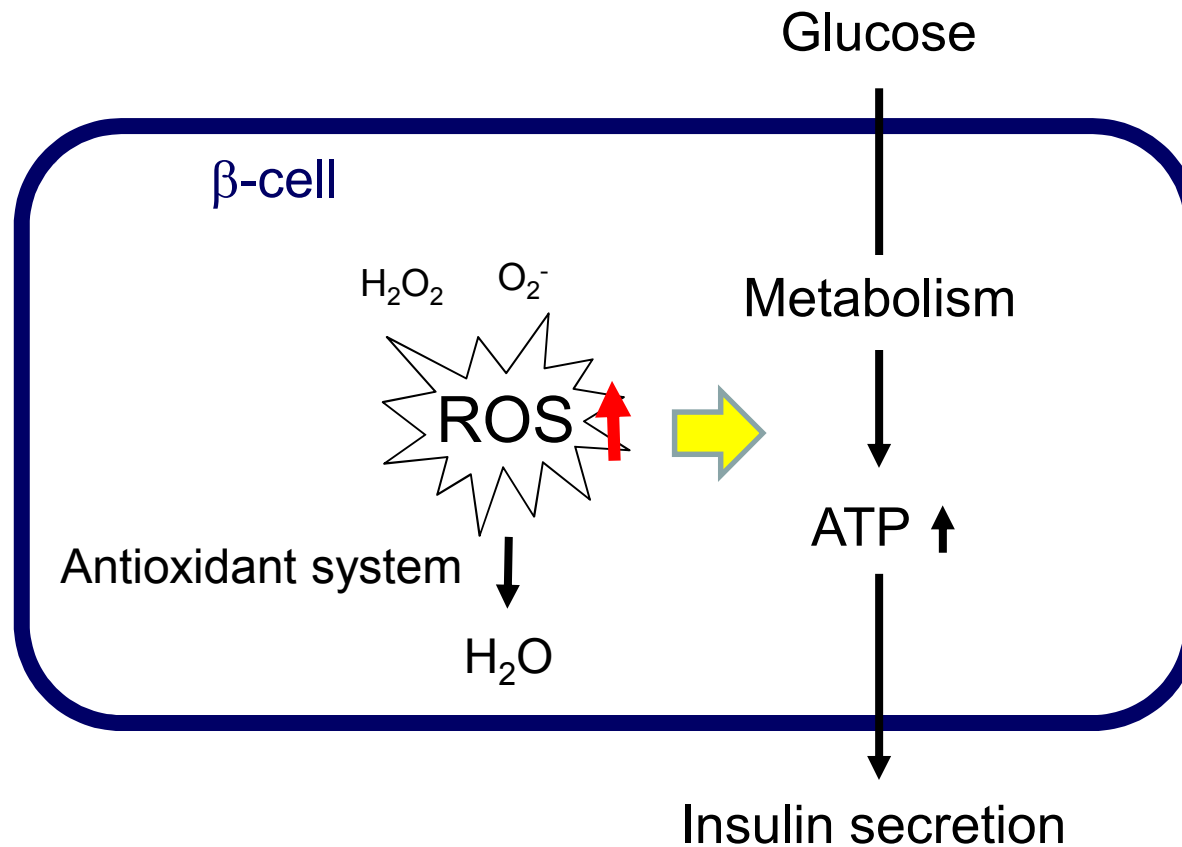


Role of endogenous ROS in pancreatic β -cell dysfunction

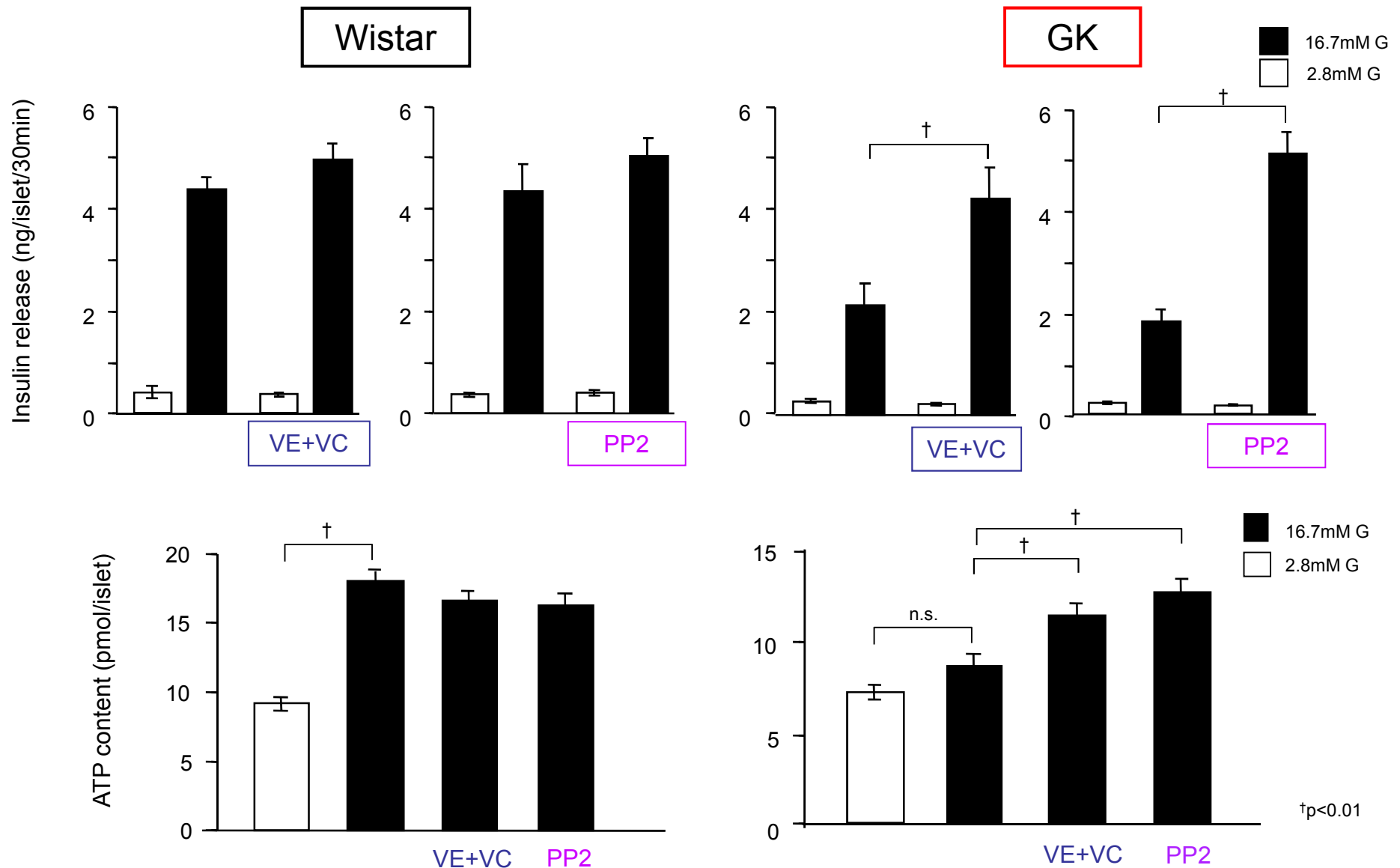
Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine

Eri Mukai

The effect of endogenous ROS on metabolism-secretion coupling

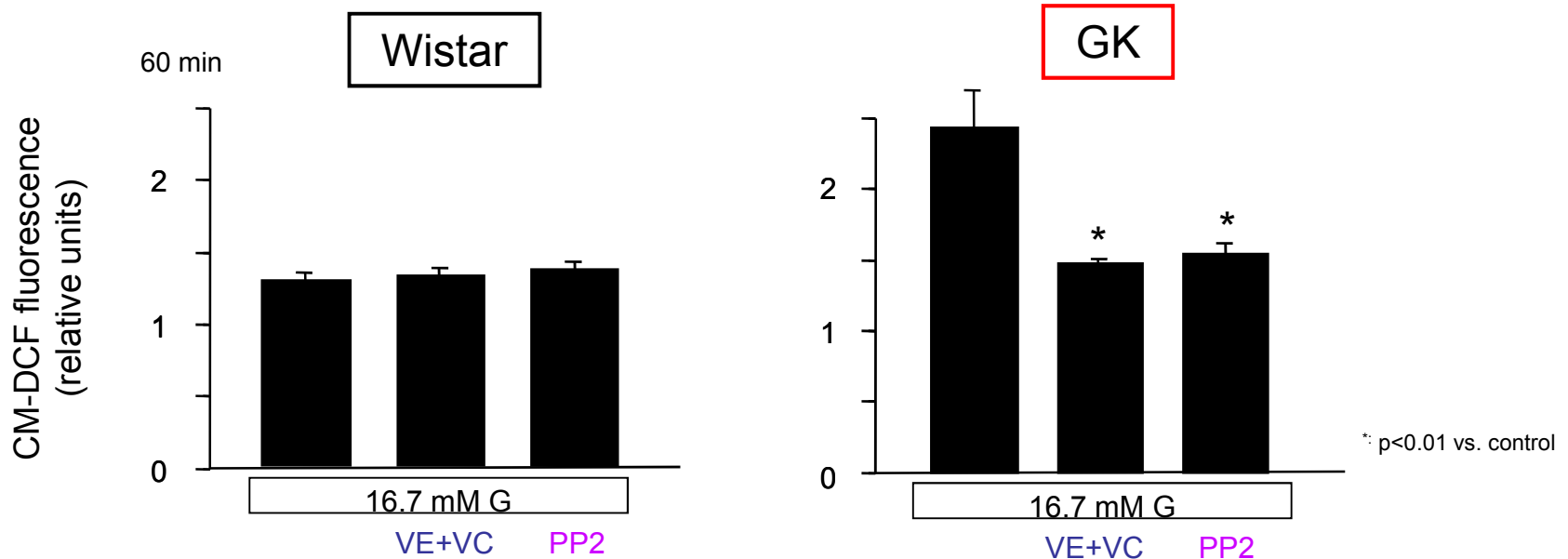
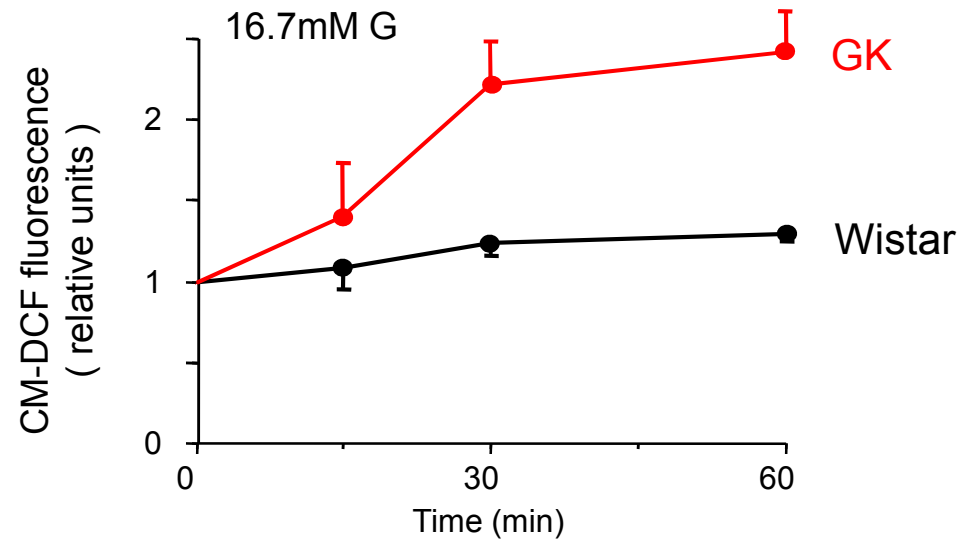


Src inhibition ameliorates impaired IS and ATP production in GK islets

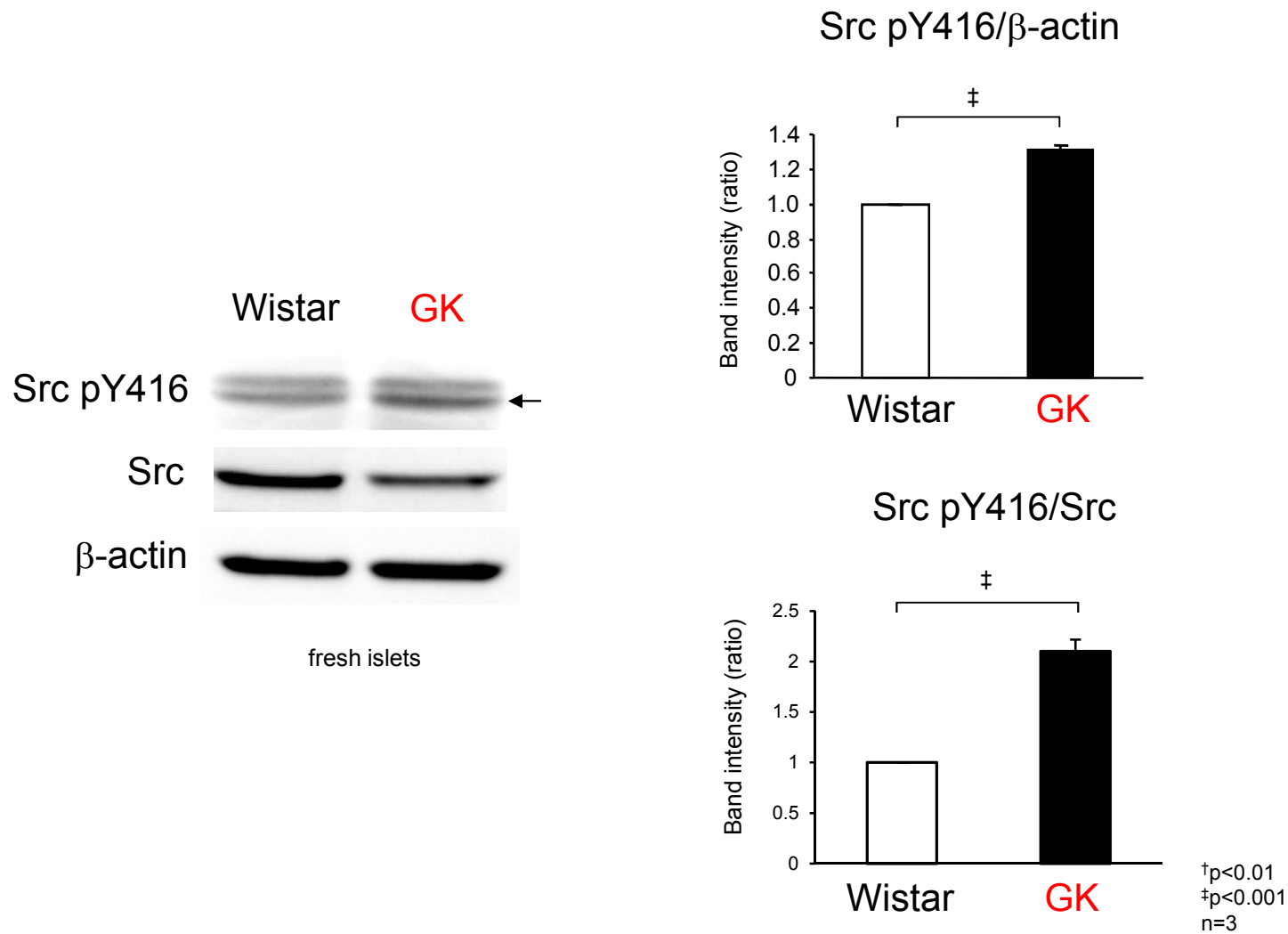


VE+VC: ROS scavenger
 PP2 (10 μM): Src inhibitor

Src inhibition decreases ROS production in GK islet cells

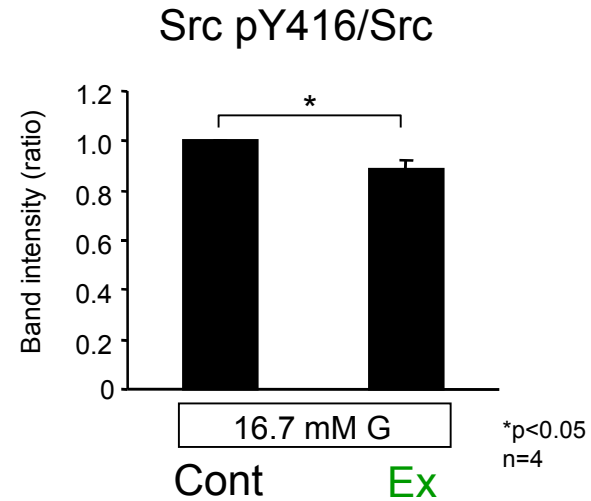
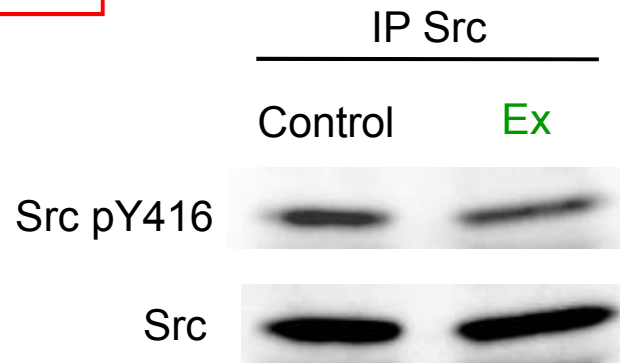


Src activity is endogenously up-regulated in GK islets

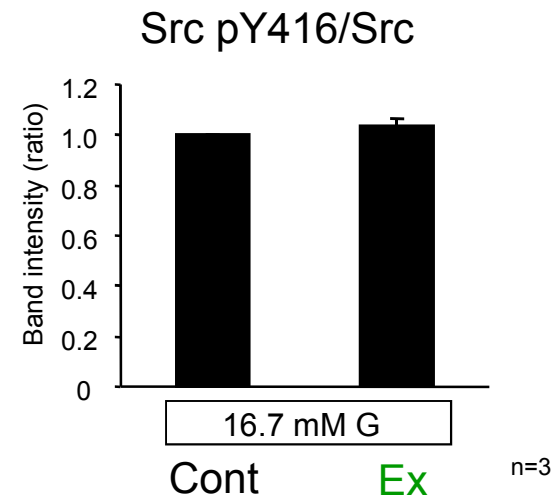
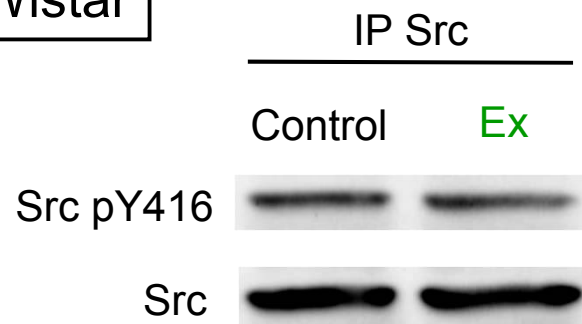


Exendin-4 suppresses Src activity in GK islets

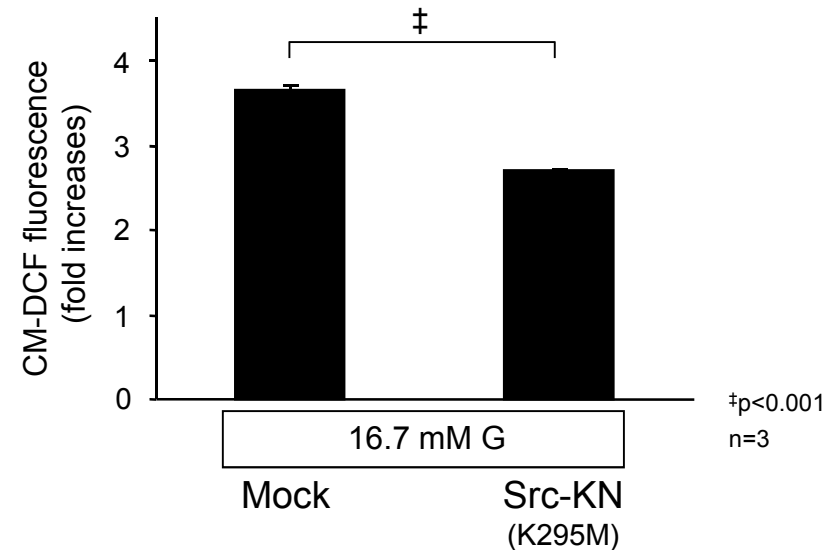
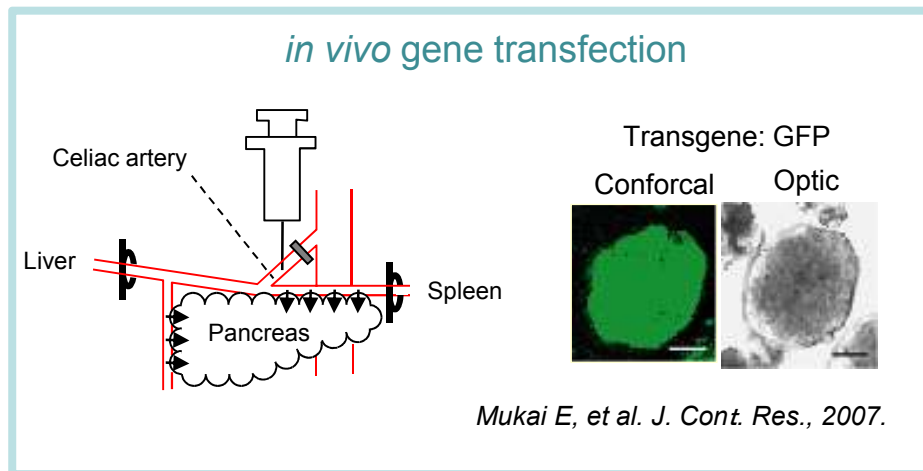
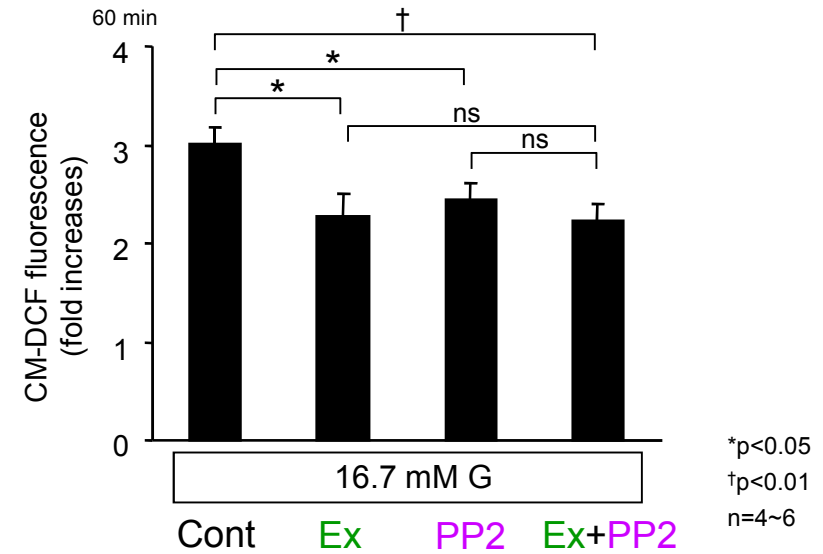
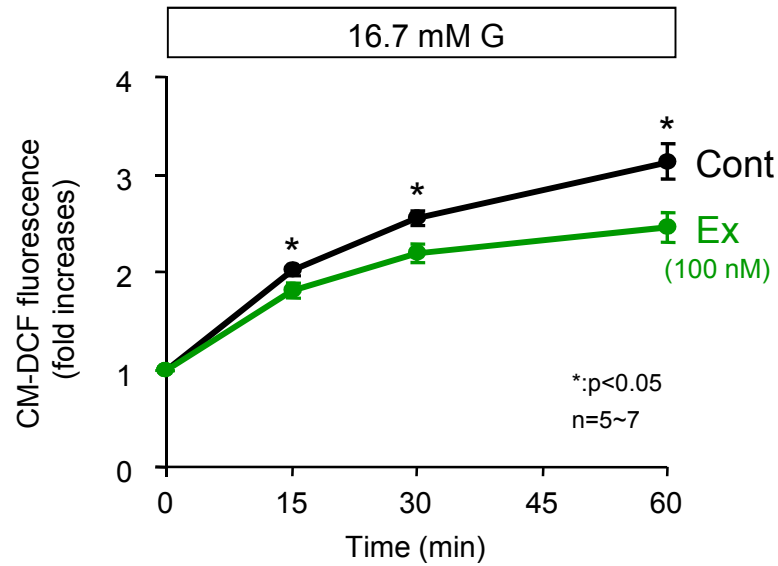
GK



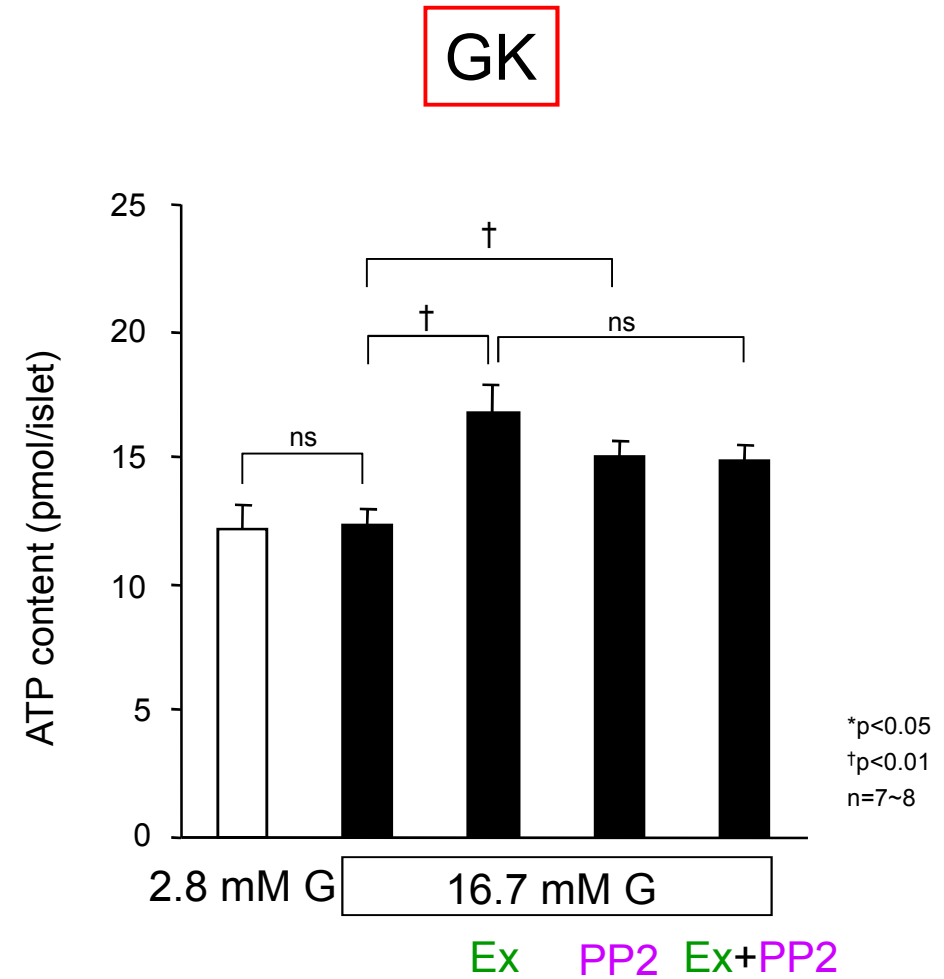
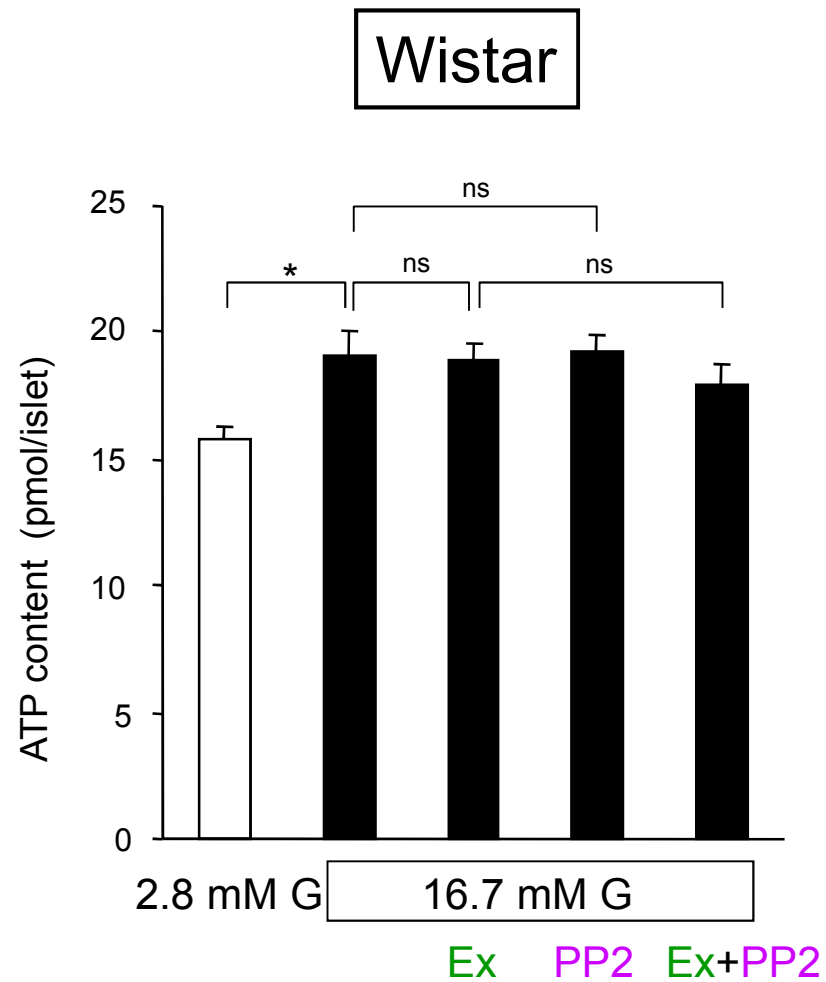
Wistar



Exendin-4 decreases ROS production in GK islet cells



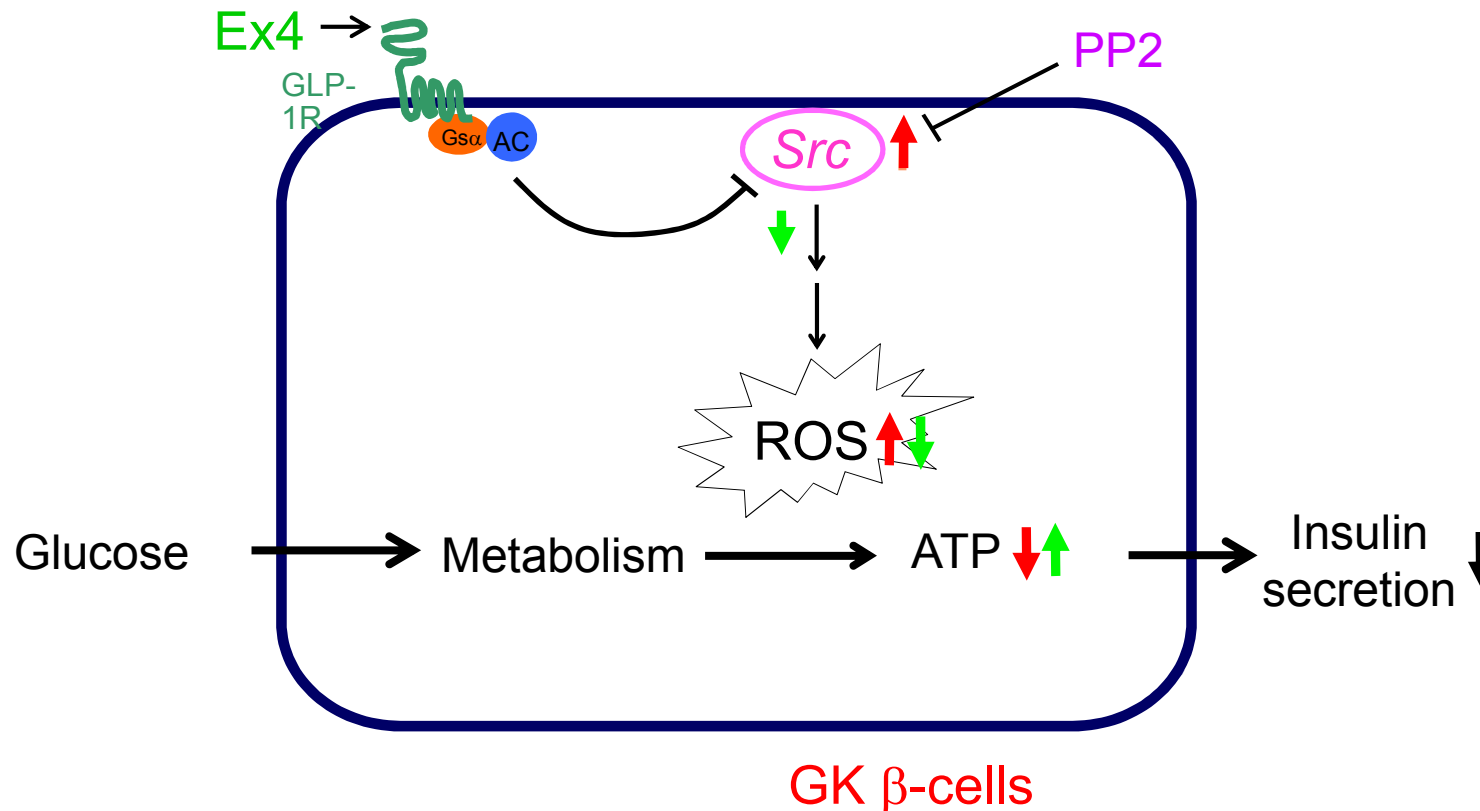
Exendin-4 increases ATP production in GK islets



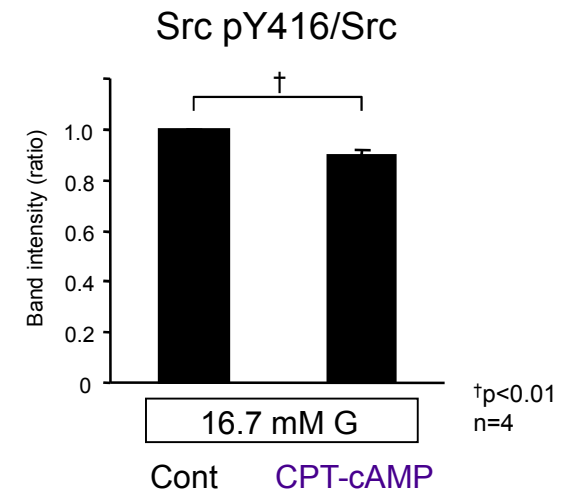
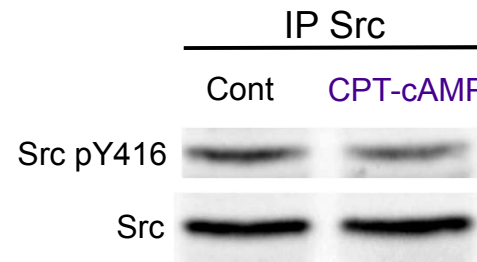
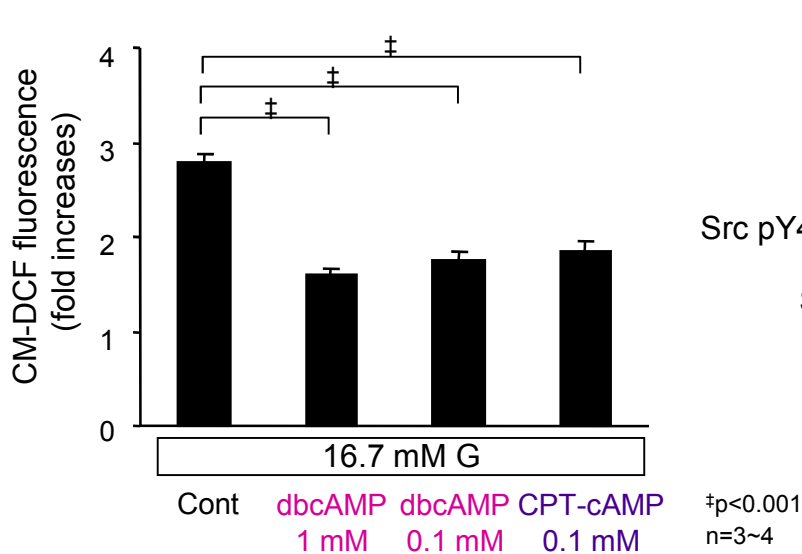
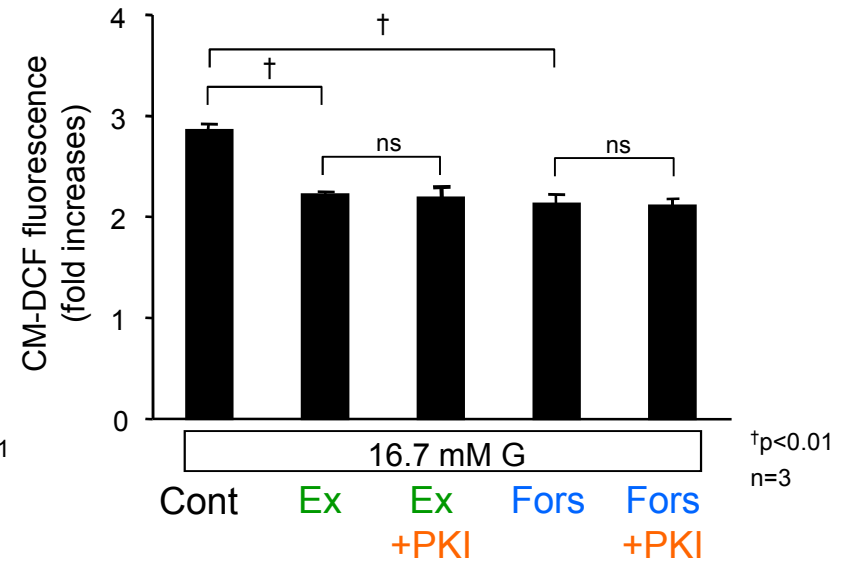
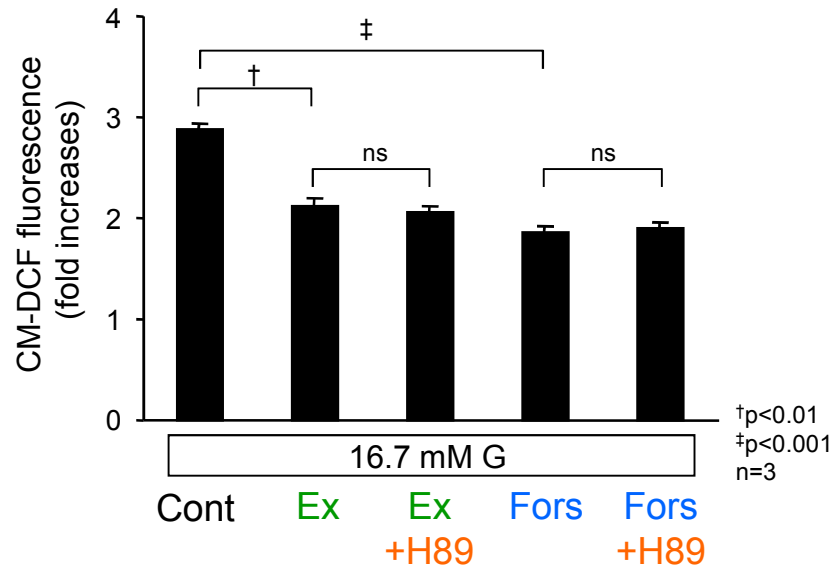
Summary 1

Src activity is endogenously up-regulated in GK islets, which contributes to ROS production and impaired ATP production.

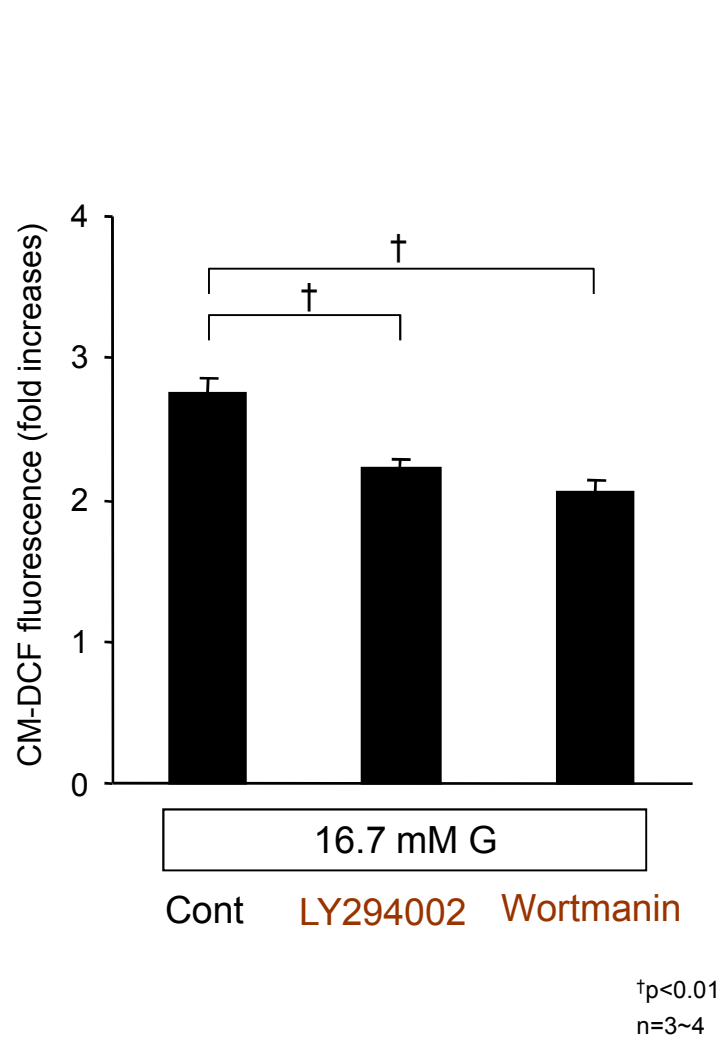
GLP-1 signal ameliorates ROS production and ATP production through suppression of Src activation.



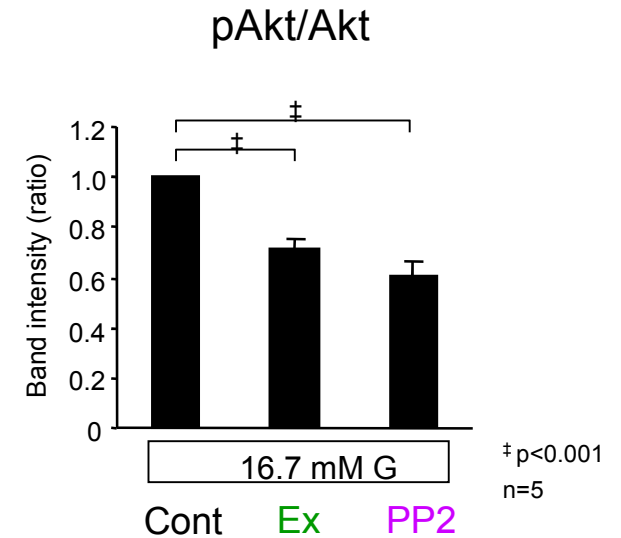
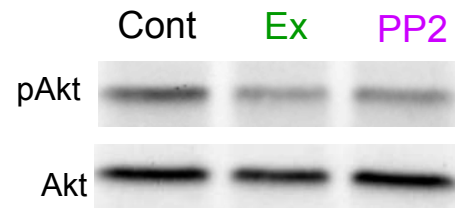
The decrease in ROS production by exendin-4 is dependent on Epac



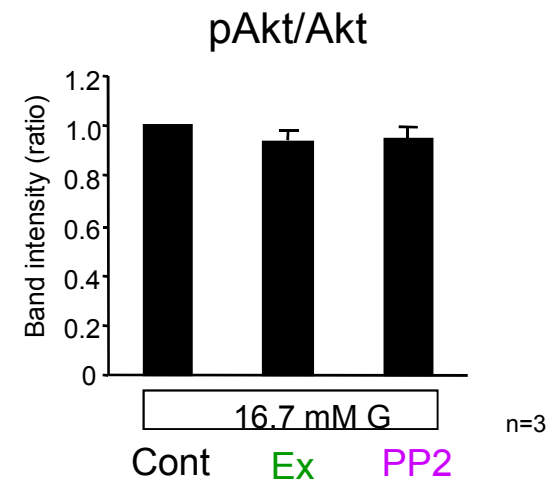
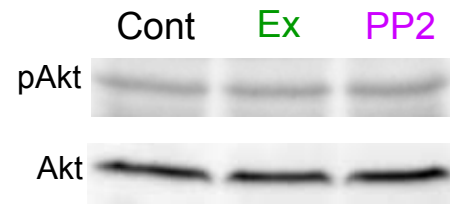
PI3-K/Akt signaling is involved in the downstream pathway of Src



GK



Wistar

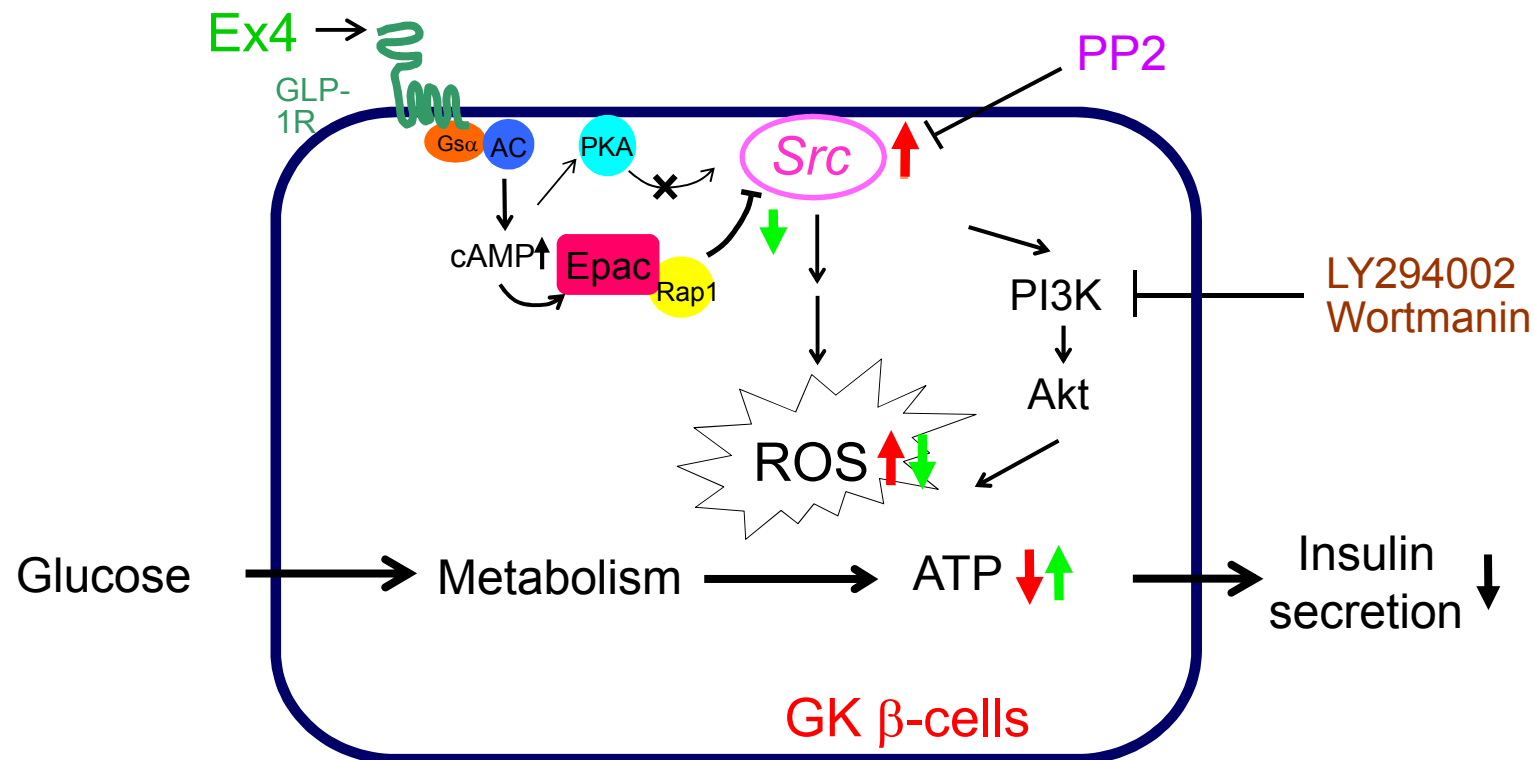


LY294002 (50 μ M), Wortmanin (0.5 μ M): PI3-K inhibitor

Summary 2

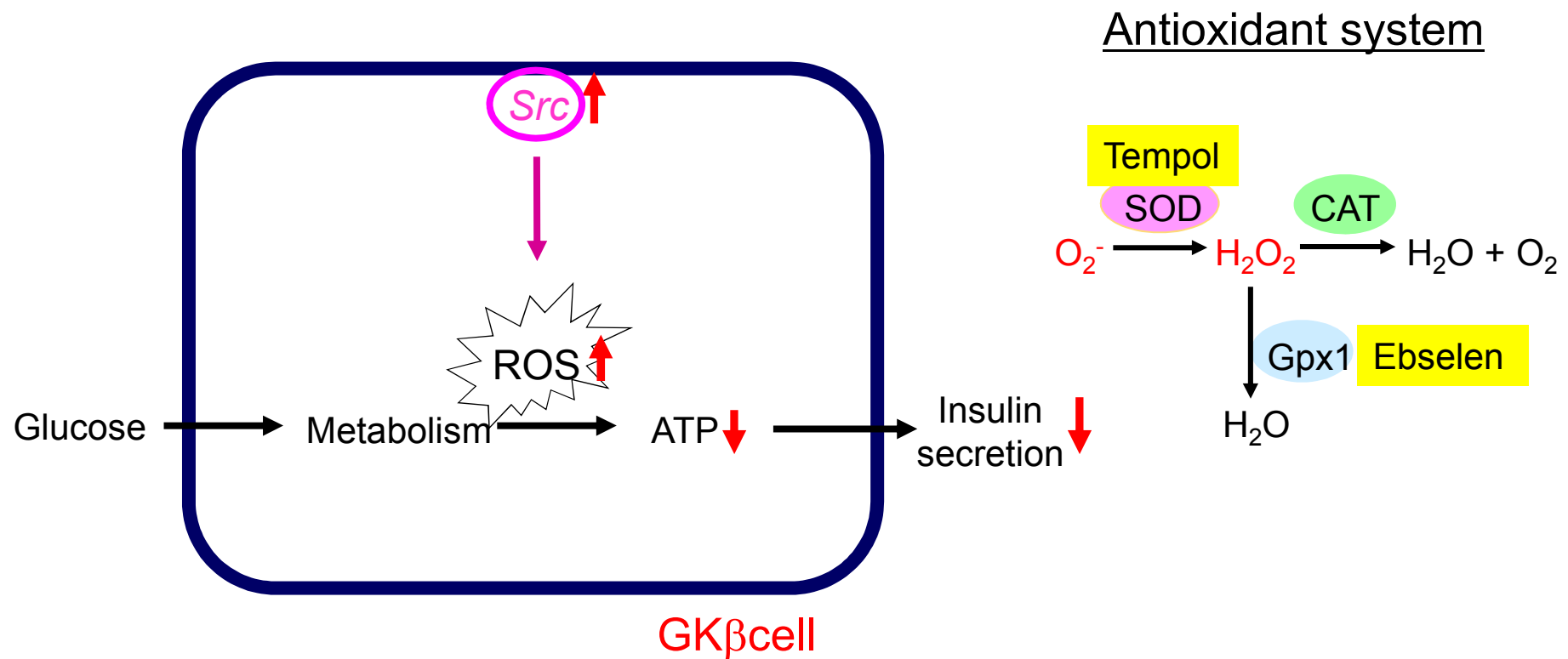
The effects of exendin-4, suppression of Src activity and decrease in ROS production, are dependent on not PKA but Epac.

PI3K/Akt signaling, inhibited by exendin-4 or Src inhibitor, is involved in the downstream pathway of Src and regulates ROS production.

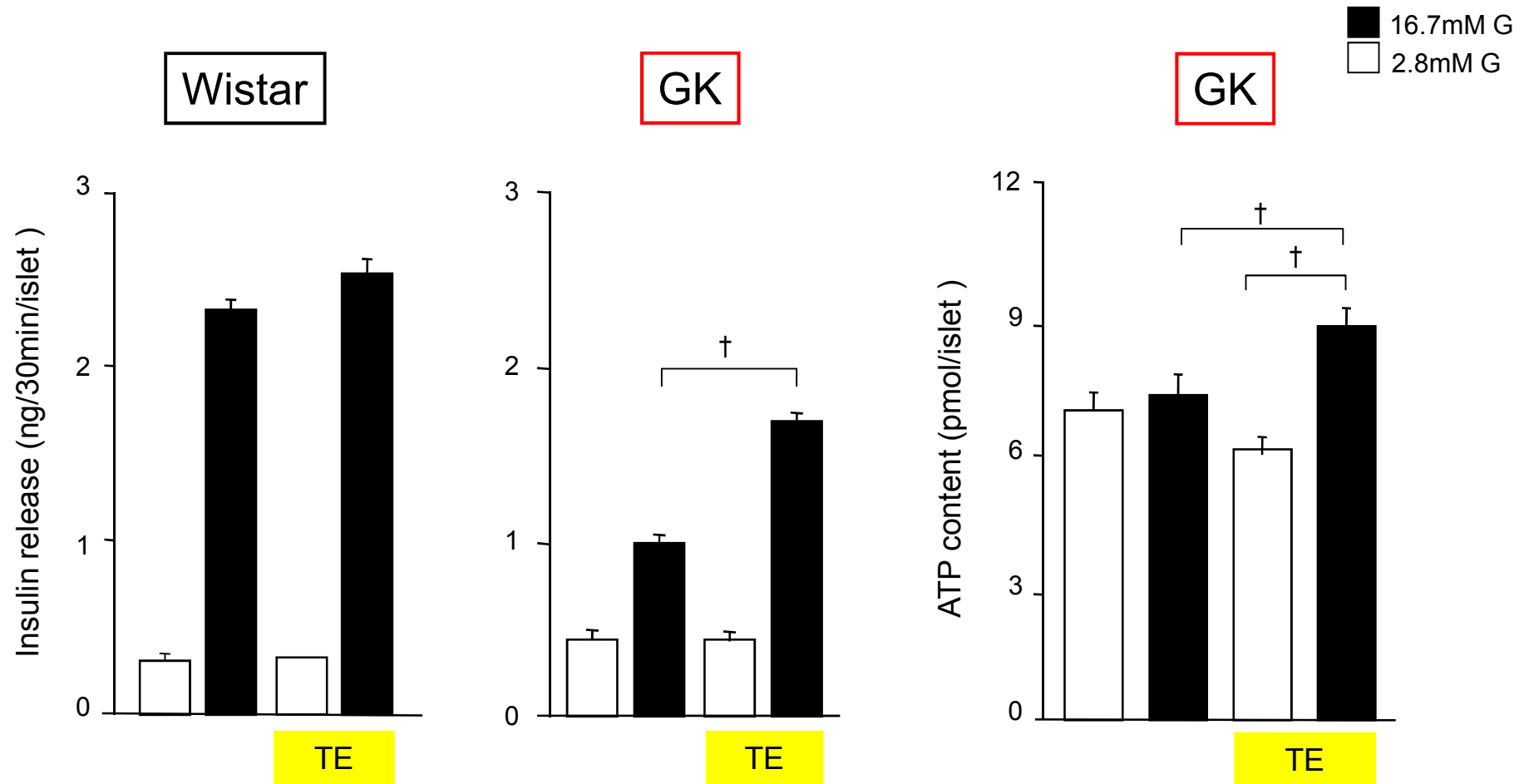


GLP-1 signaling improve β -cell function in the diabetic state because it ameliorates impaired metabolism-secretion coupling

The effect of a longer suppression of ROS on metabolism-secretion coupling

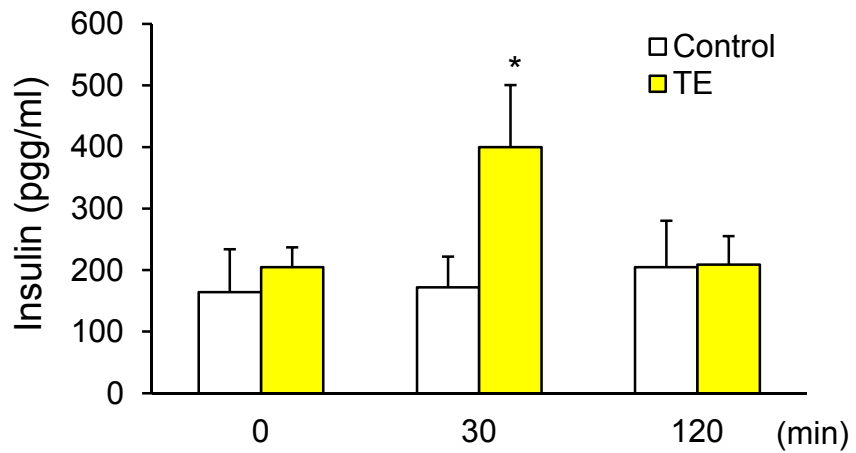
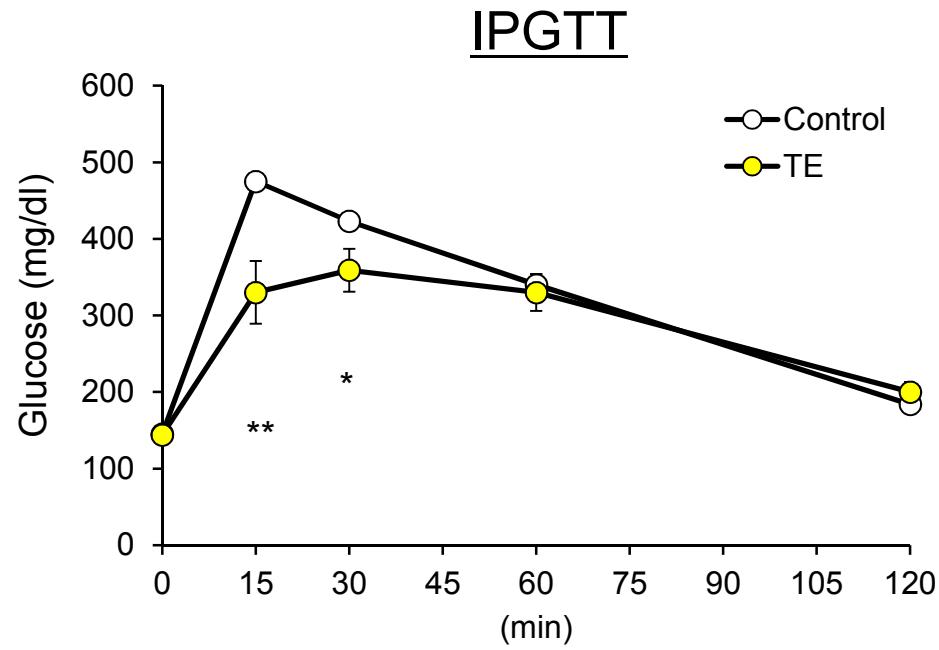


TE treatment ameliorates impaired IS and ATP production in GK islets

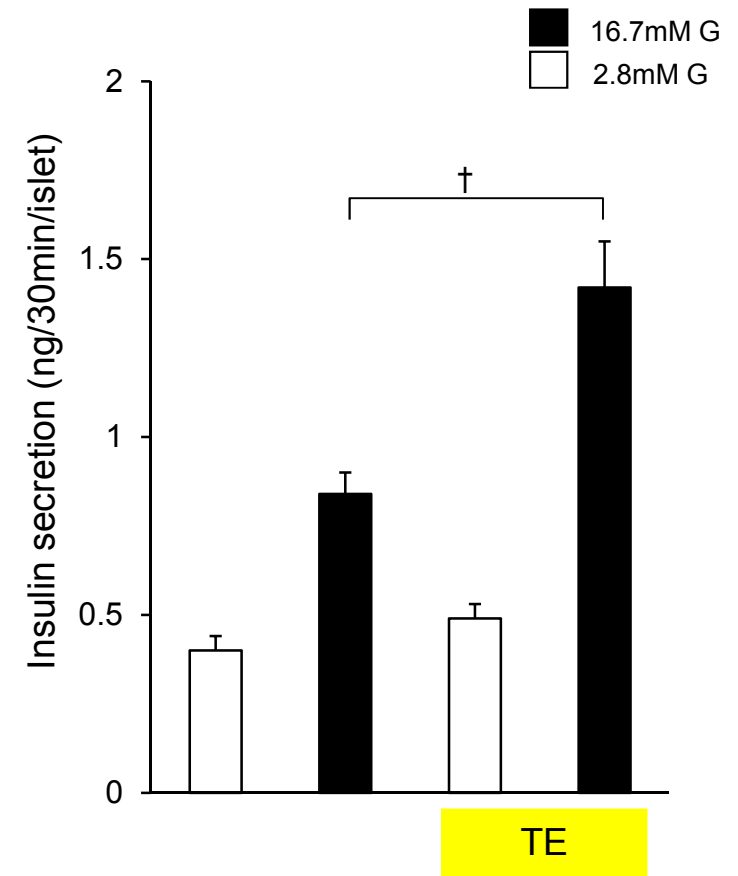


†p<0.01

The effect of *in vivo* TE treatment on β -cell function in GK

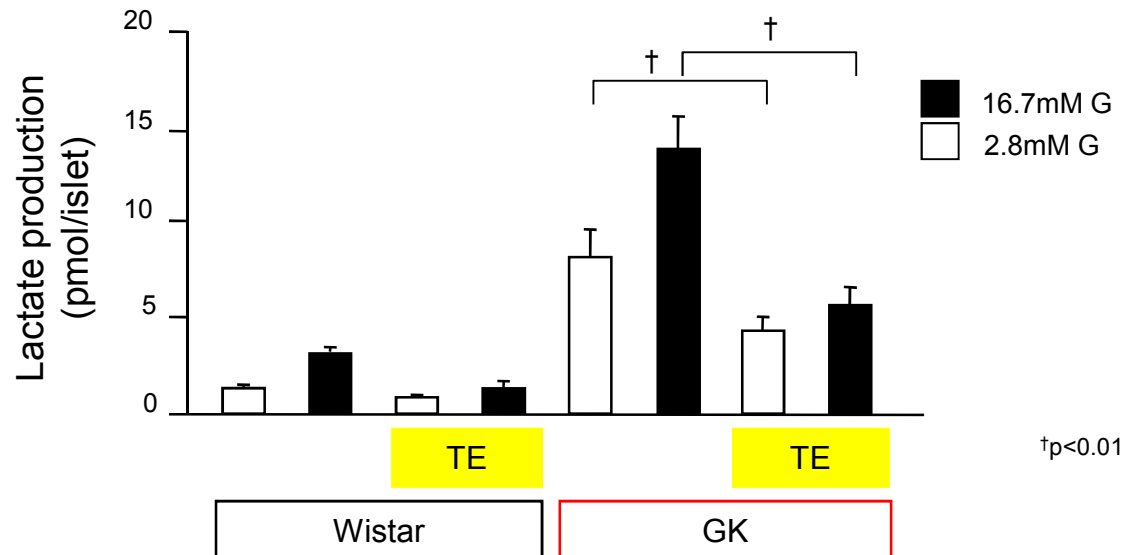
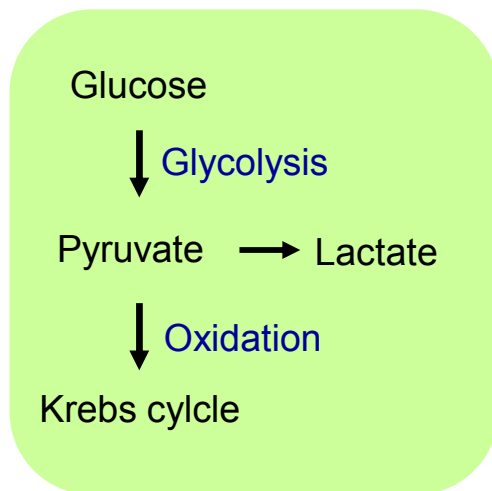
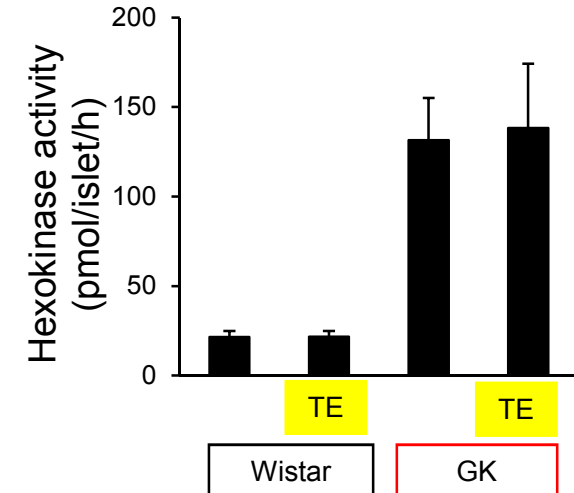
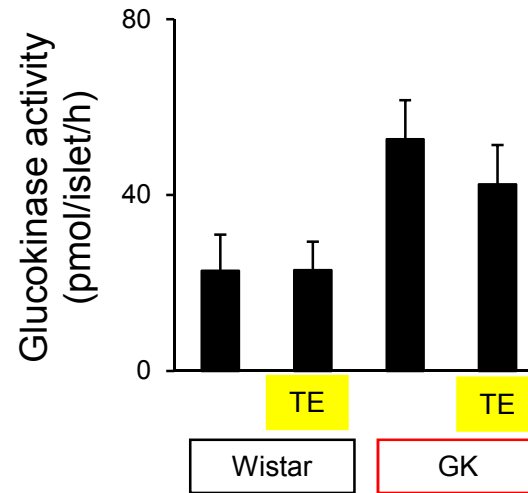
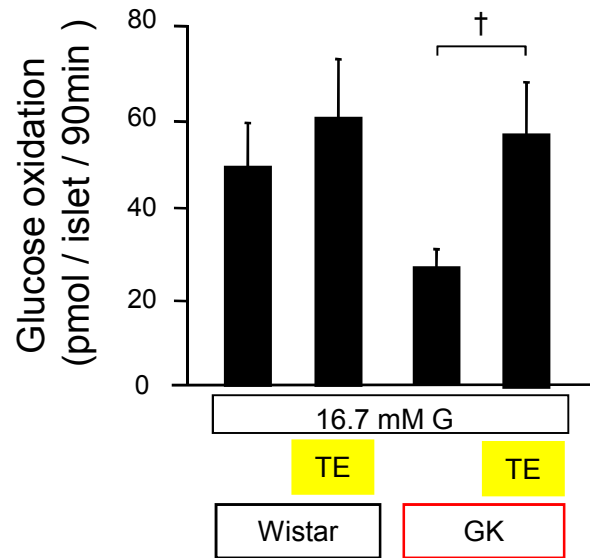


*p<0.05, **p<0.01 vs control



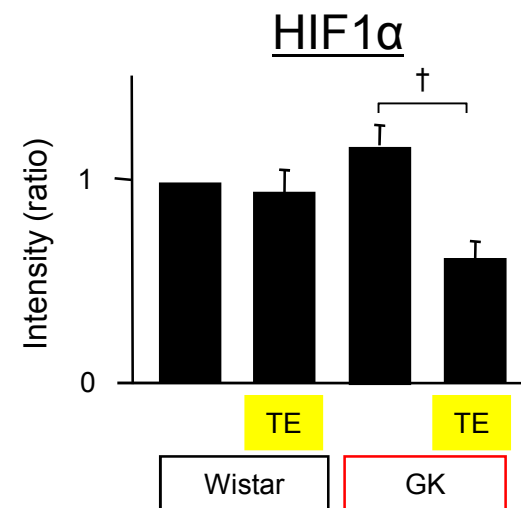
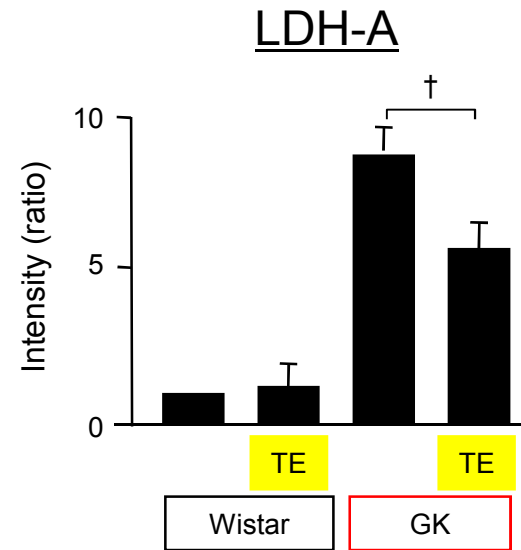
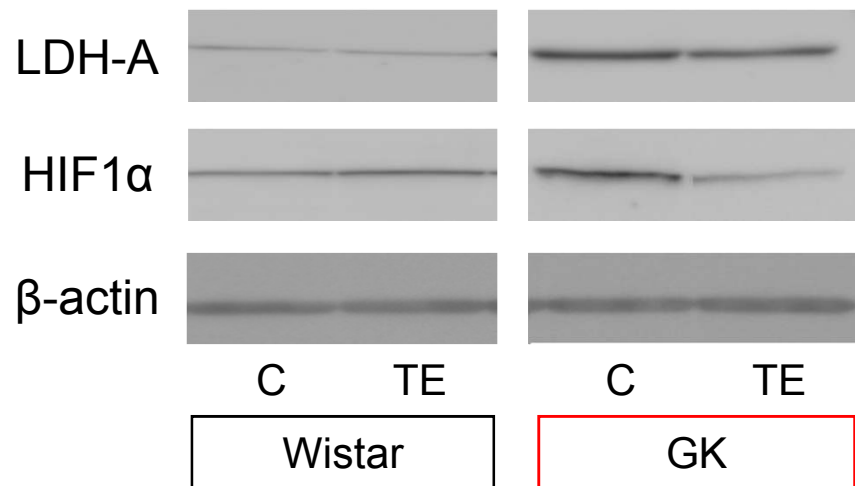
*p<0.01 vs control

Lactate overproduction uncouples between glycolysis and mitochondrial oxidation in GK islets



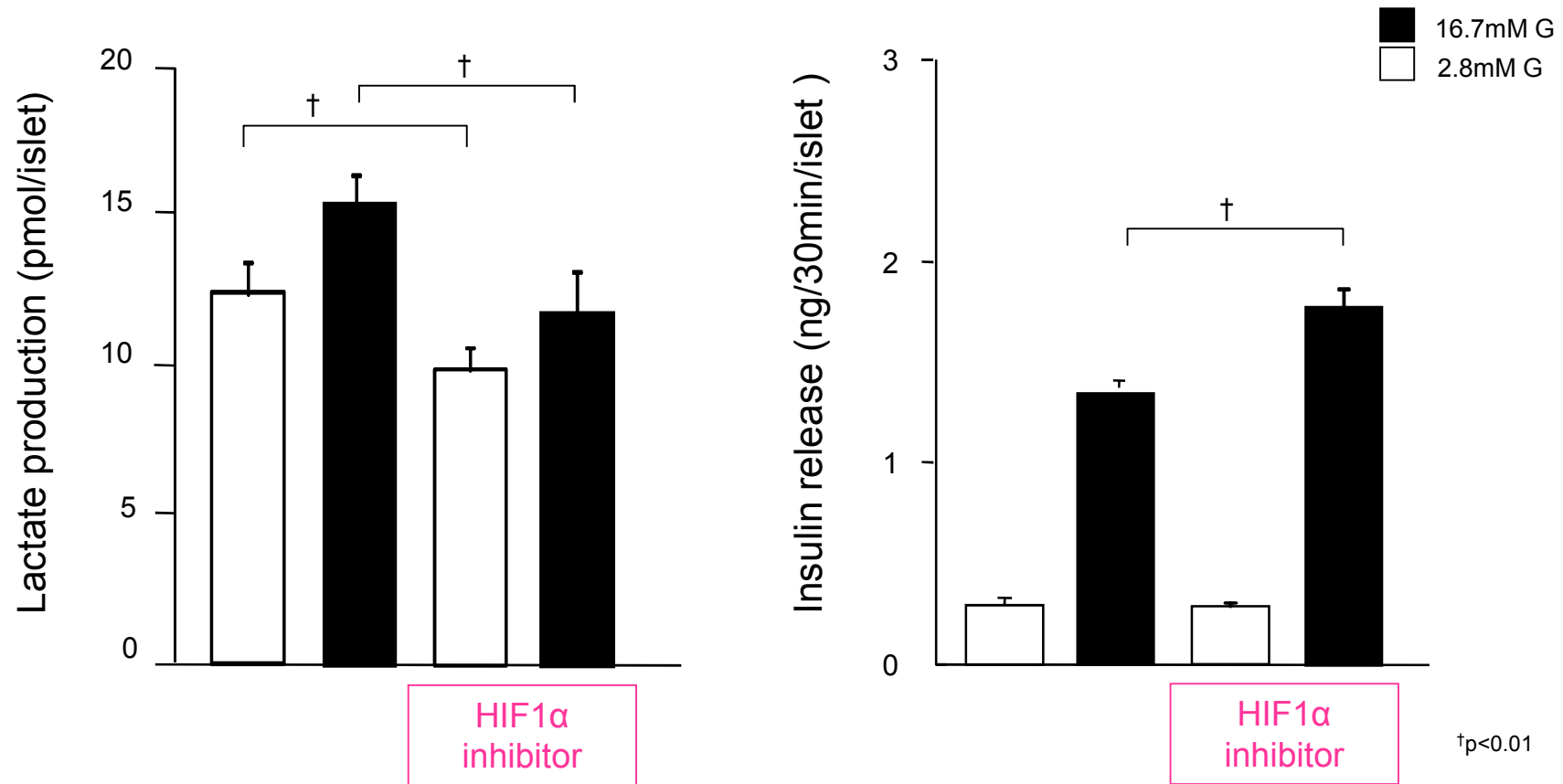
†p<0.01

TE treatment decreases the expression levels of LDH-A and HIF1 α in GK islets



$\dagger p < 0.01$

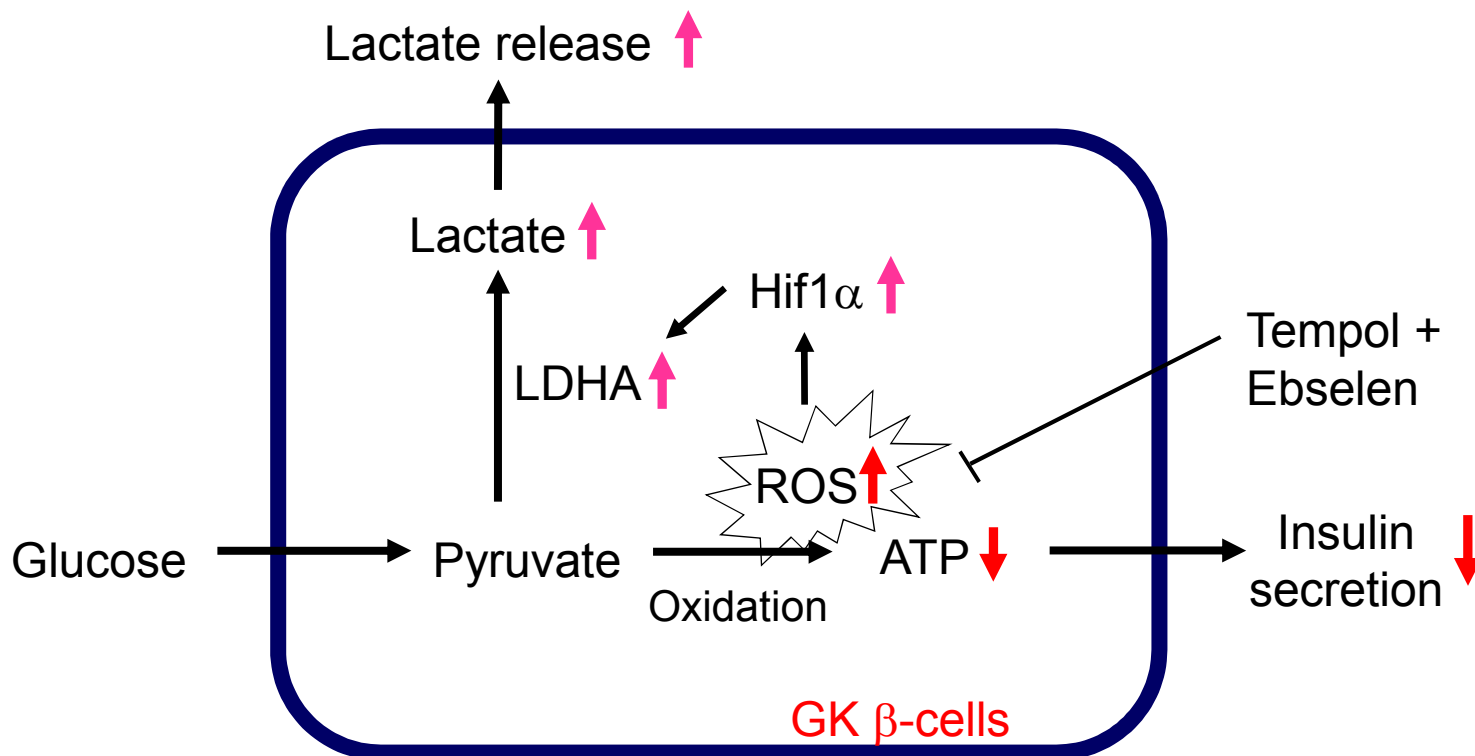
HIF1 α inhibition improves lactate overproduction and IS in GK islets



Summary 3

ROS reduction ameliorates metabolism-secretion coupling by suppressing lactate overproduction through the inhibition of HIF1 α stabilization.

The Warburg-like effect, which is characteristic of aerobic metabolism in cancer cells by which lactate is overproduced with reduced linking to mitochondrial metabolism, plays an important role in impaired metabolism-secretion coupling in diabetic β -cells.



Acknowledgments

Dept of Diabetes, Endocrinology and Nutrition,
Graduate School of Medicine,
Kyoto University

Shimpei Fujimoto

(Professor of Kochi University)

Rieko Kominato

Mayumi Sasaki

Yuichi Nishi

Yuichi Sato

Hiroki Sato

Yumiko Tahara

Kasane Ogura

Nobuya Inagaki

Dept of Oncogene Research,
Research Institute for Microbial Diseases,
Osaka University

Chitose Oneyama

Masato Okada

Kansai Electric Power Hospital

Yutaka Seino