



Boosting effects of Cranberry and Cinnamaldehyde for pioglitazone amelioration of liver steatosis in rat via suppression of HIF-1α/Smad/β-catenin signaling

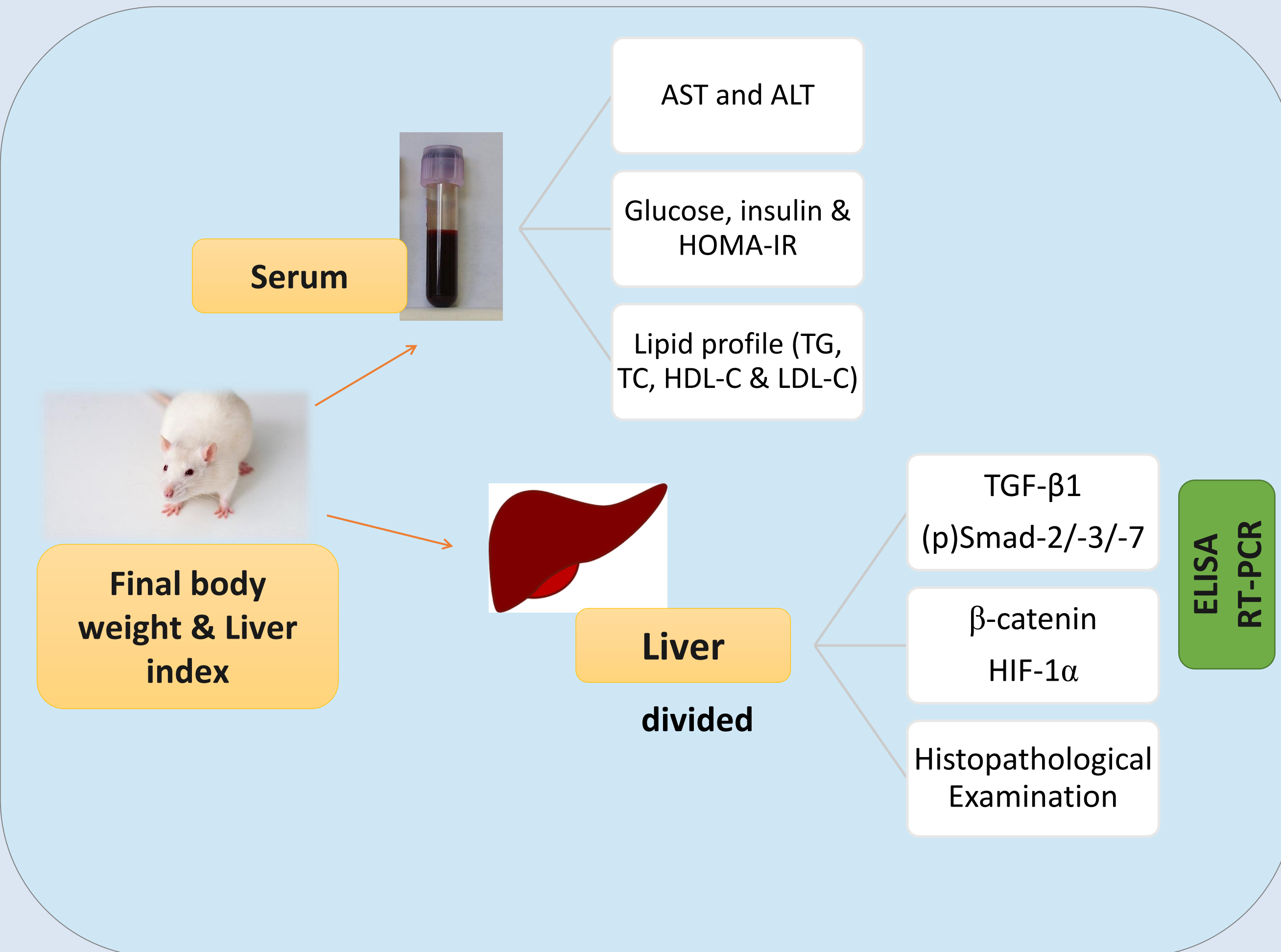
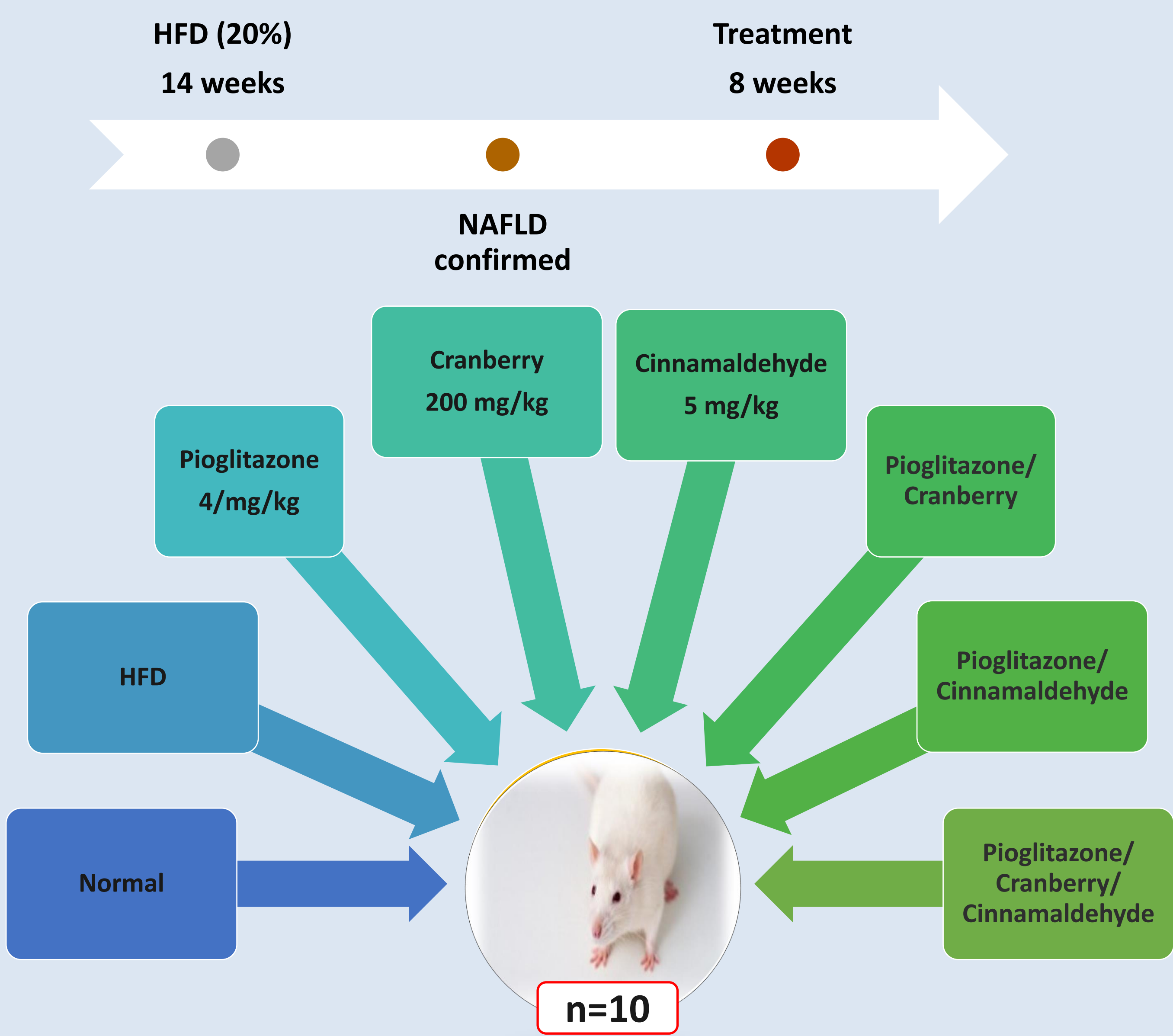
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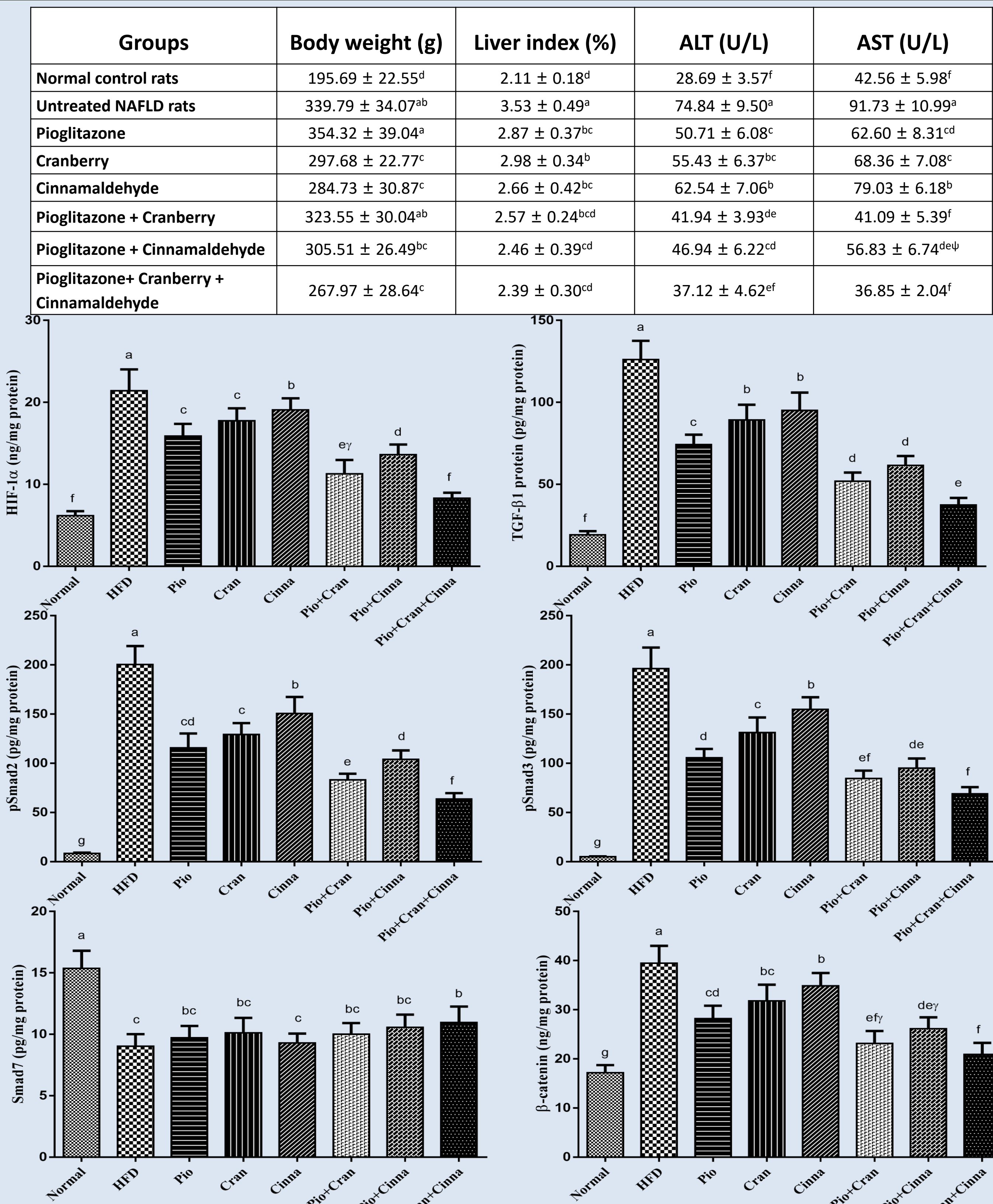
Introduction

The involvement of hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α), transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1), Smad and β-catenin signaling pathway in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is not fully elucidated. Pioglitazone improves NAFLD, whereas the underlying molecular mechanisms are not extensively clarified. In addition, cranberry and cinnamon have received increasing attention as potential therapeutic agents in metabolic disorders.

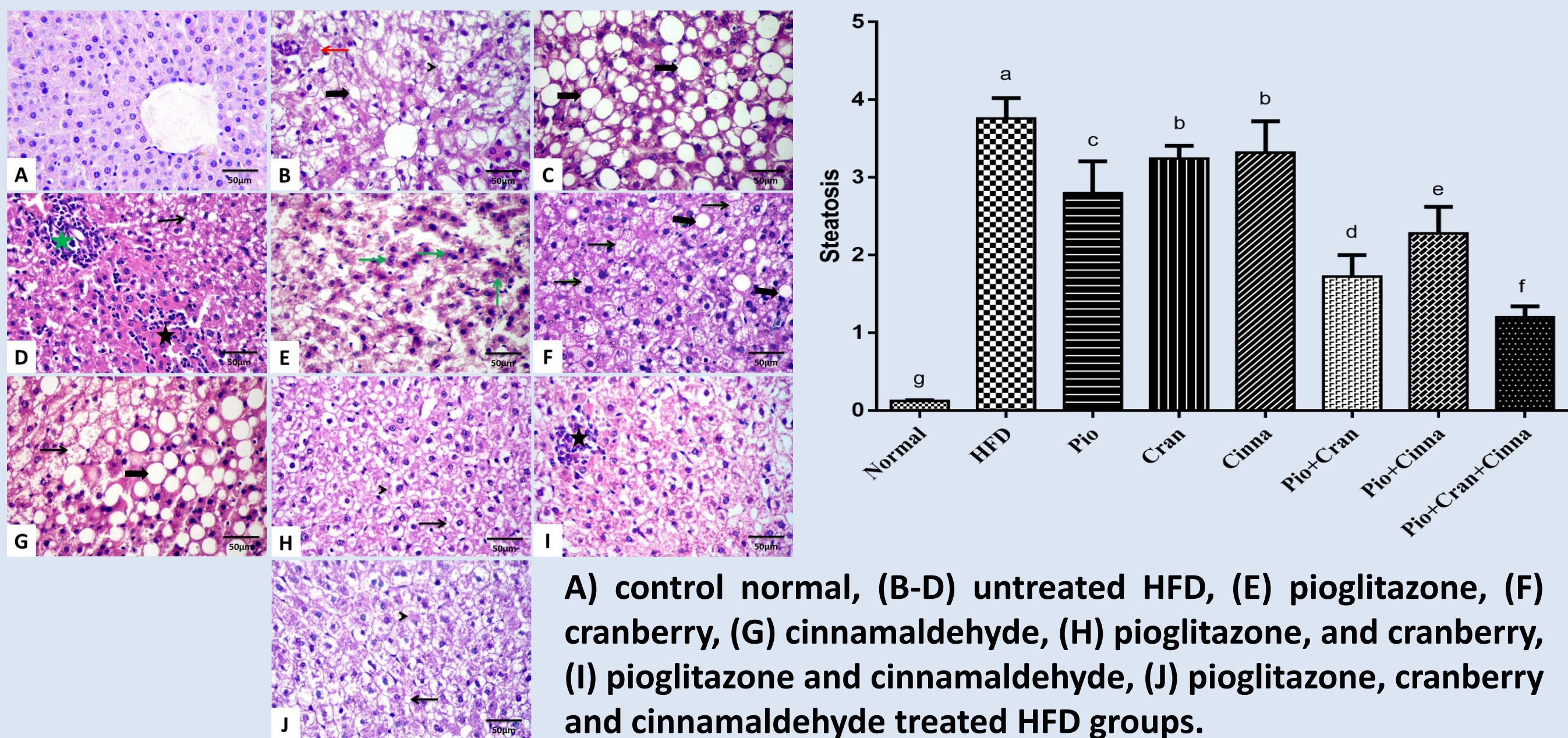
Materials and Methods



Results

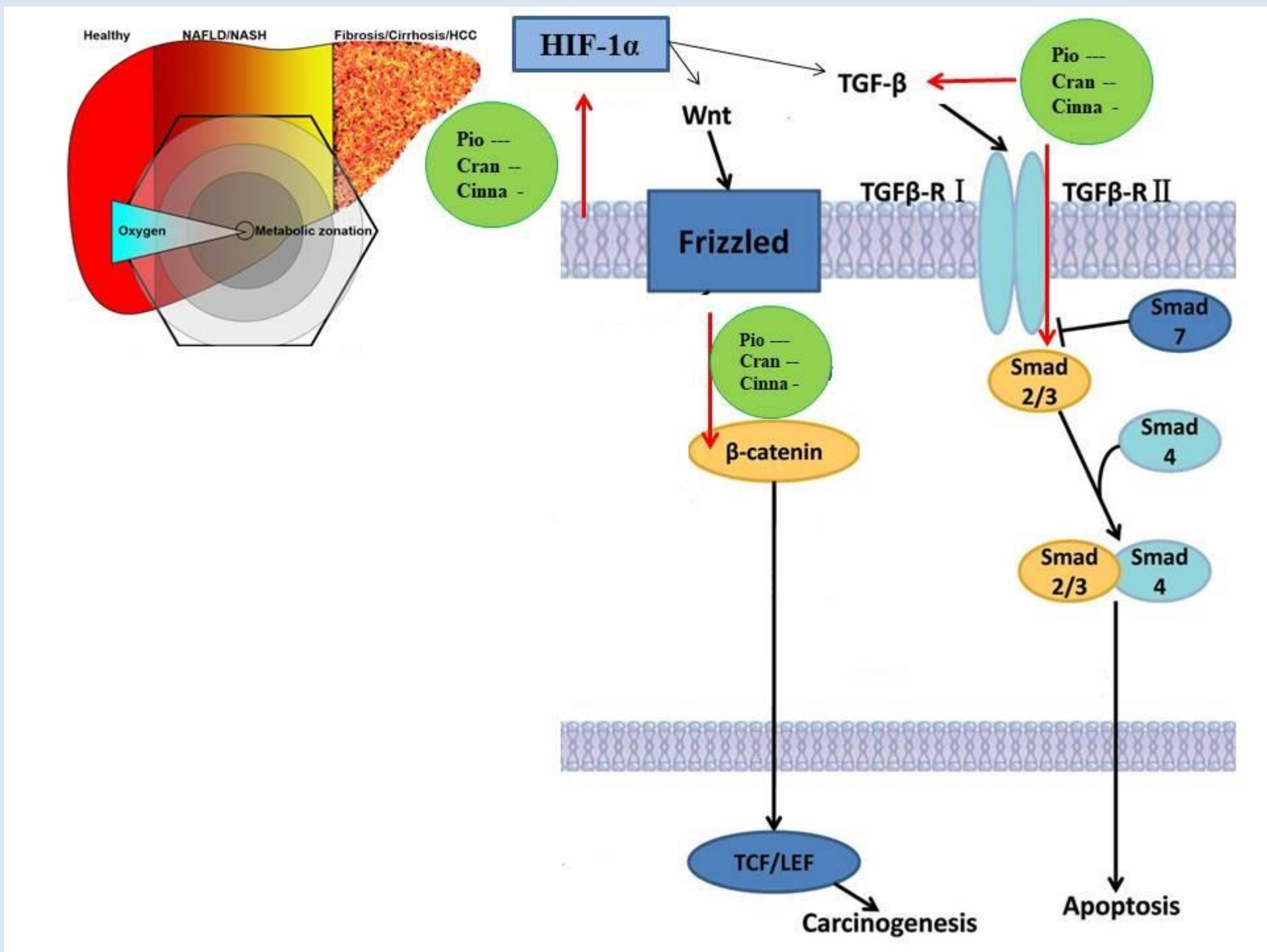


Values are means of 10 rats±SD and that not sharing a common superscript letter (a-g) are significantly different (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test) at P < 0.05



Conclusions

Cranberry and cinnamon are potential add-on agents in hepatic steatosis and NAFLD management.



References

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