1. Record Nr. UNINA9910813838903321

Autore	Gopnik Myrna
Titolo	Linguistic structures in scientific texts / / by Myrna Gopnik
Pubbl/distr/stampa	The Hague ; ; Paris : , : Mouton, , 1972
ISBN	3-11-090893-X
Edizione	[Reprint 2018]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (145 pages)
Collana	Janua Linguarum. Series Minor ; ; 129
Disciplina	407.047
Soggetti	Language and languages - Style
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Decomposition and normalization -- 3. Syntactic structures in texts -- 4. Paraphrastic analysis of texts -- Appendix I - Full texts used in study -- Appendix II - Patterns of pro-word interreference in 16 texts -- Appendix III - Pattern of occurrence of words (except for grammatical constants) which occur two or more times in original text -- Appendix IV - Decomposition of texts -- Bibliography

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910220041203321

Autore	Giovanni Blandino
Titolo	Human Tumor-Derived p53 Mutants: A Growing Family of Oncoproteins
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (97 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	TP53 gene mutations are present in more than half of all human cancers. The resulting proteins are mostly full-length with a single amino acid change and are abundantly expressed in cancer cells. Some of the mutant p53 proteins gain oncogenic functions (GOF) through which it actively contribute to the aberrant cell proliferation, increased resistance to apoptotic stimuli and ability to metastasize. Gain of function mutant p53 proteins can transcriptionally regulate the expression of a large plethora of target genes. This mainly occurs through the formation of oncogenic transcriptional competent complexes that include mutant p53 protein, known transcription factors, posttranslational modifiers and scaffold proteins. Mutant p53 protein can also transcriptionally regulate the expression of microRNAs, small non-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression at the posttranscriptional level. Each microRNA can putatively target the expression of hundred mRNAs and consequently impact on many cellular functions. Thus, gain of function mutant p53 proteins can exert their oncogenic activities through the modulation of both non-coding and coding regions of human genome. Over the past 3 decades, the regulation of p53 has been extensively studied. However, the regulation of mutant p53 remained largely unexplored. This snapshot focuses on recent discovery of mutant p53 GOF and regulation.