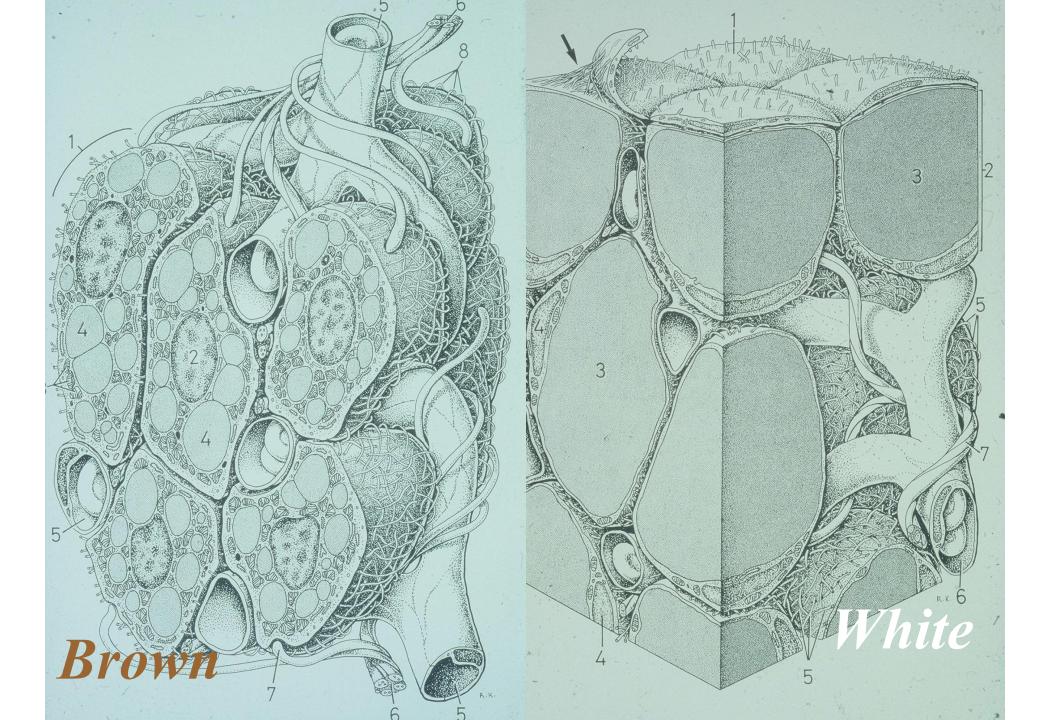
WP 3:

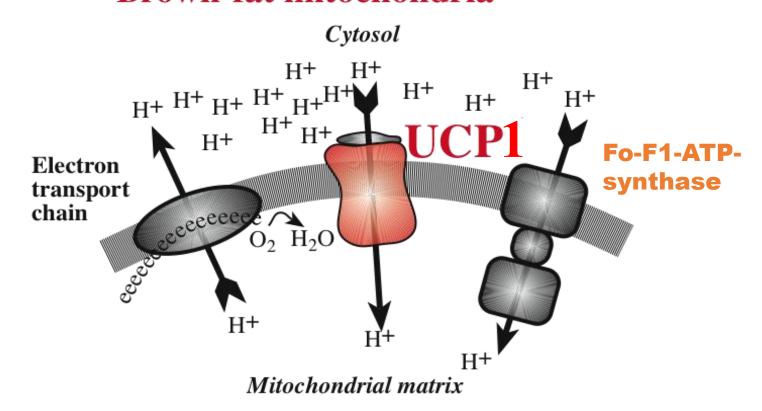
White fat, brown fat, neural and liver

Jan Nedergaard - fat Vilma Borutaite - neural Zuzana Cervinkova - liver Not all mitochondria are created equal!

Consider the physiology!



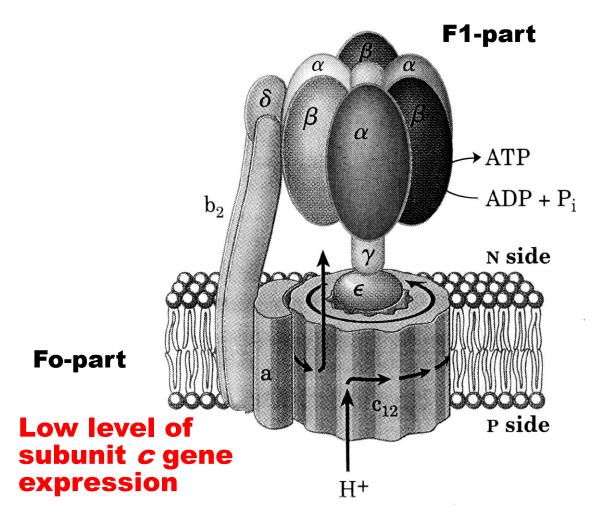
Brown fat mitochondria



Energy of transmembrane potential

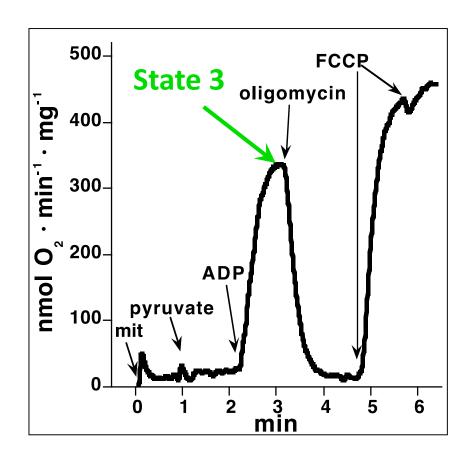
could be used by UCP1 and released as heat and could be used by Fo-F1-ATP-synthase and released as ATP

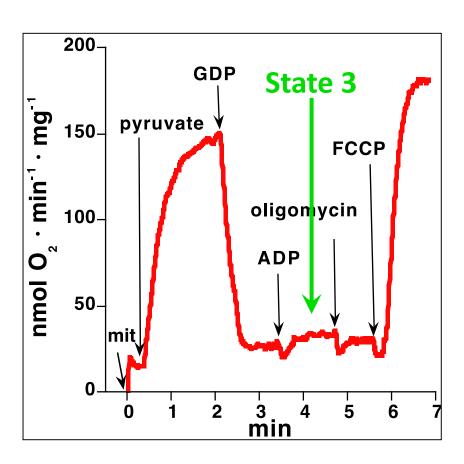
Content of Fo-F1-ATP-synthase in brown fat mitochondria is remarkably low



Skeletal muscle mitochondria

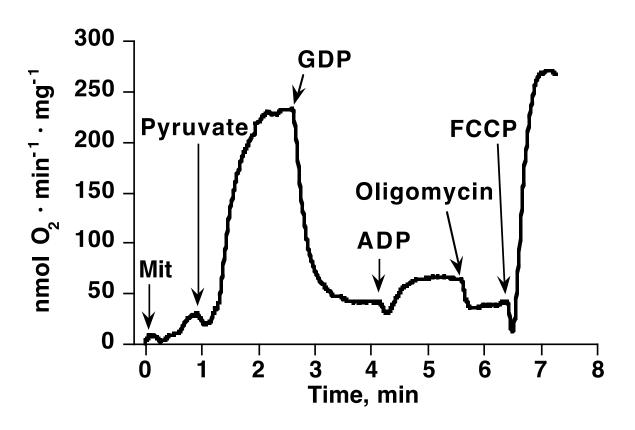
Brown fat mitochondria



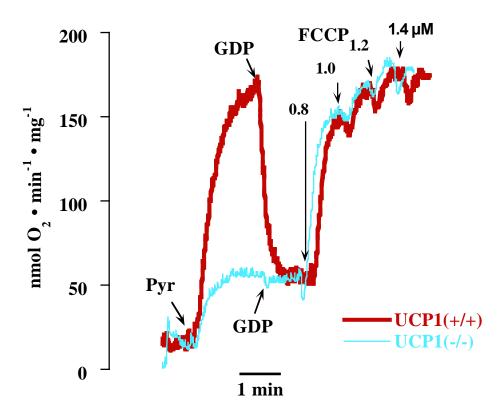


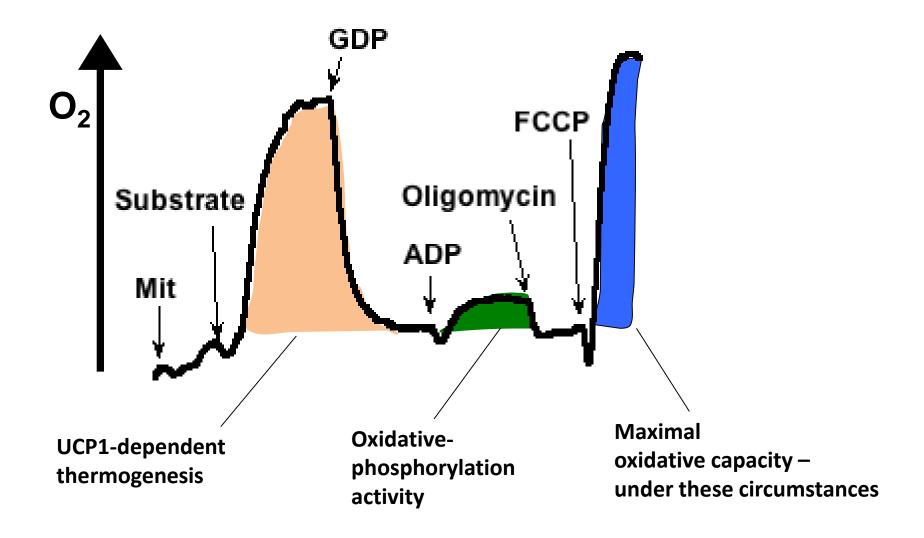
(Low amount of ATP synthase determined by low amount of mRNA for P1 isoform of subunit c.)

Kramarova T, Shabalina I,Cannon B., *FASEB J.* 22, 55–63, (2008)

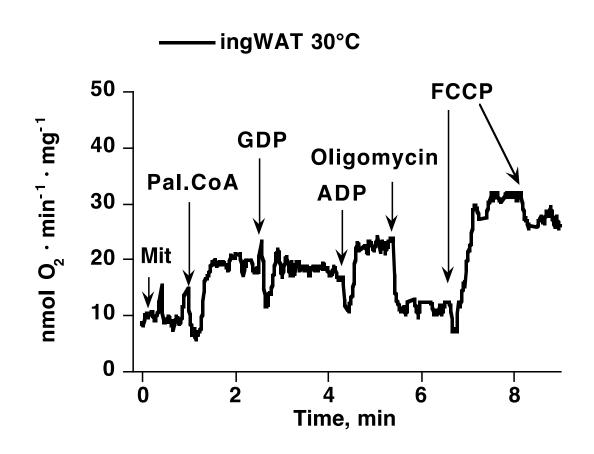


Innate uncoupling
GDP Inhibition
Low phosphorylation
High oxidative capacity

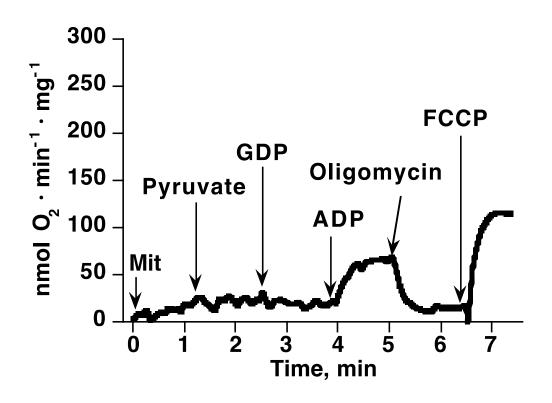




Inguinal fat mitochondria from mice housed at 30 °C

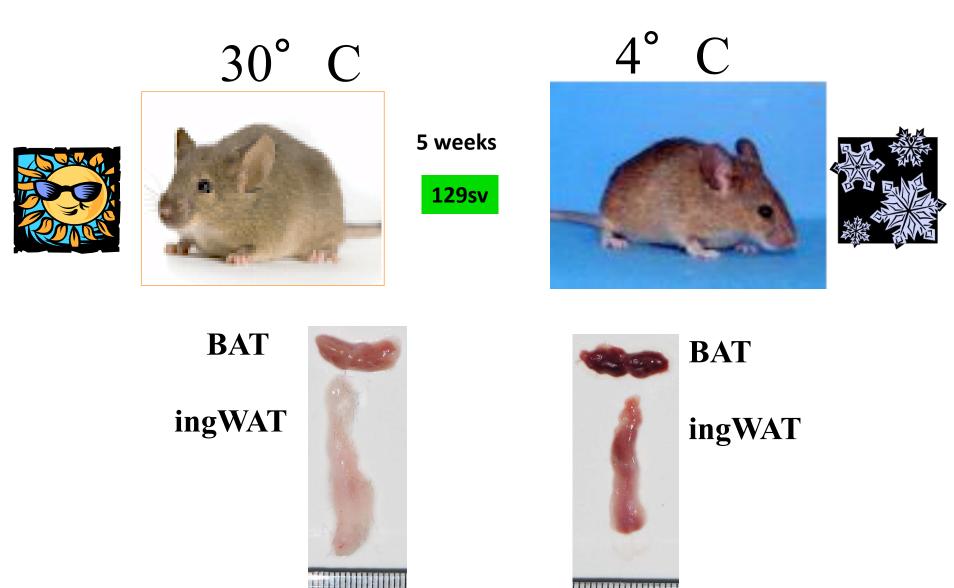


Epididymal fat mitochondria



No innate uncoupling
No GDP Inhibition
Normal phosphorylation
Low oxidative capacity

Brite/beige adipocytes are recruited in inguinal white adipose tissue during cold adaptation



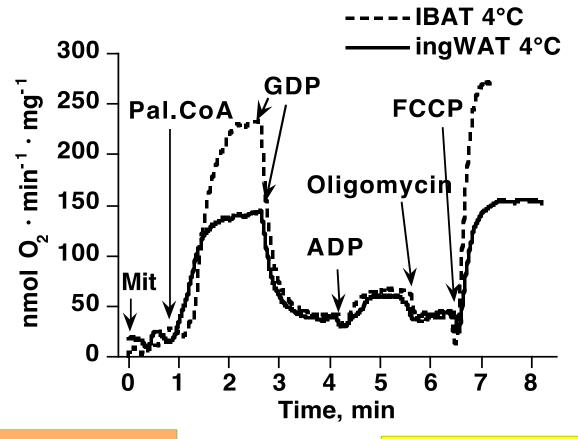
Remember the half-life of mitochondria when you change the conditions!

Normally in brown fat, about 15 days; in the cold about 7 days.

So you will have a mixed population if you do an experiment after only one week!

129sv 4°C

IBAT and ingWAT, 4°C



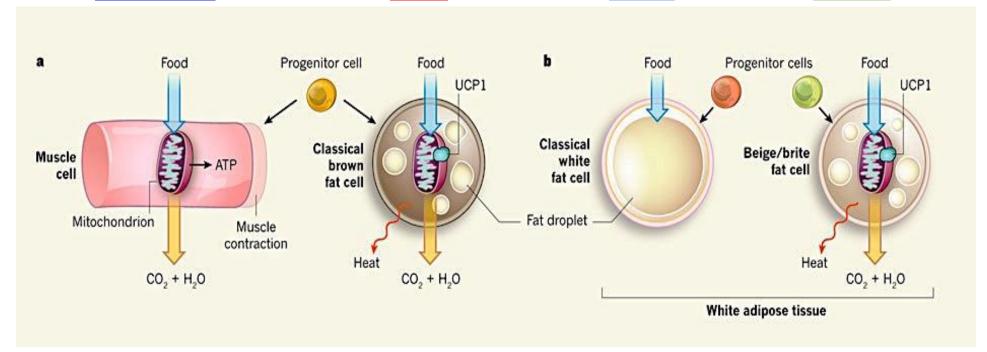
Brown mitochondria

Innate uncoupling
GDP Inhibition
Low phosphorylation
High oxidative capacity

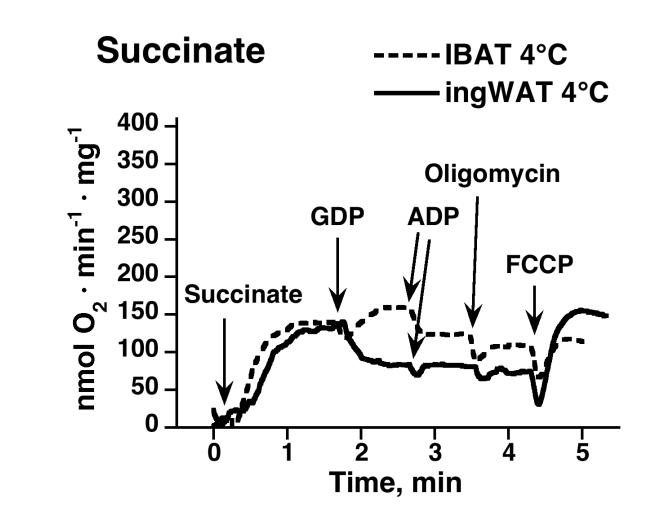
BRITE mitochondria

Innate uncoupling
GDP Inhibition
Low phosphorylation
Medium oxidative capacity

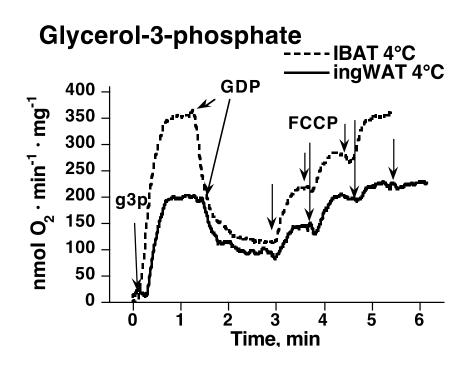


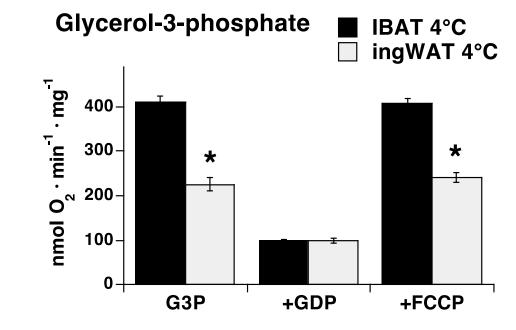


Succinate is a poor substrate for both brown and brite fat mitochondria

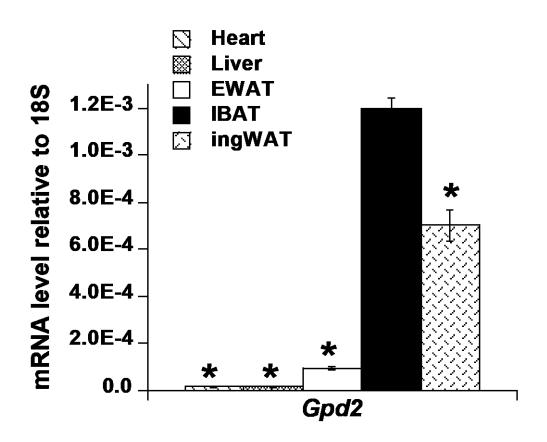


Glycerol-3-phosphate-supported oxygen consumption in recruited brite-fat mitochondria was 50 % of the level in BAT





The expression level of glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase in recruited brite-fat was 50 % of the level in BAT



Limitation in transporting reducing equivalents from cytosol to mitochondria

Consider carefully your experimental animal.

Remember its physiology.

Choose relevant substrates.