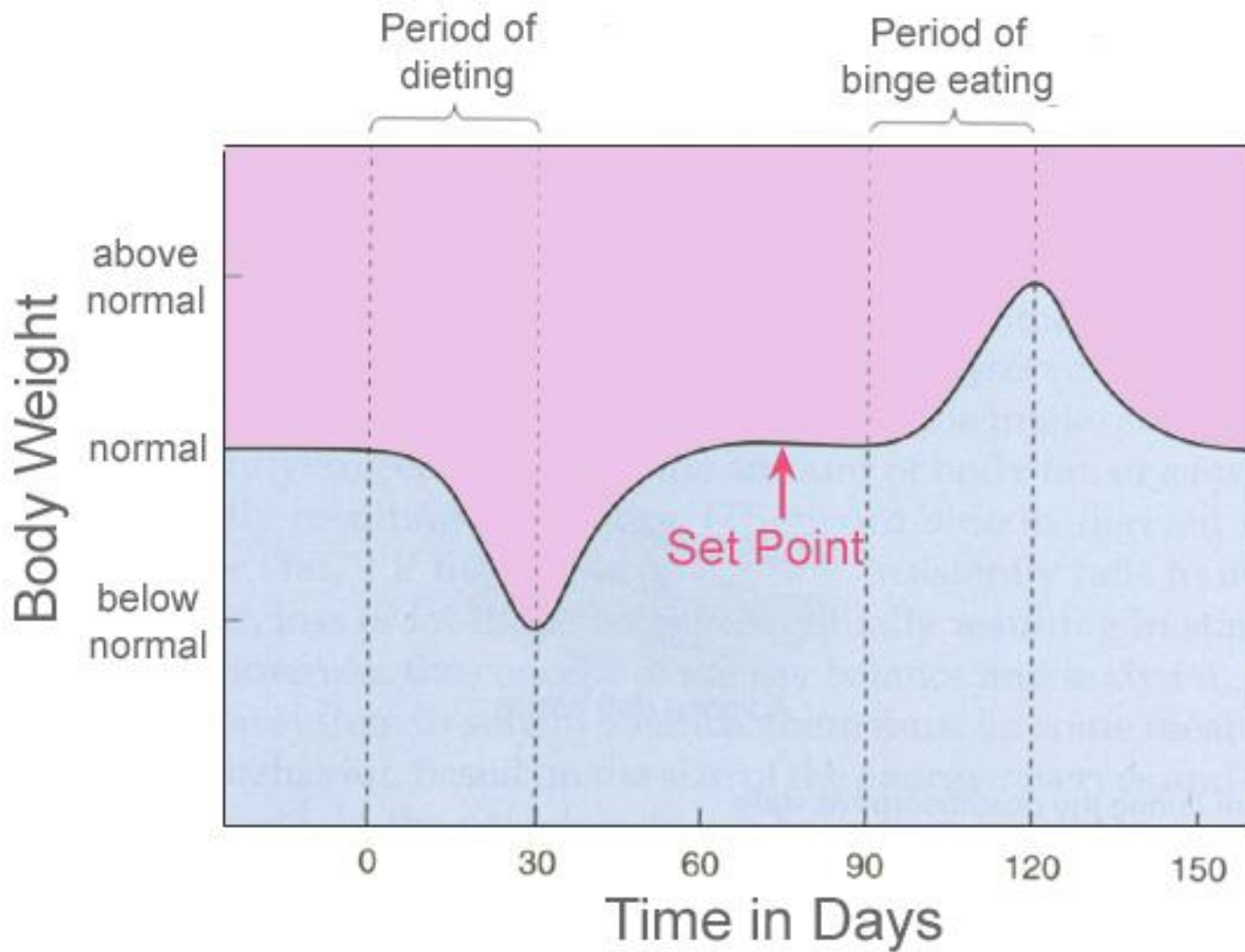


# Appetite control and the AgRP neuronal system



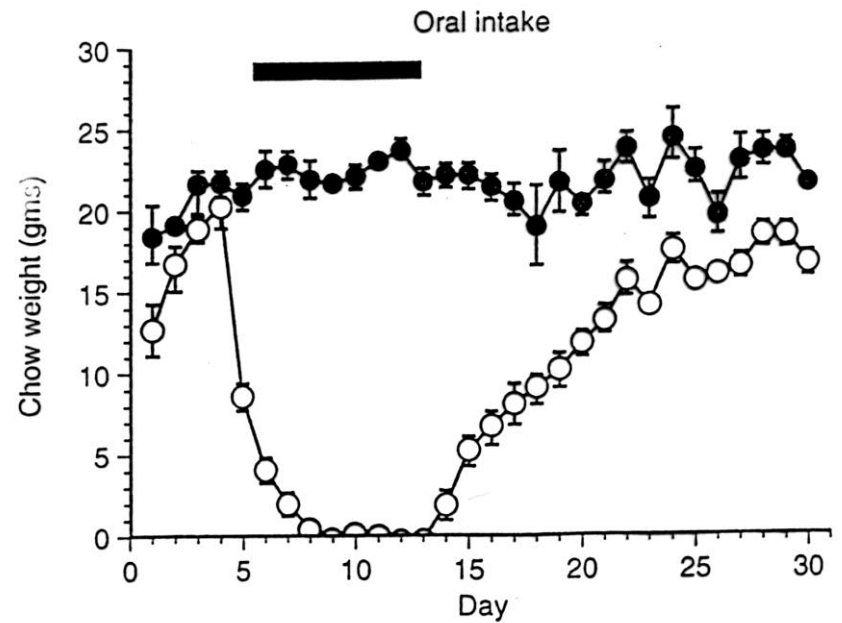
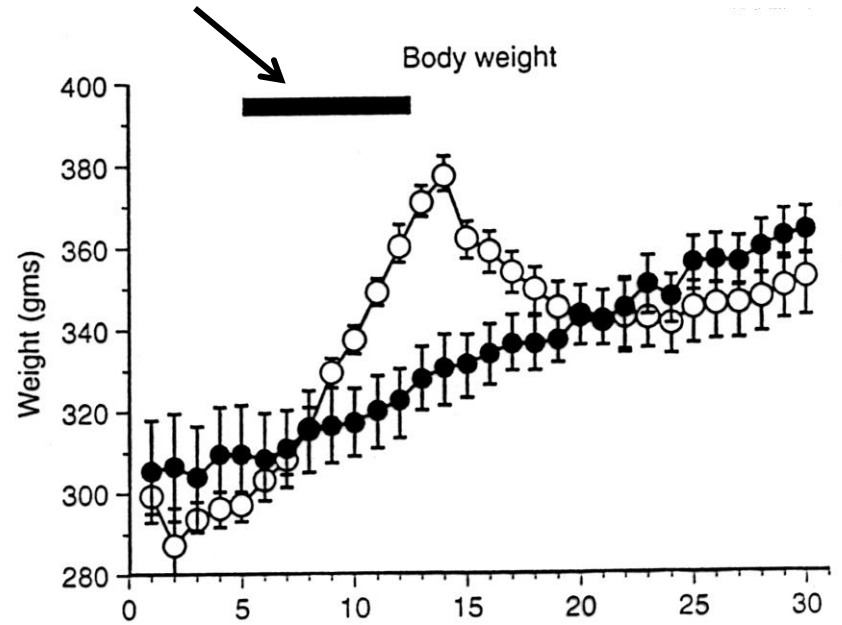
**Yoav Gothilf**

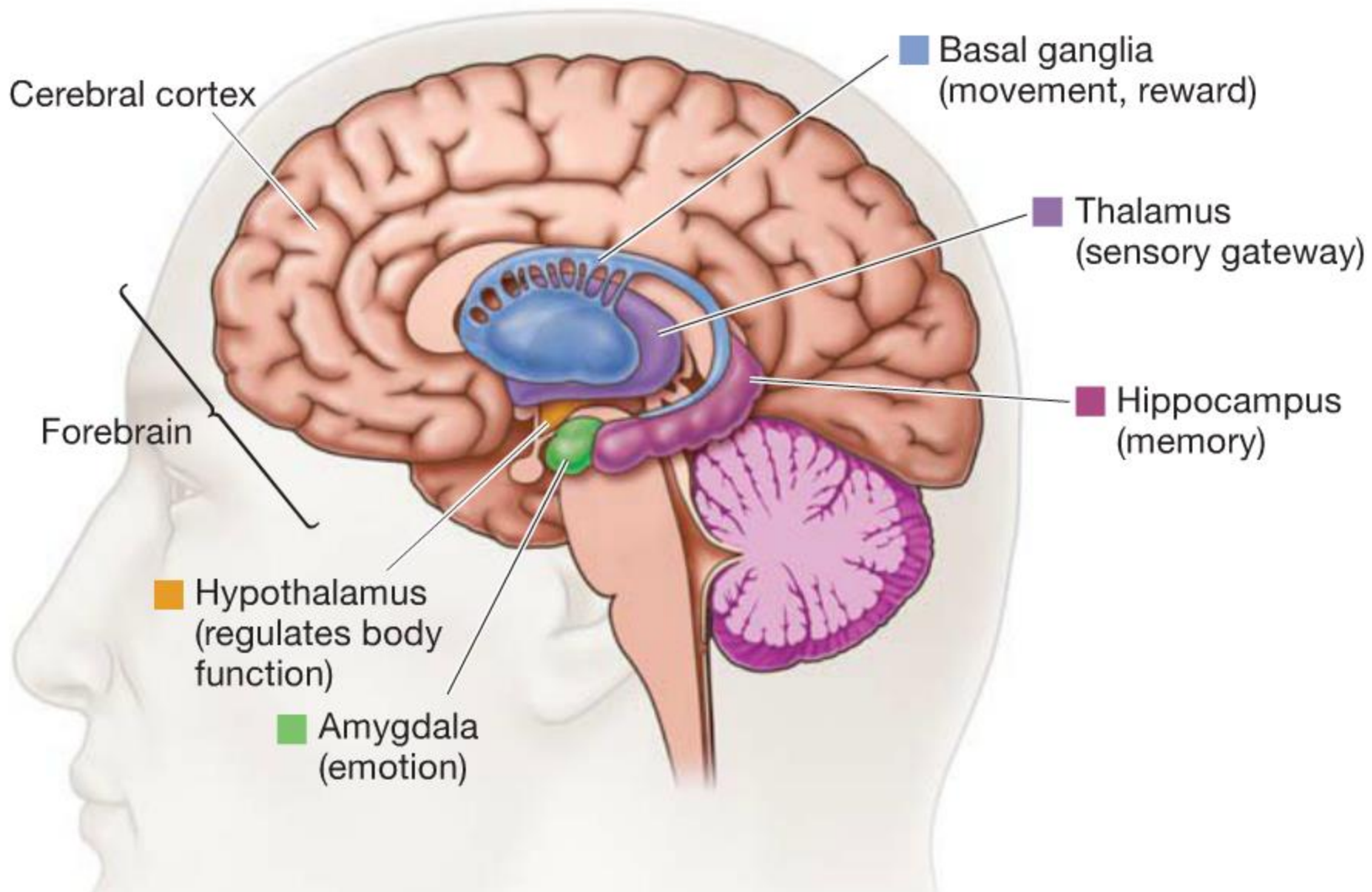
**Dept. Neurobiology, Tel Aviv University**



Advantages of keeping steady levels of energy sources.  
Not less, not more.

# Forced feeding





## The Hypothalamus

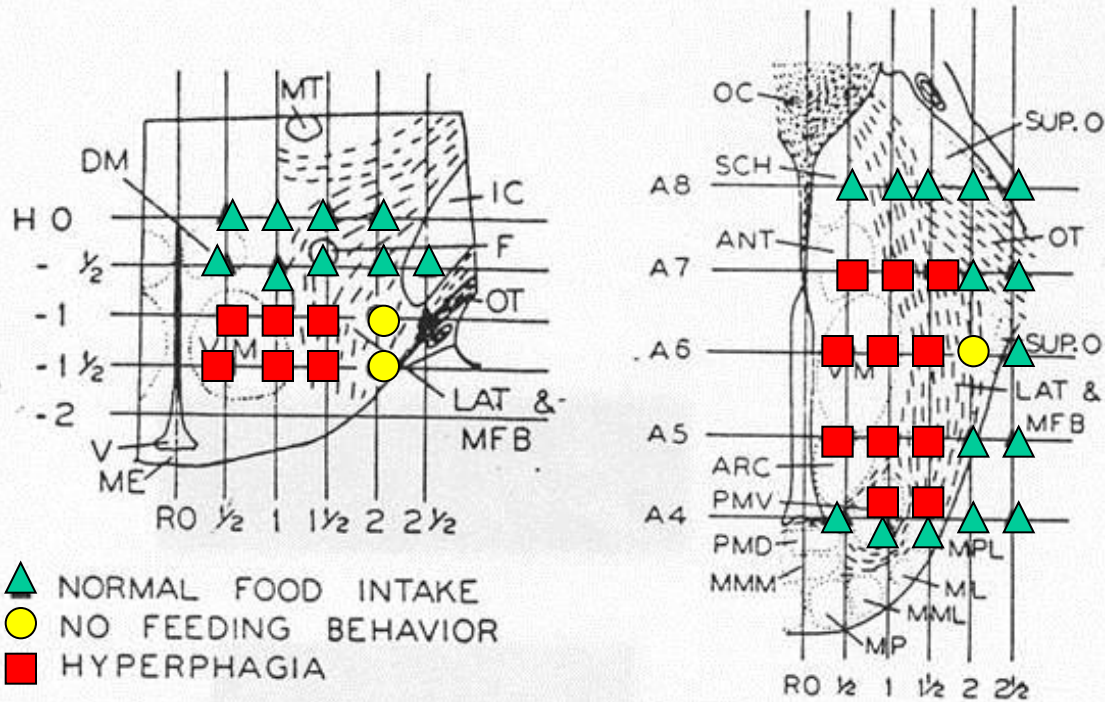
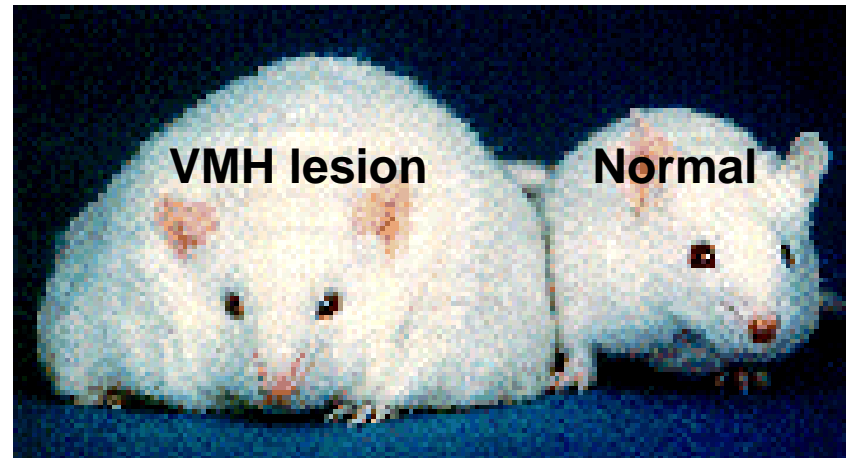


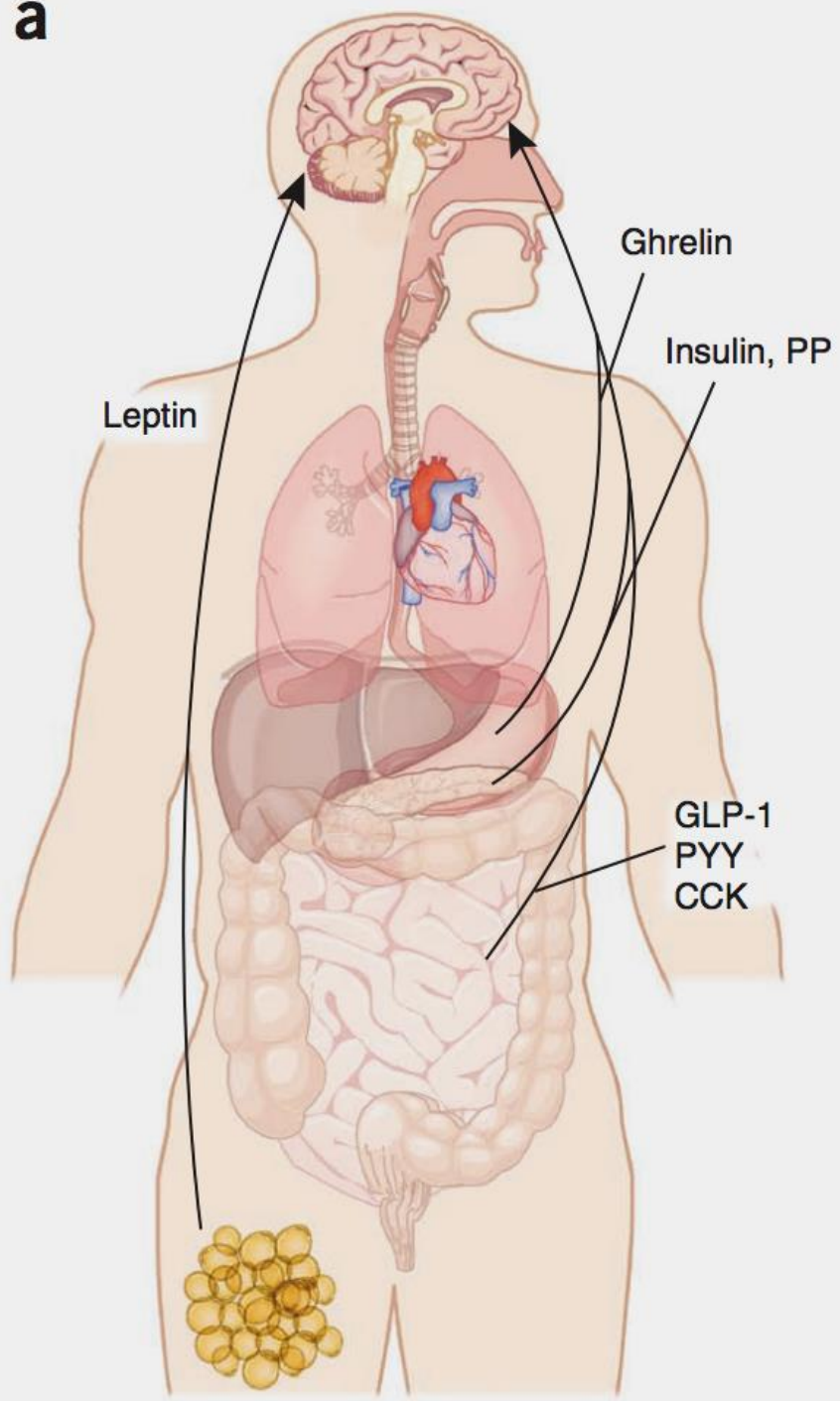
FIGURE 15-4. Cross section of a rat's hypothalamus at level of the ventromedial nucleus (*left*) and of the same side in a horizontal plane, also at the level of the ventromedial nucleus (*right*). Horsley-Clarke coordinates are superimposed. The feeding behavior of rats with small bilaterally symmetrical lesions in each area is indicated. (From Anand and Brobeck,<sup>16</sup> courtesy of *Yale J. Biol. Med.*)

The **lipostatic hypothesis**. Body weight and fat mass stays constant by hypothalamic control. The hypothalamus senses to the concentration of a metabolites in the circulation and regulates the amount of energy surplus.

Kennedy, 1953

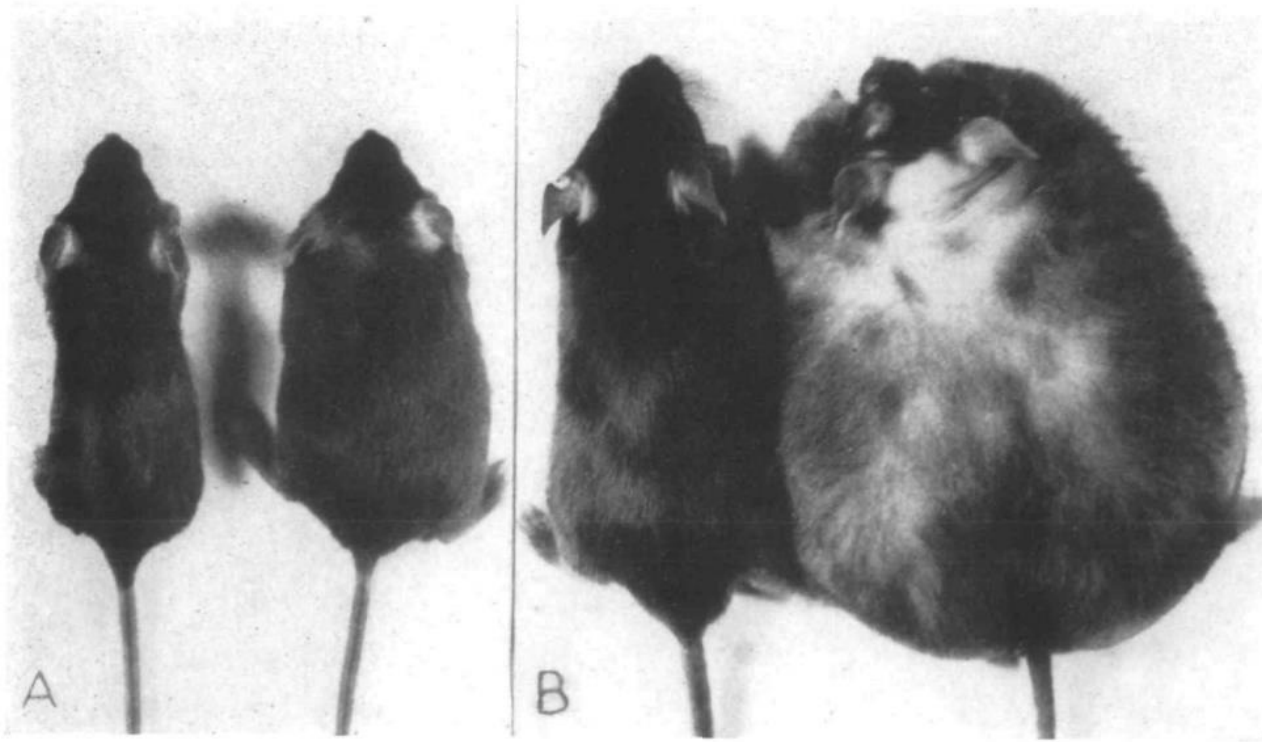


**a**



# OBESE, A NEW MUTATION IN THE HOUSE MOUSE\*

ANN M. INGALLS, MARGARET M. DICKIE AND G. D. SNELL  
*Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine*



## THE FAT MOUSE GROWS UP

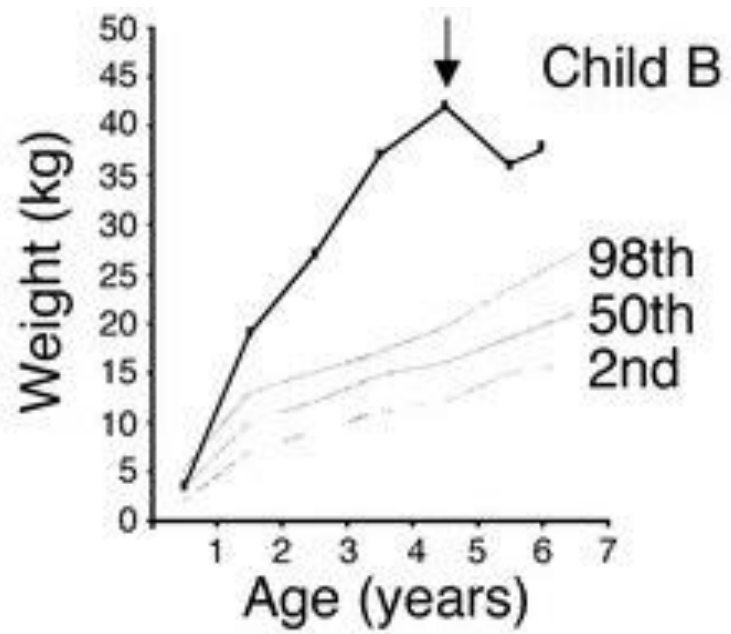
Figure 4

*A*—shows normal control and an obese mouse at 21 days of age. The former weighed 12 grams; the latter 16. *B* shows a normal and obese mouse at ten months of age, when the obese mouse weighed 90 grams and the normal mouse 29 grams.

The *ob* mutant is characterized by massive obesity, marked hyperphagia and mild diabetes



# Leptin deficiency



Clinical photographs of child B before and 24 months after Leptin therapy



**Fig. 9** Leptin deficiency in humans responds to leptin treatment. A 3-year-old boy with congenital leptin deficiency with severe obesity (body weight 38 kg; BMI SD = 7.2) (left). On the right, the same patient, after four years of daily subcutaneous administration of recombinant leptin. Leptin treatment results in a dramatic decrease in adiposity (body weight 29 kg; BMI SD = 0.9) and normalization of all metabolic abnormalities including hyperinsulinaemia. Figure generously provided by Drs Sadaf Farooqi and Stephen O’Rahilly.

## **Congenital leptin deficiency is associated with severe early-onset obesity in humans**

**Carl T. Montague<sup>\*†</sup>, I. Sadaf Farooqi<sup>\*†‡</sup>,  
Jonathan P. Whitehead<sup>\*‡</sup>, Maria A. Soos<sup>\*‡</sup>, Harald Rau<sup>\*‡</sup>,  
Nicholas J. Wareham<sup>§</sup>, Claran P. Sewter<sup>\*‡</sup>,  
Janet E. Digby<sup>\*‡</sup>, Shehla N. Mohammed<sup>||</sup>, Jane A. Hurst<sup>¶</sup>,  
Christopher H. Cheetham<sup>#</sup>, Alison R. Earley<sup>#</sup>,  
Anthony H. Barnett<sup>☆</sup>, Johannes B. Prins<sup>\*‡</sup>  
& Stephen O'Rahilly<sup>\*‡</sup>**

*University of Cambridge, Departments of <sup>\*</sup> Medicine, <sup>‡</sup> Clinical Biochemistry and <sup>§</sup> Community Medicine, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QR, UK*

*<sup>||</sup> South Thames Regional Genetics Centre (East), Guy's Hospital, London SE1 9RT, UK*

*<sup>¶</sup> Oxford Regional Genetics Service, Churchill Hospital, Oxford OX3 7LJ, UK  
<sup>#</sup> Wycombe General Hospital, Queen Alexandra Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire HP11 2TT, UK*

*<sup>☆</sup> Department of Medicine, University of Birmingham and Birmingham Heartlands Hospital, Birmingham B9 5SS, UK*

*<sup>†</sup> These authors contributed equally to this study.*

## **A mutation in the human leptin receptor gene causes obesity and pituitary dysfunction**

**Karine Clément<sup>\*†‡</sup>, Christian Vaisse<sup>\*†‡</sup>, Najiba Lahlou<sup>§</sup>,  
Sylvie Cabrol<sup>||</sup>, Veronique Pelloux<sup>\*</sup>, Dominique Cassuto<sup>\*</sup>,  
Micheline Gourmelen<sup>||</sup>, Christian Dina<sup>†</sup>, Jean Chambaz<sup>¶</sup>,  
Jean-Marc Lacorte<sup>¶</sup>, Arnaud Basdevant<sup>\*†</sup>,  
Pierre Bougnères<sup>¶</sup>, Yves Leboucq<sup>||</sup>, Philippe Froguel<sup>\*†</sup>  
& Bernard Guy-Grand<sup>\*†</sup>**

*<sup>\*</sup> Laboratoire de Nutrition et Service de Médecine et Nutrition, Hôtel-Dieu place du Parvis Notre Dame, 75004 Paris, France*

*<sup>†</sup> Institut de Biologie-CNRS EP10, Institut Pasteur de Lille, rue Calmette, 59000 Lille, France*

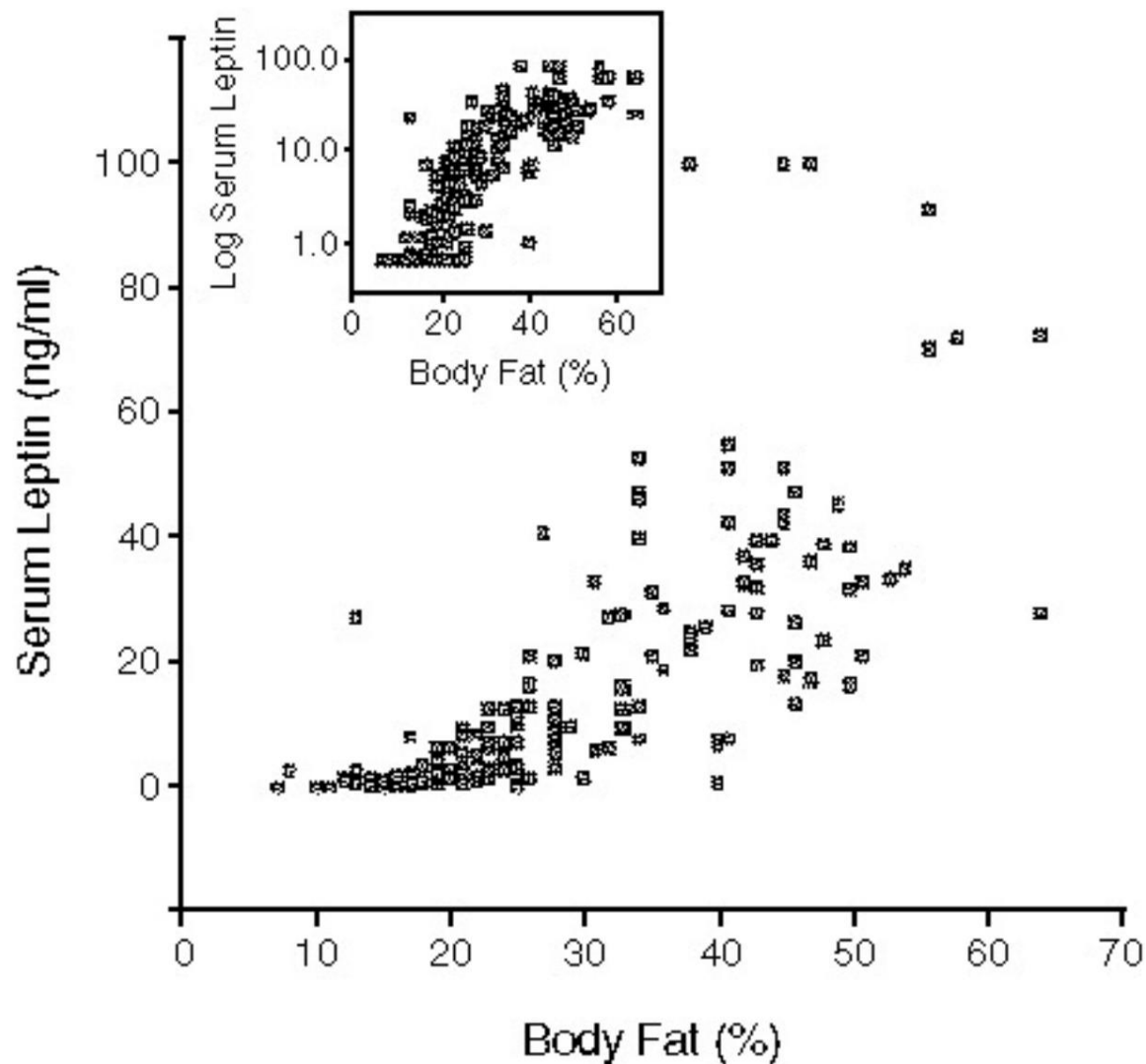
*<sup>§</sup> Inserm U342, Hôpital Saint Vincent de Paul et service d'Endocrinologie-Diabète de l'Enfant, avenue Denfert Rochereau, 75014 Paris, France*

*<sup>||</sup> Explorations fonctionnelles endocriniennes, Hôpital d'enfant Armand Trousseau, avenue du Dr Arnold Netter, 75012 Paris, France*

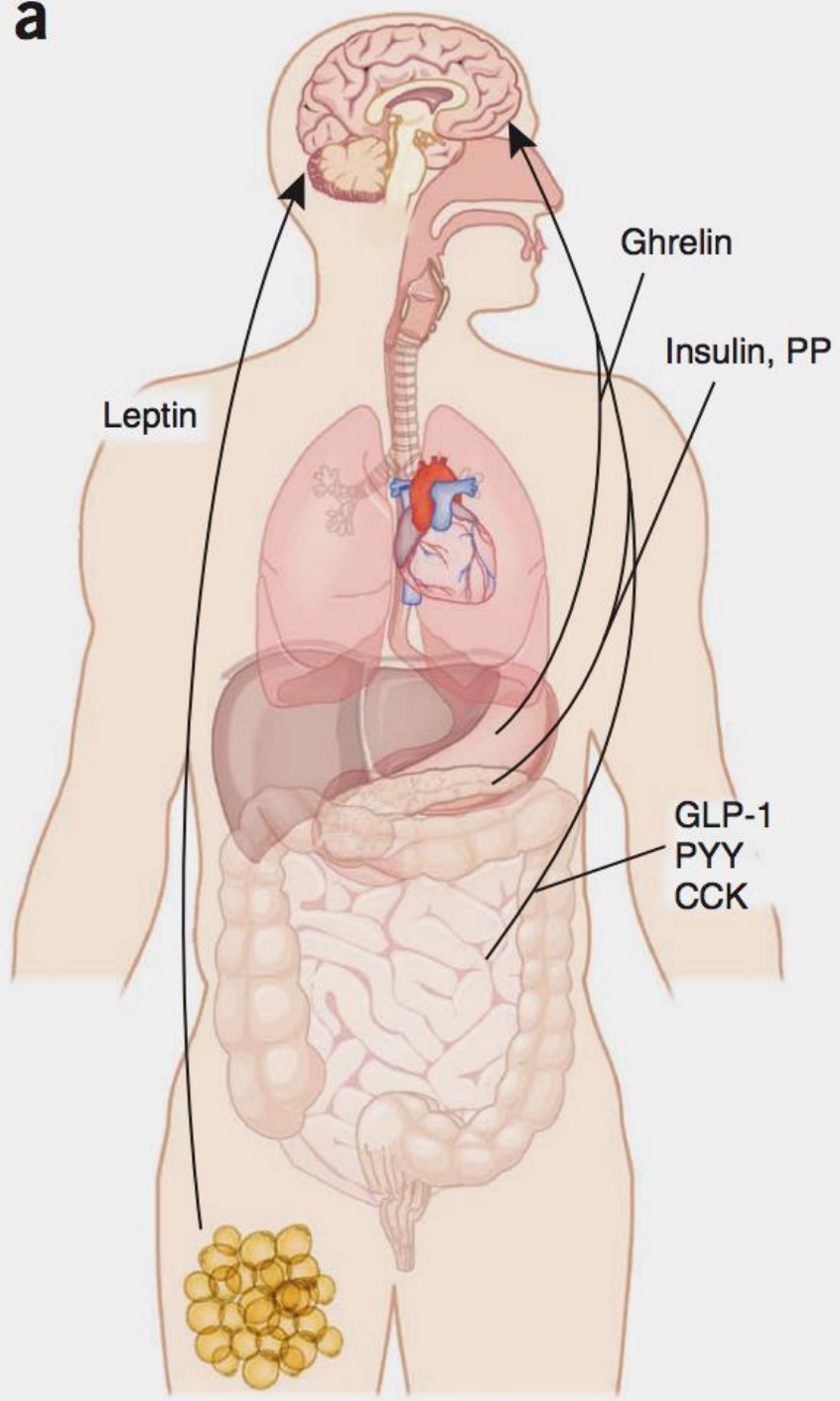
*<sup>¶</sup> C/JF INSERM 9508, 15 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 75005 Paris, France*

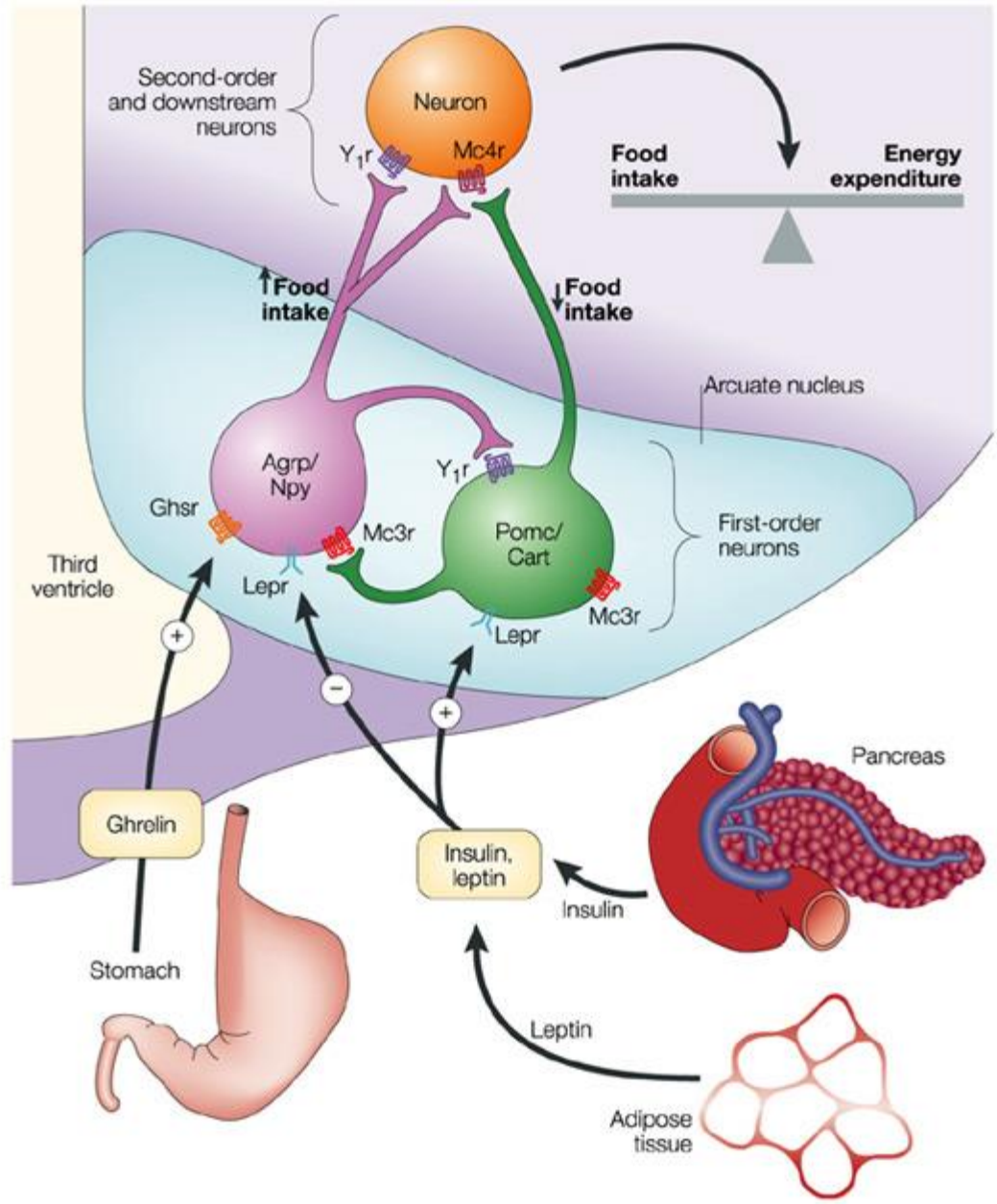
*<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.*

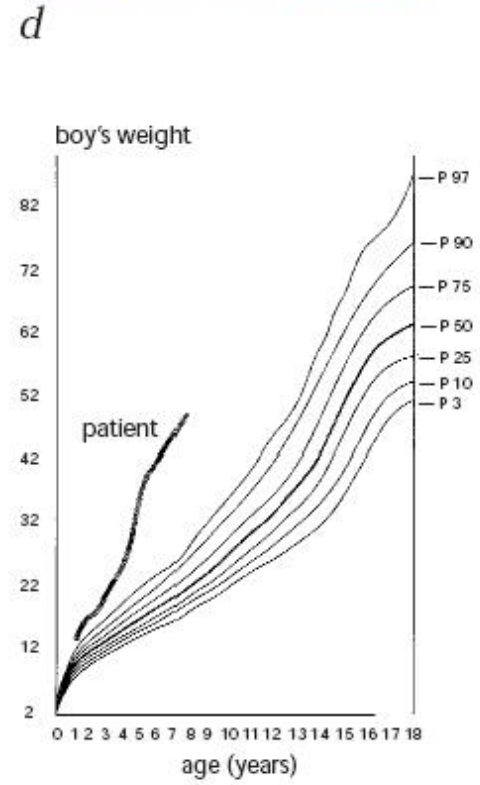
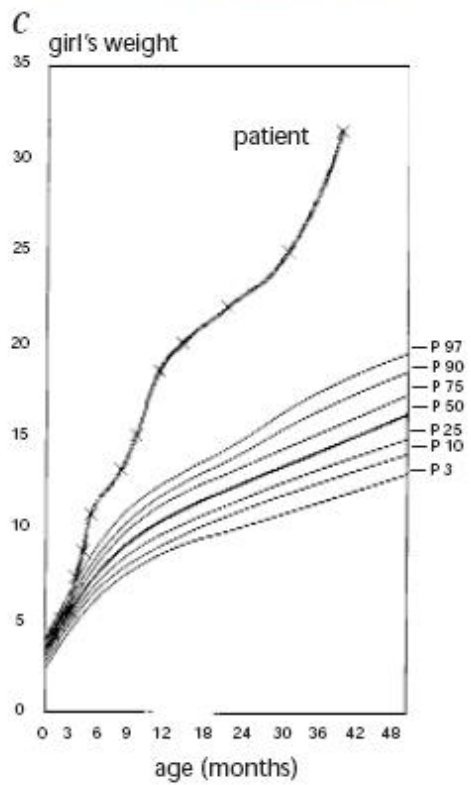
# Blood Leptin concentration correlates with body weight



**a**

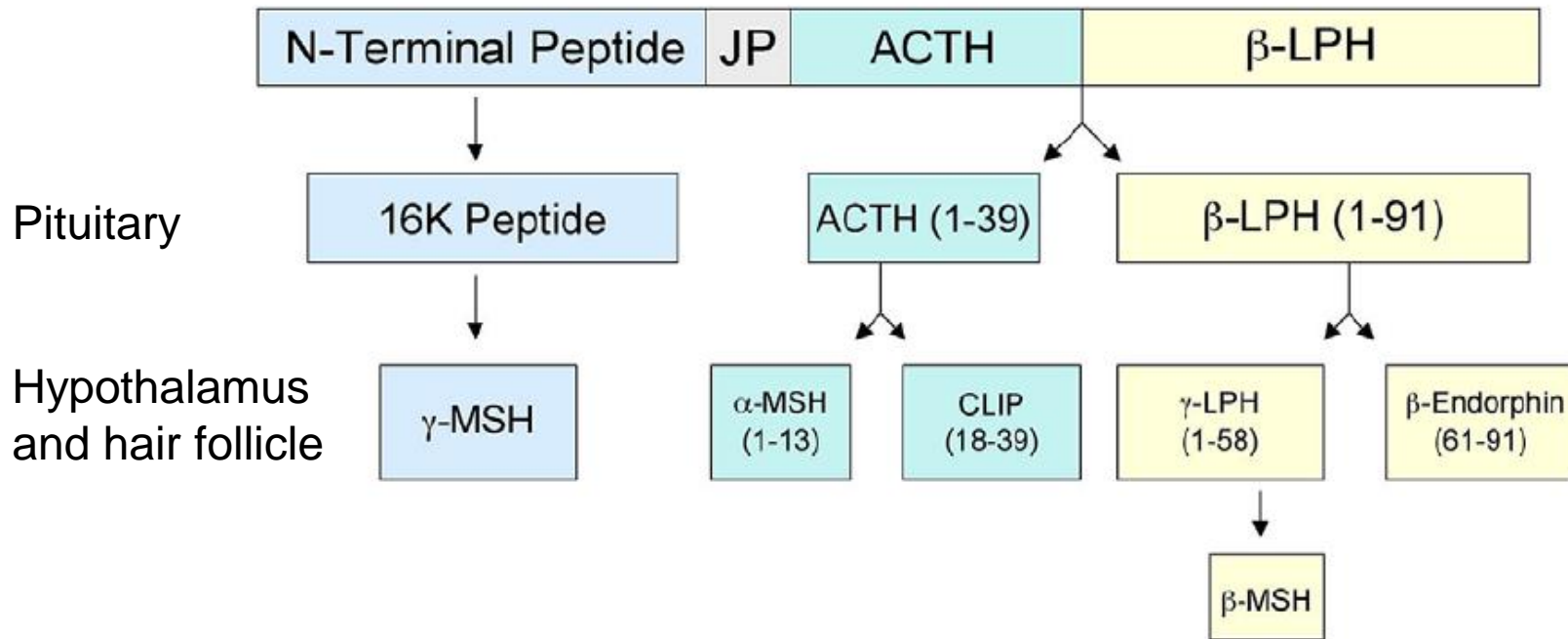






*Krude et al., 1998*

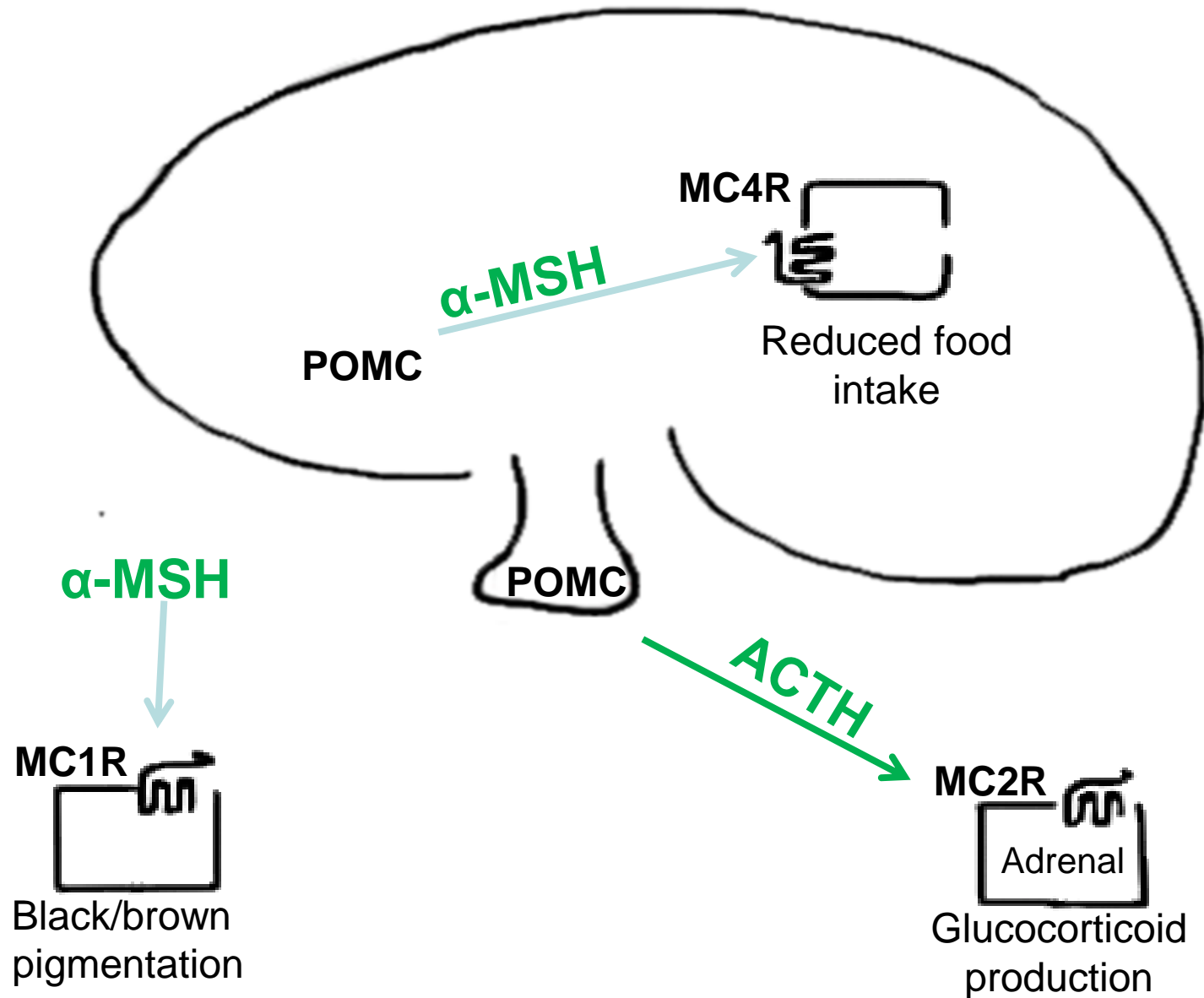
## PROOPIOMELANOCORTIN (POMC)



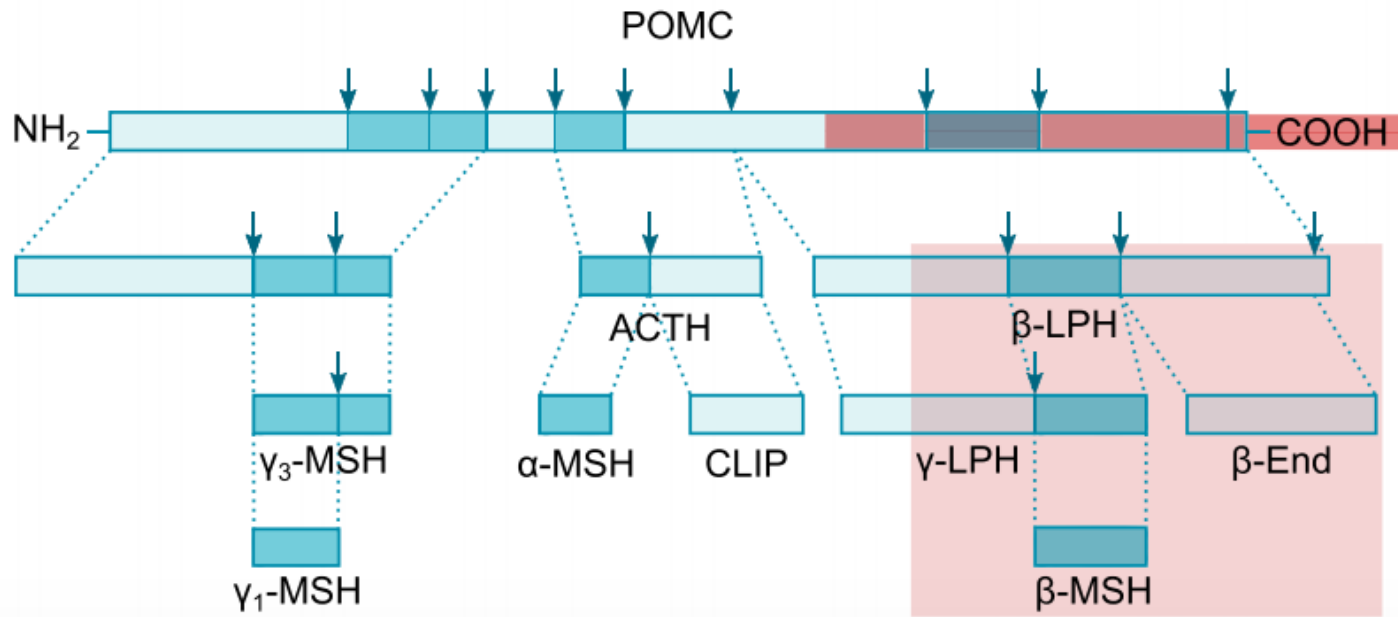
**Figure 2.** Schematic diagram of the POMC precursor molecule and the major peptide products which are derived from this precursor by endoproteolytic cleavage. (JP = Joining peptide; LPH= Lipotropin; CLIP= corticotropin-like-intermediate lobe peptide).



# POMC functions in stress response, pigmentation and food consumption







$\alpha \gg \text{ACTH}, \beta, \gamma$



MC1R

ACTH



MC2R

$\gamma > \alpha, \beta$



MC3R

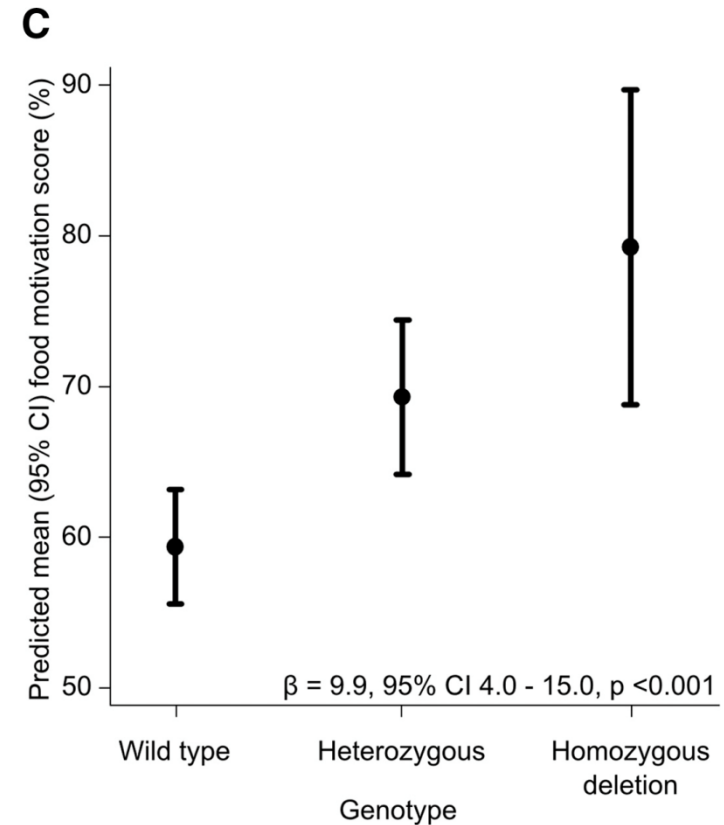
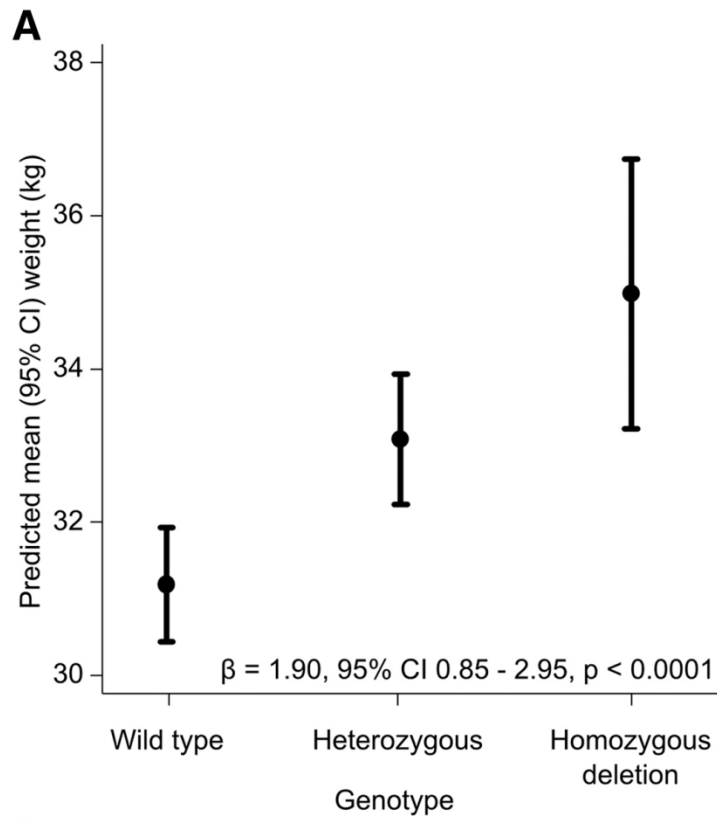
$\alpha, \beta \gg \gamma$



MC4R

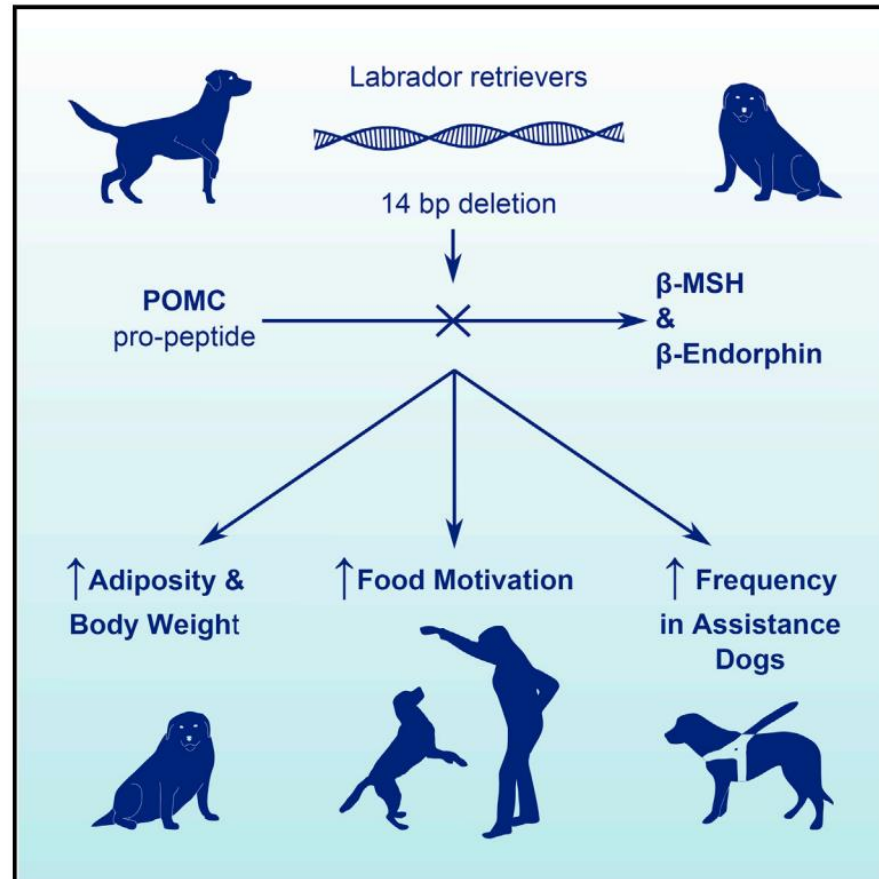
# A Deletion in the Canine *POMC* Gene Is Associated with Weight and Appetite in Obesity-Prone Labrador Retriever Dogs

Eleanor Raffan<sup>14</sup>, Rowena J. Dennis, Conor J. O'Donovan, Julia M. Becker, Robert A. Scott, Stephen P. Smith, David J. Withers, Claire J. Wood, Elena Conci, Dylan N. Clements, Kim M. Summers, Alexander J. German, Cathryn S. Mellersh, Maja L. Arendt, Valentine P. Iyemere, Elaine Withers, Josefin Söder, Sara Wernersson, Göran Andersson, Kerstin Lindblad-Toh, Giles S.H. Yeo<sup>13</sup>, Stephen O'Rahilly<sup>13</sup>



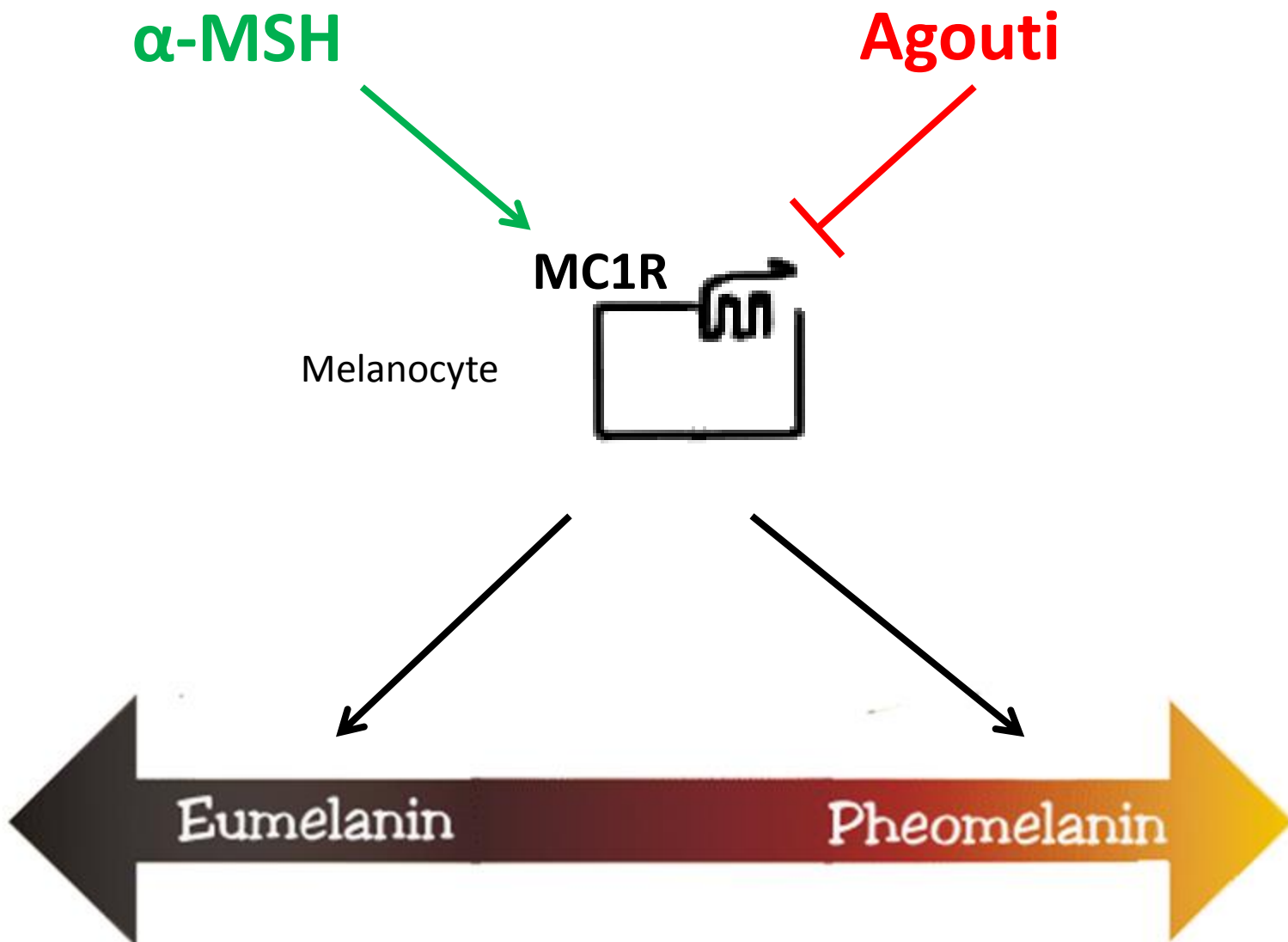
# A Deletion in the Canine *POMC* Gene Is Associated with Weight and Appetite in Obesity-Prone Labrador Retriever Dogs

Eleanor Raffan<sup>14</sup>, Rowena J. Dennis, Conor J. O'Donovan, Julia M. Becker, Robert A. Scott, Stephen P. Smith, David J. Withers, Claire J. Wood, Elena Conci, Dylan N. Clements, Kim M. Summers, Alexander J. German, Cathryn S. Mellersh, Maja L. Arendt, Valentine P. Iyemere, Elaine Withers, Josefin Söder, Sara Wernersson, Göran Andersson, Kerstin Lindblad-Toh, Giles S.H. Yeo<sup>13</sup>, Stephen O'Rahilly<sup>13</sup>

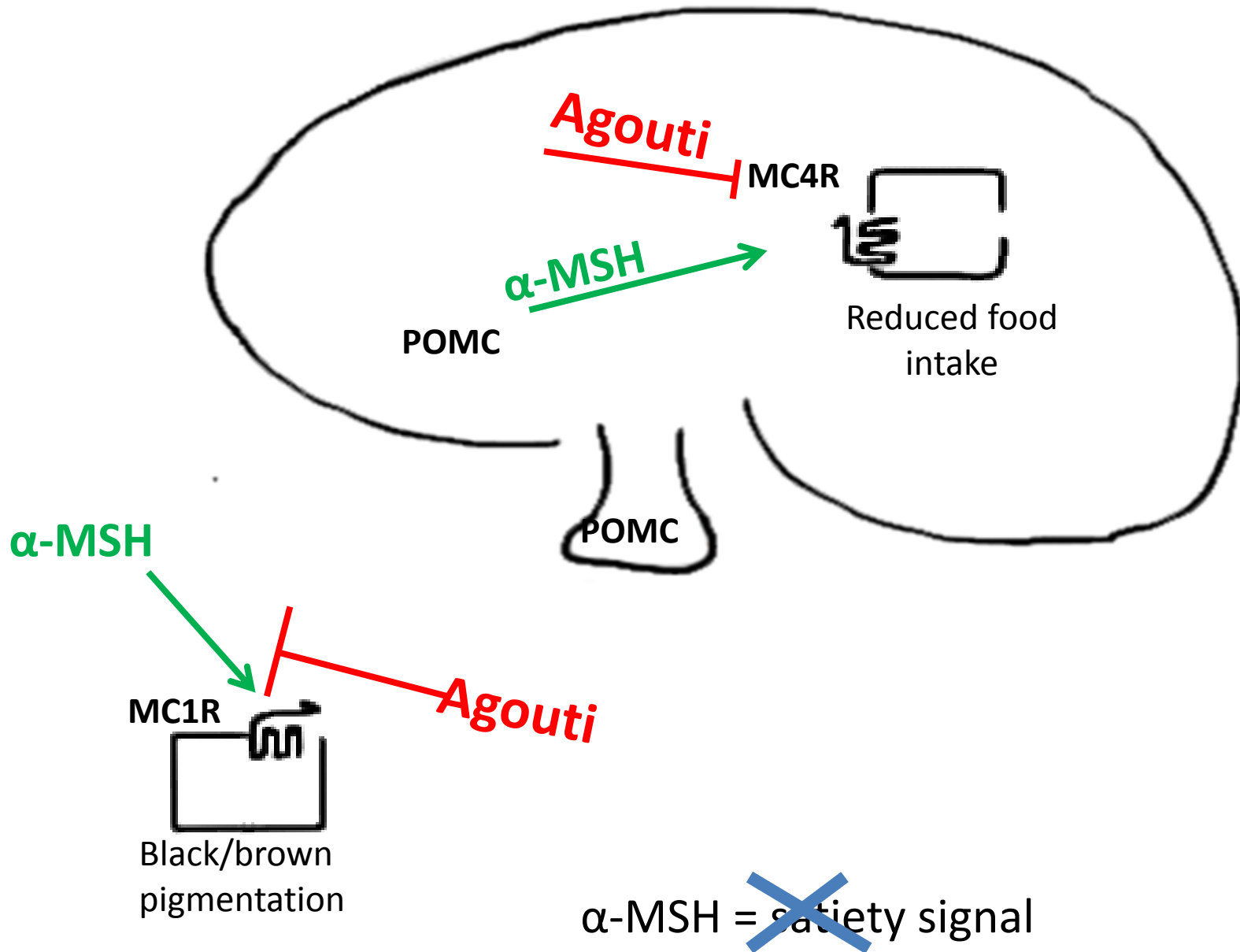


$A^y$  mutation

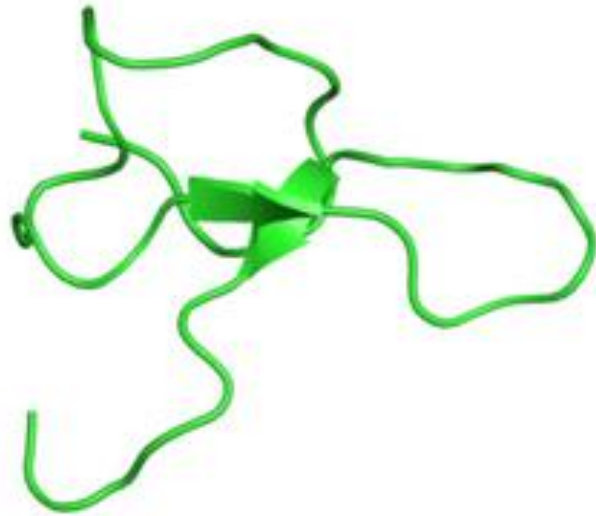




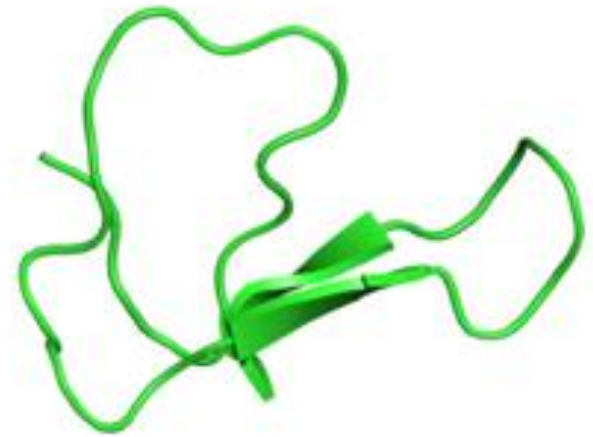
# Agouti overexpression ( $A^Y$ mutation)



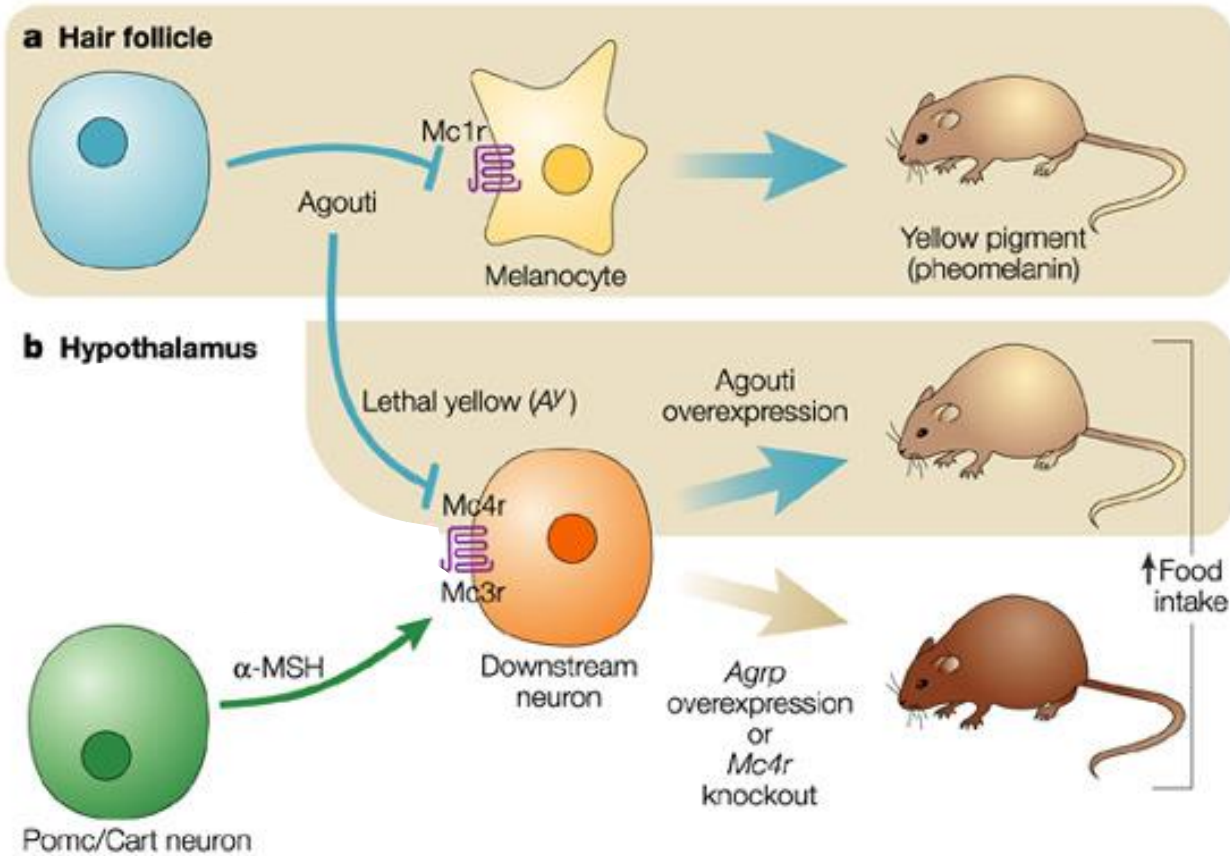




**Agouti**



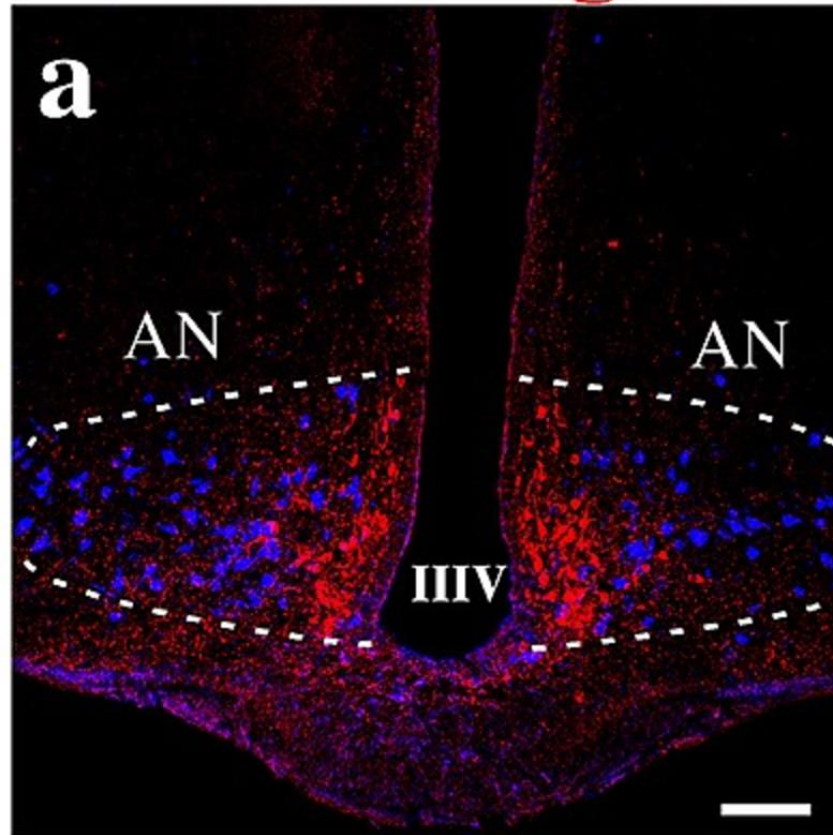
**Agouti related protein  
(AgRP)**



Nature Reviews | **Genetics**

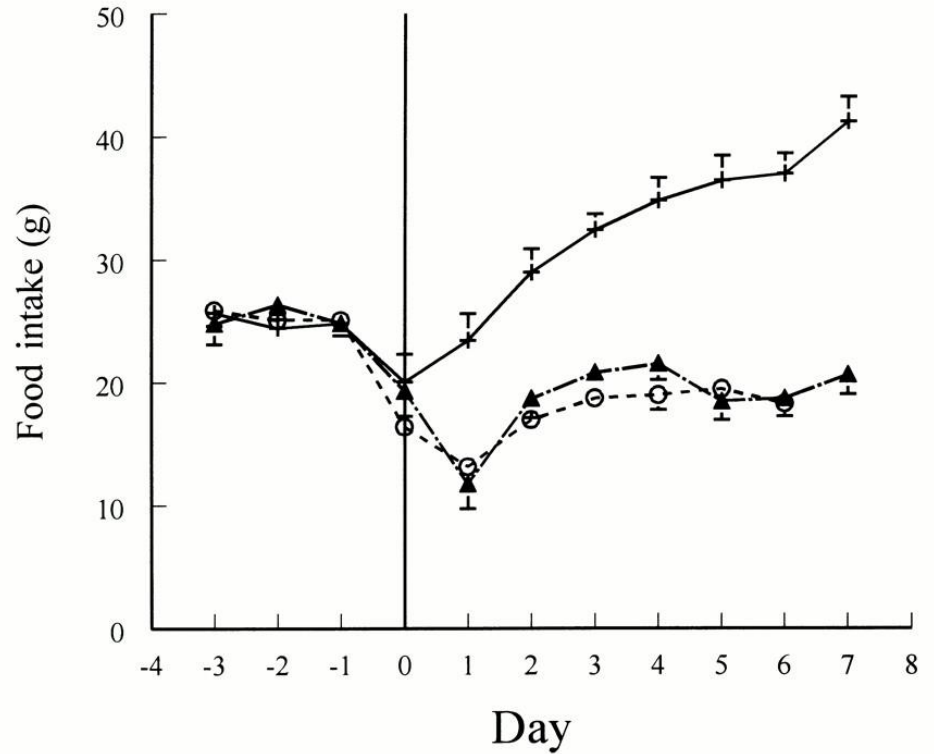


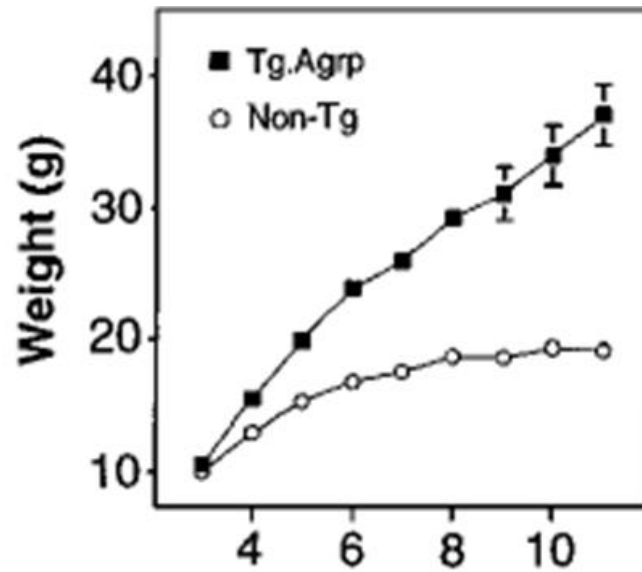
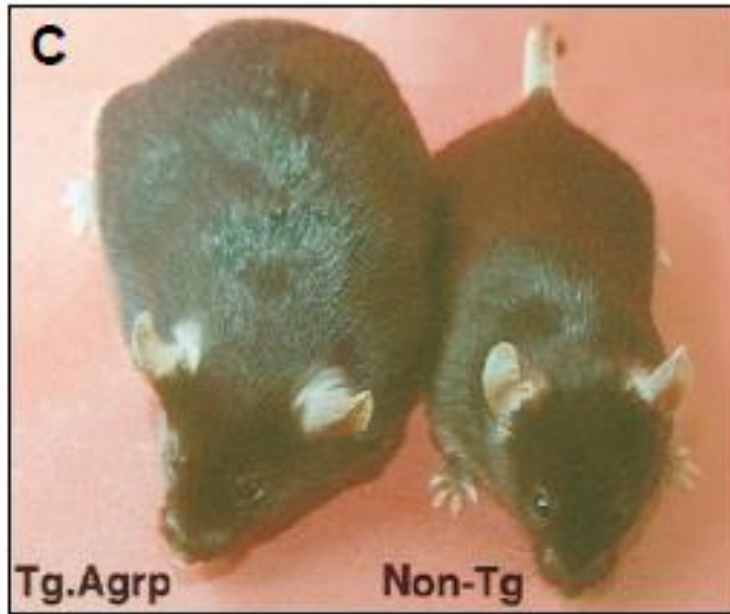
# POMC AgRP

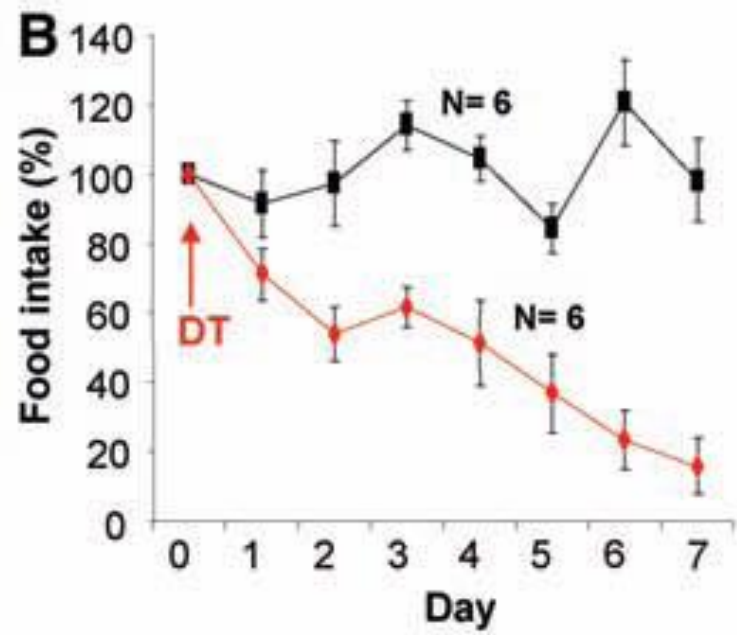
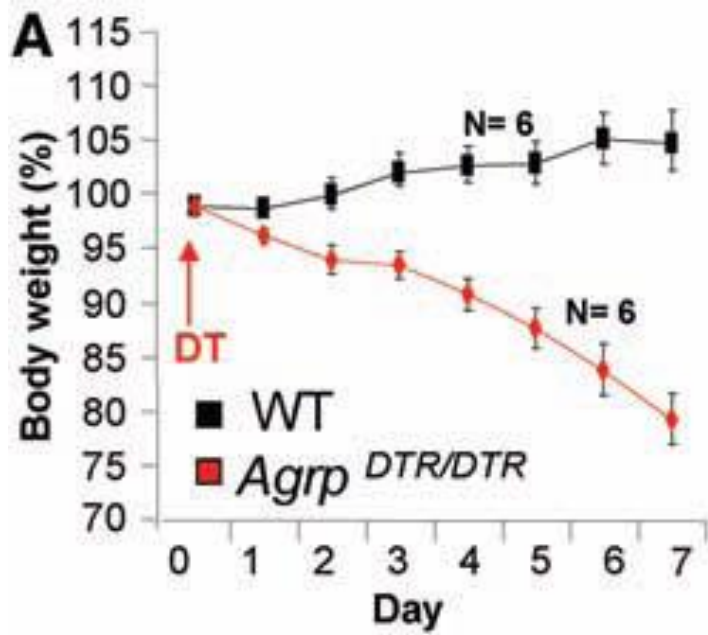


Both AgRP and POMC are localized in the arcuate nucleus (AN) of the hypothalamus.

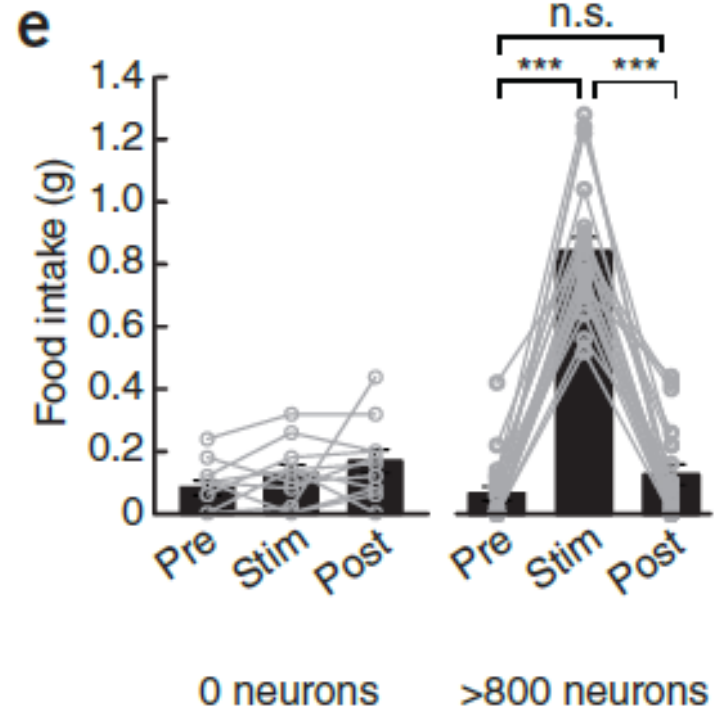
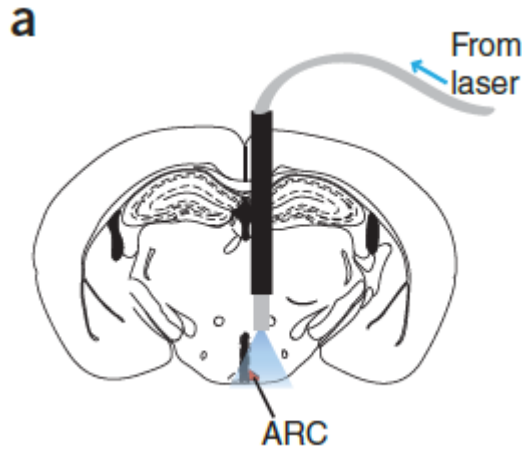
Daily food intake after chronic administration of 1 nmol/day AgRP (83-132) for 7 days.  
+, AgRP ad libitum fed group  
▲, saline control group.  
○, AgRP pair-fed group







# Activation of AgRP neurons leads to binge eating



# Transcripts that are highly expressed in the pineal gland

**Table 1.** A list of transcripts with high pineal expression, the 40 transcripts presented have the highest MFD.

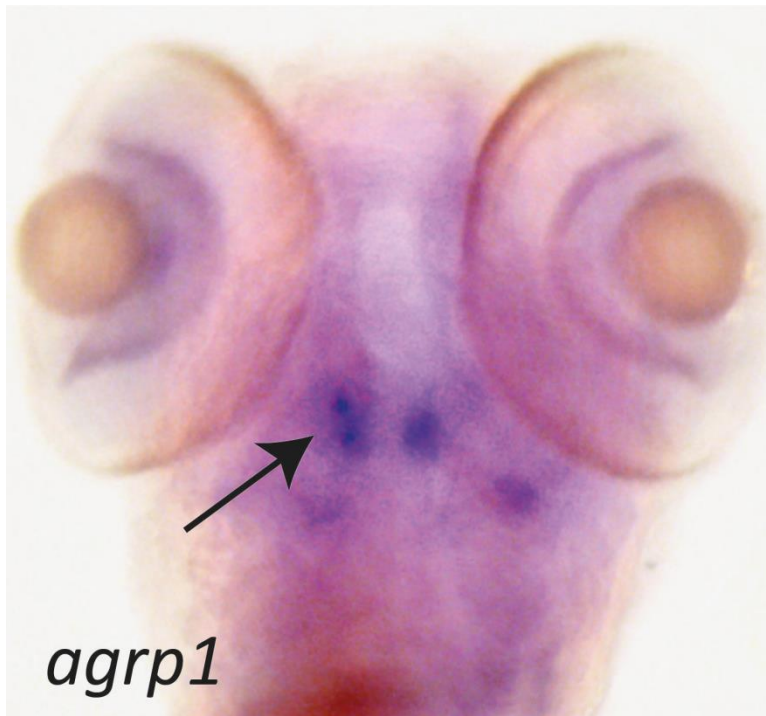
Gene Symbol	MFD	ISH Image
*BG305792	260	
†Pdc2	215	** (Kobayashi <i>et al.</i> , 2002)
*BI671344	200	
†Exorh	200	Pineal (Mano <i>et al.</i> , 1999)
†Rbp4	185	
†Pde6a	170	** (Vihtelic <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
†Gnat1	165	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Pde6c	150	** (Vihtelic <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
*BI671149	140	
*BI879853	120	
†Guk1	115	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Zgc:92682	115	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Opn1lw1	110	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
Gucy2f	105	** (Brockerhoff <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
†Aanat2	105	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†GngT1	90	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*AW826706	85	
†Zgc:73075	80	
†Tph1	80	Pineal (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Arr3	80	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Zgc:73213	75	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*BG308558	75	
†Tph2	70	Pineal, Brain (Rauch <i>et al.</i> , 2003)
*BI880166	70	
Elovl4	70	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
†Slc25a31	70	Pineal, Retina, Background (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
Rlbp11	70	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
LOC563645	70	
†Arl312	65	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*BI671344	60	
†Crx	60	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*BI670871	55	
†Zgc:73310	50	** (Vihtelic <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
*BI671248	45	
†Rcv1	45	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
Ddc	45	Diencephalons, Midbrain (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*BI881745	40	
zgc:73359	40	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
nme2l	35	Pineal, Retina (Thisse <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
*BG738656	35	

- Photoreception
- Circadian clock
- Melatonin synthesis



# The unknown gene is a homologue of AgRP

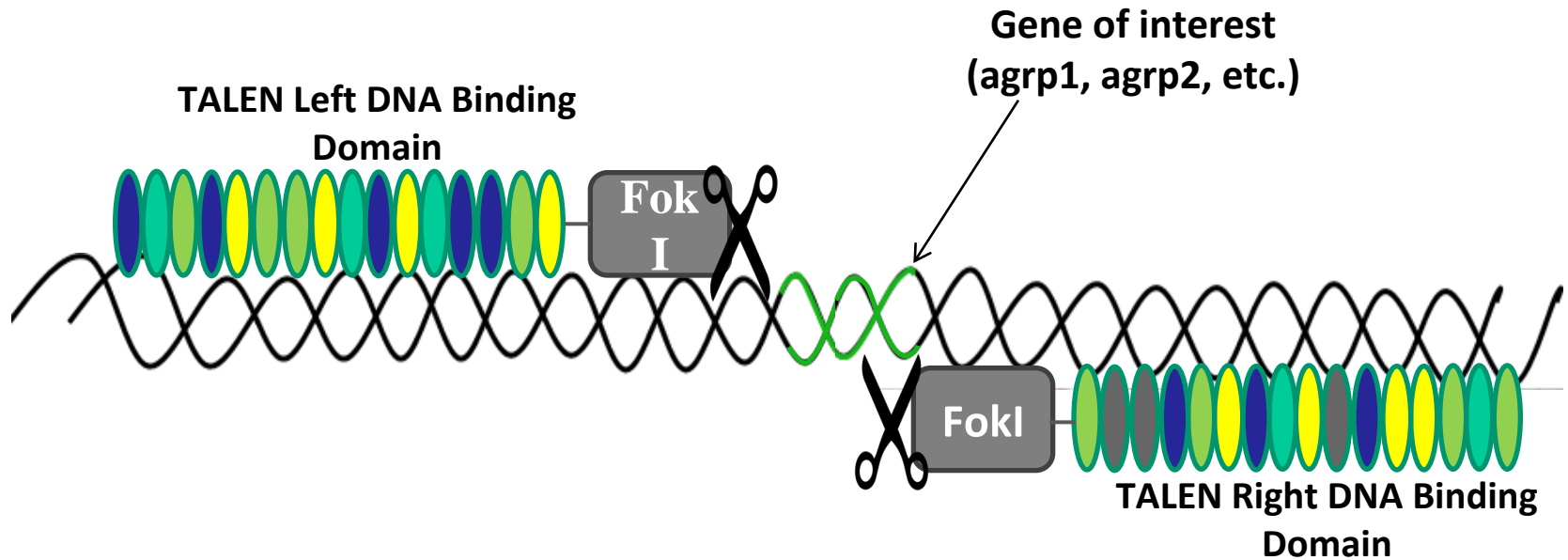
Hypothalamic AgRP1



Pineal AgRP2

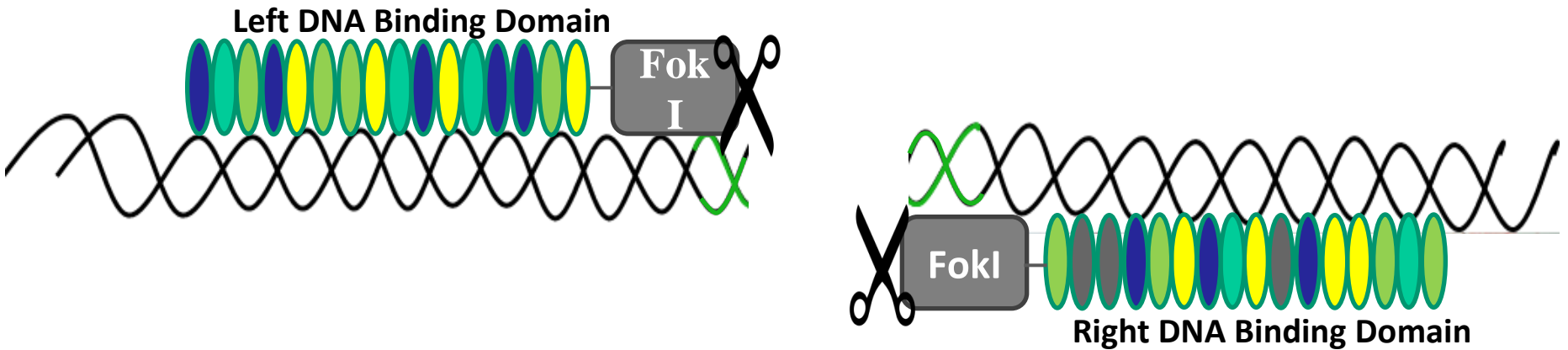


# TALEN-mediated Gene Knockout



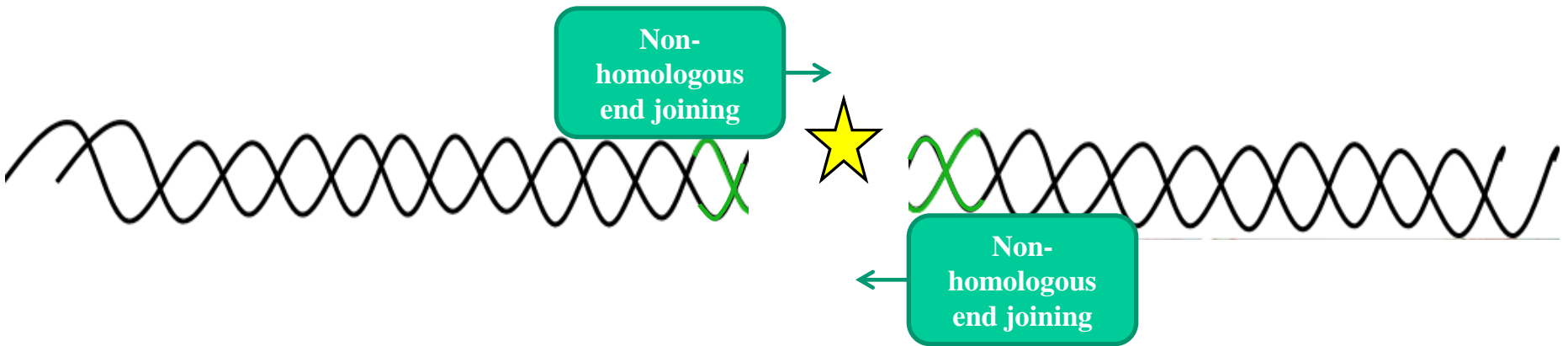
**TALEN domains bind to a gene of interest and FOKI nucleases induce a double-stranded break.**

# TALEN-mediated Gene Knockout



**TALEN domains bind to a gene of interest and FOKI nucleases induce a double-stranded break.**

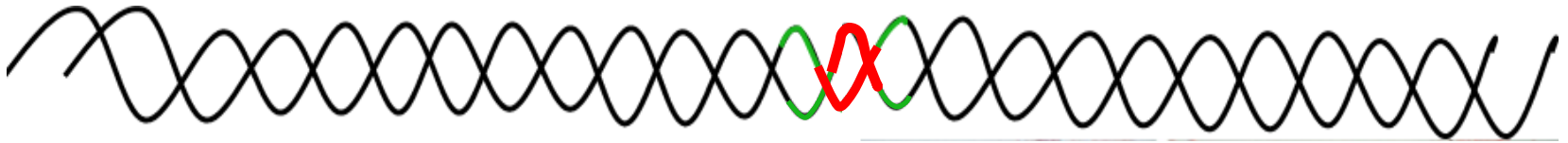
# TALEN-mediated Gene Knockout



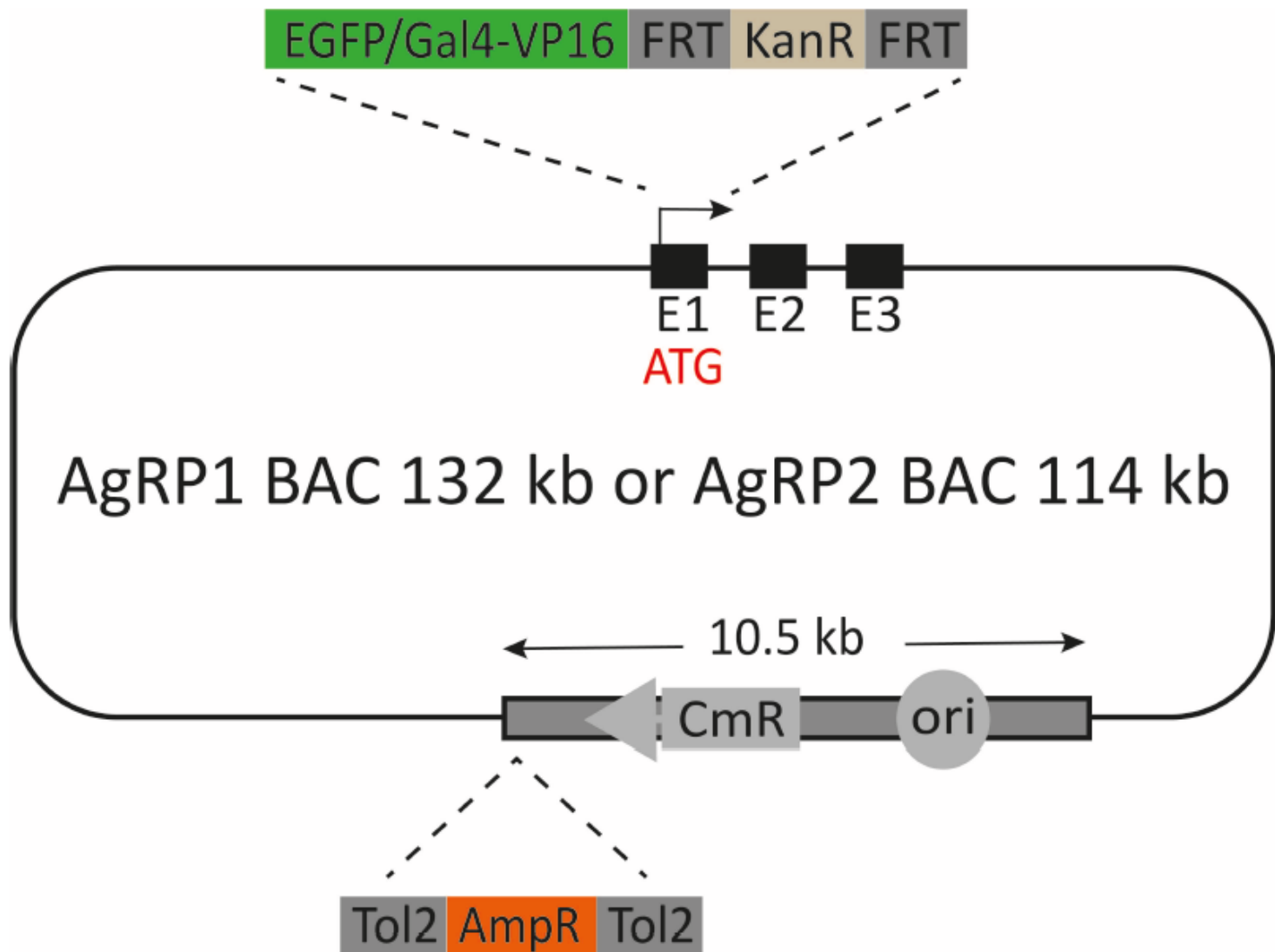
**Non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) repair system introduces indels (insertions and/or deletion) into the gene sequence.**

# TALEN-mediated Gene Knockout

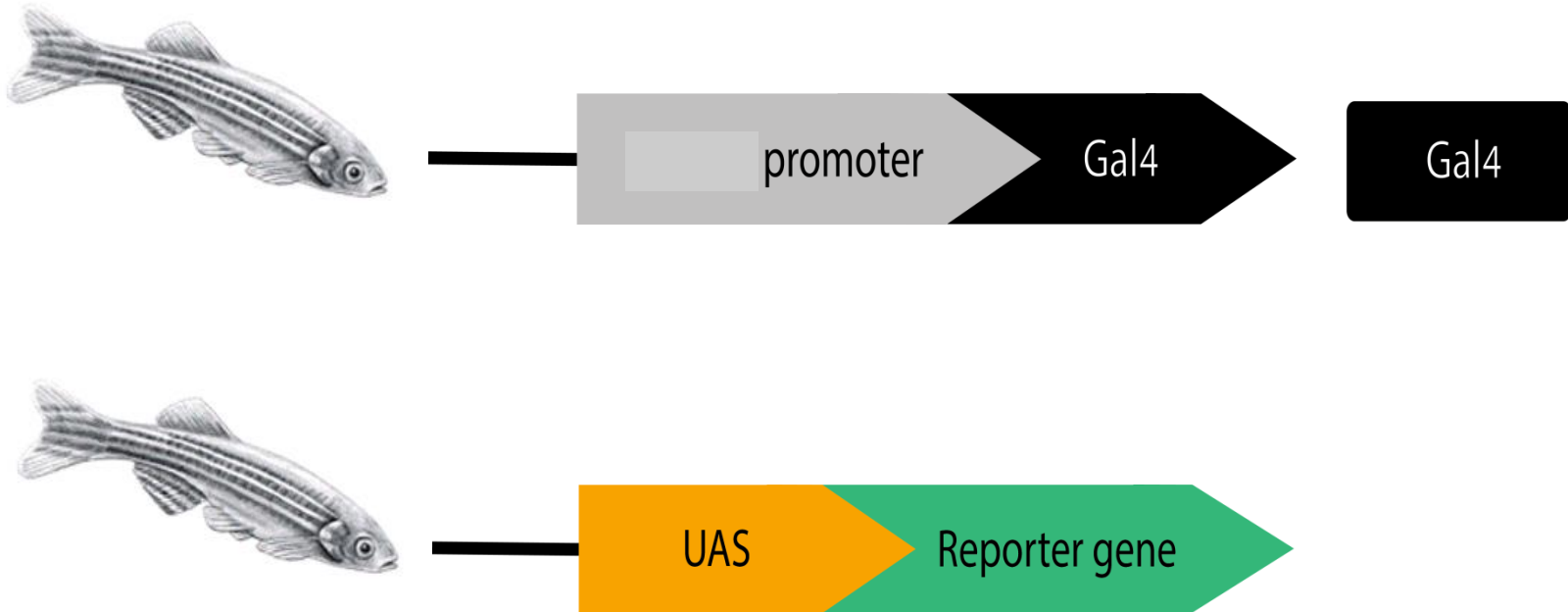
**Mutated (inherited) gene  
sequence (agrp1, agrp2, etc.)**



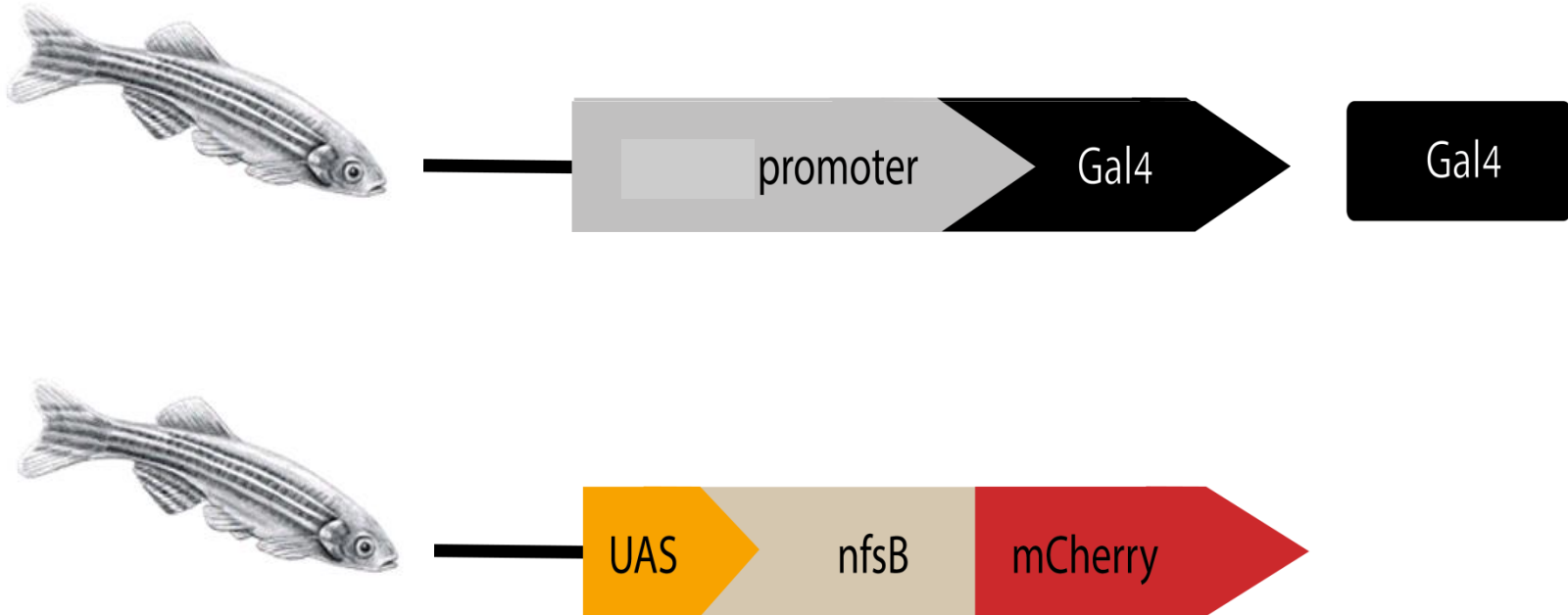
**Non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) repair system  
introduces indels (insertions and/or deletion) into the gene  
sequence.**



# The GAL4-UAS system

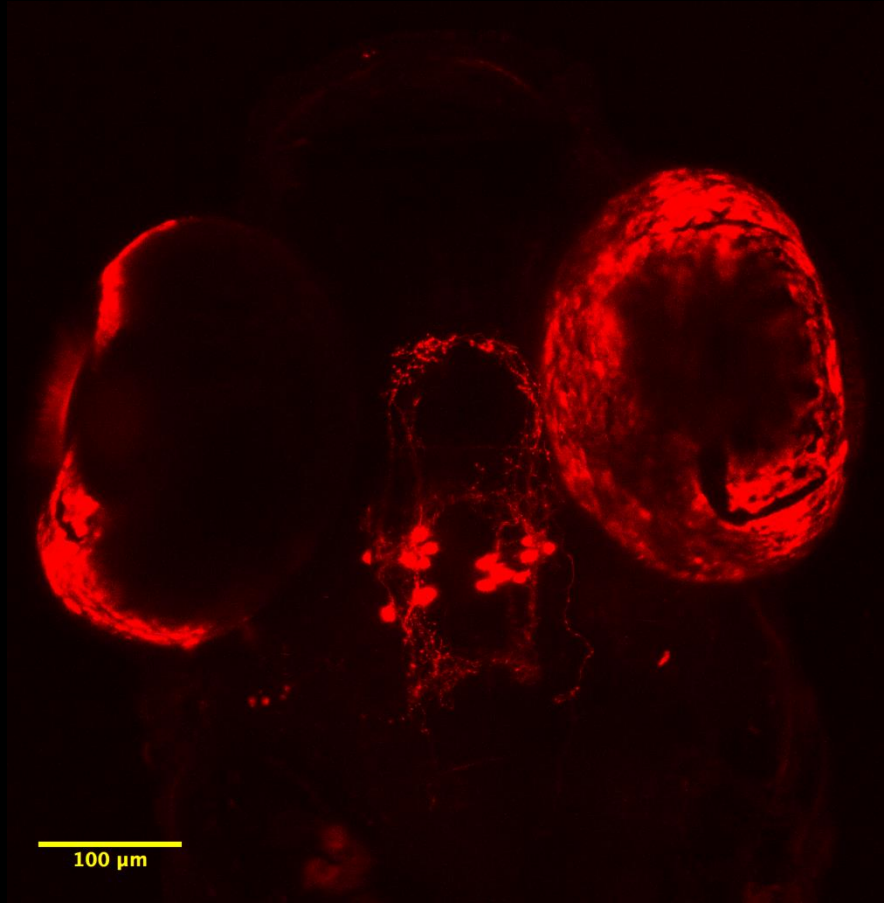


# The GAL4-UAS system

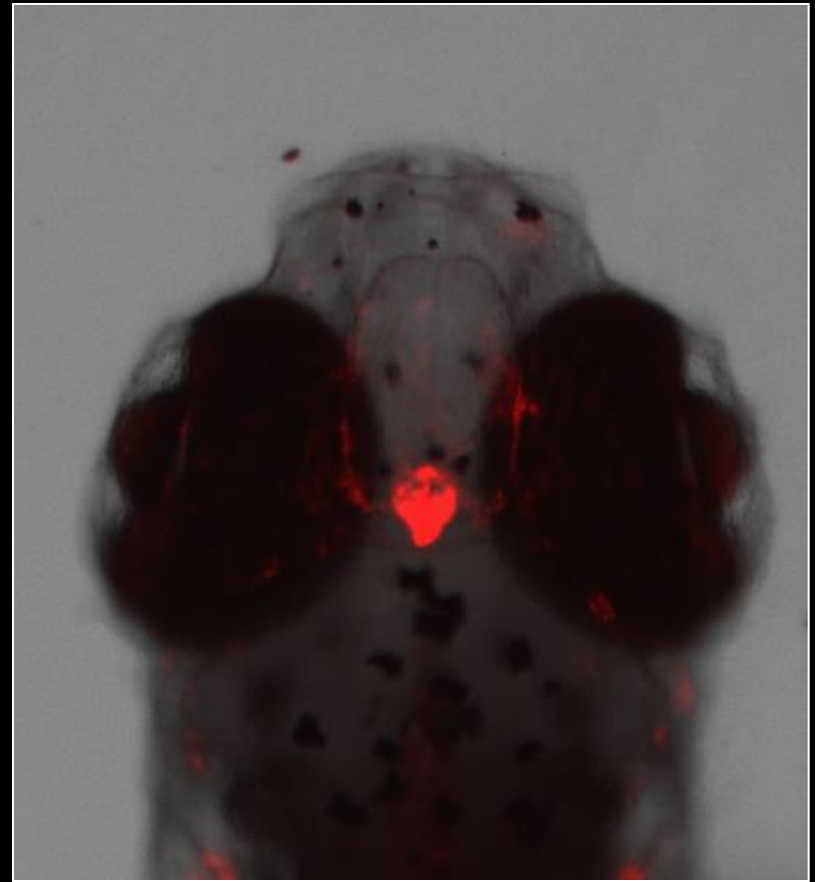




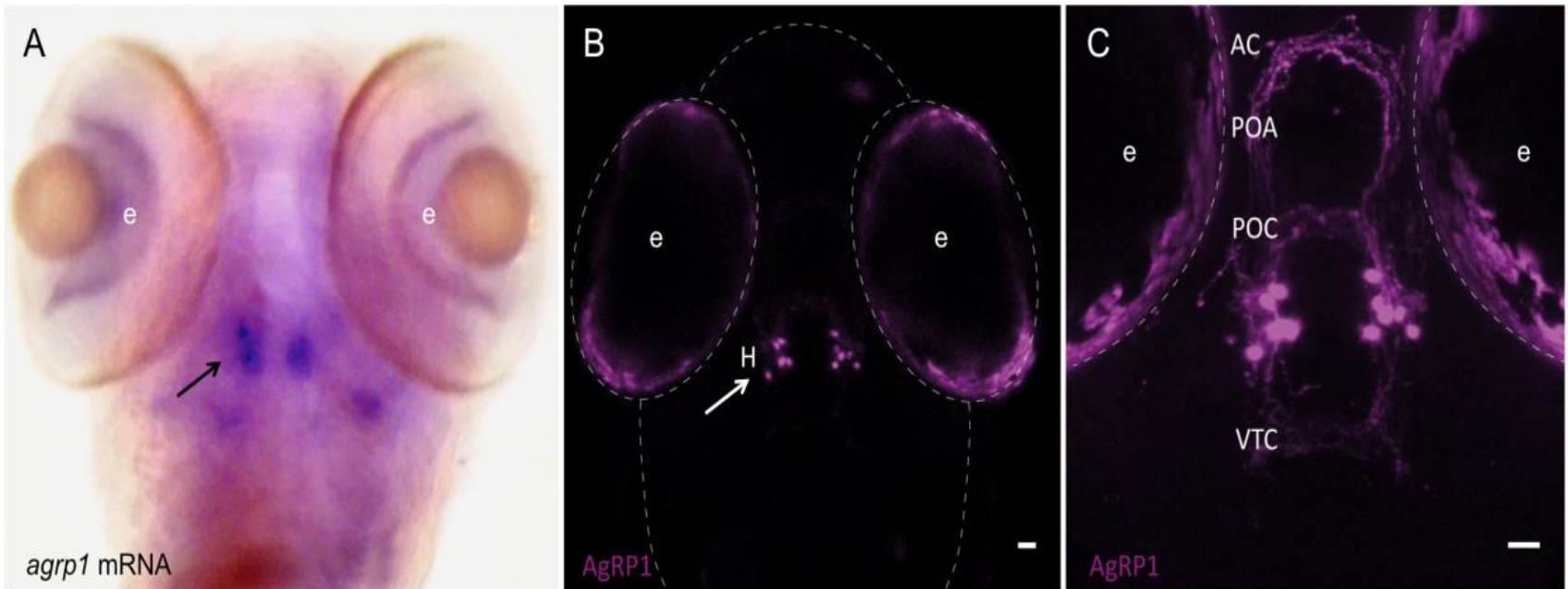
*agrp1* transgenic fish



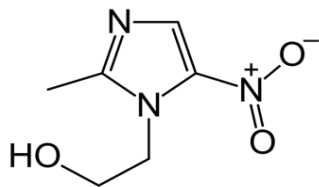
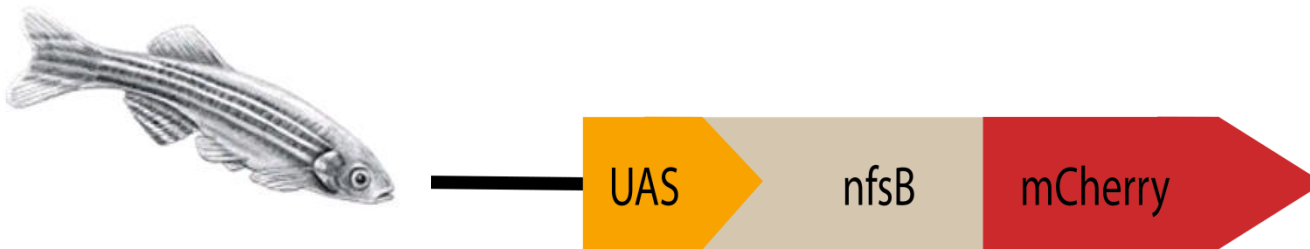
*agrp2* transgenic fish



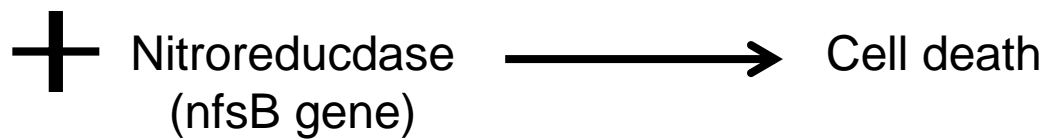
# The *agrp1* transgenic line

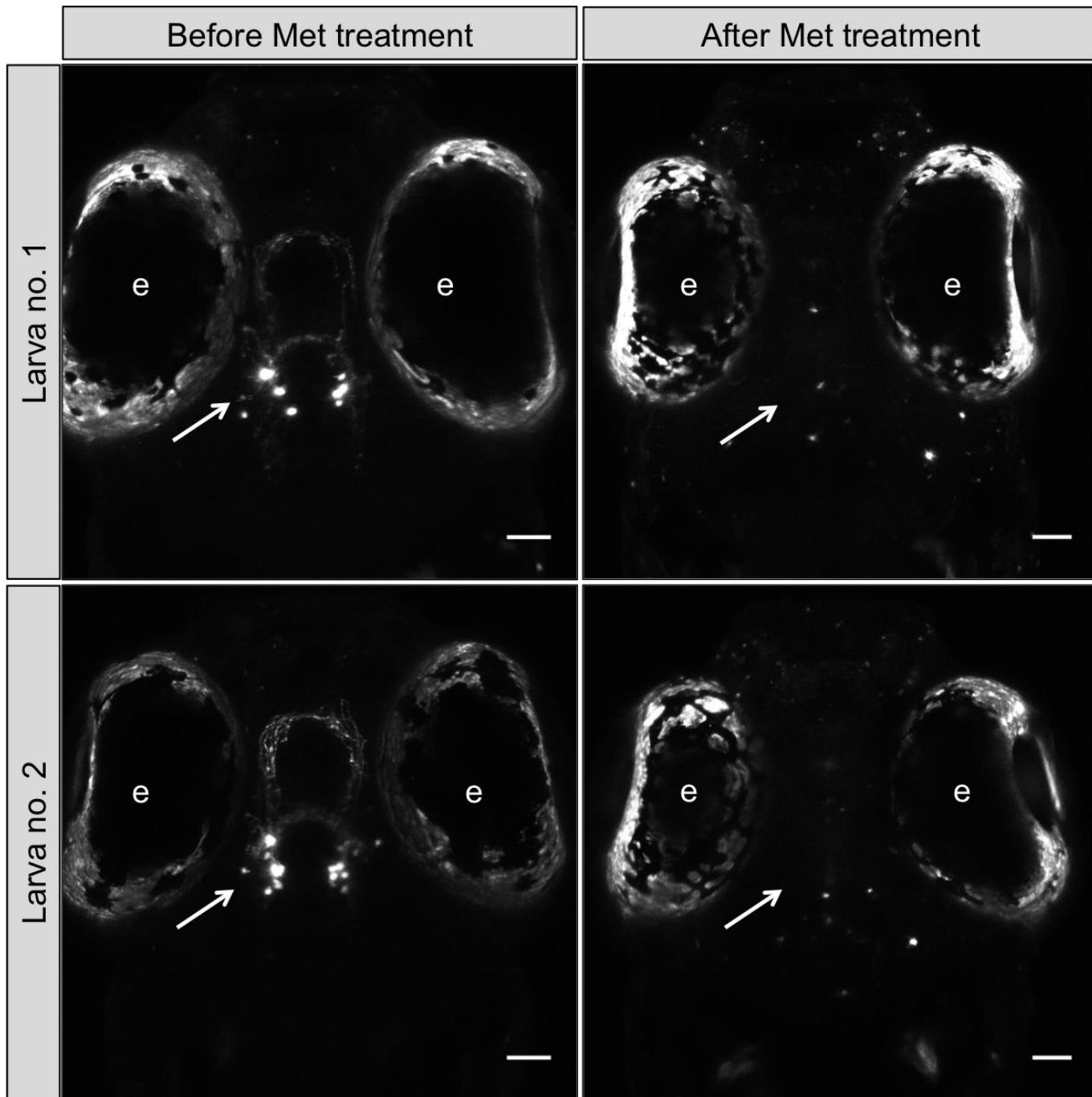


# Neuronal ablation

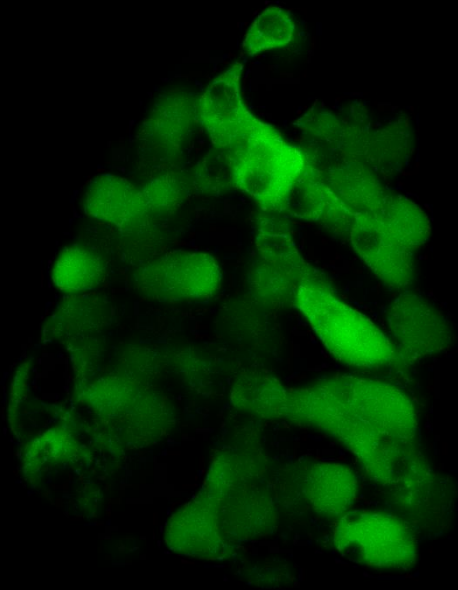


Metronidazole



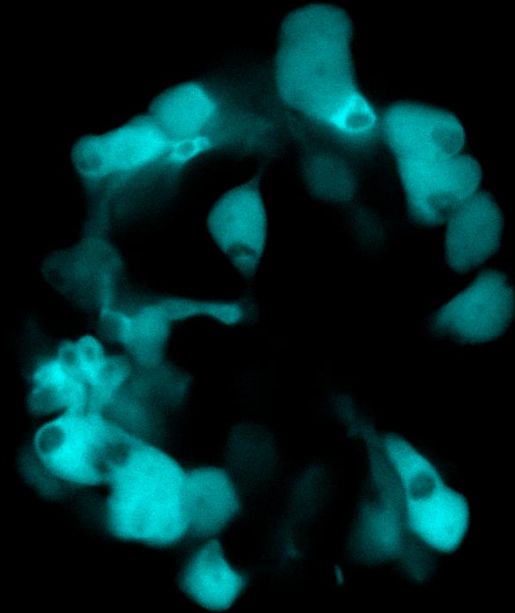


# Pineal photoreceptor cells vs. projection neurons



10  $\mu\text{m}$

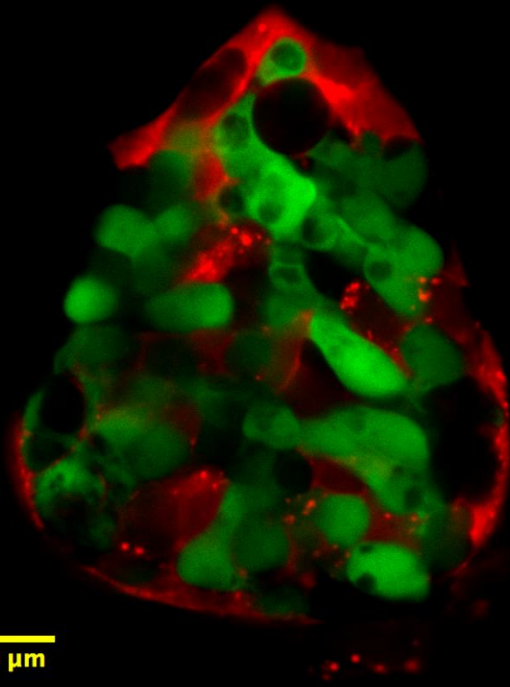
Photoreceptors  
(*aanat2*)



10  $\mu\text{m}$

Projection neurons  
(*foxd3*)

# A third subset of pineal cells: AgRP2 cells



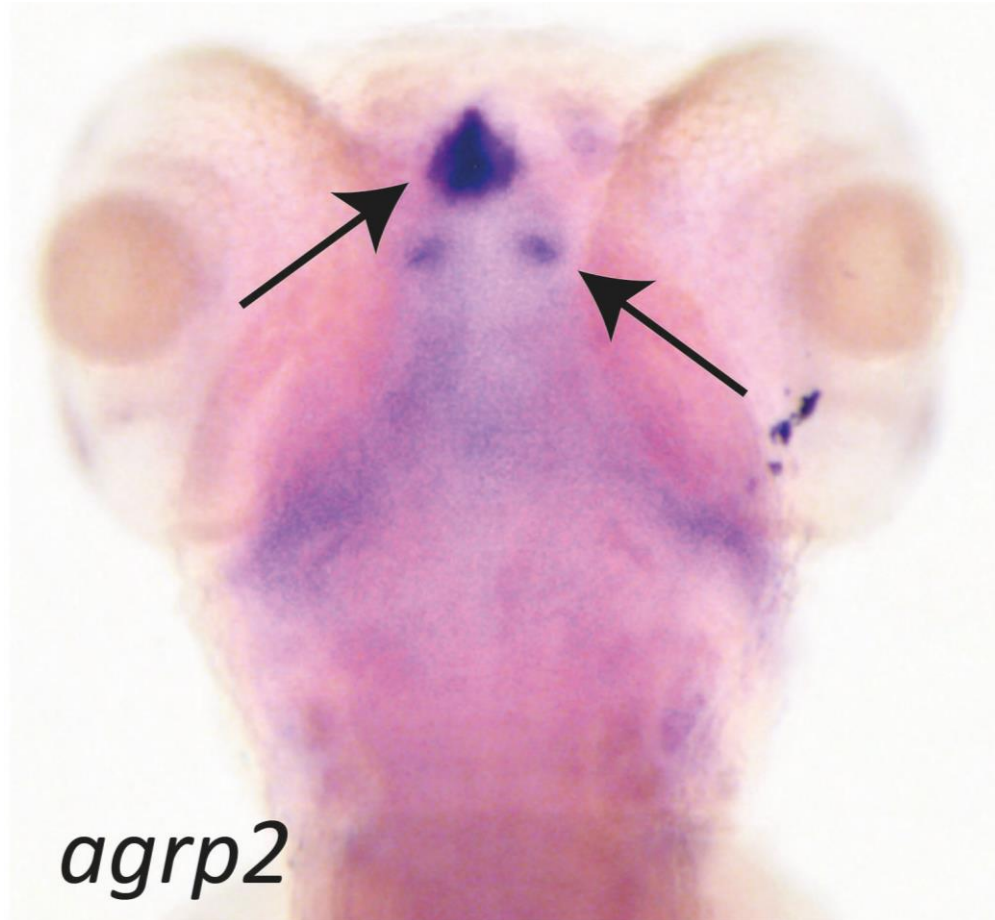
Photoreceptors  
(*aanat2*)

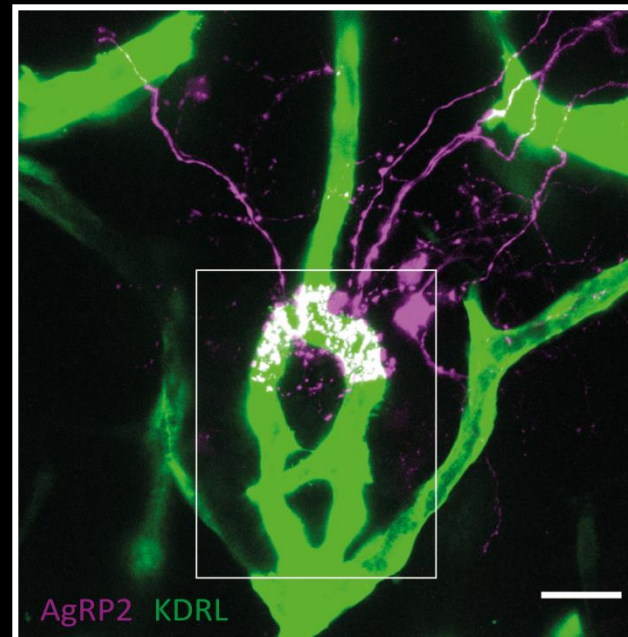
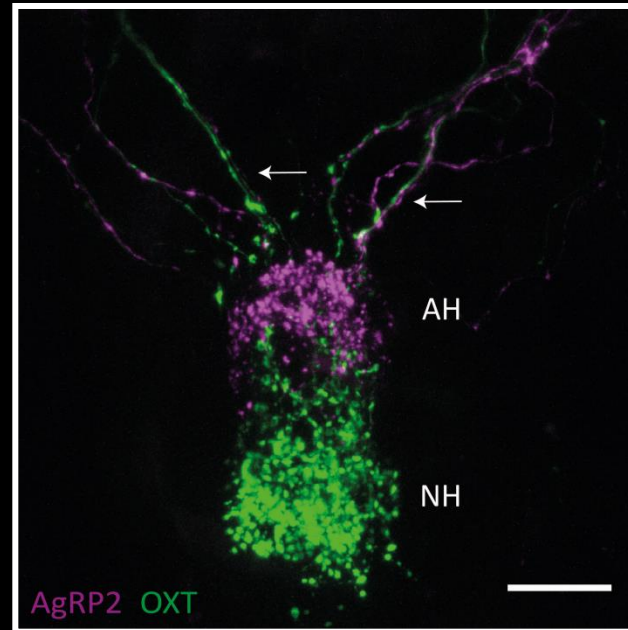
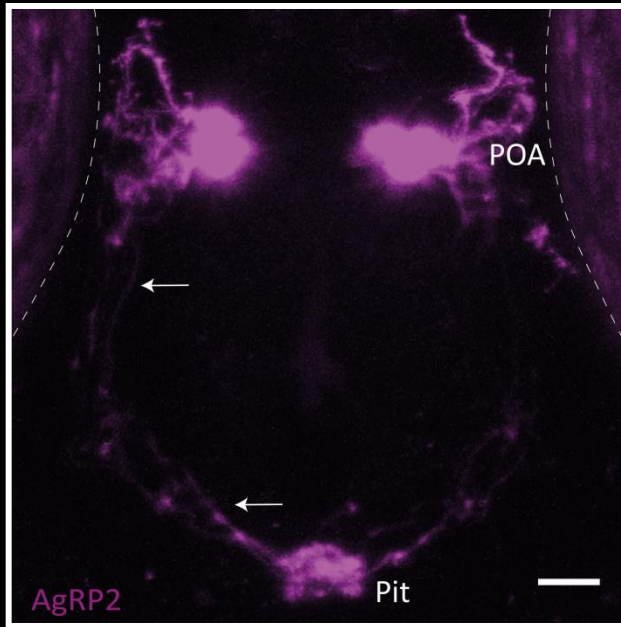
AgRP2



Projection neurons  
(*foxd3*)

AgRP2

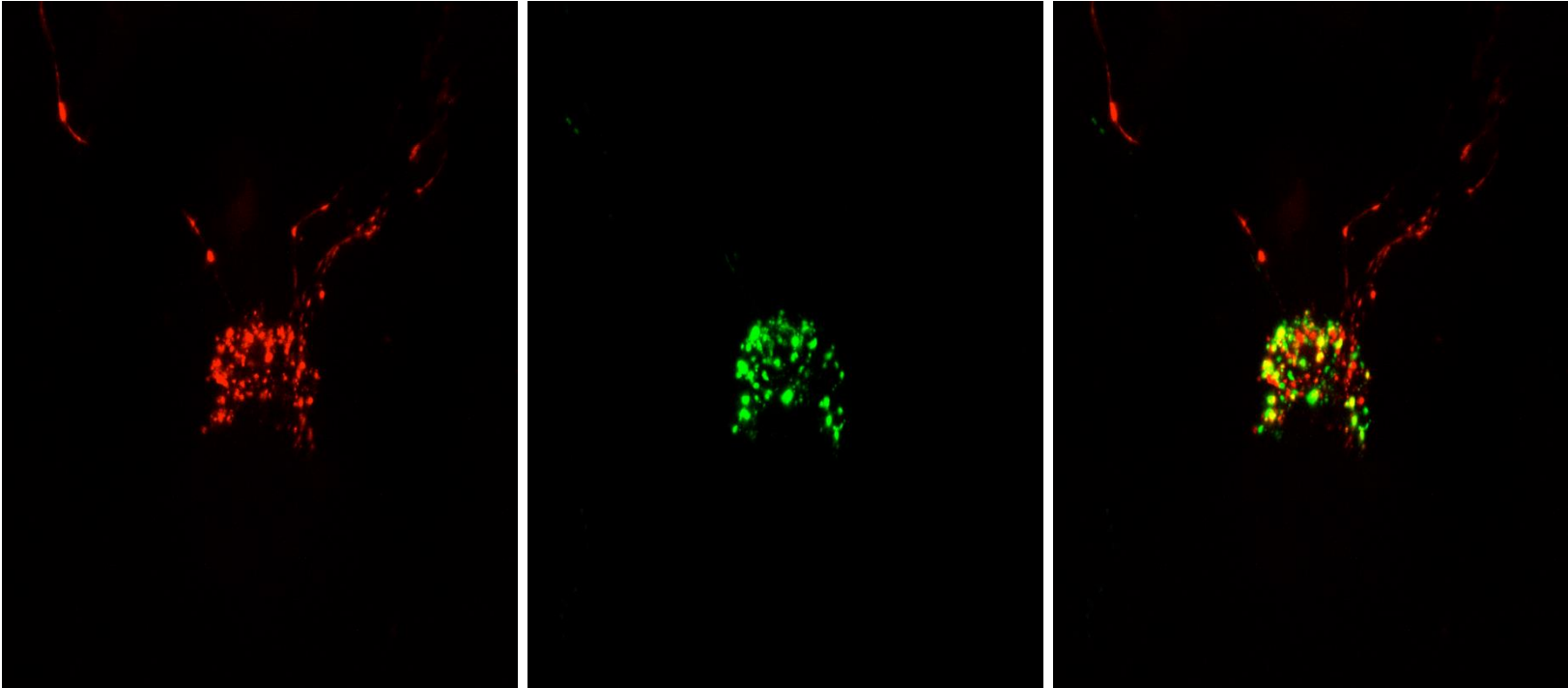


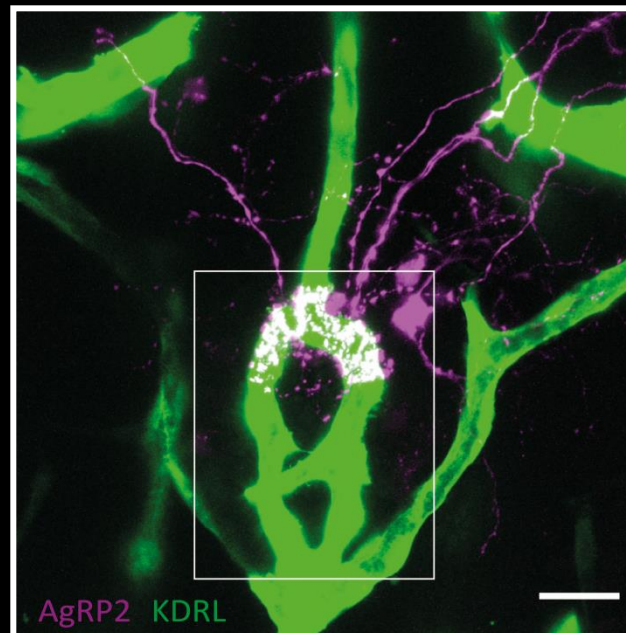
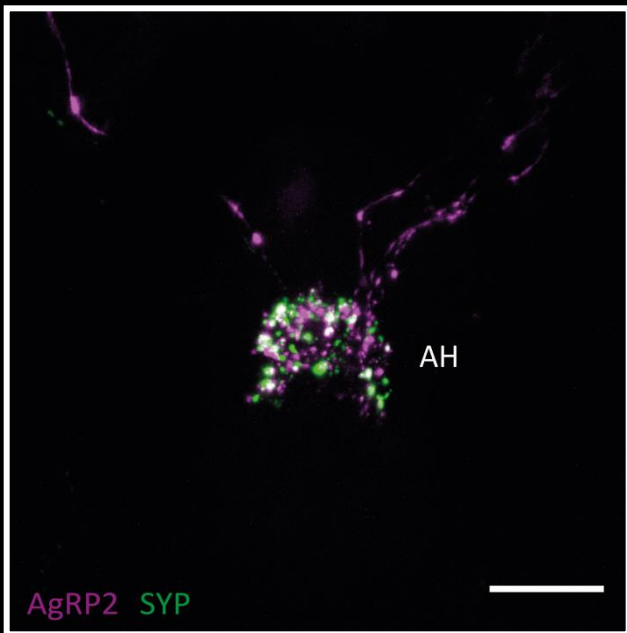
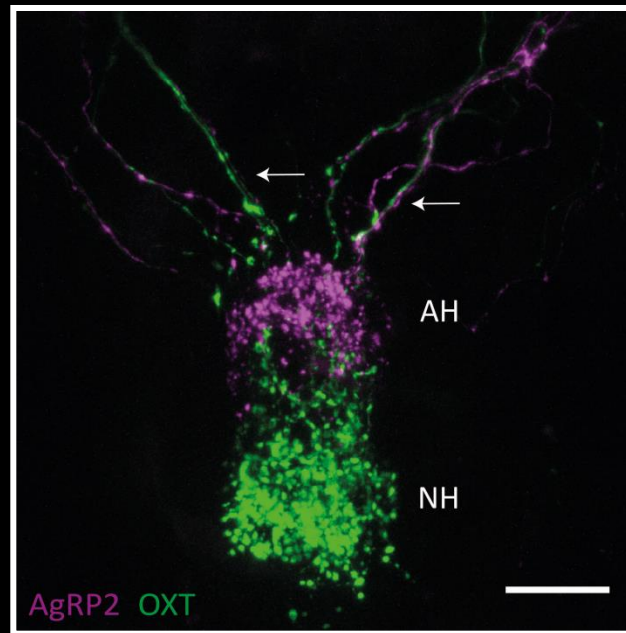
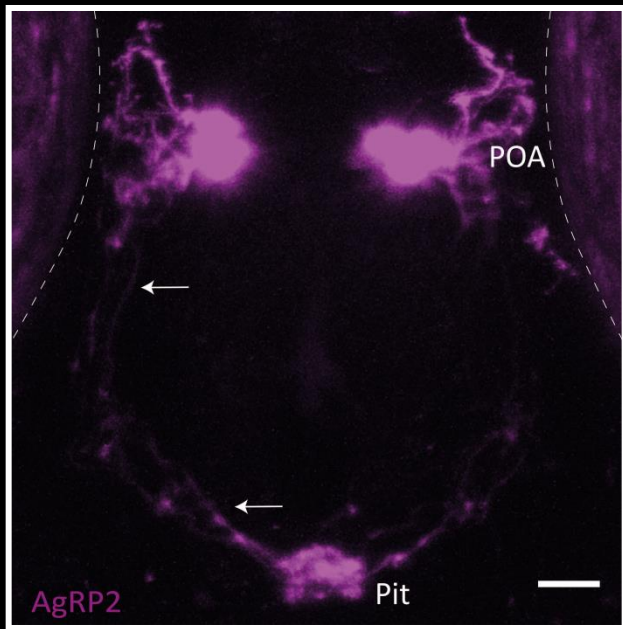




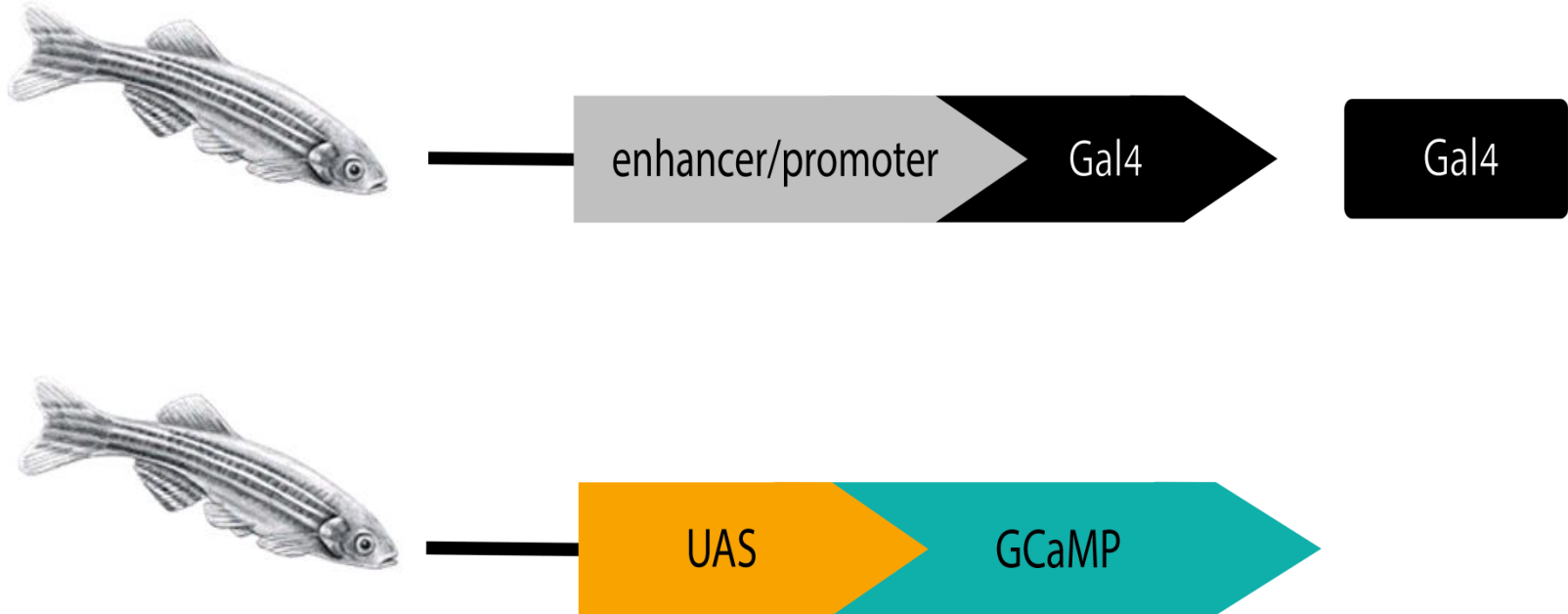
# Synaptic plasticity







# Seeing neurons in action, using Ca<sup>++</sup> sensor



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Q-g1uCvYOA>

# Optogenetically activating neurons

