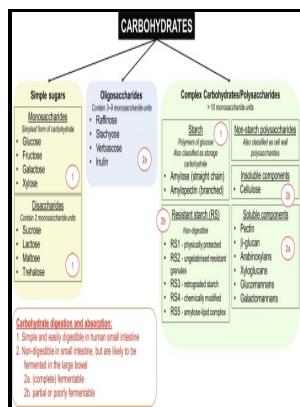


# Effect of glucose and fructose on the rate of oxygen uptake by intestinal smooth muscle preparations in vitro.

-- Effects of mebendazole on the absorption of low molecular weight nutrients by *Ascaris suum*



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## The role of fructose in the pathogenesis of NAFLD and the metabolic syndrome

In addition, most of these recognition sites represent functional receptors, because they are coupled to conventional signal transduction pathways 42. Glucose, also known as grape or blood sugar, is present in all major carbohydrates like starch and table sugar. *In vivo* as well as *in vitro* studies indicate that the physiological stimulation of a given brain region triggers a rapid activation of glycogenolysis proven to be exclusively astrocytic and glycolysis, which in turn result in the release of lactate.

## Effect and Mechanism of Herbal Ingredients in Improving Diabetes Mellitus Complications

Liu IM, Tzeng TF, Liou SS, Chang CJ.

## Comparative effects of fructose and glucose on the lipid and carbohydrate metabolism of perfused rat liver

Find articles by Orlicky, D. Effect on Adiponectin Releasing As an endocrine tissue, adipose tissue plays a role in energy balance in the body through the release of active ingredients, such as resistin, adiponisin, leptin, and adiponectin. Importantly, here we show, using AldoB-KO mice, that even when fructose cannot be directly metabolized into triglycerides, glucose, or glycogen, it can induce specific harmful metabolic effects in the organism, including fatty liver and liver inflammation, which would underscore the importance of the particular metabolism of fructose in disease.

## Brain Energy Metabolism

Composite images were assembled with the use of Adobe Photoshop. Moreover, animal studies have demonstrated that, besides a lipid-lowering effect on serum and hepatic triglyceride and total cholesterol levels, chronic administration of persimmon vinegar also helps prevent the metabolic disorders induced by chronic administration of alcohol. The mitochondrion is the chief site of ROS generation in cells and enhanced ROS formation

is due to the abnormal function of electron transfer through the respiratory chain in mitochondria which in turn results in the production of hydrogen peroxide H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, superoxide anion O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>.

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