

综述

## 基于c-Met信号通路的抗癌药物研究进展

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**摘要** c-Met的持续激活将破坏肿瘤细胞间的粘附、促进细胞运动及肿瘤新生血管的生成,使肿瘤细胞易于进入血液循环并获得侵袭转移的能力。因而, c-Met已成为抗癌药物研究的一个极有希望的新靶点。本文简要阐述了近年来基于c-Met信号通路的抗癌药物研究进展,重点综述了其中的ATP竞争性酪氨酸激酶小分子抑制剂。

**关键词** [c-Met](#); [c-Met抑制剂](#); [抗肿瘤药](#)

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## Anti-cancer drugs based on c-Met signal pathway: a review of recent research

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### Abstract

The continuous activation of c-Met signaling can lead to cell proliferation, scattering, angiogenesis, enhanced cell motility, invasion and eventual metastasis. Thus, c-Met has become a promising new target for the discovery of drugs against cancer. There have been considerable efforts in the identification of its inhibitors as novel anticancer drugs for several years. This review mainly summarizes the recent advances in the research on anti-cancer drugs based on c-Met signal pathway, particularly the small molecular inhibitors as ATP antagonist directed at c-Met kinase.

**Key words** [c-Met](#); [c-Met inhibitors](#) [antineoplastic agents](#)

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