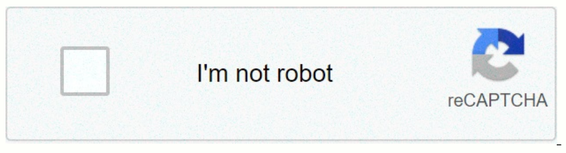

I am not robot!

Benzopireno formula molecular

Chemical structure of benzo[A]pyrene Chemical structure of benzo[E]pyrene Benzopyrene is an organic compound with the formula C20H12. Structurally colorless isomers of benzopyrene are pentacyclic hydrocarbons and pyrene fusion products and the phenylene group. The two isomeric types of benzopyrene are benzo[A]pyrene and benzo[E]pyrene, which are rarer. It belongs to the chemical class of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Compounds under review include cyclopentapentapyrene, dibenzopyrene, cranial proper, and naphthypyrene. Benzopyrene is an alpine compound and occurs with other related pentacyclic aromatic compounds such as pipes, benzoflurantenes, and perylenes. [1] It is released naturally during forest fires and volcanic eruptions, and can also be found in miners, cigarette smoke, wood smoke, and burnt foods such as coffee. The smoke produced by dripping fat onto charcoal is rich in benzopyrene, which can precipitate on grilled foods. nimajatipi [2] Benzopyrenes are harmful because they form carcinogenic and mutagenic metabolites (such as (+)-benzo[a]pyrene-7,8-dihydrodiol-9,10-epoxide benzo[a]pyrene) that insert into DNA, interfere with transcription. They are considered pollutants and carcinogens. The mechanism of action of benzo[A]-related DNA modification is widely discussed and is associated with the activity of the cytochrome P450 1A1 subclass (CYP1A1).
[3] Strong CYP1A1 activity in the intestinal mucosa appears to prevent large amounts of absorbed benzopyrene from entering the portal vein and systemic circulation. [4] The mechanism of intestinal (but not hepatic) detoxification seems to be dependent on receptors recognizing bacterial surface components (TLR2). [5] There is evidence linking benzo[a]pyrene to lung cancer.
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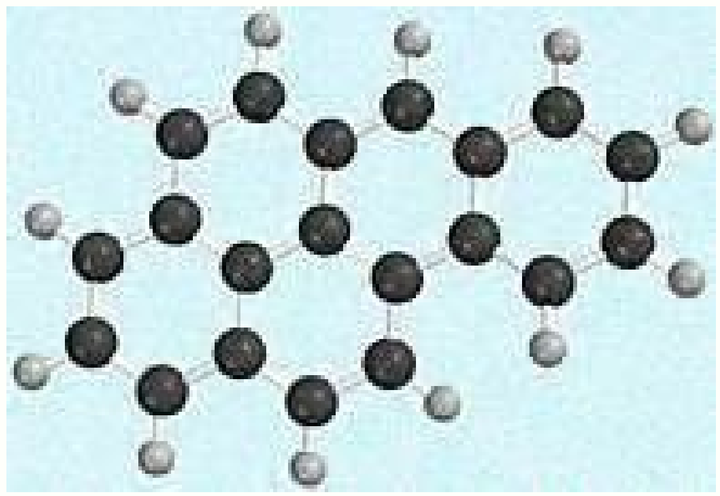
Benzopyrene is part of the area and occurs with other related pentacyclic aromatic species such as Picena, Benzofluatoration Tenne and danger. [1] Naturally, it is emitted by forest fires and volcanic eruptions, and can also be found in carbon, cigarette smoke, wood smoke, and burnt foods such as coffee. The fumes from fat dripping onto hot coals are rich in benzopyrene, which can condense on grilled products. [2] Benzopyrenes are harmful because they are carcinogenic and mutagenic metabolites (such as (+)-benzo[a]pyrene 7.8-dihydrodiol-9,10-episido from benzo[a]pyrene), which are DNA deepened by Transcription that interfered with transcription that interfered with transcription that interfered with transcription that interfered with transcription. They are considered harmful to the environment and carcinogenic. The mechanism of benzo-correlated DNA[A] pyrrole modification has been widely reported and involves the activity of the cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) subclass (CYP1A1). [3] Apparently, the high activity of CYP1A1 in the intestinal mucosa prevents large amounts of benzo[A]pyrene from being absorbed into the portal blood and into the systemic circulation. [4] The mechanism of poisoning in the gut (but not the liver) appears to depend on receptors that recognize bacterial surface components (TLR2). [5] There are tests linking benzo[a]pyrene to lung cancer. In February 2014, NASA announced a significantly updated database for monitoring polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), including benzopyrus. According to scientists,Larson, B.K.; Zalberg, general practitioner; Erikson, it; Busk, L. A. (1983).



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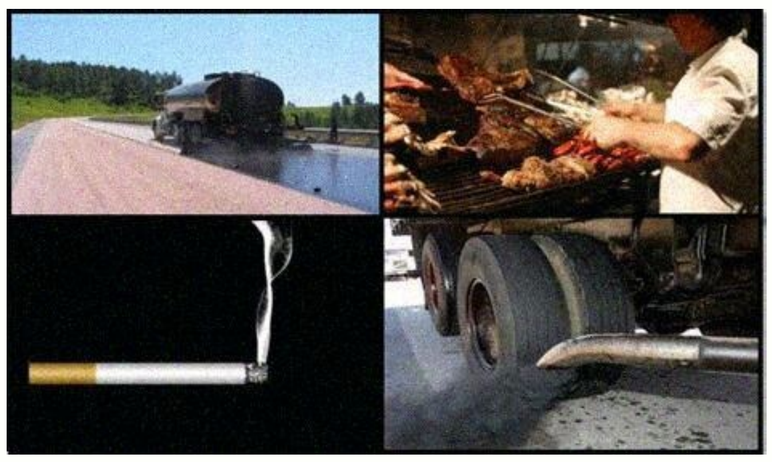

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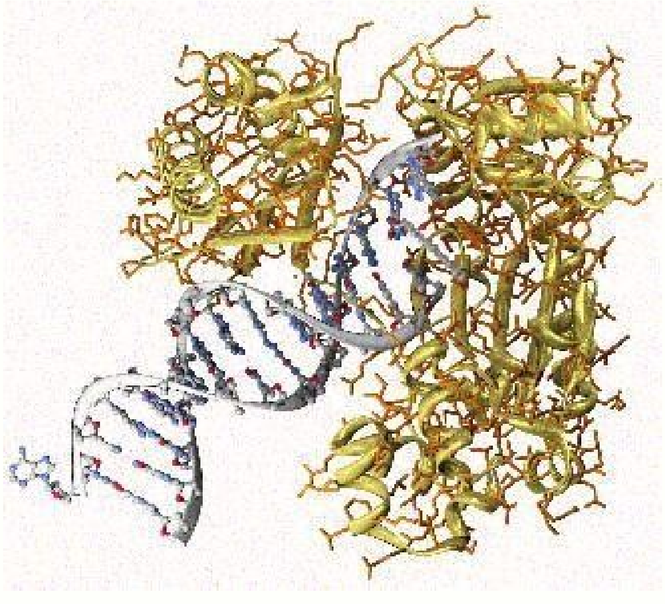

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(2006). "Oral benzo [A] Pirane Cyp1 Mouse Saville: CYP1A1 is important in detoxification, CYP1B1 metabolism necessary for damage to immunity, regardless of the overall body and free load." Moth. Pharmacole. 69 (4): 1103-1112. nivecikizolodi DOI: 10,1124/mol. 105.021501. PMID 1637763. S2CID 10834208. ^ UNO, P.; Dragin, N.; Miller, M. L.; Dalton, T. P.; Gonsaleless, F.J.; Nenert, D. W. haba (2008). "Quantitative determination of basal and cyp1-induced MRN and placing protein in the digestive tract of mice." Biology and free radical medicine. 44 (4): 570-583. DOI: 10.1016/J.Frearadbiomed.2007.044.
PMC 2754765. PMID 17997381. ^to, kn; FINK, LN; Jensen, here; GODIER, L; PARLESAKS, A (2012). Lebedev, Irina in (ed.). "TLR2 controls carcinogenic intestinal detoxification using CYP1A1". Plos one. 7 (3): E32309. Bibcode: 2012ploso ...
732309d. DOI: 10.1371/Journal.pone 0032309. PMC 3307708. PMID 2244265. ^ Denissenko, M. F.; Pao, a.; Tanga, M.-S.; Pfeifer, G. P. (1996). "Added preferential formation of Benzo lung cancer [a] pyrene in hotspots P53". Science. 274 (5286): 430 2. Bibcode: 1996sci ... 274..430d. DOI: 10.1126/Science.274.5286.430. PMID 8832894. S2CID 3589066. ^ HOOVER, Reichel (February 21, 2014).
“Should you follow the ecological nanoparticles throughout the universe? NASA has an application. "NASA. Links related to benzol external media (Benzopirenes, Wikimedia Commons are obtained from" "PUBCHEM. Standard Commi: Inc = 1s / C20H12 / C1-2-7-17-15 (4-1) 12-16-9-8-8-8-13-5-5-5-6-14-11-18 (17) 20 (16) 19 (13) 14 / H1-12H IUPACFor this species. Use this link to add this species to your favorites for future reference.
Information on this page: Other data available: Data on other public sites in the NIST: Options of the structure index of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons of the NIST: switch to units based on calories. NIST subscription sites provide data as part of the NIST standard reference data program, but require annual costs to access it. . The purpose of these costs is to recover the costs associated with the development of data collections included in these sites. Your institution may already be subscribed.
Follow the above links to find out more about the data in these sites and their conditions of use. Note Go to: Main data in the standard reference database of NIST 69: NIST Chemistry Webbook The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) does its best to provide a high quality copy of the database and to check that the data it contains have been selected. Based on a solid scientific judgment. However, the NIST does not give any guarantee for this purpose and will not be responsible for any damage that can result from errors or omissions in the database. Customer assistance for standard NIST reference data products. Benzopirene is a politically aromatic hydrocarburo potentially carcinogenic (a-benzopirene) and which contains certain foods, such as meats and fish. A-Benzopirene belongs to a class of aromatic hydrocarbons and shares a basic chemical structure, the Benteno Ring. They are composed of few water solubles to have coherent water -boring properties on 2 or more bencenicos, but they are in simple or multiple shape, forming chains or roots. Examples of aromatic political hydrocarburos are the Naftaleno, the Acenaftileno, the 1.8-Etilennafteno, the 2,3-Bencindeno, the Fannanto, the Antraceno, the 1,2-Benzoferantreno and the Antraceno.
In particular, A-Benzopireno is one of the derivatives of the largest risk factor, for long periods of consumption, which can drop in cascade.food.
Content of benzopyrene in some foods, food minimum µg/kg maximum µg/kg coffee 4.8 401.00 Grilled meat 4.4 59.00 Walnut 37.00 Choryzont 1.8 20.00 vegetable oils 0.2 17.00 Sausages 0000 Instant Fish 95.45 4.3 0 SPISS 4.15 Origin: Coreysa (companion oleicola de refinacion y Envasado, S.A. Drying to remove excess water. high temperatures.
The risk factor of benzopyrene ingestion can be mitigated by food treatment, and the human body has up to three defense barriers against these potentially carcinogenic substances. The first of these are metabolic detoxification through liver oxidation and conjugation reactions; Second, epoxydrolase, catalis superoxidismutase and vitamin E. Third, if this barrier is not working, the body relies on connection repair.
Simply put, a piece of the bottom is cut out again and synthesized. A wide range of these organic leachate compounds can be found in oil contaminants in the soil, where their levels vary, but high concentrations can generally be found in oil points. Research on the degradation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons began over 80 years ago when bacteria isolated by Sohgen and Stormer capable of degrading aromatic compounds using them as a carbon source (Atlas, 198The dominant groups in degradation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were high molecular weight and 6 bacteria. National Security and Hygiene Institute at Spain's Work: International Chemical Safety Sheet for Benzo (A) Pyrene. pyren.
The production process of various foods increases the benzopyrene content because it involves imperfect combustion processes. Preparation of grilled meat and in general any processing based on the use of ovens (pizza, wood bread, coffee for baking).