1. Record Nr. UNINA9910703067303321

Titolo	Wind energy-related atmospheric boundary layer large-eddy simulation using OpenFOAM [[electronic resource]] : preprint / / M.J. Churchfield ... [and others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Golden, CO : , : National Renewable Energy Laboratory, , [2010]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (23 pages) : digital, PDF file
Collana	NREL/CP ; ; 500-48905
Altri autori (Persone)	ChurchfieldMatthew J
Soggetti	Wind power - Research Boundary layer (Meteorology) Atmospheric circulation - Computer simulation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from title screen (viewed Aug. 16, 2010). "August 2010." "Presented at 19th Symposium on Boundary Layers and Turbulence, Keystone, Colorado, August 2-6, 2010."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 21-23).

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910796929503321

Autore	Jackson Myles W.
Titolo	The genealogy of a gene : patents, HIV/AIDS, and race / / Myles W. Jackson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Massachusetts : , : The MIT Press, , [2015]
ISBN	0-262-32720-1 0-262-53378-2 0-262-32719-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 336 pages) : illustrations (black and white)
Collana	Transformations: studies in the history of science and technology
Disciplina	362.19697/920072
Soggetti	Genes Genes - Patents Genetic genealogy HIV (Viruses) Human population genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The CCR5 story -- The CCR5 patent(s) -- Gene patenting and the product-of-nature doctrine -- CCR5 and intellectual property law -- The European response to the CCR5 patent -- CCR5 and HIV/AIDS diagnostics and therapeutics -- Race, place, and pathogens -- Race, difference, and genes -- Epilogue: the end of an error?
Sommario/riassunto	In The Genealogy of a Gene, Myles Jackson uses the story of the CCR5 gene to investigate the interrelationships among science, technology, and society. Mapping the varied "genealogy" of CCR5 -- intellectual property, natural selection, Big and Small Pharma, human diversity studies, personalized medicine, ancestry studies, and race and genomics -- Jackson links a myriad of diverse topics. The history of CCR5 from the 1990s to the present offers a vivid illustration of how intellectual property law has changed the conduct and content of scientific knowledge, and the social, political, and ethical implications of such a transformation. The CCR5 gene began as a small sequence of DNA, became a patented product of a corporation, and then, when it was found to be an AIDS virus co-receptor with a key role in the

immune system, it became part of the biomedical research world -- and a potential moneymaker for the pharmaceutical industry. When it was further discovered that a mutation of the gene found in certain populations conferred near-immunity to the AIDS virus, questions about race and genetics arose. Jackson describes these developments in the context of larger issues, including the rise of "biocapitalism," the patentability of products of nature, the difference between U.S. and European patenting approaches, and the relevance of race and ethnicity to medical research.