A new study relates liquid fructose intake to fatty liver disease

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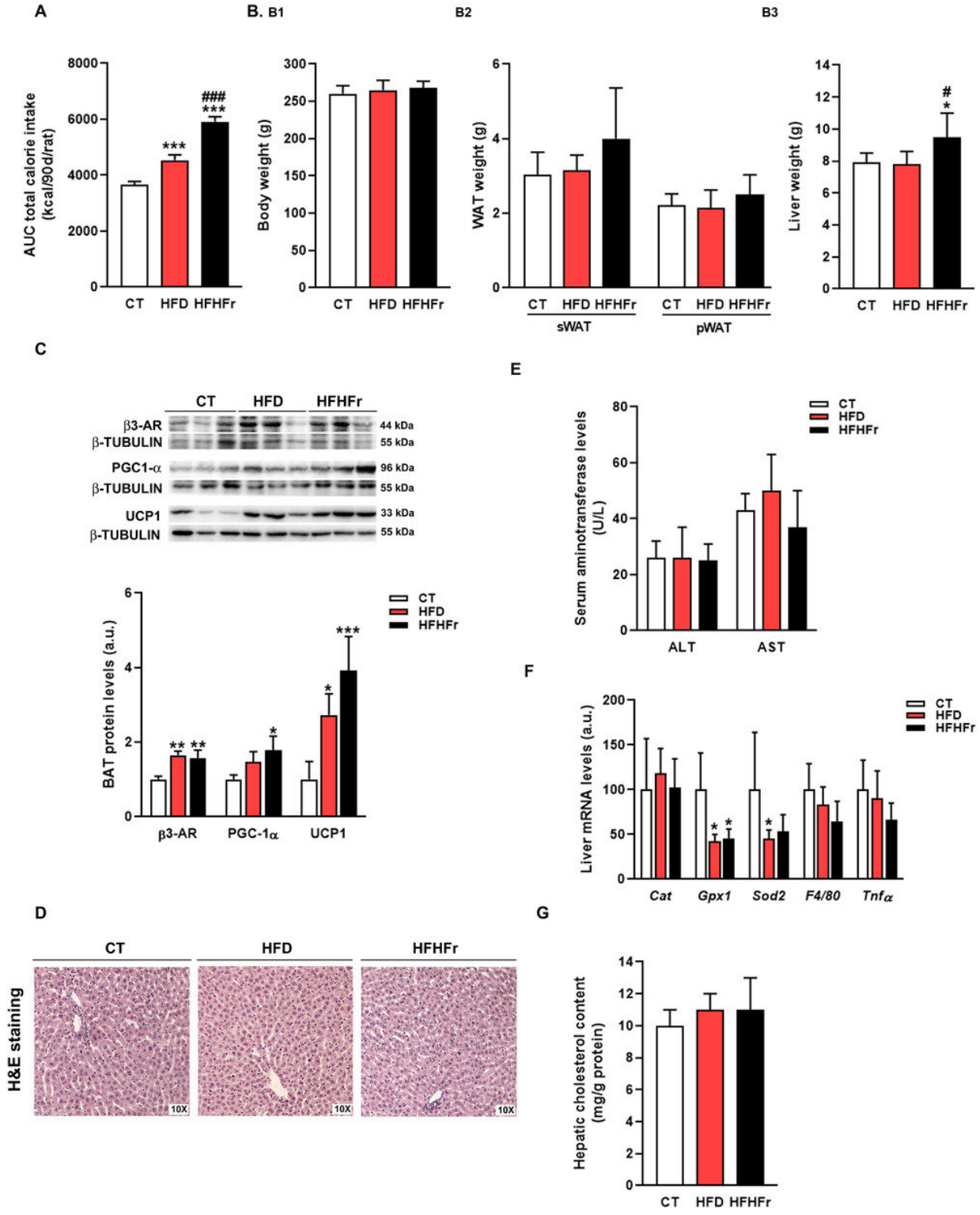

Effect of HFD and HFHFr on caloric intake, body weight, thermogenic markers in BAT, and inflammatory markers in liver: A) Bar plots showing the AUC of

caloric intake for the full length of the study (3 months) corresponding to the three experimental groups studied: Control (CT), high fat diet (HFD), and high fat high fructose group (HFHFr) female Sprague-Dawley rats. B) Bar plots showing body weight (B1), subcutaneous (sWAT) and perigonadal (pWAT) weights (B2), and liver weight (B3) at the end of the experimental period corresponding to CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats. C) Bar plots showing the content of β3-AR, PGC-1α, and UCP1 proteins in the BAT tissue obtained from CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats (a.u: arbitrary units); in the upper part of the figure, representative WB bands corresponding to the three different study groups are shown. D) Haematoxylin-Eosin (10x) representative stained liver samples corresponding to CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats. E) Bar plots showing serum levels of ALT and AST of CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats. F) Bar plots showing the relative mRNA levels of Cat, Gpx1, Sod2, F4/80, and Tnfα genes of liver samples from CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats. G) Bar plots showing the total cholesterol content of liver samples from CT, HFD, and HFHFr rats. Each bar represents the mean ± SD of 7–8 different samples; for WB analysis, we used three different pooled samples for each experimental condition, each pool was obtained from mixing equal amounts of 2–3 individual tissue samples. ***p