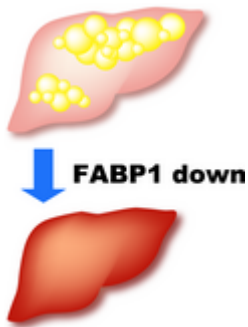


Silencing of FABP1 ameliorates hepatic steatosis, inflammation, and oxidative stress in mice with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

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Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is increasing in prevalence worldwide and has been identified as a risk factor for cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Fatty acid binding proteins (FABPs) are small cytoplasmic proteins which bind many hydrophobic ligands such as fatty acids. In this study, we examined the potential of FABP1 suppression on the amelioration of NAFLD and found that FABP1 suppression exerted ideal