

Hypothalamic Autophagy and Regulation of Energy Balance

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Autophagy

Evolutionarily conserved cellular recycling program

Cellular homeostasis

Degrades aged organelles, proteins, & cytosol



Alternate energy source

Cell shape/tissue differentiation

Cellular injury & death



Metabolic alterations

Microbial pathogenesis

Cancers

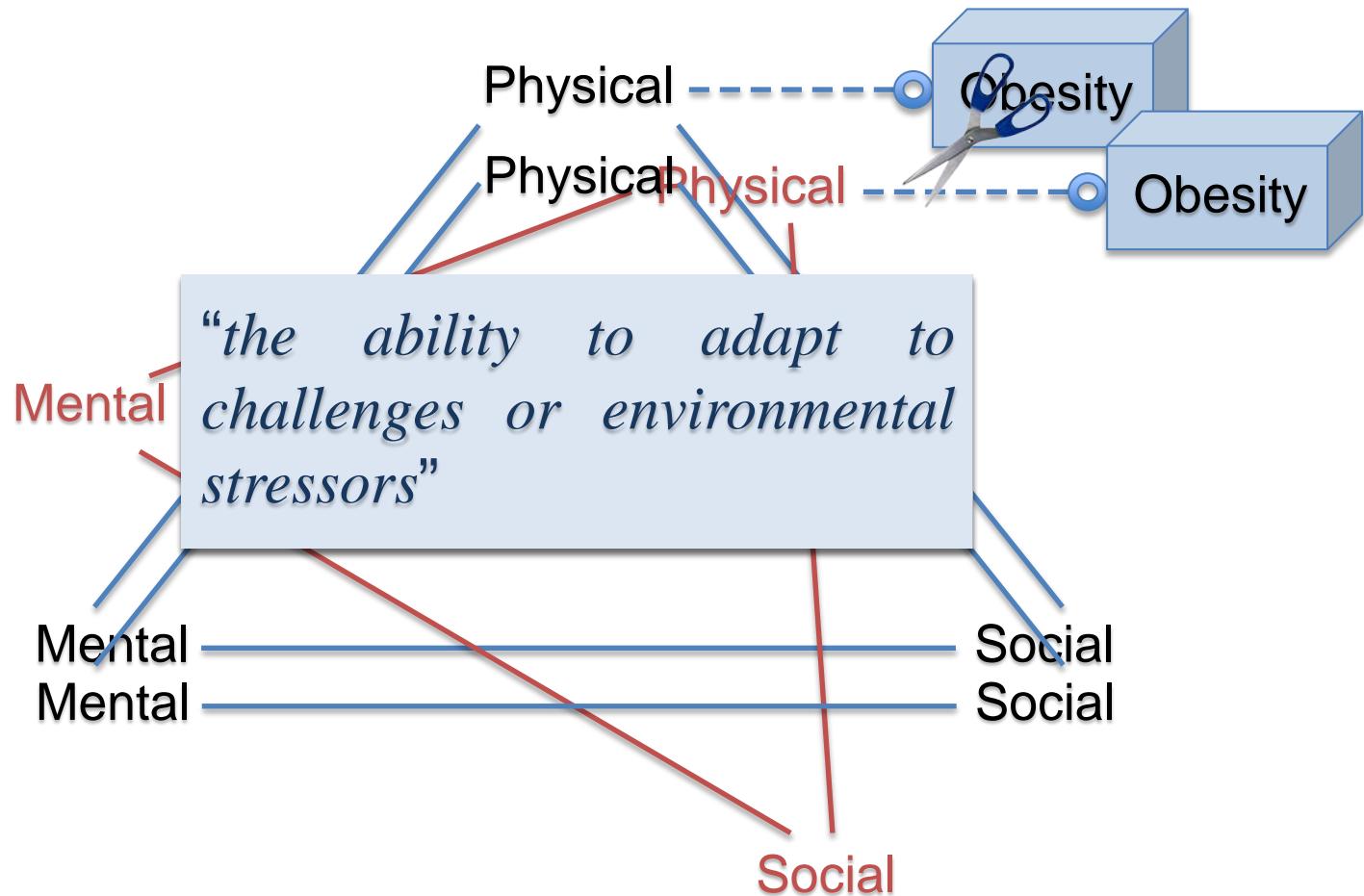


Affect Health



What is health?

Autophagy/stress response pathway



Types of Autophagy

Macroautophagy (“in-bulk” degradation)

Mitochondria (*mitophagy*)

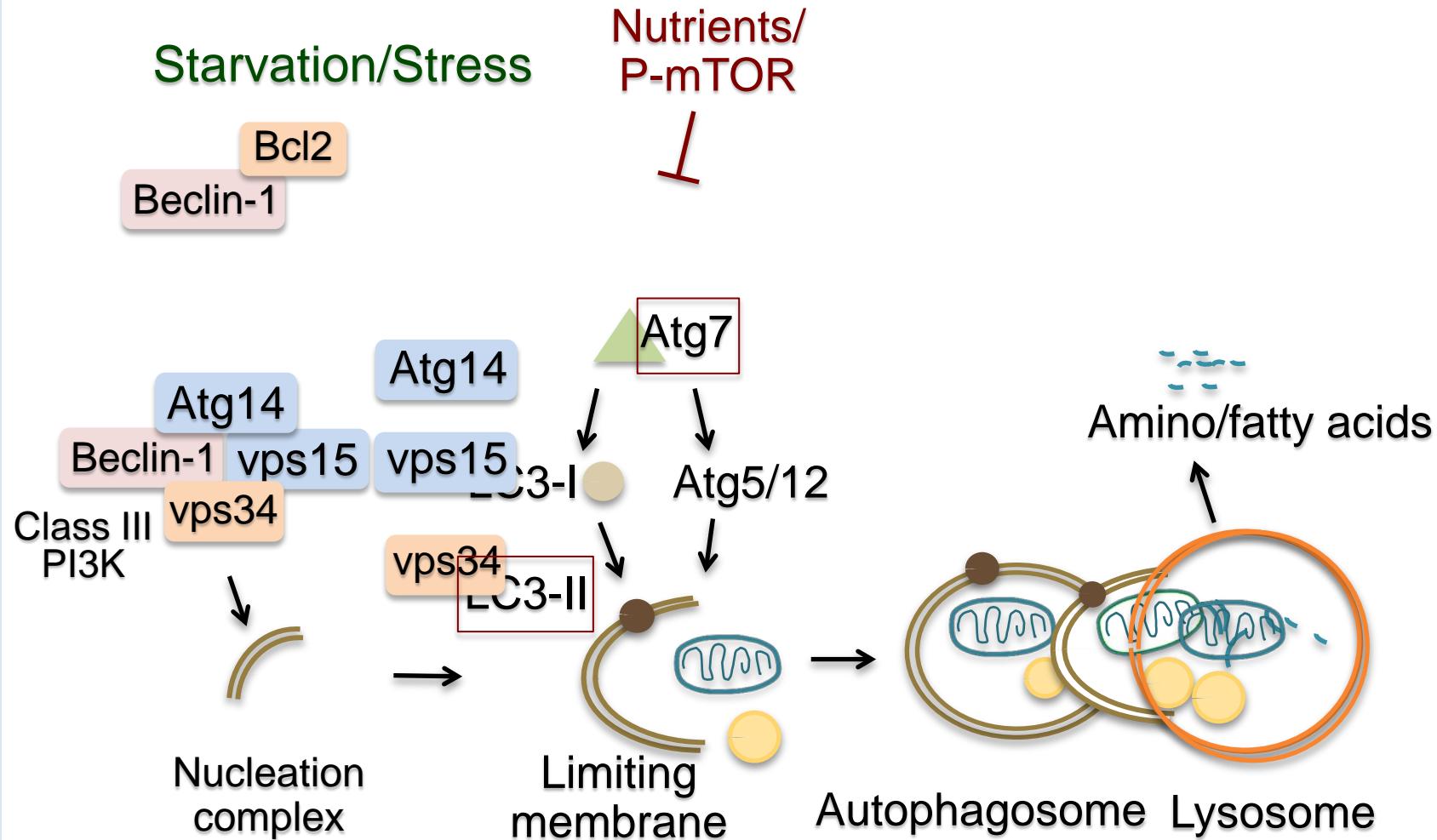
ER (*reticulophagy*)

Peroxisomes (*pexophagy*)

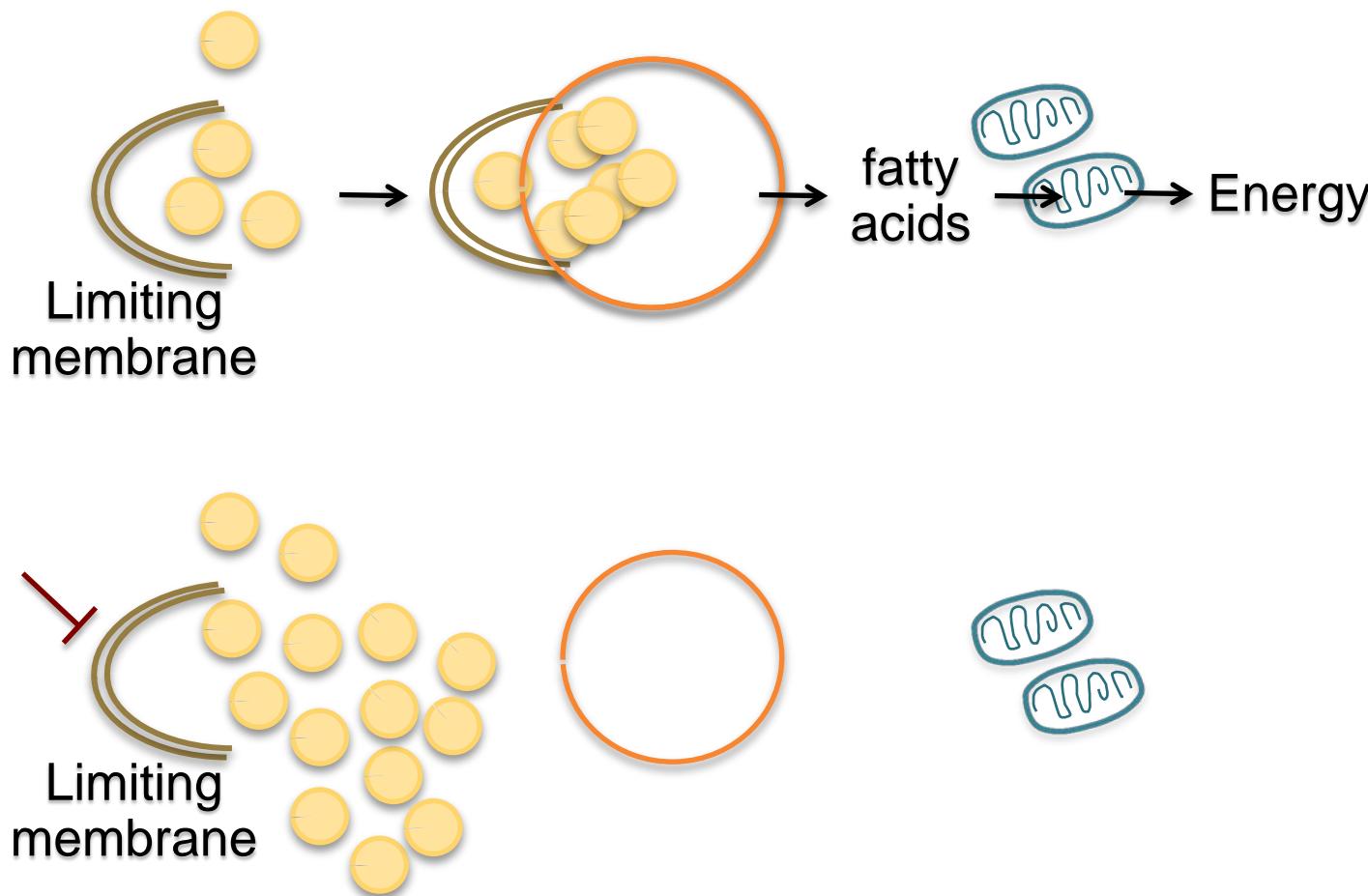
Chaperone-mediated autophagy

Microautophagy

Macroautophagy

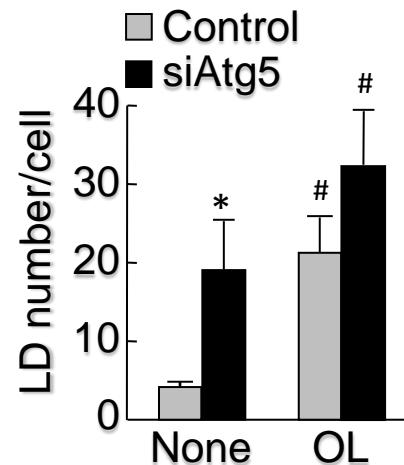
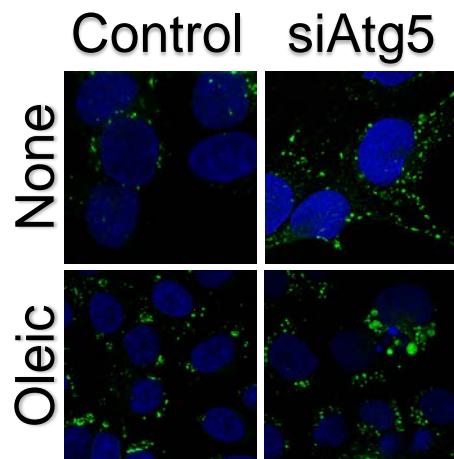


Autophagy (*lipophagy*) regulates lipid metabolism

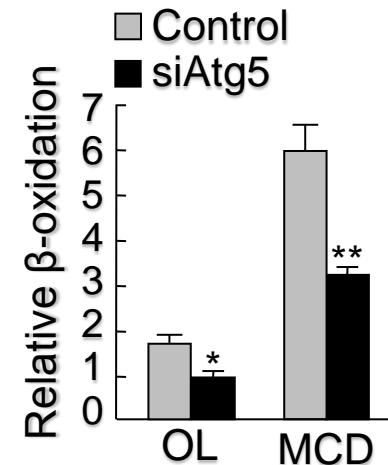


Autophagy (*lipophagy*) mobilizes lipid stores

Bodipy 493/503

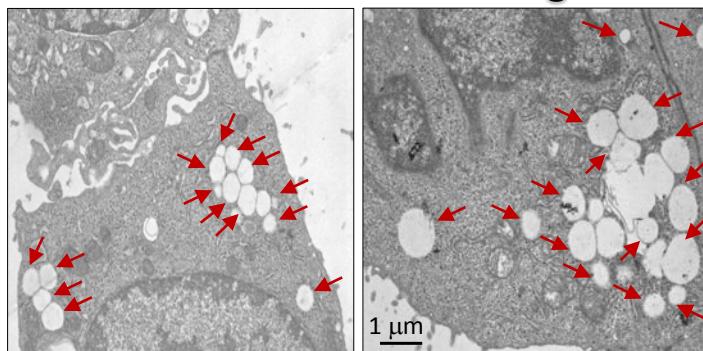


^{14}C -oleic acid/ β -oxidation



Control

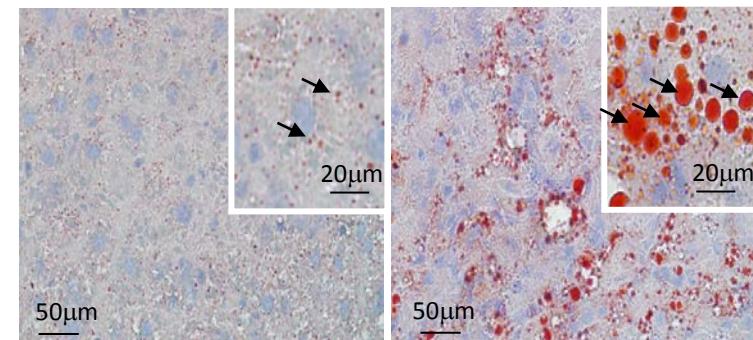
siAtg5



Electron Microscopy

Control

Atg7^{F/F}-Alb-Cre



Oil Red O

Singh*, Kaushik* et al. Nature (2009)

Why Autophagy (*lipophagy*) in the hypothalamus?

Active lipid metabolism within hypothalamic neurons

Hypothalamic neuron-intrinsic free fatty acid availability – feeding

Autophagy is induced by starvation

Autophagy mobilizes lipid stores to increase free fatty acid availability

Hypothalamic mTOR (autophagy inhibitor) regulates energy balance

Questions?

Does starvation induce autophagy in the hypothalamus?

Does lipophagy exist in hypothalamic neurons?

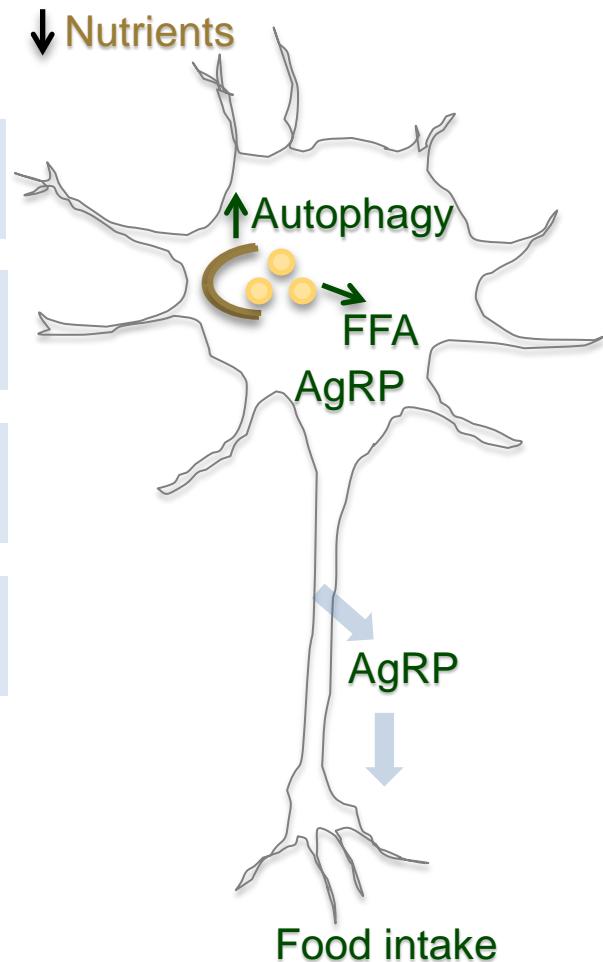
Does autophagy regulate neuronal free fatty acid levels?

Function of autophagy in AgRP neurons?

GT1-7 hypothalamic cells

Primary hypothalamic cultures

in vivo

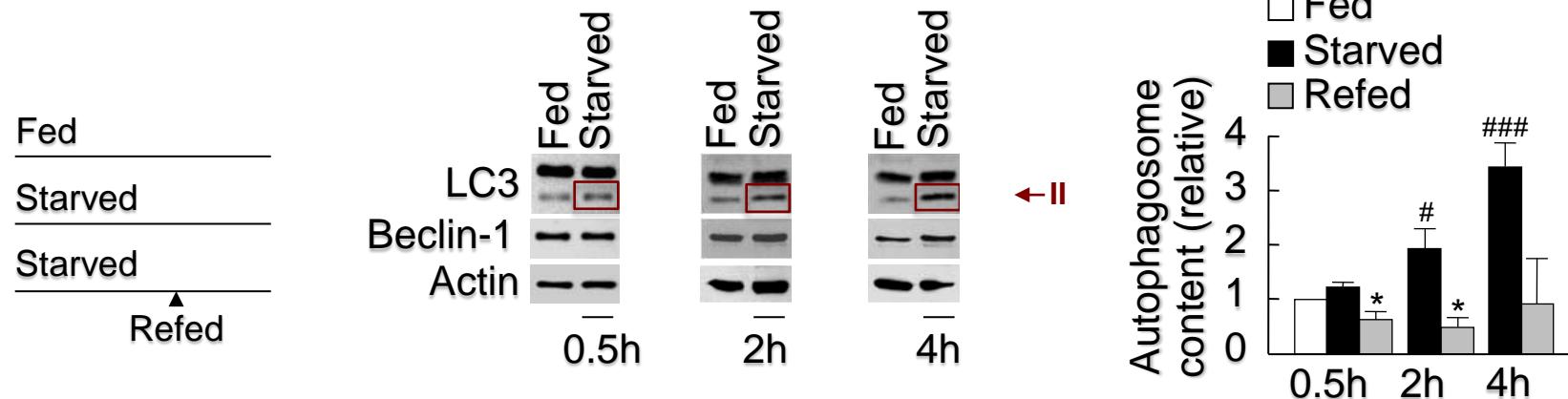


Question

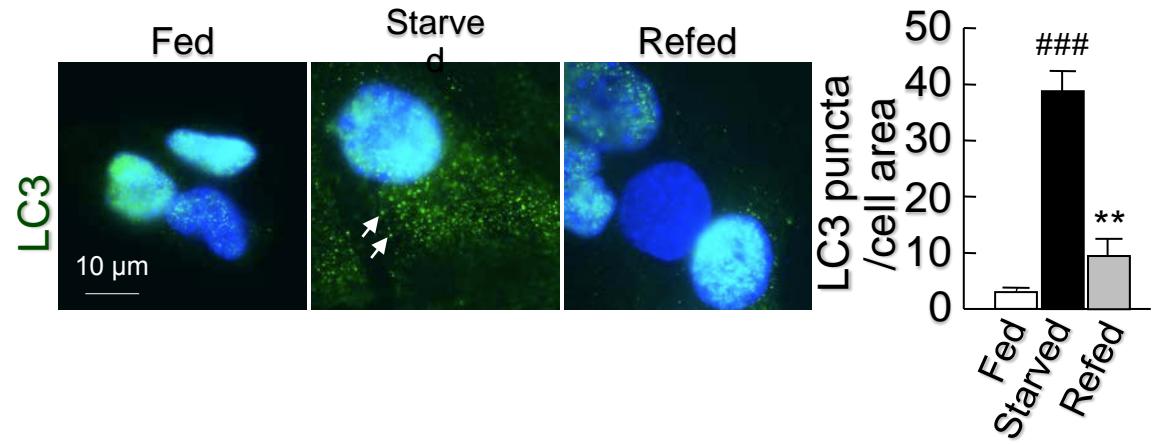
Does starvation induce autophagy in the hypothalamus?

Starvation induces autophagy in the hypothalamus

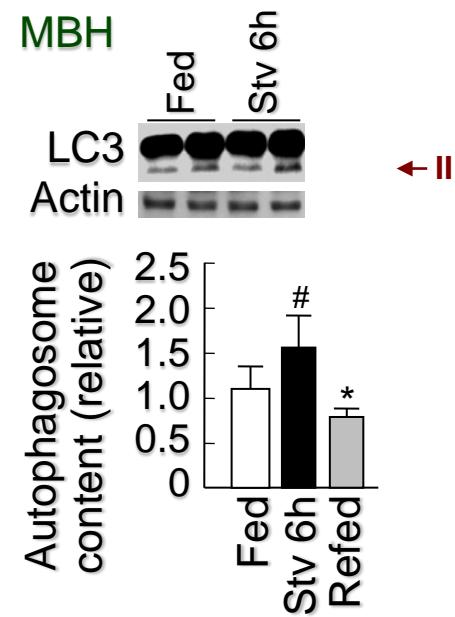
GT1-7 cells



Indirect Immunofluorescence

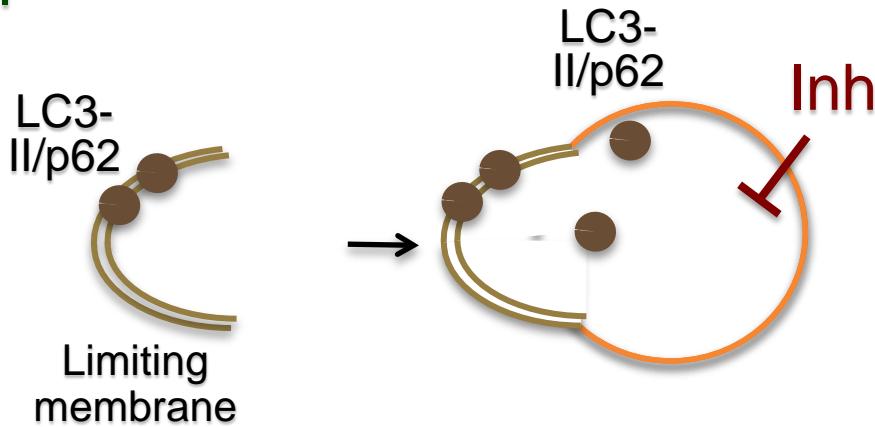


MBH

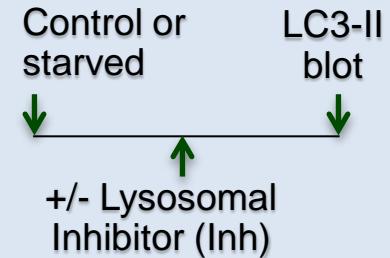


Increased Hypothalamic autophagy by functional flux assays

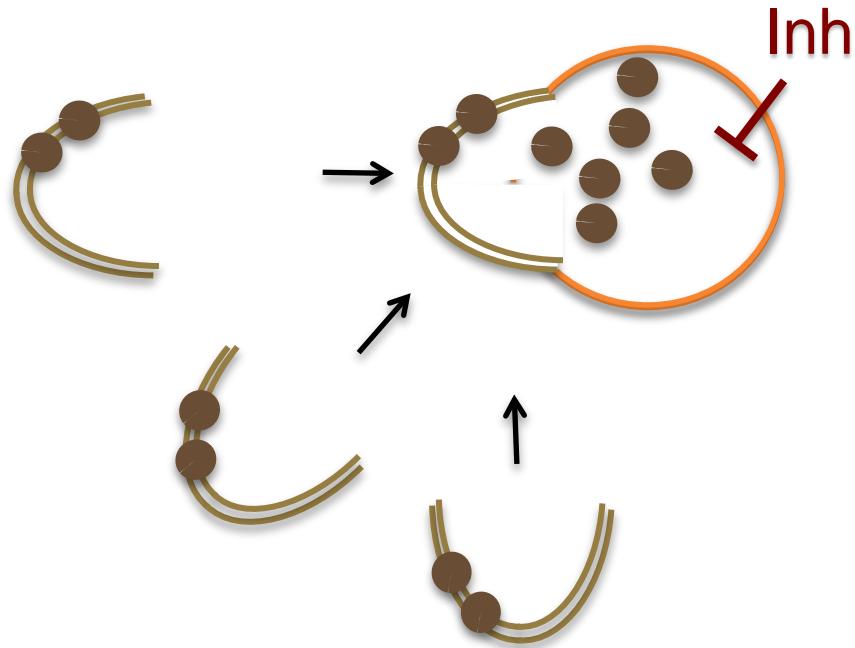
Basal



LC3 flux assay



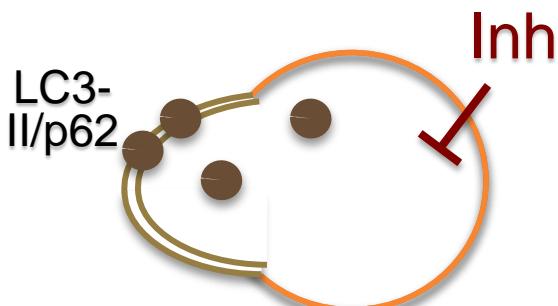
Active



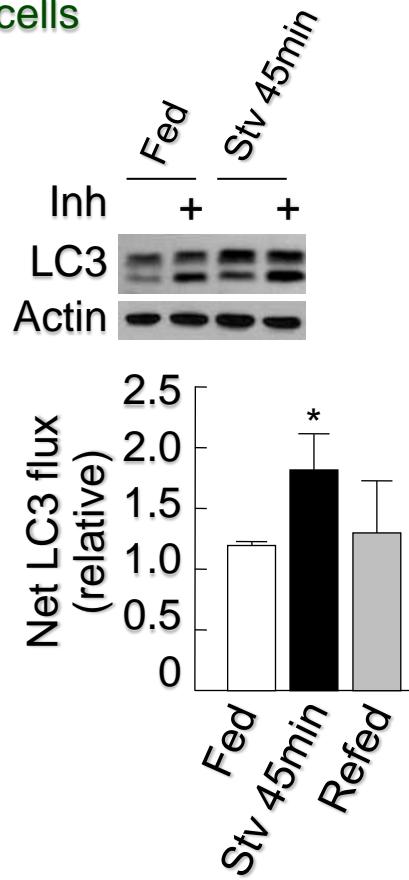
Autophagic flux

Net amount of LC3-II or p62 accumulated in lysosomes in presence of inhibitors (Inh)

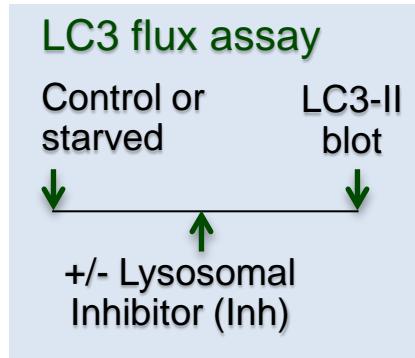
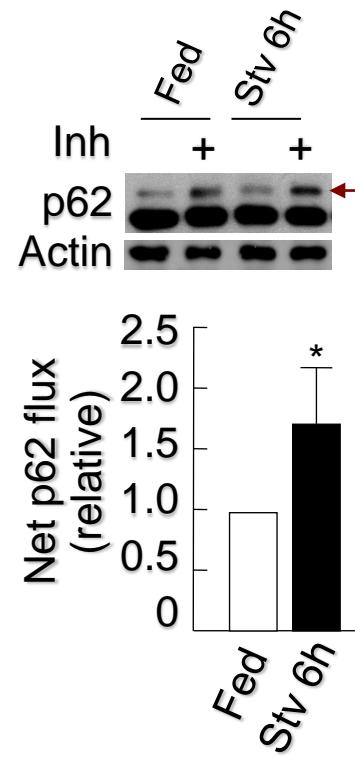
Starvation induces autophagy in the hypothalamus



GT1-7 cells



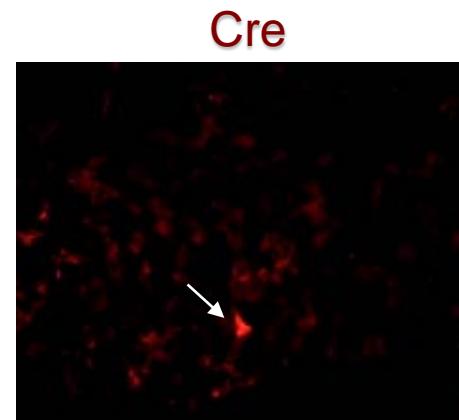
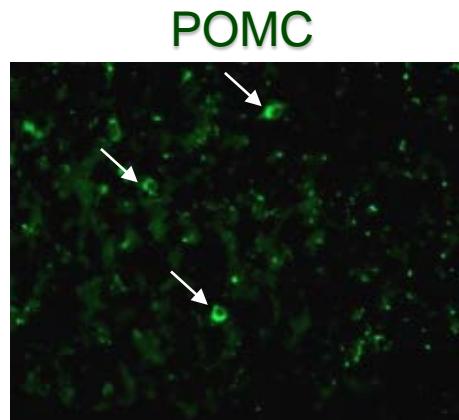
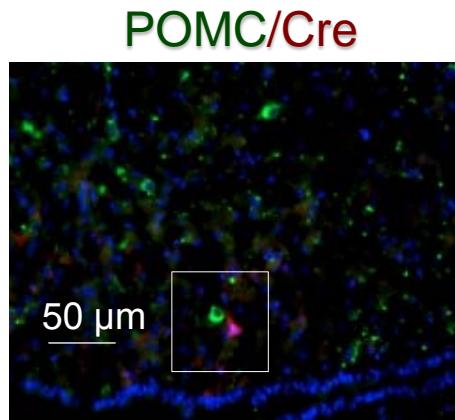
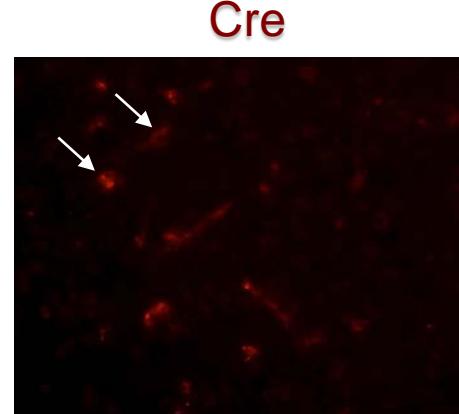
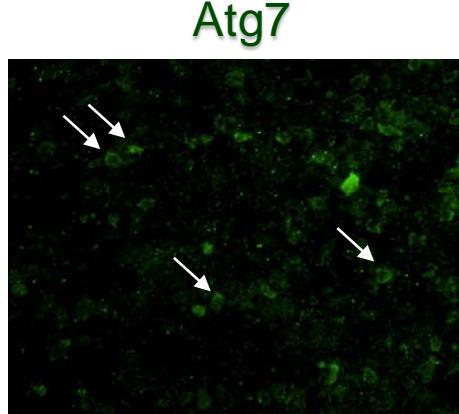
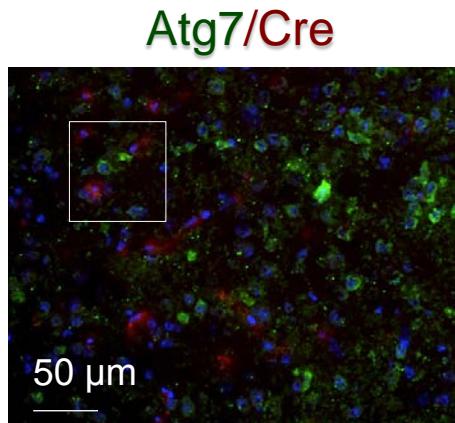
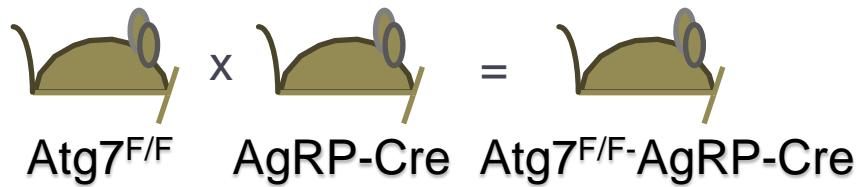
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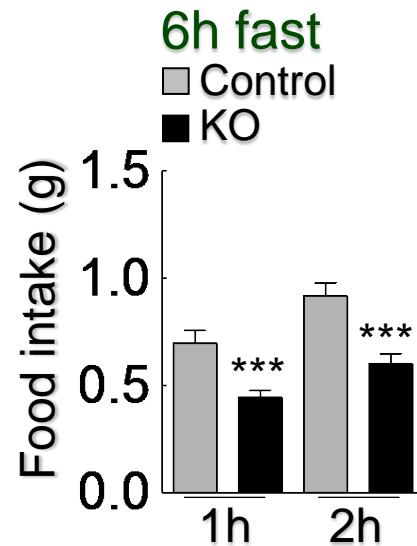
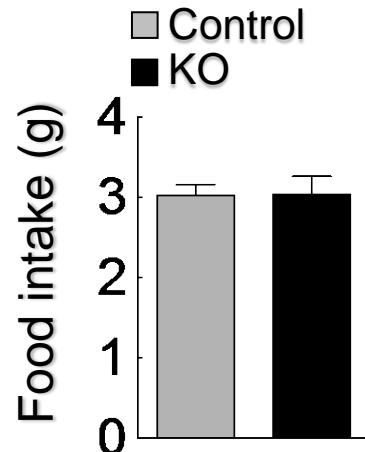
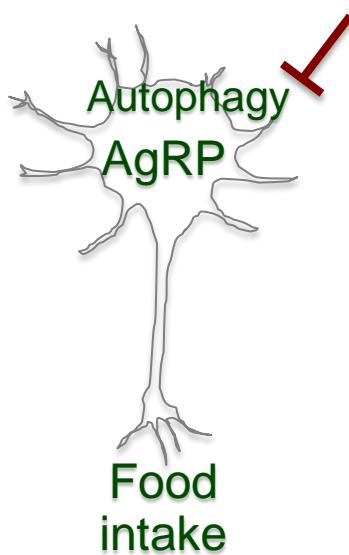
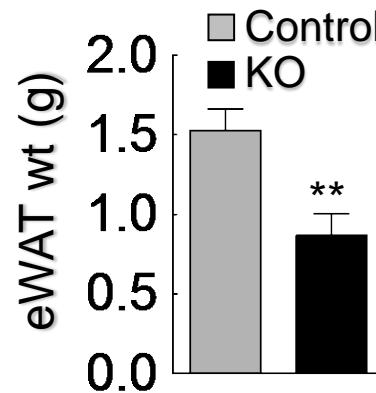
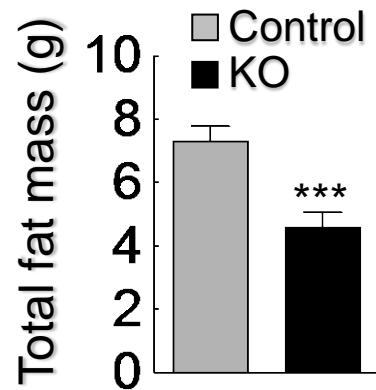
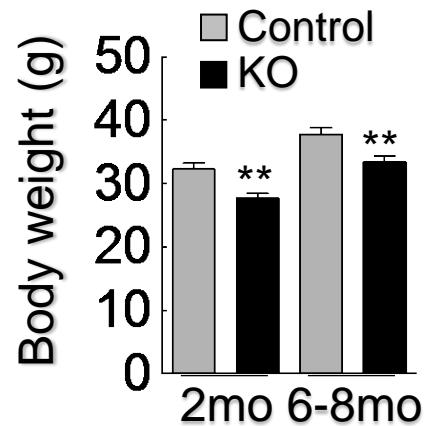
Question

What are the physiological effects of loss of autophagy in hypothalamic AgRP neurons?

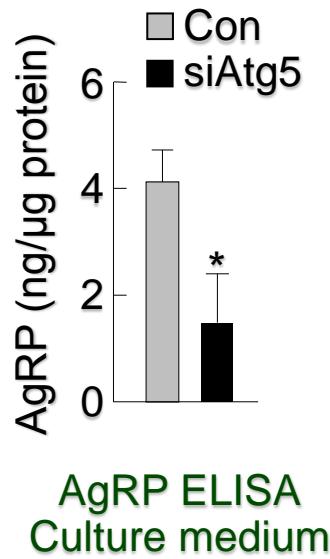
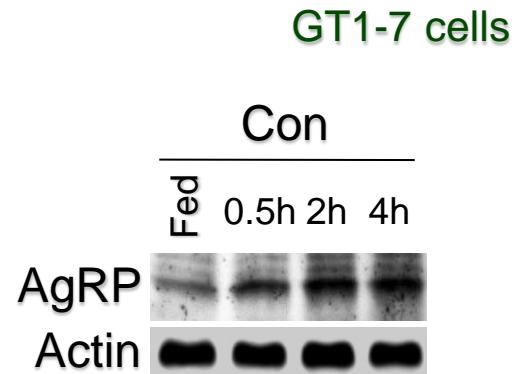
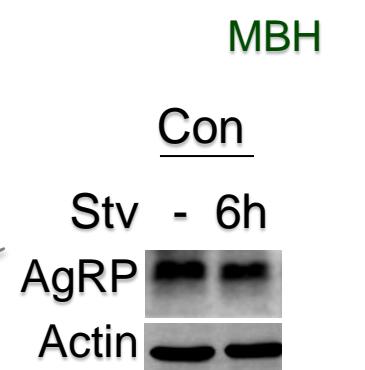
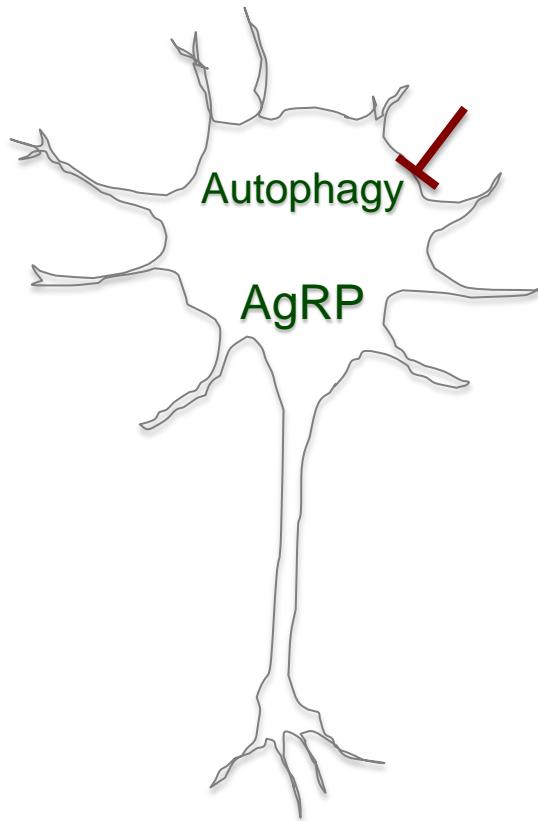
Generation of AgRP neuron autophagy-deficient mice



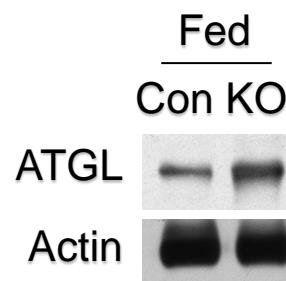
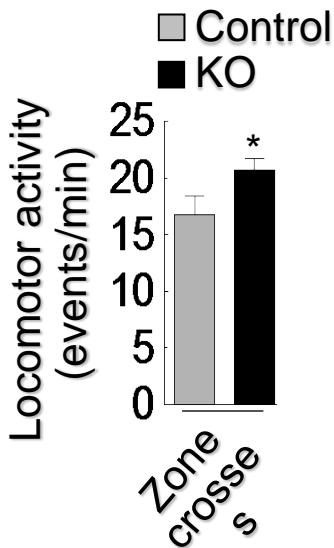
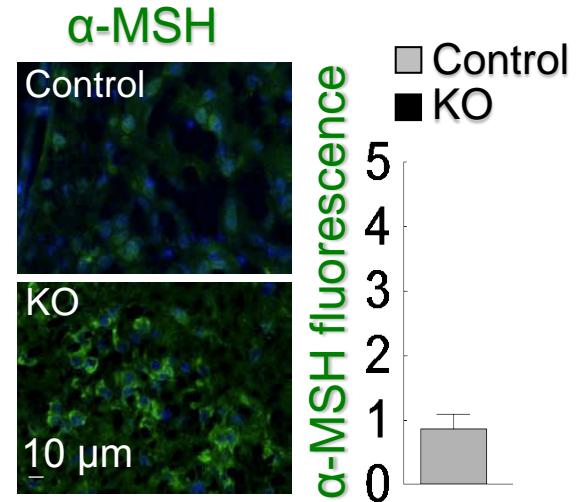
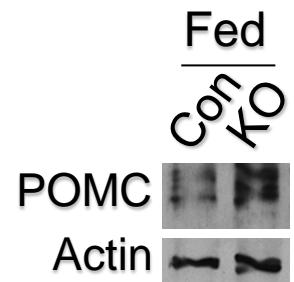
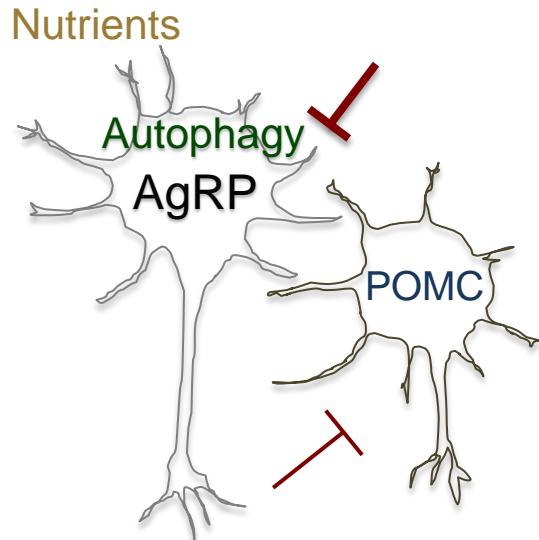
Loss of autophagy in AgRP neurons reduces adiposity and food intake



Loss of autophagy in AgRP neurons reduces AgRP levels



Loss of autophagy in AgRP neurons reduces inhibitory inputs on POMC neurons

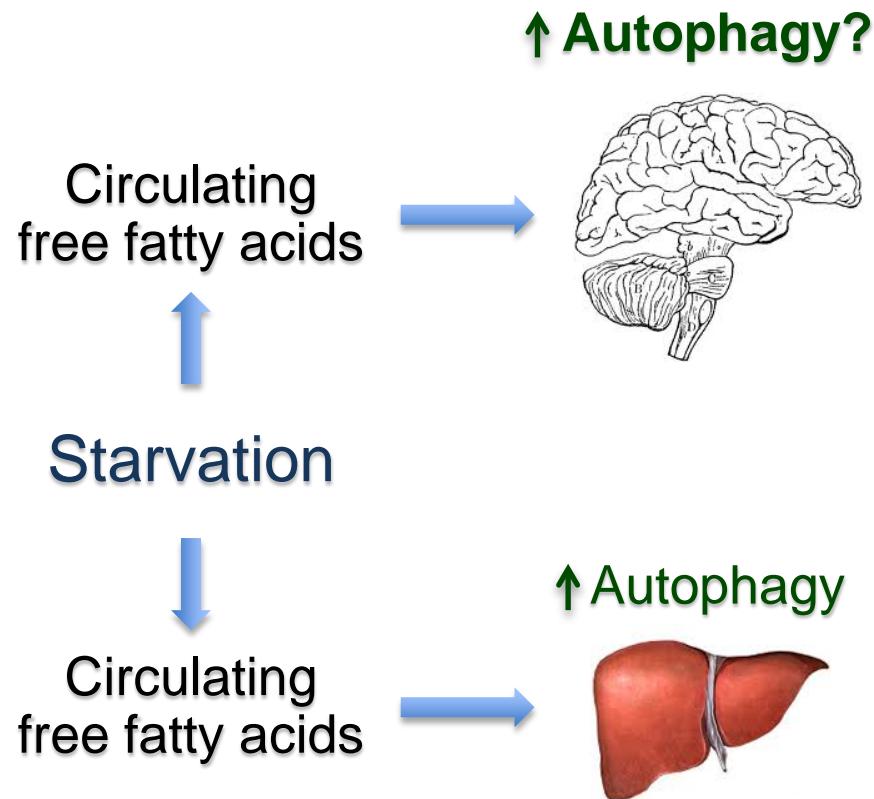


Loss of Autophagy in AgRP neurons increases energy expenditure

Question

What activates hypothalamic autophagy during starvation?

Question



Questions

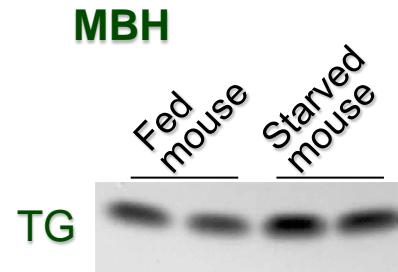
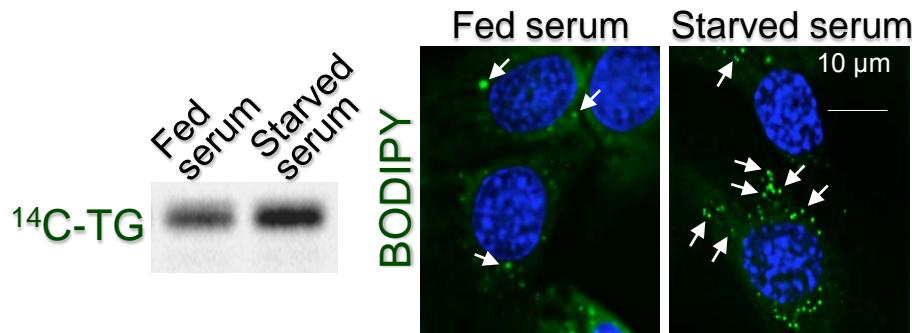
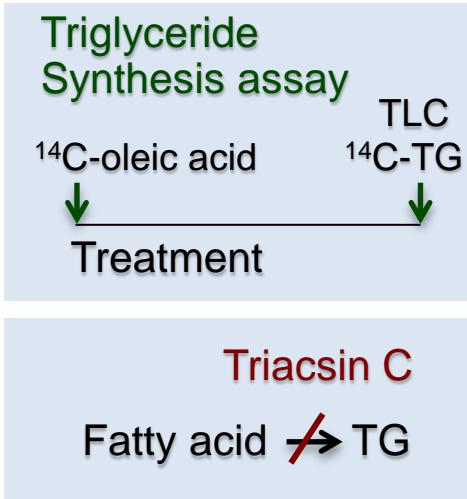
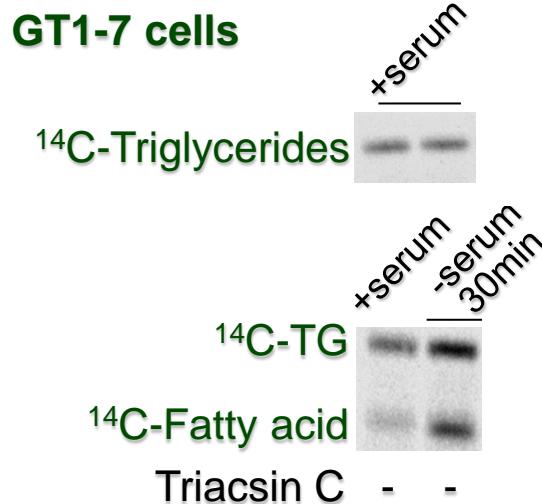
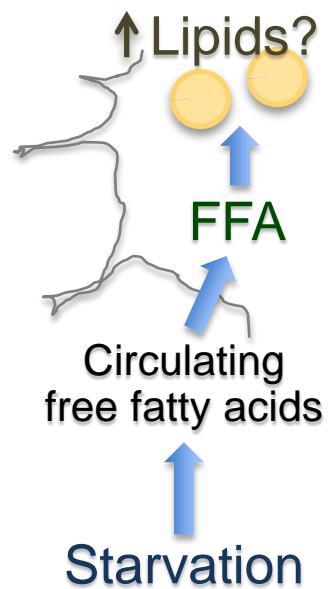
1.

Whether starvation increases
hypothalamic lipid accumulation?

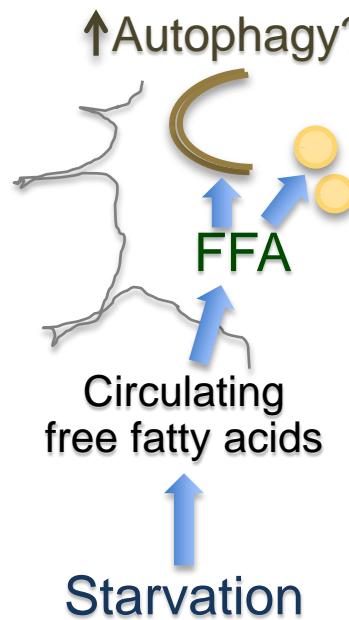
2.

Whether increased hypothalamic lipids
activate autophagy?

1. Whether starvation increases hypothalamic lipid accumulation?



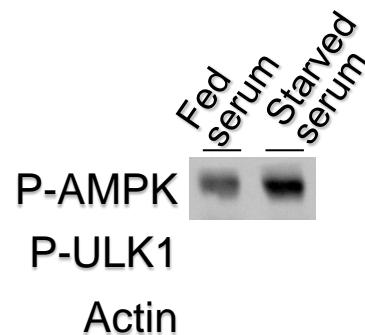
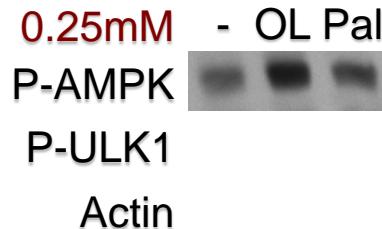
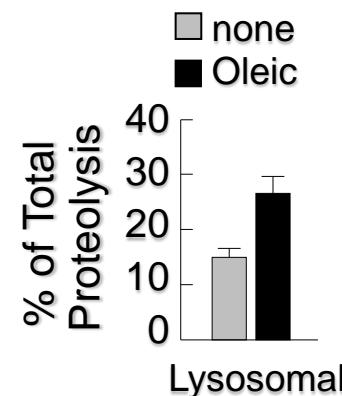
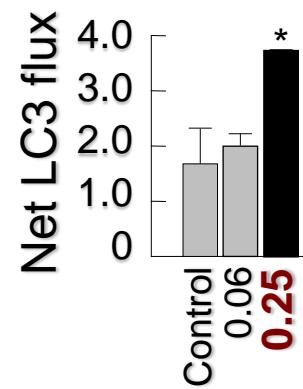
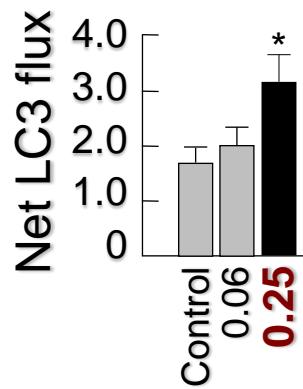
2. Whether increased hypothalamic lipids activate autophagy?



GT1-7 cells

Oleic

Palmitate

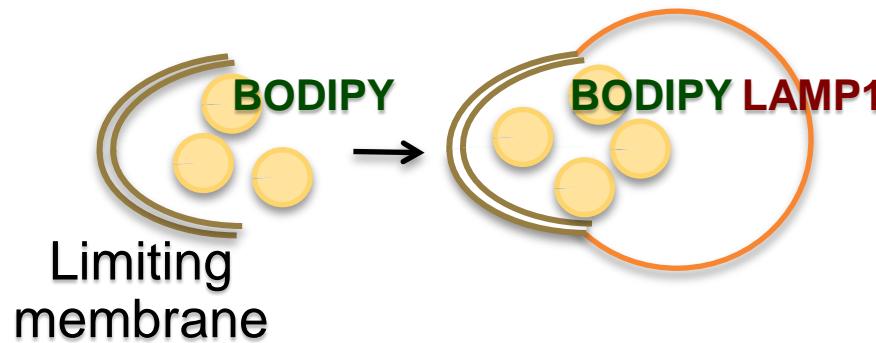


Question?

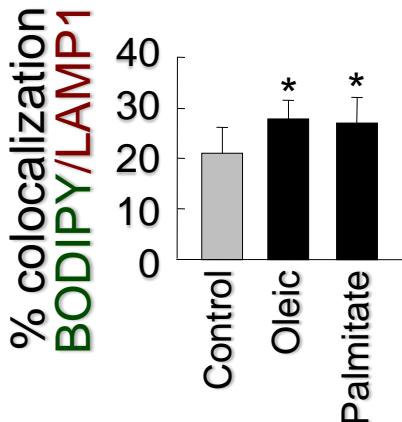
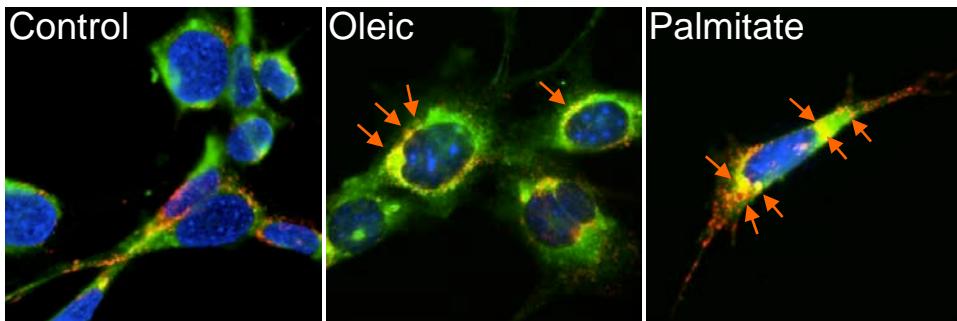
Whether induction of hypothalamic autophagy
mobilizes neuron-intrinsic lipids?

Dynamic interactions between autophagic components and hypothalamic lipids?

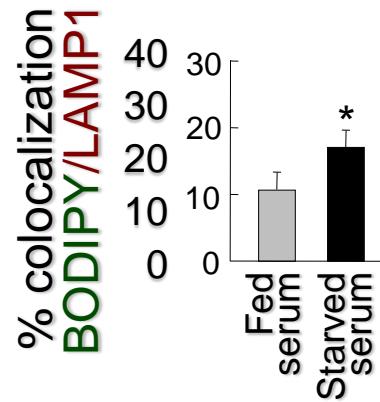
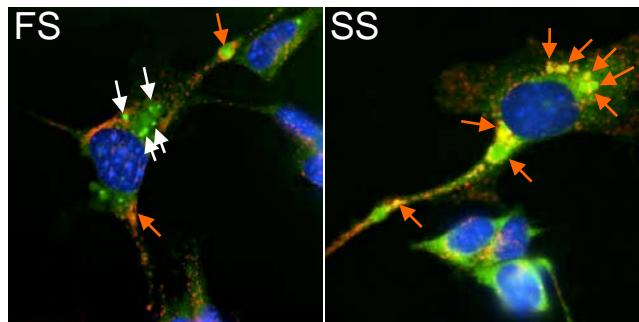
GT1-7 cells



BODIPY/LAMP1

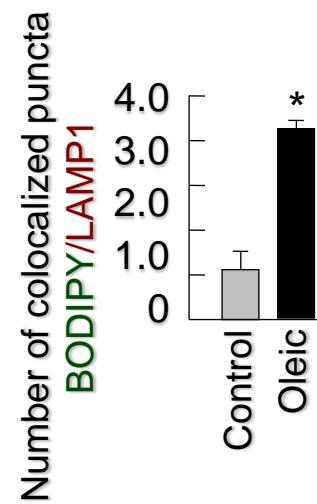
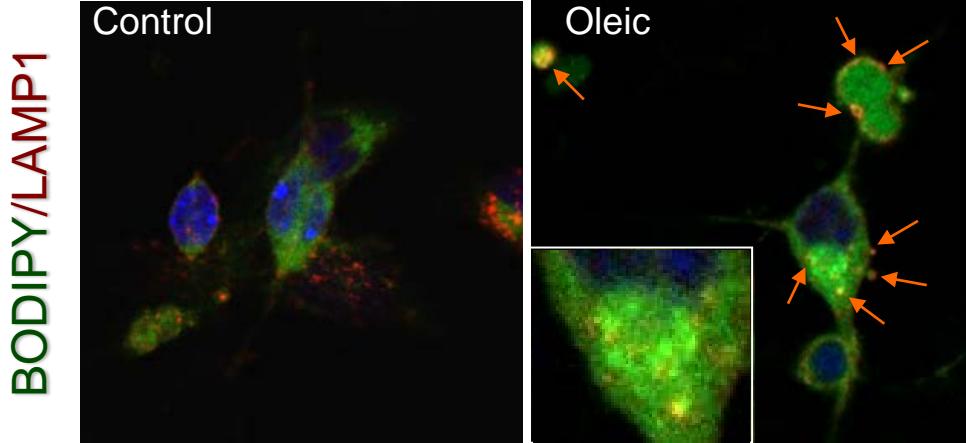
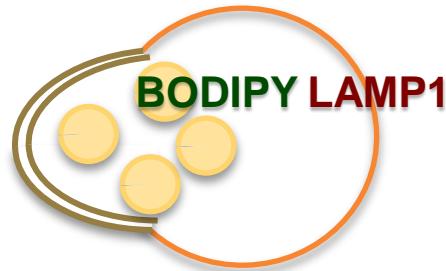


BODIPY/LAMP1



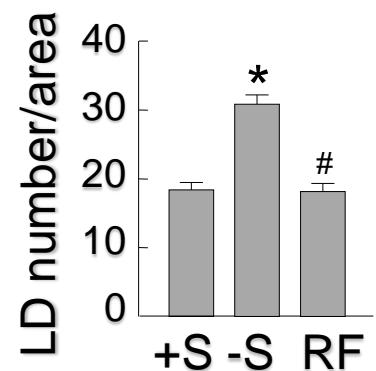
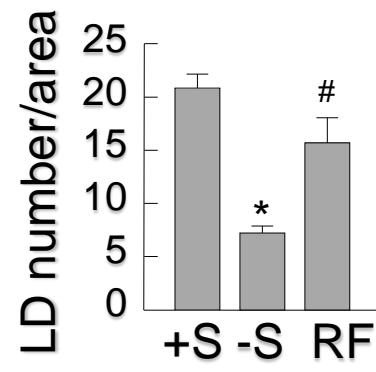
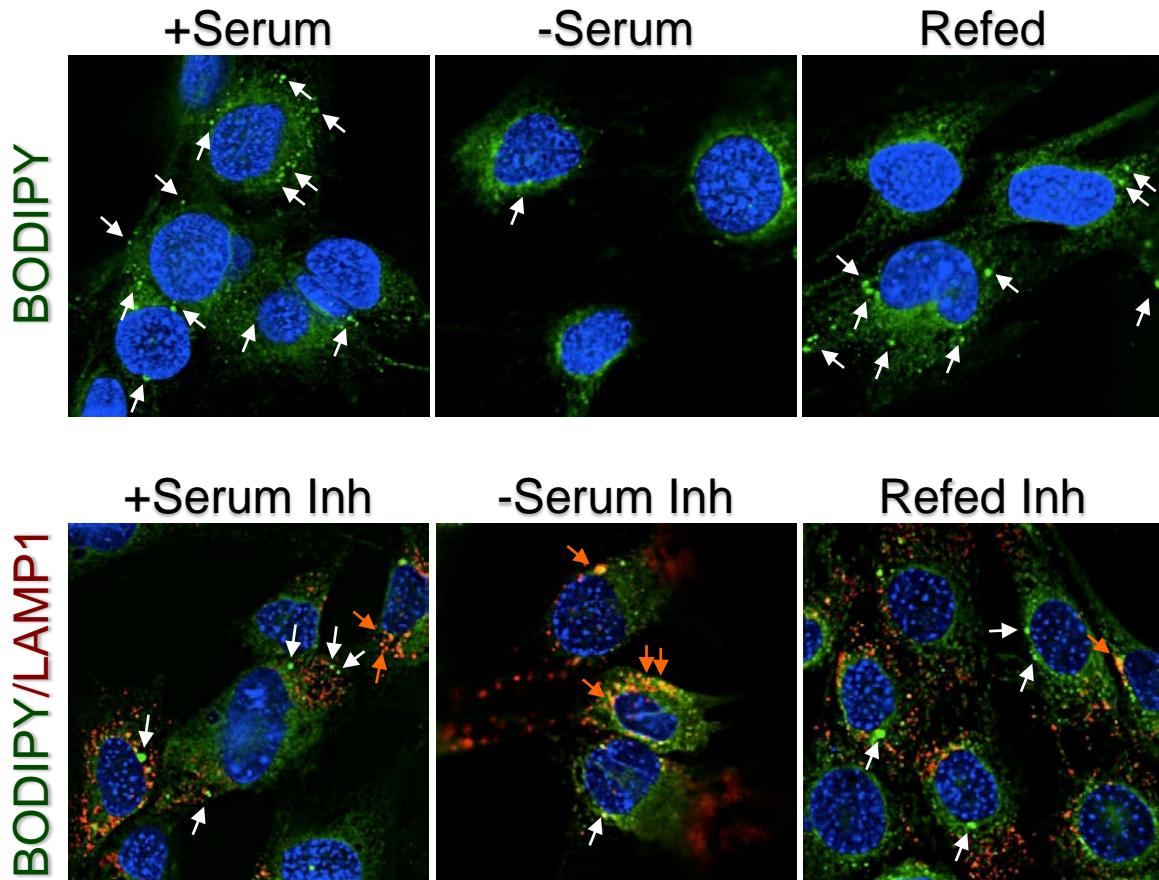
Autophagic components interact with hypothalamic lipids

Primary
hypothalamic
cultures



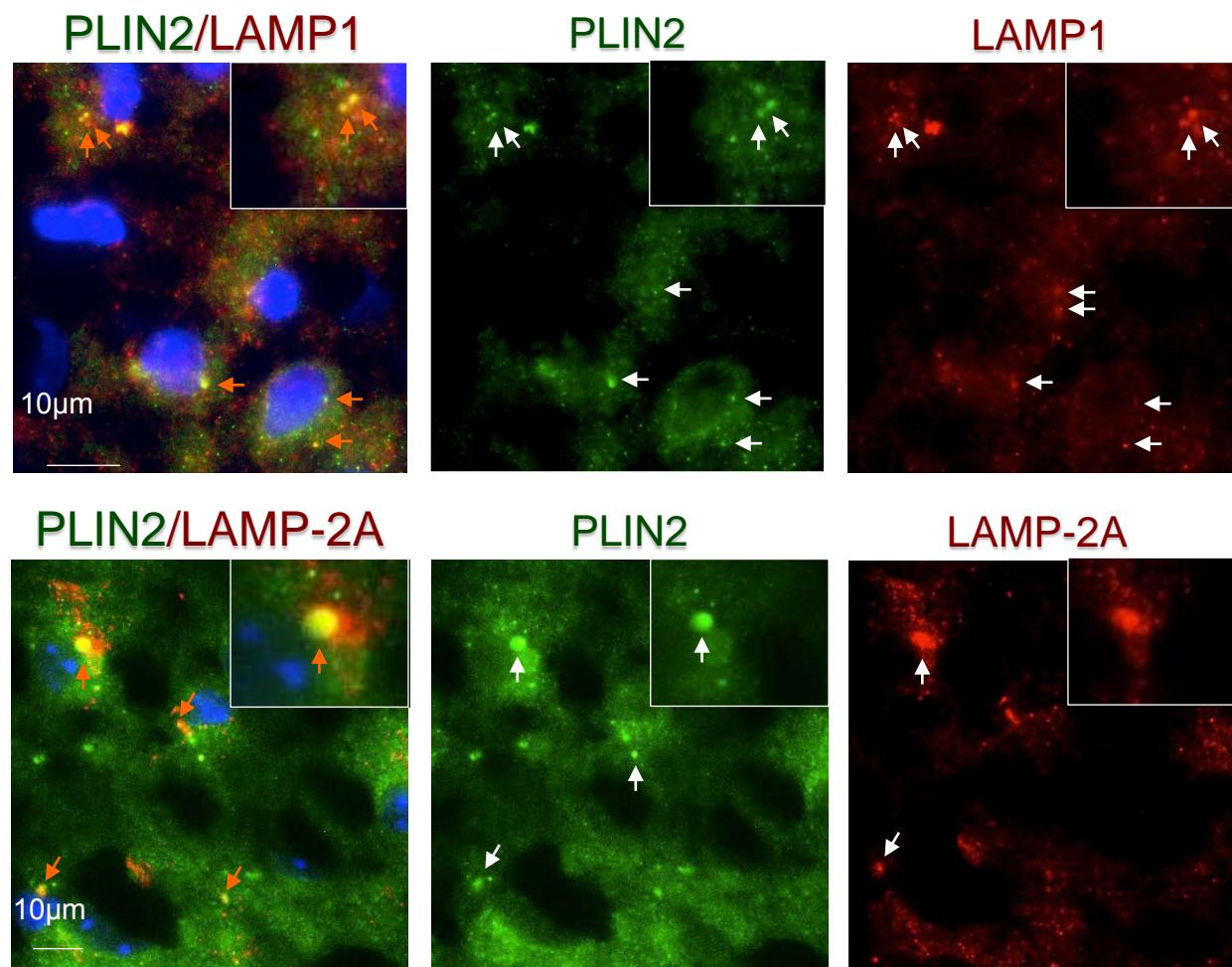
Autophagic components interact with hypothalamic lipids

GT1-7 cells



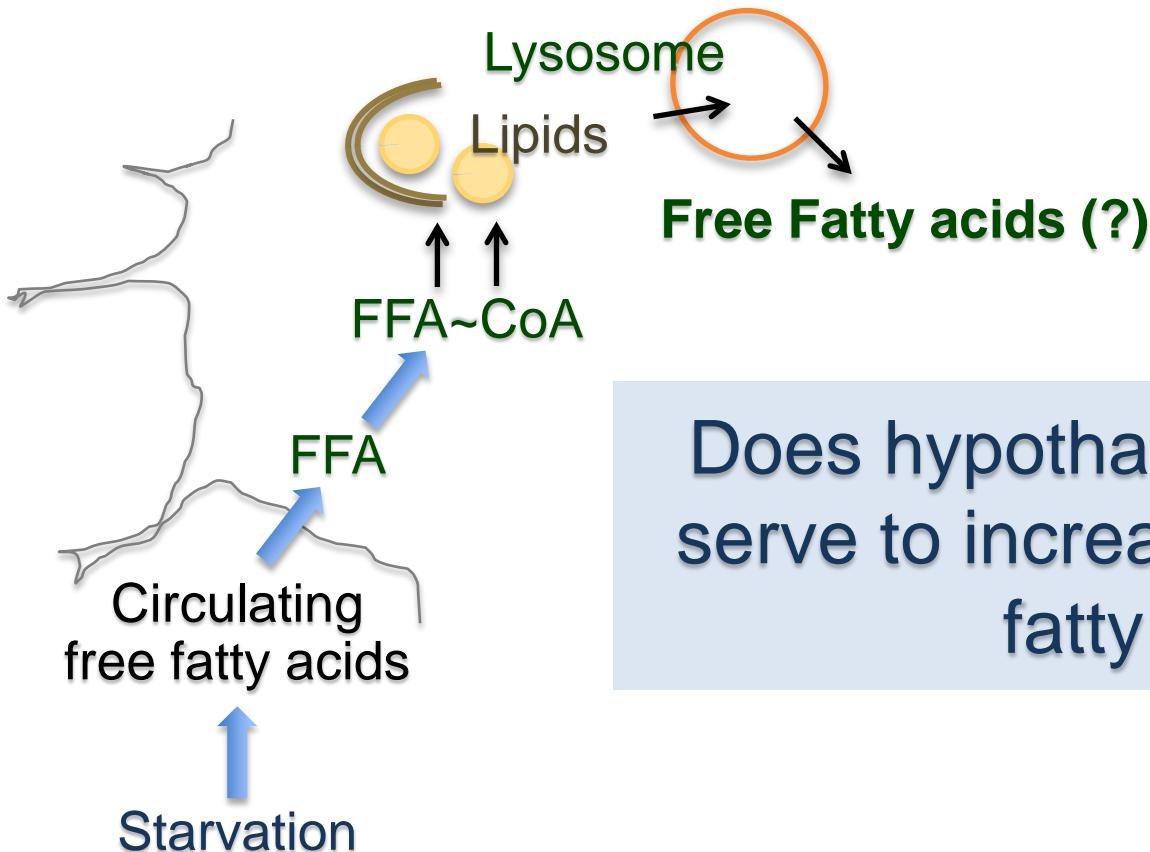
Autophagic components interact with hypothalamic lipids *in vivo*

MBH



Question?

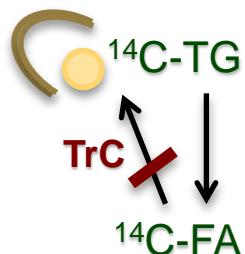
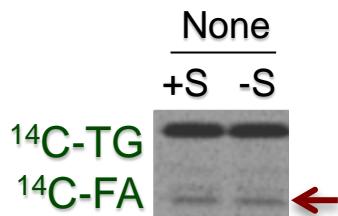
Hypothalamus



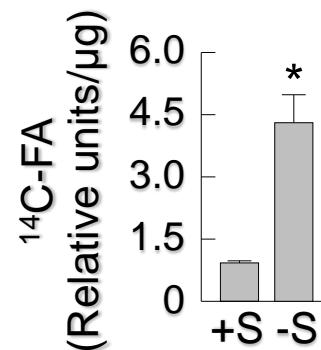
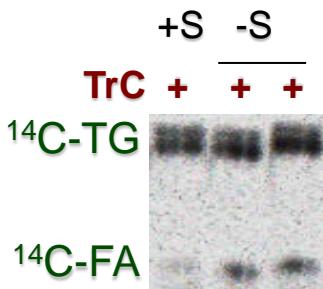
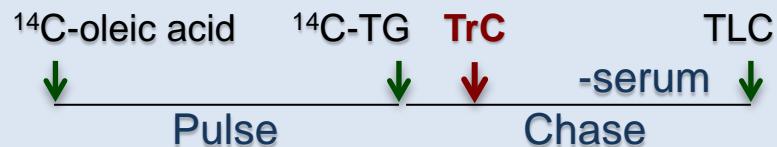
Does hypothalamic autophagy
serve to increase neuronal free
fatty acids?

Autophagy generates hypothalamic free fatty acids during starvation

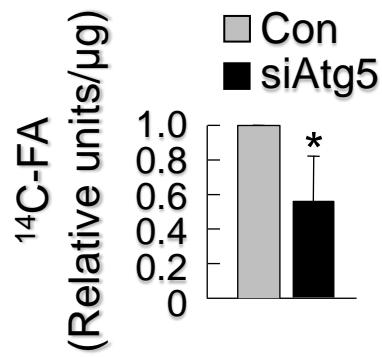
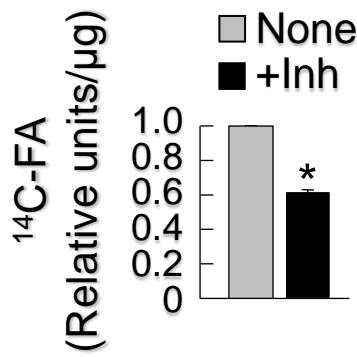
TLC



Triglyceride
Decay assay

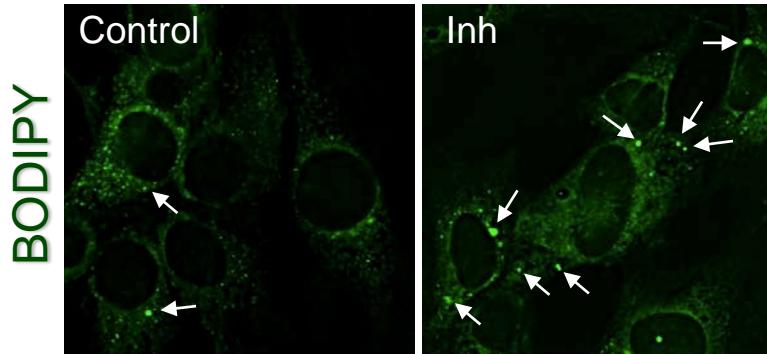


TLC

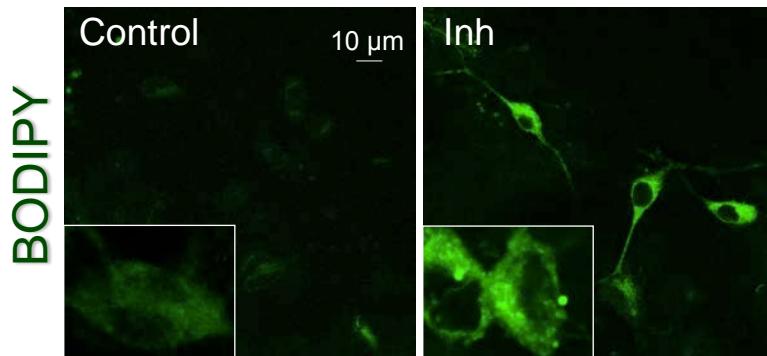


Inhibiting Autophagy leads to neuronal lipid accumulation

GT1-7 cells

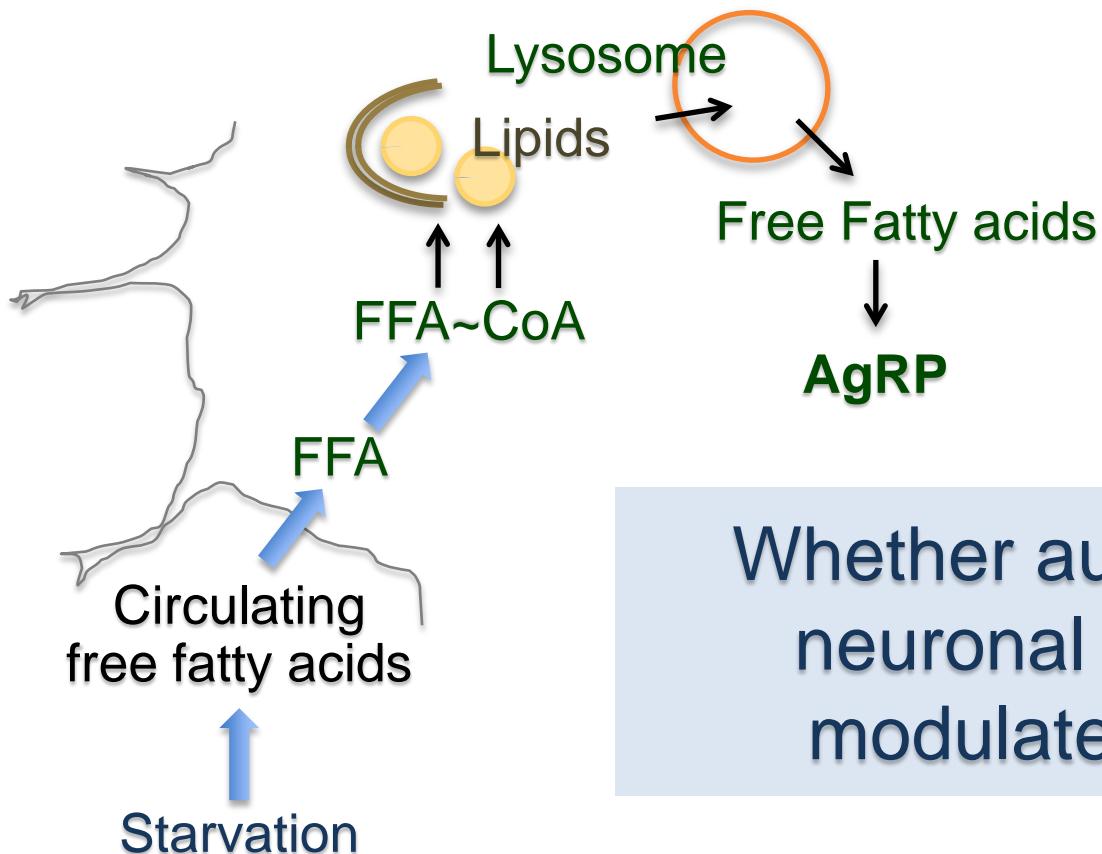


**Primary
hypothalamic
cultures**



Question?

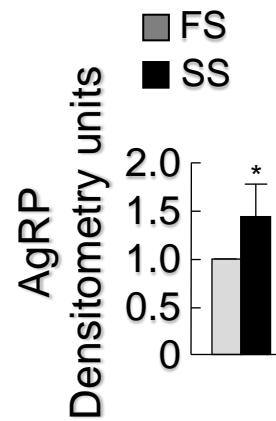
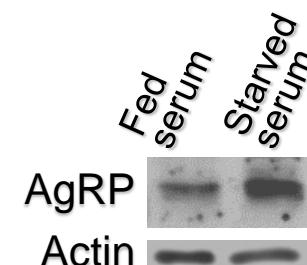
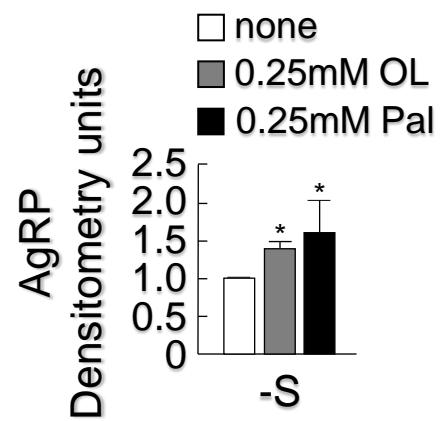
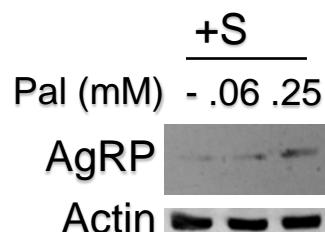
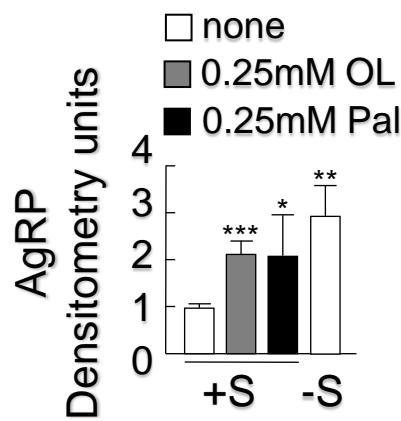
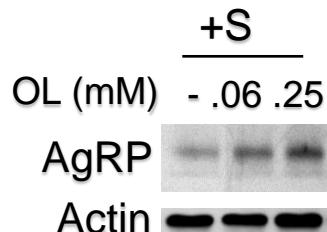
Hypothalamus



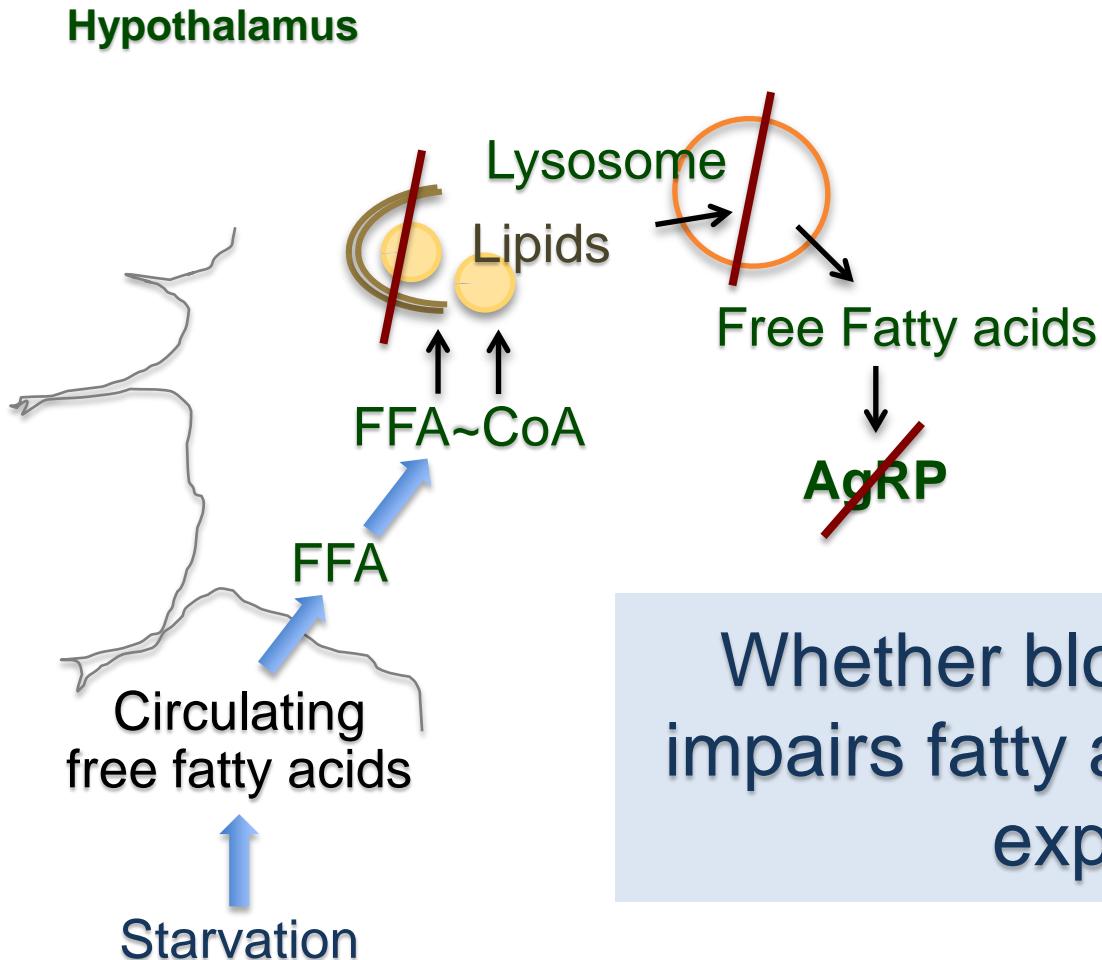
Whether autophagy-derived
neuronal free fatty acids
modulate AgRP levels?

Free fatty acids upregulate AgRP levels

GT1-7 cells



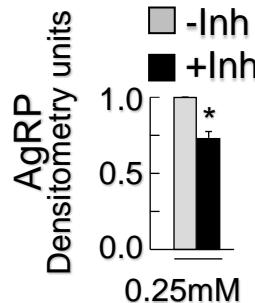
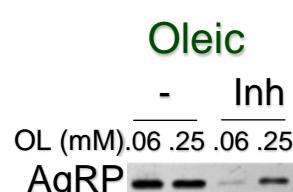
Question?



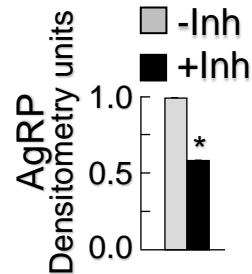
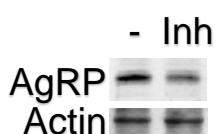
Whether blocking autophagy
impairs fatty acid-induced AgRP
expression?

Blocking Autophagy impairs fatty acid-induced AgRP expression

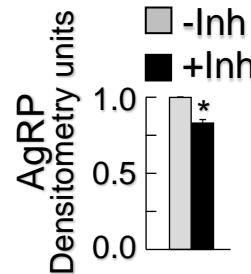
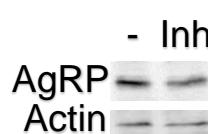
GT1-7 cells



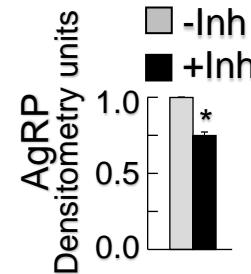
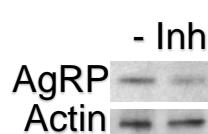
Palmitate



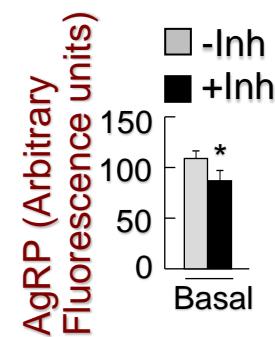
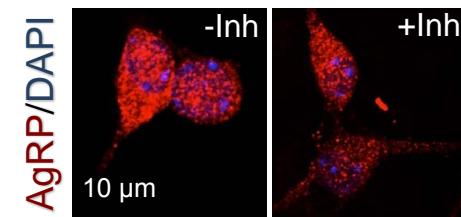
Starved serum



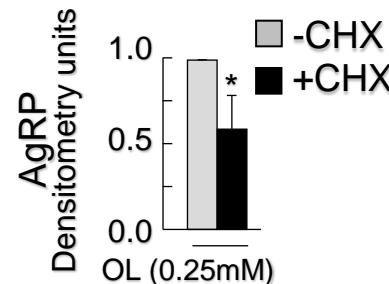
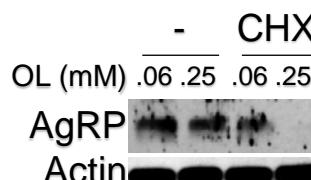
Serum removal



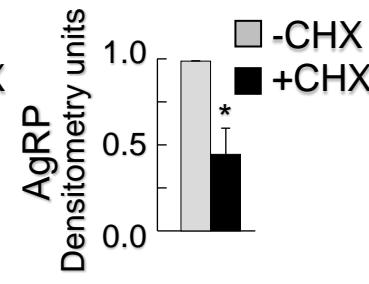
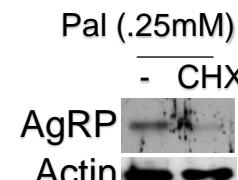
Primary hypothalamic cultures



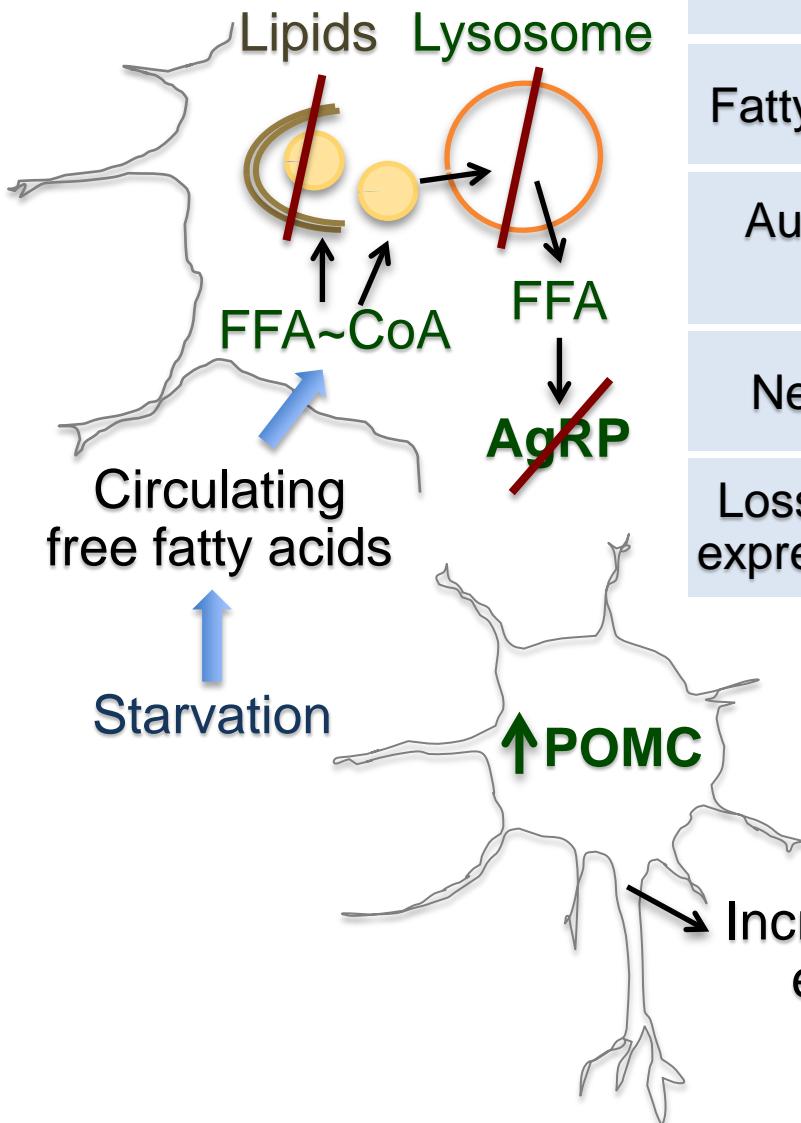
CHX



Pal (.25mM)



Conceptual Framework



- Starvation induces hypothalamic fatty acid uptake
- Fatty acid uptake activates hypothalamic autophagy
- Autophagy regulates the controlled availability of neuron-intrinsic free fatty acids
- Neuronal free fatty acids drive AgRP expression
- Loss of autophagy in AgRP neurons reduces AgRP expression and constitutively increases POMC levels

Future directions

1. Autophagy in POMC neurons
2. Upstream signaling cascades that control neuronal autophagy
3. Fatty acid regulation of neuropeptide expression
4. Hypothalamic autophagy & aging

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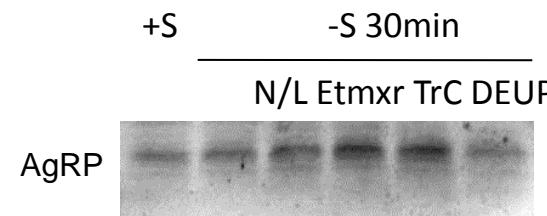
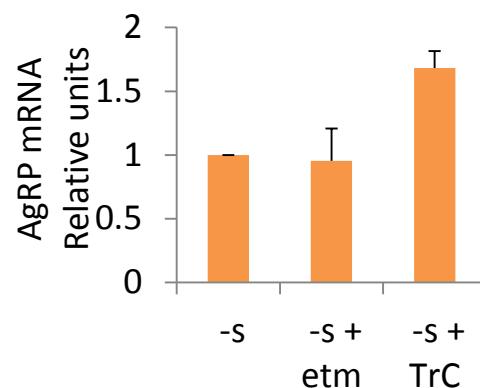
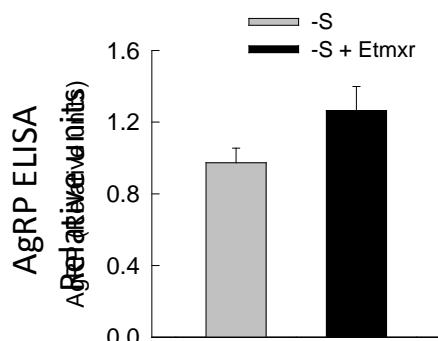
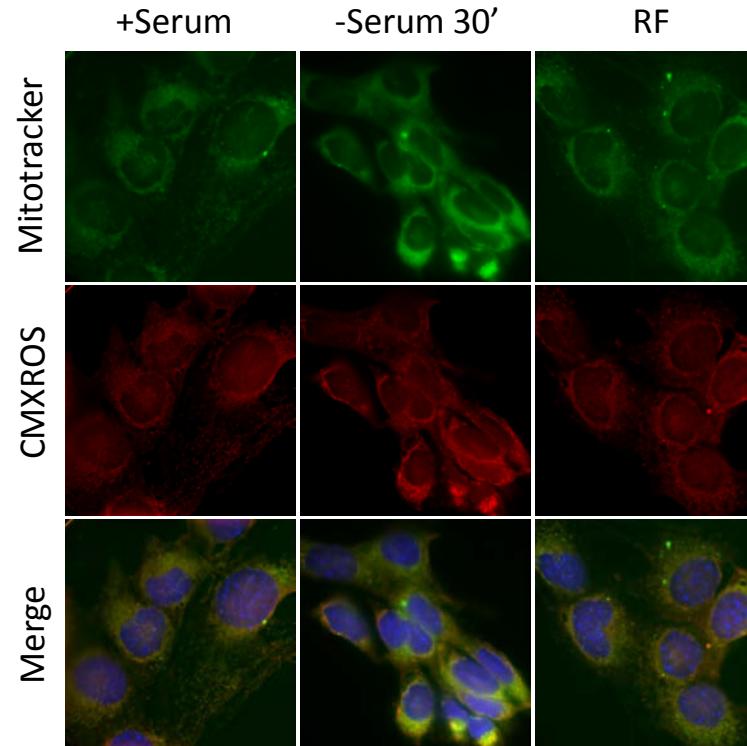
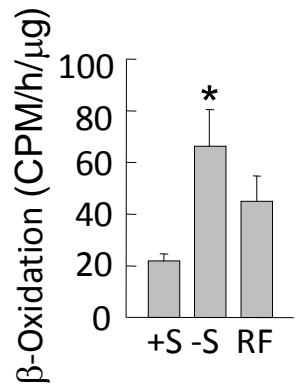
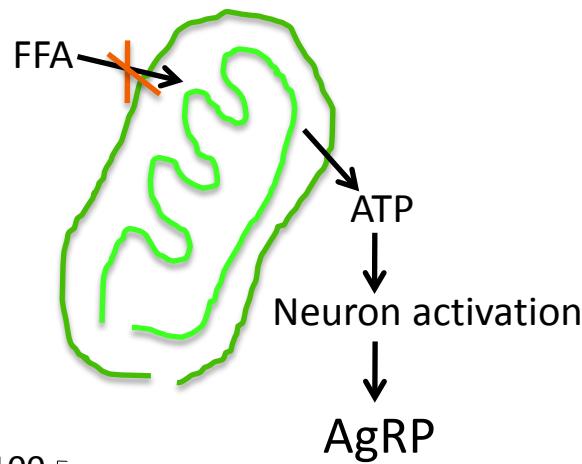
Collaborators

Ana Maria Cuervo, MD PhD
Gary Schwartz, PhD

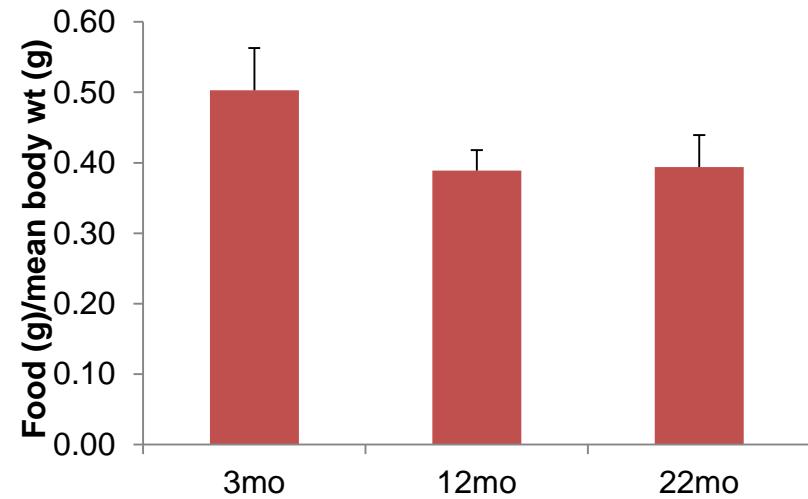
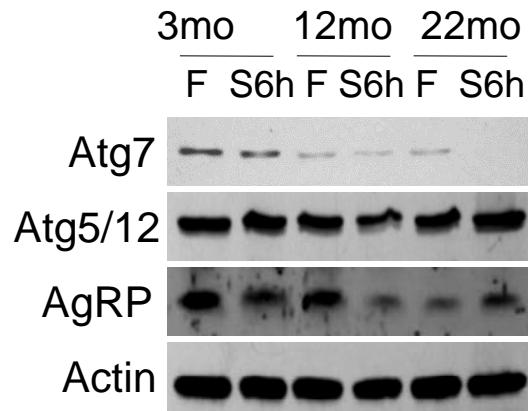
Funding

NIH NIDDK
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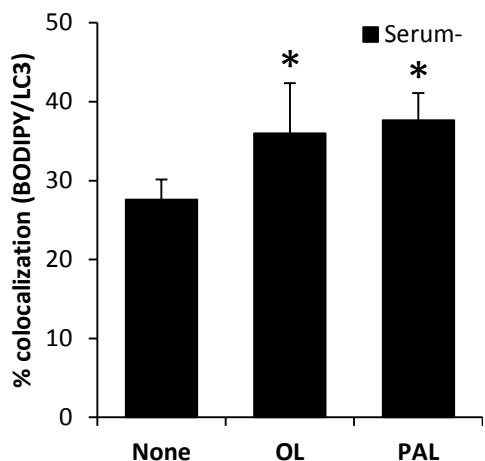
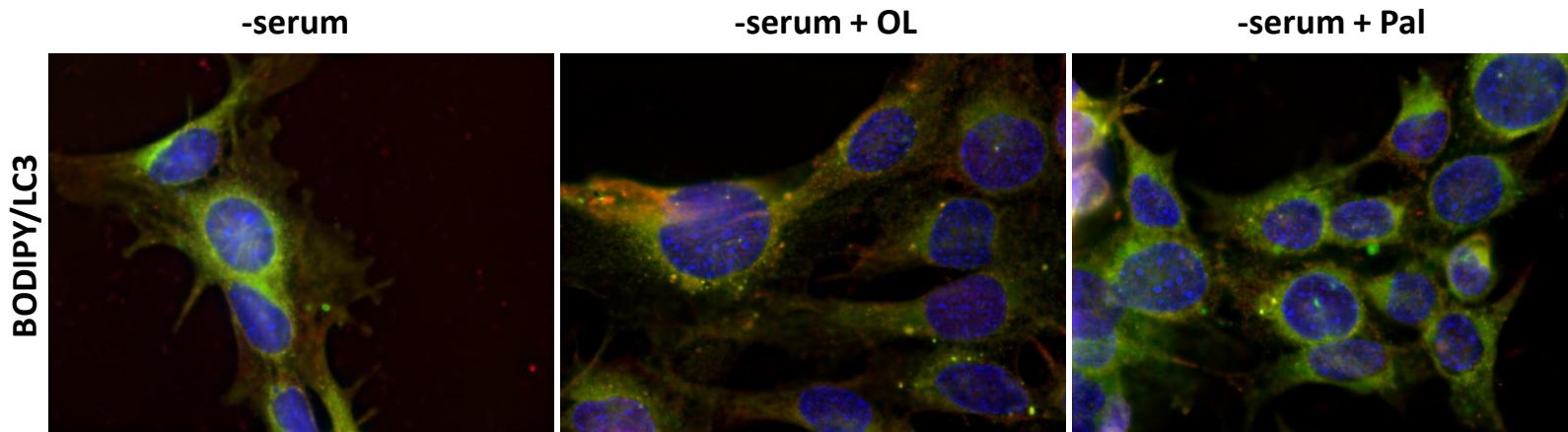
Does fatty acid link macroautophagy to AgRP secretion?



Decreased hypothalamic autophagy with aging may contribute to anorexia

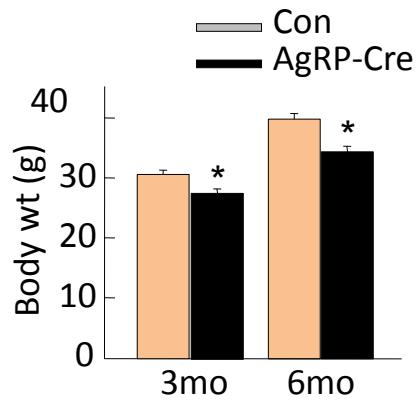


Fatty acids induces autophagy as a feed-forward mechanism

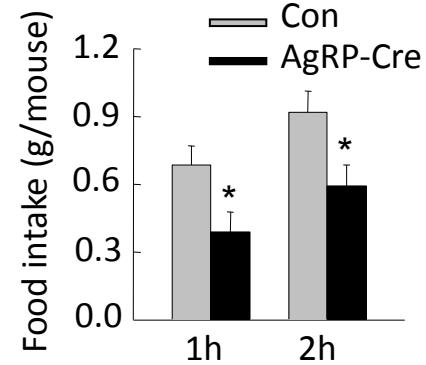


AgRP-neuron specific ablation of autophagy decreases food intake and body weight

Atg7F/F x AgRP-Cre

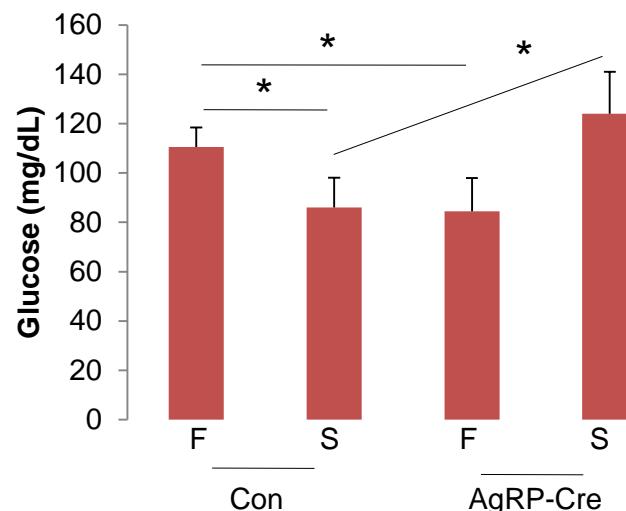
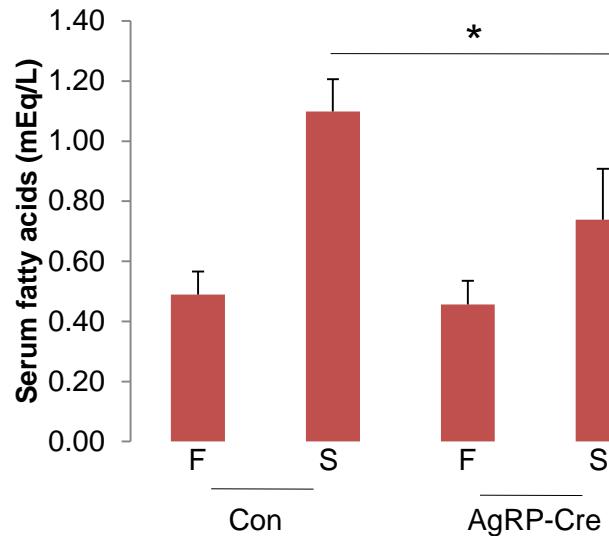
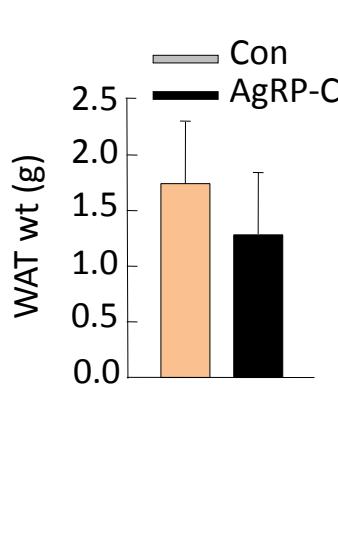


Basal food intake

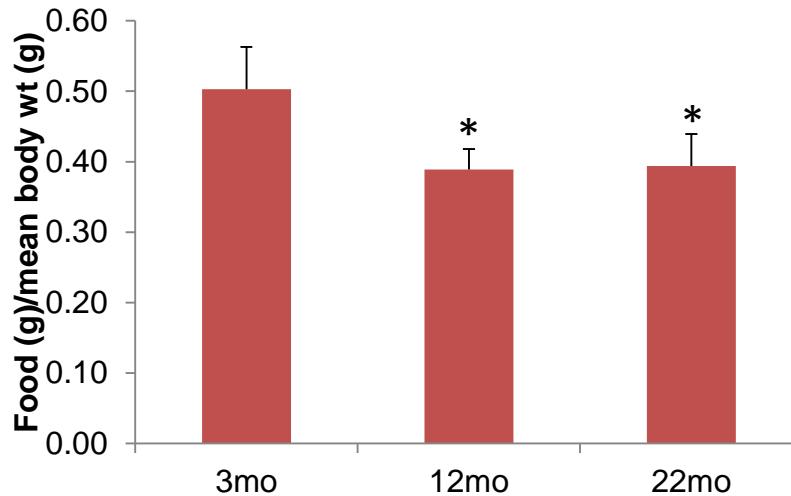
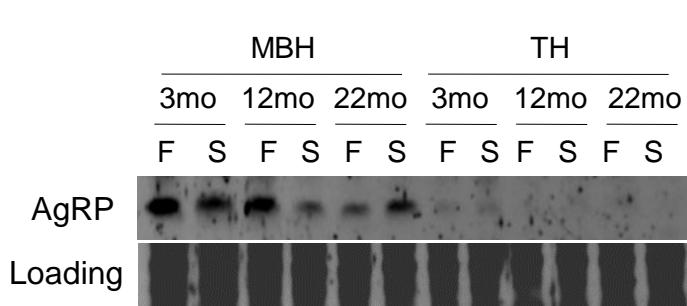
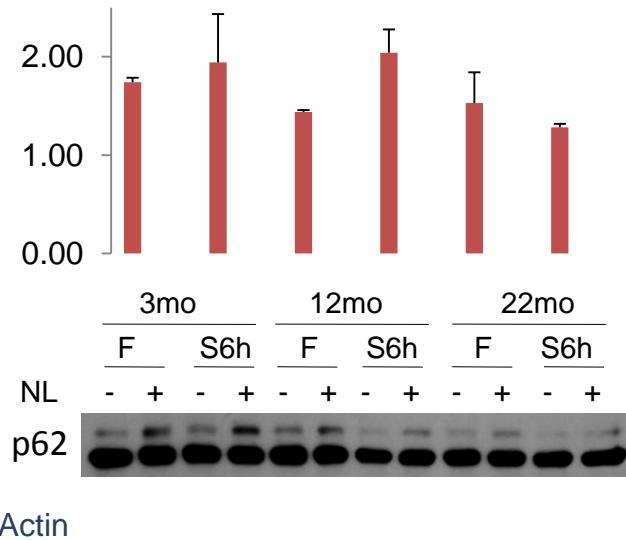
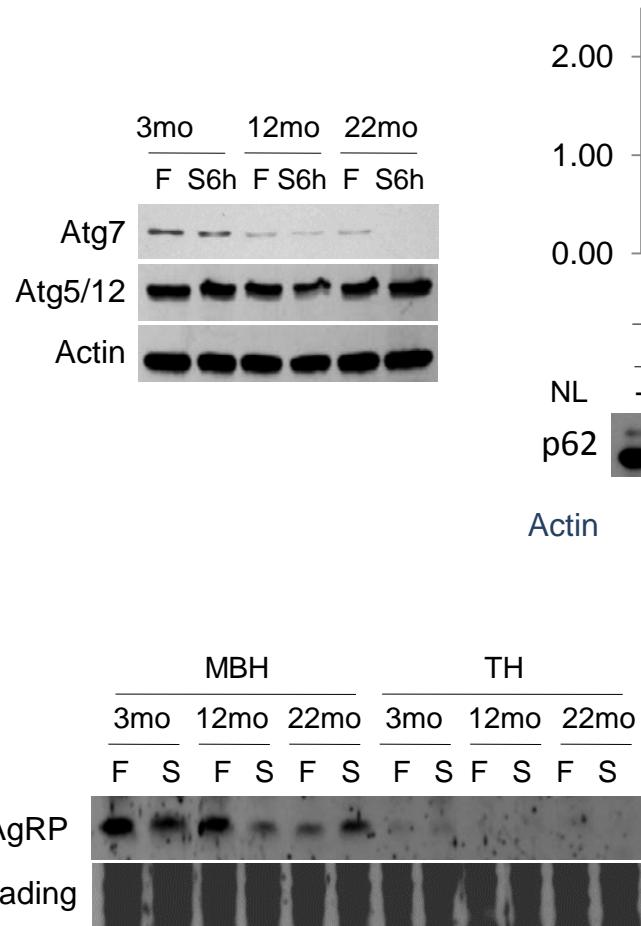


Atg7 and LC3 WB

AgRP WB in con/KO



Aging-induced decline in hypothalamic autophagy contributes to anorexia of aging



Questions??

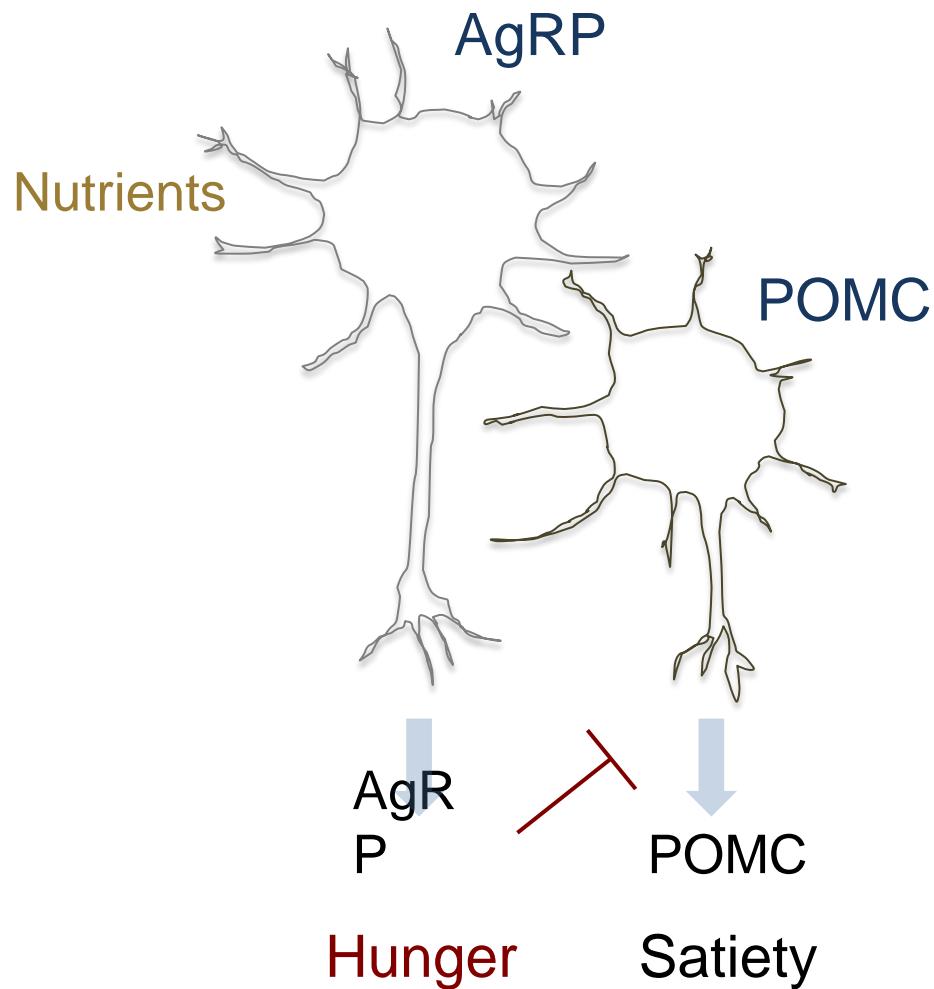
Is fatty acid driving AgRP gene expression? Yes!!

Mechanism?

-PPAR-gamma?

-Foxo1?

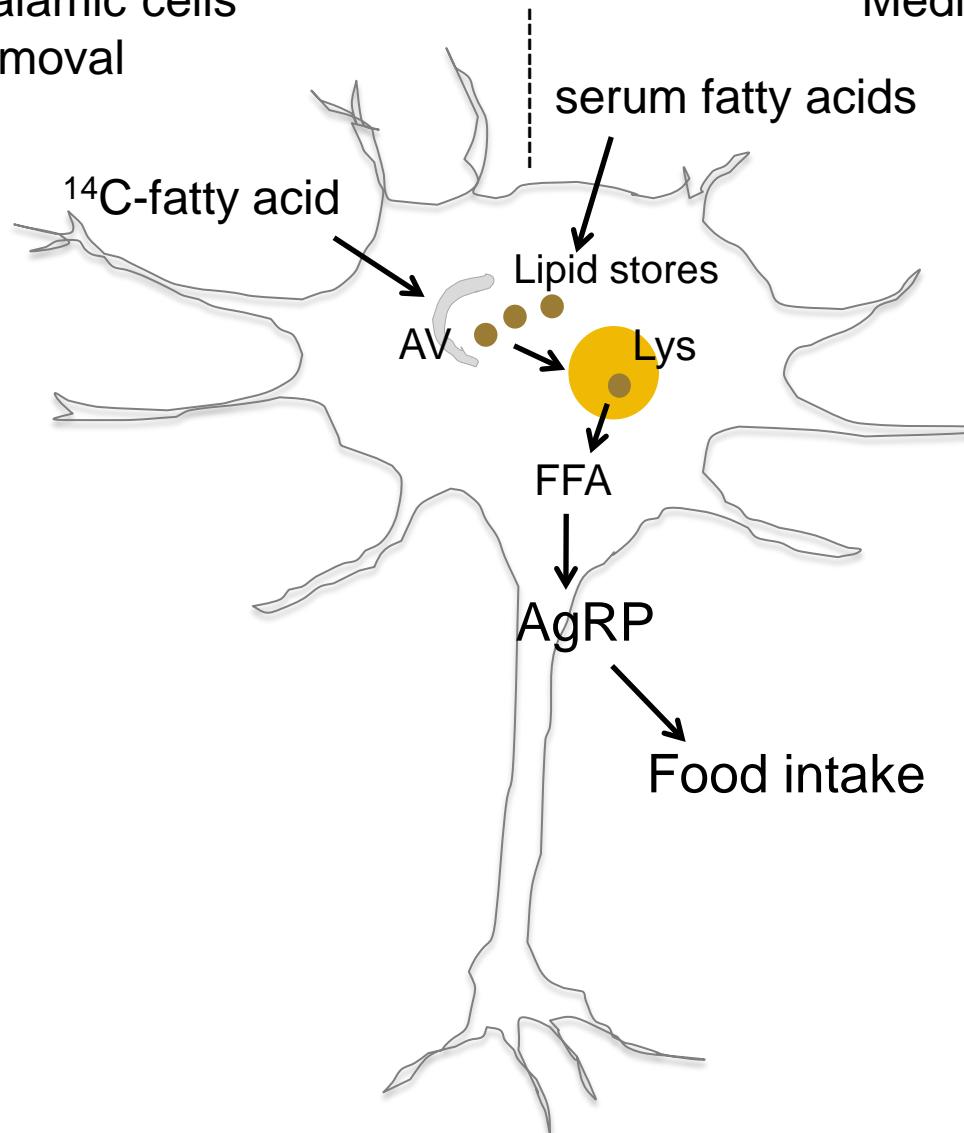
Hypothalamic regulation of food intake



The working model – AgRP neuron

GT1-7 hypothalamic cells
serum removal

Mediobasal hypothalamus
fasted mice



Autophagic components interact with hypothalamic lipids

Primary
hypothalamic
cultures

