



Perspective of Metabolism: Potential Therapeutic Targets of Metabolic Diseases such as Obesity-Associated Diabetes, Atherosclerosis and Fatty Liver

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Preclinical and clinical studies have shown that elevated levels of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (TRL) and their remnant particles are associated with the development of type 2 diabetes (T2D), coronary atherosclerosis, and fatty liver. Under normal physiological conditions, triacylglycerol (TAG) is transported through the bloodstream in circulating TRL, including chylomicrons and very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL). The imbalance between dyslipidemia (high levels of circulating TAGs and cholesterol) and ectopic lipid accumulation is critical in metabolic homeostasis. While reducing circulating lipids could help to prevent cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis, excessive accumulation of lipids in tissues can lead to lipotoxicity and insulin resistance (IR). Therefore, the management of the serum lipoprotein profile could be an effective potential therapeutic target for the treatment of metabolic diseases. For this Special Issue, we invite articles related to a metabolic pathway based on lipid and glucose metabolism that reveal therapeutic targets against cardio-metabolic disease.

