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DAPHNE CHAVEZ

Frontiers Media SA

The Special Issue “Extractable and Non-Extractable

Antioxidants" gives an updated view on antioxidants—both in their extractable and non-extractable form—in the different food groups, their products thereof, and food preparations as well as byproducts and biomass waste. The potential beneficial properties of these compounds and nutraceutical formulations are described in the various studies covered in this Special Issue.

Ein Handbuch für Praktiker MDPI

Fruits Juices is the first and only comprehensive resource to look at the full scope of fruit juices from a scientific perspective. The book focuses not only on the traditional ways to extract and preserve juices, but also the latest novel processes that can be exploited industrially, how concentrations of key components alter the product, and methods for analysis for both safety and consumer acceptability. Written by a team of global experts, this book provides important insights for professionals in industrial and academic research as well as in production facilities. Presents fruit juice from extraction to shelf-life in a single resource volume Includes quantitative as well as qualitative insights Provides translatable information from one fruit to another

Application of Nanotechnology in Water Research Cuvillier Verlag

Gemische aus Dieselkraftstoff en und Biodiesel neigen zur Alterung. Die Aufklärung des Alterungsprozesses stand im Fokus der Untersuchungen. Dabei wurden unter bestimmten Bedingungen Ausfallprodukte beobachtet, die Gegenstand chemischer und physikalischer Analysen waren. Es handelt sich dabei um Oligomere des Biodiesels, die bei der Alterung entstehen und für motortechnische Probleme sorgen können. Besonders bei hohen Temperaturen konnte die Bildung von Feststoff en beobachtet werden, die einen Zusammenhang zur Ölschlammbildung in Dieselmotoren nahe legen. Als Abhilfe konnten erfolgreich Alkohole als Lösungsmittel eingesetzt werden. Des Weiteren wurden Emissionsanalysen zur Untersuchung eines möglichen Einflusses der Oligomere auf die Mutagenität der Emissionen sowie der Auswirkung des Einsatzes von Alkoholen auf die Abgaszusammensetzung vorgenommen.

Polyphosphazenes for Biomedical Applications John Wiley & Sons

This Special Issue came together thanks to contributions from friends and colleagues of Prof. Bernd Giese on behalf of his 80th birthday on 2 June 2020. Reflecting on the varied interests of Bernd in all areas of chemistry, this issue

contains work, including historical work, on inorganic coordination chemistry, nanomaterials, theory, and organic and radical chemistry—Bernd's core expertise. It is wonderful that so many different publications came together from all over the world, as both review articles and original contributions, making this Special Issue worthwhile reading.

Emerging Environmental Technologies, Volume II John Wiley & Sons

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Current Aspects of Radiopharmaceutical Chemistry" that was published in Molecules Plunkett Research, Ltd.

During the last two decades, our view of the role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in inflammatory processes has changed dramatically. ROS that are constantly produced at lower levels by living cells metabolizing oxygen contribute to normal cellular function and tissue homeostasis. ROS are produced at higher levels in inflammation and regulate the inflammatory response in specific ways. The role of ROS in inflammation is complex and primarily determined by their relative amount, chemical properties, reactivity, subcellular localization and molecular environment, specificity for their biological targets, and availability and mechanisms of

antioxidant defense systems. This eBook comprises twelve reviews and original articles that provide new findings on the role of ROS in the regulation of inflammatory processes, highlight emerging topics in redox signaling, describe new ROS detection techniques and discuss alternative therapeutic strategies to treat inflammatory disorders. The editorial that precedes the published articles briefly summarizes the main findings of each research paper. We hope that this collection of research articles contribute to a better understanding of ROS in inflammation.

Advances in Applied Biotechnology CRC Press

Within the span of last couple of years, the increasing human interference with v-ious natural ecosystems and higher discharge of pollutants has presented numerous challenges to the society related to preserving the nature for a better tomorrow. The challenges also mount pressure on the scienti?c community to invent technologies that would provide solutions to the problems that are man made and also decrease the negative consequences that we are facing because of our own actions. This edited book attempts to present eight technological innovations that have shown potential to provide answers to a few challenges. Like

the previous collection, the described innovations in the current volume also cover a range of areas including water and soil pollution, bio-sensors and energy. However, it is to be realized that no combination of technology can be enough to make a sizeable difference. As I said in my last collection, technological advances have to be integrated with a change in social behavior. The philosophy of sustainable development has to be the principle of future planning and growth. In this collection, I am pleased to include an article on noise pollution. Noise is a pollutant of our own behavior and can only be solved by a behavioral change. The change that is either voluntary or enforced by laws. As an environmental scientist noise is not normally a pollutant that would come in mind as a leading pollutant.

The CB2 Cannabinoid System: A New Strategy in Neurodegenerative Disorder and Neuroinflammation

Cuvillier Verlag

The Second International Congress on Science and Technology for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage was held in Seville, Spain, June 24-27, 2014, under the umbrella of the TechnoHeritage network. TechnoHeritage is an initiative funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitivity

dedicated to the creation of a network which integrates CSIC and University groups, private companies and end users such as foundations, museums or institutions. The network's purpose is to foster the creation of transdisciplinary (and not only multidisciplinary) initiatives focused on the study of all assets, movable or immovable, that make up Cultural Heritage. The congress was dedicated to six topics, namely (1) Environmental assessment and monitoring (pollution, climate change, natural events, etc.) of Cultural Heritage; (2) New products and materials for conservation and maintenance of Cultural Heritage; (3) Agents and mechanisms of deterioration of Cultural Heritage (physical, chemical, biological), including deterioration of modern materials used in Contemporary Art and information storage; (4) Development of new instruments, non invasive technologies and innovative solutions for analysis, protection and conservation of Cultural Heritage; (5) Security technologies, remote sensing and G.I.S. for the protection and management of Cultural Heritage; and (6) Significance, social value and policies for the conservation of Cultural Heritage. This volume publishes a total of seventy-two contributions which reflect some of the most recent responses

to the challenge of cultural assets conservation and the application of different scientific approaches to the common goal of the conservation of Cultural Heritage.

Extractable and Non-Extractable Antioxidants Springer Science & Business Media

The neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson’s disease (PD) or Alzheimer’s disease (AD) are the most common forms of dementia and no pharmacological treatments are to date available for these diseases. Indeed, the only used drugs are symptomatic and no useful to block the progression of the diseases. The lack of a therapeutic approach is also due to a lack of an early diagnosis. This Research Topic describes a new target that is involved in the firs step of these disorders and that can be useful for the treatment and the diagnosis of such pathologies: the cannabinoid receptor subtype 2 or CB2R. Indeed, CB2R is overexpressed in reactive microglia and activated astrocytes during neuroinflammation and thus their detection by PET probes can be an easily strategy for an early diagnosis of neurodegeneration. Moreover, CB2 agonists and inverse agonists displayed neuroprotective effects and they so can be candidated as new therapeutich drugs for the treatment of these pathologies. Therefore, the aim of this

Research Topic is to show the great potential of CB2R ligands for the development of new tools/drugs for both the therapy and the diagnosis of neurodegeneration.

Oxidants and Redox Signaling in Inflammation

Frontiers Media SA

If you are new to HPLC, this book provides an invaluable guide to how HPLC is actually used when analysing pharmaceuticals. It is full of practical advice on the operation of HPLC systems combined with the necessary theoretical knowledge to ensure understanding of the technique. Key features include: A thorough discussion of the stationary phase enabling the reader to make sense of the many parameters used to describe a HPLC column; Practical advice and helpful hints for the preparation and use of mobile phase; A complete overview of each of the different components which together make up a HPLC system; A description of the contents of a typical HPLC analytical method and how to interpret these; A step-by-step guide on how to follow a method and set up a HPLC analysis; A discussion of system suitability criteria and how to interpret the values obtained during an analysis; Explanation of the common methods of calibration and quantification used for pharmaceutical analysis.

Antioxidants in Cocoa

Royal Society of Chemistry
Obesity and related co-morbidities are increasing worldwide and pose a serious health problem. Changes in lifestyle and diet would be the best remedies to fight obesity; however, many people will still rely on medical aid. Marine organisms have been prolific in the production of bioactive compounds for many diseases, e.g., cancer, and promise to be an excellent source for natural-derived molecules and novel nutraceuticals. Bioactive compounds with beneficial activities towards obesity have been described from diverse marine organism including marine algae, bacteria, sponges, fungi, crustaceans or fish. This Special Issue will highlight the progress in the following topics: Bioactive compounds for the treatment of obesity and obesity-related co-morbidities (diabetes, fatty liver, hyperlipidemia) from marine organisms; the isolation of novel compounds, the bioactivity screening of marine organisms and the elucidation of molecular mode of action of marine bioactive compounds.
Fruit Juices MDPI
This Special Issue comprises articles related to the effects of genotype and processing conditions on the phenolic compound profile and antioxidant activity of cocoa-derived products, isolation and characterization of antioxidant compounds

such as polyphenols and melanoidins from cocoa beans, and assessment of the antioxidant, antioxidative stress and anti-inflammatory effects of cocoa beans and cocoa-derived products. The results of these studies show that it is possible to maintain or increase the biological activity of cocoa beans and their derived products (cocoa powder and chocolate) by choosing appropriate processing conditions and cocoa genotype and origin. The papers published in this Special Issue confirm that cocoa beans and cocoa by-products can be considered as an attractive source material for manufacturing of functional foods and nutraceuticals. This is because they contain many bioactive compounds, mainly polyphenols, including flavonoids (proanthocyaninidins, monomeric flavan-3-ols, and anthocyanins) and phenolic acids, as well as melanoidins. Finally, the in vitro and in vivo studies demonstrate the importance of cocoa antioxidants for the prevention of oxidative stress and inflammation.

Monoclonal Antibodies Frontiers Media SA

This exciting new industry will enhance technologies of all types. Nanotechnology has applications within biotechnology, manufacturing, aerospace, information systems and many other fields. This book covers such

nanotechnology business topics as micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS), microengineering, microsystems, microsensors, carbon tubes and much more. This is a young field with tremendous ground floor opportunities. Our terrific new reference tool includes a thorough market analysis as well as our highly respected trends analysis, all written from a business person's point of view. You'll find a complete overview, industry analysis and market research report in one superb, value-priced package. It contains thousands of contacts for business and industry leaders, industry associations, Internet sites and other resources. This book also includes statistical tables, an industry glossary and thorough indexes. The corporate profiles section of the book includes our proprietary, in-depth profiles of the 300 leading companies in all facets of the nanotechnology and microengineering industry. Purchasers of either the book or PDF version can receive a free copy of the company profiles database on CD-ROM, enabling key word search and export of key information, addresses, phone numbers and executive names with titles for every company profiled.

Frontiers Media SA

Acute inflammation is a highly regulated process, and its dysregulation can lead

to the development of a chronic inflammatory state which is believed to play a main role in the pathogenesis of many diseases, including cancer. In recent years, the need to find new anti-inflammatory molecules has raised the scientific community´s interest for marine natural products. In this regard, the marine environment represents a source for isolating a wealth of bioactive compounds. In this Special Issue, the reported products have been obtained from microalgae, sea cucumber, octopus, squid, red alga-derived fungus, cnidarians, hard-shelled mussel, and sponges. This Special Issue of Marine Drugs covers both the in vitro and in vivo studies of marine agents with anti-inflammatory activities, in addition to clinical trials conducted in humans. Among the bioactive molecules reported in the papers are lipid compounds, such as glycolipids, which, for the first time, demonstrated their preventive effects in an inflammatory model of skin hyperplasia. In addition, beneficial effects of the carotenoid fucoxanthin were shown in the same model of skin hyperplasia, in UVB-induced damage and in a model of inflammatory pain. Moreover, frondanol, a lipid extract from Cucumaria frondosa, attenuated inflammation in an acute colitis model. Another paper

evaluated the fatty acid compositions of lipid extracts from some common seafood organisms, reporting the highest level of omega 3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and the highest anti-inflammatory activity in the extracts from octopus and squid byproducts. Additionally, the anti-inflammatory effects of other marine compounds have been reported, including hirsutanol A, a sesquiterpene from the red alga-derived marine fungus Chondrostereum sp. NTOU4196, two zoanthamine alkaloids from the zoantharian Zoanthus cf. pulchellus, an α-D-glucan from the hard-shelled mussel (Mytilus coruscus), and the polyphenol pyrogallol-phloroglucinol-6,6-bieckol from an edible marine brown alga.Finally, this Special Issue is supplemented by three reviews focused on the occurrence of prostaglandins in the marine environment and their anti-inflammatory role; fish lipid emulsions used to improve patient outcomes in an inflammatory environment, such as postoperative; and the chemically induced production of compounds with anti-inflammatory activity from microalgae.
MDPI
Details the water research applications of nanotechnology in various areas including environmental science, remediation, membranes, nanomaterials, and

water treatment At the nano size, materials often take on unique and sometimes unexpected properties that result in them being ‘tuned’ to build faster, lighter, stronger, and more efficient devices and systems, as well as creating new classes of materials. In water research, nanotechnology is applied to develop more cost-effective and high-performance water treatment systems, as well as to provide instant and continuous ways to monitor water quality. This volume presents an array of cutting-edge nanotechnology research in water applications including treatment, remediation, sensing, and pollution prevention.

Nanotechnology applications for waste water research have significant impact in maintaining the long-term quality, availability, and viability of water. Regardless of the origin, such as municipal or industrial waste water, its remediation utilizing nanotechnology can not only be recycled and desalinized, but it can simultaneously detect biological and chemical contamination. Application of Nanotechnology in Water Research describes a broad area of nanotechnology and water research where membrane processes (nanofiltration, ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, and nanoreactive membranes) are

considered key components of advanced water purification and desalination technologies that remove, reduce, or neutralize water contaminants that threaten human health and/or ecosystem productivity and integrity. Various nanoparticles and nanomaterials that could be used in water remediation (zeolites, carbon nanotubes, self-assembled monolayer on mesoporous supports, biopolymers, single-enzyme nanoparticles, zero-valent iron nanoparticles, bimetallic iron nanoparticles, and nanoscale semiconductor photocatalysts) are discussed. The book also covers water-borne infectious diseases as well as water-borne pathogens, microbes, and toxicity approach. *Current Aspects of Radiopharmaceutical Chemistry* MDPI Brings together, analyzes, and contextualizes the latest findings and practical applications Polyphosphazenes, an emerging class of polymers, include macromolecules, which have been proven to be biocompatible, biodegradable, and bioactive. Their unprecedented structural diversity and unique properties make them suitable as vaccine adjuvants, microencapsulating agents, biodegradable materials, scaffolds for tissue engineering, biocompatible coatings, and carriers

for gene delivery. Polyphosphazenes for Biomedical Applications offers a thorough review of polyphosphazene research findings in the life sciences, chemistry, and chemical engineering. It emphasizes biomedical applications as well as recent advances in polyphosphazene development such as high-throughput discovery and the latest controlled methods of synthesis. The book brings together, analyzes, and contextualizes a wealth of knowledge that previously could only be found scattered throughout the scientific literature. Following two introductory chapters, the book reviews: Vaccine delivery and immunomodulation Biomaterials Drug delivery systems Biodetection Well-defined polyphosphazenes: synthetic aspects and novel molecular architectures All the chapters have been written by leading researchers in the field. Editor Alexander Andrianov, who has led the effort to commercialize polyphosphazenes for biomedical applications, has carefully reviewed and edited all chapters to ensure readability, accuracy, and thoroughness. Polyphosphazenes for Biomedical Applications is not only intended for researchers working in polyphosphazene chemistry, but also for all researchers seeking

solutions to problems arising in the areas of biomaterials, drug delivery systems, and controlled release formulations.
Chemistry, Analysis, Function and Effects
Lulu.com
prodigiosin; marine viva; autophage; oral squamous cell carcinoma; Jaspine B; bile salts; intestinal permeability; bioavailability; metabolic instability; edible brown algae; protein enzymatic hydrolysate; ultrafiltration; ACE-inhibition; antioxidant properties; phlorotannins; peptide fractions; amino acids composition; marine functional foods; cardiovascular-health; *Pachyclavularia*; octocoral; cembrane; briarane; briarellin; secosterol; bioactivity; hepatic stellate cells; *Pinnigorgia* sp.; ROS; apoptosis; caspase-3; MAPK; sulfated galactan; 3T3 fibroblasts; green seaweed; radiation pneumonitis; lung fibrosis; fucoidan; cytokine; macrophage; neutrophil; neolignan; *Lumnitzera racemosa*; anti-angiogenesis; anti-inflammation; phomaketide A; lymphangiogenesis; lymphatic endothelial cells; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3
Polyphosphazenes for Biomedical Applications
The filamentous actinomycete Actinomadura namibiensis is the only known producer of labyrinthopeptins, a class of ribosomally synthesized and posttranslationally

modified peptides (RiPPs) displaying highly attractive bioactive properties. In order to increase the labyrinthopeptin A1 productivity in shaking flask cultivations of A. namibiensis, a new cultivation method called salt-enhanced cultivation was used. Compared to the unsupplemented control, labyrinthopeptin A1 productivity was enhanced the most by addition of 50 mM (NH4)2SO4, reaching a 7-fold higher yield of 325 mg L-1 within 10 cultivation days. Salt-enhanced cultivation affected growth and product formation mechanisms, cell morphology characteristics and rheological characteristics of cultivation broth. An image analysis method was developed to quantify both the macro-morphology (pellet size and shape) and the micro-morphology (hyphal network structure) of the heterogeneous filamentous biomass in detail. Productivity-related morphological parameters were in particular the size and circularity of pellets and the degree of hyphal interweaving (hyphal network spacing). It was shown that the time-dependent change in morphology linked to the rheological properties of the cultivation broth. The results presented in this work provide new insights into the cultivation aspects of A. namibiensis and illustrate the challenges on the way

to a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between productivity, morphology and rheology in filamentous cultivations.

John Wiley & Sons

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Monoclonal Antibodies" that was published in Antibodies

Science, Technology and Cultural Heritage

BoD – Books on Demand

Marine biotoxins may pose a threat to the human consumption of seafood and seafood products. The increasing global trade and higher demand for seafood products worldwide represents a challenge for food safety authorities, policy makers, food business operators, and the scientific community, in particular, researchers devoted to environmental sciences, toxicology, and analytical chemistry. In addition, due to changes in climate conditions and technological developments, new and emerging marine toxins are being detected in regions where they were previously unknown. This Special Issue highlight studies aiming to the develop detection methods for marine biotoxins for better understanding the dynamics of accumulation/elimination of marine biotoxins and their effects on marine organisms, as well as toxin exposure studies that aim to evaluate the risks associated with the consumption of contaminated seafood.