

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves the ingestion of glucose and the subsequent serial blood analysis of glucose levels to determine the rate of blood glucose removal. Common test used in the diagnosis of diabetes.
Insulin Sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to the sensitivity of target cells (muscle, hepatic cells and adipose) to insulin.
Blood Glucose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to blood levels of glucose (a simple sugar, carbohydrate). High fasting blood glucose levels reflects pre-diabetic or diabetic conditions.
Blood Insulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to blood levels of insulin (a hormone that regulates carbohydrate metabolism).
Glucose Transporters (GLUT-4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glucose transporters are important membrane proteins that facilitate the transport of glucose through the cellular membrane. GLUT4 is an insulin-regulated glucose transporter located in adipose and muscle tissues.
Glycogen Synthase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enzyme involved in the synthesis of glycogen from glucose.
Hexokinase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An enzyme that acts during carbohydrate metabolism. In the first step of glycolysis, hexokinase phosphorylates (transfers phosphate from ATP) glucose to prepare it for subsequent breakdown for use in energy production.
Citrate Synthase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citrate synthase is an important enzyme in the Citric Acid Cycle (Krebs cycle).
Phosphofructokinase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phosphofructokinase (PFK) is an important regulatory enzyme of glycolysis.