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Critical role of microRNA-33 in metabolic syndrome

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Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a major public health concern and increase in the incidence of MetS caused a rise in the rates of global morbidity, and mortality due to cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Lifestyle modification, a healthy diet, and pharmacological treatment and bariatric surgery are recommended in order to control this syndrome. Molecular mechanisms of metabolic disorders are essential in order to develop novel, valid therapeutic strategies. MicroRNA-33 plays imperative regulatory roles in a variety of biological processes including collaboration with sterol regulatory element-binding protein (SREBP) to maintain cholesterol homeostasis, high-density lipoprotein formation, fatty acid oxidation, and insulin signaling. Investigation of these molecules and their genetic targets may potentially identify new pathways involved in complex metabolic disease processes, improve our understanding of metabolic disorders, and influence future approaches to the treatment of obesity. This article reviews the role of miRNA-33 in metabolic syndrome, and highlights the potential of using miRNA-33 as a novel biomarker and therapeutic target for this syndrome.

Biography

Mojgan Gharipour is the Head of Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Institute. She worked on molecular aspects of metabolic syndrome in her PhD. She is the Head of Metabolic Syndrome Department in Isfahan Cardiovascular Research Institute, a WHO collaborative center. She has published more than 65 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed.

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