综述

FGF-1分泌途径的研究进展

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摘要

酸性成纤维生长因子-1(FGF-1)由于氨基端缺乏信号肽序列,不能通过经典的内质网-高尔基体途径释放。但在一些应激条件下,FGF-1与S100A13, P40syt1, SK1结合成多蛋白释放复合体,实现跨磷脂膜的出胞转运。FGF-1与许多病理过程有关,因而一些干预FGF-1释放途径的措施为治疗FGF-1介导的疾病提供了新的思路。

关键词 <u>酸性成纤维生长因子-1</u> <u>非经典释放;多蛋白释放复合体</u> 分类号

Progression of the secretory pathway of FGF-1

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Abstract

Fibroblast growth factor (FGF-1) lacks amino-terminal signal peptide, so it can't release through the classical endoplasmic reticulum (ER) -Golgi pathway. Under some stresses, FGF-1 binds S00A13,P40Syt1, and SK1 to be a multiprotein release complex that is released into extracellular compartment across membrane. FGF-1 is involved in many pathological processes, so the measures to disturb or inhibit FGF-1 release pathway provide a new strategy for the diseases directed by FGF-1.

Key words <u>fibroblast growth factor-1</u> <u>non-classical release</u> <u>multiprotein release</u> <u>complex</u>

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