



Conference Abstract

P.26 Liver Transglutaminase 2 Level Comparison Among Different Dietary Interventions

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Keywords

Tissue transglutaminase
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ABSTRACT

Purpose/Background/Objectives: Tissue transglutaminase (TG2) is a highly expressed protein especially in endothelial cells. TG2 has several functions including transamidation activity which is important in several processes such as extracellular matrix remodeling [1]. TG2 activity takes place in aortic stiffness regulation and atherosclerotic plaque formation [2]. One of the most effective implementation for atheroprone state and general cardiovascular health is calorie restriction (CR). In addition, lipid accumulation and subsequent metabolic disorders can be regulated by CR and longer lifespan can be achieved [3]. In this study we aimed to determine the effect of different CR application types on liver TG2 levels of female mice fed up to 82 weeks old age.

Methods: For this purpose, female MMTV-TGF- α mice fed with different dietary regimes; *ad libitum* (AL), chronic CR (%15 restriction of AL group), intermittent CR (3 weeks AL (ICR-ReFeed)+1 week %60 restriction of AL (ICR-Restricted), between 10-week to 82-week old. Liver tissue was isolated at 10-week old (AL mice as baseline), 50 and 82 weeks. Then, liver tissue samples were homogenized for western blotting. Analysis made by ImageLab software and Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase used as housekeeping gene.

Results: TG2 levels were increased in CCR and ICR-R groups, decreased in ICR-RF compared to AL group. In addition, 82-week old AL mice had higher level of TG2 than 10-week old.

Conclusion: These results may provide future perspectives about TG2 levels depending on feeding protocols and ageing in kidney. TG2 levels in arteries of the same groups will be examined in further studies.

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