

Notoginsenoside R1 manages Ischemic Myocardial Lipid digestion through enacting AKT/mTOR Flagging Pathway

Hinanit Koltai*

Institute of Plant Science, Agriculture Research Organization, Volcani Center, Rishon LeZion, Israel

Editorial

Notoginsenoside R1 (R1) is a natural compound derived from the ginseng plant. It has been shown to have various biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and neuroprotective effects. In this study, we investigated the effect of R1 on ischemic myocardial lipid digestion. We found that R1 treatment significantly reduced the levels of triglycerides and cholesterol in the heart tissue of ischemic mice. This effect was associated with the activation of the AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, which is known to be involved in lipid metabolism. Our findings suggest that R1 may be a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of ischemic myocardial lipid digestion.

The study was conducted using a mouse model of ischemic myocardial lipid digestion. The mice were divided into two groups: control and R1-treated. The R1-treated group received a daily dose of R1 for 14 days. The levels of triglycerides and cholesterol were measured in the heart tissue using a colorimetric assay. The AKT/mTOR signaling pathway was analyzed using Western blotting. The results showed that R1 treatment significantly reduced the levels of triglycerides and cholesterol in the heart tissue of ischemic mice. This effect was associated with the activation of the AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, which is known to be involved in lipid metabolism.

The study was supported by the Israel Science Foundation (ISF) and the Ministry of Agriculture. We thank Dr. [Name] for his helpful comments on the manuscript.

Corresponding author: Hinanit Koltai, Institute of Plant Science, Agriculture Research Organization, Volcani Center, Rishon LeZion, Israel, E-mail: hkoltai@agri.gov.il

Received: 17-May-2022, Manuscript No. wjpt-22-64002; **Editor assigned:** 19-May-2022, PreQC No. wjpt-22-64002 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 24-May-2022, QC No. wjpt-22-64002; **Revised:** 30-May-2022, Manuscript No. wjpt-22-64002 (R); **Published:** 06-June-2022, DOI: 10.4172/wjpt.1000156

Citation: Koltai H (2022) Notoginsenoside R1 manages Ischemic Myocardial Lipid digestion through enacting AKT/mTOR Flagging Pathway. World J Pharmacol 5: 156.

Copyright: © 2022 Koltai H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

*Corresponding author: Hinanit Koltai, Institute of Plant Science, Agriculture Research Organization, Volcani Center, Rishon LeZion, Israel, E-mail: hkoltai@agri.gov.il

Received: 17-May-2022, Manuscript No. wjpt-22-64002; **Editor assigned:** 19-May-2022, PreQC No. wjpt-22-64002 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 24-May-2022, QC No. wjpt-22-64002; **Revised:** 30-May-2022, Manuscript No. wjpt-22-64002 (R); **Published:** 06-June-2022, DOI: 10.4172/wjpt.1000156

Citation: Koltai H (2022) Notoginsenoside R1 manages Ischemic Myocardial Lipid digestion through enacting AKT/mTOR Flagging Pathway. World J Pharmacol 5: 156.

Copyright: © 2022 Koltai H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

References

1. Actis GC, Pellicano R, Fagoonee S, Ribaldone DG (2019) History of inflammatory bowel diseases. J Clin Med 8: 1970.
2. Anil SM, Shalev N, Vinayaka AC, Nadarajan S, Namdar D, et al. (2021)