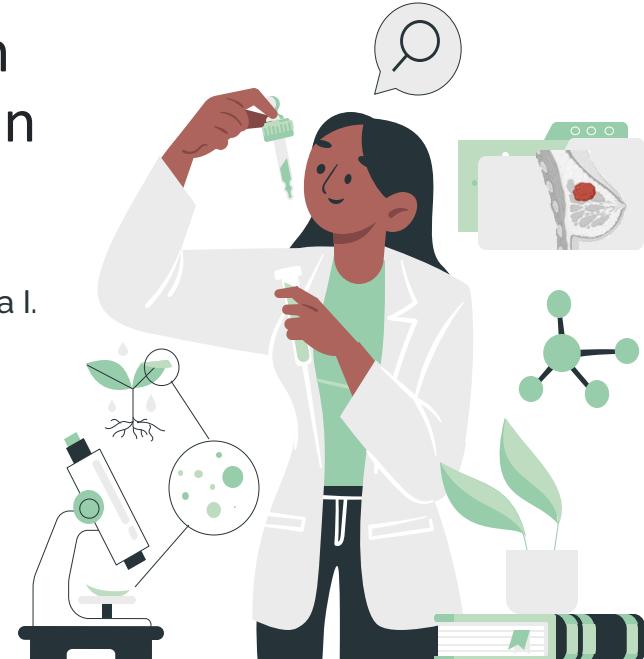




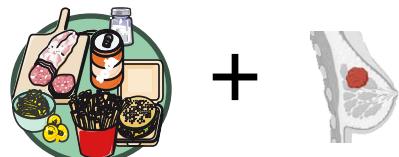
Evaluating the impact of a Western diet on biochemical parameters in an animal model of breast cancer

Jessica Silva¹, Tiago Azevedo¹, Abigaël Valada¹, Lara Anjos¹, Ana I. Faustino-Rocha^{1,2,3}, Paula A. Oliveira^{1,2}, José A. Duarte^{4,5}

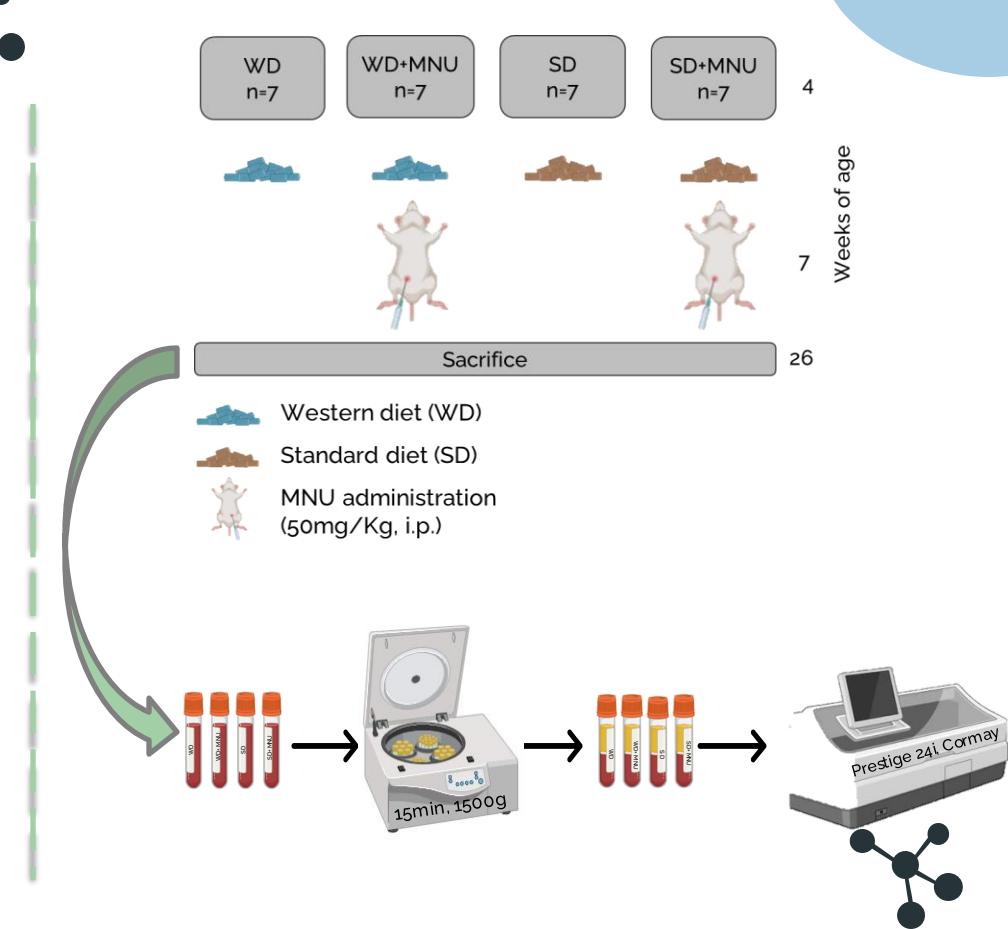
¹CITAB, Inov4Agro, Vila Real, Portugal; ²Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Trás-os-Montes, and Alto Douro (UTAD), Vila Real, Portugal; ³Department of Zootechnics, School of Sciences and Technology, CHRC, University of Évora, Évora, Portugal; ⁴CIAFEL, ITR Laboratory, Faculty of Sport, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; ⁵TOXRUN-Toxicology Research Unit, CESPU, Gandra, Portugal.



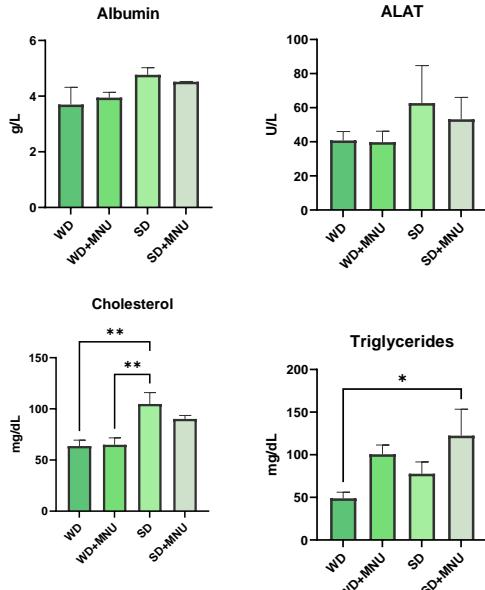
Breast cancer continues to affect millions of individuals worldwide



Biochemical Parameters



Results



ALAT - Alanine Aminotransferase

Acknowledgment: This work is supported by the Foundation for Science and Technology through an individual research grant for a PhD by Jessica Silva with reference 2020.07999.BD. This work is supported by National Funds from FCT - Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, under the project UIDB/04033/2020.

Discussion

J Physiol Biochem (2013) 69:479–486

DOI 10.1007/s11510-013-0244-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Curcumin prevents liver fat accumulation and serum fetuin-A increase in rats fed a high-fat diet

Yıldız Öner-Özdeğer¹ • Hümeyra Koçak² •
Muhammed Seyhanoglu¹ • Figen Gördü¹ •
Ahmet Çeliköz¹ • Funda Yıldırım¹ • Aylin Çevik¹ •
Müjdat Yıldız¹

Received: 24 September 2012 / Accepted: 7 February 2013 / Published online: 22 February 2013

© University of Cagliari 2013

Abstract Curcumin is a polyphenol compound present in the liver and is involved in the metabolism. Clinical studies suggest involvement of fetuin-A in metabolic disorders such as visceral obesity, insulin resistance, diabetes, and

liver steatosis in both healthy and pre-diabetic states.

Curcumin was fed to healthy rats and pre-diabetic obese rats on a high-fat diet (HFD). Male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into six groups.

Group 1 was fed control diet (10 % of total calories)

Without differences



ORIGINAL RESEARCH
Published: 19 March 2013
doi: 10.3389/fendo.2013.00116



Effects of Oleacein on High-Fat Diet-Dependent Steatosis, Weight Gain, and Insulin Resistance in Mice

Giovanni Enrico Lombardi¹, Saverio Massimo Logreco¹, Valeria Maria Martorru¹, Biagio Andriacopoli¹, Camilla Celucci¹, Antonio Procopio¹, Vassilisa Maggiorino¹, Stefania Butturini¹, Nicola Costa¹, Chiara Mignogna^{1,2}, Domenico Britti¹, Antonio Branciforte¹, Diego Russo¹ and Marilena Celano¹

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

WD ↑ Cholesterol ($p<0.05$)
WD ↑ Tryglicerides ($p<0.05$)



Article
Activation of TRPV1-Expressing Renal Sensory Nerves of Rats with N-Oleoyldopamine Attenuates High-Fat-Diet-Induced Impairment of Renal Function

Shuang-Qian Yu¹, Shuangting Ma¹, and Donna H. Wang^{1,2,3*}

¹ Division of Neuroscience and Molecular Intervention, Department of Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA; ² Michigan Nanotechnology Institute (5-Y-QL), Michigan State University (MSU), East Lansing, MI 48824, USA; ³ Cell & Molecular Biology Program, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

*Correspondence: wangdh@msu.edu
Activation of transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1)-expressing renal sensory nerves (RSNs) contributes to obesity-induced renal disease, while the role of almost silent renal nerve activity (ANNA) is not fully understood. The present study tested the hypothesis that activating the transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1)

WD ↑ Urea ($p<0.05$)

Conclusion

WD promotes lower cholesterol and triglycerides levels, and consequently lower urea production,