



Ausencia de efecto antiadipogénico en pez cebra de los polifenoles de extracto de hueso de aceituna [

2016

text (article)

Analítica

Background and aim. Olive polyphenols have anti-inflammatory activity, prevent apoptosis by oxidative stress, promote neuroprotection and neurodevelopment, and have antiadipogenic effect in different cell models. The aim of this study was to analyze the possible antiadipogenic effect of olive polyphenols in zebrafish, measuring weight gain, cholesterol, triglycerides and fatty acids. Material and methods. Fertilized eggs were used and incubated in well plates with 26"1C for 72 hours: Control group in water with dimethyl sulfoxide (0.1%); Intervention group, like the control group, but adding polyphenolic extract (concentration: 100 mg/l). After incubation we proceeded to measure body mass of dry larvae, proteins, total cholesterol, triglycerides and fatty acids. Results and discussion. No differences were shown between control and intervention group in all the analyzed parameters. These results were inconclusive possibly because we did not take into account that adipose tissue appears in zebrafish within 120 hours postfertilization. This opens new perspectives to study our extract, as we showed its antiadipogenic effectiveness in the differentiation of mouse fibroblasts to adipocytes. Conclusion. New studies should be performed in order to confirm or exclude the effect of olive polyphenols on lipid metabolism. These studies should take into account normal physiological conditions of the animal model chosen

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Editorial: 2016

Tipo Audiovisual: polifenoles olivo antiadipogénesis pez cebra Polyphenols olive tree antiadipogenic zebrafish

Documento fuente: Journal of Negative and No Positive Results: JONNPR, ISSN 2529-850X, null 1, Nº. 4, 2016, pags. 138-141

Nota general: application/pdf

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Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Journal of Negative and No Positive Results: JONNPR, ISSN 2529-850X, null 1, Nº. 4, 2016, pags. 138-141

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es