

aşırı düşük teklif sorgulaması kapsamında yapacakları açıklamaları hatasız ve tutarlı şekilde yapma yükümlülükleri karşısında, idare tarafından re'sen düzeltilebilecek aritmetik hata niteliğinde de olmayan söz konusu tutarsızlık gerekçesiyle başvuru sahibi tarafından yapılan aşırı düşük teklif açıklamalarının uygun bulunmamasında mevzuata aykırılık bulunmamaktadır.

İhalede de benzer bir durumun söz konusu olduğu, şöyle ki, bazı isteklilerin yeterlik kriterlerine ilişkin belgelerden birini veya birkaçını sunmadıkları gerekçesiyle değerlendirme dışı bırakıldıkları, teklif mektuplarını ve geçici teminatlarını usulüne uygun şekilde sunan bu isteklilerin tekliflerinin Kamu İhale Genel Tebliği'nin 45.1.1'nci maddesi uyarınca sınır değer hesabına dahil edildiği, ancak yeterlik kriterlerine ilişkin belgelerden birini veya birkaçını

sunmadıkları gerekçesiyle değerlendirme dışı bırakılan istekiler tarafından verilen teklifler hariç tutularak hesaplanan sınır değer ile mevcut sınır değer karşılaştırıldığında, söz konusu istekliler tarafından ihaleye verilen tekliflerin sınır değer üzerinde esasa etkili şekilde değişikliğe neden oldukları anlaşılmıştır. Bu çerçevede bahse konu hususun ihaleyi yapan idarenin bağlı bulunduğu üst idare tarafından incelenmesine/soruşturulmasına ihtiyaç bulunduğu

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RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR THE USE OF POLY(URIDYLIC ACID) ANALOGUE IN VITRO

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Abstract Poly(uridylate) triphosphate (P-UTP), a nucleotide analog, has been shown to inhibit the proliferation of a variety of tumor cell lines. In vitro studies have demonstrated that P-UTP inhibits the synthesis of cellular RNA by blocking the conversion of uridine triphosphate to uridylate triphosphate. This article reviews the pharmacokinetic properties of P-UTP and provides recommendations for its use in the treatment of children with cancer. © 1993 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Keywords: poly(uridylate) triphosphate, antineoplastic, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, childhood cancer

Introduction Poly(uridylate) triphosphate (P-UTP) is a nucleotide analog that has been shown to inhibit the proliferation of a variety of tumor cell lines [1]. In vitro studies have demonstrated that P-UTP inhibits the synthesis of cellular RNA by blocking the conversion of uridine triphosphate to uridylate triphosphate [2]. P-UTP has been used in the treatment of patients with various types of cancer [3-10].

Pharmacokinetics The pharmacokinetic properties of P-UTP have been studied in adults [11-13]. The pharmacokinetic parameters of P-UTP in children have not been reported. The pharmacokinetic properties of P-UTP in children are summarized in Table I.

Pharmacodynamics The mechanism of action of P-UTP is believed to be related to its inhibition of the conversion of uridine triphosphate to uridylate triphosphate [2]. This inhibition results in a decrease in the availability of uridylate triphosphate for incorporation into cellular RNA.

Therapeutic Use P-UTP has been used in the treatment of patients with various types of cancer [3-10]. The therapeutic use of P-UTP in children is summarized in Table II.

Conclusion P-UTP is a nucleotide analog that has been shown to inhibit the proliferation of a variety of tumor cell lines. In vitro studies have demonstrated that P-UTP inhibits the synthesis of cellular RNA by blocking the conversion of uridine triphosphate to uridylate triphosphate. P-UTP has been used in the treatment of patients with various types of cancer. The pharmacokinetic properties of P-UTP in children have not been reported. The pharmacokinetic properties of P-UTP in children are summarized in Table I.

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