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Regulation Of Scientific Inquiry - Keith Wulff 1979-05-28

New Scientist - 1989-02-11
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Molecular Genetics of Plant-Microbe Interactions - Desh Pal S. Verma 2012-12-06
Increased interest in the basic biology of plants and microorganisms stems from the fact that crop productivity is directly affected by plant-microbe interactions. In spite of the fact that plants exist in the environment amongst diverse species of microorganisms, only a few ever establish a direct relationship. Emerging awareness concerning the indirect effect of microbial association on plant growth and the possibility of using one microbe against another for controlling pathogenic interactions is at the genesis of new fields of studies. The primary reason for a microbe to associate with· photoautotrophic organisms (plants) is to tap its nutritional requirements, fixed carbon, as a source of energy. By hook or by crook, a microbe must survive. Some have evolved mechanisms to exploit plants to develop a niche for their biotropic demands. When in contact with a living plant, microorganisms may live in a passive association using exudates from the plant, invade it pathogenically or coexist with it in symbiosis. The plant responds to the interloper, either reacting in a hypersensitive manner to contain the invasion of pathogens, or by inducing a set of genes that leads toward symbiosis, or by simply succumbing to the invader. Thus, prior to contact wi th the plant, mic roorganism is able to sense the presence of the host and activate accordingly a set of genes required for the forthcoming interaction, whether symbiotic or pathogenic.
New Scientist - 1982-04-08
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Hormonal Steroids - V. H. T. James 2013-10-22
Hormonal Steroids presents the proceedings of the Sixth International Congress on Hormonal Steroids, held in Jerusalem, Israel in September 1982. The book covers a wide range of topics on the field of hormonal steroids research. The topics discussed include the history of steroid-protein interaction; enzyme induction by estrogen; steroids and the immune system; correlative morphological and biochemical investigations on the stromal tissue of the human prostate; analysis of intact steroid conjugates by secondary ion mass spectrometry (including fabms) and by gas chromatography; and the role of lipoproteins in steroidogenesis by human luteinized granulosa cells in culture. Biochemists, pathologists, pharmacologists, and medical and pharmaceutical researchers will find the book a good source of insight.
New Scientist - 1989-01-28
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1981-04-02
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1989-08-26
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1987-05-07
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1987-09-24
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1985-09-05
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Medical Sciences International Who's who - 1990

New Scientist - 1989-05-20
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
International Biotechnology Directory - J. Coombs 2016-01-07
This directory provides the reader with quick-access to information on more than 8000 companies, research centres and academic institutions involved in new and established technologies. This edition offers more than 600 all-new organization listings, including new listings in Europe.

New Scientist - 1981-09-17
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Recombinant DNA Technical Bulletin - 1977

New Scientist - 1986-01-30
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1981-09-17
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1988-12-10
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1985-11-14
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1977-07-07
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Deciphering Science and Technology - Maureen McNeil 2016-07-27
As science and technology have pervaded modern life to an ever greater degree, social scientists have been led to find questions of the causes and consequences of 'expert' knowledge arising in places that would have been felt unlikely hitherto. Varcoe, McNeil and Yearley's book assembles nine exemplary studies by sociologists, each of which explores an aspect of the current scientific-technological 'revolution'. Some popular ideas are challenged. So, too, implicitly, are certain large-scale social scientific theories claiming to have discerned in science and technology an overall meaning.
Chemistry and Industry - 1991

New Scientist - 1982-08-12
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1987-10-15
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
The University of Leeds Review - University of Leeds 1980

New Scientist - 1989-08-19
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Insulin - the Crooked Timber - Kersten T. Hall 2022
Before the discovery of insulin, a diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes was a death sentence. To mark the centenary of this landmark in medicine, this book charts the journey of how insulin was transformed from what one clinician called 'thick brown muck' into the very first drug to be produced using genetic engineering, and which earned the founders of US biotech company Genentech a small fortune. Taking the reader on a fascinating journey, starting with the discovery of insulin in the 1920s through to the present day, Insulin - The Crooked Timber reveals a story of monstrous egos, toxic career rivalries, and a few unsung heroes and heroines. It discusses in detail the circumstances of Canadian scientist Frederick Banting whose award of the 1923 Nobel Prize for this life-saving discovery proved to be both a blessing and a curse for him and explores how the human story behind this discovery still remains one of ongoing political and scientific controversy. The book is the result of the author's own shocking diagnosis with Type 1 diabetes and its story reminds us all of what technology can - and cannot do - for us. As the world struggles to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic and face future challenges such as climate change, the lessons that we can learn from the story of insulin have never been more important.
New Scientist - 1985-11-14
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
Mother Jones Magazine - 2000-01
Mother Jones is an award-winning national magazine widely respected for its groundbreaking investigative reporting and coverage of sustainability and environmental issues.
New Scientist - 1984-05-24
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist - 1987-03-12
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.
New Scientist and Science Journal - 1988

Transgenic Plant Research - Alan R. Lindsey 2022-01-27
This text is split into four main sections: gene transfer techniques; transgenic approaches to gene isolation; manipulation of plant development, biochemistry and physiology; and predictability of transgene expression.
New Scientist - 1982-08-05
New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the

results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

Autocrine and Paracrine Mechanisms in Reproductive Endocrinology - L. Krey 2013-11-11

There is a prov1s10n in the charter of each Study Section of the Division of Research Grants at the National Institutes of Health that stipulates that "workshops" are to be held periodically to aid Study Section members in their appraisals of recent developments in their fields and to identify future challenges worthy of investigation. The Reproductive Endocrinology Study Section was established on December 13, 1985 to review research grants and research training activities relating to reproductive endocrinology, including aspects of management of reproductive endocrine disorders and hormonal imbalances as related to infertility and during pregnancy and puberty, breast cancer and prostate cancer. It held its first workshop, entitled, "Autocrine and Paracrine Mechanisms in Reproductive Endocrinology," in October, 1988 in Shrewsbury, MA at The Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology. The proceedings of this workshop, which are detailed herein, reflect the fact that autocrine and paracrine interactions are rapidly being accepted as an exciting area of research by scientists investigating the physiological and biochemical mechanisms of hormone action in the male and female reproductive systems. The material covered is novel and wide-ranging, extending from theoretical considerations of mechanisms of growth factor action and the role of cell cycle stage in determining hormone action to investigations of autocrine and paracrine interactions during development to discussions of the potential clinical ramifications of the basic research findings. Such an extensive inventory is necessary for two reasons.

New Scientist - 1989-07-15

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

New Scientist - 1982-06-03

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

The Just Economy - Richard Dien Winfield 2022-01-27

First Published in 1988, Richard Dien Winfield's The Just Economy investigates what the economy should be, undertaking a normative inquiry ignored by contemporary economists. Drawing upon Hegel's Philosophy of Right, Winfield's book shows how justice lies in self-determination, how the economy can realize social freedom, and how economic relations must be regulated to uphold family welfare, equal economic opportunity, and political autonomy. Exposing the pitfalls in past attempts to conceive economic justice, including those of ancient Greek philosophers, social contract thinkers, the classical political economists, and Marx, The Just Economy settles the controversy between capitalism, socialism, and communism. It is crucial reading for thinkers and citizens the world over.

New Scientist - 1982-01-28

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.