

Seminar

Obesity: Liver dictates meta-inflammation via secretory hepatokine, dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP4)

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In obesity, metabolites and nutrients trigger a state of low-grade chronic inflammation termed “meta-inflammation”. Obesity associated meta-inflammation is linked to variety of comorbidities like type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease and kidney disease. Meta-inflammation induced pathological conditions in obesity involve an integrated cross-talk among these organs and tissues. We have recently discovered previously unknown hepatokine-adipose axis in obesity that affects the key endpoints of adipose inflammation and insulin resistance. As it turns out, obese liver via secretory soluble DPP4 dictates adipose tissue meta-inflammation and contributes to disturbed glucose homeostasis. The identification of this pathway adds new insights into organ cross-talk that can exacerbate metabolic disarray in obesity and defines hepatic DPP4 as a potential therapeutic target for obesity-meta-inflammation induced insulin resistance.

Wednesday, Feb 13th 2019

4:00 PM (Tea/Coffee at 3:30 PM)

Seminar Hall, TIFR-H