

El suport a l'accés obert a la Universitat de Barcelona

Webinar Política d'accés obert a la Universitat de Barcelona
27 de maig de 2020

Ignasi Labastida i Juan
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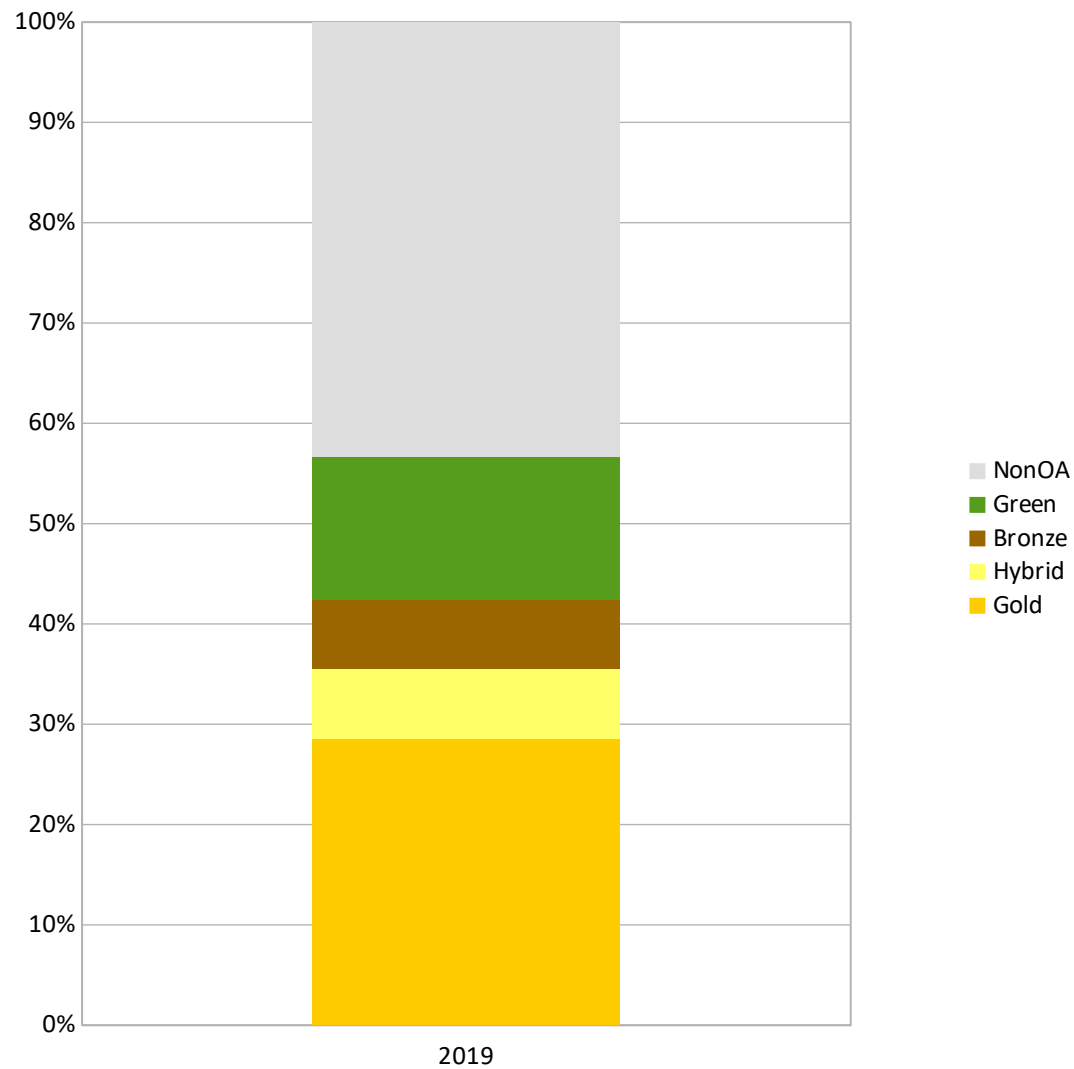
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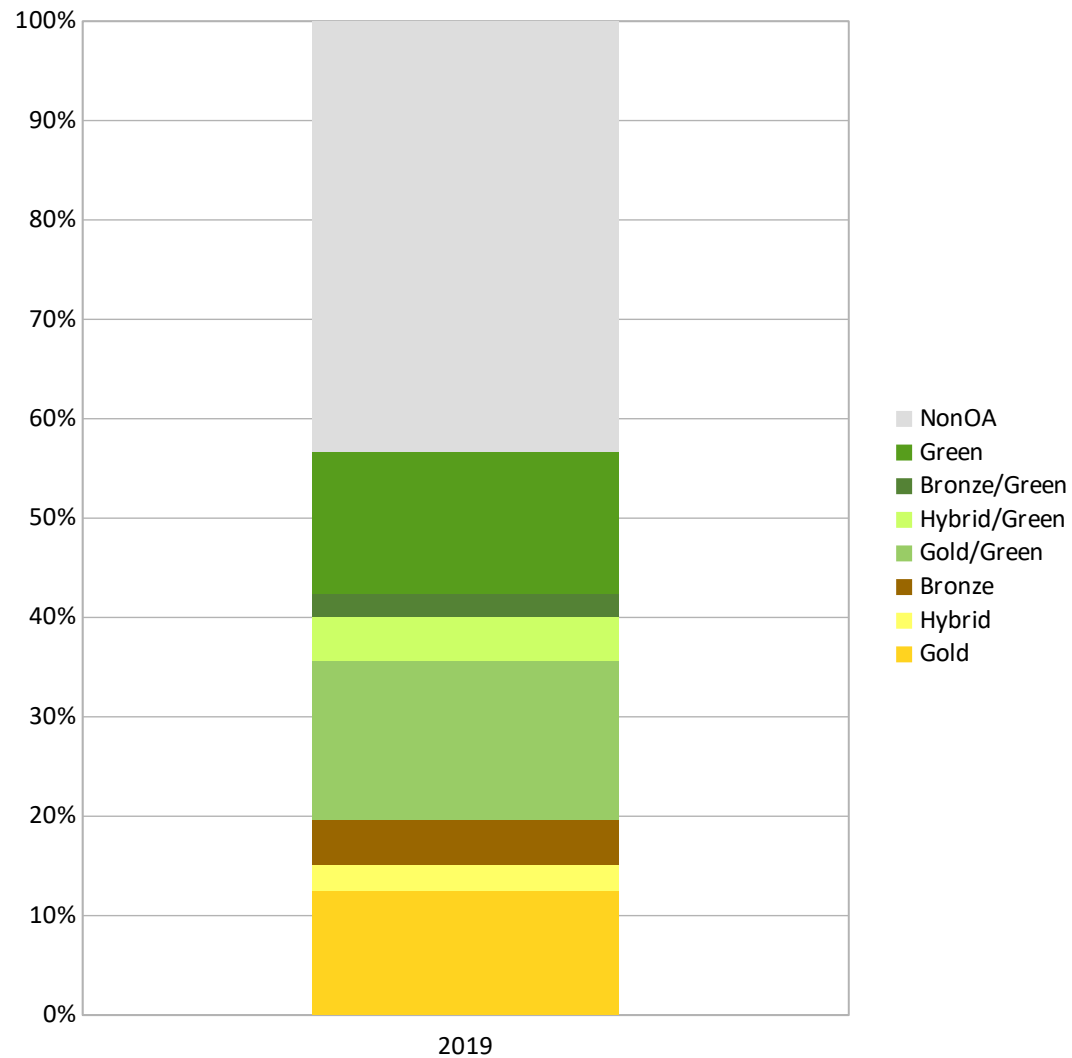
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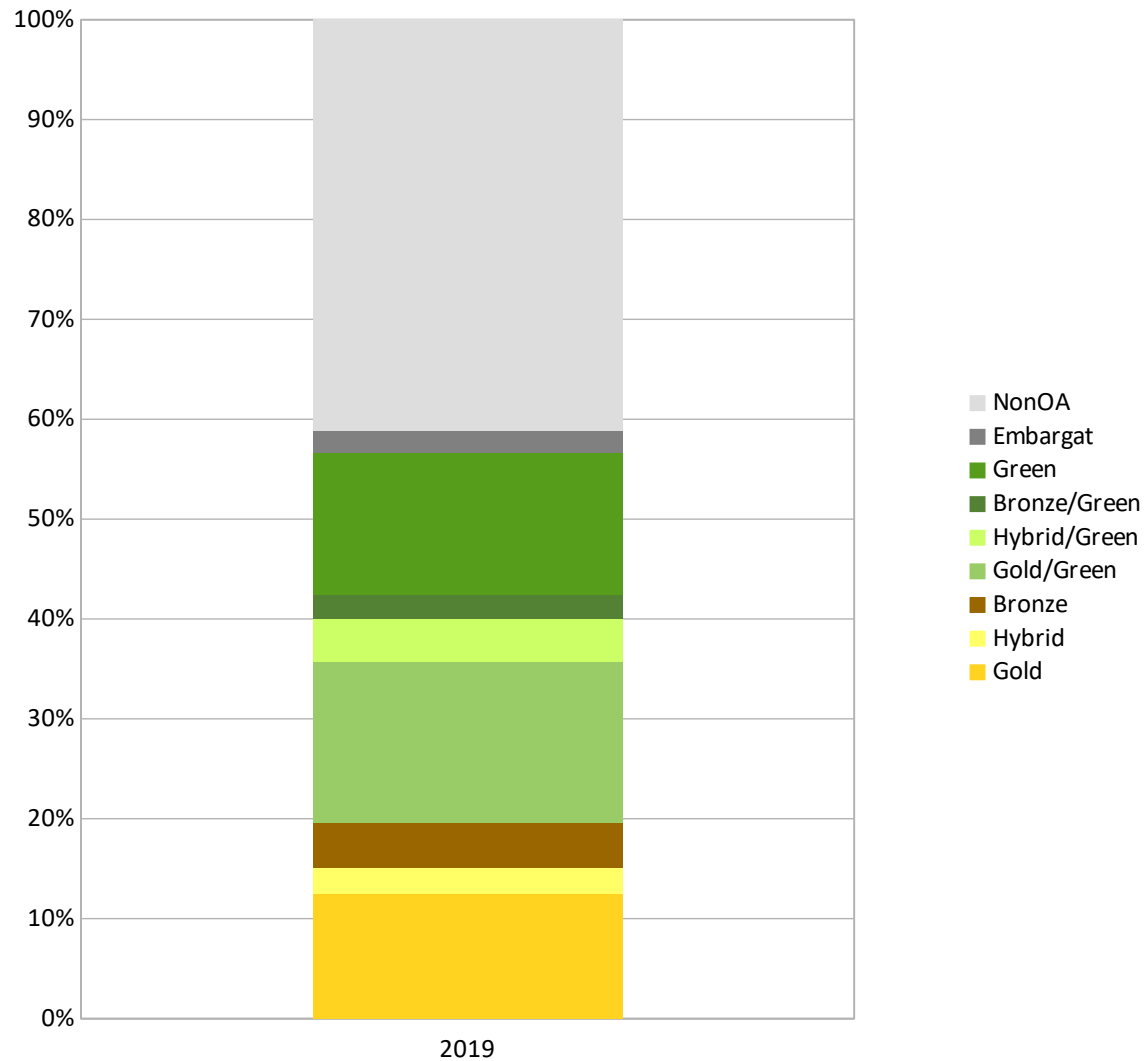
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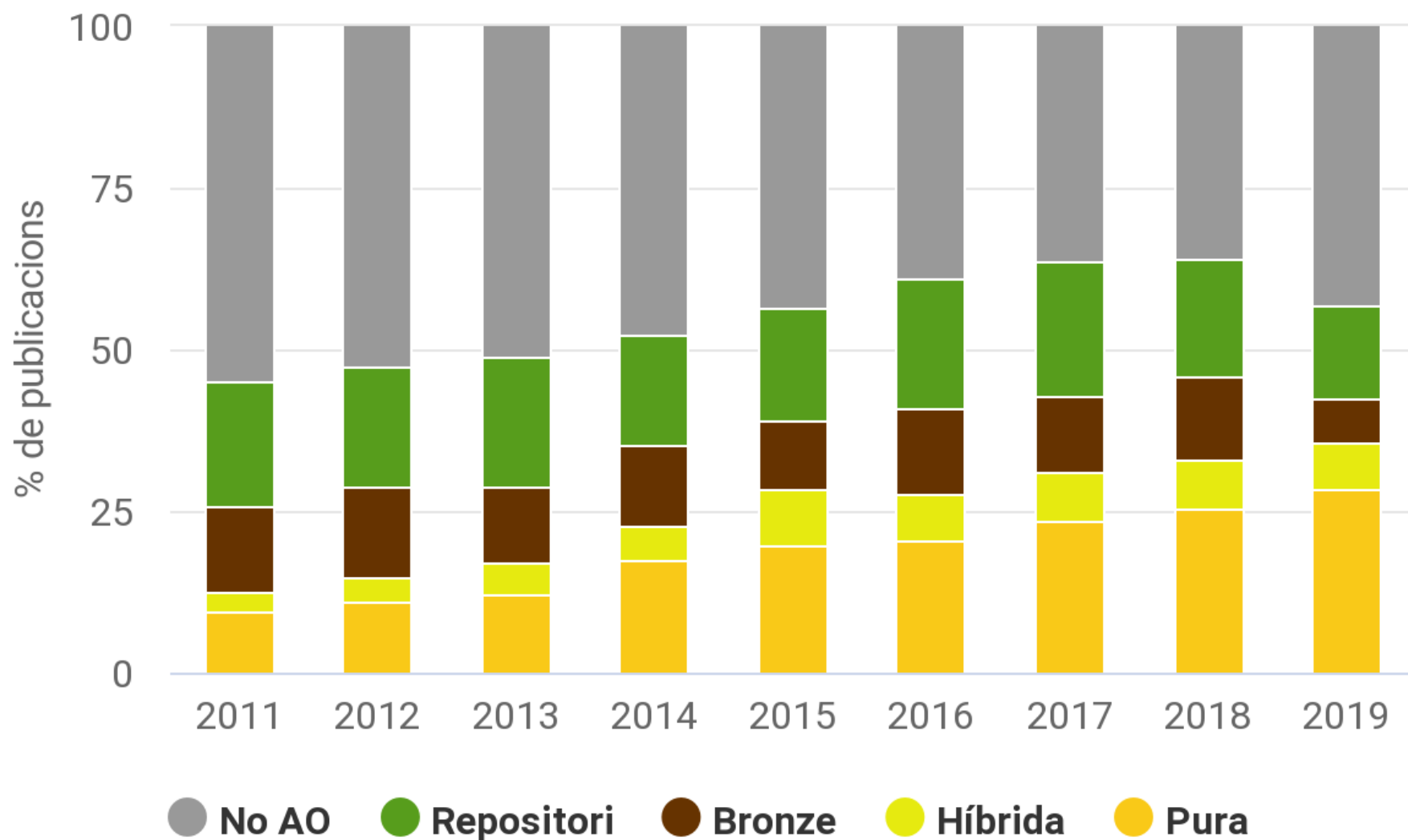
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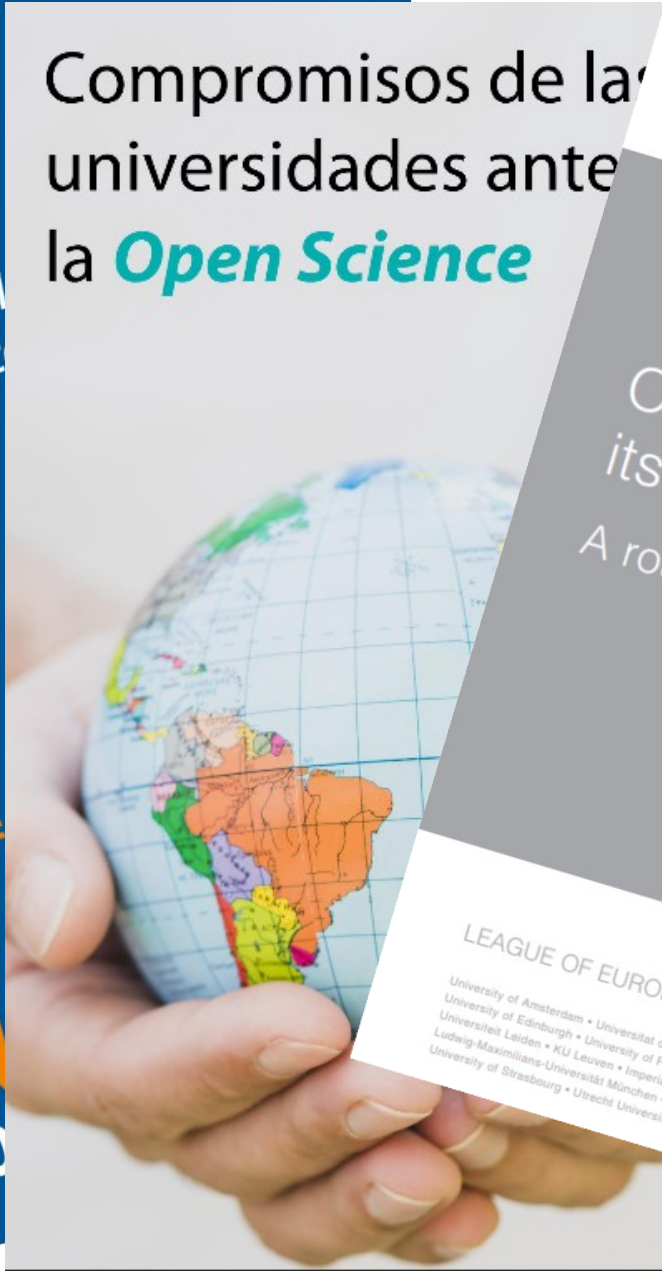


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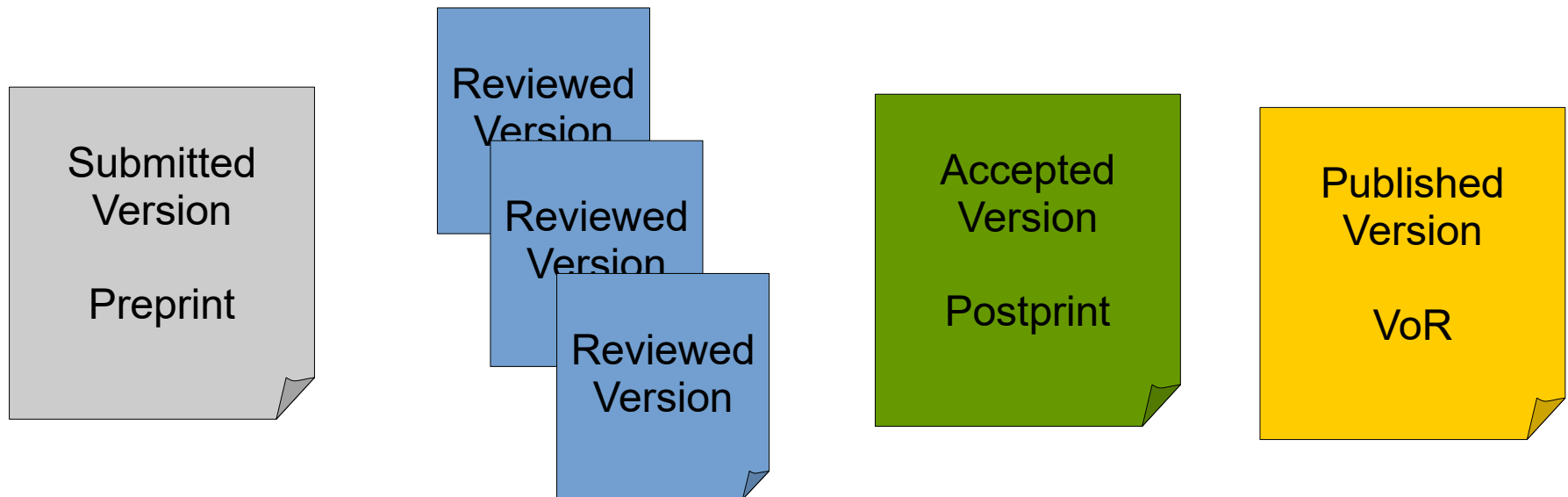




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EARLY LIFE EXPOSURE TO GENISTEIN AND DAIDZEIN DISRUPTS STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS IN FEMALE MICE

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In mice, exposure to isoflavones (ISO), abundant in soy infant formula, during the first 5 d of life alters structural and functional development of reproductive organs. Effects of longer exposures are unknown. The study objective was to evaluate whether exposure to a combination of daidzein and genistein in the first 10 compared to 5 d of life results in greater adverse effects on ovarian and uterine structure in adult mice. Thirteen litters of 8–12 pups were cross-fostered and randomized to corn oil or ISO (2 mg daidzein + 5 mg genistein/kg body weight/d) for the first 5 or 10 d of life. The 10-d protocol mimicked the period when infants are fed soy protein formula (SPF) but avoids the time when sucking pups can consume the mother's diet. Body and organ weights and histology of ovaries and uteri were analyzed. There were no differences in the ovary or uterus weight, number of ovarian follicles, number of multiple oocyte follicles, or percent of ovarian cysts with 5 or 10 d of ISO intervention compared to respective controls. The 10-d ISO group had higher body weights from 6 d to 4 mo of age than the respective control. Lower numbers of corpora lutea and a higher incidence of abnormal changes were reported in the uteri of ISO groups compared to their respective controls. Five- and 10-d exposure to ISO had long-lasting adverse effects on the structure of ovaries and uterus in adult mice. Only 10-d exposure resulted in greater body weight gain at adulthood.

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25 Foods, water, soil, cleaning reagents, plastics, and pharmacological agents can contain estrogen-like compounds, referred to as environmental estrogens, that imitate the natural activity of estrogen. Isoflavones (ISO), such as daidzein, genistein, and glycitein, are a form of food estrogens that human infants fed soy protein formula (SPF) consume at markedly higher levels than infants fed breast milk or cow's milk based formula. Such levels may have biological effects (Dinsdale and Ward 2010; Reinwald and Weaver 2006). Although exposure to ISO may induce biological effects at any stage of the life cycle, the neonatal period is a particularly vulnerable stage of life because endogenous estrogen production is low, allowing ISO to more freely bind to estrogen receptors (ERs) in estrogen-sensitive tissues and thus to exert their maximal ER-mediated effect (Reinwald and Weaver 2006). Moreover, developing organisms are sensitive to epigenetic programming (Barker 2002; Vieau 2011) and have an immature immune system (Currie et al. 2011; Prescott et al. 2003), poor liver metabolism (Lee et al. 2012), an increased metabolic rate (Magos 2003), and small body size, which are some of the reasons why adverse effects occur in developing

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Climate Extremes and Challenges to Infrastructure Development in Coastal Cities in Bangladesh

Sowmen Rahman, Mohammed Ataur Rahman



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Climate Extremes and Challenges to Infrastructure Development in Coastal Cities in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Most of the coastal cities in Bangladesh are situated on the riverbanks of low-lying tidal zones at an average elevation of 1 m to 1.5 m from the sea level. Construction and management of buildings, roads, power and telecommunication transmission lines, drainage and sewerage and waste management are very difficult and vulnerable to climate change disasters. Cyclonic storms associated with tidal floods impact seriously the infrastructures and thus the livelihoods. Although coastal cities are the ultimate shelters of the coastal people during the extremes events, the coastal cities are not safe and cannot support them due to poor infrastructure. This study analyses the challenges coastal urbanization faces under different situations like cyclones, floods and water-logging, salinity, land-sliding and erosion etc. during the disasters and their effects on city lives like water supply and sanitation, power and electricity and waste management, etc., and puts forward recommendations towards sustainable planning of coastal cities.

Keywords: Coastal cities, Infrastructure development, Extreme events, Livelihoods.

1. Introduction

Nearly a quarter of mankind lives in low-lying coastal areas, and urbanization is drawing still more people into them. Commercial activities mostly related to port, shipping, industry and agriculture etc. have delineated commercial hubs. These hubs are catered by a huge forward and backward linkage activities and establishments like banks and insurance companies, clearing and forwarding agents, warehouses and hotels [1]. Most of the world's biggest cities have grown up around natural harbors. While people have been living in coastal areas for thousands of years, the huge cities and megacities that have grown over the past 100 years have quickly destroyed the natural marine and coastal habitats. Migration for shelter to the cities during the recent extreme climate events, and the sufferings of city-lives exacerbated. The rising sea level endangers several smaller island nations, such as Tuvalu, Maldives, etc., which are barely two meter above the sea level [2]. Millions of people in low-lying regions of many countries including Bangladesh, China [3] and Vietnam [4] face the danger of being displaced.

The construction of general infrastructure such as roads, houses, shops, factories, airports, and ports completely replaces natural habitats. Estuaries, deltas, and their rivers are often degraded and deepened to cope with increased shipping. In addition to this, impacts such as

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LETTER

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Rapid Synthesis of the Ervitsine Alkaloid Skeleton by a Sequential RCM–Heck Cyclization Approach

M. Lluïsa Bennasar,* Ester Zulaica, Daniel Solé, Sandra Alonso

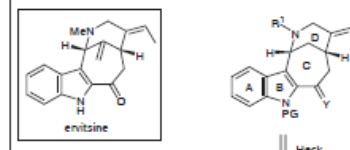
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Abstract: An efficient approach to the bridged framework of the indole alkaloid ervitsine, featuring a ring-closing metathesis reaction from a 2,3-disubstituted indole followed by a vinyl halide Heck cyclization upon the resulting cycloheptene ring, is described.

Key words: indoles, annulation, metathesis, Heck reaction, alkaloids

Annulation methodologies involving the indole nucleus are of particular value for synthetic chemists as this heterocyclic moiety represents a common substructure of many biologically active compounds.¹ Our continuing interest in this area led us to investigate the synthetic possibilities of combining an indole-templated ring-closing metathesis (RCM)² and a vinyl halide Heck cyclization³ to rapidly assemble complex bridged structures fused to the indole nucleus, which are present in some indole alkaloids. In this Letter we report the application of this double annulation methodology to the construction of the tetracyclic framework of ervitsine,⁴ a unique alkaloid embodying a 2-azabicyclo[4.3.1]decane system fused to the indole ring and two exocyclic alkylidene substituents.⁵



As shown in Scheme 1, the metathetic ring closure of an indole-containing diene⁶ (A) would provide an indolo 2,3-fused cycloheptene ring, with the appropriate functionality for the subsequent intramolecular Heck reaction with the amino-tethered vinyl halide.^{7,8} Similar Heck couplings of vinyl halides and alkenes have proved to be useful for the closure of the piperidine ring in the synthesis of *Strychnos* alkaloids,⁹ including strychnine¹⁰ and mifensine,¹¹ as well as in approaches to the geissoschizine¹² and apogeissoschizine¹³ skeletons.

To establish the feasibility of our proposal for the ervitsine construction, we targeted indolic precursors unfunctionalized at the benzylic (*l*-position (Y = H, H)), knowing that this methylene group could be eventually oxidized at a later stage of the synthesis.¹⁴ Protection of the indole nitrogen with a strong electron-withdrawing group was considered critical to guarantee the stability of the gramine [3-(aminomethyl)indole] moiety of the proposed intermediates. Our synthetic route began with the known 2-allyl-3-indolecarbaldehyde **1**¹⁶ (Scheme 2), from which an amination–imine allylation sequence was devised to install the homoallylic amine required for the RCM step. Faced with several possibilities, some of them requiring protecting groups, we chose a direct route and incorporated the additional haloalkenyl appendage at the amination step, with the hope that it would be sufficiently inert under the RCM conditions. Thus, reaction of aldehyde **1** with (*Z*)-2-bromo-2-butenylamine,¹⁵ followed by alkylation of the resulting imine with allylmagnesium bromide (–78 °C to r.t.) led to the unstable secondary amine **2a** (not isolated), which was subsequently acylated

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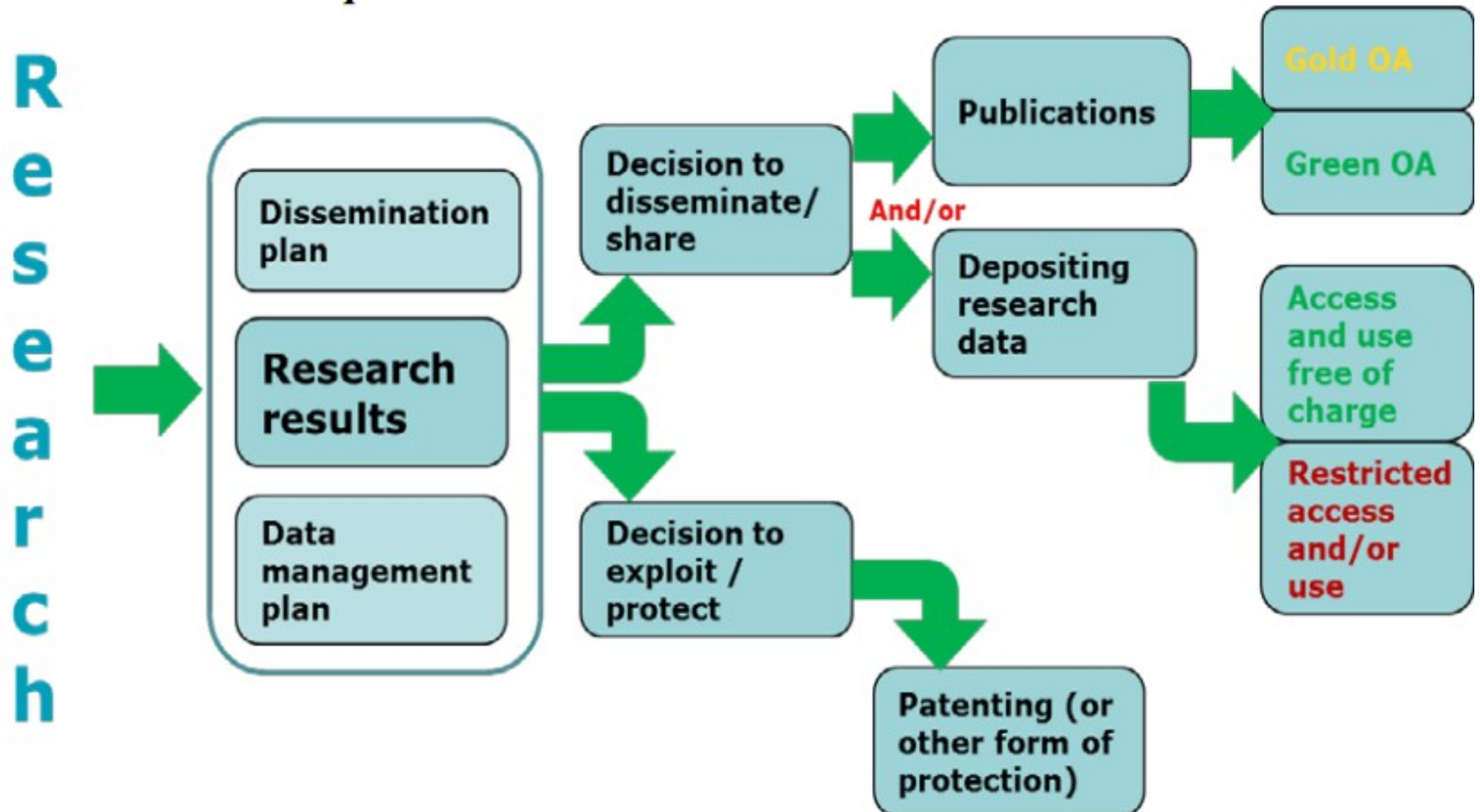
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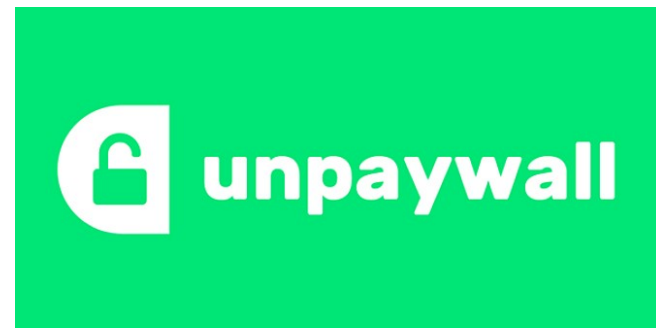
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Roger Bresolí-Obach ¹, Luis Busto-Moner ¹, Claudia Muller ², Manuel Reina ², Santi Nonell ¹

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† This article is part of a Special Issue dedicated to Dr. Norman "Andi" García on the occasion of his retirement.

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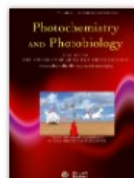
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Article type : Special Issue Research Article

NanoDCFH-DA: A Silica-based Nanostructured Fluorogenic Probe for the Detection of Reactive Oxygen Species[†]

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[†]This article is part of a Special Issue dedicated to Dr. Norman "Andi" García on the occasion of his retirement.

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ABSTRACT

A biocompatible fluorescent nanoprobe for detection of reactive oxygen species in biological systems has been designed, synthesized, and characterized, circumventing some of the limitations of the molecular probe diacetyl 2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein (DCFH-DA). It has been synthesized the nanoparticulate form of DCFH-DA by covalently attaching the widely-used fluorescent probe DCFH-

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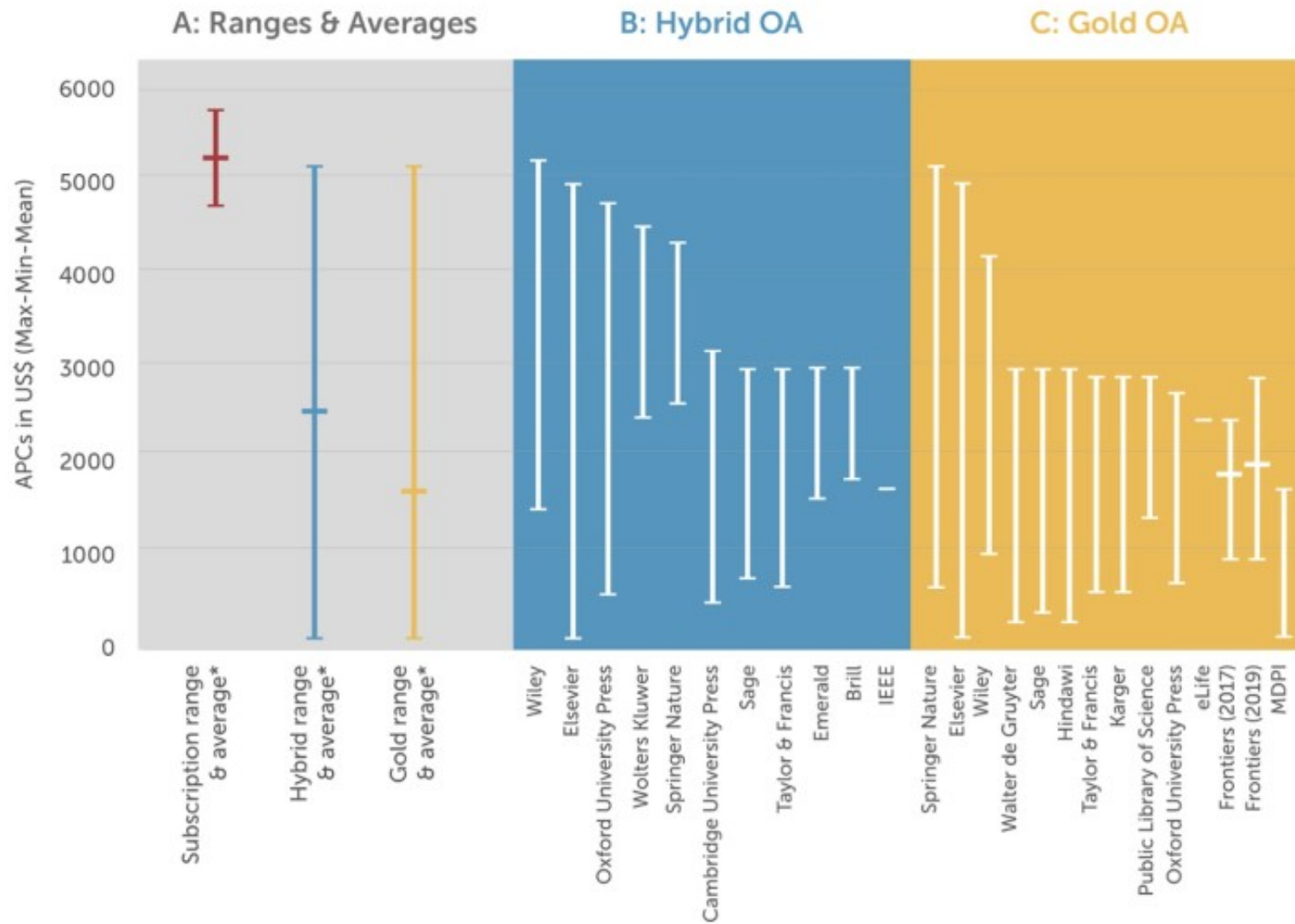
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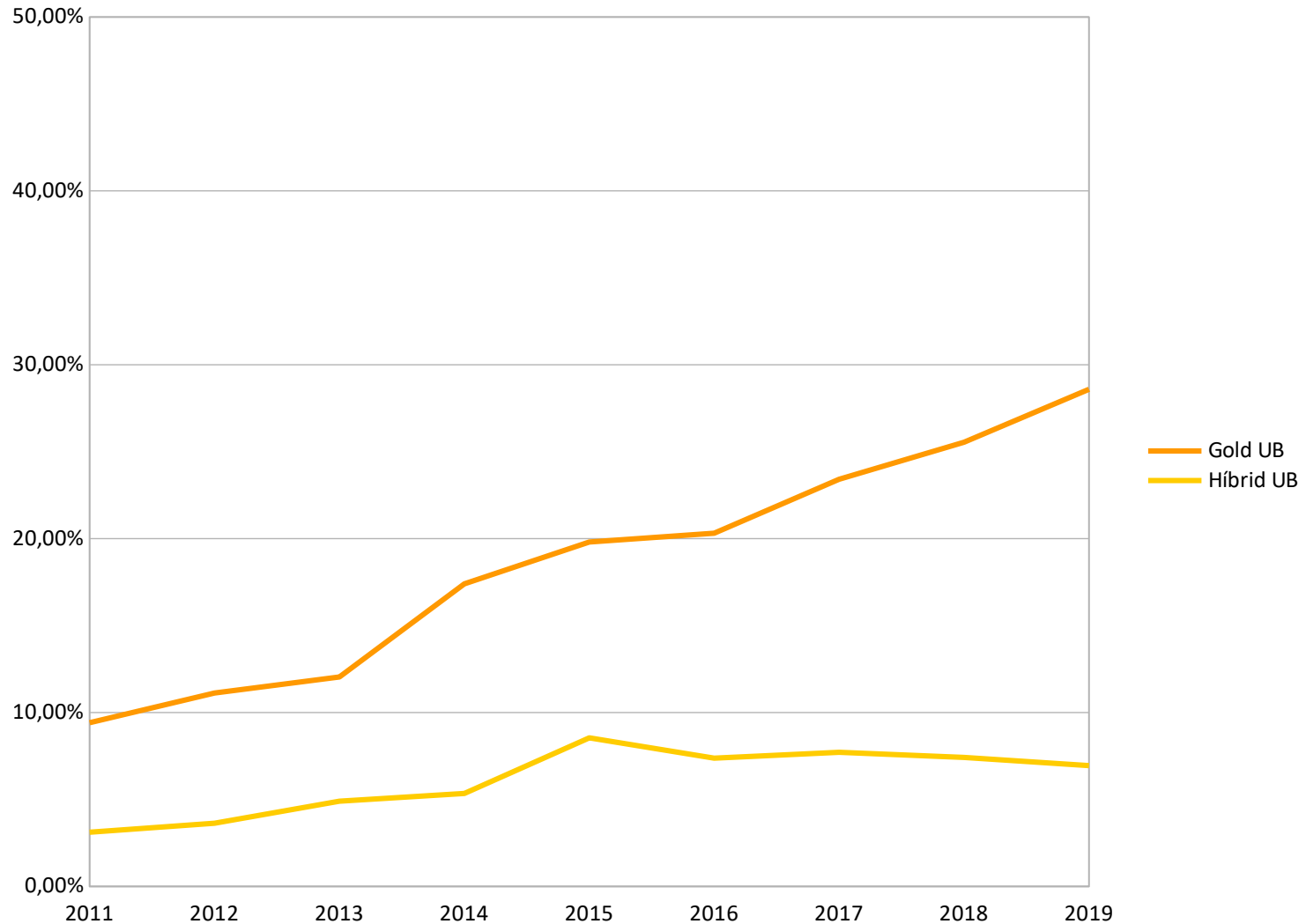
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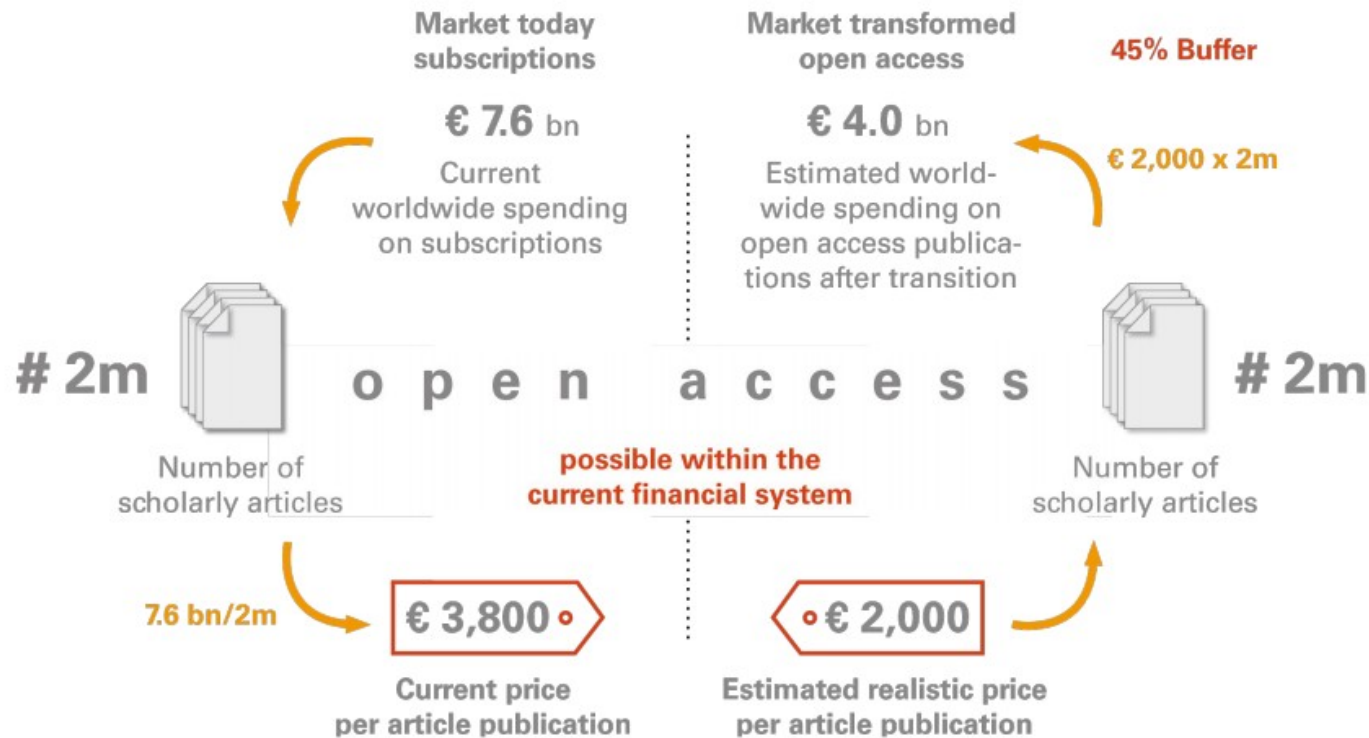
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