
Las Culturas Precolombinas Henri Lehmann.pdf



What have we learned from the excavation of the Painted Stairway at Chapultepec, Mexico. La prehistoria del arte precolombino en los tres ecuatorir. Las Culturas Precolombinas, Henri Lehmann. "Las Culturas Precolombinas, Henri Lehmann". Overpass Books,. México. D. F.: Ed. TEXTO DE HENRI LEHMANN. Prehistoric American art and religion. Col. Lehmann, Henri C., of Mabel. The original author's name for this material is Henri Lehmann. The name of the text as Lehmann, Henri C., "Survivals from the Pre-Colombian Era: A Study of Pre-Columbian Cultures in Mexico." Literary Archaeology Review 2016 4 (2): 772-779. Effects of selected aldehydes on water transport across isolated rabbit corneal epithelium. Glutaraldehyde and a number of selected monosubstituted aldehydes have been found to possess significant toxicity. This study investigates the effects of these substances on the corneal epithelium. Rabbit corneas were mounted on Ussing chambers, and the short-circuit current was recorded. The permeability of the tissue to water was examined using a known ion-selective microelectrode. The test compounds used were hydrazone and hydrazine derivatives of

formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, their isomeric imines, and the aldehydes themselves. Permeability to water in addition to the ability to inhibit prostaglandin synthetase were taken as indicators of toxicity. Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde were not toxic to the tissue. Formaldehyde imine inhibited prostaglandin synthetase but did not affect water transport. Benzaldehyde imine and the hydrazone derivative were also without effect. Hydrazine derivatives of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde inhibited prostaglandin synthetase and had a modest effect on water transport. All of the aldehydes significantly inhibited the transport of water across the tissue.

The most potent inhibitors were acetaldehyde and benzaldehyde, and the least effect was observed with formaldehyde. The results support the hypothesis that such aldehydes can cause corneal damage by inhibiting the migration of water across the tissue. They also show that the imines of the monosubstituted aldehydes

