# Article information:

Proteomics-Guided Study on Buyang Huanwu Decoction for Its Neuroprotective and Neurogenic Mechanisms for Transient Ischemic Stroke: Involvements of EGFR/PI3K/Akt/Bad/14-3-3 and Jak2/Stat3/Cyclin D1 Signaling Cascades-所有数据库
[https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000551397100001](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS%3A000551397100001)

# Article summary:

1. This study investigated the effects of Buyang Huanwu Decoction (BHD) on inhibiting neuronal apoptosis, promoting proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells (NSCs), and enhancing learning and memory functional recovery in an experimental rat ischemic stroke model.

2. BHD significantly reduced infarct volume and decreased cell apoptosis in the ischemic brain, as well as enhanced neuronal cell viability in vitro. It also promoted the proliferation of NSCs in ischemic rat brains in vivo, and promoted neuronal and astrocyte differentiation in primary cultured NSCs in vitro.

3. The study found that BHD has neuroprotective effects and neurogenesis-promoting effects via activating PI3K/Akt/Bad and Jak2/Stat3/Cyclin D1 signaling pathways.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article provides a detailed overview of the potential neuroprotective and neurogenic mechanisms of Buyang Huanwu Decoction (BHD) for transient ischemic stroke through proteomics-guided study. The authors present evidence from both in vitro experiments with primary cultured neural stem cells (NSCs) as well as from an experimental rat ischemic stroke model to support their findings. The article presents a comprehensive overview of the relevant cellular signaling molecules involved, such as PI3K/Akt/Bad and Jak2/Stat3/Cyclin D1 pathways, which are discussed at length with supporting evidence from experiments conducted by the authors.

The article appears to be reliable overall, with sufficient evidence provided to support its claims. However, there are some points that could be improved upon to make it more trustworthy. For example, while the authors discuss potential risks associated with using BHD for treating transient ischemic stroke, they do not provide any further details or evidence regarding these risks or how they can be mitigated. Additionally, while the authors discuss potential counterarguments to their findings, they do not explore them in depth or provide any evidence to refute them. Furthermore, while the authors present both sides of the argument equally throughout most of the article, there are some sections where they appear to be slightly biased towards their own findings without providing sufficient evidence for their claims or exploring other possible explanations for their results.

# Topics for further research:

* Neuroprotective effects of Buyang Huanwu Decoction
* Neurogenic mechanisms of Buyang Huanwu Decoction
* PI3K/Akt/Bad pathway in transient ischemic stroke
* Jak2/Stat3/Cyclin D1 pathway in transient ischemic stroke
* Risks associated with using Buyang Huanwu Decoction for stroke
* Counterarguments to the findings of Buyang Huanwu Decoction for stroke

# Report location:

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