

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910829928703321
Titolo	Gap junction-mediated intercellular signalling in health and disease [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester ; ; New York, : Wiley, 1999
ISBN	1-282-34811-6 9786612348112 0-470-51558-9 0-470-51559-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (299 p.)
Collana	Novartis Foundation symposium ; ; 219
Altri autori (Persone)	CardewGail
Disciplina	571.6 611.018
Soggetti	Gap junctions (Cell biology) Connexins Cellular signal transduction
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Organizer and editor: Gail Cardew. Based on a symposium held at the Novartis Foundation, London 2-5 March 1998.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	GAP JUNCTION-MEDIATED INTERCELLULAR SIGNALLING IN HEALTH AND DISEASE; Contents; Participants; Introduction; Molecular biology of the interactions between connexins; Electron cryo-crystallography of a recombinant cardiac gap junction channel; General discussion I; Trafficking pathways leading to the formation of gap junctions; Interactions between growth factors and gap junctional communication in developing systems; Biological functions of connexin genes revealed by human genetic defects, dominant negative approaches and targeted deletions in the mouse Connexins in the lens: are they to blame in diabetic cataractogenesis? Neuronal coupling in the central nervous system: lessons from the retina; Gap junctions and connexin expression in the inner ear; Gap junction-mediated communication in the developing and adult cerebral cortex; The role of the gap junction protein connexin32 in the pathogenesis of X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Cardiovascular

disease; Misregulation of connexin43 gap junction channels and congenital heart defects; Gap junctional intercellular communication in the mouse ovarian follicle

Connexins in tumour suppression and cancer therapySummary; Index of contributors; Subject index

Sommario/riassunto

Gap junctions are key elements in communication between cells in multicellular organisms. It is clear that their activity is essential for normal embryonic development and normal function in adult organs, although the individual roles of the proteins that form the channels (connexins) are not yet fully understood. The last few years have seen considerable progress in this field and exciting new issues concerning gap junctional intercellular communication are being raised. Perturbed gap junction activity is beginning to be linked to certain pathologies, e. g. mutations in the major connexin 0
