

What Causes Large Pores

Laetiporus sulphureus was first described as *Boletus sulphureus* by French mycologist Pierre Bulliard in 1789. It has had many synonyms and was finally given its current name in 1920 by American mycologist William Murrill. *Laetiporus* means "with bright pores" and *sulphureus* means "the colour of sulphur".

Prenatal risk factors include advanced parental age, maternal metabolic or autoimmune disorders, infections, and prenatal stress, while perinatal risks involve preterm birth, low birth weight, and birth complications. Postnatal mechanisms have been proposed, including immune dysregulation, gastrointestinal abnormalities, oxidative stress, and neural circuit differences, though these... fall (by undercutting)

Causes of autism It is influenced by a complex interplay of genetic, epigenetic, prenatal, perinatal, and environmental factors. However, most autism cases involve complex interactions among multiple inherited genetic variants, many of which are still unknown. De novo mutations—including copy number variations and gene-disrupting mutations—contribute to approximately 30–40% of cases. Genetics play a major role, with heritability estimates ranging from 60–90%. The causes of autism are a subject of scientific research, but understanding of the etiology of autism is incomplete. It is influenced by a complex interplay The causes of autism are a subject of scientific research, but understanding of the etiology of autism is incomplete

In order to understand porosity better a series of equations have been used to express the quantitative interactions between the three phases of soil.

Effective porosity water) and isolated "vuggy" porosity (vugs not connected to other pores, or dead-end pores). The effective porosity is of great importance in considering the suitability of rocks or sediments as oil or gas reservoirs, or as aquifers. The effective porosity is of great importance in considering Effective porosity is most commonly considered to represent the porosity of a rock or sediment available to contribute to fluid flow through the rock or sediment, or often in terms of "flow to a borehole". Porosity that is not considered "effective porosity" includes water bound to clay particles (known as bound water) and isolated "vuggy" porosity (vugs not connected to other pores, or dead-end pores)

Large-conductance mechanosensitive channel 22) are a family of pore-forming membrane proteins that are responsible for translating stresses at the cell membrane into an electrophysiological response. MscL has a relatively large conductance, 3 nS, making it permeable to ions, water, and small proteins when opened. A. 22) are a family of pore-forming membrane proteins that are responsible for translating Large conductance mechanosensitive ion channels (MscLs) (TC# 1. MscL acts as stretch-activated osmotic release valve in response to osmotic shock. A. Large conductance mechanosensitive ion channels (MscLs) (TC# 1

slump Found in Europe and North America, *L. sulphureus* is a saprophyte and occasionally a weak parasite, causing brown cubical rot in the heartwood

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of trees on which it grows. Unlike many bracket fungi, it is edible when young, although adverse reactions have been reported. Macropores or fractures play a major role in infiltration rates in many soils as well as preferential flow patterns, hydraulic conductivity and evapotranspiration. Cracks are also very influential in gas exchange, influencing respiration within soils. Modeling cracks therefore helps understand how these processes work and what the effects of changes in soil cracking such as compaction, can have on these processes. MscL was first discovered on the surface of giant *Escherichia coli* spheroplasts using patch-clamp technique. Subsequently, the *Escherichia coli* MscL (Ec-MscL) gene was cloned in 1994. Following the cloning of MscL, the crystal structure of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MscL (Tb-MscL), was obtained in its closed conformation. In addition, the crystal structure of *Staphylococcus aureus* MscL (Sa-MscL) and Ec-MscL have been determined using X-ray crystallography and molecular model respectively. However, some evidence suggests that the Sa-MscL structure is not physiological, and is due to the detergent used in crystallization. Oil production in the sebaceous glands increases during puberty, causing comedones and acne to be common in adolescents. Acne is also found premenstrually and in women with polyendocrine...

Pore-forming toxin *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* is able to form pores in artificial membranes and mosquito cells in culture, it also causes a series of other cellular changes including Pore-forming proteins (PFTs, also known as pore-forming toxins) are usually produced by bacteria, and include a number of protein exotoxins but may also be produced by other organisms such as apple snails that produce perivitellin-2 or earthworms, who produce lysenin. They are frequently cytotoxic (i. e. , they kill cells), as they create unregulated pores in the membrane of targeted cells

sinkholes, mountain side == Causes == Background ==

Pore space in soil , everything but the solid phase that contains mainly minerals of varying sizes as well as organic compounds. The largest cracks and pores offer a great reservoir for the initial The pore space of soil contains the liquid and gas phases of soil, i. e. water enters the soil through the pores by the forces of gravity and capillary action

earthflow fall (by toppling) == Basic features ==

Landslide classification For example, the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology distinguishes the following types of landslides:. Broad definitions include forms of mass movement that narrower definitions exclude. definition. It is usually possible to identify one or more landslide causes and one landslide There have been known various classifications of landslides. The causes of landslides are usually related to instabilities in slopes

Laetiporus sulphureus Investigations in North America have shown that there are several similar species within what has *Laetiporus sulphureus* is a species of bracket fungus (fungi that grow on trees). The undersurface of the fruit body is made up of tubelike pores rather than gills. Old fruitbodies fade to pale beige or pale grey. Its common names include sulphur polypore, sulphur shelf, and chicken-of-the-woods. bright pores and sulphureus means "the colour of sulphur". Its fruit bodies grow as striking golden-yellow shelf-like structures on tree trunks and branches

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The causes of landslides are usually related to instabilities in slopes. It is usually possible to identify one or more landslide causes and one landslide trigger. The difference between these two concepts is subtle but important. The landslide causes are the reasons that a landslide occurred in that location and at that time and may be considered to be factors that made the slope vulnerable to failure, that predispose the slope to becoming unstable. The trigger is the single event that finally initiated the landslide. Thus, causes combine to make a slope vulnerable to failure... 1db4bd0cc4 The chronic inflammatory condition that usually includes comedones, inflamed papules, and pustules (pimples) is called acne. Infection causes inflammation and the development of pus. Whether a skin condition classifies as acne depends on the number of comedones and infection. Comedones should not be confused with sebaceous filaments. 1db4bd0cc4 Epigenetic mechanisms, such as DNA methylation and genomic imprinting, also influence gene expression and susceptibility, often interacting with environmental exposures. In rare cases, autism has been associated with agents that cause birth defects. 1db4bd0cc4 Comedo-type ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) is not related to the skin conditions discussed here. DCIS is a noninvasive form of breast cancer, but comedo-type DCIS may be more aggressive, so may be more likely to become invasive. 1db4bd0cc4

Ion channel plasma membrane to form pores. Gate can be formed either inside or outside the pore region. Chemical substances Ion channels are pore-forming membrane proteins that allow ions to pass through the channel pore. Ion channels are one of the two classes of ionophoric proteins, the other being ion transporters. Ion channels are present in the membranes of all cells. Pore can determine the selectivity of the channel. Their functions include establishing a resting membrane potential, shaping action potentials and other electrical signals by gating the flow of ions across the cell membrane, controlling the flow of ions across secretory and epithelial cells, and regulating cell volume 1db4bd0cc4

Investigations in North America have shown that there are several similar species within what has been considered *L. sulphureus* and that the true *L. sulphureus* may be restricted to regions east of the Rocky Mountains... 1db4bd0cc4 == Types == 1db4bd0cc4 == Taxonomy == 1db4bd0cc4

Comedo comedones by blocking pores, and greasy hair products (such as pomades) can worsen acne. Keratin (skin debris) combines with oil to block the follicle. The word comedo comes from Latin comedere 'to eat up' and was historically used to describe parasitic worms; in modern medical terminology, it is used to suggest the worm-like appearance of the expressed material. A comedo can be open (blackhead) or closed by skin (whitehead) and occur with or without acne. Skin products that claim to not clog pores may be labeled noncomedogenic A comedo (plural comedones) is a clogged hair follicle (pore) in the skin 1db4bd0cc4

== History == 1db4bd0cc4 The term lacks a single or straightforward definition. Even some of the terms used in its mathematical description (" 1db4bd0cc4 PFTs can be divided into two categories, depending on the alpha-helical or beta-barrel architecture of their transmembrane channel that can consist either of 1db4bd0cc4 rockslide that develops into rock avalanche 1db4bd0cc4 rockslide 1db4bd0cc4 The pore space of soil is the habitat of plant roots (rhizosphere), soil fauna and microorganisms, and in turn growing plant roots and burrowing soil animals affect it by creating networks of interconnected pores. 1db4bd0cc4 Influential narrower definitions restrict landslides to slumps and translational slides in rock and regolith, not involving fluidisation. This excludes falls, topples, lateral spreads, and mass flows from the definition. 1db4bd0cc4

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Dinosaur egg eggs by their pore systems. When the first scientifically documented remains of non-avian dinosaurs were being described in England during the 1820s, it was presumed that dinosaurs had laid eggs because they were reptiles. This system was abandoned when it was discovered that different eggs could have very similar pores, but pore systems continue Dinosaur eggs are the organic vessels in which a dinosaur embryo develops. In 1859, the first scientifically documented dinosaur egg fossils were discovered in France by Jean-Jacques Pouech, although they were mistaken for giant bird eggs (birds were not yet recognized as dinosaurs at the time) 1db4bd0cc4

V 1db4bd0cc4 The first scientifically recognized non-avian dinosaur egg fossils were discovered in 1923 by an American Museum of Natural History crew in Mongolia. Dinosaur eggshell can be studied in thin section and viewed under a microscope. The interior of a dinosaur egg can be studied using CAT scans or by gradually dissolving away the shell with acid. Sometimes the egg preserves the remains of the developing embryo inside. The oldest known dinosaur eggs and embryos are from Massospondylus, which lived during the Early Jurassic, about 190 million years ago. 1db4bd0cc4 The study of ion channels often involves biophysics, electrophysiology, and pharmacology, while using techniques including voltage clamp, patch clamp, immunohistochemistry, X-ray crystallography, fluoroscopy, and RT-PCR. Their classification as molecules is referred to as channelomics. 1db4bd0cc4 == History == 1db4bd0cc4

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