

<<细胞内转运与细胞骨架>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<细胞内转运与细胞骨架>>

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前言

什么是百科全书？

这一名词来自于两个希腊单词：enkuklios（意思是循环的）和paideia（意思是教育）。

在16世纪早期，拉丁手稿的抄写者们将这两个单词合而为一，其在英语中演化为一个单词，意思是具有广泛指导意义的工具书（The American Heritage Dictionary, 2000, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, p.589）

。从其来源可见，其希腊文原词中蕴含着以探索、综合的方式努力获取知识的含义。

无论是拉丁文还是英文，该单词泛指涵盖广泛领域知识的工具书。

希腊文中强调的以创造性手段获取知识，在神经科学领域尤其适用。

神经科学本身就是一个非常新的名词。

Francis Schmitt在本书第一版的前言中指出，本书的编写过程就是将不同领域的科学家们聚集在一起，冲击大脑研究中最顽固的难题。

他推动建立了神经科学研究项目（Neuroscience Research Program，简称NRP）。

早期的NRP成员包括一些学术巨匠，如因关于光合作用的研究获得诺贝尔奖的Melvin Calvin、诺贝尔奖获得者物理化学家Manfred Eigen、生物化学家Albert Lehninger，和当时正在努力破解基因编码的年轻分子生物学家Marshall Nirenberg。

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内容概要

《神经科学百科全书》原书篇幅巨大，为所有神经科学百科全书之首。由来自世界各地的2400多位专家撰稿人合力打造，覆盖了神经科学全部主要领域。书中每个词条在收入书中之前均经过顾问委员会的同行评议，词条中均含有词汇表、引言、参考文献和丰富的交叉参考内容。

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书籍目录

细胞为信号级联与第二信使 Calcium-Calmodulin Kinase (CaMKII) in Learning and Memory Cyclic AMP (cAMP) Role in Learning and Memory Eph Receptor Signaling and Spine Morphology MAP Kinase Signaling in Learning and Memory Neural Crest Cell Diversification and Specification: ErbB Role Notch Pathway: Lateral Inhibition Notch Signal Transduction: Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms Retinoic Acid Signaling and Neural Patterning Sonic Hedgehog and Neural Patterning Synaptic Plasticity: Diacylglycerol Signalling Role Wnt Pathway and Neural Patterning 细胞内转运与细胞骨架 Actin Cytoskeleton in Growth Cones, Nerve Terminals, and Dendritic Spines AMPA Receptor Cell Biology/Trafficking Axonal and Dendritic Identity and Structure: Control of Axonal and Dendritic Transport by Dyneins and Kinesins in Neurons Axonal mRNA Transport and Functions Axonal Transport and ALS Axonal Transport and Alzheimer's Disease Axonal Transport and Huntington's Disease Axonal Transport and Neurodegenerative Diseases Axonal Transport Disorders Axonal Transport Tracers Cytoskeletal Interactions in the Neuron Cytoskeleton in Plasticity Dendrites: Localized Translation Dendritic RNA Transport: Dynamic Spatio-Temporal Control of Neuronal Gene Expression Dystrophin, Associated Proteins, and Muscular Dystrophy Intermediate Filaments LIM Kinase and Actin Regulation of Spines Lysosome and Endosome Organization and Transport in Neurons Microtubule Associated Proteins in Neurons Microtubules: Organization and Function in Neurons Mitochondrial Organization and Transport in Neurons Myosin Transport and Neuronal Function Neurofilaments: Organization and Function in Neurons Neuronal Motility and Structure: MARK and GSK Pathways NMDA Receptors, Cell Biology and Trafficking Nuclear Movements in Neurons Peroxisomes: Organization and Transport in Neurons Prion Transport Proteasome Role in Neurodegeneration Protein Folding and the Role of Chaperone Proteins in Neurodegenerative Disease Retrograde Neurotrophic Signaling Slow Axonal Transport Spectrin: Organization and Function in Neurons Transport Dependent Damage Signaling Vesicular Sorting to Axons and Dendrites 分泌与囊泡循环 Active Zone Botulinum and Tetanus Toxins Calcium Channel Subtypes Involved in Neurotransmitter Release Calcium Channels and SNARE Proteins CIRL/Latrophilins Clathrin and Clathrin-Adaptors Complexins Cysteine-String Proteins (CSPs) Dynamin Endocytosis: Kiss and Run Exocytosis: Ca^{2+} -Sensitivity Fusion Pore Large Dense Core Vesicles (LDCVs) Latrotoxin Liprins, ELKS, and RIM-BP Proteins Lysosomal System Munc13 and Associated Molecules Munc18 Neurexins Neuroligins Neurosecretion (Regulated Exocytosis in Neuroendocrine Cells) Neurotransmitter Release from Astrocytes Neurotransmitter Release: Synchronous and Asynchronous NSF and SNAPs Optical Monitoring of Exo- and Endocytosis PHR (Pam/Highwire/RPM-1) Piccolo and Bassoon Presynaptic Receptor Signaling Rab3 Rab3A Interacting Molecules (RIMs) RNA Granules: Functions within Presynaptic Terminals and Postsynaptic Spines SNAREs Synapsins Synaptic Plasticity: Short-Term Mechanisms Synaptic Vesicle Protein-2 (SV2) Synaptic Vesicles Synaptotagmins SynCAMs Synucleins Vesicle Pools Vesicular Neurotransmitter Transporters Voltage-Gated Calcium Channels 原书词条中英对照表

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章节摘录

插图：Though the E (spl) enhancer includes high-affinity proneural binding sites, high levels of proneural protein expression in the prospective SOP cannot independently drive E (spl) gene expression because in the absence of Notch1C, Su (H) functions as part of a repressor complex that ensures genes in the E (spl) complex are not expressed. In surrounding non-SOP cells of the PNC, where Notch is activated by the SOP cell, Notch1c makes Su (H) function as an activator to drive E (spl) gene expression. The Complementary Role of Bearded Family Genes in the E (Spl) Complex The E (spl) complex also includes non-bHLH genes of the Bearded (Brd) family. Their expression is also regulated by Notch activation; however, unlike the E (spl) bHLH genes, they do not inhibit proneural gene expression. Instead, they interfere with Delta function by inhibiting Neuralized mediated endocytosis of Delta, a step that is essential for effective activation of Notch in the neighboring cell (Figure 2) . to establishment of a central biasing mechanism during

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