Retinoic acid and vitamin D₃ powerfully inhibit in vitro leptin secretion by human adipose tissue

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Abstract

Leptin, the product of the ob gene, is secreted into the circulation by white adipose tissue; its major role being to participate in the regulation of energy homeostasis. Plasma leptin levels are mainly determined by the relative adiposity of the subject; however, the great dispersion of values for any given body mass index and the noteworthy gender-based differences indicate that other factors are operating.

Steroid hormones actively participate in the regulation of leptin secretion; however, non-steroid nuclear hormones have either not been studied or have provided contradictory results. In order to understand the role of hormones of the non-steroid superfamily such as 3,5,3′-tri-iodothyronine (T₃), vitamin D₃ and retinoic acid (RA) in the control of leptin secretion, in the present work doses of 10⁻⁹, 10⁻⁸ and 10⁻⁷ M of these compounds have been studied on in vitro leptin secretion. The organ culture was performed with omental adipose tissue samples from healthy donors (n=28).

T₃ was devoid of effect at any dose studied, while an inhibition of leptin secretion was observed with 9-cis-RA (slight) and all-trans-RA (potent). Interestingly, vitamin D₃ exerted a powerfully inhibitory role at the doses studied, and its action was synergistic with all-trans-RA.

In conclusion, in vitro leptin secretion by human adipose tissue is negatively controlled by either RA or vitamin D₃. The clinical significance of leptin regulation by this superfamily of nuclear receptors remains to be ascertained. Journal of Endocrinology (2001) 170, 425–431

Introduction

Leptin, the product of the ob gene expressed mainly by white adipose tissue cells, appears to act as a hormonal signal informing the hypothalamus as to the amount of fat reserves (Casanueva & Diéguez 1999). Furthermore, clear gender-based differences in circulating leptin levels have been shown, these being higher in women than in men with similar amounts of body fat (Casabiell et al. 1998). This condition has already been described at birth, when no differences in the adipose tissue reserves are expected (Matsuda et al. 1997, Tome et al. 1997). Since it has been demonstrated that leptin secretion is influenced by different physiological conditions, such as gestation and gonadal function, the main regulatory mechanisms at adipocyte level should be better clarified. Furthermore, sex steroid hormones have been considered as potential modulators of leptin release. Estradiol acts on human adipose tissue in vitro as a releaser of leptin with a potency similar to that of glucocorticoids, and this may well be the background for the gender-based differences in serum leptin concentrations (Casabiell et al. 1998). Moreover, other sex steroid hormones may contribute to leptin regulation, such as different androgenic steroids, which show a potent inhibitory effect on leptin secretion from adipose tissue of female donors, whereas no effect was observed using testosterone (Pütke et al. 1999). All of the previously studied hormones acting on in vitro leptin release are steroid hormones that bind to characteristic nuclear receptors (steroid hormone receptors) activating classical transcription factors. However, the participation of another class of nuclear receptors (non-steroid hormone receptors), believed to be bound to the DNA response elements in the absence of ligand, such as retinoic acid (RA), vitamin D₃ and tri-iodothyronine (T₃), in the control of the ob gene expression and, consequently, of leptin secretion have not been previously assessed.

Cellular responsiveness to RA is conferred through two structurally and pharmacologically distinct families of receptors: the retinoic acid receptors (RAR) and the retinoic X receptors (RXR); the transcriptional activity of RAR and RXR can be reciprocally modulated by direct
interactions between the two proteins. These two receptors have a higher degree of cooperativity in binding to the target DNA. RXR also interacts directly with and enhances the binding of nuclear receptors conferring responsiveness to vitamin D₃ and thyroid hormone T₃. At physiological concentrations, vitamin D₃, thyroid and retinoid receptors appear to require RXR as their exclusive partner for high affinity binding to their response elements (Yu et al. 1991, Kliwer et al. 1992, Villarroya et al. 1999). Adipose tissue have long been recognized as a potential site for the action of RAs, and the two retinoid receptors, RAR and RXR, are both expressed in adipose tissue (Villarroya et al. 1999). All-trans-RA has been recently described as new regulator of non-steroidal nuclear receptor superfamily activation on leptin secretion using an in vitro system of human omental adipose tissue culture.

The aim of this study was to assess the effect of non-steroid receptor activation on leptin secretion using an in vitro system of human omental adipose tissue culture.

Materials and Methods

Omental adipose tissue was obtained from 28 patients during elective abdominal surgery. The tissue donor group comprised 15 women, aged 61±3±4·1 years, body mass index (BMI) 29±0±2·3, and 13 men, aged 52±5±3·6 years and BMI 27±4±0·9. Patients were taking no drugs or antibiotics at the time of abdominal surgery and the presence of malignancy was an exclusion criterion. The study was approved by the Hospital Ethical Committee and each participating subject provided informed consent.

Samples were processed for tissue culture as previously described (Casabiell et al. 1998). Briefly, excised adipose tissue was immediately transported to the laboratory in ice cold Krebs–Ringer HEPES (KRH) buffer (NaCl 125 mM, KCl 5 mM, MgSO₄ 1·2 mM, CaCl₂ 2·3 mM, KH₂PO₄ 1·2 mM, glucose 6·6 mM, HEPES 25 mM, pH 7·4). After removing vessels and conjunctive tissue, adipose tissue was washed with KRH and cut into small pieces with sharp scissors. Tissue fragments were placed in six-well dishes (300–400 mg adipose tissue/well) containing 2·5 ml DMEM plus 0·5% FCS, supplemented with penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin sulfate (100 µg/ml). After a pre-incubation period of 1 h at 37°C under a humidified atmosphere of 95% air–5% CO₂, the media were aspirated, and 2·5 ml of fresh medium (with or without stimuli) were dispensed into each well. Culture media were then collected every 24 h and replaced with fresh medium, again with or without stimuli.

In order to evaluate the possible effect of the non-steroidal nuclear receptor superfamily activation on leptin secretion, 3,5,3'–tri-iodothyronine (T₃), 9-cis-retinoic acid (9-cis-RA), all-trans-retinoic acid (all-trans-RA) and 1α,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol (vitamin D₃) at concentrations of 10⁻⁹, 10⁻⁸ and 10⁻⁷ M, were tested respect to control samples with the appropriate vehicle. Moreover, since it was shown that the activities of RXR are suppressed when complexed with VDR (vitamin D₃ receptor) and RAR, it was decided to administer the combination of all-trans-RA and vitamin D₃ at the same concentration of 10⁻⁷ M.

For each tested variable (either untreated or treated sample) the leptin value from a given subject sample was the mean of three independently incubated samples. The medium was collected and analyzed every 24 h to obtain the 24 h secretion and the cumulative secretion until 96 h. Samples were stored at −20 °C until leptin assay. Leptin levels were measured by RIA using commercial kits (Human leptin RIA, Linco Research Inc., St Charles, MO, USA). The limit of sensitivity was 0·5 ng/ml, the intra-assay coefficient of variation was 8·3%, and the interassay coefficient of variation was 6·2%.

All drugs and reagents were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO, USA).

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as the means ± s.e. of the increment of absolute value. Leptin secretion is expressed as the total of leptin secreted into the well by a given sample (in ng/ml) with respect to total volume and divided by the amount of fat tissue in grams, i.e. ng leptin/g tissue. A t-test for paired data was used to evaluate leptin secretion over control samples. The ANOVA test for repeated measures was used to evaluate leptin secretion during all 96 h with respect to control samples. P<0·05 was considered significant.

Results

Spontaneous (non-stimulated) leptin secretion by omental adipose tissue into the incubation medium was well maintained in samples obtained from both men and women (n=28) from 0 to 96 h. As there was a progressive decrease in the spontaneous secretion after 96 h, no longer time periods were studied. No signs of tissue damage were observed throughout the incubation period (data not shown). As no gender-based differences were observed in any test, values were pooled.

The addition of T₃, (10⁻⁹, 10⁻⁸, 10⁻⁷ M) to the incubation medium (n=8) during the entire period of incubation did not significantly change the leptin secretion rate in adipose tissue during any period studied (Fig. 1).

When the adipose tissue fragments from eight donors were incubated in the presence of 9-cis-RA (10⁻⁹, 10⁻⁸, 10⁻⁷ M) no significant changes were observed in the secretion of leptin compared with controls, although a small significant inhibition was observed at 48 h by the 10⁻⁷ M dose (Fig. 2).
The incubation throughout the 96-h period of adipose tissue fragments from nine donors in the presence of all-trans-RA showed a clear-cut inhibition in leptin secretion at 48 h, 72 h and 96 h period ($P < 0.05$) at the $10^{-7}$ M concentration (Fig. 3). Moreover, when data were analyzed by ANOVA test of repeated measures, the dose $10^{-7}$ M clearly inhibited the leptin secretion over time ($P < 0.005$) (Fig. 3).

A clear-cut inhibition was observed when the adipose tissue fragments from eight donors were incubated for 96 h in the presence of vitamin D3 at different concentrations ($10^{-9}, 10^{-8}, 10^{-7}$ M); in particular, the spontaneous leptin secretion rate was inhibited at the 72-h and 96-h periods ($P < 0.05$) at the concentration of $10^{-7}$ M and at the 96-h period ($P < 0.05$) at the concentration of $10^{-8}$ M (Fig. 4). When data were analyzed by ANOVA test of repeated measures, the dose of $10^{-7}$ M clearly inhibited the leptin secretion continuously ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 4).

In order to ascertain the effect of different interactions among the hormones used, the result of the association between all-trans-RA and vitamin D$_3$, both at $10^{-7}$ M, was analyzed. A significant inhibitory effect on leptin secretion was observed only at 72 h. In particular, analyzing data as increment over control, all-trans-RA+vitamin D$_3$ induced a clear-cut inhibition of leptin secretion with respect to the single administration of both compounds ($P < 0.05$, both), the action being synergistic and not merely additive (Fig. 5).

**Discussion**

Differential control of gene modulation has become a central point in modern molecular biology. Because of their lipophilic characteristics, different hormones can cross the lipid bilayer of the cell membrane and interact at the nuclear level. In particular, two different classes of nuclear receptors are present: steroidal- and non-steroidal hormone receptors. The second class binds non-steroid hormones such as vitamin D$_3$, 9-cis-RA, all-trans-RA and T$_3$, among others. The steroid hormone receptors in their unliganded state, are associated with proteins (heat shock proteins, HSP) that prevent their direct interaction with DNA. Ligand binding induces a conformational change in the receptor that releases HSP and enables the receptor to bind its cognate response element and interact with different coactivator proteins. In contrast, the main non-steroid receptors (vitamin D$_3$, thyroid hormone and retinoids) are not associated with proteins, so they bind directly to their DNA response elements (Mangelsdorf et al. 1990, 1995, Kliwer et al. 1999); moreover, these receptors can be associated with cofactors regulating the transcription of target genes (Chen & Evans 1995, Hörlein et al. 1995, Hortwitz et al. 1996). It has been shown that leptin secretion can be modulated by activation of steroid nuclear receptors (Casabiell et al. 1998, Piñeiro et al. 1999), but no
mones may exert an inhibitory in-
to severe hyperthyroidism, indicates that thyroid hor-
range of thyroid status, ranging from overt hypothyroidism
1998). Assessment of leptin levels in rats with a wide
et al.
across time (ANOVA repeated measures) (\( \scriptscriptstyle \text{P}<0.005 \)).

The mechanisms of retinoic action are unknown; how-
ever, they may be broadly similar to those of steroid
hormones (Heyman et al. 1992, Perlmann & Jansson 1995, Willy et al. 1995). Moreover, since leptin synthesis and
secretion have been shown to be affected by compounds
activating protein kinase C (PKC) and cAMP (Piñeiro
et al. 1998), the effects of 9-cis-RA and all-trans-RA may
also be related to the direct stimulatory activity on cAMP
and PKC activity (Makowske et al. 1988). It has been
shown that oral administration of all-trans-RA to male rats
was able to induce a decrease in mRNA leptin levels in
in vivo perirenal white adipose tissue (Kumar & Scarpace
1998).

The effect of 9-cis-RA on leptin secretion rate by
adipose tissue culture was characterized by a slight inhi-
bition observed during the 48-h period. Since it was
shown that peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-\( \gamma \) (PPAR\( \gamma \)) activation is followed by an inhibition of leptin
secretion and that RXR is a partner of PPAR\( \gamma \), we can
speculate that the slight but significant inhibition of leptin
secretion observed after 9-cis-RA treatment could be due
to an indirect mechanism of PPAR\( \gamma \)/RXR activation.
Moreover, the administration of all-trans-RA to the
adipose tissue culture induced a clear and prolonged
inhibition in leptin secretion rate observed over time.

It has recently been reported that, during the differen-
tiation of cytotrophoblasts into syncytiotrophoblast, leptin

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\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Figure3}
\caption{Mean ± S.E. leptin secretion into the incubation medium
by human adipose tissue from nine donors after treatment with
10\(^{-9}\), 10\(^{-8}\) and 10\(^{-7}\) M of all-trans-RA. Values are expressed as the increment over control values for cumulative secretion (lines)
or for each 24-h incubation period (bars). \( \scriptscriptstyle \text{P}<0.005 \) vs control secretion. The inhibition induced by 10\(^{-7}\) M was significant across time (ANOVA repeated measures) (\( \scriptscriptstyle \text{P}<0.005 \)).}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Figure4}
\caption{Mean ± S.E. leptin secretion into the incubation medium
by human adipose tissue from eight donors after treatment with
10\(^{-9}\), 10\(^{-8}\) and 10\(^{-7}\) M of vitamin D\(_3\). Values are expressed as the increment over control values for cumulative secretion (lines)
or for each 24-h incubation period (bars). \( \scriptscriptstyle \text{P}<0.05 \) vs control secretion in the same period. The inhibition induced by 10\(^{-7}\) M
was significant at each 24-h incubation period (ANOVA) (\( \scriptscriptstyle \text{P}<0.05 \)).}
\end{figure}
secretion rate is stimulated by retinoids, in particular by 9-cis-RA (He et al. 1995, de la Brousse et al. 1996, Jacquemin et al. 1996, Guibourdenche et al. 2000). This apparent contradiction with our results could be explained by an upregulation of leptin gene expression during the differentiation period of placental cells. In any case, leptin secretion by placenta appears to be controlled in a manner that is different from that found for adipose tissue (García et al. 2000).

When vitamin D3 was administered to adipose tissue culture, a potent inhibition of leptin secretion rate was observed at 96 h for the dose $10^{-7} \text{M}$ ($P<0.05$) and throughout the whole experiment for the dose of $10^{-7} \text{M}$. There are no reports available on the action of vitamin D3 over leptin, either in vivo or in vitro.

Due to the possible interaction between retinoid and vitamin D3 receptors, it was decided to analyze the association between all-trans-RA+vitamin D3 at the dose of $10^{-7}$, which seems to be the most effective in the inhibition of leptin secretion (Kojima et al. 1994, Mangelsdorf & Evans 1995). In particular, analyzing data as absolute increment, when all-trans-RA+vitamin D3 were administered to the adipose tissue culture, a synergistic inhibition of leptin secretion was observed. The capacity of the vitamin D3 to demonstrate a potent inhibitory effect when administered together with all-trans-RA, the effect being synergistic and not merely additive, provide a new possible control mechanism of leptin secretion as has previously been shown in other cell types for growth hormone (GH) (Bedo et al. 1989, García-Villalba et al. 1996, Lenoir et al. 1996).

Retinoids play a key role in mammalian development and cell differentiation. The effect on leptin secretion herein observed can led us to speculate as to the possible role over leptin secretion and action during the processes of embryonic development and differentiation since a typical angiogenic activity of leptin was shown.

In conclusion, the present study shows that RA and vitamin D3 present a direct inhibitory effect on leptin secretion from human adipose tissue culture. The exact mechanisms by which these non-steroidal agents suppress leptin secretion, as well as their role in the in vivo regulation of plasma leptin levels, remain to be ascertained.

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