Osteopontin Mediates Obesity-Induced Adipose Tissue Macrophage Infiltration and Insulin Resistance in Mice

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Osteopontin mediates obesity-induced adipose tissue macrophage infiltration and insulin resistance in mice

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Obesity is associated with a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation characterized by abnormal cytokine production and macrophage infiltration into adipose tissue, which may contribute to the development of insulin resistance. During immune responses, tissue infiltration by macrophages is dependent on the expression of osteopontin, an extracellular matrix protein and proinflammatory cytokine that promotes monocyte chemotaxis and cell motility. In the present study, we used a murine model of diet-induced obesity to examine the role of osteopontin in the accumulation of adipose tissue macrophages and the development of insulin resistance during obesity. Mice exposed to a high-fat diet exhibited increased plasma osteopontin levels, with elevated expression in macrophages recruited into adipose tissue. Obese mice lacking osteopontin displayed improved insulin sensitivity in the absence of an effect on diet-induced obesity, body composition, or energy expenditure. These mice further demonstrated decreased macrophage infiltration into adipose tissue, which may reflect both impaired macrophage motility and attenuated monocyte recruitment by stromal vascular cells. Finally, obese osteopontin-deficient mice exhibited decreased markers of inflammation, both in adipose tissue and systemically. Taken together, these results suggest that osteopontin may play a key role in linking obesity to the development of insulin resistance by promoting inflammation and the accumulation of macrophages in adipose tissue.

Introduction

Obesity and the associated metabolic pathologies are the most common risk factors for type 2 diabetes and subsequent cardiovascular disease (1). Unequivocal evidence has demonstrated that obesity is associated with a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation characterized by abnormal cytokine production and activation of inflammatory signaling pathways in adipose tissue (2). Recent studies indicated that adipose tissue macrophages (ATMs) accumulating during diet-induced obesity (DIO) are not only an important source of adipose tissue inflammation but also alter insulin sensitivity in adipocytes: Weisberg et al. identified macrophage accumulation in obese adipose tissue and suggested that these macrophages are derived from the circulation (3). A critical observation made by Xu et al. further characterized these macrophages as an important mediator of insulin resistance (4). Collectively, these studies support the concept that ATMs infiltrating into obese adipose tissue from the circulation are a key source of inflammation in obesity and provide a causal link between obesity and the development of adipose tissue insulin resistance (5).

The observation that macrophages infiltrate adipose tissue from the circulation has focused attention on the mechanisms by which these cells are recruited into obese adipose tissue (3). Accumulating evidence over the last decade has demonstrated that macrophage recruitment during inflammatory processes is dependent on the expression of osteopontin (OPN) (6–9). OPN is a secreted matrix glycoprotein and proinflammatory cytokine that has previously been characterized as a major component of cell-mediated immunity (8). Its ability to interact with integrin surface receptors through an Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) sequence and with the CD44 receptor has established OPN as an important attachment and signaling molecule (10, 11). In bone tissue, for example, OPN facilitates the attachment of osteoclasts to the matrix (12). In addition to its role in bone metabolism, a variety of studies have provided evidence that OPN is highly secreted by macrophages at sites of inflammation where it mediates monocyte adhesion (12), migration (7), differentiation (13), and phagocytosis (14). Using OPN-deficient mice crossed to atherosclerosis-prone apoE−/− mice, we (9) and others (15) have further recently demonstrated that OPN deficiency attenuates the development of atherosclerosis. In these studies OPN expression was found to be essential for monocyte motility and inflammatory gene expression; in particular, OPN deficiency in macrophages decreased the development of atherosclerosis (9). It is now well recognized that OPN induces chemotaxis of monocytes and promotes cellular motility via direct interaction with its receptors (10, 11).

Nonstandard abbreviations used: AF, adipocyte fraction; ATM, adipose tissue macrophage; CCR2, C-C motif chemokine receptor 2; DIO, diet-induced obesity; EWAT, epididymal white adipose tissue; HFD, high-fat diet; LD, low-fat diet; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; OPN, osteopontin; PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor 1; RQ, respiratory quotient; SVF, stromal vascular fraction.

Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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Based on the evidence that obesity is associated with infiltration (3) and activation (16) of macrophages in adipose tissue combined with recent studies characterizing OPN as an important component of cell-mediated immune responses and monocyte motility (10, 11), we investigated the expression of OPN in adipose tissue and examined the role of OPN for macrophage accumulation in adipose tissue. Since macrophages and associated proinflammatory cytokines contribute to adipose tissue insulin resistance during DIO (4), we further analyzed the effect of OPN deficiency on systemic insulin resistance.

**Results**

**OPN expression in adipose tissue increases during DIO.** To analyze whether OPN plasma levels change during DIO, C57BL/6 wild-type mice (n = 10/group) were maintained either on a low-fat diet (LFD; 10% kcal from fat) or high-fat diet (HFD; 60% kcal from fat) for 20 weeks. Compared with the LFD group, mice fed a HFD gained 26.1 g after a 20-week feeding period (28.2 ± 4.1 versus 54.3 ± 5.3 g; \( P < 0.005 \)). As depicted in Figure 1A, OPN plasma levels analyzed by ELISA were significantly elevated in obese mice fed a HFD compared with the lean control mice fed a LFD (15.2 ± 0.8 versus 4.3 ± 0.3 pg/ml, respectively; \( P < 0.005 \)).

Epididymal white adipose tissue (EWAT) from these mice was next analyzed for OPN mRNA expression to examine whether the OPN transcript is expressed in adipose tissue and whether this is modulated by the obese phenotype. In mice fed a LFD, OPN mRNA expression levels were negligible in whole adipose tissue as well as fractionated tissues (Figure 1B). However, feeding a HFD resulted in a significant 8.1-fold (\( P < 0.01 \)) increase of OPN transcript levels in
whole adipose tissues. Separation of the adipose tissue demonstrated that there was a profound 35.9-fold ($P < 0.001$) increase of OPN mRNA in the stromal vascular fraction (SVF). In contrast, there was an insignificant 2.2-fold increase ($P = 0.091$) of OPN in the adipocyte fraction (AF), indicating that the increase of OPN mRNA in whole adipose tissue was primarily due to an increase of transcript levels in the SVF. The observation that OPN mRNA expression in the AF increased only modestly during DIO prompted us to corroborate these findings in vitro and to analyze the regulation of OPN during the differentiation of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes. Use of this model system revealed that OPN mRNA levels decrease during the differentiation process (Supplemental Figure 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI31986DS1). Previous studies have indicated that PPARγ activation suppresses OPN transcription in macrophages (17). Since PPARγ expression is induced during adipocyte differentiation, we analyzed the transcrip-

![Figure 2](http://www.jci.org). DIO and body composition in wild-type $OPN^{+/+}$ and $OPN^{-/-}$ mice. (A) Wild-type $OPN^{+/+}$ (black symbols, $n = 12$) and $OPN^{-/-}$ (white symbols, $n = 12$) mice were fed a LFD (circles) or HFD (squares). Weight gain was followed for 25 weeks and data expressed as mean ± SEM. Body composition (fat mass, lean mass, and body mass) before (B) and after (C) feeding a HFD ($n = 7–8/group$) was analyzed in $OPN^{+/+}$ (black bars) and $OPN^{-/-}$ (white bars) mice by quantitative NMR. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *$P < 0.05$, compared with $OPN^{+/+}$ mice.

ational regulation of a 2-kb OPN promoter construct by PPARγ in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes. Interestingly, both ligand-induced activation of PPARγ and overexpression of a constitutively active PPARγ suppressed OPN promoter activity (Supplemental Figure 2), providing a potential mechanism for the observed decrease of OPN transcript levels during adipocyte differentiation.

Given the high expression of OPN mRNA in the SVF, we next characterized the cell types expressing OPN within the SVF using magnetic immunoaffinity isolation of ATMs, endothelial cells, and preadipocytes. Analysis of expression of CD68 mRNA encoding a 110-kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed by monocytes and tissue macrophages (18) confirmed that 95.1% of the CD68 mRNA in the SVF was found in the macrophage fraction (Figure 1C). Using this approach, OPN mRNA expression in the SVF was primarily observed in macrophage isolates, while considerably less OPN mRNA was detected in the preadipocyte fraction and in the endothelial cell fraction.

To confirm that OPN is expressed by ATMs, we performed immunohistochemistry on epididymal fat pads isolated from obese C57BL/6 mice fed a HFD for 3 months. As the majority of studies analyzing ATM content in murine models previously employed an antibody raised against the F4/80 antigen (3, 19), a marker specific for mature macrophages (20), we stained consecutive sections for F4/80 and OPN. Negative controls included lack of chromogen development following incubation with the same concentrations of control nonimmune IgG in the presence of the secondary antibody or incubation with the primary antibody in absence of the secondary antibody (data not shown). As reported recently (3), DIO was associated with the accumulation of macrophages that were frequently observed in obese adipose tissue forming crown-like aggregates surrounding adipocytes (Figure 1D). Staining for OPN revealed a striking similarity with F4/80 immunoreactivity, and higher magnification of serial sections confirmed OPN expression in F4/80 positive macrophages. In concert, these results suggest that OPN plasma levels increase during obesity and that during DIO OPN mRNA is primarily expressed by ATMs accumulating in adipose tissue.

OPN deficiency does not affect DIO. To further determine the role of OPN for the development of DIO, adipose tissue inflammation, and insulin resistance, we next fed male $OPN^{-/-}$ and littermate wild-type $OPN^{+/+}$ mice ($n = 12/group$) either a LFD or a HFD for 25 weeks. Consistent with our previous studies (9), there were no differences in weights between $OPN^{-/-}$ and $OPN^{+/+}$ mice at baseline or after feeding a LFD for 25 weeks. In mice fed a HFD for 25 weeks, there was a statistically nonsignificant trend toward lower body mass in the $OPN^{-/-}$ mice compared with $OPN^{+/+}$ wild-type mice ($54.6 ± 4.1$ versus $56.2 ± 4.8$ g, respectively; $P = 0.087$; Figure 2A). To examine whether there are differences in lean or fat mass, we analyzed body composition in $OPN^{-/-}$ and $OPN^{+/+}$ mice using NMR before (Figure 2B) and after (Figure 2C) feeding a HFD. This approach revealed no difference in fat mass between lean or obese
OPN−/− and OPN+/+ mice. However, compared with wild-type mice, there was a modest but significant decrease in lean body mass of OPN−/− mice in the absence of a difference in whole body mass. Therefore, OPN deficiency had no effect on the development of DIO in mice fed a HFD.

We next analyzed whether OPN deficiency affects energy metabolism by recording cumulative measurements for food intake, energy expenditure, respiratory quotient (RQ), and locomotor activity (Table 1). Initial recordings were obtained at 8 weeks of age on mice fed a standard chow diet, followed by measurements after feeding OPN−/− and wild-type OPN+/+ a HFD for 20 weeks. Consistent with the observed lack of any overt differences in whole body mass and adiposity, no statistically significant differences in total food intake, energy expenditure, RQ, or locomotor activity were observed. However, OPN−/− mice showed a modestly increased RQ during the 12-hour light cycle, indicating slightly higher carbohydrate utilization on HFD. This effect was likely a consequence of increased light phase food intake in the OPN−/− mice fed a HFD, as both increased RQ and food intake disappeared when analyzed over the entire 24-hour period.

OPN deficiency improves insulin sensitivity. HFD feeding and DIO in mice is associated with the development of insulin resistance (21), and to further explore whether insulin resistance is affected by OPN deficiency, we analyzed metabolic parameters in OPN−/− and wild-type OPN+/+ mice. No significant differences were observed in fasting blood glucose or plasma insulin concentrations between OPN−/− and OPN+/+ mice fed a LFD for 25 weeks (Table 2). Both plasma glucose and insulin levels significantly increased in obese wild-type mice fed a HFD. In contrast, in OPN−/− mice fed a HFD, plasma glucose levels were normal and insulin levels were significantly lower compared with the obese OPN+/+ wild-type mice fed a HFD. Furthermore, HFD feeding in wild-type OPN+/+ mice resulted in a significant increase in triglyceride levels, which was normalized in OPN−/− mice.

To further confirm that obese OPN−/− mice are more insulin sensitive, we next analyzed glucose clearance following an intraperitoneal injection of insulin as a measure of insulin sensitivity. In these experiments, the insulin response in mice fed a LFD was not significantly affected by the genotype, although OPN+/+ mice tended to be slightly more insulin sensitive. In obese OPN+/+ mice fed a HFD, glucose levels decreased by 16.4% 60 minutes after insulin injection, whereas levels decreased by 49.3% in OPN−/− mice, indicating that the absence of OPN improved insulin sensitivity in obese mice (Figure 3A). The maximal insulin response after 60 minutes in obese OPN−/− mice fed a HFD reached levels observed in mice fed a LFD. Similarly, intraperitoneally injected glucose during an intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test was cleared faster and more effectively in obese OPN−/− mice compared with OPN+/+ (Figure 3B). In concert, these data confirm that insulin sensitivity is increased in obese OPN−/− compared with wild-type OPN+/+ mice.

Table 1
Food intake, energy expenditure, RQ, and locomotor activity of animals in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Before HFD</th>
<th>OPN−/−</th>
<th>OPN+/+</th>
<th>After HFD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total food intake (g)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPN−/−</td>
<td>OPN+/+</td>
<td>OPN−/−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2 ± 0.7</td>
<td>9.7 ± 1.1</td>
<td>5.7 ± 0.8</td>
<td>6.8 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9 ± 0.6</td>
<td>4.2 ± 0.7</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.3</td>
<td>2.9 ± 0.5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2 ± 0.2</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.8</td>
<td>4.2 ± 0.8</td>
<td>3.8 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy expenditure (kcal/kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td>711.5 ± 17.5</td>
<td>733.8 ± 22.5</td>
<td>770.3 ± 16.8</td>
<td>847.4 ± 26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>334.1 ± 12.2</td>
<td>346.9 ± 11.2</td>
<td>367.3 ± 8.1</td>
<td>419.2 ± 11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td></td>
<td>393.4 ± 7.4</td>
<td>402.6 ± 12.5</td>
<td>419.3 ± 10.7</td>
<td>444.6 ± 16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.862 ± 0.010</td>
<td>0.876 ± 0.016</td>
<td>0.773 ± 0.011</td>
<td>0.797 ± 0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locomotor activity (light beam breaks)</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,857.1 ± 1,996.1</td>
<td>28,367.1 ± 2,268.5</td>
<td>32,993.4 ± 3,230.1</td>
<td>24,489.4 ± 2,748.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2
Metabolic parameters of mice examined in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>LFD</th>
<th>HFD</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>OPN−/− vs. OPN+/+</th>
<th>OPN−/− vs. HFD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mg/dl)</td>
<td>183.3 ± 11.7</td>
<td>183.4 ± 7.2</td>
<td>0.342</td>
<td>145.3 ± 16.2</td>
<td>166.1 ± 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides (mg/dl)</td>
<td>55.1 ± 5.4</td>
<td>77.9 ± 14.5</td>
<td>0.751</td>
<td>112.9 ± 7.9</td>
<td>57.8 ± 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose (mg/dl)</td>
<td>94.4 ± 4.7</td>
<td>101.8 ± 9.3</td>
<td>0.292</td>
<td>113.0 ± 4.3</td>
<td>99.7 ± 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin (pg/ml)</td>
<td>159.1 ± 39.1</td>
<td>183.2 ± 37.1</td>
<td>0.541</td>
<td>1,976.4 ± 425.5</td>
<td>609.6 ± 105.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wild-type OPN+/+ and OPN−/− mice were fed a LFD or HFD for 25 weeks. Blood samples were obtained after an overnight fasting period and analyzed. Data is presented as mean ± SEM.
**OPN deficiency decreases macrophage accumulation in obese adipose tissue.** It has previously been demonstrated that ATMs accumulate in DIO, resulting in obesity-associated insulin resistance (3, 4). The evidence that OPN mediates the recruitment of macrophages in tissues (6–9) prompted us to further investigate the cause of increased insulin sensitivity in obese OPN+/− mice and to determine whether OPN-deficient mice were protected from adipose tissue inflammation during obesity. We first analyzed macrophage content in epididymal adipose tissue pads isolated from OPN+/− and OPN−/− mice fed a LFD and HFD by immunohistochemical analysis. In epididymal adipose tissue no overt differences in adipocyte size or numbers between genders were noted. Using an absorbed rabbit antimouse macrophage antiserum, we observed a profound increase in ATM number in obese OPN−/− wild-type mice fed a HFD (Figure 4A). Typically, immunohistochemistry localized macrophages in crown-like clusters surrounding adipocytes. Despite having a similar fat mass following HFD feeding, obese epididymal adipose tissue isolated from OPN-deficient mice accumulated strikingly fewer ATMs (Figure 4A, lower panel). As the majority of studies analyzing ATM content in murine models have used an antibody against the F4/80 antigen (3, 19), we further sought to corroborate these observations using staining for F4/80. As depicted in Figure 4B, the majority of cells surrounding adipocytes expressed F4/80, and this immunoreactivity correlated with the staining obtained using the rabbit anti-mouse macrophage antiserum. When F4/80-positive ATMs were further quantified as a percentage of total cell number (Figure 4C), epididymal adipose tissue from obese OPN+/− mice fed a HFD contained fewer macrophages compared with wild-type OPN+/− mice (19.1% ± 2.0% versus 36.8% ± 3.1%; P < 0.005).

To further confirm this observation we next analyzed the macrophage content in whole and fractionated epididymal adipose tissue by quantitative real-time RT-PCR for CD68. As expected, CD68 mRNA increased during DIO in whole adipose isolated from OPN−/− mice (Figure 4D). High CD68 mRNA expression was detected in the SVF while transcript levels were negligible in the AF of both genotypes. Consistent with the data obtained by immunohistochemistry, CD68 mRNA transcript levels were significantly decreased in both whole adipose tissue and the SVF isolated from obese OPN−/− mice compared with wild-type OPN+/− mice. In concert, immunohistochemistry and quantitative RT-PCR indicate that OPN deficiency prevents ATM accumulation during DIO, although macrophage content is not completely rescued to the level of lean mice fed a LFD.

**OPN mediates chemotaxis and amplifies monocyte chemokine protein 1–induced macrophage migration.** OPN promotes cell motility and chemotaxis (6, 7, 9, 22), and so we next analyzed the effect of OPN deficiency on macrophage chemotaxis. Wild-type macrophage migration increased by 1.67 ± 0.21-fold (P < 0.05) when OPN was provided as substrate (Figure 5A). When cells were exposed to monocyte chemokine protein 1 (MCP-1), transwell migration of wild-type macrophages increased by 1.77 ± 0.12-fold (P < 0.05). MCP-1–induced chemotaxis was further increased by 2.41 ± 0.28-fold in the presence of OPN (P < 0.01). In comparison, OPN-deficient macrophages were hypomotile, and basal migration was only 62.6% ± 2.26% that of the wild-type cells (P < 0.05). Although OPN−/− macrophages migrated by 1.94 ± 0.12-fold (P < 0.05) when recombinant OPN was provided, exogenous OPN only partially restored the wild-type phenotype. Furthermore, OPN-deficient macrophages failed to respond to MCP-1, which was only modestly restored in the presence of extracellular OPN (2.54 ± 0.32-fold increase versus baseline; P < 0.01). We further sought to confirm these observations ex vivo and analyzed migration of macrophages wild-type for OPN toward stromal vascular cells isolated from OPN+/− and OPN−/− mice fed a LFD or HFD for 25 weeks. As depicted in Figure 5B, macrophage migration to stromal vascular cells isolated from obese wild-type mice was significantly increased 3.1 ± 0.6-fold relative to migration toward cells isolated from lean mice (P < 0.05). Compared with the migratory response elicited by stromal vascular cells of obese wild-type mice, transwell macrophage migration was significantly decreased to 53.3% ± 3.2% when macrophages migrated toward stromal vascular cells isolated from obese OPN−/− mice (P < 0.05). In concert, these experiments indicate that OPN amplifies MCP-1–directed macrophage chemotaxis and that OPN deficiency in stromal vascular cells alters obesity-induced macrophage recruitment.

**OPN−/− mice are protected from obesity-associated adipose tissue and systemic inflammation.** Since accumulating evidence outlines a key role of DIO in the development of low-grade systemic inflammation...
(2), we further sought to investigate whether OPN deficiency and associated attenuation of macrophage accumulation in adipose tissue affects obesity-induced adipose tissue inflammation. As depicted in Figure 6, no significant differences in the expression of the inflammatory genes IL-6, TNF-α, MCP-1, and iNOS were observed between lean OPN+/+ and OPN−/− mice fed a LFD. However, HFD feeding and the development of DIO in OPN+/+ mice markedly increased the expression of these inflammatory genes. Consistent with less ATM accumulation, IL-6, TNF-α, and iNOS gene expression levels in adipose tissues isolated from obese OPN−/− mice were significantly decreased. Similarly, MCP-1 expression levels revealed a trend to decrease in obese OPN−/− mice, although this was not statistically significant. These data suggest that the obesity-associated increase of the inflammatory genes IL-6, TNF-α, and iNOS in adipose tissue is OPN dependent.

We next determined the role of OPN for obesity-associated systemic inflammation and analyzed TNF-α, IL-6, MCP-1, and plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1) plasma levels in OPN+/+ and wild-type OPN+/+ mice fed a LFD or HFD. TNF-α plasma levels were below detection limit in almost all samples analyzed using the mouse adipokine LincoPlex assay system (Figure 7A). Similarly, in lean mice fed a LFD, plasma levels of IL-6 and MCP-1 were below detection limit but increased to a detectable level in obese mice. PAI-1 plasma levels significantly increased in OPN+/+ mice upon feeding a HFD. In OPN−/− mice fed a HFD, however, plasma levels of IL-6, MCP-1, and PAI-1 were significantly lower compared to wild-type mice.
with those of wild-type $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ mice. These data reveal that OPN modulates obesity-induced systemic inflammation by decreasing IL-6, MCP-1, and PAI-1 plasma levels.

Finally, we determined systemic levels of 3 adipokines that have been implicated in insulin sensitivity (23, 24). Adiponectin plasma levels decreased with the development of DIO and insulin resistance. Although there was a trend toward elevated adiponectin levels in LFD- and HFD-fed $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice compared with wild-type mice, this trend was not statistically significant. Compared with lean mice fed a LFD, serum leptin and resistin concentrations increased in obese HFD-fed mice and did not significantly differ between both genotypes (Figure 7B). Therefore, increased insulin sensitivity in obese $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice is likely the result of decreased ATM content, resulting in attenuated local and systemic inflammation rather than changes in insulin-sensitizing adipokine levels.

**Discussion**

OPN is a chemokine-like, extracellular matrix–associated protein involved in monocyte motility and the inflammatory immune response (10, 11). Since its initial cloning in 1986 (25), OPN has been associated with a remarkable range of pathologic responses (10); however, its role in obesity and metabolic disorders has not, to our knowledge, previously been investigated. In the present study, we demonstrate expression of OPN in adipose tissue and outline what we believe to be a previously unrecognized role for OPN to mediate obesity-associated inflammatory and metabolic changes in adipose tissue. OPN plasma levels are elevated in various inflammatory diseases, including atherosclerosis (26), inflammatory bowel disease (27), granulomatous inflammatory diseases (28), rheumatoid arthritis (29), and mul-

**Figure 5**

Chemotaxis of macrophages isolated from $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice. (A) Peritoneal macrophages from $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice were subjected to chemotaxis assays in modified Boyden chambers. Membranes of the transwell chambers were coated either with the substrate poly-D-lysine (PDL) as control or with recombinant OPN (5 ng/ml). Following attachment of the macrophages to the membrane, vehicle or MCP-1 (50 ng/ml) was added to the media in the lower chamber. Transwell migration was analyzed after 2 hours and expressed as cell numbers per HPF ($\times$200). Experiments were repeated 4 times in triplicate. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. * $P < 0.05$ compared with PDL alone; $\dagger$ $P < 0.05$ compared with OPN alone; $\ddagger$ $P < 0.05$ compared with $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$.

(B) Stromal vascular cells were isolated from epididymal adipose tissues harvested from $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ (black bars) and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ (white bars) mice fed a LFD or HFD for 25 weeks ($n = 6$ group). Cells were cultured in the bottom chambers, and peritoneal macrophages from wild-type mice were added to the insert. Migration was analyzed in triplicate after 2 hours as described in A. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. $^* P < 0.05$, compared with LFD; $^{\dagger} P < 0.05$, compared with $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ mice fed HFD.

**Figure 6**

Inflammatory gene expression in adipose tissues from $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice. $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice were fed a LFD or HFD for 25 weeks. mRNA expression levels of the indicated inflammatory genes were analyzed in EWATs isolated from $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ (black bars) and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ (white bars) mice fed a LFD or $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ (dark gray) and $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice (light gray) fed a HFD ($n = 6$ group). Data are presented as relative mRNA normalized to TFIIB mRNA and expressed as mean ± SEM. * $P < 0.05$, HFD compared with LFD; $^* P < 0.05$, $\text{OPN}^{-/-}$ mice compared with $\text{OPN}^{+/+}$ mice fed HFD.
multiple sclerosis (30). OPN is rapidly expressed after cellular activation, and it is abundantly secreted by activated macrophages but not resting macrophages or monocytes (31, 32). Consistent with this notion, we observed that OPN expression in obese adipose tissue colocalized with macrophages and that OPN mRNA was highly expressed in macrophages isolated from the SVF. In contrast, we observed only negligible OPN mRNA in adipocytes and a decline in OPN transcript levels with differentiation of 3T3-L1 adipocytes. Although OPN is expressed in proliferating fibroblasts (33), these observations confirm earlier reports documenting decreased OPN mRNA levels in differentiated adipocytes as compared with preadipocytes (34). Interestingly, OPN has previously been characterized as a PPARγ target gene in macrophages, and overexpression of PPARγ or ligand treatment with a thiazolidinedione suppresses OPN transcription (17). PPARγ expression increases with differentiation of adipocytes, and when we overexpressed PPARγ in 3T3-L1 fibroblasts, thiazolidinedione treatment decreased OPN promoter activity. Similarly, overexpression of a constitutively active PPARγ mutant suppressed basal OPN promoter activity. Thus PPARγ-mediated downregulation of OPN could provide a mechanism for the observed decline in OPN mRNA expression during the differentiation process of preadipocytes into mature adipocytes. Using a model of DIO, our studies revealed that OPN has no effect on the development of obesity and does not affect food intake or energy metabolism. Consistent with several recent studies (9, 35, 36), total body weights were similar in wild-type and OPN-deficient mice. However, in previous studies body composition was not analyzed, and an unexpected but interesting and consistent observation in both lean and obese animals was a slightly decreased lean body mass in OPN−/− mice. Our experiments employed NMR technology to provide measures of body fat mass, fat-free mass, and water content (37). Considering the limitation of this technique to distinguish different fat-free tissue masses including bone and muscle, the reason for the slightly decreased lean body mass in OPN−/− mice remains elusive. OPN deficiency renders mice less sensitive to bone resorption (36, 38). Thus this knowledge and the observation that bone density analyzed by micro-CT is not affected by OPN deficiency in unstressed mice (38) argues against a contribution of OPN deficiency in bone tissue to the observed decrease in lean body mass. To date no studies have determined whether OPN affects total body muscle mass. Therefore, it will be important for the determination of the mechanisms by which OPN deletion modulates lean body mass to characterize fat-free tissue masses in OPN-deficient mice and perform further studies using recently available techniques including NMR to analyze total body composition.

In bone marrow transplantation studies, Weisberg et al. have recently provided evidence that the majority of ATMs are derived from the circulation (3). The MCP-1/C-C motif chemokine receptor 2 (MCP-1/CCR2) axis is well established to regulate macrophage recruitment to sites of inflammation (39, 40), and MCP-1 is secreted from adipocytes and plasma levels are increased in obesity (41). In addition, MCP-1 levels secreted from adipocytes correlate with adipocyte size (42), indicating that the MCP-1/CCR2 cascade is likely among the earliest mechanisms involved in the recruitment of monocytes to adipose tissue. This is further supported by recent studies demonstrating that adipocyte-specific MCP-1 overexpression results in enhanced macrophage infiltration of adipose tissue (43, 44), while MCP-1 or CCR2 deficiency decreases macrophage content in obese adipose tissue (19, 43). However, in both models obesity-induced macrophage accumulation in adipose tissue is not normalized and macrophages remain accumulating in the adipose tissue, suggesting that additional mechanisms are involved in this process. In this study, we demonstrate decreased macrophage content in obese adipose tissue from OPN−/− mice in the absence of any differences in total fat mass, thus providing an additional mechanism by which macrophages infiltrate adipose tissue. This requirement of OPN for macrophage recruitment to adipose tissue is consistent with our data examining the role of OPN for macrophage chemotaxis. In wild-type macrophages OPN amplifies macrophage migration and exerts additive effects on chemotaxis in the presence of MCP-1. In contrast, OPN-deficient macrophages are hypomotile and less responsive to MCP-1, a phenotype that exogenous OPN is unable to completely correct. These observations suggest that OPN augments the MCP-1 response and functions primarily in an autocrine mechanism to promote macrophage chemotaxis. This concept is in agreement with recent studies demonstrating that endogenous OPN expres-
sion in macrophages is important to maintain macrophage function, including chemotaxis, differentiation, and inflammation (13). Moreover, intracellular OPN forms a complex with the CD44 receptor and ezrin/radixin/moesin proteins at the cell membrane of cell processes (45) that is required for cell fusion and chemotaxis of macrophages (22). Finally, it is well recognized that OPN+/− mice have defective granulomatous responses (8, 46) that likely involve abnormal macrophage function.

The observation that OPN is primarily expressed by macrophages in obese adipose tissue combined with the important autocrine role of OPN in macrophage function suggest a model in which endogenous OPN amplifies macrophage recruitment through the MCP-1/CCR2 cascade in the early stages of obesity. Our ex vivo experiments demonstrate increased macrophage chemotaxis toward the SVF isolated from obese mice, indicating that the continued recruitment of macrophages within the SVF may further exacerbate macrophage infiltration. In contrast, migration toward the SVF isolated from obese OPN+/− mice was substantially decreased. Our findings that macrophage content in the SVF from OPN+/− mice is considerably less compared with that from OPN+/+ mice may indicate that fewer macrophages accumulating during the course of obesity ultimately secrete fewer migratory signals, which would likely contribute to decreased macrophage recruitment during later stages of obesity. In concert, these studies support an important role for OPN to promote macrophage infiltration into obese adipose tissue. However, confirming the contribution macrophage-derived OPN to adipose tissue inflammation in vivo requires studies that will depend on the specific deletion of OPN in macrophages using either bone marrow transplantation approaches or conditional OPN deletion strategies.

Concomitant with the attenuated macrophage content in obese adipose tissue from OPN+/− mice, we documented decreased inflammatory gene expression in adipose tissue and decreased systemic levels of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-6, MCP-1, and PAI-1. MCP-1 and CCR2-deficient mice develop less obesity-induced insulin resistance (19, 43), and the current understanding of the role of ATMs and adipose tissue inflammation in obesity-induced insulin resistance would suggest that prevention of macrophage accumulation in adipose tissue preserves insulin sensitivity. In further support of this concept, we demonstrate that decreased ATM accumulation in OPN-deficient mice is associated with increased insulin sensitivity: OPN+/− mice developed less obesity-associated hyperinsulinemia, cleared glucose more rapidly following an intraperitoneal glucose challenge, and exhibited an enhanced insulin response after an intraperitoneal injection of insulin. Importantly, these effects of OPN deficiency were observed despite the same level of obesity in OPN+/− and wild-type mice. Increased insulin sensitivity associated with OPN deficiency was unlikely a result of altered adipokine secretion, since plasma levels of 3 adipokines implicated in insulin resistance (adiponectin, resistin, and leptin) were not significantly different in OPN+/− mice. Based on the strong recent evidence that ATMs are both necessary and sufficient for the development of obesity-associated insulin resistance (4, 19, 43), the observed decrease in ATM content in obese OPN+/− mice provides a likely mechanism for the increased insulin sensitivity in these mice. Macrophages present in adipose tissue directly interfere with insulin signaling and insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes by decreasing GLUT4 and insulin receptor substrate 1 (IRS-1) expression, leading to a decrease in Akt phosphorylation and impaired insulin-stimulated GLUT4 translocation to the plasma membrane (47). Interestingly, blocking TNF-α, which is well established to contribute to insulin resistance (48), prevents macrophage-induced alterations in adipocyte insulin signaling (47). These observations confirm important cross-talk between ATMs and adipocytes in mediating insulin resistance and indicate that ATMs affect insulin signaling by perpetuating inflammatory pathways in adipocytes. While the concept of decreased ATM content in OPN+/− mice as a mechanism for improved insulin sensitivity is intriguing and supported by these studies, we cannot exclude that OPN may also affect hepatic insulin sensitivity. OPN deficiency has previously been associated with decreased hepatic fibrosis in experimental nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (49), and since hepatic OPN expression increases during nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in obese mice (50), OPN deficiency may also modulate obesity-induced hepatic insulin resistance.

In summary, in the present study we characterize OPN, a versatile mediator of macrophage motility involved in cell-mediated inflammation (9–11, 22, 51), as a novel cytokine expressed by ATMs and secreted during DIO. OPN expression is required for macrophage recruitment into adipose tissue and for obesity-associated adipose tissue and systemic inflammation. Finally, we demonstrate that decreased adipose tissue inflammation in OPN+/− mice is associated with improved obesity-associated insulin resistance without significantly altering body mass. These data therefore identify OPN as a previously unappreciated link between obesity, adipose tissue inflammation, and insulin resistance.

**Methods**

*Animals and animal care*. OPN+/− mice on a BlackSwiss background, kindly provided by C.M. Giachelli (University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA) and L. Liaw (Maine Medical Center Research Institute, Scarborough, Maine, USA), were used as previously described (9). C57BL/6 mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory at 6–8 weeks of age. All mice were housed in Plexiglas ventilated cages (4 animals/cage) within a pathogen-free barrier facility that maintained a 12-hour light/12-hour dark cycle. Mice had access to autoclaved water and pellet food ad libitum. Prior to 8 weeks of age, all mice were fed a standard rodent chow diet containing approximately 5% kcal fat (Diet 7012; Harlan Teklad). At 8 weeks of age, male OPN+/− and littermate wild-type OPN+/+ mice were fed diets containing either 10% kcal (LFD) or 60% kcal (HFD) from fat (D12450B and D12492, Research Diets Inc.) for 25 weeks. Weight gain during DIO was monitored by weighing mice weekly. All animal studies were in compliance with the Division of Laboratory Animal Research Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and were performed with the approval of the University of Kentucky Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

*Analysis of body composition, energy expenditure, food intake, and locomotor activity*. Mice were analyzed for body composition by quantitative NMR (37) at the University of Cincinnati Mouse Metabolic Phenotyping Center before and after being fed a HFD. Food intake, energy expenditure, RQ, and locomotor activity were analyzed using a calorimetry system (LabMaster; TSE Systems). Mice were placed in the calorimetry system and adapted for 48 hours, and cumulative recordings were collected over the following 48 hours.

*Isolation of adipose tissues*. Mice fed a LFD or HFD were sacrificed by CO2 asphyxiation, and EWAT pads were removed. For adipose tissue fractionation into the SVF or AF, epididymal adipose tissue pads were minced, placed in HEPES-buffered DMEM (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10 mg/ml fatty acid–poor BSA (FAP-BSA; Sigma-Aldrich), and centrifuged at 500 g for 10 minutes. Following centrifugation, samples were incubated with 840 U/g collagenase type I (Worthington Chemicals) at 37°C with gentle agitation for 1 hour. The suspension was then passed through a sterile...
250-μm nylon mesh (Sefar America Inc.) and centrifuged at 500 g for 10 minutes. Pelleted cells were collected as the SVF, and the floating cells were collected as the AF. The AF was subsequently further digested for 1 hour, washed twice with DMEM, and subjected to a second centrifugation step as described above until there were no further cell or debris pellets. The SVF was resuspended in erythrocyte lysis buffer, incubated at room temperature for 3 minutes, and centrifuged at 500 g for 5 minutes. For isolation of mRNA, the erythrocyte-depleted SVF and the AF were resuspended in TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen). Separation of ATMs and endothelial cells from SVF isolates was performed by magnetic immunoaffinity isolation using anti-CD11b and anti-CD31 antibodies conjugated to magnetic beads (MACS Cell Separation System; Miltenyi Biotec), respectively. Following isolation of ATMs and endothelial cells from the SVF using positive selection columns (MS columns; Miltenyi Biotec), the remaining cells were eluted as the preadipocyte fraction. For the analysis of OPN mRNA expression, eluted cell isolates were resuspended in TRIzol reagent.

*Metabolic measurements.* Blood samples were obtained from wild-type OPN+/+ and OPN−/− mice after feeding a LFD or HFD for 25 weeks. The blood was collected after an overnight fast from the retroorbital plexus or from the abdominal vena cava at sacrifice. Plasma glucose, cholesterol, and triglyceride concentrations were determined using commercially available enzymatic assay kits (Wako Chemicals). Plasma levels for insulin, leptin, resistin, IL-6, MCP-1, TNF-α, and PAI-1 were analyzed at Linco Diagnostics using the mouse adipokine assay kit. Adiponectin plasma levels were analyzed using a mouse adiponectin ELISA kit (Linco Diagnostics). OPN plasma levels were analyzed using a commercially available mouse OPN ELIA Kit (Assay Designs). Insulin sensitivity and glucose tolerance were analyzed in LFD- and HFD-fed animals after an overnight fasting period (14 hours). Following an intraperitoneal bolus injection of recombinant human regular insulin (1 U/kg body weight) (Novolin R; Novo Nordisk Inc.), blood glucose concentrations were measured using a Freestyle LGM blood glucose meter (Abbott Laboratories) before and after injection of 1 ml of 1% thioglycollate into the peritoneal cavity. Microscopic membranes of the transwell inserts were coated with poly-D-lysine (Sigma-Aldrich) or OPN 5 ng/ml (R&D Systems) and air-dried for 2 hours. Macrophages (2 × 10^6) were plated to each insert in 100 μl DMEM containing 0.4% FBS, and 600 μl medium was added to each lower well. The cells were allowed to attach to the membranes for 2 hours at 37°C in a humidified CO₂ incubator, and then the chemoattractant MCP-1 (50 ng/ml; R&D Systems) or vehicle was added to the lower wells. In ex vivo experiments, stromal vascular cells from EWAT pads were isolated from OPN+/+ and OPN−/− mice fed a HFD or LFD for 25 weeks. Cells were cultured in the bottom chambers of the culture plate, and after 2 days wild-type peritoneal macrophages were added to the insert. In both experiments cells were allowed to migrate for 2 hours and fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde. The non-migrating cell fraction on the top surface of the membrane was removed with cotton swabs, while the migrated cells were stained with hematoxylin and quantitated in triplicate sets of wells. Five randomly chosen high-power fields were counted per membrane. Experiments were performed at least 3 times with different preparations of macrophages and stromal vascular cells.

*Chemotaxis assays.* Chemotaxis assays were performed using murine peritoneal macrophages in a modified Boyden chamber transwell migration assay (24-well plates, 8 μm pore size; catalog no. 3422; Costar Inc.) as described previously (9). Peritoneal macrophages from 8-week-old Black-Swiss wild-type mice were collected 3 days after injection of 1 ml of 1% thioglycollate into the peritoneal cavity. Microporous membranes of the transwell inserts were coated with poly-D-lysine (Sigma-Aldrich) or OPN 5 ng/ml (R&D Systems) and air-dried for 2 hours. Macrophages (2 × 10^6) were plated to each insert in 100 μl DMEM containing 0.4% FBS, and 600 μl medium was added to each lower well. The cells were allowed to attach to the membranes for 2 hours at 37°C in a humidified CO₂ incubator, and then the chemoattractant MCP-1 (50 ng/ml; R&D Systems) or vehicle was added to the lower wells. In vivo experiments, stromal vascular cells from EWAT pads were isolated from OPN+/+ and OPN−/− mice fed a HFD or LFD for 25 weeks. Cells were cultured in the bottom chambers of the culture plate, and after 2 days wild-type peritoneal macrophages were added to the insert. In both experiments cells were allowed to migrate for 2 hours and fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde. The non-migrating cell fraction on the top surface of the membrane was removed with cotton swabs, while the migrated cells were stained with hematoxylin and quantitated in triplicate sets of wells. Five randomly chosen high-power fields were counted per membrane. Experiments were performed at least 3 times with different preparations of macrophages and stromal vascular cells.

*Reverse transcription and quantitative real-time RT-PCR.* OPN, CD68, IL-6, TNF-α, MCP-1, and iNOS mRNA expression was measured by quantitative real-time RT-PCR as indicated in Figure 1, B and C, Figure 4D, and Figure 6. Total mRNA of these tissues was isolated using TRIzol. (Invitrogen) and reverse transcribed into cDNA as previously described (9). PCR reactions were performed using an iCycler (Bio-Rad) and SYBR Green I master mix. The reaction mixture contained 5 μl SYBR Green I master mix, 1 μl each of forward and reverse primers, 2 μl cDNA, and 13 μl nuclease-free water. The reaction conditions were: an initial denaturation step at 95°C for 30 seconds, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 58°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds. The expression levels of OPN, CD68, IL-6, TNF-α, MCP-1, and iNOS were normalized to the expression level of TBP. The primer sequences used were as follows: OPN, forward, 5′-TCCCTCGATGATCCTCCT-3′ (forward), 5′-CCCTTTCGGTTGTGCTCGT-3′ (reverse); CD68, 5′-CAAGGTCCAGGAGAGTGTG-3′ (forward), 5′-CAGAGTTAGAAGCTCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); MCP-1, 5′-CAGAGTTAGAAGCTCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); TNF-α, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6, 5′-GACCGATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-TGTAGTTGGTCCTCCCTTCT-3′ (reverse); iNOS, 5′-GAGCCATGTTGGTACAGT-3′ (forward), 5′-ATGTCCTCCCTCCTCCTACCCCAT-3′ (reverse); IL-6.
Statistics. Statistical analysis for pairwise comparisons between different genotypes or diets was performed using the 2-tailed Student’s t test. To analyze the interaction between the genotype and the diet, 2-way ANOVA was performed. Analyses were performed using Statistica 7 (Statsoft Inc.).

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