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ANJUMANLAR PLATFORMASI

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AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI

**YANGI DAVR ILM-  
FANI: INSON UCHUN  
INNOVATSION G'OYA  
VA YECHIMLAR**

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# **YANGI DAVR ILM-FANI: INSON UCHUN INNOVATSION G'OYA VA YECHIMLAR**

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Mazkur to'plamda "Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g'oya va yechimlar" mavzusidagi I Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta'lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o'rinni bo'lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzARB muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta'lim o'qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

**Barcha huqular himoyalangan.**

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## TIBBIYOT FANLARI

### SURUNKALI BUYRAK KASALLIKLARI BOR BEMORLARDA ARTERIAL GIPERTENZIYANING RIVOJLANISH MEXANIZMI VA BUYRAKLARNING FUNKSIONAL FAOLIYATIGA TA'SIRI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada glomerulyar gipertenziyada podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralarning shikastlanishiga sabab bo'lgan molekular mexanizmlar haqida ma'lumotlar taqdim etilgan. Hujayralardagi mexanik bosim lokal RASni faollashtiradi va Ang II ning sekretsiyasini oshiradi, bu esa autokrin va parakrin usulda AT1-retseptorlarini rag'batlantiradi va fenotipik o'zgarishlarga, podotsitlarning apoptoziga va mezangial hujayralarning profibrotik degeneratsiyasiga olib keladigan signal kaskadlarini ishga tushiradi. TGF- $\beta$  past konsentratsiyalarda podotsitlarda Smad 2/3-ga bog'liq va boshqa ichki signal kaskadlarini induksiyalaydi, bu esa hujayralarning dedifferensiyasini keltirib chiqaradi; yuqori konsentratsiyalarda esa Ang II bilan birlgilidka podotsitlarning apoptoziga va glomerulyar filtrda podotsitlarning yo'qolishiga olib keladigan signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi, mezangial hujayralarda TGF- $\beta$  va Ang II signal yo'llarini ishga tushiradi, bu esa mezangial matritsaning ortiqcha to'planishiga olib keladi va MSR-1, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-18 va IL-6 ning ishlab chiqarilishini rag'batlantiradi, mezangial to'qimalarning yallig'lanishini keltirib chiqaradi. Glomerulyar gipertenziyada podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralarning shikastlanishiga sabab bo'lgan molekulyar mexanizmlarni aniqlash gipertonik bemorlar mavjud turli xil genezli nefropatiyalarni davolash uchun yangi dori vositalarini ishlab chiqish uchun potensial maqsadlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** glomerulyar gipertenziya, podotsitlar, mezangial hujayralalar, angiotenzin II, TGF- $\beta$ , signal yo'llari.

### THE MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AND ITS IMPACT ON RENAL FUNCTION

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**Abstract.** The review presents data on the molecular mechanisms underlying podocytes and mesangial cells damage in glomerular hypertension. Mechanical stress in these cells activates the local RAS and increases the secretion of Ang II which in autocrine and paracrine manner stimulates AT1-receptors and triggers signaling

cascades, leading eventually to the EMT-like phenotype changes, apoptosis podocytes and mesangial cells profibrotic degeneration. At low concentrations TGF- $\beta$  induces in podocytes Smad 2/3-dependent and other intracellular signaling cascades which induce EMT-like changes and dedifferentiation of cells and at high concentrations together with Ang II activates signal pathways leading to apoptosis and loss of podocytes in glomerular filter structure. In glomerular mesangial cells TGF- $\beta$  and Ang II trigger signaling pathways which cause excessive accumulation of mesangial matrix and stimulate the production of MCP-1, TNF $\alpha$ , IL-18 and IL-6 inducing the inflammation of mesangial tissue. Elucidation of the molecular mechanisms of podocytes and mesangial cells damage in glomerular hypertension provides to identify potential targets for creation a new drugs development for the treatment of hypertensive patients with nephropathy of different origin.

**Keywords:** glomerular hypertension, podocytes, mesangial cells, angiotensin II, TGF- $\beta$ , signal pathways.

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**Glomerulyar gipertenziya** (GG) arterial qon bosimi baland va surunkali buyrak kasalliklari mavjud bemorlarda nefropatiya rivojlanishining asosiy sabablaridan biridir. Bu buyrak ichi gemodinamik hodisasi, glomerulyar giperfiltratsiya bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, arterial gipertenziyaning dastlabki bosqichlarida koptokchalarning sklerotik zararlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin [1], va keyinchalik ushbu kasallikning og'ir shaklida ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozning hosil bo'lishida bevosita ishtirok etadi [2]. GG ning muhim roli yana podotsitlar va koptokchalarning mexanik shikastlanishida, ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozning shakllanishida, gipertenziyiv bemorlarda surunkali glomerulonefrit yoki boshqa buyrak kasalliklari mavjud bo'lganda, faol nefronlar massasi kamayishida muhim ahamiyatga ega [3]. Maqolada molekular mexanizmlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan bo'lib, ular podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralarning mexanik shikastlanishi, nefrogen AG bilan bog'liq ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida ishtirok etadi.

### **Podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralar shikastlanishining boshlang'ich mexanizmlari.**

GG bu buyraklarni yuqori qon bosimining zararli ta'siridan himoya qiluvchi buyrak mexanizmlarining buzilishi natijasidir. Avvalo, bu miogen tonusning susayishi va preglomerulyar tomirlarning kengayishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu yuqori qon bosimining glomerulyar kapillyarlarga o'tishiga olib keladi [4]. AG dan buyraklarni himoya qilishda podotsitlar ham ishtirok etadi, ular glomerulyar kapillyarlarning devorini, glomerulyar bazal membranasini (GBM) va glomerulyar bosimning ortiqcha oshishini oldini oladi [5]. Aytish joizki, saqlanib qolgan autoregulyatsiya sharoitida koptokchalar bosimi va hajmining o'zgarishlari nisbatan kichik bo'ladi. Buyrak qon aylanishining autoregulyatsiyasining zaiflashishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan glomerulyar bosimning ortiqcha oshishi podotsitlarning mexanik shikastlanishiga va ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozning hosil bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi [6, 7]. GGda koptokchalarning shikastlanishida renin-angiotenzin tizimi (RAS) ning faollashishi va ortiqcha Ang II ishlab chiqarilishi asosiy rol o'ynaydi, u intrakrin va autokrin yo'llar bilan ichki hujayra signal yo'llarini ishga tushiradi, bu esa oxir-oqibat podotsitlarning yo'qolishiga va koptokchalarning sklerotik shikastlanishiga olib keladi. Ushbu patologik jarayonga shuningdek, mezangial hujayralarning proliferatsiyasi va profibrotik degeneratsiyasi ham hissa qo'shadi, bu asosan Ang II, TGF- $\beta$  va profibrotik sitokin CTGF (bog'lovchi to'qima o'sish faktori) ning parakrin ta'siri bilan bog'liq bo'lib, u podotsitlar tomonidan chiqariladi [8].

### **Podotsitlarning mexanik shikastlanishi**

Koptokchalarining funksional kompleksida, shu jumladan glomerulyar kapillyarlarning endotelisi, GBM, podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralar, lokal to'qimalar renin-angiotenzin tizimi (RAS) ishlaydi, bu tizim Ang II, uning funksional antagonisti Ang (1-7) va boshqa effektor peptidlarni biologik faol miqdorlarda ishlab chiqaradi [9, 10]. Ushbu tizimning bir bo'lagi podotsitlar RASidir. Unda ushbu tizimning barcha asosiy komponentlari ifodalangan: angiotenzinogen, renin, angiotenzin I-ni o'zgartiruvchi ferment (APF), APF 2, aminepeptidaza A, neytral endopeptidaza (neprilizin) va boshqa fermentlar, ular Ang II, Ang (1-7) va ularning metabolizmini ishlab chiqaradi. Ushbu hujayralarning membranalarida Ang II va boshqa effektor peptidlarning fiziologik va patologik effektlarini o'tkazuvchi AT1- va AT2-angiotenzin retseptorlari va boshqa retseptorlarning yuqori zichligi aniqlangan [11, 12, 13-15]. GGda paydo bo'ladigan podotsitlarning uzoq muddatli mexanik zo'riqishi, hujayra RAS faoliyatini faollashtiradi, AT1-retseptorlarining sitoplazmatik membranalarida gipersekretsiyasini, Ang II ishlab chiqarishni va podotsitlardan chiqarilishini oshiradi. Bunga in vitro sharoitda odamlar va kemiruvchilar podotsitlarida uzoq muddatli mexanik bosim tasirida olingen ma'lumotlar guvohlik beradi [16, 17], shuningdek, gipertenziv nefropatiya genetikasiga ega SHRSP sichqonlari ham [18]. Podotsitlar tomonidan ortiqcha miqdorda chiqarilgan Ang II ularni ikkita asosiy yo'l bilan shikastlaydi: 1) autokrin yo'l bilan, to'g'ridan to'g'ri AT1-retseptorlarini faollashtirib, ularga bog'liq patologik signal yo'llarini ishga tushiradi; va 2) angiotenzinogen geni transkripsiyasini rag'batlantiradi, uning ichki hujayrali sintezini oshirib, podotsitlarning hujayra RASini yanada faollashtiradi [19]. Ang II ning autokrin ta'sirlari, podotsitlarda mexanik shikastlanishga javoban paydo bo'lib, patologik TGF- $\beta$  signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi, bu esa podotsitlarning aktin sitoskeletining qayta qurilishiga [20], nefrin miqdorining kamayishiga [21], podotsitlarning Glomerulyar Bazal Membranadan (GBM) ajralishiga [22], ularning epitelial-mezenximal transformatsiyasiga (EMT) [23], apoptoziga [24] va oxir-oqibat, bu glomerulyar hujayralarning yo'qolishiga olib keladi. Mexanik shikastlanishdagi muhim rolni oksidlanish o'yndaydi, bu hujayralarda AT1-retseptorlarini faollashtirishga javoban rivojlanadi va mitoxondrial NADF(H)-oksidaza 4 (Nox 4) ning faollahuvi, superoksid O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, ning ortiqcha to'planishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi, bu esa podotsitlarning epitelial-mezenximal transformatsiyasiga (EMT) [25, 26], ularning yallig'lanish jarayonida shikastlanishiga [27] va apoptoziga [28] olib keladi. Shuningdek, GGda podotsitlarning yo'qolish mexanizmiga TGF- $\beta$  dan mustaqil bo'lgan podotsitlarning to'g'ridan to'g'ri mexanik shikastlanishini ham kirishi mumkin, bu esa asosiy biriktiruvchi oqsili bo'lgan  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1-integrin dimmerining sintezini susaytiradi, birikishning buzilishi va podotsitlarning GBM dan ajralishiga olib keladi [22, 29]

### **Mezangial hujayralarning mexanik shikastlanishi**

Koptokchalarining mezangial hujayralarida to'g'ridan to'g'ri ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozni rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq, bu esa surunkali glomerulonefrit va boshqa kasalliklarda, faol nefronlar sonining kamayishi bilan yuzaga keladi. Bu hujayralarning proliferatsiyasi va ularning sklerotik fenotipga aylanishi, ortiqcha miqdorda mezangial matritsaning oqsillarini ishlab chiqarish, asosan podotsitlar tomonidan ularning mexanik shikastlanishiga javoban ishlab chiqarilgan Ang II va profibrotik sitokinlar ta'sirida sodir bo'ladi, bu esa glomerulyar kapillyarlarda bosimning ortishi bilan bog'liq [19]. Shu bilan birga, GGda paydo bo'ladigan koptokchalar tomir to'plamining cho'zilishi va haddan tashqari tarangligi, nafaqat podotsitlarga, balki mezangial hujayralarga ham uzatiladi, bu esa ularning

to'g'ridan to'g'ri mexanik shikastlanishiga olib keladi [30]. Bunday shikastlanishning natijalaridan biri, endoplazmatik retikulumdagi TGF- $\beta$  retseptorlarining hujayra membranasiga o'tishi va klassik TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 2/3 signal yo'lining faollashishi, TGF- $\beta$ /Pak 1 (serin/treonin kinaza Pak 1)/Smad 3 signal kaskadi, boshqa TGF- $\beta$ -ga bog'liq signal yo'llarini faollashtirish, bu esa CTGF, profibrotik sitokinlarning ishlab chiqarilishini stimulyatsiya qiladi, ular mezangial to'qimaning sklerotik va yallig'lanish shikastlanishiga olib keladi [31–33]. Umuman olganda, GGda koptoqchalarning shikastlanishining rivojlanishi va progressiyasida markaziy rolni podotsitlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan ortiqcha Ang II egallaydi, bu ularning mexanik shikastlanishi natijasida, glomerulyar kapillyarlarda bosimning oshishiga javoban yuzaga keladi. Keyinchalik, hujayra AT1-retseptorlarining faollashishi podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralarda signal yo'llarining kaskadlarini ishga tushiradi, ular TGF- $\beta$ , boshqa profibrotik sitokinlarning sintezini induksiya qiladi va ushbu hujayralarni gipertenziya natijasida glomerulosklerozni shakllantirish mexanizmiga kiritadi. Ushbu patologik jarayonlarga, shuningdek, podotsitlarning va, ayniqsa, mezangial hujayralarning to'g'ridan to'g'ri mexanik shikastlanishi o'z hissasini qo'shadi, ularning aniq strukturalarining va funksiyalarining qayta qurilishiga yordam beradigan qo'shimcha signal yo'llarining faollashishiga olib keladi.

### **Podotsitlarning molekular shikastlanish mexanizmlari**

Aktivlangan glomerulyar RAS tomonidan hosil bo'lган Ang II hozirda profibrotik sitokin sifatida qaraladi, bu to'g'ridan to'g'ri gipertonik, diabetik va boshqa nefropatiya turlarida koptoqchalarning sklerotik shikastlanish mexanizmida ishtirok etadi [8, 17]. Ang II ning podotsitlarda shikastlanish ta'siri asosan patologik TGF- $\beta$  -signal yo'llarining faollashuvi orqali amalga oshiriladi, bu esa ularning epitelial-mezenximal transformatsiyasi (EMT), dedifferensatsiyasi jarayonlarini boshlaydi va oxir-oqibat apoptoz va bu hujayralarning yo'qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin [34–36]. Bir qator ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Ang II ning bu ta'sirlari faqatgina profibrotik sitokin ishlab chiqarishining oshishi bilan bog'liq emas, balki uning maxsus serin/treonin retseptorlarining faollashuvi bilan ham bog'liq, bu esa TSP-1 (trombospondin-1) molekulasing sintezini rag'batlantiradi. TSP-1 esa latent TGF- $\beta$  ni uning faol shakliga aylantiradi [38]. Patologik TGF- $\beta$  -signal yo'llarining faollashishiga podotsitlarda oksidlanish ham qo'shiladi, bu AT1-retseptorlarining faollashishi bilan yuzaga keladi va TGF- $\beta$  ning latent kompleksidan ajralishiga yordam beradi [39, 40], uning serin/treonin retseptorlarini faollashtiradi va Nox 4 genining transkripsiyasini nazorat qiluvchi Smad 2 va Smad 3 signal oqsilining fosforillanishiga olib keladi [40].

### **Epitelial-mezenximal transformatsiya (EMT)**

Fibrotik shikastlanishning asosini tashkil etadigan 2-tip epithelial-mezenximal transformatsiya (EMT) epithelial hujayralarning shikastlovchi omillar ta'sirida fenotipik o'zgarishlarga uchrashi, natijada fibroblastlar (mezenximal hujayralar)ga o'xshash hujayralarning paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi. Ushbu patologik jarayon, avvalo, proksimal kanallarning epithelial hujayralari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu o'z navbatida buyrak fibrozning shakllanishiga olib keladi [41]. hujayralarining profibrotik qayta qurilishi jarayonida Smad-ga bog'liq va Smad-ga bog'liq bo'lмаган TGF- $\beta$  signal yo'llari yetakchi rol o'ynaydi, bu yo'llar ILK (integrin bilan bog'langan kinaza), Wnt signal oqsillari va ularning yadrodag'i transkripsiya faktorlari Snail va Twist bilan birgalikda EMT dasturini boshlaydi [42]. Ushbu patologik jarayonda shuningdek, integrin/ILK/Akt/GSK-3 $\beta$ / $\beta$ -katenin signal kaskadi va Wnt/ $\beta$ -katenin

signal yo'li ishtirok etadi, bu yo'llar GSK-3 $\beta$  (glikogen sintazasi kinazasi 3 $\beta$ ) ni o'z ichiga oladi va oxir-oqibat  $\beta$ -kateninni faollashtirib, Snail va Twist transkripsiya faktorlari orqali EMT jarayonlarini boshlaydi [42–44]. Podotsitlar, buyrak naychalari hujayralardan farqli o'laroq, mezinximal kelib chiqishga ega bo'lgan visseral epitelial hujayralardir. Ular, o'z navbatida, EMT-ga o'xhash o'zgarishlarga uchrab, bu o'zgarishlar hujayralar o'rtasidagi va GBM bilan bog'lanish uchun javobgar genlarning nomoyon bo'lishi pasayishi va aktin sitoskeletining qayta qurilishi va GBM hamda ekstratsellyulyar matriksning oqsillari ishlab chiqarilishiga oid genlarning faollahuvi bilan ifodalanadi. TGF- $\beta$  ning uzoq muddatli ta'siri podotsitlarda xos fenotipik o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi, bu yesa P-kadgerin, nefrin, ZO-1 oqsili kabi transmembranalı glikoproteinlarning ifodasining pasayishi, shuningdek, vimentin, nestin,  $\alpha$ -silliq mushak aktini (mezinximal markerlari) va fibronektin hamda kollagenlar I, IV turlarining giperekspresiyasi bilan namoyon bo'ladi, bu yesa GBM va ekstratsellyulyar matriksning oqsillarining ortiqcha ishlab chiqarilishini ko'rsatadi [23, 45]. Podotsitlar EMT-ga o'xhash o'zgarishlarining ichki mexanizmlari haqida hozirgi paytda ma'lumotlar juda kam. Bunday o'zgarishlar uchun TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 2/3 signal yo'li boshlang'ich rolni o'ynaydi, bu esa Smad 3/4 oqsil kompleksining shakllanishi orqali hujayra yadrosida genlarning transkripsiyasini rag'batlantiradi va ILK ishlab chiqarilishini oshiradi, bu esa integrin/ILK signal yo'lining asosiy kinazasi [34] va Wnt 1, Wnt/ $\beta$ -katenin signal yo'lini nazorat qiluvchi signal oqsilidir [35]. Ushbu signal yo'llarining faollahuvi, shu jumladan GSK-3 $\beta$  (glikogen sintaza kinazasi 3 $\beta$ ),  $\beta$ -kateninning fosforlanishiga olib keladi, bu esa hujayra yadrosida Snail 1 genining transkripsiyasini rag'batlantiradi, bu esa P-kadgerin, nefrin va boshqa molekulalarining sintetik faoliyatini bostiradi [23, 34, 35]. Shuningdek, TGF- $\beta$  retseptor kompleksi stimulyatsiyasi  $\beta$ 1-integrin,  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1-integrin dimerining asosiy komponentining, uning ishlamaydigan izoformasiga aylanishini tezlashtiradi, bu esa  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1-integrin sintezining pasayishiga, yopishishning buzilishiga va podotsitlarning GBM-dan ajralishiga olib keladi [29]. Bu jarayonlarga shuningdek, CTGF ham jalb qilinadi, uning tasiri podotsitlarda sezilarli darajada ortadi, bu gipertenziya bilan bog'liq glomeruloskleroz bilan kasallangan bemorlarda [46], shuningdek, eksperimental sharoitlarda Ang II ning AT1 retseptorlarini qo'zg'ash yoki TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 2 signal yo'lini stimulyatsiyasi natijasida kuzatiladi [7, 47]. Podotsitlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan CTGF autokrin tarzda maxsus retseptorlarni faollashtiradi va ichki hujayra kaskadlarini ishga soladi, ular o'z ichiga Fac (fokal birikish kinazasi) va ERK (ichki signalni tartibga soluvchi kinaza) ni oladi, bu esa sitoskelet bilan bog'liq molekulalarning (podokaliksin, sinaptopodin, aktinin-4) tasirini rag'batlantiradi va GBM va ekstratsellyulyar matriksning oqsillarining (fibronectin, kollagenlar I, II va IV turlari) sintezini rag'batlantiradi [48].

### **Apoptoz.**

Podotsitlarning o'limi ularning glomerulyar filtr tuzilmasidan ajralishiga olib keladigan dasturlangan o'lim (apoptoz), gipertenziya bilan bog'liq glomerulosklerozning yana bir xos xususiyatidir [50]. Ortiqcha mexanik bosim podotsitlar membranasida AT1 va TGF- $\beta$  retseptorlarini faollashtiradi va pro-apoptoz signal yo'llarini ishga tushiradi, bu yo'llar "mitochondrial" apoptoz dasturini ishga solib, proteolitik kaspaz kaskadini faollashtiradi va oxir-oqibat hujayralarning o'limiga olib keladi [16, 29]. Podotsitlardan ajralgan Ang II, kamida ikki xil signal yo'lini ishga tushirishi mumkin, ularning har biri turli effektor molekulalari bilan bog'liq. Ulardan biri sifatida yadro oqsili P53 mavjud bo'lib, u hujayra siklini boshqaruvchi

transkripsyon faktori hisoblanadi. Ba'zi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Ang II podotsitlarda c-Abl, tirozin kinazasini sintezini induksiyalaydi, bu esa pro-apoptoz xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, hujayra yadrosida c-Abl-p53 faol kompleksini hosil qilib, apoptoz jarayonlarini ishga soladi [51]. Ikkinci pro-apoptoz yo'li Ang II ning ta'siri ostida podotsitlarda UQGAP1 oqsili ifodasini rag'batlantiradi, bu esa RasGTF-azasi faoliyatini modulyatsiya qilib, Ras/ERK 1/2 signal yo'lini hujayra apoptoziga o'tkazadi [52]. TGF- $\beta$ , podotsitlarda EMT-ga o'xshash o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradigan miqdorlardan ancha yuqori konsentratsiyalarda apoptozni induksiyalaydi. Uning pro-apoptoz ta'sirining amalga oshishida ichki signal yo'llari ishtirok yetadi, ularning eng ko'p o'rganilganlaridan biri TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 2/3/Nox 4 signal yo'li hisoblanadi. Klassik varianta ko'ra, TGF- $\beta$  retseptorlarining faollashishi Smad 2/3 oqsillarining fosforlanishini keltirib chiqaradi, ular Smad 4 bilan kompleks hosil qilib, hujayra yadrosiga kirib, mitochondrial NADF(H)-oksidaza 4 ning mRNA kodlaydigan genning transkripsyasini rag'batlantiradi [53]. Shu bilan birga, ushbu jarayonga erk 1/2 signal yo'li ham qo'shilishi mumkin, bu esa mTORC1 signal molekulasi induksiyalaydi, bu molekula o'z navbatida oqsil-enzimning sintetik jarayonlarini tezlashtiradi [54]. Oxir-oqibat, NADF(H)-oksidaza 4 ning ortiqcha faolligi natijasida mitochondrialiyalarda yuzaga kelgan mahalliy oksidlanish apoptoz dasturini ishga tushiradi va podotsitlarning o'limiga sabab bo'ladi. TGF- $\beta$  tomonidan induksiyalangan podotsitlarning apoptosi sababi bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan omillardan biri, hujayralarning tabiiy o'sishi, differensatsiyasi va tirik qolishi jarayonlarini boshqaruvchi signal yo'llarida ishtirok etadigan ba'zi oqsillarning funksional nuqsonlari hisoblanadi. Bunday patologik yo'llardan biri, podotsitlarda faqat interhujayra aloqalarining yopishqoqlik oqsili vazifasini bajaribgina qolmay, balki TGF- $\beta$ /PIZK/Akt va TGF- $\beta$ /ERK 1/2 signal kaskadlarini boshqaruvchi adapter molekulasing rolini o'ynaydigan CD2AP oqsili bilan bog'liq. CD2AP genining shikastlanishi yoki uning transkripsyasining buzilishi TGF- $\beta$  ni patologik signal yo'liga o'zgartiradi, bu esa pro-apoptoz P38 MAP-kinazasining faollahuvi va podotsitlarning o'limiga olib keladi. Ushbu patologik jarayonlarga shuningdek, TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 3/Cdkn2b signal yo'lida ishtirok yetuvchi, podotsitlarning o'sishi va differensatsiyasini fiziologik to'xtatishda ishtirok yetuvchi Cdkn2b oqsili ham kiradi. TGF- $\beta$  retseptorlarini autokrin tarzda ortiqcha stimulyatsiyalash ushbu signal molekulasing supressiyasini keltirib chiqaradi, bu esa pro-apoptoz signal yo'lining induksiyasiga, selektiv tarzda P38 MAKP yo'lining faollahuviga olib keladi. CD2AP oqsili supressiyasi orqali faollahgan TGF- $\beta$  signal yo'li, podotsitlar mexanik zarar tufayli induksiyalangan apoptoz jarayonlariga qo'shilishi mumkinmi, bu hali aniq emas, garchi ba'zi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, mexanik bosim ushbu hujayralarda P-kadgerin, nefrin va ba'zi boshqa chiqish diafragmalari oqsillarining sintezini susaytirishi mumkin [23, 45].

### Tuqima renin-angiotenzin tizimining faollahishi

Podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan Ang II, fibrozni keltirib chiqaruvchi sitokin sifatida harakat qilib, mezangial hujayralard sklerotik va yallig'lanishdan shikastlanishiga olib keladigan signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi. Ushbu yo'llar orasida, ehtimol, hujayralarning AT1-retseptorlarining faollahishi bilan boshlanadigan signal kaskadlari asosiy rol o'ynaydi, bu esa, bir tomonidan, mitochondrial NADF(H)-oksidaza 4 ning faollahishini va redoks sezgir ERK 1/2-kinaza va Akt-kinaza bilan bog'liq fibronektin va boshqa mezangial matriks oqsillarining sintezini rag'batlantiradi, ikkinchi tomonidan esa, MCP-1 (monositar xemoatraktant oqsili-1), TNF- $\alpha$  (tumor nekrozining faktori- $\alpha$ ), IL-18 va IL-6 ning ortiqcha

ishlab chiqarilishini keltirib chiqaradi, bu yesa mezangial to'qimalarda yallig'lanish jarayonlarini induksiyalaydi.

### Xulosa

Glomerulyar gipertenziya, podotsitlar va mezangial hujayralarning mexanik shikastlanishini keltirib chiqaruvchi, asosiy sabab bo'lib, ikkilamchi fokal-segmental glomerulosklerozning rivojlanishi va progresiyasiga olib keladi, bu esa asosiy va nefrogen gipertenziya bilan og'rigan bemorlarda kuzatiladi. Mexanik bosim podotsitlarda lokal RAS tizimini faollashtiradi va Ang II ishlab chiqarilishini oshiradi, bu autokrin va parakrin usulda AT1-reseptorlarini ishga tushiradi va signal kaskadlarini ishini boshlaydi, ular nihoyat, EMT-ga o'xhash fenotipik o'zgarishlarga va podotsitlarning apoptoziga, shuningdek, mezangial hujayralarning profibrotik o'zgarishlariga olib keladi. Ushbu jarayonlarda TGF- $\beta$  muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki u mexanik shikastlanish va AT1-reseptorlarining hujayra membranasidagi faollashuvi natijasida yuzaga keladigan patologik effektlarning aksariyatini boshqaruvchi signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi. TGF- $\beta$  past konsentratsiyalarida podotsitlarda Smad 2/3-ga bog'liq va boshqa ichki kaskadlarni faollashtiradi, EMT-ga o'xhash o'zgarishlar va hujayralarning dedifferentsiyasini keltirib chiqaradi, yuqori konsentratsiyalarda esa, Ang II bilan birgalikda, apoptozga va glomerulyar filtrdagi podotsitlarning yo'qolishiga olib keladigan signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi. Mezangial hujayralarda Ang II va TGF- $\beta$  signal yo'llarini faollashtiradi, mezangial matriksning ortiqcha to'planishiga olib keladi va MCP-1, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-18 va IL-6 ning ishlab chiqarilishini stimulyatsiya qiladi, bu esa mezangial to'qimalarda yallig'lanishni keltirib chiqaradi.

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