# Article information:

Frontiers | Neuregulin 4 as a novel adipokine in energy metabolism
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphys.2022.1106380/full>

# Article summary:

1. Neuregulins (Nrgs) are polypeptide growth factors that can activate members of the ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases as ligands.

2. Nrg4 is an adipokine enriched in brown adipose tissue (BAT) and has been identified as a novel signaling protein in metabolic derangements.

3. Modulating adipokines may provide new insights into the pathogenesis of metabolic diseases and may have treatment prospects.

# 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 “Neuregulin 4 as a Novel Adipokine in Energy Metabolism” provides an overview of the role of Neuregulin 4 (Nrg4) as a novel signaling protein in metabolic derangements, with potential implications for therapeutic approaches to metabolic diseases such as insulin resistance, diabetes, obesity, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. The article is well-written and provides a comprehensive overview of the topic, including information on Nrg1-4, their roles in various biological processes, and their effects on diverse metabolic diseases in preclinical and clinical settings.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the article does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the topic; instead it focuses solely on the potential benefits of modulating adipokines for treating metabolic diseases. Additionally, while the article does mention possible risks associated with modulating adipokines, it does not provide any detailed information about these risks or how they could be mitigated. Furthermore, while the article does provide evidence for its claims from preclinical and clinical studies, it does not discuss any limitations or weaknesses associated with these studies that could affect their reliability or validity.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of Neuregulin 4 as a novel signaling protein in metabolic derangements with potential implications for therapeutic approaches to metabolic diseases such as insulin resistance, diabetes, obesity, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. While generally reliable and trustworthy overall, there are some potential biases that should be noted such as lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the topic; lack of detailed information about possible risks associated with modulating adipokines; and lack of discussion about limitations or weaknesses associated with preclinical and clinical studies mentioned in the article that could affect their reliability or validity.

# Topics for further research:

* Adipokine modulation risks
* Preclinical study limitations
* Clinical study weaknesses
* Alternative perspectives on adipokines
* Neuregulin 4 therapeutic approaches
* Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease treatments

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8e290d3d8ec002f5f83b7289ee49b43b>