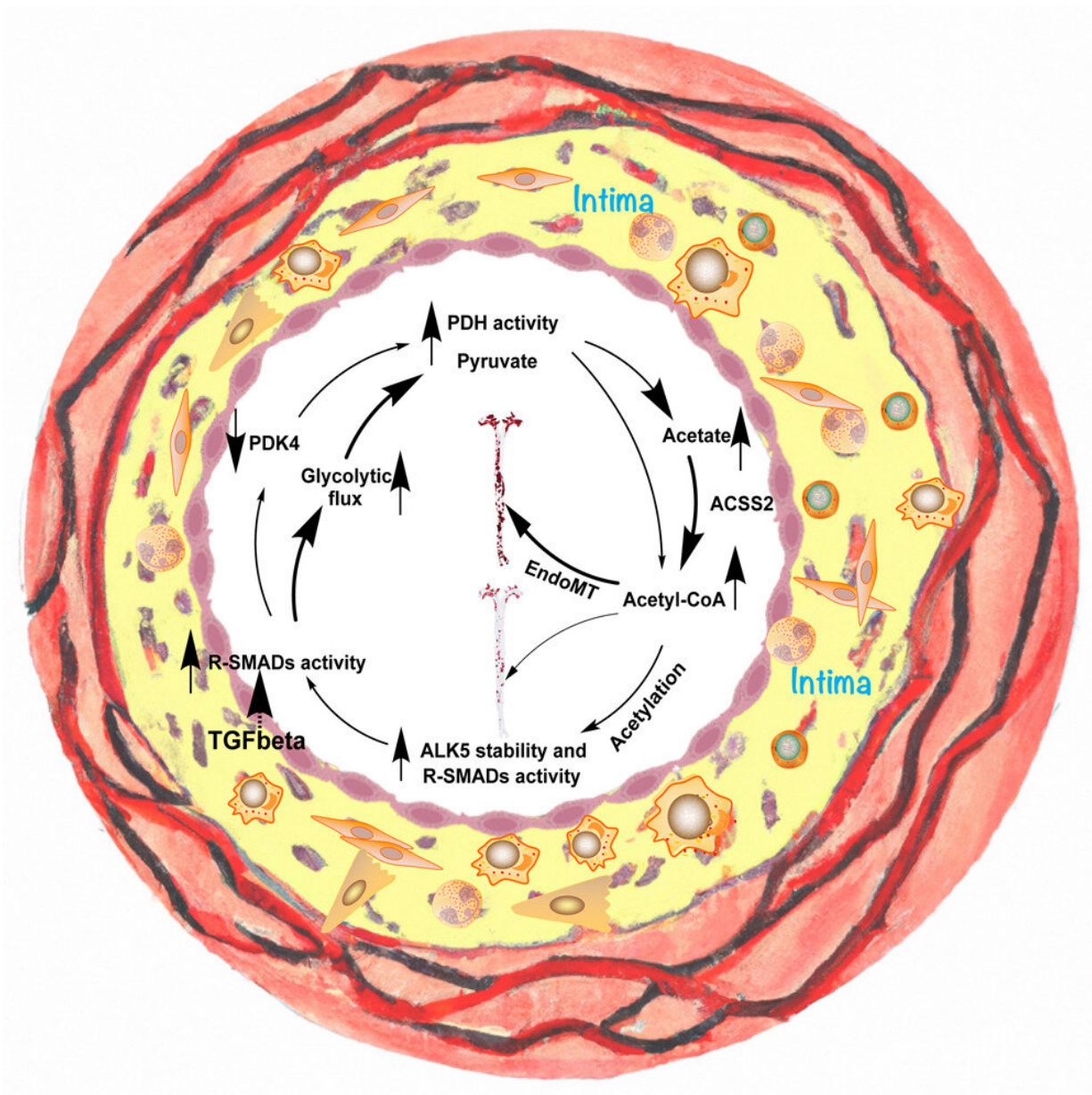


Acetate controls endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition: Potential therapeutic target for reducing atherosclerosis

June 19 2023



Graphical abstract. Credit: *Cell Metabolism* (2023). DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2023.05.010

In a new study, researchers including Yale School of Medicine's Michael Simons, MD, identify the molecular underpinnings of persistent endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EndMT), an important process related to vascular inflammation in diseases including pulmonary hypertension.

Researchers found atypical acetate production from [glucose](#) triggered metabolic modulation of the endothelium activated TGF- β signaling, triggering a positive feedback loop and EndMT persistence.

The work identifies endothelial ACSS2 as a potential therapeutic target for reducing atherosclerosis. The study is published in the journal *Cell Metabolism*.

More information: Xiaolong Zhu et al, Acetate controls endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition, *Cell Metabolism* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2023.05.010](#)

Provided by Yale School of Medicine

Citation: Acetate controls endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition: Potential therapeutic target for reducing atherosclerosis (2023, June 19) retrieved 16 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-06-acetate-endothelial-to-mesenchymal-transition-potential-therapeutic.html>

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