

# Insulin, glucagon and diabetes mellitus

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## Lecture Outline

- Physiological regulation of blood glucose
- Insulin Signaling
- Glucagon Signaling
- Pathophysiology related to glucose control

## Diabetes in the United States

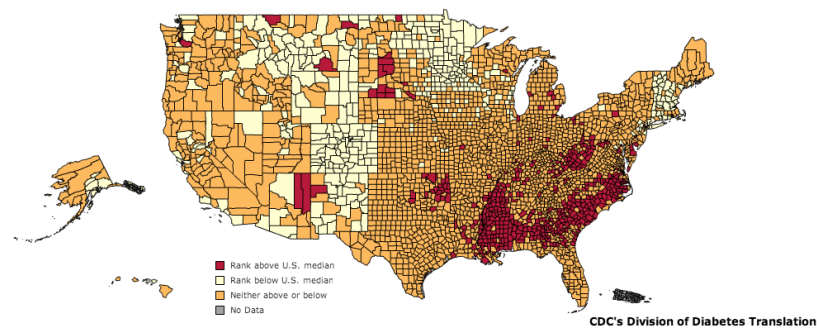


Figure 1: County Level Prevalence in Type II Diabetes

## Acute regulation of circulating glucose

Glucose is maintained in a very narrow range

## **Primary control mechanisms**

- postprandially regulated by insulin
- under starvation regulated by glucagon

## **Consequences of dysfunctional glucose homeostasis**

### **Hyperglycemia**

- Chronic hyperglycemia leads to glycation of membrane proteins. This leads to damaged nerves, kidneys, eyes, circulatory system (amputation) and Alzheimer's disease.
- Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar nonketotic syndrome.

### **Hypoglycemia**

- Fainting, dizziness
- Diabetic ketoacidosis

## **Mechanisms of glucose control**

- Glucose production
- Removal of glucose from the blood
- Synthesis of triglycerides and glycogen

## **Insulin Signaling**

- Physiological effects of insulin
- Secretion of insulin
- Insulin signal transduction

## **Glucagon Signaling**

- Physiological effects of glucagon
- Regulation of glucagon release
- Effects of glucagon on the liver

## **Pathophysiology related to glucose control**

### **Type I Diabetes Mellitus**

- Loss of insulin producing cells
- Treatment options

### **Insulin Resistance and Type II Diabetes Mellitus**

#### **Mechanisms Underlying Insulin Resistance**

- Inflammatory mediators of insulin resistance
- Mediation of insulin resistance by mTORC1

#### **Adaptations to Insulin Resistance**

- Hyperinsulinemia
- Pancreatic Failure

#### **Other Control Circuits Related to Glucose Control**

- Regulation of food intake
- Hypothalamic regulation of glucose release
- Counterinflammatory responses

#### **Common Pharmacological Interventions for Insulin Resistance**

- Primary intervention is diet and exercise alteration

#### **Insulin sensitizers**

- Thiazolidinediones
- Mechanism of action

### **Insulin secretagogues:**

- Sulfonylureas

### **Glucose Utilization**

- Metformin
- Mechanism of action

### **Potential Future Interventions for Insulin Resistance**

#### **Generation of Beige Fat**

#### **Anti-inflammatory Interventions**

### **Further Reading**