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1. 2. 2. 3.

The Effects of Uncoupling Protein 3 Overexpression on Glucose Metabolism in OLETF Rats *in Vivo* and Cultured Skeletal Muscle Cells *in Vitro*

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- Abstract -

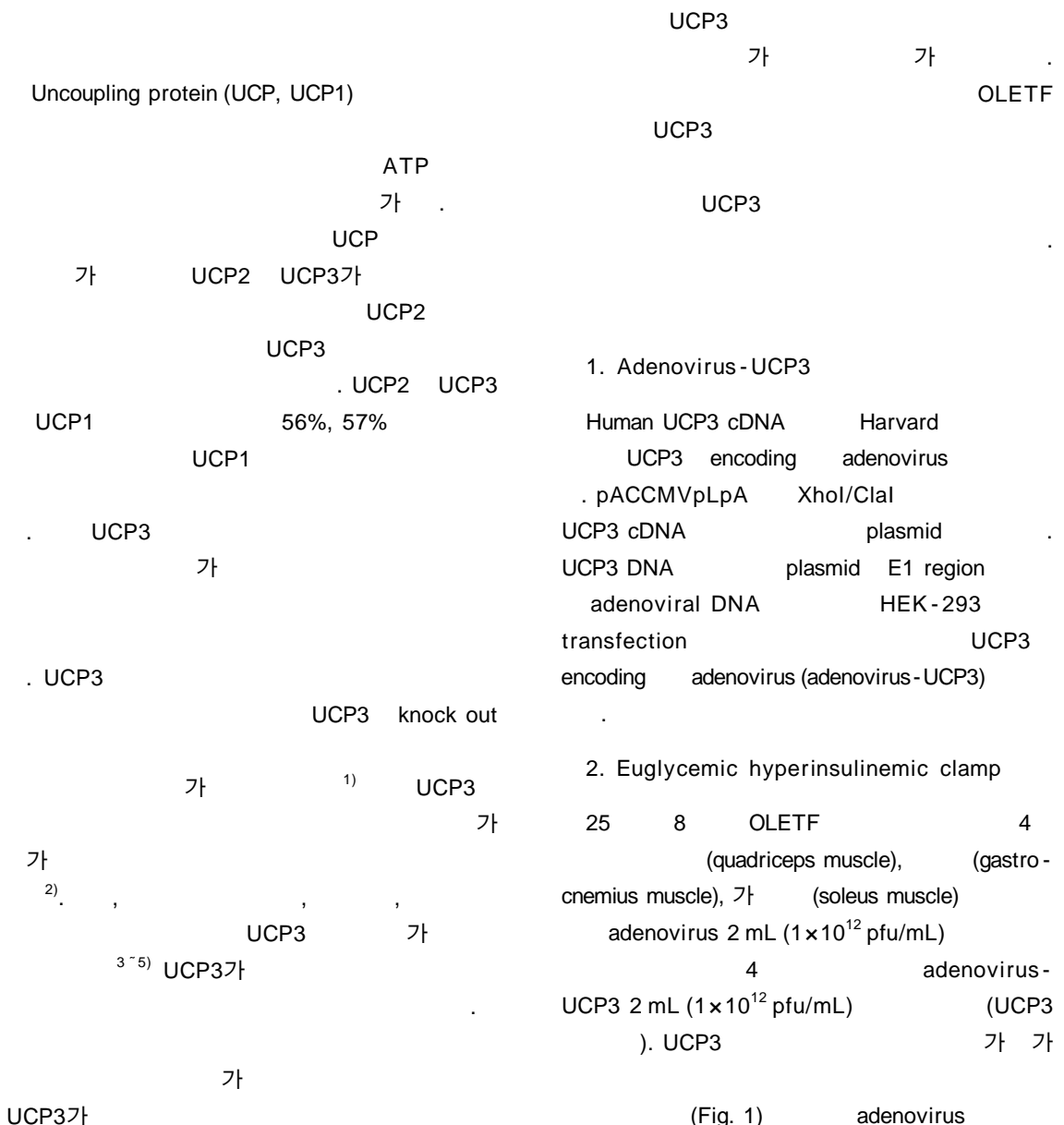
Background: UCP3 is a mitochondrial membrane protein expressed selectively in the skeletal muscle and brown adipose tissue. Since the skeletal muscle is the main organ determining insulin sensitivity in the body, it was hypothesized that UCP3 overexpression in skeletal muscle cells would improve glucose metabolism.

Methods: An adenovirus-UCP3 was produced by a recombinant DNA method. OLETF rats were divided into 2 groups. Four rats were injected with the adenovirus-UCP3 (UCP3 group) and others were injected with the adenovirus (control group) in the skeletal muscle. The UCP3 group was provided with the same quantity of food as that consumed by the control group on the previous day. Insulin sensitivity was evaluated by the euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp method. In a separate experiment, glucose transport and glycogen synthesis we evaluated in C2C12 cells transfected with ether an adenovirus or the adenovirus-UCP3.

Results: The insulin sensitivity improved significantly and the body weight decreased in the UCP3 group. The glucose transport and glycogen synthesis were higher in the UCP3-C2C12 skeletal muscle cells at the basal state. After insulin treatment, glucose transport and glycogen synthesis were also higher in the UCP3-C2C12 cells but the increments were reduced after treatment with wortmannin, a PI3K inhibitor.

Conclusion: Insulin sensitivity was higher in the UCP3-overexpressed OLETF rats in the *in vivo* study. UCP3 transfection also increased glucose transport and glycogen synthesis in the cultured skeletal muscle cells by a PI3K dependent mechanism (J Kor Diabetes Asso 25:460 ~ 468, 2001).

Key Words: UCP3, Glucose transport, Glycogen synthesis, PI3K



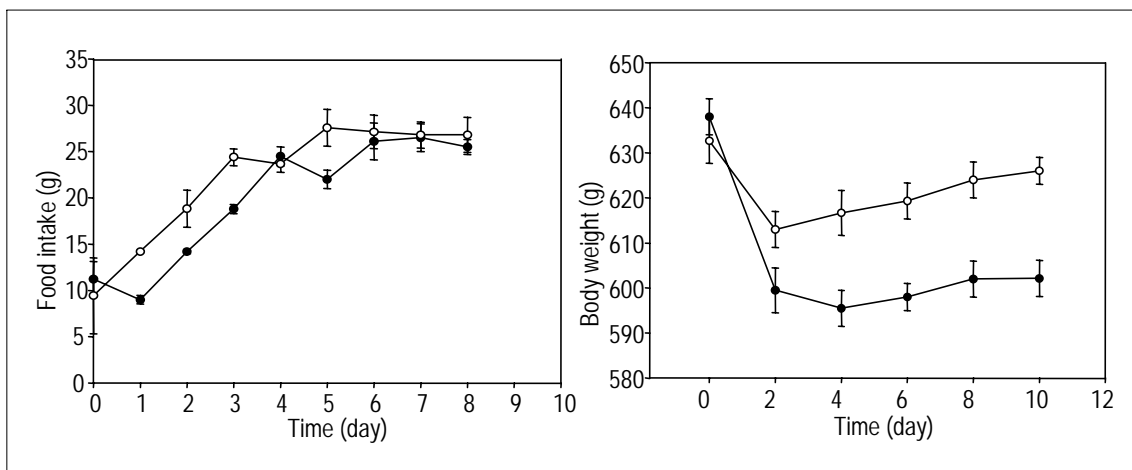


Fig. 1. Upper panel shows the amount of food intake. UCP3 group (closed circle) were provided by the same amount of food as that consumed by control group on the previous day (closed circle). Lower panel shows the body weight changes between two groups. The body weight was significantly decreased in UCP3 group compared to control group. *: $p < 0.05$ vs control

10 euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp
OLETF
(Humulin Regular, Eli-Lilly, Indianapolis, IN,
USA) 86 pmol/kgmin
10

25%

3. C2C12

C2C12 (American Type Culture Collec-
tion, Rockville, MD, USA) 10% FCS 2 mmol/L
DMEM

48

5 mmol/L 0.5% Earles
salts MEM (minimum essential medium)
18 myotube

4. Adenovirus-UCP3 transfection

C2C12

adenovirus-UCP3 3×10^6 pfu/cm² 1
2% MEM

24 4 UCP3
C2C12 (UCP3-C2C12)

5.

OLETF

(Beckman Coulter Inc., Fullerton, CA)

Linco (Linco Research Inc.,

St. Charles, MO) kit

(radioimmunoassay)

6.

C2C12

UCP3-C2C12

, wortmannin

1 0.5 μ mol/L 2-deoxy- [³H]D-
glucose (2DG; 0.5 μ Ci/mL) 10
0.05N NaOH

7.

C2C12

UCP3-C2C12

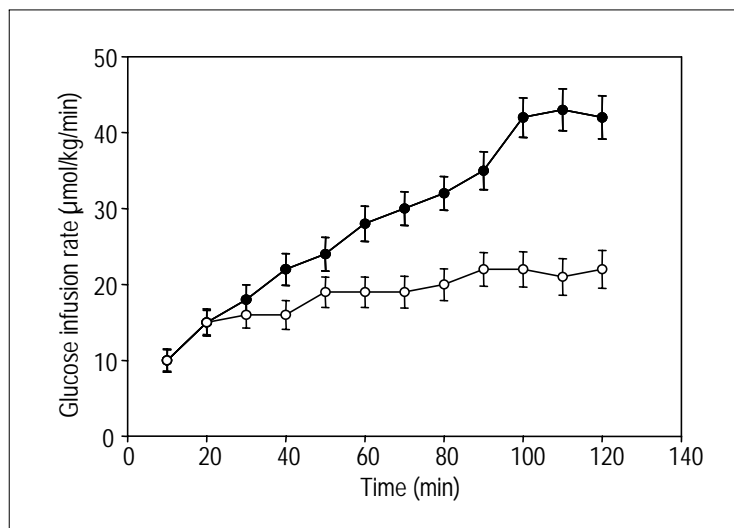


Fig. 2. When euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp was done to control (open circle) and UCP3 group (closed circle), the insulin sensitivity was significantly higher in UCP3 group. *: $p < 0.05$ vs control

1. wortmannin
5 mmol/L glucose 0.5 μ Ci of D-[U- 14 C]
glucose가 MEM 90
100 μ L 30% KOH가 가
95%

8.

SPSS (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) computer program

Mann-Whitney test

Kruskal-Wallis test

$p < 0.05$

1. OLETF

UCP3

UCP3

(Fig. 1). Euglycemic hyperinsulinemic glucose clamp

UCP3

OLETF

가

(Fig. 2). UCP3 OLETF

8.43 ± 0.88 mmol/L

12.54 ± 1.86 mmol/L

가

($p < 0.05$). UCP3

OLETF

85.12 ± 17.62

pmol/L

(116.61 ± 8.62 pmol/L)

2. C2C12

UCP3

C2C12

$1.28 \pm$

0.17μ mol/L/min 100 nM

2

$2.67 \pm 0.20 \mu$ mol/L/min

가

UCP3-

C2C12

3.89 ± 0.13

μ mol/L/min 가

$5.74 \pm$

0.44μ mol/L/min 가

UCP3-

C2C12 phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)

wortmannin 가

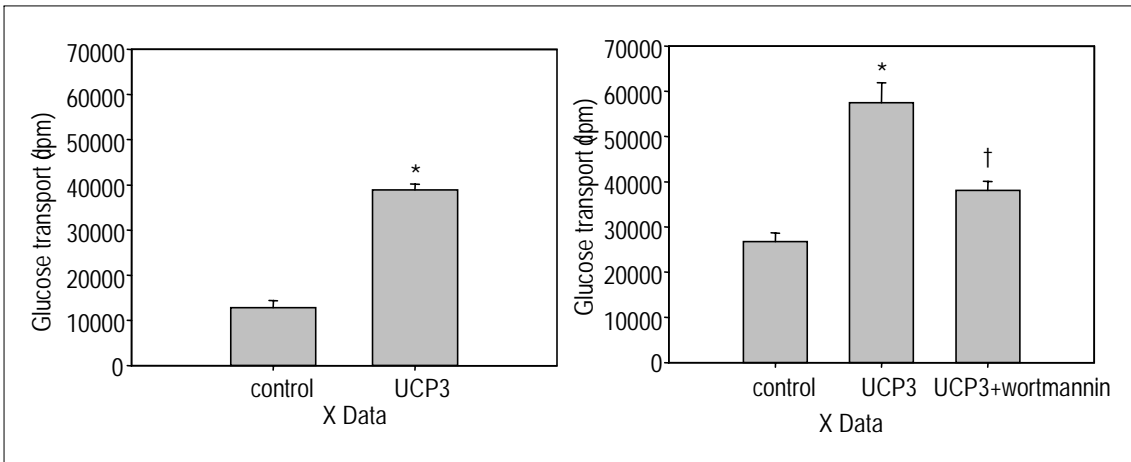


Fig. 3. The glucose transport was increased in UCP3-overexpressed C2C12 skeletal muscle cells at basal state (upper panel). After insulin treatment (lower panel), the glucose transport was also increased in UCP3-overexpressed C2C12 skeletal muscle cells. The increment was diminished after treatment of wortmannin.
*: $p<0.05$ compared to control. †: $p<0.05$ compared to UCP3

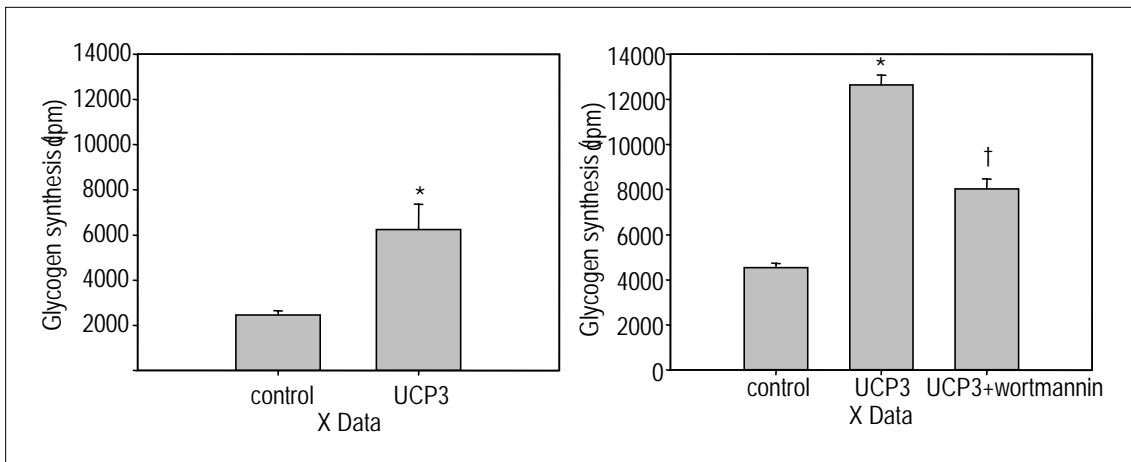


Fig. 4. The glycogen synthesis was increased in UCP3-overexpressed C2C12 skeletal muscle cells at basal state (upper panel). After insulin treatment (lower panel), the glycogen synthesis was also increased in UCP3-overexpressed C2C12 skeletal muscle cells. The increment was diminished after treatment of wortmannin.
*: $p<0.05$ compared to control. †: $p<0.05$ compared to UCP3

3.81±0.20 μmol/L/min	(Fig. 3).	1.26±0.454 μmol/L/min	가
C2C12	0.25±0.01	UCP3-C2C12	wortmannin 가
μmol/L/min	0.45±0.01 μmol/L/min	UCP3-C2C12	0.80±0.04 μ
가 . UCP3-C2C12		mol/L/min	(Fig. 4).
0.62±0.01 μmol/L/min	가		

: UCP3 OLETF
 가 . C2C12
 1.28±0.17 µmol/L/min
 100 nM 2 2.67±0.20
 µmol/L/min 가 . UCP3-C2C12
 3.89±0.13 µmol/L/min
 가 5.74±0.44 µmol/L/min
 가 . UCP3-C2C12
 PI3K wortmannin 가
 3.81±0.20 µmol/L/min .
 C2C12 0.25±0.01 µ
 mol/L/min 0.45±0.01 mol/L/min
 가 . UCP3-C2C12
 0.62±0.01 µmol/L/min
 1.26±454 µmol/L/min 가 . UCP3-C2C12
 wortmannin 가
 0.80±0.04 µmol/L/min .
 : UCP3 OLETF
 가
 가 . Wortmannin 가
 .
 PI3K
 .

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