Journal Of Pharmacology And Experimental Therapeutics Impact Factor

This book provides readers with an up-to-date and comprehensive view on the resolution of inflammation and on new developments in this area, including pro-resolution mediators, apoptosis, macrophage clearance of apoptotic cells, possible novel drug developments.

Ethnopharmacology is one of the world’s fastest-growing scientific disciplines encompassing a diverse range of subjects. It links natural sciences research on medicinal, aromatic and toxic plants with socio-cultural studies and has often been associated with the development of new drugs. The Editors of Ethnopharmacology have assembled an international team of renowned contributors to provide a critical synthesis of the substantial body of new knowledge and evidence on the subject that has emerged over the past decade. Divided into three parts, the book begins with an overview of the subject including a brief history, ethnopharmacological methods, the role of intellectual property protection, key analytical approaches, the role of ethnopharmacology in primary/secondary education and links to biodiversity and ecological research. Part two looks at ethnopharmacological contributions to modern therapeutics across a range of conditions including CNS disorders, cancer, bone and joint health and parasitic diseases. The final part is devoted to regional perspectives covering all continents, providing a state-of-the –art assessment of the status of ethnopharmacological research globally. A comprehensive, critical synthesis of the latest developments in ethnopharmacology. Includes a section devoted to ethnopharmacological contributions to modern therapeutics across a range of conditions. Contributions are from leading international experts in the field. This timely book will prove invaluable for researchers and students across a range of subjects including ethnopharmacology, ethnobotany, medicinal plant research and natural products research. Ethnopharmacology- A Reader is part of the ULLA Series in Pharmaceutical Sciences www.ullapharmsci.org

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 13 The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics was written by John J. Abel and Arthur R. Cushny in 1919. This is a 526 page book, containing 151694 words and 118 pictures. Search Inside is enabled for this title. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Second Edition will continue this tradition of better preparing researchers in the basics of pharmacology. In addition, new human interest material including historical facts in pharmacology will be added. A new section on therapeutics will help readers identify with diseases and drug treatments. Over 30 new figures and tables More human interest information to provide readers with historical facts on pharmacology research New section on therapeutics to help identify diseaes and drug treatments New section on new biological concepts relevant to pharmacological research (i.e., systems biology) New study sections organized with ASPET and other international pharmacology organizations New coverage of pharmacokinetics and drug disposition

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G protein coupled receptors remain the most important class of therapeutic targets in medicine. In the last 5 years, tremendous advances have been made in our understanding of the structure and mechanism of this critical family of drug targets. The present volume explores the modern experimental and conceptual framework for drug discovery for G protein coupled receptors. It explores advances in structure determination and structure-based drug design as well as new concepts of allosteric modulation, functional selectivity/biased agonism, and pharmacological chaperones. In addition, emerging drug targets such as receptor families for fatty acids, carboxylic acids, lipid mediators, etc. are included. Final chapters cover novel mechanisms of signal regulation through PDZ domains and RGS proteins. This volume will bring an up-to-date perspective on the G protein coupled receptor field to both academic and industry scientists. The present volume explores the modern experimental and conceptual framework for drug discovery for G protein coupled receptors It explores advances in structure determination and structure-based drug design as well as new concepts of allosteric modulation, functional selectivity/biased agonism, and pharmacological chaperones This volume will bring an up-to-date perspective on the G protein coupled receptor field to both academic and industry scientists

The last decade or so has seen remarkable advances in our knowledge of cough. This applies especially to its basic mechanisms: the types of airway sensors, the phar- ological receptors on their membranes, the brainstem organization of the ‘cough centre’, and the involvement of the cerebral cortex in the sensations and the vol- tary control of cough. With the exception of the last of these, nearly all the studies have been on experimental animals rather than humans, for obvious reasons. One group of experimental studies has particular relevance to human patients, and that is the demonstration of the sensitization of cough pathways both in the periphery and in the brainstem. Similar sensitizations have been shown for patients with chronic cough or who have been exposed to pollutants, and it is reasonable to suppose that this is the basis of their cough and that the underlying mechanisms are generally similar in humans and other species. Important advances are also being made in clinical cough research. For the three main causes of clinical cough, asthma, post-nasal drip syndrome, and gast- oesophageal re?ux disease, we are beginning to understand the pathological processes involved. There remains a diagnostically obdurate group of idiopathic chronic coughers, but even for them approaches are being devised to clarify und- lying mechanisms and to establish diagnoses. Perhaps surprisingly, the ?eld in which there has been the least spectacular - vance is the therapy of cough.

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 4: 1912-1913 Comparison with the standard (s) of a nearly equivalent extract (x) (fig. 8) 91 Continuation of figure 8 (fig. 9) About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

"The word pharmacology has been used since the seventeenth century to refer - like the ancient term materia medica - to the general study of drugs, including their origin, composition, physiological effects, therapeutic uses, preparation, and administration. But the modern science of pharmacology did not emerge as a distinct discipline until the nineteenth century, when scientists primarily concerned with

investigating the physiological effects of drugs began calling themselves "pharmacologists."" "The Development of American Pharmacology is the first comprehensive history of the emergence of the science of pharmacology as an independent discipline in the United States. Central to the story is John J. Abel (1857-1938), widely regarded as the "father of American pharmacology." A student of the University of Michigan and Johns Hopkins, Abel received his M.D. degree at the University of Strassburg and helped introduce German knowledge of pharmacology to his American colleagues. At the University of Michigan, he was appointed to the first chair of pharmacology in the United States, and as professor of pharmacology at Johns Hopkins for thirty-nine years, he trained many of the leading figures in the discipline." "In addition to offering the first detailed portrait of Abel's education and career, Parascandola treats topics such as the beginnings of experimental pharmacology in the nineteenth century; the spread of American pharmacology from Michigan and Johns Hopkins to other universities; the growth of pharmacology outside the academic setting; and the establishment of a national society of pharmacologists and a specialized journal, the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved
Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 3: 1911-1912 The same amount Of saliva, 5 cc., was used in each digestion and the amount Of maltose produced determined. As has been shown, the changes were very great, the results indicating that either the activity Of the ptyalin was diminished, or what is more probable, that the actual amount Of the enzyme secreted was decreased. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.
Heme oxygenase is rapidly taking its place as the centerpiece of multiple inter acting metabolic systems. Only 25 years ago heme oxygenase and its metabolic prod ucts appeared to be merely a simple metabolic system-one substrate, heme; one enzyme, heme oxygenase; and one set of products, iron to be recycled, and bilirubin and carbon monoxide to be disposed. From a group of about 25 people in 1974, as judged by attendance at various Gordon conferences, heme oxygenase has, in the year 2000, attracted working scientists-and clinicians I might add-by the hundreds and has produced referenced publications by the thousands. It is well-deserved attention. Heme oxygenase system is now similar to the metabolic networks surrounding glucose in those complex maps of glycolytic and non-glycolytic metabolic pathways, which we had to memorize as students. The relevance of heme oxygenase to regulatory biology was recognized many years ago, but the work conducted over the past five years has created a new wave of emphasis focusing on genetic manipulation to alter heme oxygenase gene expression, the regulatory actions of heme oxygenase products including carbon monoxide, and the significance of changes in the heme oxygenase system. The physiological and pathological relevance of heme oxygenase in the brain, heart, liver, bone marrow, organ transplant, lung and kidney, opens many areas of investigation in various dis ciplines. Advances in the pharmacology of bilirubin and its ability as an antioxidant have provided a new avenue in clinical research.
The APA Handbook of Psychopharmacology provides working knowledge of basic pharmacology and psychopharmacology, examines psychopharmacology for treatment of various emotional and behavioral conditions, and discusses related professional and social issues.
Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1921, Vol. 18: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics XIX. On the In?uence of Colloids on the Action of non-colloidal Drugs. III. By W. Storm van Leeuwen and A. Von szent-gyorgyi. XX. On the In?uence of Colloids on the Action of non-colloidal Drugs. IV By W. Storm van Leeuwen and A. Von szent-gyorgyi. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.
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Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1919, Vol. 12 The drugs used in these experiments were the ?uid extract of ergot and a saturated solution of calcium lactate. The use Of ergot and the derivatives Of ergot for the purpose of raising temperatures has been very limited, the only article dwelling particularly on this characteristic of the drug being that Of T. S. Githens, although it has been referred to by two or three others. Githens (1) used the ergotoxin phosphate of the Bur roughs Wellcome Company in all his experiments; but, hav ing employed the ?uid extract empirically to bring on artificial paroxysms in malaria without deleterious effect to patients, we deemed it a less toxic preparation and therefore more suitable for our special purpose. We used Squibb and Sons' ?uid extract Of ergot. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.
Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) is a second messenger of paramount biological importance, involved in the regulation of a significant number of cellular functions through the cAMP-dependent intracellular signal transduction pathways. The aim of this "Frontiers in Pharmacology" Research Topic was to attract contributions that highlight emerging ideas in the cAMP field that: (i) describe its role in cellular function and homeostasis, (ii) present the current approaches to its pharmacological manipulation, and (iii) clarify its central role in the development of more targeted therapeutic approaches toward a spectrum of diseases. The present collection of articles highlights, in a representative (but certainly not exhaustive) way, the research activity and emerging concepts in the field, while it also reveals the therapeutic potential that targeted pharmacological manipulation of intracellular cAMP levels could exert on a number of pathological conditions.
The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental TherapeuticsThe Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental TherapeuticsA Publication of the American Soc. for Pharmacology and Experimental

Therapeutics ; Publ. MonthlyThe journal of pharmacology and experimental therapeuticsThe Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1921, Vol. 18American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (Classic Reprint)Forgotten Books

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 16: 1920-1921 All of these data indicate an elimination during the first hour of about one-half of the amount previously absorbed. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1917-1918, Vol. 10 It is clear that for this purpose everything depends upon the delicacy of the reactions relied upon for the detection and assay of epinephrin. We made assays with the denervated eye and blood pressure reactions by determining the amounts of adrenalin which must be injected to give approximately the same reaction as the blood released from the cava pocket. When these re actions were found to be absent after the nerve section the amount Oi adrenalin was determined which could just be de tected in this way with certainty. An upper limit was thus fixed to the possible amount Of the residual epinephrin. In using these eye reactions, however, the epinephrin - containing blood is necessarily greatly diluted before it reaches the reacting struc tures. These Observations have accordingly been supplemented by a series of experiments in which the blood was drawn off from the cava pocket and tested directly on rabbit intestine and uterus segments. The normal output of epinephrin, under the experi mental conditions, as assayed by the eye (and blood pressure) reactions in eight cats was found to range from to mgm. Per animal per minute (average, The output per minute per kilo of body weight ranged from to mgm. (average The data Of six of these cats have already been published in the previous paper, on spontaneous liberation of epinephrin.1 The Observations on the remaining two are given in table 1. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

This volume forms part of a prestigious series and covers the latest advances in our understanding of the pathophysiology and treatment of asthma. Our understanding of asthma has changed dramatically in recent years, and much of this new information is brought together in this volume written by inter nationally recognised authorities. The aim of the book is to review in depth the changing concepts of inflammatory processes in asthma and to discuss the implications for research of this common chronic disease. Many of the advances in and future therapy our understanding of asthma have originated from a pharmacological approach, and this volume highlights the promising new options for pharma cological intervention. It is hoped this book will be invaluable for research scientists and clinic ians involved in asthma research and will be a major reference resource for chest physicians and those involved in the development of novel pharmaceu tical entities. Each chapter is extensively referenced, generously illustrated with clear diagrams and photographs, and represents a state-of-the-art review of this growing area. c.P. PAGE P.I. BARNES Contents CHAPTER 1 The Pathology of Asthma: An Overview L.A. LAmNEN and A. LAmNEN. With 10 Figures ..... 1 A. Introduction . . . . 1 . . . . . B. Methods to Investigate the Pathology of Human Asthma ..... 1 C. Bronchial Epithelium and Inflammatory Cells in Asthmatic Patients Between Attacks ..... 2 I. Mast Cells . . . . 4 . . . . . II. Eosinophils ..... 7 III. Neutrophils..... 10 D. Bronchial Epithelial Inflammation During an Asthma Attack. . . . . 10 E. Epithelial Regeneration .... 12 . . . . . .

Roots of the theory and practice of ocular pharmacology may be traced to the ancient Mesopotamian code of Hammurabi and then to several papyri reflecting the clinical interests of the Egyptians. The evolution of its art and science was irregularly paced until the nineteenth century when Kohler, in 1884, proved the anesthetic effect of cocaine on the cornea, and when Fraser, Laquer, Schmiedeberg, Meyer, and others studied the pharmacology of the autonomic nervous system by way of observations of the pupil. Advances in the past few decades have been nothing short of explosive. How can the student, physician, or basic research scientist stay in touch with these electrifying studies? To help with the answer to this question, the authors set as their goal the development of increased understanding so that the student, research scientist, and ophthalmologist can cope with the latest discoveries. The authors want to narrow what appears to be an ever-increasing gap between basic science and ophthalmology. The basic aspects of pharmacology have been presented in light of the natural physiology. In this regard, while distinctions among endogenous mechanisms, drug effects, and the pathogenesis of disease are to be separately recognized, appreciation must be given to the concept that both the desirable and unwanted manifestations or functions caused by either disease or drugs must very often represent a quantitative change in normal metabolic pathways.

Regenerative medicine is broadly defined as the repair or replacement of damaged cells, tissues and organs. It is a multidisciplinary effort in which technologies derive from the fields of cell, developmental and molecular biology; chemical and material sciences (i.e. nanotechnology); engineering; surgery; transplantation; immunology; molecular genetics; physiology; and pharmacology. As regenerative medicine technologies continue to evolve and expand across the boundaries of numerous scientific disciplines, they remain at the forefront of the translational research frontier with the potential to radically alter the treatment of a wide variety of disease and dysfunction. This book will draw attention to the critical role that pharmacological sciences will undeniably play in the advancement of these treatments. This book is invaluable for advanced students, postdoctoral fellows, researchers new to the field of regenerative medicine/tissue engineering, and experienced investigators looking for new research avenues. The first state-of-the-art book in this rapidly evolving field of research.

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 8 The horizontal figures indicate positions of secondary in cm. The vertical figures indicate the mutual inductance in terms of the standard coil. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is

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Everything you need to know about all of today's drugs in a coherent, easy-to-use format - from the underlying science through innovation, translation, regulation, and clinical implementation. This multimedia resource fills a critical need for a more clinically focused, user-friendly pharmacology reference. Evidence-based therapeutic guidelines facilitate decision making; and coverage of pharmacogenetics and pharmacogenomics, regenerative pharmacology, stem cell therapies, and the emerging field of individualized medicine keeps you at the forefront of the latest developments.

A practical guide for the treatment of common diseases, this updated edition includes the very latest information. It covers the treatment of disease by drug therapy and uses case studies to illustrate the application of the principles discussed

As a general rule, for every 10,000 molecules screened in a given program in the laboratory, only one will survive to launch. To minimize costs, companies need to catch potential failures, due either to lack of clinical effect or toxicity, in the early discovery phase, long before they reach patients. Experimental Therapeutics introduces the dynamic and competitive discipline of experimental medicine. Informative, concise, and easy-to-read, the book emphasizes what scientists involved in drug discovery need to know about the rapid advances made in molecular biology, genetics, and technology. Each chapter starts with a summary box, has several high yield boxes, tables, and figures and ends with a reference section that has key URLs and carefully selected references to scientific papers. The book is a useful primer for anyone working to advance the pharmacological management of disease.

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1912, Vol. 2 About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

This book introduces “network pharmacology” as an emerging frontier subject of systematic drug research in the era of artificial intelligence and big data. Network Pharmacology is an original subject of fusion system biology, bioinformatics, network science and other related disciplines. It emphasizes on starting from the overall perspective of the system level and biological networks, the analysis of the laws of molecular association between drugs and their treatment objects, reveals the systematic pharmacological mechanisms of drugs, and guides the research and development of new drugs and clinical diagnosis and treatment. After it was proposed, network pharmacology has been paid attention by researchers, and it has been rapidly developed and widely used. In order to systematically reveal the biological basis of diagnosis and treatment in traditional Chinese medicine and modern medicine, we proposed a new concept of "network target" for the first time, which has become the core theory of "network pharmacology". The core principle of a network target is to construct a biological network that can be used to decipher complex diseases. The network is then used as the therapeutic target, to which multicomponent remedies are applied. This book mainly includes four parts: 1) The concept and theory of network pharmacology; 2) Common analysis methods, databases and software in network pharmacological research; 3) Typical cases of traditional Chinese medicine modernization and modern drug research based on network pharmacology; 4) Network pharmacology practice process based on drugs and diseases.

Excerpt from The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Vol. 7 I. The Effect of Certain Drugs on the Respiration and Gaseous Metabolism in Normal Human Subjects. By Harold L. Higgins and James H. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.