综述

TGF-**β**与MAPK细胞内信号转导通路的交互调节 及其在心血管疾病中的作用

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TGF-β/Smad和MAPK细胞内信号转导通路在调节细胞的增殖、分化、凋亡等生物学过程中均发挥着重要的作用。这两条通路可在膜受体、细胞内信号分子和核内基因水平等多个层次发生复杂的交互调节关系,使细胞对外界刺激信号产生相应的生物学效应。它们通过对血管平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cell,VSMC)和内皮细胞的增殖、分化、迁移等细胞生物学行为的调节而抑制或促进高血压、动脉粥样硬化、心肌病等心血管疾病的进展。

关键词 <u>TGF-β MAPK</u> <u>Smad</u> <u>信号转导</u>

分类号

Cross-talk between transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β)

and mitogen-actived protein kinase(MAPK) signal transduct

pathway in cells and their effect on cardiovascular disease

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Abstract

TGF- β and MAPK signal transduct pathway in cells plays an important role in many biological procession such as the proliferation, migration and apoptosis of cells. The two pathway could make complex cross-regulation on cell membrane receptor, signaling molecule and nuclear gene, leading to biological effect. They could inhibit or promote the progression of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerotic and cardiomyocytes.

Key words <u>TGF-β</u> <u>MAPK</u> <u>Smad</u> <u>signal transduct</u>

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