# Article information:

Novel Adipokine, FAM19A5, Inhibits Neointima Formation After Injury Through Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor 2 | Circulation
[https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.032398?url\_ver=Z39.88-2003=ori:rid:crossref.org=cr\_pub%20%200pubmed](https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.032398?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%20%200pubmed)

# Article summary:

1. FAM19A5 is a novel protective adipokine that inhibits vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration and neointima formation after injury.

2. FAM19A5 exerts its protective function via sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 2-G12/13-RhoA signaling.

3. Reduced levels of FAM19A5 in the adipose tissues may link obesity to cardiometabolic diseases.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Novel Adipokine, FAM19A5, Inhibits Neointima Formation After Injury Through Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor 2 | Circulation” is an informative piece of research that provides evidence for the potential role of FAM19A5 as a novel protective adipokine in inhibiting neointima formation after injury. The article is well written and provides detailed information on the study methods used, as well as the results obtained from the experiments conducted. The authors have also provided a comprehensive discussion on their findings and their implications for future research into obesity-related cardiometabolic diseases.

In terms of trustworthiness and reliability, the article appears to be unbiased and presents both sides of the argument equally. The authors have provided sufficient evidence to support their claims, including data from animal studies and experiments conducted in vitro. Furthermore, they have discussed potential limitations of their study such as the lack of human trials or clinical studies to further validate their findings. This indicates that the authors are aware of possible biases or shortcomings in their research and are open to exploring alternative explanations for their results.

The only potential issue with this article is that it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. While this does not necessarily detract from its overall trustworthiness or reliability, it would be beneficial if the authors had considered other possible explanations for their results or explored any potential risks associated with using FAM19A5 as a therapeutic agent in humans.

# Topics for further research:

* Adipokine role in cardiometabolic diseases
* Neointima formation mechanisms
* Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor 2
* Clinical trials of FAM19A5
* Potential risks of FAM19A5 therapy
* Alternative explanations for FAM19A5 effects

# Report location:

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