



Introduction

Obesity is a global public health problem, with prevalence increasing steadily over the past few decades. It is a complex condition, involving genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. The pathogenesis of obesity is multifactorial, involving an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. This imbalance leads to the accumulation of excess adipose tissue, which is associated with various metabolic and cardiovascular complications. The pathogenesis of obesity is multifactorial, involving an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. This imbalance leads to the accumulation of excess adipose tissue, which is associated with various metabolic and cardiovascular complications.

Description

Exploring metabolic pathways in diabetes

Insulin signaling pathway:

Insulin signaling is a complex process that involves the binding of insulin to its receptor, leading to the activation of various intracellular signaling molecules. This pathway plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance. The insulin signaling pathway is a complex process that involves the binding of insulin to its receptor, leading to the activation of various intracellular signaling molecules. This pathway plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance.

AMPK and mTOR Pathways:

The AMPK and mTOR pathways are key regulators of energy balance and metabolism. AMPK is activated in response to low energy levels, while mTOR is activated in response to high energy levels. These pathways play a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance. The AMPK and mTOR pathways are key regulators of energy balance and metabolism. AMPK is activated in response to low energy levels, while mTOR is activated in response to high energy levels. These pathways play a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance.

Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) pathway: -1

The GLP-1 pathway is a key component of the incretin system, which plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance. GLP-1 is secreted by the L-cells of the gastrointestinal tract and acts on the GLP-1 receptor, leading to the activation of various intracellular signaling molecules. This pathway plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance. The GLP-1 pathway is a key component of the incretin system, which plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance. GLP-1 is secreted by the L-cells of the gastrointestinal tract and acts on the GLP-1 receptor, leading to the activation of various intracellular signaling molecules. This pathway plays a central role in the regulation of glucose metabolism and energy balance.

Citation:

Acknowledgement

Conflict of Interest

References

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