

1. Record Nr.	UNIPARTHENOPE000013030
Autore	Babeau, André
Titolo	Problèmes techniques de planification / André Babeau, Pierre-Henri Derycke ; préface de Pierre Bauchet
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris : Sirey, 1967
Descrizione fisica	V, 508 p. : ill., [1] c. di tav. ripieg. ; 24 cm
Collana	L'économique ; 1
Altri autori (Persone)	Derycke, Pierre-Henri
Disciplina	330.0112
Collocazione	112/65
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNIPARTHENOPE000022425
Autore	Whitrow, Gerald James
Titolo	The natural philosophy of time / by G. J. Whitrow
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : Clarendon press, 1980
Titolo uniforme	The natural philosophy of time
Edizione	[2nd ed]
Descrizione fisica	X, 399 p. ; 23 cm
Disciplina	501
Collocazione	S 501/49
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456244303321
Autore	Suarez Almudena
Titolo	Stability analysis of nonlinear microwave circuits // Almudena Suarez, Raymond Quere
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boston, Massachusetts : , : Artech House, , ©2003 [Piscataqay, New Jersey] : , : IEEE Xplore, , [2002]
ISBN	1-58053-586-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (355 p.)
Collana	Artech House microwave library
Altri autori (Persone)	QuereRaymond
Disciplina	621.381/32
Soggetti	Microwave circuits Electronic circuits Electronic books.
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	Stability Analysis of Nonlinear Microwave Circuits; Contents v; Preface xi; Acknowledgments xv; 1 Steady-State Solutions of Nonlinear Circuits 1; 2 Nonlinear Analysis Techniques 61; 3 Local Stability Analysis 117; 4 Bifurcation Analysis of Nonlinear Circuits 177; 5 Global Stability of Microwave Circuits 243; 6 Bifurcaion Routes to Chaos 295; About the Authors 323; Index 325
Sommario/riassunto	Annotation "Stability Analysis of Nonlinear Microwave Circuits is essential reading for microwave designers working with circuits based on solid state devices, diodes, and transistors, engineers designing radio-frequency circuits, and professionals regularly involved in any area requiring a functional knowledge of nonlinear oscillations and stability concepts. It provides an in-depth look at the very complex and often unforeseen behavior of nonlinear circuits. The book includes detailed coverage of power amplifiers, voltage-controlled oscillators, frequency dividers, frequency multipliers, self-oscillating mixers, and phased-locked loops."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

4. Record Nr.	UNINA9910136799903321
Titolo	Endoplasmic reticulcum and its role in tumor immunity [[electronic resource] /] / edited by: Paul Eggleton, Marek Michalak and Edwin Bremer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016 [Lausanne, Italy] : , : Frontiers Media SA, , 2016 ©2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (101 pages) : illustrations; digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics Frontiers in Oncology
Disciplina	571.6/5
Soggetti	Endoplasmic reticulum Tumors - Immunological aspects Immunology Oncology Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	The endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is an organelle crucial to many cellular functions and processes, including the mounting of T-cell immune responses. Indeed, the ER has a well-established central role in anti-tumor immunity. Perhaps best characterized is the role of the ER in the processing of antigen peptides and the subsequent peptide assembly into MHC class I and II molecules. Such MHC/tumor-derived peptide complexes are pivotal for the correct recognition of altered self or viral peptides and the subsequent clonal expansion of tumor-reactive T-cells. In line with the role of the ER in immunity, tumor-associated mutations in ER proteins, as well as ER protein content and localization can have both deleterious and advantageous effects on anti-tumor immune responses. For instance, loss of function of ER-aminopeptidases, that trim peptides to size for MHC, alter the MHC

class I - peptide repertoire thereby critically and negatively affecting T-cell recognition. On the other hand, altered localization of ER proteins can have immune-promoting effects. Specifically, translocation of certain ER proteins to the cell surface has been shown to promote anti-tumor T-cell immunity by directing uptake of apoptotic tumor cells to professional antigen presenting cells, thereby facilitating anti-tumor T-cell immunity. These selected examples highlight a diverse and multifaceted role of the ER in anti-tumor immunity. Molecular biological insights from the past decade have uncovered that ER components may affect tumor immunity and have invoked a variety of follow-up questions. For instance, how and why are ER proteins over-expressed in tumors? How do nucleotide and somatic mutations in ER chaperones/processing machinery affect the MHC/peptide complex and tumor cell immunogenicity? How do ER-proteins translocate to the cell surface? What if any is the potential role of extracellular ER protein in tumor immunotherapy/vaccines, and can they be delivered to the tumor cell surface by photodynamic therapy, anthracyclines or by other means? In this special research topics issue, we welcome basic and clinical research reports covering all aspects of ER proteins in cancer recognition by the immune system, therapy and drug development. We also welcome reports describing new insights into ER stress, signalling and homeostasis in immunogenic cell death in cancer, the effect of parasitic ER proteins on tumour growth, ER protein regulation of angiogenesis. Submission of original research articles, perspective, reviews and topical comments is encouraged. We aim to provide a comprehensive series of articles that will aid our understanding in a new and exiting avenue of tumour immunology and therapeutic development, exploiting a collection of proteins within the ER that are not obvious candidates for immunity to tumors.
