

Medical Cell Biology Goodman

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When I've lectured at medical schools, my most commonly asked question concerns sickle cell trait. Writer Sherman Alexie, a member of the Spokane-Coeur d'Alene tribes, put the question this way in a 1998 interview: "If race is not real, explain sickle cell anemia to me."

Is Race Real? - Race Is Real, But It's Not Genetic - SAPIENS

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In cell biology, the nucleus (pl. nuclei; from Latin nucleus or nucleus, meaning kernel or seed) is a membrane-bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells. Eukaryotes usually have a single nucleus, but a few cell types, such as mammalian red blood cells, have no nuclei, and a few others including osteoclasts have many. The main structures making up the nucleus are the nuclear envelope, a double ...

Cell nucleus - Wikipedia

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Secretion is the movement of material from one point to another, such as a secreted chemical substance from a cell or gland. In contrast, excretion, is the removal of certain substances or waste products from a cell or organism. The classical mechanism of cell secretion is via secretory portals at the cell plasma membrane called porosomes. Porosomes are permanent cup-shaped lipoprotein structure ...

Secretion - Wikipedia

Nanoparticles are materials with overall dimensions in the nanoscale, ie, under 100 nm. In recent years, these materials have emerged as important players in modern medicine, with clinical applications ranging from contrast agents in imaging to carriers for drug and gene delivery into tumors. Indeed ...

Nanoparticles in modern medicine: State of the art and ...

17 Institute for Cancer Genetics, Department of Neurology and Department of Pathology and Cell Biology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, 10032, USA. 18 Human Biology Division, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA 98109, USA.

Oncogenic Signaling Pathways in The Cancer Genome Atlas

Osmolality is the concentration of the substance in 1 L of water divided by its molecular weight. Tonicity is effective osmolality—the osmotic pressure caused by dissolved particles restricted to one side of the cell membrane. Because Na and glucose are partially restricted to the ECF, they are effective osmols and account for normal tonicity.

Osmolality - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Genetic epidemiology. One of the most significant risk factors for OC is a family history of the disease 42. First-degree relatives of probands have a 3- to 7-fold increased risk, especially if multiple relatives are affected, and at an early age of onset 43-47. Rare high penetrant mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes greatly increase lifetime risk 48 and account for the majority of hereditary ...

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