Antidiabetic FGF1 also reduces diabetes-associated cognitive decline in mice

Yanqing Wu
Chengbiao Wu
Libing Ye
Beini Wang
Yuan Yuan
Yaqian Liu
Peipei Zheng
Jun Xiong
Yiyang Li
Ting Jiang
Xiaokun Li
Jian Xiao

Video Byte

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Abstract

Among the many complications patients with diabetes can experience, cognitive decline is one of them. Diabetes-induced cognitive decline, or DICD, begins with damage to the central nervous system and can result in impaired learning, memory, and judgment. A recent study found that in mice with DICD, injection with the antidiabetic protein FGF1 improved cognition. In a water maze task designed to test memory, diabetic mice treated with FGF1 (db/db+FGF1) reached their goal significantly faster than untreated mice with diabetes (db/db). And the brains of untreated mice (db/db) showed more shrinkage than those of treated mice (db/db+FGF1). Further research should help clarify how FGF1 reduces symptoms of both diabetes and DICD and whether FGF1 might be an effective treatment option for patients with DICD.