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The Tachykinin Receptors *Springer Science & Business Media* Offers a state-of-the-art review by international experts on all aspects of tachykinin receptors, including neuropeptide/peptide and G-protein-linked receptors in general. It covers the physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, and molecular biology of these receptors from both clinical and basic research points of view. Topics treated by the distinguished contributors include the characterization of tachykinin receptors, the mechanisms of tachykinin receptor action, a reflection on future prospects, and a historical consideration of tachykinin research. **Tachykinins** *Springer Science & Business Media* The tachykinins represent one of the most thoroughly investigated family of neuropeptides, whose members and receptors have been characterized at the genetic and molecular level and whose pharmacology has now been advanced to the first clinical application. These exciting accomplishments and prospects are reviewed and discussed in this volume in an authoritative manner. Particular emphasis is laid on the development of selective non-peptide antagonists for all 3 tachykinin receptors and their potential as novel drugs in a variety of diseases. The approval of the first tachykinin receptor antagonist as an antiemetic drug is particularly highlighted, and the utility of tachykinin receptor antagonists in affective disorders, chronic obstructive airway disease and irritable bowel syndrome, to name a few indications, is extensively considered. **Tachykinin Receptors: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition ScholarlyPaper** *ScholarlyEditions* Tachykinin Receptors: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyPaper™ that delivers timely, authoritative, and intensively focused information about Tachykinin Receptors in a compact format. The editors have built Tachykinin Receptors: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Tachykinin Receptors in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Tachykinin Receptors: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed

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the Rat Colon Comparison with Those in the Guinea-pig Ileum
Pharmacology and Therapeutics of Cough *Springer Science & Business Media* 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- cological 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. **Allergic Inflammation Awakens Silent Tachykinin Receptors in Sensory Neurons Proinflammatory and Antiinflammatory Peptides** *CRC Press* "Analyzes the role of peptides in promoting or suppressing inflammation. Thoroughly examines the therapeutic potential of key peptides, analogs, agonists, and antagonists that influence cell injury and repair." **Tachykinins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition ScholarlyBrief** *ScholarlyEditions* Tachykinins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Tachykinins in a concise format. The editors have built Tachykinins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Tachykinins in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Tachykinins—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/. **Sensory Innervation of the Equine Lung Distribution of Nerve Fibers and Tachykinin Receptors Electrophysiological and Molecular Biological Studies of Tachykinin Receptors Studies on the Contribution of Tachykinin and Opioid Neuropeptides to Spinal Cord Modulation of Nociceptive Input Characterization of Multiple Modes of Tachykinin Receptor Adaptive Regulation Neuropeptide Signaling in Insects Peptide Binding Sites, Tachykinin Receptors and SNAP-25 Mechanisms of**

Adenosine Receptor-mediated Inhibition of Tachykinin Release in the Enteric Nervous System Molecular Studies of Tachykinin and Vanilloid Receptors Expression and Function Characterisation of the Human Tachykinin NK2 Receptor A Binding, Functional and Structure-activity Study Biochemical Studies on the NK1 Tachykinin Receptor Signal Transduction Pathway Cellular Localization of Neurokinin Receptors in the Rat and Guinea Pig Spinal Cord, Dorsal Root Ganglia and Trigeminal Root Ganglia Inflammatory Cells and Mediators in Bronchial Asthma *CRC Press* Inflammatory Cells and Mediators in Bronchial Asthma provides reviews and summaries regarding state-of-the-art articles that examine the role of various inflammatory cells and their mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma. Topics include pharmacological and biochemical regulation of the airways; involvement of key inflammatory cells and the release and effect of their mediators in airway function; and the characteristics of receptors for leukotriene B4, C4, and D4, adenosine, platelet-activating factor, sensory and inflammatory peptides, and the effect of various anti-asthmatic drugs on airway inflammation. Physicians, allergists, immunologists, and pulmonary disease research scientists will find this book to be an invaluable reference resource. **The Behaviours Controlled by Caenorhabditis Elegans Neuropeptide Receptors WO5B5.2 (NPR-14) and T27D1.3 (NPR-15) and the Expression Pattern of NPR-14** A major challenge in neurobiology is to understand the control of behaviour at the molecular level. Neuropeptides and their receptors offer promising candidates for the regulation of various behaviours and changes in physiology. Neuropeptides act as important signaling molecules in the central and peripheral nervous system; they are involved in development, reproduction and metabolism. Most of the neuropeptides and hormone protein receptors belong to the large super family of G-protein coupled receptors. NPR-14 is one of the GPCRs in C. elegans, similar in sequence to the mammalian orexin and cholecystokinin receptors which have a primary involvement in food stimulation, locomotion and local search behaviour on food, egg laying and stimulation of wakefulness and energy expenditure. In this study we determined the expression pattern of npr-14 and characterized the behavioural phenotypes associated with NPR-14 receptor in C. elegans included. We showed that the NPR-14 receptor exhibits the regulation of roaming behaviour and fat in the presence of food in a manner resembling that of a similar receptor NPR-9. Additionally, the NPR-14 receptor is involved in the control of some other behaviours such as: egg-laying, crawling and thrashing but not in the regulation of mechanosensation responses and defecation. In our neuronal expression studies the npr-14 promoter fused to reporter mCherry was found to be expressed in ASH or ASI sensory neurons and DD and VD motor neurons and also VC motor neurons that extend to the vulva region to modulate reproduction and egg-laying. Moreover, based on our studies of NLP-5 and NLP-6 neuropeptides we speculated that these neuropeptides and especially NLP-6 could be the putative ligand for NPR-14 receptor. We also compared the phenotypes associated with the receptor NPR-15. NPR-15 is more similar to the Drosophila tachykinin receptor which has no known function in Drosophila. NPR-15 is unrelated in sequence to NPR-9 and NPR-14 and was thus used as a control. Indeed, we were able to show that NPR-15 appears to regulate responses to posterior mechanical

stimulation and rhythmic defecation behaviour in C. elegans. These are phenotypes not associated with NPR-9 or NPR-14. **The Role of Tachykinins in Airway Inflammation and Bronchial Hyper-responsiveness** Tachykinins are implicated in the mediation of airway inflammatory responses and may have roles in airway remodeling and healing. The actions of tachykinins are mediated by specific receptors, designated NK1, NK2 and NK3. Tachykinin degredation, an important mechanism for limiting the effects of these peptides, is principally mediated by neutral endopeptidase (NEP). This thesis investigates the role of tachykinins, in vivo, in an ovine model and in human airway epithelium. Results show that the nett effect of tachykinins in the airway will depend on the relative balance between the expression of receptors, tachykinins and NEP. Assessment of these molecules in the airway epithelium from subjects with normal lungs or chronic bronchitis showed that preprotachykinin-A gene expression was relatively higher in the disease group whereas NEP and NK1 receptor levels were unchanged. These studies provide new insights into the role of tachykinins in airways disease. **Neurogenic Inflammation in Health and Disease** *Elsevier* Morphological and functional studies revealed a complex system of primary sensory neurons that parallels the autonomic nervous system not only in its extent, but probably also in its significance. Neuropeptides released from activated nociceptive afferent nerves play a pivotal role in inflammatory reactions and pain, significantly modulate cardiac, vascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal and immune functions and influence the protective, restorative and trophic functions of somatic and visceral tissues. Several chapters of the book deal with the therapeutic potential of a new class of putative pain relieving agents acting through TRPV1, the capsaicin/vanilloid receptor, a specific ion channel that transmits pain. Neurogenic inflammation in historical perspective Cardiac protection by nociceptive afferents Molecular mechanisms of nociception Sensory mechanisms in migraine pathophysiology Vagal signaling of visceral inflammation Neurogenic mechanisms in arthritis Therapeutic implications of vanilloid-type compounds **Neuropeptides in Respiratory Medicine** *CRC Press* "This outstanding resource offers comprehensive presentations of the latest basic knowledge and the most advanced research on neuropeptides of the respiratory tract covering the structure, receptors, molecular biology, and function of each important neuropeptide and examining how they relate to disease. Demonstrates the utility of immunohistochemistry, autoradiography, molecular biology, smooth muscle contraction, and glandular secretion for the study of neural function both in vitro and in vivo!" **Antipsychotic Drugs and Their Side-Effects** *Academic Press* In line with other volumes in the Neuroscience Perspectives Series, this volume covers the background, pharmacology, molecular biology, and biochemistry of antipsychotic drugs, together with an overview assessment of the therapeutic considerations. Over the past 40 years, the effectiveness of conventional neuroleptic agents for psychotic illness has been offset by a wide range of adverse side-effects, including motor side-effects like parkinsonism. Studies show that lowering doses may still produce the antipsychotic effect while lessening the risk of side-effects. As all available antispychotic drugs are able to block dopamine, specifically D2 receptors, doses below the threshold level for producing acute motor disorder can still be therapeutically effective. With the identification and characterization of multiple

dopamine receptors, the possibility of more selective drugs with better side-effect potential has arisen. Other novel antipsychotic agents include D1 receptor blockers, partial dopamine agonists and non-dopamine drugs such as 5-HT receptor blockers, sigma receptor antagonists and NMDA receptor agonists. This volume reviews both the basic science of the conventional and atypical neuroleptics and their present and potential therapeutic use. **Tachykinins** *Springer* The tachykinins represent one of the most thoroughly investigated family of neuropeptides, whose members and receptors have been characterized at the genetic and molecular level and whose pharmacology has now been advanced to the first clinical application. These exciting accomplishments and prospects are reviewed and discussed in this volume in an authoritative manner. Particular emphasis is laid on the development of selective non-peptide antagonists for all 3 tachykinin receptors and their potential as novel drugs in a variety of diseases. The approval of the first tachykinin receptor antagonist as an antiemetic drug is particularly highlighted, and the utility of tachykinin receptor antagonists in affective disorders, chronic obstructive airway disease and irritable bowel syndrome, to name a few indications, is extensively considered. **A Pharmacological Investigation of Receptors for Substance P and Related Tachykinins in Some Smooth Muscle Preparations Role of 5-HT3 and Tachykinin NK1 Receptors in Drug-induced Emesis and Associated Behaviours in the Ferret and Suncus Murinus Tachykinin Receptor-dopamine Interaction Within the Substantia Nigra Pharmacological and Functional Relevance The Role of Tachykinin NK1 Receptor in the Pathogenesis of Asthma and COPD Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences Studies of Tachykinin Receptor Agonist and Antagonists on Adjuvant-induced Arthritis in the Rat The History of Neuroscience in Autobiography** *Oxford University Press* The sixth volume of The History of Neuroscience in Autobiography is a collection of autobiographical essays by notable senior scientists who discuss the major events that shaped their discoveries and their influences, as well as the people who inspired them and helped shape their careers as neuroscientists. Each entry also includes a complete CV so that the interested reader may see their rise through the ranks as they achieved some of the highest honors in neuroscience.