

## The Complement Anaphylatoxin C5a Receptor Contributes to Obese Adipose Tissue Inflammation and Insulin Resistance

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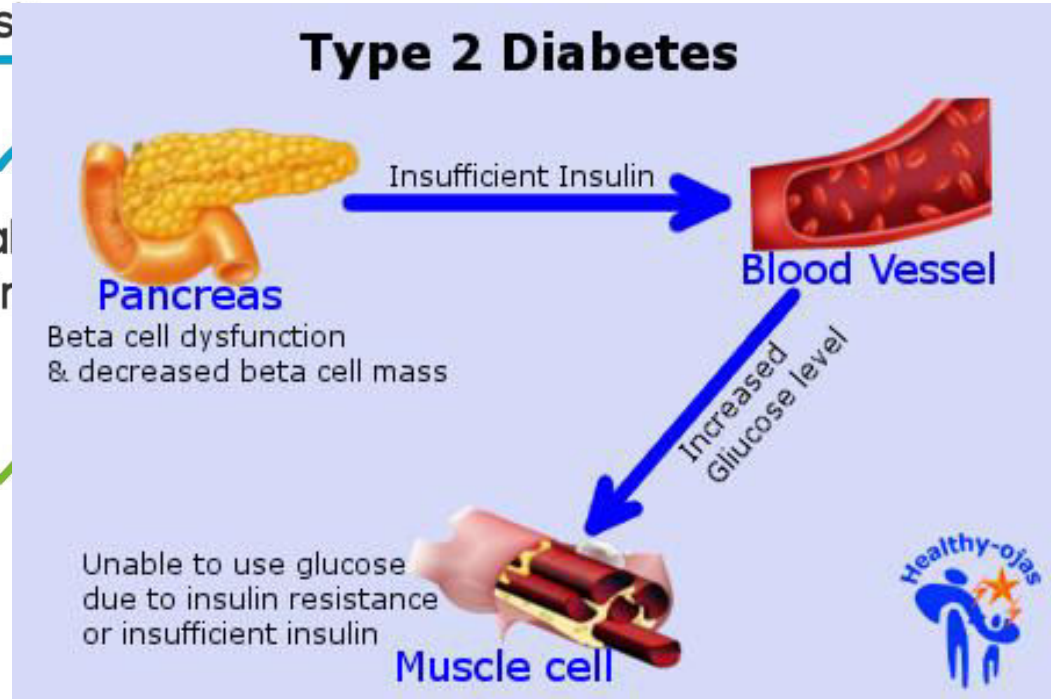
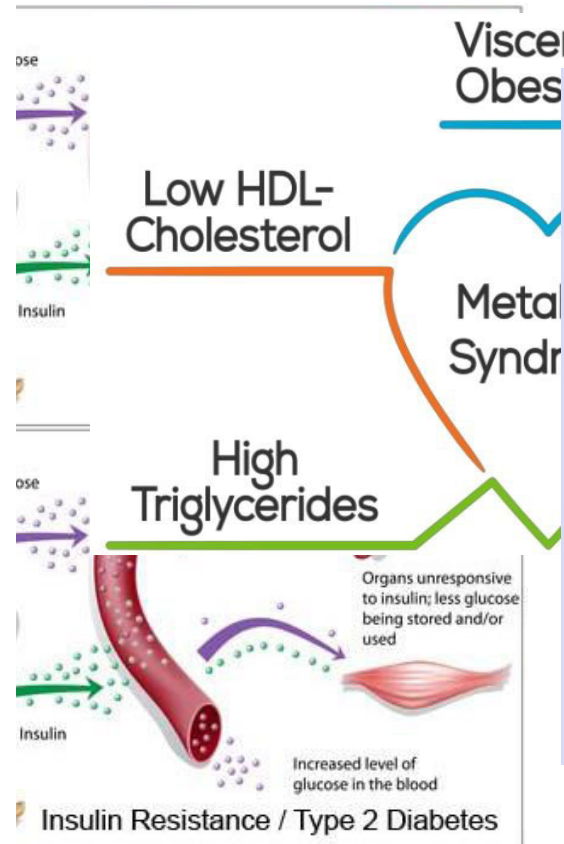
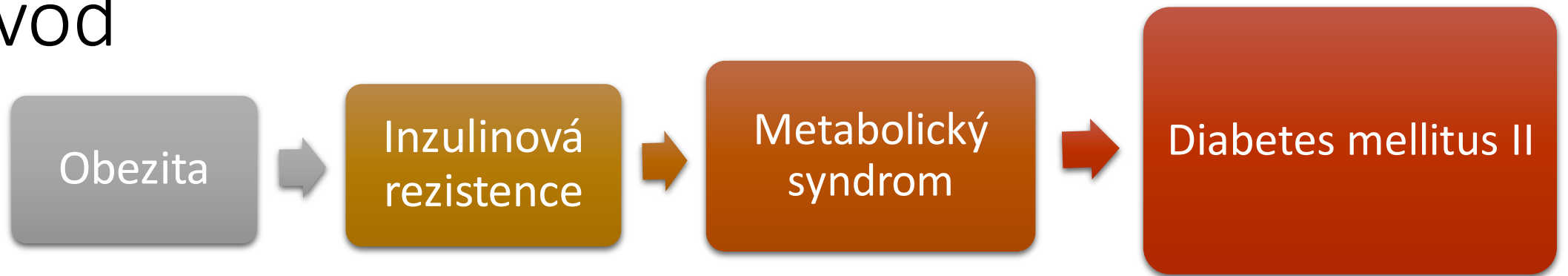
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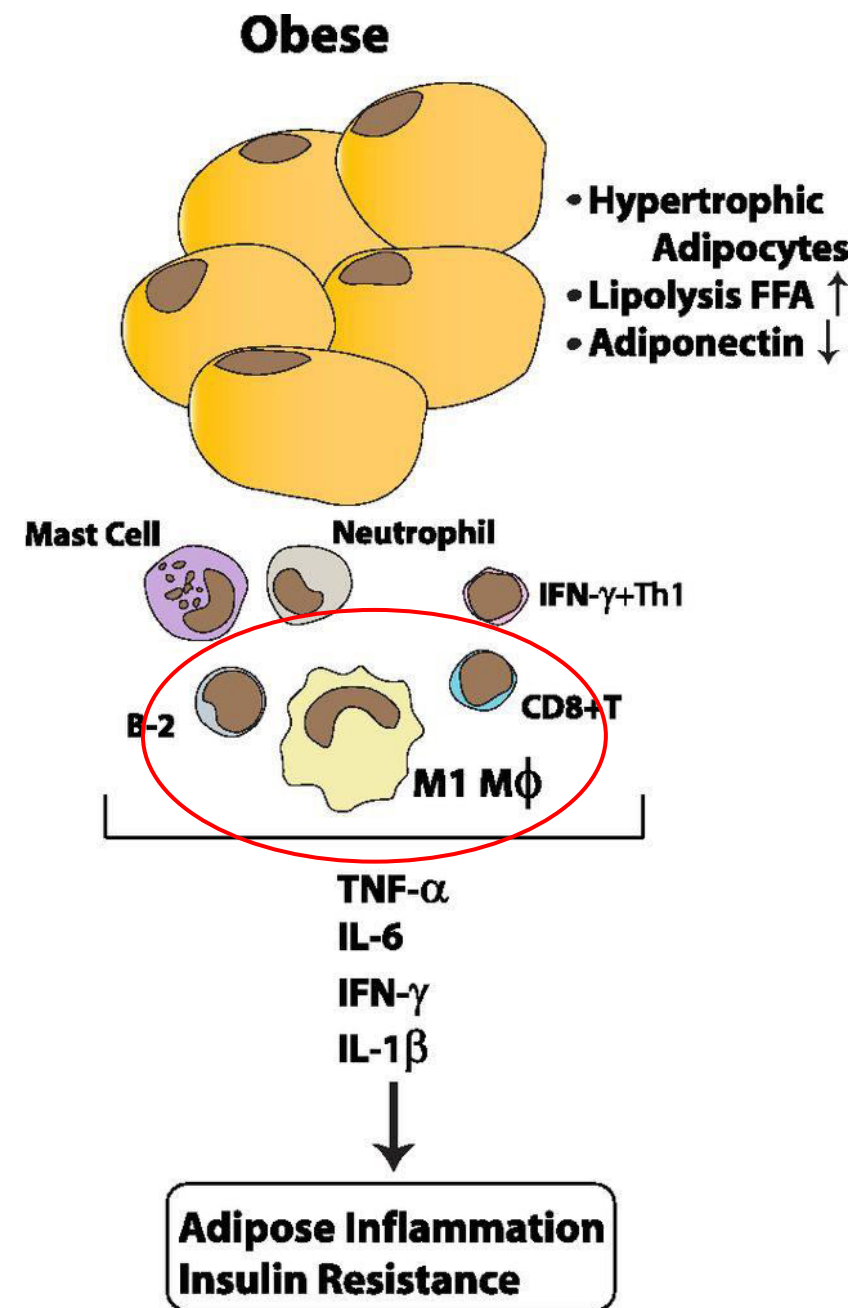
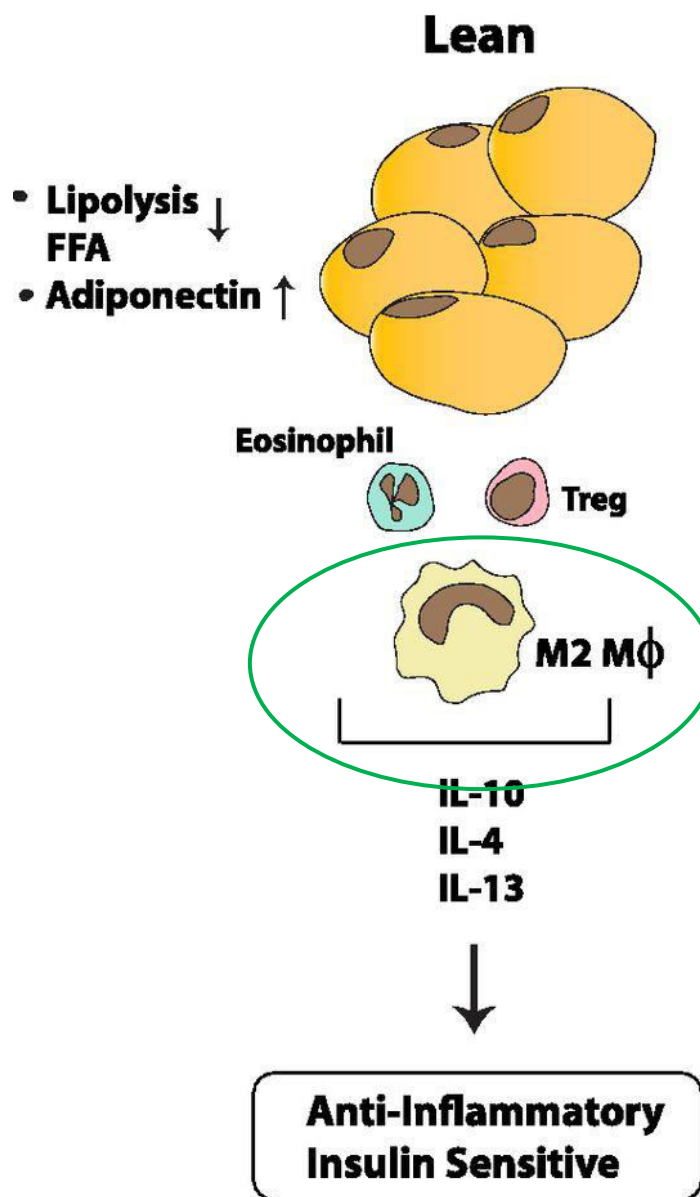
<http://www.jimmunol.org/content/191/8/4367>

Receptor pro anafylatoxin C5a přispívá k zánětu tukové tkáně  
a k inzulinové rezistenci

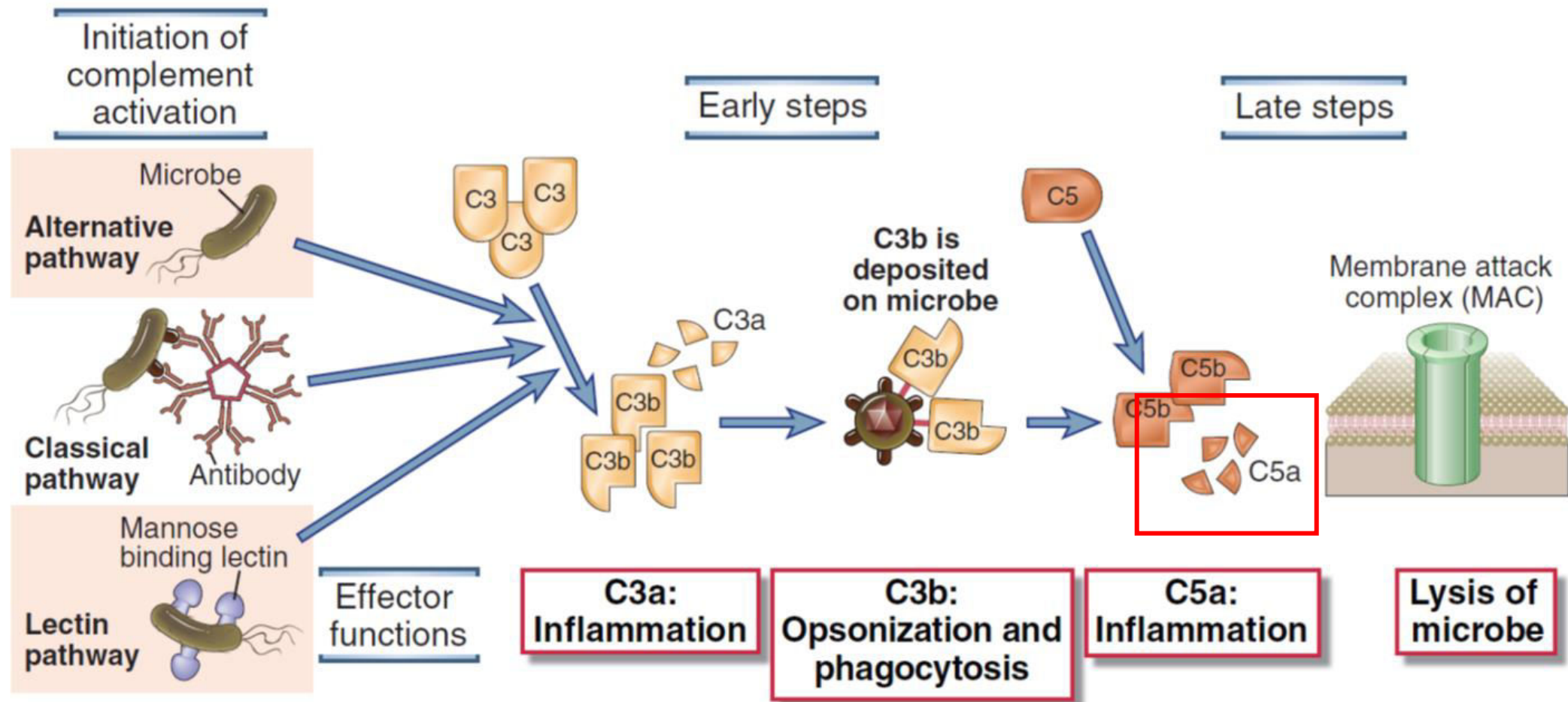
# Úvod



# Záněť tukové tkáně



# Komplement



**FIGURE 4-9 Pathways of complement activation.** The activation of the complement system may be initiated by three distinct pathways, all of which lead to the production of C3b (the early steps). C3b initiates the late steps of complement activation, culminating in the production of peptides that stimulate inflammation (C5a) and polymerized C9, which forms the membrane attack complex, so called because it creates holes in plasma membranes. The principal functions of major proteins produced at different steps are shown. The activation, functions, and regulation of the complement system are discussed in much more detail in Chapter 12.

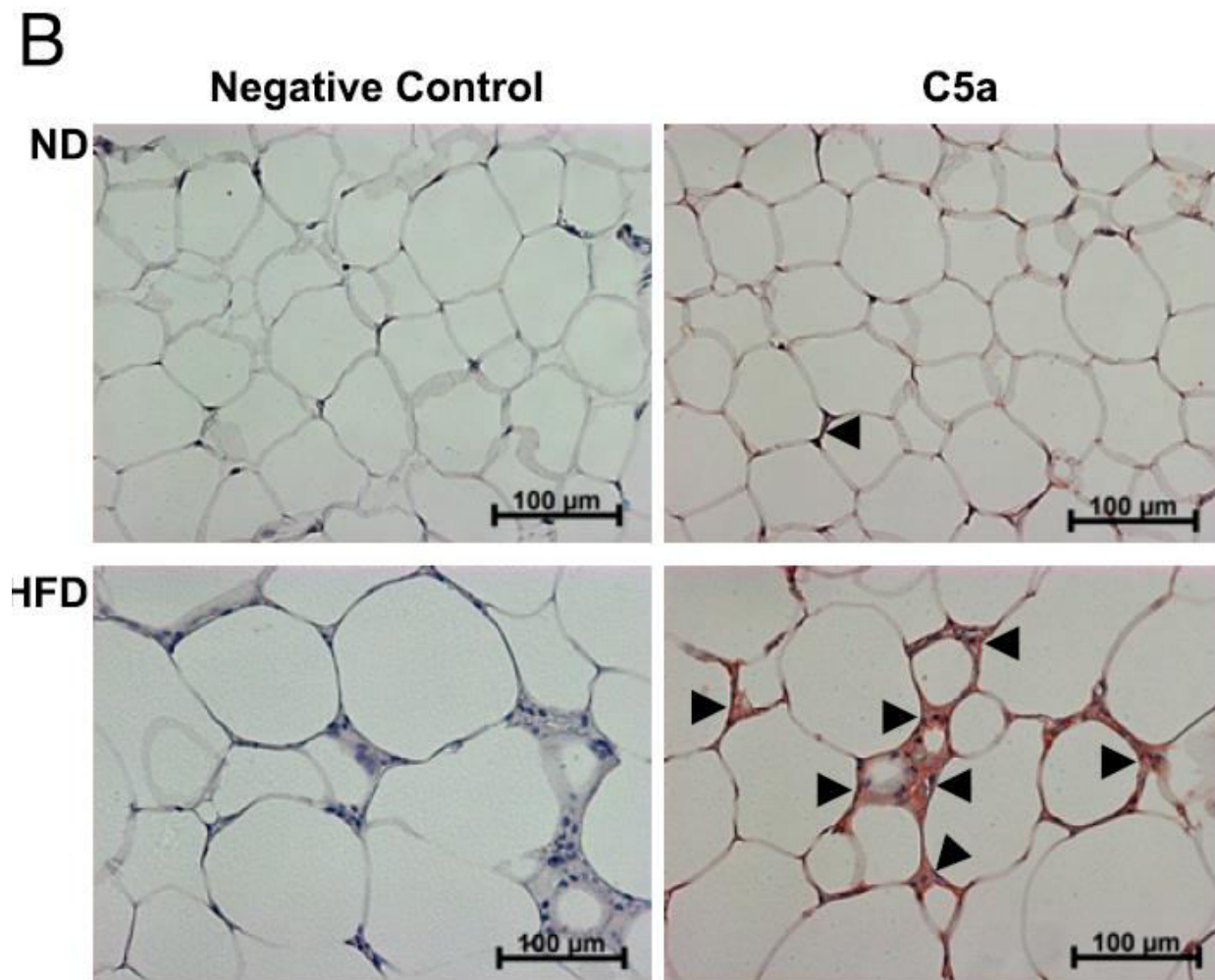
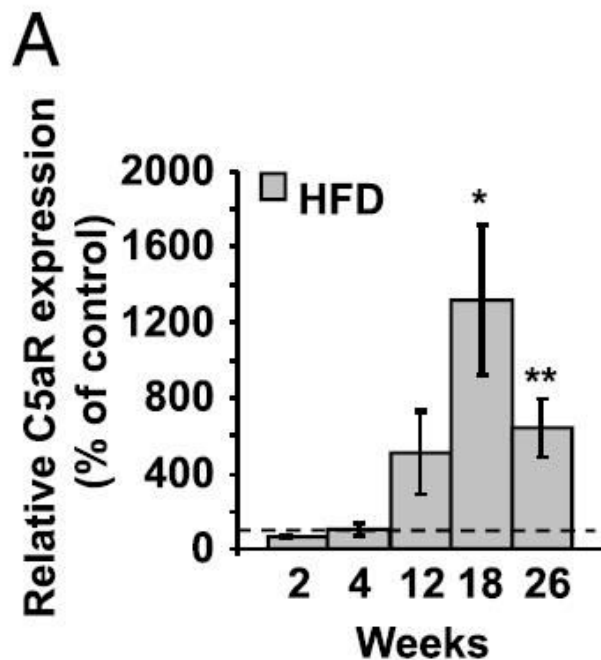
# Cíl a metody

- Bylo už zjištěno, že C3aR-KO myši mají snížený zánět, nepřibírají a mají lepší fyziologické známky
- O propojení C5a-C5aR není nic známo
- C5aR-KO a WT (wild type) myši kmene C57BL/6J byly krmeny vysokotučnou a kontrolní dietou (60% resp. 10% kalorií z tuku)
- Všechny skupiny byly hodnoceny – váha myší a orgánů, velikost adipocytů, glukózová tolerance, inzulinová rezistence, akumulace leukocytů v tukové tkáni, vliv na játra, vliv na pankreas

# exprese C5aR a přítomnost C5a stoupá při DIO (Diet induced obesity)

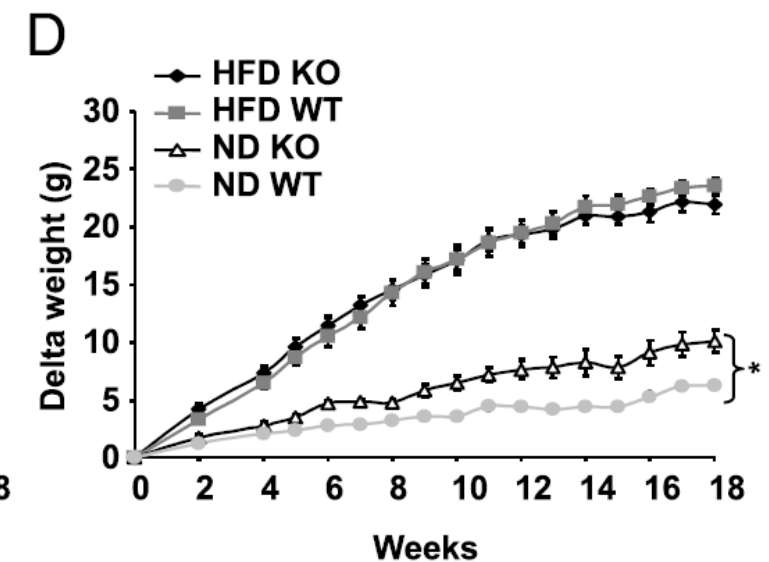
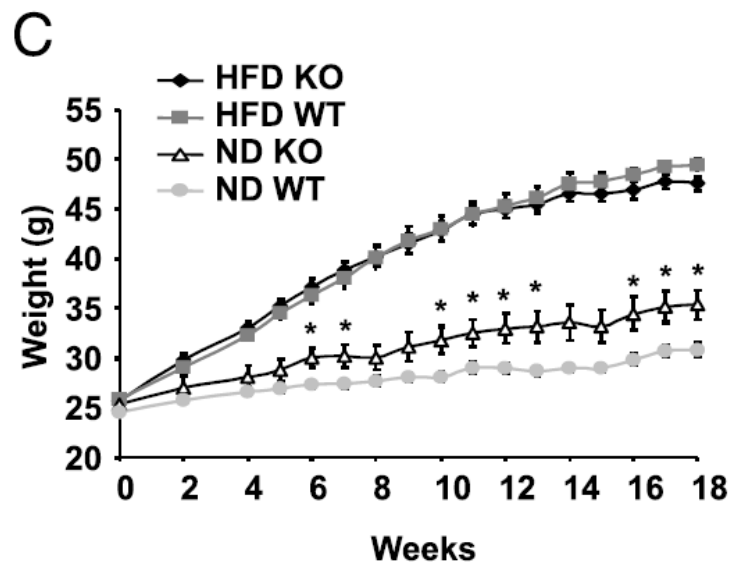
n=3-5 myší  
průměr +/- SEM

18 týdnů

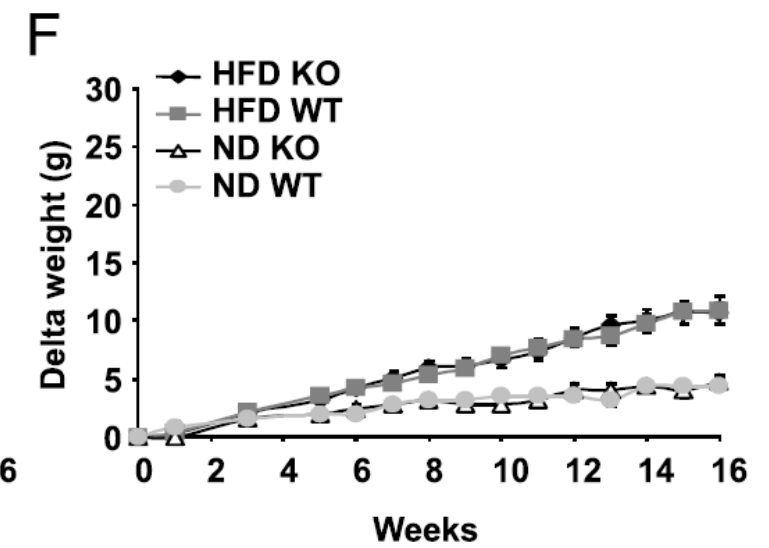
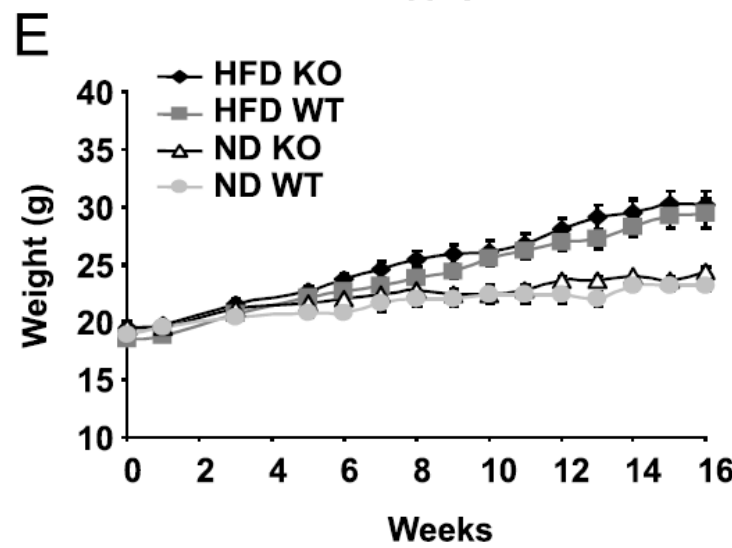
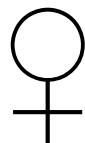


# Vysokotučná a kontrolní dieta

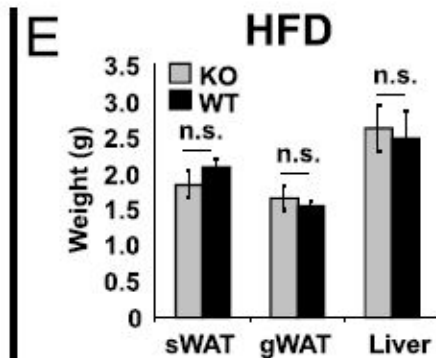
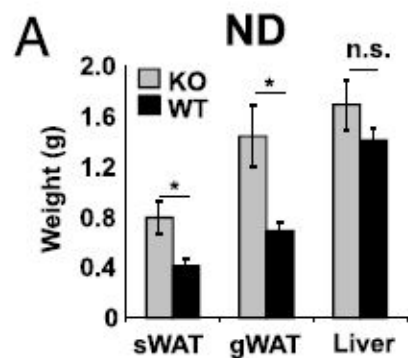
n=5-19



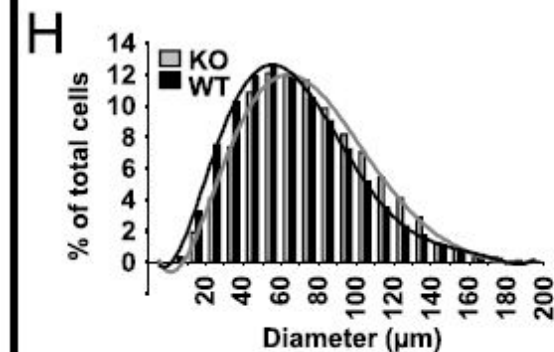
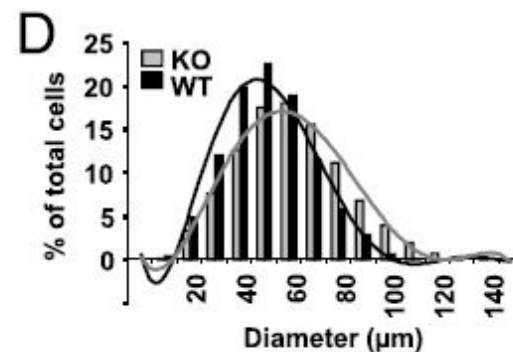
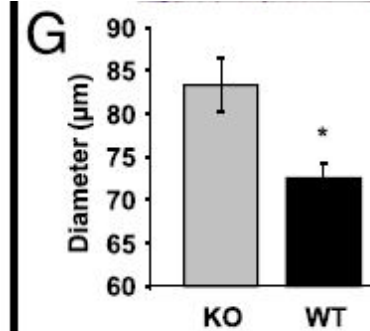
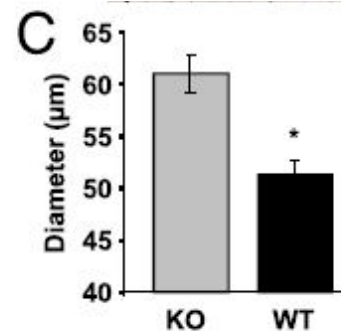
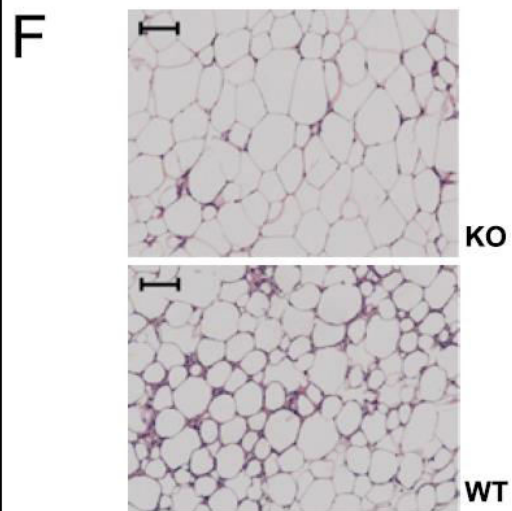
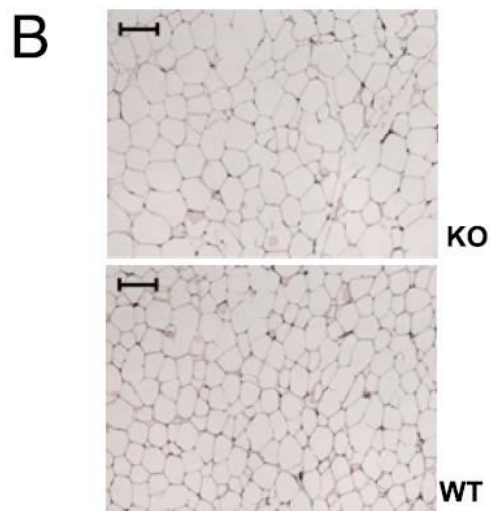
n=5-17



# Hmotnost orgánů a velikost adipocytů

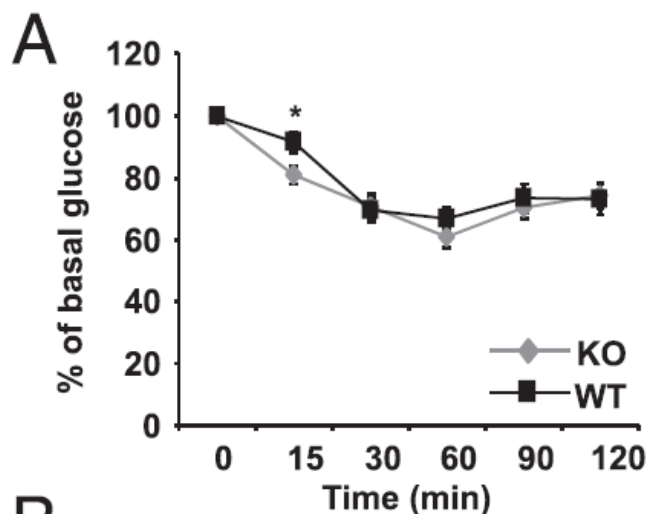


28 týdnů  
n=6-7  
průměr +/- SEM  
\*=p<0,05

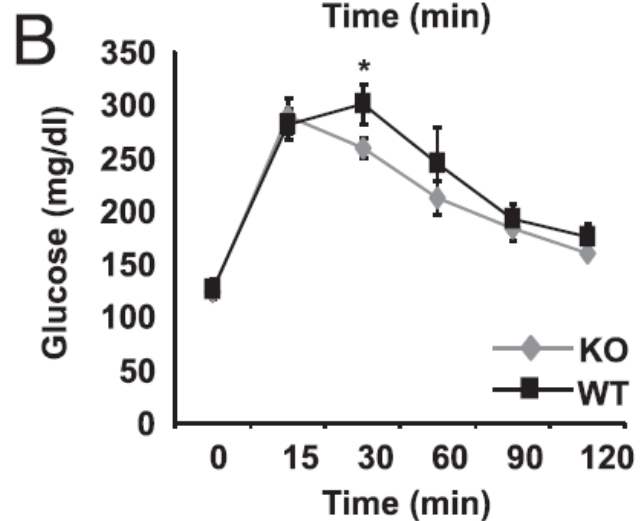




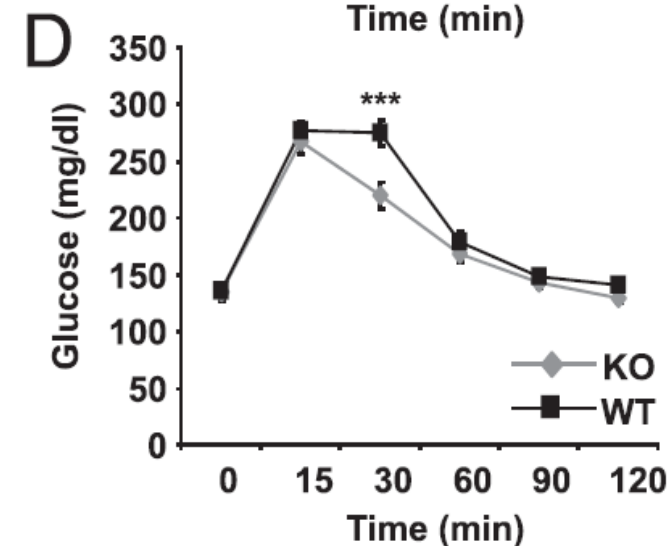
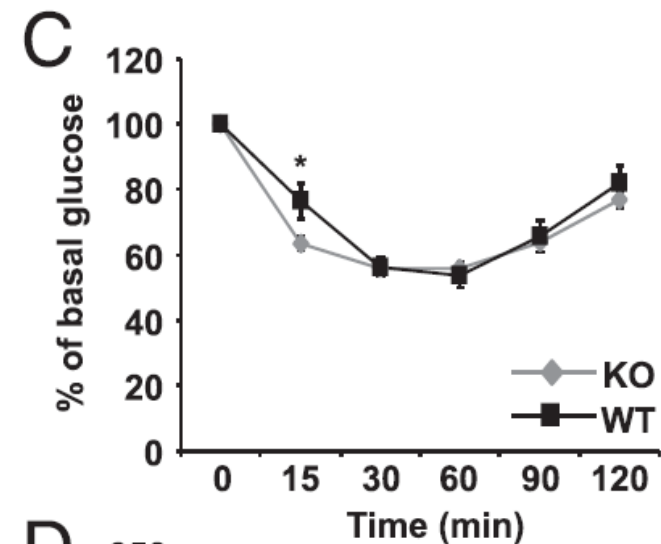
# Glukózová tolerance a rezistence k inzulinu



inzulín (1 U/kg injikován i.p. po 6h bez jídla)  
měřená hladina glukózy z ocasu

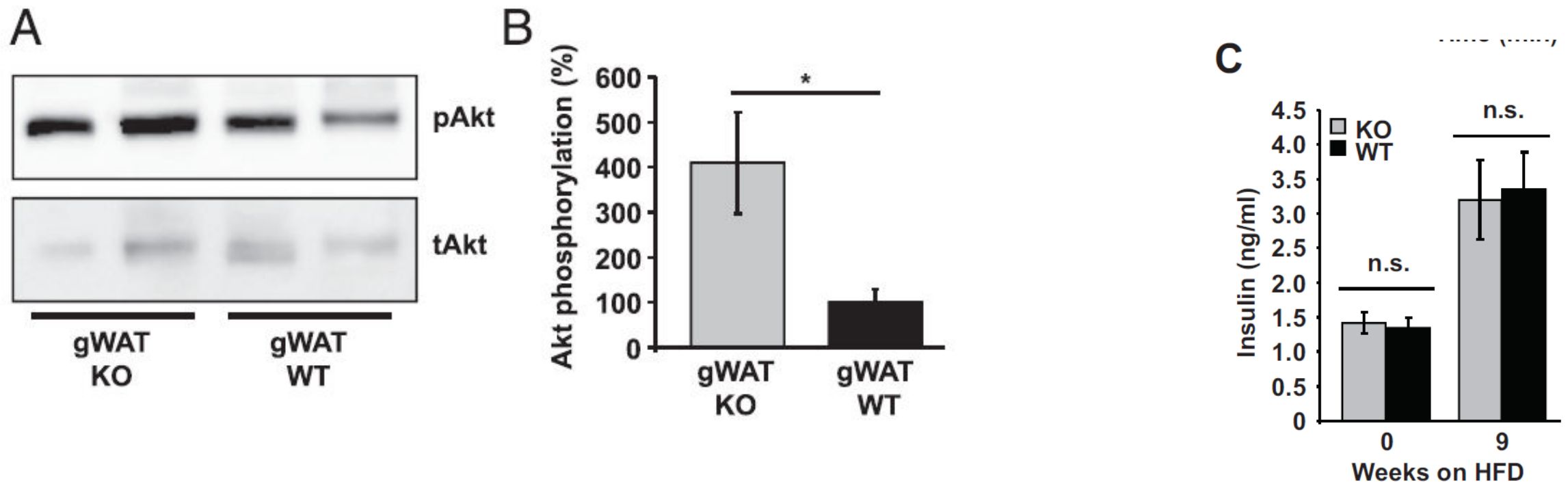


10% glukóza (1 g/kg i.p. po 24h bez jídla)  
měřená hladina glukózy z ocasu



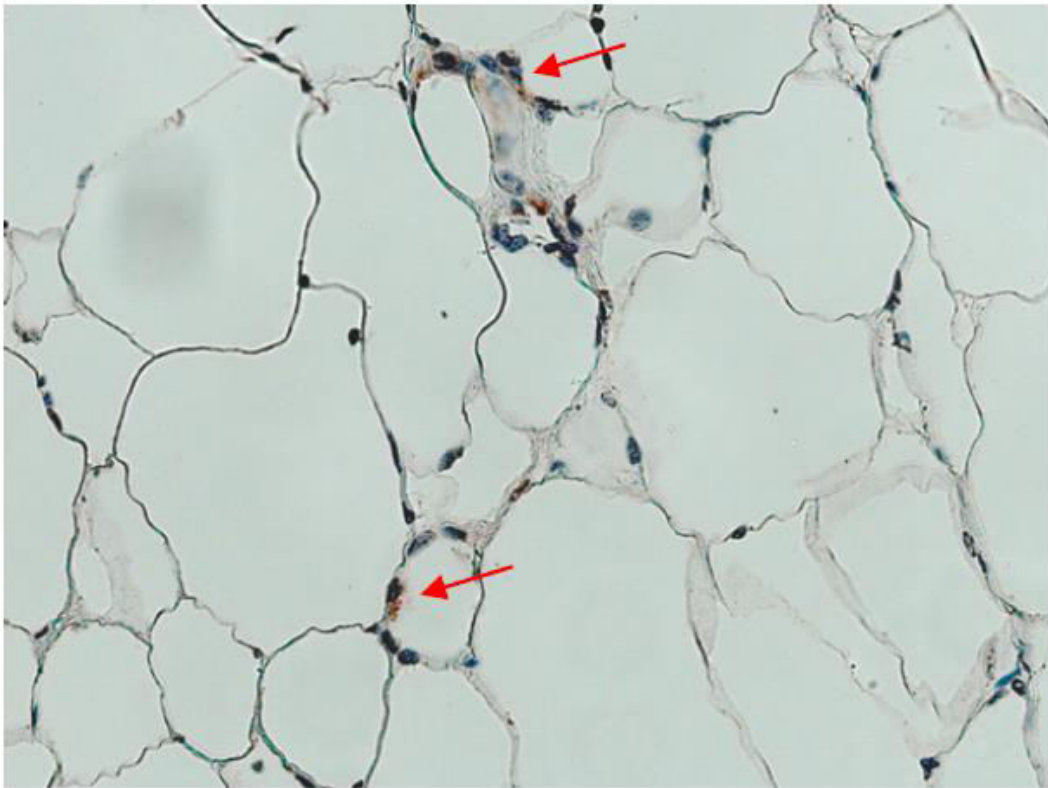
# C5a deficiencie vede k lepší citlivosti na inzulin

- Myši ♂ byly 28 týdnů na HFD, 24 h bez jídla a poté injikovány insulinem
- Po 8 minutách byly usmrceny a gWAT (gonadal White Adipose Tissue) bylo odebráno
- Z gWAT byl připraven lyzát a změřena fosforylace Akt pomocí Western Blotu
- n=4

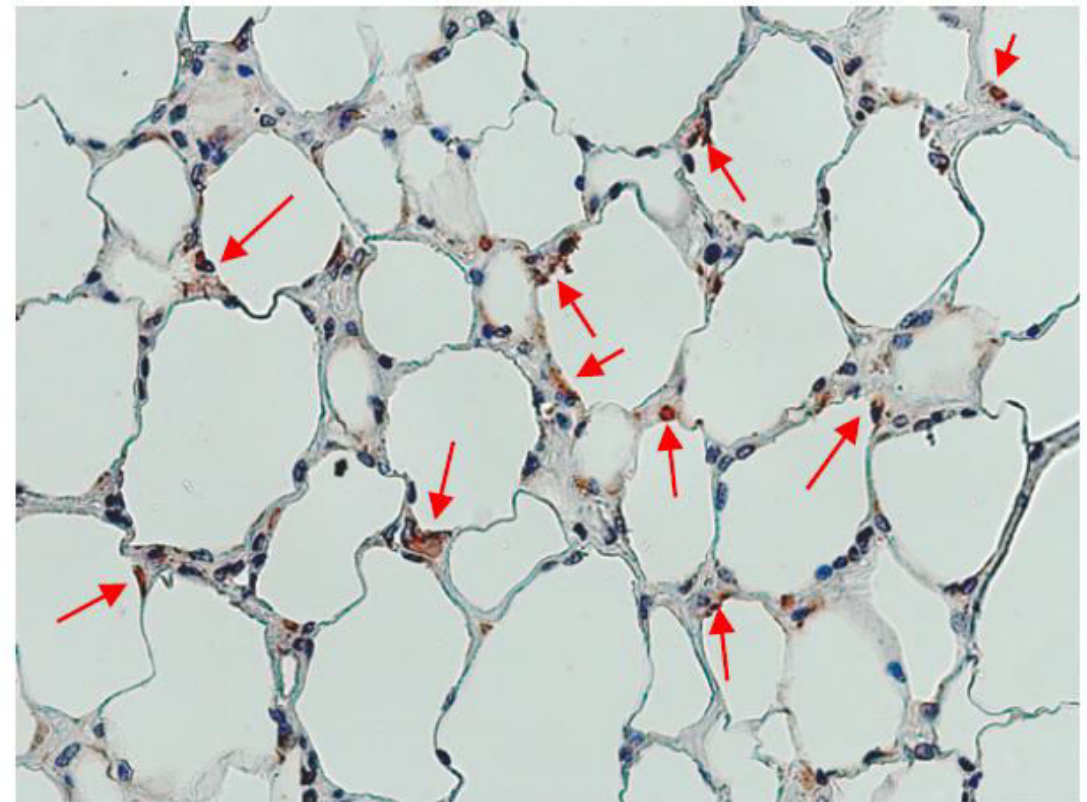


# C5a deficiencie vede k nižší akumulaci MF v tukové tkáni (gWAT)

20 týdnů HFD  
Značeno F4/80 protilátkou



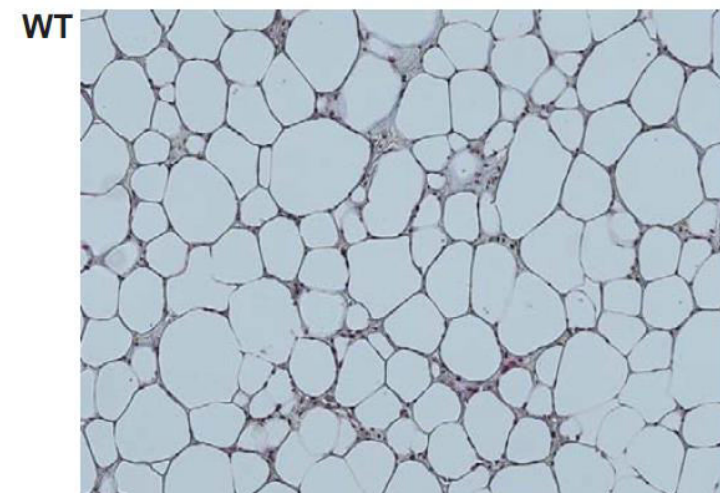
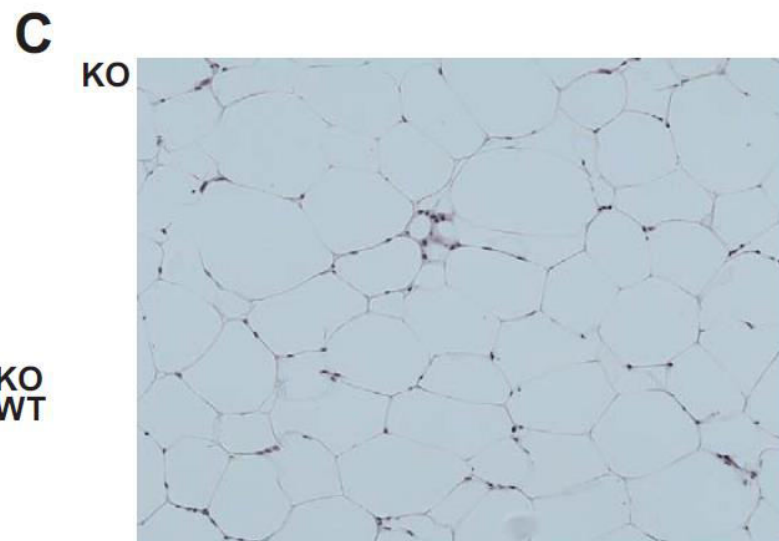
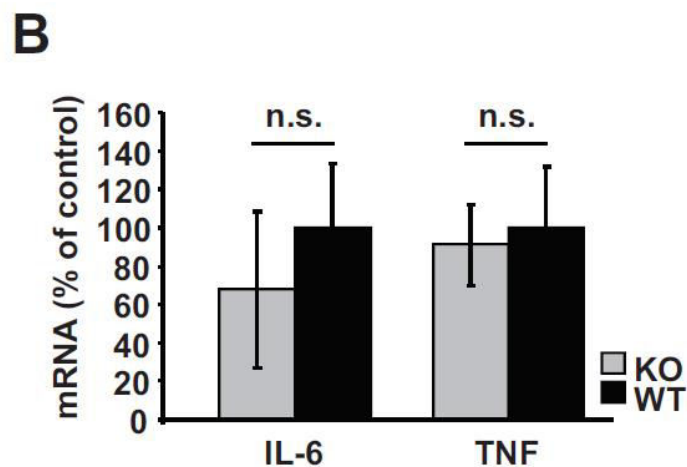
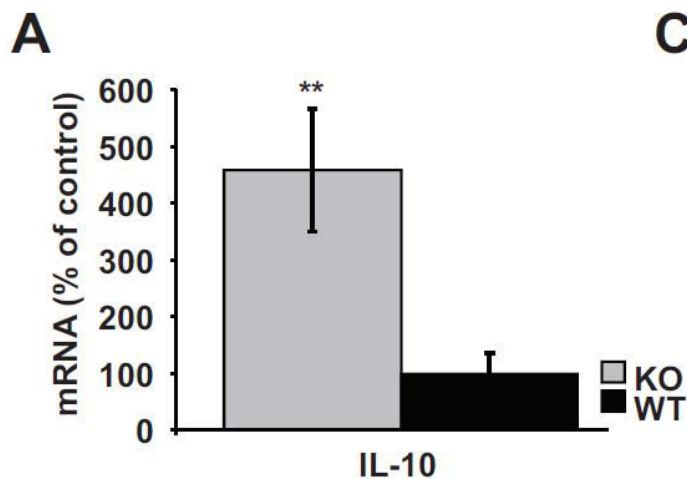
KO



WT

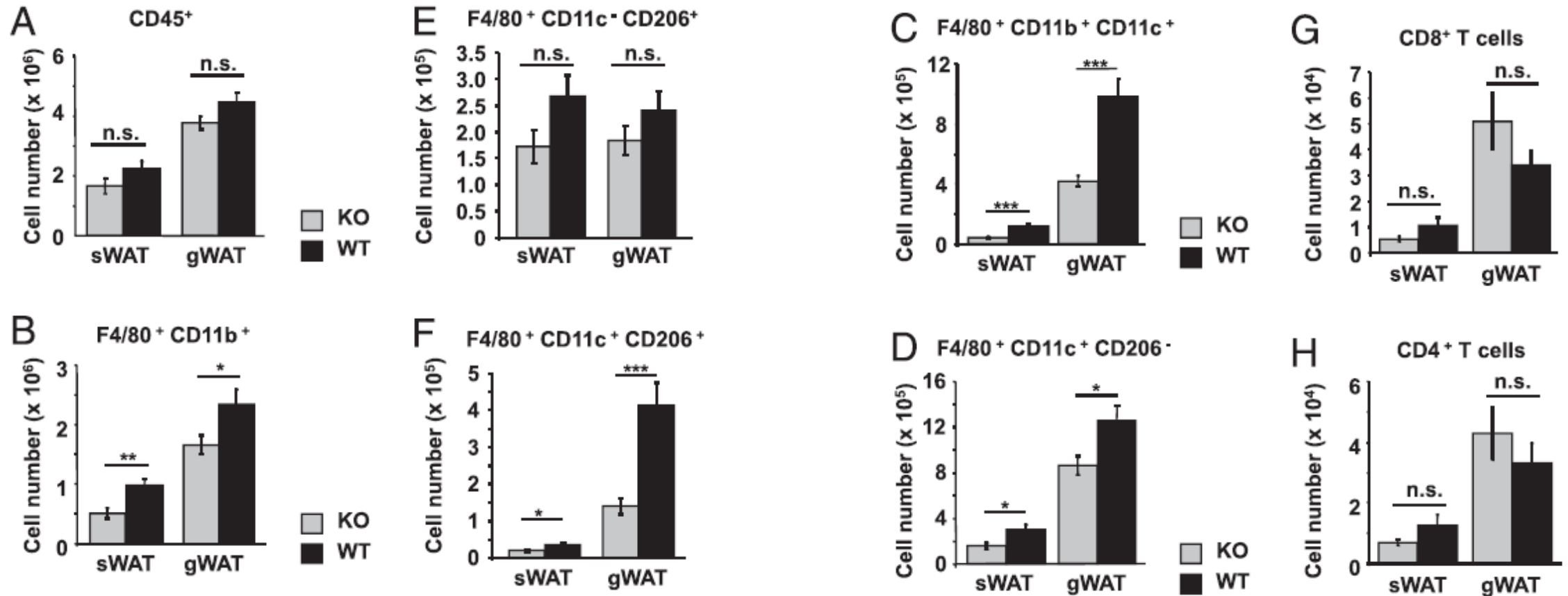
# C5a deficient mice are protected from fibrosis of gWAT and inflammation

qPCR  
Immunohistochemistry – Mason trichrome stain

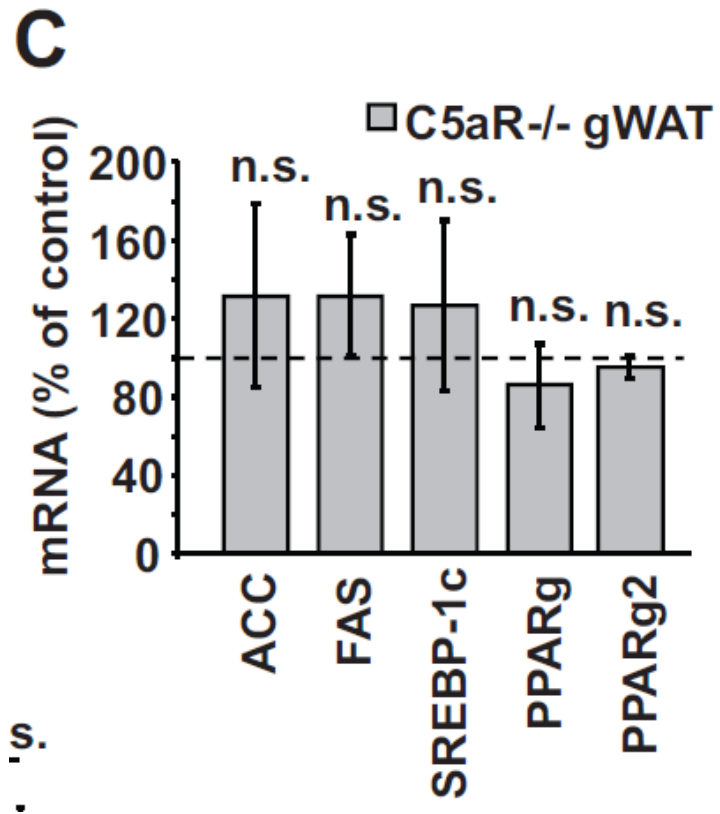


# Analýza leukocytů v gWAT – C5a deficiencie vede k nižšímu počtu prozánětlivých MF

20 týdnů HFD, n=8-9



# Žádná změna v lipogenezi gWAT



qRT-PCR

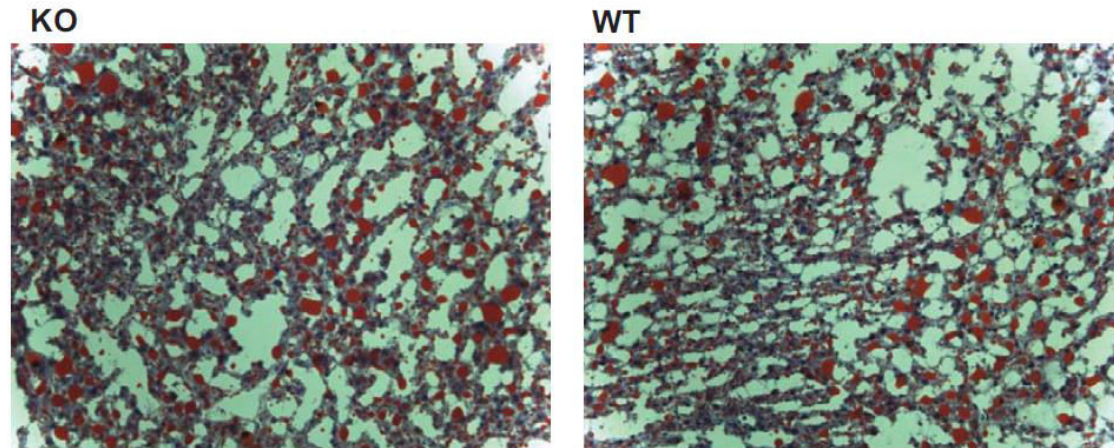
n=5-6

po 20 týdnech

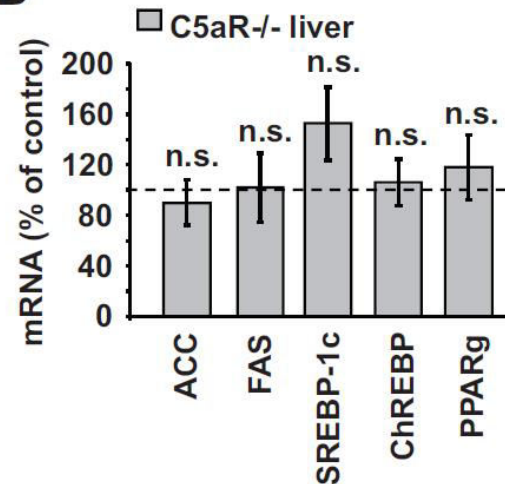
# Žádný vliv C5a deficiencie na hepatosteatózu ani zánět v játrech

Oil-red-O barvení  
qPCR  
20 týdnů HFD  
n=6

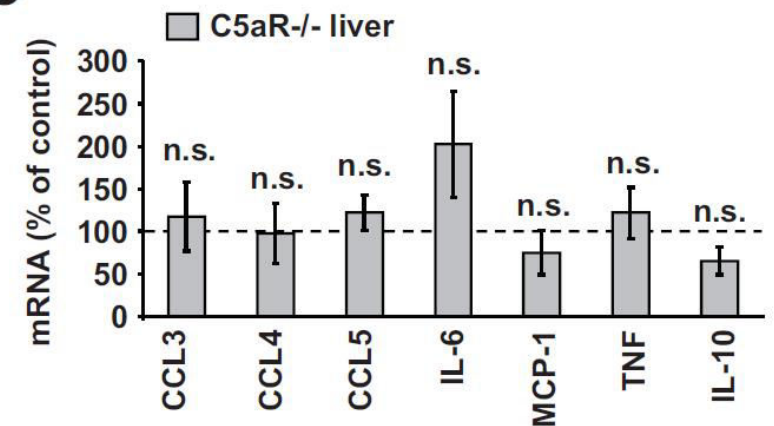
A



B



C

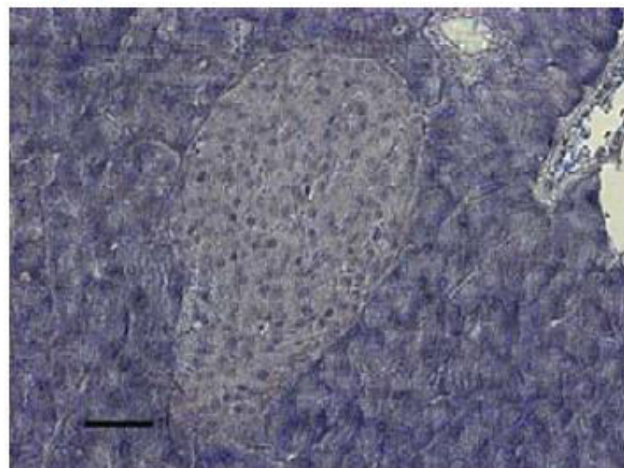


# Žádný vliv C5a deficiencie na pankreas a beta buňky

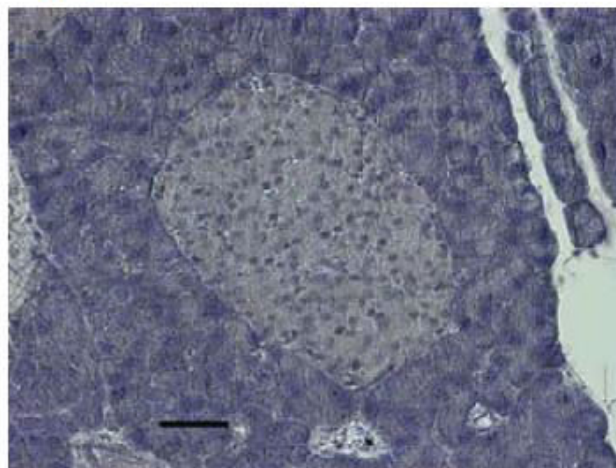
Barvení inzulinu na řezech pankreatem  
množství měřeno plochou Langerhansových ostrůvků

**D**

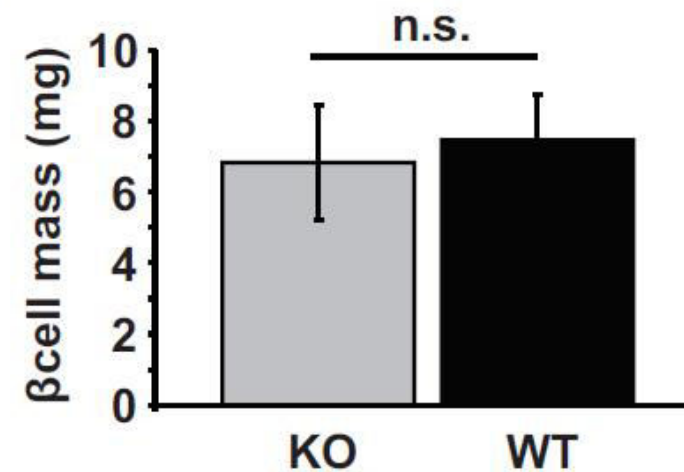
KO



WT



**E**





# Shrnutí

- V modelu obezity navozené vysokotučnou dietou byl studován vliv C5a na obezitu a na zánět tukové tkáně
- C5aR deficientní myši (C5aR<sup>-/-</sup>) byly porovnány s C57BL/6J (wild type)
- C5aR deficientní samci vykazovaly menší váhový přírůstek a zlepšené parametry zánětu v gonadální tukové tkáni
- Nebyl pozorován vliv na játra ani na pankreas