

# Signaling cascades in regulation of fat absorption and remodeling of lipid droplets' proteome in small intestine



**Prof. Grzegorz Sumara**

**Head of Dioscuri Centre for  
Metabolic Diseases**

**Nencki Institute of Experimental  
Biology**

**Polish Academy of Sciences**

**3 Pasteur Street, 02-093 Warszawa,  
Poland**

## **Short summary**

Lipid-rich diets increase incidents of obesity, diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and cancer. Absorption of lipids in the intestine is a multistep process, initiated by the micellization and digestion of lipids in the lumen of the intestine, uptake of fatty acids (FAs) and glycerides by enterocytes followed by re-synthesis of triglycerides (TGs) at the endoplasmic reticulum. In enterocytes, TGs might be either directed into chylomicrons for the subsequent secretion or stored in lipid droplets (LDs). Dynamic processes of deposition and degradation of TGs stored in LDs buffer FAs levels in the cytoplasm at the postprandial and fasting states. Degradation of TGs (lipolysis) stored in LDs into FAs is mediated by multiple enzymes, like adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL) or hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL). Since FAs at certain concentrations are toxic for cells, regulation of LDs dynamics is central to maintaining intestinal homeostasis. Our previous study showed that upon lipid ingestion protein kinase D2 (PKD2) promotes chylomicron-mediated TGs transport to the general circulation. Our new data show that PKD2 regulates also LDs dynamics in enterocytes and is a part of the signaling machinery regulating changes in enterocytes' proteostasis in response to lipid ingestion. We demonstrated that ingestion

of lipids promotes rapid changes in the proteome of enterocytes mediated by posttranslational mechanisms, also by PKD2. These changes include the degradation of LDs-associated lipases to prevent toxic effects of FAs. These data suggest that enterocytes utilize a mechanism preventing excessive flux of FAs into the cytosol after consumption of lipids, which is required for preserving enterocytes' function.

#### List of publications:

1. Wit M, Trujillo-Viera J, Strohmeyer A, Klingenspor M, Hankir M, Sumara G. When fat meets the gut—focus on intestinal lipid handling in metabolic health and disease. *EMBO Mol Med*. 2022 May, doi: 10.15252/emmm.202114742
2. Loza-Valdes A, Mayer AE, Kassouf T, Trujillo-Viera J, Schmitz W, Dziaczkowski F, Leitges M, Schlosser A, Sumara G. A phosphoproteomic approach reveals that PKD3 controls PKA-mediated glucose and tyrosine metabolism. *Life Sci Alliance*. 2021 Jun, doi: 10.26508/lsa.202000863.
3. Trujillo-Viera J, El-Merahbi R, Schmidt V, Karwen T, Loza-Valdes A, Strohmeyer A, Reuter S, Noh M, Wit M, Hawro I, Mocek S, Fey C, Mayer AE, Löffler MC, Wilhelmi I, Metzger M, Ishikawa E, Yamasaki S, Rau M, Geier A, Hankir M, Seyfried F, Klingenspor M, Sumara G. Protein Kinase D2 drives chylomicron-mediated lipid transport in the intestine and promotes obesity. *EMBO Mol Med*. 2021 May, doi: 10.15252/emmm.202013548.
4. El-Merahbi R, Viera JT, Valdes AL, Kolczynska K, Reuter S, Löffler MC, Erk M, Ade CP, Karwen T, Mayer AE, Eilers M, Sumara G. The adrenergic-induced ERK3 pathway drives lipolysis and suppresses energy dissipation. *Genes Dev*. 2020 Apr 1;34(7-8):495-510.
5. Mayer AE, Löffler MC, Loza Valdés AE, Schmitz W, El-Merahbi R, Viera JT, Erk M, Zhang T, Braun U, Heikenwalder M, Leitges M, Schulze A, Sumara G. The kinase PKD3 provides negative feedback on cholesterol and triglyceride synthesis by suppressing insulin signaling. *Sci Signal*. 2019 Aug 6;12(593):eaav9150.
6. Löffler MC, Mayer AE, Trujillo Viera J, Loza Valdes A, El-Merahbi R, Ade CP, Karwen T, Schmitz W, Slotta A, Erk M, Janaki-Raman S, Matesanz N, Torres J, Marcos M, Sabio G, Eilers M, Schulze A and Sumara G. Protein kinase D1 deletion in adipocytes enhances energy dissipation and protects against adiposity. *EMBO J*. 2018 Nov 15;37(22):e99182.
7. Sumara G, Sumara O, Kim J, Karsenty G. Gut-derived serotonin is a multifunctional determinant to fasting adaptation. *Cell Metab*. 2012 Nov 7;16(5):588-600.
8. Oury F\*, Sumara G\*, Sumara O, Ferron M, Chang H, Smith CE, Hermo L, Suarez S, Roth BL, Ducey P, Karsenty G. Endocrine Regulation of Male Fertility by the Skeleton. *Cell*. 2011 Mar 4;144(5):796-809. \*equal contribution
9. Sumara G, Formentini I, Collins S, Sumara I, Windak R, Bodenmiller B, Ramracheya R, Caille D, Jiang H, Platt KA, Meda P, Aebbersold R, Rorsman P, Ricci R. Regulation of PKD by the MAPK p38delta in insulin secretion and glucose homeostasis. *Cell*. 2009 Jan 23;136(2):235-48.
10. Ricci R\*, Sumara G\*, Sumara I, Rozenberg I, Kurrer M, Akhmedov A, Hersberger M, Eriksson U, Eberli FR, Becher B, Borén J, Chen M, Cybulsky MI, Moore KJ, Freeman MW, Wagner EF, Matter CM and Lüscher TF. Requirement of JNK2 for scavenger receptor A-mediated foam cell formation in atherogenesis. *Science*. 2004 Nov 26;306(5701):1558-61. \*equal contribution.