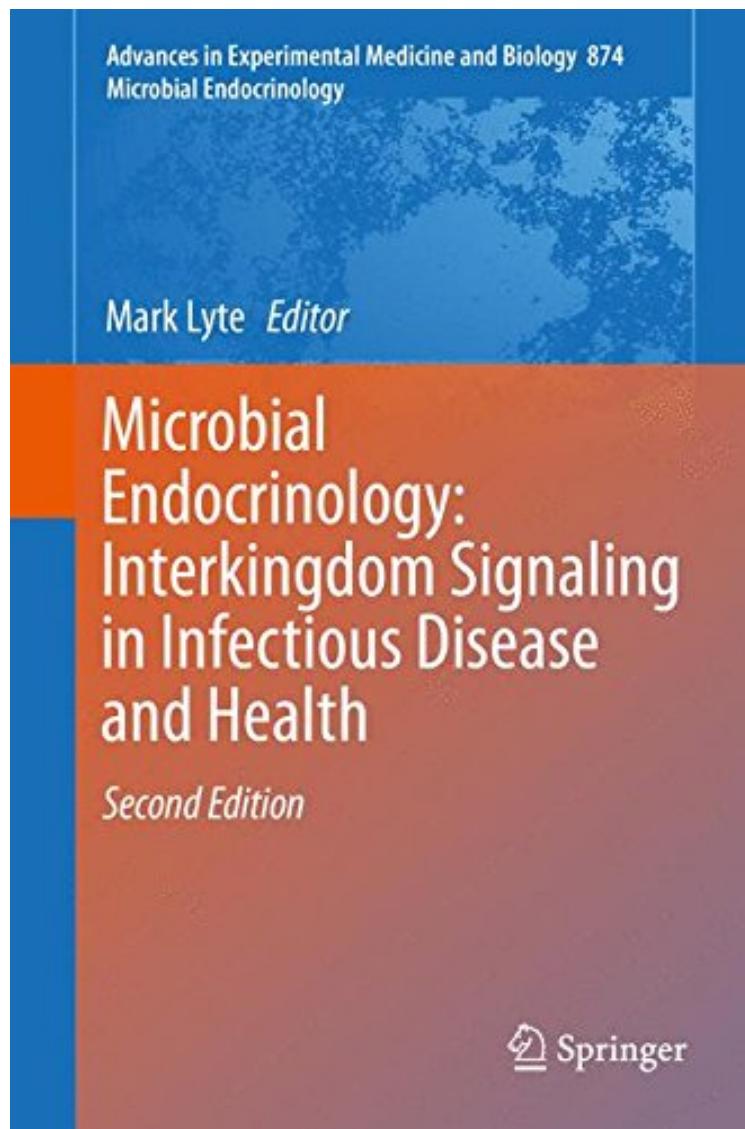


[PDF] Microbial Endocrinology: Interkingdom Signaling in Infectious Disease and Health (Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology)

Microbial Endocrinology: Interkingdom Signaling in Infectious Disease and Health (Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology)

From Ingramcontent
*ePub | *DOC | audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF*



 Download

 Read Online

#6413445 in Books Ingramcontent 2015-11-20Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.53 x 1.02 x 6.251, .0
#File Name: 3319202146374 pagesMicrobial Endocrinology Interkingdom Signaling in Infectious Disease
and Health | File size: 38.Mb

From Ingramcontent : Microbial Endocrinology: Interkingdom Signaling in Infectious Disease and Health (Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be

worth my time, and all praised Microbial Endocrinology: Interkingdom Signaling in Infectious Disease and Health (Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. cutting edgeBy TummajorThe thing about this book is you have to be at the cutting edge of the field to understand the importance and content. At times, the content remains questionable until further testing. For what it's worth, if you are in this field, this book provides broad and excellent coverage and review. The major question is where are you taking your research from here???

This new edition highlights the numerous advances made in the field of microbial endocrinology over the last five years. Prominent among these new topics featured is the emergence of the microbiota-gut-brain axis and the role it plays in brain function. Specific focus is given to the role of microbial endocrinology in the evolutionary symbiosis between man and microbe as it relates to both health and disease. With new chapters on the microbiome and its relation to neurochemicals, this new edition brings this important volume up to date.

From the Back CoverAbout this book Microbial endocrinology represents a newly emerging interdisciplinary field that is formed by the intersection of the fields of neurobiology and microbiology. It is the intent of this book to introduce a new perspective to the current understanding not only of the factors that mediate the ability of microbes to cause disease, but also to the mechanisms that maintain normal homeostasis. The discovery that microbes can both synthesize and directly respond to neuroendocrine hormones provides for a new framework with which to investigate how microorganisms interface not only with vertebrates, but also with invertebrates and even plants. The reader will learn that neuroendocrine hormones, most commonly associated with mammals, are actually found throughout the plant, insect and microbial kingdoms to an extent that will undoubtedly surprise many, and most importantly, highlight how interactions between microbes and neuroendocrine hormones influence health and the pathophysiology of infectious disease. This book will lead its readers to the understanding that through eons of association with eukaryotic organisms, bacteria have evolved specific detection systems for neuroendocrine hormones, which they utilize not only to "sense" their environment, but also to co-op products of neurophysiological responses for their own survival. About the Editors Prof. Mark Lyte, Ph.D., M.S., MT(ASCP) is a Professor in the Department of Pharmacy Practice, and adjunct Professor in the Departments of Internal Medicine and Microbiology and Immunology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. Prof. Lyte conducted experiments in 1991 that subsequently led him shortly thereafter to propose and found the field of microbial endocrinology. In addition to having served on scientific review panels for the National Institutes of Health and other worldwide agencies, Prof. Lyte has been awarded the Joseph Susman Memorial Award for Surgical Infectious Disease Research and was named a finalist for the NIH Directors Pioneer Award. Dr. Primrose Freestone, BSc(Hons), PhD, PGCE is a Lecturer in Clinical Microbiology, in the Department of Infection, Immunity and Inflammation, University of Leicester. Dr. Freestone was the first to identify tyrosine phosphorylation as a regulatory mechanism in bacteria, and to elucidate the mechanisms by which stress hormones induce bacterial growth. She is also an inventor in the fields of microbial diagnostics and dietary bioactives, and has been awarded Fellowships to develop entrepreneurial activities in life science biotechnology. About the AuthorProf. Mark Lyte, Ph.D., M.S., MT(ASCP) is a Professor in the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University. Prof. Lyte conducted experiments in 1991 that subsequently led him shortly thereafter to propose and found the field of microbial endocrinology. In addition to having served on scientific review panels for the National Institutes of Health and other worldwide agencies, Prof. Lyte has been awarded the Joseph Susman Memorial Award for Surgical Infectious Disease Research and was named a finalist for the NIH Directors Pioneer Award.