

综述

## 组蛋白脱乙酰基酶6在聚集小体和神经变性疾病中的作用

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收稿日期 2009-3-30 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2009-8-20 接受日期 2009-5-15

**摘要** 组蛋白脱乙酰基酶6 (HDAC6) 是主要存在于胞浆中的微管脱乙酰基酶, 在体内参与多种重要的生物学过程。研究表明, 错误折叠和聚集的蛋白质组成的聚集小体是神经变性疾病的主要病理特征, 聚集小体在早期通过自吞噬作用, 对细胞起着保护性作用, 而HDAC6能调节聚集小体的形成并且参与自噬性降解。本文综述了近几年HDAC6参与聚集小体以及神经变性疾病发生发展的研究进展, 为神经变性疾病的治疗提供新的研究思路, 并为新药研发提供更多的理论依据。

**关键词** [组蛋白脱乙酰基酶6](#) [聚集小体](#) [神经变性疾病](#) [自吞噬作用](#)

**分类号** [R963](#)

## Role of histone deacetylase 6 in aggresome and neurodegenerative diseases

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### Abstract

Histone deacetylase 6(HDAC6) exists mainly in cytoplasm of microtubule- deacetylase participating in kinds of important biological processes *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Studies show that aggresomes assembled with misfolded and aggregated proteins are main pathological features in many neurodegenerative diseases and play a cytoprotective role through the autophagic clearance path in early-period. In addition, HDAC6 can regulate aggresome formation and participate in autophagic degradation. This article summarizes in recent years the latest research of the involvement of HDAC6 in aggresomes and in the occurrence and development of neurodegenerative diseases. Finally a new clue for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and more theoretical basis for the designment of new drugs was provided.

**Key words** [histone deacetylase 6](#) [aggresome](#) [neurodegenerative diseases](#) [autophagocytosis](#)

DOI: 10.3867/j.issn.1000-3002.2009.04.001

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