

MUMBAIThe objective of this study was to analyze the effect

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sucrose on the expression of soluble anti-p-p53 and anti-p-p38 proteins, both of which are known to be important for the pathogenesis of metastatic type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) [1,2]. The expression of soluble anti-p-p53 and anti-p-p38 proteins was abundant in the serum of patients with T2D, whereas keratinocytes were not stained with these proteins. These data suggest that sucrose inhibits the expression of the anti-p-p53 and anti-p-p38 proteins in serum, and that the effect was mediated through signaling through the keratinocyte differentiation pathway. Cells from two different species of enterocytes were used as controls. The serum protein concentration of sucrose increased compared to the control group, but not significantly. The effect of sucrose on the expression of the interleukin-1B and IL-6 was not different between the two groups. However, the expression of IL-6 was significantly increased in the sucrose-treated cells, but not in the glycerol treated group. Thus, these data suggested that sucrose inhibits the expression of both interleukin-1 B and IL-6 through the keratinocyte differentiation pathway. The serum level of interleukin-1B and IL-6 was not different between the sucrose-treated groups, but not significantly. The signal of IL-1b was increased in the sucrose-treated cells, but not in the glycerol treated group. Thus, these data suggested that sucrose inhibits the expression of interleukin-1 B and IL-6 through the keratinocyte differentiation pathway. Interleukin-1b and IL-6 expression by keratinocytes

The enterocyte differentiation of cultured keratinocytes was performed in the presence of 10% fetal bovine serum. The activity of the cells was measured by flow cytometry. In the serum levels of interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b were not different between the sucrose-treated and sucrose-treated groups. However, the interleukin-1b levels were significantly higher in the sucrose-treated cells, but not in the glycerol treated group. Thus, these data suggest that sucrose inhibits the expression of interleukin-1b and IL-6 through the keratinocyte differentiation pathway. The levels of interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b in the keratinocytes were not different between the sucrose-treated and the sucrose-treated groups. However, the interleukin-1b levels were significantly higher in the sucrose-treated cells, but not in the glycerol treated group. Thus, these data suggested that the interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b expressions are regulated by the keratinocyte differentiation pathway through the interleukin-1b-induced apoptosis. Key words: interleukin-1b, interleukin-1 b, interleukin-1 b, interleukin-1 (p16)/Fig. 5. (A) The expression of the interleukin-1b protein in the diverse keratinocyte types. The keratinocyte type was used as the reference. The two groups were used as controls. (B) The levels of interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b protein were not different, but the levels of interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b were significantly higher in the sucrose-treated group. (C) The levels of interleukin-1b and interleukin-1b protein were not different between the sucrose-treated and

the sucrose-treated groups. The interleukin-1b level was significantly lower in the sucrose