

PYY₃₋₃₆ increases insulin sensitivity of glucose disposal in mice on a high fat diet

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Objective: PYY₃₋₃₆ is released by the gut in response to nutrient ingestion. It inhibits food intake by modulation of the opposing activities of orexigenic neuropeptide Y (NPY) neurons and anorexigenic pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) neurons in the hypothalamus. We wondered whether PYY₃₋₃₆ can improve insulin sensitivity, because both NPY and POMC have been shown to impact insulin action.

Methods: to address this question, we examined the effect of intravenous PYY₃₋₃₆ on glucose and free fatty acid (FFA) flux as well as muscle and adipose tissue specific glucose uptake during a hyperinsulinemic euglycemic clamp in mice maintained on a high fat diet.

Results: in basal conditions, none of the metabolic parameters was affected by PYY₃₋₃₆. In hyperinsulinemic conditions, glucose disposal was significantly increased in PYY₃₋₃₆-infused compared with vehicle-infused mice (103.8 ± 10.9 vs. 76.1 ± 11.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{kg}$, respectively, $P=0.001$). Accordingly, glucose uptake in muscle and adipose tissue was greater in PYY₃₋₃₆-treated animals, although the difference with controls did not reach statistical significance in adipose tissue (muscle: 2.1 ± 0.5 vs. 1.5 ± 0.5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ tissue, $P=0.049$; adipose tissue: 0.8 ± 0.4 vs. 0.4 ± 0.3 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ tissue; $P=0.08$). In contrast, PYY₃₋₃₆ did not impact insulin action on endogenous glucose production or FFA metabolism.

Conclusion: these data indicate that PYY₃₋₃₆ independently of food intake reinforces insulin action on glucose disposal in mice fed a high fat diet.

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Session 11