

BACKGROUND

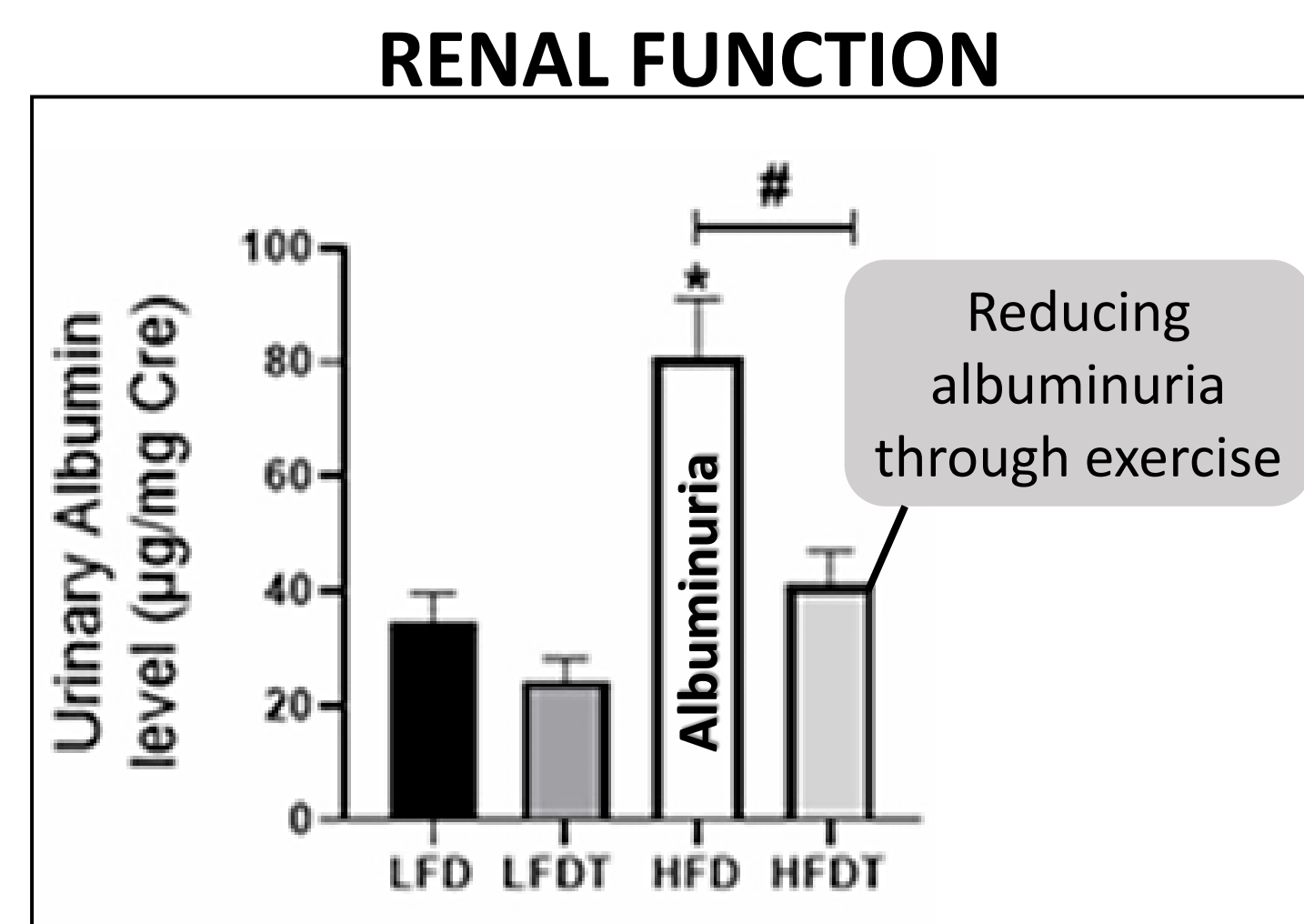
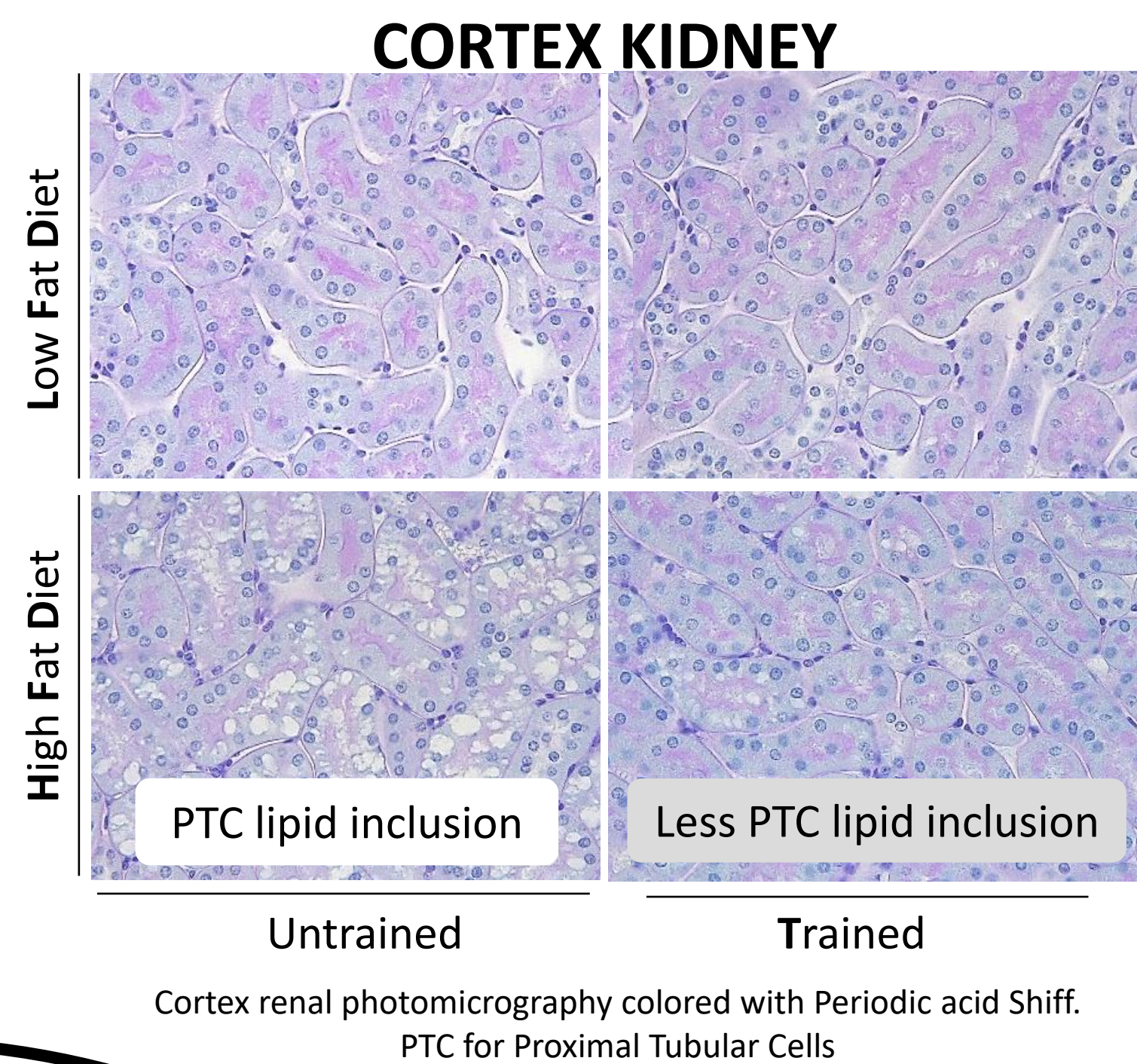
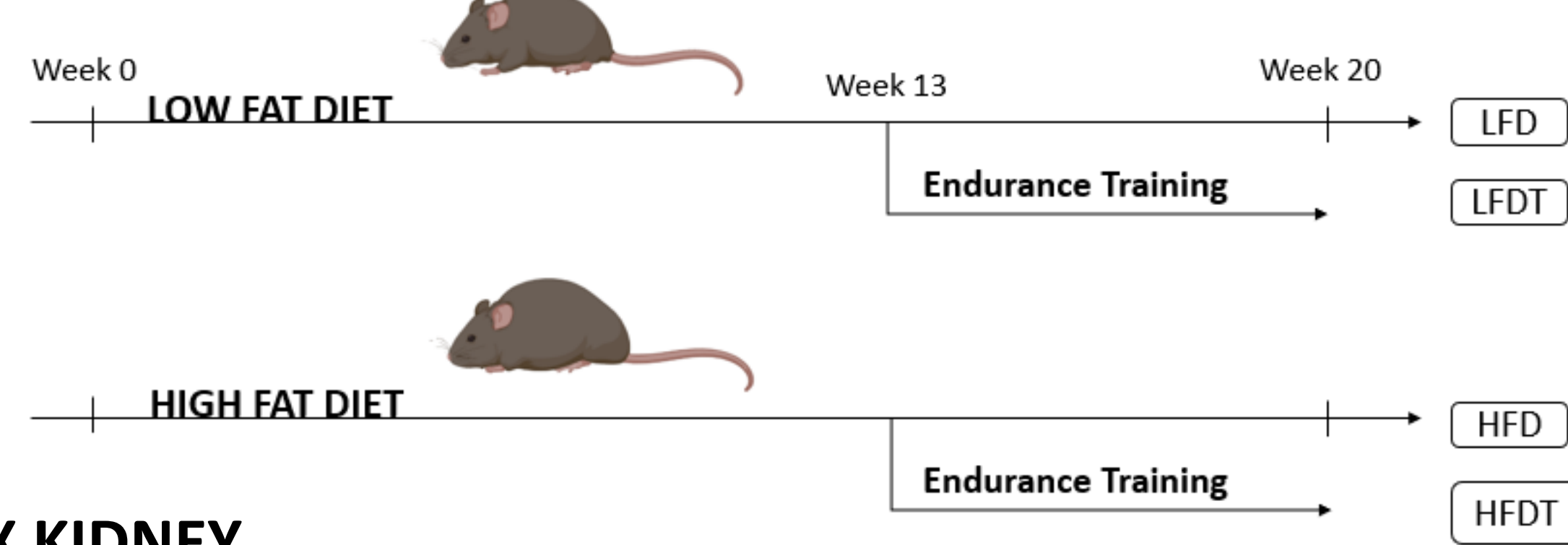
Exercise training improves chronic kidney disease induced by obesity

The growing increase of obesity intensifies the incidence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) across the world. Our group demonstrated that the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) dysregulation is a key driver of the obesity-induced CKD progression.

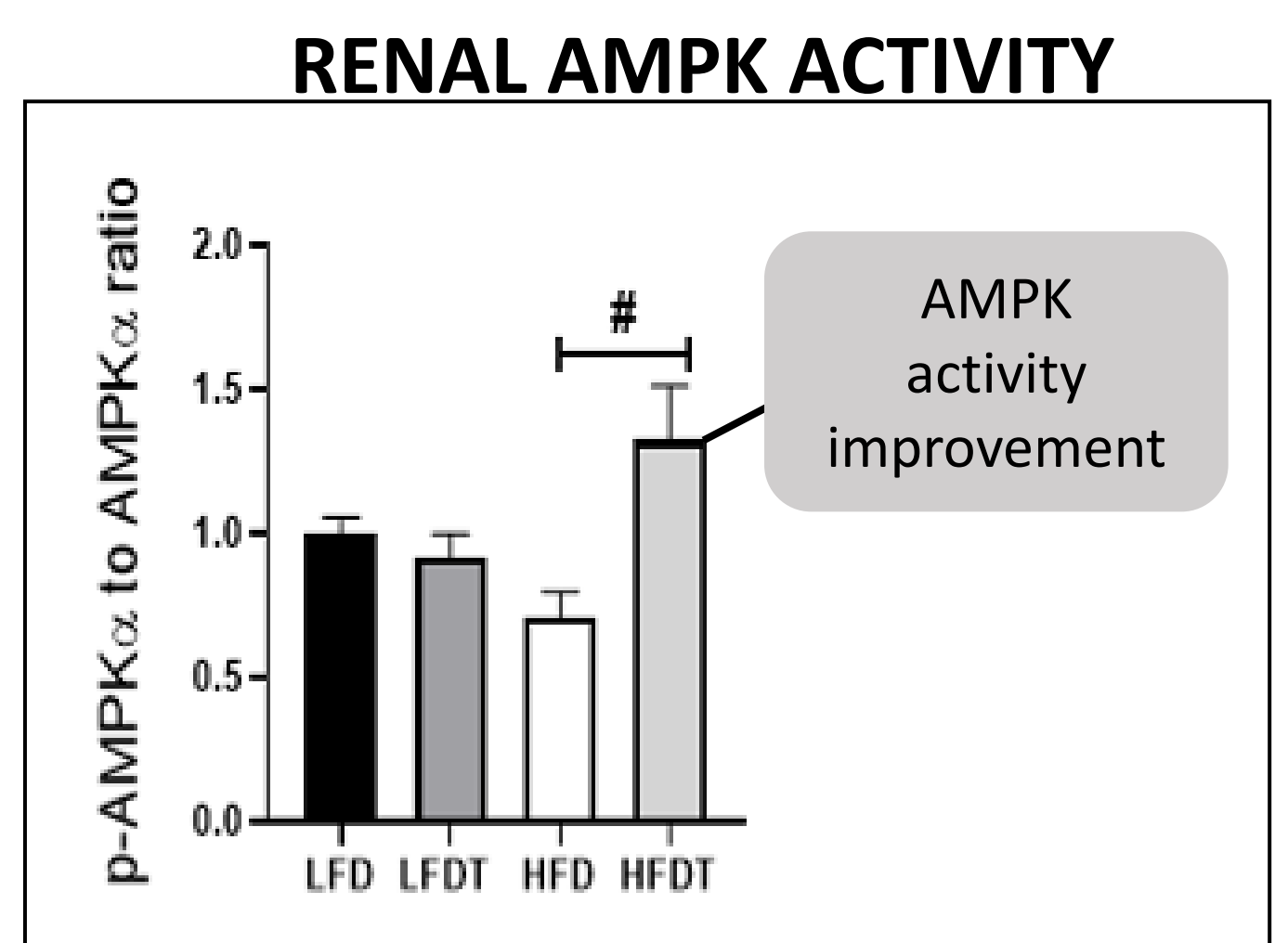
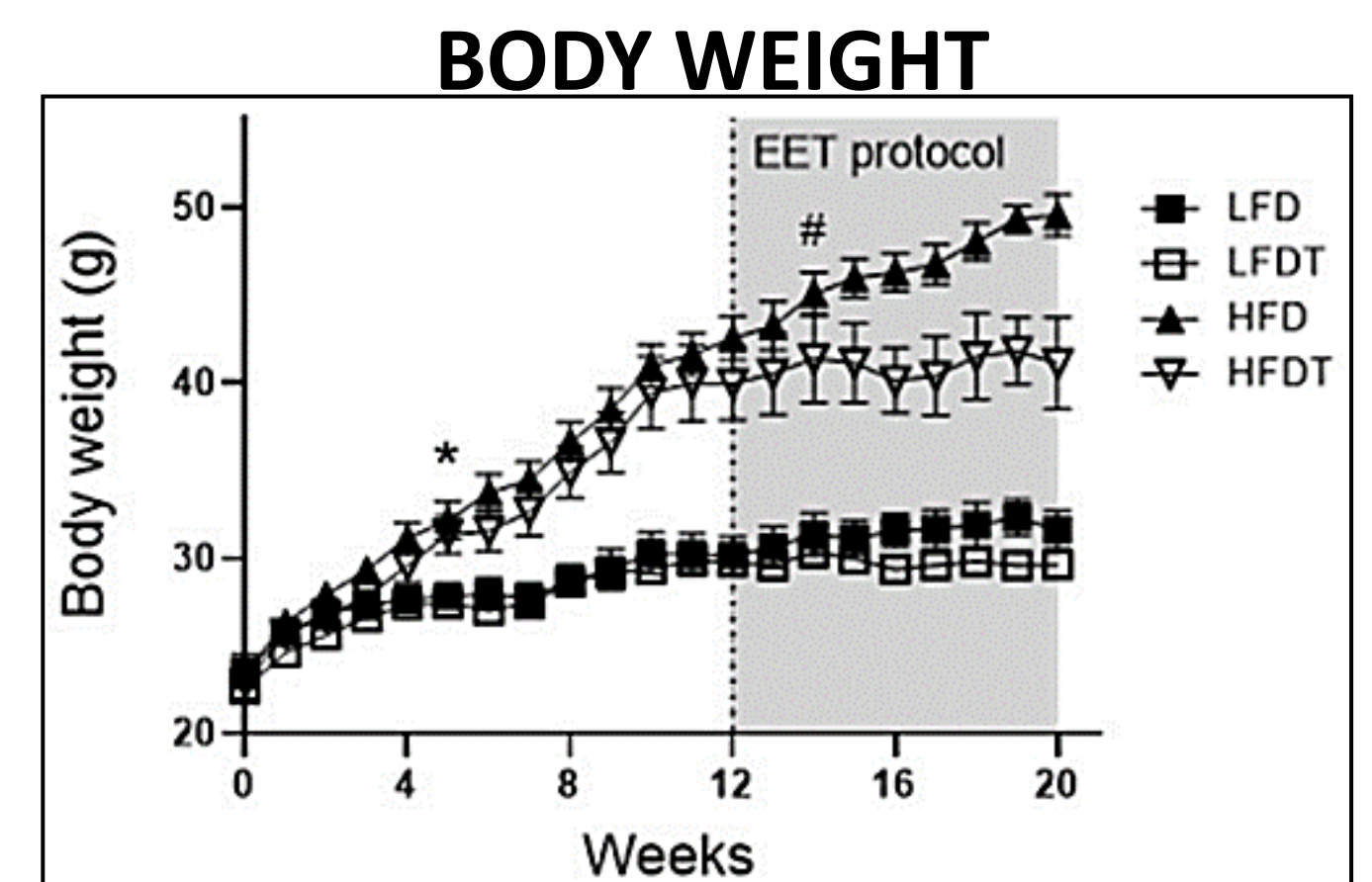
Declèves AE et al., 2011
Declèves AE et al., 2014

Our lab developed an *in vivo* model of trained mice to activate AMPK.

Juszczak F. et al., 2021

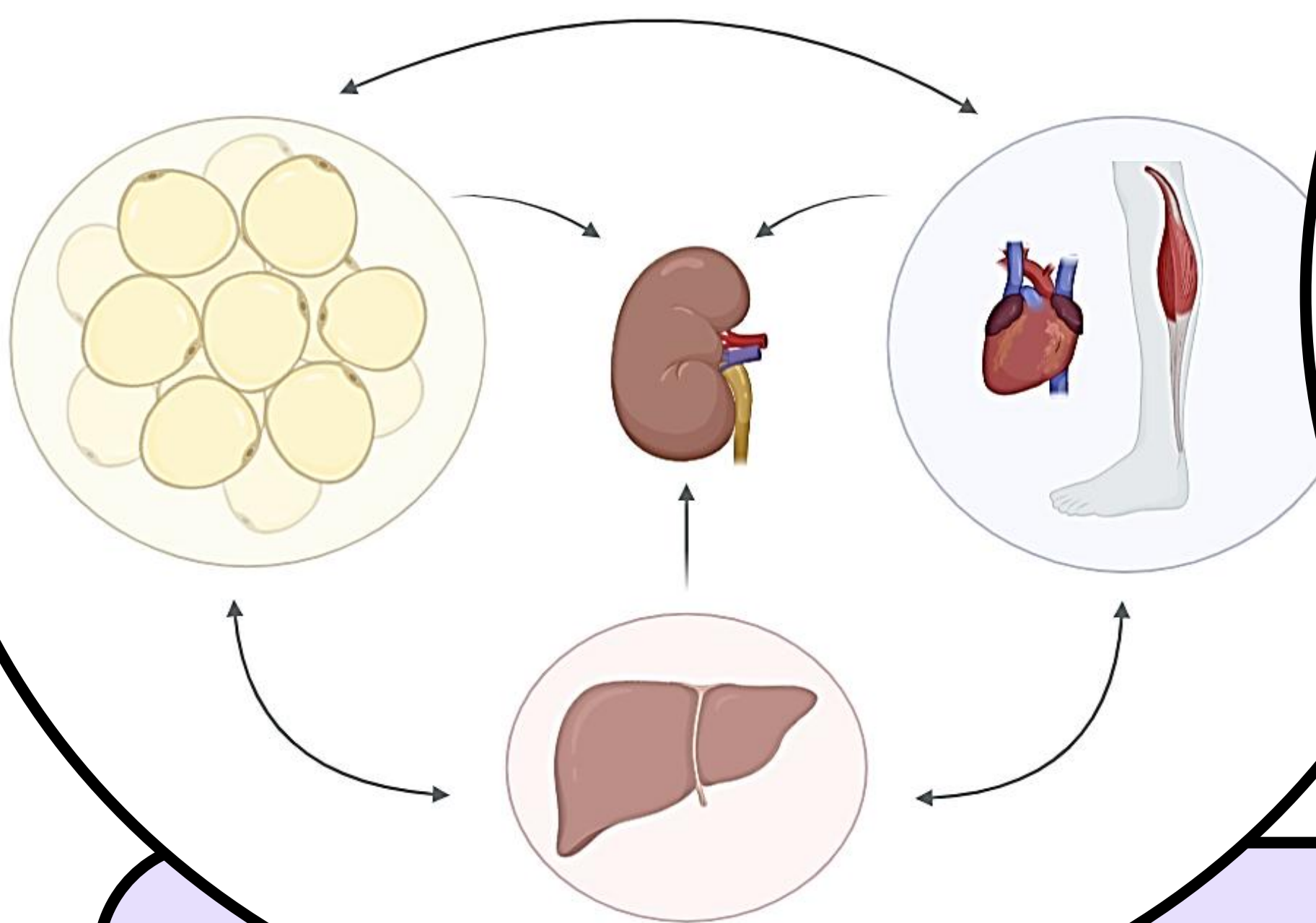


One way ANOVA followed by Newman-Keuls. * $p \leq 0.05$ versus LFD, # $p \leq 0.05$ versus HFD. $n = 6-8$ in each group.



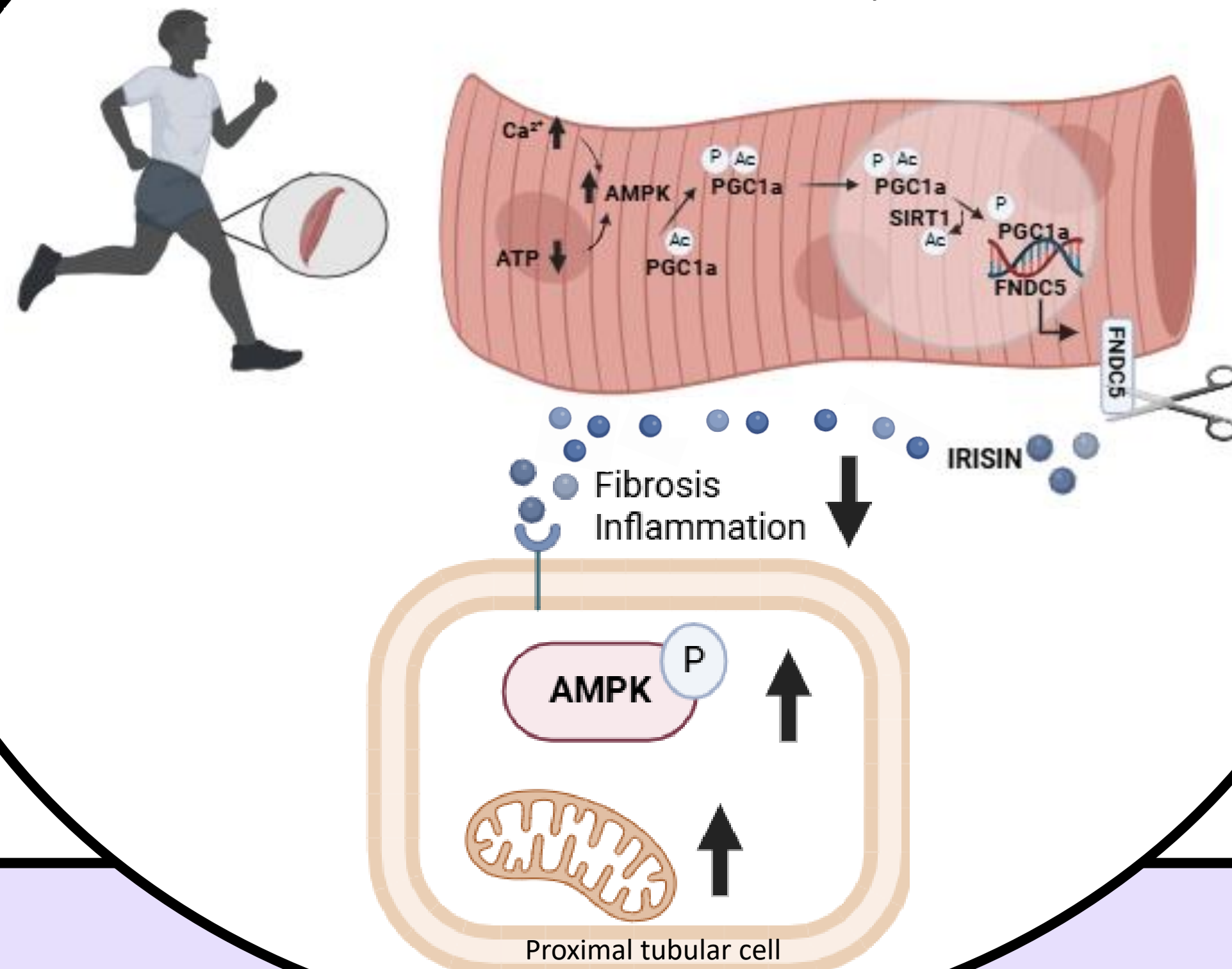
Organ Cross Talk

Organs communicate each other via organokine secretion. We hypothesize that myokines produced during exercise are involved in the beneficial effects of EET on renal impairments.



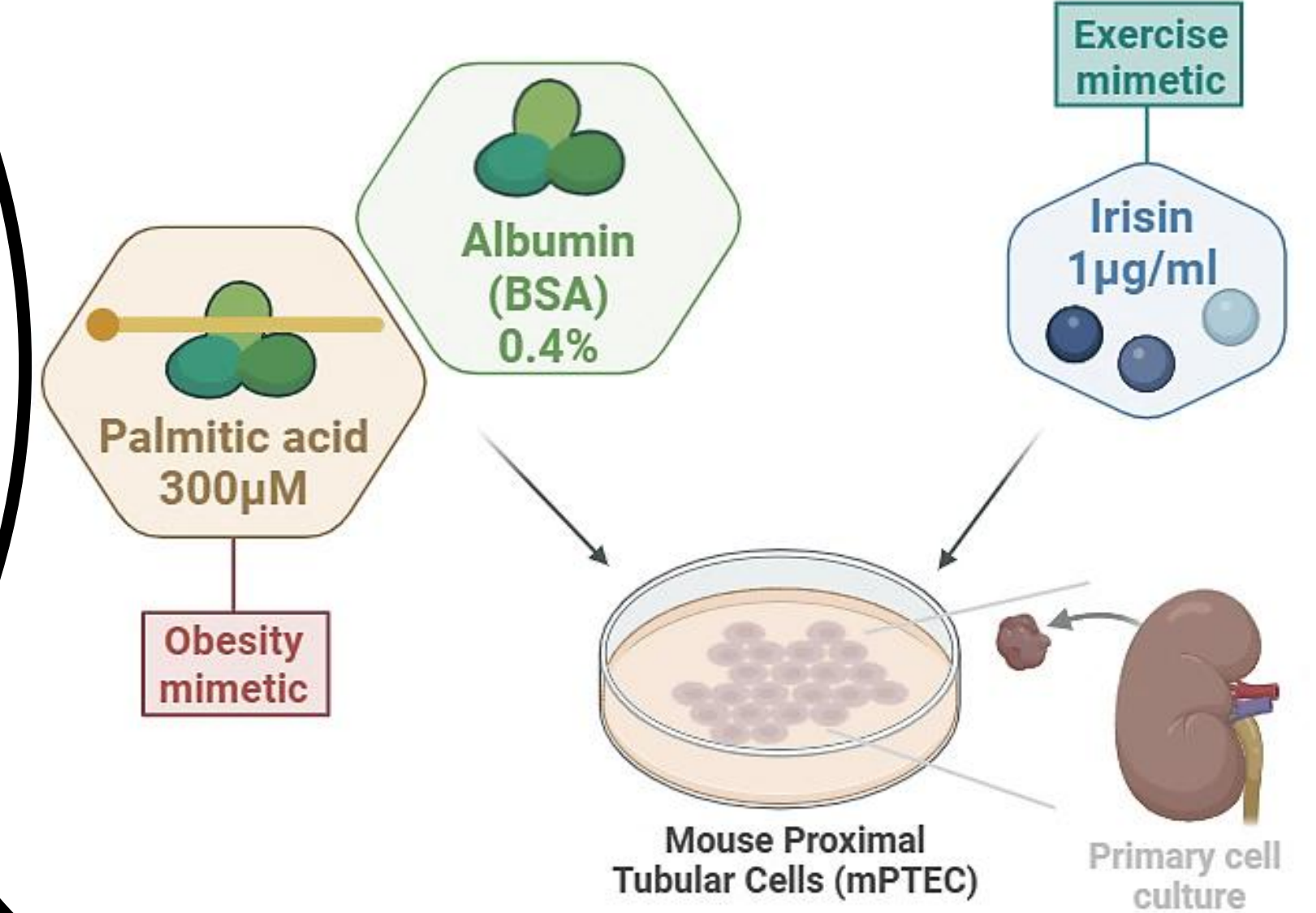
Irisin

Among myokines, irisin has been recently highlighted to have beneficial effect on kidney.

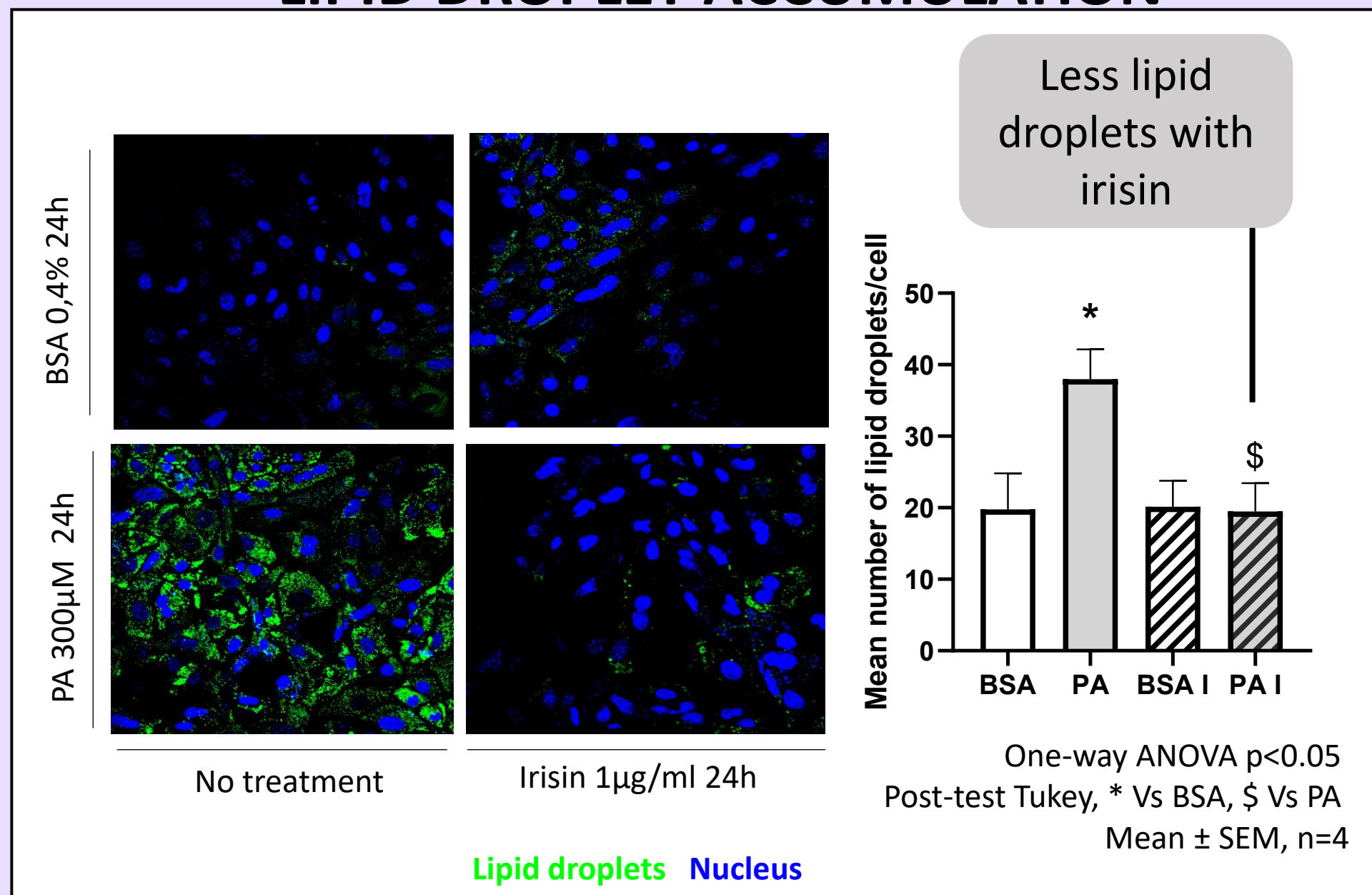


Materials and method

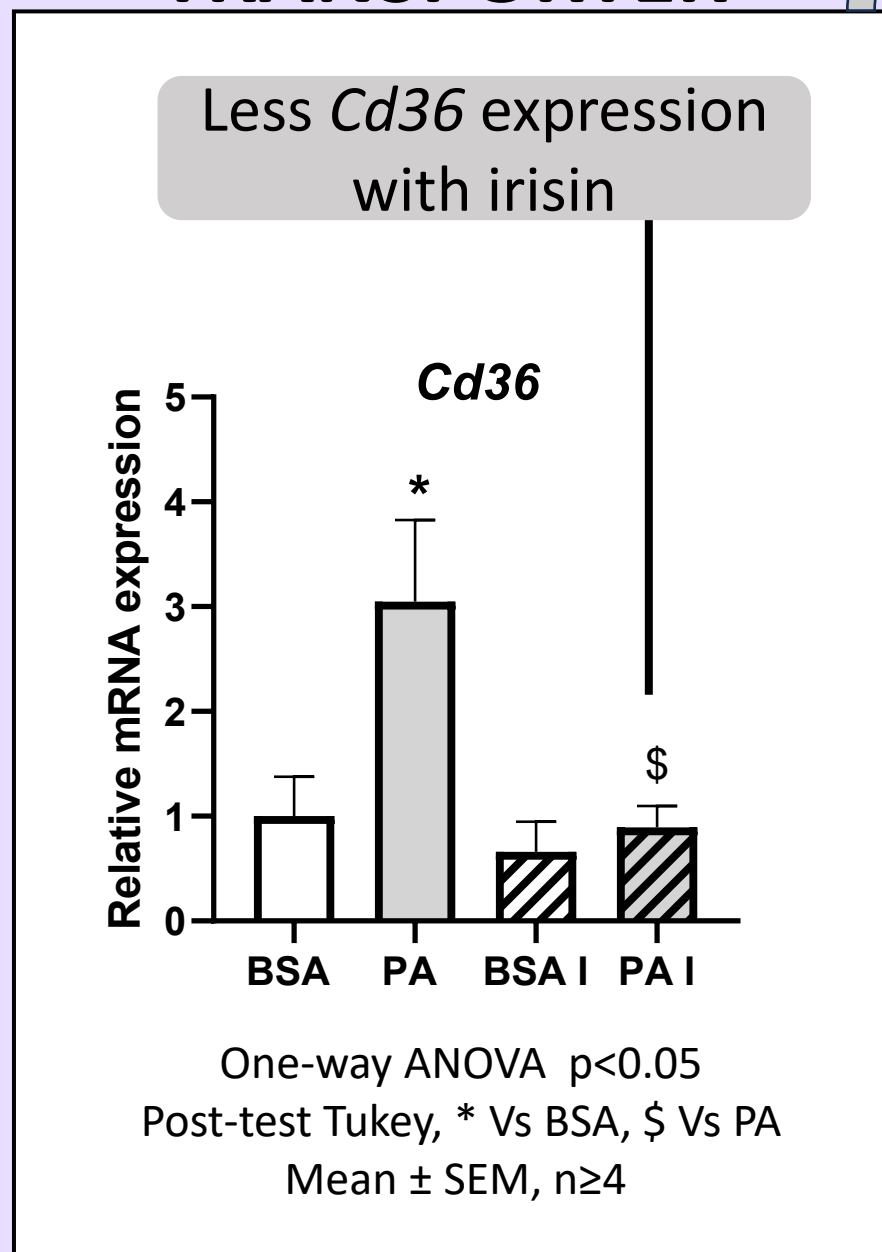
Primary proximal tubular epithelial cells (mPTEC) isolated from mouse kidneys are exposed to palmitic acid (PA) or its vehicle, with or without irisin treatment



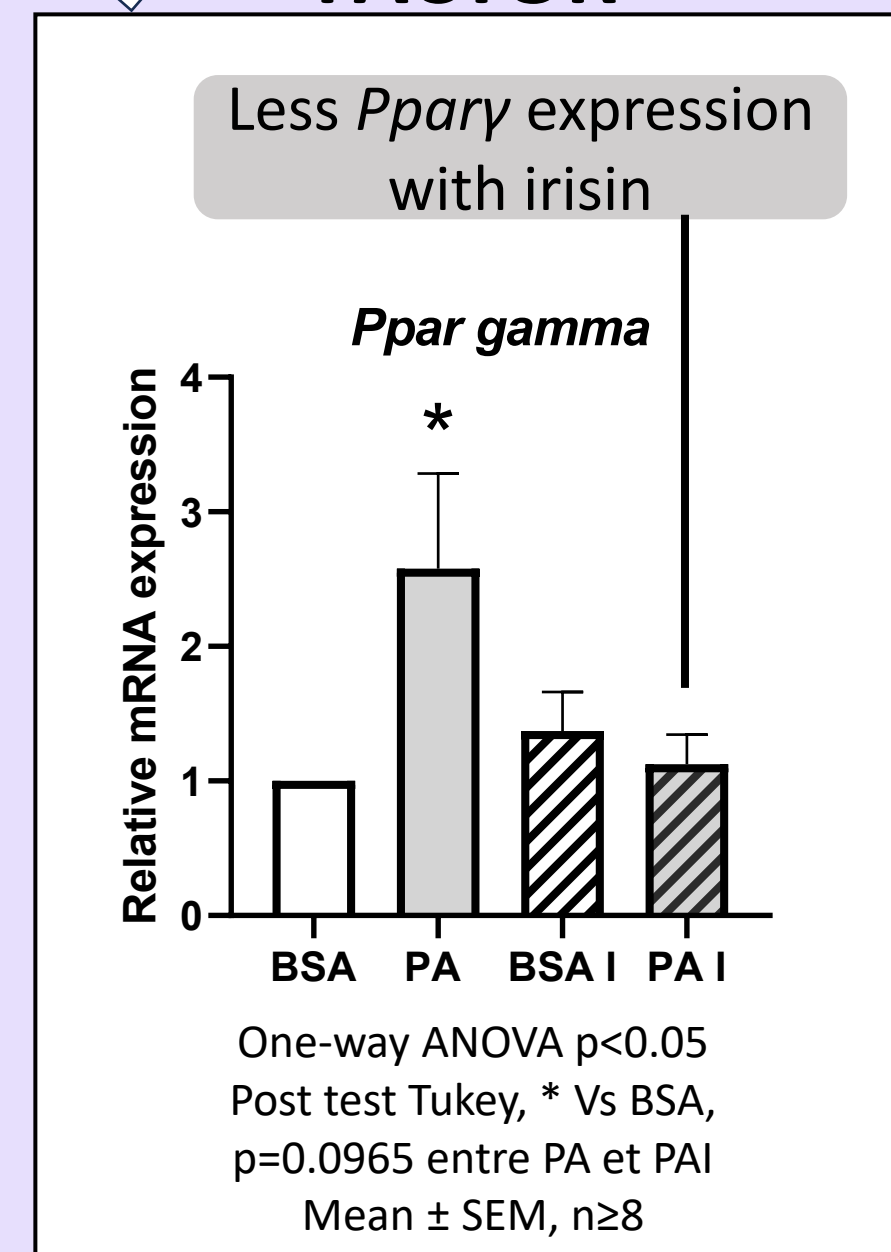
LIPID DROPLET ACCUMULATION



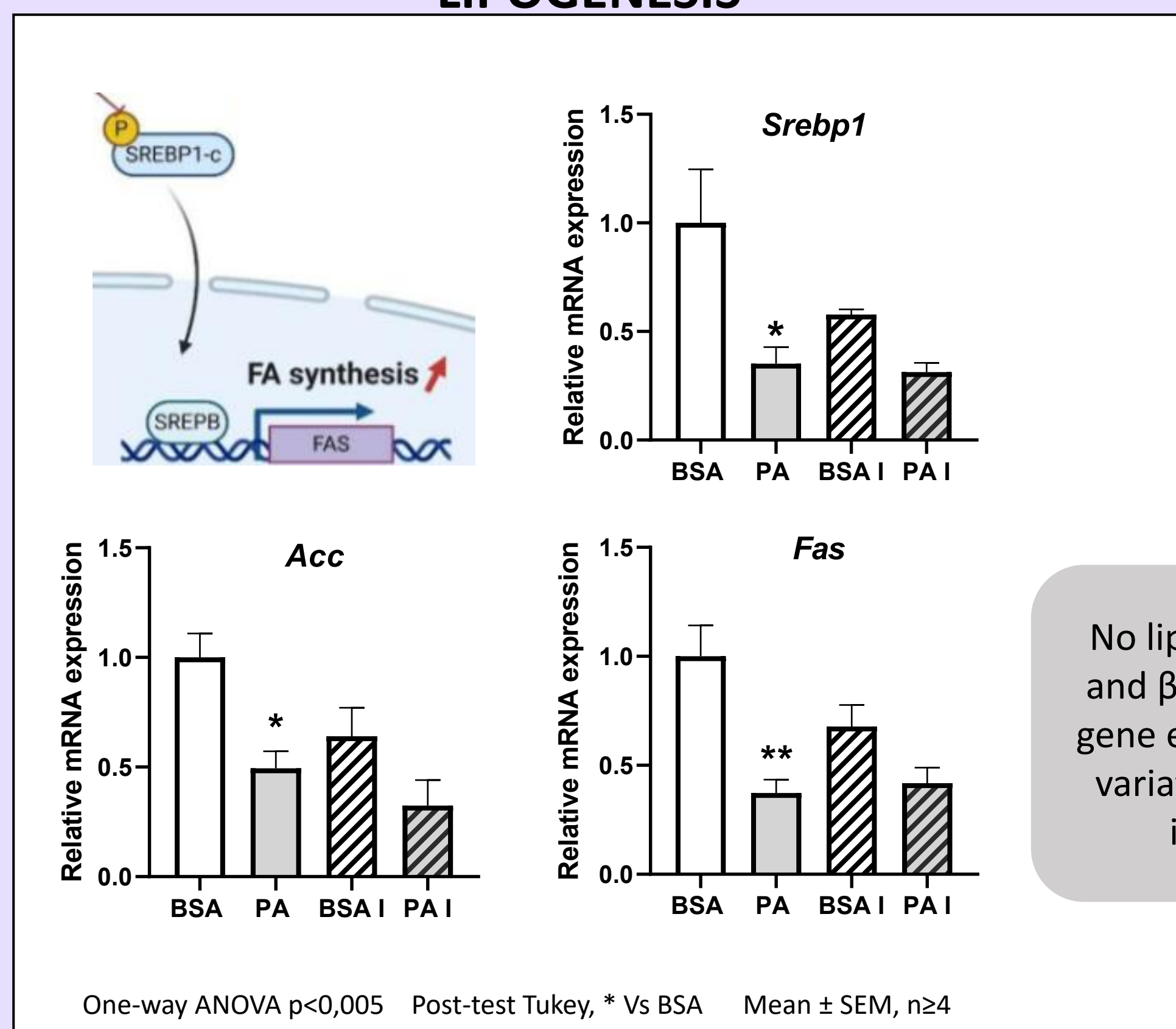
FATTY ACID TRANSPORTER



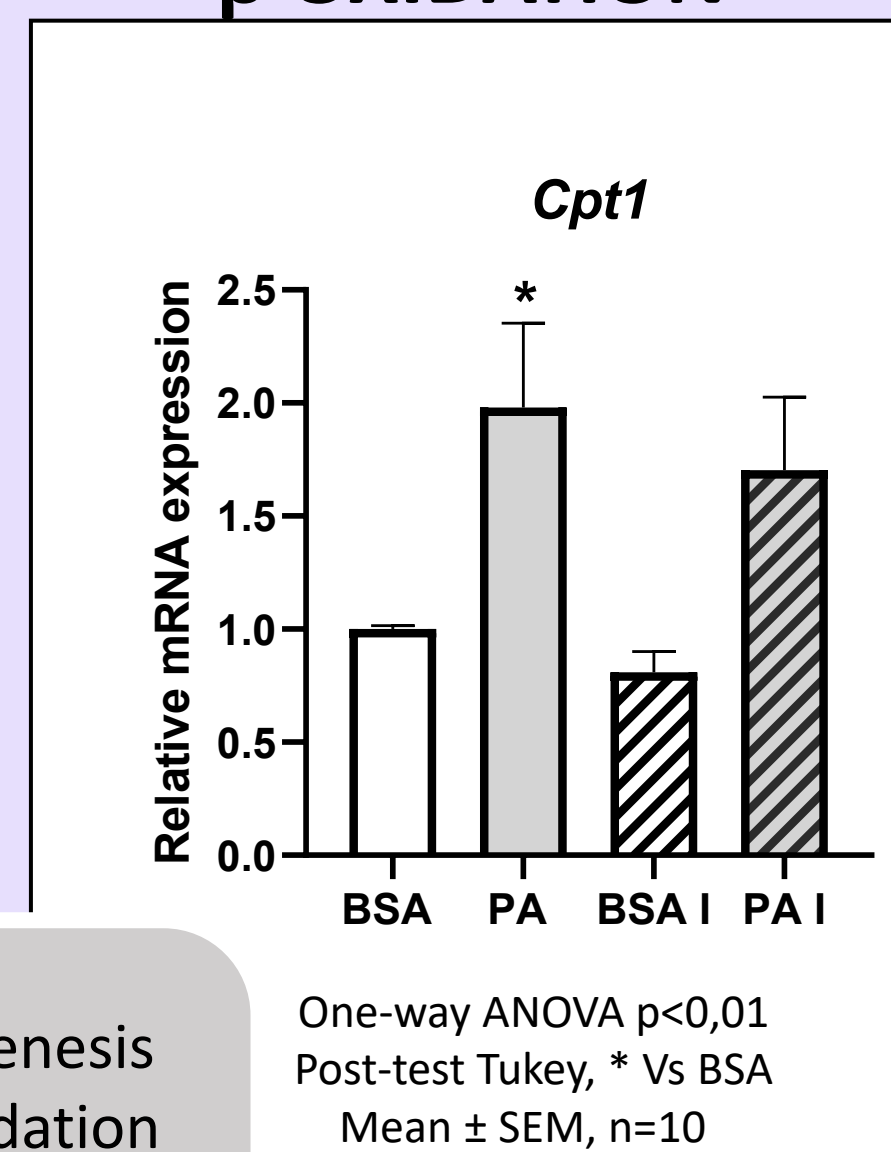
Cd36 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR



LIPOGENESIS



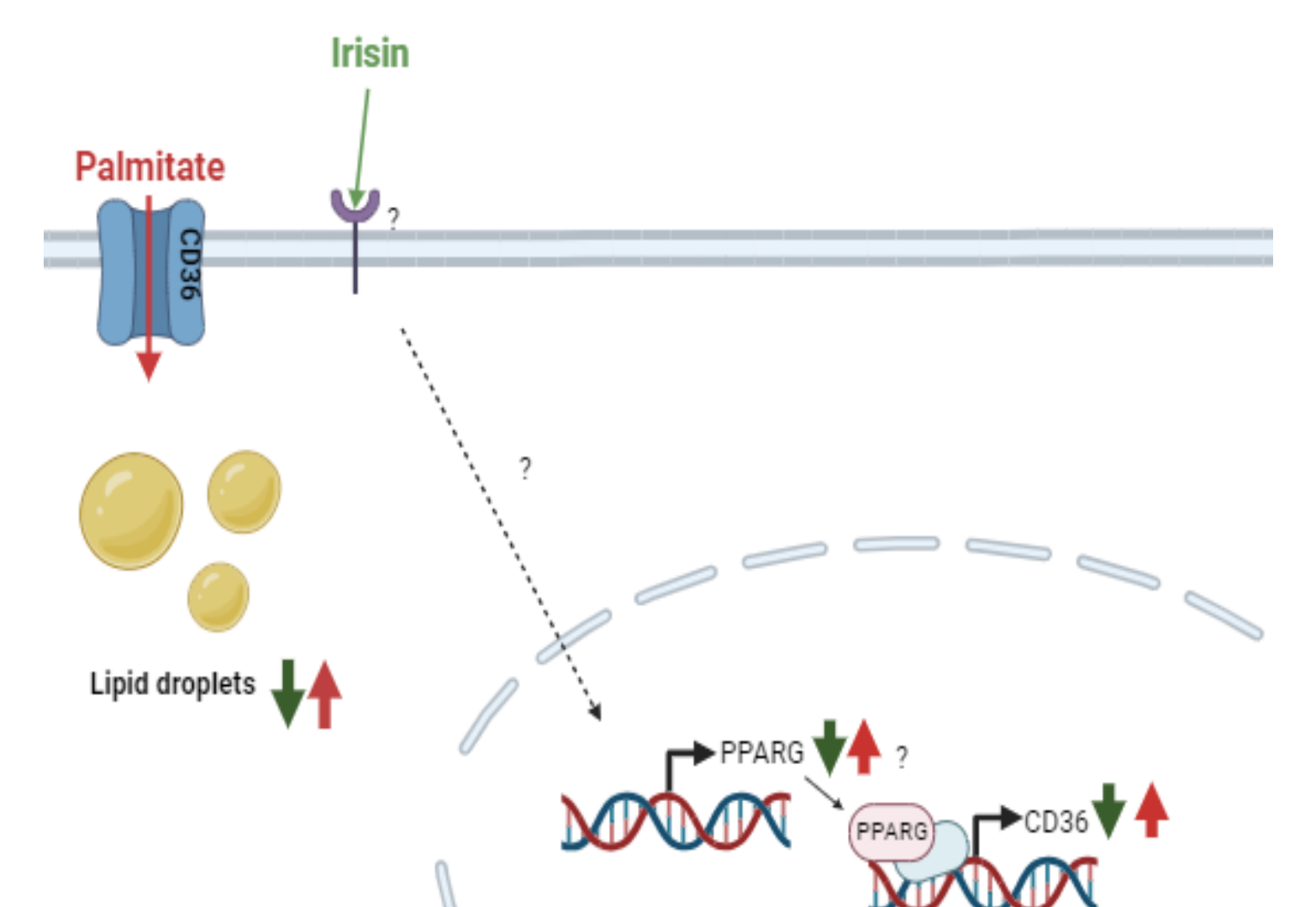
β OXIDATION



No lipogenesis and βoxidation gene expression variation with irisin

CONCLUSION

Overall, our findings suggest that irisin mitigates renal lipotoxicity, possibly by modulating PPAR-gamma/CD36 signaling.



PROSPECTS

- Elucidate the mechanisms of Irisin/ PPAR-gamma/CD36 signaling
- Analyze AMPK activation
- Invertigate mitochondrial function