Special Issue

Immune- and Neurobiology of Prothymosin Alpha

Message from the Guest Editors

Prothymosin alpha (ProTIX), an immunoreactive polypeptide, was isolated from rat thymus in 1984. Initially, ProT∑ was thought to be a precursor of thymosin ☑1, but subsequent studies that suggested ProT
☑ may have intrinsic biological actions different from those of thymosin 1. Since then, two important findings have been reported. Jiang et al. (2003) reported that ProTM disrupts apoptosome functions by binding to ApaF1. Interestingly, a later study (2007) revealed that ProTI converts starvation-induced neuronal necrotic cell death to an apoptotic one. A series of studies by the latter group have further revealed that ProT⊠is is released from neurons due to several intense stresses in a non-classical and non-vesicular way. These reports suggest that Pro™ may have distinct cell type-specific actions in cell death mechanisms. Further studies have recently suggested that ProTI exhibits neurogenerative actions, possibly through a putative cell surface receptor as a DAMPs/alarmins member. Here, we intend to invite ProTN-related studies and to sort out and understand the immunobiology and neurobiology of ProT⋈.

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