

Excitatory Amino Acid Transmission

Neurology and Neurobiology, Volume 24

Edited by T.P. Hicks, D. Lodge and H. McClennan

Alan R. Liss; New York, 1986

454 pages. £47.00

This volume is the camera-ready proceedings of a satellite symposium of the 30th Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences which was held in Alberta, Canada in July 1986.

The excitatory amino acids, glutamate and aspartate, are likely to be the neurotransmitters at a large proportion of central synapses. Until recently, however, relatively little research was carried out on excitatory amino acid transmission for a variety of reasons. Firstly, there was no way of visualising those neurons which used these amino acids as transmitters. Secondly, while it was realised that there were probably several receptors for these amino acids, there were no drugs which discriminated adequately between these receptor subtypes. Thirdly, there were no 'lead' compounds of pharmaceutical interest. In the last 5 years these impediments have, to a greater or lesser extent, been overcome. The result has been a massive increase in the degree of interest in excitatory amino acids in the last 2 or 3 years.

This book represents a fair cross-section of the

activity some 18 months ago, and for a camera-ready book, is fairly well produced. Its 75 contributors describe research relating to the neuropharmacology, electrophysiology and neuroanatomy, though not the neurochemistry, of excitatory amino acid transmission.

We would not, however, recommend this book for several reasons. Firstly, all the more interesting work described has now been published in refereed journals. Secondly, if one wants to read a review of excitatory amino acid transmission it is much more cost- and time-effective to read one of the many recent good reviews on the subject (for example, in *Trends in Neurosciences* and in *Trends in Pharmacological Sciences*). Thirdly, this book is now unfortunately out of date (almost no mention of the new wonder drug MK801, for example) and fourthly, many of the same editors and authors have a similar conference proceedings book due out in September.

J.A. Hardy
R.F. Cowburn

Bones

by P.D.F. Murray

Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, 1985

xlix + 203 pages. £12.50, \$19.95

This paperback edition is a classic book which has a 20-page introduction by Professor Brian Hall to summarise the essential work on development and

structure of bones done since the book was first published in 1936. This makes a very valuable contribution to allow one to evaluate the original text

on a topic which is still an important aspect of bone research, namely the development of structure in relation to function. As commented by Hall, the book was a milestone in skeletal biology because it introduced the idea of intrinsic controls of basic form and emphasised the need for continued investigation into the mechanisms underlying adaptation. Hall gives us an overview of progress in understanding skeletogenesis in the 50 years since publication of the benchmark in this field.

The concept of bipotential periosteal progenitor cells able to respond to extrinsic mechanical forces is fundamental to the concepts in this book, and still a subject of active research. The changing views of the origins and function of the osteoclast have probably contributed most to our understanding of skeletal regulation since the time Murray wrote his book; these cells are now recognised as arising outside the skeleton and migrating to sites where they are activated by the cells with opposite function, osteoblasts. Murray supported the theory that trabecular bone structure reflected the

stress trajectories placed on it by normal use, but we are left after the introduction not knowing how modern research on osteoclasts and osteoblasts has modified this idea. Although the suggestion is made that the theory may now be unacceptable because bones have to conform to numerous extrinsic factors, not just stress, Murray had, in fact, discussed the idea that the form and structure of bone is a compromise resulting from interactive mechanisms. In *Bones* it is stated that skeletal growth and structure are controlled by intrinsic and extrinsic mechanisms - what has been left to be explained is how these two levels are coordinated.

Although the book itself is small and compact, it is not inexpensive, the illustrations are few and restricted to line drawings with a few poor-quality photographs. The value lies in being still the original text of a classic in skeletal biology, establishing the skeleton as a dynamic and responsive system of tissues.

M.M. Smith

Listen to music from Bones like CtrlAltDelete, HDMI & more. Find the latest tracks, albums, and images from Bones. There are multiple artists that perform under the name 'Bones'. 1. Elmo Kennedy O'Connor, an American rapper from Howell, Michigan. 2. A death metal band from Antwerp, Belgium. Bones - SecondStarToTheRight. 96.9K. View 14 tracks. TeamSESH. Bones - FromBeyondTheGrave Album 2020. Posted 3 months ago3 months ago. SESH. This playlist has no tracks yet. 1. Bones - FromBeyondTheGrave. 96.9K. 2. Bones - Ashes. 328K. 3. Bones - 2Stroke. 198K. 4. Bones - Equipped. 215K. 5. Bones - .223. 228K. View 12 tracks. BONES 100. AKA: Elmo O'Connor, Elmo Kennedy O'Connor See All ». Elmo Kennedy O'Connor (b. January 11th, 1994), popularly known as BONES (formerly Th@ Kid), is an underground rapper from Muir Beach, CA. He is one of the four members of the "Seshollowaterboyz" and has actively released music under several other aliases, such as: surrenderdorthy, OREGONTRAIL, and. Bones. 10,784,333 likes 2,424 talking about this. A darkly amusing procedural with humor, heart and character, inspired by a real-life forensic... Booth, Brennan and Bones Seasons 1-12. The perfect combination for your holiday season. Get it now on iTunes. <https://apple.co/3fdOoFQ>.