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西罗莫司靶蛋白信号通路与认知功能障碍

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摘要:哺乳动物西罗莫司靶蛋白(mTOR)是丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,可以整合营养、能量、生长因子等信号,通过影响基因的转录、蛋白质的合成等生物学过程,调节细胞的生长、增殖、自噬及凋亡。mTOR与肿瘤、2型糖尿病、心血管疾病和认知障碍的发生密切相关。目前,较多研究证据显示在一些神经系统疾病如阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病、亨廷顿舞蹈症中存在一定程度上的mTOR信号通路的异常。因此,本文就近年mTOR与认知功能障碍之间关系的研究进展作一综述。

关键词:认知功能障碍; 西罗莫司; mTOR

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