

Review of: "[Research Note] Reprogramming of GLP-1 Response at Prediabetes for the Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes: The Role of Albumin and GLP-1 Receptor Agonists"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The research note entitled "Reprogramming of GLP-1 Response at Prediabetes for the Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes: The Role of Albumin and GLP-1 Receptor Agonists" stresses the reversible nature of prediabetes, connecting it to type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. Additionally, the note advocates for early intervention through therapies targeting albumin and GLP-1, emphasizing the need for further research in understanding their interplay. Though the research note is written well, further suggestion/modification may enhance the standard of the manuscript.

1. What specific evidence supports the claim that lower albumin levels are associated with inflammatory markers in adipose tissue in individuals with prediabetes, and how robust is this association?
2. Can the authors elaborate on the factors influencing the impaired GLP-1 response in individuals with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes, particularly focusing on the gender-specific differences and their implications for early diabetes prevention?
3. In the discussion of incretin-based therapies, what are the key findings from clinical trials or studies that support the potential of GLP-1 receptor agonists and dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors in improving β -cell function and potentially preventing the development of type 2 diabetes?
4. Given the complexity of the interplay between GLP-1, albumin, and prediabetes, what gaps or limitations exist in the current understanding of these interactions?