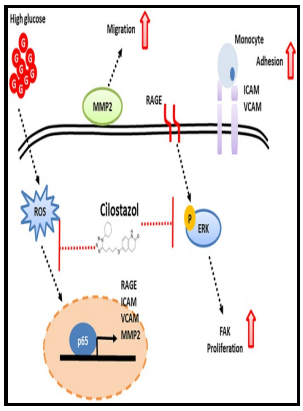
Extracellular osmolality and vascular smooth muscle activity.

- - Regulation of Extracellular Fluid Composition & Volume



Description: -
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Theology.
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Vascular smooth muscle.Extracellular osmolality and vascular smooth muscle activity.
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12.
Mémoires et documents (Université de Lausanne. Institut de science politique) ;
Mémoires et documents - Institut de science politique ; 12
359
Acta physiologica Scandinavica.Extracellular osmolality and vascular smooth muscle activity.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 44-48.
This edition was published in 1970

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Tags: #Knockout #of #vascular #smooth #muscle #EGF #receptor #in #a #mouse #model #prevents #obesity

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Activation of the ROCK—actin—MRTF-pathway is known to affect smooth muscle cell differentiation. Note the steeper curve as well as the shift of the intercept to the left during hypovolemia. Intra- or extra-luminal administration of NE to the ear artery produced vasoconstriction; whereas, K + caused a pressor response only when applied intraluminally.

Microvascular effects of hypertonic solutions in the hamster

The fact that EGF leads to the downregulation of EGFR and ErbB2 under high glucose ESM Fig. Glucose enhances EGF-induced transcriptional activity of EGR transcription factors EGR proteins function as transcription factors and are canonical targets of SRF.

Cell volume as a factor influencing electrical and mechanical activity of vascular smooth muscle.

Schreier B, Hünerberg M, Mildenberger S et al 2017 Deletion of the EGF receptor in vascular smooth muscle cells prevents chronic angiotensin-II-induced arterial wall stiffening and media thickening. It increases the permeability of the collecting ducts of the kidney, so that water enters the hypertonic interstitium of the renal pyramids. Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol 56 1 :627—653.

Knockout of vascular smooth muscle EGF receptor in a mouse model prevents obesity

Consequently, it appears that vasopressin does play a role in blood pressure homeostasis.

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Sommerfeld A, Reinehr R, Häussinger D 2015 Free fatty acids shift insulin-induced hepatocyte proliferation towards CD95-dependent apoptosis. Tissues were dehydrated in increasing concentrations of methanol or isopropanol. Overview of the quantitative HFD effects in the two genotypes using the depicted thresholds.

Cell volume as a factor influencing electrical and mechanical activity of vascular smooth muscle.

BWT, body weight; HWT, heart weight; LWT, lung weight; RWT, renal weight; TL, tibia length Functional vascular parameters Isometric force measurements in aortic rings revealed a smaller response to the α1-adrenergic agonist phenylephrine in KO animals following SFD feeding Fig. Nat Protoc 4 8 :1184—1191.

Paradoxical inhibition of vasoconstrictor and vasodilator responses by hypertonic mannitol in isolated arterial smooth muscle

The site of this action is the area postrema, one of the circumventricular organs see Chapter 33. Movement of water across membranes by simple diffusion is now known to be augmented by movement through these water channels. Determination of mitochondrial potential, reactive oxygen species and oxygen consumption rate Assessment of alterations of mitochondrial potential was performed using a mitochondrial membrane potential assay kit Cayman Chemical, USA that employs mitochondrial potential-dependent dye JC-10.

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