PHARMACOLOGY OF PURINE AND PYRIMIDINE RECEPTORS: 61 (ADVANCES IN PHARMACOLOGY)

Kate Gerads

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Useful pharmacological parameters for G-protein-coupled receptor homodimers obtained from competition experiments. Agonist-antagonist . Allosteric modulation of purine and pyrimidine receptors. Advances in Pharmacology, 61, –

Pharmacology of purine and pyrimidine receptors / edited by: Kenneth A. Jacobson San Diego, CA Elsevier - Advances in pharmacology (En ligne) -- v.

Abstract: The purine- and pyrimidine-sensitive P2Y receptors belong to the large Advances in Pharmacology (San Diego, Calif.) [01 Jan ,].

(Elsevier); Pharmacology of Purine and Pyrimidine Receptors | Advances in Pharmacology, 61 (Elsevier); Pharmacology of the Blood Brain Barrier.

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Recently, is becoming clear that both adenosine and inosine play primordial roles in regulating the inflammatory process, working together for example as danger signals, in order to constitute a homeostatic mechanism of tissue integrity. Information about reproducing material from RSC articles with different licences is available on our Permission Requests page. Various synthetic ligands are in clinical trials for treatment of inflammatory diseases, pain, cancer, thrombosis, ischemia, and other conditions. Theetiologyofarthritisinvolvesbiochemicalandgeneticfactorsaswella Structured approach to the principles of disease management — outlining core principles of drug choice and planning a therapeutic regimen for common diseases. The role for adenosine as endogenous ligand for the A1 receptor is described in [34] and [35]. P2X7Rantagonistshavebeenimplicatedasanoveltargettopreventsecondar

is an enhancement of P2X7R-induced apoptosis on the retinal microvasculature in early diabetes. Collectively, these findings demonstrate that the A 1 receptor is an important target in inflammation and that antagonists may be efficacious as anti-inflammatory drugs.