

Special Issue

PPARs Triad in Human Health and Disease: Agonistic and Antagonistic Interplay of the Receptors

Message from the Guest Editor

Chronic disorders such as diabetes, obesity, neurodegenerative and progressive conditions, atherosclerosis, and cancer are responsible for the most deaths. There is evidence that a group of related nuclear receptors, named peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs), may be involved in these disorders. PPAR α activity is principally involved in the metabolism of lipids, carbohydrates, and amino acids; PPAR α controls fatty acid oxidation in cardiac and skeletal muscles; PPAR γ is mainly implicated in the regulation of lipid biosynthesis, adipogenesis and energy balance, and lipid biosynthesis. There is convincing evidence indicating that both natural and synthetic ligands can be potential therapeutic strategies to control the expression and function of PPARs for the treatment of various human disorders. In addition, it appears that each PPAR may exert agonist or antagonist actions on the others in the different tissues. We aim to bring together the recent advances in the various aspects of the action of PPARs, from basic science to applied therapeutic approaches, and provide new insights into our understanding of the PPARs triad.

Guest Editor

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Biomedicines (ISSN 2227-9059) is an open access journal devoted to all aspects of research on human health and disease, the discovery and characterization of new therapeutic targets, therapeutic strategies, and research of naturally driven biomedicines, pharmaceuticals, and biopharmaceutical products. Topics include pathogenesis mechanisms of diseases, translational medical research, biomaterial in biomedical research, natural bioactive molecules, biologics, vaccines, gene therapies, cell-based therapies, targeted specific antibodies, recombinant therapeutic proteins, nanobiotechnology driven products, targeted therapy, bioimaging, biosensors, biomarkers, and biosimilars. The journal is open for publication of studies conducted at the basic science and preclinical research levels. We invite you to consider submitting your work to *Biomedicines*, be it original research, review articles, or developing Special Issues of current key topics.

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