccines appear to be promising, but still are mostly limited to animal studies. The discovery and development of new and improved vaccines have been greatly facilitated by the application of new technologies. The use of nucleic acid-based vaccines, to combine the benefits of in-situ expression of antigens with the safety of inactivated and subunit vaccines, has been a key advancement. Upon their discovery more than 20 years ago, nucleic acid vaccines promised to be a safe and effective mean to mimic immunization with a live organism vaccine, particularly for induction of T cell immunity. In addition, the manufacturing of nucleic acid-based vaccines offered the potential to be relatively simple, inexpensive and generic. Reverse Vaccinology and in-silico designing of vaccines are very innovative approaches and being considered as future of vaccines. Furthermore, various immuno-therapeutic agents also being developed to treat and minimize immuno-pathological damage in patients suffering from life threatening complications. For the treatment of such pathological conditions, various novel approaches such as administration of immune suppressive cytokines, blocking co-stimulatory signals or activating co-inhibitory signal of T cell activation, are being tested both in lab and clinics. The Research Topic on influenza virus vaccine and therapeutics will give an insight in to the current status and future scope of these new innovative approaches and technologies. Moreover, these new methods will also serve as a reference tool for the development of future vaccines against several other pathogens.