

Chapter 1 : Meaning of Pertinent

Definition of pertinent in the calendrierdelascience.com Dictionary. Meaning of pertinent. What does pertinent mean? Proper usage and pronunciation (in phonetic transcription) of the word pertinent.

This person of ordinary skill is a hypothetical construct “an ordinarily skilled artisan who is presumed to possess ordinary creativity and to be aware of all prior art in his field of endeavor, as well as prior art that is relevant to the problem addressed by the claimed invention. Logically, some art citations are from fields of endeavor that are so remote or diverse from a claimed invention that it would be unreasonable to presume that a person of ordinary skill would know of them or even be motivated to look to them. In re Bigio, F. In re Icon Health and Fitness, Inc. A rejection under 35 U. Innovention Toys, LLC, v. The rationale behind this rule is a simple one “no inventor could possibly be aware of every teaching in every art. In re Wood and Eversole, F. Also, when art is directed to a different purpose than a claimed invention, an inventor would have less motivation or occasion to consider it. See In re Oetiker, F. In recent years, the efficacy of non-analogous art arguments has been called into question. The Federal Circuit, however, has confirmed that a reference qualifies as prior art only when it is analogous to the claimed invention. See In re Klein, F. The following is an example of a challenge to the propriety of an art citation on the grounds that it is non-analogous. Example Applicant respectfully submits that the Smith patent does not qualify as prior art under 35 U. It is beyond dispute that the Office may only rely on analogous art to support an obviousness rejection. And, while the scope of analogous prior art may sometimes be wide, the Federal Circuit has confirmed that it is not without limit. The test for analogous art is very specific. Art is non-analogous unless it is: In re Bigio, F. Conversely, when art is directed to a different purpose than a claimed invention, an inventor would have less motivation or occasion to consider it. See In re Clay, F. Office Action, page 4. Therefore, the issue here is whether the Smith patent is reasonably pertinent to the problem addressed by the Applicant. Applicant submits that it is not. Office Action, page 5. Rather, Applicant respectfully submits that the Smith patent is not reasonably pertinent because it neither 1 addresses the same problem nor 2 serves the same purpose as the device of claim 1. The Smith patent is directed to a container that is designed to separate its contents, as opposed to one designed to facilitate the mixing of those contents. Indeed, Smith expressly teaches insertable partitions for the purpose of keeping drawing implements and the like separated. Thus, the purpose of the device of the Smith patent is to separate solid objects and to keep them separated, which is a solution to a problem very different than that addressed by the Applicant. Accordingly, it would be unreasonable to conclude the presently presented claim 1 and the Smith patent relates to the same problem or serves the same purpose. In sum, the Smith patent is non-analogous to the claimed invention, does not qualify as prior art under 35 U. Stated differently, the mere application of a similar scientific principle of operation in another field of endeavor is not enough to transform otherwise non-analogous art into analogous art. See In re Van Wanderham, F. The following is an example of the application of this principle in a traversal. Stated differently, underlying similarity in a scientific principle of operation does not necessarily mean that an inventor in one field would have considered a reference pertinent which had applied the principle in other fields. Here, the decision in In re Van Wanderham, F. In Van Wanderham, an inventor claimed a rocket propelled missile booster cryogenic liquid propellant flow system having an insulating layer. Prior art that described material used in making cutlery was argued to show obviousness. Arguments about whether cited art is analogous are irrelevant to anticipation rejections under 35 U. A fundamental step in any determination of whether an art citation is analogous is to identify the problem addressed by the inventor. Follow this link to download a copy.

Chapter 2 : pertinent - German translation "Linguee"

A few direct and pertinent enquiries served to obtain the little additional information that was necessary, in order to make the contemplated movement, and then Ishmael, who was, on emergencies, as terrifically energetic, as he was sluggish in common, set about effecting his object without delay.

Definition[edit] "Something A is relevant to a task T if it increases the likelihood of accomplishing the goal G , which is implied by T. The basic understanding of relevance does not depend on whether we speak of "things" or "information". Epistemology[edit] If you believe that schizophrenia is caused by bad communication between mother and child, then family interaction studies become relevant. If, on the other hand, you subscribe to a genetic theory of relevance then the study of genes becomes relevant. If you subscribe to the epistemology of empiricism, then only intersubjectively controlled observations are relevant. If, on the other hand, you subscribe to feminist epistemology , then the sex of the observer becomes relevant. Epistemology is not just one domain among others. Epistemological views are always at play in any domain. Those views determine or influence what is regarded relevant. Graphic of relevance in digital ecosystems In formal reasoning, relevance has proved an important but elusive concept. It is important because the solution of any problem requires the prior identification of the relevant elements from which a solution can be constructed. It is elusive, because the meaning of relevance appears to be difficult or impossible to capture within conventional logical systems. The obvious suggestion that q is relevant to p if q is implied by p breaks down because under standard definitions of material implication , a false proposition implies all other propositions. If one states "I love ice cream," and another person responds "I have a friend named Brad Cook," then these statements are not relevant. More recently a number of theorists[who? Roughly, the idea is that necessary truths are true in all possible worlds, contradictions logical falsehoods are true in no possible worlds, and contingent propositions can be ordered in terms of the number of possible worlds in which they are true. Relevance is argued to depend upon the "remoteness relationship" between an actual world in which relevance is being evaluated and the set of possible worlds within which it is true. The implication was that some subjects, e. He suggested that the relevance of a piece of evidence, such as a true proposition, should be defined in terms of the changes it produces of estimations of the probability of future events. Specifically, Keynes proposed that new evidence e is irrelevant to a proposition x.

Chapter 3 : Relevance - Wikipedia

Relevance is the concept of one topic being connected to another topic in a way that makes it useful to consider the second topic when considering the first. The concept of relevance is studied in many different fields, including cognitive sciences, logic, and library and information science.

Note that names above the rank of genus are not italicized. What is a species? For that matter, what is a genus, what is a family, what is an order? Every plant taxonomist has their own, personal views on these questions, and I expect that every one will also find scientific names on this website with which they disagree. There is disagreement even at the highest levels - how many phyla there are in the Gymnosperms - and the controversy proliferates down the chain from there. Some of the disagreement occurs because a name was once useful but has become outmoded in the face of new knowledge. Here is an example. There used to be a widely known family of conifers called the Taxodiaceae, that included many famous species such as the redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*. Some years ago it was conclusively shown that the Taxodiaceae are polyphyletic, meaning that they are not derived from a single common ancestor, and some of them are more closely related to species in the Cupressaceae than they are to their fellow members of the Taxodiaceae. All of the species formerly assigned to the Taxodiaceae are generally accepted to have closest relatives in the Cupressaceae, so the two families have been merged there has also been a fair bit of reorganizing within the Cupressaceae. Some people do not know this and continue to talk about the Taxodiaceae, but they are referring to an artificial grouping of plants that has no intrinsic biological significance. Very often, though, the disagreement between taxonomists occurs because of differing perceptions about what constitutes a species, as opposed to a variety or a genus. After this controversy had simmered down and he penned the final edition of "Origin of Species," he could look back and say It is quite possible that forms now generally acknowledged to be merely varieties may hereafter be thought worthy of specific names; and in this case scientific and common language will come into accordance. In short, we shall have to treat species in the same manner as those naturalists treat genera, who admit that genera are merely artificial combinations made for convenience. This may not be a cheering prospect; but we shall at least be freed from the vain search for the undiscovered and undiscoverable essence of the term "species. Common names Vernacular names for a taxon, including non-English names where relevant. I try to include representations of names in non-Roman alphabets but this is not always feasible. Chinese names use Pinyin romanization. Taxonomic notes A plant may have had a wide variety of scientific names over the years. These past names are called synonyms, and synonyms abbreviated Syn. This field also describes considerations affecting the classification of a species. For example, the Database assigns subspecific classifications to ponderosa pine *Pinus ponderosa* based on information sufficiently new that not all distinct subspecies have yet been formally described. This is an example of the sort of taxonomic assessment I can present in the Database, that you will simply not see in any printed source, because it is an ephemeral situation; after a while, all relevant taxa will have been described and I will amend the Database accordingly. The "taxonomic notes" field also notes known instances of natural hybridization that may locally blur the distinctions between related species. Description This field describes what the plant actually looks like. When I have information on phenology, such as when the cones mature, that is also presented here. Distribution and Ecology At a minimum, this lists the countries where a taxon is found. For Canada, the U. It may also describe climate, soils, major vegetation communities, disturbance regimes, or other ecological matters influencing the distribution of the taxon. In many cases it includes a distribution map. There are three types of distribution maps, and you will find examples of each in the Database. The first and most traditional type is one that has been assembled by a dendrologist, often with the help of a cartographer, on the basis of both personal experience and professional knowledge of many different data sources. It is an inclusive map, by which I mean that it includes the entire range of the species, but also includes many locations and habitats where the species does not occur. The second type is one that consists of locations associated with collections or observations, usually as recorded on herbarium sheets. It is an exclusive map: Also, a practical limitation of the map is that many herbarium sheets give location with very low precision. An older collection might simply

say "northern California" for example. The third and best type of map uses point data in conjunction with a knowledge of species climate and habitat requirements along with habitat type maps and climate data. It combines these data to produce a predictive geographic model of where the species is likely to be found. An example is the map for *Pinus monophylla*. Big tree I try to present data for both living and historical trees having superlative diameter, wood volume, and height. Most hard data in this field come from national or local organizations devoted to recording big trees. I do not present information on where to find these trees. If you care about these trees, it is usually best to leave them alone, except when that means leaving them unprotected from exploitation. See the "Ethnobotany" section of *Sequoia sempervirens* for a "happy ending" story of such protection, but also note that the locations of both the largest and tallest specimens of that species remain a closely-guarded secret. Oldest Estimated maximum age for a species. If an age is known precisely, relevant details are provided. Dendrochronology Dendrochronology is the study of tree rings. Information on the dendrochronological uses of a species is either from my personal recollection, or cited from the literature. Ethnobotany Describes use of a taxon by humans. This may include historic use, by native or invasive peoples, as well as modern industrial uses. Artificial hybrids are rarely included in the database. Neither are cultivars, and for that matter, horticulture is generally given short shrift. My interest in the gymnosperms is as an ecologist, so I prefer to deal with them as wildlife rather than cultivated plants. If you want to buy plants or seeds, or want to know how to grow these plants in your garden, then I suggest you consult gardening books or join a horticultural group such as the American Conifer Society. Incidentally, I also avoid any discussion of amateur medicine, a hot topic with regards to taxa such as *Ephedra* or *Ginkgo*. Observations Tells of especially good places to find the taxon. Usually I try to describe where to find it in habitat, except for certain rare species that may be endangered by irresponsible collection. For these, I try to give examples of exceptionally good specimens in public collections botanical gardens and arboreta, usually. Format is fairly standard. Links are provided to sources generally available on the Internet. For dead links, you can often find an archive copy of the page by using the Wayback Machine. See also Printed references or links that are not included in the Citations, but will provide useful further information. As the years go by and the level of knowledge about gymnosperms continues its exponential growth, it is ever more difficult for this website to contain even the most important information about every gymnosperm taxon. Nonetheless, I still try to show you where to find that information. Sometimes I use the abbreviations for states in the U. Programming and Images The database started as a group of word processing documents, subsequently converted to HTML 1. I have tried to minimize using browser-specific features in an effort to make this material available to anyone. Some of the later versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer have problems with this. If that bothers you, I suggest you acquire a more reliable, easier to use, smaller, faster browser such as Firefox , Chrome , or Safari. The site is not available in a mobile version, but because it is formatted for an pixel width, is readable on most smartphones without zooming in. Optional graphics, accessed by clicking a thumbnail, may be as big as K. If you want higher-resolution imagery, I have hi-res versions of most of my photos available for commercial use.

Chapter 4 : Parvovirus - Wikipedia

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History[edit] Perhaps due to their extremely small size, the first parvoviruses were not discovered until the late s. Cossart and her group were focused on hepatitis B and were processing blood samples when they discovered a number of "false positives" later identified as parvovirus B The virus is named for the patient code of one of the blood-bank samples involved in the discovery. The capsid is also constructed from 60 protein molecules and one of them creates the majority of the viral capsid structure. Parvoviruses do not have envelopes, thus are considered "naked" viruses. In addition, the shape of the virion is roughly spherical, with surface protrusions and canyons. They are also perfect candidates as gene vectors. They are used to investigate genes in cell cultures of the proteins which are encoded by those genes via mass production method or manipulated as probable vectors to examine genes in the cells of patients for diagnosis and treatment of several genetic diseases and cancers. The biggest advantage for such applications is that they are not known to cause any diseases. The virus B19 was discovered in blood serum and infects red blood cell precursors. Diseases caused by members of the Parvoviridae family[edit] See also: Parvovirus B19 and Canine parvovirus Parvovirus B19 , which causes fifth disease in humans, is a member of the genus Erythrovirus of the Parvoviridae. Prior to , it was also the name applied to a genus within the subfamily Parvovirinae, but this has been amended to genus Protoparvovirus to avoid confusion between taxonomic levels. Many mammalian species sustain infection by multiple parvoviruses. Parvoviruses tend to be specific about the species of animal they will infect, but this is a somewhat flexible characteristic. Thus, all isolates of canine parvovirus affect dogs , wolves , and foxes , but only some of them will infect cats. Humans can be infected by viruses from five of the eight genera in the subfamily Parvovirinae: As of , no known human viruses were in the remaining three recognized genera: Aleutian mink disease virus , vii Aveparvovirus e. Symptoms include lethargy, severe diarrhea, fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, and dehydration. Mouse parvovirus 1, however, causes no symptoms, but can contaminate immunology experiments in biological research laboratories. Porcine parvovirus causes a reproductive disease in swine known as SMEDI , which stands for stillbirth, mummification, embryonic death, and infertility. Feline panleukopenia is common in kittens and causes fever, low white blood cell count, diarrhea, and death. Infection of the cat fetus and kittens less than two weeks old causes cerebellar hypoplasia. Mink enteritis virus is similar in effect to feline panleukopenia, except that it does not cause cerebellar hypoplasia. A different parvovirus causes aleutian disease in mink and other mustelids , characterized by lymphadenopathy , splenomegaly , glomerulonephritis , anemia , and death. Dogs, cats, and swine can be vaccinated against parvovirus. Replication as disease vector[edit] To enter host cells, parvoviruses bind to a sialic acid -bearing cell surface receptor. Penetration into the cytoplasm is mediated by a phospholipase A2 activity carried on the amino-terminal peptide of the capsid VP1 polypeptide. Once in the cytoplasm, the intact virus is translocated to the nucleus prior to uncoating. The mRNAs are transported out of the nucleus into the cytoplasm , where the host ribosomes translate them into viral proteins. Viral DNA replication proceeds through a series of monomeric and concatemeric duplex intermediates by a unidirectional strand-displacement mechanism that is mediated by components of the host replication fork , aided and orchestrated by the viral NS1 polypeptide. NS1 also transactivates an internal transcriptional promoter that directs synthesis of the structural VP polypeptides. Mature virions may be released from infected cells prior to cell lysis, which promotes rapid transmission of the virus, but if this fails, then the virus is released at cell lysis. Thus, for viral replication to take place, the infected cells must be nonquiescent i. Their inability to force host cells into S-phase means that parvoviruses are nontumorigenic. Indeed, they are commonly oncolytic, showing a strong tendency to replicate preferentially in cells with transformed phenotypes. Use of HeLa cells in parvovirus testing[edit] Testing for how feline parvovirus and canine parvovirus infect cells and what

pathways are taken, scientists used cat cells, mouse cells, cat and mouse hybrid cells, mink cells, dog cells, human cells, and HeLa cells. Parvoviruses are specific viruses that are characterized by which receptors they attack. Parvovirus infects the oropharyngeal cells that come in immediate contact with the virus. It contains a plasmid that infects and binds to transferrin receptors, a glycoprotein, on the plasma membrane. Testing of HeLa cells and human cells to exposure of both feline parvovirus and canine parvovirus resulted in infections of the cells at human transferrin receptors. Certain chromosomes in cells show more susceptibility to parvovirus than others. Testing of feline parvovirus on cat cells and cat mouse hybrid cells found cultures with cells having the highest concentrations of the C2 chromosome were the most highly infected cells. Unlike plasma membrane infection plasticity, all strains of parvovirus show related routes to the cell nucleus. Canine and feline[edit] Canine parvovirus is a mutant strain of feline parvovirus. The mutation affects capsid proteins of feline parvovirus, giving it the ability to infect dogs. The canine parvovirus has the tradeoff of gaining the ability to infect canine cells, while becoming less effective at infecting feline cells. Both feline parvovirus and canine parvovirus bind to and infect the transferrin receptors, but both have different sequences in the cells and animals. Infection by both feline parvovirus and canine parvovirus are relatively quick, but because of constant mutation of canine parvovirus, canine parvovirus has a slower infection time than feline parvovirus. For pig vaccine, inactivated live, monovalent combined, most contain old PPV-1 strains to protect already positive sows. Vaccinate after 6 months, once or twice before mating, and repeat yearly. Antivirals and human immunoglobulin-sourced treatments are usually for relief of symptoms. Using immunoglobulins is a logical solution for treatment as neutralizing antibodies because a majority of adults have been in danger from the parvoviruses, especially B19 virus.

Chapter 5 : Can Unrelated Jobs Really Hurt Your Resume? - NonProfitPeople

Synonyms for pertinent in Free Thesaurus. Antonyms for pertinent. 25 synonyms for pertinent: relevant, fitting, fit, material, appropriate, pat, suitable, proper, to.

Chapter 6 : Pertinent meaning in Hindi - Meaning of Pertinent in Hindi - Translation

Times, Sunday Times () Whether he would survive a full day in the field and then be able to come back for more was the pertinent issue. Times, Sunday Times () These questions are pertinent to the scientific method, to legal reasoning and to medical diagnosis.

Chapter 7 : ECE-TRIS - Home Page

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Chapter 8 : Analogous Art Requirement and How to Traverse Rejections Based on Non-Analogous Art

PERTINENT was a substudy of the 12,patient European Trial on Reduction of Cardiac Events With Perindopril in Stable Coronary Artery Disease (EUROPA). Endothelial function in CAD improves with perindopril.

Chapter 9 : Pertinent Synonyms, Pertinent Antonyms | Merriam-Webster Thesaurus

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