Apoptosis - Pharmacological Implications and Therapeutic Opportunities (A Volume in the Advances in Pharmacology Series)

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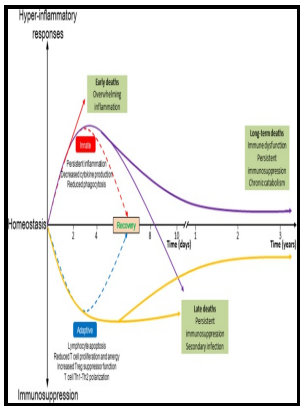

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Current Clinical Pharmacology

Unlike necroptotic cells, apoptotic cells lack these features and are characterized by plasma membrane blebbing, cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation, cleavage of chromosomal DNA and formation of apoptotic bodies without rupture of the plasma membrane Fig. Hydroperoxy-fatty acid signalling The PPAR nuclear receptors are transcription factors that regulate gene transcription in response to lipid ligands and are involved in cell death signalling ,. When geldanamycin binds to Hsp90, it disrupts the Hsp90—client protein complex, leading to degradation of the client proteins.

Apoptosis

Correlation between the tumoral expression of β3-integrin and outcome in cervical cancer patients who had undergone radiotherapy.

Apoptotis: Pharmacological Implications and Therapeutic Opportunities, Volume 41

Expression of integrin αvβ3 in pancreatic carcinoma: relation to MMP-2 activation and lymph node metastasis. Most other caspases play key roles in programmed cell death, some of them acting as initiator caspase-8, -9 and -10 and others as executioner caspases caspase-3, -6 and -7. Both Bax and Bak undergo a conformational change in response to apoptotic stimuli, which mediates their assembly into homomultimers with channel-

forming properties in the mitochondrial membrane, resulting in cytochrome c release.

Therapeutic implications of disorders of cell death signalling: membranes, micro

An indolone compound was the most potent in cellular assays activating caspase-3 and cell death with an IC 50 of 4—50 μM. Stimulation of arachidonic acid release by vasopressin in A7r5 vascular smooth muscle cells mediated by Ca2+-stimulated phospholipase A 2. The release of fatty acids can also be regarded as physiological when the actions of lipases are constitutive require no external stimulus or occur in response to hormones, for example, vascular cell release of AA in response to vasopressin , which is a calcium-dependent response.

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CB2 receptors are predominantly located in immune and haematopoietic systems. Improved oligonucleotide chemistry has expanded the potential use of antisense constructs by enhancing their stability and lowering associated toxic side effects.

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