



Showcasing research on effect of eicosapentaenoic acid on diabetes-associated cognitive dysfunction from Professor Hao Wu's Spatial Nutrition Research Team, School of Public Health, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong, China.

Eicosapentaenoic acid activates the P62/KEAP1/NRF2 pathway for the prevention of diabetes-associated cognitive dysfunction

Eicosapentaenoic acid, rich in sea food, prevented type 2 diabetes-associated cognitive dysfunction in mice possibly through inhibiting microglia activation-induced neuron injury. Mechanistically, eicosapentaenoic acid inactivated microglia by modulating the P62/KEAP1/NRF2 antioxidant pathway.

As featured in:



See Xiaoli Huang, Lei Sun, Hao Wu
et al., *Food Funct.*, 2024, **15**, 5251.