

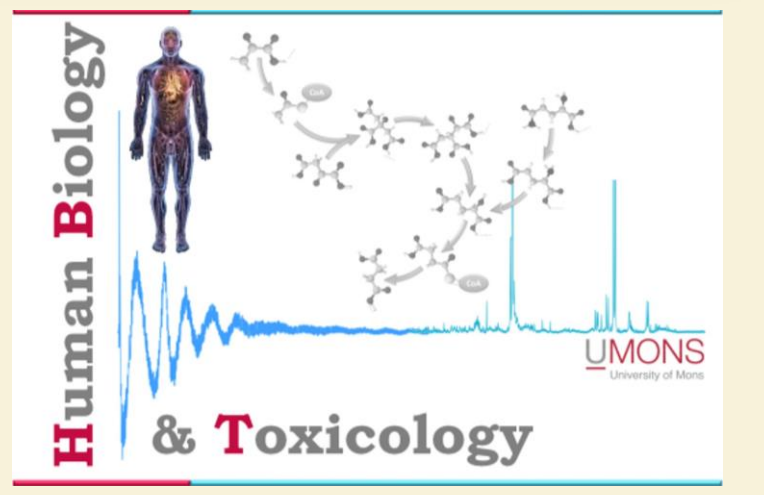
## Unreliable for gluconeogenesis research ?



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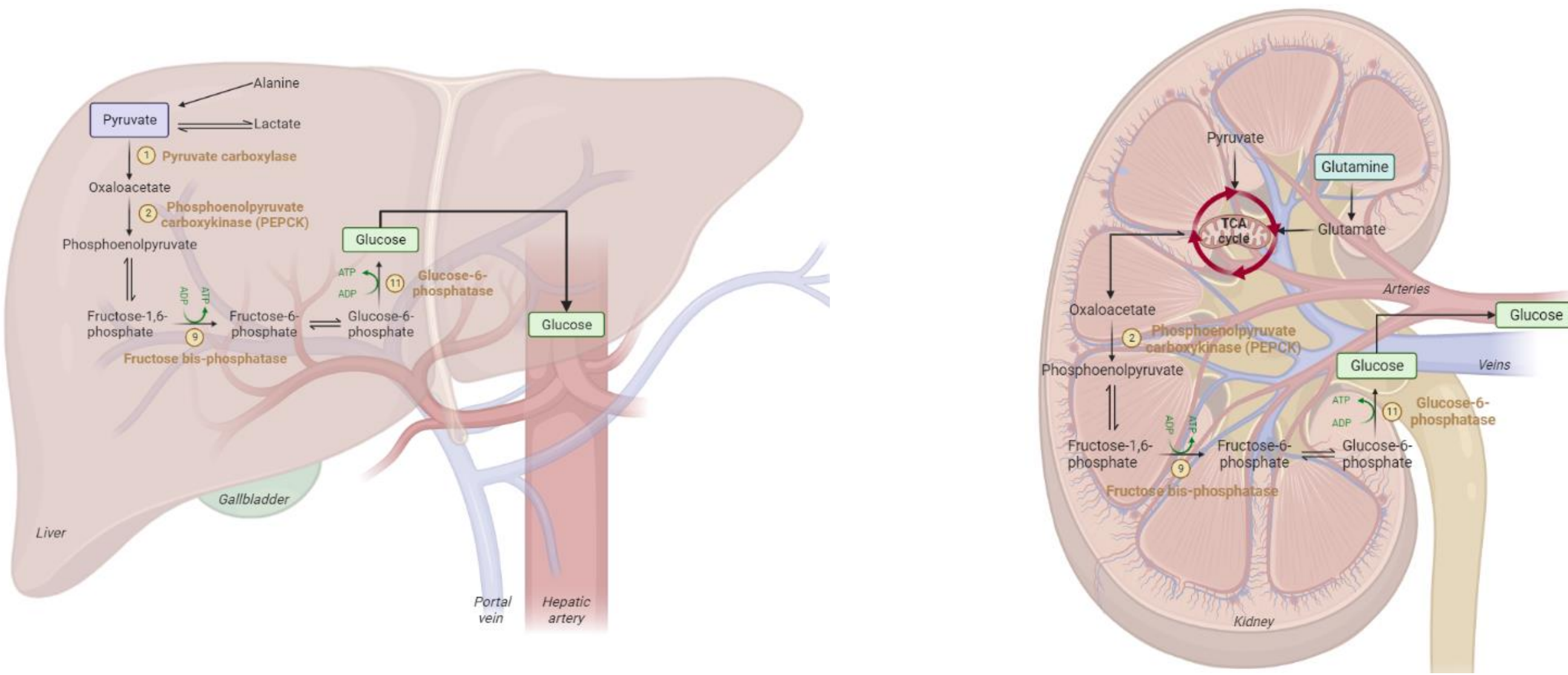
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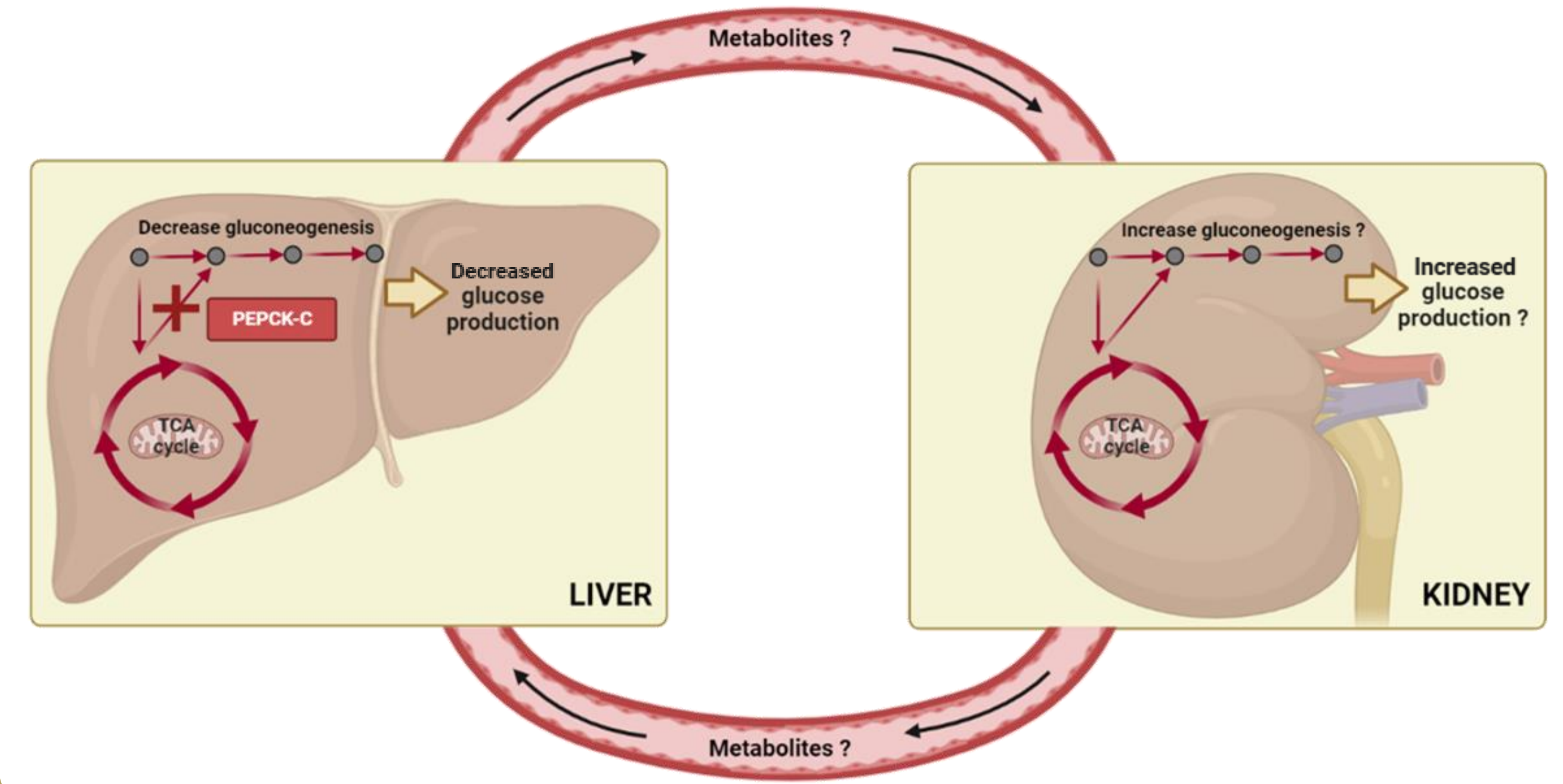


### GLUCONEOGENESIS

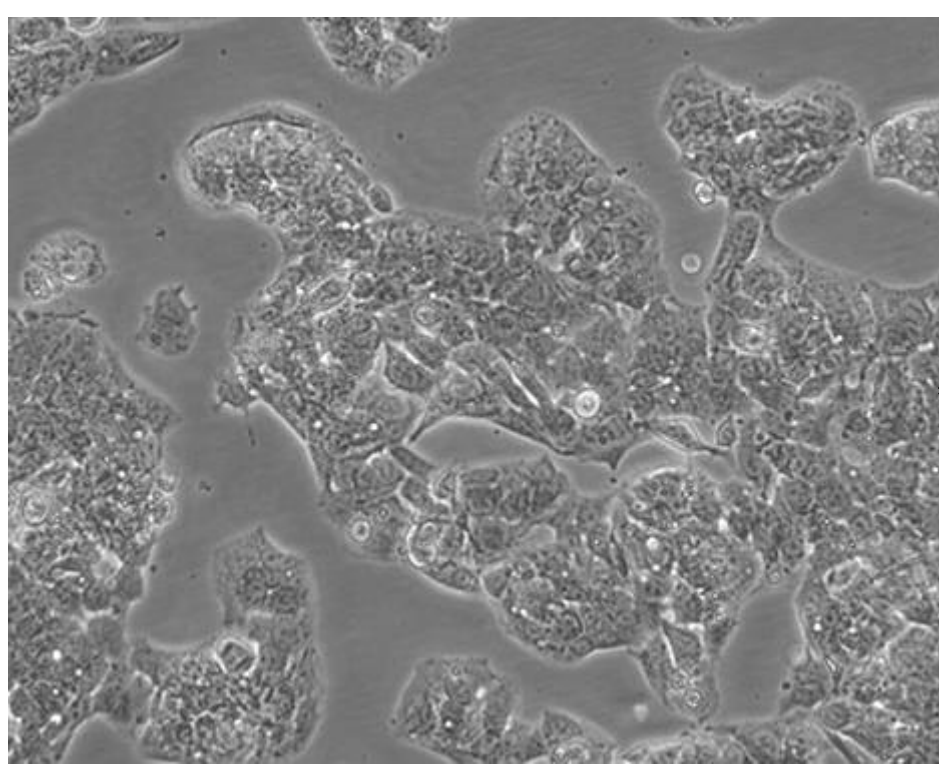
Every cell in the human body needs energy to sustain its metabolic functions. Glucose regulation is essential, especially the gluconeogenesis pathway. During fasting and stress conditions, hepatic gluconeogenesis has a crucial role to maintain glucose homeostasis. However, renal gluconeogenesis may also account for 40% of systemic gluconeogenesis.



### LIVER-KIDNEY CROSSTALK

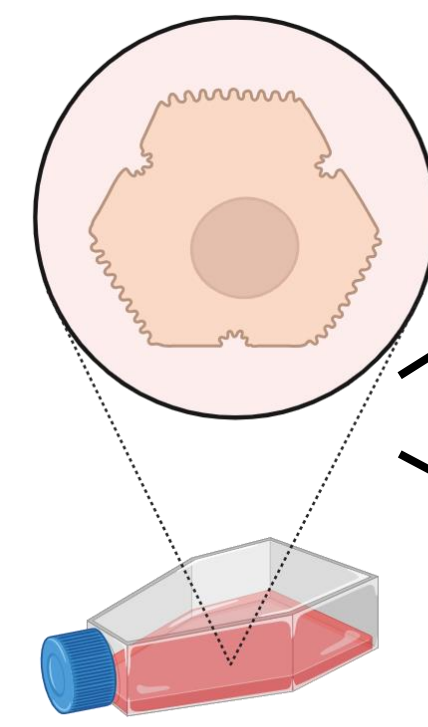


### IN VITRO MODEL: HepG2 CELLS



Easy to use & maintain

Widely used in research



Glucose medium 5mM + 10% FBS

Control group

24h

Glucose- and FBS-free medium

Gluconeogenesis stimulation

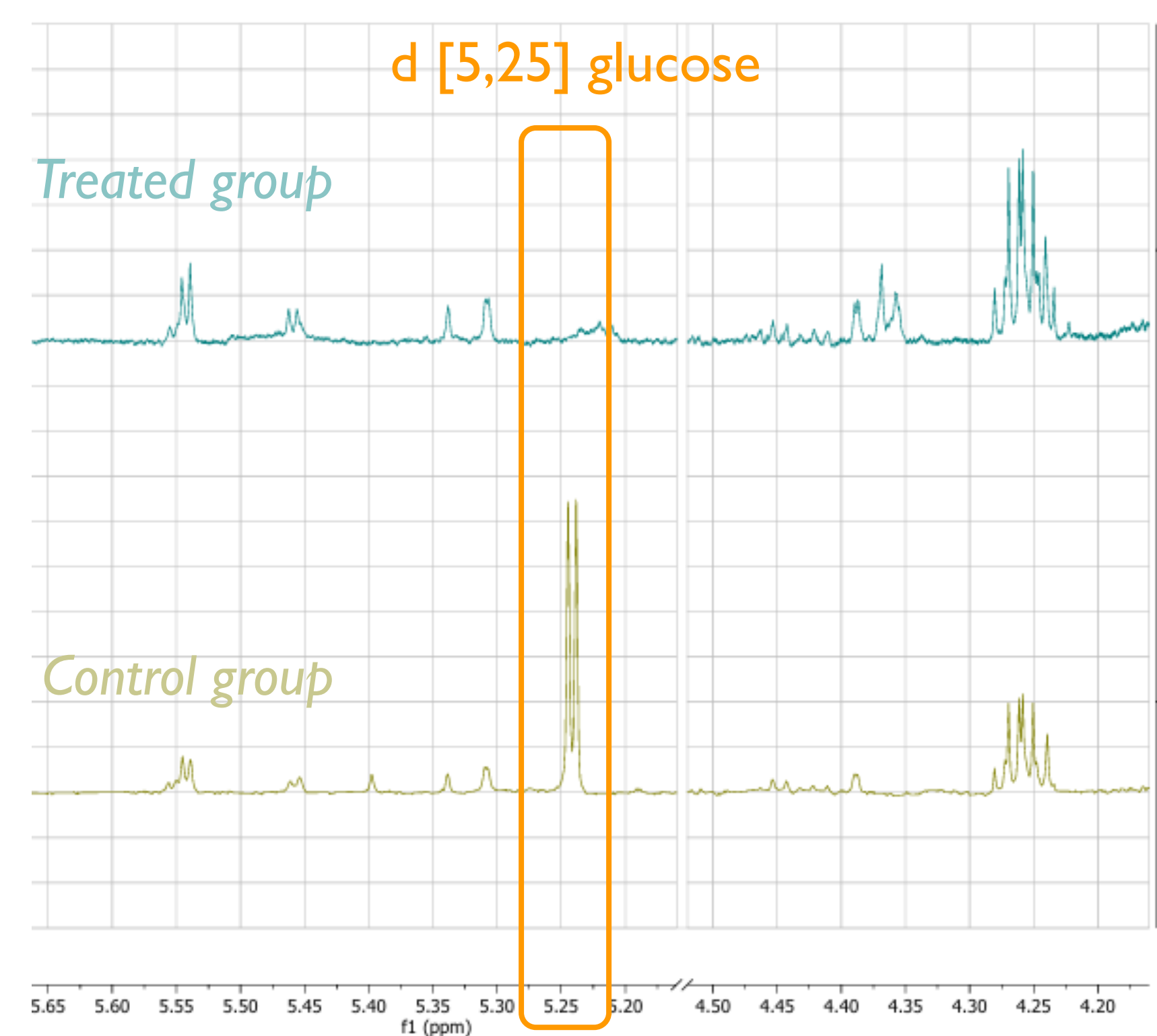
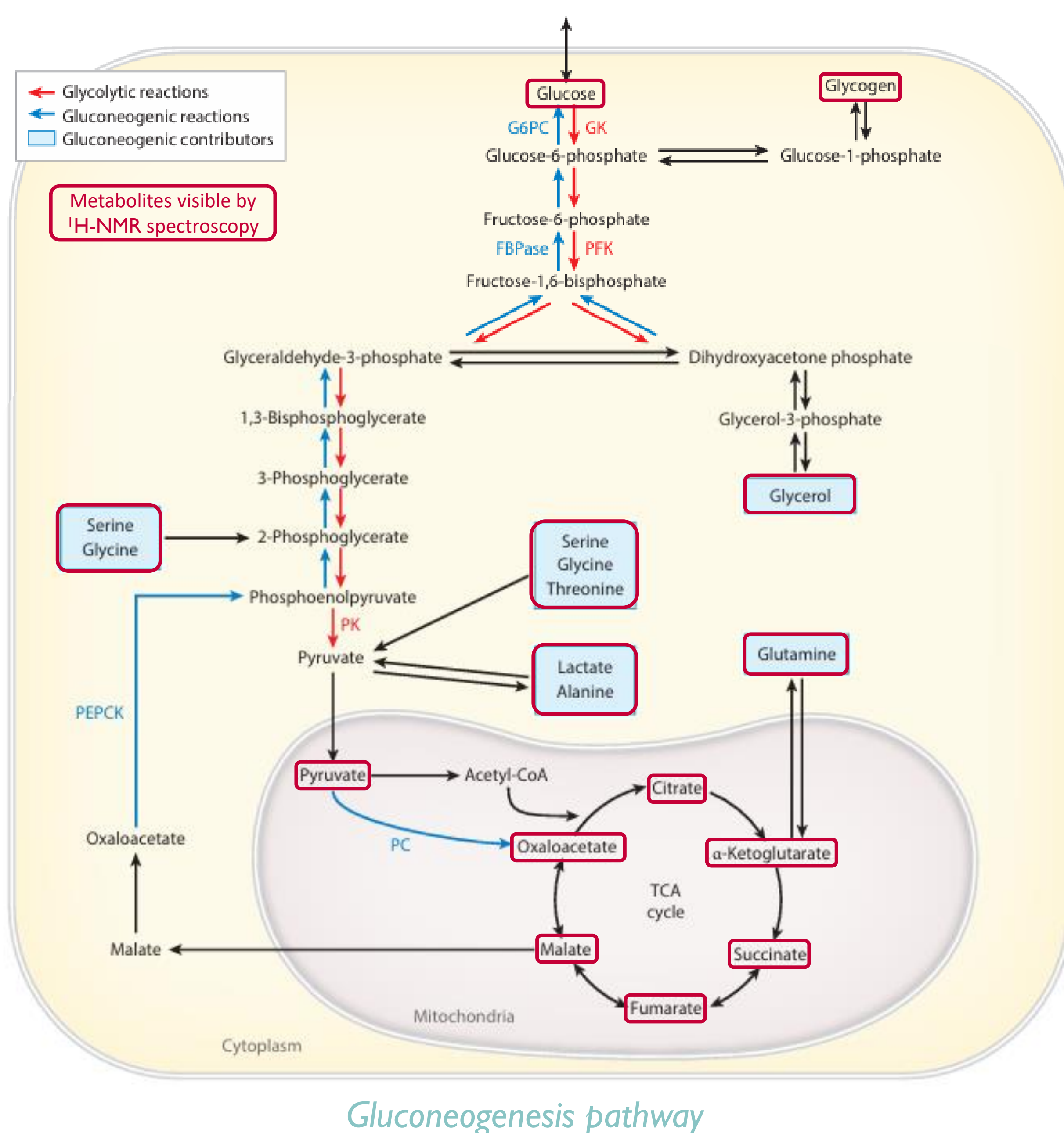
16h

20mM lactate  
2mM pyruvate

8h

500nM Dexamethasone  
100μM cAMP

### PROTON NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE



Glucose in the extracellular medium

Metabolite	Chemical shift	T vs CTRL Polar phase	T vs CTRL ECM
Lactate	1,32 [d] / 4,16 [q]	↑	
Glycine	3,56 [s]	↑	
Glutamate	2,36 [m] / 2,5 [m]	↑	
Leucine	0,96 [t] / 0,97 [t]	↑	
Isoleucine	0,94 [t] / 1,01 [d]	↑	↑
Valine	0,99 [d] / 1,04 [d]	↑	↑
Ketoisoleucine	0,88 [d] / 1,09 [d]		↑
Lysine	1,48 [m] / 1,73 [m] / 1,91 [m] / 3,03 [t] / 3,76 [t]		↑
Alanine	1,48 [d] / 3,79 [q]		↑
α-Ketoglutarate	2,45 [t] / 3,01 [t]		↑
Threonine	1,34 [d] / 3,59 [d] / 4,26 [ABX]		↑
	3,24 [dd] / 3,4 [t] / 3,47 [ddd] / 3,49 [t] / 3,72 [dd] /		
Glucose	3,9 [dd] / 4,64 [d] / 5,2 [d]		↓

Gluconeogenesis activity under stimulation

### CONCLUSION

HepG2 cell line does not seem like a reliable ally to study gluconeogenesis → another model is needed

Primary hepatocytes could represent a valuable alternative coupled with MS-based metabolomic instead of NMR due to a limitation in cell number