

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030280855

10位ISBN编号：7030280857

出版时间：1970-1

出版时间：科学出版社

作者：斯奎尔 编

页数：564

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

前言

20世纪中叶以来，关于神经系统的研究从以往生物与心理学研究的边缘地位跃升，成为神经科学这一交叉学科。

这一新学科将生物化学、细胞生物学、解剖学、生理学、心理学、神经病学、精神病学等具有不同背景的科学家与临床医生们联系起来，研究令人激动的脑的秘密。

他们专注于探索神经元的功能机制。

澄清行为与认知的神经基础，了解神经系统疾病。

1969年神经科学学会的创建大大促进了该学科的发展，如今该学会已经拥有近37000名会员。

第一个针对神经科学的学术培训项目建立于医学院（1965年加州大学圣迭戈分校建立神经科学系，1966年哈佛大学建立神经生物学系）。

第一个本科生培训项目于1972年建立于Amherst学院和Oberlin学院，后者培养了诺贝尔奖获得者RogeriSperry和三位神经科学学会会长。

时至今日，全世界已经有超过300个神经科学系或相应的培养项目。

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

内容概要

《神经科学百科全书》原书篇幅巨大，为所有神经科学百科全书之首。由来自世界各地的2400多位专家撰稿人合力打造，覆盖了神经科学全部主要领域。书中每个词条在收入书中之前均经过顾问委员会的同行评议，词条中均含有词汇表、引言、参考文献和丰富的交叉参考内容。

主编为著名神经科学家、美国神经科学学会前主席Larry R.Squire。

内容平易，本科生即可读懂。

深度和广度独一无二，足可满足专家学者的需要。

导读版精选原书中的部分主题，按内容重新编排，更适合国内读者购买和阅读。

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

作者简介

编者：（美国）斯奎尔（Larry R.Squire）

书籍目录

动物模型与方法 Aging and Memory in Animals Aging: Invertebrate Models of Normal Brain Aging Alzheimer's Disease: Transgenic Mouse Models Animal Models of Alzheimer's Disease Animal Models of Amnesia Animal Models of Huntington's Disease Animal Models of Inherited Retinal Degenerations Animal Models of Motor and Sensory Neuron Disease Animal Models of Parkinson's Disease 生物化学、细胞与分子生物学 Animal Models of Stroke BAC Transgenesis: Cell-Type Specific Expression in the Nervous System Drosophila Apterous Neurons: From Stem Cell to Unique Neuron Drug Addiction: Behavioral Pharmacology of Drug Addiction in Rats Episodic Memory: Assessment in Animals Executive Function and Higher-Order Cognition: Assessment in Animals Inherited Macular Degenerations: Animal Models Invertebrate Models to Study Learning and Memory: Lymnaea Learning and Memory in Invertebrate Models: Tritonia Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Aplysia Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: C-Elegans Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Drosophila Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Hermissenda Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Honey Bee Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Limax Learning and Memory in Invertebrates: Mollusks Mammalian Sleep and Circadian Rhythms: Flies Neural Induction in Chicks Non-Primate Models of Normal Brain Aging Procedural Learning in Animals Rodent Aging Spatial Memory: Assessment in Animals Transgenic Models of Neurodegenerative Disease Veloei Gene and Veloci Mouse: High-Throughput Approaches for Generating Targeted Mutations in Mice on a Genome-Wide Scale Atomic Force Microscopy Methodologies BAC Use in the Study of the CNS Cell Culture: Autonomic and Enteric Neurons Cell Culture: Primary Neural Cells Cellular Dynamics Revealed by Digital Holographic Microscopy Chromaffin Cells: Model Cells for Neuronal Cell Biology Decoding Neuron Transcriptome by SAGE Engineering Viruses for CNS studies Fluorescence Microscopy in the Neurosciences Fluorescent Biomarkers in Neurons Glial Ion Homeostasis: A Fluorescence Microscopy Approach Imaging Studies Using Reporter-Gene Transgenic Rats Mass Spectroscopy of Proteins Memory: Genetic Approaches Microarray use for the Analysis of the CNS Microglia Identification Methods Monoamines: Release Studies ... Neurophysiology: Past and Present Neuroproteomics Nucleic Acid Introduction into Primary Neurons and Glia Oligodendrocyte and Schwann Cell Identification Methods Optical Monitoring of Exo- and Endocytosis Photolysis of Caged Glutamate for Use in the CNS RNA Binding Protein Methods Rodent Behavior: Approaches Single Cell Electroporation Single Cell Genomic DNA Analysis Single Cell Molecular Analysis Procedures Single Cell PCR Coupled with Electrophysiology Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) Analysis siRNA: Utility Synaptosomes Ultrastructural Analysis of Spine Plasticity Viral Vectors in the CNS 其他系统 神经科学方法 Connectionist Models Deep Brain Stimulation Neuroanatomy Methods in Humans and Animals Neuroinformatics Statistical Tests and Inferences 原书词条中英对照表

章节摘录

插图：Protein chromophores that can be activated to initiate fluorescence emission from a quiescent state (a process known as photoactivation) or that are capable of being optically converted from one fluorescence emission bandwidth to another (photoconversion) represent perhaps the most promising approach to their in vivo investigation of protein lifetimes, transport, and turnover rates in neurons. Appropriately termed molecular or optical highlighters, photoactivated fluorescent proteins generally display little or no initial fluorescence under excitation at the imaging wavelength, but dramatically increase their fluorescence intensity after activation by irradiation at a different (usually lower) wavelength. Photoconversion optical highlighters, on the other hand, undergo a change in the fluorescence emission bandwidth profile on optically induced changes to the chromophore. These effects result in the direct and controlled high-lighting of distinct molecular pools within the cell. The ability to selectively initiate or alter fluorescence emission profiles in photoconversion optical highlighter proteins renders these probes excellent tools for exploring protein behavior in living cells. Because the fluorescence intensity (or color spectrum) of highlighters occurs only after photon-mediated conversion, newly synthesized non-photo-activated protein pools remain unobserved and do not complicate experimental results. This signal independence from new protein synthesis could potentially enable the study of protein degradation kinetics in tagged molecules by techniques such as optical pulse labeling and monitoring of the fluorescence over time. Additional quantitative techniques, including fluorescence-correlation spectroscopy, should prove useful in measuring the mobility of photoactivated optical highlighters in small numbers, even down to the single-molecule level.

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

编辑推荐

《神经科学百科全书5:方法与amp;技术(上)(导读版)》由科学出版社出版。

<<方法与amp;技术（上）>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>