PORTAL DE LA RECERCA DE LES UNIVERSITATS DE CATALUNYA

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NARCIS

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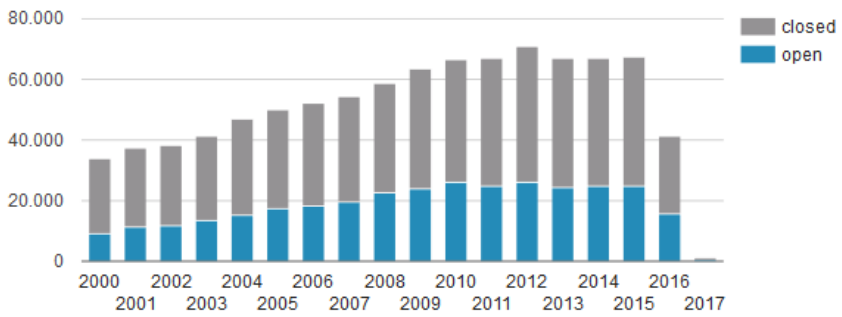
1,301,389	204,139	64,638	53,546	2,950
PUBLICATIONS	DATA SETS	RESEARCH	PEOPLE	ORGANISATIONS

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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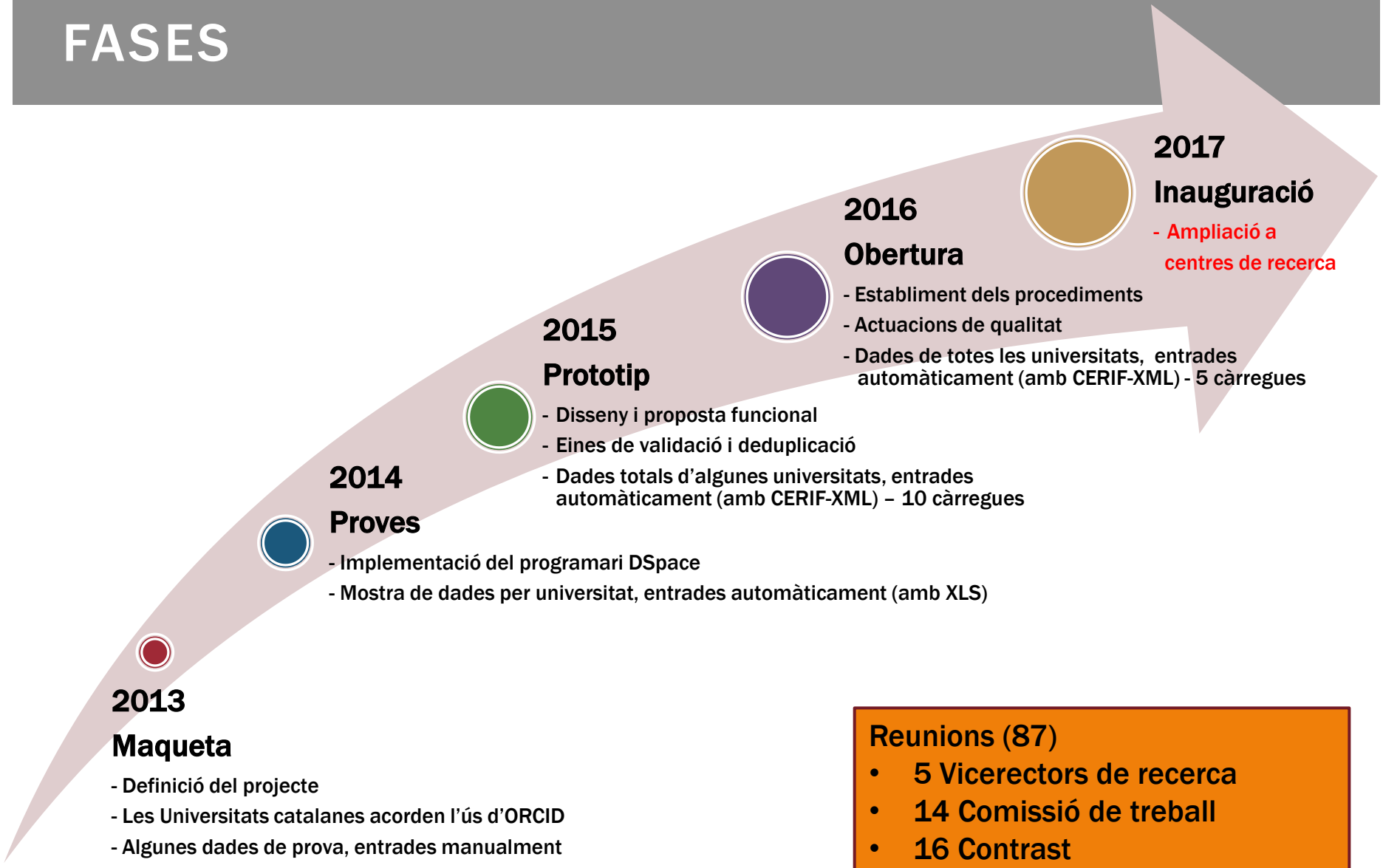
DANS is an institute of KNAW and NWO

KNAW 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

Cerca per... A tot el portal

Universitats	Departaments i Instituts	Projectes de recerca	Grups de recerca	Investigadors	Publicacions	Tesis
11	384	28.879	1.442	8.826	421.564	23.653

Darreres publicacions i tesis

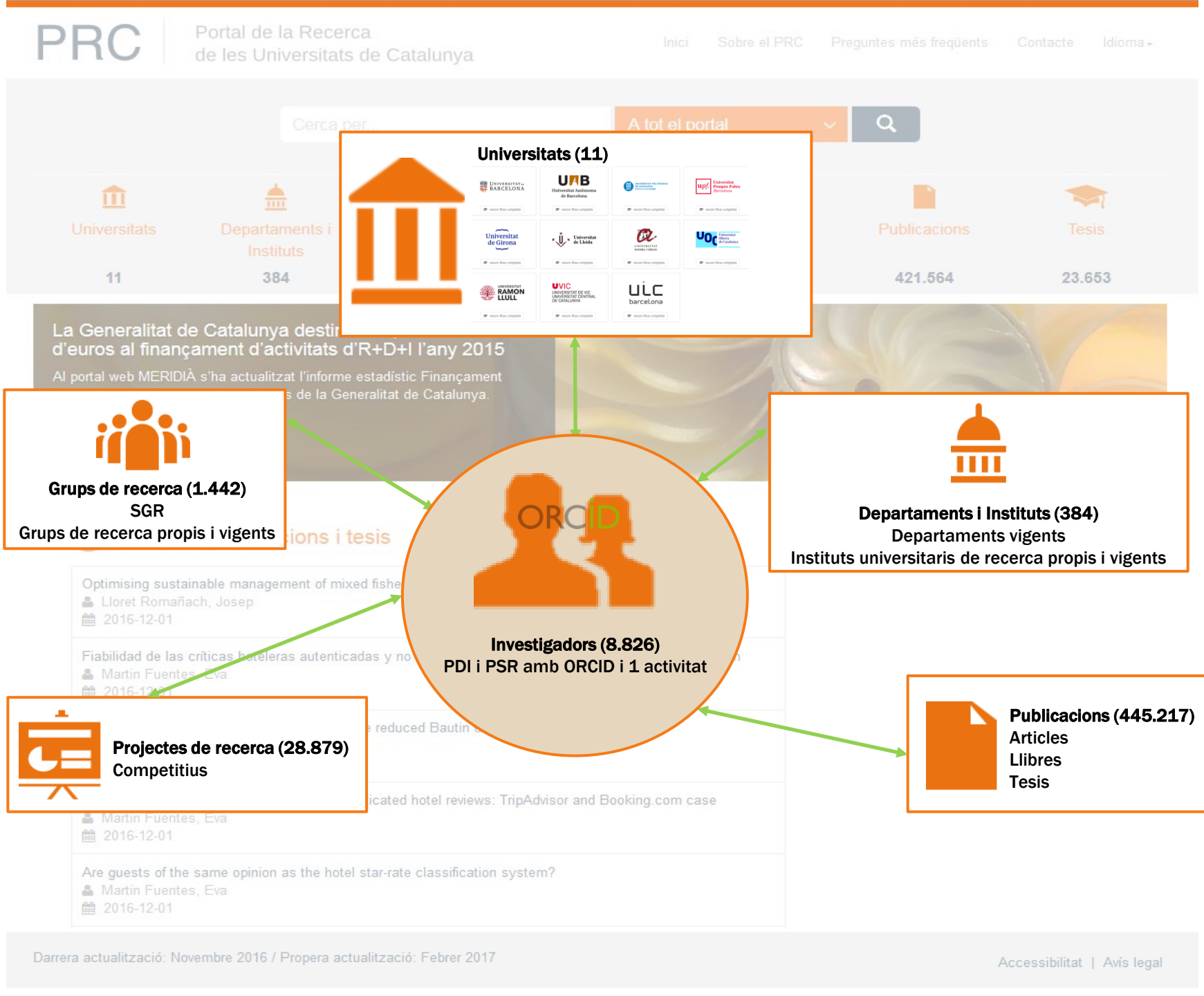
Optimising sustainable management of mixed fisheries: Differentiating and weighting selective strategies
Lloret Romañach, Josep
2016-12-01

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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Idioma
Cerca per...
A tot el portal
Universitats
11
Departaments i Instituts
384
Publicacions
421.564
Tesis
23.653
Universitats (11)
La Generalitat de Catalunya destin
d'euros al finançament d'activitats d'R+D+I l'any 2015
Al portal web MERIDIÀ s'ha actualitzat l'informe estadístic Finançament
s de la Generalitat de Catalunya.
Grups de recerca (1.442)
SGR
Grups de recerca propis i vigents
ORCID
Investigadors (8.826)
PDI i PSR amb ORCID i 1 activitat
Departaments i Instituts (384)
Departaments vigents
Instituts universitaris de recerca propis i vigents
Projectes de recerca (28.879)
Competitius
Publicacions (445.217)
Articles
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Tesis
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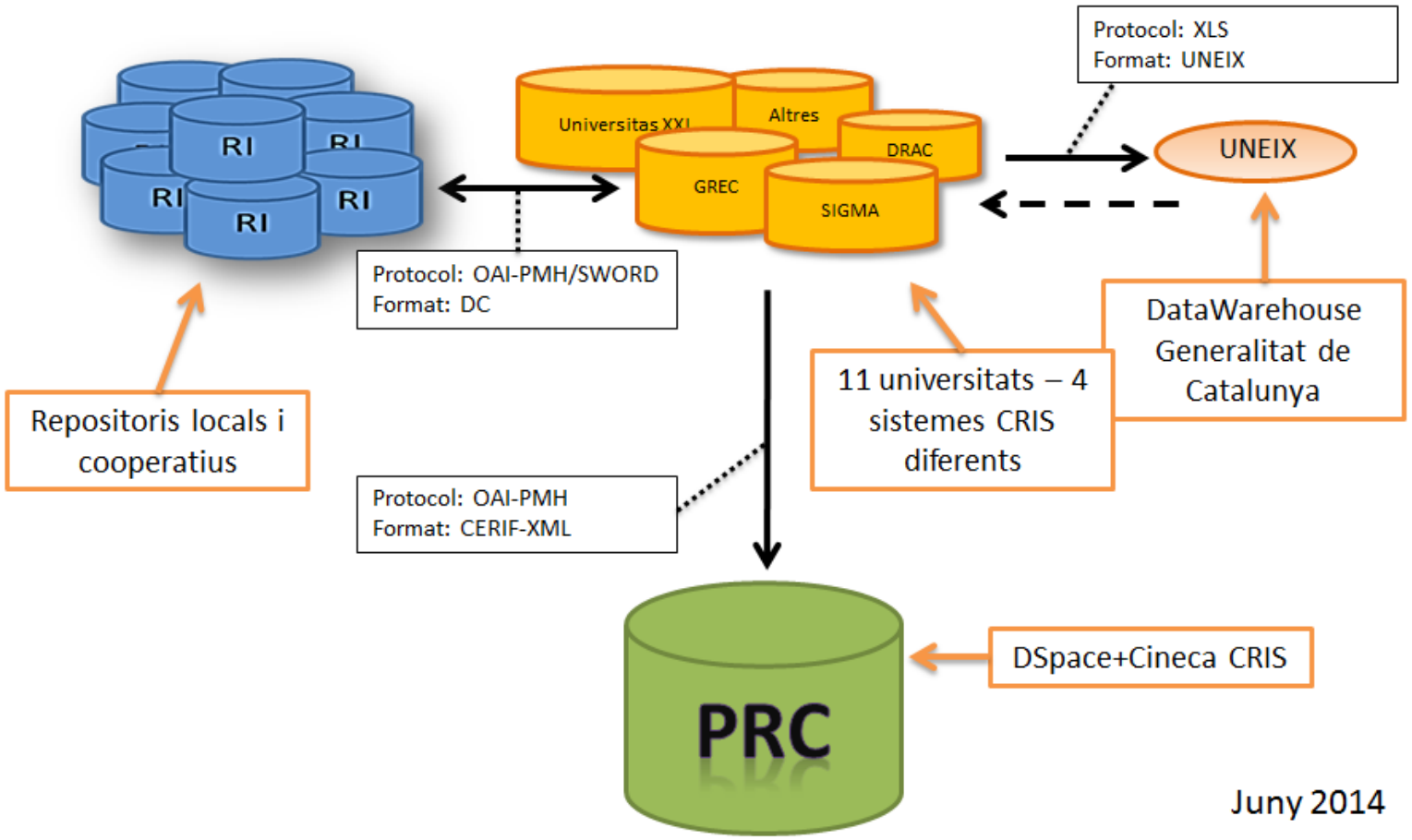
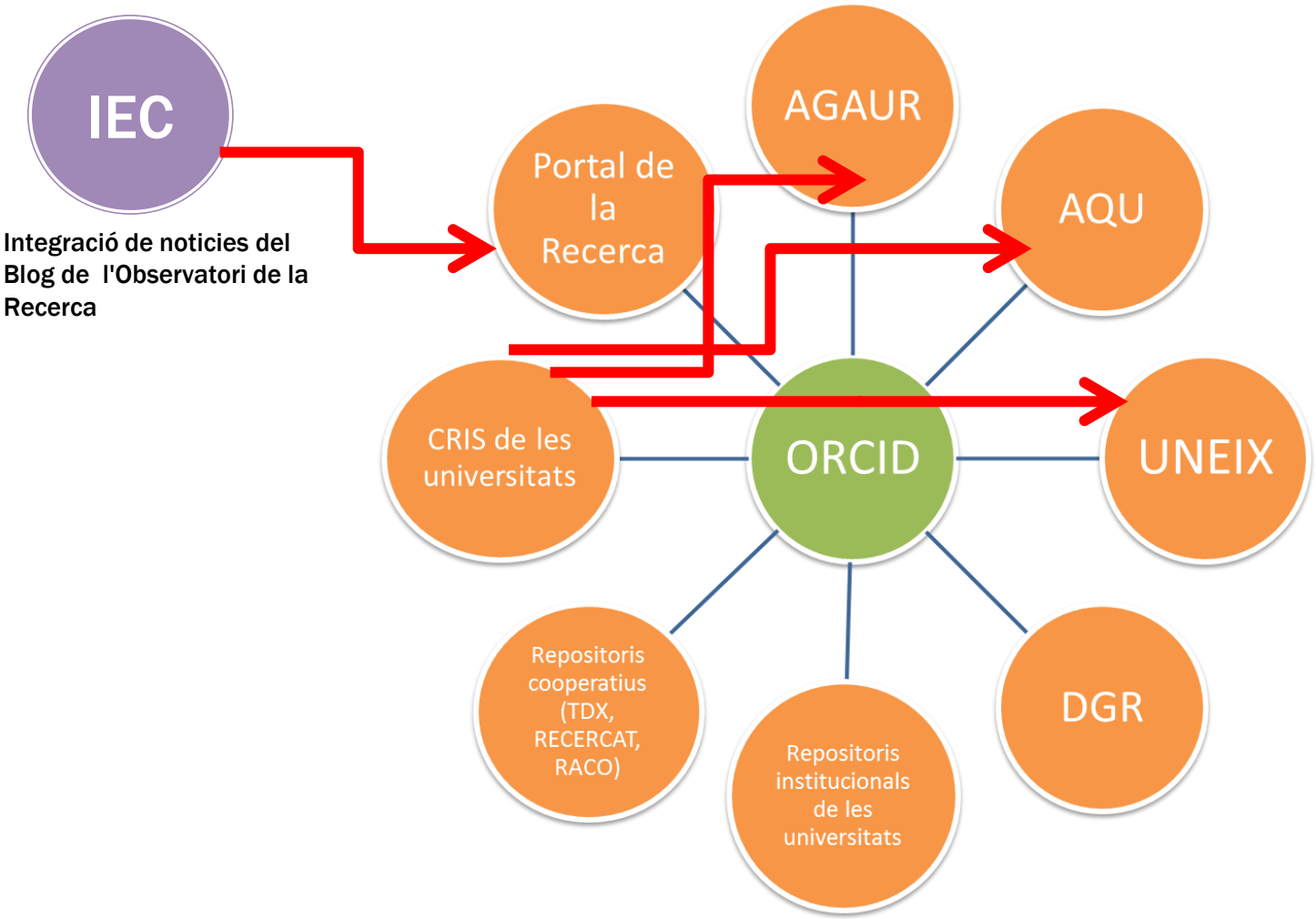
Darrera actualització: Novembre 2016 / Propera actualització: Febrer 2017
Accessibilitat | Avís legal

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



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

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Cerca per... A tot el portal

Universitats

< Tornar enrera

Arespa C

> Perfil > Departa

Projectes de recerc

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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.

PRC | Portal de la Recerca de les Universitats de Catalunya

Cerca per... A tot el portal

Universitats | Departaments i Instituts | Projectes de recerca | Grups de recerca

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Endogenous home bias in portfolio diversification and firm

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Investigadors (PRC):	Arespa Castelló, Marta
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DOI:10.1111/roie.12158

Endogenous 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 show 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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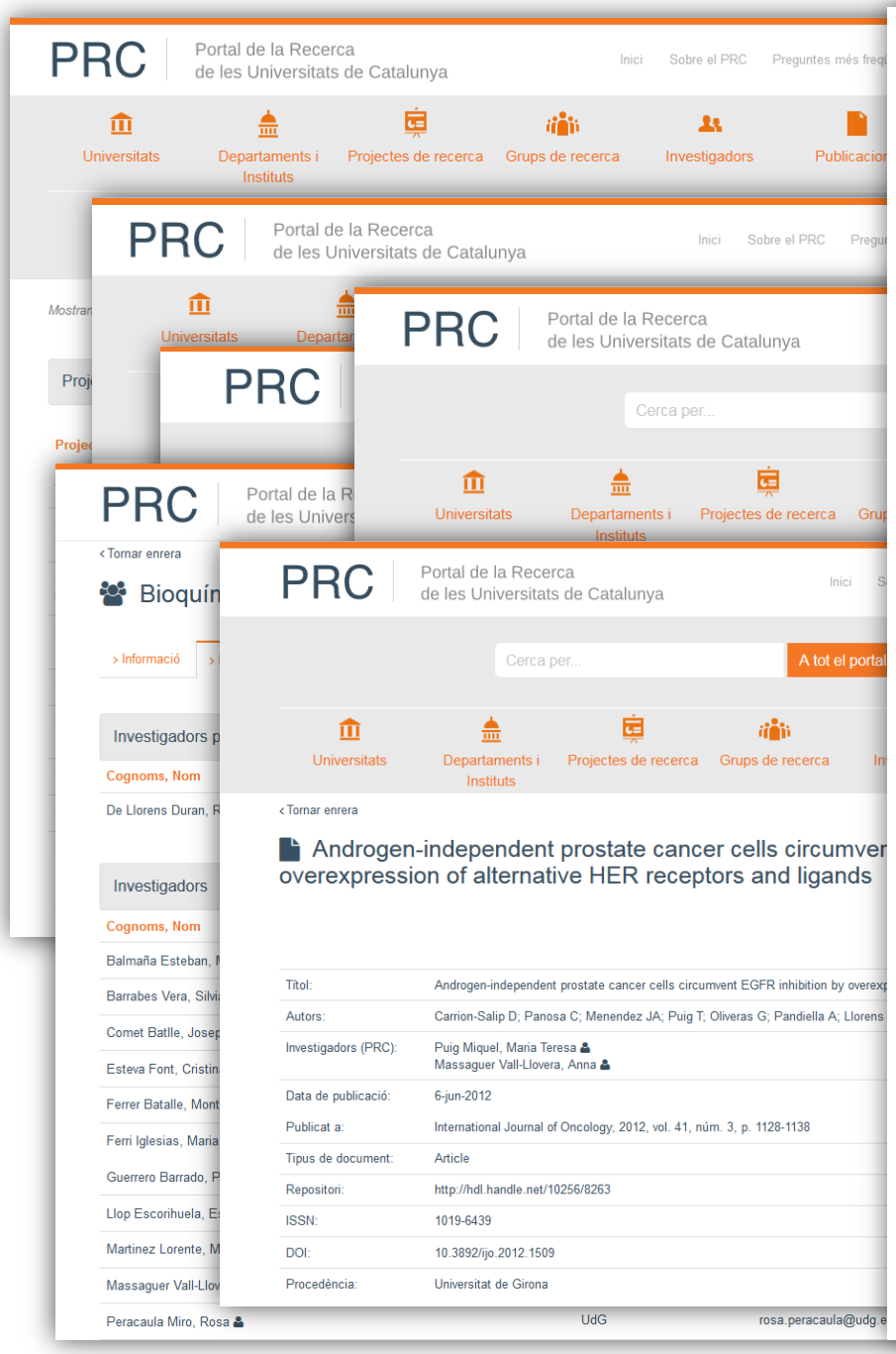
Darrera actualització: Novembre 2016 / Propera actualització: Febrer 2017



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ONCOLOGY 41: 1128-1138, 2012

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

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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, gefinitib 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.

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

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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