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综述

M受体及相关选择性药物研究进展

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摘要 毒蕈碱受体（M受体）是体内重要的G蛋白偶联受体之一，有M_1～M_5五种药理学亚型，各亚型在体内的分布和功能不同，受体蛋白结构和信号转导机制也有差异。对M受体、相关选择性药物及受体-配体作用位点的研究，将为设计以M受体各亚型为靶标的选择性药物提供帮助，对临床治疗多种M受体功能紊乱的疾病，如阿尔茨海默病等具有重要意义。

关键词 毒蕈碱受体 胆碱能药物 亚型选择性

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Muscarinic receptors and related selective drugs: research advances

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Abstract

Muscarinic receptors (M receptors), the important members of G protein-coupled receptors, comprise five subtypes M_1～M_5. Each subtype has different distribution and biological function in vivo, and their protein structures and signal transduction pathways are distinct as well. Studies on M receptors, related selective drugs and receptor-ligand binding sites could provide some information helpful to the design of selective compounds targeting single M receptor subtype. This is very important to develop clinical therapy for various diseases related to M receptors system dysfunction, such as Alzeimer's disease and so on.

Key words muscarinic receptors cholinergic drugs subtype selectivity

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