

综述

甲基苯丙胺和人类免疫缺陷病毒-Tat蛋白协同神经毒性机制的研究进展

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收稿日期 2011-10-12 修回日期 2012-4-12 网络版发布日期 2012-7-19 接受日期

摘要 甲基苯丙胺的滥用和人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染是两大公共卫生问题。HIV-Tat蛋白和甲基苯丙胺滥用均能导致神经元损伤、变性、坏死和凋亡,并且甲基苯丙胺和HIV-Tat蛋白对神经元损害有着显著的协同作用。但协同作用的机制尚未完全明了。本综述系统综述了甲基苯丙胺和HIV-Tat蛋白的协同神经毒性及其可能的毒理学机制,以期为HIV阳性的甲基苯丙胺滥用者神经和精神疾病的防治提供参考。

关键词 [甲基苯丙胺](#) [人类免疫缺陷病毒](#) [Tat蛋白](#) [神经毒性](#)

分类号 [R996](#) [R964](#)

Progress in synergistic neurotoxicity induced by methamphetamine and human immunodeficiency virus-Tat protein

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Abstract

Methamphetamine (MA) abuse and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are major public health problems in the world today. Risk of HIV infection is greatly enhanced by MA abuse. Both HIV infection and MA abuse can lead to neuronal injury and neurodegeneration, and MA and HIV-Tat protein cause significant synergetic damage to the nervous system. However, the mechanisms underlying the synergic neurotoxicity induced by Tat protein and MA are not fully understood. In this review, the recent progress in effects of MA and HIV on neurodegeneration and their potential mechanisms were summarized, and their co-morbid effect on the brain is explored, to provide reference for related research.

Key words [methamphetamine](#) [human immunodeficiency virus](#) [Tat protein](#) [neurotoxicity](#)

DOI: 10.3867/j.issn.1000-3002.2012.03.025

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