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论文

靶向缺氧诱导因子-1的抗肿瘤药物研究进展

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摘要:

缺氧诱导因子-1(hypoxia inducible factor-1, HIF-1)是调控肿瘤内缺氧效应的一个重要因子,它能引起肿瘤细胞的无氧糖酵解、引发肿瘤的血管生成、促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭及迁移等行为,使这些肿瘤细胞在缺氧微环境下得以存活并使肿瘤的恶性程度进一步增强。它还能引发肿瘤对放/化疗的耐受,其表达程度与预后不良成正相关。它的发现为人们靶向肿瘤缺氧来开发新型抗肿瘤药物提供了一个潜在的分子靶点。本文综述了近年来靶向缺氧诱导因子HIF-1的抗肿瘤药物研究进展。

关键词: 缺氧诱导因子-1 肿瘤 缺氧

Recent progress in the study on antitumor drugs targeting hypoxia-inducible factor-1

WANG Jing-jian; LI Jing; GENG Mei-yu

Abstract:

Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1), as a transcription factor, plays an important role in the adaptation to hypoxic microenvironment within tumors. It can induce a series of genes transcription that participate in angiogenesis, glucose metabolism, cell proliferation, and cell migration/invasion. Thus HIF-1 not only allows cancer cells to survive in hypoxic microenvironment, but also makes the tumor more aggressive. Moreover, HIF-1 also induces tumors to acquire resistance to chemo-/radio-therapy, and is related to poor prognosis. HIF-1 emerges gradually as a potential target to develop new antitumor drugs. This paper reviews recent progress in this field.

Keywords: antitumor drug hypoxia hypoxia-inducible factor-1

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