3 To Derees

American College of Greece

governed by a board of trustees. ACG comprises three academic divisions: Deree, the undergraduate and graduate division; Alba Graduate Business School - The American College of Greece (ACG) is a private college, graduate business school and high school in Agia Paraskevi, Greece. It is the oldest American-accredited college in Europe and a not-for-profit institution.

IBMX

Immunology. 108 (5): 671–80. doi:10.1067/mai.2001.119555. PMID 11692087. Deree, J; Martins, JO; Melbostad, H; Loomis, WH; Coimbra, R (June 2008). "Insights - IBMX (3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine), like other methylxanthine derivatives, is both a:

competitive non-selective phosphodiesterase inhibitor which raises intracellular cAMP, activates PKA, inhibits TNF? and leukotriene synthesis, and reduces inflammation and innate immunity, and

nonselective adenosine receptor antagonist.

As a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, IBMX has IC50 = 2–50 ?M and does not inhibit PDE8 or PDE9.

Verregat

bordering the Flemish Region to the north. The area was developed in phases between 1922 and 1926 by the architects Henri Derée and Jules Ghobert [fr], in - Verregat is a neighbourhood of Brussels, Belgium, located north of the Heysel/Heizel, east of the Cité Modèle, and bordering the Flemish Region to the north. The area was developed in phases between 1922 and 1926 by the architects Henri Derée and Jules Ghobert, in a style influenced by the Amsterdam School and with picturesque character, and then from 1951 to 1953 by the same Ghobert.

Eleni Kounalakis

Commencement". DEREE. "Eleni T. Kounalakis". Budapest, U. S. Embassy (January 22, 2023). "Eleni Tsakopoulos Kounalakis, U.S. Ambassador to Hungary, 2010-2013" - Eleni Kounalakis (née Tsakopoulos; born March 3, 1966) is an American politician, businesswoman, and diplomat serving as the 50th lieutenant governor of California since 2019. A member of the Democratic Party, she is the first Greek American and the first woman elected to the office.

Kounalakis graduated from Dartmouth College with a Bachelor of Arts degree before attending University of California, Berkeley, where she obtained a Master of Business Administration. After graduation, she worked for AKT Development Corporation, a Sacramento-based real estate company founded by her father, Angelo Tsakopoulos, eventually serving as president of the company until 2010.

Kounalakis was appointed by President Barack Obama to serve as the United States Ambassador to Hungary from 2010 to 2013. She was elected lieutenant governor of California in 2018, and reelected in 2022. As lieutenant governor, she attempted to disqualify Donald Trump from the 2024 presidential election following the Colorado Supreme Court's ruling in Anderson v. Griswold. She was subsequently doxxed and swatted,

part of a pattern of criminal intimidation nationwide.

On April 24, 2023, Kounalakis announced her candidacy for governor of California in the 2026 California gubernatorial election. On August 8, 2025, she withdrew from the gubernatorial election and announced her candidacy for state treasurer.

Aminophylline

Immunology. 108 (5): 671–680. doi:10.1067/mai.2001.119555. PMID 11692087. Deree J, Martins JO, Melbostad H, Loomis WH, Coimbra R (June 2008). "Insights - Aminophylline is a compound of the bronchodilator theophylline with ethylenediamine in 2:1 ratio. The ethylenediamine improves solubility, and the aminophylline is usually found as a dihydrate.

Aminophylline is less potent and shorter-acting than theophylline. Its most common use is in the treatment of airway obstruction from asthma or COPD. Aminophylline is a nonselective adenosine receptor antagonist and phosphodiesterase inhibitor.

Dimitris Avramopoulos

conferred honorary doctorates by Adelphi University (Long Island, New York), Deree College (Athens), Drexel University (Philadelphia) and Kingston University - Dimitris Avramopoulos (Greek: ???????? ????????????; born 6 June 1953) is a Greek politician of the conservative New Democracy party, and former career diplomat. He has served in various high-level cabinet posts, including Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for National Defence, and was Mayor of Athens from 1995 to 2002. He served as EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship in the Juncker Commission between 2014 and 2019.

Agia Paraskevi

2001. The road was covered only at a small section, that running over the Deree College. The following cultural clubs, activities and workshops are available - Agia Paraskevi (Greek: ???? ?????????, Agía Paraskeví) is a suburb and a municipality in the northeastern part of the Athens agglomeration, Greece. It is part of the North Athens regional unit. Agia Paraskevi was named after the main church of the town, which is dedicated to Saint Paraskevi of Rome.

Theophylline

Immunology. 108 (5): 671–680. doi:10.1067/mai.2001.119555. PMID 11692087. Deree J, Martins JO, Melbostad H, Loomis WH, Coimbra R (June 2008). "Insights - Theophylline, also known as 1,3-dimethylxanthine, is a drug that inhibits phosphodiesterase and blocks adenosine receptors. It is used to treat chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. Its pharmacology is similar to other methylxanthine drugs (e.g., theobromine and caffeine). Trace amounts of theophylline are naturally present in tea, coffee, chocolate, yerba mate, guarana, and kola nut.

World Universities Debating Championship

held over three days from 29 to 31 December, with the elimination rounds being held on 2 January and the Grand Final on 3 January. In recent years, the - The World Universities Debating Championship (WUDC) is the world's largest international debating tournament and one of the largest annual international student events. WUDC is held in the British Parliamentary format (involving four teams of two people in each debate).

Each year, the event is hosted by an institution selected by the World Universities Debating Council. The current 2025 world champions are Madeleine Wu & Ryan Lafferty from Dartmouth College.

Caffeine

S2CID 21528985. Archived from the original (PDF) on 25 February 2020. Deree J, Martins JO, Melbostad H, Loomis WH, Coimbra R (June 2008). "Insights - Caffeine is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant of the methylxanthine class and is the most commonly consumed psychoactive substance globally. It is mainly used for its eugeroic (wakefulness promoting), ergogenic (physical performance-enhancing), or nootropic (cognitive-enhancing) properties; it is also used recreationally or in social settings. Caffeine acts by blocking the binding of adenosine at a number of adenosine receptor types, inhibiting the centrally depressant effects of adenosine and enhancing the release of acetylcholine. Caffeine has a three-dimensional structure similar to that of adenosine, which allows it to bind and block its receptors. Caffeine also increases cyclic AMP levels through nonselective inhibition of phosphodiesterase, increases calcium release from intracellular stores, and antagonizes GABA receptors, although these mechanisms typically occur at concentrations beyond usual human consumption.

Caffeine is a bitter, white crystalline purine, a methylxanthine alkaloid, and is chemically related to the adenine and guanine bases of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). It is found in the seeds, fruits, nuts, or leaves of a number of plants native to Africa, East Asia, and South America and helps to protect them against herbivores and from competition by preventing the germination of nearby seeds, as well as encouraging consumption by select animals such as honey bees. The most common sources of caffeine for human consumption are the tea leaves of the Camellia sinensis plant and the coffee bean, the seed of the Coffea plant. Some people drink beverages containing caffeine to relieve or prevent drowsiness and to improve cognitive performance. To make these drinks, caffeine is extracted by steeping the plant product in water, a process called infusion. Caffeine-containing drinks, such as tea, coffee, and cola, are consumed globally in high volumes. In 2020, almost 10 million tonnes of coffee beans were consumed globally. Caffeine is the world's most widely consumed psychoactive drug. Unlike most other psychoactive substances, caffeine remains largely unregulated and legal in nearly all parts of the world. Caffeine is also an outlier as its use is seen as socially acceptable in most cultures and is encouraged in some.

Caffeine has both positive and negative health effects. It can treat and prevent the premature infant breathing disorders bronchopulmonary dysplasia of prematurity and apnea of prematurity. Caffeine citrate is on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines. It may confer a modest protective effect against some diseases, including Parkinson's disease. Caffeine can acutely improve reaction time and accuracy for cognitive tasks. Some people experience sleep disruption or anxiety if they consume caffeine, but others show little disturbance. Evidence of a risk during pregnancy is equivocal; some authorities recommend that pregnant women limit caffeine to the equivalent of two cups of coffee per day or less. Caffeine can produce a mild form of drug dependence – associated with withdrawal symptoms such as sleepiness, headache, and irritability – when an individual stops using caffeine after repeated daily intake. Tolerance to the autonomic effects of increased blood pressure, heart rate, and urine output, develops with chronic use (i.e., these symptoms become less pronounced or do not occur following consistent use).

Caffeine is classified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as generally recognized as safe. Toxic doses, over 10 grams per day for an adult, greatly exceed the typical dose of under 500 milligrams per day. The European Food Safety Authority reported that up to 400 mg of caffeine per day (around 5.7 mg/kg of body mass per day) does not raise safety concerns for non-pregnant adults, while intakes up to 200 mg per day for pregnant and lactating women do not raise safety concerns for the fetus or the breast-fed infants. A cup of coffee contains 80–175 mg of caffeine, depending on what "bean" (seed) is used, how it is roasted, and how it is prepared (e.g., drip, percolation, or espresso). Thus roughly 50–100 ordinary cups of coffee

would be required to reach the toxic dose. However, pure powdered caffeine, which is available as a dietary supplement, can be lethal in tablespoon-sized amounts.

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