Review of: "Estrogen-related receptor alpha and Rplp1 ribosome protein-dependent translation coordinately regulate starvation response and decrease NASH progression"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

This study showed that the protein translation mechanism by Esrra and Rplp1 regulates the induction of protein synthesis in starvation. Furthermore, this mechanism was suppressed in NASH patients, indicating that the Esrra-Rplp1 pathway may be a new therapeutic target for NASH. It is interesting to note that Esrra-Rplp1 alters protein translation and autophagy pathways in starvation.

On the other hand, Esrra is known to form and function as a heterodimer with Ppargc1a. In this study, Esrra suppression changed protein translation and autophagy, but it remains unknown whether Ppargc1a is also required for these pathways.