Progress In Oncogene Research

Oncogene-Directed TherapiesAdvances in ImmunologyOne Renegade CellExploring Cancer Metabolic Reprogramming through Molecular ImagingProgress in Virus ResearchRecent Progress in Polyamine ResearchScience Progress in ChinaBiologyProgress and Controversies in Oncological UrologyProgress in Experimental Tumor ResearchCancer Research and Treatment TodayProgress in InformaticsEye Cancer Research ProgressBreast Cancer: Progress in Biology, Clinical Management and PreventionKURRI Progress ReportSuccesses and Limitations of Targeted Cancer TherapyProgress in Cell Cycle ResearchProgress in Inflammation Research and TherapyLeukemia: Advances in Research and TreatmentBreast Cancer: Biological and Clinical ProgressResearch Briefings, 1984Progress in Cell Cycle ResearchRecent Progress in Hormone Research - Volume 49Proto-Oncogene Proteins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 EditionProgress ReportAdvances in Virus ResearchProgress in Controlling Breast CancerBreast Cancer: Scientific and Clinical ProgressProgress in Histochemistry and CytochemistryProgress in Oncogene ResearchAdvances in Cancer ResearchRecent Progress in Hormone ResearchProgress ReportAdvances in Research on NeurodegenerationProgress in Tumor Marker ResearchCoumarin Anticoagulant Research ProgressProgress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular BiologyProgress in Chemokine ResearchMolecular Biology of the CellAdvances in

Cancer Research

Oncogene-Directed Therapies

Advances in Immunology

Cancer of the eye is uncommon. It can affect the outer parts of the eye, such as the eyelid, which are made up of muscles, skin and nerves. If the cancer starts inside the eyeball it's called intraocular cancer. The most common intraocular cancers in adults are melanoma and lymphoma. The most common eye cancer in children is retinoblastoma, which starts in the cells of the retina. Cancer can also spread to the eye from other parts of the body. Treatment for eye cancer varies by the type and by how advanced it is. It may include surgery, radiation therapy, freezing or heat therapy, or laser therapy. This new book presents research from around the world.

One Renegade Cell

The Advances in Cancer Research series provides invaluable information on the exciting and fast-moving field of cancer research. This volume presents outstanding and original reviews on a variety of topics, including gene expression in inherited breast cancer, multiparameter analyses of cell cycle regulation in tumorigenesis, Rho GTPases in transformation and metastasis, the myc oncogene, genetic requirements for the episomal maintenance

of oncogenic herpesvirus genomes, treatment of Epstein-Barr virus-associated malignancies with specific T cells, the role of glycogen synthase kinase-3 in cancer, chronic immune activation and inflammation in the pathogenesis of AIDS and cancer, and molecular biology of Hodgkin's lymphoma. Gene Expression in Inherited Breast Cancer Multiparameter Analyses of Cell Cycle Regulatory Proteins in Human Breast Cancer: A Key to Definition of Separate Pathways in Tumorigenesis Rho GTPases in Transformation and Metastasis The myc Oncogene: Marvelously Complex Genetic Requirements for the Episomal Maintenance of Oncogenic Herpevirus Genomes Treatment of Epstein-Barr Virus-Associated Malignancies with Specific T Cells Role of Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3 in Cancer: Regulation Wnts and Other Signaling Pathways Chronic Immune Activation and Inflammation in the Pathogenesis of AIDS and Cancer Molecular Biology of Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Exploring Cancer Metabolic Reprogramming through Molecular Imaging

Published since 1953, Advances in Virus Research covers a diverse range of in-depth reviews providing a valuable overview of the current field of virology. In 2004, the Institute for Scientific Information released figures showing that the series has an Impact Factor of 2.576, with a half-life of 7.1 years, placing it 11th in the highly competitive category of Virology.

Progress in Virus Research

Recent Progress in Polyamine Research

The fight against breast cancer is expected to be effectively stimulated by interdisciplinary approaches and cross-fertilization between laboratory and clinical research findings. Of major importance are therefore meetings promoting fast transfer to clinical applications of findings by basic scientists. The present volume, reporting the proceedings of the 1991 Biennial Conference of the International Association for Breast Cancer Research, hopes to achieve this goal by presenting the most recent observations in the laboratory and their possible applications for diagnostic evaluations and clinical treatments. The sections of the book focus first on the oncogenes more likely involved in mammary tumorigenesis and on the polypeptide factors and steroid hormones affecting proliferation and possibly inducing carcinogenesis in breast epithelium. A section is devoted to the epidemiological studies and to the identification of risk factors, a way to select populations at higher risk and, possibly, to help in preventing the disease. Special emphasis is given to the establishment of diagnostic criteria and to the selection of prognostic factors, which must support an effective therapeutic planning. It is our hope that this volume, a timely update of the most recent advances in specific fields presented by basic scientists, pathologists and clinicians will stimulate new insights and progresses leading ultimately to the control of breast cancer.

Science Progress in China

Now in its second year, Progress in Cell Cycle Research was conceived to serve as an up to date introduction to various aspects of the cell division cycle. Although an annual review in any field of scientific investigation can never be as current as desired, especially in the cell cycle field, we hope that this volume will be helpful to students, to recent graduates considering a de1liation in subject and to investigators at the fringe of the cell cycle field wishing to bridge frontiers. An instructive approach to many subjects in biology is often to make comparisons between evolutionary distant organisms. If one is willing to accept that yeast represent a model primitive eukaryote, then it is possible to make some interesting comparisons of cell cycle control mechanisms between mammals and our little unicellular cousins. By and large unicellular organisms have no need for intracellular communication. With the exception of the mating phenomenon in S. cerevisiae and perhaps some nutritional sensing mechanisms, cellular division of yeast proceeds with complete disregard for neighbourly communication. Multicellular organisms on the other hand, depend entirely on intracellular communication to maintain structural integrity. Consequently, elaborate networks have evolved to either prevent or promote appropriate cell division in multicellular organisms. Yet, as described in chapter two the rudimentary mechanisms for fine tuning the cell division cycle in higher eukaryotes are already apparent in yeast.

Biology

Progress and Controversies in Oncological Urology

Tumour markers are molecules occurring in blood or tissue that are associated with cancer, and whose measurement or identification is useful in patient diagnosis or clinical management. This book analyses potential signals of cancerous tumours, otherwise known as markers or indicators. This includes, direct and rapid determination of cancer antigen, potential tumour markers for cholangiocarcinoma, melanoma inhibitory activity, metastatic uveal melanoma, measurement of tumour oxygenation, bladder cancer markers, epithelial cell adhesion and progression markers in prostate tumours.

Progress in Experimental Tumor Research

Prominent investigators and clinicians summarize in a balanced blend of fundamental science, basic research, experimental therapeutics, and early clinical experiences, what is known about oncogenes and oncogenesis, and describe how that knowledge can be used to treat the cancer. The contributors explain how, why, and under what conditions certain proteins acquire the ability to transform eukaryotic cells, and detail the crucial biological consequences of this oncogenic transformation, particularly for cellular mitogenesis, survival, differentiation, migration,

proteolysis, or angiogenic competence. Their articles thoroughly explicate the premises, principles, techniques, and approaches to oncogene targeting in various types of human cancer by using signal transduction inhibitors, immunological targeting methods, and antisense gene therapy.

Cancer Research and Treatment Today

Progress in Informatics

Volume 5 of the series "Advances in Research on Neurodegeneration" is concerned with themes which are currently the focus of intensive research, and in which advances in our understanding of the pathological mechanisms un derlying neurodegenerative diseases are expected in the near future. The first section contains five reviews devoted to the various neuroimaging technolo gies. The discussion is concerned with the question of whether neuroimaging techniques make it possible to follow the process of degeneration as it occurs, and which methods offer the required sensitivity and quantifiability for this purpose. However, the question needs to be examined of whether, given the physical and chemical limitations of these techniques, even under optimal conditions, anatomical resolution can be improved to the extent that neuro degenerative diseases can be diagnosed earlier than currently possible and a confident diagnosis made. The possibilities of using neuroimaging techniques to provide information regarding the effects of

neuroprotective or neuroregen erative therapeutic strategies, and for correlating the results of neuropsycho logical research with imaging data are also discussed. The second section is concerned with the significance of endogenous or exogenous neurotoxins as triggers for neurodegenerative processes that may lead to Parkinsonism. Vulnerability factors, which include such factors as nerve ending sensitivity, the synergistic effects of drugs and the various mechanisms underlying different toxins are discussed.

Eye Cancer Research Progress

Breast Cancer: Progress in Biology, Clinical Management and Prevention

The treatment of patients with advanced malignancies has undergone remarkable change in the last few years. While in the past decisions about systemic therapy were largely based on the performance status of a patient, oncologists today also take into account the pathological and molecular characteristics of the patient's tumor. Targeting specific molecular pathways important for tumorigenesis has become the preferred way of treatment for many types of malignancies. With these advances come new challenges including the optimization of therapy, recognizing and dealing with side effects and, importantly, the development of resistance. This book provides an up-to-date overview of the advances and limitations of targeted therapy

for several tumor entities including breast cancer, colon cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, lung cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer and renal cell carcinoma. Written by over a dozen internationally renowned scientists, the book is suitable for advanced students, postdoctoral researchers, scientists and clinicians who wish to update their knowledge of the latest approaches to targeted cancer therapies.

KURRI Progress Report

Biological Sciences

Successes and Limitations of Targeted Cancer Therapy

Today, China is in a critical period of development facing a series of challenges such as optimizing the economic structure, rationalizing the use of resources, protecting the ecological environment, eradicating poverty, and fostering coordinated development of the whole society. These challenges can not be comprehensively address without the integrated development of science and technology. This book takes an active part in international cooperation for promoting the development of science and technology and the progress of human civilization. In Science Progress in China Chinese scientists have outlined the development and accomplishments across a spectrum of science over the past 50 years. Scientific acheivements discussed include: the first synthesis of crystalline bovine insulin, the publication of the diagram of rice genes and much more. *

Promotes the development of science and education, with emphasis placed on cultivating and nurting scientific talents * Discusses Chinese mathematics, engineering achievements, and the science and technology strategies and policies * Povides insights in the progress of crop genetics and breeding * Offers an analysis of the development of the population and the effects of reproductive medicine

Progress in Cell Cycle Research

The latest volume in this highly regarded series covers current advances in the fast-moving field of cell cycle research by gathering reviews otherwise scattered throughout the literature. Contributions encompass fields from cell and molecular biology to biochemistry.

Progress in Inflammation Research and Therapy

Proto-Oncogene Proteins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Proto-Oncogene Proteins in a concise format. The editors have built Proto-Oncogene Proteins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Proto-Oncogene Proteins in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of

Proto-Oncogene Proteins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

Leukemia: Advances in Research and Treatment

Breast Cancer: Biological and Clinical Progress

Advances in Immunology presents current developments as well as comprehensive reviews in immunology. Articles address the wide range of topics that comprise immunology, including molecular and cellular activation mechanisms, phylogeny and molecular evolution, and clinical modalities. Edited and authored by the foremost scientists in the field, each volume provides up-to-date information and directions for future research.

Research Briefings, 1984

Progress in Cell Cycle Research

Recent Progress in Hormone Research - Volume 49

Proto-Oncogene Proteins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition

Among the topics covered in Volume 49 are neurotransmitter transporters circadian rhythms, transgenic model for studying isles development, protein phosphateses, the androgen receptor, molecular genetics of steroid 5oz-reductases and benign and malignant prostatic neoplasms.

Progress Report

Advances in Virus Research

Leukemia continues to offer the scientist a unique opportunity to gain new knowledge about the malignant transformation. As a result, this multi-authored volume, devoted to advances which have occurred over the last seven years, provides the reader with an important new understanding of leukemia, but perhaps even more important, predicts analogous, new developments in the other malignant diagnoses. In this respect, this volume represents the cutting edge of cancer research. This text is unique in that it includes in a single volume the leading contributors to their respective fields covering what the editors feel are the major advances in our knowledge of the biology and therapy of leukemia

over the last seven years.

Progress in Controlling Breast Cancer

Chemokines are the cytokines that may activate or chemoattract leukocytes. Each chemokine contains 65 ~ 120 amino acids, with molecular weight of 8-10 kD. Their receptors belong to G-protein-coupled receptors. Inflammatory chemokines are released from a wide variety of cells in response to bacterial infection, viruses and agents that cause physical damage such as silica or the urate crystals that occur in gout. They function mainly as chemoattractants for leukocytes, recruiting monocytes, neutrophils and other effector cells from the blood to sites of infection or damage. They can be released by many different cell types and serve to guide cells involved in innate immunity and also the lymphocytes of the adaptive immune system. The cells that are attracted by chemokines follow a signal of increasing chemokine concentration to the site of infection or tissue injury. Some chemokines also have roles in the development of lymphocytes, migration and angiogenesis (the growth of new blood vessels).Since the entry of HIV into host cells requires chemokine receptors, their antagonists are being developed to treat AIDS. This book presents leading research from around the globe in this field.

Breast Cancer: Scientific and Clinical Progress

The first part of the book deals with several aspects of

different viruses : viral structure, function, replication and interplay between the virus and the host. Six viruses are used as examples, four RNA viruses (HTLV-I, HIV-1, MMTV and coxsackievirus B4) and two DNA viruses (EBV and KSHV). The second part of the book is devoted to the use of the knowledge on viruses to practical applications and also to the characterisation of HIV inhibitors. Reviewing the results of research on different viruses is important since, although viruses possess vast degrees of complexity, they also share similar features. In addition, viruses are more and more used as models to solve molecular biology problems.

Progress in Histochemistry and Cytochemistry

An oncogene is a gene that can cause a cell to develop into a tumour cell, possibly resulting in cancer. A protooncogene is a gene that is involved in signal transduction and execution of mitogenic signals, usually through its protein product. Upon activation, it (or its product) becomes a tumour inducing agent, an oncogene. The protooncogene can become an oncogene by a relatively small modification of its original function. Growth factors are usually secreted by a few special cells to induce cell proliferation in other cells. If a cell that usually does not produce growth factors suddenly starts to do so (because it developed an oncogene), it will thereby induce its own uncontrolled proliferation (autocrine loop), as well as the proliferation of neighbouring cells. There are six known classes of protein kinases

and related proteins that can become an oncogene: 1. Receptor tyrosine kinases that become constitutively (permanently) active like the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR). 2. Cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases like the Src-family, Syk-ZAP-70 family and BTK family of tyrosine kinases. 3. Regulatory GTPases, for example, the Ras protein. 4. Cytoplasmic Serine/Threonine kinases and their regulatory subunits, for example, the Raf kinase, and cyclin-dependent kinases (through overexpression). 5. Adaptor proteins in signal transduction. 6. Transcription factors. This new book covers topics from within this field of research.

Progress in Oncogene Research

Advances in Cancer Research

Recent Progress in Hormone Research

Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology

Progress Report

Advances in Research on Neurodegeneration

The inclusion of oncogene-driven reprogramming of energy metabolism within the list of cancer hallmarks (Hanahan and Weinberg, Cell 2000, 2011) has provided major impetus to further investigate the existence of a much wider metabolic rewiring in cancer cells, which not only includes deregulated cellular bioenergetics, but also encompasses multiple links with a more comprehensive network of altered biochemical pathways. This network is currently held responsible for redirecting carbon and phosphorus fluxes through the biosynthesis of nucleotides, amino acids, lipids and phospholipids and for the production of second messengers essential to cancer cells growth, survival and invasiveness in the hostile tumor environment. The capability to develop such a concerted rewiring of biochemical pathways is a versatile tool adopted by cancer cells to counteract the host defense and eventually resist the attack of anticancer treatments. Integrated efforts elucidating key mechanisms underlying this complex cancer metabolic reprogramming have led to the identification of new signatures of malignancy that are providing a strong foundation for improving cancer diagnosis and monitoring tumor response to therapy using appropriate molecular imaging approaches. In particular, the recent evolution of positron emission tomography (PET), magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), spectroscopic imaging (MRSI), functional MR imaging (fMRI) and optical imaging technologies, combined with complementary cellular imaging approaches, have created new ways to explore and monitor the effects of metabolic reprogramming in cancer at clinical and preclinical levels. Thus, the progress of high-tech engineering

and molecular imaging technologies, combined with new generation genomic, proteomic and phosphoproteomic methods, can significantly improve the clinical effectiveness of image-based interventions in cancer and provide novel insights to design and validate new targeted therapies. The Frontiers in Oncology Research Topic “Exploring Cancer Metabolic Reprogramming Through Molecular Imaging” focusses on current achievements, challenges and needs in the application of molecular imaging methods to explore cancer metabolic reprogramming, and evaluate its potential impact on clinical decisions and patient outcome. A series of reviews and perspective articles, along with original research contributions on humans and on preclinical models have been concertedly included in the Topic to build an open forum on perspectives, present needs and future challenges of this cutting-edge research area.

Progress in Tumor Marker Research

Coumarin Anticoagulant Research Progress

Effective control of breast cancer depends on three types of research accomplishment -- understanding the disease's origins and progression: successfully applying this knowledge to methods of detection, diagnosis and treatment: and finding ways to make these advances truly available to the public as effectively as possible. The significant progress that is

occurring across this entire spectrum of pioneering investigation is reflected in these proceedings of the 1987 biennial conference of the International Association for Breast Cancer Research. The first section of the book focuses on oncogenes and chemical effectors that may play key roles in early cell transformation leading to breast cancer. Research discussed includes identification of specific oncogenes which appear to be involved in the disease, study of their activation and expression, examination of the biological effects of various growth factors isolated from breast cancer cell lines, and investigation of the molecular mechanisms by which estrogens promote and stimulate growth of breast cancers. The second group of chapters deals with several other complex factors and phenomena which may influence tumor formation in the breast, for example, expression of abnormalities by fibroblasts, disruption of epithelial-mesenchymal interactions, and loss of ability nili to synthesize normal basal lamina resulting in alterations in the extracellular matrix. Clarification of the processes of normal mammary gland development and differentiation is central to much of this work.

Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology

Proceedings of the International Association for Breast-Cancer Research Conference, Tel-Aviv, Isreal, March 1989

Progress in Chemokine Research

Warfarin (also known under the brand names of Coumadin, Jantoven, Marevan, and Waran) is an anticoagulant medication that is administered orally or, very rarely, by injection. It is used for the prophylaxis of thrombosis and embolism in many disorders. Its activity has to be monitored by frequent blood testing for the international normalised ratio (INR). It is named for the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. Warfarin is a synthetic derivative of coumarin, a chemical found naturally in many plants, notably woodruff (Galium odoratum, Rubiaceae), and at lower levels in liquorice, lavender and various other species. Warfarin was originally developed as a rat poison; however, more modern poisons are much more potent and toxic (e.g., brodifacoum). Warfarin and contemporary rodenticides belong to the same class of drugs (coumarins) and both decrease blood coagulation by interfering with vitamin K metabolism. For this reason, drugs in this class are also referred to as vitamin K antagonists.

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Cancer research has reached a major turning point. The quality and quantity of information gathered about this disease in the past twenty years has revolutionized our understanding of its origins and behavior. No one is better qualified to comment on these dramatic leaps forward than molecular biologist Robert A. Weinberg, director of one of the leading cancer research centers in the world. In One Renegade Cell , Weinberg presents an accessible and state-of-the-art account of how the disease begins

and how, one day, it will be cured. Weinberg tells how the roots of cancer were uncovered in 1909 and when the first cancer-causing virus was discovered. He then moves forward to the discovery of the role of chemical carcinogens and radiation in triggering cancer, and relates the remarkable story of the discoveries of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, the master controllers of normal and malignant cell proliferation. This book, which presumes little prior knowledge of biology, describes the revolution in biomedical research that has finally uncovered the forces driving malignant growth. Drawing on insights that simply were not available until recently, the discoveries presented in One Renegade Cell have already begun to profoundly alter the way that we diagnose and treat human cancers.

Advances in Cancer Research

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION