

O1 研究背景 Background

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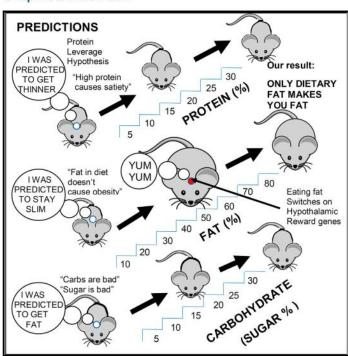
研究背景

Background

Cell Metabolism

Dietary Fat, but Not Protein or Carbohydrate, Regulates Energy Intake and Causes Adiposity in Mice

Graphical Abstract



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In Brief

Hu et al. look at how macronutrient composition affects body weight regulation by exposing mice to 29 different diets varying from 8.3% to 80% fat, 10% to 80% carbohydrate, 5% to 30% protein, and 5% to 30% sucrose. Only intake of dietary fat, rather than protein or sucrose, increased adiposity.



John Speakman教授及其课题组成员。

实验室主页:http://johnspeakmanlab.weebly.com 研究方向:Energy balance in animals and humans

前言

肥胖是一个全球性的健康问题。根据世界卫生组织(WHO)2014,世界上有19亿名超重成年人,其中6亿人患有肥胖症。这是一个主要的健康问题,因为肥胖是许多慢性疾病的危险因素。人们普遍认为肥胖是由于长时间的正能量平衡造成的。

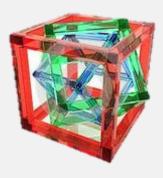




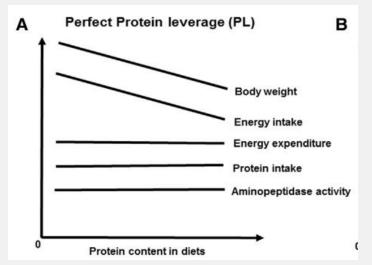








蛋白质杠杆假说



perfect protein leverage model (A)

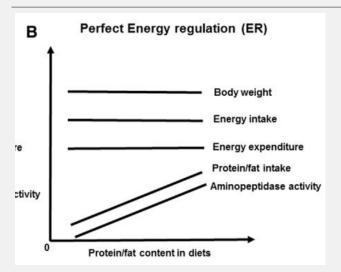
Figure 1. Different Models of Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Energy Expenditure in Mice

Trends of body weight, energy intake, energy expenditure, absolute protein intake, and the activity of aminopeptidase in the perfect protein leverage model (A), the perfect energy regulation model (B), a mixed model of protein leverage and energy regulation (C), and the hedonic overdrive model (D).

在许多物种中的应用表明, 动物可以摄取食物主要是为了达到获得蛋白质这个目标, 这部分可能是由成纤维细胞生长因子 (FGF) 信号驱动。当饮食中蛋白质含量下降时, 尝试摄取目标蛋白质可能导致过度消费能量。

因此, 蛋白质杠杆假说认为, 能量消耗主要是通过降低蛋白质含量(相对于能量)来驱动的, 当试图满足蛋白质目标时, 个体过度消耗能量, 从而保持蛋白质摄入量相对恒定(图1A)。

能量调节模型



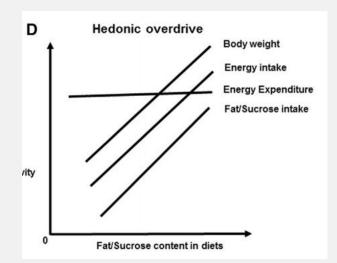
the perfect energy regulation model (B)

Figure 1. Different Models of Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Energy Expenditure in Mice

Trends of body weight, energy intake, energy expenditure, absolute protein intake, and the activity of aminopeptidase in the perfect protein leverage model (A), the perfect energy regulation model (B), a mixed model of protein leverage and energy regulation (C), and the hedonic overdrive model (D).

相反,能量调节模型表明动物主要是吃食物来匹配它们的能量需求,因此,面对蛋白质含量降低,它们不会被刺激过度消费能量,并且可能避免肥胖的增加,但可能是蛋白质营养不良的潜在威胁(图1B)。

过度享乐模型



the hedonic overdrive model (D)

Figure 1. Different Models of Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Energy Expenditure in Mice

Trends of body weight, energy intake, energy expenditure, absolute protein intake, and the activity of aminopeptidase in the perfect protein leverage model (A), the perfect energy regulation model (B), a mixed model of protein leverage and energy regulation (C), and the hedonic overdrive model (D).

享乐过度假说假定,个体通常与能量需求(图1D)一致地调节其能量摄入,因此通常处于能量平衡。然而,这种稳态控制可能会被享乐因素所影响,这些因素与各种营养素的摄入有关,特别是糖(例如蔗糖)和脂肪。这种享乐效应促使个体进入正能量平衡,导致体重增加,并被特别地表征为食物成瘾。

过度摄取还可诱发大脑奖赏环 路产 生类似 的神经适应及退 化。该神经适应性反应可以推动促使强迫性进食行为的发生,即使摄食行为转变为不可控,产生病态的暴 饮暴食。

这些简单的预测模型掩盖了一些复杂的问题,包括建模的食物营养成分组成对身体组成的影响。



能量消耗是独立于膳食组成的固定变量!这不太可能。

在摄取食物后,有一段升高的代谢期(各种已知的食物的热效应,摄食产生的热量。蛋白质代谢生热效应最强,脂肪最弱。

因此,我们可以预期摄入后的能量需求会随着饮食成分的改变而改变。



不同的模型在所有条件下都是合适的!这不太可能。

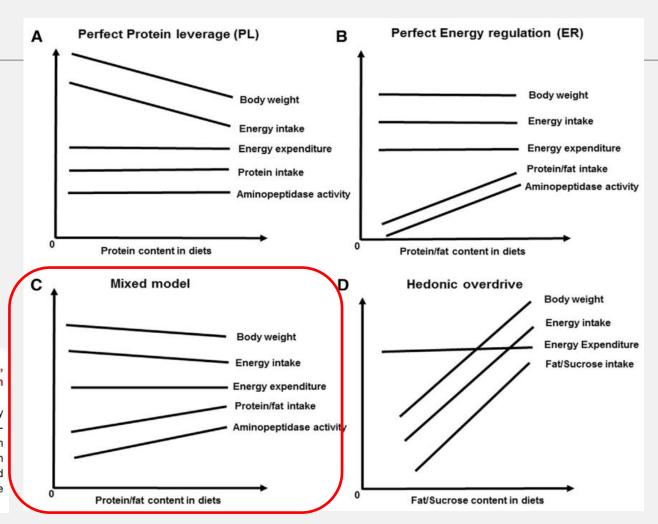
小鼠对蛋白质或能量目标作出反应是不同的。而且,可以想象的是,动物可以在生命的不同阶段在不同的营养目标之间移动。

混合模型

a mixed model of protein leverage and energy regulation (C)

Figure 1. Different Models of Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Energy Expenditure in Mice

Trends of body weight, energy intake, energy expenditure, absolute protein intake, and the activity of aminopeptidase in the perfect protein leverage model (A), the perfect energy regulation model (B), a mixed model of protein leverage and energy regulation (C), and the hedonic overdrive model (D).









研究目的

探讨饮食中的宏营养成分的组成的改变如何影响食物摄入量。特别是,饮食中蛋白质、碳水化合物(糖)和脂肪含量的变化如何影响摄食并导致肥胖。

02

实验内容

Experimental contents

- C57BL/6 mice
- BALB/c, C3H, DBA/2, 和 FVB 品系(包括包括典型地被认为是"抵抗"肥胖的菌株)
- All the mice were male and purchased at age 8 weeks from Charles River and acclimated to the animal house for 2 weeks. All mice were fed a standard diet with 10% fat and 20% protein for 2 weeks as the baseline period. Following 2 weeks of baseline monitoring (at age 12 weeks), all mice were randomly allocated to different groups and switched to the experimental diets for 10-12 weeks (12 weeks for C57BL/6 mice and 10 weeks for the other 4 strains).



● 本文使用了30多种不同的饮食,它们的宏营养成分是 正交的,不同的宏营养素的作用就可以分离开来。

整体实验设计和结果

series 1

series 2

Table 1. Summary of Experiments Performed and Main Findings									
Experiments	Design	Main Findings							
Experiment 1: manipulation of dietary protein levels at fixed fat contents	 two series of 6 diets with 6-fold variation in protein content by energy (5%–30%) series 1 had 60% fat and series 2 20% fat (by energy) C57BL/6 mice exposed to all 12 diets BALB/c, C3H, DBA/2, and FVB strains exposed to 6 diets with high fat only (series 2) main outcomes, food intake, adiposity, and energy expenditure RNA-seq performed on brain and adipose tissues 	 protein levels were unrelated to energy intake in C57BL/6 mice adiposity increased as protein level increased on 20% fat (series 1) no major changes in hypothalamic gene expression levels no evidence for white adipose tissue browning or changes in energy expenditure same patterns were observed in the other four strains protein leverage was less than 5% in all strains except BALB/c (12%) 							
	Protein Content (%)								

5

60% fat

20% fat

10

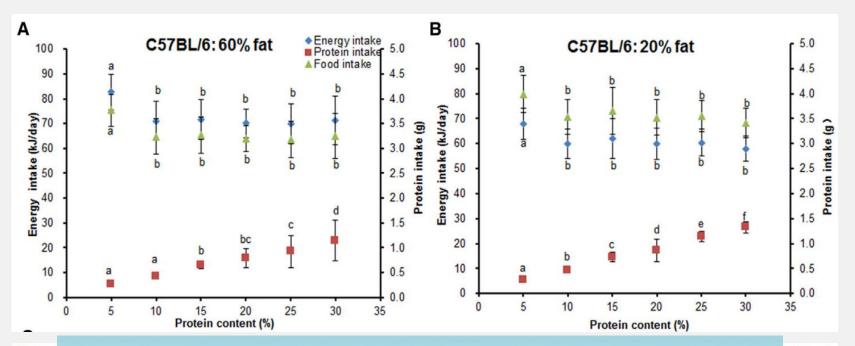
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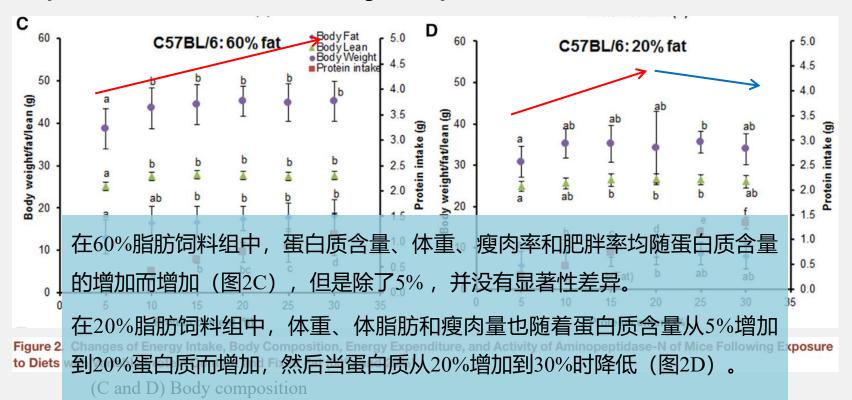
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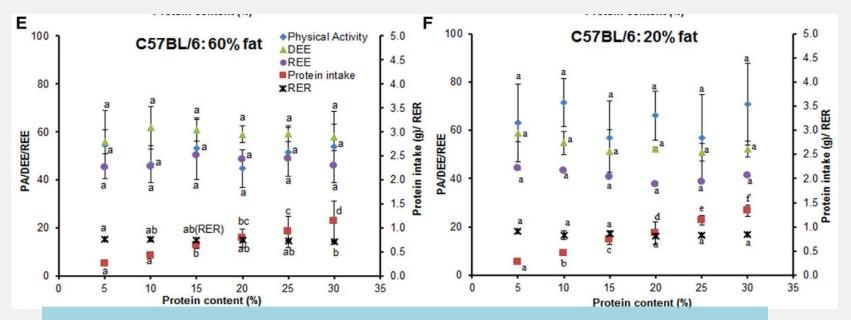
Body Protein Increased with Increasing Dietary Protein Content



Body Protein Increased with Increasing Dietary Protein Content



Body Protein Increased with Increasing Dietary Protein Content



Figur 每日能量消耗 (DEE) 和静息能量消耗 (REE) 在高脂或低脂肪条件下,在 Exposure 蛋白质含量不同的饲养组之间没有显著变化。(图2E和2F)。

Body Protein Increased with Increasing Dietary Protein Content

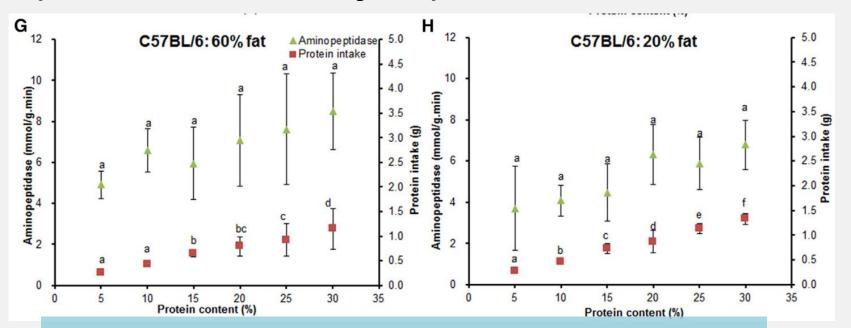


Figure 肠肽氨肽酶活性不变^{dy} Composition, Energy Expenditure, and Activity of Aminopeptidase-N of Mice Following Exposure to Die 1 Die 2 Di

(G and H) Activity of aminopeptidase-N. Groups with a same letter were not significantly different (p > 0.05). A total of 120 mice were used with 20 mice per diet.

Table 2. Averaged Energy Expenditure and Averaged Energy Intake of Five Mouse Strains over 12 Weeks of Experimental Period Protein Content (%) p Value 10 15 20 25 30 70.17 ± 9.98^{b} 67.38 ± 6.57^b 68.66 ± 6.85b 66.21 ± 8.04b 65.09 ± 8.30b 4.32×10^{-6} C57BL/6 60% fat EE (kJ/day) 77.78 ± 5.53^{a} 75.04 ± 9.17^{ab} 72.86 ± 6.32^{b} 72.21 ± 6.69^{b} 73.48 ± 12.10^{b} 70.24 ± 6.88^{b} 2.49×10^{-4} El (kJ/day) 81.87 ± 5.92^a 58.96 ± 4.39^{b} 59.20 ± 5.95^{b} 57.25 ± 4.28b 58.97 ± 4.04^{b} 56.37 ± 4.74^{b} 1.56×10^{-11} 20% fat EE (kJ/day) 67.85 ± 4.87a 57.62 ± 4.75^{b} 7.62×10^{-9} El (kJ/day) 67.90 ± 5.27^{a} 60.52 ± 4.15^{b} 60.58 ± 6.21^{b} 58.84 ± 3.99^{b} 60.55 ± 4.12^{b} Protein Content (%) p Value 15 20 25 30 5 10 6.31×10^{-11} 76.44 ± 7.07^{bc} 84.97 ± 9.04^{ab} 70.15 ± 4.82^{cd} 63.72 ± 2.11^d BALB/c 60% fat EE (kJ/day) 92.56 ± 3.36^{a} $74.24 \pm 7.59^{\circ}$ 95.37 ± 3.94^{a} 79.48 ± 7.66 bc 84.92 ± 11.55ab 77.53 ± 8.36 ^{bc} 72.36 ± 6.35^{cd} $65.27 + 2.52^{d}$ 8.75×10^{-9} EI (kJ/dav) Protein Content (%) p Value 5 15 20 25 30 10 114.51 ± 19.78^a 99.76 ± 21.20^{ab} 93.86 ± 8.67ab C3H 97.83 ± 14.17^{ab} 94.24 ± 8.33ab 83.86 ± 9.99^{b} 60% fat EE (kJ/day) 0.007 114.03 ± 14.95^{a} 94.83 ± 13.24^{ab} 100.91 ± 13.92^{ab} 98.69 ± 8.49ab 97.35 ± 8.49ab 87.43 ± 9.60^{b} 0.006 El (kJ/day) Protein Content (%) p Value 10 15 20 25 30 DBA/2 75.67 ± 7.82^{ab} 73.48 ± 5.21^{b} 79.91 ± 7.83^{ab} 76.15 ± 5.55^{ab} 74.27 ± 4.80^{ab} 60% fat EE (kJ/day) 83.35 ± 4.65^{a} 0.02 El (kJ/day) 86.89 ± 4.39^{a} 79.47 ± 9.11^{b} 78.39 ± 6.47^{b} 84.71 ± 8.91^{b} 80.16 ± 5.97^{b} 78.29 ± 6.38^{b} 0.084 p Value Protein Content (%) 15 20 25 10 30 71.42 ± 3.78^{b} 1.39×10^{-8} **FVB** 60% fat EE (kJ/day) 94.89 ± 6.21a 75.52 ± 6.79^{b} 76.06 ± 4.82^{b} 75.32 ± 9.48^{b} 73.99 ± 3.70^{b} EI (kJ/day) 98.02 ± 7.89a 78.55 ± 7.06^{b} 77.92 ± 3.97^{b} 77.69 ± 9.70^{b} 78.06 ± 6.06^{b} 76.86 ± 9.16^{b} 3.75×10^{-6}

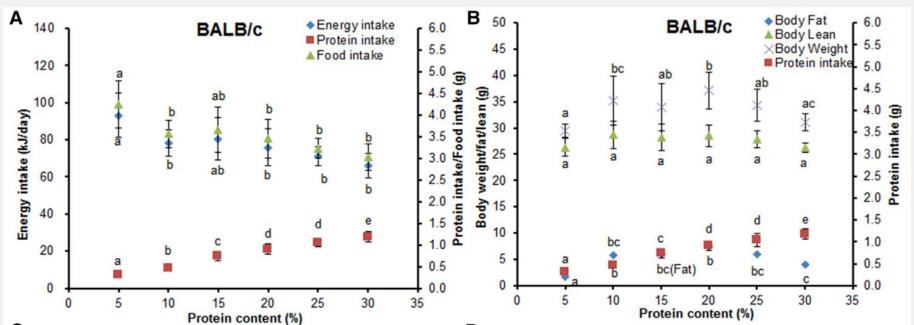


Figure 3. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Protein Contents and 60% Fat

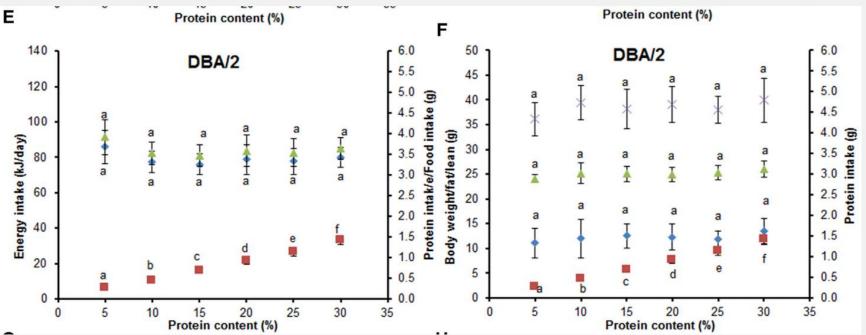


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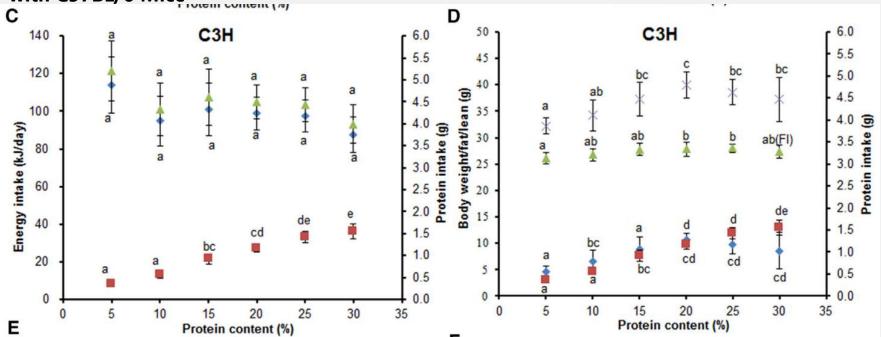


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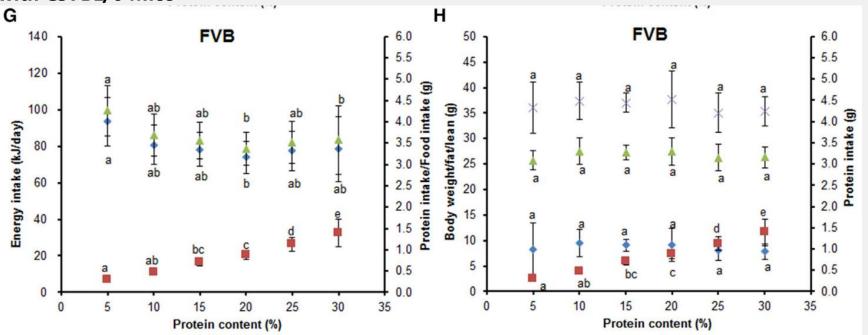


Figure 3. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Protein Contents and 60% Fat

不同蛋白 Hypothalam Fed on Diets



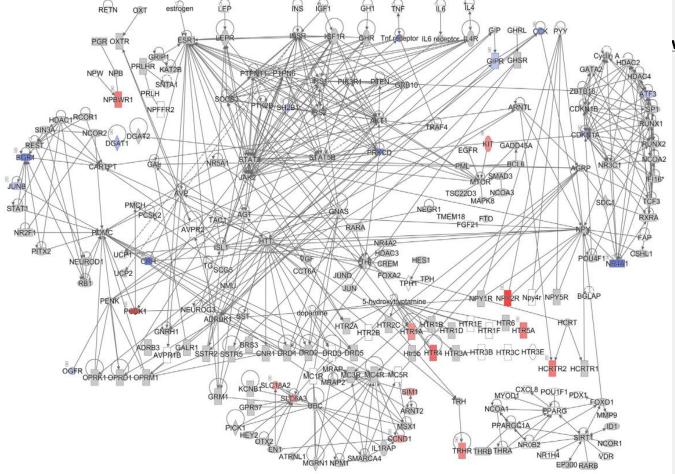


Figure 6. Hunger Pathway Diagram Showing GLM Regression of Gene Expression against Dietary Protein Contents in Key Hunger- and Feeding Behavior-Related Genes in the Hypothalamus of C57BL/6 Mice

不同蛋白质含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路和脂肪组织褐变相关信号通路

Hypothalamic Hunger Signaling Pathways and Adipose Tissue Browning-Related Signaling Pathways of Mice Fed on Diets with Variable Protein and Fat Content



四个主要的下丘脑基因驱动饥饿(Pomc, Cartpt, Agrp, NPY)和蛋白质水平在饮食中没有显著的 关联(GLM, P=0.05)(图6; 表S2)。饮食中 的蛋白质含量和黑皮质素信号、多巴胺或阿片受 体系统的组分的基因表达之间没有显著的关联 (图6:表S2)。膳食蛋白质含量与三种羟色胺 (5-HT) 受体(HTR1A、HTR4和HTR5A) 基 因表达水平显著相关(图6)。这些数据表明饮 食蛋白质的巨大6倍变化(从5%到30%)对下丘 脑饥饿信号通路没有任何显著影响。

不同蛋白质含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路和脂肪组织褐变相关信号通路

Hypothalamic Hunger Signaling Pathways and Adipose Tissue Browning-Related Signaling Pathways of Mice Fed on Diets with Variable Protein and Fat Content



FGF信号通路(7/76个基因)中下丘脑基因表达 仅有七个显著变化,其中FGF2表达与蛋白含量 呈正相关(Figure S7B; Table S3)。雷帕霉素 (mTOR)信号通路的机械靶标中16/152个基因 的表达水平的变化与饮食蛋白质水平显著相关, 其中大部分(12/16)与饮食中蛋白质含量的升 高呈负相关(Figure S7A; Table S4).。

不同蛋白质含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路和脂肪组织褐变相关信号通路

Hypothalamic Hunger Signaling Pathways and Adipose Tissue Browning-Related Signaling Pathways of Mice Fed on Diets with Variable Protein and Fat Content



动物可以避免肥胖的一个建议机制是通过上调白色脂肪组织(WAT)褐变来消耗多余的能量。为了研究饮食中的蛋白质含量是否通过WAT中的褐变相关信号通路对能量平衡产生影响,检测了相关基因。

PRDM16、TGFB1、BMP7、EBF2、TBX1、TNFRSF9、TMEM26、SLC27 A1、HOXC9、MTUS1和KCNK3是与白色脂肪褐变有关的基因。BMP7和TNFRSF9与蛋白质含量呈显著负相关,而其它"褐变基因"无相关性。

SIRT1、mTOR、CYP26B1、EYA2、HSPB7、PDK4、RNF34、MyNY2、EGLN3、STAT2、TNS2、FGF1和FGF10也参与了褐变信号通路。饮食和这些基因的蛋白质含量之间也没有显著的相关性(图S9B;表S5)。

实验 1 主要发现

- 1. C57BL / 6小鼠中,蛋白质水平与能量摄入无关。
- 2. 机体脂肪含量随蛋白含量增加有所增加。
- 3. 下丘脑基因表达水平无明显变化。
- 4. 没有证据显示白色脂肪组织褐变或能量消耗的变化。
- 5. 在其他四种品系中观察到相同的模式。

实验 1 讨论和结论

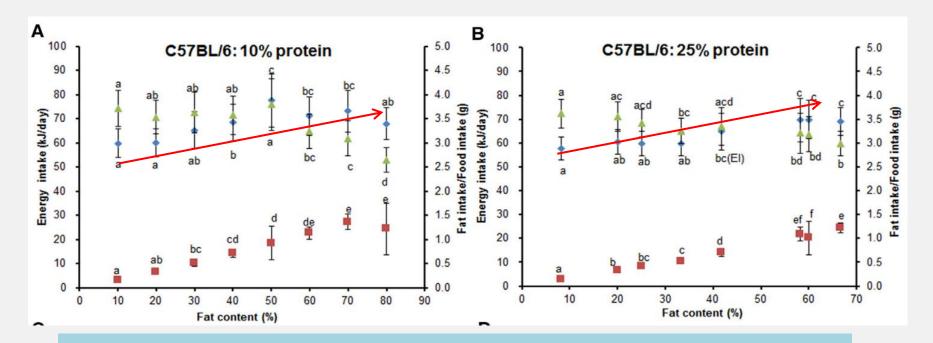
- 1. 膳食蛋白质的下降并未刺激下丘脑中主要饥饿途径,并且对FGF 信号也没有显著影响。
- 2. 氨基肽酶水平变化的模式反映了饮食中的蛋白质水平。当蛋白在饮食中的水平下降的时候,小鼠没有上调氨肽酶以促进蛋白质的摄取。相反的,氨肽酶的表达反映了必须摄入的蛋白质量,这是摄入蛋白质含量变化的固定食物能量的作用结果。

这些数据表明,在小鼠中,食物摄入量主要受能量需求(能量 稳态模型)调节,并且蛋白质不会影响能量摄入从而导致肥胖。

整体实验设计和结果

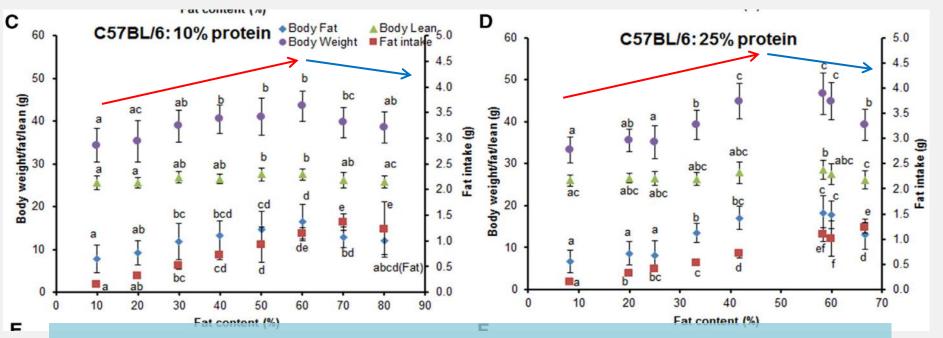
content (10%–80% and 8.3%–66.6%) series 3 had 10% protein and series 4 had 25% protein (by energy) C57BL/6 mice exposed to all 12 diets BALB/c, C3H, DBA/2, and FVB strains exposed to 6 diets with high protein only (series 4) main outcomes, food intake, adiposity, energy expenditure Protein Content (%) Protein Content (%) Series 3 10% protein contents up to 50% and thereafter declined food energy ingested progressively increased to 50% fat content and then stabilized adiposity reached a peak on diets with 50%–60% fat content (by energy) hypothalamic gene expression shows increas in expression of genes in reward pathways in relation to dietary fat AgRP and NPY both downregulated in relation dietary fat levels no evidence for white adipose tissue browning effects on energy expenditure	Experiments	D	Design							Main Findings		
dietary fat levels 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 10% protein 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 • no evidence for white adipose tissue browning effects on energy expenditure	Experiment 2: manipulation of dietary fat levels at fixed protein contents		 content (10%–80% and 8.3%–66.6%) series 3 had 10% protein and series 4 had 25% protein (by energy) C57BL/6 mice exposed to all 12 diets BALB/c, C3H, DBA/2, and FVB strains exposed to 6 diets with high protein only (series 4) main outcomes, food intake, adiposity, energy 						 contents up to 50% and thereafter declined food energy ingested progressively increased to 50% fat content and then stabilized adiposity reached a peak on diets with 50%–60% fat content (by energy) hypothalamic gene expression shows increas in expression of genes in reward pathways in 			
Series 3 10% protein 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 • no evidence for white adipose tissue browning effects on energy expenditure		Pro	Protein Content (%)						AgRP and NPY both downregulated in relation to dictany fat lovels.			
Solics 7 25 / protein were observed in the other loa	series 3 10% protein series 4 25% protein		20	30	40	50	60	70	80	no evidence for white adipose tissue browning of		

Dietary Fat Content Drives Energy Intake and Body Adiposity of Mice



脂肪摄入量(在最后的10天)随着饮食中脂肪含量的增加而线性增加且显著增加。

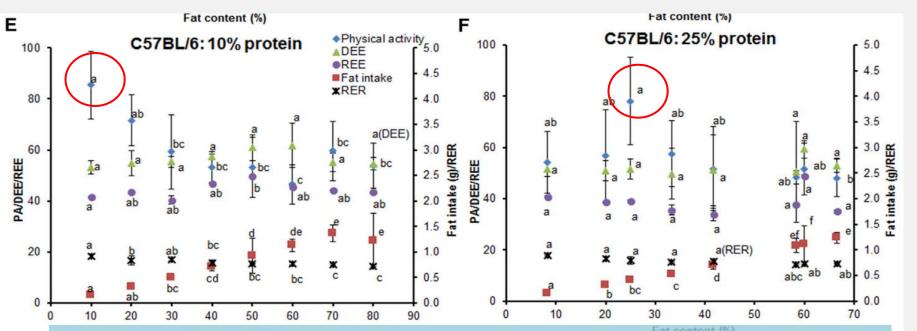
Dietary Fat Content Drives Energy Intake and Body Adiposity of Mice



当膳食脂肪含量低于60%时,脂肪摄入的增加导致体重体脂肪质量的增加;

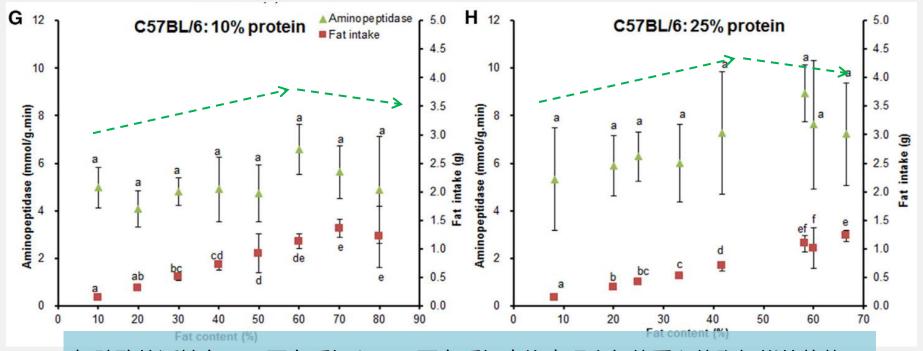
当食物中的脂肪含量高于60%时,因为食物摄入量显著减少,小鼠的体重和脂肪质量略有下降。

Dietary Fat Content Drives Energy Intake and Body Adiposity of Mice



当蛋白质固定在10%,在饲喂10%脂肪的小鼠中观察到明显较高的体力活动,其余无显著性差异; 当蛋白质被固定在25%,在不同脂肪含量的饮食喂养的小鼠之间的体力活动没有显著差异,除了饲喂 25%脂肪的小鼠。

Dietary Fat Content Drives Energy Intake and Body Adiposity of Mice



氨肽酶的活性在10%蛋白质组和25%蛋白质组中均表现出与体重和体脂相似的趋势,wind Line Specified to Diets with Variable Fat Content and Fixed Protein (10% and 25%)

但没有显著性差异。

			All the second s	ASSESSED TO SERVICE AND ADDRESSED ADDRESSED AND ADDRES	Contraction of the Contraction o	0,000	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	10000	100000	The Control of the Co	
C57BL/6	10%	EE (kJ/day)	58.32 ± 4.33^{a}	58.96 ± 4.39^{a}	63.41 ± 6.44 ^{ac}	65.95 ± 8.90 ^{ab}	72.32 ± 11.58 ^b	70.17 ± 9.98 ^{bc}	65.92 ± 9.41 ^{ab}	64.37 ± 8.21 ^{ab}	2.60×10^{-7}
	protein	El (kJ/day)	59.26 ± 4.45^{a}	60.52 ± 4.15^{a}	66.31 ± 5.79 ^{ab}	70.7 ± 8.50^{b}	78.87 ± 13.04^{b}	75.04 ± 9.17^{b}	71.86 ± 11.44 ^b	72.06 ± 13.01 ^b	5.06×10^{-11}
			8.3	25	25	33.3	41.7	58.3	60	66.6	
	25%	EE (kJ/day)	55.72 ± 3.89^a	58.95 ± 4.14 ^{ac}	57.65 ± 3.84 ^{ac}	57.81 ± 3.8 ^{ac}	65.50 ± 6.51 ^b	65.92 ± 7.00^{b}	66.27 ± 8.23 ^b	63.10 ± 5.57 ^{bc}	7.36×10^{-12}
	protein	El (kJ/day)	56.55 ± 3.68 ^a	60.55 ± 4.12^a	59.14 ± 3.92^{a}	61.03 ± 3.87^a	69.60 ± 6.46^{b}	71.26 ± 6.86^{b}	73.48 ± 12.10 ^b	67.85 ± 5.82^{b}	2.31×10^{-18}
BALB/c			Fat Content (%)								p Value
			10	30	40	50	60	70	80		
	10%	EE (kJ/day)	62.66 ± 2.75 ^a	66.93 ± 2.95 ^{ab}	73.71 ± 3.89 ^{bd}	86.83 ± 8.44°	76.44 ± 7.07 ^d	79.47 ± 7.00 ^{cd}	71.66 ± 3.48 ^{bd}		2.03×10^{-10}
	protein	El (kJ/day)	63.26 ± 2.67 ^a	67.67 ± 3.28 ^{ac}	$75.21 \pm 3.47b^{c}$	92.09 ± 10.15 ^d	79.48 ± 7.66^{b}	81.36 ± 6.92^{b}	73.24 ± 3.66^{d}		1.28×10^{-11}
СЗН			Fat Content (%)						bi		p Value
			10	30	40	50	60	70	80		
	10%	EE (kJ/day)	74.81 ± 3.01 ^a	76.56 ± 2.66 ^{ac}	90.83 ± 12.70 ^{ace}	112.01 ± 16.70 ^b	99.76 ± 21.20 ^{be}	94.15 ± 8.55 ^{bcd}	78.95 ± 3.07 ^{ac}	d	1.47×10^{-7}
	protein	El (kJ/day)	73.15 ± 3.76^{a}	78.8 ± 3.49 ^{ab}	92.51 ± 12.71 ^b	112.72 ± 14.81°	94.83 ± 13.24 ^a	98.14 ± 9.93 ^{bc}	82.46 ± 3.42at	0	1.89×10^{-9}
DBA/2			Fat Content (%)								p Value
			10	30	40	50	60	70	80	-	
	10%	EE (kJ/day)	65.15 ± 3.53 ^a	66.84 ± 4.23 ^{ac}	73.46 ± 4.41 ^{ab}	77.97 ± 8.21 ^b	75.67 ± 7.82 ^{bc}	78.62 ± 6.51 ^b	76.93 ± 2.52 ^b		1.39×10^{-5}
	protein	El (kJ/day)	64.80 ± 3.85^{a}	68.36 ± 4.03 ^{ab}	76.39 ± 4.25 ^{bc}	82.35 ± 8.89^{c}	79.47 ± 9.11°	80.82 ± 4.35 ^{bc}	81.61 ± 3.49°		6.33×10^{-8}
FVB	n'		Fat Content (%)								p Value
150000000000000000000000000000000000000										At a second of the second of t	

40

50

60

70

80

p Value

Table 2. Averaged Energy Expenditure and Averaged Energy Intake of Five Mouse Strains over 12 Weeks of Experimental Period

30

Fat Content (%)

10

intake.

20

10 30 40 50 60 70 80

 $^{75.52 \}pm 6.79^{ab}$ 80.22 ± 10.03^{b} 77.92 ± 2.97^{bc} 10% EE (kJ/day) 66.26 ± 4.35^a 68.81 ± 4.80^{ac} 77.02 ± 8.16^{ab} 77.29 ± 8.19^{bc} 0.001

protein EI (kJ/day) 68.26 ± 4.9^a 70.08 ± 5.27^{abd} 71.94 ± 4.32^{abd} 80.9 ± 9.75^{bc} 78.55 ± 7.06^{abc} 83.64 ± 10.53^{bc} 79.75 ± 4.85^{c} 1.44×10^{-4} Averaged energy expenditure was calculated using the software of Guo and Hall (2009). Groups with the same letter were not significantly different (p > 0.05). EE, energy expenditure; EI, energy

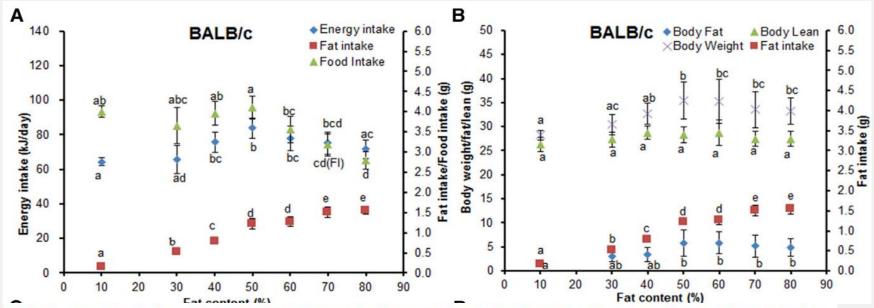


Figure 5. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Fat Contents and 10% Protein

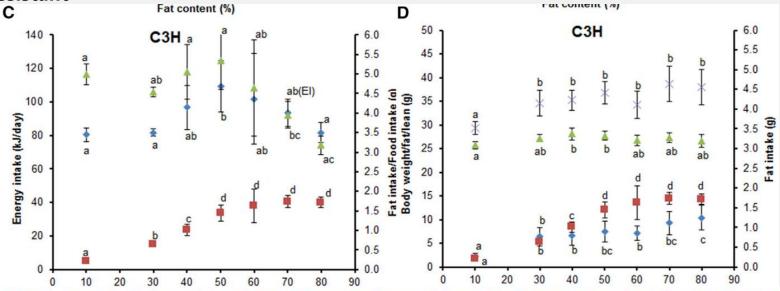


Figure 5. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Fat Contents and 10% Protein

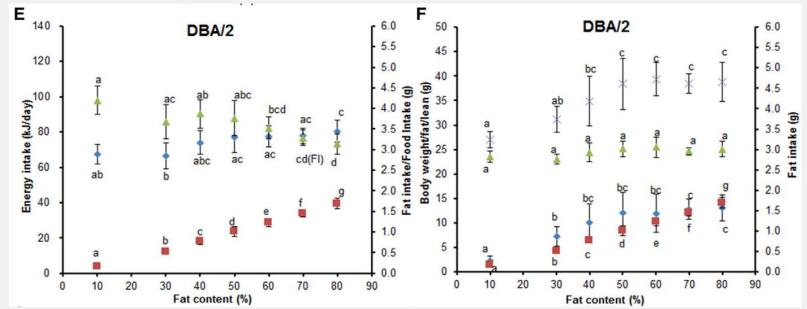


Figure 5. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Fat Contents and 10% Protein

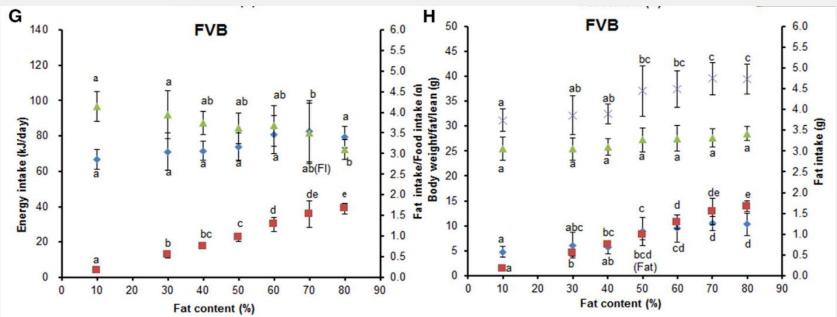


Figure 5. Energy Intake, Body Weight, and Body Composition Changes in Four Mouse Strains after Feeding on Diets with Variable Fat Contents and 10% Protein

不同蛋白质和脂肪含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路和脂肪组织褐变相关信号通路

Hypothalamic Hunger Signaling Pathways and Adipose Tissue Browning-Related Signaling Pathways of Mice Fed on Diets with Variable Protein and Fat Content

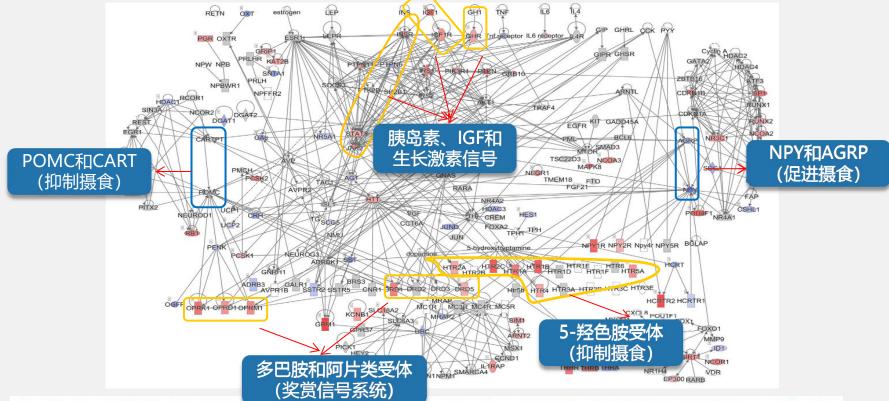
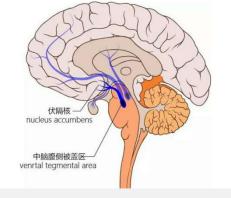


Figure 7. Hunger Pathway Diagram Showing GLM Hegression of Gene Expression against Dietary Fat Contents in Key Hunger- and Feeding Behavior-Related Genes in the Hypothalamus of C57BL/6 Mice





所谓奖赏系统,简而言之就是大脑中调控欣快感产生的系统。

食物像药物一样,能刺激大脑奖赏系统神经通路,而且肥胖与药物成瘾分享相同的神经通路;可口食物刺激大脑奖赏系统产生更多的欣快感;因此奖赏系统可能在高脂饮食诱导的肥胖中起重要作用。

涉及大脑奖赏系统调节的主要神经递质是多巴胺和内源性阿片肽。

多巴胺神经元胞体主要位于中脑腹侧被盖区(VTA),其纤维投射主要到伏隔核,构成奖赏系统的最终共同通路和神经基础。

脂肪细胞分泌的瘦素和胰腺分泌的胰岛素是体内脂肪信号,与体重和体脂呈正比。瘦素和胰岛素进入大脑与受体结合调节能量平衡。有证据支持,瘦素和胰岛素也参与奖赏效应和动机行为的调节。

享乐信号系统

脂肪水平和与食物摄入有关的主要享乐信号系统,即多巴胺(DRD1和DRD5)和阿片受体(OPRK1、OPRD1和OPRM1)系统之间有显著的正相关关系。

饥饿信号系统

脂肪含量和驱动饥饿的两个初级下丘脑基因之间存在显著的负相关(Npy和AGRP)。



不同脂肪含量与享乐和饥饿相关信号通路



脂肪含量和黑皮质素 信号通路组分之间没有显 著的相关性。与初级饥饿 抑制基因 (Pomc和Cartpt) 也没有相显著地相关性。 脂肪含量与5-羟色胺 (5-HT) 受体信号正相 关, 其上调也通常被认为 是抑制摄入的重要因素。



饥饿信号系统

饥饿信号系统

•不同脂肪含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路相关信号通路



膳食脂肪水平和胰岛素信号成分(胰岛素受体、STAT3和JAK2)、IGF信号(IGF1和IGF1R)和生长激素受体之间观察到显著的正相关(图7;表S2)。



在下丘脑FGF信号转导中,46/76个基因与饮食脂肪变化相关,基因表达显著改变,35(包括FGF1、2,9,10、12,13,14和18的变化)与饮食中脂肪含量呈正相关,而其他11个与饮食脂肪变化负相关。(图S7D;表S3)。



在下丘脑mTOR信号转导中,110/152个基因表达显著改变,其中42个与饮食脂肪呈正相关,而其余68个呈负相关(图S7;表S4)。

不同蛋白质和脂肪含量的小鼠下丘脑饥饿信号通路和脂肪组织褐变相关信号通路

Hypothalamic Hunger Signaling Pathways and Adipose Tissue Browning-Related Signaling Pathways of Mice Fed on Diets with Variable Protein and Fat Content



饮食中脂肪含量与Ucp1, Acaca, Acacb Fgfr2, Fgfr3, Fgfr4, and Cidea基因表达呈显著负相关(图S9E; 表S5)。BMP7、EGLN3和TNS2与膳食脂肪含量呈显著负相关,而TGFB1、PDK4、FGF1呈显著正相关(图S9E; 表S5)。



在FAT FGF信号转导中,FGF信号通路中基因表达的膳食脂肪含量与30/76个显著相关,其中18为阳性,其余为阴性(图S9F;表S6)。FGF1、13和18的表达与膳食脂肪呈正相关,而FGF2、3,4,11和12的基因表达与膳食脂肪含量呈负相关(图S9F;表S6)。



在WAT中,mTOR信号通路中的46/152个基因与膳食脂肪含量显著相关,其中29个为阳性,而其他为阴性,且mTOR自身表达无显著变化(图S9D;表S7)。

实验 2 主要发现

- 1. 体重稳定直至摄入食物脂肪含量高达50%, 此后下降。
- 2. 食物摄入的能量逐渐增加直至50%的脂肪含量,然后稳定。
- 3. 在50%-60%脂肪含量(能量)时,肥胖达到峰值。
- 4. 下丘脑基因表达显示: 奖赏通路的基因表达量增加与膳食脂肪有关。
- 5. AGRP和NPY下调与膳食脂肪水平有关。
- 6. 没有证据表明白色脂肪组织褐变或影响能量消耗。
- 7. 在其他四个品系中观察到相同的模式。
- 8. 膳食脂肪是能量摄入和肥胖的关键驱动力。

实验 2 讨论和结论

- 1. 当我们允许饮食中的脂肪含量变化但保持蛋白质含量恒定(10%)时,脂肪含量对总能量摄入有明显的刺激作用。在低脂肪含量(<40%脂肪)下,小鼠吃的食物非常相似,但由于脂肪含量增加,能量密度更大,能量摄入增加。超过50%的脂肪在饮食中,小鼠减少了他们摄入的重量,但仍然继续吃更多的能量比喂养低脂肪饮食。能量摄入的增加导致肥胖的增加,饮食脂肪水平最高的是50%—60%。
- 2. 当我们改变蛋白质含量时,能量摄入的正常稳态调节因此被脂肪水平 升高所扰乱(能量摄入增加显著),因此更类似于享乐过度驱动模型 (图1D)。

实验 2 讨论和结论

2. 升高的能量摄入与下丘脑刺激多巴胺、阿片样物质和5-HT受体系统有关,所有这些都指向摄取较高水平脂肪时增加的奖赏。这些数据表明,过量的能量发生在小鼠中,主要是因为饮食脂肪刺激下丘脑享乐系统,超过稳态控制。

下丘脑享乐系统中的这些刺激性改变似乎是通过减少初级下丘脑饥饿驱动因子(Npy和AGRP)和5-HT信号系统的元素的增加而被反调节。这种模式与摄入脂肪含量增加的食物的实际重量减少有关,但直到脂肪含量升高到60%以上,这种效果不足以钝化能量摄入。

整体实验设计和结果

Table 1. Summary of Experiments Performed and Main Findings

Experiments Design Main Findings

Experiment 3: manipulation of dietary sucrose levels at fixed fat and protein contents fixed fat and protein contents

• C57BL/6 mice exposed to 6 diets with 6-fold variation in sucrose levels (5%–30%) at fixed protein (25%) and fat (41.7%) (all percentage values by energy) (series 5)

• main outcomes, food intake, adiposity, energy expenditure

Sucrose Content (%)											
	5	10	15	20	25	30					
25% protein											
41.7% fat											

饮食中的蔗糖含量不能驱动能量摄入并影响小鼠肥胖

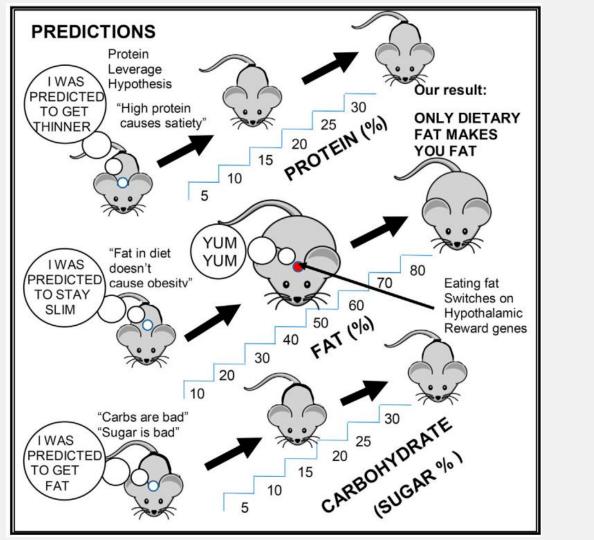
Sucrose Content in the Diet Does Not Drive Energy Intake and Affect Adiposity in Mice

通过固定25%的蛋白质含量和41.7%的脂肪含量,研究蔗糖对人体 肥胖的影响,同时改变碳水化合物中蔗糖从总能量的5%到30%。 蔗糖的摄入量也随膳食中蔗糖含量的增加而线性增加。然而,在 过去10天的能量摄入,在含可变蔗糖含量的饮食中的小鼠中保持 不变,在不同蔗糖组之间没有显著差异(P=0.320)。整个实验 期间的能量摄入也呈现出相同的趋势。体重(P=0.855)、脂肪 量(P=0.620)和瘦肉量(P=0.902)也与蔗糖含量无显著差异。 在DEE (P=0.435) 、REE (P=0.350) 、RER (P=0.473) 和体 力活动(P=0.994)中未观察到显著差异。

03

结果与讨论

Results and Discussions



一直以来,关于饮食中的哪种成分是增肥关键因素的研究比 比皆是,但结果层出不穷。

20世纪80和90年代,人们普遍认为膳食脂肪含量是最重要的 因素。本世纪初,又有观点认为纠结于脂肪含量是错误的,碳水 化合物,尤其是糖类等精制碳水化合物的含量才是导致肥胖的主 要因素。在此期间发表的一些研究表示,吃脂肪反而可以使我们 免于变胖。总之关于肥胖的原因归功于过量摄入能量是有争议的。 而最近,学术界的研究焦点又转向蛋白质,认为人类摄入食物的 主要目的是为了获取蛋白质而不是能量,因此,当膳食中的蛋白 质含量下降时,为了满足一定的蛋白质摄入量,我们不得不摄入 更多的食物,导致摄入更多能量从而变胖。

既然我们的食物都由脂肪、蛋白质和碳水化合物构成,而既 往的研究结果表示每一种都可能与肥胖有关,因此很难确定吃什 么才能保持纤细的身材。

造成上述这种困境的部分原因是,我们很难在人类中进行实验来确定到底饮食中的什么成分是导致肥胖的关键因素,因为很难在足够长时间内控制人们的饮食。然而,采用跟人类类似的动物进行实验,可以指导我们的研究方向。

该研究设计了30种不同的食物,这30种食物的脂肪、碳水化合物(糖)和蛋白质含量各不相同,分别用这些食物饲喂5种不同品系的小鼠(分别为: C57BL/6,DBA/2,BALB/c,FVB和C3H),为期3个月(相当于人类寿命的9年)。这项实验总共采集了超过100,000例小鼠体重变化和体脂数据,这项大规模的实验得出的结果非常明确—**导致小鼠肥胖的唯一因素就是它们饮食中的脂肪含量**。

研究发现,糖含量高达30%的食物并没有导致体重的增加,糖和脂肪的共同作用也没有在脂肪单独作用的基础上增加,同时,低蛋白质(最低5%)也不会导致能量摄入过高,这表明并不存在所谓的"蛋白质含量目标值"。本研究中,膳食脂肪通过其特有的对脑部奖赏机制的激活作用,导致了能量摄入的增加。

思考 Consideration

研究的局限性

虽然本文从五个不同的品系中使用了超过**1000**只小鼠,并且每天超过**100000**次测量食物摄入量和体重,但是工作有几个局限性。

1. 只能够解决饮食中的大量营养素对一个性别(male)的影响,在他们的生命中的一个时间点(成年早期),相当于人类大约十年的时间。因此,很有可能,使用女性在其他生命的时间和更长的持续时间暴露可能会导致不同的宏量营养素对体重调节的影响。

研究的局限性

2. 此外,营养空间是如此复杂和多维,尽管使用30种不同的精心控制的饮食,本文只能抓表面变化,而潜在变化可能是重要的。例如,本文只使用单一来源的蛋白质,但一些研究表明,肥胖可能依赖于蛋白质源和高膳食脂肪含量之间的相互作用。本文只使用饱和、单不饱和和多不饱和脂肪的单一组合,而且这些组分的变化也被认为对体重增加很重要。

研究的局限性

2. 最后,本文只使用了一种精制碳水化合物(蔗糖),并在食物中传递。然而,其他研究表明,溶解方式可能会影响蔗糖对肥胖的影响,蔗糖在饮用水中表现出更大的效果。最后,我们所使用的饮食中没有足够的碳水化合物使个体进入酮体生成,这是影响体重调节的另一个因素。



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