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综述

以谷氨酸受体作为靶点治疗癫痫的研究进展

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摘要 谷氨酸是中枢神经系统最主要的兴奋性神经递质，其受体共分为两大类：离子型及代谢型，两者均广泛分布于中枢神经系统。离子型谷氨酸受体拮抗剂可明显抑制多种致痫剂诱导的抽搐，但由于其较多的副作用而未能应用于临床。近年来第1组代谢型谷氨酸受体拮抗剂及第2、3组代谢型谷氨酸受体兴奋剂对癫痫的治疗作用已成为研究热点，现有的结果表明, 它们对多种癫痫模型均具有较好的治疗作用，如果今后能证明其毒副作用较小，这类药物将有望成为一代新的抗癫痫药。

关键词 受体,谷氨酸； 癫痫； 药物疗法

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Glutamate receptor as target for drug therapy in epilepsy

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Abstract

Glutamate receptors are divided into two subtypes, i.e., ionotropic glutamate receptor(iGluR) and metabotropic glutamate receptor(mGluR).The antagonists of iGluR can potently block seizure induced by several methods, such as injecting pentylenetetrazol, electroshock and sound etc. However, they are difficult to be used in the clinic due to many side effects. The effect of antagonist or agonist of mGluR on spilepsy is being studied. The obtained results so far, including those from the author′s lab showed that the antagonist of group 1 and agonist of group 2 or group 3 of mGluR exhibited remarkable anticonvulsant effect. If the future study can testify that they have fewer side effects, the antagonist or agonist will become a new medicine for epilepsy treatment.

Key words receptors glutamate epilepsy drug therapy

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