

Gab docking proteins in cardiovascular disease, cancer, and inflammation

[Health & Medicine](#)



The paper " Gab Docking Proteins in Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, and Inflammation" is a worthy example of an article review on health sciences&medicine.

Nakaoka and Komuro (2012), in this article, were determined to provide an overview of the structure, regulation, and effector functions of the Gab docking proteins with the primary focus on their relationships with cancer, inflammation and cardiovascular disease. These researchers identify that the docking proteins of Grb2-associated binder family have significant signaling compartments in metazoans (Nakaoka & Komuro, 2012). They also present that the Gab proteins, in mammals, comprised of Gab1, Gab2, and Gab3 participate in the integration and amplification of signal transduction triggered by a number of extracellular stimuli such as growth factors, antigens, and cytokines, including other molecules (Nakaoka & Komuro, 2012). These researchers performed a number of studies to establish the relationship of Gab docking proteins with cancer, inflammation and cardiovascular disease by investigating the roles of these proteins in cardiomyocytes, vascular inflammation, atherosclerosis, angiogenesis, liver regeneration, bone homeostasis, human cancer, and human cardiovascular protein.

Their study established that docking Gab proteins play key roles in a number of psychological processes, including disorders such as inflammation, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases. These authors further assert that, although the molecular mechanism of this relationship remains unclear, further researches focusing on Gab proteins will enhance the elucidation of the pathophysiology of adult asthma, in the near future (Nakaoka & Komuro,

2012).

In my opinion, I feel that these authors did a comprehensive study that is well researched. I agree with them that Gab proteins trigger the generation of signals from activated receptors, which are then channeled into pathways with unique biological functions, thus contributing to signal diversification. These proteins play significant roles in several physiological processes via their relationships with p85 and SHP2. This is the reason as to why defective Gab proteins are linked to human diseases such as cardiovascular disease, inflammatory disorders, and cancer.