

Receptor proteins that respond to nicotine may help fat cells burn energy

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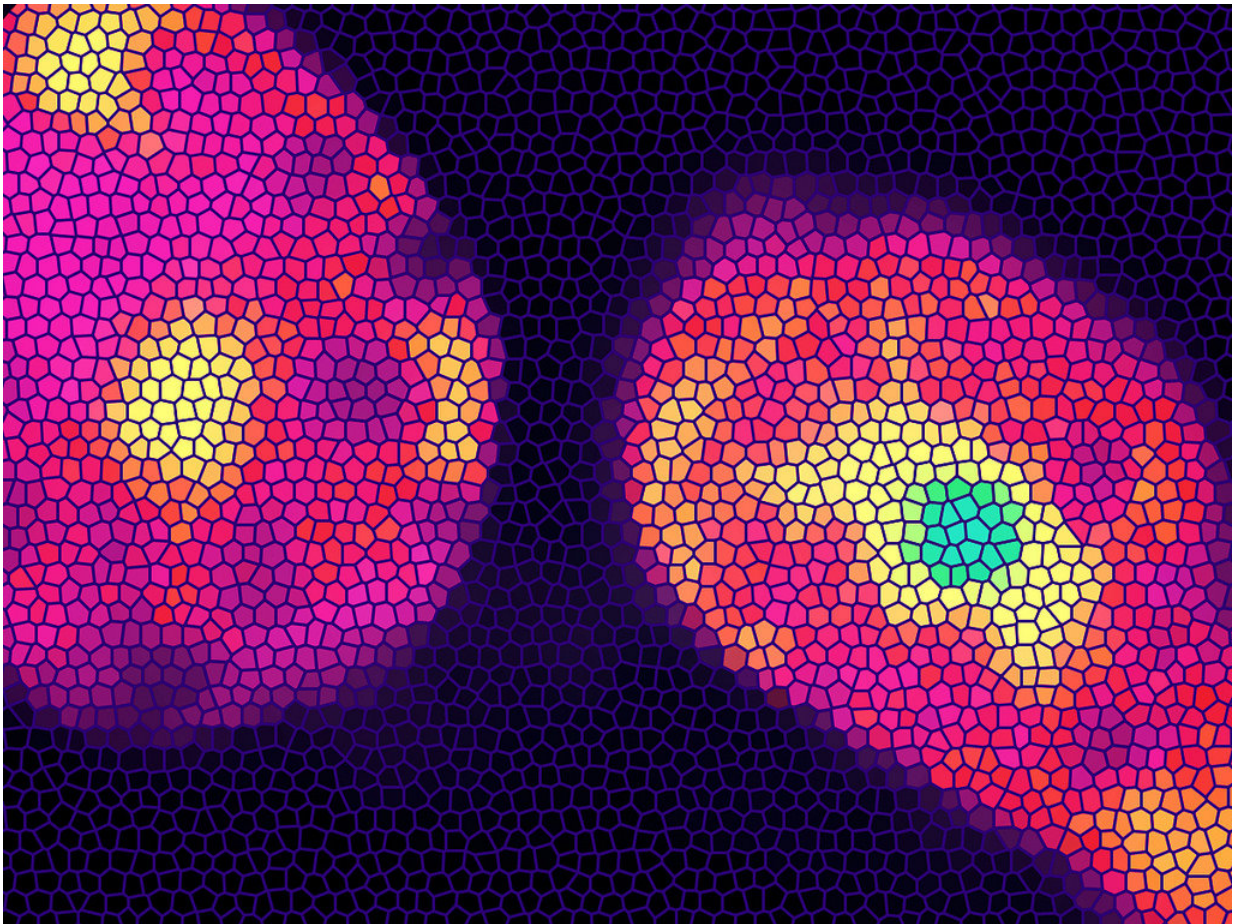


Illustration of thermogenesis in mice beige fat cells in response acetylcholine stimulation. Credit: Stephanie King, LSI at University of Michigan

The same proteins that moderate nicotine dependence in the brain may be involved in regulating metabolism by acting directly on certain types of fat cells, new research from the University of Michigan Life Sciences Institute shows.

Previous research by LSI research assistant professor Jun Wu and others identified a new type of fat cell in mice and humans, in addition to the white fat cells that store energy as lipids. These thermogenic, or "beige," fat cells can be activated to burn energy through a process called thermogenesis.

To better understand what makes beige fat unique, Wu and her colleagues analyzed activated beige fat and uncovered a molecule directly linked to thermogenesis in these cells: CHRNA2 (for cholinergic receptor nicotinic alpha 2), a type of receptor that is best known for regulating nicotine dependence in brain cells.

Their findings, scheduled to be published May 21 in *Nature Medicine*, reveal that CHRNA2 functions in mouse and human beige fat cells, but not in energy-storing white fat cells—indicating that this protein plays a role in energy metabolism.

This doesn't mean that smoking is good for you, cautioned Wu, but the findings may help further explain some of the weight gain that is associated with smoking cessation.

Research has shown that nicotine can suppress appetite. But by identifying how nicotine affects metabolism directly, this new study may open the door to more novel approaches to combating the weight gain that often occurs when individuals stop smoking.

In research conducted in human and mouse cells and in genetically modified mice, Wu and her colleagues determined that CHRNA2

receptor proteins can be activated both by nicotine and by acetylcholine molecules produced by nearby immune cells. When the CHRNA2 protein receives the acetylcholine or nicotine, it stimulates the beige fat cells to start burning energy.

"It is really cool to discover a selective pathway for beige fat, a new cell type—and even more exciting that this is conserved in humans," said Wu, the study's senior author and assistant professor of molecular and integrative physiology at the U-M Medical School.

To further test the role of CHRNA2 in metabolism, the researchers analyzed mice that lacked the gene needed to make this protein.

"And the mice definitely are metabolically worse off, compared to the control group," Wu said.

Mice without the CHRNA2 gene showed no differences from the control group when they were fed a regular diet. But when they were switched to a high-fat diet, the mice lacking the gene exhibited greater weight gain, higher body fat content and higher levels of blood glucose and insulin—indicators of diabetes.

"Beige fat is very important in regulating whole-body metabolic health," Wu said. "Our results in mice show that if you lose even one aspect of this regulation—not the whole cell function, but just one part of its function—you will have a compromised response to metabolic challenges."

Wu believes that understanding the specific CHRNA2 signaling pathway in beige fat also opens a new avenue for identifying druggable targets to treat obesity and metabolic syndrome.

"This pathway is important from a basic research standpoint, but it also

has relevance for metabolic and human health research," she said. "The more we can narrow down a precise pathway for activating beige fat, the more likely we are to find an effective therapy for metabolic health that does not carry harmful side effects."

More information: An immune-beige adipocyte communication via nicotinic acetylcholine receptor signaling, *Nature Medicine* (2018). [nature.com/articles/doi:10.1038/s41591-018-0032-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0032-8)

Provided by University of Michigan

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