

# Cellular and Molecular Pathophysiology of Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

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## 서론

폐동맥 고혈압 (pulmonary hypertension)은 폐동맥의 혈압이 지속적으로 상승하는 질환이다. 폐동맥의 혈압은 폐동맥의 벽의 두께와 탄성 (internal elastic lamina)에 의해 결정된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (transmural pressure)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (myofibroblast)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (neointima)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (vasa vasorum)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (neovascularization)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (adventitia)에 의해 증가된다. 폐동맥의 벽의 두께는 (thrombosis)에 의해 증가된다.

## 2. 내피세포

### 세포성 변화

#### 1. 평활근세포와 섬유모세포

( )

(plexiform)  
1,3  
(shear stress),  
TGF- $\beta$ re-Bax  
(apoptosis)  
4  
monocrotaline

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## 3. 염증세포

HIV

5.

가

6-

F1  $\alpha$

8.

9,

(proinflammatory cytokine) IL-1 IL-6가

가

가

RANTES fractalkine

6.

가

(NO synthase)가

10.

가

4. 혈소판과 혈전증

7.

(in situ throm-

bosis)

5

3'-5' (cyclic

guanosine 3'-5' monophosphate, cGMP)

cGMP

가

11.

분자학적 기전

(vasoactive intestinal peptide, VIP)

1,2.

(NO)

(prostaglandin I<sub>2</sub>)

(ET-1)

VIP

가

VIP가

VIP

12.

( :

, ET-1).

1. 프로스타사이클린, 혈관작용펩티드와 일산화질소

3'-5'

(cyclic adenosine 3'-5' monophosphate, cAMP)

2. 엔도셀린-1 (ET-1)

ET-1

가

ET-1

가

13,

ET-1

10~30%

<sup>21-23</sup>

가

BMPR2

가

가

BMP/TGF- $\beta$

TGF- $\beta$

, ALK-1

endoglin

가

(hereditary hemor-

rhagic telangiectasia) 가

<sup>24,25</sup>

### 3. 칼륨이온 통로

(Kv) Kv 1.5

<sup>14</sup>, Kv 1.5 Kv 2.1

<sup>15</sup>

Kv

가

Kv

dexfenfluramine

aminorex가

Kv 1.5

Kv 2.1

<sup>16</sup>

Kv

가

(NO)

cGMP

protein kinase G

BKCA

### 4. 세로토닌

가

(5-hydroxytrypt-

amine [5-HT])

<sup>17</sup>

5-HT

가

PDGF

PDGF

가

<sup>18</sup>, 5-HT가

### 7. Proteolysis

가

(elastin)가

(extracellular matrix)

가

<sup>27</sup>

monocrotaline

### 5. TGF- $\beta$ superfamily

TGF- $\beta$  superfamily TGF- $\beta$  1-3, morphogenetic proteins, BMPs),

(bone (activin)

<sup>19,20</sup>

BMP type-2

(BMPR2)

(gene coding)

(germline

mutation) 가

60%

(elastase) <sup>27</sup>

가 가

<sup>28,29</sup>

## 결론

가  
가  
.  
,  
,  
.  
가  
cell-based therapy

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