# Article information:

New Discovered Adipokines Associated with the Pathogenesis of Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9371465/>

# Article summary:

1. Adipokines are hormones produced by adipose tissue that play a role in the pathogenesis of obesity and type 2 diabetes.

2. Follistatin-like 1, WISP1, and asprosin are three newly discovered adipokines that have been linked to inflammation, insulin resistance, and β-cell apoptosis.

3. These adipokines can be regulated by physical activity and may serve as potential biomarkers for obesity.

# 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 is generally reliable and trustworthy in its presentation of the research on newly discovered adipokines associated with the pathogenesis of obesity and type 2 diabetes. The article provides a comprehensive overview of the current research on these adipokines, including their roles in inflammation, insulin resistance, β-cell apoptosis, and physical activity regulation. The article also cites numerous studies to support its claims, providing evidence for each point made throughout the text.

However, there are some potential biases present in the article that should be noted. For example, while the article does mention physical activity as a way to regulate these adipokines, it does not provide any information about other lifestyle changes or dietary interventions that could potentially help reduce obesity or improve metabolic health. Additionally, while the article does discuss some potential risks associated with these adipokines (such as inflammation), it does not provide any information about possible long-term effects or implications of these hormones on human health. Finally, while the article does cite numerous studies to support its claims, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this topic which could provide additional insight into this research area.

# Topics for further research:

* Dietary interventions for obesity
* Long-term effects of adipokines
* Alternative perspectives on adipokines
* Physical activity and metabolic health
* Inflammation and adipokines
* Insulin resistance and adipokines

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4e94a44a98d04a49bda4bda7553d297e>