LIBRARY & INFORMATION CENTRE, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, CAIRO UNIVERSITY

NEWSLETTER

No.21.....September 2006

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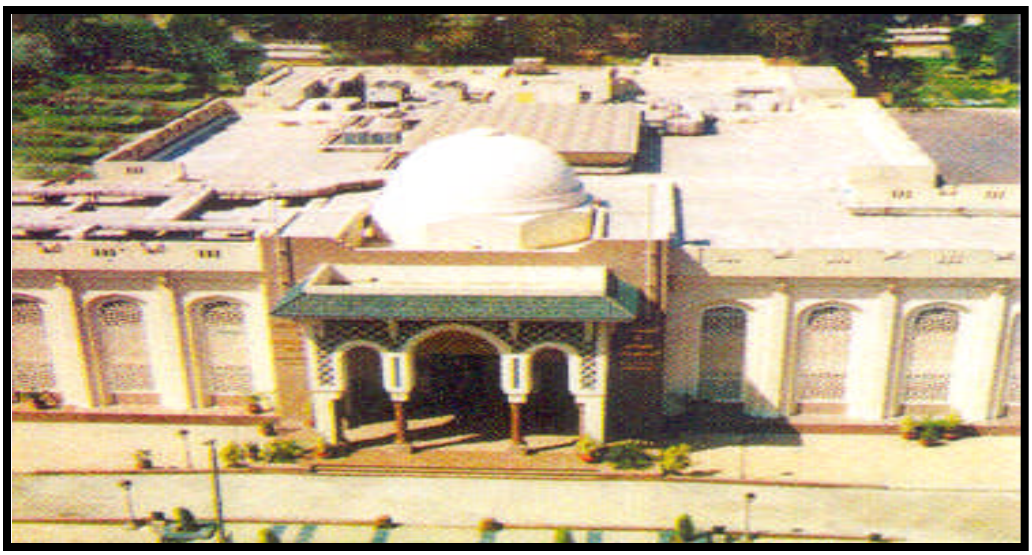


كلمـــــــة المـــحرر

Science News

Biologists Trace Back Genetic Origins Of Rice Domestication (June 12, 2006)

Biologists from Washington University in St. Louis and their collaborators from Taiwan have examined the DNA sequence family trees of rice varieties and have determined that the crop was domesticated independently at least twice in various Asian locales. They ran genetic tests of more than 300 types of rice, including both wild and domesticated, and found genetic markers that reveal the two major rice types grown today were first grown by humans in India and Myanmar and Thailand (Oryza sativa indica) and in areas in southern China (Oryza sativa japonica).

A paper describing the research was published June 9, 2006, in the on-line issue of the Proceedings of the U.S. National Academy of Science.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060612222106.htm

Research Finds Evidence Of RNA In Structures Essential To Cell Division (June 13, 2006)

Research led by Mark Alliegro, PhD, Professor of Cell Biology and Anatomy at Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center at New Orleans, provides evidence for the first time that centrosomes, which play a key role in cell division, may carry their own genetic machinery, answering a controversial question of long standing. Dr. Alliegro found five RNA sequences that appear to be unique to the centrosome.

The discovery, providing new insight into centrosome function, heredity, and evolution is published in today's issue of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Studying surf clam eggs, the research team focused on centrosomes, small areas of cytoplasm that serve an organizational purpose which not only assures proper cell division, but also genetic stability. The most recent review of the question of whether or not centrosomes contain nucleic acids concluded that there is no evidence of DNA, but the presence of RNA, although controversial, was still an open question. RNA is the nucleic acid that governs protein synthesis as well as the transmission of genetic material.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060614001108.htm

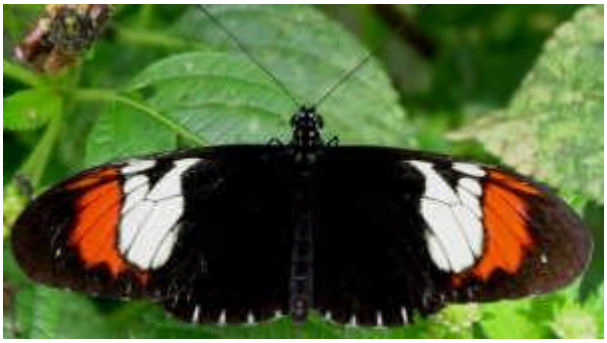
Butterfly Speciation Event Recreated (June 16, 2006)

In a matter of months, butterflies sporting the yellow and red wing color pattern of a wild species were created through simple laboratory crosses of two other wild species, researchers report in the June 15, 2006 edition of the journal Nature.

Sexual encounters between species resulting in hybrid offspring may be common in nature. However, homoploid hybrid species -- fully sexual hybrid species resulting from crosses between two different parent species -- are still considered to be quite rare. In Ragoletis fruit flies, Swordtail fishes and African Cichlids there is growing evidence for

homoploid hybrid speciation. This report of the laboratory creation of a hybrid butterfly nearly identical to a known wild species, and the observation that hybrid individuals don't

mate with either parent species, provides the most convincing case to-date for homoploid hybrid speciation in animals.



http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060616135623.htm

Animal Studies Suggest Vegetables May Reduce Hardening Of Arteries (June 18, 2006)

New research suggests one reason vegetables may be so good for us a study in mice found that a mixture of five common vegetables reduced hardening of the arteries by 38 percent compared to animals eating a non-vegetable diet. Conducted by Wake Forest University School of Medicine, the research is reported in the current issue of the Journal of Nutrition.

"While everyone knows that eating more vegetables is supposed to be good for you, no one had shown before that it can actually inhibit the development of atherosclerosis," said Michael Adams, D.V.M., lead researcher. "This suggests how a diet high in vegetables may help prevent heart attacks and strokes."

The study used specially bred mice that rapidly develop atherosclerosis, the formation on blood vessel walls of fatty plaques that eventually protrude into the vessel's opening and can reduce blood flow. The mice have elevated low-density lipoprotein (LDL), or "bad" cholesterol, which is also a risk factor for atherosclerosis in humans.

Half of the mice in the study were fed a vegetable-free diet and half got 30 percent of their calories from a mixture of freeze-dried broccoli, green beans, corn, peas and carrots. These five vegetables are among the top-10 vegetables in the United States based on frequency of consumption.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060618223753.htm

Hybrid Peppers Can Be Raised With Minimal Protection Under Moderate Winter Conditions (June 19, 2006)

Genetically enhanced hybrid peppers developed at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem that can be raised with minimal protection under moderate winter conditions have achieved worldwide commercial success. Pepper is one of the major vegetable crops in the world and in Israel.

The robust pepper varieties were developed by a research tem headed by Dr. Yonatan Elkind of the Robert H. Smith Institute of Plant Sciences and Genetics in Agriculture at

the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Quality Sciences in Rehovot.
The genetic improvements embodied in the peppers they have developed widen the ecological conditions under which they can be grown and also facilitate the use of simple greenhouses and netting instead of expensive structures.
The peppers, in various colors, have been raised to produce high yields under night-time conditions as low as 10 degrees celcius, which is much lower than previous hybrids that required temperatures higher than 18 degrees celcius and needed costly heating to grow and develop.
The new hybrids are characterized by high yields, a long growing season, resistance to viruses, firm fruit, good vine storage capacity, long shelf-life, and low sensitivity to cracking.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060616130701.htm

How Plants Avoid Feeling The Burn (June 23, 2006)

Too much sun for plants as well as people can be harmful to long-term health. But to avoid the botanical equivalent of "lobster tans," plants have developed an intricate internal defense mechanism, called photoprotection, which acts like sunscreen to ward off the sun's harmful rays.
Carotenoids act as 'wires' to carry away the extra sunlight energy in the form of unwanted electrons, somehow wicking away the extra electrons across long distances from locations that could damage plant tissues and photosynthesis. During photoprotection, the consensus school of thought was that carotenoids--the source of the orange pigments in carrots and Vitamin A -- become oxidized, or charged, losing an electron in the process.
Now, Fisher and other ASU scientists have found a way to measure for the first time the electrical conductance within such an important biomolecule. And in doing so, the team has produced a new discovery which shatters the prevailing view. The research team found that oxidation is not required for photoprotection, but rather, carotenoids in a neutral, or uncharged state, can readily handle the electron overload from the sun.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060623094328.htm

Mushrooms As Good An Antioxidant Source As More Colorful Veggies (June 27, 2006)

Portabella and crimini mushrooms rank with carrots, green beans, red peppers and broccoli as good sources of dietary antioxidants, Penn State researchers say.
N. Joy Dubost, who recently earned her doctorate in food science at Penn State, measured the activity of two antioxidants, polyphenols and ergothioneine, present in mushrooms, using the ORAC assay and HPLC instrumentation, as part of her dissertation research. She found that portabella mushrooms had an ORAC value of 9.7 micromoles of trolox equivalents per gram and criminis had an ORAC value of 9.5.

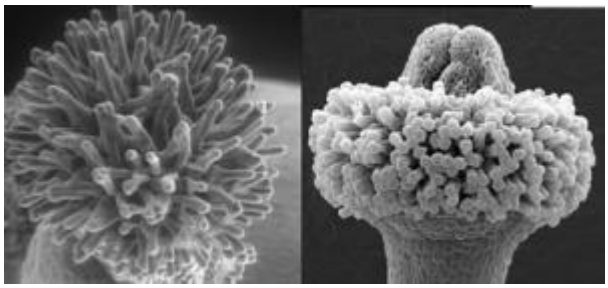
Data available from other researchers shows carrots and green beans have an ORAC value of 5; red pepper 10; and broccoli 12.

The ORAC assay, the most well known test of antioxidant capacity, focuses on the peroxyl radical, the most predominate in the human body. Free radicals, such as the peroxyl radical, are thought to play a role in the aging process and in many diseases, including cancer, Alzheimer's and atherosclerosis. Epidemiological studies have shown that those who eat the most fruits and vegetables rich in antioxidants have lower incidence of these diseases.
The study was supported by The Mushroom Council, NutriCore Northeast and the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060627104934.htm

Biologists Solve Plant Growth Hormone Enigma (July 3, 2006)

Gardeners and farmers have used the plant hormone auxin for decades, but how plants produce and distribute auxin has been a long-standing mystery. Now researchers at the University of California, San Diego have found the solution, which has valuable applications in agriculture.



Electron microscope image of the female portion of a normal (left) and auxin-deficient (right) flower.

The study, published in the July 1 issue of the journal Genes and Development, describes the discovery of a whole family of auxin genes, and shows that each gene is switched on at a distinct location in the plant. Contrary to the current thinking in the field, the research shows that the patterns in which auxin is produced in the plant influence development, a finding that can be applied to improving crops.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060703091604.htm

Nurseries To Give Big-City Test To Cloned Trees (July 17, 2006)

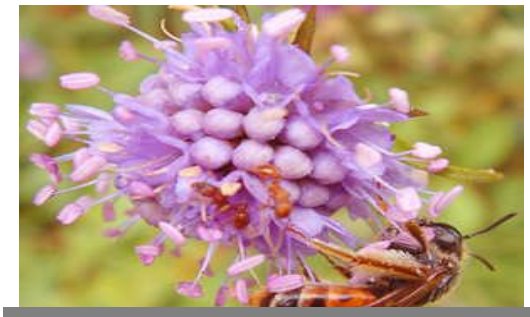
New York City life is tough on trees. Compacted soil with high pH, low-hanging utility wires, an environment often hot and dry, and the city's harsh winters challenge a tree's survival and colorful foliage.
So Cornell researchers are partnering with nursery operators in a project funded by the New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) to help trees thrive in harsh urban landscapes. The project will evaluate a new Cornell tree-growing technique as well as new varieties of oak and maple trees bred with the help of Cornell researchers.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060716221201.htm

Corn Waste Potentially More Than Ethanol (July 19, 2006)

After the corn harvest, whether for cattle feed or corn on the cob, farmers usually leave the stalks and stems in the field, but now, a team of Penn State researchers think corn stover can be used not only to manufacture ethanol, but to generate electricity directly.
"People are looking at using cellulose to make ethanol," says Dr. Bruce E. Logan, the Kappe Professor of Environmental Engineering. "You can make ethanol from exploded corn stover, but once you have the sugars, you can make electricity directly."
Logan's process uses a microbial fuel cell to convert organic material into electricity. Previous work has shown that these fuel cells can generate electricity from glucose and from municipal wastewater and that these cells can also directly generate hydrogen gas.
Corn stalks and leaves, amassing 250 million tons a year, make up a third of the total solid waste produced in the United States. Currently, 90 percent of corn stover is left unused in the field. Corn stover is about 70 percent cellulose or hemicellulose, complex carbohydrates that are locked in chains. A steam explosion process releases the organic sugars and other compounds in the corn waste and these compounds can be fed to microbial fuel cells.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060719091421.htm

Wild Bees And The Flowers They Pollinate Are Disappearing Together (July 22, 2006)

The diversity of bees and of the flowers they pollinate, has declined significantly in Britain and the Netherlands over the last 25 years according to research led by the University of Leeds and published in Science Friday (21 July 2006). The paper is the first evidence of a widespread decline in bee diversity.



Field scabious (Knautia arvensis) provides pollen and nectar to a wide range of insects. One visitor, the scabious bee, Andrena hattorfiana, raises her young exclusively on pollen from this plant.

Concerns have been raised for years about the loss of pollination services, but until recently most of the evidence has been restricted to a few key species or a few focal

sites. To test for more general declines, an international team of researchers from three UK universities (Leeds, Reading and York) and from the Netherlands and Germany compiled biodiversity records for 100s of sites, and found that bee diversity fell in almost 80% of them. Many bee species are declining or have become extinct in the UK
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060721200158.htm

Research Shows Benefits Of Apple Juice On Neurotransmitter Affecting Memory (August 1, 2006)

For those who think that apple juice is a kid's drink, think again. Apples and apple juice may be among the best foods that baby boomers and senior citizens could add to their diet, according to new research that demonstrates how apple products can help boost brain function similar to medication.
Animal research from the University of Massachusetts Lowell (UML) indicates that apple juice consumption may actually increase the production in the brain of the essential neurotransmitter acetylcholine, resulting in improved memory. Neurotransmitters such as acetylcholine are chemicals released from nerve cells that transmit messages to other nerve cells. Such communication between nerve cells is vital for good health, not just in the brain, but throughout the body.
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/08/060801225922.htm

Some (Bumblebees) Like It Hot (August 3, 2006)

Bumblebees prefer warmer flowers and can learn to use colour to predict floral temperature before landing, a new study reports.
Flower colour is traditionally viewed as a method by which a plant advertises its nectar, a sweet reward for ensuring pollination, to hungry insects. However, a recent collaborative study by the University of Cambridge and Queen Mary University London has revealed that bees will choose flowers of a certain colour if they have learned that it indicates warmth as well.
These findings indicate that varying temperatures of plants may be an adaptation to encourage pollinators to visit flowers. As flower temperature varies widely, it is believed that the heat may influence which plant the pollinator chooses to visit (depending on the insect's temperature preference).

Genetic Snooze Button Governs Timing Of Spring Flowers (August 10, 2006)

In the long, dark days of winter, gardeners are known to count the days until spring. Now, scientists have learned, some plants do exactly the same thing.
Addressing scientists at a meeting of the American Society of Plant Biologists, University of Wisconsin-Madison researcher Richard Amasino described studies that have begun to peel back some of the mystery of how plants pace the seasons to bloom at the optimal time of year.
Amasino and his colleagues have studied, in particular, the behaviors of biennial plants, which require long periods of exposure to the cold to initiate flowering in the spring. What they have found reveals some of the complex interplay of genes and environment and provides hints that, one day, it may be possible to exert precise control over flowering, a process essential for plant reproduction and fruiting and that has enormous implications for agriculture.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/08/060809233009.htm

Bird Flu Study Highlights Need To Vaccinate Flocks Effectively (August 19, 2006)

Incomplete vaccination of poultry flocks could make the spread of deadly strains of avian flu such as H5N1 worse, scientists at the Universities of Edinburgh and Warwick have found. The research shows that even though the available vaccines are effective on individual birds, the disease is likely to spread unless almost all of a flock has been protected. The study, published in Nature journal, is the first to quantify how incomplete vaccination of flocks can contribute to the undetected spread of the disease.
Vaccination of commercial poultry against highly pathogenic avian flu like H5N1 is proving controversial because it is thought that it can lead to unseen transmission between poultry farms, a phenomenon known as 'silent spread'. This unseen transmission occurs because as protection levels rise in a flock, it becomes ever harder to detect the spread of avian flu quite simply because fewer birds die. The result is increasing amounts of bird flu virus contaminating the birds' surroundings without farmers realising it.
In practice, it is very hard to protect more than about 90 per cent of the birds in any given flock, and protection levels are usually much lower than this. The new study estimates that protection levels of more than 95 per cent would be needed to guard against silent spread.
The study, funded by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, suggests that the most effective way of tackling silent spread of the disease would be to place unvaccinated 'sentinel' birds in poultry flocks. By monitoring birds carefully, silent spread could be reduced (though not completely eliminated) because sentinels allow for the rapid detection of bird flu, irrespective of the level of vaccine protection in a flock.
"The research underlines that vaccination, if used, should be part of a comprehensive control strategy including biosecurity, surveillance and diagnostics, education, movement restrictions and elimination of infected birds."

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/08/060818175152.htm

Newsletter **Issue No.21** **September 2006**

New Report Shows Decline In Dioxin In Some U.S. Meat And Poultry (August 21, 2006)

Levels of dioxin-like compounds (DLCs) appear to have declined in chickens, hogs and turkeys produced for food in the United States, according to new tests conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Levels measured in 2002-2003 were 20 percent to 80 percent lower than levels measured in less extensive testing done from 1994-1996, according to study results, which are scheduled for publication in the Aug. 15 issue of the ACS Environmental Science and Technology. However, researchers could not determine with certainty whether DLC levels in cattle changed over that period.
DLCs are a family of compounds that enter the environment as byproducts of combustion and certain manufacturing processes. DLCs accumulate in the fat of humans and animals. One DLC has been classified as a "known human carcinogen." However, controversy continues over the strength of the scientific evidence about human health effects from DLCs, the report notes.

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/08/060820192808.htm

Completed Genome Set To Transform The Cow (August 21, 2006)

The ability of scientists to improve health and disease management of cattle and enhance the nutritional value of beef and dairy products has received a major boost with the release this week of the most complete sequence of the cow genome ever assembled.
Developed by an international consortium of research organisations, including CSIRO and AgResearch New Zealand, the new bovine sequence contains 2.9 billion DNA base pairs and incorporates one-third more data than earlier versions.
Differences in just one of these base pairs (known as single nucleotide polymorphisms or SNPs) can affect the functioning of a gene and mean the difference between a highly productive and a poorly performing animal. Over two million of these SNPs, which are genetic signposts or markers, were identified as part of the project.
Cattle geneticists will use the bovine genome as a template to highlight genetic variation within and between cattle breeds, and between cattle and other mammal species.
The data can be accessed via a number of public databases including: the Baylor College of Medicine Human Genome Sequencing Center(www.hgsc.bcm.tmc.edu); GenBank(www.ncbi.nih.gov/Genbank) at NIH's National Center for Biotechnology Information; EMBL Bank(www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/index.html) at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory's Nucleotide Sequence Database; and, the DNA Data Bank of Japan(www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp).

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/08/060819112235.htm

Forthcoming

International Conference on Behavioural Ecology of Insect Parasitoids

Monday 25 to Thursday 28 September 2006
at Antibes Juan les Pins, France
http://bepar.antibes.inra.fr/events/events.htm

Biomass for energy: Challenges for agriculture

Bruges (Belgium), September 25 26, 2006
http://www.northseabioenergy.org/default.asp?objectid=17294

Second European Conference on Sensory Science of Food and Beverages

26-29 September 2006,
World Forum Convention Centre, The Hague, The Netherland
http://www.eurosense.elsevier.com/

Production Diseases of the Transition Cow

Dairy Solutions Symposium
Astra Hall, Student Centre, UCD
28 - 29 Sept, 2006, Dublin , Ireland
http://www.ucd.ie/news/jun06/070306_production_diseases.htm

4th Euro Fed Lipid Congress

1 - 4 October 2006, University of Madrid (UCM), Spain
Oils, Fats and Lipids for a Healthier Future
European Federation for the Science and Technology of Lipids
http://www.eurofedlipid.org/meetings/madrid/index.htm

Leadership and adaptive management - supporting decentralized forest and nature management for rural development

2 Oct 10 November, 2006
Unit: Wageningen UR
Location: Partly in Wageningen, the Netherlands and partly in Africa
Organization: Wageningen International
http://www.wur.nl/UK/newsagenda/agenda/Leadership_and_adaptive_management__supporting_decentralised_forest_and_nature_management_for_rural_.htm

Horizons in Livestock Sciences: Research for the farm of the future

8- 11 October 2006 , Gold Coast , Queensland , Australia
http://www.livestockhorizons.com/

WATER, ECOSYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID ZONES

9-15 October 2006 Urumqi
http://www.ephe.sorbonne.fr/watarid/watarid_en.htm

Plant GEMs Venice 2006, Plant Genomics European Meetings

October 11-14 , 2006, Venice, Italy
http://www.distagenomics.unibo.it/plantgems/

International Conference on Pesticide Use in Developing Countries: Environmental Fate, Effects and Public Health Implications

A Conference Organized by ANCAP in Collaboration with
SETAC AFRICA BRANCH , 16th - 20th October 2006
Arusha International Conference Centre
Arusha, Tanzania
http://www.ancap.org/ANCAP-SETAC.html

'Nano and Microtechnologies in the Food and Healthfood Industries'

NH Grand Hotel Krasnopolsky, Amsterdam
25th-26th October 2006
http://www.nano.org.uk/conferences/food_health/

WATMED 3- Third International Conference on Water Resources in Mediterranean Basin

Nov 01-03, 2006-08-26
Tripoli - Lebanon
http://www.watmed.com/

North American International Livestock Exposition

Nov 04 14 , 2006 Louisville, KY , USA
Louisville , KY , USA
http://www.livestockexpo.org/

27th Annual International Irrigation Show

Nov 05 07 , 2006
San Antonio, TX , USA
http://www.irrigation.org/

Annual Meetings of American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science Society of America, and Soil Science Society of America

Nov 12 16 , 2006
Indianapolis, Indiana, USA
http://www.acsmeetings.org/

Cereals Section Meeting of the European Association for Research on plant Breeding Cereal Science and Technology for Feeding Ten Billion People : Genomics Era and Beyond

Nov 13 17, 2006
Lerida , Spain
http://www.eucarpia.org/

National 4-H Poultry & Egg Conference

Nov 15 16, 2006
Louisville , KY ,USA
http://national4hpoultryandegg.psu.edu/Default.html

أخبـــــــار الكليـــــــــــة

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تقـــدم أ.د. عميـــد الكليـــة بالتهنئـــة للســـادة الفـــائزين بجـــائزة أفضـــل مقـــرر تم تطويره عن العام الجامعى ٢٠٠٥/٢٠٠٦ وهم :

١- **د. سالم محمد سالم** لحصوله على المركز الأول .

٢- **د. عبده عبده سعود** لحصوله على المركز الثانى .

٣- **أ.د. سيد فتحى السيد** لحصوله على المركز الثالث .

٤- **أ.د. سعيد عبد الله شحاته** لمشاركته المتميزة فى المسابقة .

٥- **د. مدحت مجدى الحليبى** لمشاركته المتميزة فى المسابقة .

٦- **د. عمرو أحمد مصطفى** لحصوله على المركز الأول (مكرراً) فى مسابقة تطـوير الـدروس العملية .

٧- **د. هانى محمد شتا** لحصوله على المركز الأول (مكرراً) فى مسابقة تطوير الدروس العملية .

٨ - **الآنسة / شيماء شكرى** مبروك لحصولها على المركز الأول فى مسابقة عروض الطلاب فـى الجامعات المصرية ، ولمشرفها د. سالم محمد سالم .

كما تقدم سيادته بالتهنئة **للدكتور / هانى الشيمى** لحصوله على درجة الدكتوراة (الثانيـة) فـى الهندسة الوراثية من جامعة هيروشيما وحصوله على جائزة مؤسسة عبدالحميد شومان للعلماء العرب الشبان عن عام ٢٠٠٥ . **ألف مبروك.**

موافقـــــــات

تمت الموافقة على إنشاء معمل معتمد لتحليل متبقيات المبيدات والأسمدة والمحتوى الميكروبي في الأغذية.

كما تمت الموافقة على إنشاء مركز تطوير التعليم الزراعى بالكلية والسابق موافقة مجـالس الأقسـام عليه.

إتفاقية التعاون بين الكلية وزراعة دمشق

تم تجديد إتفاقية التعاون بين كلية الزراعة جامعة القاهرة وكلية الزراعة جامعة دمشـق بسـوريا للعام الجامعى ٢٠٠٦/٢٠٠٧

أخبـــــــار المكتبـــــة

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Newsletter No.20 June 2006

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Just Arrived

- Business environment, clustering, and location. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005

- Trade and employment stylized facts and findings. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- Inequality is bad for the poor. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- Why have traffic fatalities declined in industrialized countries. Rome : The World Bank, August 2005
- The marginal cost of public funds in Africa. Rome: The World Bank, August 2005
- Preference Utilization and tariff reduction in European Union imports from African, Caribbean and pacific countries. Rome : the World Bank, August 2005
- How costly is it for poor farmers to lift themselves out of subsistence? Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Foreign direct investment, regulations and growth. Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Labor market development during economic. Rome : The World Bank, April 2005
- Regional labor market developments in transition. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- International financial integration through the law of one price. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- The global trade distortions still harm developing country farmers ? Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- Political institutions, inequality and agricultural growth the public expenditure connection. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006
- The microeconomics of creating productive jobs. Rome : The World Bank , April 2006
- Strengthening governance through engaged societies. Rome : The World Bank, April 2006

TOP25 Hottest Articles - downloaded during January, February and March, 2006 - within the subject area

Agricultural and Biological Sciences

1. **Dicing and slicing** **Short survey**
FEBS Letters, Volume 579, Issue 26, 1 October 2005, Pages 5822-5829
Hammond, S.M.

2. **Abiotic stress, the field environment and stress combination** **Article**
Trends in Plant Science, Volume 11, Issue 1, 1 January 2006, Pages 15-19
Mittler, R.

3. **Agrobacterium is not alone: gene transfer to plants by viruses and other bacteria** **Short survey**
Trends in Plant Science, Volume 11, Issue 1, 1 January 2006, Pages 1-4
Chung, S.M.; Vaidya, M.; Tzfira, T.

4. **A process model to estimate biodiesel production costs** **Article**
Bioresource Technology, Volume 97, Issue 4, 1 March 2006, Pages 671-678
Haas, M.J.; McAloon, A.J.; Yee, W.C.; Foglia, T.A.

5. **Identification of Tissue-Specific MicroRNAs from Mouse** **Short communication**
Current Biology, Volume 12, Issue 9, 1 April 2002, Pages 735-739
Lagos-Quintana, M.; Rauhut, R.; Yalcin, A.; Meyer, J.; Lendeckel, W.; Tuschl, T.

6. **Climate change and the migration capacity of species** **Short survey**
Trends in Ecology & Evolution, Volume 21, Issue 3, 1 March 2006, Pages 111-113
Pearson, R.G.

7. **Kin selection is the key to altruism** **Short survey**
Trends in Ecology & Evolution, Volume 21, Issue 2, 1 February 2006, Pages 57-60
Foster, K.R.; Wenseleers, T.; Ratnieks, F.L.W.

8. **Prediction and validation of microRNAs and their targets** **Short survey**
FEBS Letters, Volume 579, Issue 26, 1 October 2005, Pages 5904-5910
Bentwich, I.

9. **Approaches for chemically synthesized siRNA and vector-mediated RNAi** **Short survey**
FEBS Letters, Volume 579, Issue 26, 1 October 2005, Pages 5974-5981
Amarzguioui, M.; Rossi, J.J.; Kim, D.

10. **Composition of the essential oils of Hypericum perforatum L. from southeastern France** **Article**
Comptes Rendus Biologies, Volume 325, Issue 7, 1 July 2002, Pages 781-785
Schwob, I.; Bessiere, J.-M.; Viano, J.

11. **Biodiesel production: a review** **Article**
Bioresource Technology, Volume 70, Issue 1, 1 October 1999, Pages 1-15
Ma, F.; Hanna, M.A.

12. **Degradation of vitamin C in citrus juice concentrates during storage** **Article**
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يسر قاعة الميديا بالمكتبة ومركز المعلومات أن تعلن عن تقديم خدمة
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تتضمن الخدمة الأتى:

١- البحث الفوري online في قواعد البيانات العالمية (ABSTRACT) في الفترة من ١٩٧٣ وحتي ٢٠٠٦.

٢- البحث في المجلات العلمية (FULL TEXT) في اكثر من ١٩٠٠ مجلة في الفترة من ٢٠٠١ وحتي ٢٠٠٦.

أسعار الخدمة:

- ٥ جنيهات نظير خدمة البحث الفوري في قواعد البيانات العالمية (ABSTRACT).
- ١٠ جنيهات نظير خدمة البحث في المجلات العلمية (FULL TEXT) لمن ليس لديه مهارة البحث في قواعد البيانات.
- ٥ جنيهات نظير خدمة البحث في المجلات العلمية (FULL TEXT) لمن لديه مهارة البحث في قواعد البيانات.
- ٢ جنيها نظير إرسال البحث كاملا عن طريق الإيميل.
- ٥٠ قرشا تكلفة طباعة الورقة.
- ٥ جنيهات نظير تحميل أي عدد من البحوث الكاملة على الديسك أو السي دي.

"Do you mind if I reschedule your summer vacation to December?"

QUOTES

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