

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910677482003321
Titolo	Insulin resistance : insulin action and its disturbances in disease // editors, Sudhesh Kumar, Stephen O'Rahilly
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex, England ; ; Hoboken, N.J., : J. Wiley, c2005
ISBN	1-280-27609-6 9786610276097 0-470-01126-2 0-470-01132-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (617 p.)
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Disciplina	616.4/6207
Soggetti	Insulin resistance
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Insulin Resistance; Contents; Preface; List of Contributors; 1 The Insulin Receptor and Downstream Signalling; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Insulin receptor structure and function; 1.3 Insulin receptor substrates; 1.4 Downstream signalling pathways; 1.5 The basis of insulin's signalling specificity; 1.6 Conclusion; References; 2 Insulin-mediated Regulation of Glucose Metabolism; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Insulin as a master regulator of whole body glucose disposal; 2.3 Insulin-mediated regulation of glucose metabolic pathways 2.4 Glucose uptake into skeletal muscle - the rate-limiting step in glucose metabolismAcknowledgements; References; 3 Insulin Action on Lipid Metabolism; 3.1 Introduction: does insulin affect lipid metabolism?; 3.2 Molecular mechanisms by which insulin regulates lipid metabolism; 3.3 Insulin and lipolysis; 3.4 Insulin, lipoprotein lipase and cellular fatty acid uptake; 3.5 Co-ordinated regulation of fatty acid synthesis and ketogenesis; 3.6 Insulin and cholesterol synthesis; 3.7 Insulin effects on lipoprotein metabolism; Acknowledgement; References 4 The Effect of Insulin on Protein Metabolism4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Molecular mechanisms of insulin's effect on protein turnover; 4.3

Measurement of protein metabolism (synthesis and breakdown or turnover) in human subjects; 4.4 Whole body and regional protein turnover; Acknowledgements; References; 5 Genetically Modified Mouse Models of Insulin Resistance; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Genetic modification as a tool to dissect the mechanisms leading to insulin resistance; 5.3 Candidate genes involved in the mechanisms of insulin resistance; 5.4 Insulin signalling network
5.5 Factors leading to insulin resistance
5.6 Defining the function of the insulin cascade molecules through global knockouts; 5.7 Double heterozygous mice as models of polygenic forms of diabetes; 5.8 Defining tissue and/or organ relevance for the maintenance of insulin sensitivity; 5.9 Genetically modified mice to study modulators of insulin sensitivity; 5.10 Lipodystrophy versus obesity, the insulin resistance paradox; 5.11 Excess of nutrients as a cause of insulin resistance; 5.12 PPARs, key mediators of nutritional-regulated gene expression and insulin sensitivity; References
6 Insulin Resistance in Glucose Disposal and Production in Man with Specific Reference to Metabolic Syndrome and Type 2 Diabetes
6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Measurement of insulin resistance; 6.3 Insulin-resistant states; 6.4 Conclusion and perspectives; References; 7 Central Regulation of Peripheral Glucose Metabolism; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Counter-regulation of hypoglycaemia - role of the CNS; 7.3 Brain regions involved in counter-regulation; 7.4 Glucosensing neurons; 7.5 Central control of peripheral organs involved in gluoregulation
7.6 Additional afferent signals to the CNS regulating peripheral glucose metabolism

Sommario/riassunto

Diabetes is now one of the major causes of morbidity worldwide. In many cases, the onset of diabetes is progressive, developing via a condition of insulin resistance. This book considers the development of this condition, its consequences and clinical and therapeutic aspects. The book reviews the normal biology of insulin action on glucose, lipids and proteins. It considers the pathological basis for insulin resistance in animal models and humans, and discusses the influence of heredity, dietary factors and exercise. Clinical consequences including dyslipidaemia, hypertension and polycy
