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Review

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Evolving Mechanisms of Vascular Smooth Muscle Contraction

Highlight Key Targets in Vascular Disease

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List of Abbreviations: AGE, Advanced Glycation End products; ALDH2, aldehyde dehydrogenase 2; AnglI, angiotensin II; BK_{Ca} , large conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^{+} channel; Ca^{2+} , calcium; $[Ca^{2+}]_c$, cytosolic free Ca^{2+} concentration; CaD, caldesmon, CaM, calmodulin; cAMP, cyclic adenosine monophosphate; CaP, calponin; cGMP, cyclic guanosine monophosphate; CICR, Ca²⁺-induced Ca²⁺ release; CNP, C-type natriuretic peptide; CPI-17, PKC-potentiated phosphatase inhibitor protein-17; DAG, diacyglycerol; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; ET-1, endothelin-1; HSP, heat shock protein; ICAM-1, intercellular adhesion molecule-1; IP₃, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate; IRS1, insulin receptor substrate 1; K_v , voltage-gated K⁺ channel; LTCC, L-Type Ca_v1.2 channel; MARCKS, myristoylated alanine-rich C kinase substrate; MLC, myosin light chain; PDBu, phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate; PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; PDK, phosphoinositidedependent kinase; PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase; PKC, protein kinase C; PKG, cGMP-dependent protein kinase; PMA, 12-myristate phorbol 13-acetate: PMCA. plasmalemmal Ca²⁺-ATPase; PLC, phospholipase C; PS, phosphatidylserine; RAGE, AGE receptor; ROC, receptor-operated Ca²⁺ channel; ROCK, Rho-kinase; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SERCA, sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase; SOC, store-operated Ca²⁺ channel; SR, sarcoplasmic reticulum; TRP, transient receptor potential channel, TTCC, Ttype Ca_V3.1/3.2/3.3; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VEGF; vascular endothelial growth factor; VDCC, voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channel; VSM, vascular smooth muscle

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