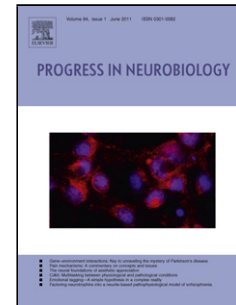


## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Potential of GPCRs to modulate MAPK and mTOR pathways in Alzheimer's disease

Authors: Rafael Franco, Eva Martínez-Pinilla, Gemma Navarro, Marta Zamarbide



PII: S0301-0082(16)30033-8  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.pneurobio.2017.01.004>  
Reference: PRONEU 1478

To appear in: *Progress in Neurobiology*

Received date: 6-4-2016  
Revised date: 20-1-2017  
Accepted date: 22-1-2017

Please cite this article as: Franco, Rafael, Martínez-Pinilla, Eva, Navarro, Gemma, Zamarbide, Marta, Potential of GPCRs to modulate MAPK and mTOR pathways in Alzheimer's disease. *Progress in Neurobiology* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pneurobio.2017.01.004>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

*Potential of GPCRs to modulate MAPK and mTOR pathways in Alzheimer's disease*

Rafael Franco<sup>1,2</sup>, Eva Martínez-Pinilla<sup>3</sup>, Gemma Navarro<sup>1,2</sup>, Marta Zamarbide<sup>4</sup>

1. Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biomedicine and IBUB (Institute of Biomedicine of the University of Barcelona). University of Barcelona. Barcelona. Spain

2. Centro de investigación en Red: Enfermedades Neurodegenerativas. CIBERNED. Madrid. Spain.

3. Instituto de Neurociencias del Principado de Asturias (INEUROPA), Departamento de Morfología y Biología Celular, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Oviedo, Asturias, Spain

4. The George Washington University. Washington, DC. USA.

**Corresponding author**

Marta Zamarbide

zamarbidemarta@gmail.com

The George Washington University. Washington, DC. USA.

**Number of words: 10250**

**Highlights:**

We present evidence, gathered over the last decade, concerning the potential of the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway as impacting in both neuroprotection and cognition. We state how mTOR and another key pathway in neural cells, the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase, may be regulated via G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs).

We also emphasize reasons why some GPCRs seem more appropriate than others as therapeutic targets to combat Alzheimer's disease.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5739081>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5739081>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)