

Uncoupling Protein 1 Role in Thermogenesis and Energy intake in Upper Airway Obstruction/Removal mice model.

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Introduction

- SDB can lead to accelerated weight gain post-tonsillectomy.
- Brown fat uncoupling protein 1 (UCP1) regulates body heat (thermogenesis) and weight.
- UCP1 is 50% lower in obese subjects regardless of SDB.
- The sympathetic nervous system (SNS) activates brown fat UCP1 by the β_3 receptor lipolysis and thermogenesis (body temperature).

Introduction

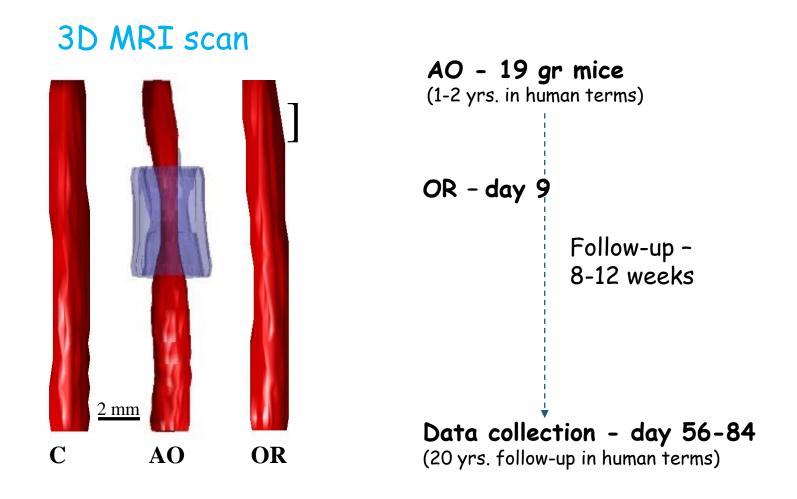
- In rodents, upper airway obstruction/obstruction removal (AO/OR) is a model for human SDB. Tarasiuk et al. Eur Respir J 2011; Tarasiuk et al. Sleep 2014; Tarasiuk & Segev, Front Endocrinol. 2018.
- Orexin plays a role in breathing and feeding in AO/OR.
- SDB and orexin can activate the SNS.
- We hypothesize that UCP1 plays a role in feeding and thermogenesis in AO/ OR mice.

Study aim

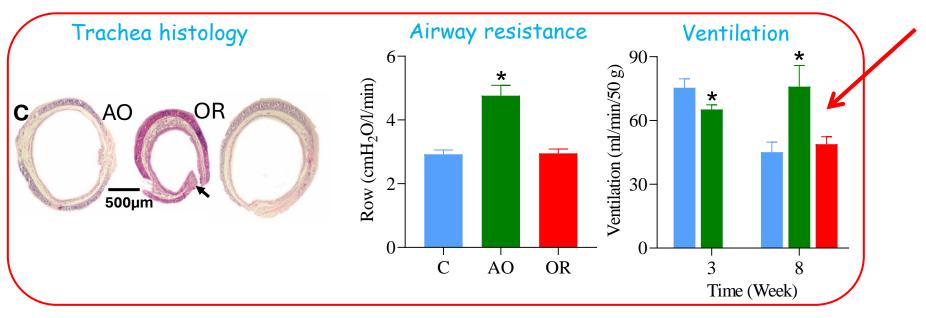
To explore whether SNS activation influences thermogenesis and feeding behavior in AO/OR mice model.

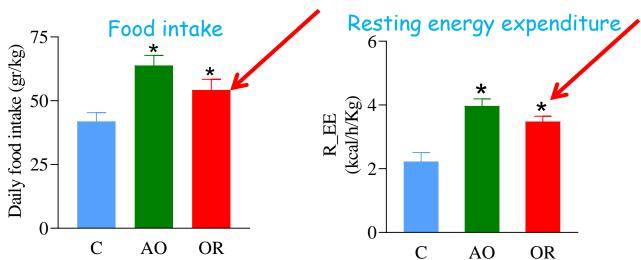
Study protocol

Animals - 6 weeks male mice - 19 gr



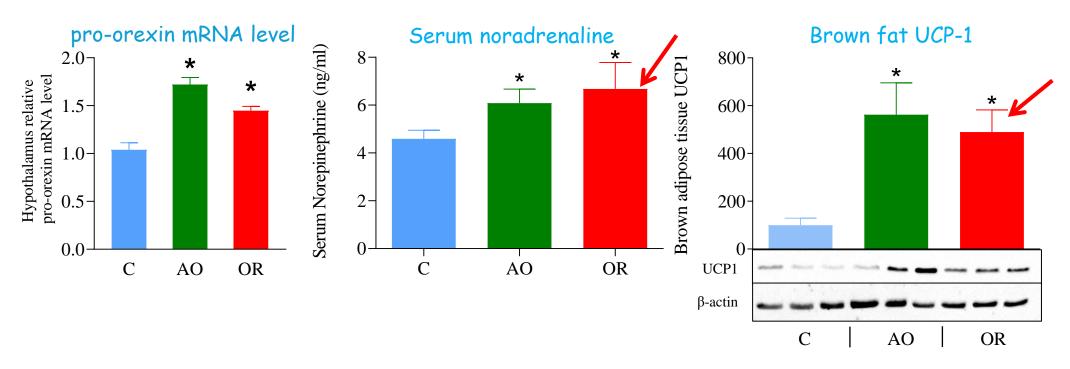
Respiratory activity and energy intake





R_EE - body heat generation, work of breathing, food digestion

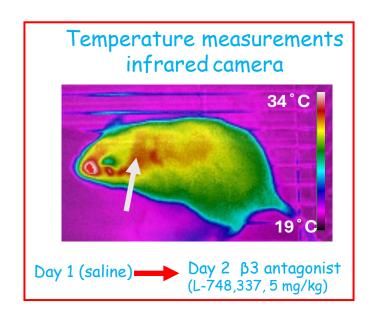
Orexin and sympathetic activation of UCP-1

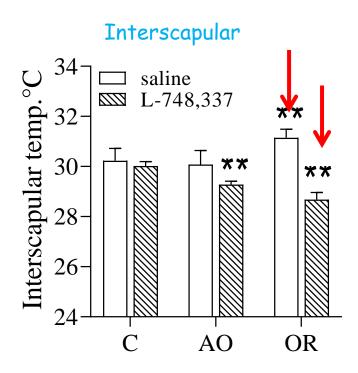


Noradrenaline - sympathetic nervous activity.

Brown fat UCP1 - thermogenesis, converting fat to body heat.

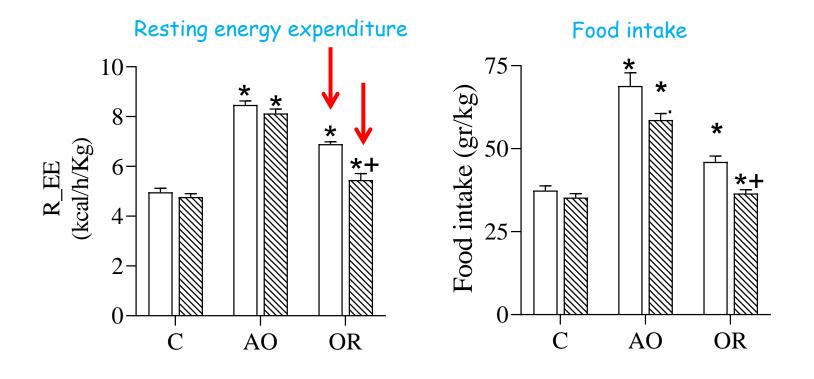
The Effect of SNS on Thermogenesis





 β_3 expressed in adipose tissue - lipolysis and thermogenesis (body temperature).

The Effect of $\beta 3$ Antagonist on Resting Energy Expenditure and Feeding



Conclusion

- AO/ OR leads to irreversible increased food intake.
- Changes in UCP1 affect feeding and energy expenditure.
- SNS plays a role in energy intake following OR, which may lead to obesity in the long run.

Thank you for your attention

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Dr. Arazi Eden



Dr. Assadi Mohammad



