



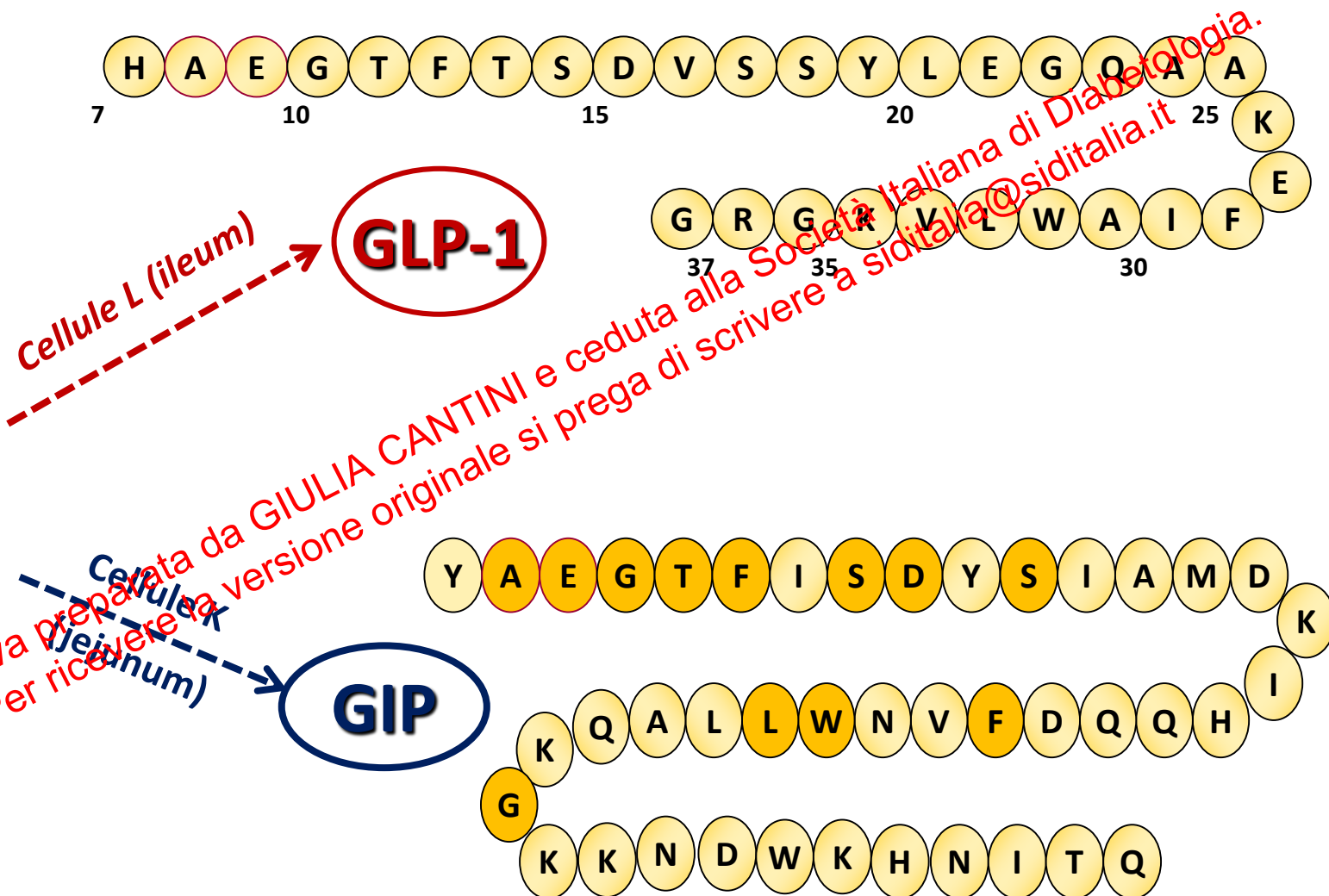
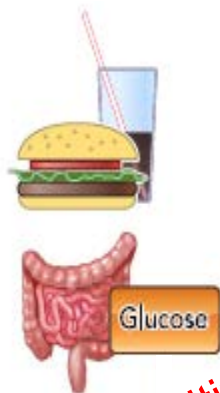
GLI EFFETTI DEGLI AGONISTI DEL RECETTORE DEL GLP-1 NEL TESSUTO ADIPOSO



Giulia Cantini, PhD

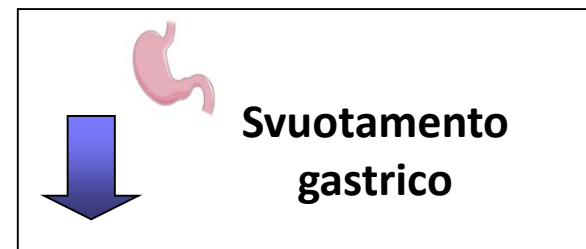
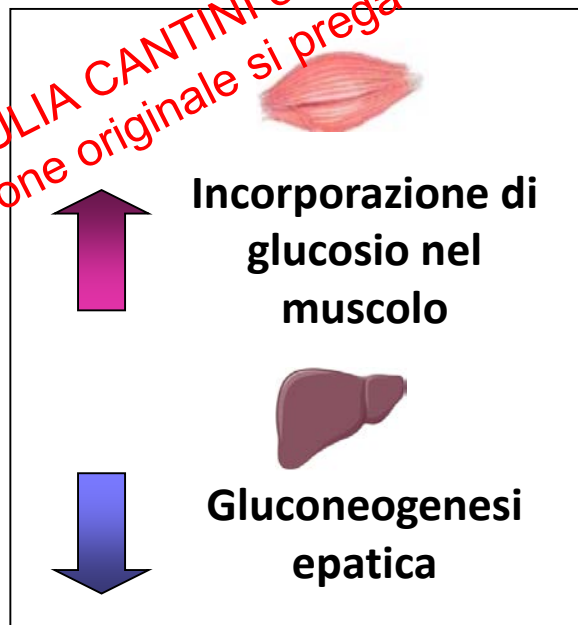
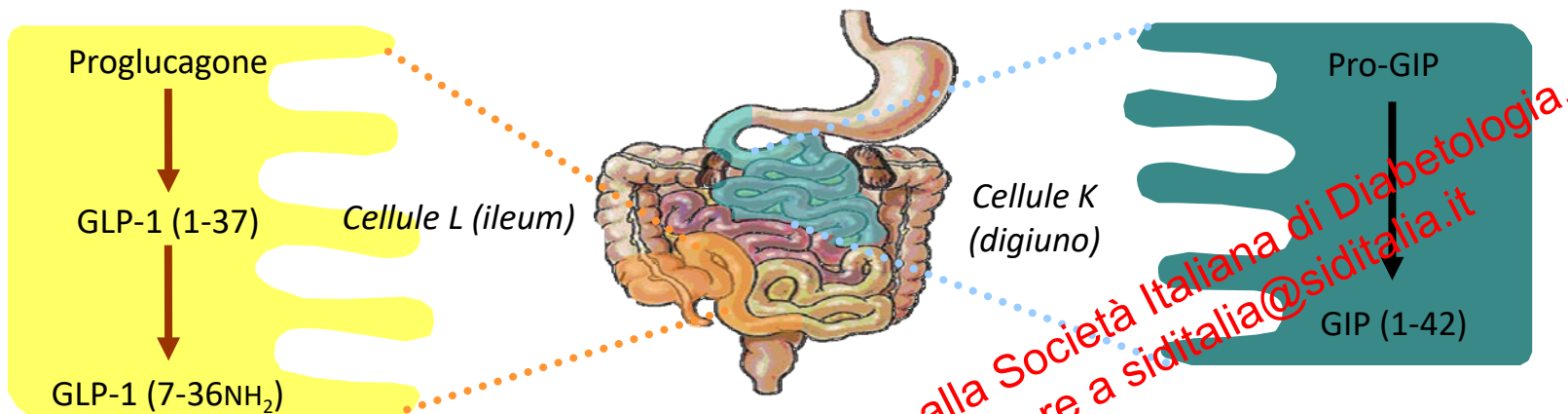


Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche, Sperimentali e Cliniche "Mario Serio"
Università Di Firenze



GLP-1

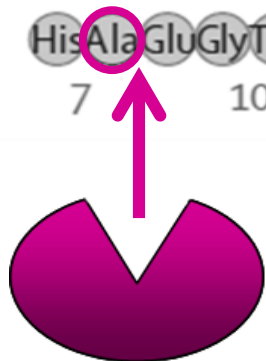
GIP



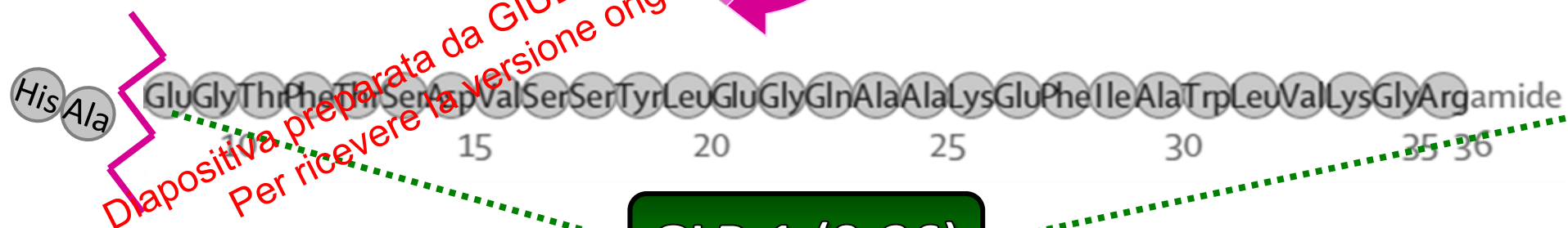


GLP-1 (7-36)

Emivita: 1.5-5 min



Sito di inattivazione proteolitica da parte della DPP4



GLP-1 (9-36)

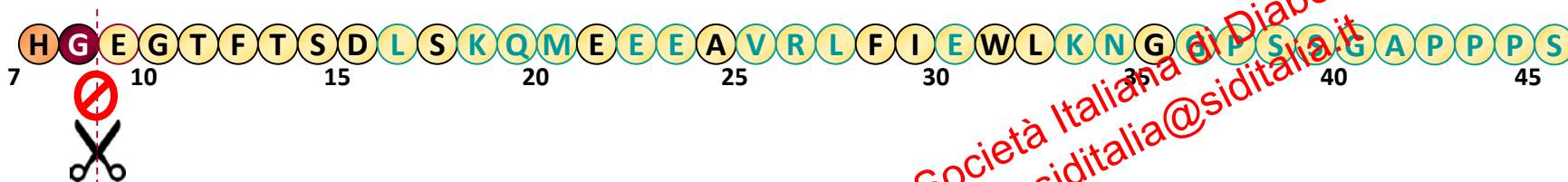
Bassa affinità per il recettore del GLP-1

—————> **INATTIVO ?**

EXENATIDE

» emivita: 4-6 h s.i.

» maggiore affinità rispetto al GLP-1 ($IC_{50} = 6\text{nM}$ vs $IC_{50} = 900\text{nM}$)



LIRAGLUTIDE

» emivita: 10-14 h s.i.

» analogo del GLP-1 parzialmente DPP-4-resistente



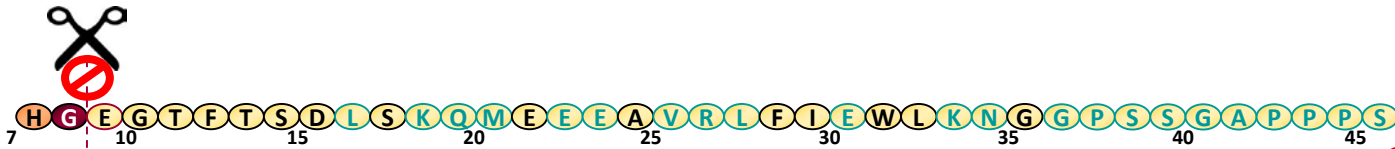
Albumin

• Sostituzione Arg34Lys

• Lys26 con acido glutamico + 16-C free-fatty-acid

Sito di inattivazione
proteolitica da parte
della DPP4

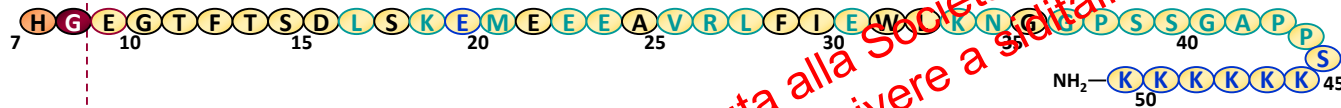
Exenatide



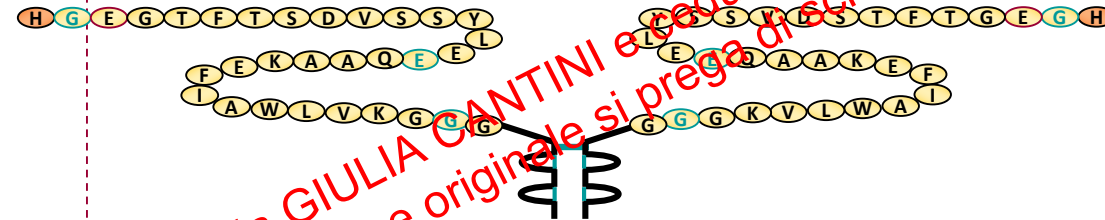
Liraglutide



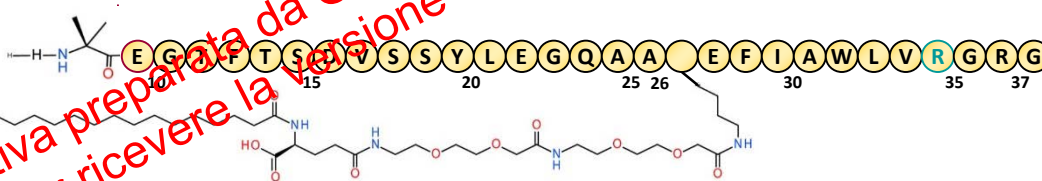
Lixisenatide



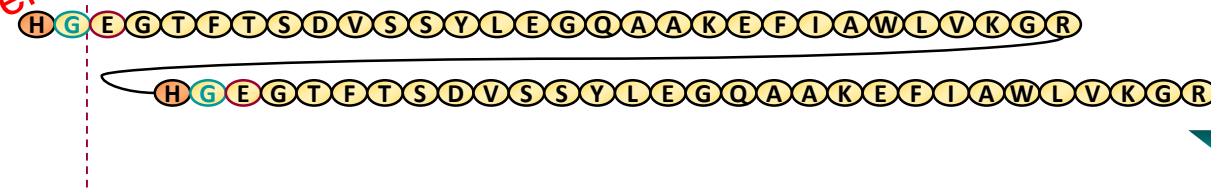
Dulaglutide



Semaglutide



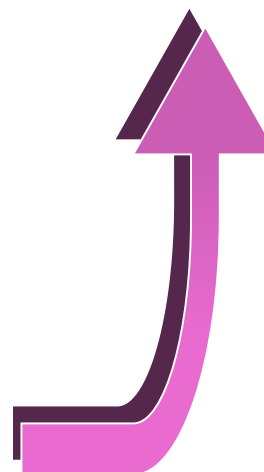
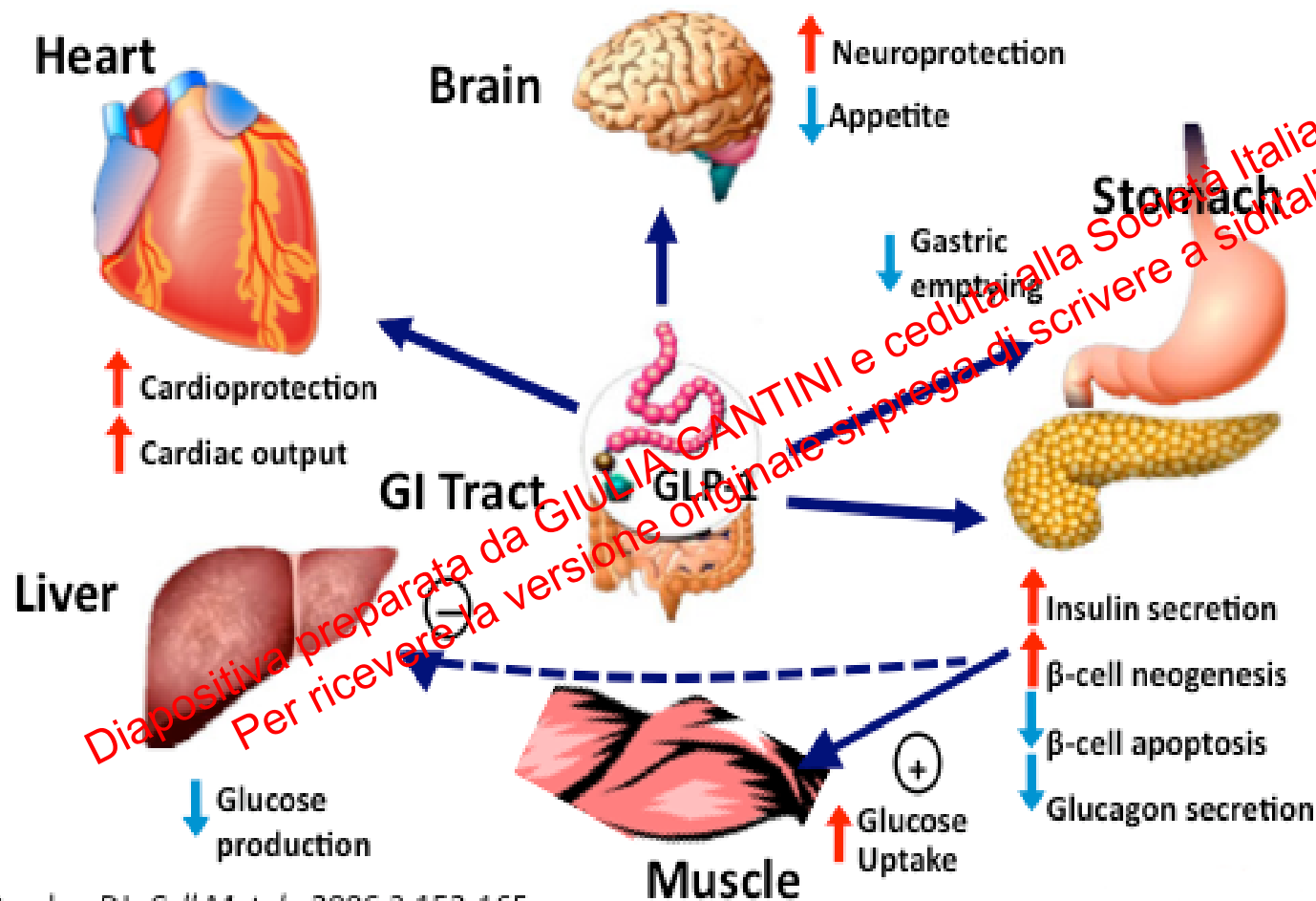
Albiglutide



Taspoglutide

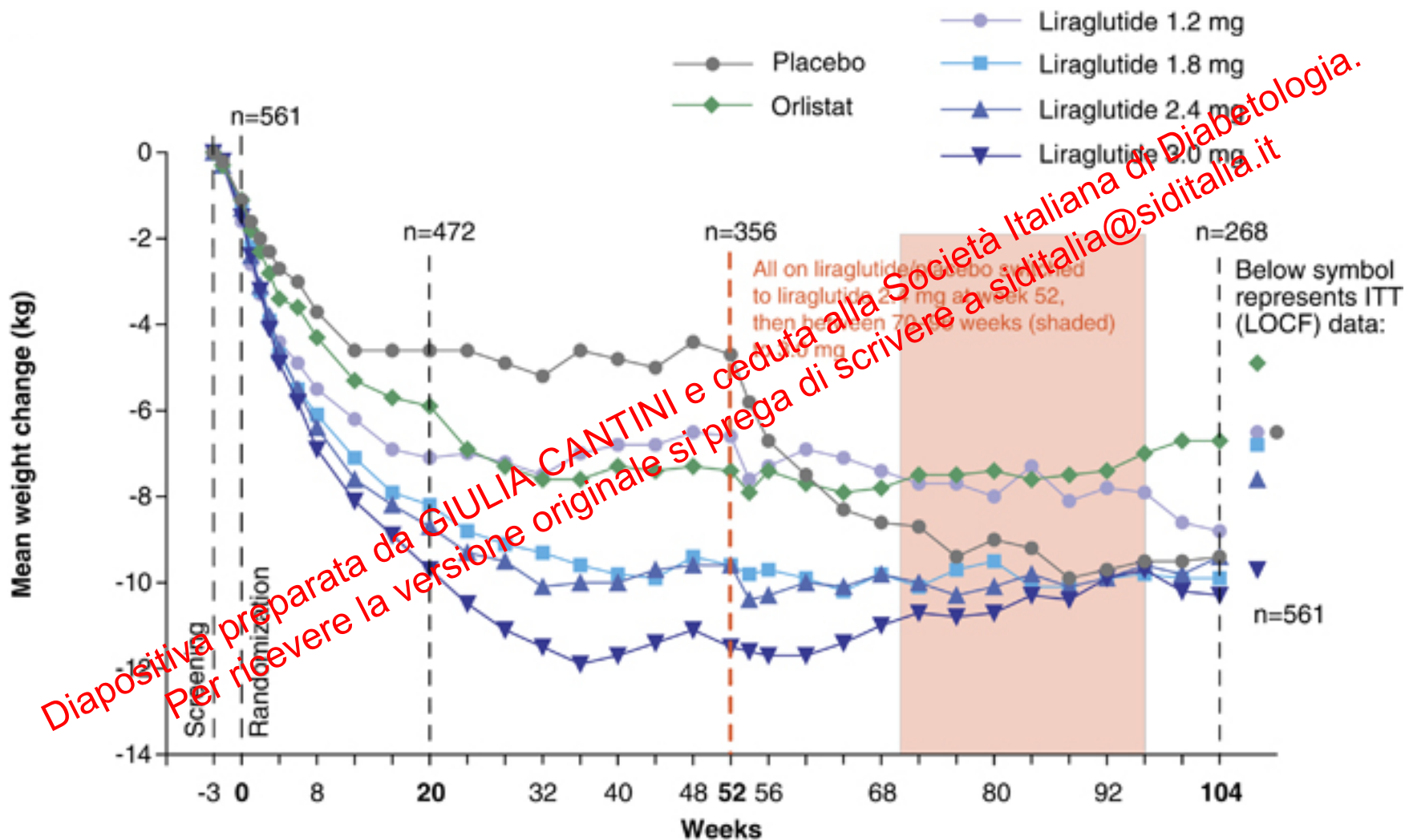


AZIONI EXTRA-PANCREATICHE DEI GLP-1RA



Diapositiva preparata da GIULIA CANTINI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
Per ricevere la versione originale si prega di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

Drucker DJ. *Cell Metab.* 2006;3:153-165.



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JULY 2, 2015

VOL. 373 NO. 1

A Randomized, Controlled Trial of 3.0 mg of Liraglutide in Weight Management

Xavier Pi-Sunyer, M.D., Arne Astrup, M.D., D.M.Sc., Ken Fujioka, M.D., Frank Greenway, M.D.,
Alfredo Halpern, M.D., Michel Krempf, M.D., Ph.D., David C.W. Lau, M.D., Ph.D., Carel W. le Roux, F.R.C.P., Ph.D.,
Rafael Violante Ortiz, M.D., Christine Bjørn Jensen, M.D., Ph.D., and John P.H. Wilding, F.R.C.P.,
for the SCALE Obesity and Prediabetes NN8022-1839 Study Group*



**FDA ha approvato LIRAGLUTIDE 3.0 mg
NEL TRATTAMENTO DELL'OBESITA'**

Indicazioni:

- pazienti $> 30 \text{ Kg/m}^2$
- pazienti $27\text{-}30 \text{ Kg/m}^2$ con almeno una complicanza legata al peso (dislipidemia, pre-diabete/DM2, ipertensione, OSAS).

Svuotamento gastrico/senso di sazietà?

Azione centrale sul senso di appetito?

Effetto diretto sul tessuto adiposo?

Diapositiva preparata da GIULIA CANTINI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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LETTERATURA

Regulation of Adipocyte Formation by GLP-1/GLP-1R Signaling^{*[5]}

THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY VOL. 287, NO. 9, pp. 6421–6430, February 24, 2012
© 2012 by The American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Inc. Published in the U.S.A.

Received for publication, October 5, 2011, and in revised form, December 18, 2011. Published, JBC Papers in Press, December 29, 2011, DOI 10.1074/jbc.M111.310691.

Tenagne Delessa Challa[†], Nigel Beaton[†], Myrtha Arnold[†], Gottfried Rudofsky[§], Wolfgang Langhans[‡], and Christian Wolfrum^{†1}

Exendin-4, a GLP-1 receptor agonist, directly induces adiponectin expression through protein kinase A pathway and prevents inflammatory adipokine expression

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 359 (2009) 613–618

Le Thi Kim Chung^{a,1}, Toshio Hosaka^{b,1,*}, Masaki Yoshida^c, Nagatsugu Harada^a, Hiroshi Sakaue^a, Tohru Sakai^b, Yutaka Nakaya^a

Signaling and biological effects of glucagon-like peptide 1 on the differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells from human bone marrow

C. Sanz,^{1,2*} P.

¹Department of
Biomedicine and
Investigations B
Madrid, and ⁵Se

Novel Signal Transduction and Peptide Specificity of Glucagon-Like Peptide Receptor in 3T3-L1 Adipocytes

JOURNAL OF CELLULAR PHYSIOLOGY 172:275–283 (1997)

Effects of glucagon activity, glucose transporters in adipocytes from r

CHAHRAZAD MONTROSE-RAFIZADEH,^{1*} HUAN YANG,¹ YIHONG WANG,¹ JESSE ROTH,² MARSHALL H. MONTROSE,³ AND LISA G. ADAMS¹

Verónica Sancho, María V Trigo, Nieves González, Isabel Valverde, Willy J Malaisse¹ and María L Villanueva-Peñacarrillo

Journal of Molecular Endocrinology (2005) 35, 27–38

Diagnostica preparata da GIULIA CANTINI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
Per ricevere la versione originale si prega di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

BIOPSIE DI TESSUTO ADIPOSO DI SOGGETTI OBESI



Characterization of human adult stem-cell populations isolated from visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissue

Silvana Baglioni,* Michela Francalanci,* Roberta Squecco,†, Adriana Lombardi,* Giulia Cantini,* Roberta Angeli,† Stefania Gelmini,* Daniele Guasti,§ Susanna Benvenuti,* Francesco Annunziato,† Daniele Bani,§ Francesco Latta,† Fabio Francini,‡ Giuliano Perigli,|| Mario Serio,* and Michaela Luconi*

CASISTICA

13 pazienti:
5 maschi
8 femmine

ETA'

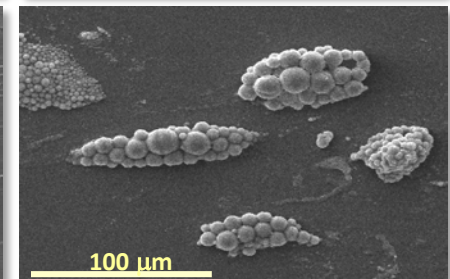
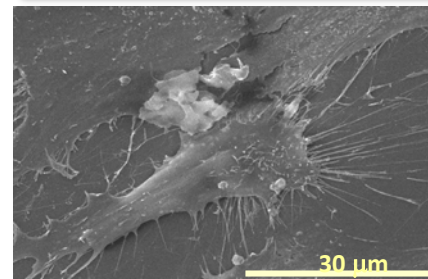
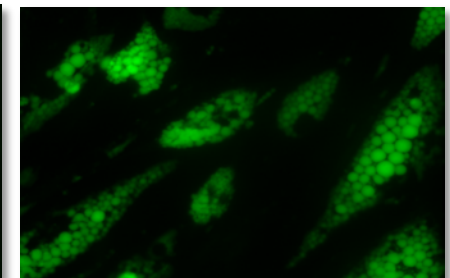
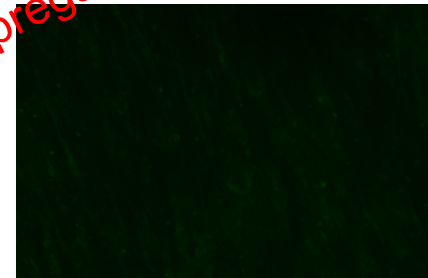
55±16
(31-80)

BMI (kg/m²)

39,4±9
(23-53,6)

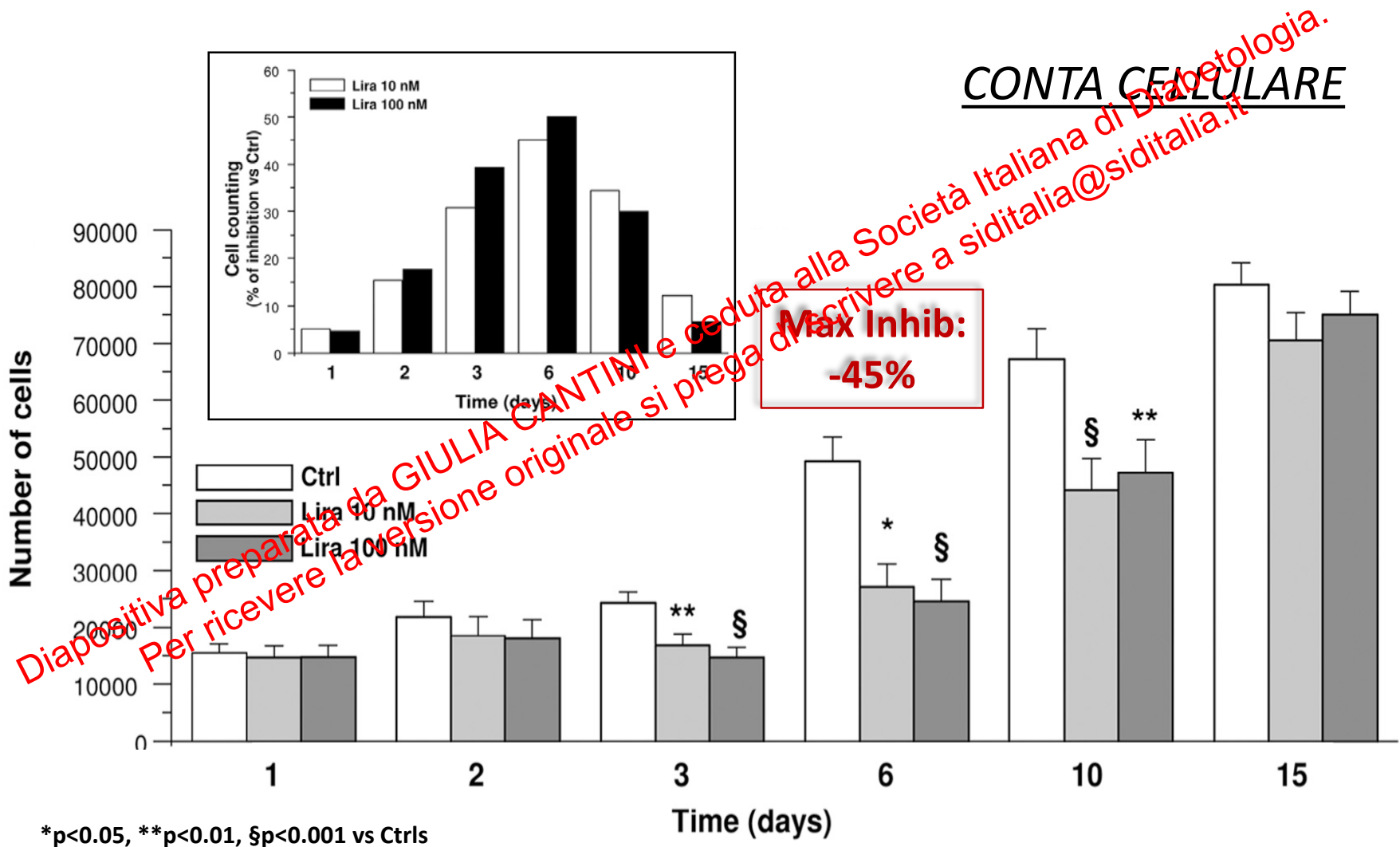


ADIPOCITI

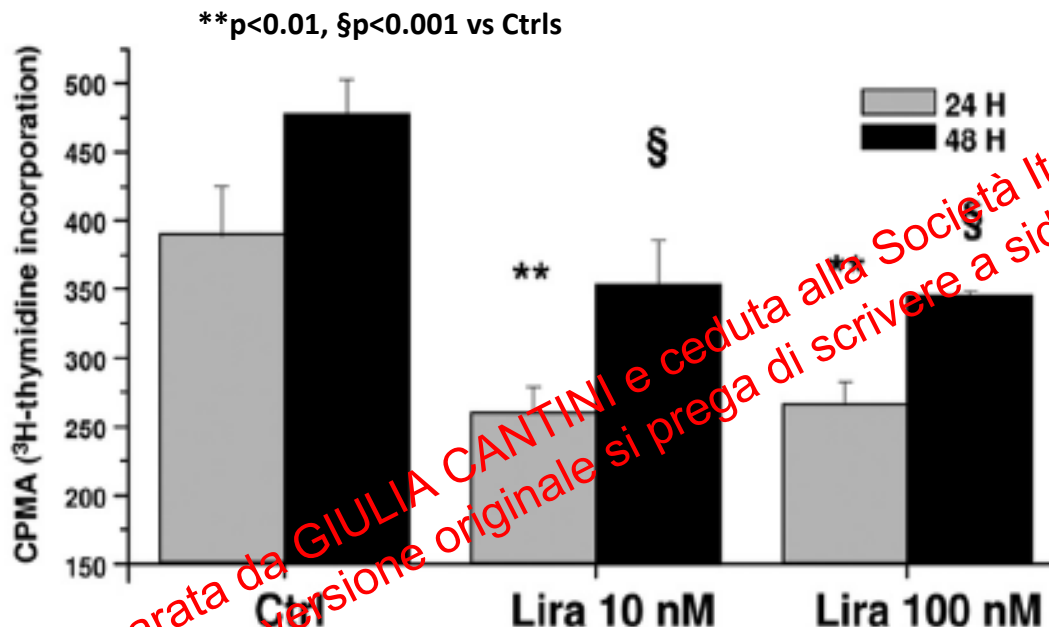


ADIPOGENESI IN VITRO => DIM COCKTAIL

Riduzione della vitalità cellulare



Riduzione della proliferazione cellulare



Incorporazione
timidina triziata

% inibizione
Lira 10 nM

% inibizione
Lira 100 nM

24h

33%

31%

48 h

26%

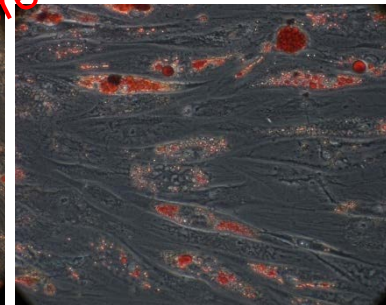
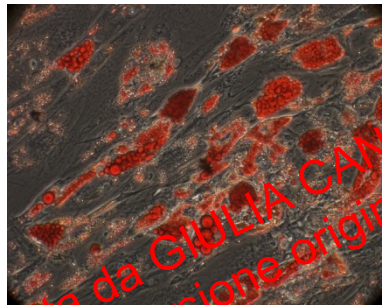
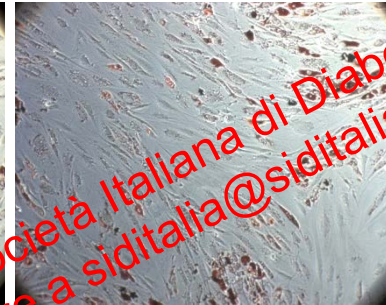
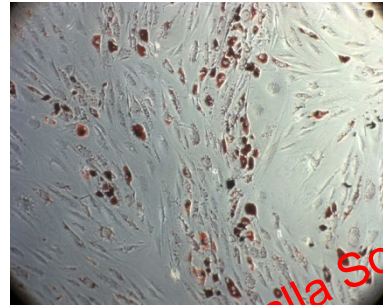
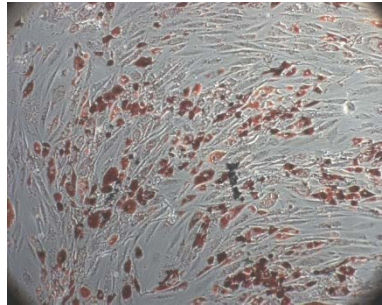
28%

LIRAGLUTIDE INIBISCE IL DIFFERENZIAMENTO CELLULARE *IN VITRO*

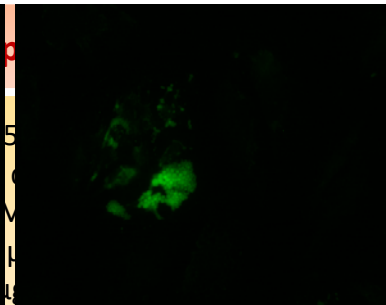
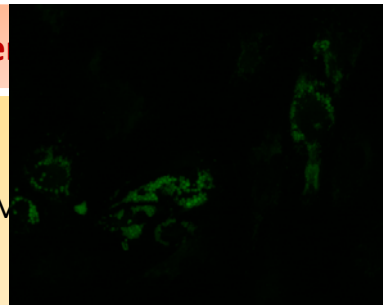
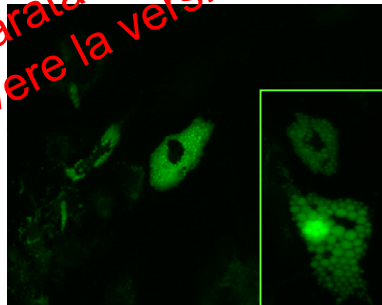
+Lira 10 nM

+Lira 100 nM

colorazione
ORO



Adiporena

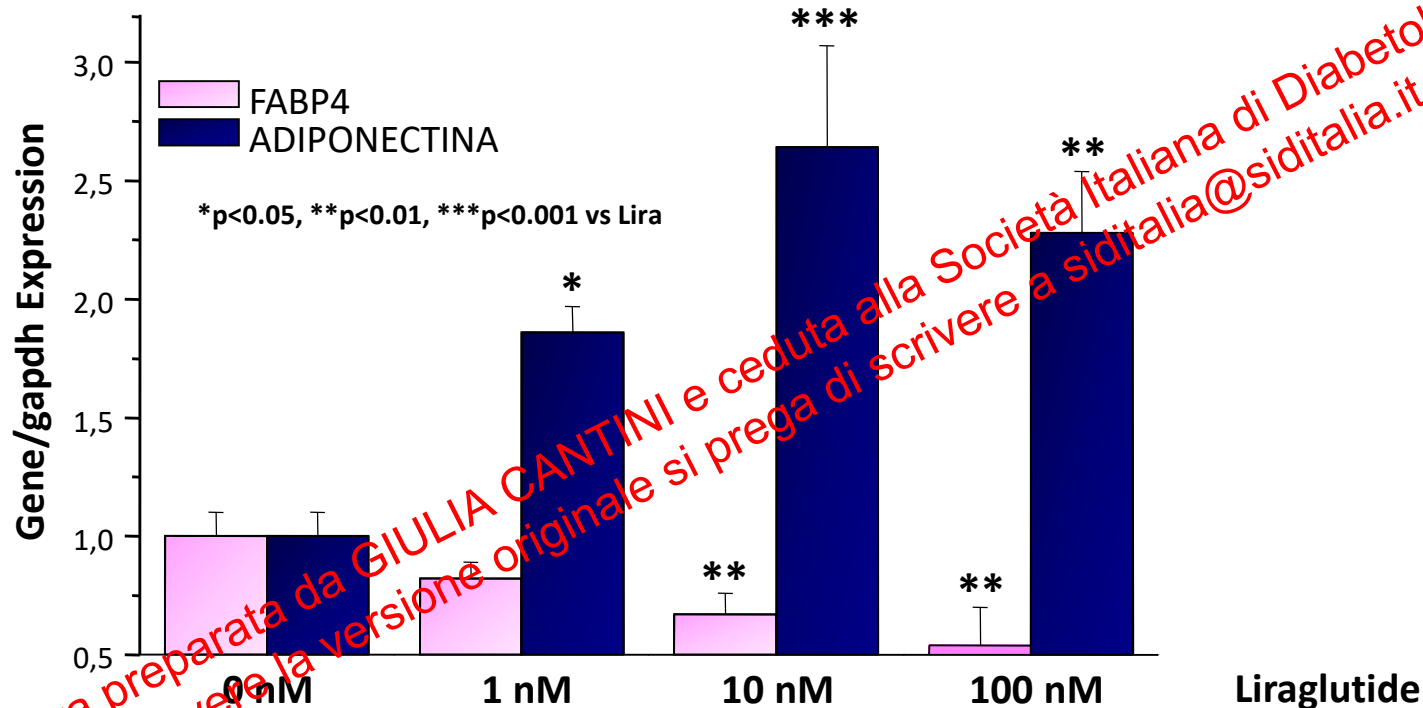


Ridotto accumulo gocce

-20%

-18%

Riduzione del differenziamento cellulare



FABP4	-28%	-33%	-46%
APN	+86%	+164%	+128%



LIRAGLUTIDE AGISCE DIRETTAMENTE SULLA CELLULA STAMINALE ADIPOSA:

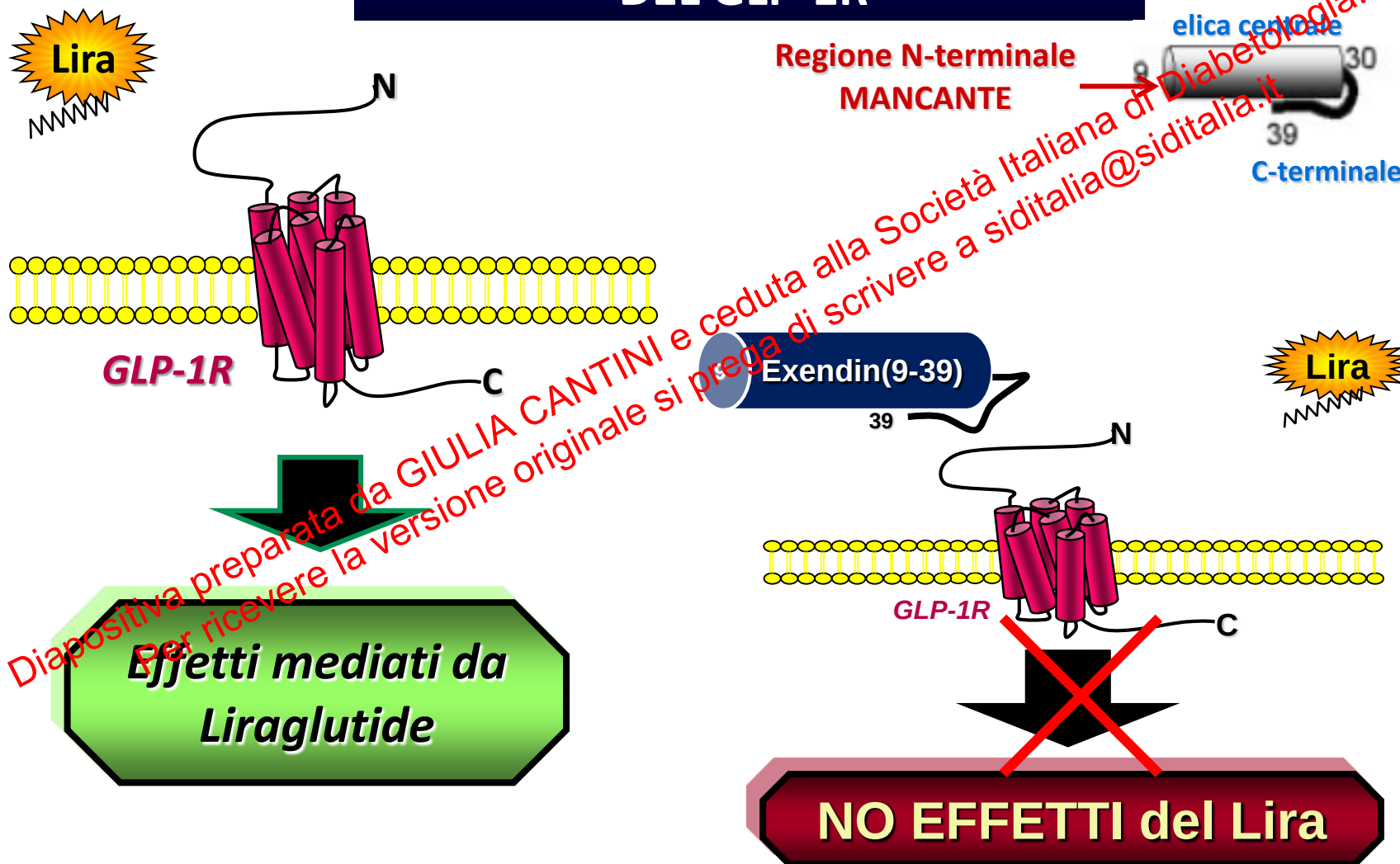
INIBIZIONE DELLA CAPACITA' PROLIFERATIVA

RIDUZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO

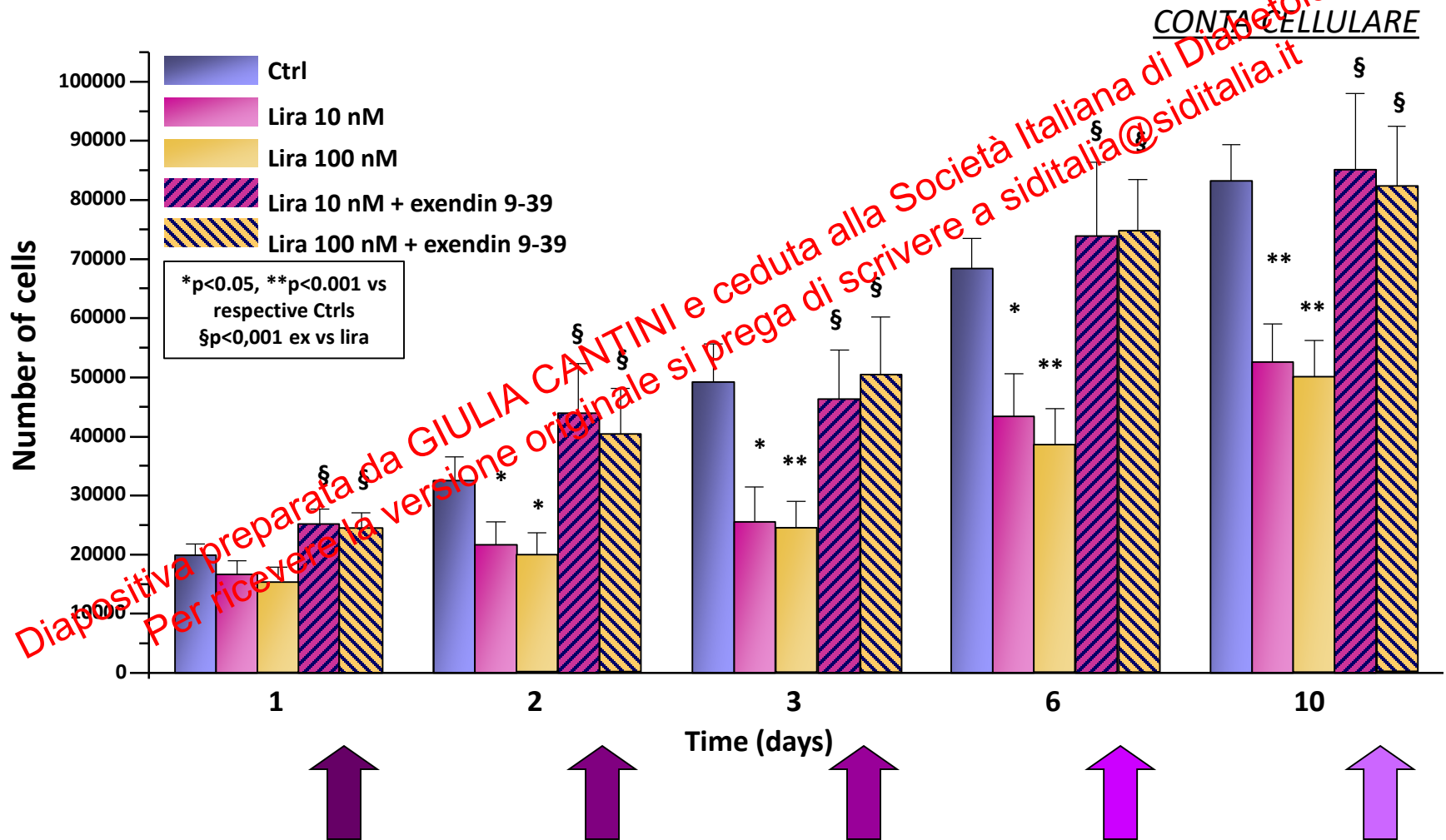
RIMODELLAMENTO ADIPOCITARIO

**Liraglutide migliora la qualità degli adipociti
ottenuti in vitro**

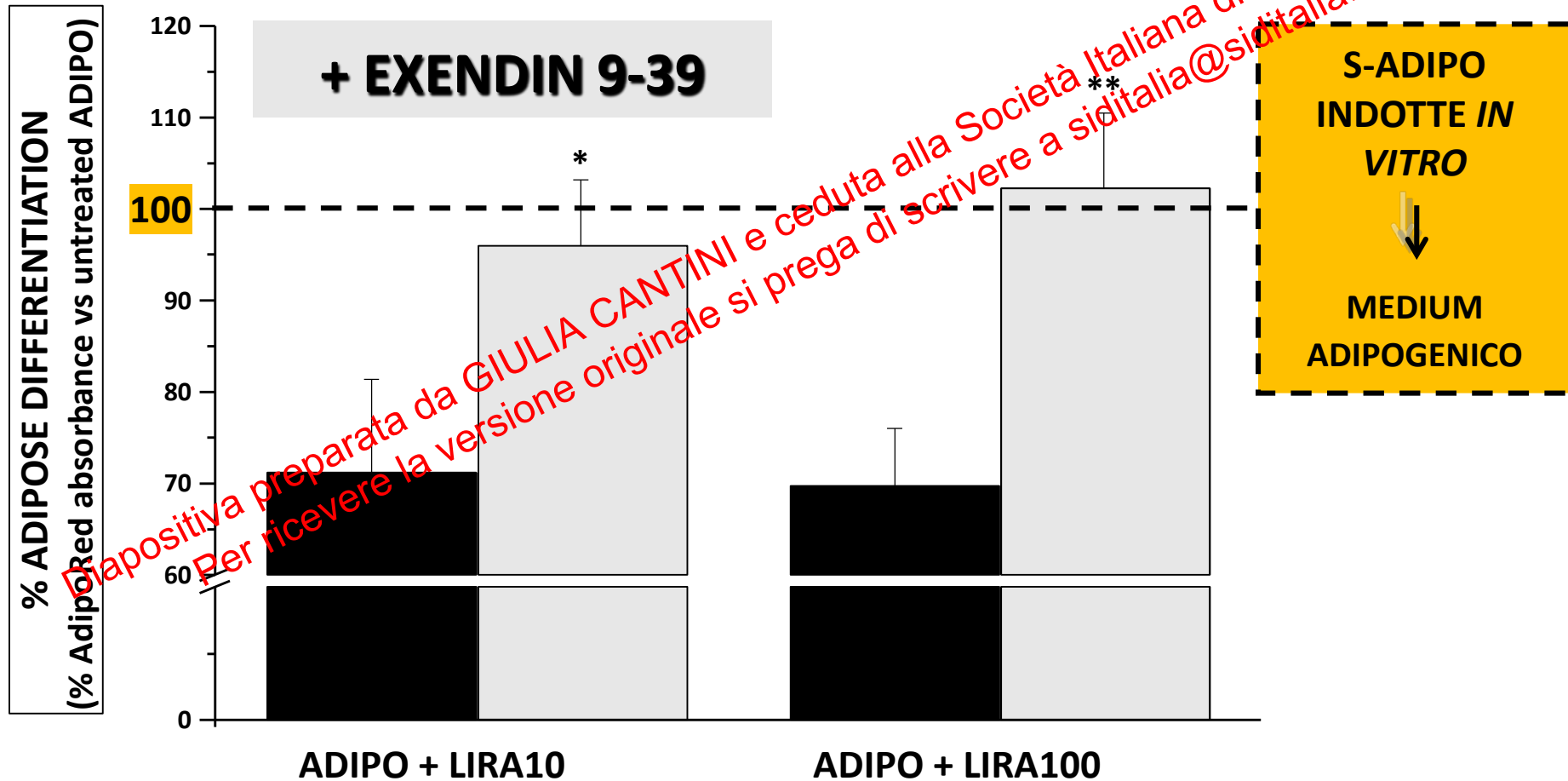
Exendin-4 (9-39) => ANTAGONISTA DEL GLP-1R



EXENDIN 9-39 REVERTE L'EFFETTO INIBITORIO DEL LIRAGLUTIDE SULLA CAPACITA' PROLIFERATIVA DELLE S-ASC



EXENDIN 9-39 REVERTE L'AZIONE INIBITORIA DEL LIRAGLUTIDE SUL DIFFERENZIAMENTO ADIPOCITARIO *IN VITRO*



LIRAGLUTIDE AGISCE SU:

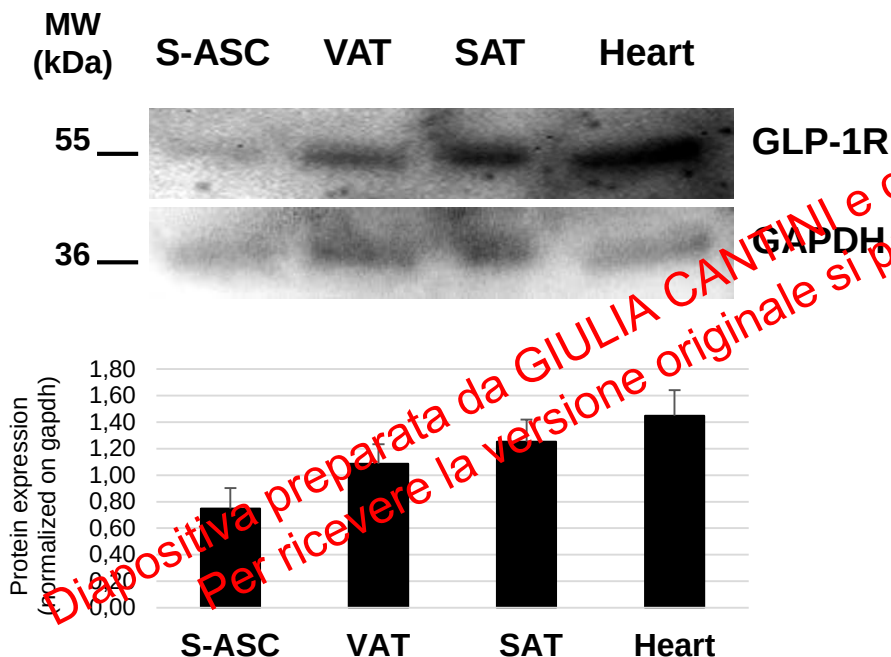
1. RIDUZIONE DELLA CAPACITA' PROLIFERATIVA
2. RIDUZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO

L'EFFETTO INIBITORIO del LIRAGLUTIDE SULLA
PROLIFERAZIONE e SUL DIFFERENZIAMENTO delle S-ASC
viene REVERTITO in presenza di **EXENDIN (9-39)**

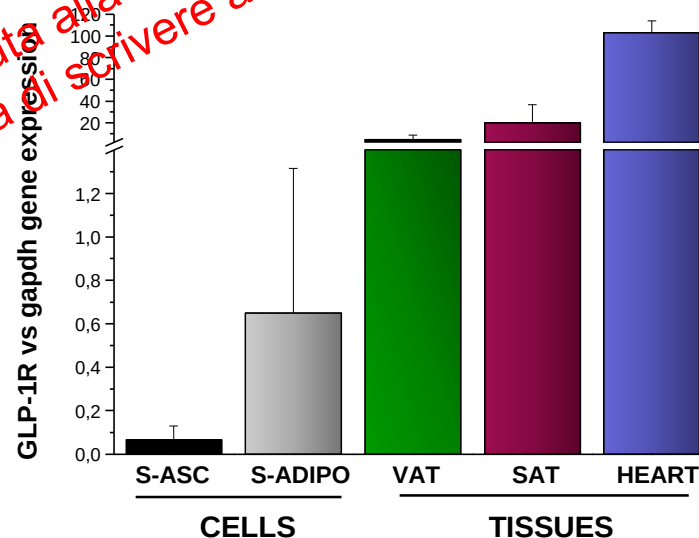
**Meccanismo di azione del Liraglutide è
mediato dal GLP-1R**

ESPRESSIONE DEL GLP-1R NEL TESSUTO ADIPOSO

Western Blot

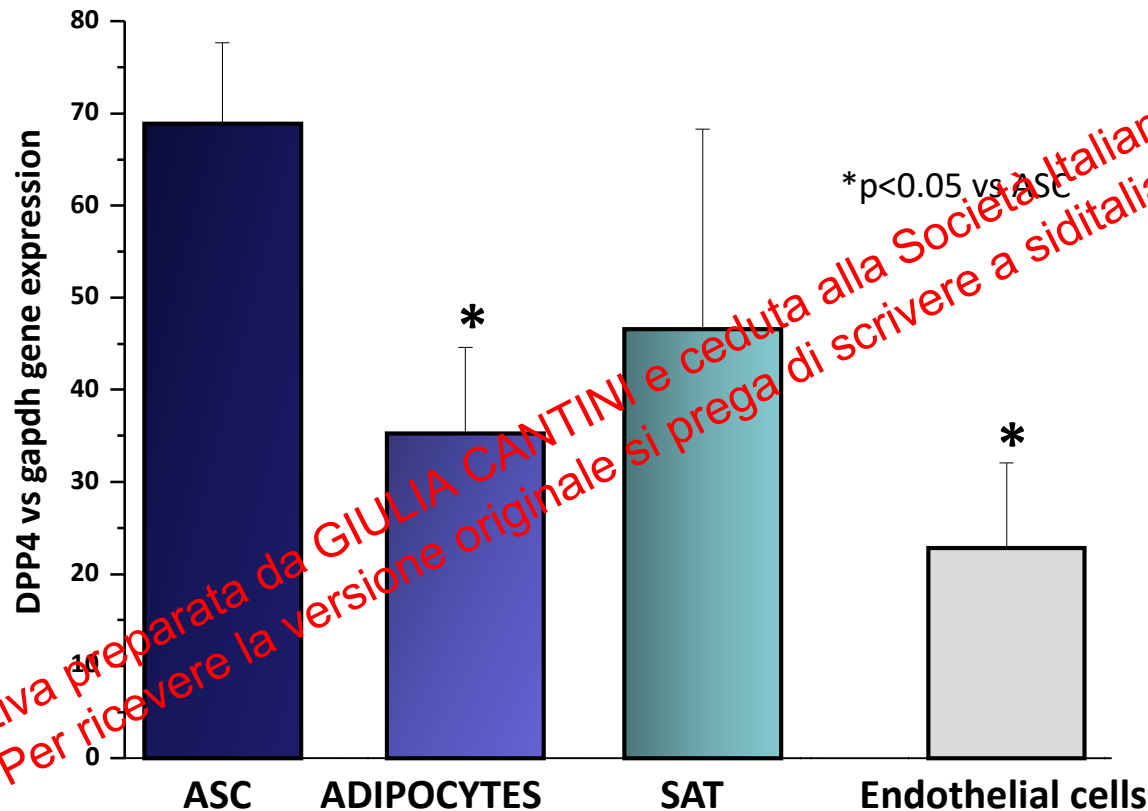


Quantitative Real Time-RT-PCR



Unpublished data

Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 (DPP4) quantitative real time gene expression



Unpublished data

TESSUTO ADIPOSO E ASC INDUCONO UNA PRODUZIONE LOCALE DI GLP-1(9-36)

Riduzione della vitalità cellulare

Is cleaved glucagon-like peptide 1 really inactive? Effects of GLP-1(9-36) on human adipose stem cells

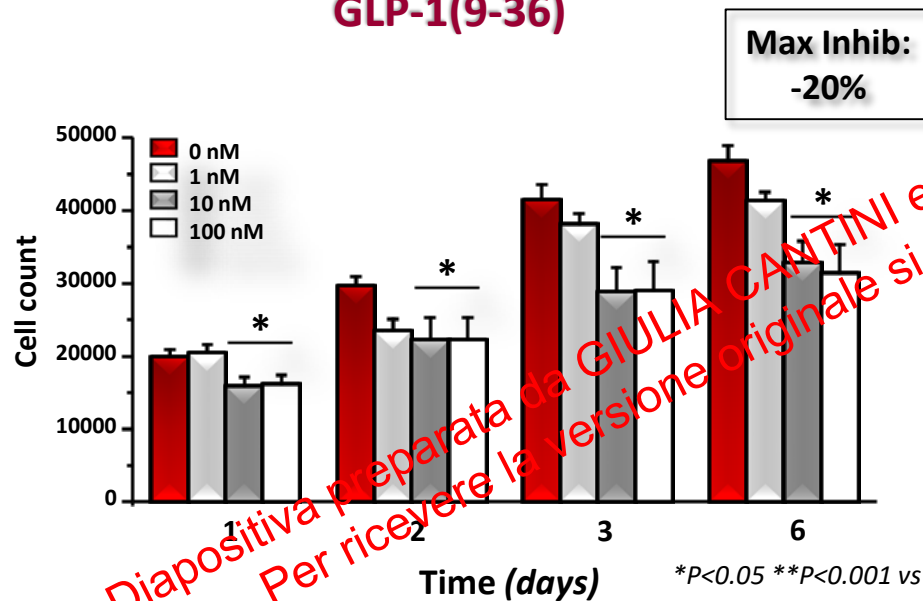
Giulia Cantini^a, Alessandra Di Franco^a, Edoardo Mannucci^{a, b, **}, Michaela Luconi^{a, *}

^a Department of Experimental and Clinical Biomedical Sciences, Endocrinology Unit, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

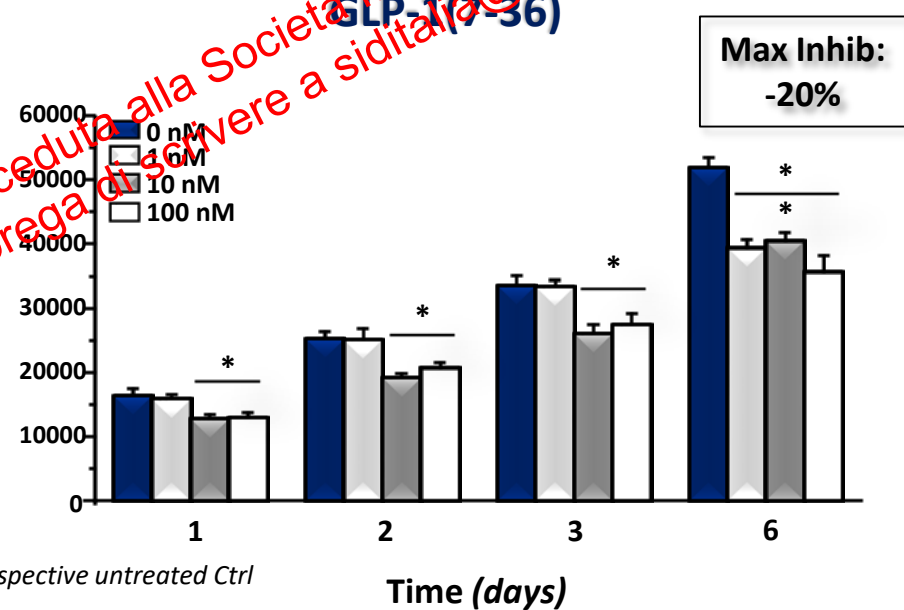
^b Diabetes Agency, Careggi Hospital, Florence, Italy

Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology 439 (2017) 10–15

GLP-1(9-36)



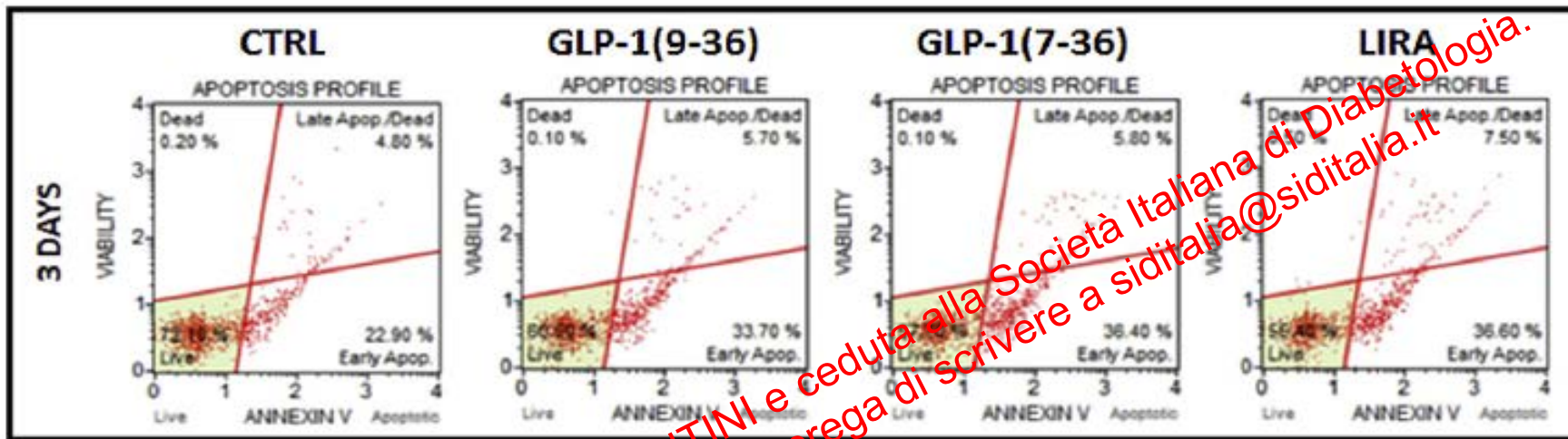
GLP-1(9-36)



GLP-1(9-36) E GLP-1 NATIVO

INIBISCONO LA PROLIFERAZIONE DELLE ASC

Attivazione dell'apoptosi cellulare



Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology 439 (2017) 10–15



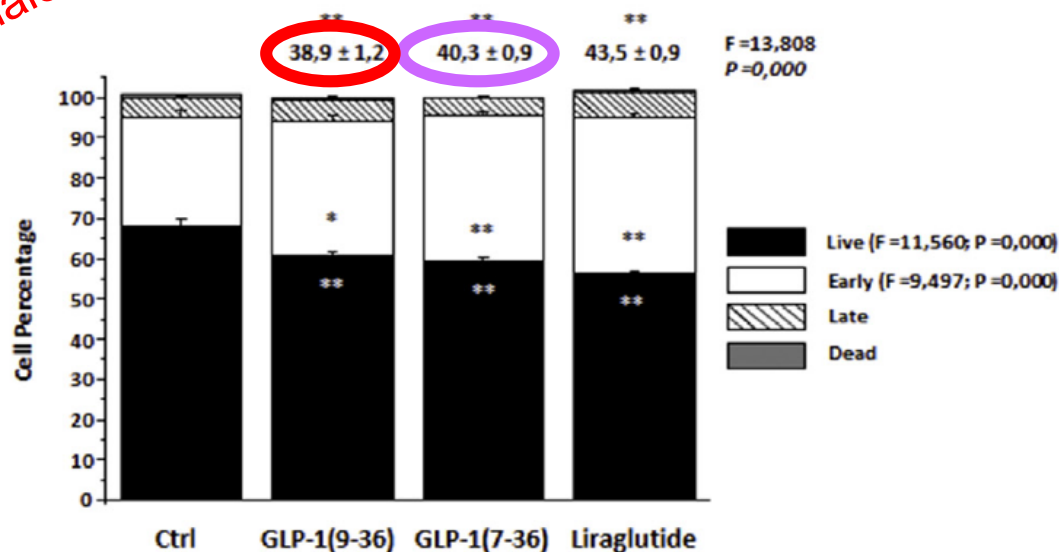
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/mce

Is cleaved glucagon-like peptide 1 really inactive? Effects of GLP-1(9-36) on human adipose stem cells

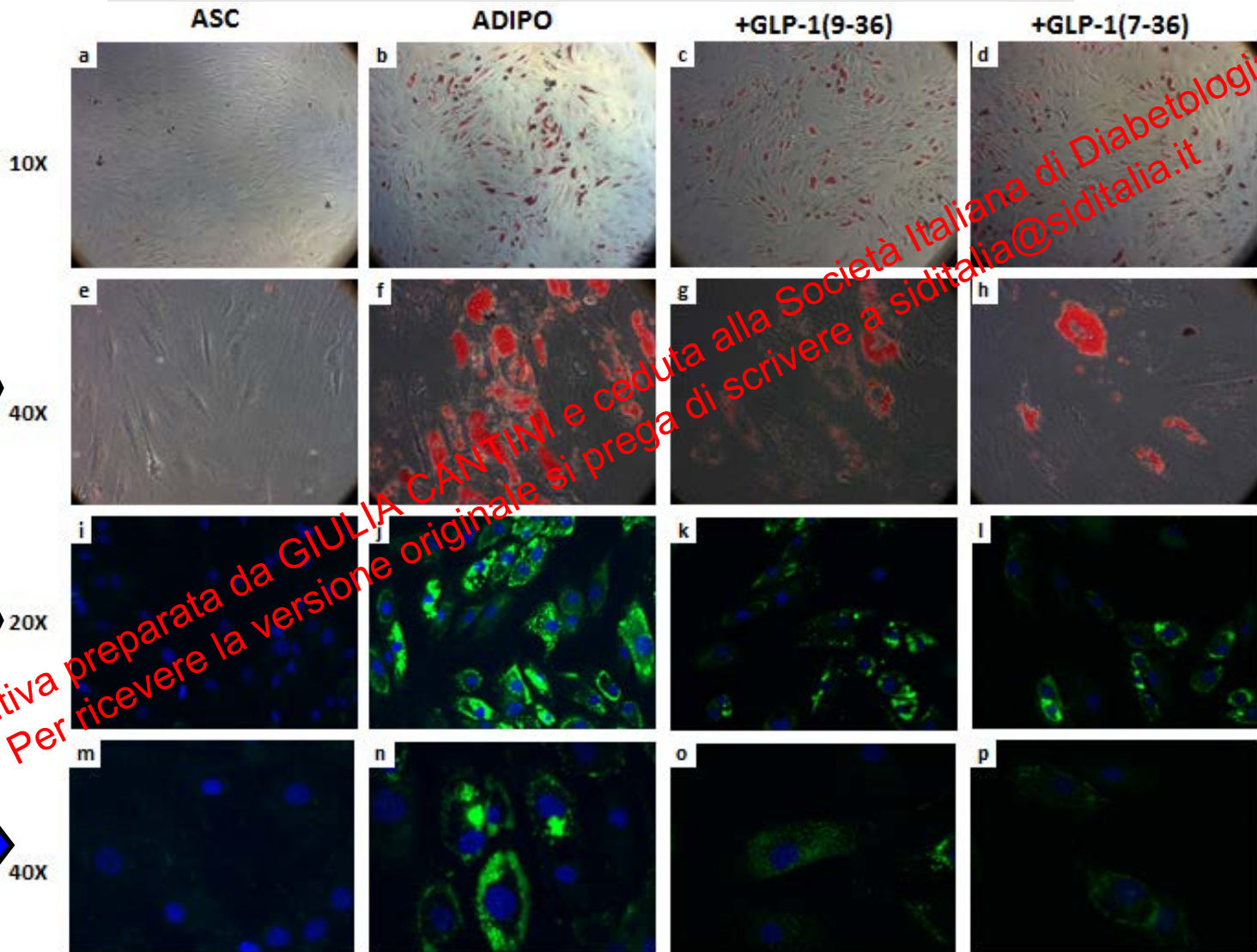
Giulia Cantini^a, Alessandra Di Franco^a, Edoardo Mannucci^{a,b,**}, Michaela Luconi^{a,*}

^a Department of Experimental and Clinical Biomedical Sciences, Endocrinology Unit, University of Florence, Florence, Italy
^b Diabetes Agency, Careggi Hospital, Florence, Italy

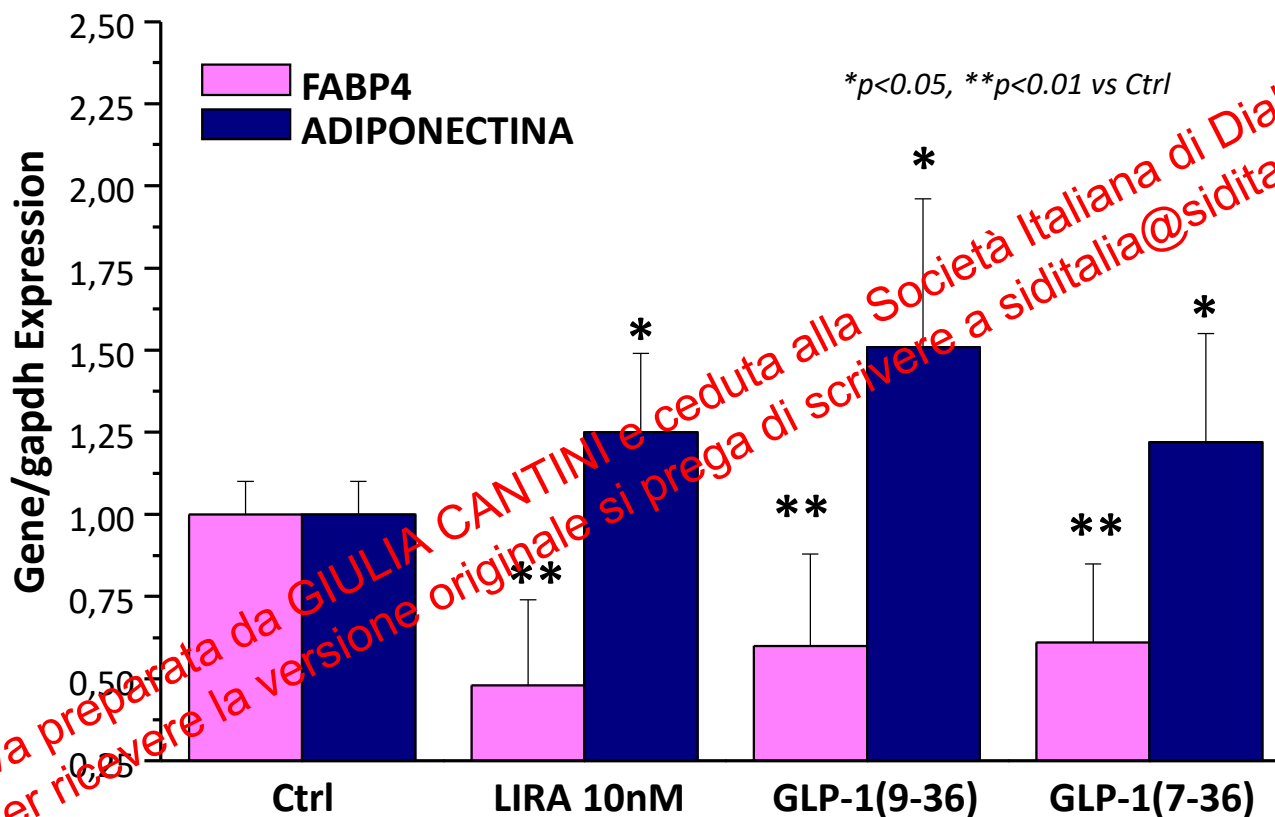
Cantini G, Di Franco A, Mannucci E, Luconi M,
Mol Cell Endocrinol 2017; 439:10-15



GLP-1(9-36) e GLP-1 nativo inibiscono Il differenziamento adipocitario



RIDUZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO CELLULARE DI GLP-1 E GLP-1RA



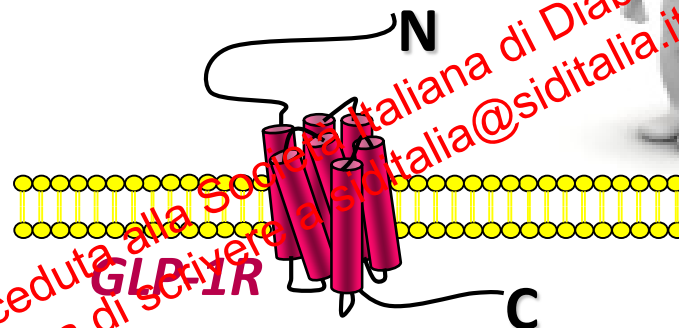
Diapositiva preparata da GIULIA CANTINI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
Per ricevere la versione originale si prega di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

Cantini G, Di Franco A, Mannucci E, Luconi M, Mol Cell Endocrinol 2017; 439:10-15

**GLP-1 & GLP-1RA MIGLIORANO LA QUALITA'
ADIPOCITARIA**

MECCANISMO MEDIATO DAL RECETTORE DEL GLP-1?

9-36



Ban et al, Circulation 2008

modello cardiaco

effetti cardioprotettivi del GLP-1 (9-36)

Ban et al, Endocrinology 2010

modello cardiaco

effetti cardioprotettivi del GLP-1 (9-36) in topi ko (Glp1r^{-/-})

Laviola et al, Endocrinology 2012

modello cardiaco

Ruolo anti-apoptotico mediato da GLP-1 RECEPTORS in hCPC

Nuche-Berenguer et al, J C Physiol 2010

osteoblasti

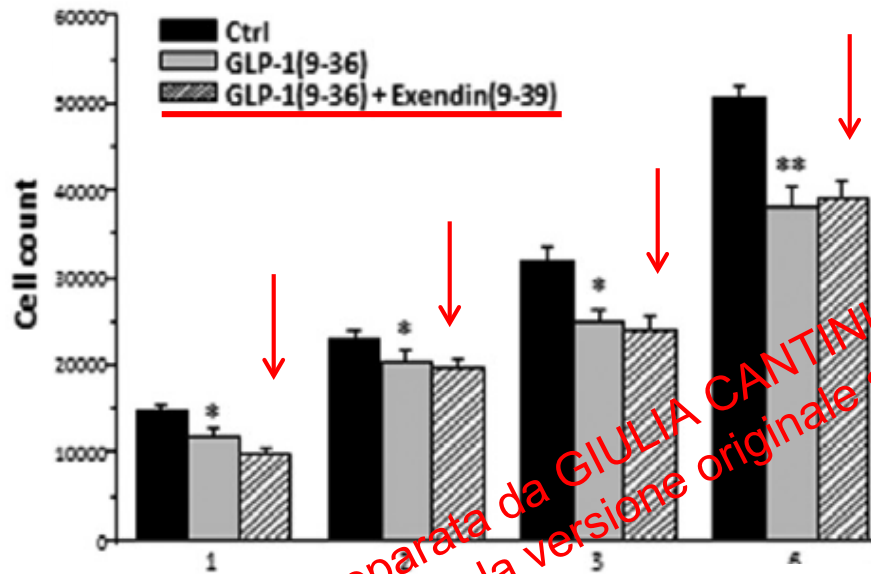
Recettore funzionale per GLP-1 indipendente dal GLP-1 Receptor classico

Yang et al, J C Physiol 2005

Muscolo (L6 miotubi)

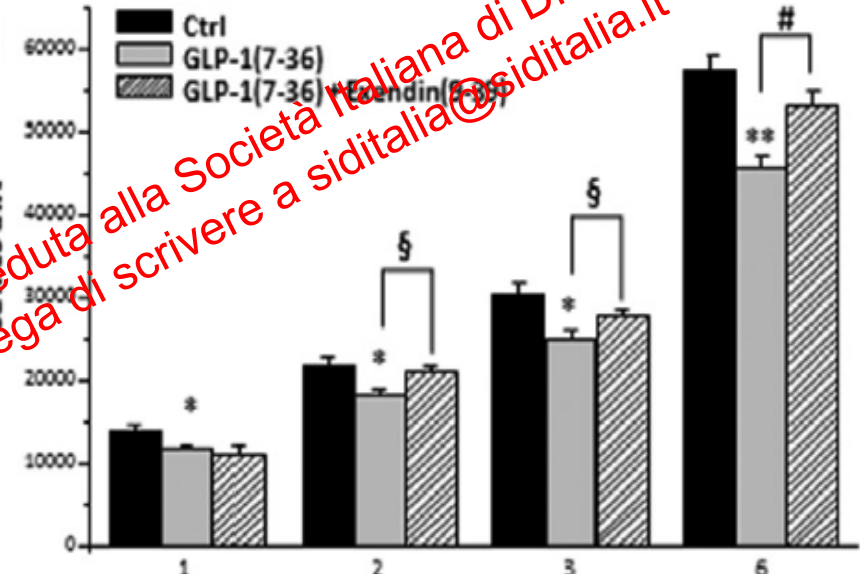
Effetto insulino-mimetico del GLP-1 indipendenti dal GLP-1R

Il blocco proliferativo indotto da GLP-1(9-36) non e' revertito in presenza di EXENDIN 9-39



*P<0.05 **P<0.0001 vs respective Ctrl

Time (days)

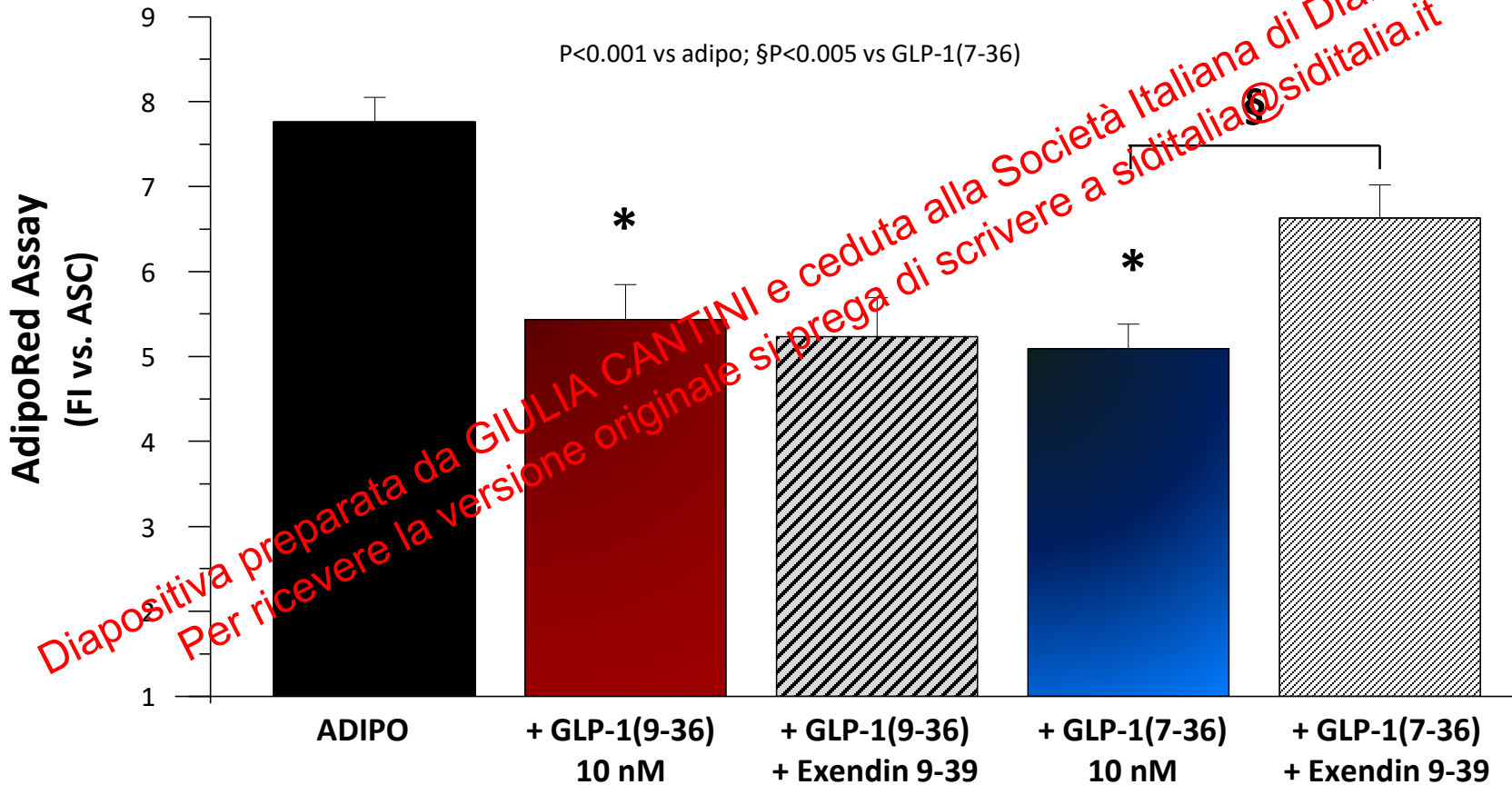


*P<0.05 **P<0.0001 vs Ctrl

§P<0.05 #P<0.001 vs GLP-1(7-36)

Cantini G, Di Franco A, Mannucci E, Luconi M, Mol Cell Endocrinol 2017; 439:10-15

L'INIBIZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO INDOTTA DA GLP1(9-36) NON E' REVERTITO DA EXENDIN 9-39



Cantini G, Di Franco A, Mannucci E, Luconi M, Mol Cell Endocrinol 2017; 439:10-15

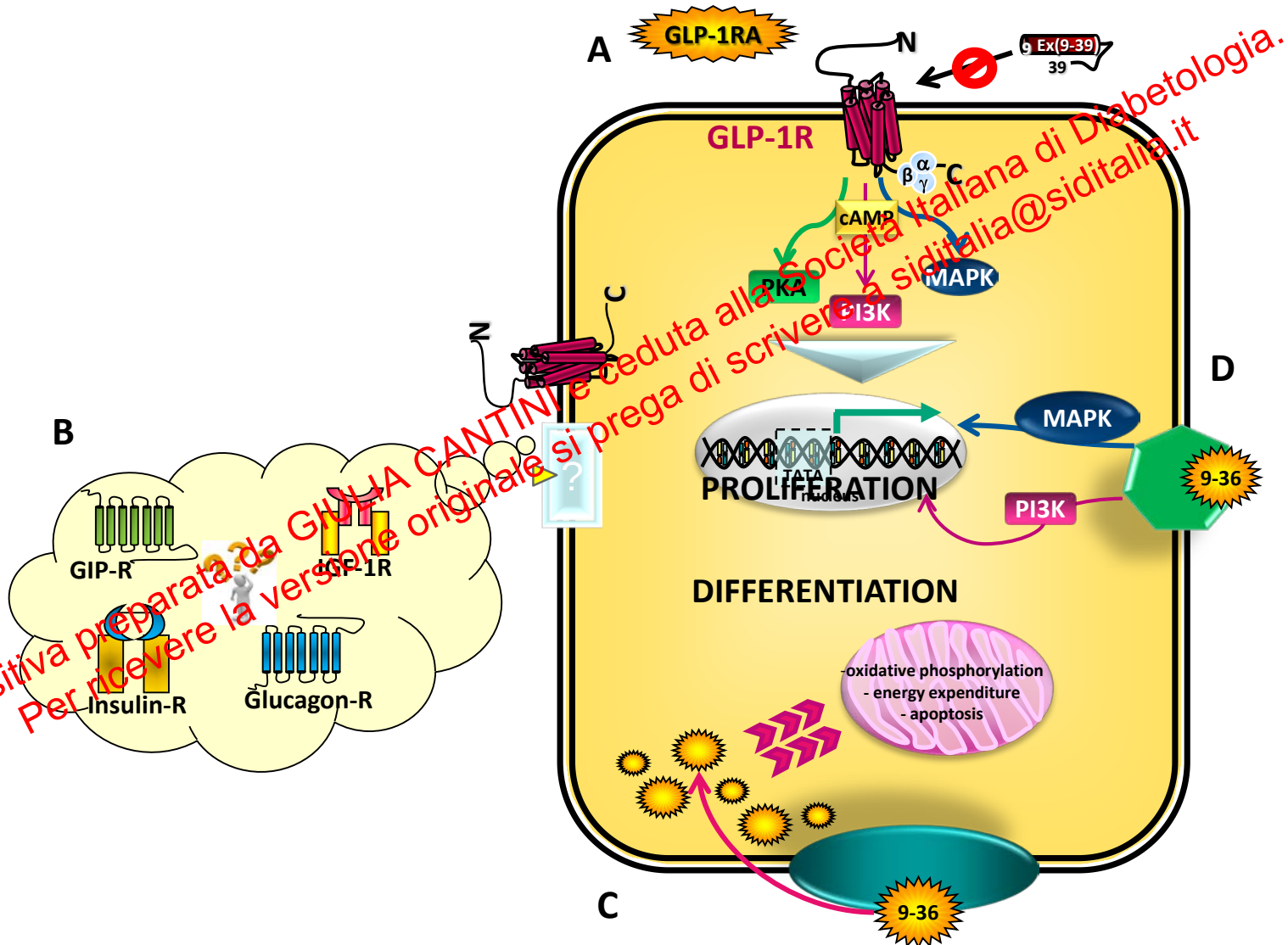
GLP-1(9-36) AGISCE SU:

1. RIDUZIONE DELLA CAPACITA' PROLIFERATIVA
2. RIDUZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO

L'EFFETTO INIBITORIO del GLP-1(9-36) SULLA
PROLIFERAZIONE e SUL DIFFERENZIAMENTO delle S-ASC

NON viene REVERTITO in presenza di **EXENDIN (9-39)**

**Meccanismo di azione del GLP-1(9-36)
non è mediato dal GLP-1R**



Rescue remedy

Life-saving treatments for diabetes could come from new work on solving receptor structures.

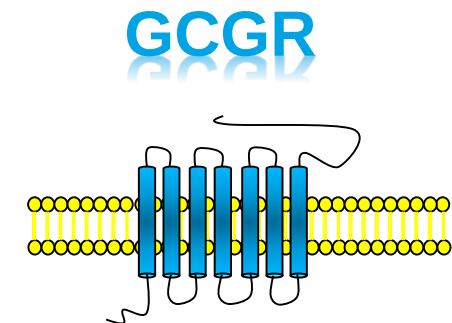
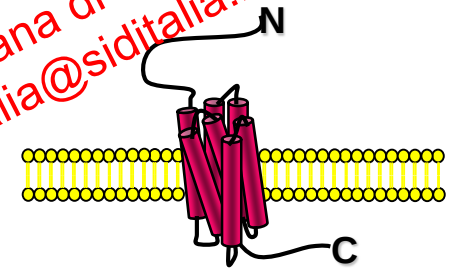
Most people know about mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and chest compressions, even if they have never had to put them into practice. Some could probably attempt the Heimlich manoeuvre. But how many have heard of glucagon rescue?

To a person with diabetes who has dangerously low blood sugar, a shot of the hormone glucagon delivered by someone else is their best chance of survival. Many carry a life-saving glucagon rescue kit. But it's difficult to use in a hurry. A powder must be mixed into solution, shaken and then delivered with a hypodermic syringe. Even people who are practised struggle. To those who are unfamiliar, the lengthy instructions can be enough to stop them from trying. If a pupil falls into a hypoglycaemic coma, teachers in some US schools have it written into their contracts that they are to call the emergency services instead.

So research that could lead to a better way to address hypoglycaemia and other complications of diabetes is an urgent pursuit. This week, *Nature* publishes four papers that describe such work. At first glance, the research might seem far removed from the medical front line.

It's hardcore structural biology: solved crystal and cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) structures of G-protein-coupled receptors. But the insights could improve glucagon rescue, and lead to other treatments for diabetes and obesity.

In the body, glucagon triggers the conversion of stored glycogen to glucose — the opposite effect to insulin. Stable synthetic insulin is





Structure of the full-length G-protein-coupled receptor class B G-protein-coupled receptor

Haonan Zhang^{1,2*}, Anna Qiao^{1,2*}, Dehua Yang^{1,3*}, Linlin Yang^{4*}, Antao Dai^{1,3}, Chris de Graaf⁵, Venkatasubramanian Dharmarajan⁶, Hui Zhang^{1,2}, Gye Won Han⁶, Thomas D. Grant⁷, Ray Garrett Nelson¹¹, Wei Liu¹², Yanhong Wu^{1,2,13}, Limin Ma¹, Xiaoqing Cai^{1,2}, Guangyao Lin^{1,2,3}, Yuhui Dong¹⁵, Gaojie Song¹⁶, Patrick R. Griffin⁷, Jesper Lau⁶, Vadim Cherezov⁸, Huaiyu Yan¹, Raymond C. Stevens^{1,16}, Qiang Zhao^{1,2,19,20}, Hualiang Jiang^{1,17,19}, Ming-Wei Wang^{1,17,19} &

The human glucagon receptor, GCGR, belongs to the class B G-protein-coupled receptor in glucose homeostasis and the pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes. Here we report the full-length GCGR containing both the extracellular domain and transmembrane domain. Two domains are connected by a 12-residue segment termed the stalk, which adopts a form of forming an α -helix as observed in the previously solved structure of the GCGR. The extracellular loop exhibits a β -hairpin conformation and interacts with the stalk. Hydrogen-deuterium exchange, disulfide crosslinking and molecular dynamics studies of the first extracellular loop have critical roles in modulating peptide ligand binding and into the full-length GCGR structure deepen our understanding of the signalling mechanism of receptors.

ARTICLE

248 | N

Cryo-EM structure of the human GLP-1 receptor in complex with an allosteric modulator

Yan Zhang^{1*}, Bingfa Sun^{2*}, Dan Feng², Hongli Hu¹, Matthew Chu², Jianhui Qu¹, J. Tong Sun³, Kobilka^{2,3}, Brian K. Kobilka^{2,3} & Georgios Skiniotis^{1*}

Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is a hormone with essential roles in regulating metabolism and appetite. GLP-1 effects are mediated through binding to the GLP-1 receptor (GLP-1R), a G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that signals primarily through the stimulatory G protein G_s. However, our understanding of their mechanism of action is limited, and the full-length receptors. Here we report the cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) structure of the human GLP-1R-G_s complex at near atomic resolution. The peptide is clamped in the transmembrane core of the receptor, and further stabilized by extracellular transmembrane domain result in a sharp kink in the middle of transmembrane half outward to accommodate the $\alpha 5$ -helix of the Ras-like domain of G_s. This structure provides a framework for understanding class B GPCR activation through hormone binding.

ARTICLE

Crystal structure of the GLP-1 receptor bound to a peptide agonist

Ali Jazayeri^{1*}, Mathieu Rappas^{1*}, Alastair J. H. Brown^{1*}, James Kean¹, James C. Errey¹, Nicholas Robertson¹, Cédric Fiez-Vandal¹, Stephen P. Andrews¹, Miles Congreve¹, Andrea Bortolato¹, Jonathan S. Mason¹, Asma H. Elg¹, Iryna Tsybal¹, Andrew S. Doré¹, Malcolm Weir¹, Robert M. Cooke¹ & Fiona H. Marshall¹

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) regulates glucose homeostasis through the control of insulin release from the pancreas. GLP-1 peptide agonists are efficacious drugs for the treatment of diabetes. To gain insight into the molecular mechanism of action of GLP-1 peptides, here we report the crystal structure of the full-length GLP-1 receptor bound to a truncated peptide agonist. The peptide agonist retains an α -helical conformation as it sits deep within the receptor-binding pocket. The arrangement of the transmembrane helices reveals hallmarks of an active conformation similar to that observed in the structure of the human GLP-1R-G_s complex.

LETTER

312 | NATURE | VOL 546 | 8 JUNE 2017

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Human GLP-1 receptor transmembrane domain structure in complex with allosteric modulators

Gaojie Song¹, Dehua Yang^{2*}, Yuxia Wang^{1*}, Chris de Graaf^{3*}, Qingtong Zhou¹, Shanshan Jiang⁴, Kaiwen Liu^{1,5,6}, Xiaoqing Cai², Antao Dai², Guangyao Lin⁵, Dongsheng Liu¹, Fan Wu^{1,5,6}, Yiran Wu¹, Suwen Zhao^{1,5}, Li Ye⁴, Gye Won Han⁷, Jesper Lau⁸, Beili Wu^{5,6,9}, Michael A. Hanson¹⁰, Zhi-Jie Liu^{1,5,11}, Ming-Wei Wang^{2,4,5} & Raymond C. Stevens^{1,5}

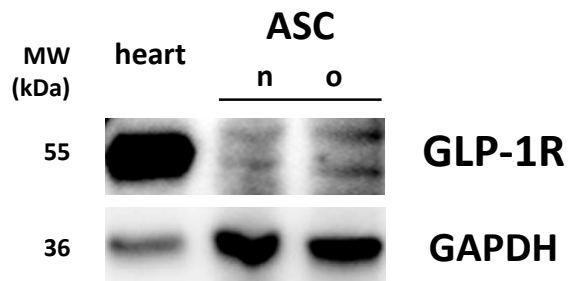
The glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1R) and the glucagon receptor (GCGR) are members of the secretin-like class B family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) and have opposing physiological roles in insulin release and glucose homeostasis¹. The treatment of type 2 diabetes requires positive modulation of GLP-1R to inhibit glucagon secretion and stimulate insulin secretion in a glucose-dependent manner². Here we report crystal structures of the human GLP-1R transmembrane domain in complex with two different negative allosteric modulators, PF-06372222 and NNC0640, at 2.7 and 3.0 Å resolution, respectively. The structures reveal a common binding pocket for negative allosteric modulators, present in both GLP-1R and GCGR³ and located outside helices V–VII near the intracellular half of the receptor. The receptor is in an inactive conformation with compounds that restrict movement of the intracellular tip of helix VI, a movement that is generally associated with activation mechanisms in class A GPCRs^{4–6}. Molecular modelling and mutagenesis studies indicate that agonist positive allosteric modulators target the same general region, but in a distinct sub-pocket at the interface between helices V and VI, which may facilitate the formation of an intracellular binding site that enhances G-protein coupling.

(1317^{5.47b}C–G361^{6.50b}C) (numbers in superscript refer to the Wootton numbering system for class B GPCRs¹⁶) that links the middle regions of helices V and VI and a GCGR mimicking mutation C347^{6.36b}F in the allosteric modulator binding pocket that stabilizes the interaction interface for NAMs (Methods and Extended Data Fig. 1). These NAMs were previously optimized for GCGR antagonism, but certain analogues were found to antagonize GLP-1R as well. The final modified construct yielded crystals that diffracted to 2.7 Å for PF-06372222 and 3.0 Å for NNC0640 (Fig. 1a, c and Extended Data Table 1).

The TMD architecture of GLP-1R is similar to that of GCGR, consistent with the similarity in their primary sequences (45% identical in the TMDs; Fig. 1b). GLP-1R preserves the conserved and functionally important¹⁷ disulfide bond C226^{3.29b}–C296^{ECL2}, and contains most of the interhelical hydrogen bonds present in other class B structures^{3,14,15} (Extended Data Fig. 2). Helix I of GLP-1R is 2.5 helical-turns shorter than the long stalk region found in the initial structure of the GCGR TMD (PDB code 4L6R)¹⁵ (Fig. 1b). In an accompanying paper¹⁸, the full-length structure of GCGR reveals a rearrangement of the stalk region with the N-terminal helix unwinding to form an extended β -sheet with two strands from the first extracellular loop (ECL1),

GLP-1R

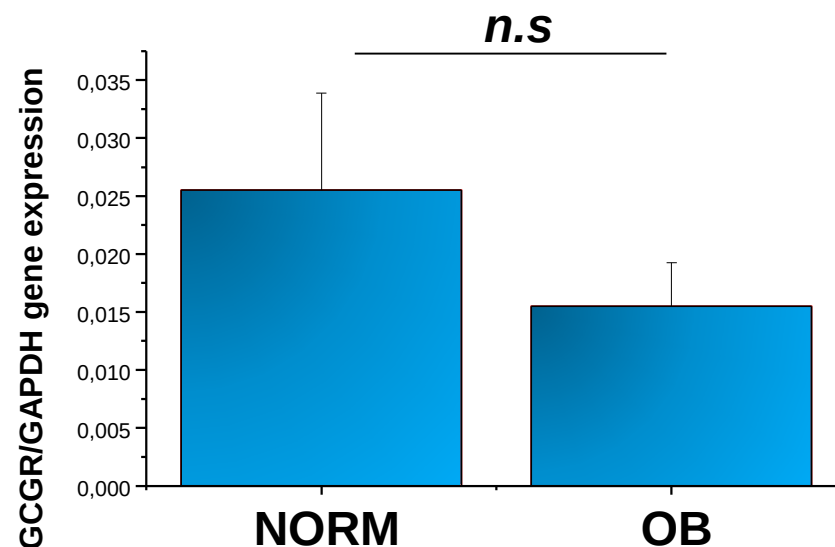
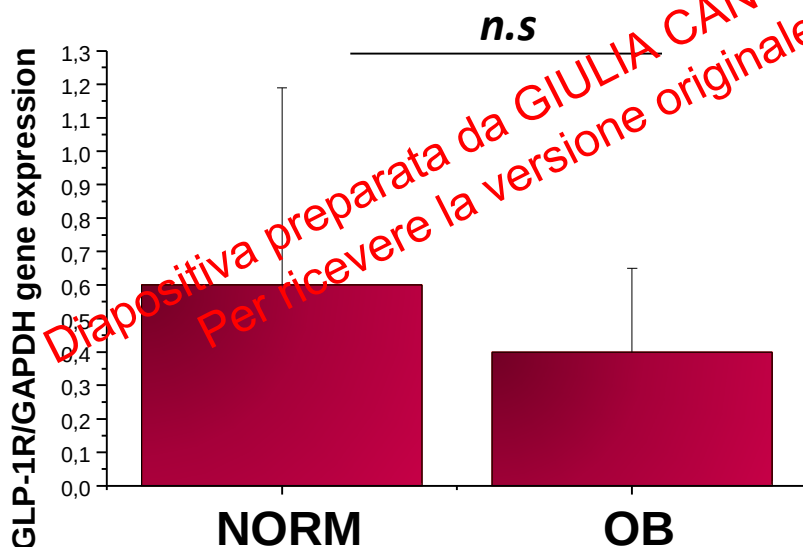
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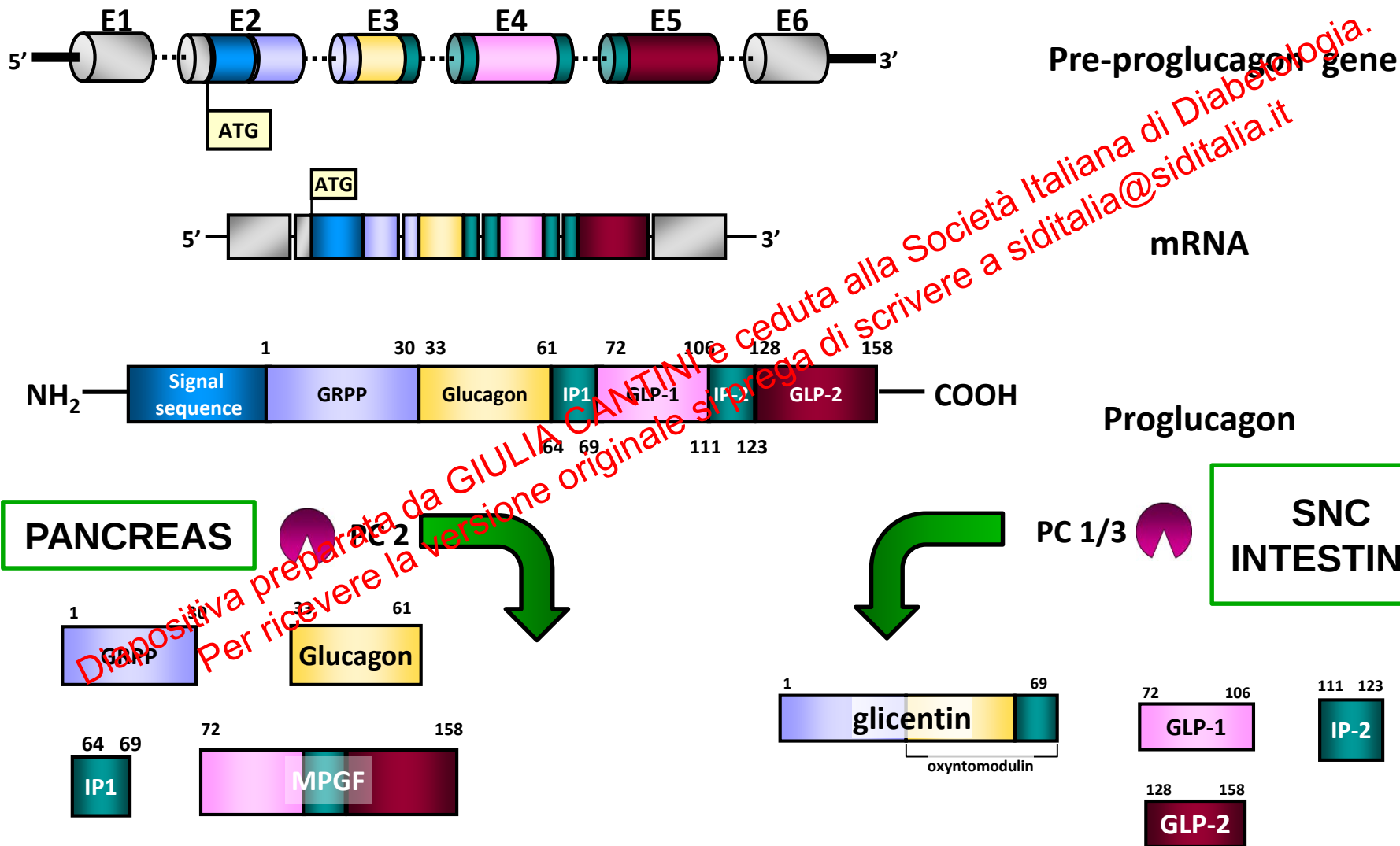


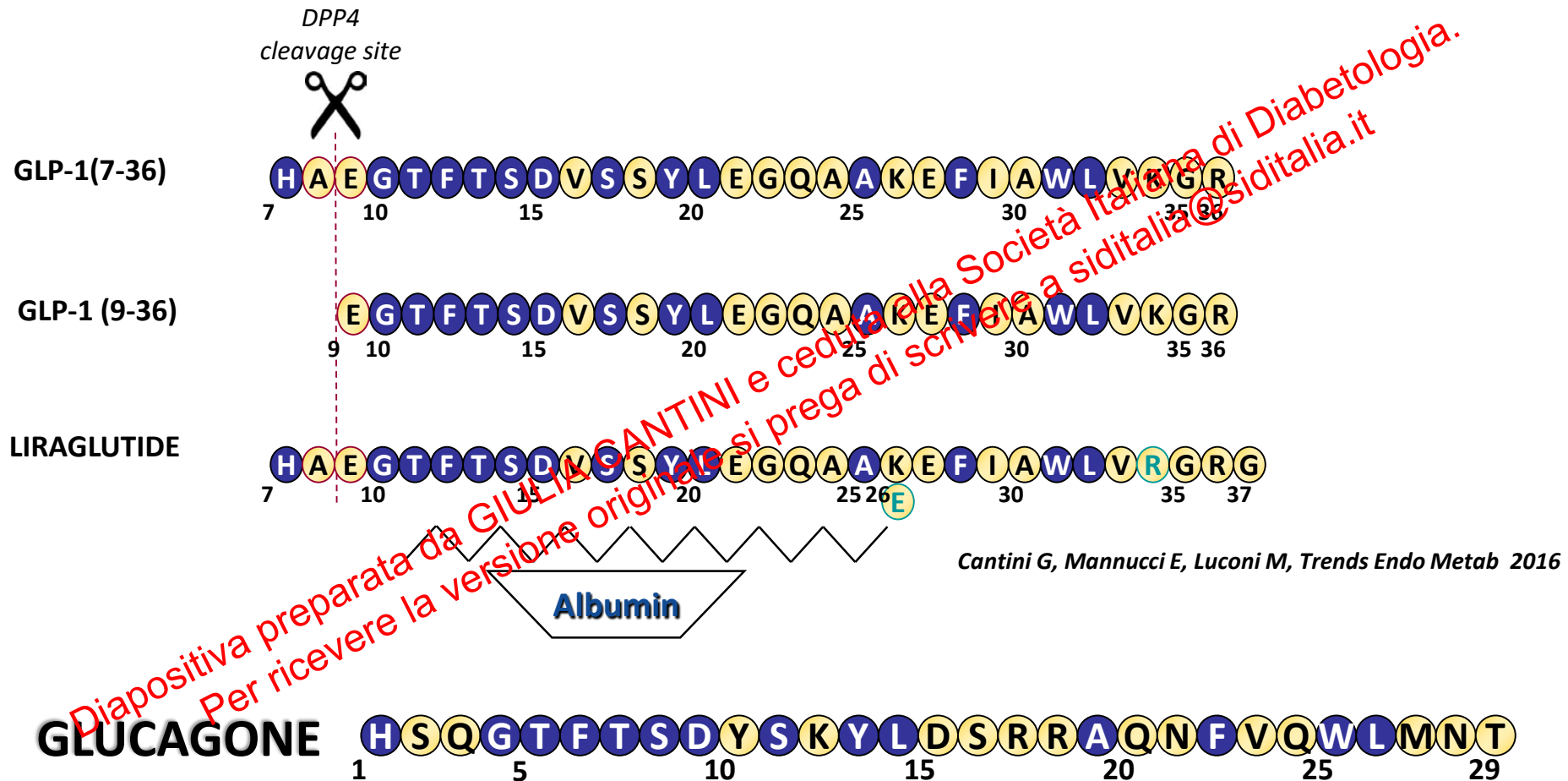
GCGR



TaqMan analysis:



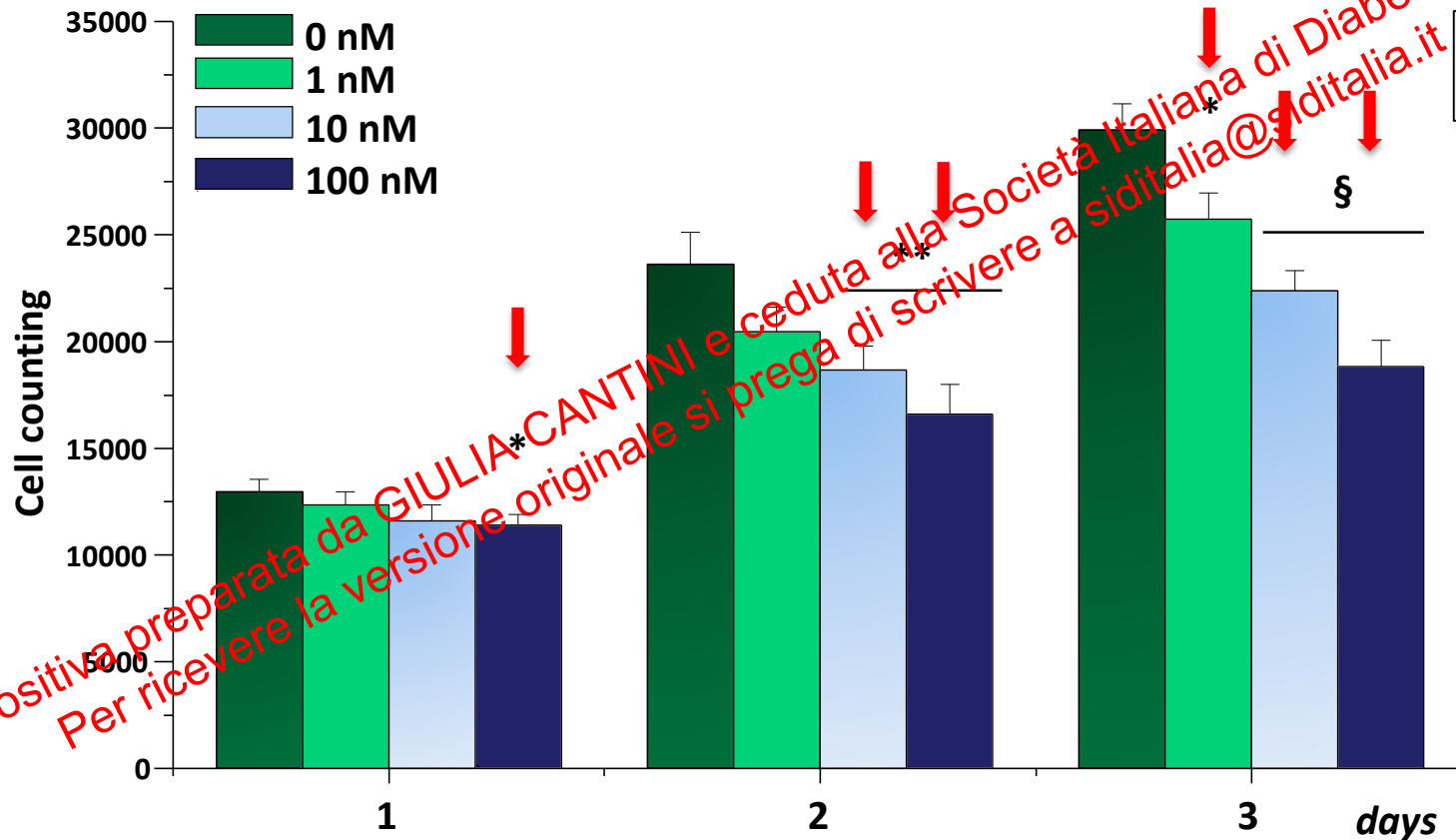




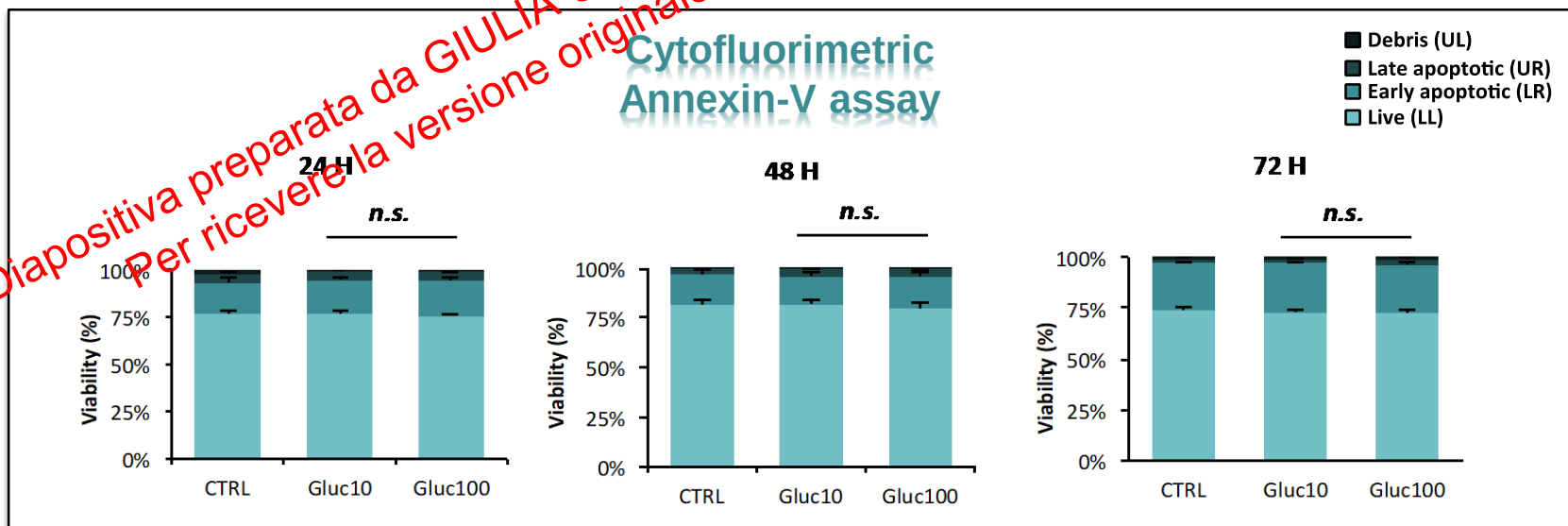
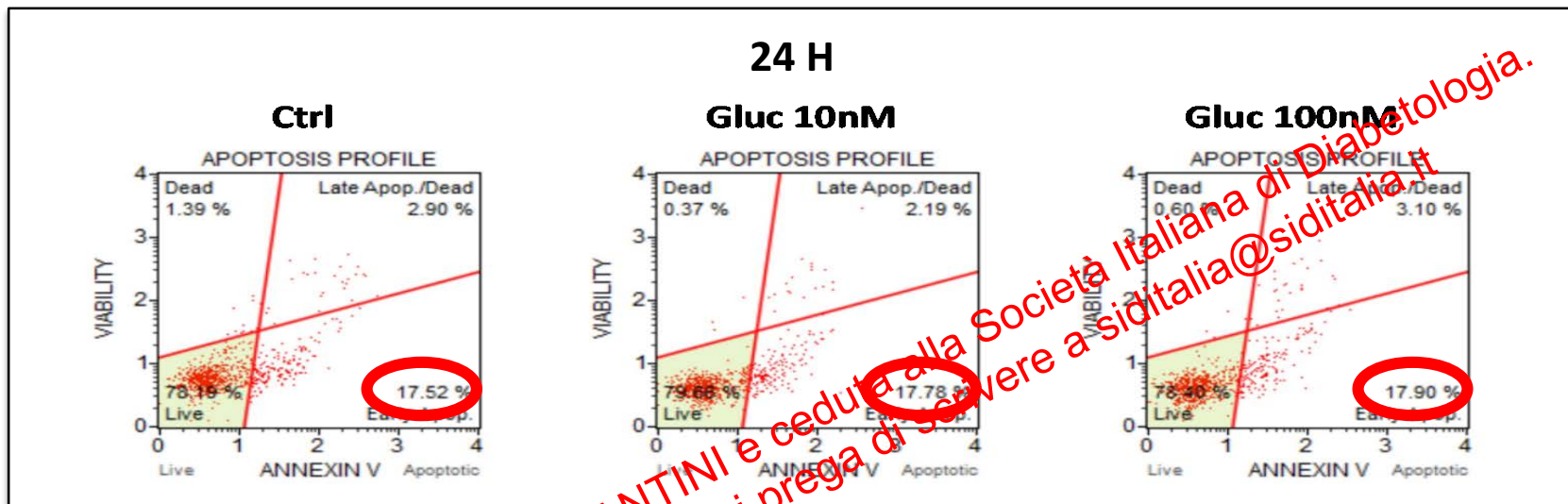
GLUCAGONE INIBISCE LA PROLIFERAZIONE CELLULARE

CELL COUNT

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.005$, § $P < 0.001$ vs. ctrl



Time- & dose-dependent



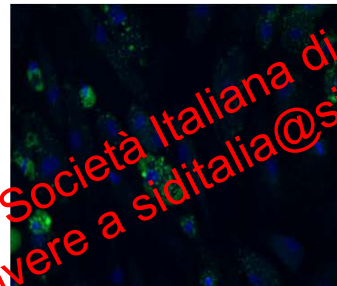
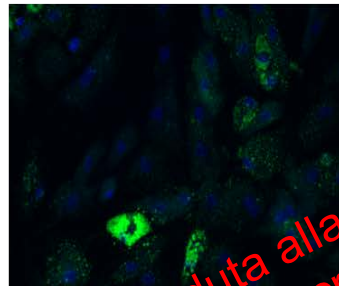
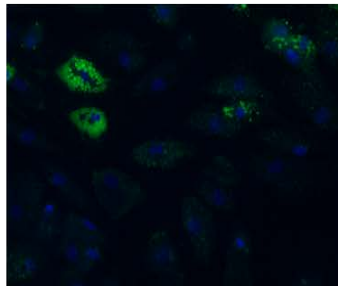
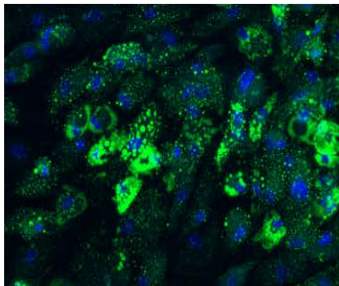
ADIPO

+Gluc1

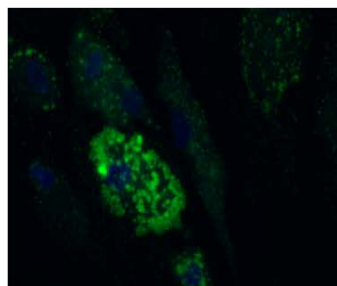
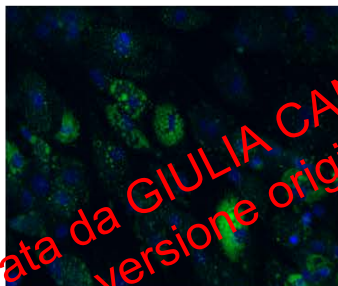
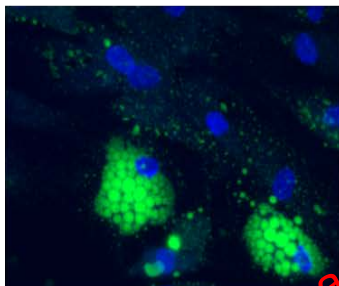
+Gluc10

+Gluc100

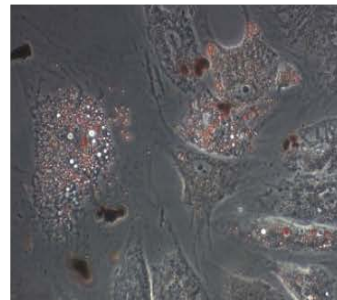
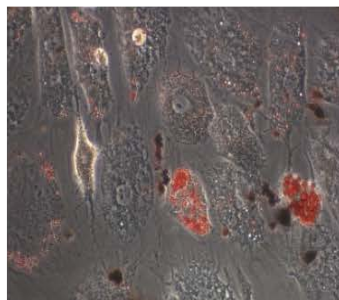
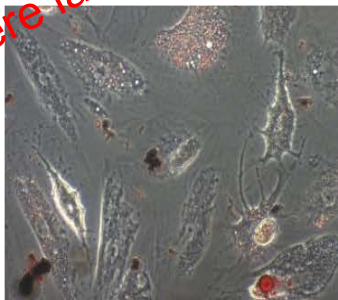
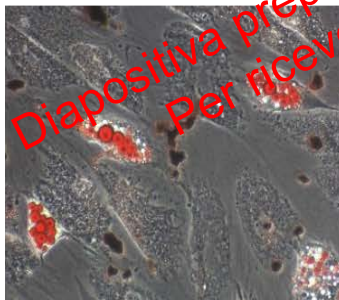
20X



40X

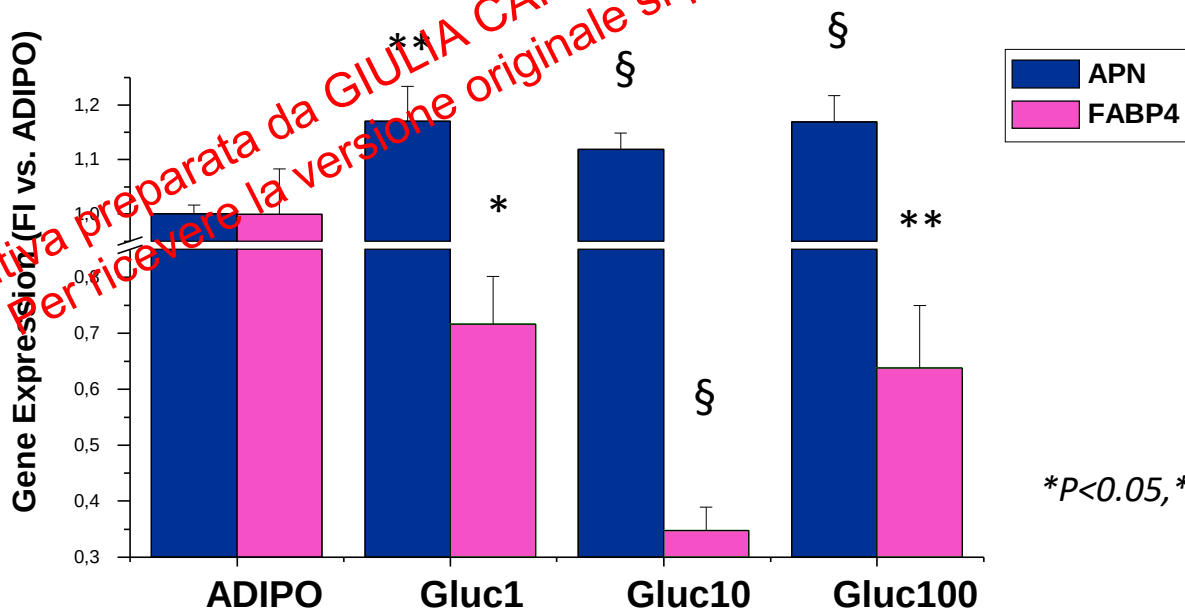
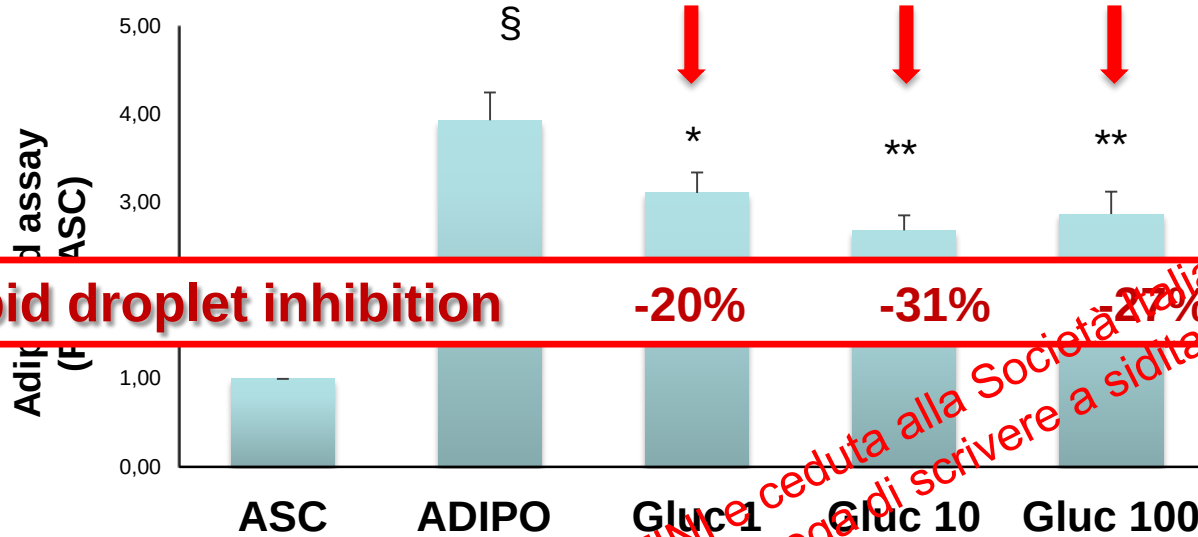


40X



AdipoRed
Epifluorescent
microscopy

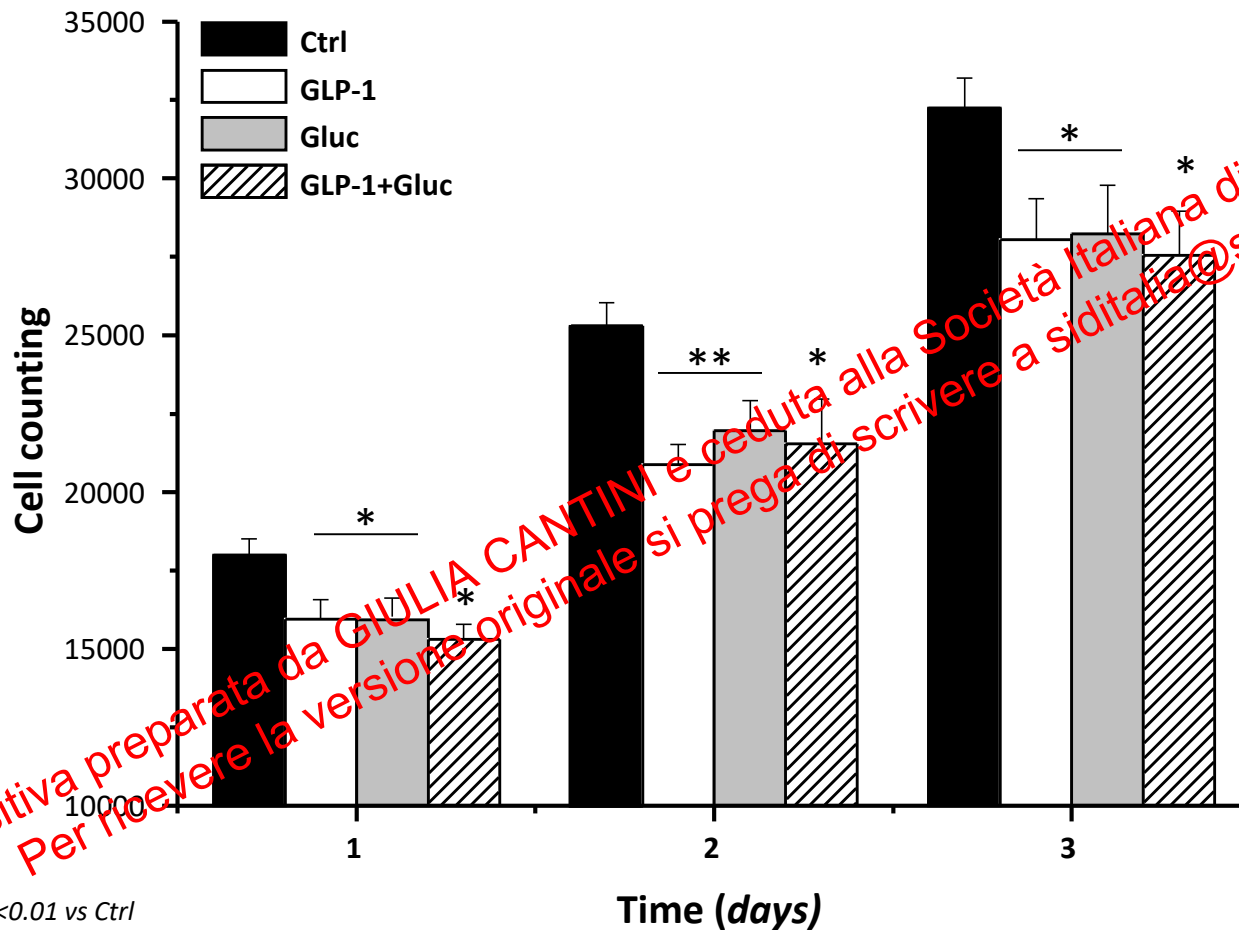
Oil Red O
Optical
microscopy



GLUCAGONE AGISCE DIRETTAMENTE SULLA CELLULA STAMINALE ADIPOSA:

- ☐ RIDUZIONE DELLA PROLIFERAZIONE CELLULARE
- ☐ RIDUZIONE DEL DIFFERENZIAMENTO

RIDUZIONE DELL'ADIPOGENESI...
...MA ADIPOCITA PIU'
FUNZIONALE

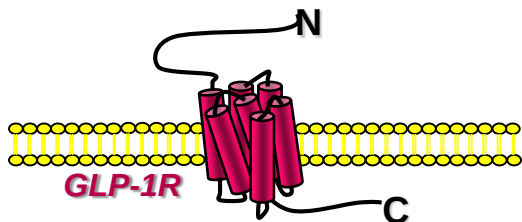


NO effetto addittivo => stesso recettore?

GLP-1RA

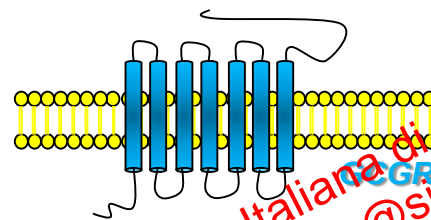
?

Glucagone



GLP-1R

Exendin 9-39



[des-His, Glu²¹]-Glucagon amide

$\S P < 0.01$ vs Ctrl
 $* P < 0.05$ vs respective GLP-1/Gluc

Cell counting

30000,00
 25000,00
 20000,00
 15000,00
 10000,00
 5000,00
 0,00

1,00

2,00

3,00

Time (days)

■ Ctrl
 ■ Gluc10
 □ GLP1
 ■ Gluc + Ex
 ■ GLP1+IN1b

CELLULA STAMINALE DEL TESSUTO ADIPOSO E' UN NUOVO "TARGET" DEI GLP-1RA

IL BLOCCO PROLIFERATIVO E IL RIMODELLAMENTO DEL PROCESSO DI ADIPOGENESI SOSTENGONO IL CALO DEL PESO

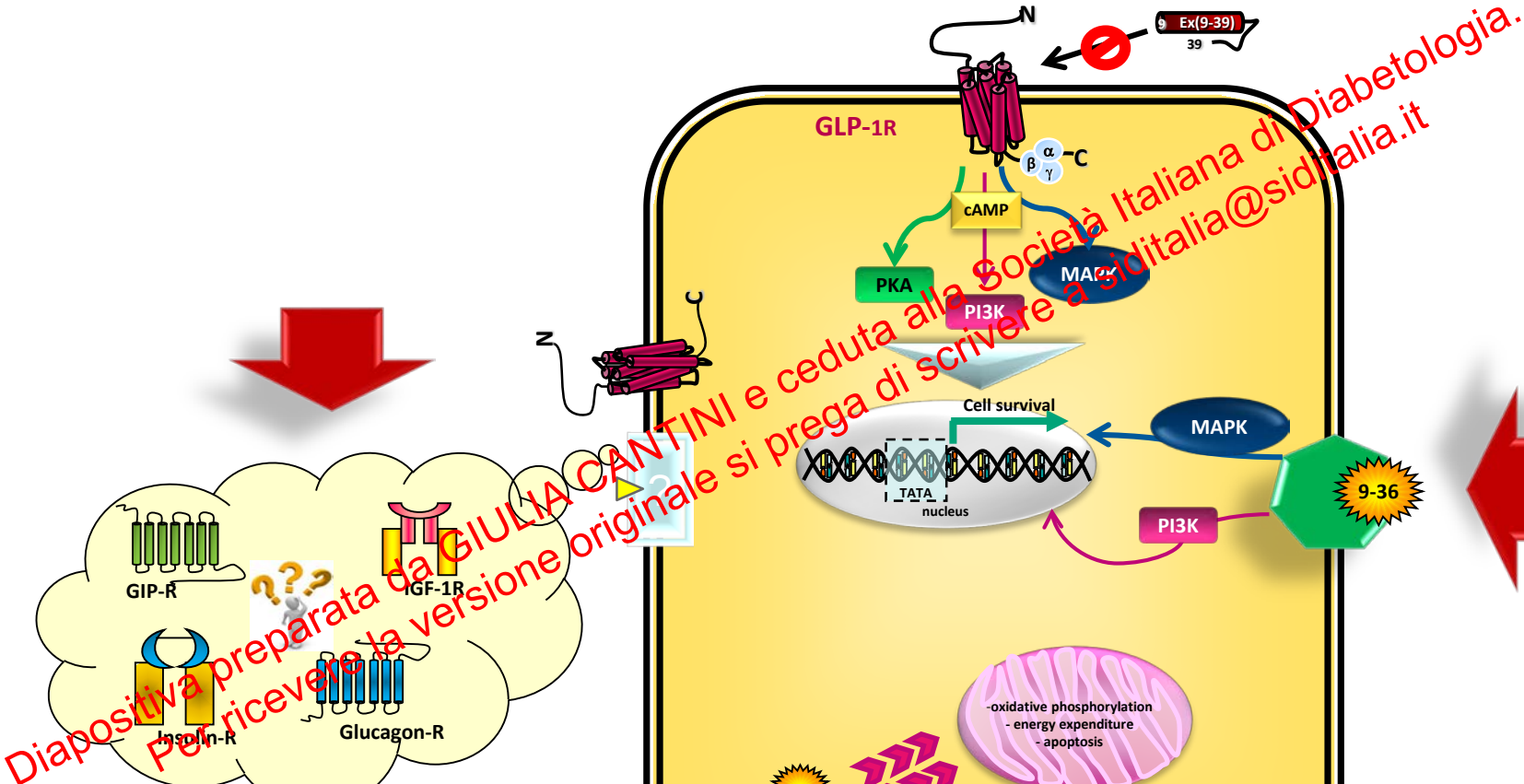
**Meccanismo di azione dei GLP-1RA è mediato
dal GLP-1R "classico"**

**Meccanismo di azione del GLP-1(9-36) è
mediato da un recettore alternativo**

**Parte degli effetti dei GLP-1RA sono mediati dal
recettore del glucagone**



**RECETTORE “ALTERNATIVO” ?
O MECCANISMI “ALTERNATIVI” ?**





CHIRURGIA GENERALE

Prof. Giuliano Perigli

CHIRURGIA BARIATRICA SMN

Dr. Marcello Lucchese

Dr. Giovanni Quartararo

GASTROENTEROLOGIA

Dr. Tommaso Mello

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!

UNIVERSITA' DI FIRENZE

Dip. Scienze Biomediche, Sperimentali e Cliniche

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Dr.ssa Roberta Armignacco

PRIN 2015 (prot. 2015ZTT5KB, Italian Ministry of University and Research)

Ente Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze (prot. 2014/0764;2013/0326)

