



Featured Research

from universities, journals, and other organizations

Discovery explains how receptor regulates fat accumulation in obesity

Date: August 26, 2014

Source: Karolinska Institutet

Summary: The sensitivity of fat cells to signals that increase the breakdown of fat is linked to the receptor ALK7, according to a study. The discovery suggests that ALK7 might be an interesting target for future strategies to treat obesity.

Share This

- > [Email to a friend](#)
- > [Facebook](#)
- > [Twitter](#)
- > [LinkedIn](#)
- > [Google+](#)
- > [Print this page](#)

Related Topics

Health & Medicine

- > [Obesity](#)
- > [Diet and Weight Loss](#)
- > [Triglycerides](#)
- > [Fitness](#)
- > [Nutrition](#)
- > [Cholesterol](#)

Related Articles

- > [Anti-obesity drug](#)
- > [Atkins Diet](#)
- > [Saturated fat](#)
- > [Overweight](#)
- > [Thyroid hormone](#)
- > [Adipose tissue](#)

The sensitivity of fat cells to signals that increase the breakdown of fat is linked to the receptor ALK7, according to a study by researchers at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden. The discovery, which is published in the new scientific journal *eLife*, suggests that ALK7 might be an interesting target for future strategies to treat obesity.

The ALK7 receptor is predominantly found in fat cells and tissues involved in controlling the metabolism. Intriguingly, mice with a mutation in ALK7 accumulate less fat than mice with a functional version of the protein. Until now, it has not been known why.

The investigators created mice whose fat cells lack ALK7, but whose other cells all produce ALK7 as normal. They found that fat cells lacking the ALK7 receptor are more sensitive to adrenaline and noradrenaline signals, a finding that can explain why they accumulate less fat even though the mice were on a high-fat diet. Adrenaline and noradrenaline are central players in metabolism. These hormones trigger the burst of energy and increase in heart rate and blood pressure that are needed for the 'fight-or-flight' response.

The hormones normally stimulate the breakdown of fat, but when nutrients are plentiful, fat cells become resistant to this signal and instead store fat. This mechanism evolved to facilitate energy storage during times of abundant food supply, enhancing survival upon starvation. In the industrialized world where food is constantly accessible, this resistance can cause an unhealthy increase in body fat and result in obesity.

The researchers then investigated if it is possible to prevent obesity by blocking ALK7. At present, there are no known ALK7 inhibitors, but the investigators solved this by generating mice with a special mutation in ALK7 which renders it sensitive to inhibition by a chemical substance. This made it possible for the authors to block the receptor at any time in an otherwise normal adult animal.

"Using this approach, we could get these mice to be leaner on a high fat diet simply by administration of the chemical. This suggests that acute inhibition of the ALK7 receptor can prevent obesity in adult animals," says Tingqing Guo at the Department of Neuroscience and first author of the study.

The researchers also showed that the ALK7 receptor works in a similar way in human fat cells as it does in mice.

"Overall, these results suggest that blockade of the ALK7 receptor could represent a novel strategy to combat human obesity," says Carlos Ibáñez at the Department of Neuroscience and principal investigator of the study.



Immunology
Research

Flash