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| Autore | Billington M. J (Michael J.) |
| Titolo | Means of escape from fire [[electronic resource] /] / M.J. Billington, Anthony Ferguson and A.G. Copping |
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| ISBN | 1-280-74275-5<br>9786610742752<br>0-470-75845-7<br>1-4051-7278-9 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (306 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | FergusonAnthony<br>CoppingA. G (Alexander G.) |
| Disciplina | 628.922 |
| Soggetti | Fire protection engineering<br>Buildings - Evacuation<br>Fire escapes |
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| 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 | Means of Escape from Fire; Contents; Preface; Abbreviations; Chapter 1 Means of Escape - The Background; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Means of escape and the building life cycle; 1.3 Means of escape and the new building; 1.4 Means of escape and the building in use; 1.5 Criticism of the current systems of control; 1.6 Means of escape - the way forward; 1.7 References; Chapter 2 New and Altered Buildings - the Statutory Requirements; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 The Building Act 1984 and the Building Regulations 2000; 2.3 Exempted buildings and work; 2.4 The application of Building Regulations to projects<br>2.5 Building Regulations - control by the local authority2.6 Building Regulations - supervision otherwise than by local authorities; 2.7 The Building Act and means of escape - additional provisions; 2.8 Local Acts of Parliament; 2.9 The London Building Acts; 2.10 Houses in multiple occupation; 2.1 1 References; Chapter 3 Buildings in Use - the Statutory Requirements; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Buildings in use - certification, licensing and registration of premises; 3.3 Fire certification - the Fire Precautions Act 1971 (as amended); 3.4 |

Certification - other statutory controls

3.5 Licensing controls3.6 Registration; 3.7 The Building Act and means of escape in existing buildings - additional provisions; 3.8 The London Building Acts; 3.9 Houses in multiple occupation; 3.10 References; Chapter 4 Means of Escape - General Principles; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Building use and means of warning and escape; 4.3 Management of the building and the means of escape; 4.4 Means of giving warning; 4.5 General requirements for means of escape; 4.6 References; Chapter 5 Means of Escape - Principles in Practice; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 A strategy for design

5.3 General construction provisions5.4 References; Chapter 6 Dwellinghouses, flats and maisonettes; 6.1 Introduction; Dwellinghouses; 6.2 Fire alarm and detection systems in dwellinghouses; 6.3 Means of escape in dwellinghouses; Flats and maisonettes; 6.4 Fire alarm and detection systems in flats and maisonettes; 6.5 Means of escape in flats and maisonettes; 6.6 References; Chapter 7 Application to Buildings other than Dwellings; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Houses in multiple occupation; 7.3 Hostels, student halls of residence and buildings with similar uses; 7.4 Hotels and boarding houses

7.5 Residential health care premises7.6 Small premises; 7.7 Offices and other buildings with exits in a central core; 7.8 Schools and other educational buildings; 7.9 Assembly and recreation buildings; 7.10 Shopping complexes; 7.11 Means of escape and atria; 7.12 Disabled people; 7.13 References; Chapter 8 Modification of the Basic Principles of Means of Escape; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 The evacuation process; 8.3 Is escape really the right move?; 8.4 Strategies; 8.5 Basic data on movement in escape routes; 8.6 Balancing exit capacity and travel distance

8.7 Improving the occupants' response to fire warning

Sommario/riassunto

The provision of an adequate means of escape from fire is fundamental to the design of new buildings and to the alteration, change of use or extension of existing buildings. It is essential that means of escape are considered at the earliest stage of a project as mistakes are very expensive to correct later in the design.  There is a great deal of legislation on means of escape design and control, but this is scattered throughout a large number of statutes, regulations and guidance documents. Many buildings need to be licensed and/or registered, as well as requiring certification and Build

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| Autore | Brian J. Arey |
| Titolo | The Physiology and Pharmacology of Leucine-rich Repeat GPCRs |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Frontiers Media SA, 2016 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (115 p.) |
| Collana | Frontiers Research Topics |
| Soggetti | Medicine and Nursing |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |

Sommario/riassunto

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) represent a large and physiologically important class of cell surface receptors. There are approximately 750 known GPCRs present in the human genome that can be subdivided into general classes based upon sequence homology within their transmembrane domains. Therapeutically, GPCRs represent a fertile source for the development of therapies as they are a significant percentage of our current pharmacopeia. Among the three subclasses of GPCRs, the Class A (rhodopsin-like) receptors are by far the most prevalent and extensively studied. However, within the Class A receptors, sub-families of receptors can be distinguished based upon common sequence motifs within the transmembrane domains as well as extracellular and intracellular domains. One such family of Class A receptors is characterized by multiple leucine- rich repeats within their amino- terminal domains (the Leucine-rich Repeat family (LRR)). This family of GPCRs are best represented by the glycoprotein hormone receptors (LHR, FSHR and TSHR) which have been studied extensively but also includes receptors for the peptide hormone relaxin (RXFP1 and RXFP2 (RXFP2 also binds insulin-like peptide 3)) and three other receptors (LGR4, LGR5 and LGR6). LGR4-6 were, until recently, considered orphan receptors. However, emerging data have revealed that these proteins are the receptors for a family of growth factors called R-spondins. Over the last 20 years much has been learned about LRR receptors, including the development of synthetic agonists and

antagonists, new insights into signaling (including signaling bias) and the physiological role these receptors play in regulating the function of many tissues. This topic will focus on what is known concerning the regulation of these receptors, their signaling pathways, functional consequences of activation and pharmacology.

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| Livello bibliografico | Periodico |
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