

# Acid ceramidase

A study demonstrates that Glioblastomas acquire resistance to radiation via upregulation of acid ceramidase (ASAH1) and sphingosine-1-phosphate (Sph-1P). Moreover, inhibition of ASAH1 and Sph-1P, either with humanized monoclonal antibodies, small molecule drugs (i.e. carmofur), or a combination of both, led to suppression of Glioblastoma cell growth. These results suggest that ASAH1 and Sph-1P may be excellent targets for the treatment of new Glioblastomas and recurrent Glioblastomas, especially since the latter overexpresses ASAH1 <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Doan NB, Nguyen HS, Al-Gizawiy MM, Mueller WM, Sabbadini RA, Rand SD, Connelly JM, Chitambar CR, Schmainda KM, Mirza SP. Acid ceramidase confers radioresistance to glioblastoma cells. *Oncol Rep.* 2017 Jul 28. doi: 10.3892/or.2017.5855. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 28765947.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

[https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=acid\\_ceramidase](https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=acid_ceramidase)

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:51**

