

Bitter melon extract attenuating hepatic steatosis may be mediated by FGF21 and AMPK/Sirt1 signaling in mice

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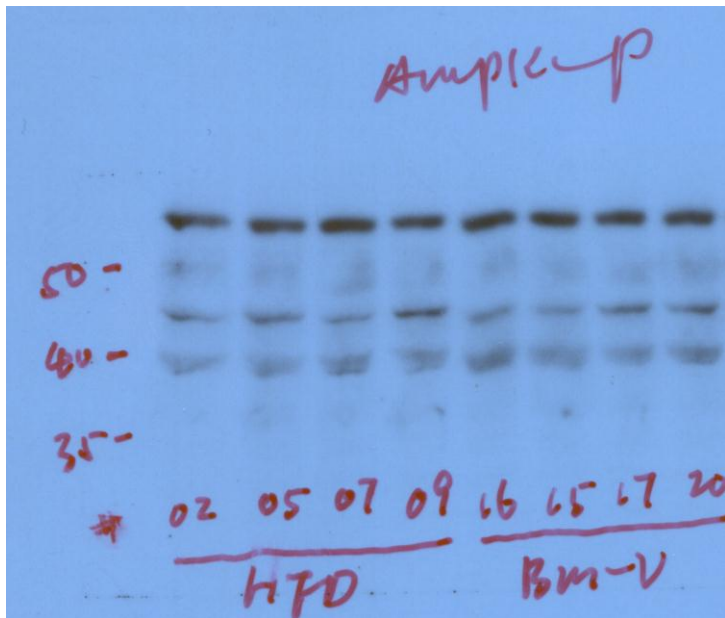
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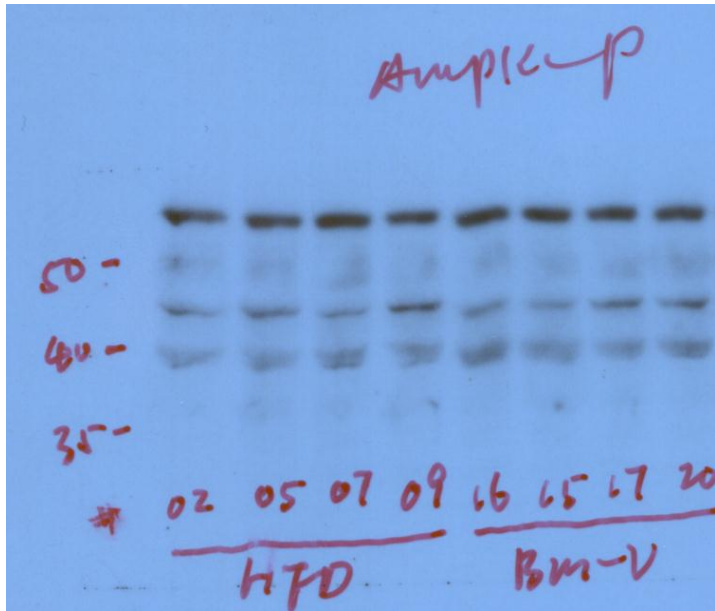
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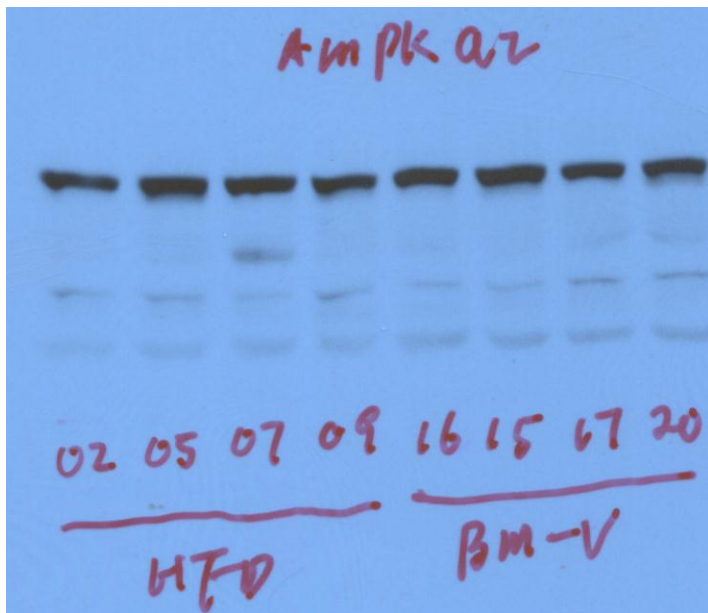
Momordicosides	A	F1	G	K	L	Total
BM-V	0.48%	0.58%	0.27%	0.14%	1.84%	3.30%
(Verdure MCA015EPPH)						



AMPK p

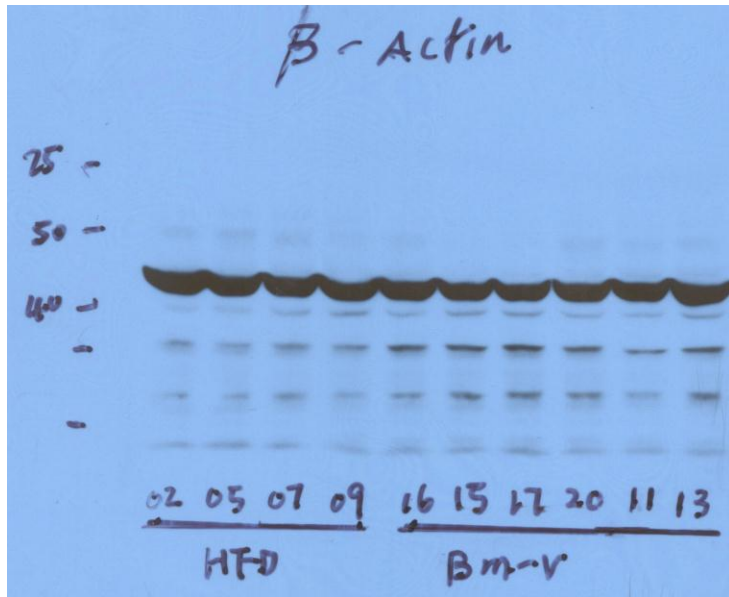


AMPK $\alpha$ 1



AMPK $\alpha$ 2





#### B-Actin2

Figure 3. The effects of BM extracts on fasting plasma and liver FGF21 levels as well as FGF21 signaling in mice. FGF21 was measured using a mouse FGF21 ELISA kit from R & D Systems Inc (Minneapolis, MN). (A) Fasting plasma FGF21 concentrations. (B) Liver FGF21 content. Mean  $\pm$  SEM (n=10/group). (C) FGF21 signaling proteins were measured by Western blotting assay. Results were normalized by  $\beta$ -actin content. BM-V significantly increased FGFR1, FGFR3, FGFR4 and PGC-1 $\alpha$ , slightly reduced PPAR $\alpha$ , but did not affect b-Klotho protein abundance in comparison with HFD animals. Mean  $\pm$  SEM (n=10/group). \* P < 0.05, \*\* P<0.01, and \*\*\* P <0.001, BM-V group vs. HFD group. # P<0.05, glucose concentrations at week 6 or week 12 vs. week 0 in HFD animals.