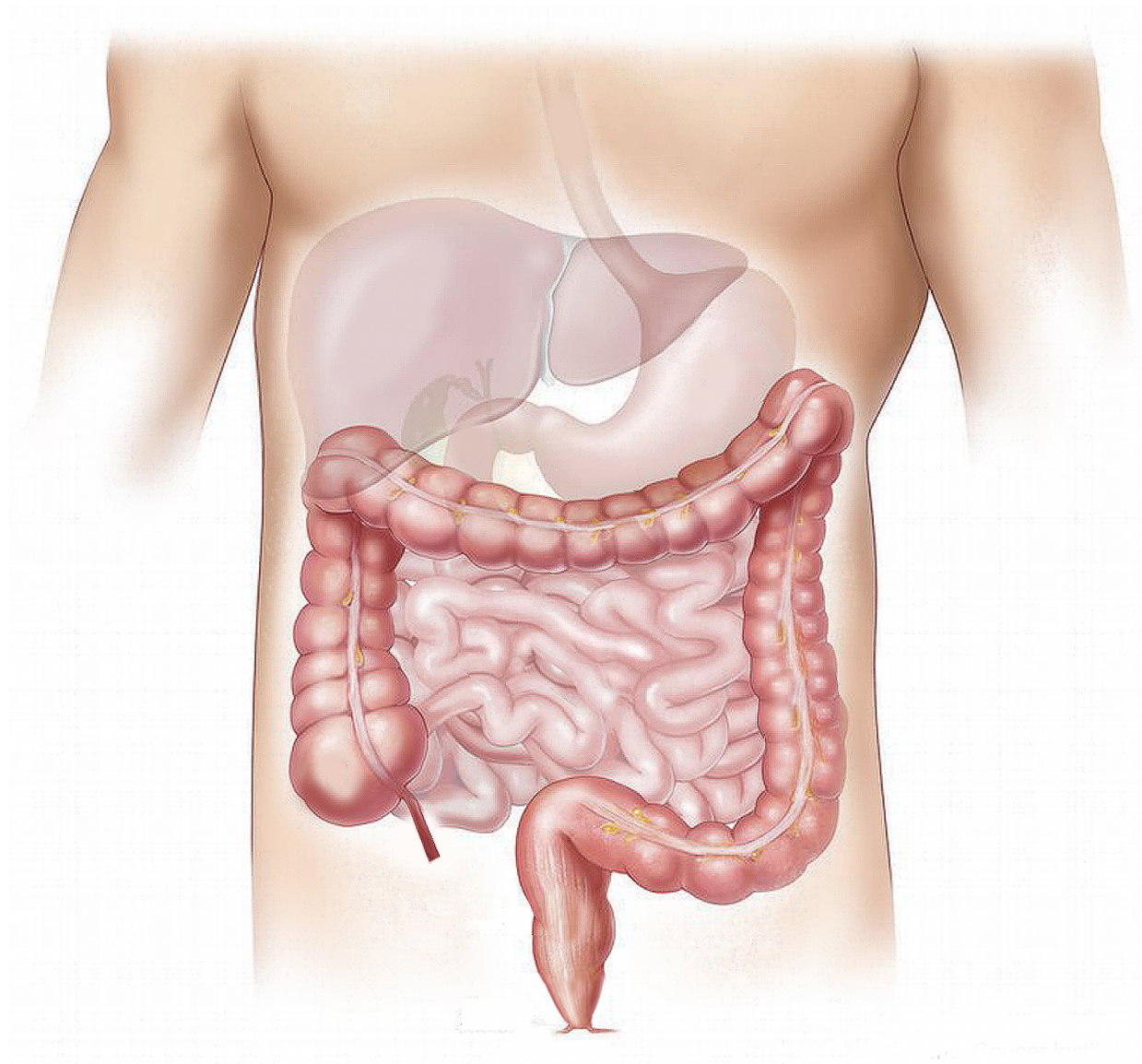


# Fat hormone linked to progression of fatty liver disease may hold key to new treatments

November 6 2017

---



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

The rising obesity epidemic has brought with it an army of maladies. One, in particular, is threatening to outpace many of the disorders that accompany obesity, in terms of occurrence and severity: nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

"I think in the coming decades, it's going to be a bigger problem than even diabetes," said University of Michigan cell biologist Jiandie Lin, senior author of a new study that identified a key driver of the progression to the most harmful form of the disease—nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, or NASH.

The international team of researchers led by U-M found that increasing the levels of the fat [hormone](#) Neuregulin 4 (Nrg4) protected [liver cells](#) from metabolic stress in mice. Loss of this hormone had the opposite effect; mouse livers deteriorated and progressed to NASH more quickly.

The findings, scheduled for publication Nov. 6 in the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, led the researchers to believe that Nrg4 may be an effective target for therapeutic intervention.

Fatty [liver](#) disease represents a spectrum of disorders, ranging from relatively harmless benign fatty liver to potentially life-threatening NASH—which results in chronic inflammation, [liver injury](#) and fibrosis, increasing the risk of cirrhosis and [liver cancer](#).

More than a third of U.S. adults and up to 10 percent of children have some form of fatty liver disease. In up to 20 percent of these patients, the liver cells begin dying, and the disease develops into NASH. And the problem is growing.

"The estimate is that by 2020, NASH will be the leading cause of the

need for [liver transplants](#), surpassing hepatitis and [alcoholic liver disease](#)," said Lin, a faculty member at the U-M Life Sciences Institute, where his lab is located, and at the U-M Medical School. "And there are currently no drugs available that can treat it."

Despite this rising occurrence of fatty liver disease, scientists did not have a clear picture of what keeps cells healthy and stable under obesity-related stress in some patients, and what leads to cell death—and the progression to NASH—in others.

To address this question, Lin and his colleagues evaluated the effects of Nrg4 in mice that had been fed the type of high-fat, high-sugar diet that leads to fatty liver disease.

"When the hormone was elevated, we saw less cell death, less inflammation, less fibrosis," said Liang Guo, a researcher in Lin's lab and the lead author of the study. "On the other hand, mice lacking the hormone fare much worse. The hormone is having a distinct function that limits cell death and prevents progression to the most severe fatty liver [disease](#)."

The findings expand on a previous study from Lin's lab that showed Nrg4 could prevent the liver from converting sugar into fat, lowering the risk of [fatty liver disease](#) at its outset.

"We're now seeing that it performs two major activities," Lin said. "It not only regulates metabolism by reducing liver fat accumulation, but it's also keeping the liver [cells](#) healthy. And by doing that, it can actually prevent the progression into NASH."

And there's more good news: The researchers have not yet seen any negative side-effects in the mice with increased Nrg4. Lin's lab is now focused on further testing the therapeutic viability of the hormone in

treating NASH.

**More information:** Liang Guo et al. Hepatic neuregulin 4 signaling defines an endocrine checkpoint for steatosis-to-NASH progression, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2017). [DOI: 10.1172/JCI96324](https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI96324)

Provided by University of Michigan

Citation: Fat hormone linked to progression of fatty liver disease may hold key to new treatments (2017, November 6) retrieved 10 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-11-fat-hormone-linked-fatty-liver.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--