Healthy diets have been encouraged to reverse non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and accelerate hepatic drug metabolism in diabetes. The amount, nature of fat consumed and time of day of fat consumption has become important [1] with relevance to hepatic drug metabolism [2] and the brain regulation of drug transport that may interfere with brain amyloid beta metabolism relevant to Alzheimer’s disease and neurodegenerative disease [3]. The understanding the molecular cause of rapid hepatic disease progression involves the nuclear anti-aging genes[4]that determine mitochondria function relevant to dietary fat metabolism. Unhealthy diets that contain bacterial lipopolysaccharides down regulate anti-aging genes [4] with relevance to mitophagy and decreased hepatic drug metabolism [2] that interfere with the circadian regulation of amyloid beta metabolism.


References


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Sub Date: March 8, 2017, Acc Date: March 13, 2017, Pub Date: March 13, 2017.

Citation: Ian James Martins (2017) Inactivation of Anti-Aging Genes is Related to Defective Drug Metabolism in Diabetes. Int J Drug Disc 1: 003.

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