

# **The Role of Gastric-Derived GLP-1 Deficiency in Obesity-Induced Appetite Dysregulation**

**Siqi Wang, Bojun Zhou, Hua Meng**

**Department of General Surgery and Obesity and Metabolic Disease Center  
China–Japan Friendship Hospital**

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01 ▶ **Research background**

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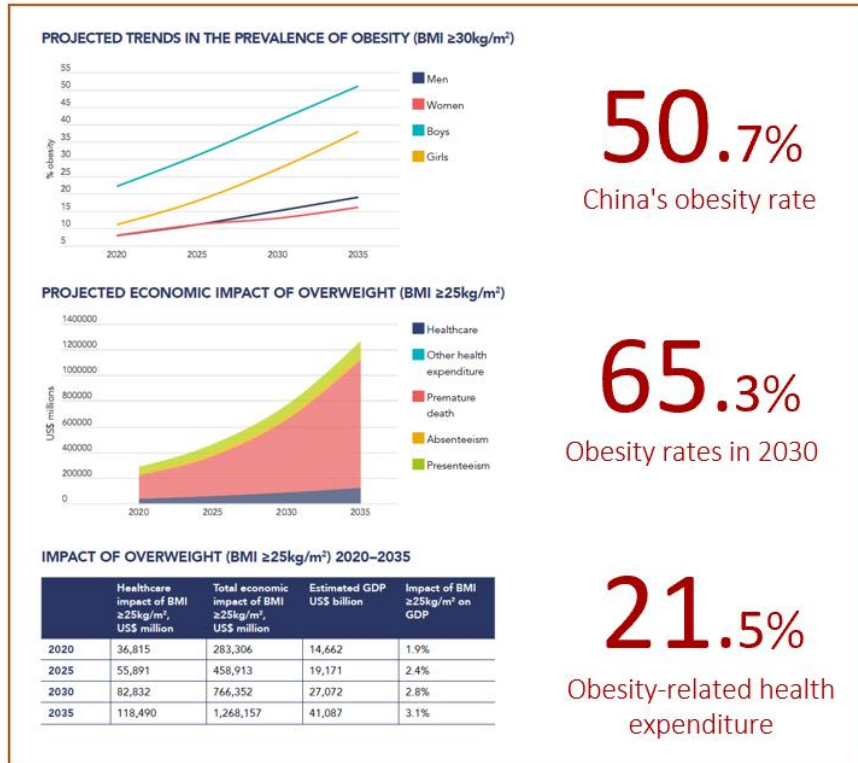
PART 01<sup>▽</sup>

## Research Background

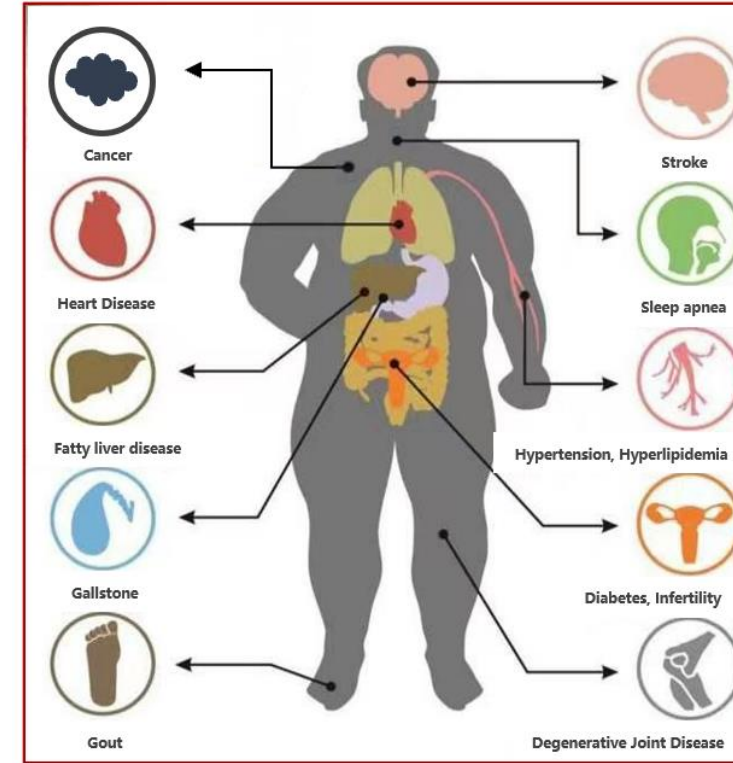
# The Role of Gastric-Derived GLP-1 Deficiency in Obesity-Induced Appetite Dysregulation

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Obesity and related chronic diseases are **a major public health problem** that seriously endangers the health of the nation



Serious epidemic



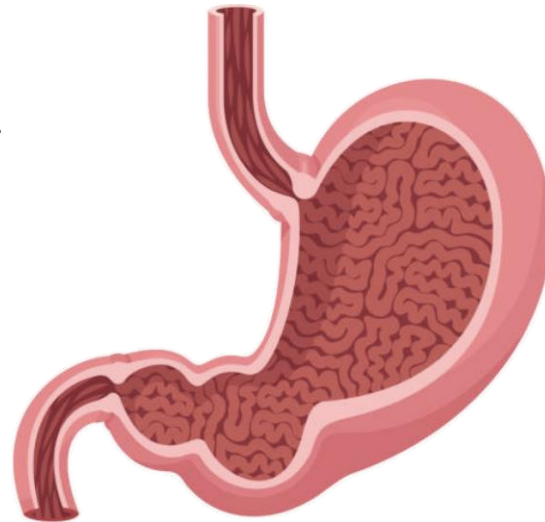
Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol, 2021, 9(6): 373-392.  
Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol, 2021, 9(7): 446-461.

## Discovery of GLP-1 in the Stomach

### ► The Stomach as a Novel Organ for GLP-1 Secretion

Recent studies have identified the presence of **GLP-1 positive cells in the stomach**;

This discovery opens new avenues for exploring the role of the stomach in metabolic processes;



### ► Rapid Absorption of Gastric GLP-1

Following intragastric glucose injection, GLP-1 can be detected in the gastric veins, rapidly reaching the portal vein;

This **rapid absorption** suggests that gastric GLP-1 may have a swift impact on metabolic regulation;

## Relationship Between Gastric GLP-1 and Appetite

### The Role of Gastric GLP-1 in Appetite Regulation

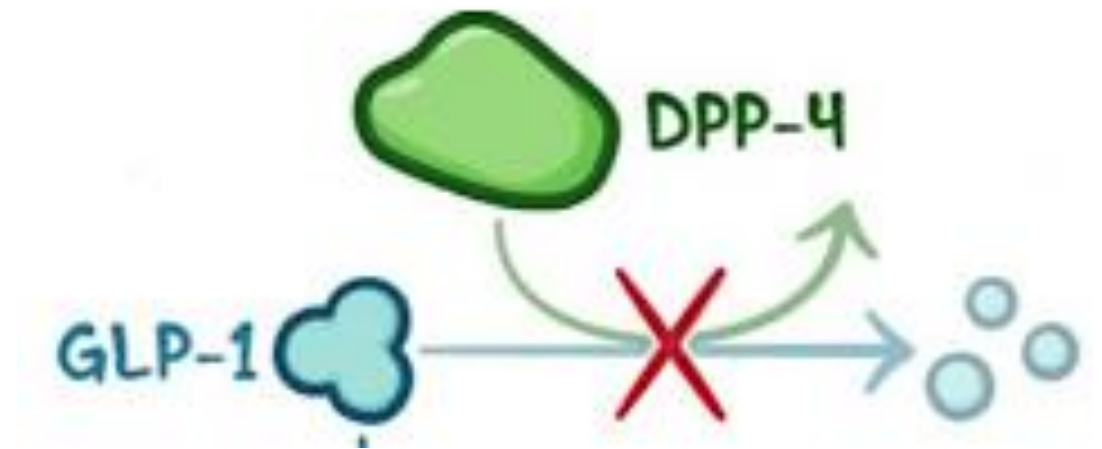
1. The knockout of intestinal GLP-1 dose not impact appetite;

*How about gastric-derived GLP-1 in appetite regulation ?*

2. Easy degradation of GLP-1;

Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4)

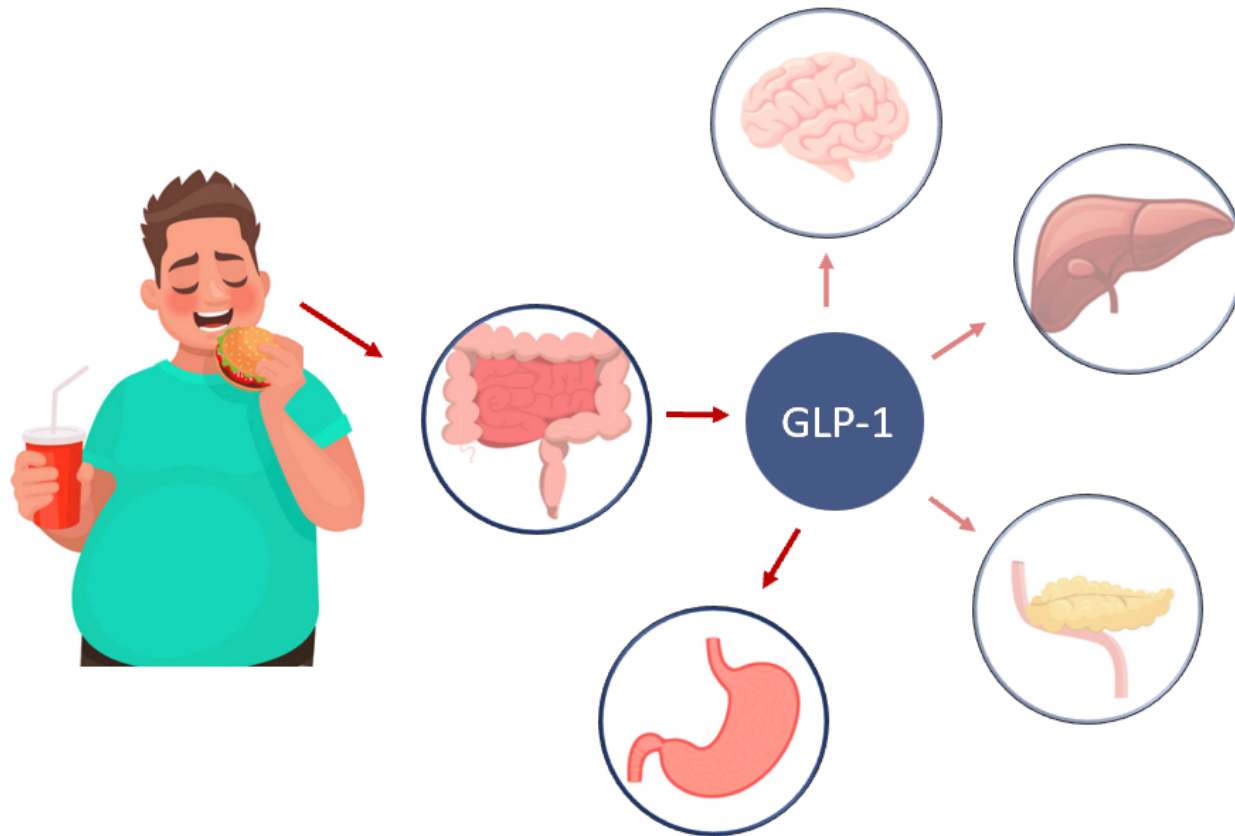
The average half-life is only 2 minutes



PART 02<sup>▽</sup>

## Research Objective

## Investigating the Involvement of Gastric GLP-1 in Appetite Modulation



### The Potential Role of Gastric GLP-1 in Weight Reduction

To explore whether gastric-derived GLP-1 is involved in the modulation of appetite;

To determine its potential role in weight reduction;

*Offering new insights into obesity treatment strategies!*



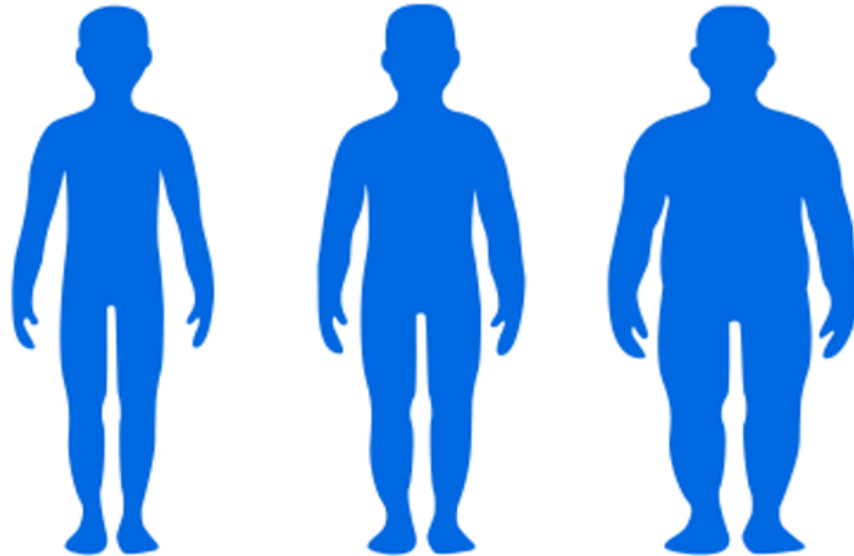
PART 03<sup>▽</sup>

## Research Methods

## Patient Grouping and Appetite Assessment

### Criteria for Patient Grouping

- Patients scheduled for metabolic bariatric surgery



normal

Patient with  
mild-to-moderate  
obesity

Patient with  
severe obesity

### Tools for Appetite Assessment

- The Adult Eating Behavior Questionnaire (AEBQ)
- Daily caloric intake

#### Food Approach Subscales

##### 1. Hunger:

- I often feel so hungry that I have to eat something right away.
- I always seem to be hungry.
- Even if I've just eaten, I often feel like I could eat again.

##### 2. Food Responsiveness:

- If I see or smell food that I like, it makes me want to eat even if I am not hungry.
- If I see others eating, I have to eat too.
- I often feel hungry when I am around other people eating.

##### 3. Emotional Overeating:

- I eat more when I am worried.
- I eat more when I am annoyed.
- I eat more when I am anxious.

##### 4. Enjoyment of Food:

- I love eating.
- I enjoy eating.
- I enjoy eating more than other activities.

#### Food Avoidance Subscales

##### 5. Satiety Responsiveness:

- I find it difficult to stop eating even when I am full. (Reverse scored)
- I get full very easily.
- I often leave food on my plate at the end of a meal.

##### 6. Emotional Undereating:

- I eat less when I am worried.
- I eat less when I am upset.
- I eat less when I am anxious.

##### 7. Food Fussiness:

- I am very particular about the foods I will eat.
- I am often not keen on trying new foods.
- I have strong likes and dislikes when it comes to food.

##### 8. Slowness in Eating:

- I eat more slowly than others.
- I eat less because I eat slowly.
- I feel full up before finishing a meal.

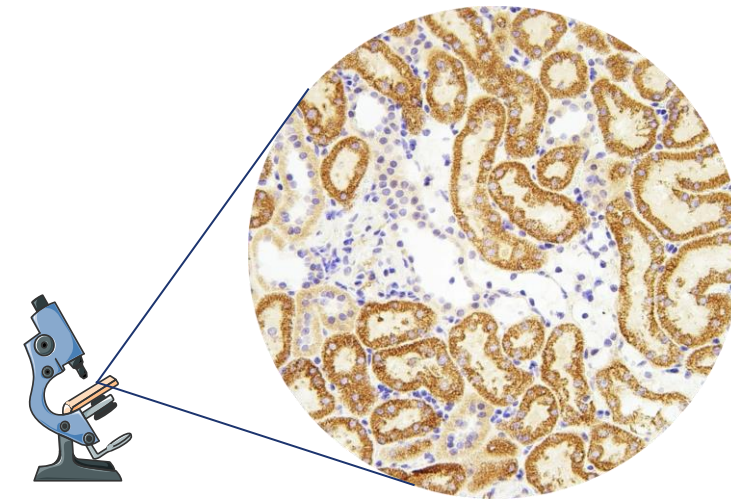
AEBQ

## Investigating the Gastric GLP-1 level

Evaluating the correlation between GLP-1 expression levels and appetite in patients

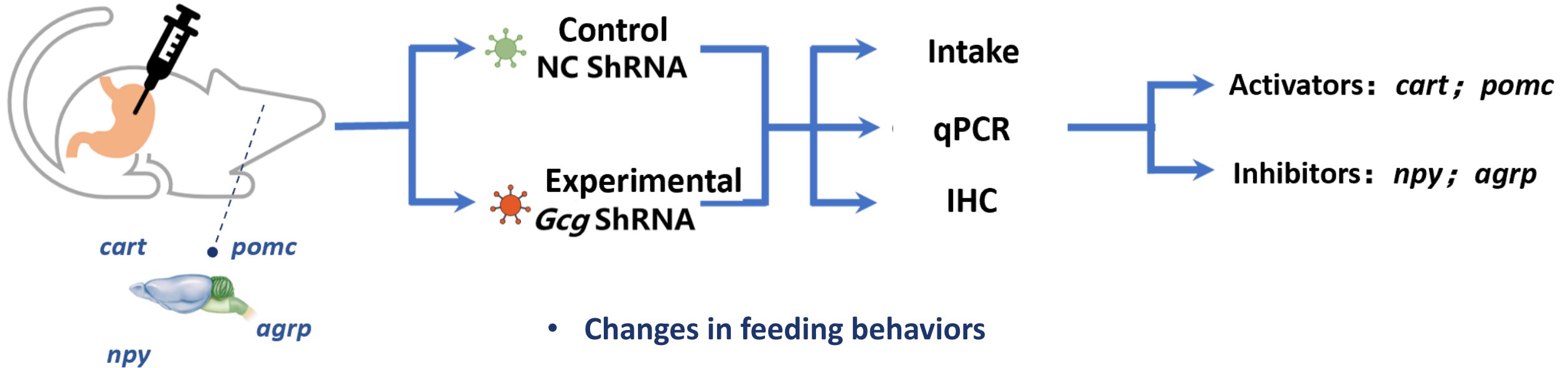


quantify GLP-1 positive cells  
in surgically removed gastric tissue samples



Immunohistochemical Staining (IHC)

## Experimental Approach

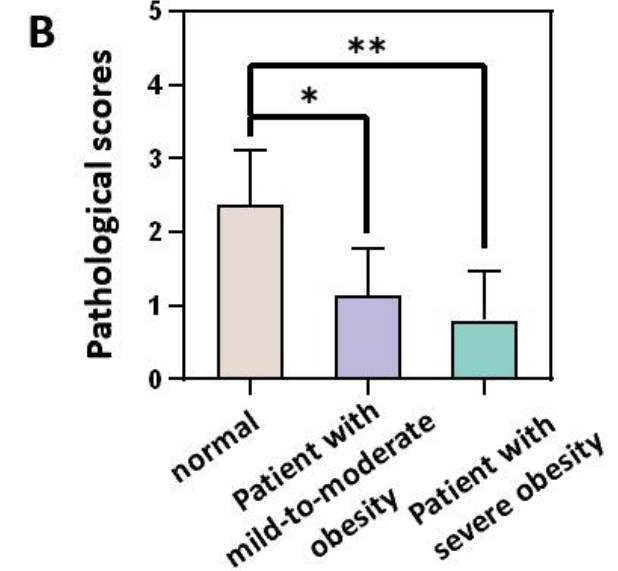
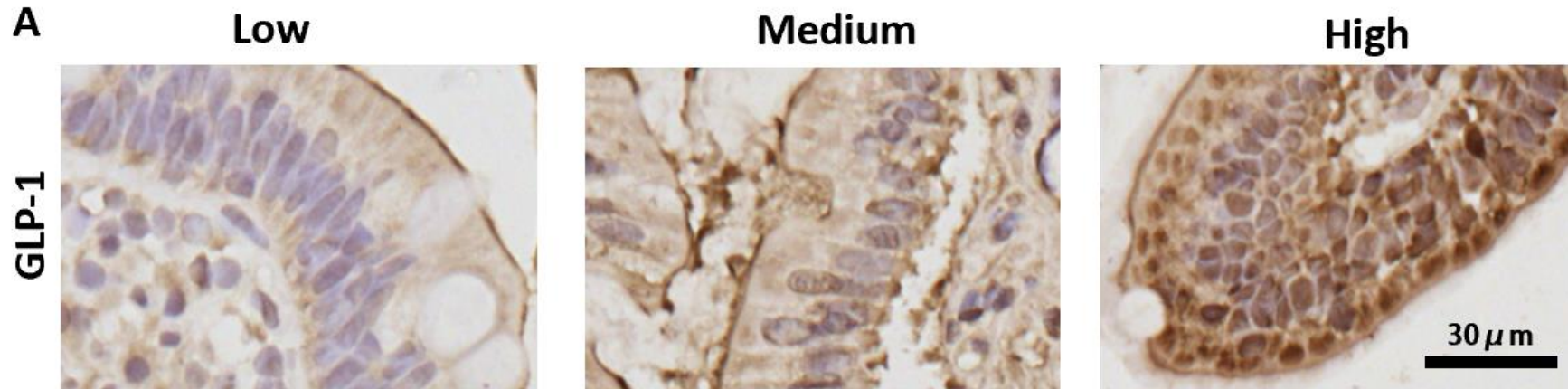


- Changes in feeding behaviors
- The expression of appetite-related factors in the hypothalamus (*cart*, *pomc*, and *npy*, *agrp*)

PART 04<sup>▼</sup>

## Research Results

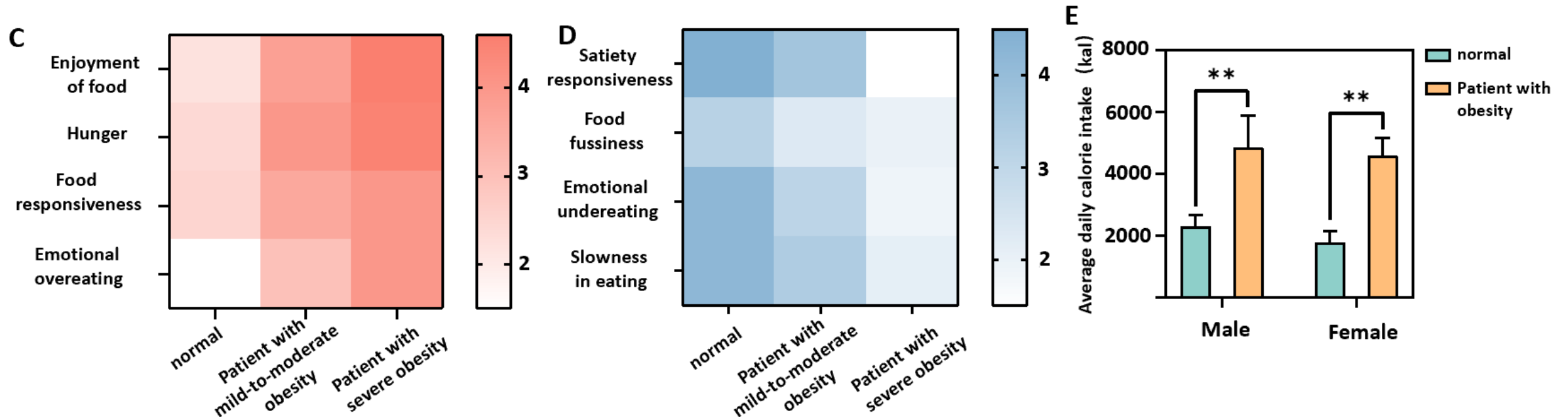
## 1.Changes in Gastric GLP-1 Positive Cell Count and Appetite Traits



A significant different in the number of GLP- 1 positive cells in the gastric mucosa ;

Negative correlation

## 1. Changes in Gastric GLP-1 Positive Cell Count and Appetite Traits



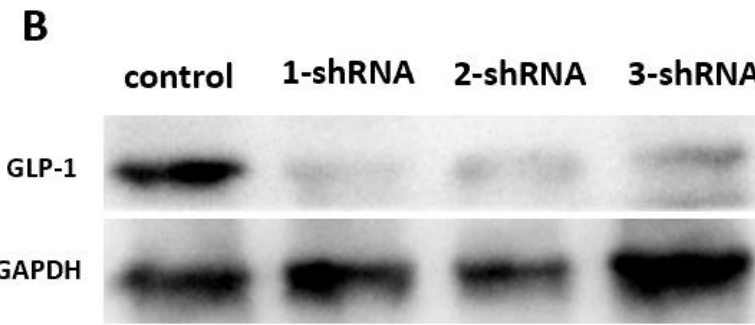
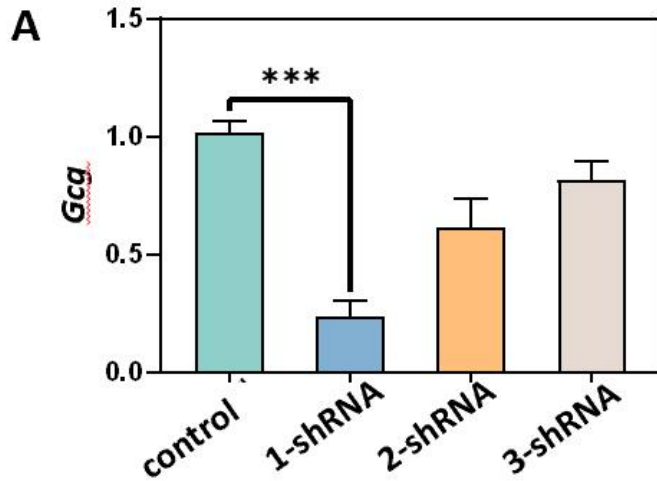
An increase in food approach traits  
A decrease in food avoidance traits

Average daily calorie intake

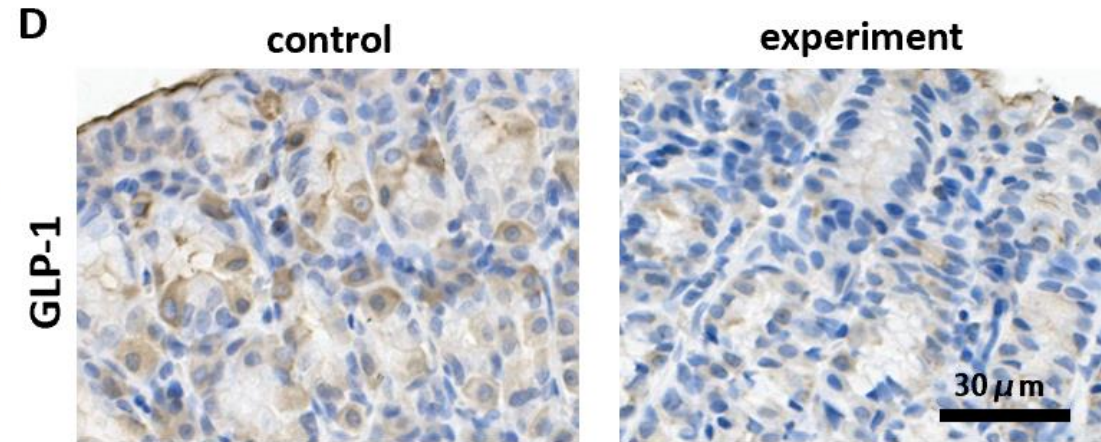
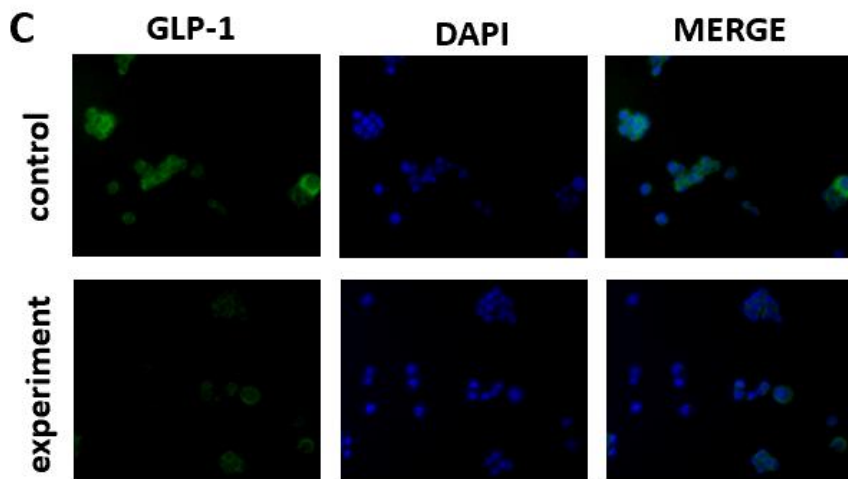
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## 2. Experimental Model Findings

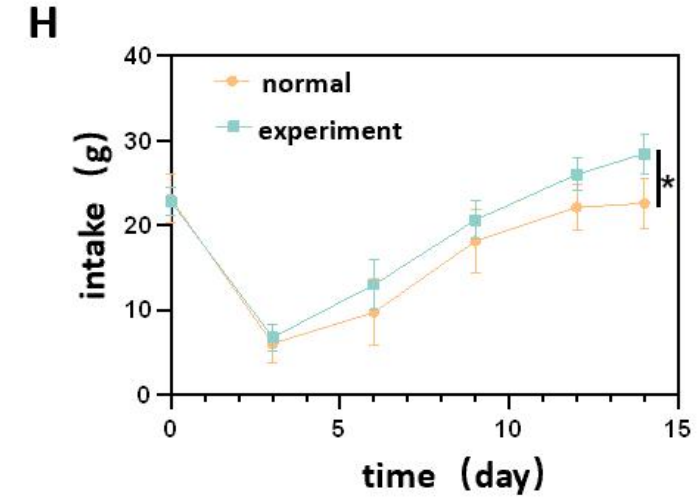
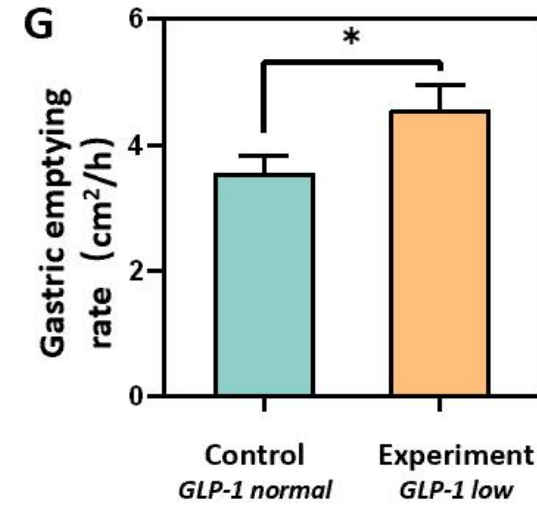
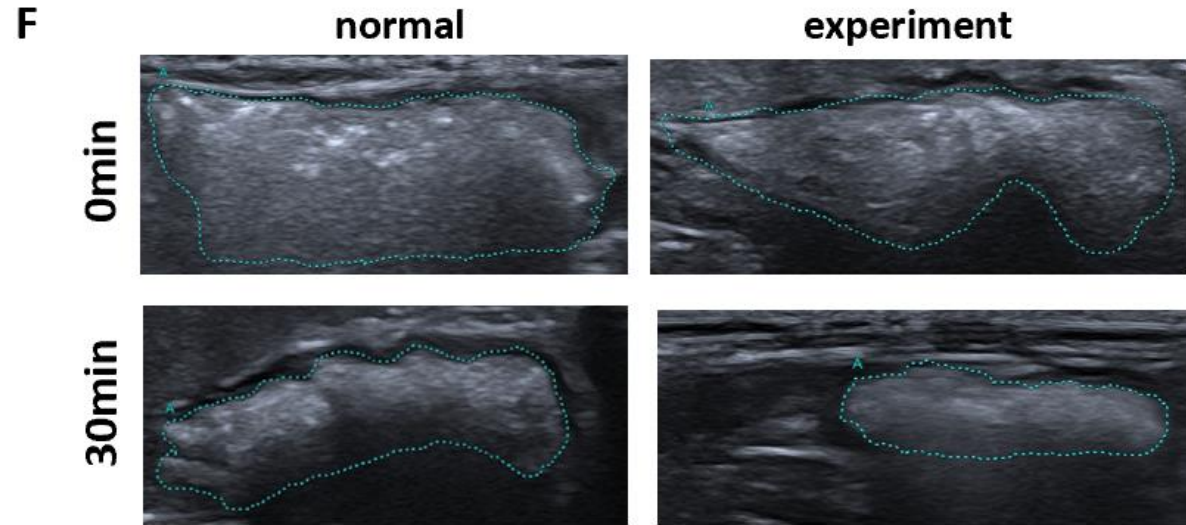


**GLP-1 low expression model**





## 2. Experimental Model Findings

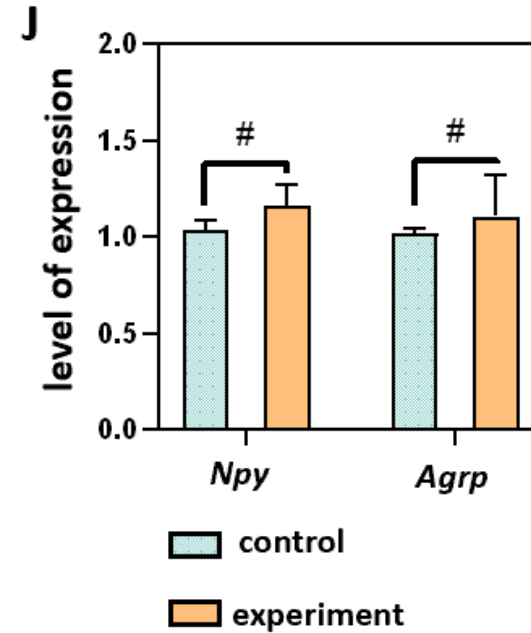
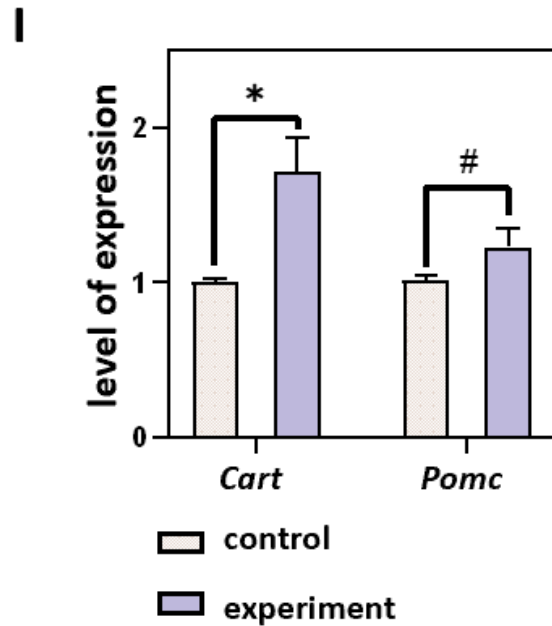


GLP-1 low expression

Increased Food Intake

Increased Gastric Emptying

## 2. Experimental Model Findings



GLP-1 low expression

Increase in the expression of *Cart* in the hypothalamus

PART 05<sup>▽</sup>  
**Conclusion**

## Association Between Gastric GLP-1 Deficiency and Appetite Increase



1. A reduction in gastric-derived GLP-1 in the obese state is potentially associated with increased appetite;
2. Gastric-derived GLP-1 may be a new target for treating obesity

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## Acknowledgment



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CHINA-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL



减重糖尿病手术  
健康管理中心

*We look forward to  
more co-operation!*

**Contact me**

[wsqi@pku.edu.cn](mailto:wsqi@pku.edu.cn)

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