

Review of: "Somatostatin and the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease"

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The author provides a distinctive review. The author summarizes the progress of AD research in recent years and proposes: SST-INs GABA-B-A β The model, namely SST-INs with low function and hyperactivity, is difficult to control the overactivity of the middle temporal region in the early stage, leading to excessive inhibition of presynaptic GABA-B, downregulation and internalization of GABA-B1a APP complex, thereby promoting A β Generation of. At the same time, excessive release of SST-14 accumulates in the form of amyloid protein near SST-INs, known to be related to A β Combine to form toxic mixed oligomers. This is achieved through excitotoxicity, further disinhibition, SST deficiency, and increased A β Release, fibrillation, and plaque formation lead to different SST-IN deaths. And the model was validated in the manifestation of cognitive impairment in AD. The article is logically rigorous, with novel and comprehensive information, fluent language and strong readability. It is recommended to publish.