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WILLIAM T. GOLDEN
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Public Release: 18-Sep-2009

Science

Public opinion can be early warning signal of terrorism

One country's public sentiment about the leadership of another country can be a useful indicator of how likely a terrorist attack against that second country may be, researchers report in the Sept. 18 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 18-Sep-2009

Science

Tiny T-rex started the trend of terrifying traits

When you think of Tyrannosaurus rex, you probably imagine the unique physical traits that defined the species: a large skull and tiny forearms attached to a tremendous body. But, the Sept. 18 issue of Science reports that researchers have just unearthed a much smaller tyrannosaurid in China, no more than three meters tall, that displays all the same features -- and predates the T. rex by tens of millions of years.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 17-Sep-2009

Science in China Series G: Physics Mechanics Astronomy

Rashba electron transport in one-dimensional quantum waveguides

Spin polarized current in semiconductor has received much attention in recent years. In the Sep. 9 edition of Science in China Series G: Physics, Mechanic & Astronomy, scientists from Institute of semiconductor Chinese Academy of Sciences have presented theory of Rashba electron transport in one-dimensional quantum waveguides which can help design spin devices.

Special funds for Major State basic Research Project; National Natural Science Foundation

Contact: Xia Jianbai

xiajb@red.semi.ac.cn
[Science in China Press](#)

Public Release: 16-Sep-2009

JAMA

Study finds increased risk of death for patients with celiac disease-related disorders

New research indicates that patients with lesser degrees of celiac disease-related symptoms, such as intestinal inflammation or latent celiac disease, have a modestly increased risk of death, according to a study in the September 16 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Jonas F. Ludvigsson
jonasludvigsson@yahoo.com
JAMA and Archives Journals

Public Release: 16-Sep-2009

■ JAMA

Outcomes appear to be improving for conservative management of localized prostate cancer

A comparison of outcomes of different eras of conservative treatment for localized prostate cancer indicates that overall and prostate cancer-specific survival rates are higher for men diagnosed from 1992 through 2002 compared to men diagnosed in the 1970s and 1980s, according to a study in the September 16 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Michele Fisher
fisherm2@umdnj.edu
732-235-9872
JAMA and Archives Journals

Public Release: 15-Sep-2009

■ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Story ideas from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

The highlights of the PNAS tipsheet for Sept. 14-18 include: Showerheads harbor potentially infectious microbes; Unraveling haze formation on Titan; Brain region involved in identifying relevance; Math model of aging biomarker.

Contact: PNAS News Office
PNASnews@nas.edu
202-334-1310
[Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](http://www.pnas.org)

Public Release: 14-Sep-2009

■ Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

Getting plants to rid themselves of pesticide residues

Scientists in China are reporting the "intriguing" discovery that a natural plant hormone, applied to crops, can help plants eliminate residues of certain pesticides. The study is scheduled for the Sept. 23 issue of ACS' Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, a bi-weekly publication.

Contact: Michael Woods
m_woods@acs.org
202-872-6293
[American Chemical Society](http://www.acs.org)

Public Release: 14-Sep-2009

■ Journal of Natural Products

'Dung of the devil' plant roots point to new swine flu drugs

Scientists in China have discovered that roots of a plant used a century ago during the great Spanish influenza pandemic contains substances with powerful effects in laboratory experiments in killing the H1N1 swine flu virus that now threatens the world. Their report is scheduled for the Sept. 25 issue of ACS' Journal of Natural Products, a monthly publication.

Contact: Michael Woods
m_woods@acs.org
202-872-6293
[American Chemical Society](http://www.acs.org)

Public Release: 11-Sep-2009

■ Science

Mind-reading to achieve the greatest good?

The Sept. 11 issue of Science reports that by introducing modern fMRI technology to an age-old dilemma, researchers have shown that it is actually possible to obtain truthful information about individuals' values in order to establish the optimal allocation of public goods and ensure the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 11-Sep-2009

■ Science

Reducing China's emissions may be a breeze

China is the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide, but it's also the world's fastest growing market for wind power, and some recent research indicates that wind farms could actually accommodate all of the electricity demand in China that's projected for the year 2030 -- approximately twice the country's current consumption, researchers report in the Sept. 11 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 11-Sep-2009

■ Science

Colored twine from 30,000 years ago

About 30,000 years ago, hunter-gatherers in the foothills of the Caucasus, Georgia were spinning, dying and knotting wild flax fibers, researchers report in the Sept. 11 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 11-Sep-2009

■ Science

H1N1 vaccine may curtail epidemic

If at least 70 percent of the U.S. population could be vaccinated against the 2009 A (H1N1) influenza virus, very soon, this may curb the spread of the disease to the point that it is comparable to a mild seasonal flu epidemic, researchers report in the Sept. 11 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 9-Sep-2009

■ JAMA

Administering dopamine to brain-dead kidney donor may improve outcome of transplant

Pretreatment of a brain-dead, heart-beating kidney donor with dopamine reduced the need for dialysis for the kidney recipient in the first week after the transplantation, according to a study in the Sept. 9 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Martin Zeier

martin.zeier@med.uni-heidelberg.de

[JAMA and Archives Journals](#)

Public Release: 9-Sep-2009

■ JAMA

Procalcitonin measurement may help reduce antibiotics overuse for lower respiratory tract infections

The use of guidelines for treatment of lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia determined by measurements of a chemical in the blood known as procalcitonin resulted in lower rates of antibiotic use and associated adverse effects, and similar rates of adverse outcomes compared to standard guidelines, according to a study in the Sept. 9 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Beat Mueller
happy.mueller@unibas.ch
JAMA and Archives Journals

Public Release: 8-Sep-2009

■ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Story ideas from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

The highlights of the PNAS tipsheet for Sept. 7-11 include: Retrovirus implicated in prostate cancer; Glowing markers of cell death in bananas; Using human fat to generate stem cells; Temperature extremes in the forecast; Bioluminescent protein identifies tumors in live animals; Protection against arsenic toxicity; Rewiring the flu virus; Genomes reveal bacterial lifestyles.

Contact: PNAS News Office
PNASnews@nas.edu
202-334-1310
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Public Release: 4-Sep-2009

■ Cell

Mice can eat 'junk' and not get fat

A study in the September 4 issue of the journal Cell, a Cell Press publication, identifies a gene that springs into action in response to a high fat diet. Mice that lack the gene become essentially immune to growing obese, regardless of their eating habits.

Contact: Cathleen Genova
cgenova@cell.com
617-397-2802
Cell Press

Public Release: 4-Sep-2009

■ Science

Social studies for babies and dogs -- but not wolves

In one of Piaget's classic child development studies, a 10-month old baby who sees a toy dropped repeatedly into Box A will search for the toy in Box A even after she watches the toy placed in Box B. Now, a new set of experiments suggests adult dogs are like these human infants -- they don't believe what they see with their own eyes, researchers report in the Sept. 4 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package
scipak@aaas.org
202-326-6440
American Association for the Advancement of Science

Public Release: 4-Sep-2009

■ Science

Mutation blocks brain cancer drug

New molecular evidence reveals why a patient being treated with a promising new drug for metastatic medulloblastoma, an aggressive type of brain cancer, eventually developed resistance to the drug, researchers report in the Sept. 4 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package
scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 4-Sep-2009

■ Science

Europe's first farmers were migrants

The Sept. 4 issue of Science reports that analysis of ancient mitochondrial DNA from skeletal samples suggests that Europe's first farmers were not the descendants of the hunter-gatherer groups that settled the area after the last great retreat of the ice sheets.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 4-Sep-2009

■ Science

Intriguing new targets for HIV vaccines

For the first time in about 20 years, the discovery of new broadly neutralizing antibodies against HIV is generating some exciting new targets for vaccine development, researchers report in the Sept. 4 issue of Science.

Contact: Science Press Package

scipak@aaas.org

202-326-6440

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#)

Public Release: 2-Sep-2009

■ JAMA

Distribution of antibiotic for eye disease linked to low death risk among Ethiopian children

Children in Ethiopia who received the antibiotic azithromycin as a method for controlling the contagious eye disease trachoma had a lower odds of death compared to children who did not receive the antibiotic, according to a study in the Sept. 2 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Karin Rush-Monroe

Karin.Rush-Monroe@ucsf.edu

415-502-1332

[JAMA and Archives Journals](#)

Public Release: 2-Sep-2009

■ JAMA

Study examines effectiveness of laparoscopic surgical treatments to alleviate chronic pelvic pain

A surgical procedure known as LUNA (laparoscopic uterosacral nerve ablation) did not result in improvements in chronic pelvic pain, painful menstruation, painful sexual intercourse or quality of life when compared with laparoscopic surgery that does not interrupt pelvic nerve connections, according to a study in the Sept. 2 issue of JAMA.

Contact: Jane Daniels

j.p.daniels@bham.ac.uk

[JAMA and Archives Journals](#)

Public Release: 1-Sep-2009

■ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Acute impact on brain function in earthquake survivors

New research has found that the Wenchuan, China earthquake that occurred on 12 May 2008 had an acute impact on the brain function of physically healthy survivors and poses a risk to the mental health of these survivors. The results of the study, which was carried out by the Institute of Psychiatry in collaboration with colleagues from universities in China, the US and Liverpool, have been published in PNAS online today.

Contact: Melanie Haberstroh
Melanie.haberstroh@kcl.ac.uk
44-020-784-83076
[King's College London](#)

Public Release: 1-Sep-2009

■ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Story ideas from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

The highlights of the PNAS tipsheet for August 31-Sept. 4 include: Gene linked to substance dependence in women of European origin; Insulin-producing beta cells created from patients with juvenile diabetes; Signaling enzymes detect damaged DNA; Cultured liver cells aid in drug toxicity screening; Neural impact from a traumatic event; How cholera spreads; Evolutionary brain size growth.

Contact: PNAS News Office
PNASnews@nas.edu
202-334-1310
[Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#)

Public Release: 28-Aug-2009

■ Current Biology

We are all mutants

Researchers have calculated a general rate of one mutation in each 15 to 30 million DNA letters in humans. Using next-generation sequencing, researchers sequenced part of the Y chromosome from two distant male-line relatives. Despite 13 generations of separation -- with a common male ancestor 200 years ago -- they found only four letters that differed. Mutation is the ultimate source of human genetic variation and has implications for both evolutionary and disease genetics.

Contact: Don Powell
press.officer@sanger.ac.uk
44-012-234-96928
[Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute](#)

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