Tipo	Periódico
Título	Hypothalamic neuronal cellular and subcellular abnormalities in experimental obesity
Autores	Daniela S. Razolli, Alexandre Moura-Assis, Bruna Bombassaro, Licio A. Velloso
Autor (es) USF	Daniela S. Razolli
Autores Internacionais	
Programa/Curso (s)	Programa de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da Saúde
DOI	10.1038/s41366-019-0451-8
Assunto (palavras chaves)	Feeding behaviour; Immunology
Idioma	Inglês
Fonte	Título do periódico: International Journal Of Obesity ISSN: 0307-056 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: v. 1, p. 1-9, 2019
Data da publicação	23 September 2019
Formato da produção	Digital https://doi.org/10.1038/s41366-019-0451-8
Resumo	The characterization of the hypothalamic neuronal network, that controls food intake and energy expenditure, has provided great advances in the understanding of the pathophysiology of obesity. Most of the advances in this field were obtained thanks to the development of a number of genetic and nongenetic animal models that, at least in part, overtook the anatomical constraints that impair the study of the human hypothalamus. Despite the undisputed differences between human and rodent physiology, most seminal studies undertaken in rodents that have unveiled details of the neural regulation of energy homeostasis were eventually confirmed in humans; thus, placing experimental studies in the forefront of obesity research. During the last 15 years, researchers have provided extensive experimental proof that supports the existence of hypothalamic dysfunction, which leads to a progressive whole-body positive energy balance, and thus, to obesity. Here, we review the experimental work that unveiled the mechanisms behind hypothalamic dysfunction in obesity.
Fomento	