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Record 1 of 10:
Title: Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Light to Heavy Arrow of Mercury(0) DOTDOT Complexes and Formation of Related Structural Isomers
Author(s): Gonzalez-Gonzalez, Nancy; Lara-Ochoa, Francisco; Espinosa-Perez, Gerardo; Cetina, Rafael; Santillan, Norberto; Cano-Sarabia, Noemi; Maslen, Hugh; Walsh, Stephen; Maya-Oh, Miguel; Morales-Morales, Juan Carlos; Ramirez-Quintana, Carlos; Ramirez-Montoya, Luis; Ruiz-Ramirez, Luis; Cetina-Rosado, Hady
Source: ACTA CHIMICA SLOVENICA Volume: 56 Issue: 4 Pages: 1000-1008 DOI: 10.17344/acsi.2009.4.1000-1008 Published Date: 2009 Early Access Date: 2009
Abstract: Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Light to Heavy Arrow of Mercury(0) DOTDOT Complexes and Formation of Related Structural Isomers Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Cernuus Light to Heavy Arrow of Mercury(0) DOTDOT Complexes and Formation of Related Structural Isomers [Mg(Mercury)] cubane, using as ligands the anions of 2-mercaptobenzoxazole (Hmbo), 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (Hmbt), 2-mercaptobenzimidazole (Hmbi), 2-mercaptobenzoxazoline (Hmbo-H2), 2-mercaptobenzothiazoline (Hmbt-H2), 2-mercaptobenzimidazoline (Hmbi-H2), and 2-mercaptoethanol (Hmet), have been prepared and characterized by spectroscopic methods, elemental analysis, and X-ray diffraction studies. The cubane-like structures of the complexes are formed by a Mg(Mercury)4 core, with a slight distortion from a cube, with a mean angle of about 90 and 90 and 90 and

Abstract: This article presents computational results of our novel Infinite-time Horizon Model, which can serve for understanding and interpreting Intertemporal Optimization Problems in Economics, Finance, Insurance, Ecology, Medicine, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Sociology, Psychology, Linguistics, Philosophy, Theology, Ethics, Law, Politics, Military Science, Education, Culture, Arts, Sports, Tourism, Transportation, Communication, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, Animal Husbandry, Industry, Commerce, Mining, Construction, Energy, Information Technology, Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, Big Data, Blockchain, Cryptocurrency, Metaverse, Quantum Computing, Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Nuclear Science, Space Science, Ocean Science, Earth Science, Atmospheric Science, Environmental Science, Geography, Cartography, Geology, Mineralogy, Petrology, Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology, Climatology, Hydrology, Oceanography, Ecology, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Mycology, Microbiology, Immunology, Genetics, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Pharmacology, Toxicology, Medicine, Surgery, Nursing, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Sports Medicine, Rehabilitation Medicine, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ethnomedicine, Psychology, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Sociology, Anthropology, Ethnology, Linguistics, Philosophy, Theology, Ethics, Law, Jurisprudence, Political Science, Public Administration, Military Science, Strategy, Tactics, Logistics, Education, Pedagogy, Curriculum Theory, Teaching Methods, Culture, Arts, Literature, Music, Dance, Drama, Film, Television, Photography, Design, Architecture, Sports, Tourism, Hospitality

scalable, efficient, and versatile materials for addressing persistent organic pollutants, providing critical insights into their mechanisms and performance, and offering a roadmap for future research and practical applications.

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Publication Info
Journal: ACS Catalysis
Volume: 15
Issue: 17
Pages: 14511–14530
Publication Date: 2025-08-29
DOI: 10.1021/acscatal.5c04486
ISSN: 2155-5435
Publication Type: Review
Received: 2025-06-12
Revised: 2025-08-11
Accepted: 2025-08-12
Online: 2025-08-29
Open Access: No

Record #1 (98)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
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Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
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Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
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Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
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Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitchell; Daniel L. Gerlach; Jason Baxter; Nathan Yao; Nathan Ali; Brian Bocarsly; Ryan Gilbert-Gates; Rory Waterman; Chris Lewis; Ryan Chabre; Tom Rauchfuss; Carolyn Pratt; Nathan Lewis; Joshua Gray; Harry B. Gray
Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
Abstract: [redacted]
Keywords: [redacted]

Record #23 (120)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
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Contributor ORCID: 0000-0002-7413-6202
Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitchell; Daniel L. Gerlach; Jason Baxter; Nathan Yao; Nathan Ali; Brian Bocarsly; Ryan Gilbert-Gates; Rory Waterman; Chris Lewis; Ryan Chabre; Tom Rauchfuss; Carolyn Pratt; Nathan Lewis; Joshua Gray; Harry B. Gray
Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
Abstract: [redacted]
Keywords: [redacted]

Record #24 (121)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
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Contributor ORCID: 0000-0002-7413-6202
Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitchell; Daniel L. Gerlach; Jason Baxter; Nathan Yao; Nathan Ali; Brian Bocarsly; Ryan Gilbert-Gates; Rory Waterman; Chris Lewis; Ryan Chabre; Tom Rauchfuss; Carolyn Pratt; Nathan Lewis; Joshua Gray; Harry B. Gray
Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
Abstract: [redacted]
Keywords: [redacted]

Record #25 (122)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
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Contributor ORCID: 0000-0002-7413-6202
Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitchell; Daniel L. Gerlach; Jason Baxter; Nathan Yao; Nathan Ali; Brian Bocarsly; Ryan Gilbert-Gates; Rory Waterman; Chris Lewis; Ryan Chabre; Tom Rauchfuss; Carolyn Pratt; Nathan Lewis; Joshua Gray; Harry B. Gray
Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
Abstract: [redacted]
Keywords: [redacted]

Record #26 (123)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
Contributor Name: Jonathan D. Blakemore
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Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitchell; Daniel L. Gerlach; Jason Baxter; Nathan Yao; Nathan Ali; Brian Bocarsly; Ryan Gilbert-Gates; Rory Waterman; Chris Lewis; Ryan Chabre; Tom Rauchfuss; Carolyn Pratt; Nathan Lewis; Joshua Gray; Harry B. Gray
Publication Info: ACS Catalysis; 2015; 5(3); 1728–1734; 10.1021/acscatal.5b00004; 2155-5435
Abstract: [redacted]
Keywords: [redacted]

Record #27 (124)
Title: Electrocatalytic Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Carbon Monoxide by Cobalt Complexes of Cyclidene-Containing Ligands
Contributor Name: Jonathan D. Blakemore
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Contributor ORCID: 0000-0002-7413-6202
Author Block: Corinne E. Gonzalez; Nicholas W. Mitchell; Alexander J. Nett; Ryan G. Hadt; Jonathan D. Blakemore; Nathan B. Thompson; Nathan Schumacher; Nathan Kaboré; Charles Morreale; Brian Burkhart; Daniel C. Ripberger; Brian S. Mitch

Record 41 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst induced by extensive flare in Seyfert nucleus
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 42 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 43 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 44 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 45 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 46 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 47 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 48 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 49 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Record 50 of 50

Title: Gamma-ray burst and supernova connection: a new model
Author(s): Nakamura, Tomoki; Kawanaka, Nozomi; Ioka, Kunihito; Yamazaki, Ryo; Nakamura, T.
Source: ASTRON. & ASTROPHYS. **Volume:** 515 **DOI:** 10.1051/aas/2010-10077 **Early Access Date:** 2011 **Publication Date:** 2011
Abstract: [illegible]

Search Results Summary

Author	Hits of Entered Records:1000	100.00 Number
Ioka, Kunihito	1000	100.00
Kawanaka, Nozomi	1000	100.00
Nakamura, T.	1000	100.00
Nakamura, Tomoki	1000	100.00
Yamazaki, Ryo	1000	100.00

Author Identifiers

Author	Hits of Entered Records:1000	100.00 Number
Ioka, Kunihito	1000	100.00
Kawanaka, Nozomi	1000	100.00
Nakamura, T.	1000	100.00
Nakamura, Tomoki	1000	100.00
Yamazaki, Ryo	1000	100.00

Citation Summary

Total Citations	2000
Average Citations per Item	2
Sum of Times Cited	2000
Citing Articles	2000
Citing Patents	0

Source Information: WOS:000350306200

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Publication Info: Publication Info: **Volume:** 107 **Issue Number:** 5 **ISSN:** 0009-2665 **Date:** 2007-05-01

Keywords: Electronic structure theory; Excited states; Photochemistry; Photophysics; Quantum chemistry; Spectroscopy

Abstract: Excited states are the key to understanding photochemistry and photophysics. Quantum chemistry provides the theoretical framework and numerical methods to describe electronic excited states. Nevertheless, the accurate description of electronic excited states is still a challenging task, because, in contrast to the ground state, electronic excited states are multiconfigurational, well-defined electronic ions and electron holes are created and electron correlation effects are important. In organic ground-state chemistry, the Hartree−Fock (HF) theory and Kohn−Sham density functional theory (DFT) are the workhorses for the description of electronic ground states. Unfortunately, the HF theory is not suitable for the description of electronic excited states because it does not include electron correlation effects, and DFT is not suitable for the description of multiconfigurational ground-state wavefunctions, including conical intersections. Nevertheless, accessible time-reversible analogs to the HF theory and DFT have been developed, which are the time-dependent HF (TDHF) theory and time-dependent DFT (TDDFT), respectively. These methods are now the workhorses for the description of electronic excited states in organic chemistry. Nevertheless, a number of problems remain, which limit the predictive power of these methods. This review discusses the theoretical foundations of TDHF and TDDFT and their shortcomings in the description of electronic excited states. Recent developments in TDDFT are also discussed, which have led to a more approximate with the experimental results than in the theory of TDHF and TDDFT. Finally, a few examples are given, which show that TDDFT can be a useful tool for the interpretation of experimental results in organic chemistry.

Source Information: WOS:000350306200

Author Block: Kaiserslautern International problem-solvers Kaiserslautern

Record 1d of 4d
Title: Study on the feasibility of Mercosyle Inhibitors of Cyanoacrylate and Rubber Wear: A Pilot Study on Porcine Esophagus Specimen
Author(s): Kaczmarek B, Kowalczyk, Kobus, Tomasz T, Grzesik, Tomasz, Kobus, P, Kaczmarek, Kobus, Mariusz, Mielczarska, Mariusz

creating pathways of TCDD-TCA-enriched CYP1A1 induced at an alkaline leaning potential (TCA-CYP1A1). Jared Jones then had the well-known Dr. Ronald Kleinman, who was the author of the Pediatric Nutrition Handbook, review the manuscript. Dr. Kleinman's comments were very positive and he suggested that we add a section on the potential role of the Cytochrome P450 family of enzymes in the pathogenesis of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS

Author	Work of Literary Research(BE)	ISBN/DOI Number
Ramesh, Vishnu	Sociology	978-0-19-567-1-1
Ramesh, Vishnu	Sociology	978-0-19-567-1-1
Ramesh, Vishnu	Sociology	978-0-19-567-1-1

Author Identifier

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Ramesh, Vishnu	0000-0001-6157-0000
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Ramesh, Vishnu	0000-0001-6157-0000

Record 2016 of 2021

Title: Structural basis of allosteric ligand binding to human 5-hydroxytryptamine and acetylcholine 5-HT3 receptors.

Author(s): Polovinkin L, Hassaine G, Perot J, Neumann E, Kellenberger E, Barlyaev A, Lefebvre SN, Corringer PJ, Baumgarten D, Bertrand D, Bertrand S, Nury H

Source: Nature Structural & Molecular Biology. 2018; 25(6):565-574. [online] Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41594-018-0075-z **Published Date:** 2018-06-01 **ISSN:** 1545-9985

Abstract: Cys-loop receptors are pentameric ion channels that mediate fast chemical neurotransmission. Although the structural basis of agonist binding to bacterial homologs is well established, the molecular mechanisms underlying the activation of eukaryotic receptors remain unclear. We report cryo-electron microscopy structures of the mammalian serotonin 5-hydroxytryptamine 3 (5-HT3) receptor in the resting, 5-HT-bound, and 5-HT- and antagonist-bound states at resolutions of 3.9, 4.2, and 4.2 Å, respectively. The 5-HT-bound structure reveals agonist-induced rearrangements in the extracellular ligand-binding domain and suggests a mechanism for neurotransmitter-dependent 5-HT3 receptor activation. Unexpectedly, we identified a lipid-like molecule in the transmembrane domain, which we ascribe to be a 5-HT3 receptor-specific allosteric modulator. Our structures also provide a framework for understanding the mechanisms of action of 5-HT3 receptor-specific pharmacological agents. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39916.001

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Perot J	0000-0002-0000-0000
Neumann E	0000-0002-0000-0000
Kellenberger E	0000-0002-0000-0000
Barlyaev A	0000-0002-0000-0000
Lefebvre SN	0000-0002-0000-0000
Corringer PJ	0000-0002-0000-0000
Baumgarten D	0000-0002-0000-0000
Bertrand D	0000-0002-0000-0000
Bertrand S	0000-0002-0000-0000
Nury H	0000-0002-0000-0000

Record 2017 of 2021

Title: Cover Story (Interview with Dr. Vishnu Ramesh).

Author(s): Ramesh V

Source: Cover Story (Interview with Dr. Vishnu Ramesh). 2018; [online] Available: http://www.cuttingedge.com/index.php?page=cover-story-vishnu-ramesh **Published Date:** 2018-01-01

Abstract: This study investigates the hydrolysis reaction of a gold(I) 8-hydroxyde-ethoxy-carbene (Au8-HC) complex in both the aqueous phase and in the presence of a cyclodextrin (CD) nanocavity, using density functional theory (DFT) calculations. The hydrolysis reaction of the Au8-HC complex in the aqueous phase is found to be thermodynamically favorable, with a reaction energy of -12.7 kcal/mol. The hydrolysis reaction of the Au8-HC complex inside the CD nanocavity is also thermodynamically favorable, with a reaction energy of -7.2 kcal/mol. The hydrolysis reaction of the Au8-HC complex inside the CD nanocavity is slower than the hydrolysis reaction in the aqueous phase, with a reaction barrier of 19.1 kcal/mol in the aqueous phase and 22.1 kcal/mol inside the CD nanocavity. The hydrolysis reaction of the Au8-HC complex inside the CD nanocavity is also more endergonic than the hydrolysis reaction in the aqueous phase, with a reaction energy of 5.5 kcal/mol in the aqueous phase and 7.9

Author	Web of Science Research ID	ORCID Number
Chen, Yuan	AAA-7878-2021	0000-0002-7494-8039
Chen, Yuan	AAA-7878-2021	0000-0002-7494-8039

Cited References: (1) 2020 Ann Rheum Dis 79 (Suppl 1) 1 (2) Ann Rheum Dis 2020 (Suppl 1) 1 (3) Ann Rheum Dis 2020 (Suppl 1) 1 (4) Ann Rheum Dis 2020 (Suppl 1) 1 (5) Ann Rheum Dis 2020 (Suppl 1) 1 (6) Ann Rheum Dis 2020 (Suppl 1) 1

Abstract: The rising demand for digital storage and computational resources necessitates ultra-high-density, energy-efficient solutions. Atomic scale manipulation of magnetic states in single-molecule magnets (SMMs) presents a promising pathway toward quantum-enabled memory technologies. This study investigates the magnetic properties of a dysprosium-based SMM, [Dy(Cp*)(COD)][B(C6F5)4], using a multifaceted approach combining synthesis, spectroscopy, and theoretical modeling. The compound exhibits a distorted pentagonal bipyramidal coordination geometry and demonstrates slow magnetic relaxation characteristic of single-molecule magnet behavior. Ab initio calculations reveal a strong axial ligand field and significant magnetic anisotropy, indicative of robust magnetic bistability. These findings underscore the potential of dysprosium-based SMMs as building blocks for quantum information processing and high-density data storage, highlighting the importance of ligand design in tailoring magnetic properties for advanced applications.

Accession Number: 50-01-0-0-0

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Wang, Yi-Min	2009-2009 SCI, 1	0000-0002-3241-2207
Wang, Yi-Min	2009-2009 SCI, 1	0000-0002-3241-2207

Accession Number: WOS:000439000100001
ADS: 2018ICIP.2018.8451 ...

Record 27 of 40
Title: Deep Learning Approach for Language Transfer
Author(s): Yelmazel, O; Ozbay, Y; Ince, G; Yanmazer, E; Erkmen, I; Erkmen, A; Erkmen, Aykut; Erkmen, Ismet; Ali Ozturk, Mehmet
Source: 2018 26TH SIGNAL PROCESSING AND COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS CONFERENCE (SIU) **Page:** 1-4 **Publication Year:** 2018
Abstract: In this study, we propose a deep learning approach for the transfer of the language of a speaker to another language. Our approach is based on the use of a deep neural network (DNN) for the mapping between the speech spectrum of the source speaker and that of the target speaker. The DNN is trained using the speech data of the source and target speakers. The performance of the proposed approach is evaluated by using the recognition of language spoken and speaker identity. The results show that the proposed approach can be used for the transfer of the language of a speaker to another language while preserving the speaker identity. The proposed approach can be used in the transfer of the language of a speaker in the case of the lack of the knowledge of language and speaker data and also of large training data. Instead, controlling a self-language group with a non-unique impulsive noise environment.
Accession Number: WOS:000439000100001
ADS: 2018ICIP.2018.8451 ...

Record 28 of 40
Title: Deep Learning Approach for Language Transfer
Conference Title: 26th Signal Processing and Communications Applications Conference (SIU)
Conference Date: 2018
Accession Number: WOS:000439000100001
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Records(SCI)	ORCID Number
Erkmen, Aykut	2009-2009 SCI, 1	0000-0002-3241-2207
Erkmen, Aykut	2009-2009 SCI, 1	0000-0002-3241-2207

ADS: 2018ICIP.2018.8451 ...

Record 29 of 40
Title: Deep learning and transition to clinical medical behaviour and young adults compared to children, adults, and elderly patients: a scoping review
Author(s): Erdelyi, A; Hickman, Mary; Palmer, T; Fitzharris, Gordon; Lancaster, G; Lancaster, Gillian; Cook, D; Cook, Michael; Bejerano, Gill; Bejerano, Gill; Bejerano, Gill

Record 1 of 10

Author Identifiers:

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Cofactors Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
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Cofactors Number: 0000-0002-0000-0000

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Cofactors Affiliation: Universidad de Vigo

Record 2 of 10

Author(s): Gómez, J.; Gómez, Jesús; Sanchez, M.; Sanchez, Jesús; Ruiz, J.; Ruiz, Juan; Aranda, V.; Vazquez, J.; Vazquez, Jesús; Fernandez, J.; Fernandez, Jesús

Source: ACTA CRISTALLOGRAPHICA SECTION A: FOUNDATION AND ADVANCES **Volume:** 71 **Issue:** 4 **Article Number:** 1600 **DOI:** 10.1107/S2053273315-PMC **Published Date:** 2015-07-01

Abstract: Photoelectrochemical cells are a promising technology for the conversion of solar energy into electricity and fuels. Photoelectrochemical cells based on semiconductor electrodes are a promising technology for the conversion of solar energy into electricity and fuels. However, there are a number of technical hurdles, such as the low stability of semiconductor materials in the presence of light and water, the low efficiency of the photoelectrochemical reaction, and the high cost of the photoelectrochemical materials. Alternatively, dye-sensitized photovoltaic cells (DSPC) are a promising technology for the conversion of solar energy into electricity. In these devices, dyes are employed to sensitize the semiconductor electrode, which actually transport the photocurrent. Unfortunately, the adsorption was not efficient at the semiconductor surface

of Pilocarpus pennatifolius 2017-2018 **Earth Syst. Sci. Data** 10(4) 2017 **Published Date:** 2017-12-13 ...

Abstract: Tropical dry forests (TDF) are characterized by high species richness, endemism, and environmental heterogeneity driving diverse ecological and evolutionary processes. Although TDF are the most threatened tropical forests, they are poorly represented in protected areas. We present a dataset of 2,000 tree and shrub stems ≥ 5 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) in a 1-ha plot in a Colombian dry forest (Cerro Pelón, 1,000 m) and three functional traits (SLT, specific leaf thickness; SLA, specific leaf area; and leaf nitrogen content, N). We used these data to test the hypothesis that the spatial distribution of functional traits in the Cerro Pelón community is driven by environmental heterogeneity and spatial processes. We found that the spatial distribution of SLT, but not SLA or N, was aggregated at small spatial scales (< 50 m), and that the spatial distribution of SLT was more clustered than that of SLA and N. Our results suggest that environmental heterogeneity and spatial processes may be important drivers of the spatial distribution of functional traits in this community. These findings identify mechanisms as a future class of molecular ecosystem and biodiversity observations, and provide a baseline for assessing the impacts of future anthropogenic disturbance and climate change on TDF.

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
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Sarah Wright	D-8890-2011	0000-0002-1884-2655
Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos		0000-0002-1884-2655
Jorge Ivan Marín		0000-0002-1884-2655

Accession Number: WOS:000422700000001

Record 2 of 49:

Title: Tropical Dry Forests of Colombia Recorded by Resource Systems Is Rare, Threatened, and Poorly Represented in Protected Areas

Author: Sarah J. Wright; Jennifer S. Powers; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Daniel P. Gordon; Francisco Bustamante; Jon Hickman; Jonathan Jeremiah Ramos; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín

Source: SUSTAINABILITY-BASEL **Volume:** 9 **Issue:** 9 **Pages:** 1591-1610 **DOI:** 10.3390/su9091591 **ISSN:** 2071-1050 **Publication Date:** 2017-09-15

Abstract: Tropical dry forests (TDF) are the most threatened tropical forests, yet they are poorly represented in protected areas. The Colombian dry forest ecosystem is a biodiversity hotspot with high endemism and diversity, but it is poorly represented in protected areas. We used Resource Systems theory to examine the extent to which Colombian TDF are recorded in protected areas, and to assess the extent to which protected areas include the resource units that are the focal elements of TDF. To summarize, whereas the localized ecosystem could form the dryly forbidden (applicable) allowed of "A" in the Resource Systems framework, the Colombian TDF ecosystem is recorded in the Resource Systems framework as a "Forest" resource system, which is a very broad resource system that includes many other ecosystems. We found that the Colombian TDF ecosystem is rare, threatened, and poorly represented in protected areas. Our results suggest that conservation planners should consider the Resource Systems framework when selecting ecosystems for conservation actions. These findings identify mechanisms as a future class of molecular ecosystem and biodiversity observations, and provide a baseline for assessing the impacts of future anthropogenic disturbance and climate change on TDF.

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
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Jennifer S. Powers	D-2009-2011	0000-0002-1884-2655
Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos		0000-0002-1884-2655
Jorge Ivan Marín		0000-0002-1884-2655

Accession Number: WOS:000422700000001

Record 3 of 49:

Title: Tropical Dry Forests of Colombia Recorded by Resource Systems Is Rare, Threatened, and Poorly Represented in Protected Areas

Author: Sarah J. Wright; Jennifer S. Powers; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Daniel P. Gordon; Francisco Bustamante; Jon Hickman; Jonathan Jeremiah Ramos; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín

Source: SUSTAINABILITY-BASEL **Volume:** 9 **Issue:** 9 **Pages:** 1591-1610 **DOI:** 10.3390/su9091591 **ISSN:** 2071-1050 **Publication Date:** 2017-09-15

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Sarah Wright	D-8890-2011	0000-0002-1884-2655
Jennifer S. Powers	D-2009-2011	0000-0002-1884-2655
Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos		0000-0002-1884-2655
Jorge Ivan Marín		0000-0002-1884-2655

Accession Number: WOS:000422700000001

Record 4 of 49:

Title: Tropical Dry Forests of Colombia Recorded by Resource Systems Is Rare, Threatened, and Poorly Represented in Protected Areas

Author: Sarah J. Wright; Jennifer S. Powers; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Daniel P. Gordon; Francisco Bustamante; Jon Hickman; Jonathan Jeremiah Ramos; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín; Jennifer Pinzón-Ramos; Jorge Ivan Marín

Source: SUSTAINABILITY-BASEL **Volume:** 9 **Issue:** 9 **Pages:** 1591-1610 **DOI:** 10.3390/su9091591 **ISSN:** 2071-1050 **Publication Date:** 2017-09-15

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Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1677 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S37-S38 **Keywords:** BRCA1/2 **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

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Record 2017-01

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1678 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-02

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1679 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-03

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1680 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-04

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1681 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-05

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1682 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-06

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1683 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-07

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1684 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-08

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1685 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-09

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1686 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-10

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

Source: DOI/10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.07.1687 **Volume:** 93 **Issue:** Suppl. S **Pages:** S38 **Keywords:** Lymphopenia, Breast cancer, Radiation **Early Access Date:** 2015-11-17 **Published Date:** 2015-11-17

Abstract: Purpose/Objective(s): Lymphopenia is a common toxicity of breast cancer treatment. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in several cancer sites. Lymphocyte counts have been shown to predict for survival in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy. We hypothesized that lymphopenia, measured as an elapsed time to absolute lymphocyte count (ALC) < 1,000/ µL, would predict for poorer overall survival (OS) in breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy followed by radiation therapy (RT). Materials/Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 1,000 consecutive breast cancer patients who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by breast conservation therapy (BCT) or mastectomy with adjuvant RT at our institution between 2000 and 2010. Patients were stratified by receipt of dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy (DDDI) versus standard chemotherapy (SC). Patients were also stratified by receipt of concurrent RT versus sequential RT. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare OS between groups. Results: Median follow-up was 5.4 years (range, 0.1-10.4 years). Median age was 50 years (range, 21-90 years). Median tumor size was 2.5 cm (range, 0.1-10 cm). Median number of lymph nodes sampled was 12 (range, 1-45). Median number of lymph nodes positive was 2 (range, 0-30). The majority of patients (51.8%) of stories, 0.9-1.00. The Density Functional Theory (DFT) was performed to augment the sampling strategy in the chemical space. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to visualize the chemical space. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. The Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) was used to visualize the chemical space with nonlinear relationships. Conclusion: The proposed sampling strategy is a promising approach for chemical space exploration.

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Record 2017-11

Title: Radiation-induced lymphopenia after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer patients treated with dose-dense dose-intensity chemotherapy

Author(s): Shaitelman, S. F.; Schlembach, P. A.; Arzu, I.; Ballo, M. T.; Bloom, E. S.; Dabaja, B.; Strom, E. A.; Perkins, G. H.; Tucker, S. L.; Yu, T.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, M. S.; Ravoori, M. K.; Kirsch, D.; Smith, B. D.; Buchholz, T. A.

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Ahmed, Ahmed; Abdelmoneim, Ahmed; Ahmed, Ahmed; Ali, Ali; Ibrahim, Ibrahim; Ali, Ali; Ibrahim, Ibrahim; Ali, Ali; Ibrahim, Ibrahim

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Bhattacharya, Sudipta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Record 42 of 43

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
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Record 43 of 43

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
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Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 2 of 2

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

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Search 3 of 3

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
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Search 4 of 4

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Search 5 of 5

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Search 7 of 7

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Search 8 of 8

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Search 9 of 9

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Search 10 of 10

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Search 11 of 11

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Search 12 of 12

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Search 13 of 13

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
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Search 16 of 16

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Search 17 of 17

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Search 18 of 18

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Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 19 of 19

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
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Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Search 20 of 20

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Author: Ghosh, Pranab
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Author: Ghosh, Pranab
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Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1730-1736 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 35 of 35

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 36 of 36

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1730-1736 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 37 of 37

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 38 of 38

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1730-1736 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 39 of 39

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 40 of 40

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1730-1736 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 41 of 41

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 42 of 42

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Cellulosic Fibers Reinforced Polyvinyl Alcohol Composite Membrane for Pervaporative Dehydration of Ethanol*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1730-1736 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Search 43 of 43

Author: Ghosh, Pranab
Author Identifiers: Bhattacharya, Sudipta

Record 1 of 1

Title: *Rational Design of a Metal Bread Mesoporous Metal-Organic Framework Material for Improved Carbon Dioxide Capture*
Author(s): Ghosh, Tanay; Ghosh, Pranab; Bhattacharya, Sudipta
Source: ACS ACS OMEGA Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Page(s): 1723-1729 Date: 2020-02-18
Cited References: 24 Times Cited: 0
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science Researcher ID	ORCID Number
Ghosh, Pranab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh, Tanay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Title: Ecology of Mediterranean Evergreen Shrublands: Adaptations, Interactions and Restoration
Author(s): Mercedes Vallejo, Jeremy Cowan, Fabio Lamanna, Eduardo Fernandez, Maria A. Allanson, Lothario Haya, D. Haya, Sonia G. Pérez, Pablo Marcos, Jesús Muñoz, Ana Rodríguez, Ana Ruiz, Ana Sánchez, Ana Vega, Antonio Ramírez, Carlos Díaz, Carlos Fernández, Carlos Ruiz, Carlos Sánchez, Carlos Vega, Carlos Vega, Carlos Vega

Record #0 of 92:
Title: Results of the Phase I/II Study Trabectedin of the MSD Research in the Special Funding Division of the GSK and GSK's Subsidiary
Author(s): Bruno Dalgaard, Ulrik; Ahlin, Anna; Jansen, Jan B.M.J.; Fredhikson, Mats; Ahlman, Anna; Kindblom, Lars-Gunnar; Mandahl, Nils; Mitelman, Felix; Mertens, Fredrik; Bridge, Julia A.; Sciot, Raf; Debiec-Rychter, Maria; Sciot, Rosalie; Van Valckenborgh, Ivo; Van Damme, Bernard; Van Den Berghe, Hans; Vanni, Roberto; Dal Cin, Paolo; Tallini, Giovanni; Kas, Kornelis; Kuo, Wen-Lian; Gebhart, Ed; Geurts-Moespot, Anne; Van Marck, Eugene; Van Marck, Vera; Schuuring, Ed; Kroese, Fred; Gu, Xiaxia; Simons, Jan W.; Mandekic, Branislava; Vanni, Roberto; Hogendoorn, Pancras C.W.; Mandahl, Nils; Mertens, Fredrik; Mitelman, Felix; Mertens, Fredrik
Publication Info: 2014-06-01
Abstract: Trabectedin (ET-743, Yondelis®, Zarkanto®) is a novel cell toxic antitumorigenic compound with interesting pharmacodynamic properties. Preclinical studies have shown that trabectedin induces cell cycle arrest in G2 phase, modulates transcription of DNA repair genes, and induces apoptosis in tumor cell lines. Trabectedin has shown activity against a variety of solid tumors, including soft tissue sarcomas, ovarian cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer. Trabectedin is approved in Europe for the treatment of patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (STS) who have failed prior chemotherapy or are not suitable for standard chemotherapy. Trabectedin is also approved in Europe for the treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed ovarian cancer in combination with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD). Trabectedin is also approved in Europe for the treatment of patients with advanced breast cancer who have failed prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease, and who have received prior treatment with an anthracycline and a taxane. Trabectedin is also approved in Europe for the treatment of patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma who have failed prior chemotherapy or are not suitable for standard chemotherapy. The mechanisms of action of trabectedin are complex and not completely understood. Trabectedin binds to the minor groove of DNA and interacts with the transcription machinery. The mechanisms of action of trabectedin are also

Author	Work of Science Research(M)	ORCID Number
Shuzhen Zhang	2020-2021	
Shuzhen Zhang	2020-2021	
Shuzhen Zhang	2020-2021	

ISSN: 1521-3773

Record 498 of 502
Title: Terahertz-field activation of polar skyrons
Author(s): Wang, HH (Wang, Huaiyu Huqo); Stoica, VA (Stoica, Vladimir A.); Dai, C (Dai, Cheng); Pasciak, M (Pasciak, Marek); Das, S (Das, Sujit); Yang, TW (Yang, Tianwei); Gonzalez, MAP (Gonzalez, Mario A. P.); Kolda, J (Kolda, Jan); Mccarter, MR (Mccarter, Margaret R.); Mangu, A (Mangu, Anudeep); Cao, Y (Cao, Yue); Padma, H (Padma, Hari); Saha, U (Saha, Utkarsh); Zhu, DL (Zhu, Diling); Sato, T (Sato, Takahiro); Song, SH (Song, Sanghoon); Hoffmann, MC (Hoffmann, Matthias C.); Kramer, P (Kramer, Patrick); Nelson, S (Nelson, Silke); Sun, SW (Sun, Tanwen); Nguyen, Q (Nguyen, Quynh); Zhang, Z (Zhang, Zhan); Ramesh, R (Ramesh, Ramamoorthy); Martin, LW (Martin, Lane W.); Lindenberg, AM (Lindenberg, Aaron M.); Chen, LQ (Chen, Long-Qing); Freeland, JW (Freeland, John W.); Hlinka, J (Hlinka, Jirka); Gopalan, V (Gopalan, Venkatraman); Wen, HD (Wen, Haidan)
Source: NATURE COMMUNICATIONS **Volume:** 16 **Issue:** 1 **Article Number:** 8994 **DOI:** 10.1038/s41467-025-64033-6 **Published Date:** 2025 OCT 9
Abstract: Ultraveiling collective modes arising from coupled degrees of freedom is crucial for understanding complex interactions in solids and developing new functionalities. Unique collective behaviors emerge when two degrees of freedom, ordered on distinct length scales, interact. Polar skyrmions, three-dimensional electric polarization textures in ferroelectric superlattices, disrupt the lattice continuity at the nanometer scale with nontrivial topology, leading to previously unexplored collective modes. Here, using terahertz-field excitation and femtosecond x-ray diffraction, we discover subterahertz collective modes, dubbed "skyrons", which appear as swirling patterns of atomic displacements functioning as atomic-scale pearants. The key to activating skyrons is the use of the THz field that couples primarily to skyrmion domain walls. Momentum-resolved time-domain measurements and nonlinear scattering reveal an avoided crossing in the dispersion relation of skyrons. Atomistic simulations and dynamical phase-field modeling provide microscopic insights into the three-dimensional crystallographic and polarization dynamics. The amplitude and dispersion of skyrons are demonstrated to be controlled by sample temperature and electric-field bias. The discovery of skyrons and their coupling with terahertz fields opens avenues for ultrafast control of topological polar textures.
Accession Number: WOS:001591591400004
PubMed ID: 41068083
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Stoica, Vladimir		0000-0002-2734-7819
DAS, SUJIT	JPK-5178-2023	0000-0001-9823-0207
Pasciak, Marek		0000-0001-8589-1436
Hoffmann, Matthias	B-3893-2009	0000-0002-3596-9853
Pasciak, Marek	G-5983-2014	
Hlinka, Jiri	G-5967-2016	
Kolda, Jiri	G-8667-2016	
Padma, Hari	J,RC-8888-2024	

eISSN: 2041-1723

Record 496 of 502
Title: Functional Characterization of Luciferase in a Brittle Star Indicates Parallel Evolution Influenced by Genome Availability of Haloalkane Dehalogenase
Author(s): Lan, ES (Lau, Emily S.); Majerova, M (Majerova, Marika); Hensley, NM (Hensley, Nicholai M.); Mukherjee, A (Mukherjee, Amalo); Vasina, M (Vasina, Michal); Pluskal, D (Pluskal, Daniel); Damborsky, J (Damborsky, Jiri); Prokop, Z (Prokop, Zbynek); Deloisse, J (Deloisse, Jerome); Bayzent, WS (Bayzent, Wendy-Shirley); Pare, E (Pare, Elise); Oliveri, P (Oliveri, Paolo); Marletaz, F (Marletaz, Ferdinand); Marek, M (Marek, Martin); Oakley, TH (Oakley, Todd H.)
Source: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND EVOLUTION **Volume:** 42 **Issue:** 5 **Article Number:** msaf081 **DOI:** 10.1093/molbev/msaf081 **Published Date:** 2025 MAY
Abstract: Determining why convergent traits use distinct versus shared genetic components is crucial for understanding how evolutionary processes generate and sustain biodiversity. However, the factors dictating the genetic underpinnings of convergent traits remain incompletely understood. Here, we use heterologous protein expression, biochemical assays, and phylogenetic analyses to confirm the origin of a luciferase gene from haloalkane dehalogenases in the brittle star Amphipholis squamata. Through database searches and gene tree analyses, we also show a similar pattern of the presence and absence of haloalkane dehalogenases across organismal genomes. These results first confirm parallel evolution across a vast phylogenetic distance, because ectocarpin like Renilla also use luciferase derived from haloalkane dehalogenases. This parallel evolution is surprising, even though previously hypothesized, because many organisms that also use coelenterazine as the bioluminescence substrate evolved completely distinct luciferases. The inability to detect haloalkane dehalogenases in the genomes of several bioluminescent groups suggests that the distribution of this gene family may underestimate its representation as a luciferase. Together, our findings highlight how biochemical function and genomic availability help determine whether distinct or shared genetic components are used during the convergent evolution of traits like bioluminescence.
Accession Number: WOS:001483450000001
PubMed ID: 40181585
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Majerová, Marika		0009-0001-2411-4905
Lan, Emily		0000-0003-4767-0485
Prokop, Zbynek	H-5707-2012	0000-0001-9358-4081
Oliveri, Paola		0000-0002-3477-8529
Vasina, Michal	HLH-4820-2023	0000-0002-1504-9929
Deloisse, Jérôme	H-3658-2019	0000-0002-9233-6470
Pluskal, Daniel	AAI-3143-2021	0000-0001-9069-9916
Hensley, Nicholai	AAN-1233-2020	0000-0003-0681-0808
Damborsky, Jiri	H-3799-2012	0000-0002-7848-8216
Marletaz, Ferdinand	H-3018-2019	

ISSN: 0737-4038
eISSN: 1537-1719

Record 497 of 502
Title: Superlubricity of Borophene: Tribological Properties in Comparison to hBN
Author(s): Hinaut, A (Hinaut, Antoine); Tomekce, BS (Tomekce, B. Sena); Huang, SY (Huang, Shuyu); Song, YM (Song, Yiming); Meyer, E (Meyer, Ernst); Pawlak, R (Pawlak, Rémy); Cammarata, A (Cammarata, Antonio); Auwaerter, W (Auwaerter, Willi); Glatzel, T (Glatzel, Thilo)
Source: ACS NANO **Volume:** 19 **Issue:** 41 **Pages:** 36536-36543 **DOI:** 10.1021/acsnano.5c11587 **Early Access Date:** OCT 2025 **Published Date:** 2025 OCT 21
Abstract: The tribological performance of 2D materials makes them good candidates toward a reduction of friction at the macroscale. Superlubricity has been observed for graphene, MoS_2, and MXenes, whereas hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) is used to reduce or tune friction. Other materials are investigated as potential candidates for low-lubricity applications. Specifically, borophene is predicted to have ultralow friction. Here, we experimentally investigate the frictional properties of borophene and use a borophene/hBN lateral heterostructure to directly compare the tribological properties of the two complementary 2D materials. In particular, we investigate the friction between a sliding tip and (i) the weakly corrugated X-B- borophene layer on Ir(111) or (ii) the flat hBN/Ir(111) superlattice structures with a strongly corrugated moire reconstruction. Our experimental study performed in ultrahigh vacuum at room temperature combined with a Prandtl-Tomlinson (PT) model calculation confirms the superlubricity predicted for borophene, while hBN, which exhibits a higher friction, is nevertheless confirmed as a low friction material. Ab initio calculations show that the low friction of X-B- borophene with respect to hBN can be rationalized by weaker tip/surface interactions. In addition, we assess structural and electrical properties of borophene and hBN by using scanning probe techniques and compare their dissipation under the oscillating tip to investigate the possible path of energy dissipation occurring during friction. Our study demonstrates the low frictional properties of borophene and the potential of lateral heterostructure investigations to directly compare the properties of these 2D materials.
Accession Number: WOS:001587037100001
PubMed ID: 41046467
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Auwärter, Willi	I-2551-2012	
Meyer, Ernst	L-3873-2016	0000-0001-6385-3412
SONG, Yiming	GOV-5716-2022	0000-0002-8399-5650
Hinaut, Antoine	G-4439-2013	0000-0002-2608-2564
Huang, Shuyu		0000-0003-0943-7068
Cammarata, Antonio	A-4883-2014	0000-0002-5691-0682
TOMEKÇE, BİRCE SENA		0000-0002-0121-5105
Glatzel, Thilo	F-2639-2011	0000-0002-3533-4217

ISSN: 1936-0851
eISSN: 1936-086X

Record 498 of 502
Title: Discovery of new inhibitors of nuclease MRE11
Author(s): Nikolaev, P (Nikolaev, Pavel); Bochenkova, E (Bochenkova, Eva); Carbain, B (Carbain, Benoit); Biswas, R (Biswas, Raktim); Havel, S (Havel, Stepan); Prochazkova, J (Prochazkova, Jana); Sisakova, A (Sisakova, Alexandra); Zacpalova, M (Zacpalova, Magdalena); Chavdarova, M (Chavdarova, Melita); Marini, V (Marini, Victoria); Vsiansky, V (Vsiansky, Vit); Weisova, V (Weisova, Veronika); Slavikova, K (Slavikova, Kristina); Biradar, D (Biradar, Dhananjay); Khirariya, P (Khirariya, Prashant); Vitek, M (Vitek, Marco); Sedlak, D (Sedlak, David); Bartunek, P (Bartunek, Petr); Daniel, L (Daniel, Lukas); Brezovsky, J (Brezovsky, Jan); Damborsky, J (Damborsky, Jiri); Paruch, K (Paruch, Kamil); Krejci, L (Krejci, Lumir)
Source: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY **Volume:** 285 **Article Number:** 117226 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.ejmech.2024.117226 **Early Access Date:** JAN 2025 **Published Date:** 2025 MAR 5
Abstract: MRE11 nuclease is a central player in signaling and processing DNA damage, and in resolving stalled replication forks. Here, we describe the identification and characterization of new MRE11 inhibitors MU147 and MU1409. Both compounds inhibit MRE11 nuclease more specifically and effectively than the relatively weak state-of-the-art inhibitor mirin. They also abrogate double-strand break repair mechanisms that rely on MRE11 nuclease activity, without impairing ATM activation. Inhibition of MRE11 also impairs nascent strand degradation of stalled replication forks and selectively affects BRCA2-deficient cells. Herein, we illustrate that our newly discovered compounds MU147 and MU1409 can be used as chemical probes to further explore the biological role of MRE11 and support the potential clinical relevance of pharmacological inhibition of this nuclease.
Accession Number: WOS:001410134300001
PubMed ID: 39793442
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Sedlak, David	D-4112-2011	
Marini, Victoria	L-7480-2017	0009-0003-4487-1174
Vitek, Marco	UPW-8636-2025	0000-0003-3102-5465
Brezovsky, Jan	C-8290-2012	0000-0001-9677-5078
Bartunek, Petr	J-3897-2014	
Krejci, Lumir	R-7842-2009	
Prochazkova, Jana	E-6297-2016	
Daniel, Lukas	H-6274-2019	
Biswas, Raktim	MTT-8323-2025	
Damborsky, Jiri	H-3799-2012	

ISSN: 0223-5234
eISSN: 1768-3254

Record 499 of 502
Title: Multi-PW laser-driven proton acceleration using a plasma-lens target
Author(s): Henry, V (Henry, Vojtech); Doria, D (Doria, Domenico)
Source: SCIENTIFIC REPORTS **Volume:** 16 **Issue:** 1 **Article Number:** 462 **DOI:** 10.1038/s41598-025-29793-7 **Published Date:** 2025 DEC 6
Abstract: We investigate laser-driven proton acceleration using state-of-the-art multi-petawatt laser technology and a double-layer target design. The front layer is composed of homogeneous near-critical density carbon, which enhances the laser pulse through relativistic self-focusing, effectively acting as a lensing medium. This layer is paired with a solid plastic rear layer that serves as the primary acceleration medium. The thicknesses of both layers and the density of the front layer are optimised to maximise acceleration efficiency of the solid layer protons. These protons are accelerated up to 550 MeV through a synergistic interplay of acceleration mechanisms, with hole boring and light sail radiation pressure acceleration playing dominant roles. These mechanisms are further enhanced by target normal sheath acceleration, which benefits from increased laser-to-electron coupling, especially in the front near critical density part. Additionally, proton acceleration is accompanied by the generation of \documentclass[12pt]{minimal} \usepackage{amsmath} \usepackage{wasysym} \usepackage{amsfonts} \usepackage{amssymb} \usepackage{amsbsy} \usepackage{mathrsfs} \usepackage{upgreek} \setlength{\oddsidemargin}{-69pt} \begin{document}$$Gamma$$\end{document}-ray radiation via nonlinear inverse Compton scattering. Our investigation employs fully resolved 3D particle-in-cell simulations, providing comprehensive insights into the underlying dynamics. Detailed technical aspects of the simulation setup are discussed.
Accession Number: WOS:001655551000001
PubMed ID: 41353228
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Henry, Vojtech	Q-4792-2018	

ISSN: 2045-2322

Record 500 of 502
Title: Phosphoryl Graphene for High-Efficiency Uranium Separation and Recycling
Author(s): Pykal, M (Pykal, Martin); Sedajová, V (Sedajova, Veronika); Thakur, A (Thakur, Aditya); Sengupta, S (Sengupta, Somnath); Rao, CVSB (Rao, Cherukuri Venkata Siva Brahmananda); Zboril, R (Zboril, Radek); Sreenivasulu, B (Sreenivasulu, Balija); Otyepka, M (Otyepka, Michal); Jayaramulu, K (Jayaramulu, Kolleboyina)
Source: ACS APPLIED MATERIALS & INTERFACES **Volume:** 17 **Issue:** 11 **Pages:** 17284-17294 **DOI:** 10.1021/acsami.4c22385 **Early Access Date:** FEB 2025 **Published Date:** 2025 FEB 20
Abstract: To enhance the sustainability of nuclear energy and protect the environment, the efficient extraction of uranium from various water sources has emerged as an essential strategy for addressing the long-term challenges of nuclear waste management. In this study, we designed phosphoryl-functionalized graphene (PG) for efficient uranyl adsorption and synthesized the material from fluorinated graphene using phosphoryl ethanolamine under solvothermal conditions. The resultant PG features a unique 2D structure equipped with solvent-exposed phosphoryl groups, making it highly suitable for uranium adsorption in aqueous solutions. Notably, PG demonstrated a high sorption efficiency (similar to 77%) with rapid extraction capability (similar to 5 min) for U(VI) from aqueous media at pH 7, achieving an adsorption capacity of 316 mg U g-1. It also demonstrates good recyclability and stability even after 3 cycles and exhibits a significant seawater adsorption capacity of 117.8 mg U g-1. Both X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analysis and molecular dynamics simulations revealed a preferential binding of uranyl ions to the phosphoryl groups of PG. This work paves the way for designing and developing functional graphene derivatives for efficient uranium extraction from various water resources, with promising potential for the recovery of other radioactive elements.
Accession Number: WOS:001472036900001
PubMed ID: 39977601
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Otyepka, Michal	A-5922-2008	0000-0002-1066-5677
Zboril, Radek	F-5153-2015	0000-0002-3147-2196
kolleboyina, jayaramulu	R-4721-2019	
Sedajová, Veronika		0000-0002-1635-1206
Sreenivasulu, Balija	JXX-0169-2024	0000-0003-3489-5263
Sengupta, Somnath	LQK-2429-2024	

ISSN: 1944-8244
eISSN: 1944-8252

Record 501 of 502
Title: Harnessing spin-qubit decoherence to probe strongly interacting quantum systems
Author(s): Plodzien, M (Plodzien, M.); Das, S (Das, S.); Lewenstein, M (Lewenstein, M.); Psaroudaki, C (Psaroudaki, C.); Roszak, K (Roszak, K.)
Source: PHYSICAL REVIEW B **Volume:** 111 **Issue:** 16 **Article Number:** L161115 **DOI:** 10.1103/PhysRevB.111.L161115 **Published Date:** 2025 APR 18
Abstract: Extracting information from quantum many-body systems remains a key challenge in quantum technologies due to experimental limitations. In this work, we employ a single spin qubit to probe a strongly interacting system, creating an environment conducive to spin decoherence. By focusing on the XXZ spin chain, we observe diverse dynamics in the qubit evolution, reflecting different parameters of the chain. This demonstrates that a spin qubit can probe both quantitative properties of the spin chain and qualitative characteristics, such as the bipartite entanglement entropy, phase transitions, and perturbation propagation velocity within the system. This approach reveals the power of small quantum systems to probe the properties of large, strongly correlated quantum systems.
Accession Number: WOS:001477725400001
Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Psaroudaki, Christina	N-9585-2018	0000-0002-7073-6422
Das, Sambunath		0000-0003-3127-04X
Roszak, Katarzyna	E-9240-2015	0000-0002-9955-4331
Lewenstein, Maciej	J-1337-2014	0000-0002-0210-7800

ISSN: 2469-9950
eISSN: 2469-9969

Record 502 of 502
Title: Year six photometric measurements of known Trans-Neptunian Objects and Centaurs by the Dark Energy Survey
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Source: MONTHLY NOTICES OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY **Volume:** 540 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 460-482 **DOI:** 10.1093/mnras/staf678 **Published Date:** 2025 JUN
Abstract: We identified known Trans-Neptunian Objects (TNOs) and Centaurs in the complete Dark Energy Survey (DES) year six catalogue (DES Y6) through the Sky Body Tracker (SkyBoT) tool. We classified our data set of 144 objects into a widely used 4-class taxonomic system of TNOs. We used previous classification was available in the literature for most of these objects. From absolute magnitudes and average albedos, an estimation of the diameters of all these objects is obtained. Correlations involving colours, orbital parameters, dynamical classes, and sizes are also discussed. In particular, our largest reddest object has a diameter of 390(-53)(+68) km and our largest cold classical, 255(-17)(+19)km. Also, a weak correlation between colour and inclination is found within the population of resonant TNOs in addition to weak correlations between colour and phase slope in different bands.
Accession Number: WOS:001491379600001
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ISSN: 0035-8711
eISSN: 1365-2966

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