

Fundamentals Of Comparative Vertebrate Endocrinology

Symposium on the Evolution of Terrestrial Vertebrates
Comparative Physiology
Vertebrate Endocrinology: Regulation of water and electrolytes
The Laboratory Fish
Conservation of Endangered Species in Captivity
Sexual Selection In, and the Mating System Of, the Red-spotted Newt, 'Notophthalmus Viridescens'
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IEH Assessment on the Ecological Significance of Endocrine Disruption
Captive Management and Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles
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McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology
Progress in Comparative Endocrinology
Sarsia
Fish Physiology
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Altered Endocrine Physiology of Marine Flatfish Associated with Southern California Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Outfalls
Vertebrate Endocrinology
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Microscopic Anatomy of Developmental Stages of Branchiostoma Lanceolatum (Cephalochordata, Chordata)
Comparative Animal Physiology
Chemically Induced Alterations in Functional Development and Reproduction of Fishes
Handbook of Hormones
Fundamentals of Comparative Vertebrate Endocrinology
Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
Pheromones and Ovarian Growth in the African Catfish
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Principles and Processes for Evaluating Endocrine Disruption in Wildlife
Ecotoxicology of Amphibians and Reptiles, Second Edition
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American Book Publishing Record

Symposium on the Evolution of Terrestrial Vertebrates

This multi-disciplinary approach to conservation of endangered species in captivity is organized taxonomically and by scientific discipline. The seven taxonomic groups included are invertebrates; fish, reptiles and amphibians, birds, marine mammals, primates, and other mammals. Within each taxonomic group, four scientific disciplines are explored: conservation, reproductive physiology, behavior, and captive design. Conservation chapters summarize the status of the taxonomic group both in the wild and in captivity. Reviewed in the reproductive physiology chapters are anatomy, endocrinology and physiology for females and males of the taxonomic group. In the section on behavior the functions of captive animal

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research, the methods used, and the problems encountered are discussed. And, in examining captive design the authors provide a general historical outline of the philosophies, trends, and scientific issues for the targeted taxonomic group.

Comparative Physiology

Vertebrate Endocrinology: Regulation of water and electrolytes

The Laboratory Fish

Vertebrate Endocrinology: Fundamentals and Biomedical Implications, Volume 1: Morphological Considerations provides information pertinent to vertebrate endocrine systems, which has significant contributions to basic biological and biomedical research. This book discusses the practical implications of the endocrinological studies. Organized into 15 chapters, this volume starts with an overview of the endocrine process in lower vertebrates, which has provided basic information about the understanding of mammalian and human systems. This text then discusses the pituitary gland, which is considered to be functionally and structurally the most complex organ of the endocrine system. Other chapters

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consider the function of the pineal organ as a sensory organ capable of perceiving light stimuli in poikilothermic vertebrates. This book discusses as well the caudal neurosecretory system in lampreys, hagfish, holocephalans, and dipnoans. The final chapter provides the comparative morphology of the classical vertebrate endocrine organs. Endocrinologists, biologists, graduate students, and researchers will find this book useful.

Conservation of Endangered Species in Captivity

Sexual Selection In, and the Mating System Of, the Red-spotted Newt, 'Notophthalmus Viridescens'

New Books in the Veterinary Medicine Library

IEH Assessment on the Ecological Significance of Endocrine Disruption

Captive Management and Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles

Hormones have a manifold impact upon growth and metabolism. This book focuses upon the molecular biology of fish hormones and their regulation. Chapters dealing with gonadotropin, corticotropin, vasotocin, isotocin, somatolactin, and other hormones are written by an international team of fish physiologists and endocrinologists. In addition, there are chapters that survey a growing literature on the ways hormones are regulated both in terms of their actions and in terms of the gene transcription that leads to their formation. The first two sections of the book covers brain and pituitary hormones and the latter two sections are devoted to other hormones and their regulation. As more and more endocrinologists and physiologists seek to use hormones that are inexpensive, provide for more facile experimental replication, and are less subject to cumbersome regulation, they will turn to the sorts of fish models reviewed in this book.

Comparative Vertebrate Reproduction

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology

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Building on the success of its popular predecessor, the second edition of *Ecotoxicology of Amphibians and Reptiles* presents newly available findings on the species that are important environmental indicators. This new edition covers nearly twice as many topics as the first, including recent developments in the ecotoxicology of amphibians and reptiles, the current status of these animals, and intrinsic factors that affect their susceptibility to contaminants. The book also provides the latest information on specific groups of contaminants and their effects and body burdens in herpetofauna. After a review of how contaminants interact with other ecological factors, the text explores concerns for the future. New in the second edition: New research on the effects of pesticides, heavy metals, endocrine disrupting chemicals, and UVB. Increased focus on the effects of contaminants rather than merely reporting residue information. A synthesis of information on atrazine and its effects on gonads at low concentrations. Coverage of the potentially alarming new cadre of chemicals that have recently or are about to come on the market for which there is very little or no information. Important advances in surveying and monitoring. One of the major factors behind the writing of the first edition was the worldwide phenomenon of declining amphibian populations. Although this decline has not abated, the breadth of research into its causes has expanded significantly. With chapter contributors carefully selected by the team of editors as leaders in their fields, this book provides an authoritative compendium of the most recent information on effects and residues coupled with a syntheses of what these numbers mean to science and policy.

Progress in Comparative Endocrinology

Sarsia

Also in adult female C.

Fish Physiology

The Endocrinology of Growth, Development, and Metabolism in Vertebrates

Altered Endocrine Physiology of Marine Flatfish Associated with Southern California Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Outfalls

Inevitably, overlap occurs when dealing with separate aspects such as behaviour, development and anatomy, that relate to the same function. In this volume, the

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design was to avoid undue overlap but not to eliminate it altogether. The first chapter provides the morphological background for the rest of the book by describing the anatomy of the amphibian endocrine system. Following chapters treat the various endocrine systems in terms of their function and development as related to particular aspects of amphibian life. Three chapters deal with different aspects of reproduction, including reproductive cycles, breeding behaviour, and the development of secondary sexual characters. Two chapters have a strong developmental emphasis, with treating the role of hormones in metamorphosis and dealing with hormonal regulation of growth. Three chapters deal with hormonal regulation of various day-to-day physiological processes such as metabolism, osmoregulation and colour change. The book closes with an account of the role of hormones in the immune system of amphibians.

Vertebrate Endocrinology

Handbook of Hormones: Comparative Endocrinology for Basic and Clinical Research collates fundamental information about the structure and function of hormones from basic biology to clinical use. The handbook offers a rapid way to obtain specific facts about the chemical and molecular characteristics of hormones, their receptors and signalling pathways, and the biological activities they regulate. The evolution of hormones and gene families is also covered both in the text and in online ancillaries. Users will find simple and visual ways to learn key molecular

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information. Chapters and online ancillary resources integrate additional sections, providing a comparative molecular, functional, and evolutionary consideration. Provides the only single resource available with concise, yet informative descriptions of hormones in vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants Presents hormones in groups according to their origin, so that readers can easily understand their inter-relation Includes comparative information on the structures and functions of hormones enabling readers to understand both general and specific actions in and across species Ancillary website hosts additional information, including sequence data, comparative data, figures, and tables

Vertebrate Endocrinology

Microscopic Anatomy of Developmental Stages of Branchiostoma Lanceolatum (Cephalochordata, Chordata)

Comparative Animal Physiology

Chemically Induced Alterations in Functional Development and

Reproduction of Fishes

Handbook of Hormones

Comparative Vertebrate Reproduction is the only comprehensive textbook covering major topics in the reproductive biology of vertebrates, from sexuality and gametogenesis to reproductive ecology and life history tactics. The work draws heavily on recent reviews and papers while placing topics in a historical context and conceptual framework. In addition, the author provides detailed comparative surveys of each of the major topics discussed. Comparative Vertebrate Reproduction has been written as a textbook for upper-level undergraduate and graduate-level students in biology, zoology, physiology, animal science, and veterinary medicine. The work also serves as an excellent reference for researchers in medical and veterinary schools working in reproductive medicine.

Fundamentals of Comparative Vertebrate Endocrinology

The Endocrinology of Growth, Development, and Metabolism in Vertebrates provides an overview of vertebrate endocrinology. This book aims to strengthen

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the bridge between medical and comparative endocrinologists by addressing the benefits that they can derive from this association. Organized into five parts encompassing 24 chapters, this volume starts with a discussion on the structure and biological function of growth hormone (GH) and prolactin (PRL) family. This book then explains the extrinsic, genetic, and humoral factors that influence animal growth, particularly in poikilotherms. This text also elaborates the environmental conditions that affect the growth of poikilotherms, including food availability, temperature, and photoperiod. Other chapters discuss how somatotropin affects the growth development in homeotherms, such as livestock species. The reader is also introduced to the metabolic actions of GH, which can be described in terms of short-lived insulin-like effects. Endocrinologists, molecular endocrinologists, biologists, molecular biologists, biochemists, researchers, and physicians will find this book extremely useful.

Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry

Pheromones and Ovarian Growth in the African Catfish

The current state of endocrine research is reviewed by this work, comprising the proceedings of the XIth International

The Leydig Cell

Endocrinology, as a discipline, was a late arrival in the corpus of established subjects. Its growth in recent years has been prodigious, extending from morphology to molecular levels. Most of the major endocrine glands were noted by the early anatomists, although the adrenal glands were not described until 1563 by Bartholomaeus Eustachius (1520-1574). On the other hand, elucidation of the function of these glands was extremely slow. Key work by A. A. Berthold (1849), although overlooked at the time, showed that comb atrophy in castrated fowl was prevented by testis transplantation. The idea that glands produced substances reaching the bloodstream directly and not via excretory ducts stemmed from Claude Bernard, who first used the term internal secretion in 1855. The clinical observations of Thomas Addison at Guy's Hospital-published as a monograph in 1855 entitled *The Constitutional and Local Effects of Disease of the Suprarenal Capsules* -were seminal. However, the stimulus of this early research did not bring immediate widespread further investigations. Upon the discovery of secretin in 1902, Bayliss and Starling considered the term "internal secretion" to be clumsy, and the term "hormone" was coined (from OQ[!UW-1 excite or arouse) and it was first used by Starling in his Croonian of 1905.

Reproductive and Developmental Effects of Contaminants in

Oviparous Vertebrates

This reference series provides researchers of all kinds with comprehensive practical information on different species of laboratory animals, for daily laboratory use. Each title in the series is devoted to a different species, and draws together all available data in one easily accessible source. Each has similar format, with sections on the strains available, their husbandry and special diets. This leads to sections on gross anatomy, endocrinology and reproduction, followed by more detailed sections on neuroanatomy, vasculature, cell biology and histology of particular organs and structures, and a section on molecular biology. High quality illustrations are included throughout, with copious color histology microphotographs. Key Features * Comprehensive reference source for anybody working with laboratory fish * 2-color, user-friendly format * Copious high quality illustrations included throughout * Color plate section * Glossary * Appendix of useful addresses

Biotechnology of Aquatic Animals

Vertebrate Endocrinology

Resting and Post-stress Plasma Corticosteroid Levels in Two Strains of Juvenile Rainbow Trout (*Salmo Gairdneri*).

Vertebrate Endocrinology, Sixth Edition, provides a comprehensive, up-to-date treatment of the endocrine system for college and university students as well as researchers. This book is logically arranged, easily comprehended, and well-illustrated. It covers traditional hormone-based systems and introduces all forms of chemical communication, their implications for the health of humans, domesticated, and wild vertebrates. Written by two experts who have completed extensive research in comparative vertebrate endocrinology with an emphasis on natural and anthropogenic environmental factors influencing endocrine systems. Collectively, the authors have taught courses in endocrinology at the undergraduate and graduate level for more than 60 years. After first publishing in 1985, Vertebrate Endocrinology, Sixth Edition, continues to serve as an important resource for graduate students and advanced undergraduates in the biological sciences, animal sciences, and veterinary sciences. Endocrine researchers will also benefit from the book's relevance in the areas of comparative, veterinary, and mammalian endocrinology. Addresses the endocrinology of all vertebrate and non-vertebrate chordates The only endocrinology textbook that deals with evolutionary aspects of endocrine systems Includes biochemical, cellular, tissue, organismic, behavioral, and environmental aspects of chemical communication

Science Reports of Niigata University

The book aims to present the current developments in select areas of biotechnology of aquatic animals, covering relevant information from the different fields. The book is a comprehensive set of reviews of our existing knowledge in biotechnology of aquatic animals. It is written principally as a comprehensive reference for students and teachers, as also offers a predictive challenging resources for researchers.

Principles and Processes for Evaluating Endocrine Disruption in Wildlife

Ecotoxicology of Amphibians and Reptiles, Second Edition

This text includes topics in: endocrine hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal, thyroid, gonads, reproduction in vertebrates, and control of reproduction and molting in crustaceans. Some of the articles have a bearing on applied fields such as fertility and sterility control, and rodent control.

Comparative Vertebrate Endocrinology

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This truly comparative text takes a fundamental, biophysical approach toward animal physiology. Students majoring in zoology, biology, or premedicine will study animals ranging from simple invertebrates and protozoans to complex multicellular invertebrates and vertebrates. Emphasis on evolution shows the progressive changes, modifications, and developments of physiological systems from simple to complex animals. Comparisons show the similarities and differences in how animals function, but stress fundamentally similar adaptations in very different animals.

Bibliography of Reproduction

Provides comprehensive coverage of the integrative role of hormones in coordinating bodily function in animals.

Comparative Endocrinology and Reproduction

Amphibian Biology: Endocrinology

Vertebrate Endocrinology represents more than just a treatment of the endocrine system-it integrates hormones with other chemical bioregulatory agents not

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classically included with the endocrine system. It provides a complete overview of the endocrine system of vertebrates by first emphasizing the mammalian system as the basis of most terminology and understanding of endocrine mechanisms and then applies that to non-mammals. The serious reader will gain both an understanding of the intricate relationships among all of the body systems and their regulation by hormones and other bioregulators, but also a sense of their development through evolutionary time as well as the roles of hormones at different stages of an animal's life cycle. Includes new full color format includes over 450 full color, completely redrawn image Features a companion web site hosting all images from the book as PPT slides and .jpeg files Presents completely updated and revitalized content with new chapters, such as Endocrine Disrupters and Behavioral Endocrinology Offers new clinical correlation vignettes throughout

Morphological Considerations

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