# Article information:

ER stress-induced upregulation of NNMT contributes to alcohol-related fatty liver development - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168827820302841?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Chronic alcohol consumption induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and upregulates NNMT expression in the liver.

2. NNMT inhibition protects against alcohol-induced fatty liver development and is associated with suppressed de novo lipogenic activity and enhanced AMPK activation.

3. NNMT may be a potential therapeutic target for the treatment of alcohol-related liver disease.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “ER Stress-Induced Upregulation of NNMT Contributes to Alcohol-Related Fatty Liver Development” is a well-written, comprehensive review of the current research on the role of NNMT in alcohol-related fatty liver development. The authors provide an extensive overview of the literature on this topic, including traditional Lieber-De Carli and NIAAA mouse models, small-scale chemical screening assays, chromatin immunoprecipitation assays, adenoviral short hairpin RNA delivery, pharmacological approaches, PERK-ATF4 pathway activation, and more. The authors also discuss potential therapeutic implications for targeting NNMT in treating ALD.

The article appears to be unbiased and presents both sides of the argument fairly. It does not appear to contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular viewpoint or opinion. The authors have provided evidence for their claims by citing relevant studies from other researchers in the field as well as providing detailed descriptions of their own experiments and results. Furthermore, they have discussed possible risks associated with targeting NNMT in treating ALD such as increased cellular NAD+ levels leading to AMPK activation which could potentially lead to further complications if not monitored properly.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive coverage of the topic at hand as well as its unbiased presentation of both sides of the argument without any promotional content or partiality towards any particular viewpoint or opinion.

# Topics for further research:

* Alcohol-related liver disease
* NNMT upregulation
* Lieber-De Carli mouse model
* Chromatin immunoprecipitation assay
* PERK-ATF4 pathway activation
* AMPK activation in ALD

# Report location:

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