1. Record Nr. UNISA996387979503316

Autore	Lee Samuel <1625-1691.>
Titolo	Orbis miraculum, or, The temple of Solomon pourtraied by Scripture-light [[electronic resource]] : wherein all its famous buildings, the pompous worship of the Jews, with its attending rites and ceremonies, the several officers employed in that work, with their ample revenues, and the spiritual mysteries vailed under all, are treated at large
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed for F. Tyton and Tho. Basset, and are to be sold at the Three Daggers, and in S. Dunstans Church-yard ..., 1665
Descrizione fisica	[12], 371 [i.e. 365], [9] p., [4] leaves of plates : ill
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Attributed to Samuel Lee by Wing and NUC pre-1956 imprints. Errata: p. [9] at end. Numerous errors in paging. Reproduction of original in the British Library.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910346751503321

Autore	Joseph M. Bliss
Titolo	The Neonatal Immune System: A Unique Host-Microbial Interface
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2018
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (175 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Medicine and Nursing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Emerging from the protective environment of the uterus, the newborn is exposed to a myriad of microbes, and quickly establishes a complex microbiome that shapes the infant's biology in ways that are only now beginning to come to light. Among these exposures are a number of potential pathogens. The host responses to these pathogens in the neonatal period are unique, reflecting a developing immune system even with delivery at term. Preterm infants are delivered at a time when host defense mechanisms are even less developed and therefore face additional risk. As such, the organisms that cause disease in this period are different from the pathogens that are common in other age groups, or the disease they cause manifests in more severe fashion. Developmental alterations in both innate and adaptive immune responses in neonates have been documented among many cell types and pathways over the last several decades. Contemporary insights into the human immune system and methodologies that allow an "omics" approach to these questions have continued to provide new information regarding the mechanisms that underlie the human neonate as an "immunocompromised host." This Research Topic highlights studies related to this unique host-pathogen interface. Contributions include those related to the innate or adaptive immune system of neonates, their response to microbial colonization or infection, and/or the pathogenesis of microbes causing disease in neonates.