1. Record Nr. UNISA990000045810203316

Autore	CRAWSHAW, Ralph
Titolo	Human rights and policing : standards for good behaviour and a strategy for change / by Ralph Crawshaw ; Barry Devlin ; Tom Williamson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	The Hague [etc.] : Kluwer Law International, 1998
ISBN	90-411-1015-1
Descrizione fisica	XVI, 295 p. ; 24 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	DEVLIN, Barry WILLIAMSON, Tom
Disciplina	341.481
Collocazione	XXIII.1.H. 320 (IG VIII 16 612)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNISA990000990760203316

Titolo	Storia orale e storie di vita / T. Altan ... [et al.] ; a cura di Liliana Lanzardo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : F. Angeli, [1989]
ISBN	88-204-3406-7
Descrizione fisica	161 p. ; 22 cm
Collana	Collana del Dipartimento di scienze dell'uomo dell'Università di Trieste ; 1
Disciplina	907.2
Soggetti	Storia - Fonti orali Cultura popolare - Fonti orali
Collocazione	II.5. 980(VARIE COLL.970/14)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910717025603321

Autore	Naumann Robert J.
Titolo	Early space experiments in materials processing / / by Robert J. Naumann
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama : , : NASA, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, , July 1979
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (various pagings) : illustrations
Collana	NASA/TM ; ; 78234
Soggetti	Astronautics Space flight Earth orbital environments
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"July 1979."

4. Record Nr. UNINA9910163538103321

Autore	Abhishek D. Garg
Titolo	Immunogenic Cell Death in Cancer: From Benchside Research to Bedside
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (145 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Cell Death Apoptosis Monitoring, Immunologic Genes, Tumor Suppressor Immunogenic Cell Death Neoplasms
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Classically, anti-cancer therapies have always been applied with the primary aim of tumor debulking achieved through widespread induction of cancer cell death. While the role of host immune system is frequently considered as host protective in various (antigen-bearing) pathologies or infections yet in case of cancer overtime it was proposed that the host immune system either plays no role in therapeutic efficacy or plays a limited role that is therapeutically unemployable. The concept that the immune system is dispensable for the efficacy of anticancer therapies lingered on for a substantial amount of time; not only because evidence supporting the claim that anti-cancer immunity played a role were mainly contradictory, but also largely because it was considered acceptable (and sometimes still is) to test anticancer therapies in immunodeficient mice (i.e. SCID/athymic mice lacking adaptive immune system). This latter practice played a detrimental role in appreciating the role of anticancer immunity in cancer therapy. This scenario is epitomized by the fact that for a long time the very existence of cancer-associated antigens or cancer-associated 'danger

signaling' remained controversial. However, over last several years this dogmatic view has been considerably modified. The existence of cancer-associated antigens and 'danger signaling' has been proven to be incontrovertible. These developments have together paved way for the establishment of the attractive concept of "immunogenic cell death" (ICD). It has been established that a restricted class of chemotherapeutics/targeted therapeutics, radiotherapy, photodynamic therapy and certain oncolytic viruses can induce a form of cancer cell death called ICD which is accompanied by spatiotemporally defined emission of danger signals. These danger signals along with other factors help cancer cells undergoing ICD to activate host innate immune cells, which in turn activate T cell-based immunity that helps eradicate live (or residual) surviving cancer cells. The emergence of ICD has been marred by some controversy. ICD has been criticized to be either experimental model or setting-specific or mostly a concept based on rodent studies that may have very limited implications for clinical application. However, in recent times it has emerged (through mainly retrospective or prognostic studies) that ICD can work in various human clinical settings hinting towards clinical applicability of ICD. However a widespread consensus on this issue is still transitional. In the current Research Topic we aimed to organize and intensify a discussion that strives to bring together the academic and clinical research community in order to provide a background to the current state-of-the-art in ICD associated bench-side research and to initiate fruitful discussions on present and future prospects of ICD translating towards the clinical, bedside reality.