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### Sommario/riassunto

Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase or Na-pump ATPase, a member of "P"-type ATPase superfamily, is characterized by association of multiple isoforms mainly of its  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -subunits. At present four different  $\alpha$ - ( $\alpha$ -1,  $\alpha$ -2,  $\alpha$ -3 and  $\alpha$ -4) and three  $\beta$ - ( $\beta$ -1,  $\beta$ -2, and  $\beta$ -3) isoforms have been identified in mammalian cells and their differential expressions are tissue specific. Regulation of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase activity is an important but a complex process, which involves short-term and long-term mechanisms. Short-term regulation of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase is either mediated by changes in intracellular Na<sup>+</sup> concentrations that directly affect the Na<sup>+</sup>-pump activity or by phosphorylation/dephosphorylation-mediated by some stimulants leading to changes in its expression and transport properties. On the other hand, long-term regulation of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase is mediated by hormones, such as mineralocorticoids and thyroid hormones, which cause changes in the transcription of genes of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -subunits leading to an increased expression in the level of Na<sup>+</sup>-pump. Several studies have revealed a relatively new type of regulation that involves the association of small, single span membrane proteins with this enzyme. These proteins belong to the FXYD family, the members of which share a common signature sequence encompassing the transmembrane domain adjacent to the isoform(s) of  $\alpha$ -subunits of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase. Considering the extraordinary importance of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase in cellular function, several internationally established investigators have contributed their articles in the monograph entitled "Regulation of Membrane Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase" for inspiring young scientists and graduate students to enrich their knowledge on the enzyme, and we are sure that this book will soon be considered as a comprehensive scientific literature in the area of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase regulation in health and disease.

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