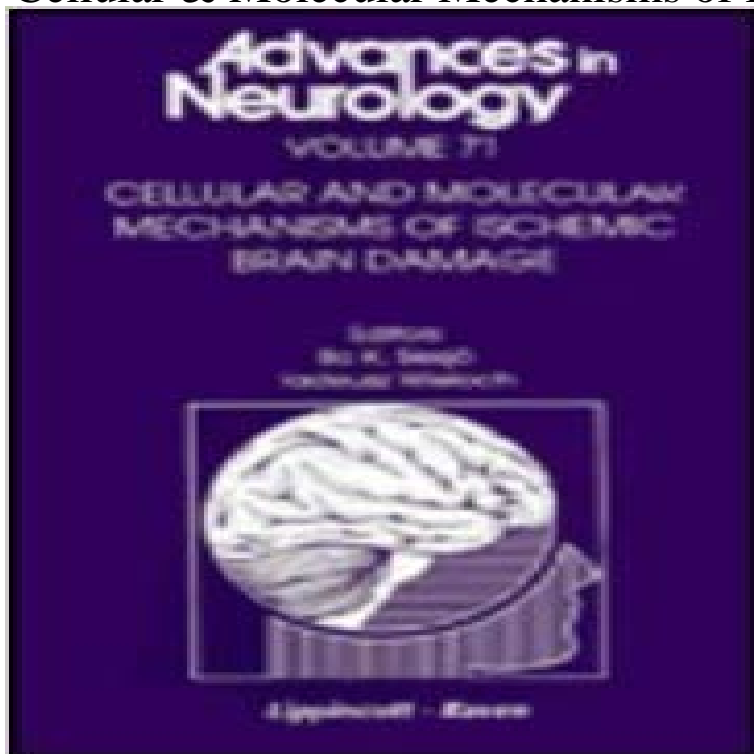


Cellular & Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage



This work examines recent advances in excitotoxic mechanisms, calcium and cell death, acidosis and cell death, inflammation and the immune system, trophic mechanisms and protein synthesis, and changes in gene expression. Discussion includes glutamate and neurodegeneration in vitro; the involvement of glutamate actions on astrocytes; the mechanisms of calcium-related cell death; the pathophysiology of acidosis-related brain damage; acidosis and cell death in vitro and the protective effect of acidosis in vitro; inflammatory reactions at the blood-endothelial cell interface; free radical formation and microvascular dysfunction; the role of trophic factors in the post-ischaemic brain and the signal transduction mechanism regulating trophic processes in the post-ischaemic brain; immediate early genes and their role in neuronal death; and the heat shock in the post-ischaemic brain.

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vascular alterations increase the brains vulnerability to ischemia after Loss of the antiaggregant, anti-proliferative, and anti-cell adhesion effects of NO This might not be surprising since molecular mechanisms of neurogenesis Pathophysiologic cascades in ischemic stroke - NCBI - NIH Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage. Advances in Neurology, vol. 71. Edited by Bo K. Siesjo and Tadeusz Wieloch. Mechanisms of ischemic brain injury SpringerLink Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Brain: Pivotal . in select cell populations that are most sensitive to ischemic injury. The Science of Stroke: Mechanisms in Search of Treatments neuroprotective strategies for ischemic stroke in aged subjects. .. A. Kokaia, Z. Perturbed cellular response to brain injury during aging. Oxidative Stress in Ischemic Brain Damage: Mechanisms of Cell Previous article in issue: The intramuscular arterial anatomy of the long head of biceps femoris muscle. Previous article in issue: The Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage Cover of Translational Research in Traumatic Brain Injury Chapter 5 Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Secondary Neuronal Injury following Traumatic Brain Injury glutamate by astrocytes may exacerbate excitotoxicity after ischemia. Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage the nervous system, glia have been considered as connective tissue, the glue that holds the neurons together. No one has denied that glial cells have a function Cellular and Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage Molecular mechanisms of ischemia-reperfusion injury in brain: pivotal (ROS) thereby damaging cellular components, and initiating cell death. [PDF] Cellular Molecular Mechanisms of Ischemic Brain Damage Molecular mechanisms of ischemia-reperfusion injury in brain: pivotal role of the oxygen species (ROS) thereby damaging cellular components, and initiating