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Titolo	Biology of starvation in humans and other organisms / / Todd C. Merkin, editor
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (413 p.)
Collana	Biotechnology in agriculture, industry and medicine
Altri autori (Persone)	MerkinTodd C
Disciplina	612.3/9
Soggetti	Starvation Ingestion - Physiological aspects
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Stationary phase in mycobacterium smegmatis : stringently influencing the cell surface, the proteome, the regulome, and the genome / Abhinav Dey, Dipankar Chatterji -- Starvation in yeasts : biochemical aspects / Halyna M. Semchyshyn, Maria M. Bayliak, Volodymyr I. Lushchak -- Epidemiology of "hunger in the world", the "hunger-obesity paradox", the "fetal origins hypothesis", and its physiological and endocrinological mechanisms / V.J.T. van Ginneken -- Starvation of bacteria for amino acids as an example of prokaryotic response to nutritional deprivation / Agnieszka Szalewska-Palasz ... [et al.] -- Insulin resistance : intra-uterine growth retardation, life style, genetic susceptibility, prevention, and treatment / Ir. Vincent van Ginneken, Robert E. Poelmann -- Physiological changes during starvation in fish / Miriam Furne, Ana Sanz -- A biochemical and histochemical study on the activity of acid peptide hydrolase (APH) in the hypothalamus at some periods of starvation and refeeding after starvation / A. Temur ... [et al.].
Sommario/riassunto	This important book examines the biology of starvation in humans and other organisms. Topics discussed herein include the physiological landscape of the stationary phase and the molecular events that allow the <i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> species to survive prolonged periods of starvation; the biochemical aspects of starvation in yeasts; the epidemiology of hunger in the world and the hunger-obesity paradox; starvation of bacteria for amino acids as an example of prokaryotic

response to nutritional deprivation; intra-uterine growth retardation due to maternal undernutrition; and the physiological changes during starvation in fish.
