JLR Papers In Press. Published on February 1, 2003 as Manuscript M200461-JLR200

Differences in the regulation of adipose tissue and liver lipogenesis by carbohydrates in humans.

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Short title : Regulation of lipogenesis in humans

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ABSTRACT :

Adipose tissue de novo lipogenesis (DNL) is considered as minor in humans. However recent studies suggested that it could contribute to fat stores in subjects massively overfed with carbohydrates. We assessed the contributions of human liver and adipose tissue DNL to triacylglycerol (TAG) synthesis and their response to orally ingested carbohydrates. Volunteers were fed either a two week high energy, high carbohydrate diet (HC, n=5) or a normocaloric diet (NC, n=10). NC subjects remained in the fasting state (study 1, n=5) or received oral glucose (study 2, n=5) throughout the 12 hours of the test. HC subjects remained in the fasting state (study 3). They ingested deuterated water and [U-^{13}C]-acetate to trace lipogenesis. Fatty acid synthase (FAS), acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACC1) and SREBP-1c mRNA were measured in adipose tissue. Plasma TAG-FA were labeled by ^{13}C and deuterium showing active liver lipogenesis, which was stimulated ($p<0.05$) by oral glucose and the HC diet. Adipose tissue TAG had no detectable ^{13}C enrichment in any test, showing no significant incorporation of TAG-FA provided by liver lipogenesis. Deuterium enrichments were found in adipose TAG in all tests showing active DNL in situ. However rough quantitative estimates showed that adipose DNL was minimal (<1g) and poorly stimulated by oral glucose or the HC diet. FAS, ACC1 and SREBP-1c mRNA levels were not increased by the HC diet.

Conclusion : adipose DNL is active in humans, but contributes little to TAG stores and is less responsive than liver DNL to stimulation by carbohydrates.

Key words : stable isotopes, mRNA, obesity, SREBP-1c, fatty acid synthase, Acetyl-CoA

carboxylase

The appearance of obesity results from a long term imbalance between storage and mobilization of triacylglycerols (TAG) in adipose tissue. Mobilization of TAG stores could be impaired in some obese patients through genetic variations or abnormal regulation of adrenoceptors (1) or hormone sensitive lipase (1, 2) resulting in a decreased lipolytic activity of adipocytes. A decreased ability to oxidize long-chain fatty acids (3) could also promote the storage of orally ingested TAG and contribute to the development of obesity. Less is known about the possible role of an increase of lipogenesis in promoting excessive fat storage. De novo lipogenesis (DNL), which occurs in liver and adipose tissue, is considered in humans as a minor pathway unlikely to play a significant role in the regulation of fat stores (4, 5). However hepatic lipogenesis can be largely modified in lean subjects by modifications of total energy intake, dietary fat/carbohydrate ratio or glucose and/or insulin concentration (6-8). Hepatic lipogenesis was not found increased in obese subjects receiving euenergetic diet for two weeks (9) but was increased in *ad libitum* fed obese subjects (10, 11); it could thus contribute on a long term basis to the development of excessive fat stores. *In vitro*, insulin stimulates the transcription (12) and the activity (13) of fatty acid synthase (FAS) in cultured human adipocytes. Whether human adipose tissue lipogenesis can also be modified *in vivo* by metabolic and dietary factors and could contribute to the development of obesity remains debatable. This issue has important implications given the increasing prevalence of obesity on one hand and the present recommendation of high carbohydrate-to-fat ratio in the diet on the

other hand (6, 14). Studies measuring the incorporation in adipose tissue of radioactivity from ^{14}C labelled glucose suggest that adipose tissue lipogenesis contributed little to the metabolic fate of an oral glucose load (15). Measuring lipogenic activity in adipose tisue samples obtained from obese subjects fed a high carbohydrate diet, Sjöström concluded that de novo lipogenesis in adipose tissue was of little quantitative importance (16). On the other hand, recent studies of overfed control subjects showed that net fat synthesis determined by indirect calorimetry was largely increased in these subjects (17) and that the stimulation of hepatic lipogenesis explained only a small part of this increase in lipid synthesis (8). These findings strongly suggested that lipogenesis was stimulated also in other tissues, presumably adipose tissue, and thus that adipose tissue DNL could be involved in the development of excessive fat stores. However, the evidence obtained in theses studies for an increase in adipose tissue lipogenesis was only indirect. Moreover, the situation investigated, massive overfeeding with very high carbohydrate-to-fat ratio, was extreme and thus the relevance of the results obtained to clinical nutrition was limited. Therefore we tested in the present study whether less drastic variations of dietary factors can modulate in human beings lipogenesis in adipose tissue as in liver. To achieve this aim we compared the responses of human liver and adipose tissue lipogenesis to short term oral ingestion of glucose and to a two weeks moderate increase in both total energy and carbohydrate dietary intake. This was performed by using a dual tracer method allowing a separate labeling of hepatic and adipose tissue lipogenesis. In addition, the response of the expression of the lipogenic pathway in adipose tissue was determined by measuring the concentrations in sub-cutaneous adipose tissue of mRNAs for FAS, acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (ACC1), the ACC isoform implicated in lipogenesis, and SREBP-1c, the main transcription factor controling FAS and ACC1 expression (18).

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Subjects

Written informed consent was obtained from 15 normal subjects after explanation of the nature, purpose and possible risks of the study. This group consisted of seven women and eight men (aged 19 to 51 years, BMI 19 to 25). No subject had a personal or familial history of diabetes or obesity or was taking any medication; all had normal physical examination and normal plasma glucose and lipids concentrations (table 1). Subjects with unusual dietary habits were excluded.

Protocols

The protocol was approved by the INSERM and the local ethical committee and the study was conducted according to the french Hurriet law. Three studies were performed. Studies 1 and 2 were conducted in subjects consuming during the previous weeks their usual diet while study 3 was carried out in subjects having consumed during the previous two weeks an high energy (140-150 % of energy needs), high carbohydrate (60-65 % of total energy intake), mainly complex carbohydrates (60% of carbohydrates) diet. This diet was provided by a dietitian who met with each subject before the high energy, high carbohydrate diet period to obtain a report of the subject's usual diet and to establish the subject's requirement during the controled diet period. The dietitian met with each subject during and at the end of the controled diet period. A detailed report of each subject's dietary intake during the last week of the controled diet period was obtained and the actual intakes were calculated using the Cuqual tables. A detailed report of the dietary intake during the week preceding the metabolic study was also obtained for each subject studied while consuming his/her usual diet (studies 1 and

2).

The general protocol was the same for the three studies. Tests were initiated at 07 :00 hour in the post-absorptive state. An indwelling catheter was inserted in a forearm vein for blood sampling. After initial blood sampling and collection of expired gas, a sample of abdominal sub-cutaneous adipose tissue (150-250mg) was obtained by needle biopsy under local anaesthesia and immediately stored in liquid nitrogen. The subjects then drank a loading dose of deuterated water (99% MPE) (3g/l of body water) and [1,2-$^{13}C_2$] acetate (99% MPE) (5mg/kg of body weight), both from Cambridge Isotopes (MA, USA). Blood samples and expired gas were collected every hour during twelve hours. Abdominal sub-cutaneous adipose tissue samples were collected again at 6 and 12 hours, each time at a different site separated from the previous site(s) by at least 8-10 cm. Respiratory gas exchange was measured from 0 to 1 hour and then from 5 to 6 hour and 11 to 12 hour. During the first study the subjects (n = 5) remained in the fasting state and drank each hour 2.5 mg/kg of [1,2-$^{13}C_2$] acetate diluted in water enriched (6g/l) with deuterated water. During the second study, the subjects (n = 5) ingested also at time 1h glucose (1g/kg) followed by the ingestion of 20g glucose every hour until the end of the test. This represented 1100-1150 calories/12h, above thus the resting energy expenditure of the subjects (700±25 calories/12h). The third study (n = 5) was comparable to the first one except that the subjects were studied after two weeks of the high energy, high carbohydrate diet.

Analytical procedures :

Metabolites were assayed using enzymatic methods on neutralized perchloric extracts of plasma (glucose) or on plasma (NEFA,TAG). Plasma insulin and glucagon concentrations

were determined by radioimmunoassay. Methods for preparing samples for the measurement of deuterium and ^{13}C enrichment in the palmitate of plasma TAG (previous studies showed that comparable results are obtained using either VLDL-TAG or plasma TAG (19)) have been published in details previously (19, 20). Determinations of deuterium and ^{13}C enrichments were performed on a gas chromatograph coupled with a mass spectrometer (HP5890, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, CA, USA) operating in the electronic impact ionization mode (70 eV). Ions 270 to 273 were selectively monitored. The ratio 271/270 was used to measure deuterium enrichment since, at the deuterium enrichment level obtained in body water, deuterium incorporation in the molecules synthesized produces only singly labeled palmitate (19). The ratio 272/270 was used to calculate ^{13}C enrichment since incorporation of [1,2-$^{13}C_2$] acetate gives palmitate labeled with two^{13}C. Since any increase in the 271/270 ratio results in a rise in the 272/270 ratio this contribution was subtracted from the measured 272/270 in order to obtain the true enrichement in ^{13}C (21). These measurements of deuterium and ^{13}C enrichments in the palmitate of plasma TG assume that there was no significant recycling in liver of [1,2-$^{13}C_2$] acetate resulting in the appearance of singly labeled acetate molecules. Deuterium enrichment in plasma water was measured by the method of Yang et al (22). For all the enrichments measured by GC-MS the lowest enrichment measurable was 0.1 %. ^{13}C enrichment in the CO_2 of expired gas was measured by isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) (23).

Since labeled TAG incorporated in adipose tissue was diluted by a large pool of unlabeled TAG, deuterium and ^{13}C enrichment were measured by isotope ratio mass spectrometry.

Briefly adipose tissue lipids were extracted using the Folch procedure (24), TAG were purified by thin layer chromatography, dried under nitrogen and tranferred into 18 cm sealed combustion tubes (Vycor, Corning Glass Work, NY, USA). Cupric oxide (0.5g) and a 2 cm length of silver wire were added and tubes sealed at less than 20 mtorr pressure. TAG samples were then combusted to ^{13}C enriched CO_2 and deuterium enriched water for 4 hr at 520°C. The generated CO_2 was transferred under vacuum into Vycor tubes for measurement of ^{13}C enrichment. ^{13}C enrichment in CO_2 was then measured by IRMS (SIRA 12, Isomass, Cheshire, UK). Deuterium enriched water was vacuum distilled into sealed tubes containing 60 mg zinc reagent and reduced to deuterium enriched hydrogen gas at 520°C for 30 min. Deuterium enrichment were measured by IRMS using a manually operated dual inlet system (VG Isomass 903D, Cheshire, UK). The lowest enrichment measurable by IRMS for deuterium and ^{13}C was 0.5 d per mille

mRNA measurements. Procedures for the extraction of total RNA and the measurements of mRNA concentrations of FAS, ACC1 and SREBP-1c have been described previously (11, 25, 26).

Calculations :

Carbohydrate and lipid oxidation rates were calculated from respiratory gaseous exchange and urinary nitrogen excretion data (27). The fractional contribution (FSR) of lipogenesis to plasma TAG pool was calculated from the deuterium enrichments in TAG-palmitate and in plasma water as previously described (19, 20). An important assumption (28) and possible limitation, in these calculations of lipids synthesis is that the number of incorporation sites of

deuterium in the molecules synthesized is not significantly modified by the metabolic state. Hepatic lipogenesis was not calculated from ^{13}C incorporation since, with the dose of labeled acetate used, there was no measurable apparition of molecules of palmitate labeled with two labeled acetatse and therefore mass isotopomer distribution analysis could not be used to calculate ^{13}C enrichment in the lipogenic pool of hepatic acetyl-CoA.

Fat free mass (FFM) was calculated from the loading dose (LD) of deuterated water ingested and the deuterium enrichment in plasma water (IEw) as FFM = (LD/IEw)/0.732 (29). The ratios of deuterium over ^{13}C enrichment in TAG of adipose tissue and in palmitate of plasma TAG were calculated. These ratios were used to differentiate the direct (through in situ de novo lipogenesis) labeling of adipocytes TAG from indirect labeling (through uptake of fatty acids synthesized and released by the liver in VLDL-TAG). This ratio approach used the following modeling assumptions. Deuterated water equilibrates in the whole body pool of water. Acetate on the contrary is efficiently taken up and produced by the liver and during oral adminstration of ^{13}C acetate the enrichment in peripheral blood is considerably less than in portal blood (30). Therefore, hepatic lipogenesis incorporates in the synthesized palmitate both deuterium and ^{13}C, and produces VLDL-TAG labeled by both tracers. On the contrary, adipose tissue lipogenesis, if active, will gives fatty acids labeled only with deuterium. Comparison of the deuterium and ^{13}C enrichments measured in circulating TAG and in the TAG of abdominal sub-cutaneous adipose tissue obtained by needle biopsy thus permits determination of whether adipose tissue lipogenesis is active (higher deuterium/^{13}C enrichment ratio in adipose tissue than in circulating TAG) or not (comparable ratio).

All results are shown as means $\pm$ SEM. Comparisons were performed with one way (between

test comparison) or two ways (within test comparisons) analysis of variance followed by Student's t test to locate the differences.

RESULTS :

Dietary intake (Table 1) :

There was no difference between the dietary intakes preceding studies 1 and 2. As expected total energy intake and the contribution of carbohydrate to this intake were largely increased during the two weeks preceding study 3 while the contribution of fat was decreased ($p<0.01$ for all). The increase in carbohydrate intake was associated with a parallel increase in fibers and fructose intakes ($p<0.05$). Absolute fat intake was also moderately increased during the high energy, high carbohydrate diet, this increase being significant ($p<0.05$) for saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Hormones and metabolites values :

In the post-absorptive state for **t**here were no significant differences between the three groups of subjects despite the expected trend for lower NEFA and increased insulin and TAG concentrations in the subjects of study 3 (Table 2). In addition these subjects gained body weight ($p<0.05$) during the two weeks of controled high energy high carbohydrates diet (mean body weight gain : 1.5kg).

Figures 1 and 2 show the evolutions of glucose, insulin, NEFA and TAG during the three tests. As expected, both glucose and insulin were markedly higher and NEFA lower ($p<0.01$) during study 2 (with oral glucose ingestion) than during the two other studies. The evolution of these parameters, with a progressive decline in insulin and rise in NEFA,

was comparable for studies 1 and 3, although insulin was slightly higher ($p<0.05$) at time 660 and 720 min of study 3 (after high energy high carbohydrate diet). The evolution of TAG was comparable during the three studies, with a trend for higher values throughout the whole test in study 3. As expected, respiratory RQ decreased throughout the tests during studies 1 and 3 and increased during the tests of study 2. The initial values during study 3 were higher ($p<0.05$) than during the two other series of tests. Carbohydrate oxidation rates decreased while lipid oxidation increased throughout the tests during studies 1 and 3 (figure 3). Oral glucose ingestion (study 2) induced a rise in carbohydrate oxidation and a fall in lipid oxidation rates.

Deuterium and ^{13}C enrichment in plasma water and in plasma and adipose tissue TAG

Figure 4 shows deuterium enrichment of plasma water and ^{13}C enrichment in the CO_2 of expired gas during the three studies. Plateau values of deuterium enrichment were obtained for all studies. The kinetics of ^{13}C enrichment in expired gas were identical showing that ^{13}C acetate absorption and oxidation during the three tests were comparable. The values for deuterium and ^{13}C enrichment in plasma and adipose tissue TAG are shown in Table 3. During study 1 these values in plasma TAG decreased between 6 and 12 hour and hepatic lipogenesis, calculated from the deuterium enrichments, decreased ($p<0.05$) (Table 4). During the study 2 (with oral ingestion of glucose) deuterium enrichment in plasma TAG was slightly higher at 6 hour than in study 1 and increased further at 12 hour. Therefore, hepatic lipogenesis increased ($p<0.05$) during the test instead of decreasing and was at 12 hour higher ($p<0.05$) than in study 1 (Table 4). ^{13}C enrichment of plasma TAG was also higher than in study 1 and increased between 6 and 12 hour confirming thus the increase in hepatic lipogenic

rate. During the study 3 (after high energy high carbohydrates diet) both ^{13}C and deuterium enrichments were higher at 6 hour than during the two other studies ($p<0.05$) but the values declined thereafter, as in study 1. At 12 hours the values, although always higher than in study 1, were comparable to those observed at the end of study 2. Hepatic lipogenesis was at 6 hour greater ($p<0.05$) than during the other two studies (Table 4) and declined after to values comparable to those of the end of study 2. A quantitative estimate of hepatic lipogenesis can be obtained if we assume a secretion rate of TAG (TAGrt) by the liver of about 0.13-0.15mg/kg/min (7, 20) as : lipogenesis (g/12h) = TAGrt.lipogenesis(%).body weight(kg).720(min). The value used in this calculation for lipogenesis(%) is the average of the values obtained at 6 h and 12 h. Hepatic lipogenesis would represent during the 12 hours of the tests a net production of 0.21 ± 0.04, 0.33 ± 0.16 and 0.58 ± 0.22 g ($p<0.05$ vs study 1) during studies 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

During the three studies there was no detectable appearance of excess ^{13}C in adipose tissue TAG either at 6 hour or at 12 hour. On the contrary, deuterium abundance increased during the three studies; this enrichment was slightly more important during study 3 than during the two other studies. Therefore the ^{13}C/deuterium enrichment ratio in adipose tissue was 0 at the end of the three studies. Since in situ lipogenesis was the only detectable source of TAG labeling by deuterium in adipose tissue, we used this deuterium enrichment to estimate the fractional contribution of adipose tissue lipogenesis (FSR) to adipose TAG stores during the 12 hours of the test. These FSR were 0.00011 ± 0.00004, 0.00004 ± 0.00001 and 0.00014 ± 0.00004 for studies 1, 2 and 3 respectively. These FSR were then converted in estimates of absolute synthetic rates (ASR) using the total body fat mass (FM), calculated from the

dilution of deuterated water, as a measure of TAG stores : ASR=FSR.FM. Adipose tissue lipogenic rates were estimated to be 0.27±0.14, 0.16±0.05 and 0.41±0.19 g during the studies 1, 2 and 3 respectively (no differences between the three studies despite a trend for higher values in study 3). These values are comparable to those obtained for hepatic lipogenesis for study 1, but lower ($p<0.05$) during study 2 (acute stimulation by oral glucose) and 3 (two weeks overfeeding). These values for adipose and liver lipogenesis should be considered as estimates rather than truly quantitative, but, considering both the fractional values and these quantitative estimates, adipose tissue lipogenesis appears clearly poorly responsive to both acute and chronic stimulation by carbohydrate ingestion, contrary to liver lipogenesis. It is also clear that the sum during study 2 of hepatic and adipose lipogenesis (0.5-1g) was low compared to the total amount of glucose ingested (260-280g) and of total carbohydrate oxidation rate calculated from indirect calorimetry (around 120g). This sum represented also only a minor pathway for the disposal of the large amount of carbohydrate ingested by the subjects during the high energy, high carbohydrate diet.

Adipose tissue mRNA concentrations :

mRNA concentrations measured at 0 and 12 hour are shown in Table 5. FAS mRNA decreased during study 1 ($p<0.05$). When oral glucose was given these concentrations remained to the initial values. After two weeks of hypercaloric high carbohydrate feeding, the initial values of FAS mRNA were not modified and decreased again ($p<0.05$) during the 12 hours of the test. There were no significant variations of ACC1 mRNA values during studies 1 and 2. The values observed at 0 hour and 12 hour during study 3 were lower than the corresponding values of the two other studies. SREBP-1c mRNA levels were at time 0 hour slightly decreased ($p<0.05$) in study 3 compared to studies 1 and 2. These values decreased at

12 hour in study 1 ($p<0.05$ vs time 0) and remained to basal levels in study 2. The decline in study 3 failed to reach significance ($p = 0.15$).

DISCUSSION

We compared the response of liver and adipose tissue lipogenesis to acute and chronic stimulation by carbohydrate ingestion. Hepatic lipogenesis was, in agreement with previous studies (7, 8, 31) clearly responsive to both acute and chronic stimulation while adipose tissue DNL appeared on the contrary poorly responsive. This conclusion is based on several lines of evidence. First, although oral glucose ingestion in study 2 prevented the decrease in both FAS and SREBP-1c mRNA concentrations observed in study 1 there was no increase in these concentrations, as well as in ACC1 mRNA value. This strongly suggests that the expression of lipogenic genes, and presumably the activity of the corresponding proteins, were only minimally stimulated in adipose tissue by the 12 hour rise in plasma insulin and glucose. Measurements of proteins amounts and enzyme activity were precluded by the small amount of adipose tissue obtained by needle biopsy. However, there is no short-term regulation of FAS activity and changes in activity are linked to changes in mRNA level (32). With respect to SREBP-1c, the present evidence is that its main regulation is at the transcriptional level and that its activation by proteolytic cleavage is probably a constitutive, non-regulated process (33). The present *in vivo* result contrasts with *in vitro* studies showing a stimulation of FAS expression and activity by insulin in human adipocytes (12). Second, FAS, ACC1 and SREBP-1c mRNA levels were not increased, but rather decreased, during the high energy high carboydrate diet suggesting strongly that the lipogenic pathway was not stimulated in adipose tissue by carbohydrate overfeeding. Third, these results are consistent with the tracer-

derived estimates of adipose tissue lipogenesis we obtained. The comparaison of deuterium and ^{13}C enrichments in plasma and adipose tissue TAG clearly shows that adipose tissue lipogenesis was active under the three situations studied. The lack of detectable enrichment in ^{13}C of adipose TAG does not exclude that some uptake of TAG-FA occured but shows that this uptake, if present, is low and does not contribute to the deuterium enrichment measured in adipose TAG. There was, however, no stimulation of lipogenesis in adipose tissue by acute glucose oral load and only a non significant trend for higher lipogenic rate after chronic carbohydrate overfeeding. As a result adipose tissue lipogenesis which was quantitatively comparable to liver lipogenesis in the absence of stimulation (study 1) became less important during either acute or chronic stimulation by carbohydrate feeding. Overall our results agree with those of previous studies which used the incorpation in adipose tissue lipids of ^{14}C from glucose to estimate lipogenesis (4, 5, 15, 34). We think thus that the stimulation of adipose tissue lipogenesis by massive carbohydrate overfeeding suggested by the study of Aarsland et al (8) is, if real, present only during such extreme, unphysiological situation.

The regulation of adipose tissue lipogenesis appears thus different in human beings compared with some other mammalian species. In rats for example adipose tissue lipogenesis is more active and is, as liver lipogenesis, responsive to high insulin/glucose levels and to variations of carbohydrate intake (35, 36). SREBP-1c plays a major role in the regulation of lipogenic genes expression, at least in their response to insulin (18, 37, 38). This transcription factor is a major determinant of the lipogenic capacity of mammalian and avian tissues (39). Therefore it is possible that SREBP-1c expression is low in human adipose tissue, compared to other species, but such comparison between human beings and other species has not been performed to our knowledge. The lack of response in our study of adipose tissue FAS and

ACC1 expression and lipogenesis to acute or chronic carbohydrates overfeeding could be related to the lack of increase of SREBP-1c mRNA. Since SREBP-1c expression is stimulated in rats by dietary carbohydrates and/or insulin (18, 40, 41) it would remain to determine why this stimulation is absent in human adipose tissue.

The comparison of the quantitative estimate of hepatic and adipose lipogenesis during study 2 with the amount of glucose ingested (less than 1g vs 250-270g) shows that the contribution of this metabolic pathway to the disposal of ingested glucose was minimal. The increase of hepatic and adipose lipogenesis after an hypercaloric high carbohydrate diet (1-1.5 g/day) was also moderate and can thus explain only a minimal part the weight gain of the subjects (1500g in average during the two weeks of controled diet). Since liver biopsies for measurement of tracer incorporation in liver TAG were not performed for obvious ethical reasons we cannot exclude the possibility that some newly synthesized fatty acids remained within liver TAG stores. However, it seems very unlikely that an increase in liver TAG stores could explain a large part of the disposal of ingested glucose in study 2 and of the weight gain observed during the high energy high carbohydrate diet. An increase in lipogenesis in another tissue is unlikely. Therefore the most probable explanations for the observed body weight increase are merely a repletion of muscles and liver glycogen stores, along with the simultaneous storage of water, and the suppression of fat oxidation leading to the deposition of ingested fat. Moreover, altough the contribution of fat to total energy intake was decreased during the high energy, high carbohydrate diet, the total amount ingested was increased.

In conclusion, our results show that in normal humans adipose tissue lipogenesis, although active, is quantitatively a minor pathway and is less responsive than hepatic lipogensis to acute or prolonged carbohydrate overfeeding. The picture could be different in obesity but the recent finding that lipogenic genes expression is decreased in adipose tissue of

obese subjects (11) makes this possibility unprobable. Thus, DNL in adipose tissue is an unlikely contributor to the development of dietary induced obesity in humans.

Acknowledgments : We thank J Peyrat for her help when performing the tests, M Sothier for her help in dietary advices and the volunteers who participated in this study. SREBP-1c competitor was a gift from H Vidal (INSERM U 449, Lyon, France). This work was supported in part by a grant from Lipha-Santé, by EEC contract FAIR CT97-3011 and by a grant from the Medical Research Council of Canada.

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Figure legends

Figure 1 : Evolutions de the concentrations of glucose (upper panel) and insulin (lower panel) throughout the 12 hours of the three studies (normocaloric diet, no oral glucose : open circles ; normocaloric diet , with oral glucose : closed squares ; high energy, high carbohydrate diet : closed circles)

Figure 2 : Evolutions of the concentrations of plasma NEFA (upper panel) and TAG (lower panel) throughout the 12 hours of the three studies (normocaloric diet, no oral glucose : open circles ; normocaloric diet , with oral glucose : closed squares ; high energy, high carbohydrate diet : closed circles)

Figure 3 : Lipids and carbohydrates (CHO) oxidation rates during the three studies (upper panel : normocaloric diet, no glucose; middle panel ; normocaloric diet, with oral glucose; lower panel : high energy high carbohydrates diet). Values are in mg/kg/hour. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ vs the initial (0-60 minutes) values, $ $p < 0.05$ vs the corresponding values of the other two studies.

Figure 4 : Evolutions of the enrichments of ^{13}C in CO_2 of expired gas (upper panel) and of deuterium in plasma water(lower panel) throughout the 12 hours of the three studies (normocaloric diet, no oral glucose : open circles ; normocaloric diet , with oral glucose : closed squares; high energy, high carbohydrate diet : closed circles)

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Table 1: Dietary intakes during the week preceding the metabolic studies

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3
Energy intake Cal. $kg^{\uparrow 1}$ $d^{\uparrow 1}$	31.8±1.0	28.6±1.1	54.4±4.6 **
Proteins (% of energy)	15.8±0.4	16.8±0.6	15.7±0.4
CHO (% of energy)	49.3±1.1	47,1±0.6	60.7±1.2 **
Fat (% of energy)	35.5±1.0	36.1±0.7	23.3±0.7 **
Fibers (g/d)	16.1±1.6	13.1±0.6	26.8±1.5 *
Fructose ((g/d)	10.8±3.4	8.1±2.0	14.0±2.2 *
SFA[1] (g/d)	32.2±2.1	27.7±2.0	44.2±4.4 *
MUFA[2] (g/d)	25.3±1.1	24.3±1.0	32.6.±3.0 *
PUFA[3] (g/d)	10.6±0.9	9.3±0.4	15.7±1.0 *
Simple CHO/total CHO	0.49±0.03	0.49±0.02	0.38±0.02 *

Values are mean ± SEM. * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ vs the other two studies.

[1]SFA, saturated fatty acids

[2]MUFA, monounsaturated fatty acids

[3]PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acids

Table 2 : Hormones and metabolites concentrations measured in the initial, post-absorptive, state during the three studies

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3
Insulin pmol/l	40±4	53±5	60±8
Glucagon ng/L	176±14	143±9	157±4
Glucose mM	3.84±0.15	4.05±0.17	4.00±0.12
NEFA µM	395±23	565±68	317±47
TAG mM	0.57±0.03	0.53±0.05	0.79±0.14

Results are shown as mean and sem

Table 3 : ^{13}C and deuterium (D) enrichments in plasma TAG-palmitate and in adipose tissue TAG

	Study 1		Study 2		Study 3	
Plasma	6 hour	12 hour	6hour	12 hour	6 hour	12 hour
^{13}C (MPE)	0.26±0.04	0.18±0.02	0.96±0.34	1.46±0.53	1.83±0.70	0.80±0.28
D (MPE)	0.23±0.02	0.18±0.02	0.30±0.09	0.44±0.11	0.77±0.22	0.41±0.12
Ad. tissue	6 hour	12 hour	6 hour	12 hour	6 hour	12 hour
^{13}C (δ per mil)	0	0	0	0	0	0
D (δ per mil)	0	11.4±4.6	0.6±0.4	5.6±1.9	3.7±0.8	22.0±1.0

Enrichments in plasma samples are shown as mole percent excess (MPE) and in adipose tissue TAG as delta par mille

Table 4 : Hepatic lipogenesis during the three studies (% of the circulating TAG pool)

	6 hour	12 hour
Study 1	3.57±0.50	2.77±0.32 *
Study 2	4.01±1.27	5.84±1.33 * £
Study 3	10.61±3.29 $	5.40±1.18 * £

* $p<0.05$ vs the value at 6 hour of the same study. $ $p<0.05$ vs the 6 hour values of the two other studies. £ $p<0.05$ vs the 12 hour value of study 1.

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Table 5 : mRNA concentrations (attomoles/µg total RNA) in adipose tissue

	Study 1		Study 2		Study 3	
	0 hour	12 hour	0 hour	12 hour	0 hour	12 hour
FAS	47.1±5.6	26.6±6.9 *	47.9±9.1.	55.2±12.8	32.5±10.5	10.1±2.5 *
ACC1	13.8±4.8	27.5±4.2	32.0±4.8	18.2±1.6	7.1±1.6 $	2.4±1.0 $
SREBP-1c	8.9±3.0	1.5±0.4 *	6.6±1.7	5.6±0.4	3.5±0.8 $	1.9±0.8

* $p<0.05$ vs the value at 0 hour of the same study, $ $p<0.05$ vs the values at 0 or 12 hour of the two other studies

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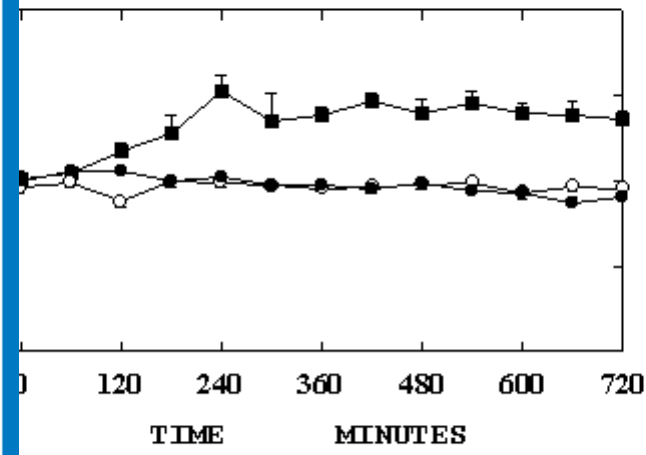
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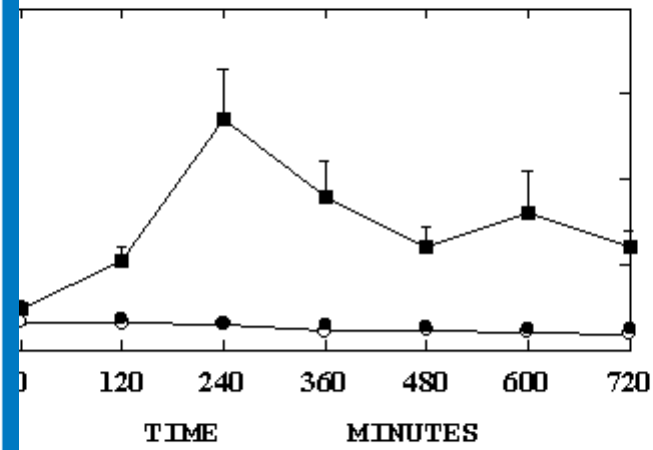
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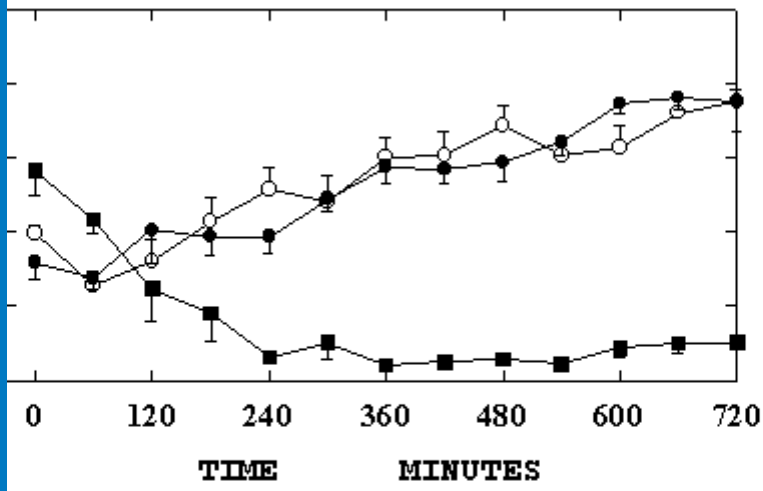
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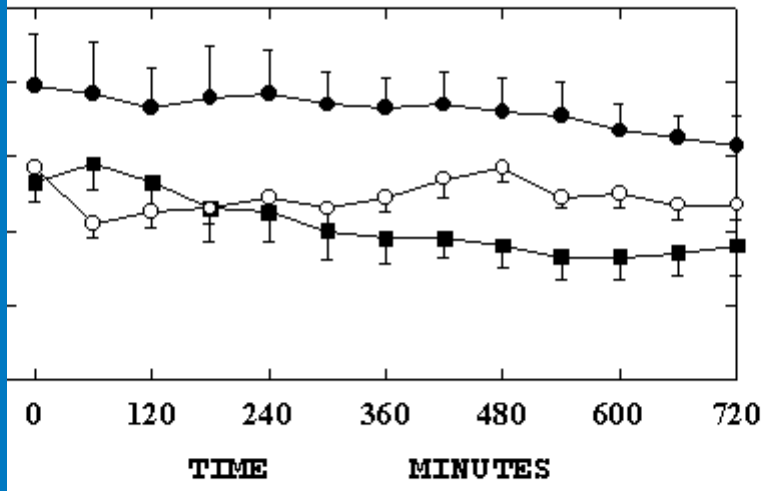
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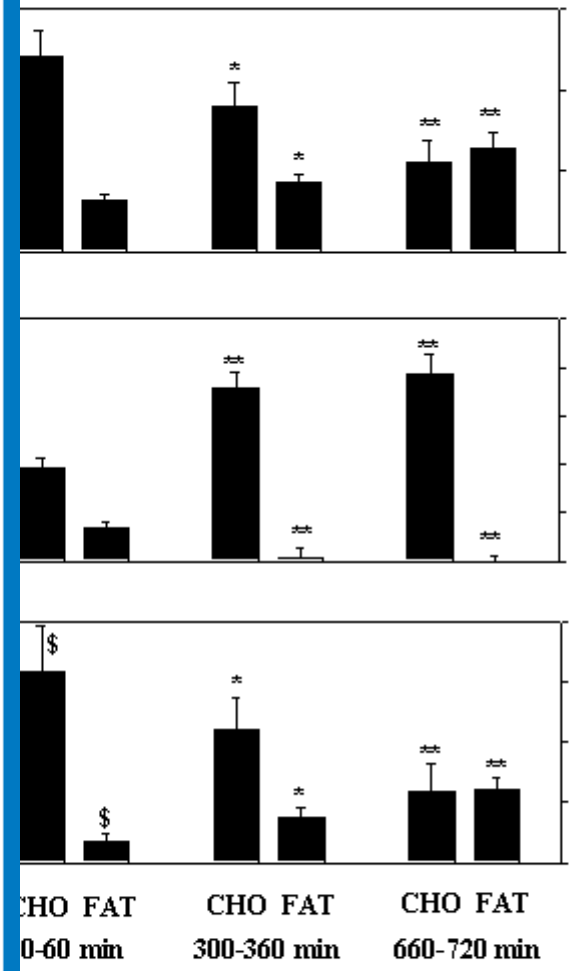
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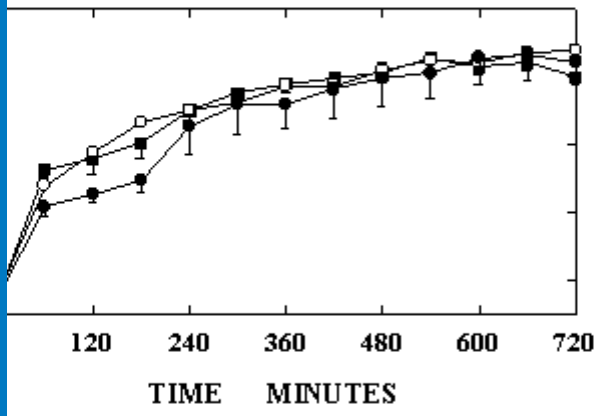
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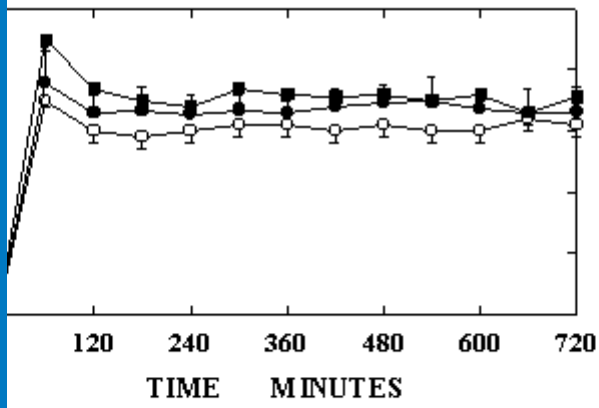
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