

Research shows nerve growth protein controls blood sugar

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Research led by a Johns Hopkins University biologist demonstrates the workings of a biochemical pathway that helps control glucose in the bloodstream, a development that could potentially lead to treatments for diabetes.

In a paper published in the current issue of *Developmental Cell*, Jessica Houtz, a graduate student working with Rejji Kuruvilla in the Department of Biology at Johns Hopkins, shows that a protein that regulates the development of nerve cells also plays a role in prompting cells in the pancreas to release insulin, a hormone that helps to maintain a normal level of [blood sugar](#).

Kuruvilla worked on the project with Johns Hopkins colleagues Houtz, who is the lead author, and Philip Borden and Alexis Ceasrine, also doctoral students in the Biology Department. Also taking part was Liliana Minichiello of the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Oxford.

The research is potentially relevant to type-2 diabetes, the most common form of the disease, affecting nearly one in 10 Americans. With this form of the condition, which can appear at any time of life, the body makes insulin, but is either not releasing enough of it or not using the regulatory chemical efficiently to control blood sugar. In type-1 diabetes, which appears in childhood, an immune response gone awry destroys the body's ability to produce insulin altogether.

The research on insulin represents a detour for Kuruvilla, whose work has focused on development of the peripheral nervous system. She has studied a group of proteins called neurotrophins, and in particular nerve growth factor [NGF]. These proteins nurture the growth of neurons, the cells of the nervous system.

It has been known for some time that neurons and the [pancreatic beta cells](#), or β -cells, that reside in clusters called islets of Langerhans and produce

insulin, have many similarities in molecular makeup and signaling receptors. Receptors are proteins on cell surfaces that respond to particular chemicals and have critical roles in biochemical pathways. Both neurons and pancreatic β -cells have the receptors for neurotrophins.

"This project was sparked by seeing NGF receptors present in beta-cells," Kuruvilla said. The question was, she said: "What are these receptors doing outside the [nervous system](#)?"

It turns out that NGF performs a function in the mature pancreas that has nothing to do with supporting neurons. Specifically, the research team traced a chain of biochemical signals showing that elevated blood glucose causes NGF to be released from blood vessels in the pancreas, and that the NGF signal then prompts pancreatic β -cells to relax their rigid cytoskeletal structure, releasing insulin granules into the blood stream. Although β -cells also make NGF, Kuruvilla and her team found that it was the NGF released from the blood vessels that is needed for insulin secretion.

Using genetic manipulation in mice and drugs to block NGF signaling in β -cells, they were able to disrupt distinct elements of this signaling sequence, to show that this classical neuronal pathway is necessary to enhance insulin secretion and glucose tolerance in mice. Importantly, Kuruvilla and colleagues found that NGF's ability to enhance [insulin secretion](#) in response to high glucose also occurs in human β -cells.

It is not yet clear how this system is affected in people with diabetes. "We are very interested in knowing whether aspects of this pathway are disrupted in pre-diabetic individuals," Kuruvilla said. It would be of interest to determine if NGF or small molecules that bind and activate NGF receptors in the pancreas could be of potential use in the treatment of type-2 diabetes. These are questions to be pursued in further research.

More information: Jessica Houtz et al,
Neurotrophin Signaling Is Required for Glucose-
Induced Insulin Secretion, *Developmental Cell*
(2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.devcel.2016.10.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2016.10.003)

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