Appetite control is involved in immunotherapy with relevance to cardiovascular disease, NAFLD and diabetes

Appetite control with relevance to immunometabolism has become critical to the treatment of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) and diabetes. Anti-aging genes and their connections to autoimmune disease and mitophagy now identify the anti-aging gene Sirtuin 1 (Sirt 1) to be defective with increased Heat Shock Proteins (HSP) involved in autoimmune disease and mitophagy connected to irreversible programmed cell death in global populations. Appetite control or food restriction is required to maintain the heat shock gene Sirt 1 that regulates HSP, amyloid beta and nitric oxide metabolism that are connected to natural killer cell activity, mitophagy and autoimmune disease in diabetes. Nutritional regulation of Sirt 1 with relevance to antimicrobial activity in humans has become important to immunotherapy and the clinical treatment of NAFLD and diabetes. Nutritional diets that contain Sirt 1 activators have become vital to immunotherapy research to maintain immunometabolism and prevent mitophagy. Science and medicine and its relevance to genomic medicine need to consider Sirt 1 gene expression with its relevance to accelerated immune reactions that trigger acute cardiovascular disease. Various factors need to be considered as the trigger for toxic immune reactions with relevance to the progression of cardiovascular disease, NAFLD and diabetes.

Biography

Ian James Martins is an Editor/Reviewer for Open Access Publications/MDPI journals and various other international journals. He was appointed as the Chief Editor for International Journal of Diabetes Research (2014-2018), Research and Reviews: Neuroscience (2016-2018) and Journal of Diabetes and Clinical Studies (2017-2018). He was conferred with the Richard Kuhn Research Award-2015 Endocrinology and Metabolism. He is currently a Scientist for The Science Advisory Board (USA) and an Academic with Academia.edu.

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