



Effects of aluminum on cells and tissues

Submitted by Guillaume Mabillean on Thu, 05/19/2016 - 18:40

Titre	Effects of aluminum on cells and tissues
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Chappard, Daniel [1]
Editeur	Elsevier Masson
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2016
Langue	Anglais
Date	Juin 2016
Numéro	329
Pagination	49-50
Volume	100
Titre de la revue	Morphologie
ISSN	1286-0115
Mots-clés	Aluminium [2], Aluminum [3], Cellular effects [4], Effets cellulaires [5], Effets tissulaires [6], Tissular effects [7], Toxicité [8], toxicity [9]
Résumé en anglais	<p>Aluminum (Al, also written aluminium) is the most abundant metal of the earth crust (about 8.2%) although it is never found as a free element in nature. The first chemist who isolated the metal was HD. Oersted in 1825 but the most effective process was discovered in 1886-1888 by CM. Hall, PLT. Héroult and KJ. Bayer. Large amounts of the metal were extracted from bauxite, an aluminum-rich ore discovered near Les Baux de Provence, in the southern part of France. Today the Al production is about 57,889 thousand tons a year (in 2015) [1]. Al is largely used in various industries: transport (25%, i.e. airplanes, boats...), construction (25%, i.e. windows, structures...), packaging (17%; i.e., food, containers, bins, soft packages, foils...) (Fig. 1), electrical engineering (10%, i.e. cable, bus bars...); machinery and equipment (10%) and other purposes including cosmetics and food additives...</p>
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua14629 [10]
DOI	10.1016/j.morpho.2016.04.001 [11]
Lien vers le document	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1286011516300145 [12]
Titre abrégé	Morphologie

Liens

- [1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/daniel.chappard/publications>
- [2] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[keyword\]=124](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=124)
- [3] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[keyword\]=5195](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=5195)
- [4] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[keyword\]=20986](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=20986)
- [5] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[keyword\]=20988](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=20988)

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- [10] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua14629>
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