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Amylin is a 37-amino-acid peptide that activates its specific receptors, which are multisubunit G protein-coupled receptors resulting from the coexpression of a core receptor protein with receptor activity-modifying proteins, resulting in multiple receptor subtypes.

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Amylin deciphers amylin's physiology and reveals previously unrecognized mechanisms fundamental to control body weight and fuel homeostasis. This book also discusses

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therapeutic utility of amylin as the first new medicine to treat diabetes since insulin.

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The histopathological hallmark of type 2 diabetes is islet amyloid implicated in the developing treatment options. The major component of human islet amylo...

Amylin deciphers amylin's physiology and reveals previously unrecognized mechanisms fundamental to control body weight and fuel homeostasis. This book also discusses therapeutic utility of amylin as the first new medicine to treat diabetes since insulin. Provides a current comprehensive treatment of amylin the hormone Identifies the majority of amylin's physiologic functions

This book is based on presentations given at CGRP '98, the Third International Meeting on CGRP and related peptides held in the UK in May 1998. The principal speakers have each contributed a chapter and many of the short and poster communications will also be found here. This book follows from the tradition set by the First and Second Meetings in 1992 and 1995 when the proceedings were published. The work is aimed at the specialist in the field, but it is hoped that many of the chapters will also prove useful as introductions to those wishing to gain greater familiarity with the biology and pharmacology of these important peptides. The book begins with a broad overview of the field, past and present. It is followed by two chapters dealing with the "classical" pharmacology of CGRP. In particular there is an account of the pitfalls of the present generation of CGRP antagonists and the dangers of assuming that every action of CGRP is mediated by a CGRP receptor. However the bulk of this section is taken up by the recent developments concerning the cloning of receptors for CGRP and adrenomedullin. An exciting story is emerging of how a single molecule, calcitonin receptor-like receptor (CRLR), can mediate the response to both CGRP and adrenomedullin depending on the presence of different members of a family of accessory proteins, the Receptor Activity Modifying Proteins (RAMPs). This is covered in three chapters and is followed by an account of another accessory protein associated with CGRP responsiveness, Receptor Component Protein (RCP). Following sections of the book deal with the biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology of receptors for the allied peptides amylin and adrenomedullin. The close

connections between amylin and calcitonin receptors are highlighted and role of amylin in the regulation of food intake is then considered. The molecular nature of adrenomedullin receptors is addressed in an earlier chapter but in this section their pharmacology is examined. T

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This book presents a broad overview of Calcitonin, Gene-Related Peptide (CGRP) and the related peptides amylin and adrenomedullin. It deals with the biochemistry, physiology, and pharmacology of receptors for the allied peptides amylin and adrenomedullin.

In 1925, J. B. Collip (1925) reported that extracts of parathyroid gland contained an activity that raised calcium levels in the blood of parathyroidectomized animals, and suggested that this was due to a hormone produced in the parathyroid gland. The story of parathyroid hormone discovery was indicative of ever-increasing sophistication in sample preparation and protein isolation techniques. This paper resolved earlier controversies over the function of the parathyroid glands and control of blood calcium. The year 1961 was a banner year for parathyroid research, in which the peptides parathyroid hormone and calcitonin were purified, and in which it was suggested that calcitonin could lower blood calcium (Copp and Cameron 1961). In 1982 it was discovered that in neurons the primary RNA transcript for calcitonin could be alternatively-spliced to give calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP), and shortly thereafter amylin (previously named islet amyloid polypeptide, IAPP) was identified and shown to have homology to CGRP. Since then α and β CGRP have been delineated and adrenomedullin and intermedin discovered, and this family of homologous peptides has emerged. This family of peptide hormones has a diverse and constantly expanding range of important physiologic functions, including regulation of blood calcium, vascular tension, feeding behavior and pain recognition.

Hormonal Signaling in Biology and Medicine: Comprehensive Modern Endocrinology covers the endocrine secretions produced by every organ. This extensive collection of knowledge is organized by tissue, addressing how certain hormones are synthesized in multiple tissues, along with their structure, function and pathways, which are very applicable for researchers in drug design who need to focus on a specific step along the pathway. This is a must have reference for researchers in endocrinology and practicing endocrinologists, but it is also ideal for biochemists, pharmacologists, biologists and students. Serves as a valuable desk reference for researchers Provides information on the structure of a given hormone, its receptor(s), and the pathways that become activated Includes extensive citations to the literature that will enable the reader to dig more deeply into the effects of a given hormone

With growing concerns about the rising incidence of obesity, there is interest in understanding how the human appetite contributes to energy balance and how it might be affected by the foods we consume, as well as other cultural and environmental factors. Satiety, satiety and the control of food intake provides a concise and authoritative overview of these areas. Part one introduces the concepts of satiety and satiation and discusses how these concepts can be quantified. Chapters in part two focus on biological factors of satiety and satiation before part three moves on to explore food composition factors. Chapters in part four discuss hedonic,

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cultural and environmental factors of satiation and satiety. Finally, part five explores public health implications and evaluates consumer understanding of satiation and satiety and related health claims. Provides a concise and authoritative overview of appetite regulation Focuses on the effects of biological factors, food composition and hedonic, cultural and environmental factors affecting appetite control Discusses implications for public health

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