LSUHealthNewOrleans HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER Stanley S. Scott Cancer Center

Background

Obesity is a major problem for girls in the U.S.A.

Obesity among girls aged 2-19 years, by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1963-1965 through 2007-2010									
Age, sex, race									
and Hispanic origin	1963-1965								
		1971-	1976-	1988-	1999-	2001-	2003-	2005-	2007-
	1966-19702	1974	19803	1994	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
			Percent of population						
2-5 years									
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only				5.9	*9.0	* 9.1	10.4	11.3	*9.2
Black or African American only,				7.6	9.6	12.2	16.6	143	×142
Mexican				12.3	*12.2	*15.7	14.5	10.8	*9.9
8-11 years									
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only			5.2	*9.8	13.1	15.6	14.4	14.5	14
Black or African American only			112	17	22.8	24.8	24	21.3	245
Mexican			9.8	15.3	17.1	16.6	19.7	212	22.4
12-19 years									
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White only			4.6	8.9	12.6	14.6	14.5	14	14.6
Black or African American only			10.7	16.3	23.5	23.8	27.7	29.5	27.1
Mexican			8.8	*13.4	19.6	17.1	19,9	21.3	18

Source: CDC/NCHS. Available from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr025.pdf

Obesity is, in general, defined by the BMI



Intra abdominal fat contributes to metabolic disorders



microRNA are involved in several processes associated with obesity



Aim: •Standardize the technique for the extraction of miRNA from serum •Do a pilot analysis to compare the levels of miRNA in obese AA adolescents before and after diet intervention



Circulating miRNA as Biomarkers of Obesity

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Methodology



miR-143: The first microRNA found to be associated with obesity. Guo Y. (2012) MicroRNAome Comparison between Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Vascular Stem Cell Adipogenisis. Page 1.

Increased miR-143 expression is associated with an elevated body weight—impairs glucose metabolism. It is a potential target for the treatment of obesity-associated diabetes. Jordan SD (2010) Obesity-induced overexpression of miRNA-143 inhibits insulin-stimulated AKT activation and impairs glucose metabolism. Page 434

miR-223: Has been found to be down regulated after weight loss. *Miliagro FI* (2013) High-Throughput Sequencing of microRNAs in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells: Identification of Potential Weight Loss Biomarkers. Page 5 miR-221: Expression levels of miR-221 were positively correlated with BMI (particularly in women) and fasting insulin concentrations. *Meerson A* (2013) Human adipose microRNA-221 is upregulated in obesity and affects fat metabolism downstream of leptin and TNF-α.

miR-193a/b: miR-193a-3p and miR-193b-5p were negatively correlated with BMI. Meerson A (2013) Human adipose microRNA-221 is upregulated in obesity and affects fat metabolism downstream of leptin and TNF-α.

miR-133b: Has been associated with inflammation. Shows a down regulation after exercise. Nielsen S (2010) Muscle specific microRNAs are regulated by endurance exercise in human skeletal muscle.



Results

We observed a trend towards reduction in the levels of miRNA in the follow up samples.





A Dillard University - LSUHSC Collaboration



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Conclusions

Serum is a good source of miRNA for global association studies.

> Diet intervention has an effect on the levels of the targeted miRNAs.

There was a general trend toward reduction in the levels all miRNA.

miR-193a showed the biggest decrease post intervention (p=0.04).

We may be able to reach more significance if we increase the number of samples analyzed.

Future Directions

Increase sample size.

Show a relationship with weight loss and targeted miRNAs.

Expand research with exercise intervention.

Deep sequencing to broaden the amount of targeted miRNAs.

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Baseline Follow-up