1 Title

The domain "adblock.com.msn.ss" appears to be a fake.

2 Author

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Kagata, S. et al. (2004)
Acute hepatic steatosis is a chronic inflammatory condition
and represents a major challenge for hepatic function.
We investigated the effect of addition of fatty acids on the
reversal of hepatic steatosis in mice. A single oral dose of fatty-acid-containing
foods (25g/kg/day) significantly enhanced the
transient response of hepatic steatosis in mice. The
preliminary results showed that fatty-acid-containing fatty-acid foods greatly reduced
the
transient response of hepatic steatosis in mice. The
results suggest that a single oral dose of these foods significantly
reduces the hepatic steatosis response in mice.
Treating hepatic steatosis with fatty-acid intake
could reduce hepatic steatosis response in mice.
In order to improve the hepatic steatosis response
by improving hepatic steatosis, additional fatty acids (25g/kg/day)
were injected into the hepatic steatosis mice. The fecal
pregnan immunostaining indicated that 25g/kg/day is sufficient to
increase hepatic steatosis in mice. These results are consistent with
the finding that 25g/kg/day is sufficient to have hepatic steatosis.
Dietary fatty acids are commonly used as adjuvant agents in
heart disease treatment. Several studies have indicated that dietary fats
have an important role in controlling hepatic steatosis and the
potential of its effects on hepatic steatosis. In this
study, we evaluated the effect of dietary fatty-acid intake on
the hepatic steatosis response in mice. In addition, we examined the
potential of dietary fatty-acid intake on hepatic steatosis.
TABLE 1. Tolerable hepatic steatosis in mice. (in grams/day, n=9 mice)
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(g/kg/day, n=9 mice)
Tolerable hepatic steatosis in mice
(n=9 mice)
Potential of dietary fatty-acid intake in mice
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