Rescue of cardiac leptin receptors in \textit{db/db} mice prevents myocardial triglyceride accumulation

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Submitted 3 January 2014; accepted in final form 17 June 2014

Hall ME, Maready MW, Hall JE, Stec DE. Rescue of cardiac leptin receptors in \textit{db/db} mice prevents myocardial triglyceride accumulation. \textit{Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab} 307: E316–E325, 2014. First published June 17, 2014; doi:10.1152/ajpendo.00005.2014.—Increased leptin levels have been suggested to contribute to cardiac hypertrophy and attenuate cardiac lipid accumulation in obesity, although it has been difficult to separate leptin’s direct effects from those caused by changes in body weight and adiposity. To determine whether leptin attenuates cardiac lipid accumulation in obesity or directly causes left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), we generated a novel mouse model in which the long form of the leptin receptor (LepR) was “rescued” only in cardiomyocytes of obese \textit{db/db} mice. Reexpression of cardiomyocyte leptin receptors in \textit{db/db} mice did not cause LVH but reduced cardiac triglycerides and improved cardiac function. Compared with lean wild-type (WT) or \textit{db/db}-cardiac LepR rescue mice, \textit{db/db} mice exhibited significantly lower E/A ratio, a measurement of early to late diastolic filling, which averaged 1.5 ± 0.07 in \textit{db/db} vs. 1.9 ± 0.08 and 1.8 ± 0.11 in WT and \textit{db/db}-cardiac LepR rescue mice, respectively. No differences in systolic function were observed. Although \textit{db/db} and \textit{db/db}-cardiac LepR rescue mice exhibited similar increases in plasma triglycerides, insulin, glucose, and body weight, cardiac triglycerides were significantly higher in \textit{db/db} compared with WT and \textit{db/db} cardiac LepR rescue mice, averaging 13.4 ± 4.2 vs. 3.8 ± 1.6 vs. 3.8 ± 0.7 mg/g, respectively. These results demonstrate that despite significant obesity and increases in plasma glucose and triglycerides, \textit{db/db} cardiac LepR rescue mice are protected against myocardial lipid accumulation. However, we found no evidence that leptin directly causes LVH.

OBESITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH METABOLIC DERANGEMENTS such as diabetes and dyslipidemia that contribute to the development of cardiovascular dysfunction and heart failure. Furthermore, obesity is a significant risk factor for the development of cardiac dysfunction independent of hypertension and diabetes (13). One mechanism by which obesity may lead to cardiac dysfunction is lipid accumulation in the heart. This ectopic lipid deposition in the heart (myocardial steatosis) appears to have adverse effects on myocardial structure and function and has been referred to as “cardiac lipotoxicity” (14, 44).

Myocardial triglyceride accumulation, lipotoxic cardiac injury, and subsequent myocardial dysfunction have been observed in murine models of obesity, including \textit{db/db} and \textit{ob/ob} mice that have nonfunctional leptin signaling pathways (4, 10, 11, 45). Significant intramyocardial lipid accumulation has also been found in obese patients with nonischemic heart failure (40).

Increased levels of leptin, a hormone derived from adipocytes, have been suggested to protect against myocardial triglyceride accumulation in obesity. Leptin not only regulates food consumption and metabolic rate through central nervous system (CNS) actions but also stimulates β-oxidation of fatty acids in peripheral tissues through its CNS actions as well as direct leptin receptor (LepR)-mediated effects on peripheral tissues (1). This increase in β-oxidation of fatty acids shunts them away from storage, thus reducing tissue lipid accumulation (43). Several studies have demonstrated that leptin administration reverses steatosis in the liver and pancreas (47). Leptin has also been reported to lower cardiac triglyceride levels and preserve systolic function in a mouse model of severe lipotoxic cardiomyopathy (28). This evidence suggests that leptin may play an important role in protecting the heart against lipotoxic cardiomyopathy. However, in these studies, leptin administration also had important CNS actions that reduced body weight and overall adiposity, which could reduce cardiac lipids independent of direct actions of leptin on the heart (32). In addition, leptin administration could also elicit other CNS actions that increase tissue fatty acid oxidation. To our knowledge, there have been no studies that assessed the importance of leptin’s direct effects on the heart in attenuating obesity-induced cardiac dysfunction and lipid accumulation.

To determine directly the role of leptin in preventing cardiac lipid accumulation in obesity, we generated a murine model in which the LepR was expressed specifically in cardiomyocytes under the control of the α-myosin heavy chain promoter. This transgene was then bred onto the background of the LepR-resistant \textit{db/db} mouse to create mice lacking functional Leps everywhere except in the heart. An important goal of this study was to characterize the cardiovascular and metabolic phenotypes of these \textit{db/db} cardiac LepR “rescue” mice. We hypothesized that restoration of leptin signaling in the hearts of obese \textit{db/db} mice would attenuate myocardial steatosis and protect against myocardial injury and cardiac dysfunction despite severe obesity, dyslipidemia, and other features of the metabolic syndrome. Additionally, we assessed whether leptin exerts a prohypertrophic response in the myocardium, as this has been difficult to determine in previously studied rodent models due to confounding factors such as changes in body weight and blood pressure associated with obesity or chronic leptin administration.

METHODS

Mice. All animal protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at the University of Mississippi.
Echocardiographic assessment of cardiac function was conducted using a Vevo 770 High Resolution In Vivo Imaging System (Visualsonics, Toronto, ON, Canada), as described previously (16, 17). Measurements were made with a 710B RMV scanner with a center frequency of 25 MHz. Echocardiography was performed on each mouse beginning at 12 wk of age and subsequently at 6-wk intervals until 30 wk of age. All echocardiographic data were obtained within a 15-min session and were made according to the American Society of Echocardiography Guidelines using the leading edge technique (27). Mice were anesthetized with 1.5% isoflurane gas, and body temperature was maintained on a prewarmed pad. Heart rate was monitored via an EKG transducer pad throughout each echocardiography session. Two-dimensional B-Mode parasternal long-axis views were obtained first to visualize the aortic and mitral valves, and then the transducer was rotated clockwise 90° to obtain the parasternal short-axis view. At least three M-Mode images were obtained at the midpapillary muscle level from this view. Ejection fraction (EF%) and fractional shortening (FS%) were analyzed and calculated using the Visualsonics Advanced Cardiovascular Measurements Package, using the mean of 12–15 cardiac cycles derived from three separate M-Mode images during each session. Left ventricular (LV) wall dimensions were determined from the M-Mode images and included end-diastolic dimension, end-systolic dimension, diastolic left ventricular wall dimensions, and systolic left ventricular wall dimensions. An apical four-chamber view was then obtained for Doppler analysis of the mitral valve inflow. Mitral E wave (early ventricular filling wave) and A wave (late diastolic filling from atrial contraction) velocities and isovolumetric relaxation (IVRT) and E wave deceleration times (DT) were obtained by Doppler analysis from at least five representative waveforms.

Acute leptin treatment. Mice were treated with an intraperitoneal injection of leptin (100 μg in a 0.1-ml volume). After 1 h, mice were euthanized and hearts collected and stored at −80°C until use for assessment of phosphorylation of STAT3 (p-STAT3) protein.

Western blots. Western blots were performed on lysates prepared from whole hearts collected at the end of the experimental protocol (30 wk). Samples of 50 μg of protein were boiled in Laemmli sample buffer (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) for 5 min and electrophoresed on 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gels and blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked with Odyssey blocking buffer (LI-COR, Lincoln, NE) for 2 h at room temperature and then incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Membranes were incubated with either Alexa (fluor) 680 (Molecular Probes) or IRDye 800 (Rockland, Gilbertsville, PA) secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature. Membranes were visualized using an Odyssey infrared imager (LI-COR), which allows for simultaneous detection of two proteins. Densitometry analysis was performed using Odyssey software (LI-COR).

Antibodies for Western blots were as follows: p-STAT3-Tyr705 (no. 9145, 1:1,000 dilution; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA), STAT3 (no. 9139, 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), phospho-ERK1/2-Thr202/Tyr204 (no. 4370, 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), ERK1/2 antibodies (no. 4695, 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), p-Akt-Ser473 (no. 9271, 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), p-Akt-Thr308 (no. 9275 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), total Akt (no. 4685, 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology), mouse anti-glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4; ab645, 1:2,500; Abcam, Cambridge, MA), glyceroldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH; ab8245, 1:10,000; Abcam), sheep anti-Cu/Zn SOD (K90077C, 1:1,000; Ambio, Lake Forest, CA), mouse anti-heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1; ALX-210 –116, 1:2,000; Enzo Life Sciences, Plymouth Meeting, PA), rabbit anti-NF-kB (sc-109, 1:1,000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX), and β-tubulin (T4026, 1:1,000; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). Protein levels were normalized to β-tubulin and expressed as a ratio.

PCR. RNA was isolated from whole hearts using a commercially available kit according to the manufacturer’s guidelines (Tri-Reagent;
Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, OH). Following DNase treatment, RNA (1 µl) was used in a reverse transcription reaction using an oligo-dT primer with AMV reverse transcriptase in a 20-µl final volume. Reverse transcriptase PCR was performed on 1 µl of the reverse transcription reaction in a 25-µl volume using standard PCR reaction conditions. The PCR reactions for leptin receptor and GAPDH were performed as follows: 94°C for 30 s, 60°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 1 min for a total of 35 cycles. Primers used to detect the leptin receptor were as follows: LepR+, 5'-AGTGATATTTGGTCCTCTTCT-3'; LepR-, 5'-GAGTGTTGCAAAGAAGTGAG-3'. The primers amplified a 405-bp fragment. The primers used to detect GAPDH were as follows: GAPDH+, 5'-AAGAAGGGTGGTGAAGCAGGCAT-3'; GAPDH-, 5'-GATGGTATTTGGAAGTAGGGA. The primers amplified a 400-bp fragment. The primers used to detect the leptin receptor were identical to those above using a SYBR Green-containing PCR mix (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). All samples were normalized to levels of endogenous 18s rRNA. Data are presented as the difference in threshold cycles between the leptin receptor and 18s within each group compared with the difference in threshold cycle of the control mice. Real-time PCR was performed on 1 µl of reverse transcription reaction prepared as above using a SYBR Green-containing PCR mix (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). All samples were normalized to levels of endogenous 18s rRNA.

**RESULTS**

Cardiomyocyte-specific expression of the rat LepR was achieved in transgenic mice using the α-myosin heavy chain promoter (Fig. 1A). Analysis of LepR expression by reverse-transcriptase PCR in Myh6-LepR mice indicated higher levels of the LepR mRNA compared with nontransgenic mice (Fig. 1B). The Myh6-LepR transgenic mice were then bred onto the db/db background to create mice that lack functional LepRs throughout the body, with the exception of the heart (db/db cardiac LepR rescue mice). LepR expression in the heart was determined in Myh6-LepR transgenic mice, db/db mice, and db/db LepR rescue and compared with control and wild-type (WT) mice by real-time PCR. Levels of LepR were increased significantly in transgenic and db/db LepR cardiac rescue mice and decreased in db/db compared with WT control mice (Fig. 1B). The functionality of the cardiac LepR levels was determined in WT and Myh6-LepR mice by examining the levels of...
phosphorylated STAT3 in the heart following acute treatment with leptin. Acute leptin treatment resulted in greater levels of p-STAT3 in both male and female Myh6-LepR mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 1C).

Rescue of cardiac LepR protects against myocardial triglyceride accumulation despite obesity, hyperglycemia, and high plasma triglyceride levels. At 30 wk of age, body weight, plasma insulin, plasma triglyceride, and plasma leptin levels were measured in lean WT control, db/db, and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice. db/db and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice were significantly obese compared with control mice (body weights: 62.2 ± 4.4, 58.3 ± 7.7, and 29.8 ± 2.3 g, respectively; Fig. 2A). Blood insulin levels in the db/db and the db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice were similar and significantly higher than in controls (Fig. 2B; P < 0.05). Fasting plasma triglyceride levels were also similar between db/db and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice and were significantly elevated (P < 0.05) compared with control mice (Fig. 2C). Plasma leptin levels were significantly higher (P < 0.05) in both db/db and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with controls (Fig. 2D). Fasting blood glucose levels measured every 6 wk starting from week 12 were significantly higher in db/db and rescue mice compared with lean mice (Fig. 3). There was no significant difference in fasting blood glucose levels observed between db/db and rescue mice at any time point measured (Fig. 3). db/db Mice exhibited significantly higher myocardial triglyceride levels compared with control mice (13.5 ± 4.5 vs. 3.9 ± 1.6, P < 0.05); however, myocardial triglyceride levels in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice were completely normalized and were not significantly different than in lean controls (3.8 ± 0.7, P = not significant (NS)) (Fig. 4).

Effect of cardiomyocyte overexpression of leptin on cardiac hypertrophy. Heart weight/tibial length (HW/TL) ratios were measured after euthanization at age 30 wk in each mouse (Fig. 2E). db/db Mice and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice had higher HW/TL ratios compared with lean controls (125.8 ± 4.4 and 115.8 ± 3.6 mg/cm compared with 94.8 ± 3.6 mg/cm respectively, P < 0.05; Fig. 2E), although this effect was attenuated by nearly 10% in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with db/db mice (P = NS). Additionally, diastolic posterior wall thickness (PWTd) was reduced in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with db/db mice, although it was not statistically significant.

Left ventricular systolic function is normal in 30-wk-old obese db/db mice. Echocardiographic parameters of left ventricular (LV) systolic function, including EF, FS, cardiac output, and stroke volume, were obtained every 6 wk from 12 wk of age until 30 wk of age. There were no significant differences in any measurements of LV systolic performance among the three groups (Table 1). The mean EF of db/db-cardiac LepR

Fig. 2. Metabolic profile of lean (n = 10), db/db (n = 9), and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice (n = 8). A: body weight. B: plasma insulin. C: plasma triglyceride. D: plasma leptin. E: heart weight to tibia length. *P < 0.05 compared with lean mice.

Fig. 3. Time course of plasma glucose measurements in lean (n = 10), db/db (n = 9), and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice (n = 8). Plasma samples were measured in fasted mice every 6 wk starting at 12 wk of age. *P < 0.05 vs. lean mice.
Rescue of cardiac LepR prevents diastolic dysfunction in obese db/db mice. Doppler analysis of the mitral valve inflow pattern was used to evaluate LV diastolic function. The mitral early-to-late (E/A) diastolic filling ratios were measured every 6 wk starting at 12 wk of age. E/A ratios were significantly lower in the db/db mice compared with lean control mice at 12, 24, and 30 wk, suggesting impaired relaxation (Fig. 5). Diastolic function was normalized in db/db rescue mice compared with db/db mice at weeks 24 and 30 (Fig. 5). There were no significant differences in IVRT or DT among the three groups (Table 1).

Rescue of LepR normalizes cardiac p-STAT3 and p-ERK level and increases GAPDH, insulin signaling, and GLUT4 levels in db/db rescue mice. To determine the effect of rescue of the LepR on cardiac cell signaling, we performed Western blot analysis on proteins of the STAT and ERK pathways. db/db Mice exhibited a significant decrease in the levels of p-STAT3, which was normalized by rescue of the cardiac LepR (Fig. 6, A, B, and D). Cardiac total STAT3 protein was increased in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with control and db/db mice (Fig. 6, A and C). db/db Mice exhibited significant decreases in p-ERK1/2, which was normalized in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice (Fig. 6, A, E, and G); however, there were no significant differences in total cardiac ERK1/2 in the three groups of mice (Fig. 6, A and F). Levels of GAPDH were increased in db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with control and db/db mice (Fig. 6, A and H).

The effect of rescue of the cardiac LepR on insulin signaling and glucose uptake was also examined by Western blot analysis. Rescue of the cardiac LepR was associated with increases in the levels of p-Akt. Both p-Akt-Ser473 and -Thr308 levels were significantly elevated in the hearts of the rescue mice compared with both db/db and control mice (Fig. 7, B and C). Next, the effect of rescue of the cardiac LepR on glucose uptake was examined by measuring the levels of GLUT4 from cardiac protein lysates. Rescue mice exhibited a significant increase in cardiac GLUT4 levels compared with both db/db and control mice (Fig. 7D).

Rescue of LepR does not alter cardiac inflammation or oxidative stress markers in db/db mice. To determine the effect of rescue of the LepR on cardiac inflammation and oxidative stress, we performed Western blot analysis on proteins associated with cardiac inflammation and oxidative stress. Levels of nuclear factor-κ-light-chain enhancer of activated B cells (NF-κB) were measured as an index of cardiac inflammation in control, db/db, and rescue mice. No significant differences in NF-κB levels were detected between any of the groups (Fig. 8B). To determine whether alterations in myocardial fatty acid oxidation resulted in increased

**Table 1. Echocardiographic parameters in lean, db/db, and db/db rescue mice at 30 wk of age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Lean (n = 10)</th>
<th>db/db (n = 9)</th>
<th>db/db-Cardiac Rescue (n = 8)</th>
<th>P Value (Lean vs. Others)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ejection fraction, %</td>
<td>62.5 ± 1.5</td>
<td>65.7 ± 1.7</td>
<td>63.1 ± 2.1</td>
<td>0.397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional shortening, %</td>
<td>33 ± 1</td>
<td>36 ± 1.3</td>
<td>34.6 ± 1.7</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac output, μl/min</td>
<td>22.6 ± 1.3</td>
<td>27.7 ± 1.5</td>
<td>25.8 ± 1.6</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke volume, μl</td>
<td>48.6 ± 2.4</td>
<td>57.2 ± 2.8</td>
<td>56.9 ± 2.7</td>
<td>0.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVAWs, mm</td>
<td>0.87 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.94 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.98 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVPWd, mm</td>
<td>0.79 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.88 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.85 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIDs, mm</td>
<td>4.13 ± 0.11</td>
<td>4.33 ± 0.1</td>
<td>4.22 ± 0.14</td>
<td>0.527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIDp, mm</td>
<td>2.98 ± 0.2</td>
<td>2.94 ± 0.11</td>
<td>2.96 ± 0.12</td>
<td>0.975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVRT, ms</td>
<td>18.1 ± 0.9</td>
<td>17.5 ± 0.4</td>
<td>17.5 ± 0.6</td>
<td>0.899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT, ms</td>
<td>17.5 ± 1.6</td>
<td>23.8 ± 2</td>
<td>22.3 ± 2.4</td>
<td>0.134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SE. LVAWs, left ventricular anterior wall diastole; LVPWd, left ventricular posterior wall diastole; LVIDs, left ventricular internal dimension diastole; LVIDp, left ventricular internal dimension systole; IVRT, isovolumic relaxation time; DT, deceleration time.

**Fig. 4.** Cardiac triglyceride levels in lean (n = 10), db/db (n = 9), and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice (n = 8). db/db Mice exhibited a significant increase in myocardial triglyceride levels, which were completely normalized in db/db-cardiac LepR mice. *P < 0.05 vs. lean and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice.

**Fig. 5.** Time course of early-to-late (E/A) diastolic filling ratio in lean (n = 10), db/db (n = 9), and db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice (n = 8). *P < 0.05 lean mice compared with db/db; †P < 0.05 db/db mice compared with rescue mice.
oxidative stress, we measured the levels of two markers of oxidative stress, Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase (SOD) and HO-1. No differences in Cu/Zn (Fig. 8C) or HO-1 (Fig. 8D) levels were found between any of the groups.

**DISCUSSION**

Our results demonstrate that transgenic “rescue” of the cardiac LepR in obese db/db mice prevents myocardial lipid accumulation and subsequent cardiac diastolic dysfunction. These results support the hypothesis that intact leptin signaling in the heart may attenuate myocardial steatosis in obesity independent of central leptin signaling and changes in body weight or adiposity. Our results also provide no evidence that leptin has a prohypertrophic effect, as suggested previously (35).

*db/db* Mice in our study exhibited many of the metabolic derangements observed in human “metabolic syndrome,” including morbid obesity, severe hyperglycemia, high circulating plasma triglycerides, and hyperleptinemia. However, the hearts of db/db mice in which the LepR was selectively rescued in cardiomyocytes were protected from triglyceride accumulation. Although db/db mice did not develop systolic dysfunction in the time frame in which they were studied, our findings are in agreement with previous studies indicating that obese db/db mice exhibit cardiac diastolic dysfunction compared with lean controls (5, 12, 39, 53). However, the db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice with intact cardiac leptin signaling were protected from myocardial triglyceride accumulation and associated left ventricular diastolic dysfunction. In fact, db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice actually had slightly higher (albeit not statistically significant) E/A ratios compared with lean controls. This finding suggests that restoration of leptin receptors in the hearts of db/db mice normalized cardiac function as well as myocardial lipids despite the continued presence of severe obesity.

Diastolic dysfunction in the db/db mouse has been associated previously with increased diastolic sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium leak and decreased sarcoplasmic reticulum activity (5, 42). Thus, it is possible that rescue of the cardiac LepR could result in improvement of intracellular calcium handling due to activation of the calcium ATPase, sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-ATPase, or alterations of contractile proteins such as phospholamban. The relationship between restoration of leptin signaling and intracellular calcium handling and its effects on contractile proteins needs to be examined further, as this could represent a novel pathway by which restoration of leptin signaling improves diastolic function in db/db cardiac LepR rescue mice.

Enhancement of inflammation and increases in oxidative stress are also potential pathways for altered diastolic function in db/db mice. Several studies have linked increases in inflam-
mation to development of cardiac dysfunction in obesity (51, 52). The role of leptin in contributing to cardiac inflammation in obesity is controversial, with studies from leptin-deficient rodents suggesting that leptin may be proinflammatory (29). However, studies from obese human patients did not find any effect of recombinant leptin treatment on levels of inflammatory markers (23). In the present study, we found no significant differences in cardiac NF-κB protein, an index of cardiac inflammation, in any of the groups. Likewise, we examined two important proteins that are markers for increases in oxidative stress: SOD and HO-1. We failed to detect any differences in the cardiac levels of these two proteins in any of the groups. These findings would argue against alterations in inflammation or oxidative stress as potential mechanisms for the effect of rescuing cardiac LepR to improve diastolic function or myocardial lipid accumulation in the present study.

Previous studies have also reported that lipid accumulation in the heart is associated with cardiac dysfunction (34, 37, 54). High myocardial triglyceride levels are associated with impaired biventricular strain in diabetic humans (33). Further-

![Graphs and images](image_url)
more, caloric restriction in obese diabetic patients has decreased myocardial triglyceride content and improved myocardial diastolic function (18, 19, 46). Short-term high-fat diet in mice has resulted in increased myocardial lipid accumulation and reductions in left ventricular strain (20). Our results demonstrate that restoration of cardiac leptin signaling in obese db/db mice prevents myocardial lipid accumulation and improves diastolic function. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that the cardiac LepR signaling plays an important role in attenuating myocardial lipid accumulation independent of CNS and actions of leptin, changes in body weight, or blood levels of triglycerides and glucose, which has been studied extensively by Unger (43). The mechanisms by which myocardial lipid accumulation induces cardiac dysfunction are poorly understood. One mechanism that has received increased attention is an imbalance in delivery and oxidation of fatty acids to the heart resulting in “lipotoxic” injury (43). The normal heart utilizes a combination of predominantly fatty acids and glucose for ATP generation and contractile work. In obesity, or states of an overabundance of fatty acids, there may be increased fatty acid oxidation if the heart is programmed to preferentially utilize these energy sources (7, 30, 50). As fatty acid delivery to the heart exceeds oxidative capabilities, lipid accumulation or myocardial steatosis develops. Myocardial steatosis may lead to the accumulation of toxic intermediates, such as ceramide or diacylglycerol, that contribute to oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, tissue fibrosis, and apoptosis (8, 34, 48). Alternatively, myocardial steatosis or triglyceride accumulation could serve as a storage reservoir for, and therefore protect against, the adverse effects of fatty acid metabolites such as ceramides and diacylglycerols on the heart (7). In the current study, we did not evaluate these lipid intermediates in the heart, nor did we examine whether the hearts of the rescue mice exhibited significant increases in enzymes associated with fatty acid oxidation or transport of fatty acids in the heart. This is a limitation of the present study and will require further investigation.

Leptin signaling in the heart occurs through three main pathways, including Jak2/IRS/Pi3K, Shp2/MAP kinase, and STAT3 (15). Disruption of these leptin signaling pathways causes dilated cardiomyopathies (21, 24, 26). Previous studies from our laboratory and others have also demonstrated the protective role of leptin against the development of heart failure, and this appears to be mediated at least in part by cardiac metabolic effects (17, 32). In the present study, we demonstrated significant increases in p-STAT3 and STAT3 in the hearts of db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with db/db mice and lean controls, indicative of increased leptin signaling in the hearts of these mice. We also demonstrated that STAT3 signaling in response to acute leptin administration is restored in the hearts of the db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice, whereas there was no effect in the hearts of db/db mice. However, it is unclear whether STAT3 signaling itself or perhaps one of the other signaling pathways is responsible for the attenuated myocardial lipid accumulation in our db/db-cardiac rescue mice. Previous studies support the possibility that intact STAT3 signaling may be important in mediating leptin’s effects on cardiac fatty acid metabolism. For example, in isolated perfused rat hearts, leptin stimulated fatty acid oxidation via a STAT3/nitric oxide-dependent mechanism (41). Additionally, targeted deletion of leptin receptors in the heart resulted in loss of cardiac STAT3 signaling and worsened heart failure in a mouse model of myocardial infarction (31).

We also found evidence for enhanced signaling through the insulin pathway in the db/db-cardiac LepR rescue mice. These mice exhibited significant elevations in the levels of p-Akt compared with both db/db and lean controls. The increased Akt activity along with increased levels of GLUT4 transporters in the hearts of the db/db cardiac LepR rescue mice suggest that restoration of cardiac leptin signaling may also improve glucose uptake and utilization in these hearts. However, more direct measurements of glucose metabolism are needed to establish this mechanism.

Although db/db mice did not exhibit systolic dysfunction, the left ventricular diastolic functional derangements observed may be similar to those found in obese patients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction (49). Obesity-induced cardiomyopathy is an increasingly recognized cause of nonischemic cardiac dysfunction thought to be related to impaired myocardial metabolism (2, 22). The db/db mouse displays a cardiac phenotype similar to this cardiomyopathy that may predispose patients to adverse cardiac outcomes. Obesity is also strongly associated with risk factors for coronary artery disease and heart failure such as hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia (9, 25). Therefore, our transgenic mouse model provides important insights into mechanisms by which obesity-mediated adverse cardiac outcomes may be prevented. However, further studies evaluating leptin signaling in the myocardium, particularly in relation to myocardial metabolism, are warranted.

Although our results suggest a protective role of leptin against obesity-mediated cardiac dysfunction, other studies have associated high leptin levels with cardiovascular diseases such as coronary atherosclerosis and congestive heart failure (6, 38). It is possible that high or low leptin levels may have detrimental effects on the heart (36). Although our observations imply a direct anti-steatotic effect of leptin on cardiomyocytes, it is conceivable that restoration of leptin signaling in the heart could affect neurohumoral or metabolic regulatory systems that may alter cardiac function and lipid content (1).

The present study also provides insight into the potential role of leptin in cardiac hypertrophy. There have been discrepant results in previous studies related to leptin’s effect on LVH. Studies in isolated rat cardiomyocytes and human pediatric ventricular myocytes suggest a prohypertrophic effect of leptin (35). This is in contrast with studies in ob/ob mice, which have demonstrated that administration of leptin was associated with a decrease in LVH independent of changes in body weight (3). We observed a nearly 10% reduction in HW/TL ratio in db/db cardiac LepR rescue mice compared with db/db mice in addition to reduced diastolic posterior wall thickness (PWTa); however, this change was not statistically significant. The observation that db/db LepR rescue mice, despite intact cardiac LepR signaling and high circulating leptin levels, exhibited reduced wall thicknesses and lower normalized heart weights compared with db/db mice of similar weights provides no evidence that leptin directly causes cardiomyocyte hypertrophy. Our observations suggest that cardiac hypertrophy associated with obesity is unlikely to be related directly to increased levels of leptin; instead, other factors associated with obesity, such as hypertension and increased preload due to...
increased venous return, appear to be more important. It should be noted, however, that we did not directly examine cardiomyocyte diameters in the present study.

In summary, we developed and characterized a novel transgenic model in which cardiac LepRs were specifically rescued in obese leptin-resistant db/db mice. These cardiac LepR rescue mice are protected from myocardial triglyceride accumulation and left ventricular diastolic dysfunction associated with obesity. Despite systemic metabolic derangements, these mice have normal cardiac diastolic function compared with lean WT mice and improved cardiac function compared with obese db/db mice with an identical metabolic profile of morbid obesity, hyperglycemia, hypertriglyceridemia, and hyperleptinemia. Furthermore, our results suggest that leptin does not directly cause cardiac hypertrophy.

Perspectives and significance. Obesity causes an increase in fatty acid delivery and oxidation in the heart, which can have deleterious effects on cardiac function. Adipokines such as leptin appear to regulate cardiac energy metabolism and may have effects on cardiac structure and function. The role of the cardiac leptin signaling pathway in preventing lipid accumulation, lipotoxicity, and its effects on cardiac function is not fully understood. In the present study, we characterized a novel mouse model in which cardiac leptin receptors (LepR) were “rescued” specifically in the hearts of obese db/db mice with defective LepR. Despite severe obesity and major metabolic abnormalities, these db/db cardiac LepR rescue mice were protected against cardiac triglyceride accumulation and diastolic dysfunction observed in db/db mice. These results directly demonstrate that cardiac LepR signaling plays an important role in protecting against excessive cardiac lipid accumulation and possibly myocardial diastolic dysfunction in obesity independent of body weight or circulating lipid levels. Additionally, although leptin has been suggested to have both pro- and antihypertrophic effects on the heart, our results indicate that expression of cardiac leptin receptor in obese db/db mice with high levels of leptin does not cause cardiac hypertrophy. Further investigations should evaluate the mechanisms by which leptin protects the heart against lipid accumulation in obesity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Dr. Takashi Murakami, Department of Molecular Functional Analysis, Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science, Kanazawa, Japan, for the gift of the rat leptin receptor cDNA.

GRANTS

The research reported in this paper was supported by grants from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (PO1-HL-051971) and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (P20-GM-104357) as well as a seed grant from the American Medical Association (M. E. Hall). Transgenic mice were made through the Transgenic Core, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Mississippi Medical Center.

DISCLOSURES

The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health. No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the authors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS


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