1. Record Nr. UNINA9910778111503321

Autore	Carlson Douglas <1943->
Titolo	Roger Tory Peterson [[electronic resource]] : a biography / / by Douglas Carlson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, : University of Texas Press, 2007
ISBN	0-292-79477-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (309 p.)
Collana	Mildred Wyatt-Wold series in ornithology
Disciplina	598.092 B
Soggetti	Ornithologists - United States
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 (p. 279-285) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- 1908–1926. Jamestown, New York -- 1926–1934. New York City and Boston -- 1934. The Field Guide, First Edition -- 1934–1942. New York City -- 1942–1953. Washington, D.C. -- 1954–1974. Old Lyme, Connecticut -- 1974–1980. Old Lyme -- 1980–1996. Old Lyme -- Notes -- Works Cited -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Beginning with his 1934 Field Guide to the Birds, Roger Tory Peterson introduced literally millions of people to the pleasures of observing birds in the wild. His field guide, which has gone through five editions and sold more than four million copies, fostered an appreciation for the natural world that set the stage for the contemporary environmental movement. When Rachel Carson's Silent Spring sounded a warning about the threat to birds and their habitats in the 1960s, the Peterson field guides had already prepared the public and the scientific community to heed the warning and fight to save habitat and protect endangered species—a result that Peterson wholeheartedly approved. In this authoritative, highly readable biography of Roger Tory Peterson (1908-1996), Douglas Carlson creates a fascinating portrait of the complex, often conflicted man behind the brand name. He describes how Peterson's obsession with birds began in boyhood and continued throughout a multifaceted career as a painter, writer, educator, environmentalist, and photographer. Carlson traces Peterson's long struggle to become both an accomplished bird artist and a scientific

naturalist—competing goals that drove Peterson to work to the point of exhaustion and that also deprived him of many aspects of a normal personal life. Carlson also records Peterson's many lasting achievements, from the phenomenal success of the field guides, to the bird paintings that brought him renown as "the twentieth century's Audubon," to the establishment of the Roger Tory Peterson Institute to carry on his work in conservation and education.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910787889503321

Titolo	Control and surveillance of human African trypanosomiasis : report of a WHO Expert Committee / / World Health Organization
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Geneva, Switzerland : , : World Health Organization, , [2013] ©2013
ISBN	92-4-069172-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (249 p.)
Collana	WHO technical report series, , 0512-3054 ; ; 984
Disciplina	614.5 614.533
Soggetti	Trypanosomiasis - Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"This report contains the collective views of an international group of experts and does not necessarily represent the decision or the stated policy of the World Health Organization"--T.p.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Abbreviations and acronyms; WHO Expert Committee on control and surveillance of human African trypanosomiasis; 1. Introduction; 2. Epidemiology of human African trypanosomiasis; 2.1 Two diseases, two parasites, two epidemiological patterns; 2.2 Transmission cycle; 2.2.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.2.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3 Reservoirs of infection; 2.3.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.4 Risk factors for infection; 2.4.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis 2.4.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis2.5 Trends in numbers of cases reported; 2.5.1 Gambiense human African

trypanosomiasis; 2.5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.6 Geographical distribution and population at risk; 2.7 Global environmental change; 2.8 References; 3. The parasite; 3.1 Taxonomy of human infectious African trypanosomes; 3.2 Morphology and cell structure; 3.3 Life-cycle; 3.4 The Trypanosoma brucei genome; 3.5 Immune evasion; 3.6 Biochemistry and modes of drug action; 3.7 Drug resistance; 3.8 References; 4. The vector; 4.1 Classification
4.1.1 Subgenus Nemorhina4.1.2 Subgenus Glossina s. str.; 4.1.3 Subgenus Austenina; 4.2 Reproductive system; 4.3 Reproduction; 4.4 Lifespan and population dynamics; 4.5 Diet; 4.6 Geographical distribution of the main vector species; 4.6.1 Vector species of the Nemorhina subgenus; 4.6.2 Vector species of the Glossina s. str. subgenus; 4.6.3 Vector species of the Austenina subgenus; 4.7 Tsetse flies in their natural environment; 4.7.1 Main habitats; 4.7.2 Movements; 4.7.3 Looking for hosts; 4.7.4 Feeding preferences; 4.7.5 Activity cycles; 4.7.6 Dispersal; 4.7.7 Resting places
4.8 Population genetics and geometric morphometrics4.9 Genomics of tsetse flies; 4.10 Tsetse flies as cyclical vectors; 4.11 Vector control strategies; 4.11.1 Control; 4.11.2 Eradication; 4.11.3 Preliminary surveys; 4.12 Tsetse fly control methods; 4.12.1 Bush clearing; 4.12.2 Elimination of wild animal hosts; 4.12.3 Biological control of tsetse flies; 4.12.4 Autonomous control of tsetse flies; 4.12.5 Indigenous tsetse fly control practices; 4.12.6 Ground and aerial insecticide spraying; 4.12.7 Protecting zero grazing units by insecticide-impregnated netting; 4.12.8 Bait methods
4.12.9 Olfactory baits (attractants) for tsetse flies4.12.10 Live baits; 4.12.11 Sterile insect technique; 4.13 New developments and outlook; 4.14 References; 5. The disease; 5.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis: clinical signs and symptoms; 5.1.1 Lymphadenopathy; 5.1.2 Fever; 5.1.3 Headache; 5.1.4 Pruritus; 5.1.5 Musculoskeletal pain, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly; 5.1.6 Cardiac involvement; 5.1.7 Gastrointestinal symptoms; 5.1.8 Oedema; 5.1.9 Sleep disorder; 5.1.10 Neuropsychiatric symptoms and signs; 5.1.11 Endocrine disorders
5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis: clinical signs and symptoms

Sommario/riassunto

This report provides information about new diagnostic approaches new therapeutic regimens and better understanding of the distribution of the disease with high-quality mapping. The roles of human and animal reservoirs and the tsetse fly vectors that transmit the parasites are emphasized. The new information has formed the basis for an integrated strategy with which it is hoped that elimination of HAT will be achieved. The report also contains recommendations on the approaches that will lead to elimination of the disease.Human African Tryponosomiasis (HAT) is a disease that afflicts populations

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910831040903321

Autore	Eidhammer Ingvar
Titolo	Computational and statistical methods for protein quantification by mass spectrometry [[electronic resource] /] / Ingvar Eidhammer ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex, U.K., : John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2013
ISBN	1-118-49404-0 1-299-18826-5 1-118-49378-8 1-118-49377-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (356 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BarsnesHarald EideGeir Egil MartensLennart
Disciplina	572.636 572/.636
Soggetti	Proteomics - Statistical methods Mass spectrometry - Data processing
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Computational and Statistical Methods for Protein Quantification by Mass Spectrometry; Contents; Preface; Terminology; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 The composition of an organism; 1.1.1 A simple model of an organism; 1.1.2 Composition of cells; 1.2 Homeostasis, physiology, and pathology; 1.3 Protein synthesis; 1.4 Site, sample, state, and environment; 1.5 Abundance and expression - protein and proteome profiles; 1.5.1 The protein dynamic range; 1.6 The importance of exact specification of sites and states; 1.6.1 Biological features; 1.6.2 Physiological and pathological features 1.6.3 Input features1.6.4 External features; 1.6.5 Activity features; 1.6.6 The cell cycle; 1.7 Relative and absolute quantification; 1.7.1 Relative quantification; 1.7.2 Absolute quantification; 1.8 In vivo and in vitro experiments; 1.9 Goals for quantitative protein experiments; 1.10 Exercises; 2 Correlations of mRNA and protein abundances; 2.1 Investigating the correlation; 2.2 Codon bias; 2.3 Main results from

experiments; 2.4 The ideal case for mRNA-protein comparison; 2.5 Exploring correlation across genes; 2.6 Exploring correlation within one gene; 2.7 Correlation across subsets
2.8 Comparing mRNA and protein abundances across genes from two situations2.9 Exercises; 2.10 Bibliographic notes; 3 Protein level quantification; 3.1 Two-dimensional gels; 3.1.1 Comparing results from different experiments - DIGE; 3.2 Protein arrays; 3.2.1 Forward arrays; 3.2.2 Reverse arrays; 3.2.3 Detection of binding molecules; 3.2.4 Analysis of protein array readouts; 3.3 Western blotting; 3.4 ELISA - Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; 3.5 Bibliographic notes; 4 Mass spectrometry and protein identification; 4.1 Mass spectrometry; 4.1.1 Peptide mass fingerprinting (PMF)
4.1.2 MS/MS - tandem MS4.1.3 Mass spectrometers; 4.2 Isotope composition of peptides; 4.2.1 Predicting the isotope intensity distribution; 4.2.2 Estimating the charge; 4.2.3 Revealing isotope patterns; 4.3 Presenting the intensities - the spectra; 4.4 Peak intensity calculation; 4.5 Peptide identification by MS/MS spectra; 4.5.1 Spectral comparison; 4.5.2 Sequential comparison; 4.5.3 Scoring; 4.5.4 Statistical significance; 4.6 The protein inference problem; 4.6.1 Determining maximal explanatory sets; 4.6.2 Determining minimal explanatory sets; 4.7 False discovery rate for the identifications
4.7.1 Constructing the decoy database4.7.2 Separate or composite search; 4.8 Exercises; 4.9 Bibliographic notes; 5 Protein quantification by mass spectrometry; 5.1 Situations, protein, and peptide variants; 5.1.1 Situation; 5.1.2 Protein variants - peptide variants; 5.2 Replicates; 5.3 Run - experiment - project; 5.3.1 LC-MS/MS run; 5.3.2 Quantification run; 5.3.3 Quantification experiment; 5.3.4 Quantification project; 5.3.5 Planning quantification experiments; 5.4 Comparing quantification approaches/methods; 5.4.1 Accuracy; 5.4.2 Precision; 5.4.3 Repeatability and reproducibility
5.4.4 Dynamic range and linear dynamic range

Sommario/riassunto

The definitive introduction to data analysis in quantitative proteomics
This book provides all the necessary knowledge about mass spectrometry based proteomics methods and computational and statistical approaches to pursue the planning, design and analysis of quantitative proteomics experiments. The author's carefully constructed approach allows readers to easily make the transition into the field of quantitative proteomics. Through detailed descriptions of wet-lab methods, computational approaches and statistical tools, this book covers the full scope of a quantitative experim