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DICKERSON SHERLYN

Wichita River Basin Project Reevaluation and Red River Chloride Control Project

Pharmaceutical Press

The importance of chloride ions in cell physiology has not been fully recognized until recently, in spite of the fact that chloride (Cl⁻), together with bicarbonate, is the most abundant free anion in animal cells, and performs or determines fundamental biological functions in all tissues. For many years it was thought that Cl⁻ was distributed in thermodynamic equilibrium across the plasma membrane of most cells. Research carried out during the last couple of decades has led to a dramatic change in this simplistic view. We now know that most animal cells, neurons included, exhibit a non-equilibrium distribution of Cl⁻ across their plasma membranes. Over the last 10 to 15 years, with the growth of molecular biology and the advent of new optical methods, an enormous amount of exciting new information

has become available on the molecular structure and function of Cl⁻ channels and carriers. In nerve cells, Cl⁻ channels and carriers play key functional roles in GABA- and glycine-mediated synaptic inhibition, neuronal growth and development, extracellular potassium scavenging, sensory-transduction, neurotransmitter uptake and cell volume control. Disruption of Cl⁻ homeostasis in neurons underlies pathological conditions such as epilepsy, deafness, imbalance, brain edema and ischemia, pain and neurogenic inflammation. This book is about how chloride ions are regulated and how they cross the plasma membrane of neurons. It spans from molecular structure and function of carriers and channels involved in Cl⁻ transport to their role in various diseases. The first comprehensive book on the structure, molecular biology, cell physiology, and role in diseases of chloride transporters / channels in the nervous system in almost 20 years. Chloride is the most abundant free anion in animal cells. This book summarizes and

integrates for the first time the important research of the past two decades that has shown that Cl⁻ channels and carriers play key functional roles in GABA- and glycine-mediated synaptic inhibition, neuronal growth and development, extracellular potassium scavenging, sensory-transduction, neurotransmitter uptake and cell volume control. The first book that systematically discusses the result of disruption of Cl⁻ homeostasis in neurons which underlies pathological conditions such as epilepsy, deafness, imbalance, brain edema and ischemia, pain and neurogenic inflammation. Spanning topics from molecular structure and function of carriers and channels involved in Cl⁻ transport to their role in various diseases. Involves all of the leading researchers in the field. Includes an extensive introductory section that covers basic thermodynamic and kinetics aspects of Cl⁻ transport, as well as current methods for studying Cl⁻ regulation, spanning from fluorescent dyes in single cells to knock-out models to make

the book available for a growing population of graduate students and postdocs entering the field

Chemical Engineering and the Works Chemist

Academic Press

"Respected and known worldwide in the field for his research in plant nutrition, Dr. Horst Marschner authored two editions of Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants. His research greatly advanced the understanding of plant nutrition ranging from rhizosphere processes to nutrient uptake and utilization by plants in the field. While visiting field experiments in West Africa in 1996, Dr. Marschner contracted malaria and passed away, and until now this legacy title went unrevised.

Despite the passage of time, it remains the definitive reference on plant mineral nutrition. Since the last edition, great progress has been made in the understanding of various aspects of plant nutrition. In recent years, the perspective on the mode of action of nutrients in plant metabolism and yield formation has shifted. Much progress has been made in the molecular aspects of

nutrient uptake and transport within plants as well as the responses of plants to nutrient deficiency or toxicity. These and many other developments are covered in this long-awaited new edition."--P. [4] of cover.

The Mulford Veterinary Bulletin ...

Springer Science & Business Media This publication gives information on all the drugs and medicines available on prescription in the UK, with notes on prescribing, indications, cautions, contra-indications, dose, side-effects and cost. Each chapter relates to a specific system of the body.

Physiology and Pathology of Chloride Transporters and Channels in the Nervous System Springer Science & Business Media countries accelerating to reach a consensus on the role that atmospheric emissions and acidic precipitation play in the environment, publication of this series is timely. The editors thank the contributors to this volume for their efforts in describing a wide array of atmospheric topics, all of which are important to an understanding of the acidic precipitation issue. Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Steven E Lindberg
Riverside, California
Albert L. Page Orono,
Maine Stephen A. Norton
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Press
This is a book about how

Cl⁻ crosses the cell membranes of nerve, muscle, and glial cells. Not so very many years ago, a pamphlet rather than book might have resulted from such an endeavor! One might ask why Cl⁻, the most abundant biological anion, attracted so little attention from investigators. The main reason was that the prevailing paradigm for cellular ion homeostasis in the 1950s and 1960s assigned Cl⁻ a thermodynamically passive and unspecialized role. This view was particularly prominent among muscle and neuroscience investigators. In searching for reasons for such a negative (no pun intended) viewpoint, it seems to us that it stemmed from two key experimental observations. First, work on frog skeletal muscle showed that Cl⁻ was passively distributed between the cytoplasm and the extracellular fluid. Second, work on Cl⁻ transport in red blood cells confirmed that the Cl⁻ transmembrane distribution was thermodynamically passive and, in addition, showed that Cl⁻ crossed the membrane extremely rapidly. This latter finding

[for a long time interpreted as being the result of a high passive chloride electrical permeability(? Cl)] made it quite likely that Cl⁻ would remain at thermodynamic equilibrium. These two observations were generalized and virtually all cells were thought to have a very high P_{Cl} and a thermodynamically passive Cl⁻ transmembrane distribution. These concepts can still be found in some physiology and neuroscience textbooks.

The Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist
Elsevier

The amount of new information on the molecular biology of chloride channels has grown tremendously in recent years. This large amount of information gives some unique and, in some instances, surprising insights into the function and structure of chloride channels which are present in every cell. This volume contains a series of in-depth reviews of chloride channel physiology, biophysics, and molecular biology. The reviews cover chloride channels found in the plasma membrane as well as in organelles of both plant and animal

cells. Key Features * Discusses CFTR, the cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator, which is responsible for CF and the ClC-family of chloride channels responsible for myotonia congenita * In-depth reviews of chloride channel physiology, biophysics, and molecular biology * Reviews chloride channels found in the plasma membrane and in organelles of both plant and animal cells
Special Consular Reports
Academic Press
This CD-ROM from the British National Formulary contains information on: guidance on prescribing; emergency treatment of poisoning; classified notes on drugs and preparations; the gastrointestinal system; the cardiovascular system; the respiratory system; the central nervous system; infections; the endocrine system; obstetrics, gynaecology and urinary tract disorders; malignant disease and immunosuppression; nutrition and blood; musculoskeletal and joint diseases; eye; ear, nose and oropharynx; skin; immunological products and vaccines; anaesthesia; drug interactions; liver disease; renal impairment;

pregnancy; breast-feeding; intravenous additives; borderlines; urinary and stoma appliances; cautionary and advisory labels; dental practitioners' formulary; nurse prescribers list; and index of manufacturers.

Chemical, Color and Oil Record

Official organ of the book trade of the United Kingdom.

The Chemical Trade Journal and Chemical Engineer

High-temperature corrosion is a major problem affecting sectors such as the power generation, aerospace and metal-working industries. This important book summarises a wide range of research on ways of dealing with this important problem. The first part of the book reviews ways of modifying alloys to improve high-temperature corrosion resistance. The second part discusses surface

treatments such as pre-treatments and coatings. The third part of the book summarises research on testing for high-temperature corrosion resistance and the development of common testing standards. It also reviews research on the behaviour of alloys in a wide range of service conditions such as furnace and boiler environments. The final part of the book discusses ways of modelling high-temperature corrosion processes to improve material performance and service life. With its distinguished editors and team of contributors drawn from some of the leading centres of research in the field, Novel approaches to improving high-temperature corrosion resistance is a standard reference for all those studying and dealing with high-temperature corrosion. Summarises a wide range of research on

ways of dealing with high-temperature corrosion. Discusses ways of modelling high-temperature corrosion processes to improve material performance and service life. A standard reference for all those studying and dealing with high-temperature corrosion.

British National Formulary 1993

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The Chemical Trade Journal and Chemical Engineer

USITC Publication

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