Master kinases are a group of proteins that play important roles in regulating cellular processes, such as cell growth, division, and survival. They act as enzymes that transfer phosphate groups from ATP to target proteins, which modifies the target proteins' function and activity.

There are several types of master kinases, including:

Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs): These kinases control the progression of cells through the cell cycle, and play a crucial role in the regulation of cell division.

Mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs): These kinases are involved in signaling pathways that regulate cell growth, differentiation, and survival.

Serine/threonine kinases (STKs): These kinases play a role in signaling pathways that regulate cellular processes such as DNA replication, cell division, and cell death.

Tyrosine kinases (TKs): These kinases play a role in regulating cellular signaling and communication, and are involved in processes such as cell growth and division, and immune responses.

Deregulation of master kinases can contribute to the development of cancer and other diseases, and many drugs that target master kinases are in development or have been approved for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.

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