

综述

ATP信号研究进展

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摘要

胞外ATP浓度尽管很低,但在神经和非神经组织中均具有重要的生理意义,包括充当神经递质或调制、调节血管紧张度,参与血小板聚集和影响细胞增殖、分化、凋亡等。ATP信号在不同组织发挥的生物学作用由嘌呤受体介导。嘌呤受体有P1, P2两大类型,其中P2受体又包括P2X, P2Y两大受体家族。迄今已有19种嘌呤受体亚型被克隆。

关键词 [ATP; 嘌呤受体; 嘌呤能信号](#)

分类号

Research advances on ATP signaling

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Abstract

Despite the low concentration, extracellular adenosine triphosphate (ATP) plays important roles in the activities of neurons and non-neuronal cells including acting as a neurotransmitter or neuromodulator, regulation of vascular tone, involvement in platelet aggregation, as well as implication in cell proliferation, differentiation, death, and so on. ATP acts on purinergic receptors to produce diverse effects in many tissue types. Purinergic receptors comprise two classes, P1 and P2 receptors. P2 receptors can be subdivided into P2X and P2Y subtypes. Currently, nineteen subtypes of purinergic receptors have been cloned.

Key words [ATP](#) [purinergic receptor](#) [purinergic signaling](#)

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