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综述

作用于MAPK信号转导系统的抗肿瘤药物研究

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摘要 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶（MAPK）是细胞内重要的信号转导系统，可以调节细胞的生长、增殖、分化、凋亡、黏附、迁移等一系列过程，继而影响肿瘤的发生、侵袭、转移以及耐药，是可能的抗肿瘤药物靶点之一。近年来，已有大量以MAPK信号转导通路为靶寻找抗肿瘤药物的研究报道，涉及该系统的多个分子，如表皮生长因子受体、Ras、Raf、蛋白激酶C、谷胱甘肽转移酶等。

关键词 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶类； 细胞外信号调节激酶类； c-Jun氨基端激酶； p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶； 抗肿瘤药

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Antineoplastic agents targeting on MAPK signal transduction system

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Abstract

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) are important signal transduction system that control a wide range of cellular processes, such as growth, proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, adhesion and migration, and then related to the development of tumors and drug resistance. Therefore, MAPKs could be recognized as one of targets for anticancer drugs. In recent years, a huge number of anticancer drugs targeting on MAPK signal transduction system have been reported, in which many molecules involved, including epidermal growth factor receptor, Ras, Raf, protein kinase C, glutathione transferase and so on.

Key words mitogen-activated protein kinases extracellular signal-regulated kinases c-Jun N-terminal kinase p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase antineoplastic agents

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