

Regulação do comportamento alimentar

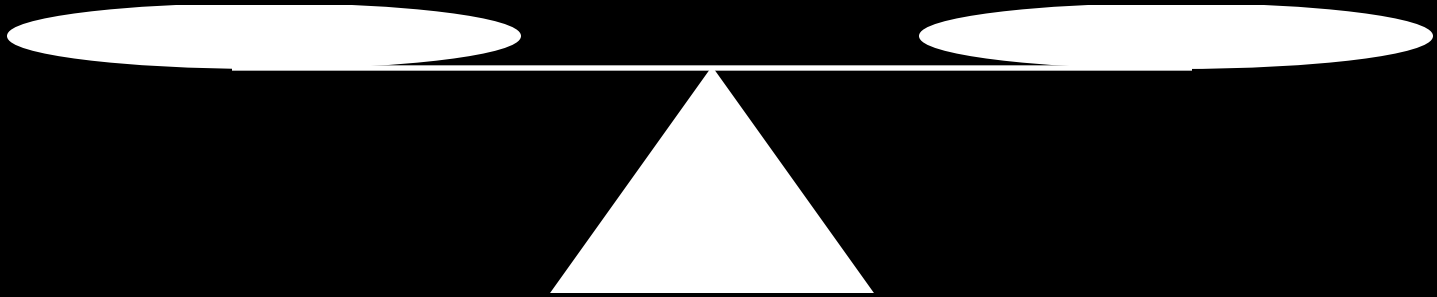
Prof. José Donato Junior

Departamento de Fisiologia e Biofísica, ICB/USP

Balanço energético → regulação ponderal

INGESTÃO CALÓRICA

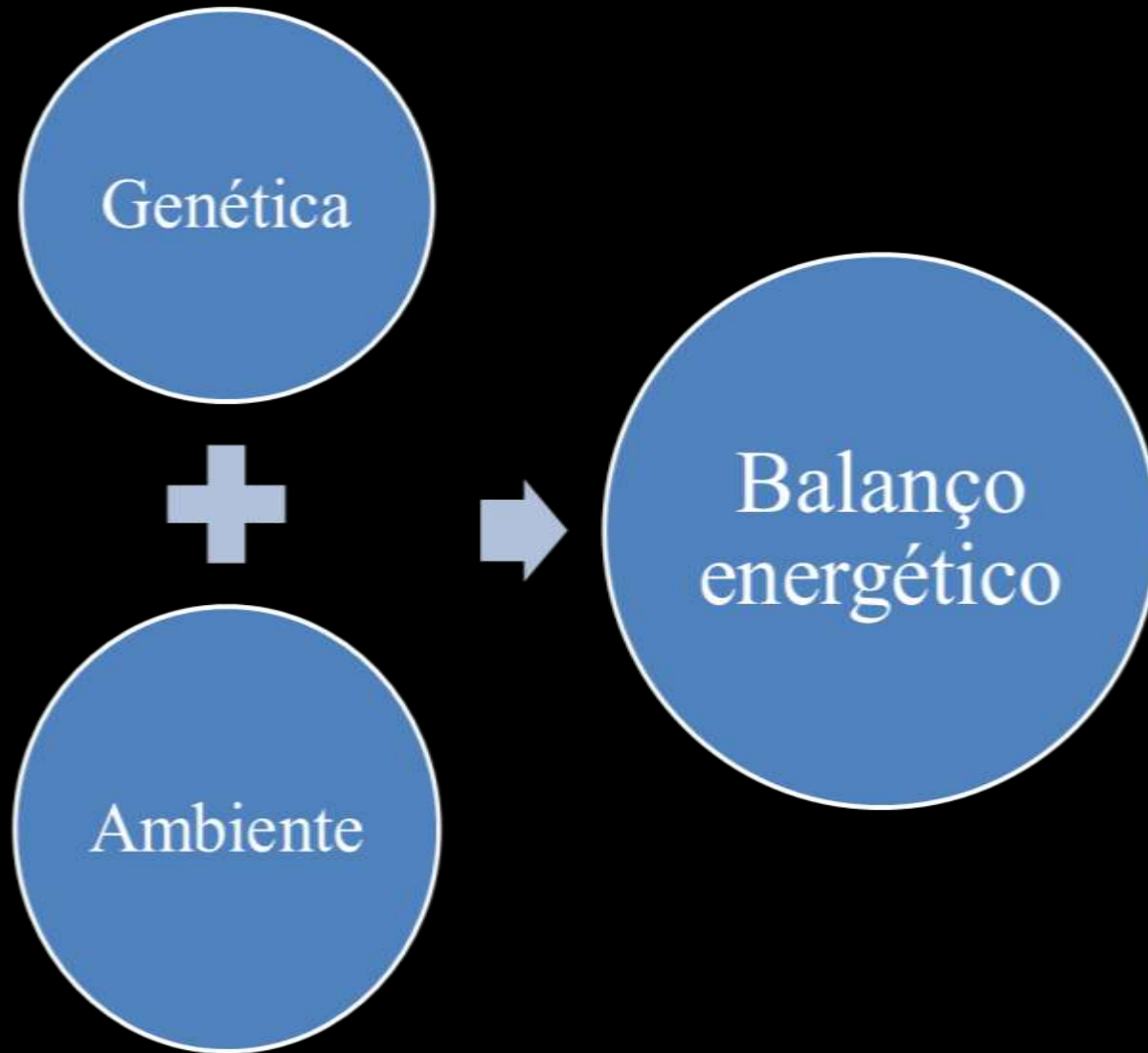
GASTO ENERGÉTICO



- 1) Quando a ingestão calórica é **maior** que o gasto energético ocorre **ganho de peso** (acúmulo da energia excedente na forma de gordura corporal)
- 2) Quando a ingestão calórica é **menor** que o gasto energético ocorre **perda de peso** (consumo das reservas endógenas para suprir a demanda)

Precisão do organismo!

- 1 grama de gordura = 9 kcal
- Gasto energético diário de um indivíduo adulto
= ~ 2500 kcal
- Situação hipotética: ingestão de 2550kcal (+2%)
- Em 1 ano
 - +50 kcal/dia X 365 dias
 - $18250 \text{ kcal} \div 9 \text{ kcal/g} = \sim 2 \text{ kg}$





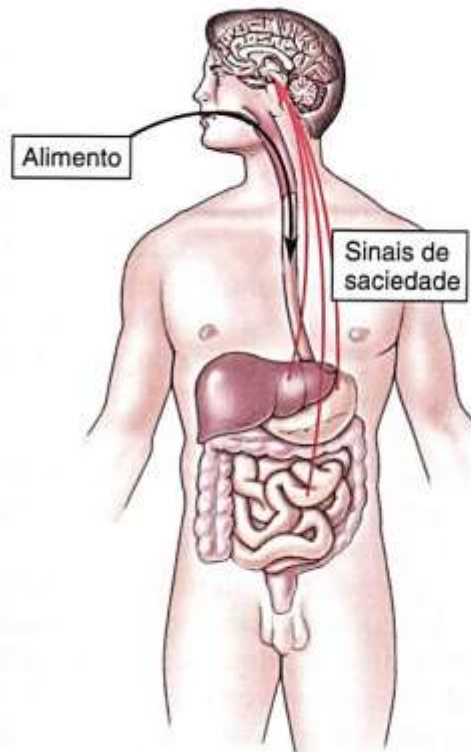
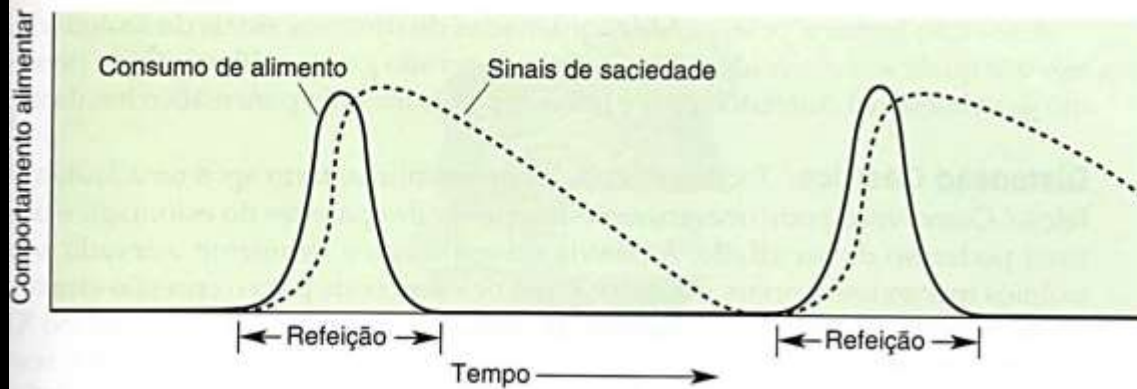
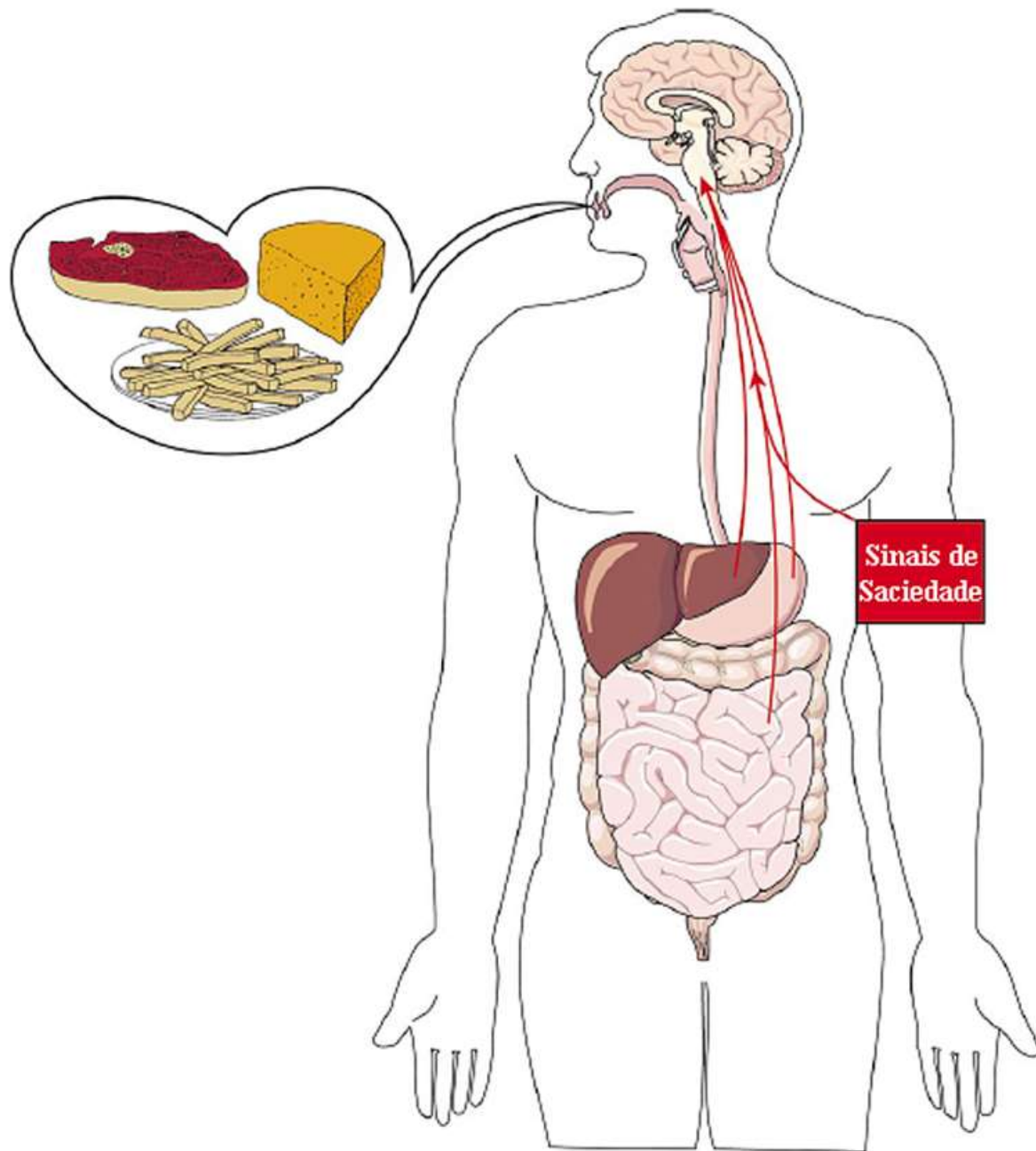


Figura 16.11

Modelo hipotético para a regulação a curto prazo do comportamento alimentar. Este gráfico mostra uma possível maneira de regular o consumo de alimento por meio de sinais de saciedade, os quais surgem em resposta à ingestão de comida. Quando os sinais de saciedade estão elevados, o consumo de alimento é inibido. Quando os sinais de saciedade caem para zero, a inibição desaparece e o consumo de alimento prevalece.



1. Nutrientes
2. Via neural
 - *Nervo vago*
3. Via endócrina

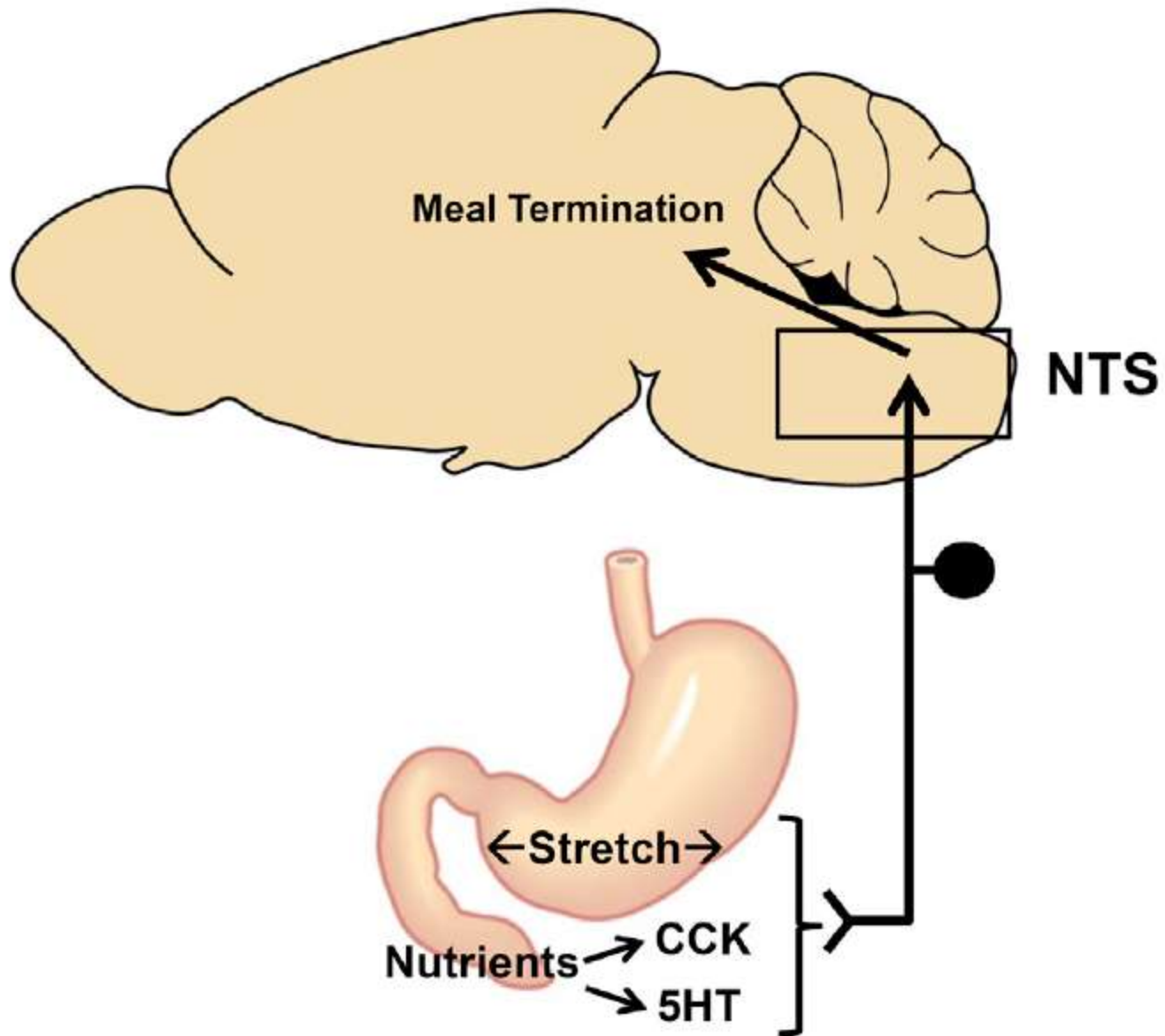


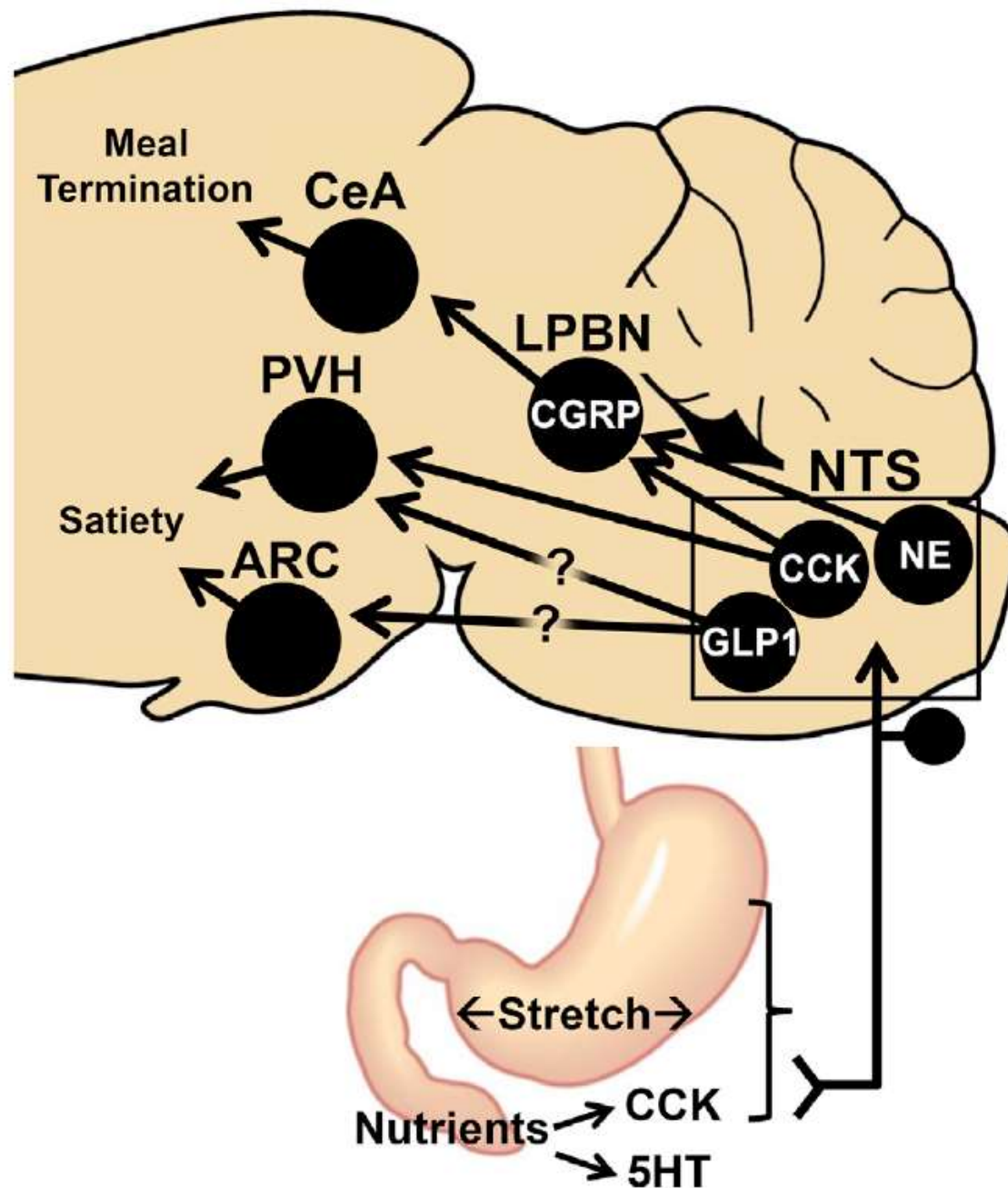
Figure 3. Satiation and the Role of the Afferent Vagus Nerve and NTS

Glossário – Núcleos encefálicos

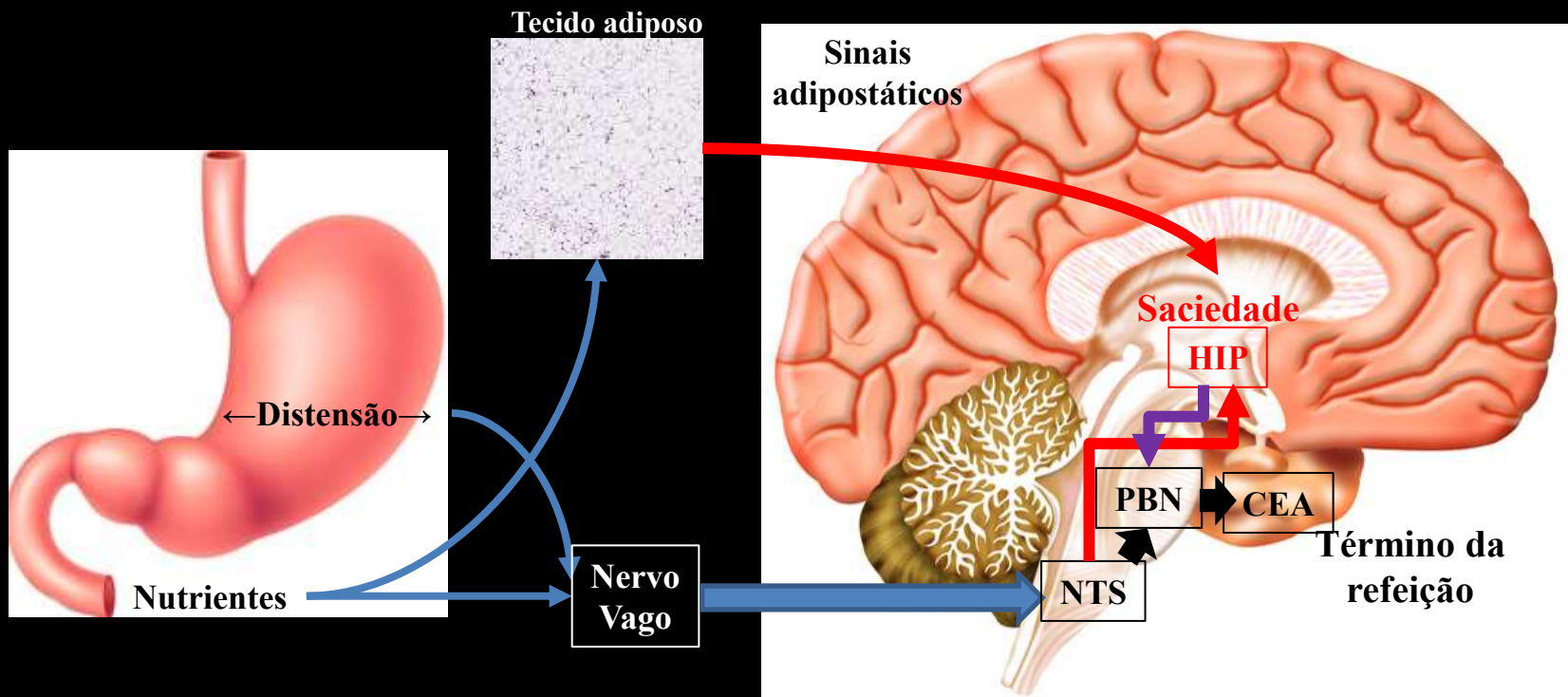
- Arc ou ARH → núcleo arqueado do hipotálamo
- LHA → área hipotalâmica lateral
- NTS → núcleo do trato solitário
- PVN ou PVH → núcleo paraventricular do hipotálamo
- VMH → núcleo ventromedial do hipotálamo
- VTA → área tegmentar ventral
- LPBN → núcleo parabraquial lateral
- CEA → núcleo central da amígdala

Glossário – Neuropeptídeos

- AgRP → peptídeo relacionado à agouti
- NPY → neuropeptídeo Y
- MCH → hormônio concentrador de melanina
- Orexina (hipocretina)
- POMC → pró-opiomelanocortina
- α -MSH → hormônio estimulante de α -melanócitos
- MC4R → receptor de melanocortinas do tipo 4
- CCK → colecistocinina
- 5-HT → serotonina



Processamento cerebral dos sinais de saciedade provenientes do trato digestório



Abreviações: CEA, núcleo central da amígdala; HIP, hipotálamo; NTS, núcleo do trato solitário; PBN, núcleo parabraquial

Hormônios gastrintestinais que regulam a ingestão alimentar

Grelina → ↑ fome; ↑ secreção do hormônio do crescimento

Insulina → ↓ fome; ↓ glicemia

Polipectídeo pancreático (PP) → ↓ fome

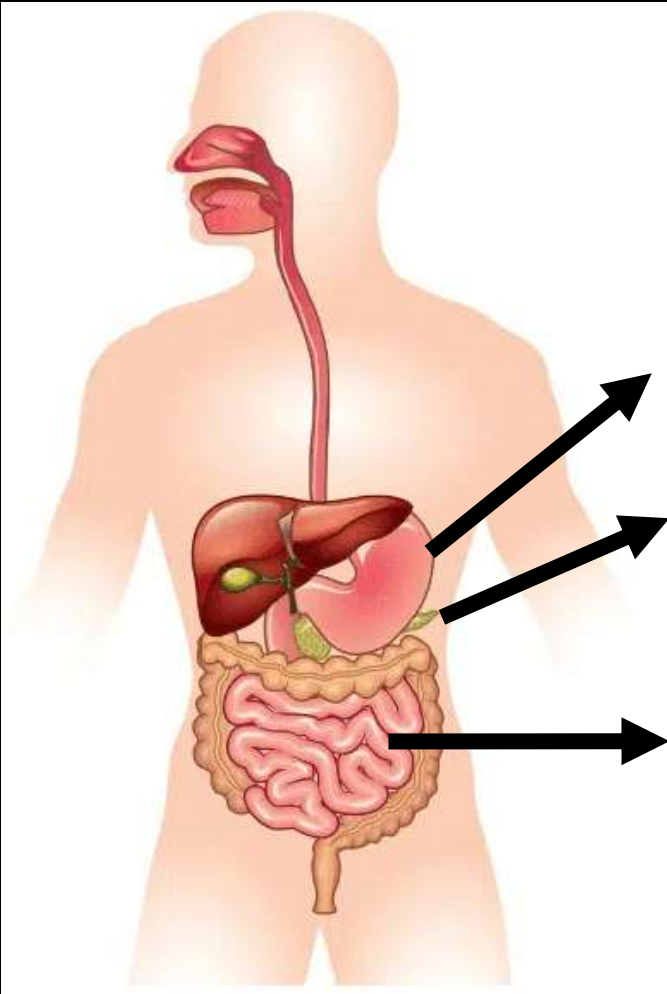
Colecistocinina (CCK) → ↓ fome; ↓ esvaziamento gástrica

GLP-1 → ↓ fome; ↑ secreção de insulina (incretina)

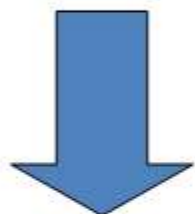
Polipectídeo YY (PYY) → ↓ fome; ↓ motilidade intestinal

Oxintomodulina → ↓ fome; ↓ motilidade gástrica

Podem agir diretamente no cérebro ou indiretamente por meio de terminações nervosas sensoriais (por exemplo, via nervo vago)

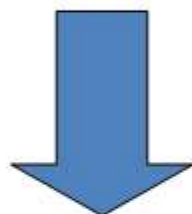


Carboidratos



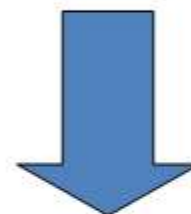
↓ grelina
↔
↑ GLP-1
↑ PYY
↑ PP
↑ Insulina

Lipídeos



↓ grelina
↑ CCK
↑ GLP-1
↑ PYY
↑ PP
↑ Insulina

Proteínas



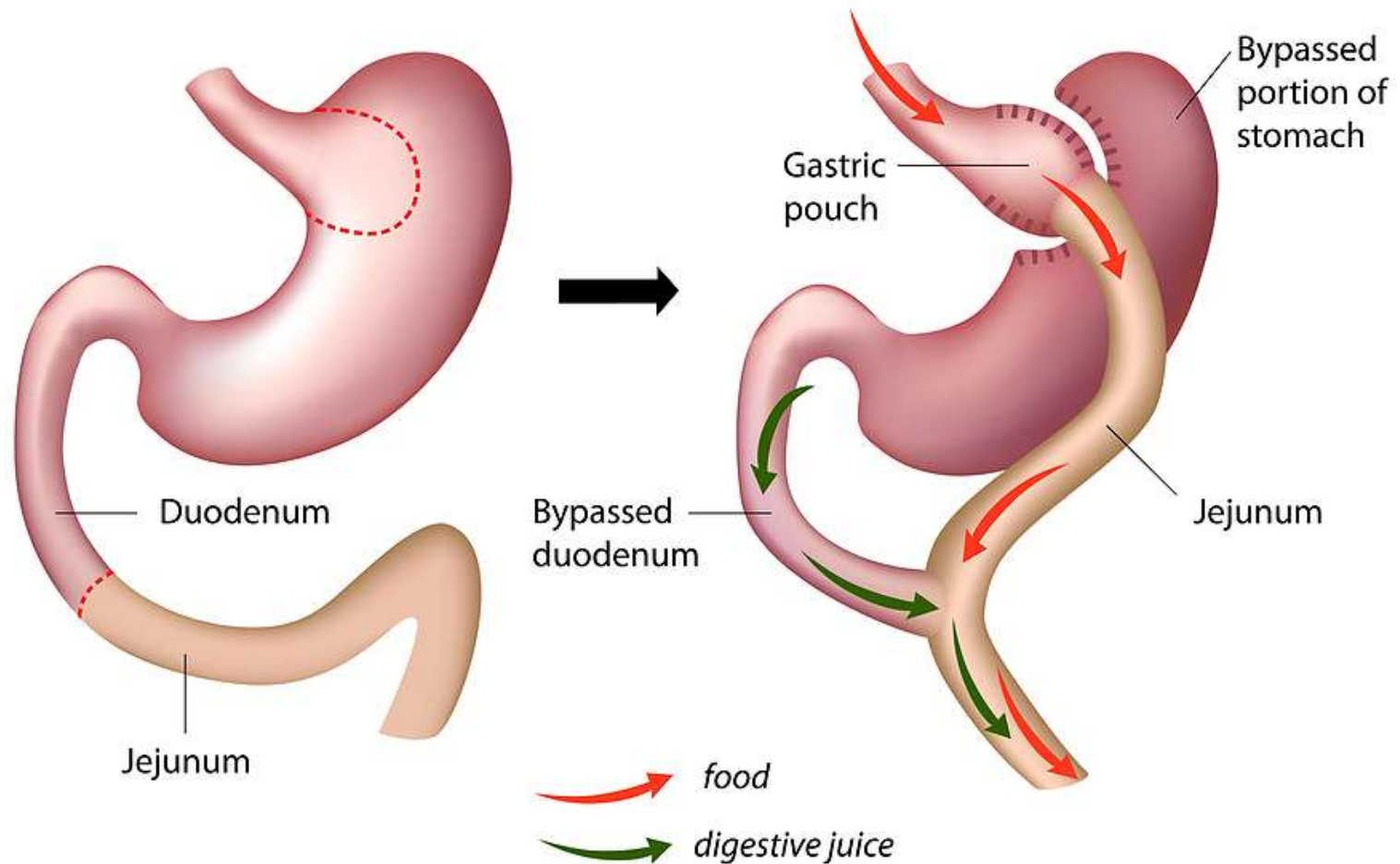
↔
↑ CCK
↑ GLP-1
↑ PYY
↑ PP
↑ Insulina

Fármacos no tratamento da obesidade (e diabetes) relacionados ao trato digestório

- Orlistate → inibição da lipase pancreática e absorção de gordura
- Exenatida → agonista de GLP-1R (primeira geração)
- Liraglutide → agonista de GLP-1R
- Dulaglutida → agonista de GLP-1R
- Semaglutida → agonista de GLP-1R – Ozempic®
- Tirzepatida → agonista duplo dos receptores de GLP-1 e GIP (peptídeo inibidor gástrico) – Mounjaro®

Cirurgia bariátrica

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RNY)



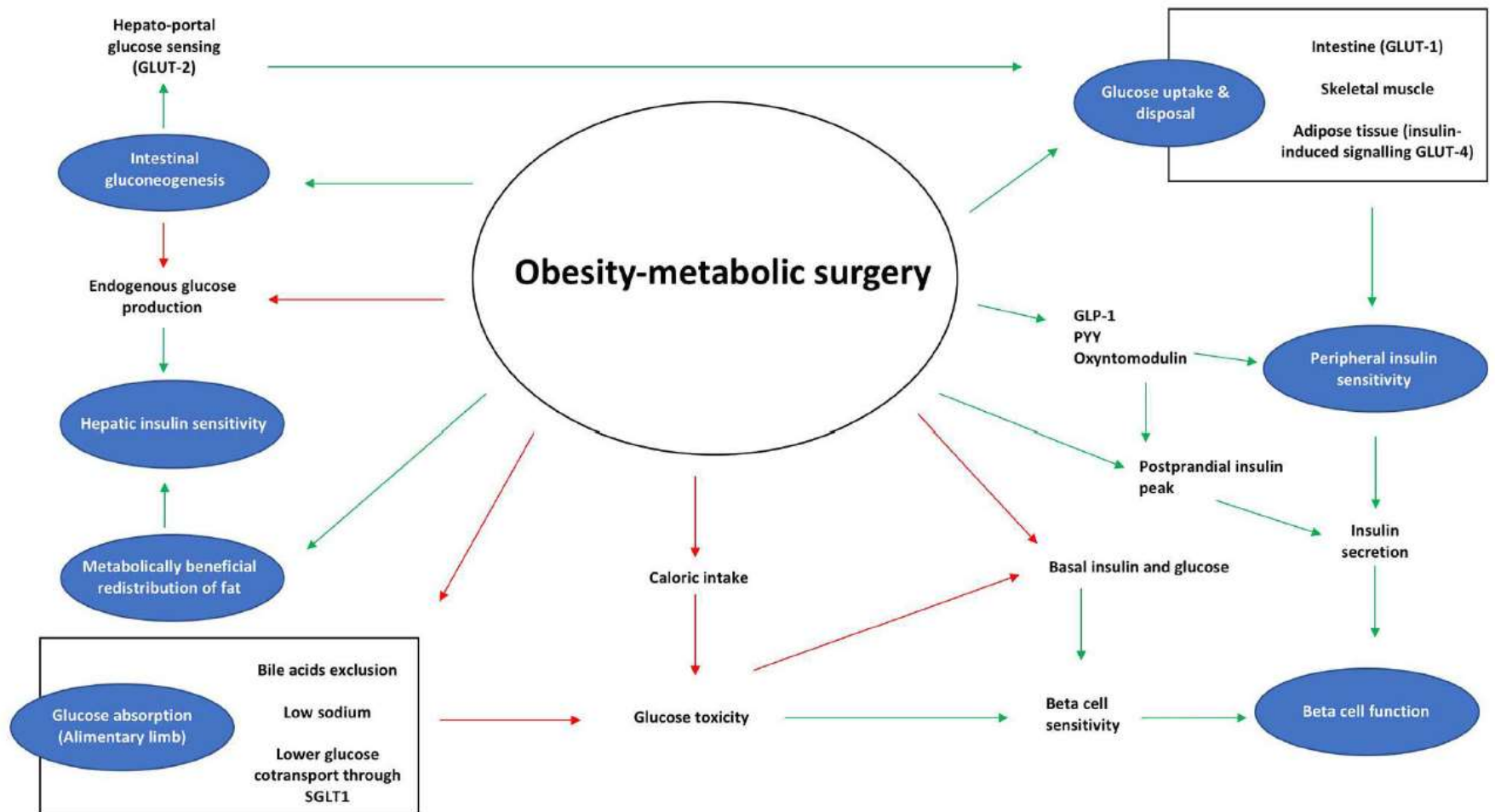
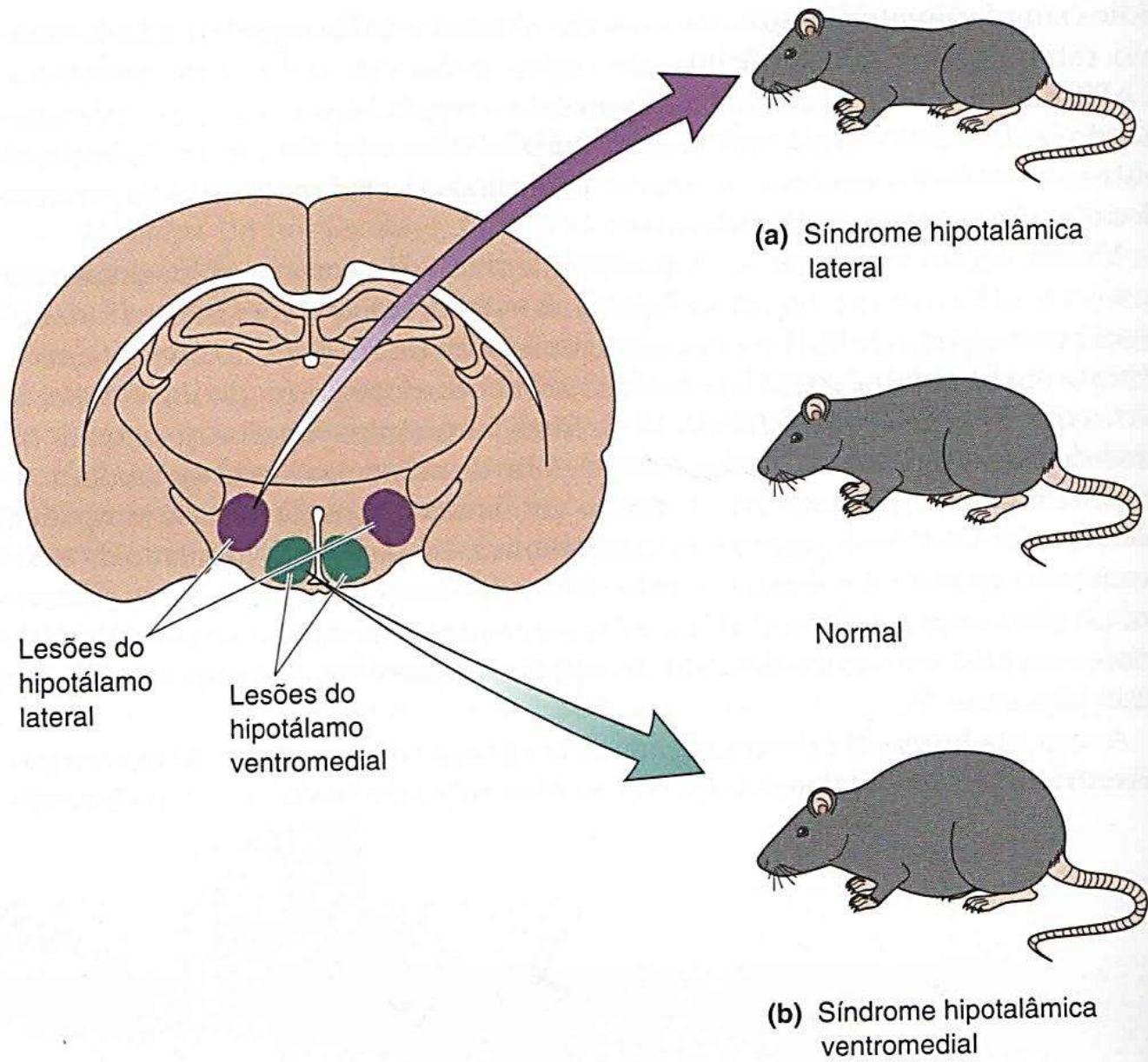
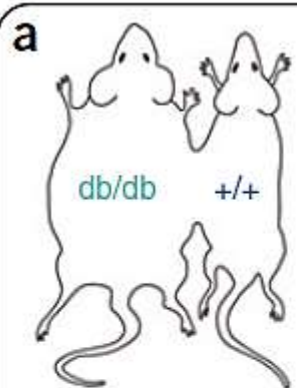


FIGURE 1 | Effects of metabolic surgery on glucose homeostasis. Diabetes remission results from improvements in β -cell function, insulin sensitivity, and changes within the adipose tissue and the gut. Red arrows, represent an inhibitory effect; Green arrows, represent a stimulating effect.

Hipotálamo e regulação do peso

- Início do século XX
 - Lesões do hipotálamo causam obesidade
- Décadas de 40 a 60
 - Lesões eletrolíticas em áreas hipotalâmicas específicas
 - Centro da fome → área hipotalâmica lateral
 - Centro da saciedade → núcleo ventromedial do hipotálamo



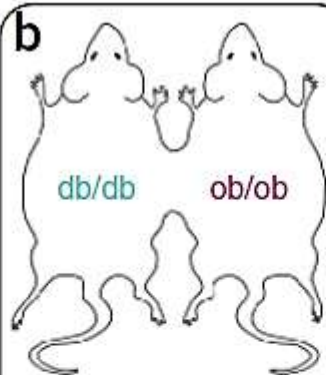


Diabetes

↑Body weight
↑Adipose tissue mass

Lean

↓Food intake
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar
Death by starvation

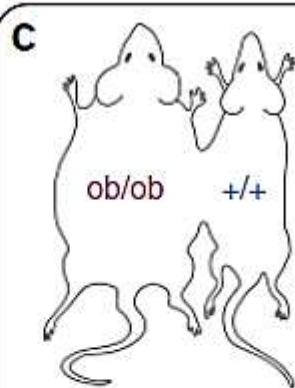


Diabetes

↑Body weight
↑Adipose tissue mass

Obese

↓Food intake
↓Adipose tissue mass
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar
Death by starvation

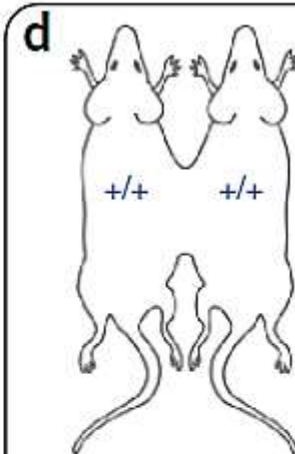


Obese

↓Food intake
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar

Lean

No change



Lean

Normal insulin
Normal blood sugar
↓Fat pad size



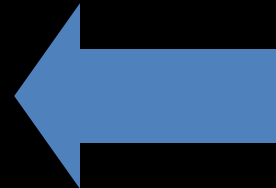
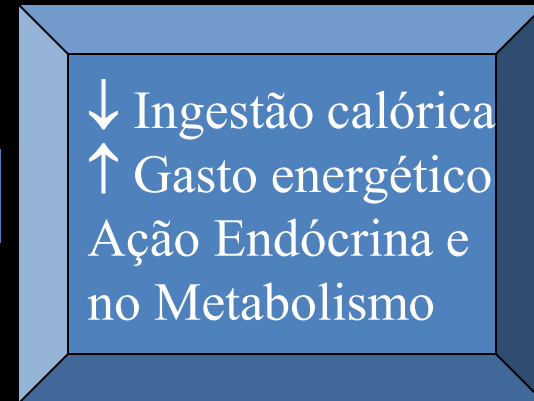
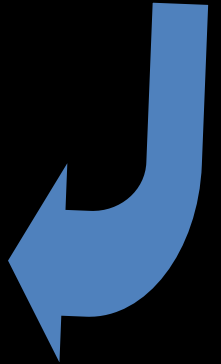
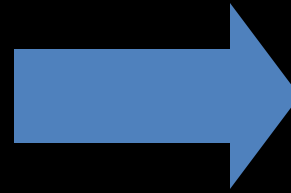
Leptina e regulação do balanço energético



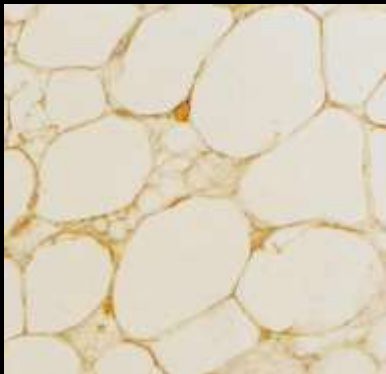
Zhang et al., 1994, Nature
372: 425-432



Farooqi et al., 2006, Endocr Rev
27: 710-718



LEPTINA





Hipotálamo



Leptina

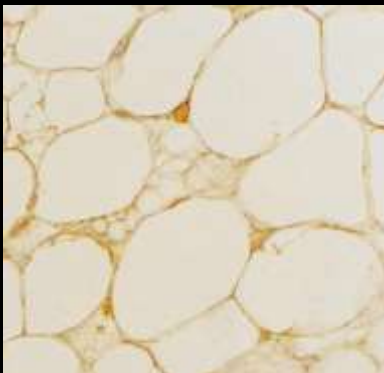


Receptor de leptina



Neurônios

LEPTINA



Regulação do(a):
Sensação de fome
Gasto energético
Sistema endócrino

Qual é a função da leptina?



Qual é a função da leptina?

↑ Leptina

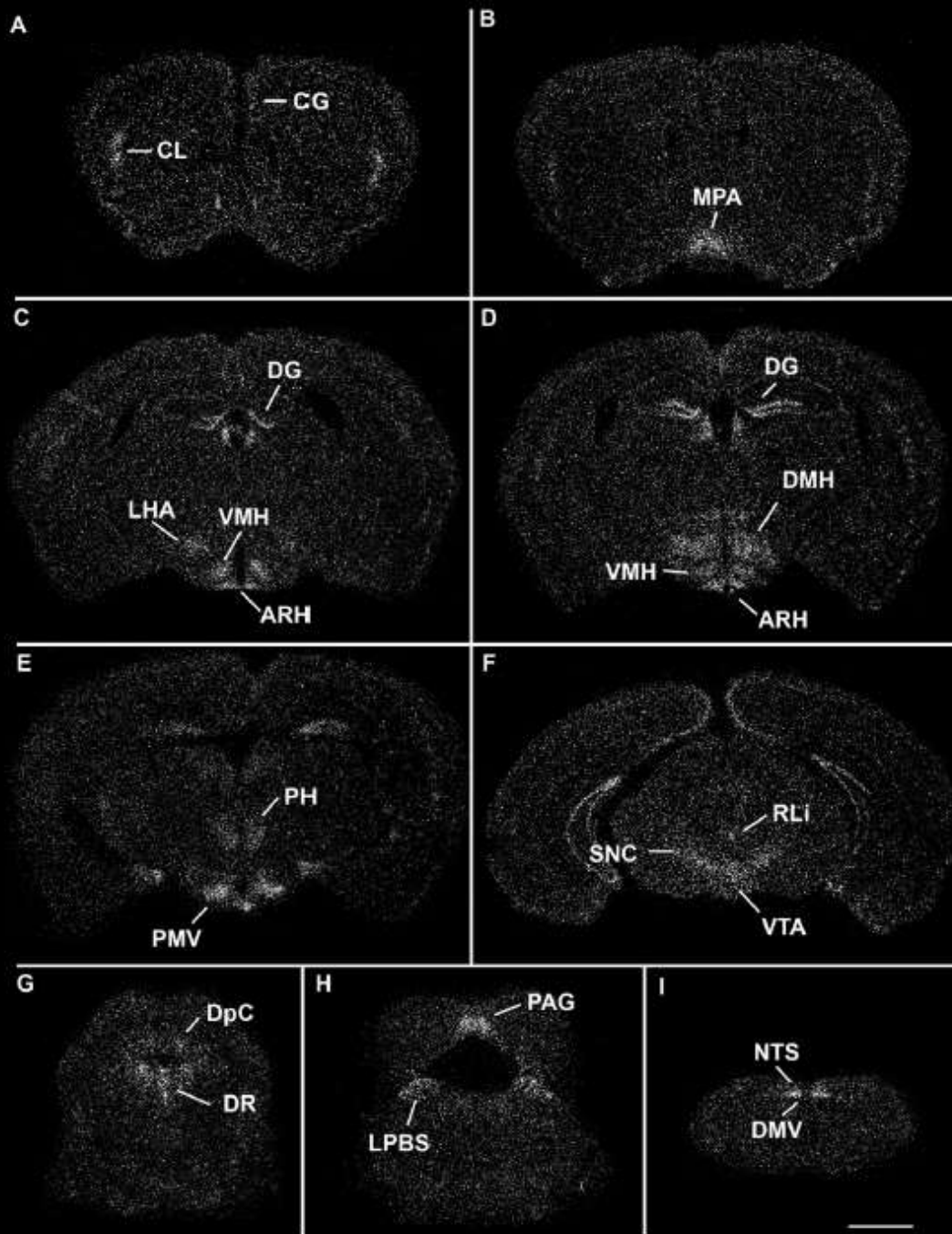


- Redução na sensação de fome
- Aumento do gasto energético
- Aumento da oxidação de lipídeos

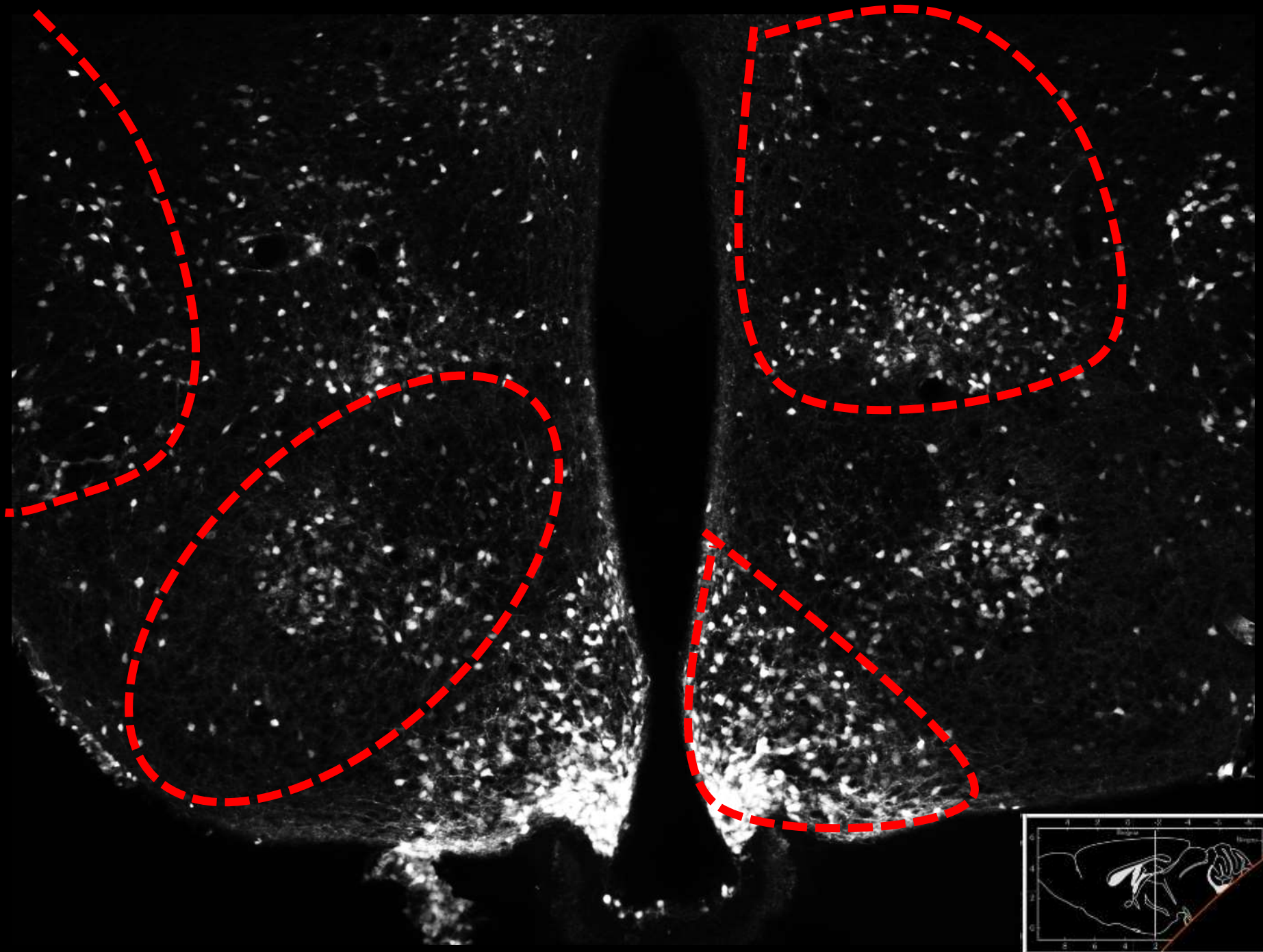
↓ Leptina

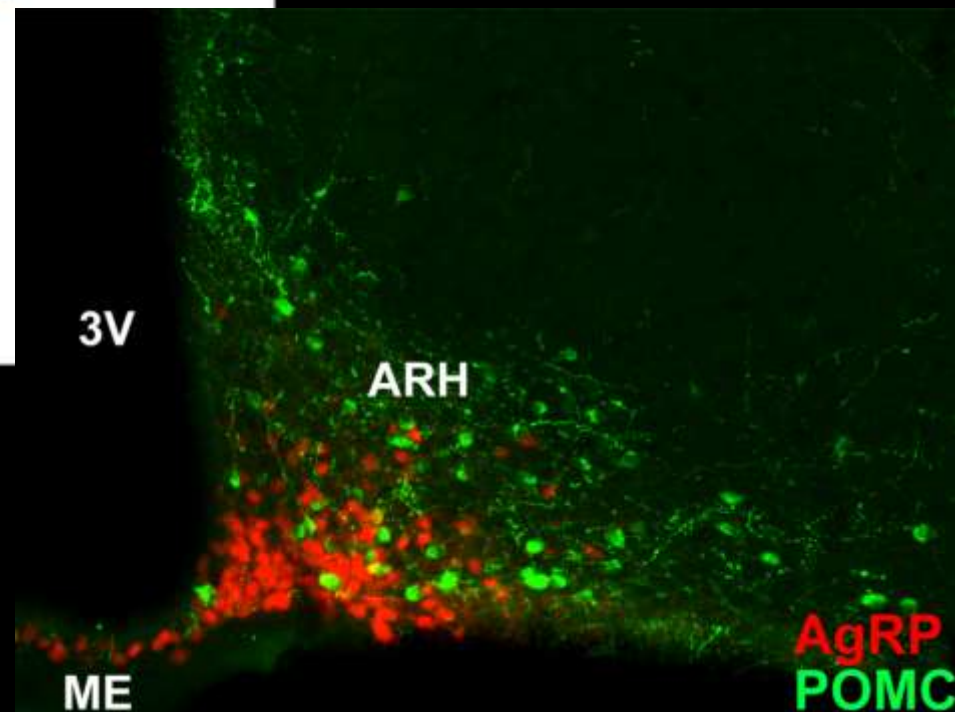
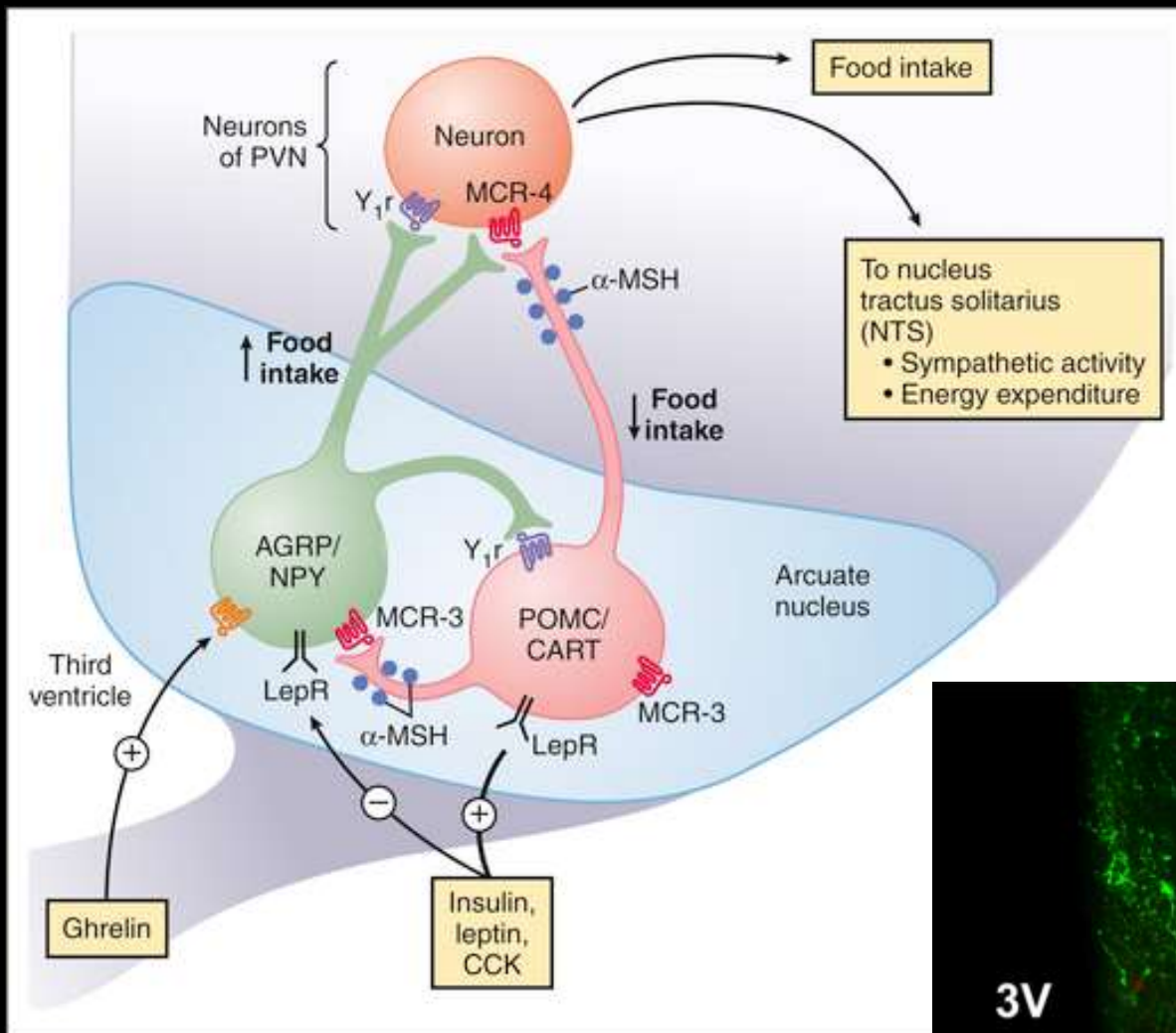


- Aumento na sensação de fome
- Diminuição do gasto energético
 - ✓ Supressão de funções que gastam energia
- Alterações neuroendócrinas diversas
 - ✓ Com o intuito de poupar energia
- Supressão da função imunológica

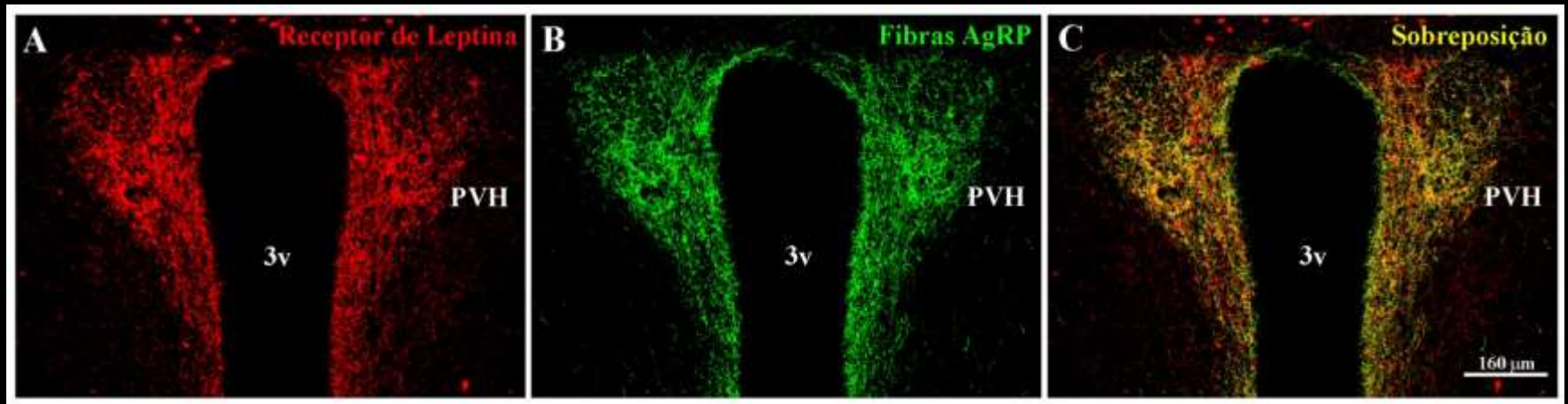


Scott, M. M., J. L. Lachey, et al. (2009). "Leptin targets in the mouse brain." J Comp Neurol 514(5): 518-532.



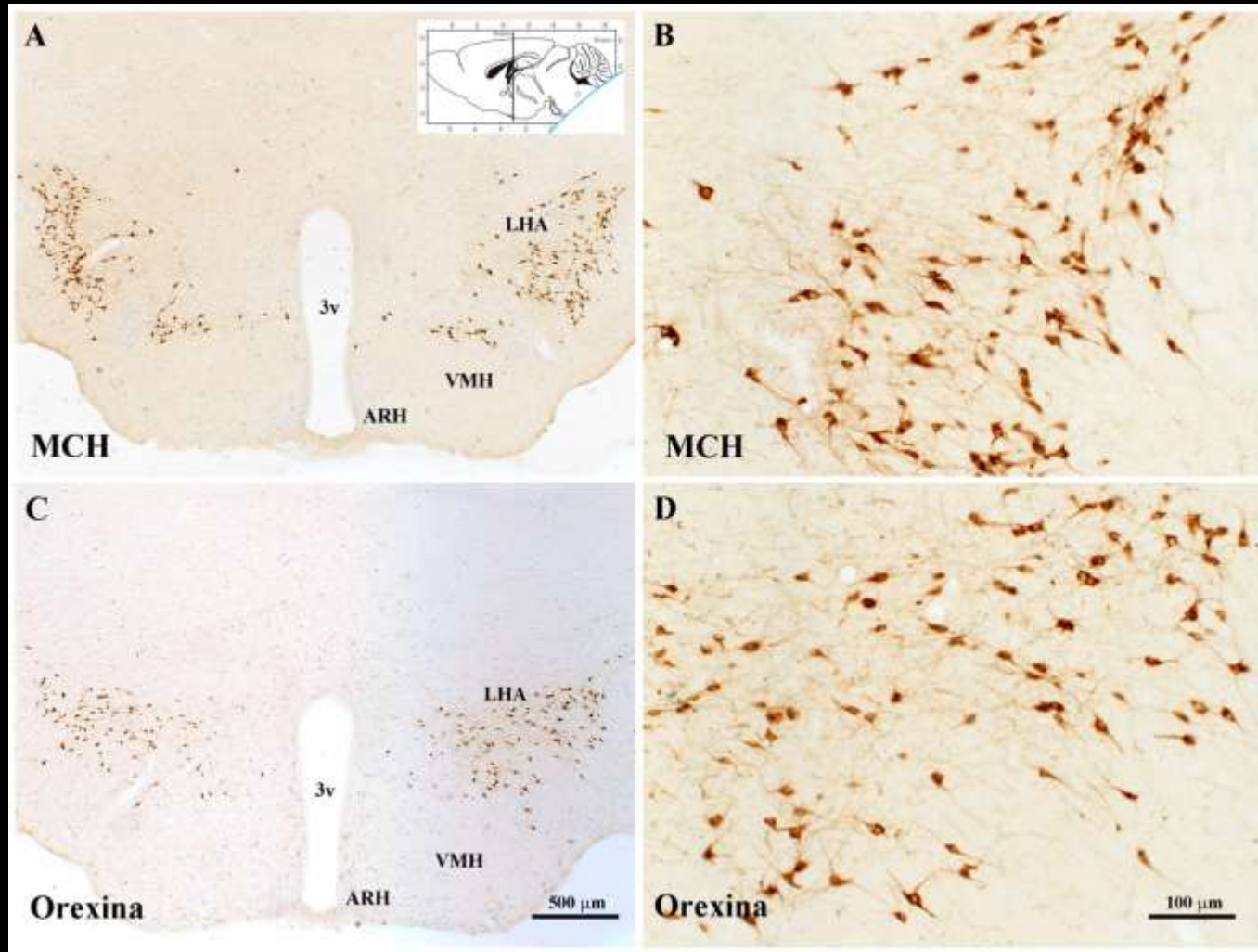


Neurônios de 2ª ordem influenciados pela leptina – núcleo paraventricular do hipotálamo

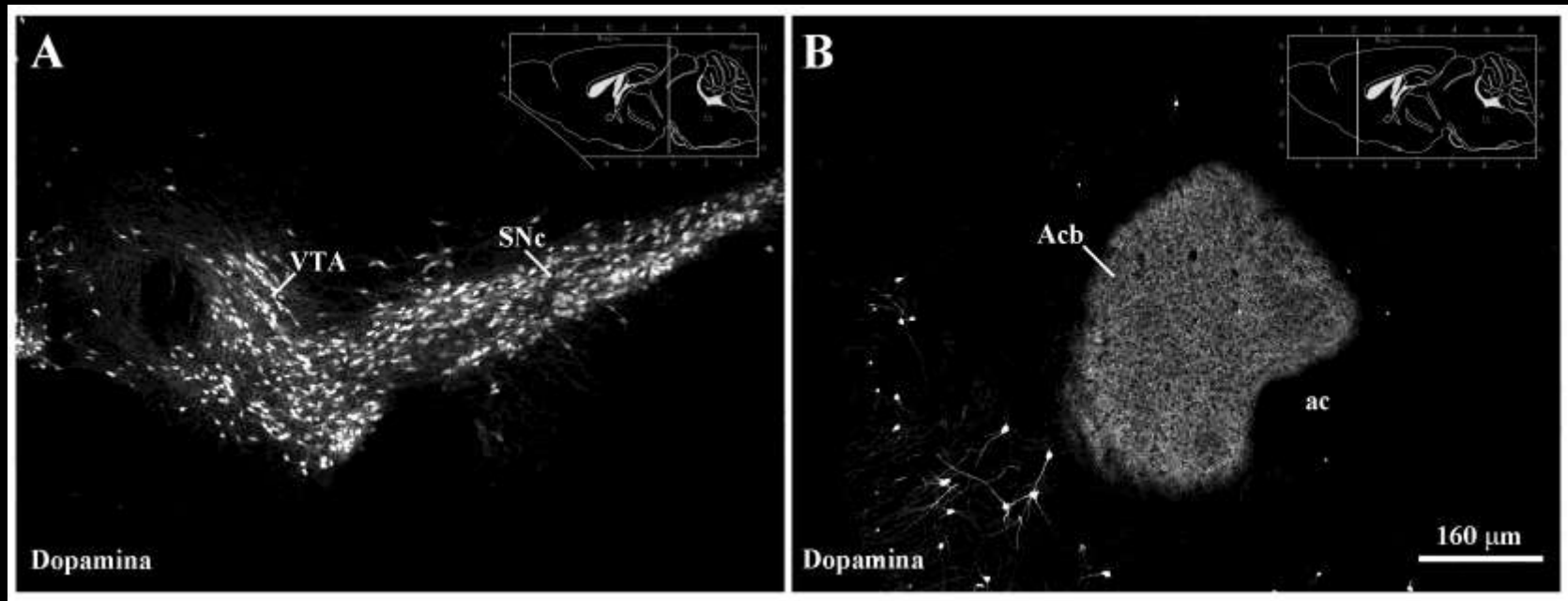


- Controle do comportamento alimentar
- Controle de sistemas endócrinos (hormônios da tireóide e adrenal, ocitocina e vasopressina)
- Controle do sistema nervoso autônomo (simpático e parassimpático)

Neurônios de 2ª ordem influenciados pela leptina – área hipotalâmica lateral



Via dopaminérgica mesolímbica – regulação da motivação

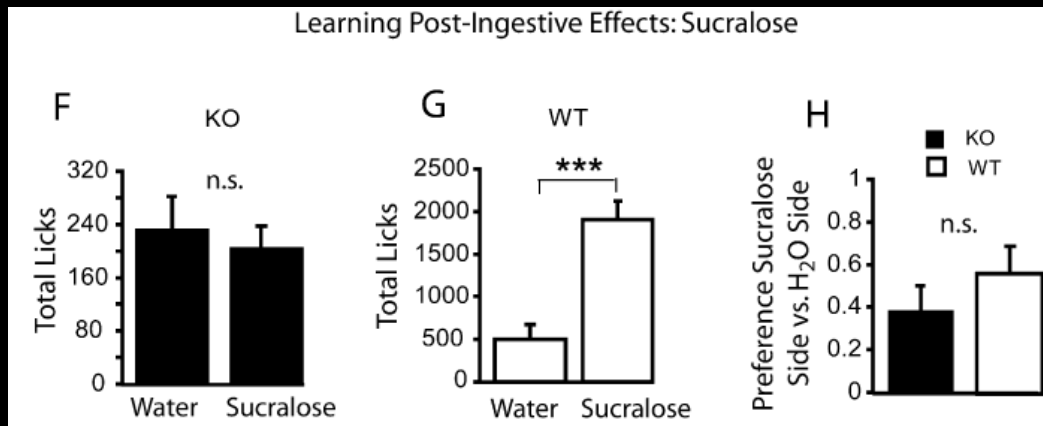


Food Reward in the Absence of Taste Receptor Signaling

Ivan E. de Araujo,^{1,5,8,*} Albino J. Oliveira-Maia,^{1,6,7,8} Tatyana D. Sotnikova,⁴ Raul R. Gainetdinov,⁴ Marc G. Caron,⁴ Miguel A.L. Nicolelis,^{1,3,5} and Sidney A. Simon^{1,2,5}

Neuron 57, 930–941, March 27, 2008

Learning Post-Ingestive Effects: Sucralose



Learning Post-Ingestive Effects: Sucrose

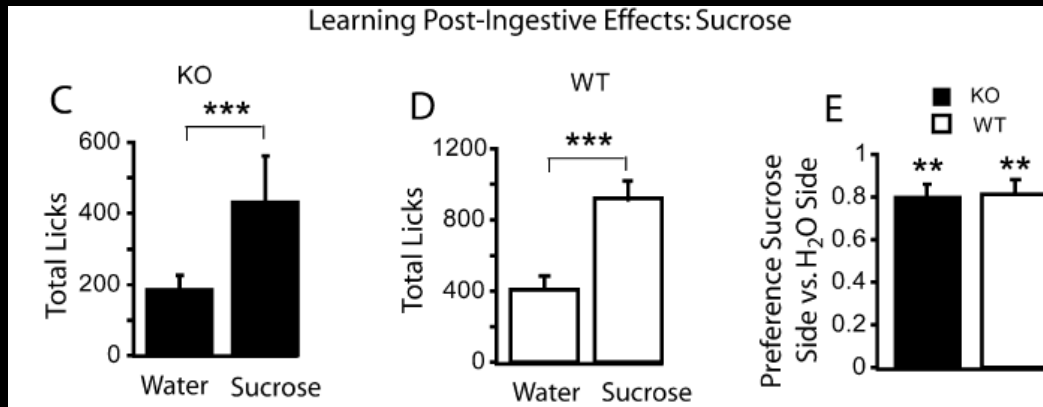
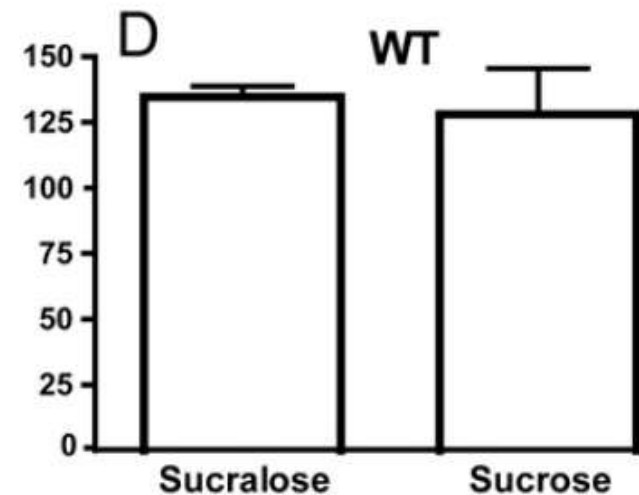
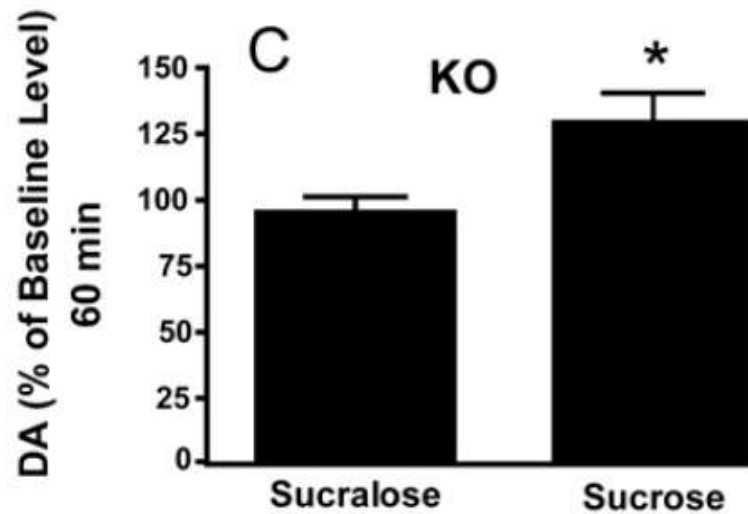


Figure 3. NAcc Dopamine Levels Increase in Response to Sucrose, but Not Sucralose, Intake in *trpm5*^{-/-} Animals



Separate circuitries encode the hedonic and nutritional values of sugar

Luis A Tellez^{1,2}, Wenfei Han^{1,2}, Xiaobing Zhang³, Tatiana L Ferreira^{1,2,4}, Isaac O Perez¹, Sara J Shammah-Lagnado⁵, Anthony N van den Pol³ & Ivan E de Araujo^{1,2,6}

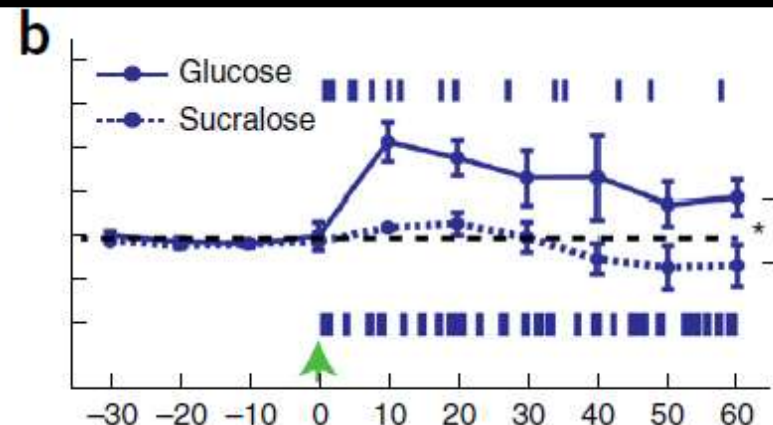
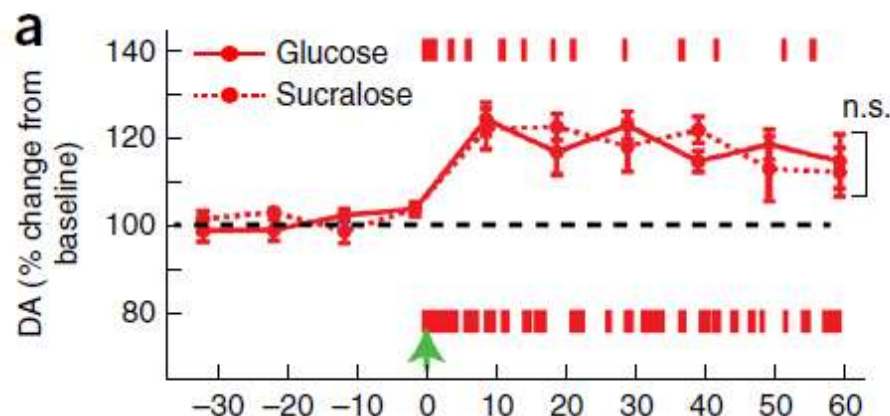
nature
neuroscience

VOLUME 19 | NUMBER 3 | MARCH 2016



Ventral striatum

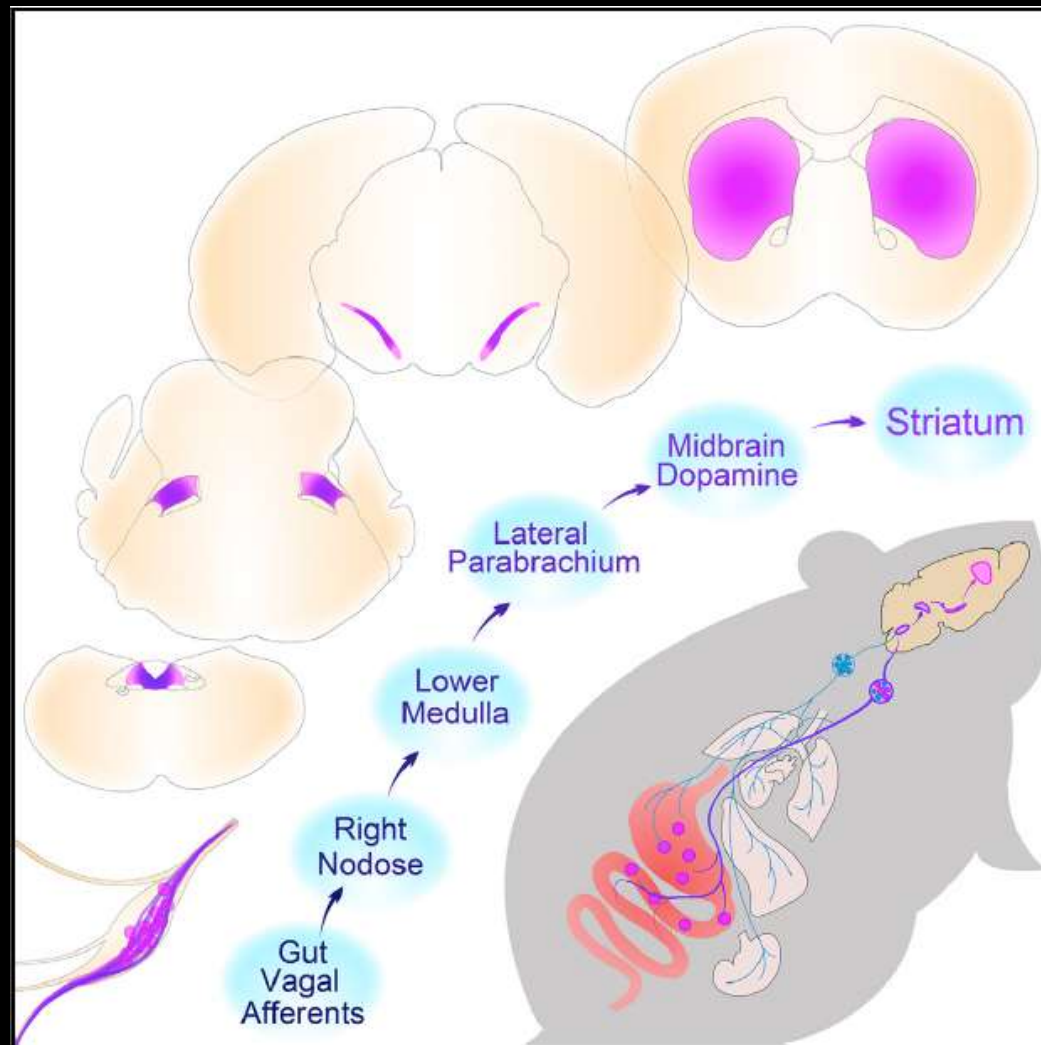
dorsal striatum



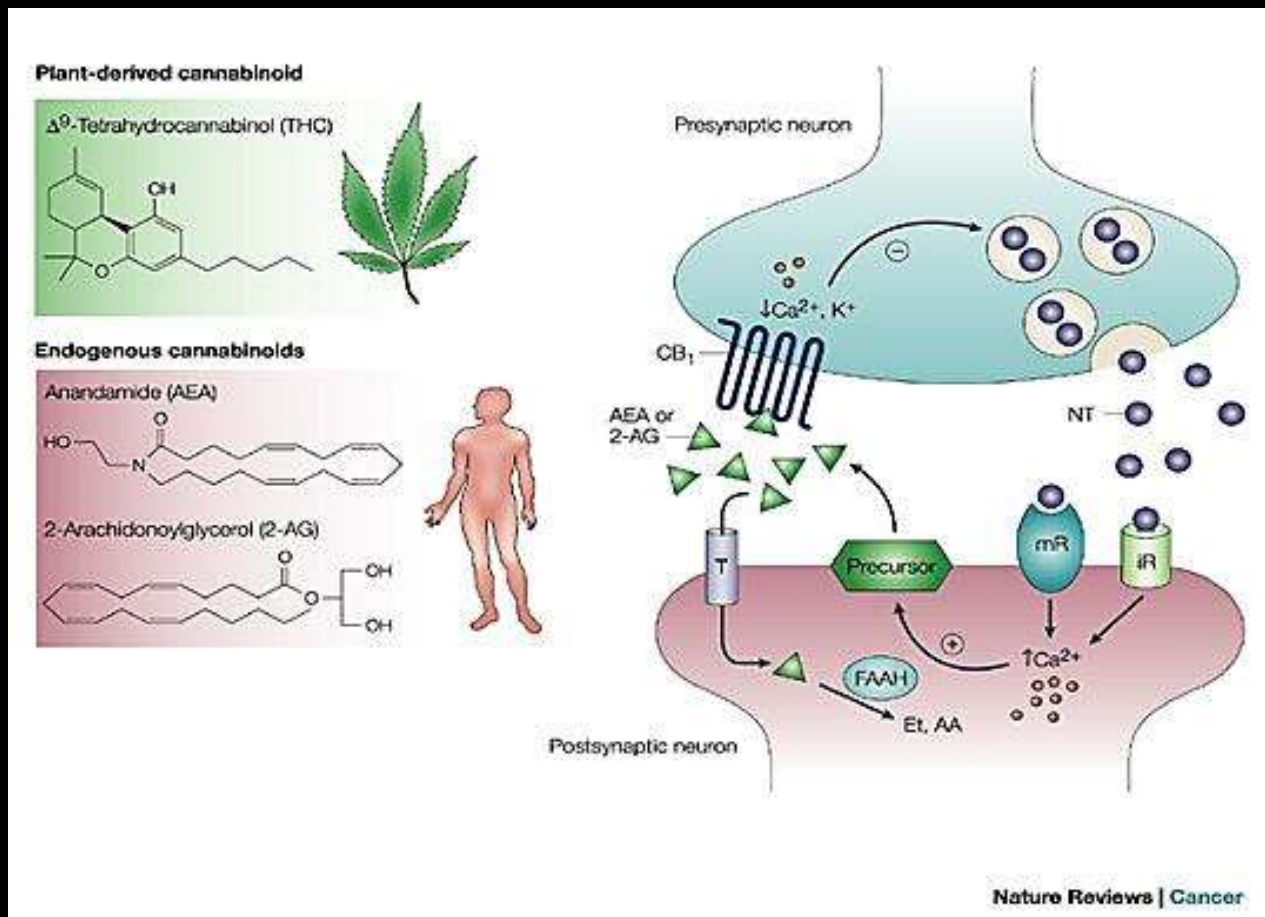
A Neural Circuit for Gut-Induced Reward

Wenfei Han,^{1,2,3,12} Luis A. Tellez,^{1,2} Matthew H. Perkins,³ Isaac O. Perez,^{1,4} Taoran Qu,¹ Jozelia Ferreira,^{1,2,5} Tatiana L. Ferreira,^{1,2,6} Daniele Quinn,¹ Zhong-Wu Liu,⁷ Xiao-Bing Gao,⁷ Melanie M. Kaelberer,⁸ Diego V. Bohórquez,^{8,9} Sara J. Shammah-Lagnado,¹⁰ Guillaume de Lartigue,^{1,11} and Ivan E. de Araujo^{1,2,3,11,12,13,*}

Cell 175, 1–14, October 18, 2018

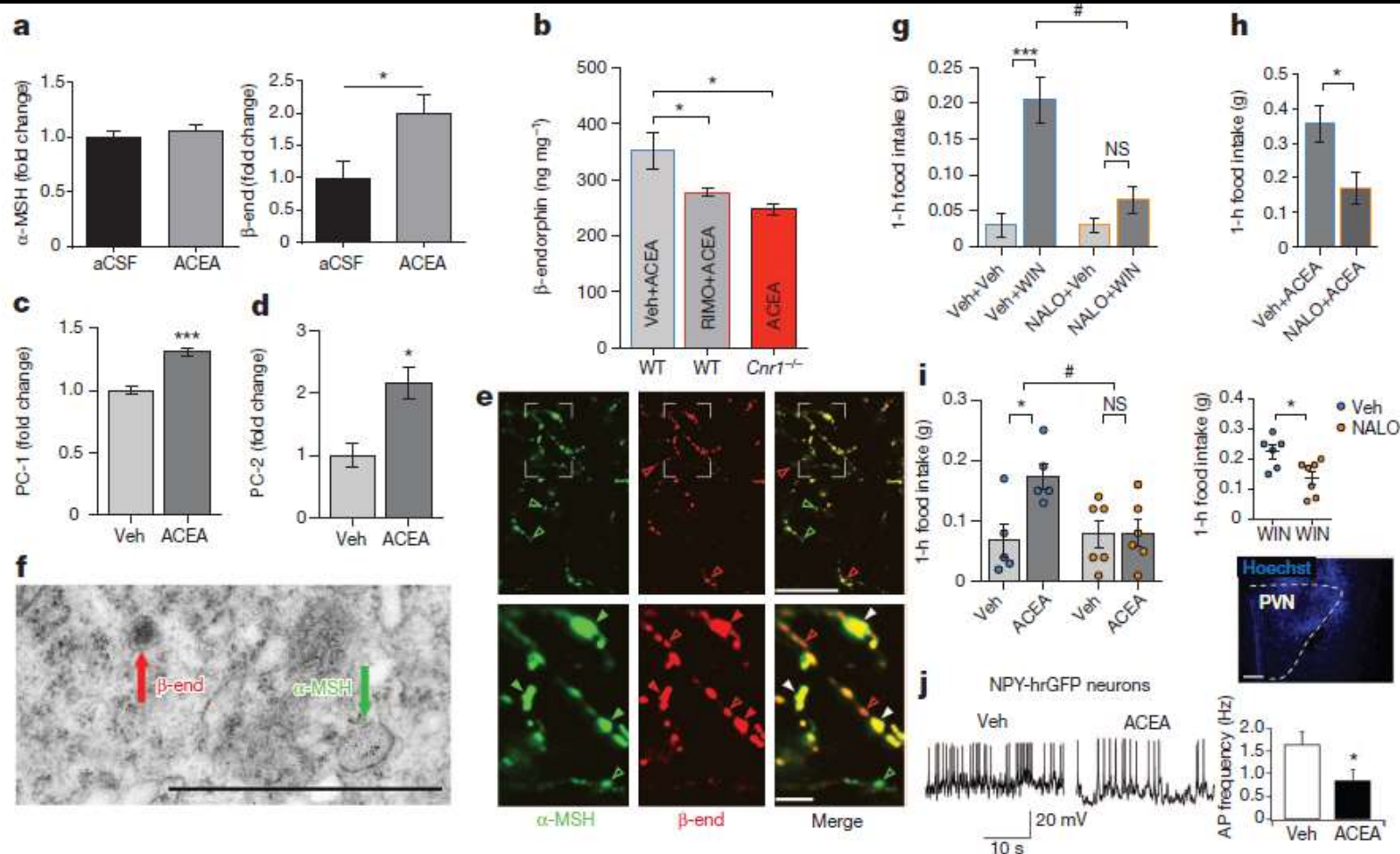


Outras vias que regulam a ingestão alimentar – via dos endocanabinóides



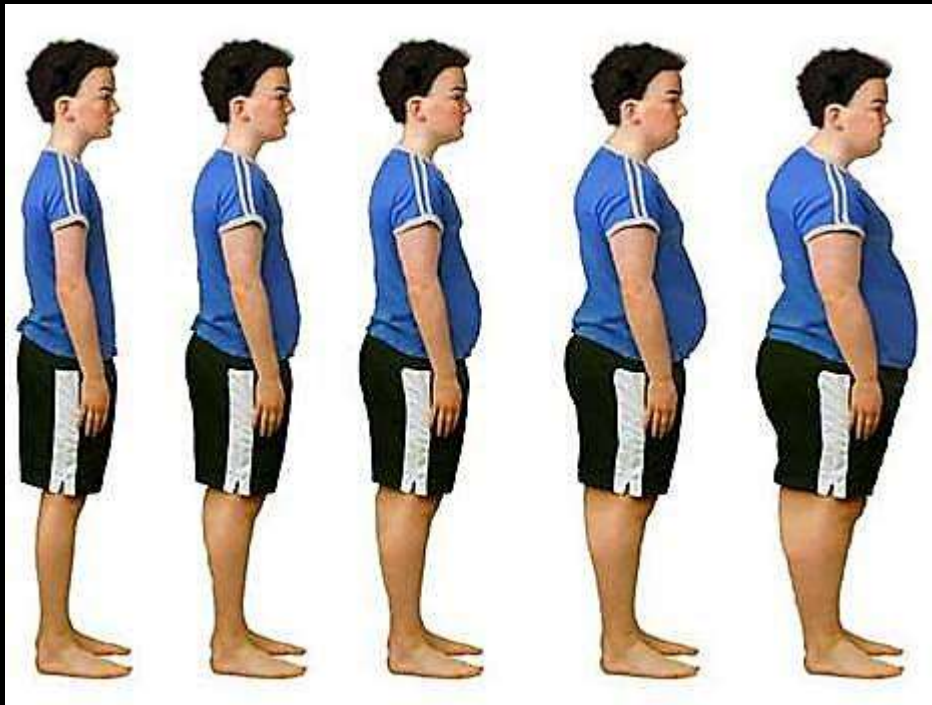
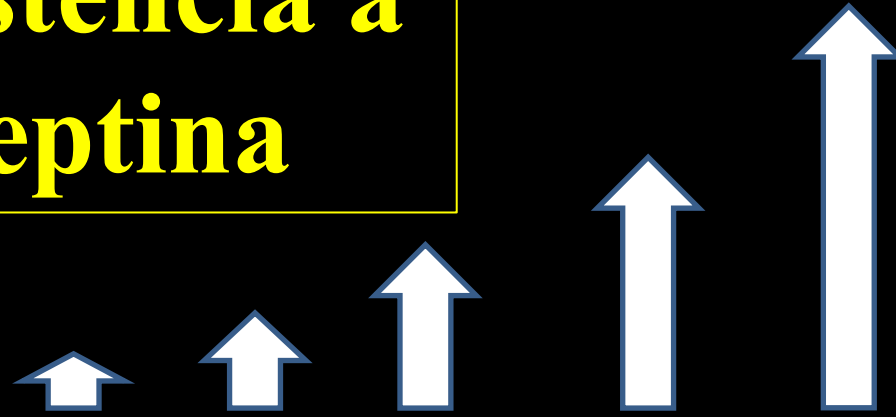
Hypothalamic POMC neurons promote cannabinoid-induced feeding

Marco Koch^{1,2}, Luis Varela¹, Jae Geun Kim^{1,†}, Jung Dae Kim^{1,3}, Francisco Hernández-Núñez¹, Stephanie E. Simonds⁴, Carlos M. Castorena⁵, Claudia R. Vianna⁵, Joel K. Elmquist⁵, Yury M. Morozov⁶, Pasko Rakic^{6,7}, Ingo Bechmann², Michael A. Cowley⁴, Klara Szigeti-Buck¹, Marcelo O. Dietrich^{1,6}, Xiao-Bing Gao¹, Sabrina Diano^{1,3,6} & Tamas L. Horvath^{1,3,6,7}



Resistência a Leptina

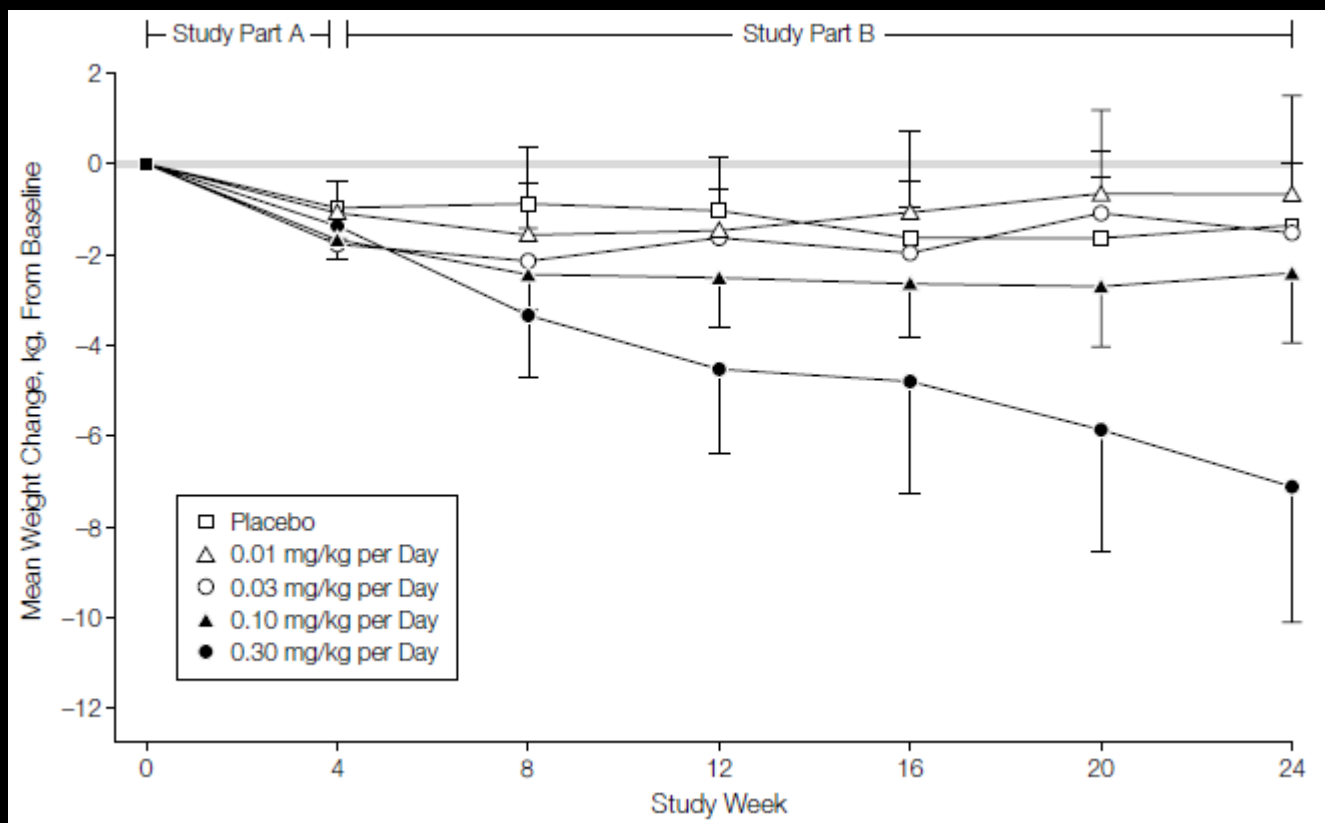
Leptina

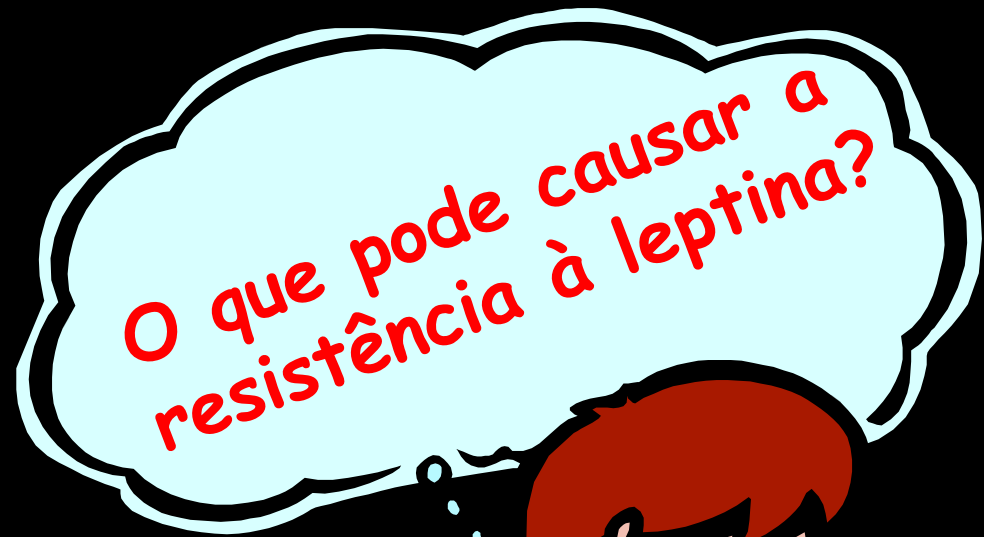


Recombinant Leptin for Weight Loss in Obese and Lean Adults

A Randomized, Controlled, Dose-Escalation Trial

1568 JAMA, October 27, 1999—Vol 282, No. 16





America's Rising Obesity Rate

15%

22%

31%

34%



1980



1990



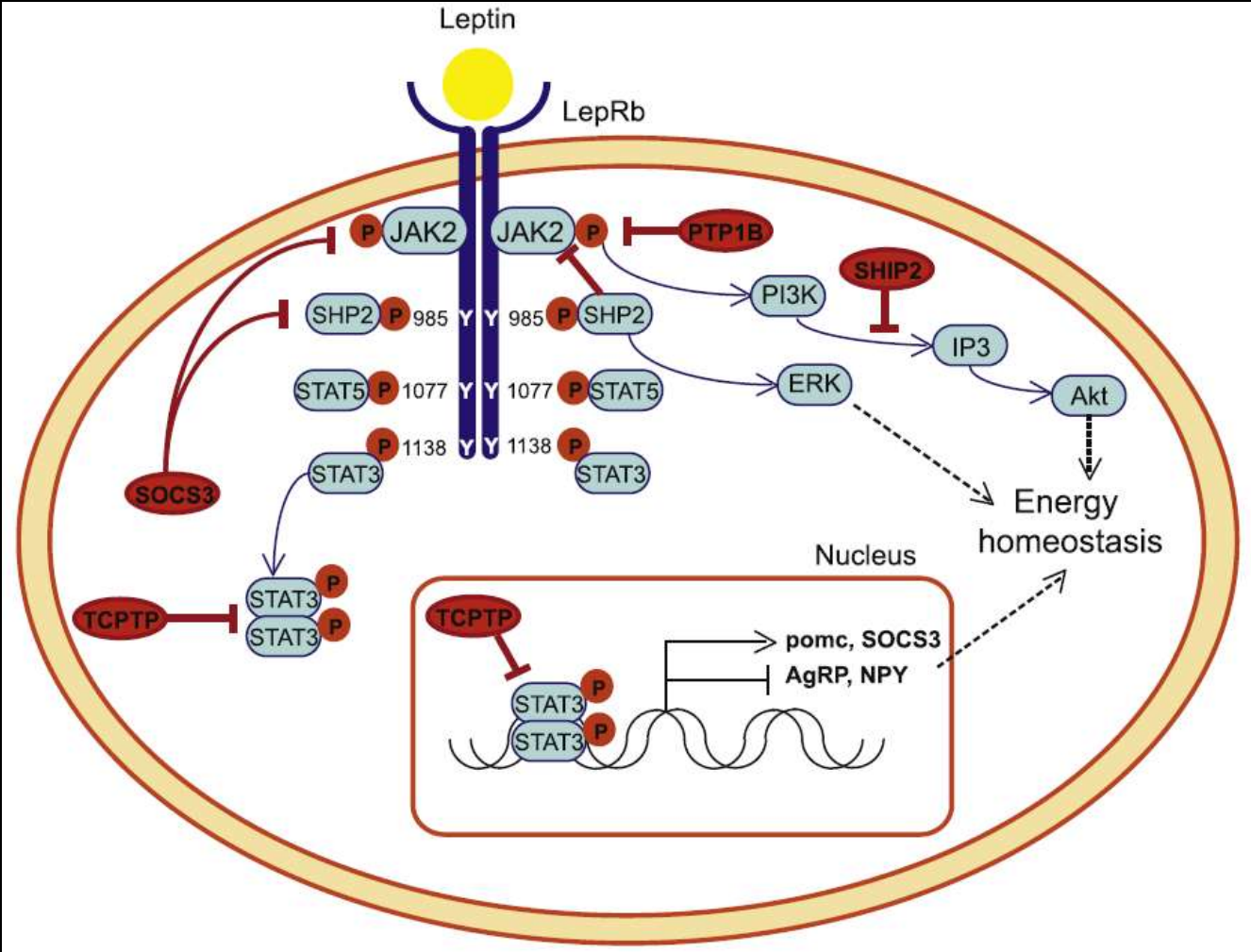
2000



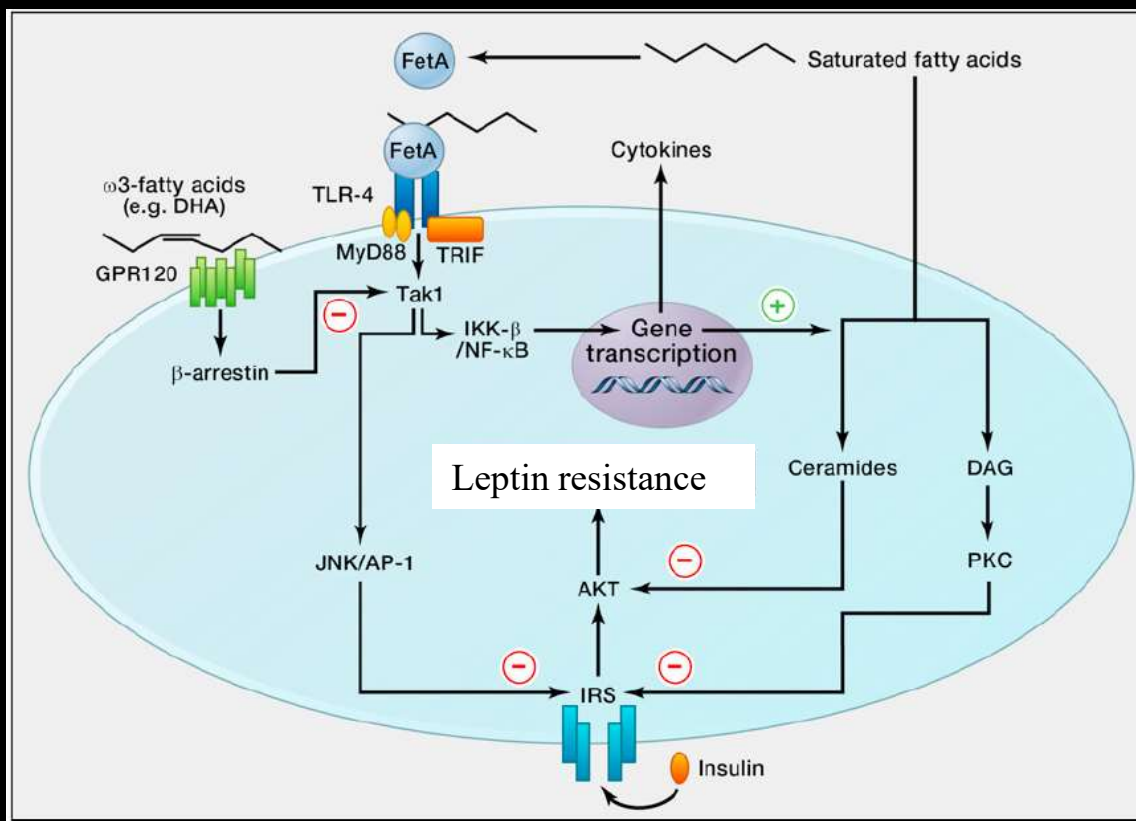
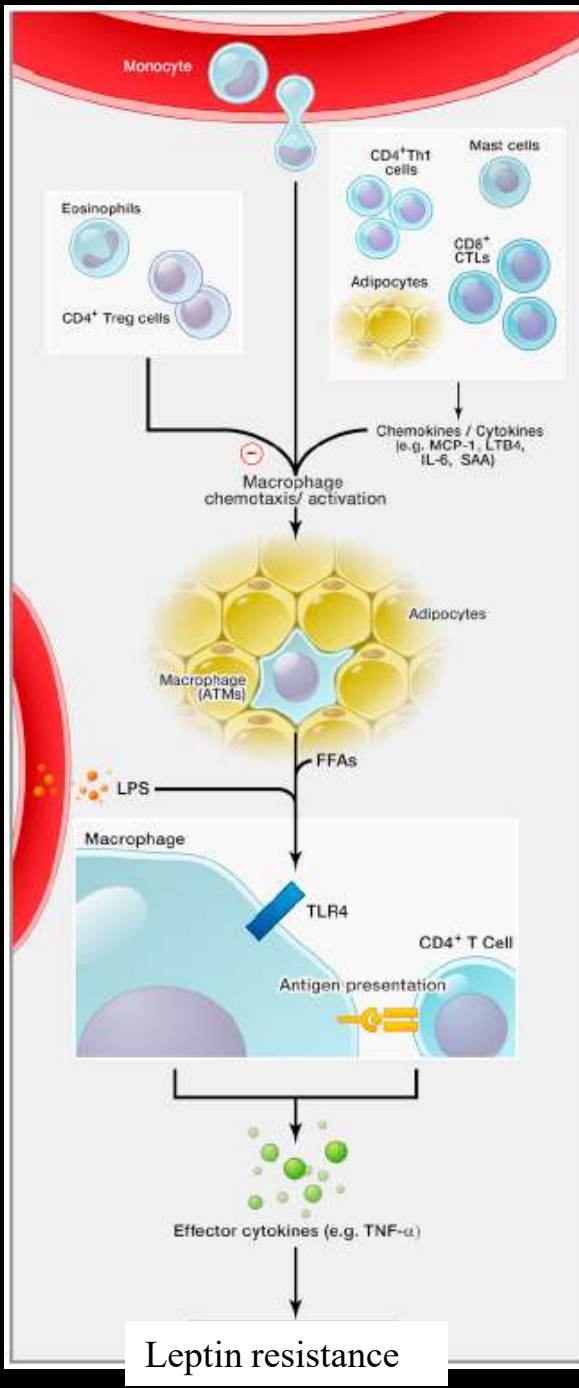
2008

Percent of obese Americans

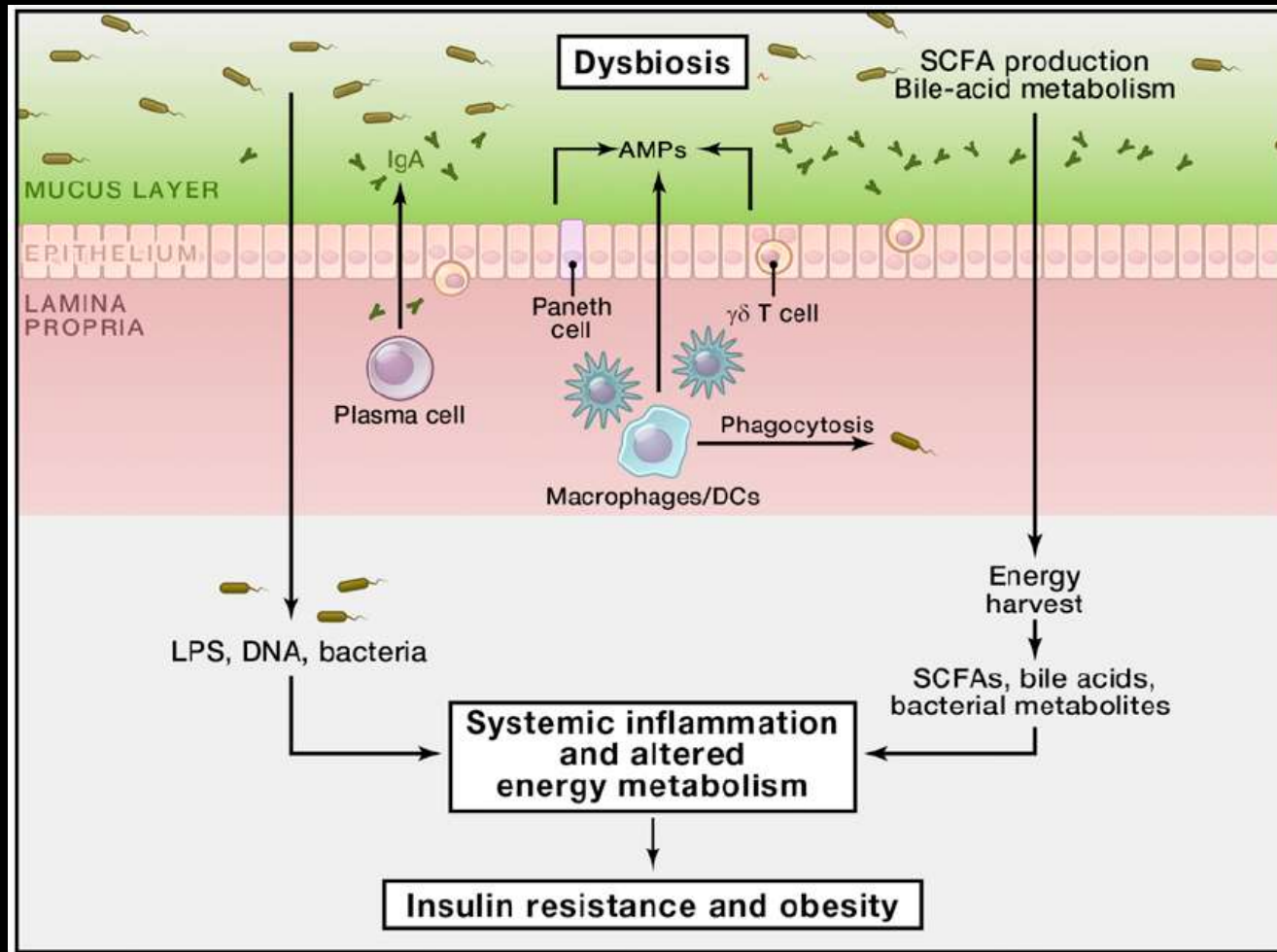
Mecanismos que causam resistência à leptina



Inflamação e obesidade



Microbiota, inflamação e obesidade



Mecanismos que induzem obesidade

