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## P-glycoprotein的新功能在肿瘤研究中的进展\*

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## Novel insights into P-glycoprotein in cancer progression

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## 摘要

肿瘤多药耐药性 (multiple drug resistance, MDR) 的发生往往伴随着多药耐药基因如MDR1、MRP 1 和BCRP等高表达, 其中MDR1 基因编码的P-糖蛋白 (P-glycoprotein, P-gp) 是目前公认可以诱发癌细胞发生MDR的重要分子。传统研究认为P-gp主要是作为一个药物泵将化疗药物从细胞内排出从而导致MDR。然而系列研究发现, 除了介导MDR以外, P-gp还能够调节癌细胞的生长、增殖、凋亡、迁移和侵袭等其他生物学行为; 而且研究表明P-gp的这些作用可以依赖, 也可以不依赖于其药物泵的功能。这些结果表明P-gp能够通过一些新的机制促进肿瘤的进展。本文主要针对P-gp在促进肿瘤进展中的作用进行综述。

**关键词:** P-glycoprotein, 多药耐药, 增殖, 凋亡, 迁移, 上皮间质转化, 血管生成

## Abstract :

The acquisition of multiple drug resistance (MDR) phenotype is associated with the overexpression of multidrug resistance-associated genes, such as MDR 1, MRP 1, and BCRP. P-glycoprotein (P-gp), encoded by MDR 1, is one of the most extensively characterized MDR transporters in cancer. P-gp mainly functions as a drug pump that excretes chemotherapeutic drugs from cancer cells. However, P-gp participates in cancer progression-related processes, such as cancer cell proliferation, growth, apoptosis, migration, and invasion. Several functions are independent of drug transporter activities. These data suggest that novel mechanisms are employed by P-gp to promote cancer progression. Thus, novel functions of P-gp should be understood and mechanisms by which P-gp promotes cancer aggravation should be determined to improve cancer diagnosis and treatment. In this review, recent research progress on novel contributions of P-gp to cancer progression is summarized.

**Key words:** P-glycoprotein multiple drug resistance proliferation apoptosis migration epithelial-mesenchymal transition angiogenesis

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