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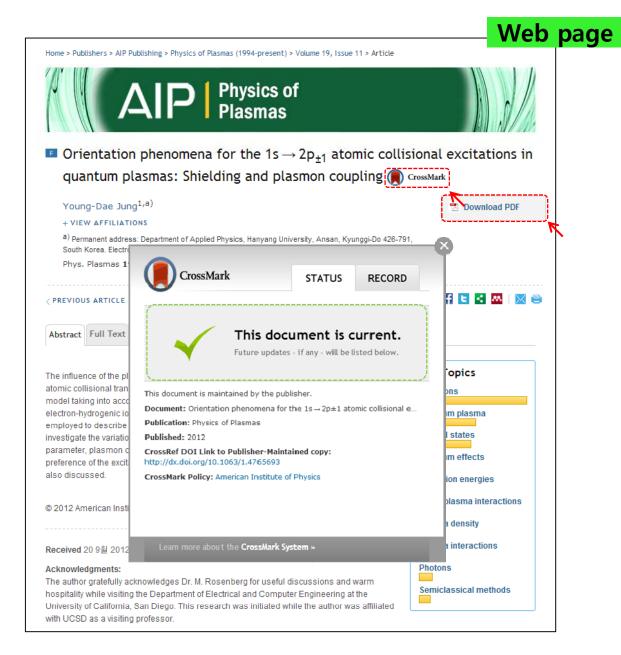




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PHYSICS OF PLASMAS 19, 113301 (2012)



Orientation phenomena for the $1s \rightarrow 2p_{\pm 1}$ atomic collisional excitations in quantum plasmas: Shielding and plasmon coupling

Young-Dae Jung^{a)}

Department of Applied Physics, Hanyang University, Ansan, Kyunggi-Do 426-791, South Korea and Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, MC 0407, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, California 92093-0407, USA

(Received 20 September 2012; accepted 19 October 2012; published online 1 November 2012)

The influence of the plasmon coupling on the orientation phenomena for the $1s \rightarrow 2p_{+1}$ atomic collisional transitions is investigated in quantum plasmas. The effective Hamiltonan model taking into account the quantum and plasma shielding effects is applied to describe the electronhydrogenic ion interaction in quantum plasmas. The semiclassical method is employed to describe the states of the projectile electron and target system in order to investigate the variation of the collisional orientation parameter as a function of the impact parameter, plasmon coupling

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I. INTRODUCTION

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charged particles one to the prasmon effect caused by the cor lective density fluctuations in hot quantum plasmas.16 Recently, there has been a great interest in exploring physical characteristics of quantum plasmas 17-19 since quantum plasmas have been found in various microelectronics and

 $\sigma_{\kappa',\kappa} = 2\pi \int b \, db \, |T_{\kappa',\kappa}(b)|^2$

where b is the impact parameter and $T_{KR}(b)$ is the transition amplitude

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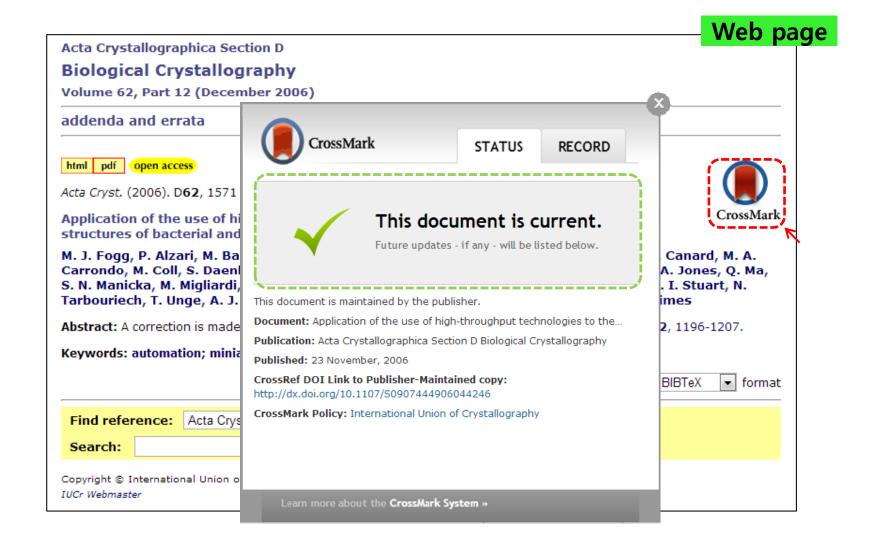


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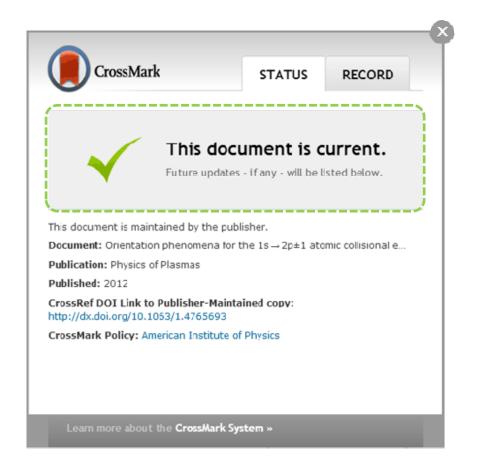


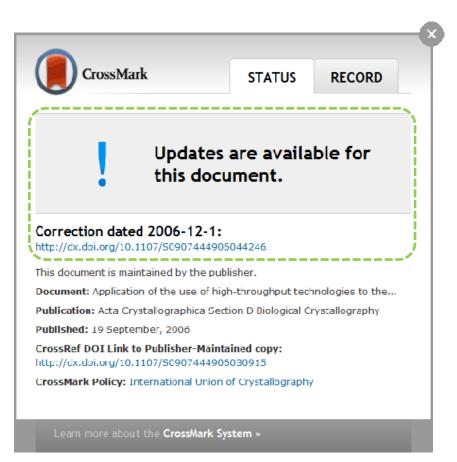






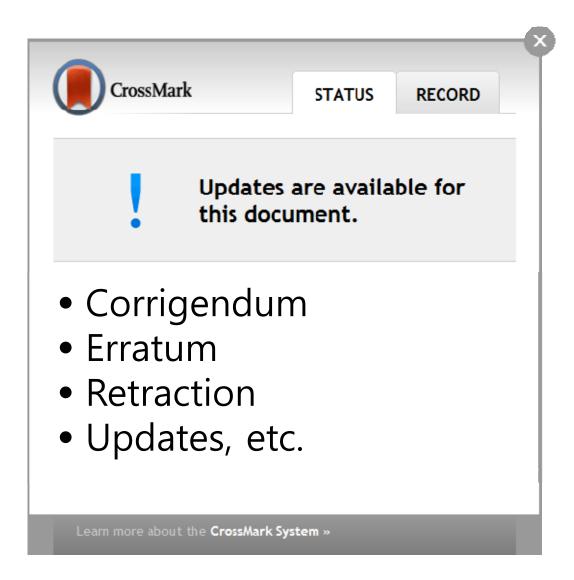


















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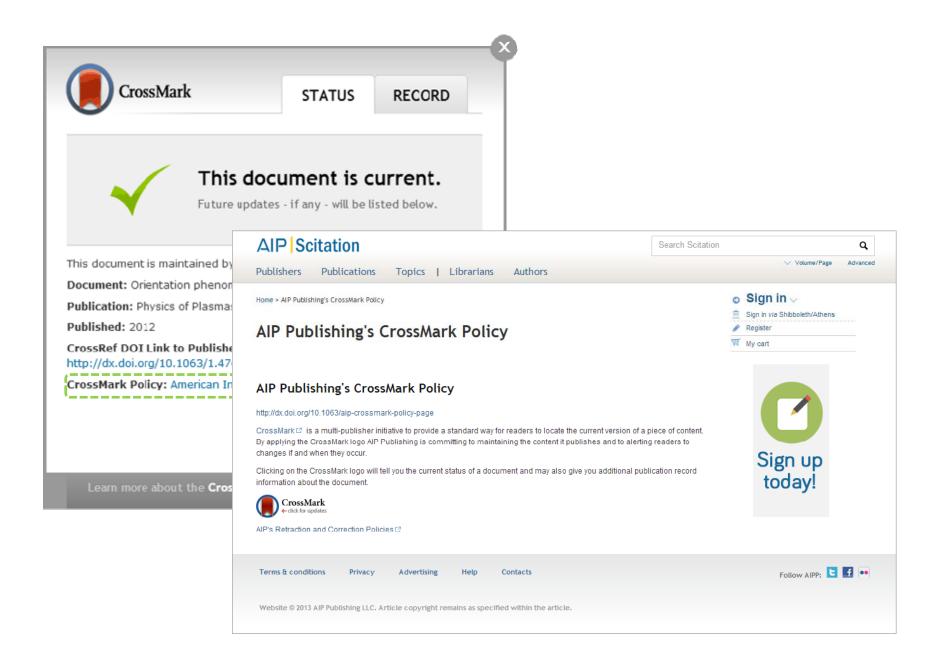


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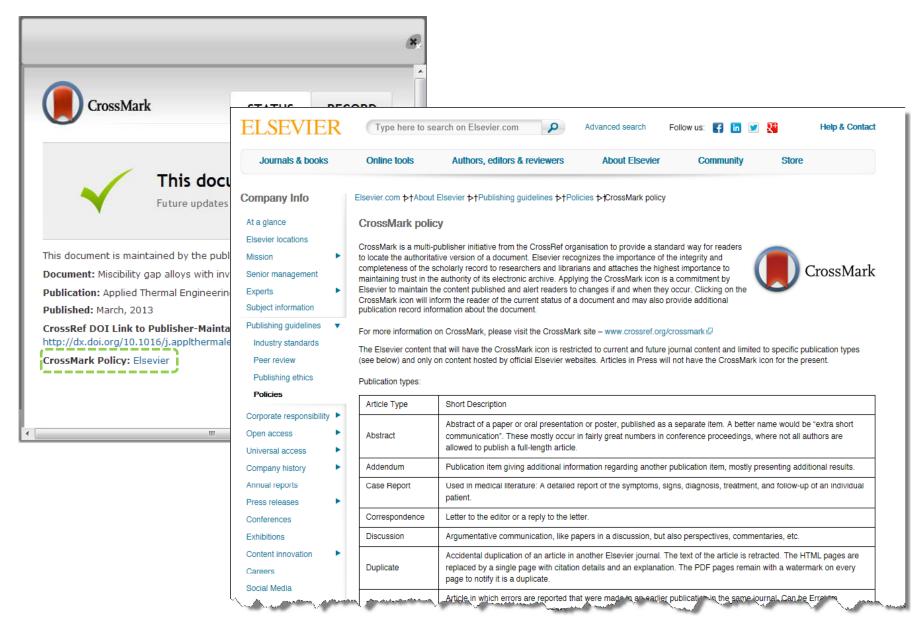
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Cite this article: Westley PAH, Ward EJ, Fleming IA. 2013 Fine-scale local adaptation in an invasive freshwater fish has evolved in contemporary time. Proc R Soc B 280:

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Received: 1 October 2012 Accepted: 8 November 2012

Subject Areas: evolution, ecology

Fine-scale local adaptation in an invasive freshwater fish has evolved in contemporary time

Peter A. H. Westley^{1,†}, Eric J. Ward² and Ian A. Fleming¹

¹Ocean Sciences Centre, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1C 557 ²National Marine Risheries Service, Northwes Fisheries Science Centre, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2725 Monttake Boulevard East, Seattle, Wa 98112-2097, USA

Adaptive evolutionary change in only a few generations can increase the ability of non-native invasive species to spread, and yet adaptive divergence is rarely assessed in recently established populations. In this study, we exper-

imentally test for evidence of fine-scale local adaptation i and growth among three populations of an invasive fir reciprocal transplants and common-garden experiment differences in habitat quality, in two of three population dence of increased survival in 'home' versus 'away' em Bayesian occupancy model fitted to mark-recapture da port for the 'local' versus 'foreign' criterion of local ac 15 pairwise comparisons of performance were consistentation (p < 0.001). Patterns in growth were less clear, the vidence of location- and population-level effects. Althe divergent ecological selection are not known in this syster bine to indicate that adaptive divergence—reflected I survival of local individuals—can occur in a small num and only a few kilometres apart on the landscape.

1. Introduction



Shareholder Wealth Maximization and Social Welfare: A Utilitarian Critique

Thomas M. Jones¹

University of Washington

Will Felps

University of New South Wales

ABSTRACT: Many scholars and managers endorse the idea that the primary purpose of the firm is to make money for its owners. This shareholder wealth maximization objective is justified on the grounds that it maximizes social welfare. In this article, the first of a two-part set, we argue that, although this shareholder primary model may have been appropriate in an earlier era, it no longer is, given our current state of economic and social affairs. To make our case, we employ a utilitarian moral standard and examine the apparent logical sequence behind the link between shareholder wealth maximization and social welfare. Upon close empirical and conceptual scrutiny, we find that utilitarian criteria do not support the shareholder model; that is, shareholder wealth maximization is only weakly linked to social welfare maximization. In view of the dubious validity of this sequential argument, we outline some of the features of a superior corporate objective—a variant of normative stakeholder theory. In the second article, we will advance and defend our preferred alternative and then discuss some institutional arrangements under which it could be implemented.



PHYSICS OF PLASMAS 19, 113301 (2012)



Orientation phenomena for the 1s \rightarrow 2p $_{\pm 1}$ atomic collisional excitations in quantum plasmas: Shielding and plasmon coupling

Young-Dae Junga)

Department of Applied Physics, Hanyang University, Ansan, Kyunggi-Do 426-791, South Korea and Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, MC 0407, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, California 92093-0407, USA

(Received 20 September 2012; accepted 19 October 2012; published online 1 November 2012)

The influence of the plasmon coupling on the orientation phenomena for the $1s \rightarrow 2p_{\pm 1}$ atomic collisional transitions is investigated in quantum plasmas. The effective Hamiltonan model taking into account the quantum and plasma shielding effects is applied to describe the electronhydrogenic ion interaction in quantum plasmas. The semiclassical method is employed to describe the states of the projectile electron and target system in order to investigate the variation of the collisional orientation parameter as a function of the impact parameter, plasmon coupling parameter, collision energy, and Debye length. The variation and preference of the excitation probabilities due to the shielding and plasma coupling effects are also discussed. © 2012 A

Institute of Physics. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4765693]

I. INTRODUCTION

The electron-impact excitation and ionization 1-6 of atom and ion have received considerable attentions since these processes have been widely used in many areas of physics, such as astrophysics, atmospheric physics, atomic and molecular physics, chemical physics, and plasma physics. Especially, the electron-impact excitation process in plasmas has been used as a plasma diagnostic tool since the line emissions arising out of the atomic transitions provide useful information on the physical properties of the surrounding plasma environments. It is known that an experimental investigation shows the possibility of the detection of radiative transitions from the $p_{\pm 1}$ ($m = \pm 1$) excited states to the ground state. Since then the orientation phenomena in the atomic transias have an actively state to because these phenomena

nano-scale objects, such as quantu conductor plasmas, and laser produ it would be expected that the aton due to the collisional excitations i be quite different from those in wes mas due to the influence of the pl the collective effects. Thus, in this plasmon effects on the orientation 2p+1 collisional transitions in he effective interaction potential ir pling effect is applied to describ hydrogenic ion interaction Hamilton The semiclassical method is emple of the projectile electron and target gate the variation of the collisional



addenda and errata

Acta Crystallographica Section D Biological Crystallography ISSN 0907-4449

addenda and errata

Application of the use of high-throughput technologies to the determination of protein structures of bacterial and viral pathogens. Corrigendum

M. J. Fogg, a P. Alzari, M. Bahar, c I. Bertini, d J.-M. Betton, W. P. Burmeister, C. Cambillau, B. Canard, M. A. Carrondo, M. Coll, S. Daenke, O. Dym, M.-P. Egloff, F. J. Enguita, A. Geerlof, A. Haouz, b T. A. Jones, Qingjun Ma, S. N. Manicka, M. Migliardi, d P. Nordlund, R. J. Owens, Y. Peleg, G. Schneider, P. R. Schnell, D. I. Stuart, N. Tarbouriech, T. Unge, k A. I. Wilkinson, M. Wilmanns, K. S. Wilson, A. O. Zimhonyi and J. M. Grimesc*

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Technologique de Luminy, Case 932163, Avenue de Luminy 13288, Marseille CEDEX 09, France, 8Host-Pathogen Interactions Group, Macromolecular Crystallography Laboratory, ITQB, Ap. 127, 2781-901 Oeiras, Portugal, hDepartamento de Biología Estructural Instituto de Biología Molecular de Barcelona, Jordi Girona, 1808034 Barcelona, Spain, ¹The Israel Structural Proteomics Center, The Department of Structural Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel, EMBL-Hamburg Outstation, Notkestrasse 85, D-22603 Hamburg, Germany, *Department of Molecular Biology of the University Biomedical Center, S-751 24 Uppsala, Sweden, Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden, and mDepartment of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Karolinska Institutet, SE-109 51 Stockholm, Sweden. Correspondence e-mail: ionathan@strubi.ox.ac.uk

A correction is made to the name of one of the authors in Fogg et al. (2006), Acta Cryst. D62, 1196-1207.

In the article by Fogg et al. (2006) the middle initial of one of the authors was omitted. The correct author's name should be M. A. Corrondo as given above.

Fogg et al. (2006). Acta Cryst. D62, 1196-1207





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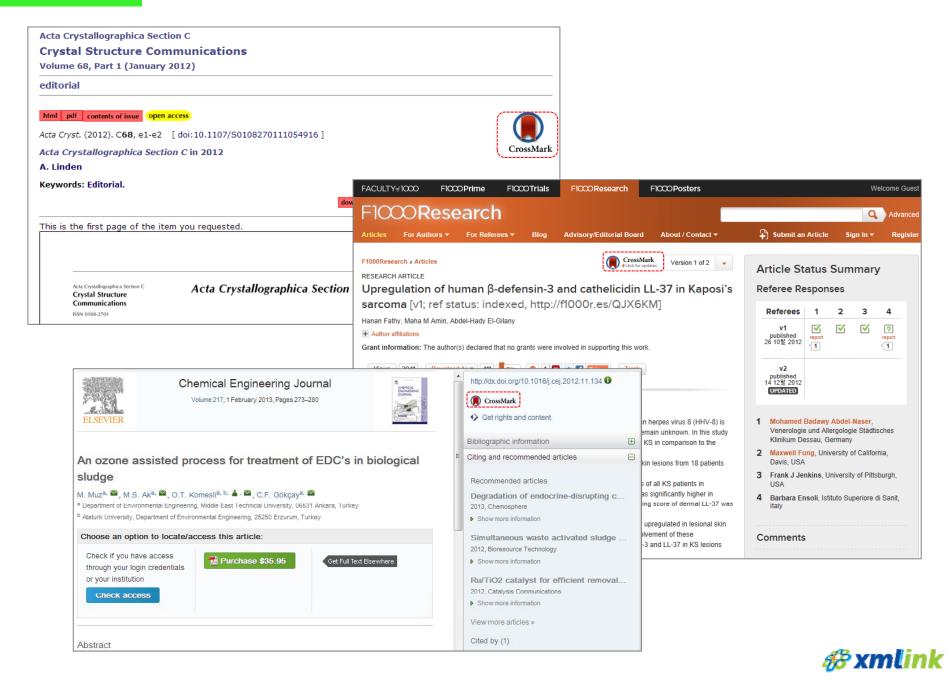


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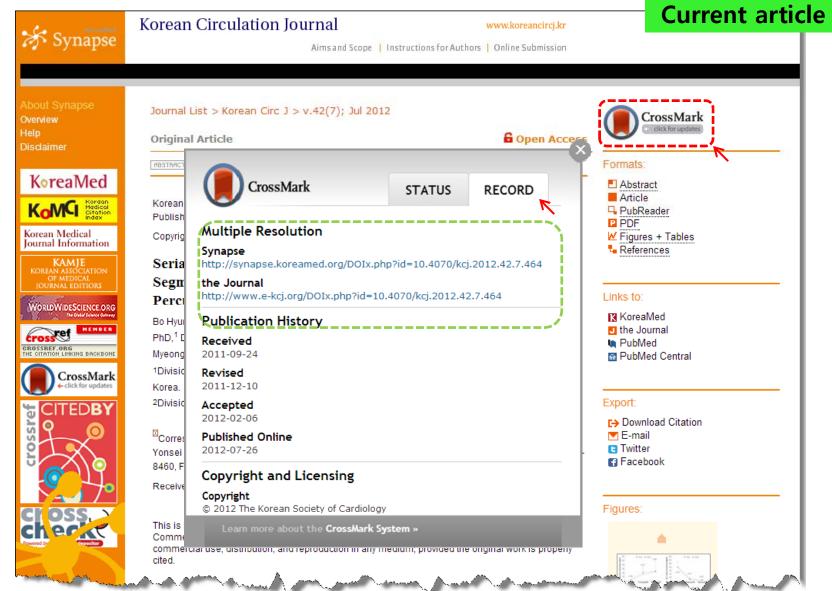


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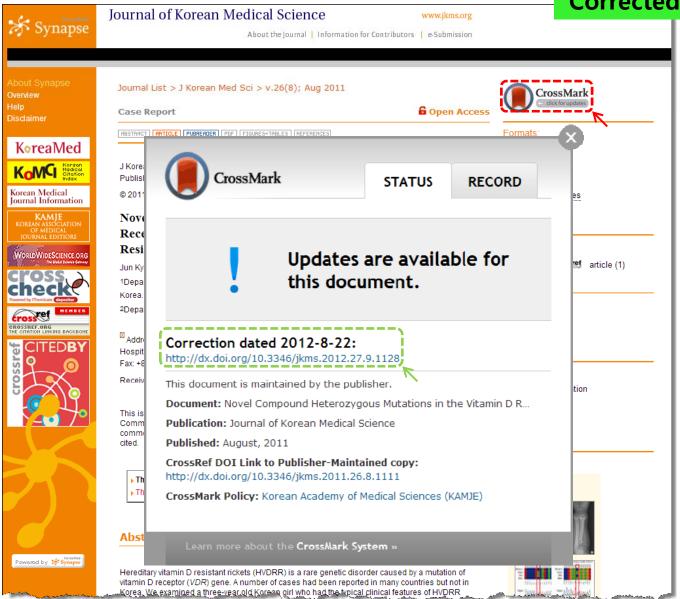






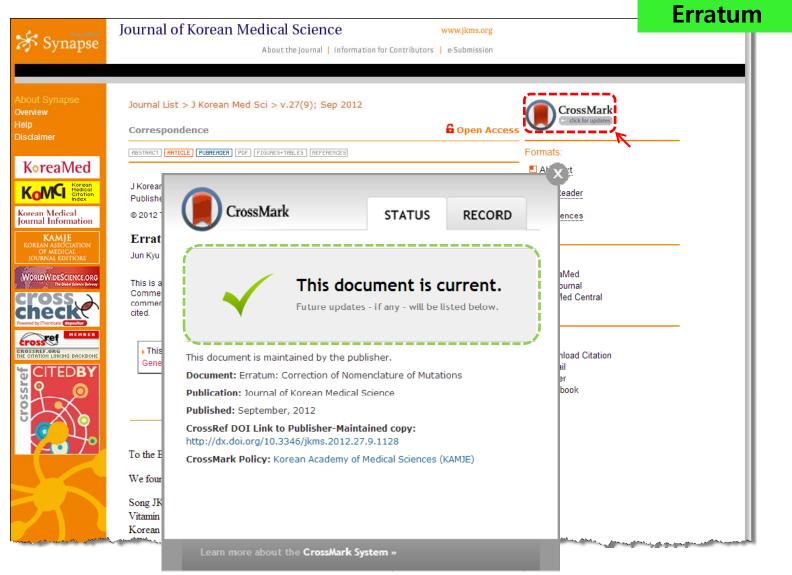


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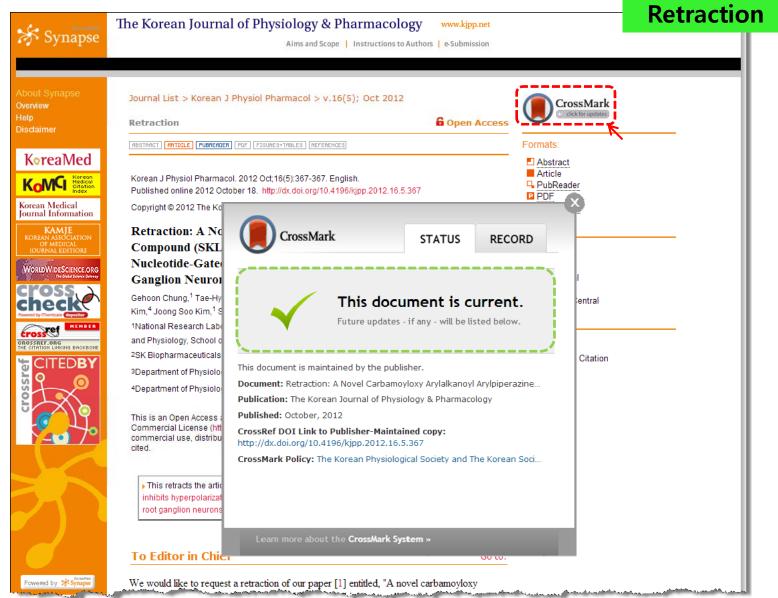


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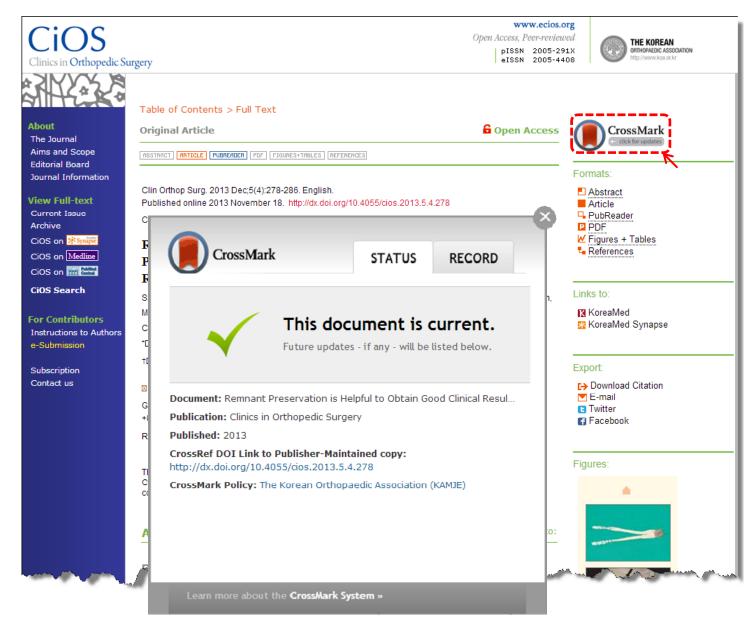
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Pediatrics



http://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2013.28.11.1645 • J Karean Med Sci 2013; 28: 1645-1649

Clinical Characteristics of Pediatric Thalassemia in Korea: A Single Institute Experience

Che Ry Hong, ^{1,2*} Hyoung Jin Kang, ^{1,2*} Ji Won Lee, ^{1,2} Hyery Kim, ^{1,2} Nam Hee Kim, ^{1,2} Kyung Duk Park, ^{1,2} June Dong Park, ¹ Moon–Woo Seong, ³ Sung Sup Park, ³ Hee Young Shin, ^{1,2} and Hyo Seop Ahn ^{1,2}

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This work was supported by the Interdisciplinary Research Initiatives Program by College of Engineering and College of Medicine, Seoul National University (800–2012/0020) and by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&D Project, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Korea (A000588). Few literatures have elaborated on the clinical characteristics of children with thalassemia from low-prevalence areas. A retrospective analysis was conducted on children genetically confirmed with thalassemia at Seoul National University Children's Hospital in Korea. Nine children (1α thalassemia trait, 6β thalassemia minor, 2β thalassemia intermedia) were diagnosed with thalassemia at median age of 4.3 yr old with median hemoglobin of 9.7 g/ dL. Seven (78%) children were incidentally found to be anemic and only 2 with β thalassemia intermedia had presenting symptoms. Five children (56%) were initially misdiagnosed with iron deficiency anemia. Despite the comorbidities due to α thalassemia mental retardation syndrome, the child with α thalassemia trait had mild hematologic profile. Children with β thalassemia intermedia had the worst phenotypes due to dominantly inherited mutations. None of the children was transfusion dependent and most of them had no complications associated with thalassemia. Only 1 child (11%) with codon 60 (T→A) mutation of the HBB gene needed red blood cell transfusions. He also had splenomegaly, cholelithiasis, and calvarial vault thickening. Pediatricians in Korea must acknowledge thalassemia as a possible diagnosis in children with microcytic hypochromic hemolytic anemia. High level of suspicion will allow timely diagnosis and managements.

Key Words: α-Thalassemia; β-Thalassemia; Genotype; Phenotype; Child; Korea

This work was supported by the Interdisciplinary Research Initiatives Program by College of Engineering and College of Medicine, Seoul National University (800–20120020) and by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&D Project, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Korea (A080588).





Original Article

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Improved Detection of Ischemic Heart Disease by Combining High-Frequency Electrocardiogram Analysis with Exercise Stress Echocardiography

Jin-Oh Choi, MD, Sung-A Chang, MD, Sung Ji Park, MD, Sang-Chol Lee, MD, and Seung Woo Park, MD
Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background and Objectives: Because the exercise treadmill test (ETT) based on ST-segment analysis is limited due to low sensitivity and specificity, there has been an interest in the additional analysis of high-frequency components of QRS (HFQRS) for the detection of coronary artery disease (CAD). We sought to evaluate the feasibility and clinical usefulness of HFQRS analysis during exercise stress echocardiography (ESE).

Subjects and Methods: We evaluated 175 patients (age 57±9, 118 men) who performed ESE and either coronary computed tomographic angiography or coronary angiography. ETT was performed using the HyperQ stress system for both conventional ST-segment analysis and HFORS intensity analysis.

Results: Thirty-two patients (31%) had significant CAD. The sensitivity and specificity of HFQRS analysis were 68. tively. The combined model, including HFQRS analysis and ESE, provided the best diagnostic accuracy, with the area erating characteristics curve (AUC) of 0.948 {95% confidence interval (CI)=0.913-0.984} compared with ST-segme 95% (CI=0.592-0.766)

Conclusion: HFQRS analysis during ESE is feasible and may provide additional diagnostic information for the detec (Korean Circ J 2013;43:674–680)

KEY WORDS: Treadmill test; Echocardiography, stress: Electrocardiography; Coronary artery disease.

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Acknowledgments

The study was supported by a grant (No. 2008–10) from the Korean Society of Cardiology.

BSP Ltd. provided technical support for the HyperQ Stress System.



Jin-Oh Choi, et al. 679

Seventy-one patients were excluded due to poor ECG quality for HFORS analysis. We assumed that this might be due to noisy signals contaminated during the acquisition of baseline resting echocar diographic images, and tried to exclude these noisy signals by separating the baseline echocardiographic image acquisition from baseline HFORS measurement processes. After we adopted this exclusion of baseline echocardiogram and HFORS signal acquisition, cases excluded due to poor ECG quality were substantially reduced.

In our study, the sensitivity of HFQRS analysis was greater than ST-segment analysis, which may suggest a complimentary role for HFQRS analysis to ETT in the diagnosis of significant CAD. Moreover, the independent relationship with significant CAD in multivariable analysis supports its role at the time of ESE. To the best of our knowledge, the feasibility of HFQRS analysis at the time of ESE has been demonstrated for the first time in our study.

such as myocardial perfusion or coronary functional studies is required for HFQRS analysis to be considered a reliable and standard diagnostic test for CAD.

Acknowledgments

The study was supported by a grant (No. 2008-10) from the Koean Society of Cardiology.

BSP Ltd. provided technical support for the HyperQ Stress System.

Reference

Gibbons RJ, Balady GJ, Bricker JT, et al. ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for exercise testing: summary article: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee to Update the 1997 Exercise Testing Guidelines). Circulation 2002;106:1883-92.





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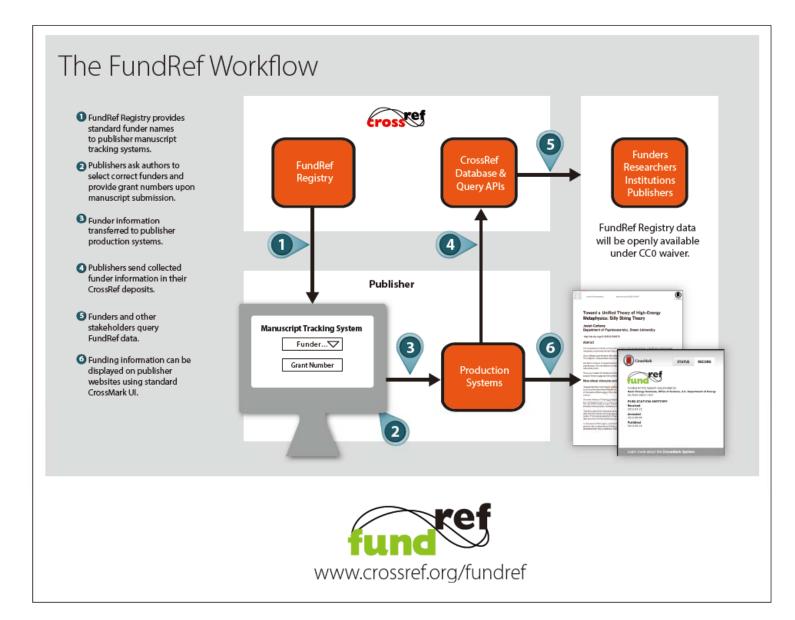


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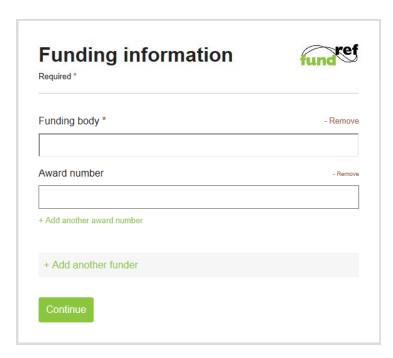


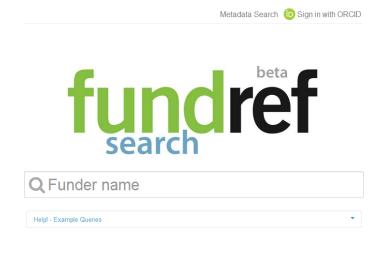






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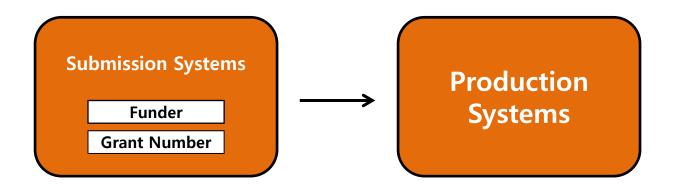


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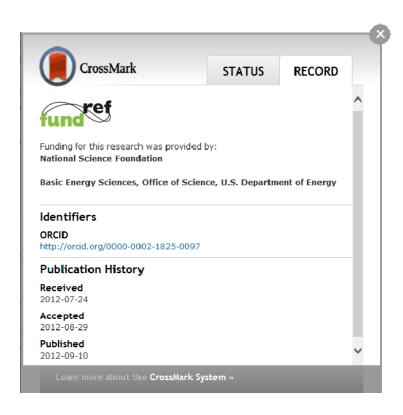
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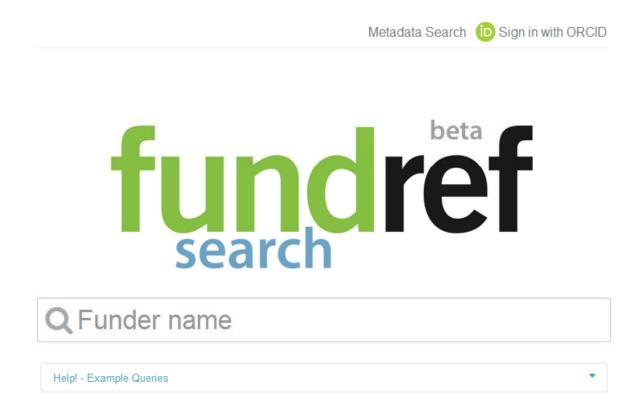
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Antiproliferative and Antiplasmodial Dimeric Phloroglucinols from Mallotus oppositifolius from the Madagascar Dry Forest(1)

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Other IDs: 10.1021/np300750q

Combining Small-Volume Metabolomic and Transcriptomic Approaches for Assessing **Brain Chemistry**

Journal Article published 19 Mar 2013 in Analytical Chemistry volume 85 issue 6 on pages 3136 to 3143

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