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Metodología

El presente Boletín de Producción científica está destinado a la difusión mensual de la producción científica de los investigadores de la Universidad Pablo de Olavide, en Web of Science, Scopus y Dialnet.

La Biblioteca/CRAI de la UPO, como apoyo a la investigación de la comunidad universitaria del Personal Docente e Investigador, elabora este producto para la visibilidad de la Universidad con relación a su producción científica.

Los datos se obtienen de la colección de la Web of Science, de la base de datos referencial Scopus (Elsevier) y de la base de datos Dialnet.

El listado de las referencias bibliográficas junto a sus resúmenes, que suponen el resultado de la producción científica institucional mensual, ha sido elaborado a partir de la búsqueda en las diferentes bases de datos, utilizando para ello estrategias de búsqueda avanzada.

Web of Science

Estrategia de búsqueda avanzada:

OG=(Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

Índices=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI

Período de tiempo=Año hasta la fecha

Scopus

Estrategia de búsqueda avanzada:

((AF-ID ("CSIC-JA-UPO-USE - Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa CABIMER" 60012334))) OR ((AF-ID ("Universidad Pablo de Olavide" 60030114) OR AF-ID ("CSIC-JA-UPO - Centro Andaluz de Biología del Desarrollo CABD" 60103756))) AND (LIMITTO (PUBYEAR , 2021))

Dialnet

Para obtener la producción científica de se ha seguido un procedimiento para la importación de ficheros al Gestor de Referencias Bibliográficas (Zotero).

Una vez obtenidos todas las referencias de las publicaciones se ha generado la bibliografía con Zotero.

Fecha de recolección de datos: 06/07/2021



Publicaciones

AIZPURUA, E., CARAVACA-SANCHEZ, F. y STEPHENSON, A., 2021. Victimization Status of Female and Male College Students in Spain: Prevalence and Relation to Mental Distress. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 36, no. 11-12, pp. 4988-5010. ISSN 0886-2605. DOI 10.1177/0886260518802848.

Despite the growing body of research concerning victimization and mental health among college populations around the world, there remains a need for additional studies that emphasize the role that victimization has on mental health. This study builds on previous research by analyzing the relationship between mental distress and victimization status in Spanish college students (n = 828, 490 women and 338 men). Using online surveys, we examined the prevalence rates of seven types of victimization (threats, insults, online slander, theft, physical abuse, sexual harassment, and sexual abuse) and three mental health disorders (stress, anxiety, and depression, as measured by the DASS-21 [Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21]) among students at two universities in southeastern Spain. According to their victimization experiences during the 12 months prior to the interviews, participants were classified into three victimization status groups: nonvictims (42.3%), single-type victims (23.3%), and polyvictims (34.4%). Except for threat and physical abuse, women reported significantly higher rates than men for each type of victimization and were classified more often as polyvictims. MANCOVA showed significant associations between polyvictimization and all three indicators of mental distress after controlling for sex. Interestingly, there were no differences between single-type victims and nonvictims in their self-reported levels of anxiety, stress, and depression. Female students reported a higher prevalence of severe and extremely severe levels of anxiety and stress than did their male counterparts. This study highlights the fact that a nontrivial proportion of college students experience mental distress, reinforces the existing link between polyvictimization and mental health disorders, and stresses the importance of violence awareness and prevention activities targeting this population.

AL HALBUSI, H., RUIZ-PALOMINO, P., MORALES-SÁNCHEZ, R. y FATTAH, F.A.M.A., 2021. Managerial ethical leadership, ethical climate and employee ethical behavior: does moral attentiveness matter? *Ethics & Behavior*, ISSN 1050-8422. DOI 10.1080/10508422.2021.1937628.

Ethical leaders can influence followers' ethical behaviors by establishing an ethical climate. However, followers' responses to an ethical climate may also differ according to the amount of attention they devote to moral questions. This study analyzes whether moral attentiveness augments the positive effect of an ethical climate on employees' ethical behaviors, as well as the indirect effect of ethical leadership on employee ethical behavior through an ethical climate. Data from 270 employees in the Malaysian manufacturing industry indicate that the positive impact of an ethical climate on ethical behavior is greater among employees who exhibit high rather than low moral attentiveness; this moderating role also applies to the relationship between ethical leadership and employee ethical behavior through the ethical climate. This study thus sheds new light on the notable role of

moral attentiveness in ensuring that ethical leadership and ethical climate enhance ethical behavior in the workplace.

ALFONSO-COSTILLO, A., MORALES-SANCHEZ, R. y LÓPEZ-PINTADO, D., 2021. Does volunteering increase employment opportunities? An experimental approach. *Economics Letters*, vol. 203, pp. 109854. ISSN 0165-1765. DOI 10.1016/j.econlet.2021.109854.

We study the benefits of doing volunteer work when seeking employment opportunities. We do so by sending 2000 fictitious curricula to a large online platform of job offers in the United States. Half of these curricula are randomly assigned volunteer activities. We find that people who do volunteer work receive 45 percent more callbacks for interviews. The volunteering premium is not uniform across economic sectors. In retailing and real estate, it is significant, whereas in the other sectors we have studied (animal service, technology, and automobile) it is not. (C) 2021 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

ALVARADO HERRERA, L., 2021. Nuevas formas de protección del consumidor en la contratación electrónica de servicios turísticos: los servicios de viaje vinculados. *Revista de Estudios Jurídicos y Criminológicos*, no. 3, pp. 103-139. ISSN 2660-7964. 10.25267/REJUCRIM.2021.i3.4

The Directive 2015/2302 of 25 November 2015, on package travel and linked travel arrangements, modified the legal regime of package travel and introduced the figure of linked travel arrangements. The object of this work is the linked travel services, proceeding to the analysis of the elements that configure and differentiate them from package travel, and the duties imposed on the trader who facilitates the contracting of travel services that eventually end up being linked. All this from the perspective of the aim pursued by the legislator: to increase the protection of those who contract tourist services, especially by electronic means.

ANTOLÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, I. y BERMÚDEZ FIGUEROA, E., 2021. Consecuencias y factores de riesgo/protección en la violencia hacia mujeres con discapacidad en Andalucía: datos para repensar la prevención e intervención social. *Mujeres especialmente vulnerables ante la violencia de género: mujeres con discapacidad y de edad avanzada*. S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 141-169. ISBN 978-84-13-97487-3.

ARENAS VIRUEZ, M., 2021. La conflictividad judicial de la parcialidad en la prestación por desempleo. *Trabajo y derecho: nueva revista de actualidad y relaciones laborales*, no. 78, pp. 4- 0. ISSN 2386-8090.

The legal controversies caused by the need to adapt the general rules that regulate unemployment benefits to the particularities derived from part-time hiring are numerous and very diverse, and there is intense judicial litigation in this regard.

This study addresses that judicial conflict from two different points of views: one, taking into account the configuration and delimitation of partial unemployment as a type of this benefit; and two, analyzing the influence of part-time hiring on unemployment benefit. From this second point of view, this paper review the incidence of partiality when unemployment legal situation happens (ranging from the delimitation of the protected situation, to determining the amount and duration of this benefit), as well as the repercussion of partiality, once time unemployment benefit has been caused, including the dynamics and the compatibility rules of this benefit.

ARRIBAS LEÓN, M., 2021. Beneficios fiscales por aportaciones a planes de pensiones del cónyuge. *Nueva fiscalidad*, no. 1, pp. 133-158. ISSN 1696-0173.

ASIAN-CLEMENTE, J., RABANO-MUÑOZ, A., MUÑOZ, B., FRANCO, J. y SUÁREZ-ARRONES, L., 2021. Can Small-side Games Provide Adequate High-speed Training in Professional Soccer? *International Journal of Sports Medicine*, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 523-528. DOI 10.1055/a-1293-8471

The aim was to compare the running activity in official matches with that achieved in two small-sided games, designed with the same relative area per player but with different constraints and field dimensions, aiming to stimulate high-speed and very-high-speed running. Seventeen young professional players played one 5 vs. 5+5 with 2 floaters, varying in terms of whether there was a change of playing area (SSG CA) or not change (SSG NC). Running activity was monitored using GPS and the following variables were recorded: total distance covered; high-speed distance ($18-21 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$); very high-speed distance ($\geq 21 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$); peak speed; accelerations and decelerations between $2-3 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ and above $3 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$. SSG CA achieved statistically higher total distance, high-speed, peak speed and number of accelerations and decelerations than SSG NC (large to small magnitude). Both drills showed statistically greater high speed, number of accelerations and decelerations than official matches (large to small magnitude). Moreover, SSG CA exhibited statistically more total distance and distance at higher speed than official matches (moderate and small magnitude, respectively). In contrast, official matches showed statistically higher peak speeds than both training tasks and more very high speed than SSG NC (large and moderate magnitude, respectively). Coaches could use SSG CA to promote greater running activity in soccer players. © 2021 Georg Thieme Verlag. All rights reserved.

BALSEIRO MORALES, A.M., ROYO MARTÍN, L.J., GAYO ROCES, E., BALSERA, R., ALARCIA, O. y GARCÍA MARÍN, J.F., 2021. Causas de mortalidad de osos pardos necropsiados entre 1998 y 2018 en Asturias y Castilla y León. *Tecnología agroalimentaria: Boletín informativo del SERIDA*, no. 24, pp. 33-38. ISSN 1135-6030.

BROWN, A.G.A., VALLENARI, A., PRUSTI, T., DE BRUIJNE, J.H.J., BABUSIAUX, C., BIERMANN, M., CREEVEY, O.L., EVANS, D.W., EYER, L., HUTTON, A., JANSEN, F., JORDI, C., KLIONER, S.A., LAMMERS, U., LINDEGREN,

L., LURI, X., MIGNARD, F., PANEM, C., POURBAIX, D., RANDICH, S., SARTORETTI, P., SOUBIRAN, C., WALTON, N.A., ARENOU, F., BAILER-JONES, C.A.L., BASTIAN, U., CROPPER, M., DRIMMEL, R., KATZ, D., LATTANZI, M.G., VAN LEEUWEN, F., BAKKER, J., CACCIARI, C., CASTAÑEDA, J., DE ANGELI, F., DUCOURANT, C., FABRICIUS, C., FOUESNEAU, M., FRÉMAT, Y., GUERRA, R., GUERRIER, A., GUIRAUD, J., JEAN-ANTOINE PICCOLO, A., MASANA, E., MESSINEO, R., MOWLAVI, N., NICOLAS, C., NIENARTOWICZ, K., PAILLER, F., PANUZZO, P., RICLET, F., ROUX, W., SEABROKE, G.M., SORDO, R., TANGA, P., THÉVENIN, F., GRACIA-ABRIL, G., PORTELL, J., TEYSSIER, D., ALTMANN, M., ANDRAE, R., BELLAS-VELIDIS, I., BENSON, K., BERTHIER, J., BLOMME, R., BRUGALETTA, E., BURGESS, P.W., BUSSO, G., CARRY, B., CELLINO, A., CHEEK, N., CLEMENTINI, G., DAMERDJI, Y., DAVIDSON, M., DELCHAMBRE, L., DELL'ORO, A., FERNÁNDEZ-HERNÁNDEZ, J., GALLUCCIO, L., GARCÍA-LARIO, P., GARCIA-REINALDOS, M., GONZÁLEZ-NÚÑEZ, J., GOSSET, E., HAIGRON, R., HALBWACHS, J.-L., HAMBLY, N.C., HARRISON, D.L., HATZIDIMITRIOU, D., HEITER, U., HERNÁNDEZ, J., HESTROFFER, D., HODGKIN, S.T., HOLL, B., JANSSEN, K., JEVARDAT DE FOMBELLE, G., JORDAN, S., KRONE-MARTINS, A., LANZAFAME, A.C., LÖFFLER, W., LORCA, A., MANTEIGA, M., MARCHAL, O., MARRESE, P.M., MOITINHO, A., MORA, A., MUINONEN, K., OSBORNE, P., PANCINO, E., PAUWELS, T., PETIT, J.-M., RECIO-BLANCO, A., RICHARDS, P.J., RIELLO, M., RIMOLDINI, L., ROBIN, A.C., ROEGIERS, T., RYBIZKI, J., SARRO, L.M., SIOPIS, C., SMITH, M., SOZZETTI, A., ULLA, A., UTRILLA, E., VAN LEEUWEN, M., VAN REEVEN, W., ABBAS, U., ABREU ARAMBURU, A., ACCART, S., AERTS, C., AGUADO, J.J., AJAJ, M., ALTAVILLA, G., ÁLVAREZ, M.A., ÁLVAREZ CID-FUENTES, J., ALVES, J., ANDERSON, R.I., ANGLADA VARELA, E., ANTOJA, T., AUDARD, M., BAINES, D., BAKER, S.G., BALAGUER-NÚÑEZ, L., BALBINOT, E., BALOG, Z., BARACHE, C., BARBATO, D., BARROS, M., BARSTOW, M.A., BARTOLOMÉ, S., BASSILANA, J.-L., BAUCHET, N., BAUDESSON-STELLA, A., BECCIANI, U., BELLAZZINI, M., BERNET, M., BERTONE, S., BIANCHI, L., BLANCO-CUARESMA, S., BOCH, T., BOMBRUN, A., BOSSINI, D., BOUQUILLON, S., BRAGAGLIA, A., BRAMANTE, L., BREEDT, E., BRESSAN, A., BROUILLET, N., BUCCIARELLI, B., BURLACU, A., BUSONERO, D., BUTKEVICH, A.G., BUZZI, R., CAFFAU, E., CANCELLIERE, R., CÁNOVAS, H., CANTAT-GAUDIN, T., CARBALLO, R., CARLUCCI, T., CARNERERO, M.I., CARRASCO, J.M., CASAMIQUELA, L., CASTELLANI, M., CASTRO-GINARD, A., CASTRO SAMPOL, P., CHAOU, L., CHARLOT, P., CHEMIN, L., CHIAVASSA, A., CIONI, M.-R.L., COMORETTO, G., COOPER, W.J., CORNEZ, T., COWELL, S., CRIFO, F., CROSTA, M., CROWLEY, C., DAFONTE, C., DAPERGOLAS, A., DAVID, M., DAVID, P., DE LAVERNY, P., DE LUISE, F., DE MARCH, R., DE RIDDER, J., DE SOUZA, R., DE TEODORO, P., DE TORRES, A., DEL PELOSO, E.F., DEL POZO, E., DELBO, M., DELGADO, A., DELGADO, H.E., DELISLE, J.-B., DI MATTEO, P., DIAKITE, S., DIENER, C., DISTEFANO, E., DOLDING, C., EAPPACHEN, D., EDVARDSSON, B., ENKE, H., ESQUEJ, P., FABRE, C., FABRIZIO, M., FAIGLER, S., FEDORETS, G., FERNIQUE, P.,

FIENGA, A., FIGUERAS, F., FOURON, C., FRAGKOU DI, F., FRAILE, E., FRANKE, F., GAI, M., GARABATO, D., GARCIA-GUTIERREZ, A., GARCÍA-TORRES, M., GAROFALO, A., GAVRAS, P., GERLACH, E., GEYER, R., GIACOBBE, P., GILMORE, G., GIRONA, S., GIUFFRIDA, G., GOMEL, R., GOMEZ, A., GONZALEZ-SANTAMARIA, I., GONZÁLEZ-VIDAL, J.J., GRANVIK, M., GUTIÉRREZ-SÁNCHEZ, R., GUY, L.P., HAUSER, M., HAYWOOD, M., HELMI, A., HIDALGO, S.L., HILGER, T., HŁADCZUK, N., HOBBS, D., HOLLAND, G., HUCKLE, H.E., JASNIEWICZ, G., JONKER, P.G., JUARISTI CAMPILLO, J., JULBE, F., KARBEVSKA, L., KERVELLA, P., KHANNA, S., KOCHOSKA, A., KONTIZAS, M., KORDOPATIS, G., KORN, A.J., KOSTRZEWA-RUTKOWSKA, Z., KRUSZYŃSKA, K., LAMBERT, S., LANZA, A.F., LASNE, Y., LE CAMPION, J.-F., LE FUSTEC, Y., LEBRETON, Y., LEBZELTER, T., LECCIA, S., LECLERC, N., LECOEUR-TAIBI, I., LIAO, S., LICATA, E., LINDSTRØM, H.E.P., LISTER, T.A., LIVANOU, E., LOBEL, A., MADRERO PARDO, P., MANAGAU, S., MANN, R.G., MARCHANT, J.M., MARCONI, M., MARCOS SANTOS, M.M.S., MARINONI, S., MAROCCO, F., MARSHALL, D.J., MARTIN POLO, L., MARTÍN-FLEITAS, J.M., MASIP, A., MASSARI, D., MASTROBUONO-BATTISTI, A., MAZEH, T., MCMILLAN, P.J., MESSINA, S., MICHALIK, D., MILLAR, N.R., MINTS, A., MOLINA, D., MOLINARO, R., MOLNÁR, L., MONTEGRIFFO, P., MOR, R., MORBIDELLI, R., MOREL, T., MORRIS, D., MULONE, A.F., MUNOZ, D., MURAVEVA, T., MURPHY, C.P., MUSELLA, I., NOVAL, L., ORDÉNOVIC, C., ORRÙ, G., OSINDE, J., PAGANI, C., PAGANO, I., PALAVERSA, L., PALICIO, P.A., PANAH, A., PAWLAK, M., PENÁLOSA ESTELLER, X., PENTTILÄ, A., PIERSIMONI, A.M., PINEAU, F.-X., PLACHY, E., PLUM, G., POGGIO, E., PORETTI, E., POUJOULET, E., PRŠA, A., PULONE, L., RACERO, E., RAGAINI, S., RAINER, M., RAITERI, C.M., RAMBAUX, N., RAMOS, P., RAMOS-LERATE, M., RE FIORENTIN, P., REGIBO, S., REYLÉ, C., RIPEPI, V., RIVA, A., RIXON, G., ROBICHON, N., ROBIN, C., ROELEN, S., ROHRBASSER, L., ROMERO-GÓMEZ, M., ROWELL, N., ROYER, F., RYBICKI, K.A., SADOWSKI, G., SAGRISTÀ SELLÉS, A., SAHLMANN, J., SALGADO, J., SALGUERO, E., SAMARAS, N., SANCHEZ GIMENEZ, V., SANNA, N., SANTOVENĀ, R., SARASSO, M., SCHULTHEIS, M., SCIACCA, E., SEGOL, M., SEGOVIA, J.C., SÉGRANSAN, D., SEMEUX, D., SHAHAF, S., SIDDIQUI, H.I., SIEBERT, A., SILTALA, L., SLEZAK, E., SMART, R.L., SOLANO, E., SOLITRO, F., SOUAMI, D., SOUCHAY, J., SPAGNA, A., SPOTO, F., STEELE, I.A., STEIDELMÜLLER, H., STEPHENSON, C.A., SÜVEGES, M., SZABADOS, L., SZEGEDI-ELEK, E., TARIS, F., TAURAN, G., TAYLOR, M.B., TEIXEIRA, R., THUILLOT, W., TONELLO, N., TORRA, F., TORRA, J., TURON, C., UNGER, N., VAILLANT, M., VAN DILLEN, E., VANEL, O., VECCHIATO, A., VIALA, Y., VICENTE, D., VOUTSINAS, S., WEILER, M., WEVERS, T., WYRZYKOWSKI, Ł., YOLDAS, A., YVARD, P., ZHAO, H., ZOREC, J., ZUCKER, S., ZURBACH, C. y ZWITTER, T., 2021. Erratum: Gaia Early Data Release 3: Summary of the contents and survey properties (Astronomy and Astrophysics DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/202039657). *Astronomy and Astrophysics* [en línea], vol. 650. DOI 10.1051/0004-6361/202039657e.

This is a corrigendum for Gaia Collaboration (2021). It corrects errors in Sects. 6.3.2 and

7.2 and Appendix A, which erroneously state that the correction to the G-band fluxes and magnitudes presented in Riello et al. (2021) (their Table 5) should be applied to sources in Gaia EDR3 with six-parameter astrometric solutions. In fact, the corrections should be applied to sources with two-parameter or six-parameter astrometric solutions. The corrected Astronomical Data Query Language (ADQL) query and Python source code from Appendix A are presented in the new version of Appendix A below. Following the discovery of the above error, a more detailed investigation was done for the sources with two-parameter (2-p) astrometric solutions. Out of the 344 million 2-p sources present in Gaia EDR3, about 20 million have an astrometric solution in which the actual source colour was used instead of a default colour. This means that for these 20 million 2-p sources the G-band correction should actually not be applied. These sources are mostly faint, with 96% at magnitudes $G > 20$, and for 75% of these 20 million sources the correction that is (wrongly) applied amounts to less than 4 milli-magnitudes. It was thus decided not to make a special effort to exclude these sources from the correction. Should a user of the Gaia EDR3 data wish to undo the wrong correction for one or more of these 20 million sources, the list of source IDs and applied corrections can be provided on request. Appendix A: G-band corrections for sources with two-parameter or six-parameter astrometric solutions Figure A.1 shows how to formulate an ADQL query, to be executed in the Gaia EDR3 archive, that contains an on-the-fly calculation of the corrected G-band fluxes or magnitudes. These queries are somewhat complex and create a performance overhead. Hence downloading the requisite Gaia EDR3 fields and calculating the corrections a posteriori may be more efficient. Example Python code to do this is included in Fig. A.2. The Python code is also available as a Jupyter notebook¹. Appendix A: G-band corrections for sources with two-parameter or six-parameter astrometric solutions Figure A.1 shows how to formulate an ADQL query, to be executed in the Gaia EDR3 archive, that contains an on-the-fly calculation of the corrected G-band fluxes or magnitudes. These queries are somewhat complex and create a performance overhead. Hence downloading the requisite Gaia EDR3 fields and calculating the corrections a posteriori may be more efficient. Example Python code to do this is included in Fig. A.2. The Python code is also available as a Jupyter notebook. © 2021 EDP Sciences. All rights reserved.

CABERO ALMENARA, J., VÁZQUEZ CANO, E., VILLOTA OYARVIDE, W.R. y LÓPEZ MENESES, E., 2021. La innovación en el aula universitaria a través de la realidad aumentada: Análisis desde la perspectiva del estudiantado español y latinoamericano. *Revista Electrónica Educare*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 7- 0. ISSN 1409-4258.

This article analyzes the experiences of university innovation with immersive technologies (Augmented Reality, RA) of various degree programs at the Pablo de Olavide University of Seville (Spain) and the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil (Ecuador) corresponding to the academic year 2018-2019. Method. Through a mixed methodology of data analysis (quantitative and qualitative) and the design of an ad hoc questionnaire of own elaboration, the perceptions of 202 students were analyzed in relation to the advantages and disadvantages of the RA and the Augmented Reality apps used in the Emerging Technologies seminars in

educational contexts, taught in both universities. Results. The results show that the most valued mobile applications were QuiverVisión and HP Reveal because of their interactivity, wearable environment, and educational projection in formative contexts, especially at early ages. Conclusions. Students perceive the development of cognitive skills and the development of competencies as the main advantages of RA. Likewise, as main disadvantages, the need for university teacher training for classroom implementation and the possible adverse effects of the digital divide.

CABRERA LÓPEZ, C., GÓMEZ SÁENZ, J.T., MOLINA PARÍS, J., TRIGUEROS CARRERO, J.A. y LÓPEZ-CAMPOS, J.L., 2021. Habilitando el Abordaje en la Comunidad de las Enfermedades Respiratorias (HACER) EPOC. *Archivos de bronconeumología: Órgano oficial de la Sociedad Española de Neumología y Cirugía Torácica SEPAR y la Asociación Latinoamericana de Tórax (ALAT)*, vol. 57, no. 6, pp. 442-444. ISSN 0300-2896.

CANTERO GARCÍA, V., 2021. Del dominio de los fundamentos de la comedia de buenas costumbres a la práctica exitosa: Contigo pan y cebolla (1833) de Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza. *Literatura Mexicana*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 69-95. ISSN 0188-2546. 10.19130/iifl.litmex.2021.1.26853

Hasta el presente, tanto los estudiosos del teatro español del siglo XVIII como la crítica teatral, han considerado a Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza (1789-1857) un dramaturgo menor. En la presente colaboración pretendemos demostrar que tal aserto no se atiene a la verdad. Mediante un estudio contrastivo entre *El señorito mimado* (1787) de Tomás de Iriarte y *Contigo pan y cebolla* (1833) de Gorostiza, evidenciamos que éste alcanzó renombre como autor de comedias de buenas costumbres por méritos propios, y no por ser un mero seguidor de las pautas de la comedia neoclásica establecidas por Nicolás Fernández de Moratín y afianzadas por Tomás de Iriarte. En esencia, los contenidos y argumentos expuestos en el presente artículo son una prueba manifiesta de que Gorostiza dio a luz comedias que alcanzaron un éxito de público y crítica que le hacen merecedor de ocupar un puesto relevante tanto entre los ilustrados liberales de origen hispano como entre los autores de comedias de buenas costumbres.

CARDENETE FLORES, M.A. y LÓPEZ-SIDRO GIL, J., 2021. Competencias municipales y autonomía local. *Enfoques sobre administración local. El «tercer estado»*. S.I.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 27-61. ISBN 978-84-13-97361-6.

CARUSO FONTÁN, M.V., 2021. Utilización del aislamiento y las medidas de contención mecánica en los centros penitenciarios españoles. *Revista General de Derecho Penal*, no. 35, pp. 37- 0. ISSN 1698-1189.

The jurisprudence of the ECHR, together with the reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture, allow establishing the minimum standard required in relation to the protection of physical and moral integrity in many areas of prison

life. In this work we try to determine if Spain complies with the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment that emanates from article 3 of the ECHR. We analyze two situations with great potential for harm: prison isolation and mechanical containment measures. To get closer to the reality of Spanish prisons, the study of the annual reports and visit files of the National Prevention Mechanism, the CPT Reports, as well as of different human rights associations, will be decisive. We intend to establish which are the weak points of our system in a very sensitive matter.

CASTELLANO, J.M. y PERONA, J.S., 2021. Effects of virgin olive oil phenolic compounds on health: Solid evidence or just another fiasco? *Grasas y Aceites* [en línea], vol. 72, no. 2. DOI 10.3989/GYA.0217201.

Current research suggests that virgin olive oil (VOO) phenolics are potent preventive and therapeutic agents against metabolic diseases associated with inflammation and oxidative stress. Evidence-based medicine requires these effects be proved in randomized controlled trials (RCT), which are then assessed in meta-Analyses, to ensure that the alleged health benefits really proceed in humans. The available evidence is limited to the ability of VOO phenolic compounds to protect lipoproteins from oxidation and to reduce systolic pressure in hypertensive individuals. No RCT assessing the effects of VOO phenolics on diabetes and neurodegenerative diseases have been performed, and those focused on osteoarthritis and cancer provided very scarce information. Therefore, RCT in extensive and diverse population groups, with different disorders and phenolic doses adjusted to usual VOO consumptions are necessary to achieve high quality scientific evidence before nutritional recommendations can be given to the general public. © 2021 CSIC Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. All rights reserved.

CASTILLO BENÍTEZ, V.E., CASTRO MATTO, I., MELLO ROMÁN, J.C., VÁZQUEZ NOGUERA, J.L., GARCÍA-TORRES, M., AYALA, J., PINTO-ROA, D.P., GARDEL-SOTOMAYOR, P.E., FACON, J. y GRILLO, S.A., 2021. Dataset from fundus images for the study of diabetic retinopathy. *Data in Brief* [en línea], vol. 36. DOI 10.1016/j.dib.2021.107068.

This article presents a database containing 757 color fundus images acquired at the Department of Ophthalmology of the Hospital de Clínicas, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas (FCM), Universidad Nacional de Asunción (UNA), Paraguay. Firstly, the retinal images were acquired with a clinical procedure presented in this paper. The acquisition of the retinographies was made through the Visucam 500 camera of the Zeiss brand. Next, two expert ophthalmologists have classified the dataset. These data can help physicians and researchers in the detection of cases of Non-Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (NPDR) and Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy (PDR), in their different stages. The dataset generated will be useful for ophthalmologists and researchers to work on automatic detection algorithms for Diabetic Retinopathy (DR). © 2021 The Authors

CAYUELA-SÁNCHEZ, J.A., 2021. Captive fatty acids of fresh olive oils? *Grasas y Aceites* [en línea], vol. 72, no. 2.

Olive oil is mainly made up of triglycerides. It is well known that olive oil contains free fatty acids, the proportion of which is variable, depending on the extent of the hydrolysis of triglycerides. Besides, globular structures have been reported in cloudy virgin olive oils. The pseudo-walls of these globules would be constituted by amphiphilic molecules, while fatty acids are amphiphilic. This brief review aims to inform on the importance of the possible interaction of «free» fatty acids of veiled virgin olive oils, as structural units in the pseudo-wall of the colloidal globules, already reported. The binding of fatty acids to the colloidal globules can mean they are not free in the olive oil. They could be «captive» in said pseudo-walls, thus exerting less influence on the perception of acidity by the consumer or taster of the olive oils. The official method of analysis of olive oil acidity cannot detect this effect. This may suppose that functional acidity is lower than the acidity values determined by chemical analysis in cloudy virgin olive oils. © 2021 CSIC. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

CONTRERAS, I. y HINOJOSA, M.A., 2021. A note on «The cross-efficiency in the optimistic-pessimistic framework». *Operational Research*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1393-1401. ISSN 1109-2858. DOI 10.1007/s12351-019-00484-2.

This note considers the model developed by Khodabakhshi and Aryavash (*Oper Res Int J* 17:619-632, 2017); in which the authors propose a new model for cross-efficiency in Data Envelopment Analysis. This procedure proposes the determination of the maximum and the minimum efficiency scores of each unit under the assumption that the sum of the efficiency values of all the units is equal to unity. A ranking of units is constructed on the basis of a score obtained as a combination of these maximum and minimum scores. In the present note, we show that the model developed in the aforementioned studied requires the inclusion of additional conditions in order to guarantee that the efficiency scores are properly computed, and the correct ranking is obtained.

CORREA, Carlos, ALARCÓN, D. y CEPEDA, I., 2021. «I am Delighted!»: The Effect of Perceived Customer Value on Repurchase and Advocacy Intention in B2B Express Delivery Services. *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 11, pp. 6013. DOI 10.3390/su13116013.

Express parcel delivery has increased significantly in recent years because of changes in technology and consumer habits, as has the number of express parcel delivery companies and the competitiveness among them. For an express parcel business to be sustainable, it must succeed in increasing customer perceived value (CPV). This study aims to investigate the business-to-business (B2B) performance between companies and their main express parcel service provider. The main objective was to analyze the impact of CPV on both the intention to repurchase services and the intention to recommend such services in the business-to-business

(B2B) express parcel delivery sector. This study develops a research model that is analyzed in the express parcel sector in Spain using the variance-based structural equation technique, partial least squares (PLS-SEM), for data analysis. The findings reveal that with express parcel services in the B2B sector, perceived value was positively associated with the customer's perceived satisfaction and trust, which in turn enhances the intention to repurchase and stimulates advocacy. In a market as competitive as the express parcel market in the B2B environment, customer perceived value is a critical factor in ensuring company sustainability.

CORREA, C., ALARCÓN, D. y CEPEDA, I., 2021. "I am Delighted!": The Effect of Perceived Customer Value on Repurchase and Advocacy Intention in B2B Express Delivery Services. *Sustainability (Switzerland)* [en línea], vol. 13, no. 11. DOI 10.3390/su13116013.

Express parcel delivery has increased significantly in recent years because of changes in technology and consumer habits, as has the number of express parcel delivery companies and the competitiveness among them. For an express parcel business to be sustainable, it must succeed in increasing customer perceived value (CPV). This study aims to investigate the business-to-business (B2B) performance between companies and their main express parcel service provider. The main objective was to analyze the impact of CPV on both the intention to repurchase services and the intention to recommend such services in the business-to-business (B2B) express parcel delivery sector. This study develops a research model that is analyzed in the express parcel sector in Spain using the variance-based structural equation technique, partial least squares (PLS-SEM), for data analysis. The findings reveal that with express parcel services in the B2B sector, perceived value was positively associated with the customer's perceived satisfaction and trust, which in turn enhances the intention to repurchase and stimulates advocacy. In a market as competitive as the express parcel market in the B2B environment, customer perceived value is a critical factor in ensuring company sustainability. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

COSTA JUNIOR, C.J. y GARCÍA-CINTADO, A.C., 2021. Rent-seeking in an emerging market: A DSGE approach. *Economic Systems* [en línea], vol. 45, no. 2. DOI 10.1016/j.ecosys.2020.100775.

Due to the fact that rent-seeking is by definition an unobservable variable, measuring its size and evolution over the business cycle can be a daunting challenge. In this article, by embedding rent-seeking behavior in an otherwise standard open-economy DSGE model, we are able to derive a quarterly time series of this variable (expressed as a percentage deviation from the trend) for an emerging economy such as Brazil. The estimated series, spanning the period 2002Q1–2017Q4, shows a strong positive correlation with the "Commodity Super Cycle" of the 2000 decade and falls as a result of some political scandals and their ensuing investigations, among other driving forces. We also rely on the same model to assess how several shocks hitting the economy affect both rent-seeking and the relevant macroeconomic variables in our model. Barring

monetary expansions, increased exports and higher income transfers to households, expansionary shocks are associated with lower rent-seeking activity. Factoring in these two sets of results, the upshot is that rent-seeking behavior shows a pattern of procyclicality in the Brazilian economy. © 2021 Elsevier B.V.

CREGO GÓMEZ, M., 2021a. Ronda en «Al-Muqtabis» 2b y 2c. *Anaquele de estudios árabes*, no. 32, pp. 105-116. ISSN 1130-3964. 10.5209/anqe.58196

This article offers the edition, translation and textual analysis of the stories related to Ronda collected in volume 2 of the work *Al-Muqtabis* by Ibn Ḥayyān. The significance of the M2b manuscript, published by the R.A.H., makes possible a new contribution to the knowledge of the Umayyad emirate in Al-Andalus, in this case through the texts about Ronda. The present study also proposes the translation of the texts related to this circumscription and included in the M2c, since there is no Spanish version.

CREGO GÓMEZ, M., 2021b. Toro Ceballos, Francisco y Vidal-Castro, Francisco (coords.). «Al-Andalus y el mundo cristiano. Relaciones sociales y culturales, intercambios económicos y aspectos jurídico-institucionales». Homenaje a Francisco Javier Aguirre Sádaba... *Anaquele de estudios árabes*, no. 32, pp. 297-299. ISSN 1130-3964. DOI 10.5209/anqe.70004

CRISTINA RUIZ-MOSQUERA, A.C., VÁZQUEZ-FERNÁNDEZ, M.J. y BARRERA-ALGARÍN, E., 2021. The Assistance to NEET Youths in Work Insertion Centers: Development of Self-Esteem and Fear of Negative Evaluation. *Revista Internacional De Educacion Para La Justicia Social*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 167-180. ISSN 2254-3139. DOI 10.15366/riejs2021.10.1.010.

A research study is carried out with NEET young people to find out how a visit to a labour insertion centre can influence. Hypothesis: The programs of work insertion centers of NEET young people are able to strengthen self-esteem and reduce the fear of negative evaluation. The programs of work insertion centers of NEET young people are able to strengthen self-esteem and reduce the fear of negative evaluation. Methodology: Experimental research type Posttest-Only Control Group Design, with 2 control groups, with 34 subjects that are placed in 3 groups: Experimental group (9 months and more in programs of work insertion centers), and control group B (between 3-8 months). A survey of socio-demographic variables is applied, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, and Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (FNES), through individualized interviews. Frequency analysis, correlation analysis, reliability analysis and Mann-Whitney U test are applied. Results: NEET youths access to social and work insertion programs looking for aspects of improvement in their lives. There is an improvement in self-esteem and a reduction in their fear of negative evaluation; Both factors are also correlated ($p < 0,001$). More time in the programs is spent involving the youths in terms of assiduity and attendance.

CRUZ-CHAMORRO, I., ÁLVAREZ-SÁNCHEZ, N., ÁLVAREZ-RIOS, A.I., SANTOS-SÁNCHEZ, G., PEDROCHE, J., MILLÁN, F., CARRERA SÁNCHEZ, C., FERNÁNDEZ-PACHÓN, M.S., MILLÁN-LINARES, M.C., MARTÍNEZ-LÓPEZ, A., LARDONE, P.J., BEJARANO, I., GUERRERO, J.M. y CARRILLO-VICO, A., 2021. Safety and Efficacy of a Beverage Containing Lupine Protein Hydrolysates on the Immune, Oxidative and Lipid Status in Healthy Subjects: An Intervention Study (the Lupine-1 Trial). *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research*, pp. 2100139. ISSN 1613-4125. DOI 10.1002/mnfr.202100139.

Scope We have previously demonstrated the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties of in vitro administered *Lupinus angustifolius* protein hydrolysates (LPHs) on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). This study aims to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a beverage containing LPHs (LPHb) on the immune, oxidative and metabolic status of healthy subjects. Methods and Results In this open-label intervention, 33 participants daily ingest a LPHb containing 1 g LPHs for 28 days. Biochemical parameters are assayed in fasting peripheral blood and urine samples before, during (14 days) and after LPHb ingestion. Participants' health status and the immune and antioxidant responses of PBMCs are also evaluated throughout the trial. The LPHb ingestion is safe and effective in both increasing the anti-/pro-inflammatory response of PBMCs and improving the cellular anti-oxidant capacity. LPHb also reduces the low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C)/high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) atherogenic index. LPHb effect is particularly beneficial on decreasing not only the LDL-C/HDL-C index but also serum total cholesterol levels in the male cohort that shows the highest baseline levels of well-known cardiovascular risk factors. Conclusion This is the first study to show the pleiotropic actions of a lupine bioactive peptides-based functional food on key steps of atherosclerosis including inflammation, oxidative stress, and cholesterol metabolism.

DE MOL, R., BARRANCO, C.D. y DE TRE, G., 2021. Indexing possibilistic numerical data using Interval B+-trees. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, vol. 413, pp. 138-154. ISSN 0165-0114. DOI 10.1016/j.fss.2020.04.011.

When record sets become large, indexing becomes a required technique for speeding up querying. This paper proposes an indexing technique for interval data. Such data are common in possibility based relational databases but are also frequently used in other applications. Our approach is an adaptation of a B+-tree, which is currently still one of the most efficient indexing techniques. Because it can store interval data, we name it the Interval B+-tree (IBPT). It is illustrated how an IBPT index can be built and applied in practice to speed up the evaluation of fuzzy queries on possibilistic relational databases. (C) 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

DEL CAMPO TEJEDOR, A., 2021. Las sorprendentes caras de la covid: reflexiones sobre el primer año de pandemia. *Pensar la pandemia: más allá de la sanidad y la economía*. S.l.: Dykinson, pp. 11-25. ISBN 978-84-13-77413-8.

DI MASSO, M., LÓPEZ-GARCÍA, D., CLEMENTE-LONGAS, J. y GARCIA-GARCIA, V., 2021. Taking food out the private sphere? Addressing gender relations in urban food policy. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, ISSN 2168-3565. DOI 10.1080/21683565.2021.1936742.

Urban food policies are increasingly considered central instruments for the promotion of food systems sustainability. As for their social sustainability, justice and equity are expected to play a central role, but gender equity remains not fully developed. In order to explore how gender relations can be addressed in the context of urban food policies in global North settings, in this paper we analyze the drafting process of the Urban Food Strategy of Zaragoza (Spain), self-identified as agroecology-oriented and which aimed at introducing a gender-sensitive approach. Based on empirical insights from this case study, we show that a lack of reflection and empirical development exists on the food policy-gender equity nexus, while at the same time there is an emergent body of specific proposals to be obtained from feminist and agroecological reflections on urban lifestyles. Indeed, our paper shows that agroecological and feminist approaches converge in claiming for the visibilization of food-related care work, and in its de-privatization through community-based infrastructures. The paper also unveils limiting conditions which may hinder the transformative potential of agroecology and feminism in urban food policy co-production processes, such as top-down approaches to food policy production, weak participatory processes, and gender-blind decisions among city officers.

DÍEZ JORGE, M.E., NÚÑEZ GONZÁLEZ, M. y ARANDA BERNAL, A.M., 2021. Servicio de mujeres: espacios para trabajar y vivir en las viviendas sevillanas del siglo XVI. *Las mujeres y las artes: mecenas, artistas, emprendedoras, coleccionistas*. S.l.: Abada Editores, pp. 495-531. ISBN 978-84-17301-64-4.

DOMÍNGUEZ ROMERO, J., 2021. IA e IUS ante el legado de Asimov. *El sistema jurídico ante la digitalización. Estudios de Derecho Público y Criminología*. S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 75-96. ISBN 978-84-13-78050-4.

DUEÑAS DORADO, L.A., PÉREZ GARCÍA, J.A., TRISTÁN RODRÍGUEZ, J.L., DA CUNHA BASTOS, F. y NUVIALA NUVIALA, A., 2021. Etapas de cambio y regulación en usuarios de servicios deportivos: Relación con la satisfacción y la lealtad. *Retos: nuevas tendencias en educación física, deporte y recreación*, no. 41, pp. 27-34. ISSN 1579-1726.

Physical activity and regular practice help to maintain an active and healthy lifestyle. Sport organization leaders are to understand the behaviour of current and potential users to establish strategies for promoting and consolidating physical activity. The objective of this project is to discover whether sports service users find associations between stages of change and types of regulation, as well as different levels of satisfaction, loyalty and amount of physical activity practices completed

out in relation to the stages of change. The population under study was 4236 users registered in municipal public sports centers in Monterrey (Mexico). The average age is 19.30 ± 12.65 , with 55.7 % males. Several instruments were used for the research: the Behavioural Regulation in Exercise Questionnaire, Stages of Change Questionnaire, four items from EPOD2, and four items from a scale of future intentions of users of sports services. All of them had the necessary validity and reliability. Mean comparison tests, contingency tables and correlations were performed. The results show that there is a partnership between stages of change, regulation, satisfaction, loyalty, average session time and weekly frequency of practice, which those responsible for organizations, programs and sports activities, should be aware of and use to increase rates of physical activity practice and the consolidation of habit among different population groups. It is the users who are in the stages of action and maintenance the most satisfied, the most loyal and the ones that perform the most physical activity. (English)

DURACCIO, C., 2021. *Pioneras. Las voces femeninas en la construcción cultural italiana y europea*. S.l.: Dykinson. ISBN 978-84-13-77576-0.

El presente volumen, titulado “Pioneras. Las voces femeninas en la construcción cultural italiana y europea”, propone una selección de contribuciones por parte de investigadoras e investigadores expertos en estudios de género. Este trabajo nace de la necesidad de rescatar y visibilizar las voces femeninas olvidadas por la Historia y excluidas del canon literario, proporcionando una nueva mirada crítica hacia la escritura. El monográfico que presentamos a continuación se divide en cuatro secciones y representa un recorrido filológico, artístico y científico de algunas de las etapas más importantes de la historia subalterna, contada por sus principales intérpretes.

ECHAVES, C., 2021. Así me proveen, así me emancipo: jóvenes y contextos residenciales en España. *Encrucijadas: Revista Crítica de Ciencias Sociales*, no. 21, pp. 18- 0. ISSN 2174-6753.

Residential emancipation is an inseparable phenomenon from the daily and structural environment of reality, and each society establishes a living environment with specific attributes. Therefore, and beyond individual characteristics, is a sociological process that depends, specially, of the broader housing contexts. These attributes and contexts are the consequence of some components that must be considered fundamental in the different welfare regimes: housing provision systems. Defined as the set of public or private policies that configure the options available in each society to provide a physical space to reside, in the Spanish case it is determining access to housing and the predominant form of housing regime (affecting the residential emancipation of young people) differentially, based on their own regions, and emerging autonomous systems of housing provision or sub-national welfare systems.

ECHAVES GARCÍA, A. y RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA, M.J., 2021. De la ciudad a las

sociedades urbanas. Procesos sociales y perspectivas analíticas. *Encrucijadas: Revista Crítica de Ciencias Sociales*, no. 21, pp. 1- 0. ISSN 2174-6753.

Los cambios urbanos deben relacionarse con los cambios sociales. Esta afirmación asume que los procesos de transformación urbana son fenómenos a considerar dentro de los procesos generales de transformación social. Así, un espacio urbano específico es expresión de la sociedad concreta en la que se desarrolla y, al mismo tiempo, una dimensión básica indisociable de los procesos globales de organización y cambio social. Las investigaciones sociales sobre el ámbito urbano han tenido presente esta relación; sin embargo, los procesos analizados y, en consecuencia, los conceptos y enfoques dominantes han variado con el paso de los años desde que se institucionalizara dicho conocimiento científico. Siguiendo este esquema, el presente texto se articula mediante cuatro sintéticos apartados. En el primero de ellos se reflexiona sobre la relación entre transformación urbana y cambio social. En el segundo y en el tercero, se hace en torno a algunos de los procesos y enfoques tradicionales y novedosos, respectivamente, en el análisis de la realidad urbana. Finalmente, en el cuarto apartado se presentan y detallan las distintas contribuciones que forman parte del actual número.

EDELAAR, P., BONDURIANSKY, R., CHARMANTIER, A., DANCHIN, E. y PUJOL, B., 2021. Response to Kalchhauser et al.: Inherited Gene Regulation Is not Enough to Understand Nongenetic Inheritance. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, vol. 36, no. 6, pp. 475-476. ISSN 0169-5347. DOI 10.1016/j.tree.2021.03.002.

ENTRENA-DURÁN, F., MUÑOZ-SÁNCHEZ, V.-M. y PÉREZ-FLORES, A.-M., 2021. Sustainability and Development: From Agrarian Development to the Paradigm of Sustainability. *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 11, pp. 6175. DOI 10.3390/su13116175.

FERNÁNDEZ SÁNCHEZ-ALARCOS, R., 2021. Lecciones de ilusión: una introducción al estudio de la narrativa insólita de Pablo d'Ors. *Revista de literatura*, vol. 83, no. 165, pp. 265-285. ISSN 0034-849X. 10.3989/revliteratura.2021.01.012

Se analiza Lecciones de ilusión destacando su singularidad dentro del panorama de la novela española actual, situándose la novela de d'Ors dentro de la tradición de la novela moderna centro-europea (Kafka, Mann, Kundera, etc.). Este trabajo tiene por objeto estudiar el tipo de representación de la realidad y de la existencia que se da en la novela. Descubriremos que la originalidad de d'Ors estriba en que, pese a situarse en la tradición de una novelística definida por su visión pesimista y desarraigada, utiliza, sin embargo, procedimientos narrativos modernistas para proponer finalmente una visión positiva y luminosa de la experiencia humana. Novela en la que, en definitiva, los planos de la realidad, la fantasía y la ficción se confunden para poner de relieve la condición ontológica y hermenéutica del ser humano: ser límite fronterizo del mundo.

FERNÁNDEZ-VIAGAS ESCUDERO, P. y OLIVA HERRER, H.R., 2021. *El adulterio y otras transgresiones sexuales en la Edad Media. Desde los primeros fueros*

castellanos y leoneses a las Partidas de Alfonso X el Sabio. S.l.: s.n.

Estas páginas analizan las normas que regulaban el delito de adulterio y otras transgresiones sexuales en los fueros locales castellano-leoneses y en el derecho alfonsí y la influencia que tuvieron en esta regulación una amplia gama de fuentes, entre las que se incluyen el derecho justiniano, la legislación peninsular previa y el discurso eclesiástico de la época. Además, nos detendremos en explicar distintas cuestiones relacionadas con esta materia, como las ofensas al honor familiar que se derivaban de los delitos estudiados, la importancia de la virginidad femenina, los márgenes para el desarrollo de la sexualidad extramarital, etc. De la misma manera, reflexionaremos sobre la relación entre el pecado y el delito en este contexto cultural y trataremos de explicar por qué el régimen punitivo castigaba severamente unas prácticas sexuales pecaminosas mientras que otras no tenían siquiera la consideración de delito.

GABASA, M., RADISKY, E.S., IKEMORI, R., BERTOLINI, G., ARSHAKYAN, M., HOCKLA, A., DUCH, P., RONDINONE, O., LLORENTE, A., MAQUEDA, M., DÁVALOS, A., GAVILÁN, E., PERERA, A., RAMÍREZ, J., GASCON, P., REGUART, N., ROZ, L., RADISKY, D.C. y ALCARAZ, J., 2021. MMP1 drives tumor progression in large cell carcinoma of the lung through fibroblast senescence. *Cancer Letters*, vol. 507, pp. 1-12. ISSN 0304-3835. DOI 10.1016/j.canlet.2021.01.028.

Large cell carcinoma (LCC) is a rare and aggressive lung cancer subtype with poor prognosis and no targeted therapies. Tumor-associated fibroblasts (TAFs) derived from LCC tumors exhibit premature senescence, and coculture of pulmonary fibroblasts with LCC cell lines selectively induces fibroblast senescence, which in turn drives LCC cell growth and invasion. Here we identify MMP1 as overexpressed specifically in LCC cell lines, and we show that expression of MMP1 by LCC cells is necessary for induction of fibroblast senescence and consequent tumor promotion in both cell culture and mouse models. We also show that MMP1, in combination with TGF-beta 1, is sufficient to induce fibroblast senescence and consequent LCC promotion. Furthermore, we implicate PAR-1 and oxidative stress in MMP1/TGF-beta 1-induced TAF senescence. Our results establish an entirely new role for MMP1 in cancer, and support a novel therapeutic strategy in LCC based on targeting senescent TAFs.

GALÁN MUÑOZ, A., 2021. ¿Cultura o estructura? ¿Esa es la cuestión? La difícil convivencia y coordinación de los dos sistemas de tratamiento penal de las personas jurídicas en el ordenamiento español. *Revista General de Derecho Penal*, no. 35, pp. 4- 0. ISSN 1698-1189.

This paper analyzes the different treatment systems that the Criminal Code in force establishes for legal persons, depending on whether they are considered as generally lawful or as a part of criminal organizations. It allows not only to determinate when each treatment will have to be applied, but also shows out some of the problems posed by the very diferent regime that our current penal system

applies to each class of entities when they are considered as suchs. Therefore, finally, it is proposed some possible solutions to the detected problems with the goal of making the system preventively effective, but also flexible and appropriate to respond to the specific realities that each corporation can present.

GALLARDO GUERRERO, A.M., MACIÁ-ANDREU, M.J., MARÍN FARRONA, M., FERNÁNDEZ RABENER, A. y GARCÍA TASCÓN, M., 2021. Análisis de las guías docentes de equipamiento e instalaciones deportivas impartidas en la educación superior española. *Retos: nuevas tendencias en educación física, deporte y recreación*, no. 41, pp. 406-416. ISSN 1579-1726.

The current Bachelor's Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences (TU CAFIDE), has undergone several changes over the last decades. Different legislative changes have been consolidating the credits related to the career opportunities of Sports Direction or Management. A total of 28 teaching guides have been analyzed at a national level (14 public universities and 14 private) to know if the contents taught sufficiently qualify the competences of the students for what the organizations of the sector demand. It is a subject considered in 75% of the university's compulsory, highlighting the structure of 6 credit ECTS (82.1%) and where only one teacher (75%) appears as a professor. The greatest burden in the final grade is on the exam (50-70%), followed by practical works (30-50%) and 28.6% of the universities, value 10% the attendance. The results show that there are differences in the structure, methodology and contents taught in the subject, depending on the type of university (public/private) and its character (compulsory/optional), although these are not significant, except in the course in which it is taught according to its character ($p=.009$), greater weight of the exam when it is compulsory ($p=.017$) and differences in some contents taught according to the type of university ($p=.020$) and character ($p=.043$). This training should be analyzed and oriented in accordance with the resolution of the General Secretary of Universities on the establishment of recommendations to be followed in the verification reports of this Bachelor's Degree, in addition to respond to the labor market.

GALLARDO, P., SALAS-PINO, S. y DAGA, R.R., 2021. Reversible protein aggregation as cytoprotective mechanism against heat stress. *Current Genetics*, ISSN 0172-8083. DOI 10.1007/s00294-021-01191-2.

Temperature fluctuation is one of the most frequent threats to which organisms are exposed in nature. The activation of gene expression programs that trigger the transcription of heat stress-protective genes is the main cellular response to resist high temperatures. In addition, reversible accumulation and compartmentalization of thermosensitive proteins in high-order molecular assemblies are emerging as critical mechanisms to ensure cellular protection upon heat stress. Here, we summarize representative examples of membrane-less intracellular bodies formed upon heat stress in yeasts and human cells and highlight how protein aggregation can be turned into a cytoprotective mechanism.

GARCÍA ÁLVAREZ, P., 2021. La reforma del artículo 143 del Código Penal por la Ley Orgánica, de regulación de la eutanasia, ¿la despenalización de la eutanasia, “por fin”? *Revista General de Derecho Penal*, no. 35, pp. 32- 0. ISSN 1698-1189.

The recently approved Organic Law, regulating euthanasia, proceeds to modify section 4 of article 143 of the Criminal Code, to which it also incorporates a new section 5 in which causation or active cooperation in the death of another is decriminalized person when it meets a series of requirements and the conduct is carried out following the procedure established in said Law. The importance of the terms in which this Law is drawn up, which are decisive for these conducts to leave the scope of the criminally relevant, make it essential, therefore, a detailed analysis of it.

GARCÍA JURADO, O., BETANZOS MARTÍN, J.M., RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA, M.J. y ECHAVES GARCÍA, A., 2021. El cooperativismo: economía solidaria y transformadora para una política local alternativa. Una conversación con Óscar García Jurado y José Manuel Betanzos. *Encrucijadas: Revista Crítica de Ciencias Sociales*, no. 21, pp. 5- 0. ISSN 2174-6753.

En esta entrevista se dialoga sobre propuestas para una política local alternativa que mejore la vida de la población. En este diálogo con Oscar García y Jose Manuel Betanzos se responde a algunas de las inquietudes que, desde la práctica profesional, le llevan a reflexionar sobre propuestas alternativas al modelo de crecimiento y desarrollo local neoliberal, como el cooperativismo y la participación ciudadana, experiencias más extendidas y reconocibles; pero también sobre experiencias de innovación social, más novedosas, como la economía social y solidaria y la banca ética. Nos muestran una realidad ‘desde abajo’ haciendo visibles alternativas a las estrategias ‘oficiales’ de desarrollo local que son cuestionadas.

GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ, M.J., 2021. La respuesta del derecho penal de menores a la violencia de género en parejas jóvenes y adolescentes. *Revista General de Derecho Penal*, no. 35, pp. 30- 0. ISSN 1698-1189.

Ante la realidad del fenómeno de la violencia de género en las relaciones de pareja de jóvenes y adolescentes, el objetivo principal del presente trabajo es examinar la respuesta del derecho penal juvenil a los menores que estando dentro del ámbito subjetivo de aplicación de la LO 5/2000, cometan algún delito de violencia contra la mujer. Analizando las singularidades de su enjuiciamiento, las medidas cautelares y sancionadoras-educativas más idóneas que puedan ser adoptadas, además de valorar las ventajas y límites que pueda presentar la mediación para resolver este tipo de conflictos. Y en relación con lo anterior, y sin perjuicio del superior interés del menor que debe prevalecer en esta jurisdicción, estudiar los derechos que las víctimas que sufran este tipo de violencia deben tener reconocidos en esta jurisdicción, que al ser menores de edad en su mayoría constituyen un colectivo muy vulnerable, cuyas especiales necesidades de protección también deben ser atendidas por el sistema de justicia juvenil.

GARCÍA-CRUZ, J. y VALLE-CABRERA, R., 2021. The employer's commitment: Conceptualization, development, and validation of a scale. *Brq-Business Research Quarterly*, pp. 23409444211020760. ISSN 2340-9436. DOI 10.1177/23409444211020759.

This research aimed to achieve two sequential objectives: (1) to provide conceptual support for the idea of organizational commitment toward employees (the employer's commitment), showing differences in concepts such as perceived organizational support, high commitment work systems, human resource (HR) philosophy, and psychological contracts, and (2) to develop a scale to measure employer's commitment. To define the construct, we extrapolated the three-component model (TCM) dimensions (affective, continuance, and normative) from the individual to the organizational levels. To develop the new scale, we first used the Delphi method to determine the items in the questionnaire. Second, to verify the validity and reliability of the new scale, data collected from two sample populations (financial and hospitality sectors) were examined. The results suggest that the three dimensions of TCM in the final construct are independent and autonomous. JEL CLASSIFICATION: M12

GARDEAZÁBAL, J. y POLO-MURO, E., 2021. Cultural expenditure of those who enter (or exit) unemployment. *Journal of Cultural Economics*, ISSN 0885-2545. DOI 10.1007/s10824-021-09423-6.

We estimate the effect of unemployment on cultural expenditure and income, and the income elasticity of cultural demand. When a household member enters an unemployment spell, households reduce cultural expenditure and their income falls. Unemployment does not affect participation in cultural markets, and participating households exhibit larger income elasticity. The reduction in cultural expenditure and income is larger for men, and individuals who hold a tertiary education degree tend to experience a larger income fall and a smaller cultural expenditure reduction. We find that the reduction in cultural expenditure is larger during a recession, while the effect of unemployment on household income does not fluctuate much over the business cycle.

GARRIDO-FERNÁNDEZ, A., MONTANO, A., CORTES-DELGADO, A., RODRÍGUEZ-GÓMEZ, F. y ARROYO-LÓPEZ, F.N., 2021. Multi-Statistical Approach for the Study of Volatile Compounds of Industrial Spoiled Manzanilla Spanish-Style Table Olive Fermentations. *Foods*, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 1182. DOI 10.3390/foods10061182.

Table olives can suffer different types of spoilage during fermentation. In this work, a multi-statistical approach (standard and compositional data analysis) was used for the study of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) associated with altered (butyric, sulfidic, and putrid) and non-altered (normal) Manzanilla Spanish-style table olive fermentations. Samples were collected from two industrial

fermentation yards in Seville (Spain) in the 2019/2020 season. The VOC profiles of altered ($n = 4$) and non-altered ($n = 6$) samples were obtained by headspace solid-phase microextraction combined with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (HS-SPME-GC-MS). Ninety-one VOCs were identified and grouped into alcohols (30), esters (21), carbonyl compounds (12), acids (10), terpenes (6), phenols (6), sulfur compounds (2), and others (4). The association of the VOCs with spoilage samples depended on the standard or compositional statistical methodology used. However, butyric spoilage was strongly linked by several techniques to methyl butanoate, ethyl butanoate, and butanoic acid; sulfidic spoilage with 2-propyl-1-pentanol, dimethyl sulfide, methanol, 2-methylbutanal, 2-methyl-2-butenal, ethanol, 2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol, and isopentanol, while putrid was mainly related to D-limonene and 2-pentanol. Our data contribute to a better characterisation of non-zapatera spoiled table olive fermentations and show the convenience of using diverse statistical techniques for a most robust selection of spoilage VOC markers.

GAZZO, F., GIRÁLDEZ, J., VILLASECA-VICUÑA, R., GONZÁLEZ-JURADO, J.A. y ZABALOY, S., 2021. Acute effects on physical performance measures after 45 min of official competition in youth soccer players. *Journal of Functional Morphology and Kinesiology* [en línea], vol. 6, no. 2. DOI 10.3390/jfmk6020049.

An improved understanding of soccer players' match-related physical performance and recovery may help conditioning programs and re-warm up strategies to increase team performance during official competitions. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the acute effects of 45 min of official competition (first half in matches) on physical performance variables in U-16 youth soccer players. (2) Methods: 20 male soccer players (age: 14.4 ± 0.5 years; height: 1.70 ± 0.05 cm; body mass: 65.1 ± 11.6 kg) were recruited to participate in this study. Data was collected from five official matches. Participants performed the assessments in two stages of each match: after the pre-match warm-up and after the first half. Tests included rate of perceived exertion (RPE), 30-m sprint and countermovement (CMJ). (3) Results: Statistically significant differences were found ($p < 0.001$) when the measurements prior to the game were compared with those recorded after half time across all variables. Effect sizes (ES) were very large for RPE ($ES = 1.82$), moderate for 30-m sprint times ($ES = 0.64$) and small for CMJ ($ES = -0.25$). (4) Conclusions: After 45 min of official competition, our results suggest that U-16 soccer players demonstrated a reduction in sprint and jump performance, in addition to a higher RPE. Hence, this information could be useful when designing re-warming strategies that can be performed before the second half. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

GÓMEZ GORDILLO, R., 2021. COVID-19. Un año de hiperactividad normativa en materia sociolaboral en España. *Noticias CIELO*, no. 3, pp. 22- 0. ISSN 2532-1226.

GONZÁLEZ RAMOS, A.M. y LAMOLLA, L., 2021. Procesos y transformaciones en el

contexto de la 4ª Revolución Industrial que impulsen entornos igualitarios y saludables. *Revista de economía crítica*, no. 31, pp. 103-120. ISSN 1696-0866.

The 4th industrial revolution faces various challenges related to the diversity of the workforce and substantial transformations of their lifestyles, the management of successive crises, and the increasing digitization of global competitiveness dynamics. It all has been held on a work ethic oriented to professional success, and androcentrism focus resulting from work sexual division. In this work we analyse data evolution in Spain and Europe regarding the labour market, health and wellbeing, as well as the labour relations in organisations. Thereby, we try to shed light on the transformations that are needed to avoid gender disarrangement in the current European and Spanish labour market. In this line, we propose what direction should be taken by organisations and public policies to promote healthier environments, considering a gender and care perspective.

GORDILLO, M.C., 2021. Metal and insulator states of $SU(6) \times SU(2)$ clusters of fermions in one-dimensional optical lattices. *New Journal of Physics*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. 063034. ISSN 1367-2630. DOI 10.1088/1367-2630/ac0387.

We studied the behavior of mixtures of Yb-173 (with symmetry up to $SU(6)$) and Yb-171 (up to $SU(2)$) fermionic isotopes loaded in one-dimensional (1D) optical lattices. To do so, we solved the Schrodinger equation describing different systems using a diffusion Monte Carlo technique. We considered continuous Hamiltonians in which the interactions between atoms of different species (isotopes and/or spins) were modeled by contact potentials with parameters derived from their experimental scattering lengths. This implies that we can find both attractive and repulsive interactions between fermion pairs in the same cluster. The strength of those interactions can be changed by varying the transverse confinement, leading to different cluster behaviors. Only balanced clusters, i.e. with the same number of Yb-173 and Yb-171 atoms were considered. We found that the standard state for these clusters is a metallic-like one with different populations of Yb-173-Yb-171 molecule-like pairs in each optical lattice potential well. However, for big enough clusters, insulator-like states are also possible.

GUTIÉRREZ-SÁNCHEZ, J.D., 2021. Análisis de una dispersión: familias románicas en movimiento. *Transformaciones y retos de la movilidad de los europeos del este en España : treinta años después de la caída del Muro de Berlín: 1989-2019*. S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 261-282. ISBN 978-84-18656-06-4.

HERNÁNDEZ BUADES, J.C., 2021. La crisis del COVID: conyutural o estructural. *Agenda de la empresa andaluza: ideas, personas e instrumentos para dirigir la empresa*, no. 263, pp. 29- 0. ISSN 1576-0154.

HERNÁNDEZ MORA, I., MARTÍN, J.G. y ARAM, B., 2021. The First Cathedral on America's Pacific Coast. *Historical Archaeology*, vol. 55, no. 2, pp. 219-237. DOI 10.1007/s41636-020-00275-z

New research dispels the idea that Panamá Viejo was initially founded one-half mile from the site of its visible present-day ruins. The archaeological and historical evidence, subjected to interdisciplinary analysis, demonstrates that the city remained on the same main plaza next to its natural port from its founding 500 years ago until its destruction in 1671. The data reconsidered and newly uncovered also suggest reasons for previous misinterpretations of the city's early foundational history. Unlike many colonial cities and towns, Panamá Viejo did not move during its first century of existence. However, its main church, which became the bishopric's cathedral in 1524, did relocate after 1541. The new evidence establishes and confirms the original location of the first cathedral on America's Pacific Ocean to the south of Panamá Viejo's main plaza and explains its move to an elevated, rocky area on the eastern side of the same plaza over 20 years later. Excavations undertaken in 2018 have confirmed the original building's location a mere 50 m from the visible ruins of the cathedral, the tower of which remains a symbol of Panamanian identity today. © 2021, The Author(s).

HERRERA, S.C. y BACH, E.A., 2021. The Emerging Roles of JNK Signaling in *Drosophila* Stem Cell Homeostasis. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, vol. 22, no. 11, pp. 5519. DOI 10.3390/ijms22115519.

The Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) pathway is an evolutionary conserved kinase cascade best known for its roles during stress-induced apoptosis and tumor progression. Recent findings, however, have identified new roles for this pleiotropic pathway in stem cells during regenerative responses and in cellular plasticity. Here, we provide an overview of recent findings about the new roles of JNK signaling in stem cell biology using two well-established *Drosophila* models: the testis and the intestine. We highlight the pathway's roles in processes such as proliferation, death, self-renewal and reprogramming, and discuss the known parallels between flies and mammals.

HERRERO, C. y VILLAR, A., 2021. Group decisions from individual rankings: The Borda-Condorcet rule. *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 291, no. 2, pp. 757-765. ISSN 0377-2217. DOI 10.1016/j.ejor.2020.09.043.

This paper presents an evaluation protocol that transforms a collection of rankings, defined over a set of alternatives, into a complete, transitive, and cardinal assessment. It combines the ideas of Borda and Condorcet by computing the support that each alternative receives on average when confronted with any other. The protocol evaluates those alternatives in terms of pairwise comparisons but weighs the outcomes differently depending on how each alternative fares with respect to the others. The evaluation appears as the stable distribution of an iterative process in which each alternative competes randomly with any other, and results in a vector of positive numbers that tells us the relative support of the different options. We show that this protocol does not require linear orderings and can also be applied in the presence of incomplete rankings and when dealing with several issues simultaneously. (C) 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

JAENES SÁNCHEZ, J.C., PEÑALOZA GÓMEZ, R., GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, P., COSTA AGUDO, M. y JAENES AMARILLO, P., 2021. La vida en confinamiento de deportistas de alto rendimiento. *Pensar la pandemia: más allá de la sanidad y la economía*. S.l.: Dykinson, pp. 129-143. ISBN 978-84-13-77413-8.

KAJITANI, G.S., NASCIMENTO, L.L.D.S., NEVES, M.R.D.C., LEANDRO, G.D.S., GARCIA, C.C.M. y MENCK, C.F.M., 2021. Transcription blockage by DNA damage in nucleotide excision repair-related neurological dysfunctions. *Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology*, vol. 114, pp. 20-35. DOI 10.1016/j.semcdb.2020.10.009

Human genetic syndromes deficient in nucleotide excision repair (NER), such as xeroderma pigmentosum and Cockayne syndrome, may present neurological abnormalities and premature aging symptoms. Unrepaired endogenously generated DNA damage that hampers transcription is a strong candidate that contributes to the development of these severe effects in neuronal tissue. Endogenous lesions include those generated due to byproducts of cellular metabolisms, such as reactive oxygen species. This review presents much of the evidence on the mechanisms related to neurodegenerative processes associated with DNA damage responses. The primary focus is on the effects of the transcription machinery, including the accumulation of DNA•RNA hybrids (R-loops) that, in turn, influence DNA damage and repair metabolism. Moreover, several neuronal tissues present higher expression of long genes, a genomic subset more affected by DNA lesions, which may explain part of the neurological abnormalities in these patients. Also, neuronal tissues have different DNA repair capabilities that might result in different neurological consequences, as observed in patients and NER deficient animal models. The better understanding of how the accumulation of transcription blocking lesions can lead to neurological abnormalities and premature aging-like phenotypes may assist us in finding potential biomarkers and therapeutic targets that might improve the lives of these patients, as well as other neurological disorders in the general population. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

LEAL-LASARTE, M., ROODVELDT, C., POZO, D., CHITI, F., MANNINI, B., DOBSON, C.M. y VENDRUSCOLO, M., 2021. Distinct responses of human peripheral blood cells to different misfolded protein oligomers. *Immunology*, ISSN 0019-2805. DOI 10.1111/imm.13377.

Increasing evidence indicates that peripheral immune cells play a prominent role in neurodegeneration connected to protein misfolding, which are associated with formation of aberrant aggregates, including soluble protein misfolded oligomers. The precise links, however, between the physicochemical features of diverse oligomers and their effects on the immune system, particularly on adaptive immunity, remain currently unexplored, due partly to the transient and heterogeneous nature of the oligomers themselves. To overcome these limitations,

we took advantage of two stable and well-characterized types of model oligomers (A and B), formed by HypF-N bacterial protein, type B oligomers displaying lower solvent-exposed hydrophobicity. Exposure to oligomers of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) revealed differential effects, with type B, but not type A, oligomers leading to a reduction in CD4(+) cells. Type A oligomers promoted enhanced differentiation towards CD4(+)CD25(High)FoxP3(+) Tregs and displayed a higher suppressive effect on lymphocyte proliferation than Tregs treated with oligomers B or untreated cells. Moreover, our results reveal Th1 and Th17 lymphocyte differentiation mediated by type A oligomers and a differential balance of TGF-beta, IL-6, IL-23, IFN-gamma and IL-10 mediators. These results indicate that type B oligomers recapitulate some of the biological responses associated with Parkinson's disease in peripheral immunocompetent cells, while type A oligomers resemble responses associated with Alzheimer's disease. We anticipate that further studies characterizing the differential effects of protein misfolded oligomers on the peripheral immune system may lead to the development of blood-based diagnostics, which could report on the type and properties of oligomers present in patients.

LÓPEZ STOELTING, S., 2021. Reflective practice in ELT. *Innovation in Language Learning and Teaching*, ISSN 1750-1229. DOI 10.1080/17501229.2021.1931239.

LÓPEZ-IGUAL, P. y RODRÍGUEZ-MODROÑO, P., 2021. Factores de desigualdad entre teletrabajadores en Europa. *Revista de economía crítica*, no. 31, pp. 62-79. ISSN 1696-0866.

Technological innovations related to digitization, automation and globalization are favouring more workers to work from multiple locations. This expansion of teleworking, further stimulated by the COVID-19 pandemic, is altering not only workspaces and work schedules, but also labour relations and working conditions. Our objective is to explore the reconfiguring of inequalities among different types of teleworkers according to the intensity and place of use of ICT. This empirical study draws on data from more than twenty thousand workers in the EU-15 from the 6th European Survey of Working Conditions to analyse, using multinomial logistic regression models, the different profiles of teleworkers. The analysis shows the tendency to an increased heterogeneity in teleworker profiles and to growing inequalities between them. There are great differences between the different types of teleworkers depending on the occupation, the activity sector and the country. Women are mostly in the most precarious group of teleworkers and with the worst working conditions.

LUCEÑO OLIVA, J.L., 2021. ¿En qué momento pierde el socio que se separa su condición de tal? *Actualidad jurídica Aranzadi*, no. 972, pp. 12- 0. ISSN 1132-0257.

MACARRO OSUNA, J.M., 2021. Los impuestos progresivos sobre el volumen de negocios son directos y no constituyen ayudas de estado. *Nueva fiscalidad*, no. 1, pp. 277-291. ISSN 1696-0173.

MARÍN-IDARRAGA, D.A. y HURTADO GONZÁLEZ, J.M., 2021. Organizational structure and convergent change: explanatory factors in SMEs. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, ISSN 1462-6004. DOI 10.1108/JSBED-09-2020-0347.

Purpose By integrating the structural contingency and the organizational adaptation theories, this study analyzes the impact of the main variables of organizational structure on convergent change. The authors also examine whether some contingency variables, such as the firm's size, age and sector, may help to explain differences in the relationship between organizational structure and convergent change. **Design/methodology/approach** This work was carried out through an explanatory and cross-sectional study. The hypotheses were tested through a multiple regression analysis. **Findings** This paper demonstrates that, in Bogota's SMEs, modifications in differentiation and formalization explain convergent change, and that centralization does not affect it. Furthermore, the authors find that the company's size explains these relationships, and that age and sector do not influence them. **Practical implications** The authors provide useful information in this work to guide managers and professionals on the implications of organizational structure and convergent change, more specifically on decisions regarding hierarchical arrangement, job division and processes redefinition. **Originality/value** This work provides empirical evidence with original data for a better understanding of the reality of Colombian SMEs in the Latin American context.

MEHRSAFAR, A.H., MOGHADAM ZADEH, A., GAZERANI, P., JAENES SANCHEZ, J.C., NEJAT, M., RAJABIAN TABESH, M. y ABOLHASANI, M., 2021. Mental Health Status, Life Satisfaction, and Mood State of Elite Athletes During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Follow-Up Study in the Phases of Home Confinement, Reopening, and Semi-Lockdown Condition. *Frontiers in Psychology*, vol. 12, pp. 630414. ISSN 1664-1078. DOI 10.3389/fpsyg.2021.630414.

Scientific reports notified that the pandemic caused by the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has raised an unprecedented mental health emergency worldwide. Abrupt changes in daily routine, environmental constraints, adopted home confinement measures, and uncertainty about a date for returning to usual activities can potentially affect mental health and sports activities in athletes. Hence, we designed a cross-sectional study with a within-subjects design to investigate the impact of the pandemic on mental health, mood states, and life satisfaction of elite athletes. During the three phases of home confinement (April 14-24, n = 525), reopening (May 9-19, n = 464), and current semi-lockdown (July 20-31, n = 428), elite athletes voluntarily responded to an online survey. The self-report questionnaire was prepared to collect demographic and epidemiological

variables of interest and the COVID-19-related information. All participants also completed the Profile of Mood State (POMS), General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ-28), and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). The main result is that the training rate, mental health, life satisfaction, and positive mood have decreased during the home confinement period as compared with the reopening and semi-lockdown phases. However, the need for psychosocial services has increased during the pandemic period. The present study provides the first preliminary evidence that home confinement conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic might have negatively influenced elite athlete's mood state, mental health, and life satisfaction, as well as training rates. Monitoring the psychological parameters of elite athletes and developing strategies to improve their mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic should be on the agenda. Next studies, therefore, seem reasonable to focus on active interventions for athletes during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

MENDOZA CALDERÓN, S., 2021. Implementación de la convención Medicrime del consejo de Europa en España: "la falsificación de medicamentos en tiempos del covid-19: problemática penal. *Revista General de Derecho Penal*, no. 35, pp. 42-0. ISSN 1698-1189.

In this study, the main novelties in the field of counterfeiting of medicines in Spanish Criminal Code will be analyzed after the entry into force of Organic Law 1/2015, which meant the implementation of a large part of the aspects contained in the Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe, and how, the amplifying effect of the pandemic, has to make us reflect on the importance that these crimes have acquired worldwide and the adequate criminal delimitation between harmful and innocuous frauds in health matters.

MERCHÁN MURILLO, A., 2021. Competencia judicial y ley aplicable al uso de Blockchain y la Inteligencia Artificial como retos en paralelo. *El sistema jurídico ante la digitalización. Estudios de Derecho Público y Criminología*. S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 203-230. ISBN 978-84-13-78050-4.

MICELI, A., FERNÁNDEZ-SÁNCHEZ, M. y DUEÑAS-DÍEZ, J.-L., 2021. How often should ring pessaries be removed or changed in women with advanced POP? A prospective observational study. *International Urogynecology Journal*, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 1471-1478. DOI 10.1007/s00192-021-04706-0

Introduction and hypothesis: This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ring pessaries under continuous use for > 2 years. Our starting hypothesis was that their use without periodic removal, cleaning or replacement for between 24 to 48 months after insertion is safe and effective. Methods: This was a prospective observational and descriptive study. One hundred one women who successfully completed the 24 first months of continuous use of a ring pessary were included and monitored for another 24 months. The objectives were to establish the percentage of patients maintaining its use 48 months after insertion, the reasons

for discontinuation and the adverse events. Another purpose of this study was to determine the timing of replacement of the vaginal pessary in long-term users. Results: Of the women, 92.1% (93/101) had successful pessary use, and it was discontinued by three patients (2.9%, 3/101); 76.2% (77/101) of the women continued pessary use after the end of the study, and in 16 (15.8%, 16/101) patients, after pessary removal, the prolapse disappeared and did not recur. Forty-five women (48.4%, 45/93) presented some adverse events that required temporary pessary removal. The most common one was an increase in vaginal discharge (73.3%, 33/45). In four women (8.9%, 4/45), the ring pessary was detected embedded in the vaginal epithelium. Conclusions: Continuous use of a ring pessary can be recommended for 2 years in hysterectomized women and for 4 years in non-hysterectomized women if there are no complications. © 2021, The International Urogynecological Association.

MIDGLEY, S.D., HAMAD, S., BUTLER, K.T. y GRAU-CRESPO, R., 2021. Bandgap Engineering in the Configurational Space of Solid Solutions via Machine Learning: (Mg,Zn)O Case Study. *Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters*, vol. 12, no. 21, pp. 5163-5168. ISSN 1948-7185. DOI 10.1021/acs.jpcclett.1c01031.

Computer simulations of alloys' properties often require calculations in a large space of configurations in a supercell of the crystal structure. A common approach is to map density functional theory results into a simplified interaction model using so-called cluster expansions, which are linear on the cluster correlation functions. Alternative descriptors have not been sufficiently explored so far. We show here that a simple descriptor based on the Coulomb matrix eigenspectrum clearly outperforms the cluster expansion for both total energy and bandgap energy predictions in the configurational space of a MgO-ZnO solid solution, a prototypical oxide alloy for bandgap engineering. Bandgap predictions can be further improved by introducing non-linearity via gradient-boosted decision trees or neural networks based on the Coulomb matrix descriptor.

MIRZAD RAFAEL, E., TONTI, L., CORBETT, D., CUETOS, A. y PATTI, A., 2021. Dynamics of uniaxial-to-biaxial nematics switching in suspensions of hard cuboids. *Physics of Fluids* [en línea], vol. 33, no. 6. DOI 10.1063/5.0054923.

Field-induced reorientation of colloidal particles is especially relevant to manipulate the optical properties of a nanomaterial for target applications. We have recently shown that surprisingly feeble external stimuli are able to transform uniaxial nematic liquid crystals (LCs) of cuboidal particles into biaxial nematic LCs. In light of these results, here we apply an external field that forces the reorientation of colloidal cuboids in nematic LCs and sparks a uniaxial-to-biaxial texture switching. By dynamic Monte Carlo simulation, we investigate the unsteady-state reorientation dynamics at the particle scale when the field is applied (uniaxial-to-biaxial switching) and then removed (biaxial-to-uniaxial switching). We detect a strong correlation between the response time, being the time taken for the system to reorient, and particle anisotropy, which spans from rod-like to plate-like geometries. Interestingly, self-dual-shaped cuboids, theoretically considered as the most suitable to promote phase biaxiality for being exactly in between prolate

and oblate particles, exhibit surprisingly slow response times, especially if compared to prolate cuboids. © 2021 Author(s).

MOHAMMADI, S., ABDOLMALEKI, H., KHODADAD KASHI, S., BERNAL-GARCÍA, A. y GÁLVEZ-RUIZ, P., 2021. To Buy or Not to Buy: How Behavioral Habits Affect the Repurchase Intention of Cobranded Wearable Fitness Technology. *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 11, pp. 6499. DOI 10.3390/su13116499.

Luxury sports products and brands in general have seen a significant increase in their sales, highlighting the high consumption of smart sports watches. The purpose of this study is to investigate the mediating role of cobranding, self-presentation, self-expression, and symbolic values in the relationship between the consumer's need for uniqueness and the intention to repurchase luxury smart sports watches. The sample consisted of a total of 217 users of smart sports watches. An online questionnaire was used for data collection (24 items from 6 scales) and Smart PLS-SEM software was used for confirmatory factor analysis and to test a structural equation model. The findings provide an insight into the importance of cobranding on self-expression, self-presentation, and symbolic value. Specifically, in the case of intention to repurchase, the results show that symbolic value is the variable with the highest predictive value. This study provides an important advance in the academic literature related to luxury products in the sports sector, and the results facilitate a better understanding of the consumer's intention to repurchase.

NÁJERA-FERRER, P., PÉREZ-CABALLERO, C., GONZÁLEZ-BADILLO, J.J. y PAREJA-BLANCO, F., 2021. Effects of Exercise Sequence and Velocity Loss Threshold During Resistance Training on Following Endurance and Strength Performance During Concurrent Training. *International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 811-817. ISSN 1555-0265. DOI 10.1123/ijsp.2020-0483.

This study aimed to analyze the response to 4 concurrent training interventions differing in the training sequence and in the velocity loss (VL) threshold during strength training (20% vs 40%) on following endurance and strength performance. Methods: A randomized crossover research design was used. Sixteen trained men performed 4 training interventions consisting of endurance training (ET) followed by resistance training (RT), with 20% and 40% VL, respectively (ET + RT20 and ET + RT40), and RT with 20% and 40% VL, respectively, followed by ET (RT20 + ET and RT40 + ET). The ET consisted of running for 10 minutes at 90% of maximal aerobic velocity. The RT consisted of 3 squat sets with 60% of 1-repetition maximum. A 5-minute rest was given between exercises. The oxygen uptake throughout the ET and repetition velocity during RT were recorded. The blood lactate concentration, vertical jump, and squat velocity were measured at preexercise and after the endurance and strength exercises. Results: The RT40 + ET protocol showed an impaired running time along with higher ventilatory equivalents compared with those protocols that performed the ET without previous fatigue. No significant differences were observed in the repetitions per

set performed for a given VL threshold, regardless of the exercise sequence. The protocols consisting of 40% VL induced greater reductions in jump height and squat velocity, along with elevated blood lactate concentration. Conclusions: A high VL magnitude (40% VL) induced higher metabolic and mechanical stress, as well as greater residual fatigue, on the following ET performance.

NARBONA, E., DEL VALLE, J.C. y WHITTALL, J.B., 2021. Painting the Green Canvas: How Pigments Produce Flower Colours. *Biochemist*, vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 6-12. DOI 10.1042/bio_2021_137

Flowering plants are characterized by the production of striking flower colours and these colours are primarily caused by the accumulation of pigments in cells of the floral organs. The extraordinary array of colours displayed in flowers relies on four main pigment groups: chlorophylls, carotenoids, flavonoids and betalains. With thousands of different compounds, flavonoids are the most diverse and widespread pigment group. They include coloured anthocyanins, aurones and chalcones, as well as many flavonoid compounds such as flavones and flavonols that are invisible to humans, but visible to most pollinators since they absorb ultraviolet light (UV). Flowers may exhibit homogenous colours produced by only one type of pigment or extremely complex colour patterns caused by the accumulation of several types of pigments in the same or in different floral organs. Here, we review the ecological biochemistry of pigments affecting flower colour. We also present data of flower colour variation and provide future research directions guided by the physiological functions of floral pigments. June 2021 © The Authors. Published by Portland Press Limited under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CC BY-NC-ND)

NAVARRO, C.J., 2021. Comunidades urbanas y participación local en Europa. Modo de vida urbano, apego a la comunidad e implicación en actividades locales. *Encrucijadas: Revista Crítica de Ciencias Sociales*, no. 21, pp. 6- 0. ISSN 2174-6753.

This article tries to analyse community involvement across Europe applying the classical approach of urbanism a way of life and using the European Social Survey. Multilevel models show that urbanism reduces local involvement, although place attachment promotes more involvement among urban residents, regardless of their social position, political attitude, and participation in associations. This mobilizing effect is more evident in less developed countries where cities show more socio-economic vulnerabilities. Therefore, urbanism, and its form in each country, suppose different opportunities structures to promote local involvement, a relevant element in the policy frame of European Union urban development.

NAVARRO-YANEZ, C.J., 2021. The Effectiveness of Integral Urban Strategies: Policy Theory and Target Scale. The European URBAN I Initiative and Employment. *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 11, pp. 6251. DOI 10.3390/su13116251.

Integrated urban development strategies are shaping a new policy frame to cope with the

complexity of urban problems. This implies multi-level policy mixes involving multiple goals, the collaboration between different actors, and policy theories based on complementarity between different policy tools (and their causal processes). As in other policies, the third aspect has been less analysed. This article studied the theory behind policy mixes developed in the European Union URBAN I Initiative framework and the effects on its employment inclusion goal. The policy theory suggests complementary effects between policy actions oriented toward economic activities and those oriented at increasing employment skills to, in turn, increase residents' inclusion in the labour market. The quasi-experimental approach applied at the neighbourhood level in Spain showed a moderate influence on employment among the youngest age cohorts and a more evident impact on business density. Nevertheless, evidence concerning the complementarity between actions oriented at improving labour market demand and labour market supply in targeted neighbourhoods suggested in the program theory is less convincing. This exercise showed the methodological challenges in assessing the effectiveness of integral urban initiatives and offered some suggestions regarding the policy theory behind them through a European Union case.

NAVAS, P. y SANZ, A., 2021. Editorial: «Mitochondrial coenzyme Q homeostasis: Signalling, respiratory chain stability and diseases.» *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, vol. 169, pp. 12-13. ISSN 0891-5849. DOI 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2021.04.005.

OLIVA BLÁZQUEZ, F., 2021. La atribución de gananciales por voluntad de los cónyuges: la interpretación del artículo 1355 CC a la luz de la doctrina jurisprudencial más reciente. *Familia y Derecho en la España del siglo XXI: libro homenaje al profesor Luis Humberto Clavería Gosálbez*. S.l.: Reus, pp. 581-602. ISBN 9,7884290248e+12.

ORTEGA BECERRA, M.A., SÁNCHEZ MORENO, M. y PAREJA BLANCO, F., 2021. Effects of Cluster Set Configuration on Mechanical Performance and Neuromuscular Activity. *Journal of strength and conditioning research: the research journal of the NSCA*, vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 310-317. ISSN 1064-8011.

The aim of this study was to compare the effects of different cluster set (CS) configurations on mechanical performance and electromyography (EMG) activity during the bench press (BP) exercise. Fourteen strength-trained men (age 23.0 +/- 2.4 years; height 1.76 +/- 0.08 m; body mass 78.3 +/- 12.2 kg) performed 3 different protocols in the BP exercise consisting of 3 sets of 12 repetitions at 60% of 1 repetition maximum with interset rests of 2 minutes, differing in the set configuration: (a) traditional sets (TRDs), (b) cluster sets of 4 repetitions (CS4), and (c) cluster sets of 2 repetitions (CS2). Intraset rests of 30 seconds were interposed for CS protocols. The mean propulsive values of force, velocity, and power output were measured for every repetition by synchronizing a linear velocity transducer with a force platform. The root mean square (RMS) and

median frequency (MDF) for pectoralis major (PM) and triceps brachii (TB) muscles were also recorded for every repetition. Force, velocity, and power values progressively increased as the number of intraset rests increased (TRD < CS4 < CS2). The CS2 protocol exhibited lower RMS-PM than CS4 and TRD for almost all sets. In addition, TRDs showed significantly lower MDF-TB than CS2 for all sets and lower MDF-TB than CS4 during the third set. In conclusion, more frequent intraset rests were beneficial for maintaining mechanical performance, which may be mediated, from a neuromuscular perspective, by lesser increases in EMG amplitude and attenuated reductions in EMG frequency.

PALACIOS ESTEBAN, J.E. y CORDERO RAMOS, N., 2021. Desde la pandemia a una responsabilidad compartida: apelación a la ética. *Pensar la pandemia: más allá de la sanidad y la economía*. S.l.: Dykinson, pp. 63-76. ISBN 978-84-13-77413-8.

PALACIOS-FLORENCIO, B., SANTOS-ROLDÁN, L., BERBEL-PINEDA, J.M. y CASTILLO-CANALEJO, A.M., 2021. Sustainable Tourism as a Driving force of the Tourism Industry in a Post-Covid-19 Scenario. *Social Indicators Research*, ISSN 0303-8300. DOI 10.1007/s11205-021-02735-2.

The tourism industry is probably one of the most affected by the crisis caused by Covid-19. It is the responsibility of politicians, tourism professionals and researchers to look for solutions to revive this important industry. This article shows how the development of Sustainable Tourism can help in the sustenance of the tourism industry, since one of the premises on which Sustainable Tourism is based is the non-overcrowding of tourist destinations (essential factor in the current context). Considering this argument and the existing regulations on lockdown rules, social distancing and meet up, it is considered that the practices in Sustainable Tourism can become a potential solution to stimulate tourist movements and help the revival of the tourism industry. Therefore, more specifically, the main objective of this article is to know tourist 's perception among about Sustainable Tourism and to determine which factors help its development. In this sense, the use of structural equation models in a research of 308 tourists has determined how factors related to the tourists' attitude, motivation and perceived benefits provided by the development of Sustainable Tourism increase the intention to consume this type of tourism.

PÉREZ GARCÍA, M., 2021. *Global History with Chinese Characteristics: Autocratic States along the Silk Road in the Decline of the Spanish and Qing Empires 1680-1796*. S.l.: Palgrave Macmillan : Springer Nature Singapore. ISBN 978-981-15-7864-9.

This open access book considers a pivotal era in Chinese history from a global perspective. This book's insight into Chinese and international history offers timely and challenging perspectives on initiatives like "Chinese characteristics", "The New Silk Road" and "One Belt, One Road" in broad historical context. *Global History with Chinese Characteristics* analyses the feeble state capacity of

Qing China questioning the so-called “High Qing” (shèng qīng 盛清) era’s economic prosperity as the political system was set into a “power paradox” or “supremacy dilemma”. This is a new thesis introduced by the author demonstrating that interventionist states entail weak governance. Macao and Marseille as a new case study aims to compare Mediterranean and South China markets to provide new insights into both modern eras’ rising trade networks, non-official institutions and interventionist impulses of autocratic states such as China’s Qing and Spain’s Bourbon empires.

PÉREZ LEÓN, V.E., PÉREZ, F., CONTRERAS RUBIO, I. y GUERRERO, F.M., 2021. An approach to the travel and tourism competitiveness index in the Caribbean region. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 346-362. DOI 10.1002/jtr.2411

This study aims to propose an index for measuring tourism destination competitiveness in the Caribbean Region. The application purpose is to fill the absence of Caribbean destinations in international rankings. Thirty three destinations and 27 indicators were considered, grouped into the 4 sub-indexes of the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index. The application was based on Goal Programming and Data Envelopment Analysis. Four dimensional rankings and a global rank were established as a useful tool for policy makers. The results demonstrate the proposal’s explanatory power and methodological improvements in building composite indicators to measure the competitiveness of destinations. © 2020 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

PÉREZ-ALFONSO, D., LÓPEZ-LÓPEZ, M., LÓPEZ-CORNEJO, P., ROMERO-AZOGIL, L., BENITO, E., GARCÍA-MARTÍN, M.D.G., GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, C.B., ROSADO, I.V., BALESTRA, F.R., HUERTAS, P., GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, M. y MOYÁ, M.L., 2021. Properties of polyplexes formed between a cationic polymer derived from l-arabinitol and nucleic acids. *New Journal of Chemistry*, vol. 45, no. 22, pp. 10098-10108. DOI 10.1039/d1nj00606a

In this work a sugar-based cationic polymer derived from l-arabinitol, PUArab, was prepared and its interactions with the linear calf thymus DNA and with the circular plasmid pEGFP-C1 were investigated at different N/P ratios. The polyplexes were characterized by using several techniques. For both nucleic acids, a charge inversion was observed, together with a conformational change from a coiled structure to a more compacted one. However, the N/P ratio required to observe the DNA condensation depended on the nucleic acid architecture. PUArab presents low toxicity in several cell lines. The transfection efficiency, TE, of the PUArab/pEGFP-C1 polyplexes was investigated at several N/P ratios in order to study their potential as vectors in gene transfection. © 2021 The Royal Society of Chemistry and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

PINAGLIA-VILLALÓN GAVIRA, J.I., 2021. El principio general de la buena fe en la

hipótesis de ruptura injustificada de los tratos preliminares y la responsabilidad precontractual. *Actualidad civil*, no. 6, pp. 2- 0. ISSN 0213-7100.

As its title indicates, this study addresses the difficult and complex issue of the liability of subjects during the stage of dealings or negotiations prior to the formation of the contractual agreement. No one can deny that already at such a moment there is a social contact of a negotiating nature between the parties aimed at the signature of a contract. It is generally accepted at European level that the parties are free to enter into negotiations and to withdraw, but the party who has negotiated or broken off negotiations in a manner contrary to the requirements of good faith and fair dealing is liable for the damage caused to the other party; the fundamental problem that arises here is to determine whether the factual situation of the dealings, whose essential element are the legitimate expectations, can be shaped as a suitable fact to produce, through the activation of the precept of good faith, a binding relationship between the parties involved in the preliminary negotiations.

PLAZA, N.P., PODGLAJEN, A., PEÑA-ORTIZ, C. y PLOEGER, F., 2021. Processes influencing lower stratospheric water vapour in monsoon anticyclones: Insights from Lagrangian modelling. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, vol. 21, no. 12, pp. 9585-9607. DOI 10.5194/acp-21-9585-2021

We investigate the influence of different chemical and physical processes on the water vapour distribution in the lower stratosphere (LS), in particular in the Asian and North American monsoon anticyclones (AMA and NAMA, respectively). Specifically, we use the chemistry transport model CLaMS to analyse the effects of large-scale temperatures, methane oxidation, ice microphysics, and small-scale atmospheric mixing processes in different model experiments. All these processes hydrate the LS and, particularly, the AMA. While ice microphysics has the largest global moistening impact, it is small-scale mixing which dominates the specific signature in the AMA in the model experiments. In particular, the small-scale mixing parameterization strongly contributes to the water vapour transport to this region and improves the simulation of the intra-seasonal variability, resulting in a better agreement with the Aura Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) observations. Although none of our experiments reproduces the spatial pattern of the NAMA as seen in MLS observations, they all exhibit a realistic annual cycle and intra-seasonal variability, which are mainly controlled by large-scale temperatures. We further analyse the sensitivity of these results to the domain-filling trajectory set-up, here-called Lagrangian trajectory filling (LTF). Compared with MLS observations and with a multiyear reference simulation using the full-blown chemistry transport model version of CLaMS, we find that the LTF schemes result in a drier global LS and in a weaker water vapour signal over the monsoon regions, which is likely related to the specification of the lower boundary condition. Overall, our results emphasize the importance of subgrid-scale mixing and multiple transport pathways from the troposphere in representing water vapour in the AMA. © 2021 Nuria Pilar Plaza et al.

POSADA-IZQUIERDO, G.D., VALERO, A., ARROYO-LÓPEZ, F.N., GONZÁLEZ-SERRANO, M., RAMOS-BENÍTEZ, A.M., BENÍTEZ-CABELLO, A., RODRÍGUEZ-GÓMEZ, F., JIMENEZ-DIAZ, R. y GARCÍA-GIMENO, R.M., 2021. Behavior of *Vibrio* spp. in Table Olives. *Frontiers in Microbiology* [en línea], vol. 12. DOI 10.3389/fmicb.2021.650754.

The presence of *Vibrio* species in table olive fermentations has been confirmed by molecular biology techniques in recent studies. However, there has been no report of any foodborne outbreak caused by *Vibrio* due to the consumption of table olives, and their role as well as the environmental conditions allowing their survival in table olives has not been elucidated so far. The aims of this work were to model the behavior of an inoculated *Vibrio* cocktail in diverse table olive environments and study the possible behavior of an inoculated *Vibrio* cocktail in table olives. First, an *in vitro* study has been performed where the microbial behavior of a *Vibrio* cocktail was evaluated in a laboratory medium and in olive brines using predictive models at different NaCl concentrations (2–12%) and pH levels (4.0–9.0). Afterward, a challenge testing was done in lye-treated olives inoculated at the beginning of fermentation with the *Vibrio* cocktail for 22 days. The *Vibrio* cocktail inoculated in table olives has not been detected in olive brines during fermentation at different pH levels. However, it was observed that this microorganism in a laboratory medium could reach an optimal growth at pH 9 and 2% salt, without time of constant absorbance (t_A), and the maximum absorbance value (y_{end}) observed was at pH 8 and 2% salt conditions. The statistical analysis demonstrated that the effect of salt concentration was higher than pH for the kinetic growth parameters (μ_{max} , t_A , and y_{end}). On the other hand, it was confirmed that no growth of the *Vibrio* cocktail on any sample was noticed in lye-treated olive fermentations. Thus, it was concluded that the presence of olive compounds (unknown) did not allow the development of *Vibrio* strains, so it is a very safety product as it has a natural antimicrobial compound, but the possibility that a native *Vibrio* sp. is able to acquire the capacity to adapt to this compound should be considered in further studies. © Copyright © 2021 Posada-Izquierdo, Valero, Arroyo-López, González-Serrano, Ramos-Benítez, Benítez-Cabello, Rodríguez-Gómez, Jimenez-Diaz and García-Gimeno.

POYATOS, R., GRANDA, V., FLO, V., ADAMS, M.A., ADORJÁN, B., AGUADÉ, D., AIDAR, M.P.M., ALLEN, S., ALVARADO-BARRIENTOS, M.S., ANDERSON-TEIXEIRA, K.J., APARECIDO, L.M., ALTAFARAIN, M., ARANDA, I., ASBJORNSEN, H., BAXTER, R., BEAMESDERFER, E., BERRY, Z.C., BERVEILLER, D., BLAKELY, B., BOGGS, J., BOHRER, G., BOLSTAD, P.V., BONAL, D., BRACHO, R., BRITO, P., BRODEUR, J., CASANOVES, F., CHAVE, J., CHEN, H., CISNEROS, C., CLARK, K., CREMONESE, E., DANG, H., DAVID, J.S., DAVID, T.S., DELPIERRE, N., DESAI, A.R., DO, F.C., DOHNAL, M., DOMECH, J.-C., DZIKITI, S., EDGAR, C., EICHSTAEDT, R., EL-MADANY, T.S., ELBERS, J., ELLER, C.B., EUSKIRCHEN, E.S., EWERS, B., FONTI, P., FORNER, A., FORRESTER, D.I., FREITAS, H.C., GALVAGNO, M., GARCIA-TEJERA, O., GHIMIRE, C.P., GIMENO, T.E., GRACE, J., GRANIER, A., GRIEBEL, A., GUANGYU, Y., GUSH, M.B., HANSON, P.J., HASSELQUIST, N.J., HEINRICH, I.,

HERNANDEZ-SANTANA, V., HERRMANN, V., HÖLTTÄ, T., HOLWERDA, F., IRVINE, J., NA AYUTTHAYA, S.I., JARVIS, P.G., JOCHHEIM, H., JOLY, C.A., KAPLICK, J., KIM, H.S., KLEMEDTSSON, L., KROPP, H., LAGERGREN, F., LANE, P., LANG, P., LAPENAS, A., LECHUGA, V., LEE, M., LEUSCHNER, C., LIMOUSIN, J.-M., LINARES, J.C., LINDERSON, M.-L., LINDROTH, A., LLORENS, P., LÓPEZ-BERNAL, Á., LORANTY, M.M., LÜTTSCWAGER, D., MACINNIS-NG, C., MARÉCHAUX, I., MARTIN, T.A., MATHENY, A., MCDOWELL, N., MCMAHON, S., MEIR, P., MÉSZÁROS, I., MIGLIAVACCA, M., MITCHELL, P., MÖLDER, M., MONTAGNANI, L., MOORE, G.W., NAKADA, R., NIU, F., NOLAN, R.H., NORBY, R., NOVICK, K., OBERHUBER, W., OBOJES, N., OISHI, A.C., OLIVEIRA, R.S., OREN, R., OURCIVAL, J.-M., PALJAKKA, T., PEREZ-PRIEGO, O., PERI, P.L., PETERS, R.L., PFAUTSCH, S., POCKMAN, W.T., PREISLER, Y., RASCHER, K., ROBINSON, G., ROCHA, H., ROCHETEAU, A., RÖLL, A., ROSADO, B.H.P., ROWLAND, L., RUBTSOV, A.V., SABATÉ, S., SALMON, Y., SALOMÓN, R.L., SÁNCHEZ-COSTA, E., SCHÄFER, K.V.R., SCHULDT, B., SHASHKIN, A., STAHL, C., STOJANOVIĆ, M., SUÁREZ, J.C., SUN, G., SZATNIEWSKA, J., TATARINOV, F., TESAÅ™, M., THOMAS, F.M., TOR-NGERN, P., URBAN, J., VALLADARES, F., VAN DER TOL, C., VAN MEERVELD, I., VARLAGIN, A., VOIGT, H., WARREN, J., WERNER, C., WERNER, W., WIESER, G., WINGATE, L., WULLSCHLEGER, S., YI, K., ZWEIFEL, R., STEPPE, K., MENCUCCINI, M. y MARTÍNEZ-VILALTA, J., 2021. Global transpiration data from sap flow measurements: The SAPFLUXNET database. *Earth System Science Data*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 2607-2649. DOI 10.5194/essd-13-2607-2021

Plant transpiration links physiological responses of vegetation to water supply and demand with hydrological, energy, and carbon budgets at the land-atmosphere interface. However, despite being the main land evaporative flux at the global scale, transpiration and its response to environmental drivers are currently not well constrained by observations. Here we introduce the first global compilation of whole-plant transpiration data from sap flow measurements (SAPFLUXNET, <https://sapfluxnet.creaf.cat/>, last access: 8 June 2021). We harmonized and quality-controlled individual datasets supplied by contributors worldwide in a semi-automatic data workflow implemented in the R programming language. Datasets include sub-daily time series of sap flow and hydrometeorological drivers for one or more growing seasons, as well as metadata on the stand characteristics, plant attributes, and technical details of the measurements. SAPFLUXNET contains 202 globally distributed datasets with sap flow time series for 2714 plants, mostly trees, of 174 species. SAPFLUXNET has a broad bioclimatic coverage, with woodland/shrubland and temperate forest biomes especially well represented (80% of the datasets). The measurements cover a wide variety of stand structural characteristics and plant sizes. The datasets encompass the period between 1995 and 2018, with 50% of the datasets being at least 3 years long. Accompanying radiation and vapour pressure deficit data are available for most of the datasets, while on-site soil water content is available for 56% of the datasets. Many datasets contain data for species that make up 90% or more of the total stand basal area, allowing the estimation of stand transpiration in diverse ecological settings. SAPFLUXNET adds to existing plant trait datasets, ecosystem flux networks, and remote sensing products to help increase our

understanding of plant water use, plant responses to drought, and ecohydrological processes. SAPFLUXNET version 0.1.5 is freely available from the Zenodo repository (10.5281/zenodo.3971689; Poyatos et al., 2020a). The «sapfluxnet»R package—designed to access, visualize, and process SAPFLUXNET data—is available from CRAN. © 2021 Rafael Poyatos et al.

REYES MARTÍN, H., GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, J.M. y MIRÓN CANELO, J.A., 2021. ¿Pueden los adolescentes tomar mejores decisiones? La respuesta de la Física la Física como entrenamiento de pensamiento crítico. *European journal of education and psychology*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 7- 0. ISSN 1888-8992. 10.32457/ejep.v14i1.1550

Tradicionalmente, aprender Física es una tarea complicada. En el presente estudio queremos conocer si hay relación entre el aprendizaje de la Física de modo mayéutico o socrático y las funciones ejecutivas del cerebro. 69 estudiantes preuniversitarios que aprendieron Física empleando un método fundamentado en el funcionamiento del cerebro fueron comparados con un grupo que aprendió Física empleando la clase magistral, exactamente con el mismo N. Ambos grupos fueron analizados con el test de Stroop para buscar diferencias en las funciones ejecutivas, más concretamente en la inhibición de las respuestas inmediatas e intuitivas. El test-T determina que existe una diferencia significativa entre ambos grupos ($p < 0.036$) en el control de la interferencia o inhibición. Estos resultados podrían indicar que esta metodología fundamentada en el funcionamiento del cerebro mejora el proceso de razonamiento de los estudiantes, puesto que sabemos que la cíngulada anterior y el lóbulo frontal funcionan como un tándem en ese proceso. Los resultados del presente estudio sugieren que hay una mejora en la inhibición que está relacionada con la forma de aprender. El método propuesto parece que refuerza las funciones ejecutivas del cerebro y tal vez sería posible emplear dicho método en otras asignaturas.

RIBEIRO, J., CARNEIRO, I., NUNO, A., PORTO, M., EDELAAR, P., LUNA, A. y REINO, L., 2021. Investigating people's perceptions of alien parakeets in urban environments. *European Journal of Wildlife Research*, vol. 67, no. 3, pp. 45. ISSN 1612-4642. DOI 10.1007/s10344-021-01487-1.

Biological invasions are widely recognised as a significant threat to biodiversity, a driver of global change and a relevant economic problem. Actions to control or eradicate invasive alien species (IAS) can cause great controversy, especially when targeted species are charismatic. Thus, better understanding people's perceptions of invasive species is key for ensuring more effective IAS management. The ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) and the monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) are two of the most successful avian invaders worldwide, causing several ecological and socio-economic impacts in recipient regions. We used image-based questionnaires to assess differences in people's perceptions of recently established ring-necked and monk parakeet colonies in an urban environment (Porto, Portugal). Most participants recognised both species and had a positive perception of the parakeets, with respondents' education, gender and

age influencing their perception. Potential ecological, economic and social impacts caused by these species do not seem to be widely acknowledged yet, likely due to the limited awareness of IAS or the incipiency of their impacts in the area. Our results suggest future actions to manage feral parakeet populations in the area will likely be met with public opposition. While increased public literacy about IAS might help improve risk awareness, complementary tools should be used to promote support for potential interventions. Social assessments are vital to identify, evaluate and address social costs and benefits of IAS. Further research should adopt a multidisciplinary approach to foster communication in IAS management actions, implementing effective and sustainable measures to tackle biological invasions by charismatic vertebrates.

ROALSON, E.H., JIMÉNEZ-MEJÍAS, P., HIPPI, A.L., BENITEZ-BENITEZ, C., BRUEDERLE, L.P., CHUNG, K.-S., ESCUDERO, M., FORD, B.A., FORD, K., GEBAUER, S., GEHRKE, B., HAHN, M., HAYAT, M.Q., HOFFMANN, M.H., JIN, X.-F., KIM, S., LARRIDON, I., LEVEILLE-BOURRET, E., LU, Y.-F., LUCENO, M., MAGUILLA, E., MÁRQUEZ-CORRO, J.I., MARTÍN-BRAVO, S., MASAKI, T., MIGUEZ, M., NACZI, R.F.C., REZNICEK, A.A., SPALINK, D., STARR, J.R., UZMA, VILLAVERDE, T., WATERWAY, M.J., WILSON, K.L. y ZHANG, S.-R., 2021. A framework infrageneric classification of *Carex* (Cyperaceae) and its organizing principles. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*, ISSN 1674-4918. DOI 10.1111/jse.12722.

Phylogenetic studies of *Carex* L. (Cyperaceae) have consistently demonstrated that most subgenera and sections are para- or polyphyletic. Yet, taxonomists continue to use subgenera and sections in *Carex* classification. Why? The Global *Carex* Group (GCG) here takes the position that the historical and continued use of subgenera and sections serves to (i) organize our understanding of lineages in *Carex*, (ii) create an identification mechanism to break the -moo species of *Carex* into manageable groups and stimulate its study, and (iii) provide a framework to recognize morphologically diagnosable lineages within *Carex*. Unfortunately, the current understanding of phylogenetic relationships in *Carex* is not yet sufficient for a global reclassification of the genus within a Linnean infrageneric (sectional) framework. Rather than leaving *Carex* classification in its current state, which is misleading and confusing, we here take the intermediate steps of implementing the recently revised subgeneric classification and using a combination of informally named clades and formally named sections to reflect the current state of our knowledge. This hybrid classification framework is presented in an order corresponding to a linear arrangement of the clades on a ladderized phylogeny, largely based on the recent phylogenies published by the GCG. It organizes *Carex* into six subgenera, which are, in turn, subdivided into 62 formally named Linnean sections plus 49 informal groups. This framework will serve as a roadmap for research on *Carex* phylogeny, enabling further development of a complete reclassification by presenting relevant morphological and geographical information on clades where possible and standardizing the use of formal sectional names.

RODRÍGUEZ-GONZÁLEZ, P.M., COLANGELO, M., SÁNCHEZ-MIRANDA, A., SÁNCHEZ-SALGUERO, R., CAMPELO, F., RITA, A., GOMES MARQUES, I., ALBUQUERQUE, A., RIPULLONE, F. y CAMARERO, J.J., 2021. Climate, drought and hydrology drive narrow-leaved ash growth dynamics in southern European riparian forests. *Forest Ecology and Management*, vol. 490, pp. 119128. ISSN 0378-1127. DOI 10.1016/j.foreco.2021.119128.

Mediterranean riparian forests are among the most threatened ecosystems in Europe. These ecosystems are exposed to land-use changes threatening their reduced habitat and by global warming, which is already triggering aridification processes. To assess the impact of these major threats, we studied the radial-growth responses to climate and drought in the narrow-leaved ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*). This riparian tree species presents a relatively large ecological spectrum in its habitat preference in the Mediterranean Basin. We studied five sites arranged across a wide geographical range from Iberia to Italy, subjected to contrasting climatic conditions and located in hydrographic basins with different sizes and water regimes. We found diverse growth responses to climate and drought across the Mediterranean distribution range of the narrow-leaved ash at the individual and site levels. The growth of this species increased in response to wet and cool conditions in the prior winter and spring. The response to summer conditions was only observed in the coldest and wettest site (Ticino). Growth responded negatively to 2?14 month droughts that occurred from previous winter up to summer, particularly in the warmest-driest sites. Growth responses to drought peaked in the warmest-driest sites in terms of climate water balance (Odelouca, Don?ana), but not in the driest sites in terms of annual precipitation (Tudela, Zaragoza). Hydrological conditions also affected the narrow-leaved ash with high discharges in the prior winter and early spring enhancing wood production. Considering projected aridification and increased hydrological alteration, implying limited water supply in the Mediterranean region, climate warming will negatively impact productivity of narrow-leaved ash riparian forests. Further research should combine analyses of growth responses to climate and hydrology from tree to basin scales to disentangle their relative roles as drivers of productivity under different scenarios of climate and hydrological changes, in order to aid adaptive management of these key ecosystems.

RODRÍGUEZ-IZQUIERDO, R.M. y GONZÁLEZ-FARACO, J.C., 2021. Culturally relevant education: A pedagogical model for students from diverse cultural backgrounds. concept, possibilities and limitations. *Teoria de la Educacion*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 153-172. DOI 10.14201/TERI.22990

This article presents a study of the extensive scientific production on Culturally Relevant Education (CRE), a pedagogical model that aims to significantly enhance the success of culturally diverse students. This model, of North American origin, is practically unknown in Spain. Hence, the contributions of this work can be considered a true novelty. Its objective is twofold: To deepen knowledge of the CRE, which effectiveness is supported by numerous empirical researches, and to assess its translation to our context, in which students of immigrant origin tend to have lower average academic performance than their peers. Through the analysis

of the most important literature on CRE, it has been possible: 1, to establish the most important theoretical characteristics of this pedagogical model, in relation to those of other concomitant and complementary approaches; 2, to estimate its impact on the improvement of the performance of culturally diverse students; and 3, to determine its possibilities and limitations of translation to our context. The results of this work show the great potential of CRE in improving the learning processes of culturally diverse students. Moreover, the importance of initial and ongoing teacher training in the development of this educational model is stressed, in addition to its valuable guidelines for pedagogical research and teaching practice. © 2021 Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca. All rights reserved.

RODRÍGUEZ-MODROÑO, P. y ADDABBO, T., 2021. Introducción al semi-monográfico. Desigualdades en la 4ª Revolución Industrial. Trabajos y cuidados en la era digital. *Revista de economía crítica*, no. 31, pp. 36-43. ISSN 1696-0866.

ROJANO ORTEGA, D., BERRAL AGUILAR, A.J. y BERRAL DE LA ROSA, F.J., 2021. Bilateral asymmetries and sex differences in the kinematics of running gait cycle of a group of Andalusian recreational runners. *Retos: nuevas tendencias en educación física, deporte y recreación*, no. 41, pp. 512-518. ISSN 1579-1726.

Running gait cycle begins when one foot comes in contact with the ground and ends when the same foot contacts the ground again. In a running gait cycle each lower limb has a stance phase and a swing phase. During the stance phase eversion of the subtalar joint is one of the mechanisms used to absorb impact forces. However, excessive rearfoot eversion may contribute to overuse running injuries of the lower limb. It is necessary to provide additional insight on sex differences or differences between dominant and non-dominant limbs in the different phases of the running gait cycle, as well as in the movements of the subtalar joint in the coronal plane. Therefore, the aim of the current study was to determine bilateral asymmetries, sex differences and peak eversion angle in the running gait cycle of recreational runners. 20 recreational runners aged 20 – 28 years (10 males and 10 females) were recorded on a treadmill at a running speed between 11 km/h and 12 km/h with high speed camera at 300 Hz. Males and females showed no significant differences between limbs in any of the variables of interest, indicating no bilateral asymmetries in running gait cycle. Female runners demonstrated a greater time to peak eversion than male runners ($36.92 \pm 5.79\%$ vs $26.37 \pm 5.12\%$, $p < .01$) and this may be related to some overuse running injuries that are more prevalent in females. The data obtained in this study may serve as a useful reference for future research.

ROSELL-VALLE, C., MARTÍNEZ-LOSA, M., MATAS-RICO, E., CASTILLA-ORTEGA, E., ZAMBRANA-INFANTES, E., GÓMEZ-CONDE, A.I., SÁNCHEZ-SALIDO, L., LADRÓN DE GUEVARA-MIRANDA, D., PEDRAZA, C., SERRANO-CASTRO, P.J., CHUN, J., RODRÍGUEZ DE FONSECA, F., ÁLVAREZ-DOLADO, M., SANTÍN, L.J. y ESTIVILL-TORRÚS, G., 2021. GABAergic deficits in absence of LPA1 receptor, associated anxiety-like and coping behaviors, and amelioration by interneuron precursor

transplants into the dorsal hippocampus. *Brain Structure and Function*, vol. 226, no. 5, pp. 1479-1495. DOI 10.1007/s00429-021-02261-4

Defects in GABAergic function can cause anxiety- and depression-like behaviors among other neuropsychiatric disorders. Therapeutic strategies using the transplantation of GABAergic interneuron progenitors derived from the medial ganglionic eminence (MGE) into the adult hippocampus reversed the symptomatology in multiple rodent models of interneuron-related pathologies. In turn, the lysophosphatidic acid receptor LPA1 has been reported to be essential for hippocampal function. Converging evidence suggests that deficits in LPA1 receptor signaling represent a core feature underlying comparable hippocampal dysfunction and behaviors manifested in common neuropsychiatric conditions. Here, we first analyzed the GABAergic interneurons in the hippocampus of wild-type and maLPA1-null mice, lacking the LPA1 receptor. Our data revealed a reduction in the number of neurons expressing GABA, calcium-binding proteins, and neuropeptides such as somatostatin and neuropeptide Y in the hippocampus of maLPA1-null mice. Then, we used interneuron precursor transplants to test links between hippocampal GABAergic interneuron deficit, cell-based therapy, and LPA1 receptor-dependent psychiatric disease-like phenotypes. For this purpose, we transplanted MGE-derived interneuron precursors into the adult hippocampus of maLPA1-null mice, to test their effects on GABAergic deficit and behavioral symptoms associated with the absence of the LPA1 receptor. Transplant studies in maLPA1-null mice showed that grafted cells were able to restore the hippocampal host environment, decrease the anxiety-like behaviors and neutralize passive coping, with no abnormal effects on motor activity. Furthermore, grafted MGE-derived cells maintained their normal differentiation program. These findings reinforce the use of cell-based strategies for brain disorders and suggest that the LPA1 receptor represents a potential target for interneuron-related neuropsychiatric disorders. © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

SALAS-VALLINA, A., ALEGRE, J. y LÓPEZ-CABRALES, Á., 2021. The challenge of increasing employees' well-being and performance: How human resource management practices and engaging leadership work together toward reaching this goal. *Human Resource Management*, vol. 60, no. 3, pp. 333-347. DOI 10.1002/hrm.22021

Despite continuing interest in employees' well-being, there are still large gaps in our understanding of the mediating role this concept plays in the human resource management (HRM)–performance relationship. In addition, more insights as to how HRM is implemented by leaders are required, as studies largely center either on leadership or on HRM, with little research addressing how HRM and leadership jointly determine employees' well-being and performance. This study examines the link between well-being-oriented human resource management (WBHRM) and performance in a sample of very large organizations, based on the job demands–resource model and social exchange theory. In addition, we explore the moderating role of middle managers' leadership in the relationship between WBHRM and employees' well-being. The results reveal that engaging leadership

behavior fosters genuine implementation of WBHRM and has a direct impact on employees' performance. © 2020 Wiley Periodicals LLC.

SÁNCHEZ RUBIO, D., 2021. Trabajo, violencia estructural y condiciones dignas de vida. *Capitalismo, globalización e ideología*. S.l.: Punto Rojo, pp. 161-194. ISBN 978-84-18886-14-0.

SÁNCHEZ-MORENO, M., RODRÍGUEZ-ROSELL, D., DÍAZ-CUELI, D., PAREJA-BLANCO, F. y GONZÁLEZ-BADILLO, J.J., 2021. Effects of Velocity Loss Threshold Within Resistance Training During Concurrent Training on Endurance and Strength Performance. *International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 849-857. ISSN 1555-0265. DOI 10.1123/ijsp.2020-0349.

This study analyzed the effects of 3 training interventions: 1 isolated endurance training (ET) and 2 concurrent training (CT), which differed in the velocity loss (VL) magnitude allowed during the resistance training (RT) set: 15% (VL15) versus 45%, on strength and endurance running performance. Methods: A total of 33 resistance- and endurance-trained men were randomly allocated into 3 groups: VL15, VL 45%, and ET. ET was similar across all groups. The CT groups differed in the VL allowed during the RT set. Before and after the 8-week training program the following tests were performed: (1) running sprints, (2) vertical jump, (3) progressive loading test in the squat exercise, and (4) incremental treadmill running test up to maximal oxygen uptake. Results: Significant differences ($P < .001$) in RT volume (approximately 401 vs 177 total repetitions for VL 45% and VL15, respectively) were observed. Significant «group» x «time» interactions were observed for vertical jump and all strength-related variables: the CT groups attained significantly greater gains than ET. Moreover, a significant «group» x «time» interaction ($P = .03$) was noted for velocity at maximal oxygen uptake. Although all groups showed increases in velocity at maximal oxygen uptake, the VL15 group achieved greater gains than the ET group. Conclusions: CT interventions experienced greater strength gains than the ET group. Although all groups improved their endurance performance, the VL15 intervention resulted in greater gains than the ET approach. Therefore, moderate VL thresholds in RT performed during CT could be a good strategy for concurrently maximizing strength and endurance development.

SEPÚLVEDA NAVARRETE, P. y ANTOLÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, I., 2021. Consecuencias y factores de riesgo/protección en la violencia hacia mujeres de edad avanzada en Andalucía: datos para repensar la prevención e intervención social. *Mujeres especialmente vulnerables ante la violencia de género: mujeres con discapacidad y de edad avanzada*. S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 113-139. ISBN 978-84-13-97487-3.

SILVA-ARDANUY, M., 2021. Despliegue de los derechos sociales constitucionalmente reconocidos a la Administración Local (2008-2020). *Enfoques sobre*

administración local. El «tercer estado». S.l.: Tirant lo Blanch, pp. 105-182. ISBN 978-84-13-97361-6.

SZYMYSLIK, R., 2021. La práctica de la traducción literaria y la enseñanza de lenguas en entornos de integración. *FITISPos International Journal: Public Service Interpreting and Translation*, no. 8, pp. 110-121. ISSN 2341-3778. 10.37536/FITISPos-IJ.2021.8.1.273

Este artículo está centrado en la aplicación de la traducción literaria en contextos formativos en los que los discentes proceden de contextos minoritarios o de zonas de conflicto y se encuentren en una situación de integración. Este trabajo presenta, en primer lugar, las necesidades especiales que pueden mostrar los discentes de lenguas extranjeras (especialmente la española) en tales entornos. En segundo lugar, se analiza la utilidad de la traducción para el apoyo de la asimilación de lenguas extranjeras y se analiza el potencial de la traducción literaria para conseguir el empleo eficiente de una nueva lengua. En último lugar, se presenta una propuesta de textos que pueden ser utilizados para el fortalecimiento del aprendizaje del español como lengua extranjera en tales casos, usando el inglés como lengua vehicular para realizar las actividades de traducción. Dichos textos serán observados para mostrar sus posibles beneficios de cara a su uso en la enseñanza de lenguas extranjeras a través de la traducción literaria a la población en una situación de integración.

TORRADO MARTÍN-PALOMINO, E., GUTIÉRREZ BARROSO, J., ROMERO MORALES, Y. y GONZÁLEZ RAMOS, A.M., 2021. *Sexualidad y consumo de pornografía en adolescentes y jóvenes de 16 a 29 años. Informe final. Enero 2020 - Febrero 2021*. S.l.: Universidad de La Laguna. ISBN 978-84-09-30844-6.

VAKILIAN, M. y GHAEDI, K., 2021. A new hypothetical model for pancreatic development based on change in the cell division orientation. *Gene*, vol. 785, pp. 145607. ISSN 0378-1119. DOI 10.1016/j.gene.2021.145607.

Although lifelong renewal and additional compensatory growth in response to demand are undeniable facts, so far, no specific stem cells have been found for pancreatic cells. According to the consensus model, the development of pancreas results from the hierarchical differentiation of pluripotent stem cells towards the appearance of the first endocrine and exocrine cells at approximately 7.5 to 8th gestation week (GW) of human embryo. However, the primitive endocrine cells arising from the embryonic phase of development do not appear to be mature or fully functional. Asymmetric localization of cellular components, such as Numb, partition protein complexes (PAR), planar cell polarity components, and certain mRNAs on the apical and basal sides of epithelial cells, causes cellular polarization. According to our model, the equal distribution of cellular components during symmetric cell division yields similar daughter cells that are associated with duct expansion. In contrast, asymmetric cell division is associated with uneven distribution of cellular components among daughter cells, resulting

in different fates.& nbsp; Asymmetric cell division leads to duct branching and the development of acinar and stellate cells by a daughter cell, as well as the development of islet progenitor cells through partial epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and delamination of another daughter cell. Recently, we have developed an efficient method to obtain insulin-secreting cells from the transdifferentiation of hESC-derived ductal cells inducing a partial EMT by treatment with Wnt3A and activin A in a hypoxic environment.& nbsp; Similar models can be offered for other tissues and organs such as mammary glands, lungs, prostate, liver, etc. This model may open a new horizon in the field of regenerative medicine and be useful in explaining the cause of certain abnormalities, such as the occurrence of certain cysts and tumors.

VALLI, E., MILANI, A., SRBINOVSKA, A., MORET, E., MORET, S., BENDINI, A., MOREDA, W., TOSCHI, T.G. y LUCCI, P., 2021. In-House Validation of an SPE-GC-FID Method for the Detection of Free and Esterified Hydroxylated Minor Compounds in Virgin Olive Oils. *Foods* [en línea], vol. 10, no. 6. DOI 10.3390/foods10061260.

Minor compounds in vegetable oils are distributed between free and esterified forms, and the ratio of these two fractions could represent an important parameter for assessment of oil authenticity. A simple method based on offline SPE-GC-FID for the analysis of free and esterified hydroxylated minor compounds in olive and sunflower oils has been developed and in-house validated. A satisfactory repeatability relative standard deviation (<7.5%) was obtained in all cases. The method, which requires simple instrumentation, allows for reliable quantification in a single chromatographic run with the advantages of minimizing sample manipulation, use of toxic solvents and reagents, and time consumption. The analytical procedure was applied to pure oil samples, including 15 authentic extra virgin olive oils collected from different European countries (Spain, Italy, Greece, and Portugal). Finally, the proposed SPE-GC-FID methodology could detect changes in the ratio between the free and esterified forms in pure extra virgin olive oil when mixed with refined sunflower oil at different percentages of 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20% (w/w) to simulate adulteration. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

VASQUEZ BONILLA, A.A., BRAZO-SAYAVERA, J., TIMÓN ANDRADA, R. y OLCINA CAMACHO, G.J., 2021. Measurement of resting muscle oxygenation and the relationship with countermovement jumps and body composition in soccer players. *Cultura, ciencia y deporte*, vol. 16, no. 48, pp. 215-223. ISSN 1696-5043. 10.12800/ccd.v16i48.1726

The measurement of resting muscle oxygenation capacity is under investigation in team sports. The aim of the current study was to observe the changes after a preseason, in muscle oxygen saturation (SmO₂) at rest and the relationship with body composition and jump power in soccer players. 17 soccer players (age 21.8 ± 2.2 years) were enrolled. Body composition, somatotype, countermovement jump (CMJ) and single-leg countermovement jump (SLCMJ) were evaluated. Also, SmO₂ at rest in the gastrocnemius muscle using the technique of arterial occlusion

in the dominant leg and non-dominant leg was performed. All measurements were made before and after the preseason. The t-student test, Pearson's correlation and inter-individual response of the subject's statistic were applied to measure the magnitudes of change and the effect size. An inverse relationship was observed between SmO₂ at the initial-occlusion ($r = -0.82$), final-occlusion ($r = -0.79$) and SmO₂ recovery ($r = -0.82$) with the SLCMJ power. A moderate relationship was also observed between oxygen consumption and fat mass ($r = 0.64$). The measurement of SmO₂ at rest can be considered as a possible performance parameter because it has determined its relationship with the ability to produce strength and jumping power in soccer players.===La medición de la capacidad de oxigenación del músculo en reposo está bajo investigación en los deportes de equipo. El objetivo del presente estudio fue observar los cambios, después de una pretemporada, en la saturación de oxígeno muscular (SmO₂) en reposo y la relación con la composición corporal y la potencia de salto en los jugadores de fútbol. Participaron 17 jugadores de fútbol (edad 21.8 ± 2.2 años). Se evaluó la composición corporal, el somatotipo, el salto de contramovimiento (CMJ) y el salto de contramovimiento de una sola pierna (SLCMJ). Simultáneamente, se midió la SmO₂ en reposo en el músculo gastrocnemio utilizando la técnica de oclusión arterial en la pierna dominante y no dominante. Todas las mediciones se realizaron antes y después de la pretemporada. Se aplicó la prueba t-student, la correlación de Pearson y la estadística de respuesta inter-individual de los sujetos para medir las magnitudes de cambio y el tamaño del efecto. Se observó una relación inversa entre SmO₂ en la oclusión inicial ($r = -0.82$), la oclusión final ($r = -0.79$) y la recuperación de SmO₂ ($r = -0.82$) con la potencia SLCMJ. También se observó una relación moderada entre el consumo de oxígeno y la masa grasa ($r = 0.64$). La medición de SmO₂ en reposo se puede considerar como un posible parámetro de rendimiento, porque se identificó su relación con la capacidad de producir fuerza y potencia de salto en jugadores de fútbol.

VÁZQUEZ PASTOR JIMÉNEZ, L., 2021. Un nuevo desafío normativo: las plataformas digitales ¿de intermediación? (1). *Actualidad civil*, no. 6, pp. 9- 0. ISSN 0213-7100.

La economía colaborativa ha llegado para quedarse, dejando a su paso los modelos de negocio tradicionales en los que intervenían únicamente dos partes (el prestador de servicios y el usuario) y trayendo consigo relaciones más complejas en las que interviene, además, un tercer agente: las plataformas digitales. Estas plataformas nacen como meras intermediarias, conectando a los prestadores de servicios con los usuarios, a fin de facilitar las transacciones entre ambas partes. Sin embargo, en los últimos tiempos, cada vez son más las plataformas que traspasan los límites de la intermediación, implicándose decisivamente en las actividades que realizan los prestadores de servicios que las contratan y ello difumina sus contornos jurídicos, dificultando sumamente la delimitación de las responsabilidades que deben asumir. Esta es la cuestión que centra el objeto del presente estudio. En concreto, vamos a tratar de dilucidar el papel que desarrollan las plataformas digitales que conectan a clientes con proveedores, centrándonos sobre todo en un particular sector, el del alojamiento turístico

VELA SÁNCHEZ, A.J., 2021. La nulidad de la adopción por consentimiento viciado o por inexistencia de causa verdadera respecto del adoptante. *Diario La Ley*, no. 9881, pp. 2- 0. ISSN 1989-6913.

Partiendo de una legitimación activa estricta, limitada a los sujetos esenciales de la adopción, cabe una acción de nulidad de la misma basada en los artículos 6.3º (en relación con los arts. 175 y siguientes del CC) y 1261 del Código Civil, por infracción de normas de carácter imperativo. Esta nulidad radical, imprescriptible y no subsanable, puede derivar de la falta de un consentimiento puro y válido del adoptante —conditio iuris de la adopción— o de la inexistencia de causa verdadera del negocio jurídico adoptivo, que debe ser la creación de un vínculo familiar, emocional y relacional entre las partes.

VELASCO MONTIEL, M. del C., 2021. Margaret Atwood y la literatura de anticipación durante el confinamiento. *Pensar la pandemia: más allá de la sanidad y la economía*. S.l.: Dykinson, pp. 183-201. ISBN 978-84-13-77413-8.

VESTRI, G., 2021a. Catarsis o plasticidad jurídica: el derecho público contra las cuerdas. *Pensar la pandemia: más allá de la sanidad y la economía*. S.l.: Dykinson, pp. 79-93. ISBN 978-84-13-77413-8.

VESTRI, G., 2021b. SIMOU, Sofía: Derecho local del cambio climático. Marcial Pons, Madrid, 2020. 492 págs. ISBN 978-84-9123-759-4. *Revista Vasca de Administración Pública. Herri-Arduralaritzako Euskal Aldizkaria*, no. 119, pp. 355-361. ISSN 0211-9560. DOI 10.47623/ivap-rvap.119.2021.13

VICEDO-CABRERA, A.M., SCOVRONICK, N., SERA, F., ROYÉ, D., SCHNEIDER, R., TOBIAS, A., ASTROM, C., GUO, Y., HONDA, Y., HONDULA, D.M., ABRUTZKY, R., TONG, S., COELHO, M.S.Z.S., SALDIVA, P.H.N., LAVIGNE, E., CORREA, P.M., ORTEGA, N.V., KAN, H., OSORIO, S., KYSELÝ, J., URBAN, A., ORRU, H., INDERMITTE, E., JAAKKOLA, J.J.K., RYTI, N., PASCAL, M., SCHNEIDER, A., KATSOUYANNI, K., SAMOLI, E., MAYVANEH, F., ENTEZARI, A., GOODMAN, P., ZEKA, A., MICHELOZZI, P., DE'DONATO, F., HASHIZUME, M., ALAHMAD, B., DIAZ, M.H., VALENCIA, C.D.L.C., OVERCENCO, A., HOUTHUIJS, D., AMELING, C., RAO, S., DI RUSCIO, F., CARRASCO-ESCOBAR, G., SEPOSO, X., SILVA, S., MADUREIRA, J., HOLOBACA, I.H., FRATIANNI, S., ACQUAOTTA, F., KIM, H., LEE, W., INIGUEZ, C., FORSBERG, B., RAGETTLI, M.S., GUO, Y.L.L., CHEN, B.Y., LI, S., ARMSTRONG, B., ALEMAN, A., ZANOBETTI, A., SCHWARTZ, J., DANG, T.N., DUNG, D.V., GILLET, N., HAINES, A., MENGEL, M., HUBER, V. y GASPARRINI, A., 2021. The burden of heat-related mortality attributable to recent human-induced climate change. *Nature Climate Change*, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 492-500. DOI 10.1038/s41558-021-01058-x

Climate change affects human health; however, there have been no large-scale,

systematic efforts to quantify the heat-related human health impacts that have already occurred due to climate change. Here, we use empirical data from 732 locations in 43 countries to estimate the mortality burdens associated with the additional heat exposure that has resulted from recent human-induced warming, during the period 1991–2018. Across all study countries, we find that 37.0% (range 20.5–76.3%) of warm-season heat-related deaths can be attributed to anthropogenic climate change and that increased mortality is evident on every continent. Burdens varied geographically but were of the order of dozens to hundreds of deaths per year in many locations. Our findings support the urgent need for more ambitious mitigation and adaptation strategies to minimize the public health impacts of climate change. © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

VLAISAVLJEVIC, V., GOPALAKRISHNAN, S., ZHANG, H., CABELLO-MEDINA, C. y GUILBAULT, M., 2021. Dancing with wolves: how R&D human capital can benefit from coepetition. *R & D Management*, ISSN 0033-6807. DOI 10.1111/radm.12483.

This research examines the impact of coepetition (i.e., competitor alliances) on the development of internal R&D human capital. The study was conducted using survey data from 111 biotech firms in Spain and United States. Results show a mediation relationship: coepetition increases a firm's internal R&D human capital via its proactiveness to pursue R&D partnerships. To further examine the link between competitor alliances and R&D partnerships, we also investigate the role of two moderators, alliance satisfaction and alliance coordination. We argue that the two factors exert opposite moderation effects on the relationship between coepetition and proactiveness to pursue R&D partnerships. Results demonstrate that when a firm and its alliance partners are satisfied with each other, the effect of coepetition on proactiveness decreases, but the moderation effect of alliance coordination, though predicted to be in the opposite direction, is not significant.

WU, Y., CHEN, D., SALEEM, M., WANG, B., HU, S., DELGADO-BAQUERIZO, M. y BAI, Y., 2021. Rare soil microbial taxa regulate the negative effects of land degradation drivers on soil organic matter decomposition. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, ISSN 0021-8901. DOI 10.1111/1365-2664.13935.

Land degradation drivers, including loss in vegetation and eutrophication, are expected to impact soil biodiversity and functions in drylands world-wide. Soils contain both common and rare microbial taxa that drive multiple soil functions. Yet, little is known about how these microbial taxa influence the impacts of land degradation drivers on ecosystem functions. Obtaining this information is essential to determine whether rare taxa need to be protected, or if protecting only common taxa would be enough to sustain and protect ecosystem functions and services. Here, we conducted an experiment to investigate the effects of N-enrichment and vegetation loss (plant removal), which are two major land degradation drivers in semi-arid grasslands, on the diversities of common and rare soil bacterial and fungal taxa and soil function [soil organic matter (SOM)]

decomposition] in a long-term experiment. Six years after N-enrichment and vegetation loss, we found that N-enrichment decreased the alpha diversities of common and rare soil bacteria and rare soil fungi, while vegetation loss only decreased the alpha diversity of rare soil fungi. Both N-enrichment and vegetation loss altered the community composition of common and rare bacteria and fungi, except for the lack of response of common soil fungi to the vegetation loss. Moreover, both structural equation modelling and variation partitioning analyses show that land degradation drivers reduce SOM decomposition, and these were also indirectly associated with changes in the diversity of rare microbial taxa, especially that of bacteria. Synthesis and applications. Collectively, this work shows that land degradation can have negative impacts on soil biodiversity and functions, and the rare microbial taxa indirectly regulate the impacts of land degradation on ecosystem functioning. These results indicate that the rare microbial taxa can be used as one of the ecological indicators for identifying land degradation in the semi-arid grasslands. These findings are essential to understand the future impacts of desertification and land degradation on rare microbial taxa-function relationships in global drylands.

XIONG, W., JOUSSET, A., LI, R., DELGADO-BAQUERIZO, M., BAHRAM, M., LOGARES, R., WILDEN, B., DE GROOT, G.A., AMACKER, N., KOWALCHUK, G.A., SHEN, Q. y GEISEN, S., 2021. A global overview of the trophic structure within microbiomes across ecosystems. *Environment International*, vol. 151, pp. 106438. ISSN 0160-4120. DOI 10.1016/j.envint.2021.106438.

The colossal project of mapping the microbiome on Earth is rapidly advancing, with a focus on individual microbial groups. However, a global assessment of the associations between predatory protists and their bacterial prey is still missing at a cross-ecosystem level. This knowledge is critical to better understand the importance of top-down links in structuring microbiomes. Here, we examined 38 sequence-based datasets of paired bacterial and protistan taxa, covering 3,178 samples from diverse habitats including freshwater, marine and soils. We show that community profiles of protists and bacteria strongly correlated across and within habitats, with trophic microbiome structures fundamentally differing across habitats. Soils hosted the most heterogenous and diverse microbiomes. Protist communities were dominated by predators in soils and phototrophs in aquatic environments. This led to changes in the ratio of total protists to bacteria richness, which was highest in marine, while that of predatory protists to bacteria was highest in soils. Taxon richness and relative abundance of predatory protists positively correlated with bacterial richness in marine habitats. These links differed between soils, predatory protist richness and the relative abundance of predatory protists positively correlated with bacterial richness in forest and grassland soils, but not in agricultural soils. Our results suggested that anthropogenic pressure affects higher trophic levels more than lower ones leading to a decoupled trophic structure in micro biomes. Together, our cumulative overview of microbiome patterns of bacteria and protists at the global scale revealed major patterns and differences of the trophic structure of microbiomes across Earth's habitats, and show that anthropogenic factors might have negative effects on the trophic structure within microbiomes. Furthermore, the increased

impact of anthropogenic factors on especially higher trophic levels suggests that often observed reduced ecosystem functions in anthropogenic systems might be partly attributed to a reduction of trophic complexity.

ZAPATA MOYA, Á.R. y NAVARRO YÁÑEZ, C.J., 2021. Urban regeneration policies and mental health in a context of economic crisis in Andalusia (Spain). *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 393-405. DOI 10.1007/s10901-020-09774-0

Literature suggests that urban regeneration policies might contribute towards improving mental health of residents, but to date there is a lack of empirical research on how these policies and downward social mobility can interact and influence health outcomes. The current study aims to explicitly test whether regeneration policies implemented in deprived Andalusian urban places (southern Spain) moderate the use of anxiolytics and/or antidepressants, taking into consideration families' downward social mobility during the recent period of economic crisis in Spain. We designed a post intervention survey to retrospectively compare the evolution of psychotropic drug consumption in target and comparison areas. We observe a general increase in the use of anxiolytics and/or antidepressants from 2008 to 2015, specifically for people in whose families the economic crisis had the greatest impact (odds ratio = 2.18; p value < 0.001). However, better evolution is observed among residents of the target areas compared with residents of similar urban areas where this kind of policies have been not in force (odds ratio = 0.50; p value < 0.05). Therefore, urban regeneration policies might act as moderators of the risk of mental health, particularly when people are subject to the loss of individual/family resources in urban vulnerable contexts. © 2020, Springer Nature B.V.

ZHANG, L., DELGADO-BAQUERIZO, M., SHI, Y., LIU, X., YANG, Y. y CHU, H., 2021. Co-existing water and sediment bacteria are driven by contrasting environmental factors across glacier-fed aquatic systems. *Water Research*, vol. 198, pp. 117139. ISSN 0043-1354. DOI 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117139.

Glacier-fed aquatic ecosystems provide habitats for diverse and active bacterial communities. However, the environmental vulnerabilities of co-existing water and sediment bacterial communities in these ecosystems remain unclear. Here, 16S rRNA gene sequencing was used to investigate co-existing bacterial communities in paired water and sediment samples from multiple rivers and lakes that are mainly fed by glaciers from the southeast Tibetan Plateau. Overall, the bacterial communities were dissimilar between the water and sediment, which indicated that there were limited interactions between them. Bacterial diversity was greatest in the sediments, where it was mainly driven by changes in nitrogen compounds and pH. Meanwhile water bacterial diversity was more susceptible to evapotranspiration, elevation, and mean annual temperature. Water samples contained higher proportions of Proteobacteria and Bacteroidetes, while sediment harbored higher proportions of Acidobacteria, Actinobacteria, Chloroflexi, Firmicutes, Planctomycetes, Cyanobacteria, and Gemmatimonadetes. Bacterial

community composition was significantly correlated with mean annual precipitation in water, but with nitrogen compounds in sediment. The co-occurrence network of water included more keystone species (e.g., CL50 0 & ndash;29 marine group, Nocardioides spp., and Bacillus spp.) than the sediment network. These keystone species showed stronger phylogenetic signals than the species in the modular structures. Further, ecological clusters within the networks suggested that there were contrasting environmental vulnerabilities and preferences between water and sediment communities. These findings demonstrated that co-existing water and sediment bacterial communities and ecological clusters were shaped by contrasting environmental factors. This work provides a basis for understanding the importance of bacterial communities in maintaining glacier-fed aquatic ecosystems. Further, the results provide new perspectives for water resource management and water conservation in changing environments. (c) 2021 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.