

of lactation. This turns out to be a very substantial review of the literature from which he tries to indicate the gaps in our knowledge. He concludes however that there are no strong grounds for assuming that different species employ basically different mechanisms.

R. V. Short and J. O. Drife contribute an interesting paper on the aetiology of mammary cancer in man and animals. They ask why it is that mammary cancer is virtually unknown in the cow. The volume

ends with an interesting account of milk-like secretions found in non-mammals.

This is a thoroughly useful volume which is well edited and printed although the electron micrographs in the first chapter are lacking in contrast. I am sure that the record of the proceedings of this interesting symposium will prove useful to many laboratories and libraries.

P. N. Campbell

Haemostasis: Biochemistry, Physiology and Pathology

Edited by D. Ogston and B. Bennett
John Wiley and Sons; Chichester, 1977
viii + 529 pages. £18.00

Over the past few years there has been a great upsurge of interest in the biology of the haemostatic process which has now become one of the areas of most rapid progress in the biomedical sciences. The nature of the relationships between the various components of the clotting cascades is rapidly being elucidated following the development of methods for isolation of the individual components in a purified form while the blood platelet is the focus of an enormous amount of research effort. The importance of the conclusions drawn from many of these studies extends well beyond the boundaries of haemostasis research. A text bringing together and illustrating these and other developments would therefore be a most welcome aid to the biochemist who finds himself (or herself) involved in this complex field. Unfortunately, however the very nature of the field in its present state of rapid expansion does not readily lend itself to preparation of a multi-author volume with the well-known problems of both author and editorial delay. Many of the articles in this book are referenced only to 1975 and there are in consequence very major omissions. For example, it would be hard to evaluate the significance of the recent discoveries relating to the role of vitamin K from the brief description in the articles by Hennker and

Esnouf while the even more recent advances in our understanding of the role of prostaglandins and Ca^{2+} in the aggregation of platelets, and of prostaglandin metabolites in modulating platelet-vessel wall interaction, are not covered or mentioned only very briefly. There appears to be no reference at all to platelet-specific prostaglandin metabolites such as the thromboxanes. Hence this book is already out-dated in areas of major importance to the field.

However such a volume even if dated could still be very useful if it brought together, and provided a critical evaluation of, the mass of information which has been obtained in studies of the haemostatic process and its disorders, or attempted synthesis and rationalisation of the available information. Some of the articles in this book do treat the subject in these ways notably those by Walsh (on interaction between platelets and the coagulation cascade), by Gaffney and by Doolittle (on fibrinogen) and to a lesser extent that by Ratnoff (on surface mediation of blood coagulation). In most of the remaining articles however the burden of facts appears to have largely submerged the presentation of unifying concepts which might have provided a basis for understanding and might have attracted to the field of haemostasis investigators with other interests and skills. Admittedly

the field has been, and still is, both complex and in many places still confused but a fair part of the confusion arises from inadequacies in the experimental data and in most places one sees little sign that the authors regard themselves as critics rather than as reporters.

In consequence the utility of the volume will largely be as a source from which interested workers may draw factual information on various aspects of haemostasis and in this respect it is already, and will

rapidly become more, out-of-date. Nevertheless useful information is to be found for those prepared to dig. For example the article by Holmsen, Salganicoff and Fukami is a very useful summary of knowledge on platelet biochemistry especially in areas such as fuel metabolism which are currently not in favour. As such the appeal of this book is likely mainly to be to those already in the field.

M. C. Scrutton

Proceedings of the First Cleveland Symposium on Macromolecules

Structure and Properties of Biopolymers

Edited by A. G. Walton

Elsevier; Amsterdam, New York, 1977

vii + 309 pages. Dfl 97.50, \$39.95

The First Cleveland Symposium on Macromolecules was held in October, 1976. Its theme was 'Structure and Properties of Biopolymers'. The objective of the organisers was 'to bring together researchers in proteins/polypeptides, nucleic acids/polynucleotides and polysaccharides to discuss a wide range of fundamental and applied aspects'.

The book comprises 14 specialist review articles. The protein chemist is offered reviews on: The structure of fibrous proteins (R. D. B. Fraser); Polypeptides as structural models for proteins (W. Traub); Structure of poly (D, L-peptides) (B. Lotz, F. Heitz and G. Spach); Properties of modified collagenous materials (E. J. Kramer); Immunology of synthetic polypeptides (P. H. Maurer); Interaction of synthetic polypeptides with blood (A. G. Walton); Polypeptide complexes with complement (B. J. Johnson); Structural aspects of edible materials (W. E.

Marshall); Structure, morphology and mechanical properties of bioplastics (P. H. Geil, S. Barenberg and M. W. Way). Interspersed are two articles on polynucleotides: Secondary structure of polynucleotides (S. Arnott); Polynucleotides as inducers of interferon (E. DeClerq). The remaining articles concern: Extracellular polysaccharides (E. D. T. Atkins); Structural aspects of native fibrous materials (L. Rebenfeld) that discusses wool as well as cotton; Materials from polysaccharides (I. S. H. Carr).

Most of the articles are authoritative and the book is well produced. The reasons for bringing together such a wide range of topics are not at all clear. However, this collection of articles could be valuable for teaching purposes because a wide range of structures are covered. The interests of the protein chemist are also well served.

R. A. Cox

The cell: biochemistry, physiology, morphology. Item Preview. > remove-circle. Share or Embed This Item. EMBED.Â texts. The cell: biochemistry, physiology, morphology. by. Brachet, J. (Jean), 1909-. Publication date. Haemostasis is a normal physiological response of the body for prevention of bleeding upon vascular injury (Batty and Smith, 2010). A tail bleeding assay in mice was performed to investigate the effect of isorhapontigenin on the modulation of haemostasis under physiological conditions. Isorhapontigenin, a resveratrol analogue selectively inhibits ADP-stimulated platelet activation. Haemostasis by Derek Ogston, Bruce Bennett, 1977, Wiley edition, in English.Â Last edited by Clean Up Bot. October 11, 2020 | History. An edition of Haemostasis (1977). Haemostasis. biochemistry, physiology, and pathology. by Derek Ogston, Bruce Bennett. 0 Ratings. 0 Want to read. 0 Currently reading. 0 Have read. This edition published in 1977 by Wiley in London, . New York. Written in English.Â biochemistry, physiology, and pathology. This edition published in 1977 by Wiley in London, . New York. Edition Notes. Includes bibliographical references and index. "A Wiley Interscience publication." Classifications. Dewey Decimal Class. The physiology of erection has received intense clinical and basic research scrutiny over the past two decades. This massive effort has led to a much clearer understanding of the macroscopic aspects of erection as well as identification of the prominent features of the etiology of erectile dysfunction (ED). However, it is clear that the devil is in the details of the erectile process. Therefore, to truly understand the precise mechanistic basis for erection and ED, much more still must be learned about how the biochemical cascades in the corporal smooth muscle cells are integrated to produce a Bored of regular pathology review books? Well try this. You surely loved the videos. You are gonna love these notes too. Osmosis High Yield Pathology Notes are now available to download for free. Click on the topics to download: Volume 1 PDF Volume 2 PDF Update 15 Dec 2020: All files added. List is complete Read more.Â Osmosis High-Yield Notes PDF | Pathology | Free Download | Dec 2020 |. March 18, 2021December 7, 2020 by Saito. Bored of regular pathology review books? Well try this. You surely loved the videos. You are gonna love these notes too. Osmosis High Yield Pathology Notes are now available to download for free. Click on the topics to download: Volume 1 PDF.