The novel Natural Sciences Repository aims to provide reliable information on various areas of scientific interest in the simplest words and terms possible. The site has now added the new category In Vitro which contains scientific information on "within the glass" cells experimentation procedure performed by scientists, and the new category In Vivo which contains information on experimentation procedures that use organisms which are organizations of living cells.

Bad Honnef, Germany (PRWEB) February 11, 2013 -- The aim of the Repository for Biological Sciences Information including its new In Vitro and In Vivo Cells resources is to provide reliable information on various areas of scientific interest in a format that can be digested easily. The information is grouped according to interrelated sections and categories and presented in the simplest words and terms possible helping users understand the context of whatever topic information is searched on.

The Organisms' Cells Section contains scientific information on the basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms. The term "cell" comes from the Latin word "cellula," which means "a small room" and was coined by Hooke in a book he published in the same year (1665) of his momentous discovery. Cell count can be used as a classification for living organisms. Unicellular organisms have a single cell (most bacteria are included in this category), while multicellular organisms are made up of up to trillions of cells. After inclusion of the two new categories, this section contains ten categories including Cell Binding, Cell Gene, Cell Growth, Cell Membrane, Cell Receptor, Tissue Cells, Cell Treatment, Tumor Cells, In Vitro and In Vivo. This section currently contains over 178,000 articles. Users can receive alerts for newly published content in this section by subscribing to the Organisms' Cells Section RSS feed.

The newly published category In Vitro contains scientific information on "within the glass" cells experimentation procedure performed by scientists. In vitro is the common term for the process of in vitro compartmentalization, an emulsion-based technology that generates cell-like compartments, which are designed to contain no more than one gene. The process of in vitro compartmentalization takes place in a test tube, a culture dish, or anywhere else outside the body of a living organism. The category currently contains over 20,400 articles including one on in vitro anticancer effects of a flavonoid glycoside isolated from Smilax china rhizome on human cancer cell lines, one on a protocol for the differentiation of human embryonic stem cells into dopaminergic neurons using only chemically defined human additives Studies in vitro and in vivo, and an in vitro investigation of the induction of apoptosis and modulation of cell cycle events in human cancer cells by bisphenanthrolione-coumarin-6,7-dioxacetatocopperII complex. Users can receive alerts for newly published content in this category by subscribing to the In Vitro RSS feed.

The new In Vivo category contains scientific information on experimentation procedures that use organisms which are organizations of living cells. It is a type of experiment that uses the whole living organism instead of just a part of a body or a cadaver and is the direct opposite of an in vitro procedure, more commonly used to refer to experiments done in a petri dish or a test tube. Two of the most common forms of in vivo research are clinical trials and animal testing. The category currently contains over 5,050 articles including one demonstrating that a reduced antigen load in vivo, rather than weak inflammation, causes a substantial delay in CD8+ T cell priming against Mycobactetium bovis bacillus Calmette-Guerin, one on a preliminary in vivo
internalization study of all-D proline-rich cell-penetrating peptides, and one showing that Alzheimers presenilin 1 modulates sorting of APP and its carboxyl-terminal fragments in cerebral neurons in vivo. Website users can receive alerts for newly published content in this category by subscribing to the In Vivo RSS feed.

The repository groups information in the natural sciences according to interrelated sections and categories that will help readers understand the context of whatever topic is searched information on. Each unit contains a definition composed in an understandable way and each item in these sections and categories contains up to twenty clickable tags.
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