

PORTAL DE LA RECERCA DE LES UNIVERSITATS DE CATALUNYA

<http://portalrecerca.csuc.cat/>

The gateway to scholarly information in the Netherlands

SEARCH

1,301,389
PUBLICATIONS

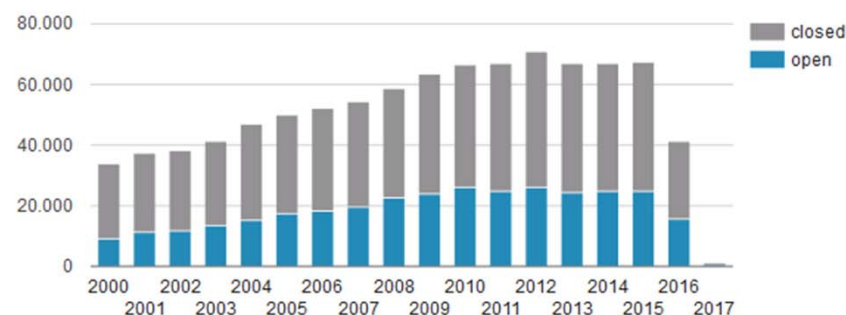
204,139
DATA SETS

64,638
RESEARCH

53,546
PEOPLE

2,950
ORGANISATIONS

OPEN AND CLOSED ACCESS SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS IN NARCIS PER YEAR OF PUBLICATION



This chart shows the actual number of open and closed access publications (articles, doctoral theses, books, reports et cetera) in NARCIS, since 2000.

[More statistics](#)

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DANS is an institute of KNAW and NWO



Driven by data

FASES

2013

Maqueta

- Definició del projecte
- Les Universitats catalanes acorden l'ús d'ORCID
- Algunes dades de prova, entrades manualment

2014

Proves

- Implementació del programari DSpace
- Mostra de dades per universitat, entrades automàticament (amb XLS)

2015

Prototip

- Disseny i proposta funcional
- Eines de validació i deduplicació
- Dades totals d'algunes universitats, entrades automàticament (amb CERIF-XML) - 10 càrregues

2016

Obertura

- Establiment dels procediments
- Actuacions de qualitat
- Dades de totes les universitats, entrades automàticament (amb CERIF-XML) - 5 càrregues

2017

Inauguració

- Ampliació a centres de recerca

Reunions (87)

- 5 Vicerectors de recerca
- 14 Comissió de treball
- 16 Contrast
- 29 Aliats i nous membres
- 23 Proveïdors

[A tot el portal](#)

Universitats

11

Departaments i
Instituts

384



Projectes de recerca

28.879



Grups de recerca

1.442



Investigadors

8.826



Publicacions

421.564



Tesis

23.653

La Generalitat de Catalunya destina 760,22 milions d'euros al finançament d'activitats d'R+D+I l'any 2015

Al portal web MERIDIÀ s'ha actualitzat l'informe estadístic Finançament d'activitats d'R+D+I, per departaments de la Generalitat de Catalunya.



Darreres publicacions i tesis

Optimising sustainable management of mixed fisheries: Differentiating and weighting selective strategies

Lloret Romañach, Josep

2016-12-01

Fiabilidad de las críticas hoteleras autenticadas y no autenticadas: el caso de TripAdvisor y Booking.com

Martin Fuentes, Eva

2016-12-01

Examples of center cyclicity bounds using the reduced Bautin depth

García Rodríguez, Isaac Antoni

2016-12-01

Reliability of authenticated versus non-authenticated hotel reviews: TripAdvisor and Booking.com case

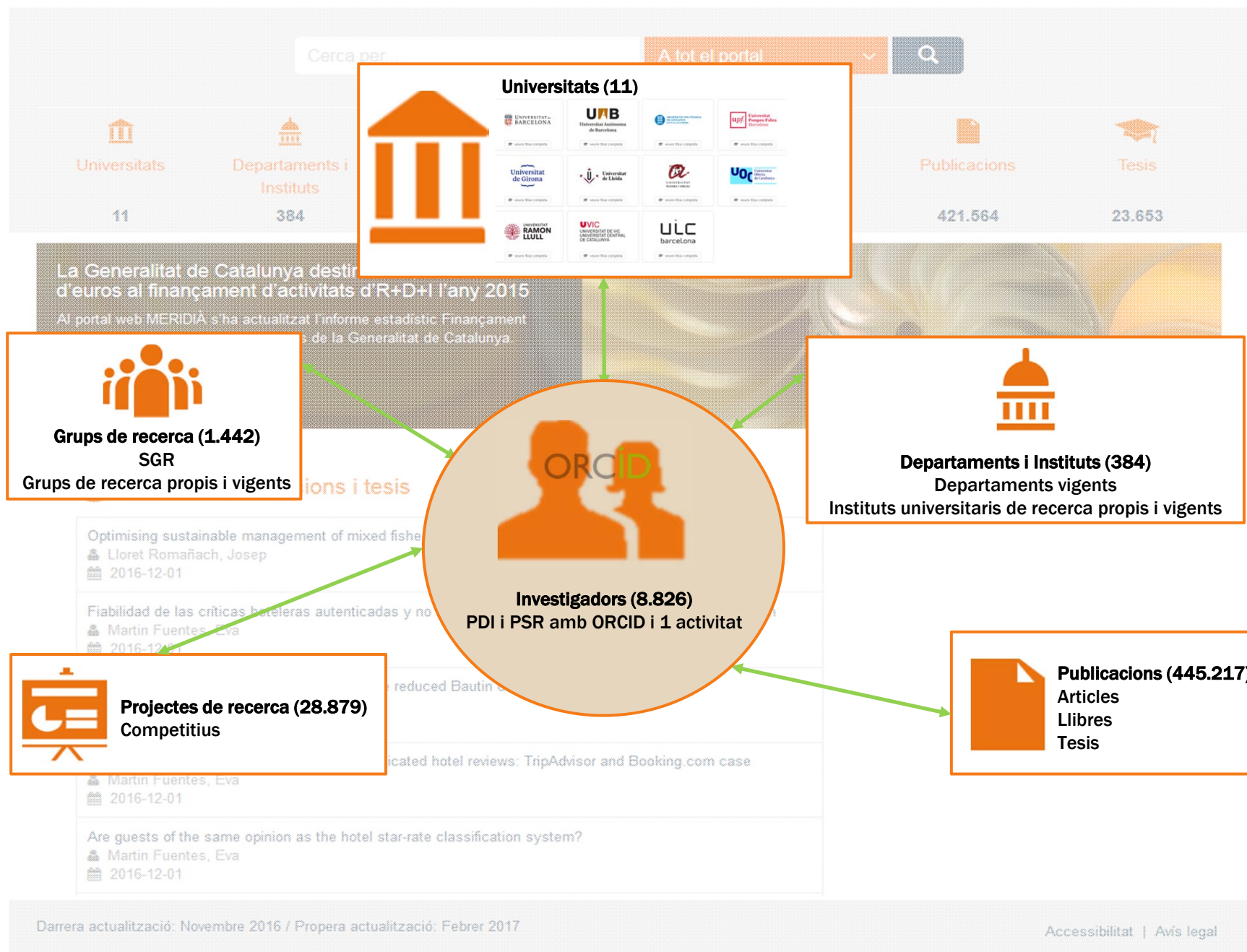
Martin Fuentes, Eva

2016-12-01

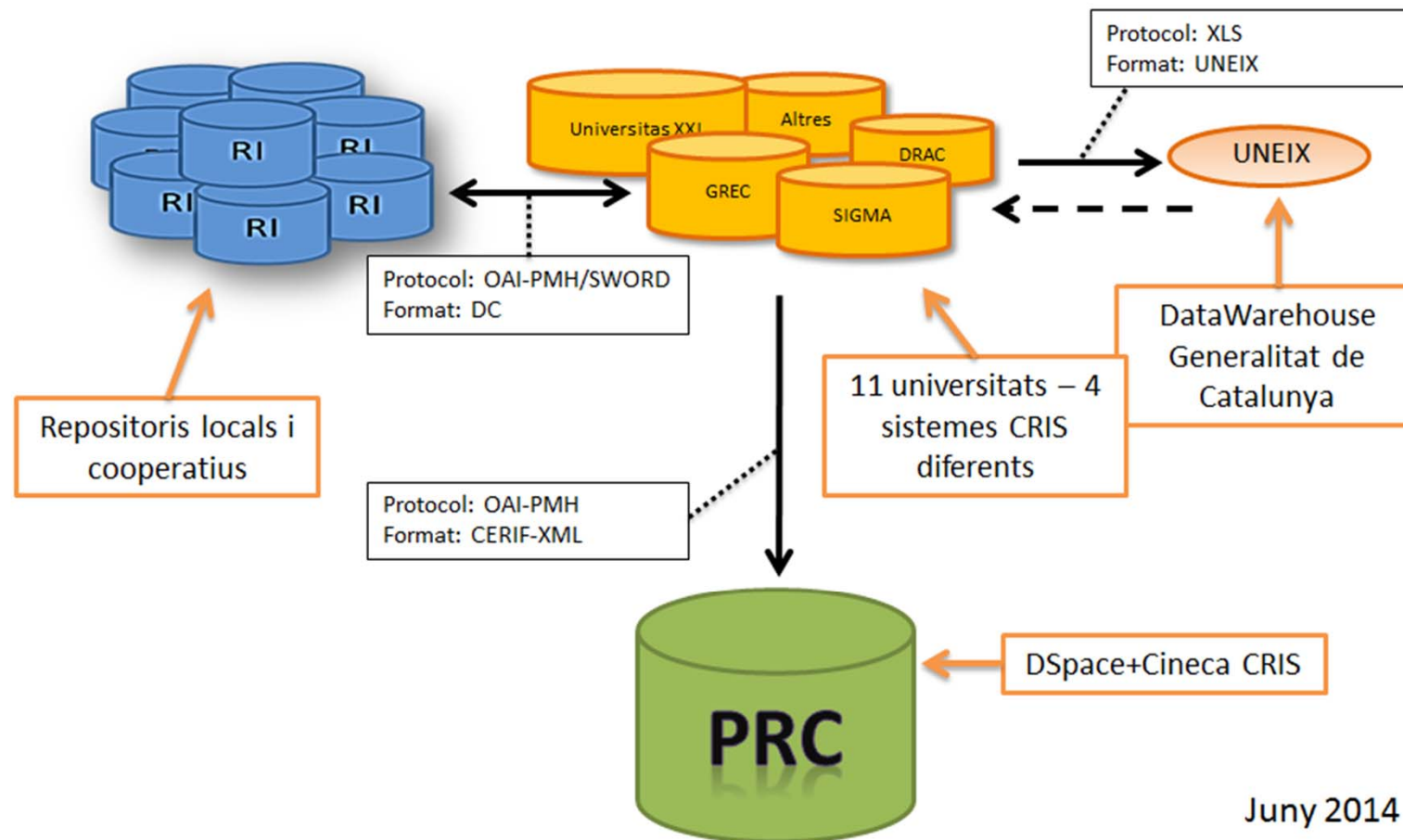
Are guests of the same opinion as the hotel star-rate classification system?

Martin Fuentes, Eva

2016-12-01

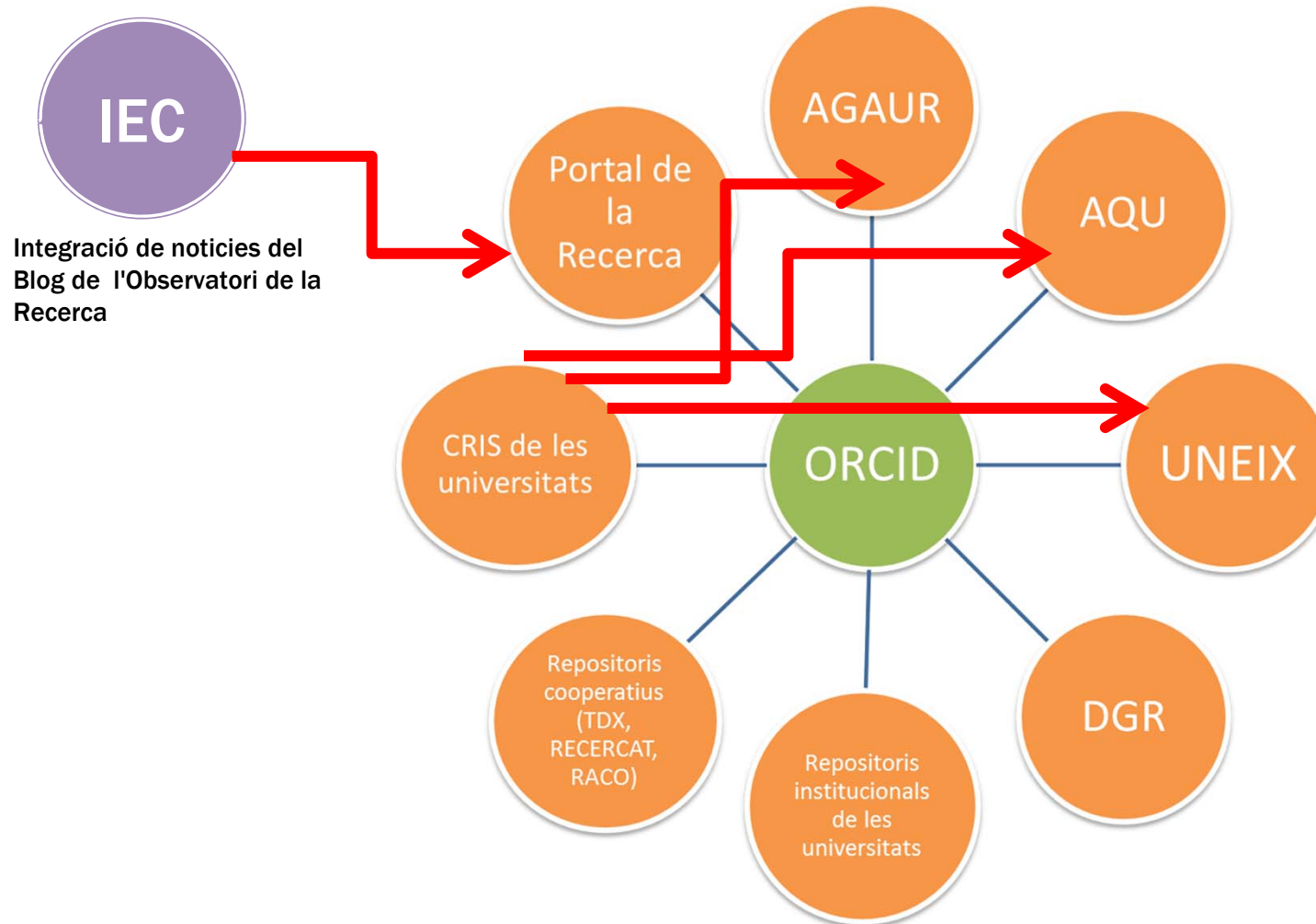


EVOLUCIÓ DEL FLUX DE CAPTURA DE DADES, PROTOCOLS, FONTS I FORMATS



Juny 2014

INTEROPERABILITAT ENTRE L'ECOSISTEMA DE DADES DE RECERCA



L'ús d'ORCID és imprescindible per a la deduplicació dins del Portal i per a la interoperabilitat de les dades

arespa

PRC

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de les Universitats de Catalunya

Inici Sobre el PRC Pregt

PRC

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Inici Sobi

Unive

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Are

Universitats

> Perfil

Cognoms, M

Signatura:

a/e:

ORCID:

Universitat:

Arespa C

< Tornar enrera

Projectes de recer

Mostrant 1 a 4 de 4 re

Projecte de recerca

Grup d'Economia del B

Crecimiento económico

Educación, desigualdad y crecimiento económico

Política fiscal: incidencia fiscal intergeneracional y la interacción con la estructura de los mercados.

García Rodríguez, Ismael Antonio

PRC

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Inici Sobi

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Endogenous home bias in portfolio diversification and firm

Títol:	Endogenous home bias in portfolio diversification and firms entry
Autors:	Arespa, M.
Investigadors (PRC):	Arespa Castells, Marta
Data de publicació:	1-oct-2014
Publicat a:	Review of International Economics, 2014
Tipus de document:	Article
ISSN:	0950-7576
DOI:	10.1111/roie.12158
Procedència:	Universitat de Barcelona

Review of International Economics, 23(1), 14–44, 2015
DOI:10.1111/roie.12158Endogenous Home Bias in Portfolio Diversification
and Firms' Entry

Marta Arespa*

Abstract

The home bias in portfolios is considered a main puzzle in international macroeconomics. This paper provides a new benchmark for its analysis in a tractable new open economy macroeconomic model, where the home-biased position is an optimal allocation. An equilibrium model of perfect risk-sharing is specified, with endogenous portfolios and firm entry. Unlike in previous work, the international portfolio diversification is driven by home bias in capital goods—independently of home bias in consumption when countries are of equal size. The model explains the recent patterns of portfolio allocations in developed economies. Most important, optimal portfolio shares are independent of market dynamics.

1. Introduction

Home bias in international investment portfolios is one of the main puzzles in international finance. Empirical evidence shows that agents invest mostly in domestic assets, apparently without taking advantage of the possibilities of international risk diversification. Lying on the border between international macroeconomics and finance, the home bias in portfolio selection has important implications for economic analysis and policy-making. The main question is whether this evidence exists because of market imperfections and distortionary policies or is it the result of private economic agents' optimal decisions.

This paper explores the demand for diversification owing to investment fluctuations in a Cole and Obstfeld (1991) economy, where terms of trade (TOT) adjustments are a natural mechanism to hedge consumption risk after a turbulence. Any variation in the relative value of home output is compensated by a change in relative prices, keeping the nominal intercountry difference of consumption equal to zero. Hence, the effect of country-specific productivity shocks can be perfectly offset through its international transmission via changes in the prices of imports and exports. However, the mechanism is not enough to reach perfect risk sharing when there is some intertemporal transmission of consumption.¹ In other words, the mere existence of some investment destroys the capacity of TOT to offset productivity shocks and, hence, it provides insurance only in a "static sense". If households take into account future expectations they need another strategy to ensure perfect risk sharing: some portfolio diversification. One interesting paper addressing the latter idea is Heathcote and Perri (2013, henceforth H&P). They build upon the two-symmetric country, two-

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Grups de recerca



Investigadors



Publicacions

Mostrant



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Investigadors



Publicacions

Cerca per...

Projectes



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Bioquímica

> Informació > Informació

Investigadors p

Cognoms, Nom

De Llorens Duran, R

Investigadors

Cognoms, Nom

Balmaña Esteban, R

Barrabes Vera, Silv

Comet Battle, Josep

Esteve Font, Cristi

Ferrer Batale, Mont

Ferri Iglesias, Maria

Guerrero Barrado, P

Llop Escorihuela, Es

Martinez Lorente, M

Massaguer Vall-Llo

Peracaula Miro, Rosa

Androgen-independent prostate cancer cells circumvent overexpression of alternative HER receptors and ligands

Títol:	Androgen-independent prostate cancer cells circumvent EGFR inhibition by overexpression of alternative HER receptors and ligands
Autors:	Carrion-Salip D; Panosa C; Menendez JA; Puig T; Oliveras G; Pandiella A; Llorens G
Investigadors (PRC):	Puig Miquel, Maria Teresa  Massaguer Vall-Llovera, Anna 
Data de publicació:	6-jun-2012
Publicat a:	International Journal of Oncology, 2012, vol. 41, núm. 3, p. 1128-1138
Tipus de document:	Article
Repositori:	http://hdl.handle.net/10256/8263
ISSN:	1019-6439
DOI:	10.3892/ijo.2012.1509
Procedència:	Universitat de Girona

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Androgen-independent prostate cancer cells circumvent EGFR inhibition by overexpression of alternative HER receptors and ligands

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Received March 1, 2012; Accepted May 4, 2012

DOI: 10.3892/ijo.2012.1509

Abstract. The deregulation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway plays a major role in the pathogenesis of prostate cancer (PCa). However, therapies targeting EGFR have demonstrated limited effectiveness in PCa. A potential mechanism to overcome EGFR blockade in cancer cells is the autocrine activation of alternative receptors of the human EGFR (HER) family through the overexpression of the HER receptors and ligands. In the present study, we were interested in analyzing if this intrinsic resistance mechanism might contribute to the inefficacy of EGFR inhibitors in PCa. To this end, we selected two androgen-independent human prostate carcinoma cell lines (DU145 and PC3) and established DU145 erlotinib-resistant cells (DUErR). Cells were treated with three EGFR inhibitors (cetuximab, gefitinib and erlotinib) and the sensitivity to each treatment was assessed. The gene expression of the four EGFR/HER receptors and seven ligands of the HER family was analyzed by real-time PCR prior to and after each treatment. The receptors expression and activation were further characterized by flow cytometry and western blot analysis. EGFR inhibition rapidly induced enhanced gene expression of the EGF, betacellulin and neuregulin-1 ligands along with HER2, HER3 and HER4 receptors in the DU145 cells. In contrast, slight changes were observed in the PC3 cells, which are defective in the phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) tumor suppressor gene. In the erlotinib-resistant DUErR cells, the expression of HER2 and HER3 was increased at mRNA and protein levels together with neuregulin-1, leading to enhanced

HER3 phosphorylation and the activation of the downstream PI3K/Akt survival pathway. HER3 blockage by a monoclonal antibody restored the cytostatic activity of erlotinib in DUErR cells. Our results confirm that the overexpression and autocrine activation of HER3 play a key role in mediating the resistance to EGFR inhibitors in androgen-independent PCa cells.

Introduction

The growth and function of a normal prostate is mainly controlled via endocrine and paracrine factors. In this context, androgens play a major role by regulating the expression of specific genes to maintain the prostate homeostasis (1). When a prostate cancer (PCa) develops, the majority of the tumors remain initially androgen-dependent and thus, the first-line treatment of PCa is based on androgen ablation. However, in many cases the tumor cells progress to a hormone refractory state, generating androgen-independent tumors with increased proliferation and invasion capacity. In this situation, the therapeutic options are limited and the prognosis is poor (2). The proliferation of the androgen-independent PCa cells is mediated principally by autocrine factors, such as the epidermal growth factor and their receptors, which may interact with the androgen receptor in absence of androgen ligand binding, constituting an essential signaling pathway for tumor growth, invasion and metastasis (3,4).

The human epidermal growth factor receptor (HER) family includes four type 1 transmembrane receptors: EGFR, HER2 (ErbB2), HER3 (ErbB3) and HER4 (ErbB4). They consist of a large extracellular ligand-binding region, a transmembrane segment and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Stimulation through ligand binding induces the homodimerization or heterodimerization of a receptor with another family member at the plasma membrane, resulting in the phosphorylation of specific tyrosine residues in their cytoplasmic tail that leads to the activation of several signaling cascades, predominantly the ERK1/2 and the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathways (5). These pathways control multiple biological processes like cellular proliferation, differentiation, survival, migration, and angiogenesis (6). Of the four receptors, HER2 and HER3

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Key words: prostate cancer, epidermal growth factor receptor, human epidermal growth factor receptor 3, neuregulin, erlotinib, resistance

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