A Critical Role for the Inducible Proteasomal Subunits LMP7 and MECL1 in Cytokine Production by Activated Murine Splenocytes
Rockwell, C.E. (East Lansing, Mich.); Monaco, J.J. (Cincinnati, Ohio); Qureshi, N. (Kansas City, Mo.)

Endogenous Opioid and Cannabinoid Mechanisms Are Involved in the Analgesic Effects of Celecoxib in the Central Nervous System
Rezende, R.M.; Paiva-Lima, P.; Dos Reis, W.G.P.; Camêlo, V.M.; Faraco, A. (Belo Horizonte); Baklhe, Y.S. (London); Francischi, J.N. (Belo Horizonte)

Angiotensin-(1–7) Induces Peripheral Antinociception through Mas Receptor Activation in an Opioid-Independent Pathway

The Two Different Effects of the Potential Neuroprotective Compound Minocycline on AMPA-Type Glutamate Receptors
Jin, L.-J. (Shanghai); Schlesinger, F. (Hannover); Guan, Q. (Shanghai); Song, Y.-P. (Hannover); Nie, Z.-Y. (Shanghai)

Modulation of Recombinant GABA Receptors by Neurosteroid Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate

Pharmacokinetics of Lacosamide in Healthy Korean Male Volunteers
Kim, S.E.; Gu, N.; Kim, B.-H. (Seoul); Fitchner, A.; Elishoff, J.-P.; Cawello, W. (Monheim am Rhein); Jang, I.-J.; Yu, K.-S. (Seoul)

A Randomised, Two-Period, Cross-Over, Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Pharmacokinetic Profiles of Single Doses of Two Different Flurbiprofen 8.75-mg Lozenges in Healthy Volunteers
Matzneller, P.; Burian, A. (Vienna); Martin, W. (Ulm); Annoni, O. (Mendrisio); Lauro, V.; Tacchi, R. (Bologna); Brunner, M.; Zeitlinger, M. (Vienna)

Pharmacokinetic, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion of (Z)-2-Amino-1,5-Dihydro-1-Methyl-5-[4-(Mesyl)Benzyldiene]-4H-Imidazol-4-One Mesilate (ZLJ-601) in Sprague-Dawley Rats

Simultaneous Determination of a Novel Diphenylpiperazine Calcium Channel Blocker and Its Four Metabolites in Rat Liver Microsomes by Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry

Anti-Inflammatory Gallic Acid and Wedelolactone Are G Protein-Coupled Receptor-35 Agonists
Deng, H.; Fang, Y. (Corning, N.Y.)

Quercetin Induces Rapid eNOS Phosphorylation and Vasodilation by an Akt-Independent and PKA-Dependent Mechanism
Li, P.-G. (Beijing); Sun, L.; Han, X.; Ling, S.; Gan, W.; Xu, J.-W. (Shanghai)

Genistein Attenuated Allergic Airway Inflammation by Modulating the Transcription Factors T-bet, GATA-3 and STAT-6 in a Murine Model of Asthma
Short Communication

145 Endogenous Endomorphin-2 Contributes to Spinal \( \kappa \)-Opioid Antinociception
Shimoyama, M.; Toyama, S. (Ichihara/Chiba); Tagaito, Y. (Ichihara); Shimoyama, N. (Ichihara/Ibaraki)

Contributions on Cannabinoids

149 Topical and Systemic Cannabidiol Improves Trinitrobenzene Sulfonic Acid Colitis in Mice
Schicho, R. (Graz); Storr, M. (Munich)

179 Off-Target Cannabinoid Effects Mediated by GPR55
Henstridge, C.M. (Budapest)

126 Erratum
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Abbreviations and Terminology
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The catalytic activity of an enzyme can be either reported in nkat or mkat (1 kat, KATAL = 1 mol.s⁻¹) or as μmol.min⁻¹ under stated conditions (temperature, pH, kind of buffer, ionic strength, etc.). Catalytic activity concentration should be given as nkat.l⁻¹ or μkat.l⁻¹, or as μmol.min⁻¹.l⁻¹ or, when referring the activity per mass of protein or another reference basis, by an appropriate mass unit (kg, g, mg). Enzyme assays in tissues, that are considered to measure (relative) concentrations, can be confirmed by other assays only in relation to some standard. Authors are therefore encouraged to give, as part of the method, the activity in some generally available standard or in some common reference tissue such as adult male rat liver.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Abbreviations of Chemical Compound</th>
<th>(which do not need to be explained)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMP, ADP, ATP</td>
<td>Adenosine-5’-mono, di- and triphosphate</td>
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<td>CoA</td>
<td>Coenzyme A</td>
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<td>DNA</td>
<td>Desoxyribonucleic acid</td>
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<td>EDTA</td>
<td>Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>EGTA</td>
<td>Ethyleneglycol-bis-(β-aminoethylether)-N,N,N’,N’-tetraacetic acid</td>
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<td>FAD</td>
<td>Flavin adenine dinucleotide</td>
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<td>FMN</td>
<td>Flavin mononucleotide</td>
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<tr>
<td>GABA</td>
<td>γ-Aminobutyric acid</td>
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<td>HEPES</td>
<td>4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulphonic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-HT</td>
<td>5-Hydroxytryptamine</td>
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<td>NAD (NADH)</td>
<td>Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (reduced form)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NADP (NADPH)</td>
<td>Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form)</td>
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<td>P,</td>
<td>Inorganic phosphate</td>
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<tr>
<td>PP,</td>
<td>Inorganic pyrophosphate</td>
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<tr>
<td>RNA</td>
<td>Ribonucleic acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMP, UDP, UTP</td>
<td>Uridine-5-mono-, di- and triphosphate</td>
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<td>SDS</td>
<td>Sodium dodecyl sulphate</td>
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<th>Common units</th>
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Selected contributions
Proteomic Approach to the Study of Statin Pleiotropy in Kidney Transplant Patients: Pérez, V.; Navarro-Muñoz, M. (Barcelona); Mas, S. (Madrid); Bayés, B.; Pastor, M.C.; Martínez-Cáceres, E.; Lauzurica, R. (Barcelona); Egido, J. (Madrid); Romero, R. (Barcelona)
A Meta-Analyses of Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials Assessing the Efficacy and Safety of Incretin-Based Medications in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Fakhoury, W.K.H.; LeReun, C.; Wright, D. (London)
Personalized Prognosis and Diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes — Vision or Fiction?: Müller, G. (Munich)
CRTH2 and D-Type Prostanoid Receptor Antagonists as Novel Therapeutic Agents for Inflammatory Diseases: Schuligoi, R.; Sturm, E.; Luschnig, P.; Konya, V.; Philippose, S.; Sedék, M.; Waldhoer, M.; Peskar, B.A.; Heinemann, A. (Graz)
Cannabinoids Inhibit Cellular Respiration of Human Oral Cancer Cells: Whyte, D.A. (Syracuse, N.Y.); Al-Hammadi, S.; Bahlaj, G. (J Av); Brown, O.M. (Syracuse, N.Y.); Penevsky, H.S. (New Jersey, N.J.); Souid, A.-K. (Al Ain)

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Endothelin is a 21-amino acid peptide that exerts uniquely potent and long-lasting effects on the kidney, including regulation of water and electrolyte excretion, blood pressure, cell growth, inflammation and fibrosis. During the past 10 years, the field has evolved rapidly; we are now uncovering the potential importance of endothelin receptor antagonists (ERAs) in the treatment of kidney disease. This book reviews experimental concepts, preclinical studies and clinical data which form the basis of our current understanding of the association between endothelin and kidney disease. Acclaimed experts in pharmacology, molecular biology, physiology, cardiovascular medicine, and nephrology have contributed timely reviews dealing with renal pharmacology and physiology of endothelin, the role of endothelin in renal disease development and ERAs in preclinical studies, and the current state of clinical development of ERA therapy in renal medicine.

The publication at hand will be a valuable reference source for nephrologists, internists and other healthcare professionals, renal physiologists and molecular biologists, post-doctoral researchers and students in the life sciences, as well as for scientists and decision makers in drug research and development.

Contents

Preface

Molecular Biology and Physiology of Endothelin in the Kidney
Pharmacology of Renal Endothelin Receptors:
  - Davenport, A.P.; Maguire, J.J.
  - Renal Function and Blood Pressure: Molecular Insights into the Biology of Endothelin-1:
    - Vignon-Zellweger, N.; Heiden, S.; Emoto, N.
  - Endothelin and the Renal Vasculature:
    - Guan, Z.; Inscho, E.W.
  - Endothelin Signaling and Actions in the Renal Mesangium:
    - Sorokin, A.
  - Regulation of Sodium Transport in the Proximal Tubule by Endothelin:
    - Zhang, Y.; Zeng, C.
  - Role of Endothelin in Thick Ascending Limb Sodium Chloride Transport:
    - Ramsay, V.D.; Cabral, P.D.; Garvin, J.L.
  - Endothelins and Kidney Acidification:
    - Wesson, D.E.
  - Endothelin and Collecting Duct Sodium and Water Transport:
    - Kohan, D.E.
  - Endothelin Control of Renal Sympathetic Nerve Activity:
    - Kopp, U.C.

Pathophysiology: Endothelin and Renal Disease Mechanisms

Endothelin and Podocyte Injury in Chronic Kidney Disease: Fligny, C.; Barton, M.; Tharaux, P.-L.
Endothelin in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Benz, K.; Amann, K.
Endothelin, Nitric Oxide, and Reactive Oxygen Species in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Pollock, J.S.; Pollock, D.M.
Endothelin in Renal Inflammation and Hypertension: Saleh, M.A.; Pollock, D.M.
Endothelin in Chronic Proteinuric Kidney Disease: Gagliardini, E.; Buelli, S.; Benigni, A.
Endothelin in Renal Injury due to Sickle Cell Disease: Tharaux, P.-L.
Endothelin in Polycystic Kidney Disease: Chang, M.-Y.; Ong, A.C.M

Clinical Studies of Endothelin Antagonism in Renal Disease Patients

Endothelin Antagonism and Reversal of Proteinuric Renal Disease in Humans: Barton, M.
Endothelin Antagonism in Patients with Resistant Hypertension and Hypertension Nephropathy: Lazich, I.; Bakris, G.L.
Endothelin Receptor Blockade in Diabetic Nephropathy: Rabelink, T.J.; Kohan, D.E.
Endothelin Antagonism in Patients with Nondiabetic Chronic Kidney Disease: Dhaun, N.; Goddard, J.; Webb, D.J.
Endothelin Antagonists in Clinical Trials: Lessons Learned: Barton, M.; Kohan, D.E.

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