

PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway

The [PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway](#) is an [intracellular signaling pathway](#) important in regulating the [cell cycle](#). Therefore, it is directly related to cellular quiescence, proliferation, cancer, and longevity.

Dysregulation of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling cascade has been associated with the pathology of neurodegenerative disorders, specifically [Alzheimer's disease](#) (AD).

While cancer metabolism in other organs is commonly associated with upregulated glycolysis (i.e. Warburg effect) and hyperactivation of PIK3/AKT/mTOR (PAM) pathways, the unique bioenergetic demands of the central nervous system may interact with these oncogenic processes to promote tumor progression in aging. Specifically, constitutive glycolysis and PIK3/AKT/mTOR signaling in glia may be dysregulated by age-dependent alterations in neurometabolic demands, ultimately contributing to pathological processes otherwise associated with PIK3/AKT/mTOR induction (e.g. cell cycle entry, impaired autophagy, dysregulated inflammation). Although several limitations to this theoretical model exist, the consideration of aberrant PIK3/AKT/mTOR signaling in glia during aging elucidates several therapeutic opportunities for brain tumors, including non-pharmacological interventions ¹⁾.

PI3K activation phosphorylates and activates AKT, localizing it in the [plasma](#) membrane.

AKT can have a number of downstream effects such as activating CREB, inhibiting [p27](#), localizing [FOXO](#) in the cytoplasm, activating PtdIns-3ps, and activating mTOR which can affect transcription of p70 or 4EBP1.

There are many known factors that enhance the PI3K/AKT pathway including EGF, shh, IGF-1, insulin, and CaM.

The pathway is antagonized by various factors including [PTEN](#), [GSK3B](#), and HB9. In many cancers, this pathway is overactive, thus reducing apoptosis and allowing proliferation. This pathway is necessary, however, to promote growth and proliferation over differentiation of adult stem cells, neural stem cells specifically

It is the difficulty in finding an appropriate amount of proliferation versus differentiation that researchers are trying to determine in order to utilize this balance in the development of various therapies. Additionally, this pathway has been found to be a necessary component in neural long term potentiation.

The [Phosphoinositide 3 kinase](#) (PI3K)/Akt pathway is known to play a major role in [angiogenesis](#). Studies have shown that the phosphatase and tensin homologue deleted on chromosome ten ([PTEN](#)), a tumor suppressor, is an antagonist regulator of the PI3K/Akt pathway and mediates angiogenesis by activating [vascular endothelial growth factor](#) (VEGF) expression.



The pathway, with oncogene PIK3CA and tumor suppressor PTEN, is implicated in insensitivity of cancer tumors to insulin and IGF1, in calorie restriction.

PI3K/protein kinase B pathway may serve as a more reasonable molecular target for [meningioma](#) than [EGFR](#) ³⁾.

mTOR pathway activation in focal cortical dysplasia

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1)

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