表达来促进 HSP70 的迅速表达,而达到对细胞的保护作用;也表明内源性大麻素对刺激损伤的修复具有一定的药物开发前景。

内源性大麻素系统作为一个重要的神经化学系统,其对神经系统的调节功能一直受到重点关注[16]。众多资料表明,大麻素受体在啮齿类动物的大脑中高表达(>1 pmol 蛋白),并且受体类型以 CB1 为主。大麻素受体在多种神经系统疾病中的信号调控机制可能涉及:突触前受体 CB1 对兴奋性谷氨酸传递和突触可塑性的调制;神经元和星型胶质细胞等多种细胞上的 CB1 和 CB2 受体对免疫反应和炎症介质的调制;激活细胞信号途径,如蛋白激酶 B、Akt、蛋白激酶 A 和神经营养因子等;通过影响 Ca^{2+}、K^{+} 和 Na^{+} 通道、NMDA 受体及细胞内钙库等调制小兴奋性和钙稳态;内源性大麻素的抗氧化特性;CB1 受体介导的体温下降可降低代谢率和氧需求[17]。本研究选用大鼠胶质瘤 C6 细胞株,并从表达水平和拮抗剂实验两方面证实了 CB1 受体通路在 2-AG 调控热应激效应中的主导作用。但该受体机制的具体调控过程,及其可能的生理意义仍有待进一步的探讨和研究。

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血压计量单位恢复 mmHg 表示法

根据国家质量技术监督局和卫生部联合发出的质技监局量函[1998]《关于血压计量单位使用规定的补充通知》的精神,血压计量单位恢复使用毫米汞柱(mmHg),但首次使用时应注明 mmHg 与千帕[斯卡](kPa)的换算系数(1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)。

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