



# 读书报告

汇报人：胡俊仪

时间：2017-8-20





# Acta Physiologica



Acta Physiol 2010, 198, 335–348

## REVIEW

# Role of orexin in the regulation of glucose homeostasis

**H. Tsuneki, T. Wada and T. Sasaoka**

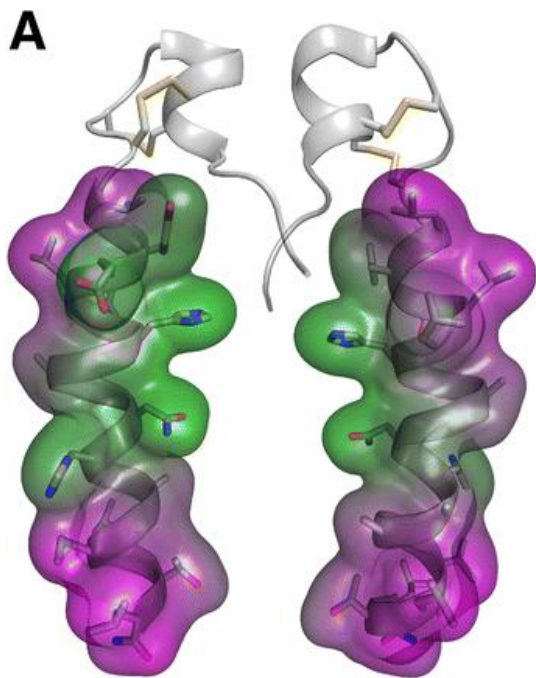
*Department of Clinical Pharmacology, University of Toyama, Toyama, Japan*

## 食欲素在调节葡萄糖平衡中的作用





## Orexin 的发现



1998年Yanagi sawa 等在寻找G蛋白受体相联结的配体时，在下丘脑侧部偶然发现2种与食欲有关的神经肽orexinA和orexinB。

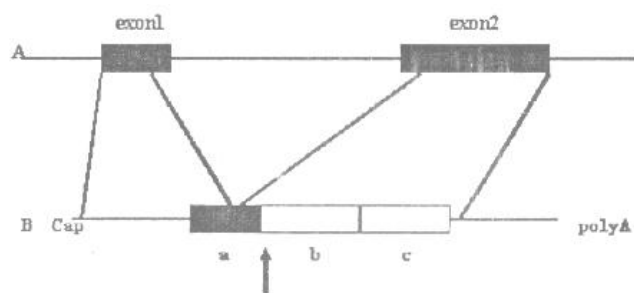
Orexin-A peptide



# Orexin



## Orexin 的基因结构及分布



A: genome of prepro - orexin

B: mRNA of prepro - orexin

a: mRNA of Signal sequence

b: mRNA of orexinA

c: mRNA of orexinB

↑ : Site where signal peptide will be cut

Fig1 Gene structure of prepro - orexin

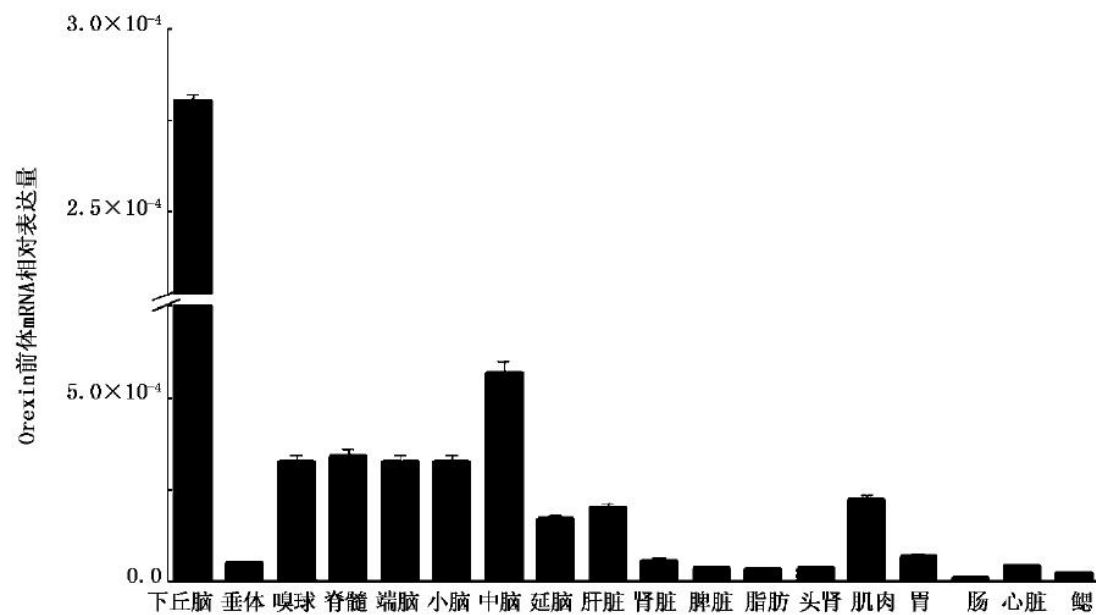
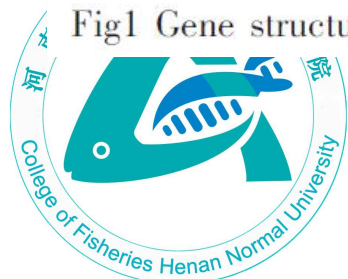


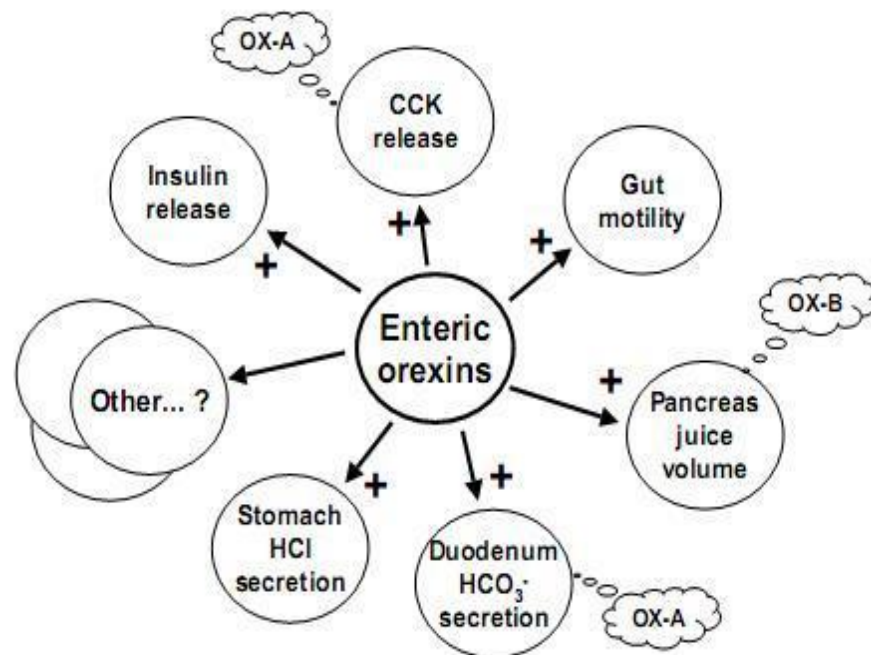
图3 尼罗罗非鱼 Orexin 前体基因在不同组织中的表达 (引自 陈文波等, 2011<sup>[13]</sup>)





## Orexin 的功能

- Orexin食欲肽是一种由下丘脑分泌的神经肽，广泛分布于脊椎动物的中枢神经系统以及外周组织，Orexin 通过其受体发挥作用，参与机体摄食、能量稳态、体温、睡眠、觉醒周期、生殖、内脏活动和内分泌等方面的调节（Adamantidis & de Lecea, 2008）。





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# 1

## Regulation of food intake



最早在LHA和弯陇周围核中发现orexin表达神经元，而LHA和弯陇周围核被认为是摄食管理中心。因此最早认为orexin的作用是促进摄食。



# 1 Regulation of food intake



Genetic Ablation of Orexin Neurons Results in Narcolepsy, Hypophagia, and Weight Loss  
Junko Hara, Carsten T. Weyerer, and Takahashi Yanagisawa  
2001 by Cell Press

Results in

54, May,

orexin 敲除小鼠和

orexin神经元缺陷小鼠

摄食减少

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# 1 Regulation of food intake

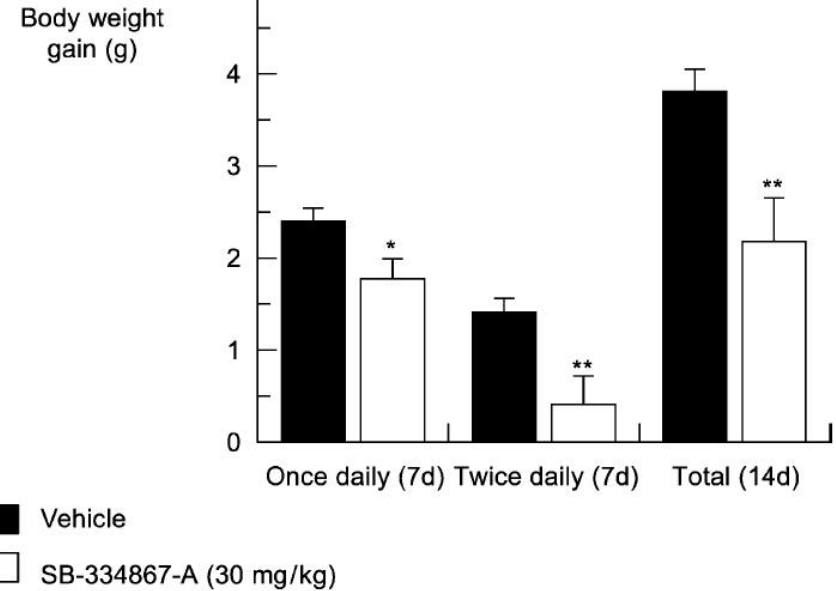
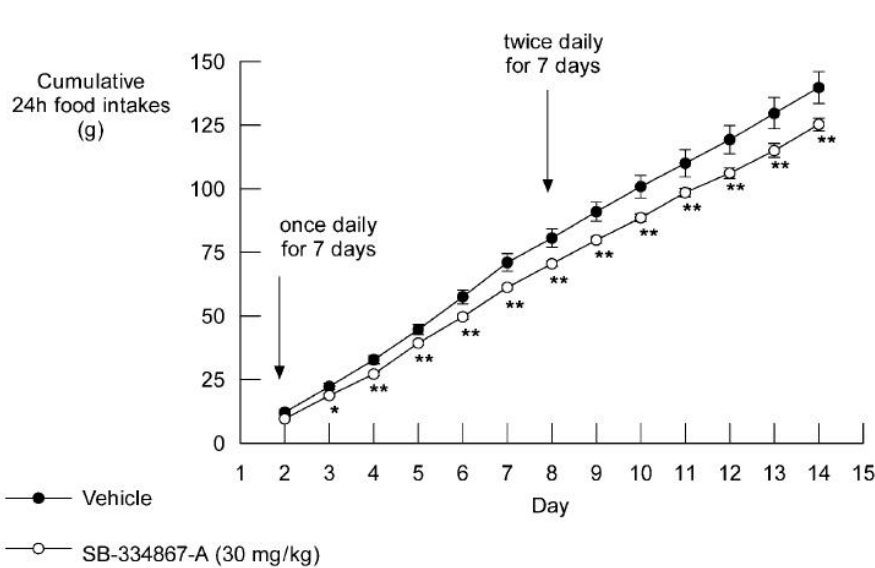


## Anorectic, thermogenic and anti-obesity activity of a selective orexin-1 receptor antagonist in *ob/ob* mice

Andrea C. Haynes<sup>a,\*</sup>, Helen Chapman<sup>a</sup>, Colleen Taylor<sup>a</sup>, Gary B.T. Moore<sup>a</sup>,  
Michael A. Cawthorne<sup>b</sup>, Mohammad Tadayyon<sup>a</sup>, John C. Clapham<sup>a</sup>, Jonathan R.S. Arch<sup>a</sup>

**REGULATORY  
PEPTIDES**

[www.elsevier.com/locate/regpep](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/regpep)

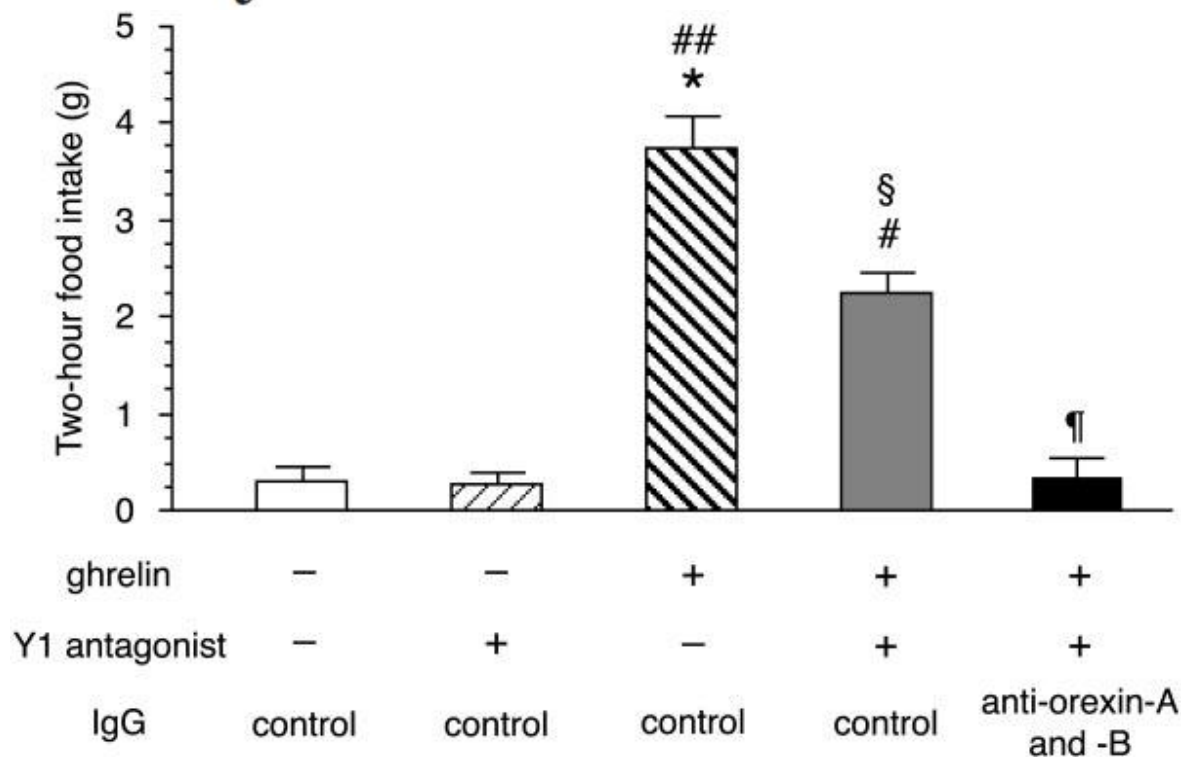


OX1R antagonists reduce food intake and body weight gain in *ob/ob* mice (Haynes et al. 2002).

Orexin 通过其受体发挥作用



## Ghrelin-Induced Food Intake Is Mediated via the Orexin Pathway



Food intake induced by ghrelin, a peptide produced in the stomach and hypothalamus, is partly mediated via the orexin pathway (Toshinai et al. 2003).



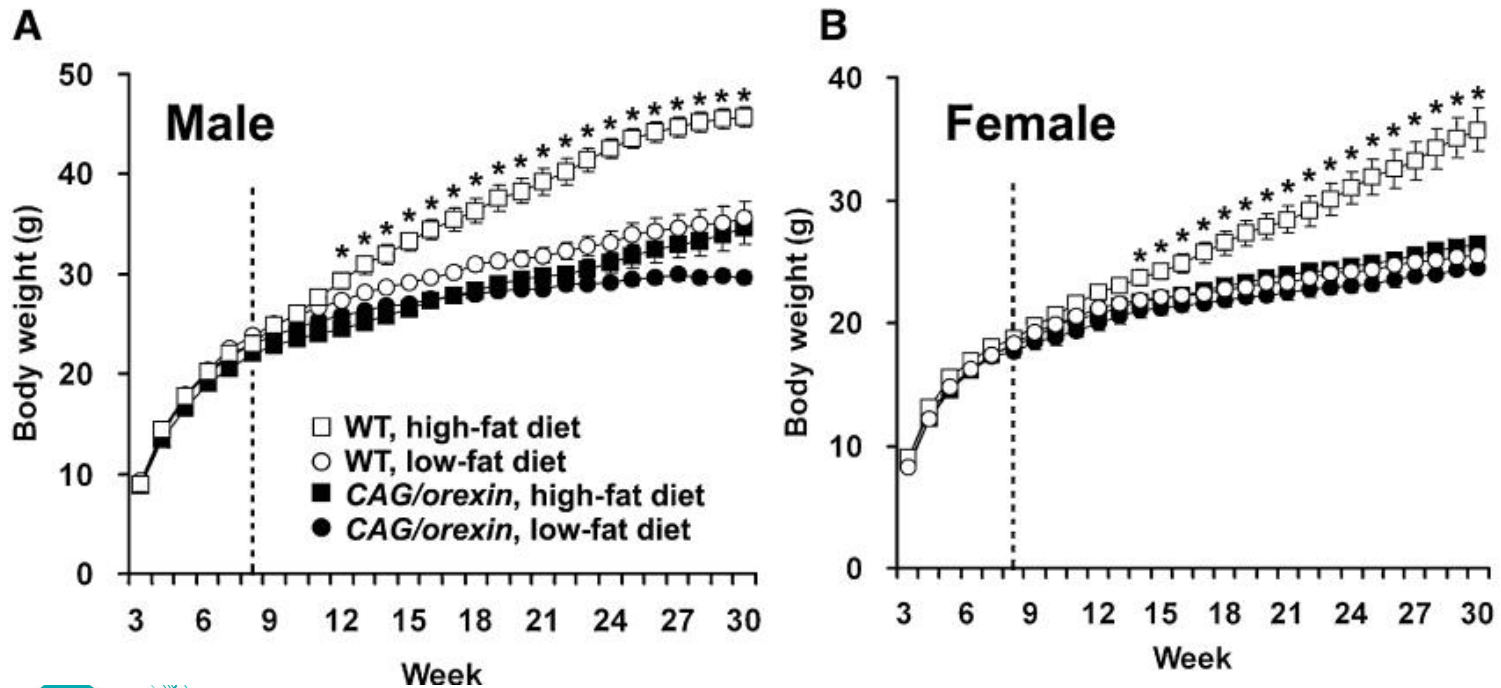
# 1 Regulation of food intake



Cell  
PRESS

## Enhanced Orexin Receptor-2 Signaling Prevents Diet-Induced Obesity and Improves Leptin Sensitivity

Hiromasa Funato,<sup>1,7</sup> Allen L. Tsai,<sup>1,7</sup> Jon T. Willie,<sup>1,4</sup> Yasushi Kisanuki,<sup>1</sup> S. Clay Williams,<sup>1,2</sup> Takeshi Sakurai,<sup>3,5,6</sup> and Masashi Yanagisawa<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>



Orexin selective agonist suppresses food intake in mice fed on high-fat diet, but not low-fat diet (Funato et al. 2009)



**a**

orexin stimulates food intake.

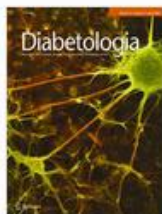
**b**

orexin's activities via the activation of orexin-1 receptor or orexin-2 receptor.

**c**

orexin increases or decreases food intake depending on plasma fuel levels to maintain energy homeostasis.





*Diabetologia*

April 2008, Volume 51, Issue 4, pp 657-667

## Age-related insulin resistance in hypothalamus and peripheral tissues of orexin knockout mice

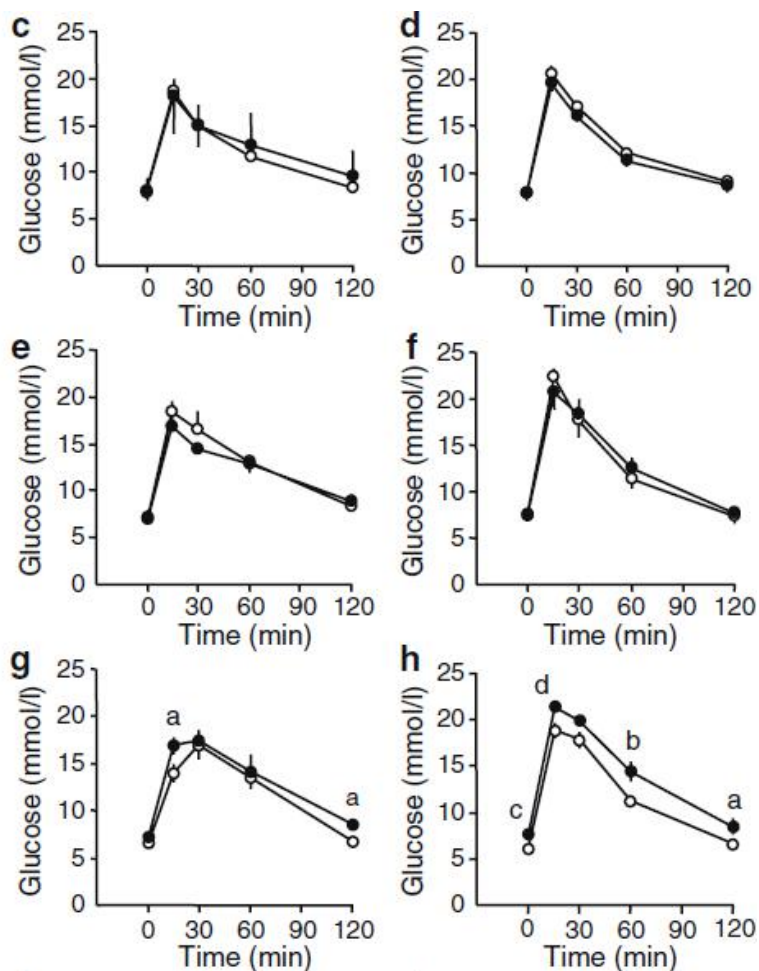


Fig. 1 Age-related deterioration in glucose tolerance in orexin knockout mice. Male (c) and female (d) mice at 2 months of age, male (e) and female (f) mice at 6 months of age, and male (g) and female (h) mice at 9 months of age were fasted for 10 h.

orexin deficiency causes an age-related development of impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance in both male mice without obesity and female mice. (Tsuneki et al. 2008)

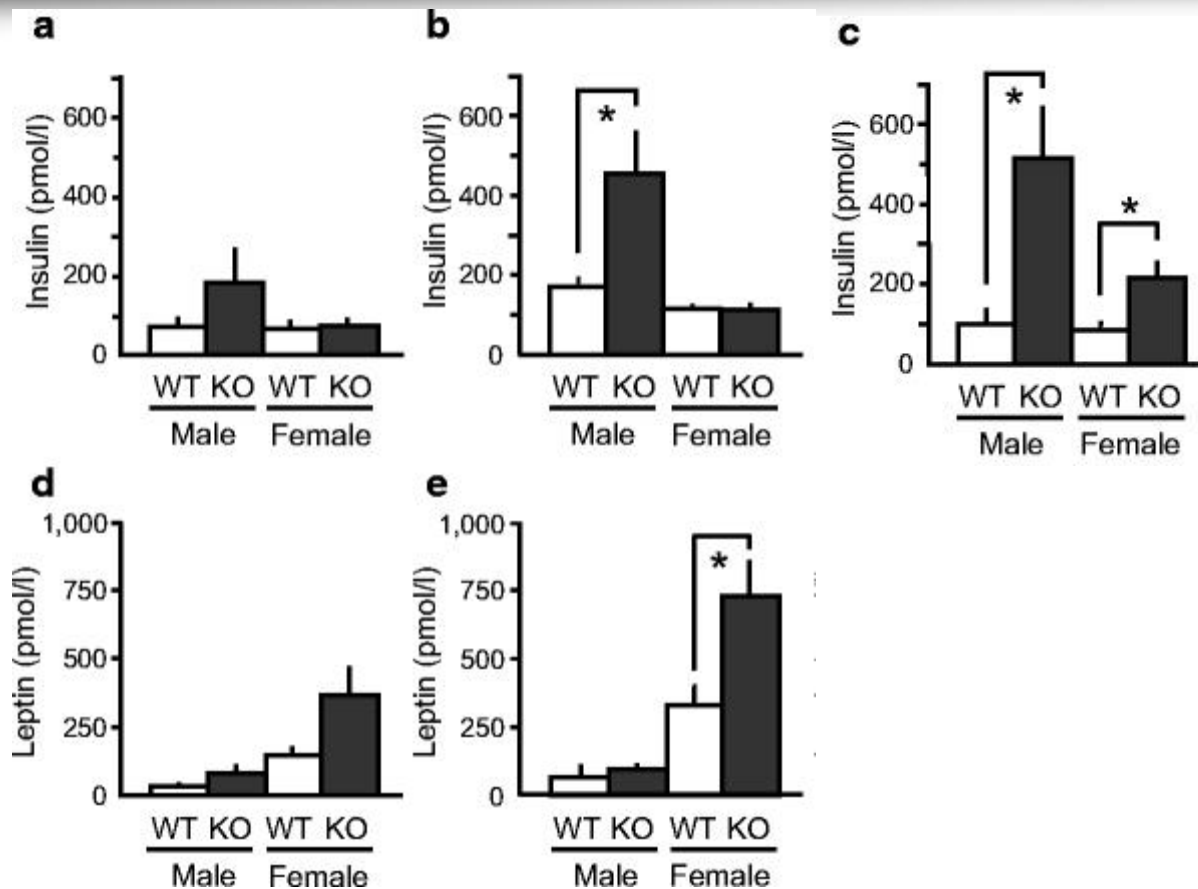
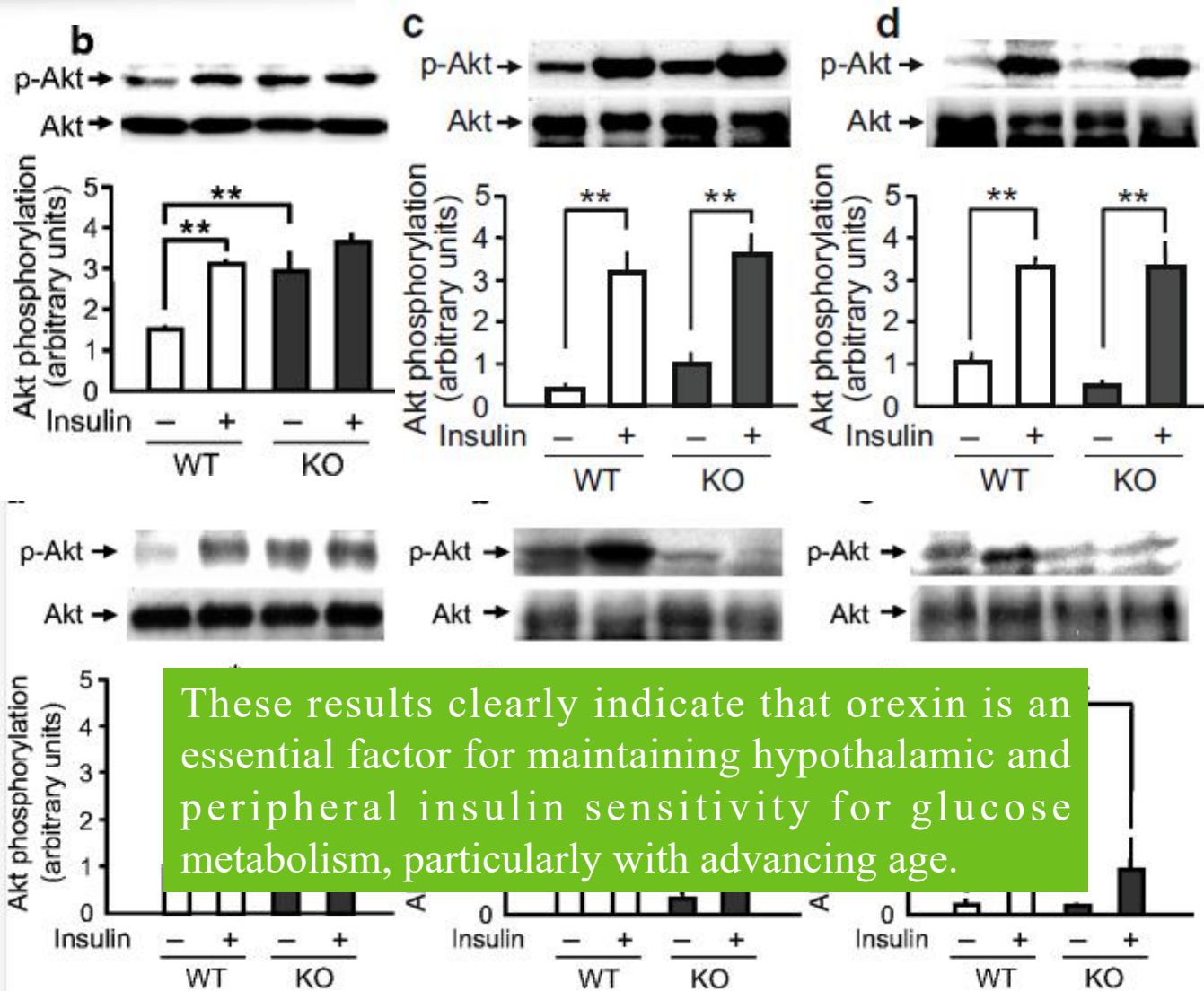


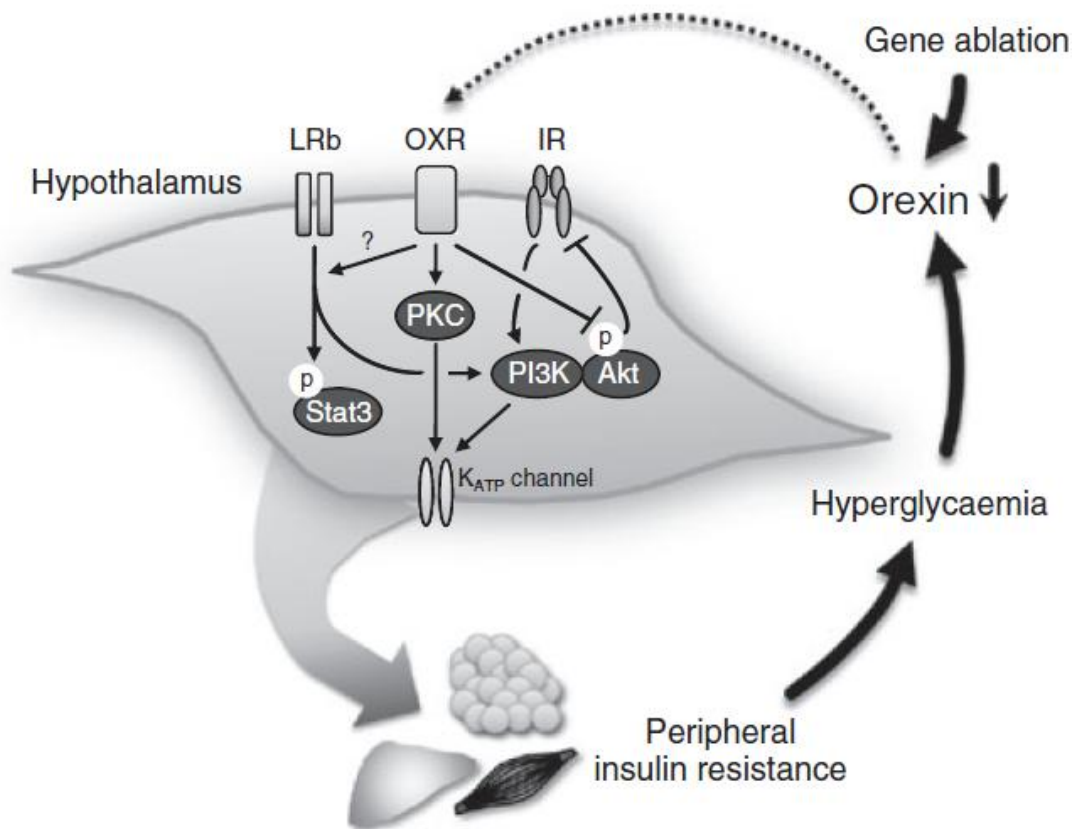
Fig. 3 Age-related changes in serum levels of insulin and leptin in orexin knockout mice. a–c Serum insulin levels in mice at 2 months (a), 6 months (b) and 9 months of age (c) on an NCD. d, e Serum leptin levels in mice at 2 months (d) and 9 months of age (e)





## 2

## Regulation of glucose metabolism by orexin



示意图表示涉及食欲素缺乏在胰岛素抵抗和瘦素抵抗发展中的恶性循环。







1. 食欲素是维持外周胰岛素对葡萄糖代谢敏感性的一个重要因素，特别是随着年龄的增长。
2. 食欲素通过激活 $K_{ATP}$ 通道来增强胰岛素的作用，抑制肝糖原的产生。





orexin 在外周组织中的功能

orexin及其受体广泛存在于外周器官，表达细胞主要为内分泌细胞，如胸交感干神经节、胃、肠、胰腺、肾脏、肾上腺、胎盘、睾丸、附睾等。

orexin 神经元通过响应外周血液葡萄糖、瘦素以及胃饥饿素的代谢信号能直接感受机体的营养状况。





最先在豚鼠的肠道中发现了类食欲素的免疫反应活性和功能性食欲蛋白受体。（Orexin synthesis and response in the gut.Kirchgessner, A.L. & Liu, M. 1999.Neuron 24, 941–951.）

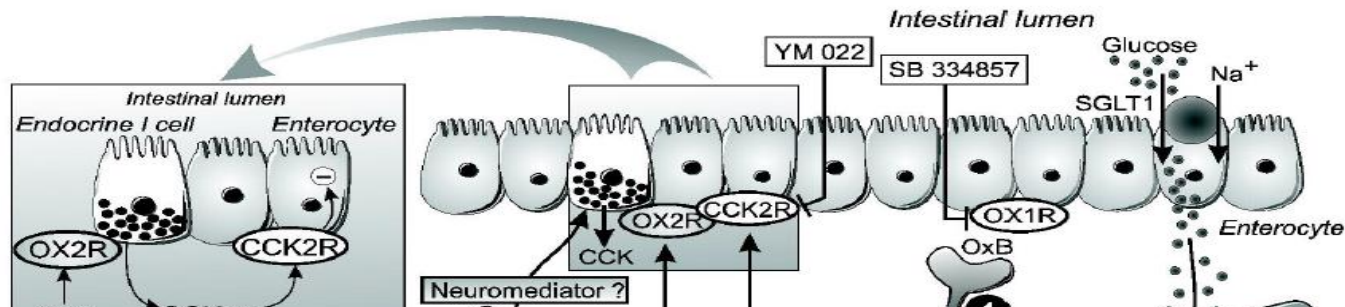
食欲素A的神经内分泌功能最初在肠内分泌细胞系STC-1细胞中表现。（The STC-1 cells express functional orexin-A receptors coupled to CCK release.Larsson et al.2003.Biochem Biophys Res Commun 309,209–216.）

在人类肠道中也发现了Orexin-A和食欲素受体的免疫反应活性。（Ehrstrom et al. 2005）.





Orexins control intestinal glucose transport by distinct neuronal, endocrine and direct epithelial pathways



食欲素-A和-B迅速抑制钠葡萄糖转运蛋白1介导的大鼠肠腔内葡萄糖的主动吸收

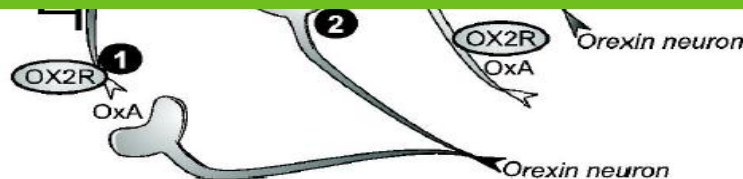


Figure 8. Schematic drawing of inhibitory pathways involved in OxA and OxB inhibition of glucose absorption by enterocyte.



然而，仍然有一些论据反对小鼠和人类肠神经组织中食欲素生成细胞的存在。



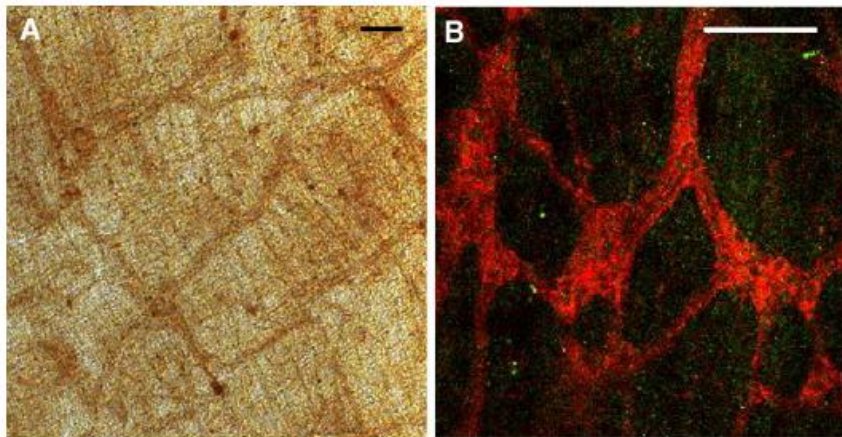
### Regulatory Peptides

Volume 147, Issues 1-3, 10 April 2008, Pages 1-3

Rapid communication

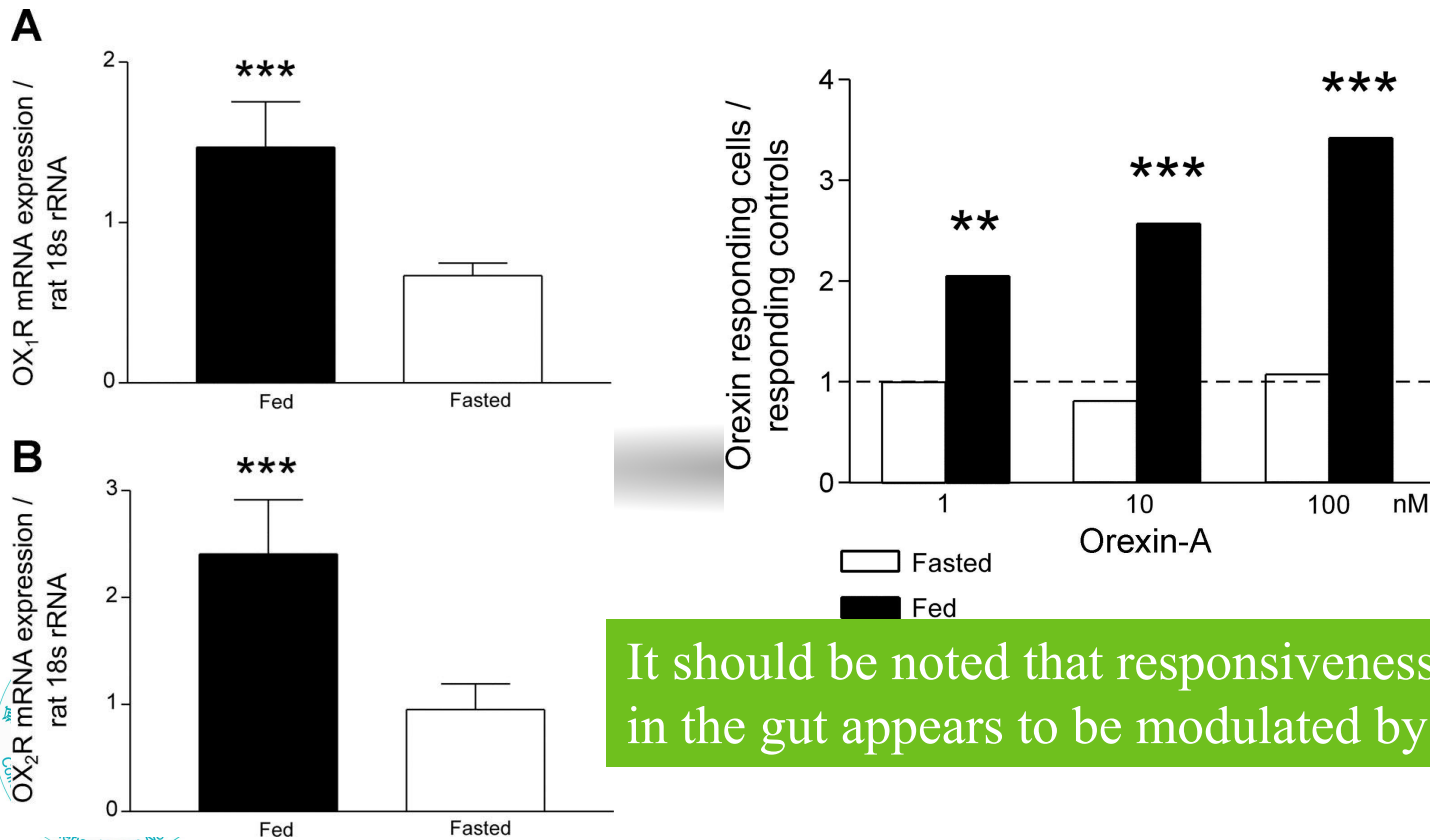
#### Do enteric neurons make hypocretin? ☆

Christian R. Baumann<sup>a, c</sup> ✉, Erika L. Clark<sup>a</sup>, Nigel P. Pedersen<sup>a, d</sup>, Jonathan L. Hecht<sup>d</sup>, Thomas E. Scammell<sup>a</sup>





Short food deprivation inhibits orexin receptor 1 expression and orexin-A induced intracellular calcium signaling in acutely isolated duodenal enterocytes (Bengtsson et al. 2009).



It should be noted that responsiveness to orexin-A in the gut appears to be modulated by food intake



## orexin 在肠中的作用

1

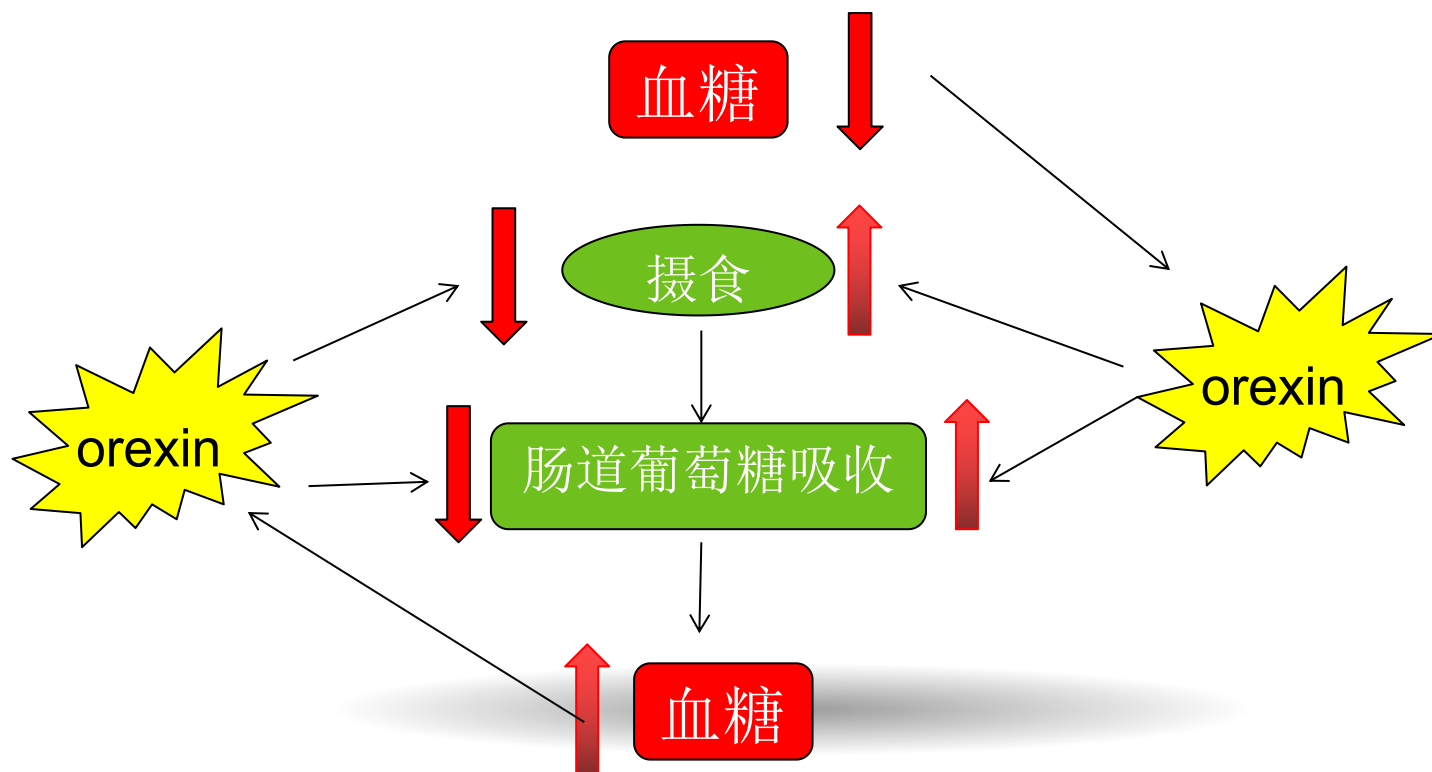
内源性食欲素直接调节肠内葡萄糖的吸收。但是，仍然有一些论据反对小鼠和人类肠神经组织中食欲素生成细胞的存在。

2

食欲素A在肠道中的功能似乎受食物摄入的调节。



# 总结







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