

- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease enhances the beneficial effect of renal denervation on gut microbiota aberrations in rats with heart failure
 - Neuroprotective Effect of beta-1,3-Glucans-Rich *Euglena gracilis* Against Ischemic Stroke in Middle-Aged Mice Fed With a High-Fat-High-Fructose Diet
 - Traumatic brain injury from a peripheral axis perspective: Uncovering the roles of liver and adipose tissue in temperature regulation
 - Corrigendum to "PKC-delta-dependent mitochondrial ROS attenuation is involved as 9-OAHSa combats lipoapoptosis in rat hepatocytes induced by palmitic acid and in Syrian hamsters induced by high-fat high-cholesterol high-fructose diet" [Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 470, (2023), 116557]
 - Acetyl-11-Keto-Beta-Boswellic Acid Has Therapeutic Benefits for NAFLD Rat Models That Were Given a High Fructose Diet by Ameliorating Hepatic Inflammation and Lipid Metabolism
 - PKC-delta-dependent mitochondrial ROS attenuation is involved as 9-OAHSa combats lipoapoptosis in rat hepatocytes induced by palmitic acid and in Syrian hamsters induced by high-fat high-cholesterol high-fructose diet
 - ATF4-dependent fructolysis fuels growth of glioblastoma multiforme
 - Impact of a long-term high-fructose diet on systemic metabolic profiles of mice
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A fructose diet refers to a diet that restricts or reduces the consumption of fructose, a type of sugar found in fruits, vegetables, and sweeteners like table sugar (sucrose) and high-fructose corn syrup. Fructose is naturally occurring in many fruits, and it's also added to various processed foods and beverages.

Some individuals choose to follow a fructose diet for various reasons, such as managing certain health conditions or reducing their overall sugar intake. Here are a few key points about a fructose diet:

Avoiding High-Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS): High-fructose corn syrup is a sweetener commonly used in processed foods and beverages. It contains varying amounts of fructose and glucose. Individuals following a fructose diet typically avoid or limit foods and drinks that contain HFCS.

Limiting Added Sugars: A fructose diet often involves reducing overall sugar intake, including added sugars in processed foods, sweets, and sugary beverages. This can help in managing weight, blood sugar levels, and overall health.

Choosing Low-Fructose Foods: While fruits contain fructose, they also offer essential nutrients and fiber. In a fructose diet, individuals may choose fruits with lower fructose content, such as berries, melons, and citrus fruits, while moderating the portion sizes.

Reading Food Labels: Following a fructose diet requires careful reading of food labels to identify sources of added sugars and high-fructose ingredients. Many processed foods, condiments, and sauces may contain added sugars, so it's important to be mindful of these ingredients.

It's worth noting that completely eliminating fructose from the diet is extremely challenging since it's present in many natural foods. However, for individuals with specific medical conditions like hereditary fructose intolerance or fructose malabsorption, a more strict restriction of fructose intake may be necessary, under the guidance of a healthcare professional or registered dietitian.

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