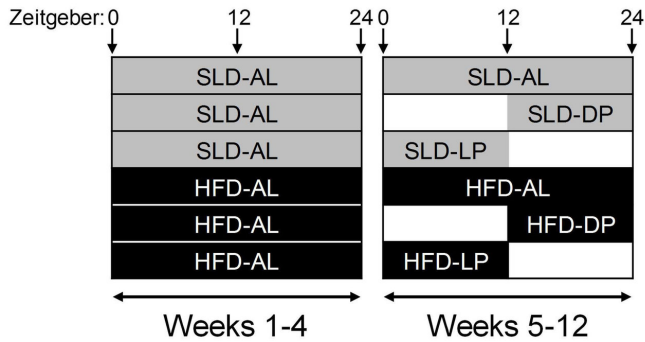


Feeding schedule maintains normal food intake in obese mice

14 May 2018



Schematic of the 12 week feeding regime. The shaded areas indicate food availability. At eight weeks of age the mice were allocated into two groups with ad libitum access to either a standard laboratory diet (SLD; grey shaded area indicates food availability) or a high fat diet (HFD; black shaded area indicates food availability). After 4 weeks, the mice were further subdivided into 3 groups per diet. One group/diet had ad libitum access to food (SLD-AL and HFD-AL). The second group/diet only had access to food during the light phase (LP) from ZT0 to ZT12 (SLD-LP and HFD-LP). A third group/diet only had access to food during the dark phase (DP) from ZT12 to ZT24 (SLD-DP and HFD-DP). These feeding regimes continued for a further 8 weeks. Credit: Kentish et al., *JNeurosci* (2018)

A mouse study published in *JNeurosci* finds that restricting food availability to one half of the day resets the normal timing of the signals that regulate food intake and reduces weight gain in mice fed a high-fat diet. These findings could inform future obesity research in humans.

Nerve fibers in the stomach communicate to the brain on the amount of food in the stomach. This leads to feelings of fullness and satiety after a meal. The sensitivity of the receptors that regulate this process fluctuates throughout the day in order to coordinate [food intake](#) to energy requirements. In rodents, which are nocturnal, the sensitivity of

these receptors is lowest during their nighttime active period when energy demands are highest. Previous research that found the normal timing of these signals disappears in mice that become obese from eating a high-fat diet.

Building on previous research and demonstrating positive outcomes in [obese mice](#) fed only during the dark period, Amanda Page and colleagues found that time restricted feeding prevented the loss of satiety signaling in mice fed a high-fat diet. These mice gained less weight than mice that had unrestricted access to the same diet.

More information: Time restricted feeding prevents ablation of diurnal rhythms in gastric vagal afferent mechanosensitivity observed in high fat diet-induced obese mice, *JNeurosci* (2018). [DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0052-18.2018](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0052-18.2018)

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

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