1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910824273503321
	Titolo	Pediatric brain stimulation : mapping and modulating the developing brain / / edited by Adam Kirton, Donald L. Gilbert
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, [Netherlands] : , : Academic Press, , 2016 ©2016
	ISBN	0-12-802038-5 0-12-802001-6
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (504 p.)
	Disciplina	616.804645
	Soggetti	Brain stimulation - Therapeutic use Mental Disorders - therapy Brain Diseases - therapy Electric Stimulation Therapy Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; PEDIATRIC BRAIN STIMULATION; How to Use; PEDIATRIC BRAIN STIMULATION; Copyright; Contents; List of Contributors; Foreword; Preface; I - FUNDAMENTALS OF NIBS IN CHILDREN; 1 - TMS Basics: Single and Paired Pulse Neurophysiology; INTRODUCTION; HOW DOES TMS WORK?; Principle of TMS; Types of TMS Coil; NEURONAL STRUCTURES ACTIVATED BY TMS; Stimulation of the Motor Cortex; Descending Volleys; Descending Pathways from the Cerebral Cortex; Motor-Evoked Potential; Motor Thresholds; TMS NEUROPHYSIOLOGY; Single-Pulse TMS; Stimulus Response Curve; Silent Periods; Paired-pulse TMS Short-Interval Intercortical Inhibition (SICI)Intracortical Facilitation (ICF); Short-Interval Intracortical Facilitation (SICF); Long-Interval Intracortical Inhibition (LICI); Interhemispheric Inhibition (IHI); TMS Paired With Sensory Activation; Short-Latency Afferent Inhibition (SAI); Paired Associative Stimulation (PAS); Repetitive TMS; TMS RELIABILITY; TMS SAFETY; References; 2 - Assessing Normal Developmental

Neurobiology With Brain Stimulation; INTRODUCTION; NORMAL DEVELOPMENTAL NEUROBIOLOGY; Theoretical Background of Excessive Production of Synapses/Pruning of Synaptic Connectivity

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910227348503321
	Autore	Xia Menghang
	Titolo	Tox21 Challenge to Build Predictive Models of Nuclear Receptor and Stress Response Pathways as Mediated by Exposure to Environmental Toxicants and Drugs
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2017
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (102 p.)
	Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
	Soggetti	Environmental economics
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Sommario/riassunto	Tens of thousands of chemicals are released into the environment every day. High-throughput screening (HTS) has offered a more efficient and cost-effective alternative to traditional toxicity tests that can profile these chemicals for potential adverse effects with the aim to prioritize a manageable number for more in depth testing and to provide clues to mechanism of toxicity. The Tox21 program, a collaboration between the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)/National Toxicology Program (NTP), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Center for Computational Toxicology (NCCT), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), has generated quantitative high-throughput screening (qHTS) data on a library of 10K compounds, including environmental chemicals and drugs, against a panel of nuclear receptor and stress response pathway assays during its production phase (phase II). The Tox21 Challenge, a worldwide modeling competition, was launched that asks a "crowd" of researchers to use these data to elucidate the extent to which the interference of biochemical and

cellular pathways by compounds can be inferred from chemical structure data. In the Challenge participants were asked to model twelve assays related to nuclear receptor and stress response pathways using the data generated against the Tox21 10K compound library as the training set. The computational models built within this Challenge are expected to improve the community's ability to prioritize novel chemicals with respect to potential concern to human health. This research topic presents the resulting computational models with good predictive performance from this Challenge.