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Nota di contenuto	Regulation of glycolysis in lactococcus lactis / Maria Papagianni -- The cancer-hypoxia/decreased respiration-glycolysis connection : new insights from Nobel Prize-winner, Otto Warburg, MD / Brian Scott Peskin -- Pattern formation and dissipation in a model glycolytic system : the effect of complexing reaction with the activator / Arun K. Dutt -- The role of skeletal muscle glycolysis in whole body metabolic regulation and type 2 diabetes / Jørgen Jensen -- Glycolysis and the lung / G.S. Maritz -- Transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulation of glycolysis in microbial cells / Dave Siak-Wei Ow ... [et al.] -- Blood lactate concentrations, resistive force selection, and high intensity cycle ergometry. Is intense running ability related? / Julien Steven Baker and Bruce Davies -- Blood lactate concentrations following repeat brief maximal intermittent exercise in man. Glycolytic energy supply and influence of plasma volume changes / Julien S. Baker ... [et al.] -- Mathematical modeling as a tool for decoding the control of metabolic pathways / Eberhard Voit -- Influencing metabolism during critical illness : potential novel strategies / N.P. Juffermans ... [et al.] -- The anti-aging effect of enhanced glycolysis : another role of the Warburg effect / Hiroshi Kondoh, Takeshi Maruyama.
Sommario/riassunto	Glycolysis literally means "splitting sugars." In glycolysis, glucose (a six carbon sugar) is split into two molecules of a three-carbon sugar. Glycolysis yields two molecules of ATP (free energy containing molecule), two molecules of pyruvic acid and two "high energy" electron carrying molecules of NADH. Glycolysis can occur with or without oxygen. In the presence of oxygen, glycolysis is the first stage of

cellular respiration. Without oxygen, glycolysis allows cells to make small amounts of ATP. This process is called fermentation. This new book presents the latest research in the field.