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DRAKE HILLARY

Higher Excited States of Polyatomic Molecules Academic Press
Last year we launched Volume 1 of the Reviews in Fluorescence series. The volume was well-received by the fluorescence community, with many e-mails and letters providing valuable feedback, we subsequently thank you all for your continued support. After the volume was published we were most pleased to learn that the volume is to be citable and indexed, appearing on the ISI database. Subsequently, as well as the series having an impact number in due course, individual chapters will appear on the database and be both citable and keyword searchable. We feel that this will be a powerful resource to both authors and readers, further disseminating leading-edge fluorescence based material. Our intention with this new series is to both disseminate and archive the most recent developments in both past and emerging fluorescence based disciplines. While all chapters are invited, we welcome and indeed encourage the fluorescence community to suggest areas of interest that they feel need to be covered by the series. In this new volume. Reviews in Fluorescence 2005, Volume 2, we have invited reviews in areas such as: Multi-dimensional Time-correlated Single Photon Counting; Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy; RNA folding; Lanthanide Probes and Fluorescent Biosensors to name but just a few. We hope you find this volume a useful resource and we look forward to receiving any suggestions you may have. Finally we would like to thank the authors for their timely articles, Caroleann Aitken for the fi-ont cover design, Kadir Asian for typesetting and Mary Rosenfeld for administrative support.
Dictionary Catalog of the National Agricultural Library, 1862-1965 DIANE Publishing
Progress in Chemical Toxicology, Volume 4 covers the capabilities of paper and thin-layer chromatography to separate closely resembling drugs and some of their metabolites. The book discusses the use of interfering compounds and artifacts in the identification of drugs in autopsy material; paper and thin layer chromatographic techniques for separation and identification of barbiturates and related hypnotics; and the forensic chemical detection of digitalis glycosides. The text also describes the applications of atomic absorption spectrometry to trace metal analyses of toxicological materials; and the toxicology of insecticides, rodenticides, herbicides, and phytopharmaceutical compounds. The combined action of drugs with toxicological implications is also considered. Chemists, toxicologists, biochemists, and forensics will find the book invaluable.
Research Grants Index CRC Press
The critically acclaimed laboratory standard for more than forty years, Methods in Enzymology is one of the most highly respected publications in the field of biochemistry. Since 1955, each volume has been eagerly awaited, frequently consulted, and praised by researchers and reviewers alike. More than 260 volumes have been published (all of them still in print) and much of the material is relevant even today--truly an essential publication for researchers in all fields of life sciences. Key Features * Phage display libraries * Repression fusion proteins * Polysome libraries * Peptide libraries * Nucleic acid libraries * Other small molecule libraries
Chemical Biology, Selected Papers Of H G Khorana (With Introductions) Springer Science & Business Media
Advances in Clinical Chemistry
Research Awards Index Elsevier
Mixing: Theory and Practice, Volume III is a five-chapter text that covers the significant improvements in the theoretical aspects and knowledge in mixing related to industrial-scale operations. The introductory chapters deal with the agitation of particulate solid-liquid mixtures and the turbulent radial mixing in pipes, with particular emphasis on the effects of jets and baffles on such mixing. The following chapter presents the theoretical analysis and experimental confirmation for predicting hydrodynamic characteristics and some process results in mechanically agitated vessels. Another chapter provides a comprehensive development of approaches and recommended practices for scale-up of agitated liquid equipment. The methods considered serve as a useful guide for reducing the risk of scale-up and scale-down catastrophes. The last chapter discusses the fundamental concepts and measures of the quality of mixing and the mechanisms of mixing and segregation. This chapter also introduces the process of continuous mixing of solids.
Bioluminescence and Chemiluminescence Elsevier
Abstracts taken from 1994 conference in Geochronology, Cosmochronology and Isotope Geology. Abstracts are organized alphabetically by first author and were printed as recieved from the author-prepared copy. The Author index is comprehensive and includes all authors.
Handbook of Chemical Warfare and Terrorism Elsevier
The interface between a living cell and the surrounding world plays a critical role in numerous complex biological processes. Sperm/egg fusion, virus/cell fusion, exocytosis, endocytosis, and ion permeation are a few examples of processes involving membranes. In recent years, powerful tools such as X-ray crystal lography, electron microscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance, and infra-red and Raman spectroscopy have been developed to characterize the structure and dy namics of

biomembranes. Despite this progress, many of the factors responsible for the function of biomembranes are still not well understood. The membrane is a very complicated supramolecular liquid-crystalline structure that is largely composed of lipids, forming a bilayer, to which proteins and other biomolecules are anchored. Often, the lipid bilayer environment is pictured as a hydropho bic structureless slab providing a thermodynamic driving force to partition the amino acids of a membrane protein according to their solubility. However, much of the molecular complexity of the phospholipid bilayer environment is ignored in such a simplified view. It is likely that the atomic details of the polar head group region and the transition from the bulk water to the hydrophobic core of the membrane are important. An understanding of the factors responsible for the function of biomembranes thus requires a better characterization at the molec ular level of how proteins interact with lipid molecules, of how lipids affect protein structure and of how lipid molecules might regulate protein function.

Journal of the Chemical Society Elsevier

The essence of combinatorial chemistry or techniques involving "molecular diversity" is to generate enormous populations of molecules and to exploit appropriate screening techniques to isolate active components contained in these libraries. This idea has been the focus of research both in academia and in the pharmaceutical or biotechnology industry. Its developments go hand in hand with an exploding number of potential drug targets emerging from genomics and proteomics research. When the editors of Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology encouraged us to assemble the present volume on Combinatorial Chemistry in Biology, we immediately felt that this might prove quite beneficial for the audience of this series. The field of combinatorial chemistry extends over a broad range of disciplines, from synthetic organic chemistry to biochemistry, from material sciences to cell biology. Each of these fields may have its own view on this topic, something which is reflected in a growing number of monographs and "special editions" of jour nals devoted to this issue or aspects thereof. The title of the present volume of Springer-Verlag's series suggests that it also has its own special focus. And, generally speaking, this is not wrong: we would even claim the special focus of this volume is on the immunologically relevant aspects of combinatorial chemistry.

Flows and Chemical Reactions Elsevier

This ready reference details various chemicals, including identification tips, symptoms and treatment procedures, protective gear, and a step-by-step description of decontamination procedures.

Combinatorial Chemistry in Biology Springer Science & Business Media

Advances in Chemical Engineering

Dictionary Catalog of the National Agricultural Library Springer Science & Business Media

Ionisation Constants of Inorganic Acids and Bases in Aqueous Solution, Second Edition provides a compilation of tables that summarize relevant data recorded in the literature up to the end of 1980 for the ionization constants of inorganic acids and bases in aqueous solution. This book includes references to acidity functions for strong acids and bases, as well as details about the formation of polynuclear species. This text then explains the details of each column of the tables, wherein column 1 gives the name of the substance and the negative logarithm of the ionization constant and column 2 gives the temperature of measurements in degree Celsius. This book presents as well the method of measurement and the literature references that are listed alphabetically at the end of the tables. Chemists will find this book useful.

Biological Membranes Springer Science & Business Media

The aim of this book is to relate fluid flows to chemical reactions. It focuses on the establishment of consistent systems of equations with their boundary conditions and interfaces, which allow us to model and deal with complex situations. Chapter 1 is devoted to simple fluids, i.e. to a single chemical constituent. The basic principles of incompressible and compressible fluid mechanics, are presented in the most concise and educational manner possible, for perfect or dissipative fluids. Chapter 2 relates to the flows of fluid mixtures in the presence of chemical reactions. Chapter 3 is concerned with interfaces and lines. Interfaces have been the subject of numerous publications and books for nearly half a century. Lines and curvilinear media are less known Several appendices on mathematical notation, thermodynamics and mechanics methods are grouped together in Chapter 4. This summary presentation of the basic equations of simple fluids, with exercises and their solutions, as well as those of chemically reacting flows, and interfaces and lines will be very useful for graduate students, engineers, teachers and scientific researchers in many domains of science and industry who wish to investigate problems of reactive flows. Portions of the text may be used in courses or seminars on fluid mechanics.

Mixing V1 Academic Press

Phage Display in Biotechnology and Drug Discovery, Second Edition provides a comprehensive view of the impact and promise of phage display in drug discovery and biotechnology. Building on the success of its previous edition, the book discusses current theories, principles, and methods in the field and demonstrates applications for peptide phage display, protein phage display, and the development of novel antibodies. The book provides readers with an overview of the amazing breadth of the impact that phage display technology has had on the study of proteins in general as well as the development of proteins. It will be a valuable resource for those interested in using phage display and recombinant antibodies in basic research and drug discovery.

Pure and Applied Chemistry Elsevier

Higher Excited States of Polyatomic Molecules, Volume II focuses on a higher level of activity in vacuum ultraviolet spectroscopy. This book explores the Rydberg states in atoms and molecules. Comprised of five chapters, this volume starts with an overview of the two-center unsaturated molecules that usually display sharp Rydberg transitions originating with the pi electrons. This book then discusses the unsaturated double bond that adds another dimension to the spectrum. Other chapters explore the optical spectrum of the amide group, which is the basic chromophoric unit in polypeptides. This text further discusses the all-electron calculations of the electronic structure of the amide group that is performed in Gaussian orbital basis sets. This book considers as well the prominent characteristic of Rydberg excitations in benzene. The final chapter deals with the biological molecules that are polyfunctional in general. Analytical chemists, photochemists, molecular spectroscopists, and researchers will find this book extremely useful.

Chemical Reference Handbook Pergamon

Filamentous phage (genus Inovirus) infect almost invariably Gram-negative bacteria. They are distinguished from all other bacteriophage not only by morphology, but also by the mode of their

assembly, a secretion-like process that does not kill the host. “Classic” Escherichia colifilamentous phage Ff (f1, fd and M13) are used in display technology and bio/nano/technology, whereas filamentous phage in general have been put to use by their bacterial hosts for adaptation to environment, pathogenesis, biofilm formation, horizontal gene transfer and modulating genome stability. Many filamentous phage have a “symbiotic” life style that is often manifested by inability to form plaques, preventing their identification by standard phage-hunting techniques; while the absence or very low sequence conservation between phage infecting different species often complicates their identification through bioinformatics. Nevertheless, the number of discovered filamentous phage is increasing rapidly, along with realization of their significance. “Temperate” filamentous phage whose genomes are integrated into the bacterial chromosome of pathogenic bacteria often modulate virulence of the host. The Vibrio cholerae phage CTXf genome encodes cholera toxin, whereas many filamentous prophage influence virulence without encoding virulence factors. The nature of their effect on the bacterial pathogenicity and overall physiology is the next frontier in understanding intricate relationship between the filamentous phage and their hosts. Phage display has been widely used as a combinatorial technology of choice for discovery of therapeutic antibodies and peptide leads that have been applied in the vaccine design, diagnostics and drug development or targeting over the past thirty years. Virion proteins of filamentous phage are integral membrane proteins prior to assembly; hence they are ideal for display of bacterial surface and secreted proteins. The use of this technology at the scale of microbial community has potential to identify host-interacting proteins of uncultivable or low-represented community members. Recent applications of Ff filamentous phage extend into protein evolution, synthetic biology and nanotechnology. In many applications, phage serves as a monodisperse long-aspect nano-scaffold of well-defined shape. Chemical or chenetic modifications of this scaffold are used to introduce the necessary functionalities, such as fluorescent labels, ligands that target specific proteins, or peptides that promote formation of inorganic or organic nanostructures. We anticipate that the future holds development of new strategies for particle assembly, site-specific multi-functional modifications and improvement of existing modification strategies. These improvements will render the production of filamentous-phage-templated materials safe and affordable, allowing their applications outside of the laboratory.

Phage Display In Biotechnology and Drug Discovery, Second Edition Springer Science & Business Media

Observation, Prediction and Simulation of Phase Transitions in Complex Fluids presents an overview of the phase transitions that occur in a variety of soft-matter systems: colloidal suspensions of spherical or rod-like particles and their mixtures, directed polymers and polymer blends, colloid--polymer mixtures, and liquid-forming mesogens. This modern and fascinating branch of condensed matter physics is presented from three complementary viewpoints. The first section, written by experimentalists, emphasises the observation of basic phenomena (by light scattering, for example). The second section, written by theoreticians, focuses on the necessary theoretical tools (density functional theory, path integrals, free energy expansions). The third section is devoted to the results of modern simulation techniques (Gibbs ensemble, free energy calculations, configurational bias Monte Carlo). The interplay between the disciplines is clearly illustrated. For all those interested in modern research in equilibrium statistical mechanics.

Cambridge Scientific Biochemistry Abstracts John Wiley & Sons

Vol. 1, no. 1 contains the Proceedings of the Radioactivation Analysis Symposium, Vienna, Austria, June 1959.

Observation, Prediction and Simulation of Phase Transitions in Complex Fluids Elsevier

The time seems ripe for a critical compendium of that segment of the biological universe we call viruses. Virology, as a science, having passed only recently through its descriptive phase of naming and num bering, has probably reached that stage at which relatively few new-truly new-viruses will be discovered. Triggered by the intellectual probes and techniques of molecular biology, genetics, bio chemical cytology, and high resolution microscopy and spec troscopy, the field has experienced a genuine information explosion. Few serious attempts have been made to chronicle these events. This comprehensive series, which will comprise some 6000 pages in a total of about 18 volumes, represents a commitment by a large group of active investigators to analyze, digest, and expostulate on the great mass of data relating to viruses, much of which is now amorphous and disjointed, and scattered throughout a wide literature. In this way, we hope to place the entire field in perspective, and to develop an invalua ble reference and sourcebook for researchers and students at all levels. This series is designed as a continuum that can be entered anywhere, but which also provides a logical progression of developing facts and integrated concepts.

Abstracts of the Eighth International Conference on Geochronology, Cosmochronology, and Isotope Geology Elsevier

Canada continues to have a rich history of ground-breaking research in drug delivery within academic institutions, pharmaceutical industry and the biotechnology community. Over the past 30 years, numerous Canadian-based biotechnology companies have been formed from the inventions conceived and developed within academic institutions that have led to the development of important drug delivery products that have enhanced the landscape of drug therapy in the treatment of cancer to infectious diseases. This Special Issue serves to highlight and capture the contemporary progress of drug delivery within the prevailing Canadian context. We invite articles on all aspects of drug delivery sciences from pre-clinical formulation development to human clinical trials that bring to light the world-class research currently undertaken in Canada for this Special Issue.

Combinatorial Chemistry MDPI

Mixing: Theory and Practice, Volume 1 focuses on the mechanisms and applications of mixing in turbulent flow. This book discusses the theoretical and empirical methods that provide a basis for predicting the process as well as the mechanical performance characteristics of equipment used in different types of mixing operations. Comprised of five chapters, this volume starts with an overview of the mixing process, which tends to reduce gradients or nonuniformities in properties, composition, or temperature of materials in bulk. This text then explores the mixing operations that involve the transfer of a component to or from an equipment surface or boundary. Other chapters discuss the kinds of problems that occur in the design and use of mixing equipment, including the selection of size, type, and operating conditions. The final chapter deals with heat transfer where agitation is provided by mechanical devices. Development, design, and operating engineers will find

this book extremely useful.