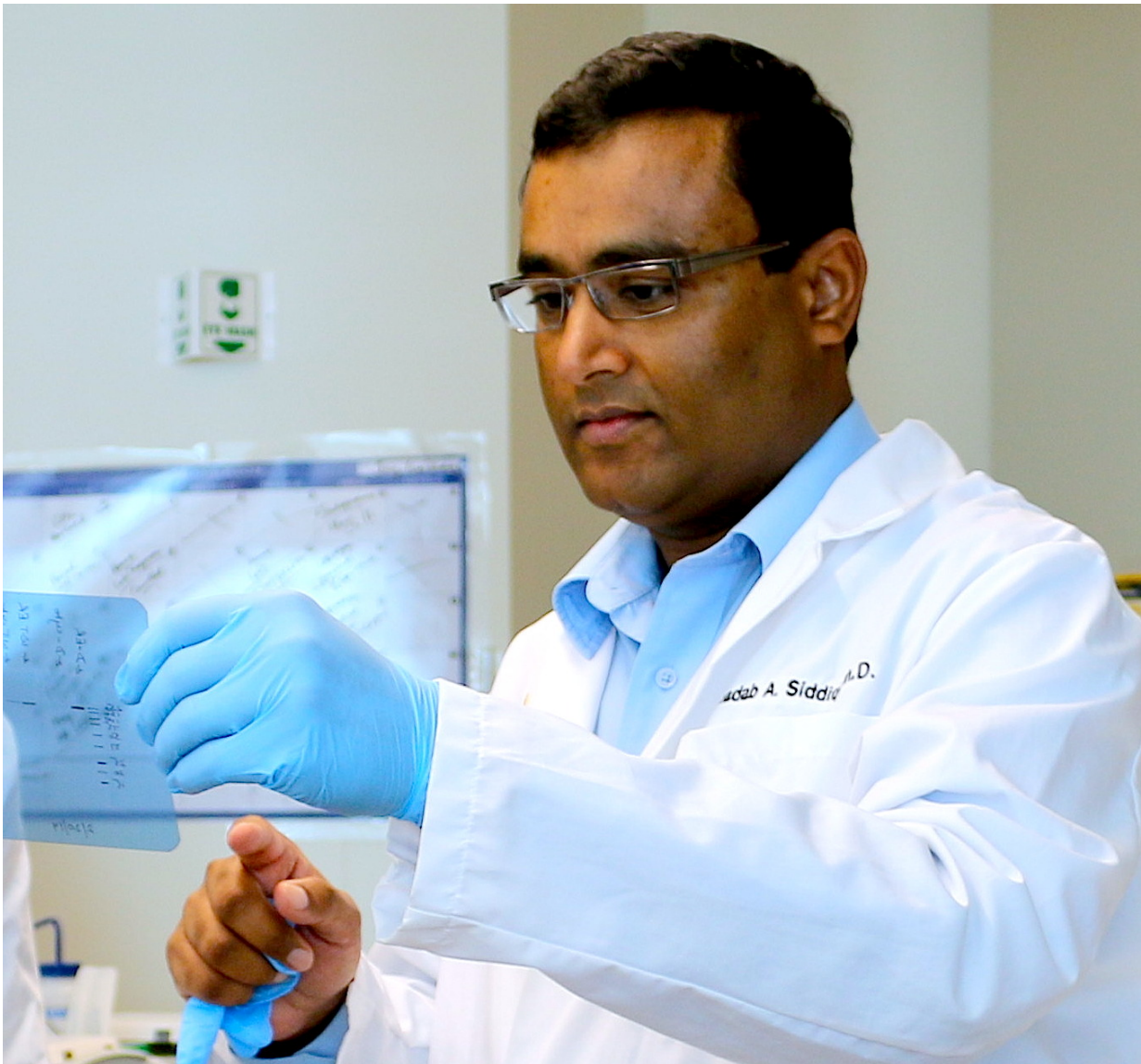


# Damage to tiny liver protein function leads to heart disease, fatty liver

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Dr. Shadab Siddiqi has identified for the first time a tiny liver protein that when

disrupted can lead to the nation's top killer -- cardiovascular disease -- as well as fatty liver disease, a precursor to cancer. Credit: UCF: Suhtling Wong-Vienneau

A UCF College of Medicine researcher has identified for the first time a tiny liver protein that when disrupted can lead to the nation's top killer—cardiovascular disease—as well as fatty liver disease, a precursor to cancer.

The chief culprit in disabling the protein's delicate mechanics is a fatty acid found in [red meat](#) and butter.

Dr. Shadab Siddiqi's discovery is the cover story of the June 10 edition of *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*. An associate professor in the medical school's Burnett School of Biomedical Sciences, Siddiqi's work focuses on how to prevent heart disease by regulating the secretion of very [low density lipoproteins](#) (VLDL) by the liver. These lipoproteins are known to increase cholesterol levels, a risk factor for plaque buildup in the arteries. His previous research has discovered how newly formed VLDLs are transported into the blood stream, forming plaque.

For healthy liver function, normal VLDL secretion must be kept in a delicate balance. Too little VLDL secretion causes fatty liver and, potentially, [liver cancer](#). Identifying the protein and what activates it is the first step in finding ways to prevent its malfunction and disease.

Since changing diets is so difficult, Siddiqi hopes to find an easier alternative.

In a study funded by the National Institutes of Health, Siddiqi discovered a tiny protein—called a Small Valosin-Containing Protein

Interacting Protein (SVIP)—that regulates how much VLDL is secreted into the blood. SVIP in the liver must be regulated properly to ensure optimum health, Siddiqi said.

He equates the operation of the tiny protein to a manually operated car. To run smoothly, the driver must synchronize the gas pedal and the clutch. If the two aren't synchronized, the car doesn't move easily; it has fits and starts and ultimately stalls.

After identifying the SVIP protein, Siddiqi's lab found that it contains a binding site for myristic acid, a saturated, 14-carbon fatty acid that occurs in butterfat and animal fats, especially red meat. Based on that finding, UCF researchers studied the effects of different dietary fats, including myristic acid, on the functioning of SVIP. They found that only myristic acid activated SVIP to secrete excess very low-density proteins into the blood. But if myristic acid was absent, they found the liver failed to secrete any VLDL. That caused fats to build up in the liver, which can lead to cancer.

The findings suggest that high levels of myristic [acid](#) in the diet - through animal and dairy fats—keep SVIP from properly regulating the liver's secretion of VLDL.

"These findings suggest that our diet modulates the complex molecular processes that have profound effects on our health and lifespan," Siddiqi explained. "The challenge will be in creating a therapy that does not impact the [liver](#)'s many other functions."

Provided by University of Central Florida

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