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# 读书报告

报告人：郑文佳

日期：2017年04月28日

# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

## Ghrelin Facilitates GLUT2-, SGLT1- and SGLT2-mediated Intestinal Glucose Transport in Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)

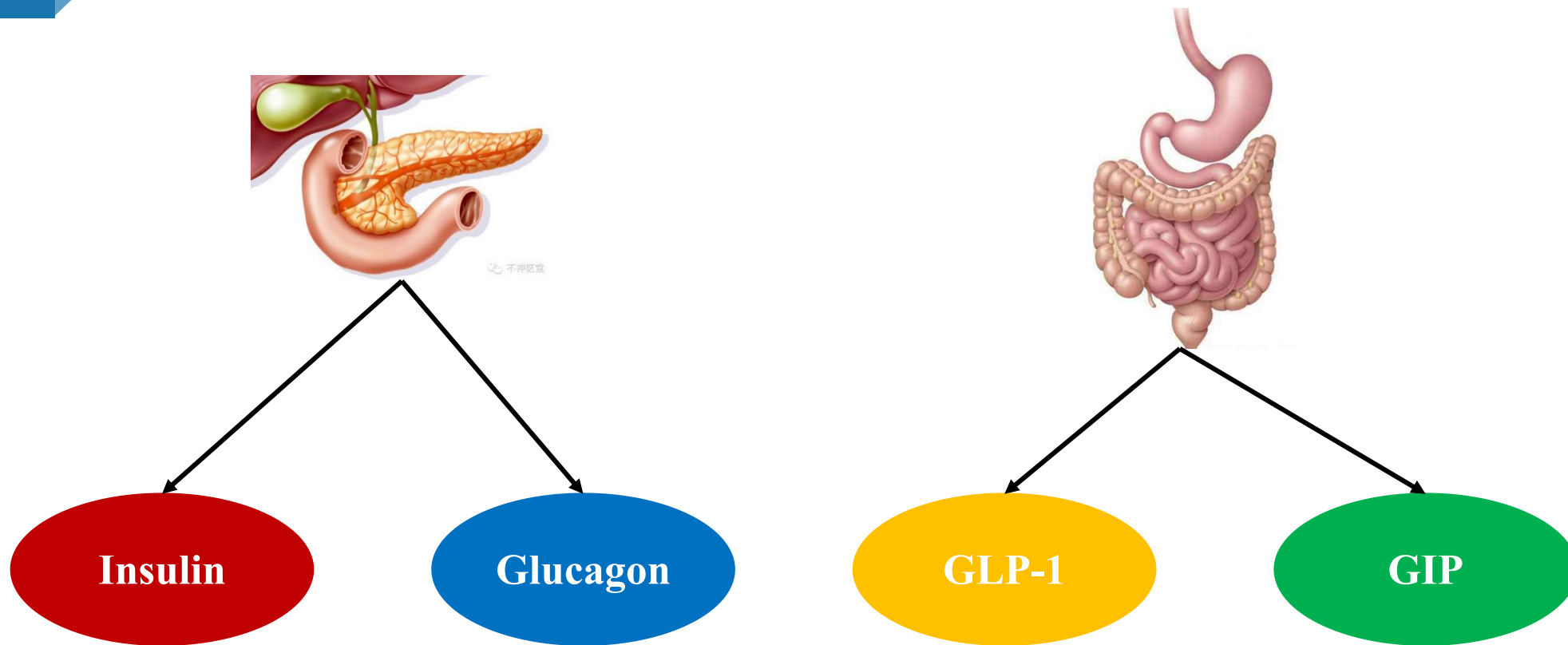
Received: 30 September 2016

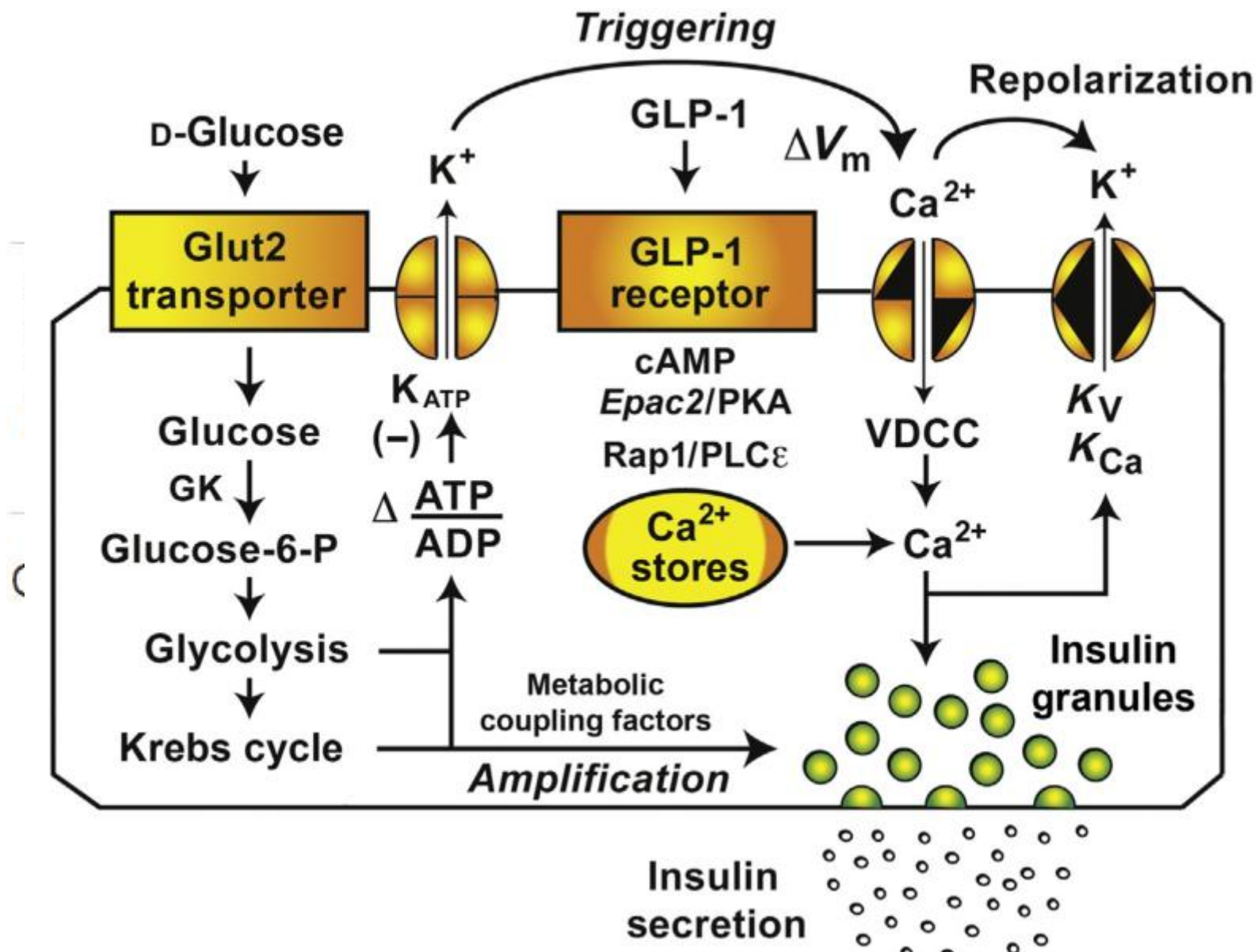
Accepted: 17 February 2017

Published: 24 March 2017

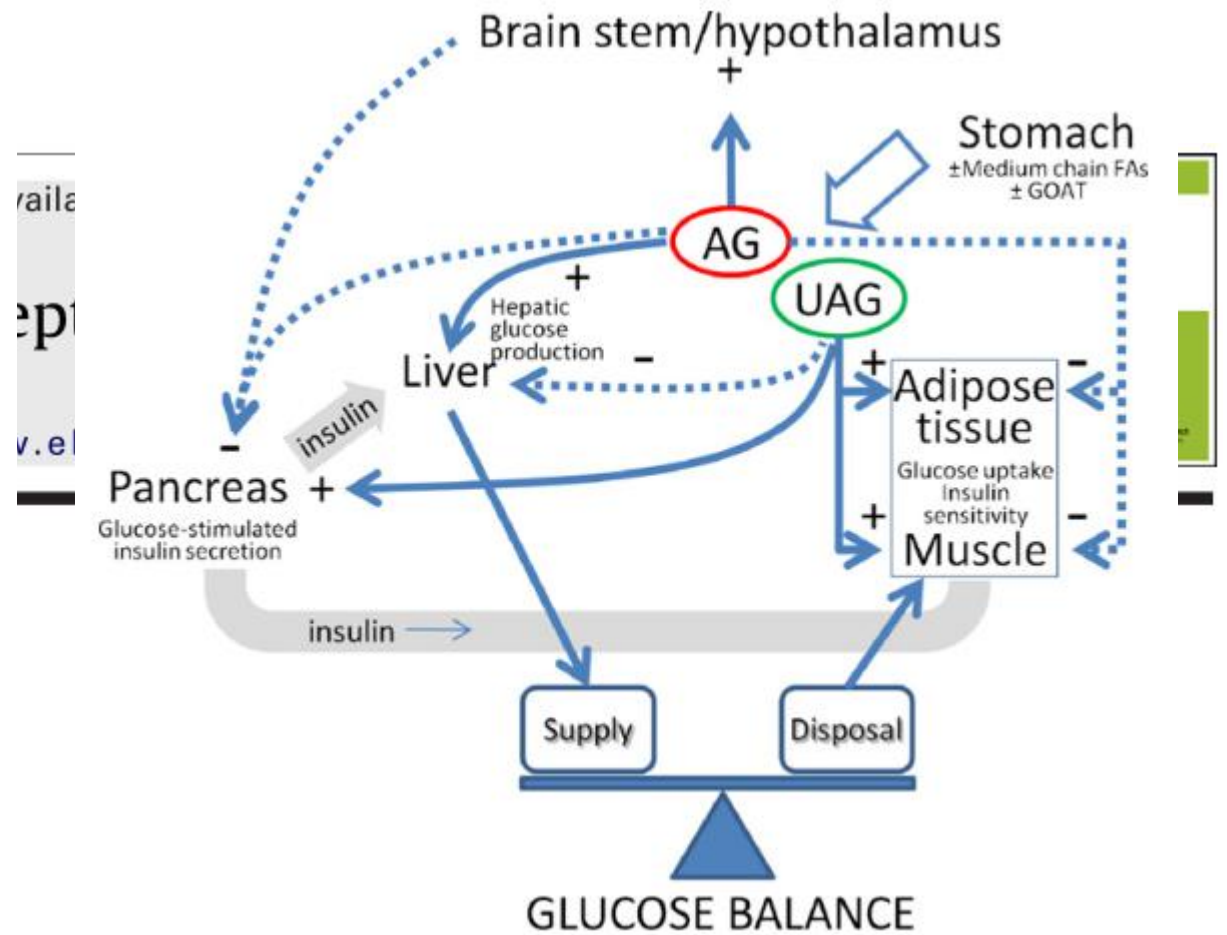
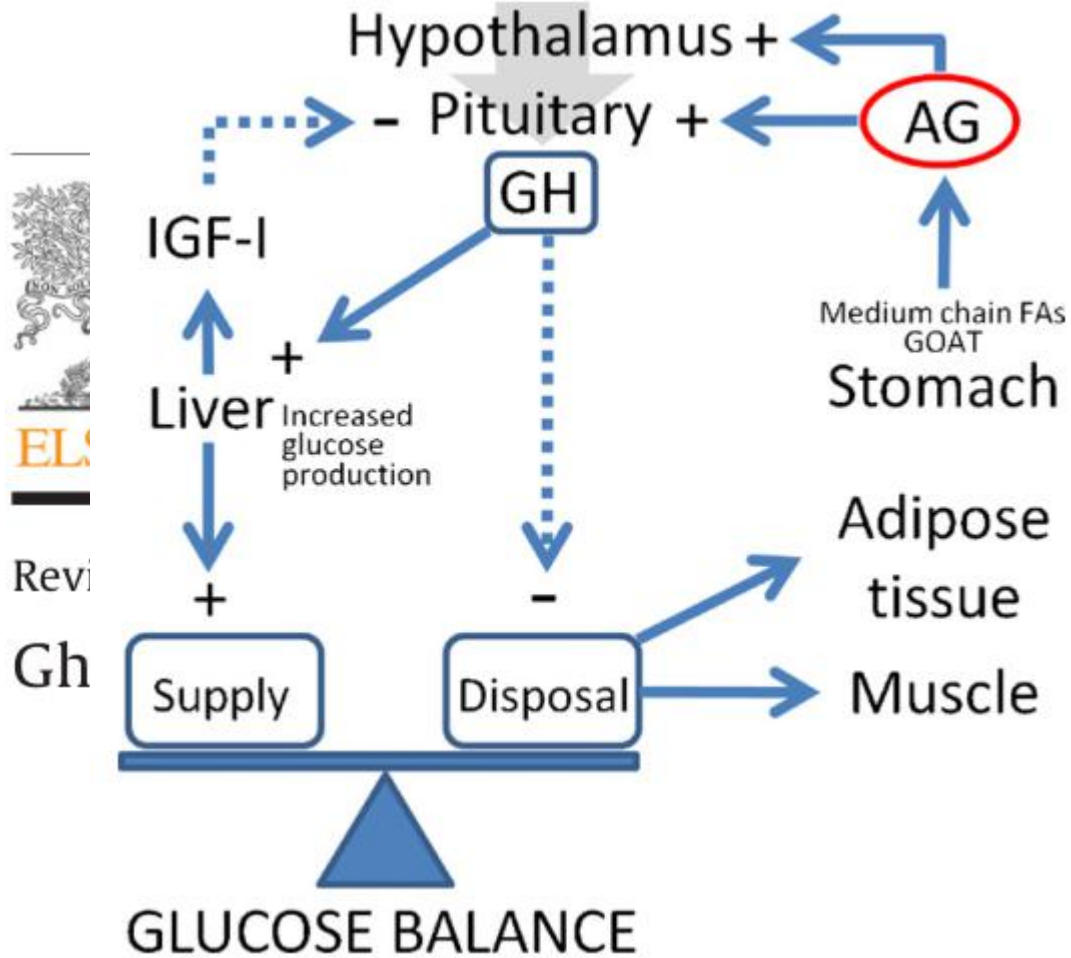
Ayelén Melisa Blanco<sup>1,2</sup>, Juan Ignacio Bertucci<sup>2,3</sup>, Naresh Ramesh<sup>2</sup>, María Jesús Delgado<sup>1</sup>, Ana Isabel Valenciano<sup>1</sup> & Suraj Unniappan<sup>2</sup>

# Classical Glucoregulatory Hormones





# Ghrelin and glucose homeostasis



# Ghrelin and glucose homeostasis

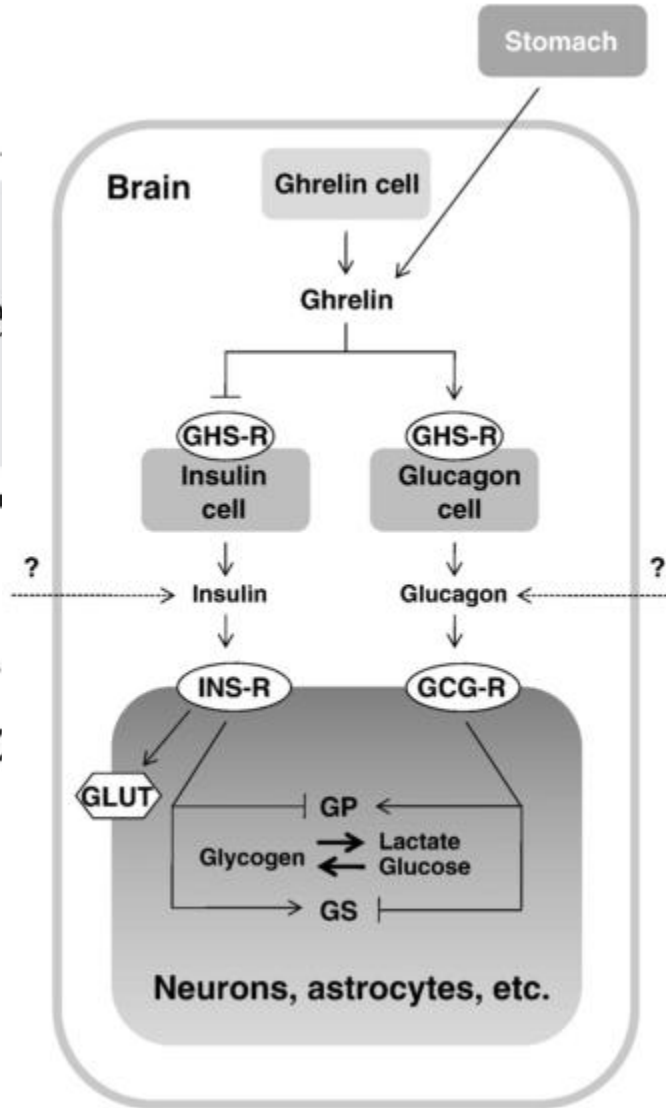


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Comparative

journal

Ghrelin affects carbohydrate-glucagon stimulation in the z



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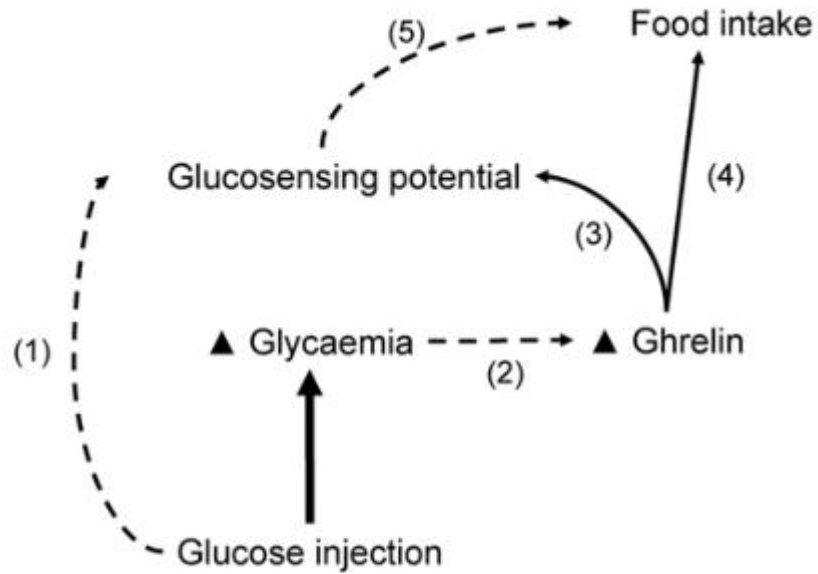


insulin inhibition and in

# Ghrelin and glucose homeostasis

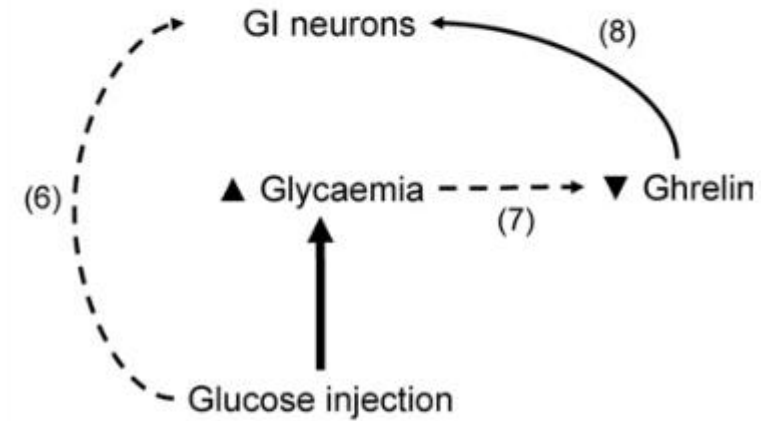


FISH



- (1) Polakof et al. 2007
- (2) Riley et al. 2009
- (3) This study
- (4) Jonsson et al 2010
- (5) Polakof et al 2008ab

MAMMALS



- (6) Levin 2005
- (7) McCowen et al 2002
- (8) Kohno et al 2003

**DOMESTIC  
ANIMAL  
CRINOLOGY**

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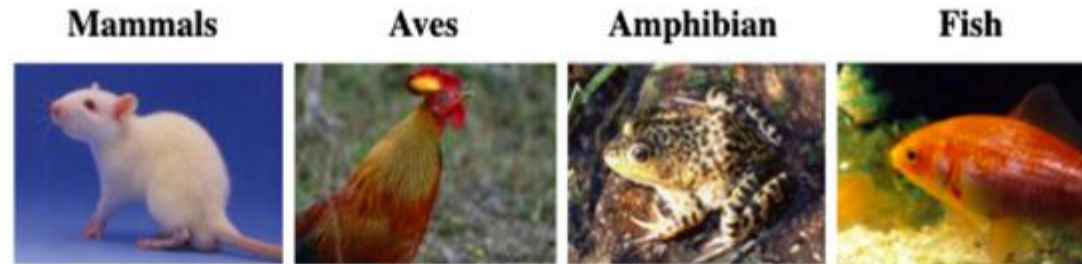
# Ghrelin and glucose homeostasis



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Minireview

What is  
of ghrelin



	Mammals	Aves	Amphibian	Fish
<b>GH release</b>	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect</b>	<b>Stimulate</b>	<b>Stimulate</b>	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect?</b>
<b>Corticosteroids release</b>	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect</b>	<b>Stimulate</b>	<b>Stimulate</b>	<b>Stimulate</b>
<b>Feeding (ICV)</b>	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect</b>	<b>Inhibit</b>	-	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/Inhibit</b>
<b>Feeding (IP, IV)</b>	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect</b>	<b>Inhibit</b> <b>/No effect</b>	-	<b>Stimulate</b> <b>/No effect</b>
<b>Plasma level during fasting</b>	<b>Increase</b> <b>(Fast response)</b>	<b>Increase</b> <b>(Fast response)</b>	<b>Increase</b> <b>(Slow response)</b>	<b>Increase</b> <b>(Slow response)</b>
<b>GI contraction</b>	<b>Contraction</b> <b>(In vivo)</b>	<b>Contraction</b> <b>(In vitro)</b>	-	<b>No effect</b> <b>(In vitro)</b>
<b>Drinking</b>	<b>Inhibit</b> <b>(IV, ICV)</b>	<b>Inhibit</b> <b>(ICV)</b>	<b>No effect</b> <b>(ICV)</b>	<b>Inhibit</b> <b>(IV, ICV)</b>

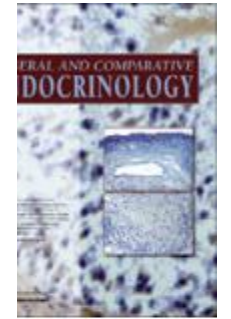
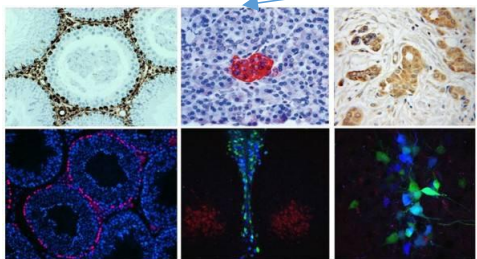


Fig. 1. Comparisons of ghrelin's effects across vertebrates. Representative physiological effects of ghrelin and the results are summarized.



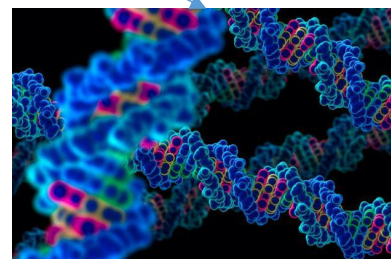
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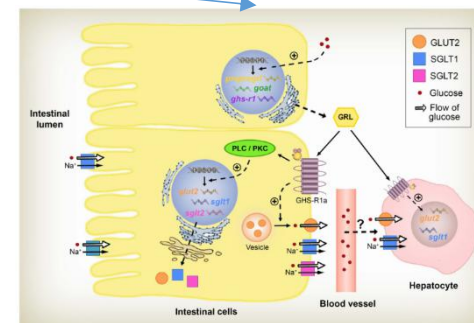
**Immunohistochemistry**



**Gene**

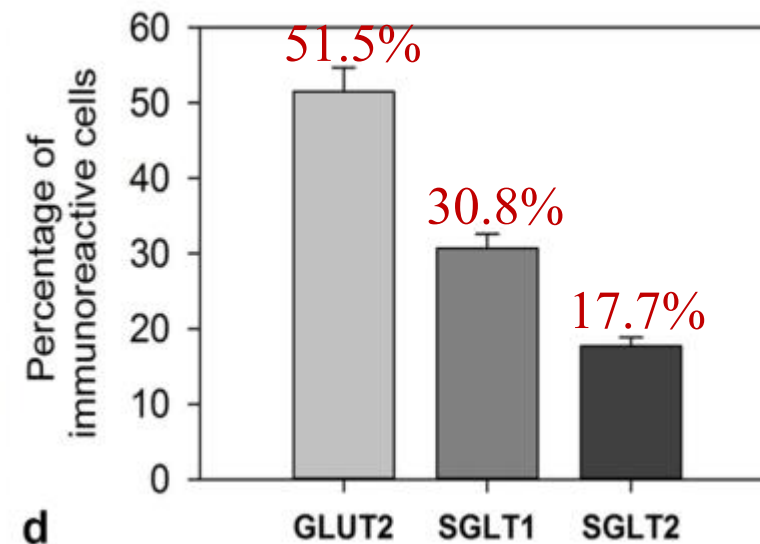
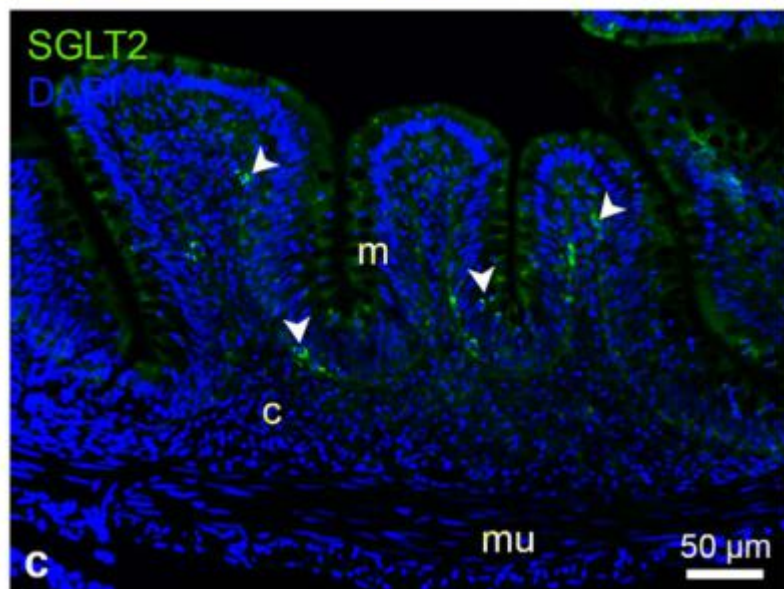
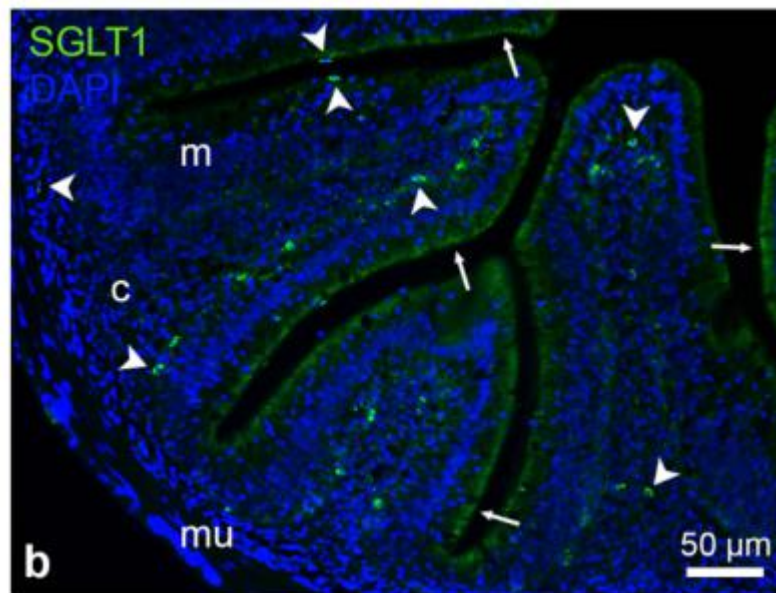
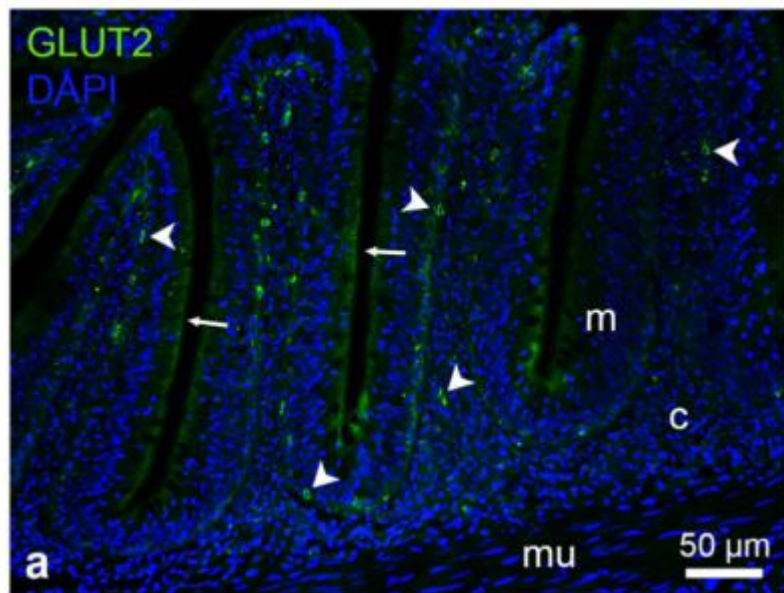


**Protein**

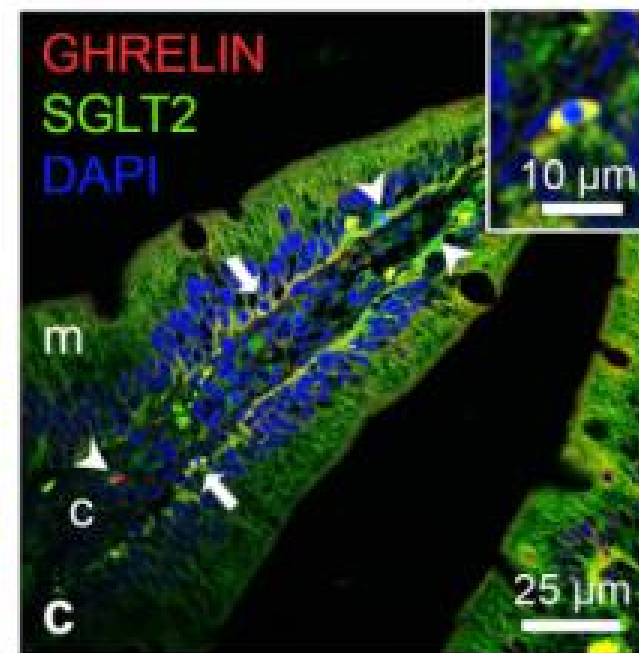
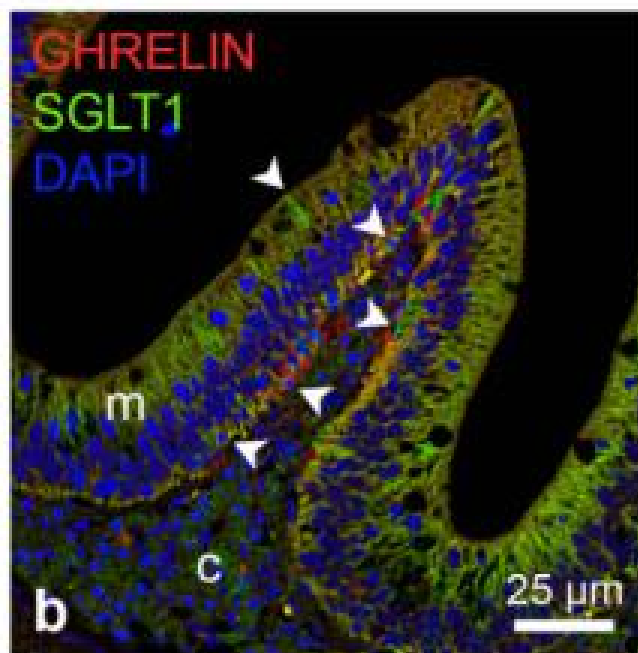
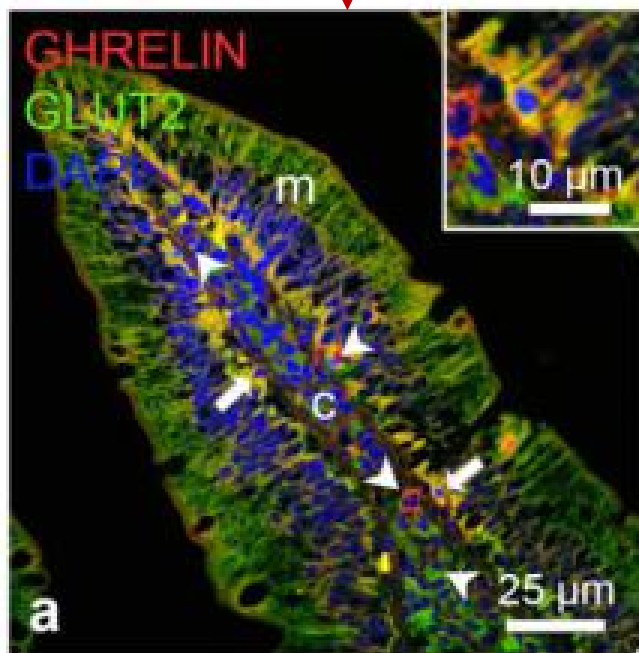


**signal pathway**

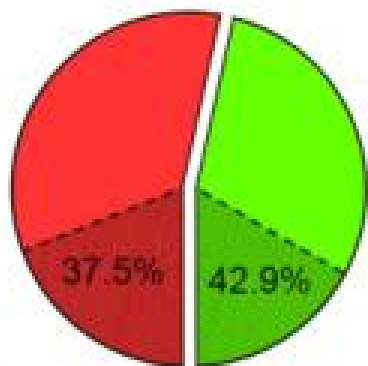
The glucose transporters GLUT2, SGLT1 and SGLT2 are present in the goldfish intestine.



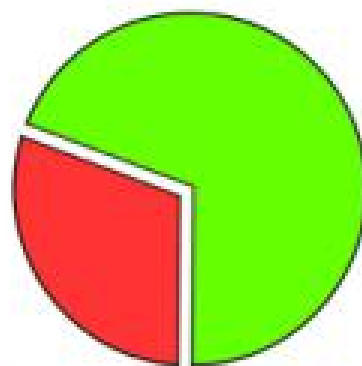
Ghrelin, GOAT and GHS-R1a colocalize GLUT2, SGLT1 and/or SGLT2 in the goldfish intestine.



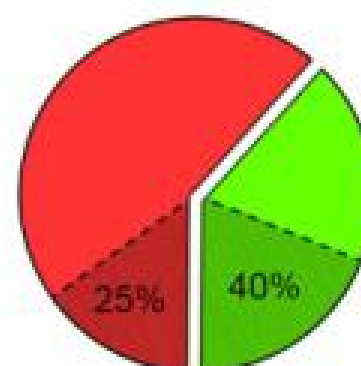
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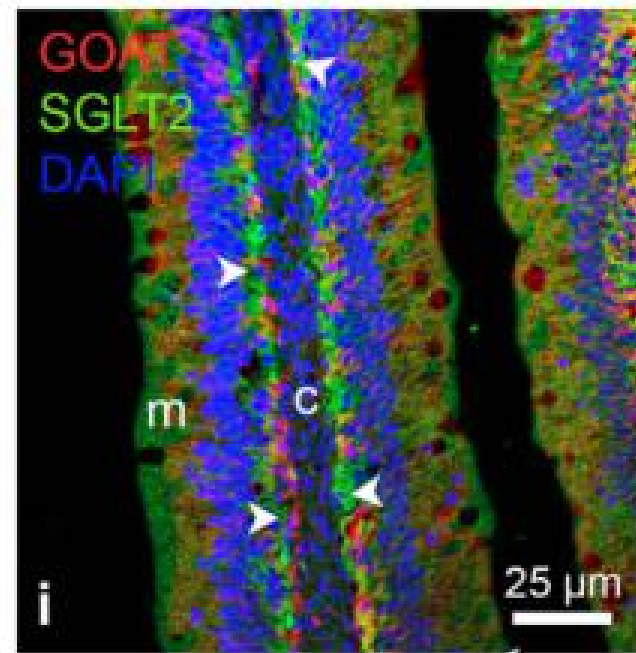
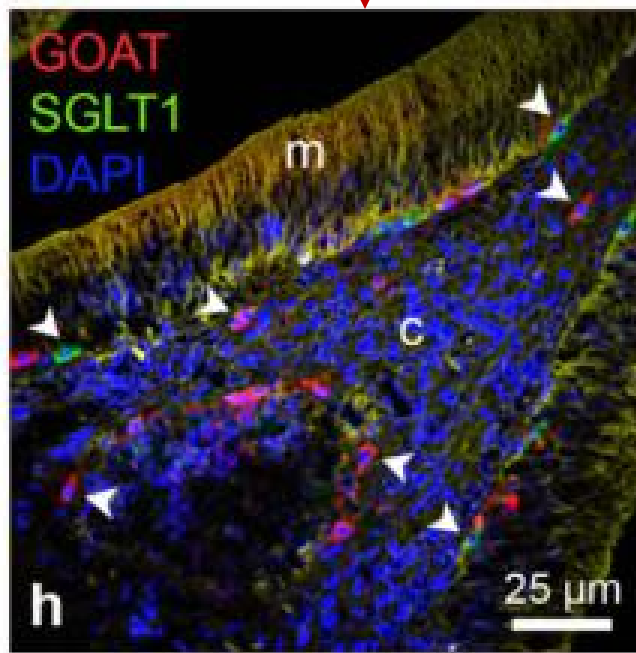
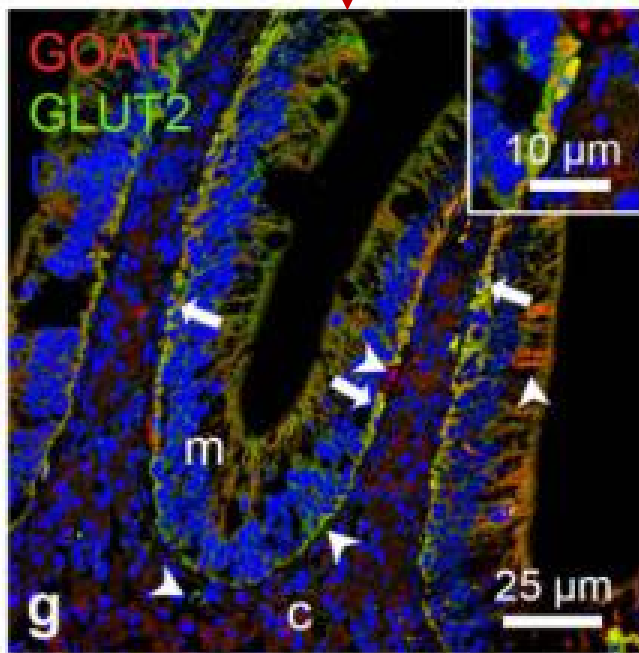


■ GHRELIN ■ GLUT2

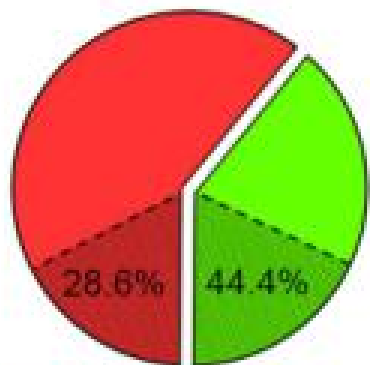
■ GHRELIN ■ SGLT1

■ GHRELIN ■ SGLT2

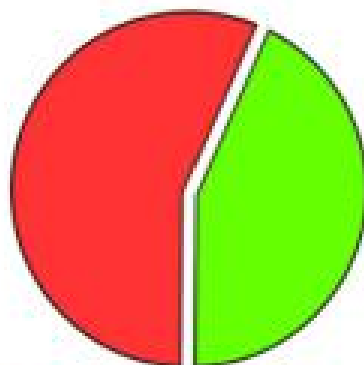
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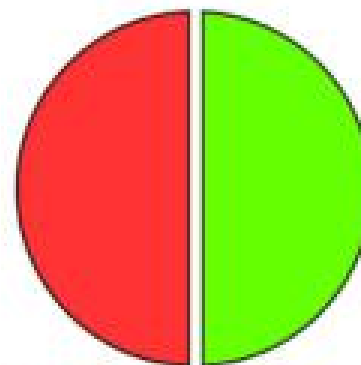
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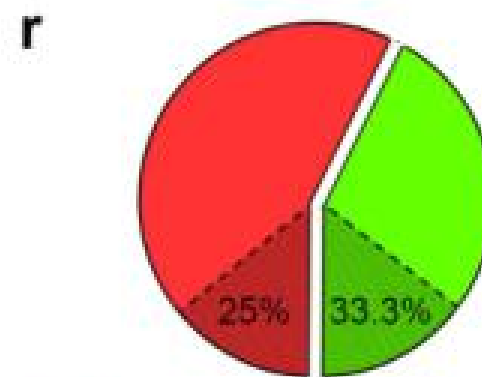
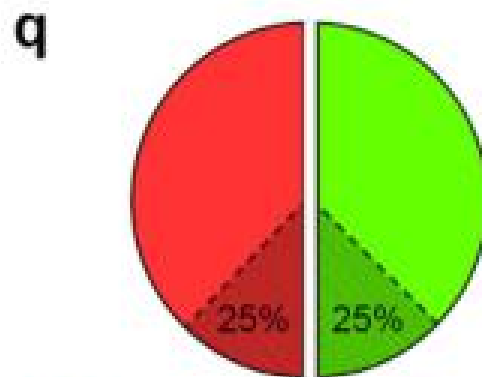
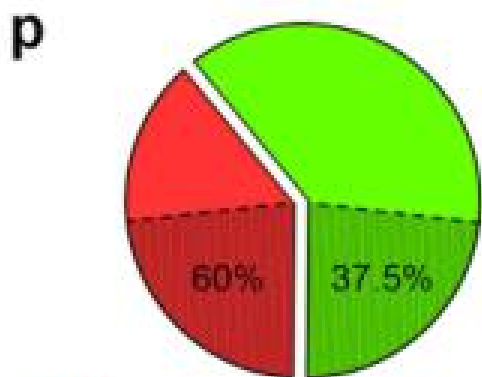
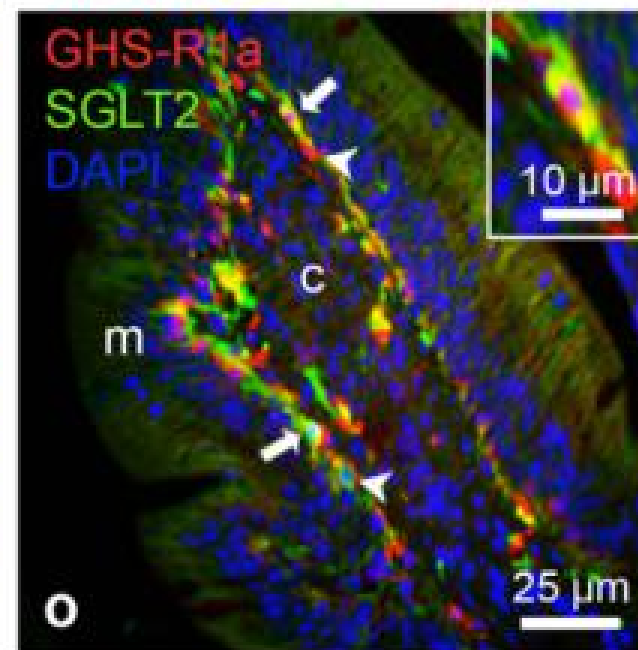
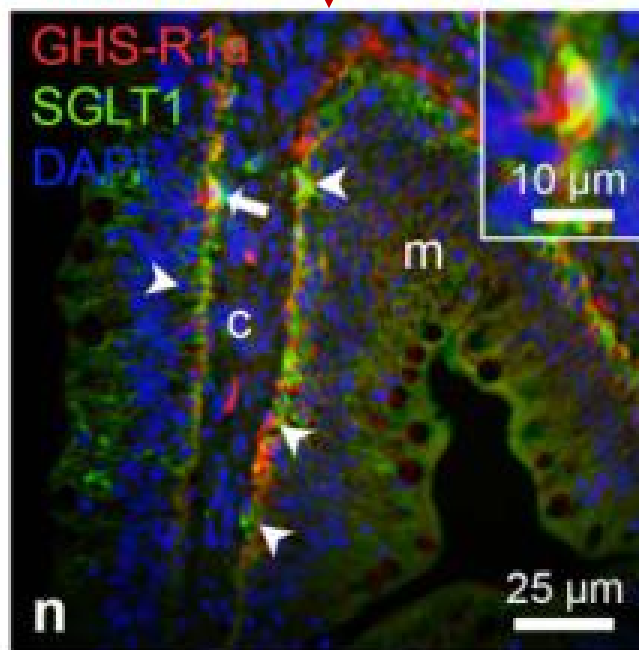
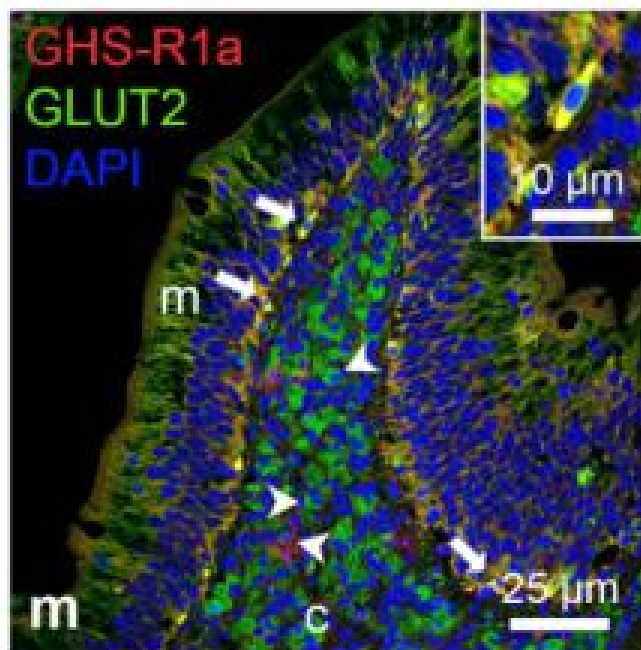


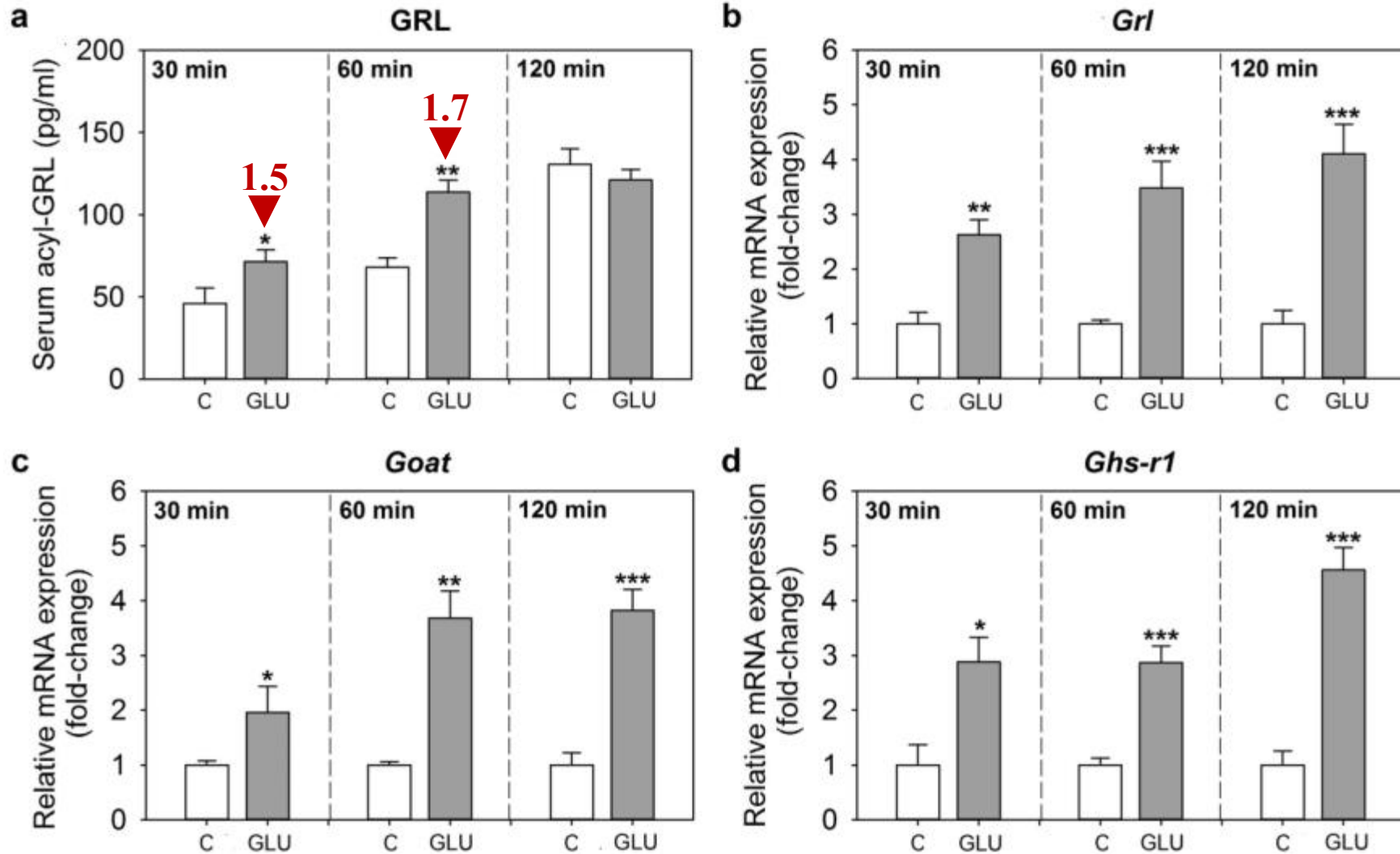
GOAT GLUT2

GOAT SGLT1

GOAT SGLT2

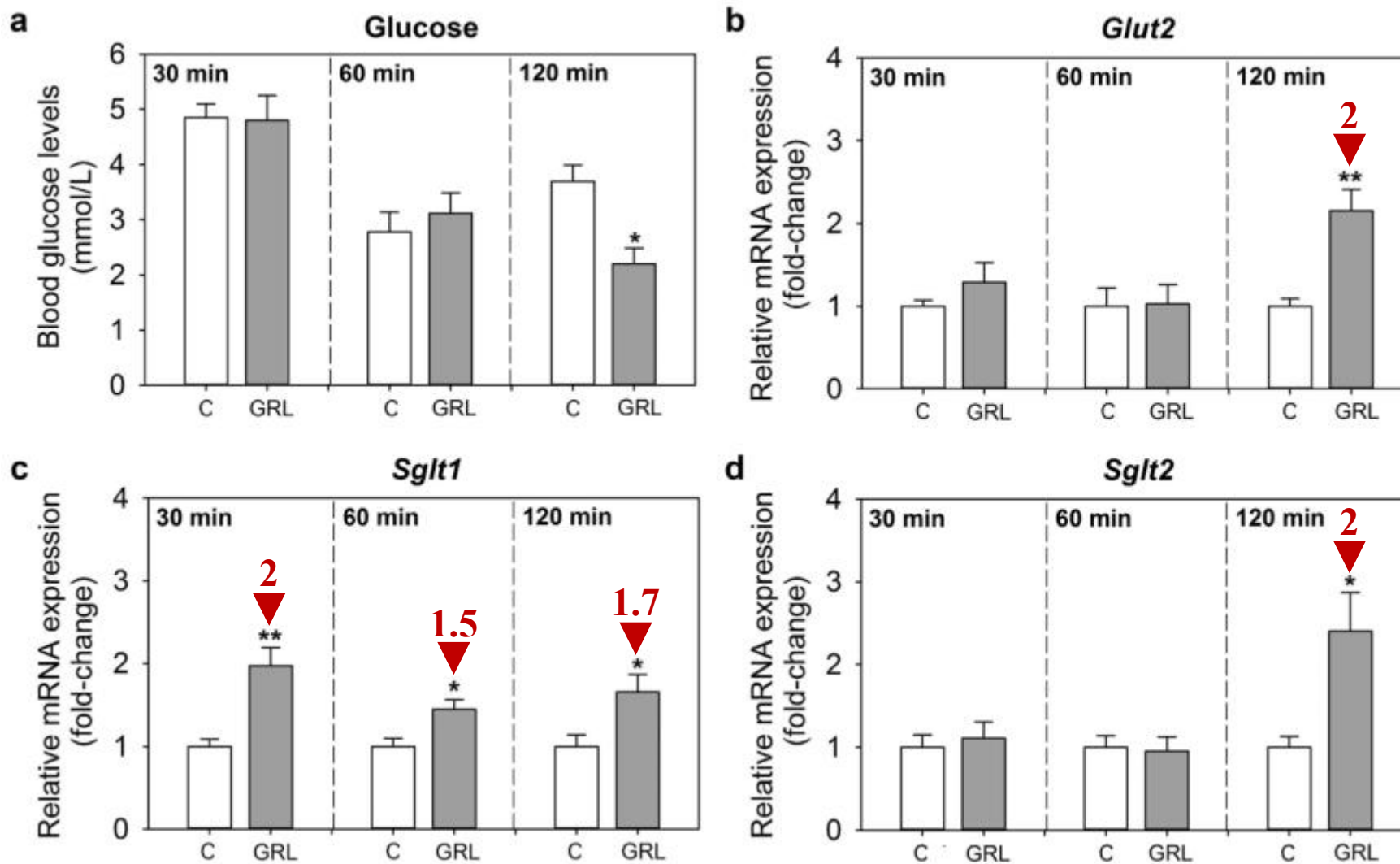
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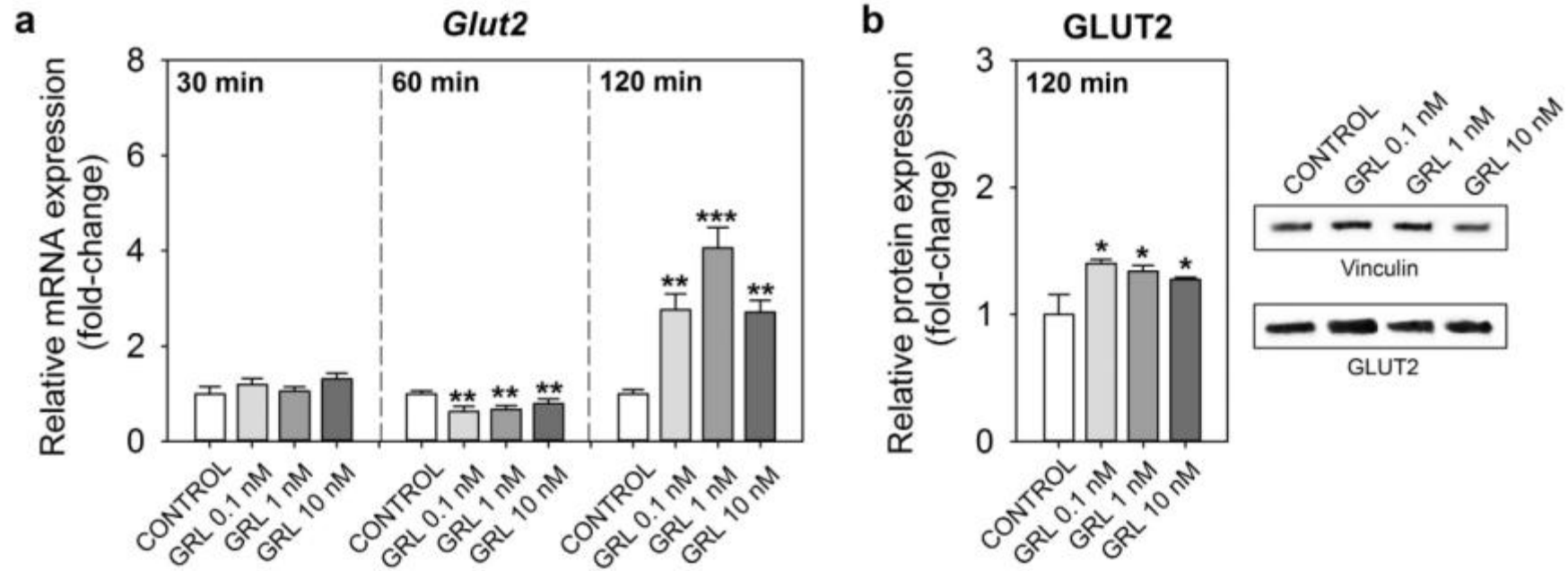




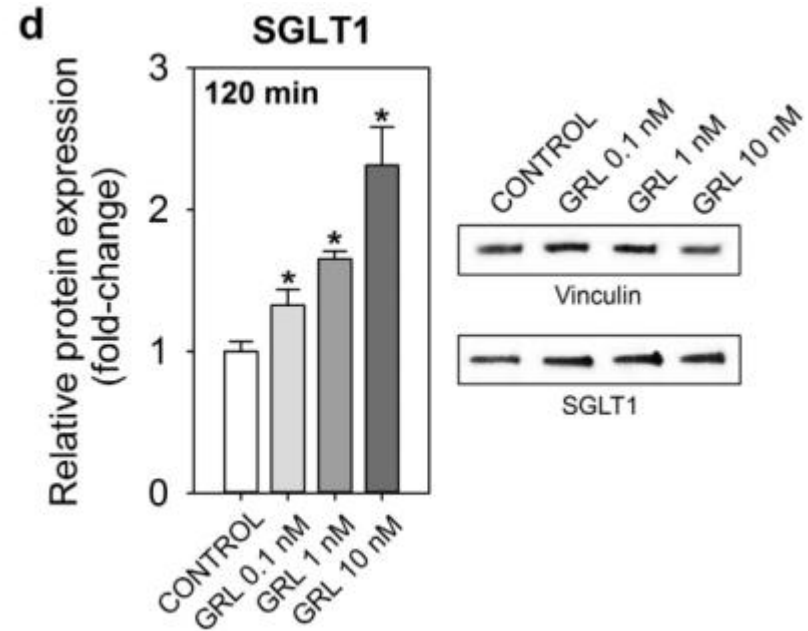
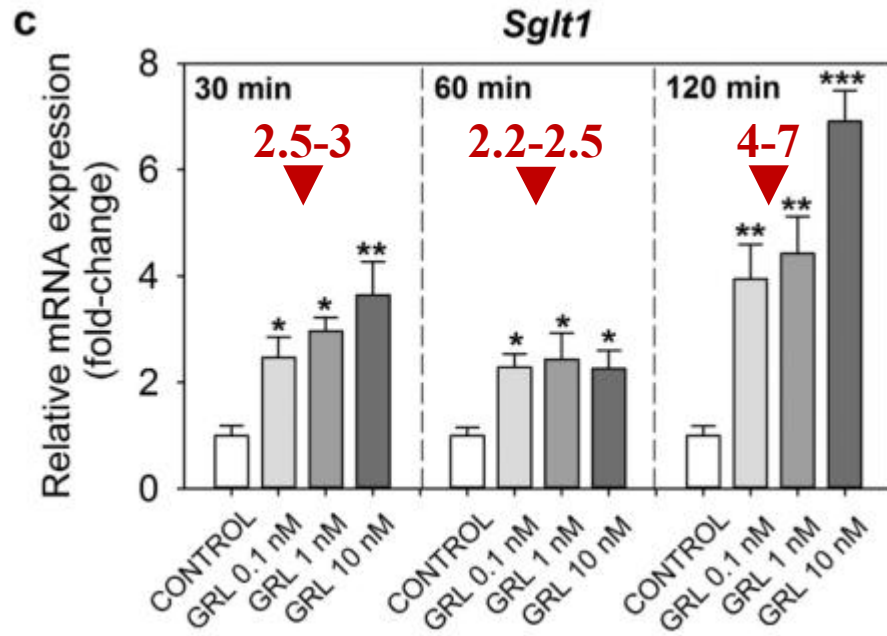
C: control  
GLU: 2 mg/g bw

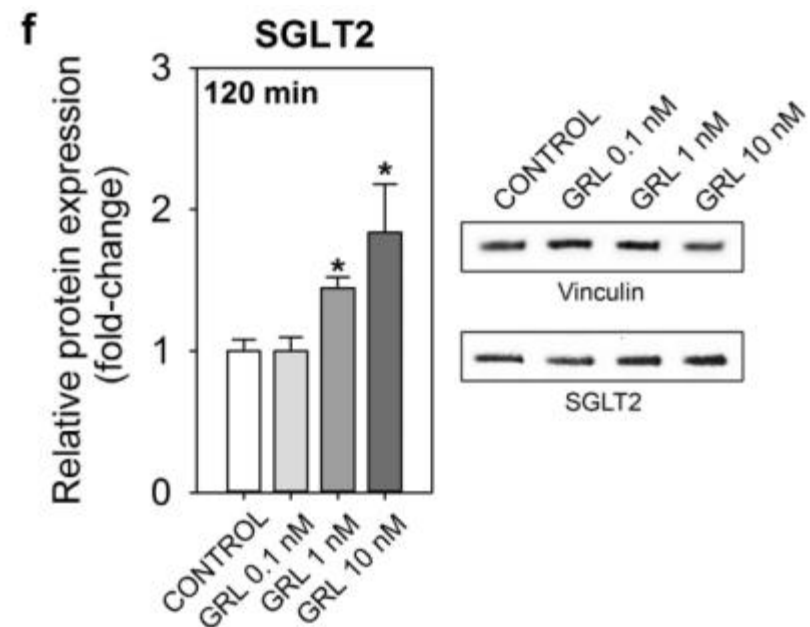
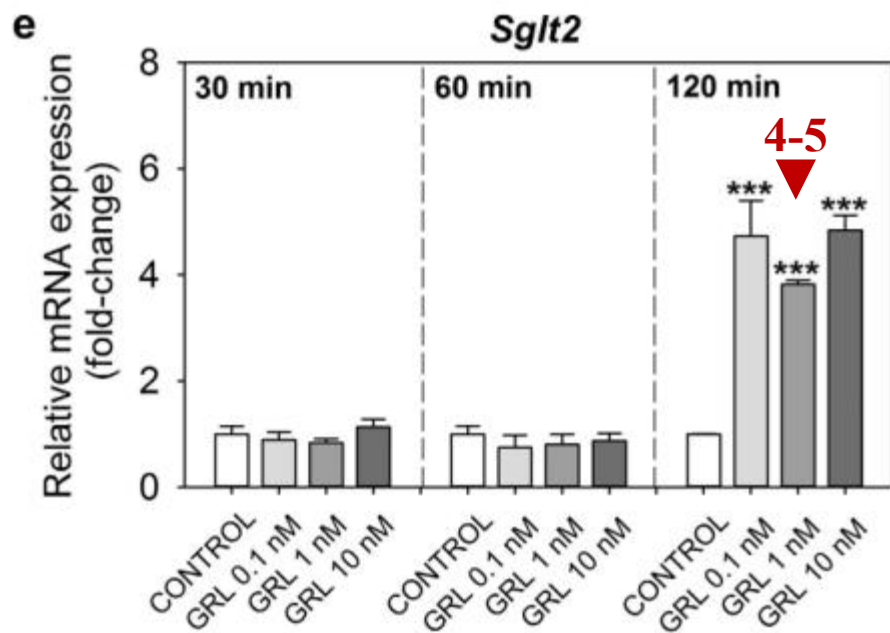
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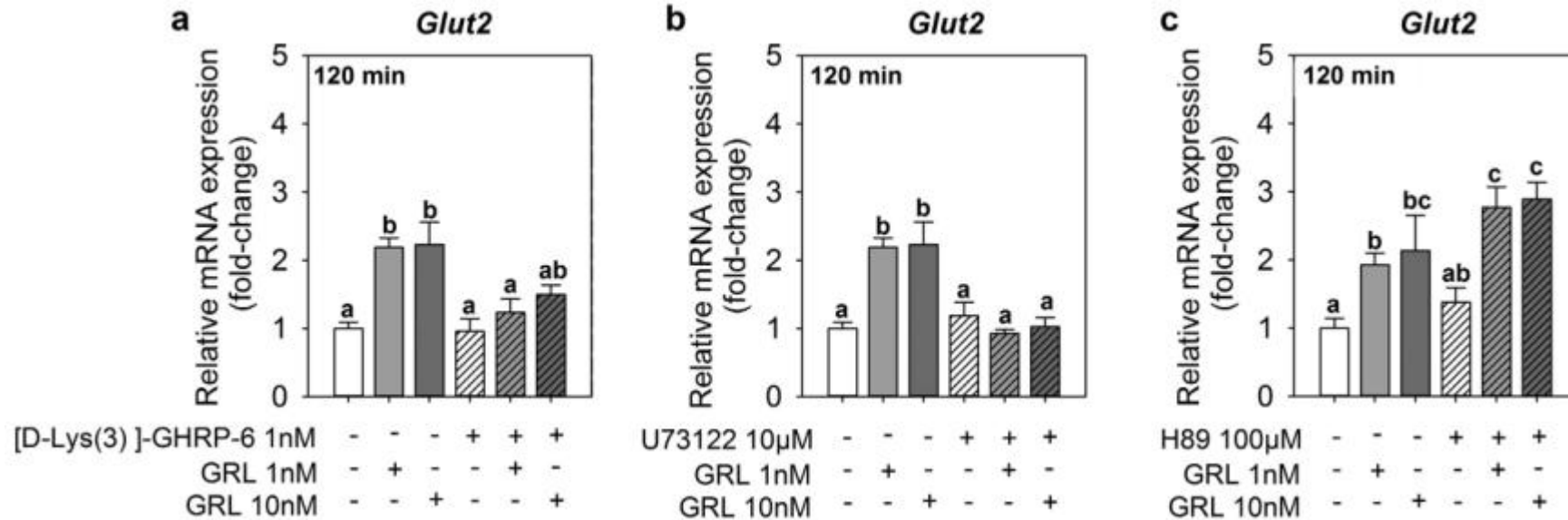




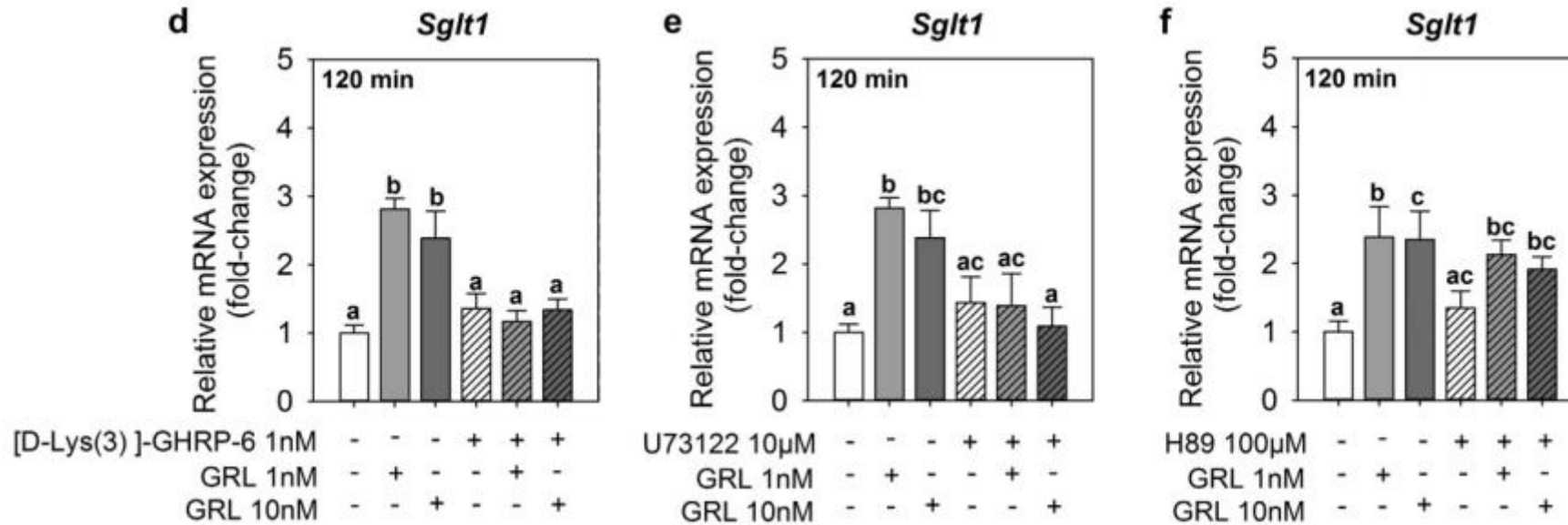




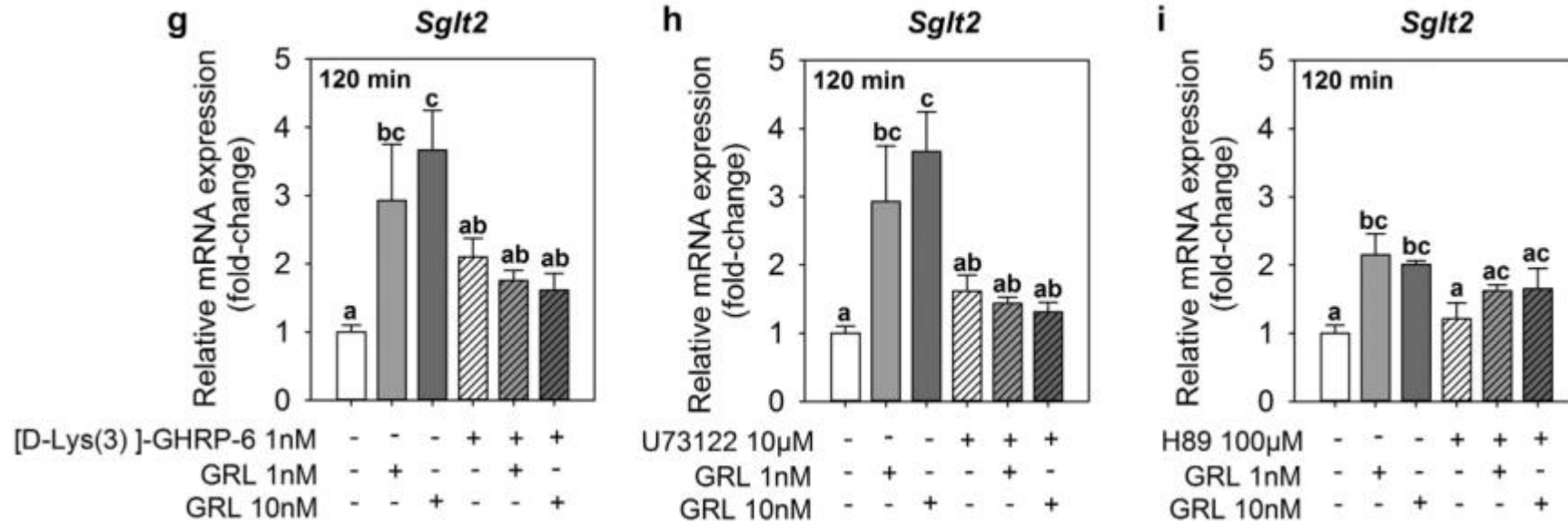
GHS-R1a and the PLC/PKC intracellular signal transduction pathways are involved in the ghrelin-induced upregulation of glucose transporter expression.



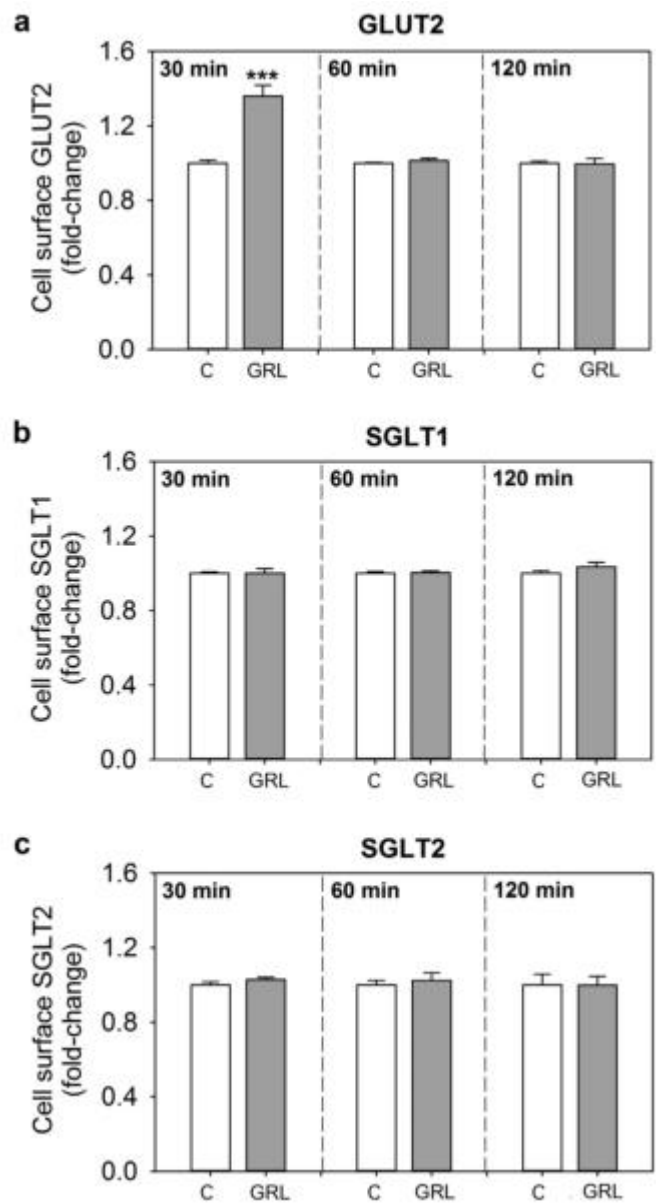
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GHS-R1a and the PLC/PKC intracellular signal transduction pathways are involved in the ghrelin-induced upregulation of glucose transporter expression.



Ghrelin stimulates the translocation of GLUT2, but not SGLT1 and SGLT2, into the plasma membrane of goldfish intestinal cells.





感悟



视野

角度







THANKS