

Study further illuminates ability of cancer drug to lower blood sugar

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University of Oklahoma researchers have deepened their understanding of a drug's ability to prevent fat buildup in the liver, a condition that often occurs with obesity and can lead to serious fatty liver disease. Their [findings](#)—which illustrate the complexity of metabolic disorders—are published in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The publication builds on a previous discovery made by Tiangang Li, Ph.D., and a team of researchers at OU Health Harold Hamm Diabetes Center: A [drug](#) developed to suppress [cancerous tumors](#) can also improve insulin sensitivity and lower blood glucose (sugar) levels. The drug, known as MLN4924, works by preventing the degradation of a specific protein needed for all cells to respond to insulin.

In the study, conducted in [mice](#), his research team eliminated a gene in the liver called Cul 3. When Cul 3 is present in the body, the drug inhibits it to prevent the degradation of the protein. Eliminating the gene provided a fuller understanding of what would happen when mice become obese on a [high-fat diet](#).

His discovery was both anticipated and surprising. Without the gene, the mice eating a high-fat diet did not accumulate fat in their livers, despite being obese. However, the lack of fat build-up in the liver instead prompted fat to enter the bloodstream and into other tissues like muscle, where it's not supposed to be stored. As a result, the muscle—the largest organ in the body—had a poorer response to insulin, and the mice developed high blood sugar.

"By eliminating the gene, we aggressively prevented fat accumulation in the liver, but this actually worsened [insulin resistance](#) in the muscle, which tells us that fat metabolism in these organs is interconnected," Li

said.

"These findings suggest that, in addition to lowering liver fat, the simultaneous reduction of obesity and improvement of insulin sensitivity are important for treating fatty liver disease. That's because these improvements outside the liver are critical for preventing the fat that enters the liver from also building up in other tissues."

The research also illustrates why treating chronic conditions like type 2 diabetes and fatty liver disease is never simple—an improvement in one area may trigger negative effects in another. Even so, the study was extremely helpful for understanding the process by which [fatty liver disease](#) occurs and what the drug is doing in the context of that disease, said study co-author Jed Friedman, Ph.D., director of OU Health Harold Hamm Diabetes Center and a professor in the OU College of Medicine.

"We have some promising ideas going forward to target potential pathways to lower liver fat accumulation while also improving [insulin sensitivity](#)," Friedman said. "Drug repurposing like we're doing in this study is exciting because so much is already known about the drug and its safety. We believe it holds a lot of possibility."

More information: Lijie Gu et al, Cullin 3 RING E3 ligase inactivation causes NRF2-dependent NADH reductive stress, hepatic lipodystrophy, and systemic insulin resistance, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2024). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2320934121](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2320934121)

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