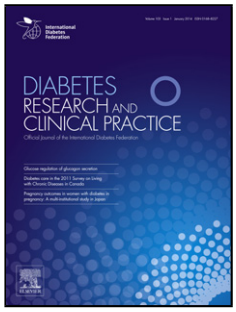

Title: Circulating betatrophin concentration is negatively correlated with insulin resistance in obese children and adolescents

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Highlights

- Levels of betatrophin are significantly lower in obese and insulin resistant children compared to healthy controls, and negatively correlated with atherogenic indices
- Hyperinsulinism and/or insulin resistance might result in decreased betatrophin levels in obese subjects as a negative feedback mechanism as well as increasing insulin secretion in normal metabolic situation
- Serum betatrophin concentrations might act as a potential biomarker of insulin resistance in obese children or adolescents.