

Leptin, Neuropeptide Y and Islet Amyloid Polypeptide Levels in Obese Children

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to compare serum leptin, neuropeptide Y (NPY), and islet amyloid polypeptide (amylin) levels in obese and normal weight children, and to investigate their correlations with anthropometric parameters and metabolic bio-marker levels.

Methods: Body mass index (BMI), waist and hip circumference, blood pressure (systolic/diastolic), lipid profile, fasting glucose, and serum insulin, leptin, NPY, and amylin levels were measured in 56 children (24 obese children and 32 non-obese controls). Homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) values were calculated and the relationships between anthropometric variables, metabolic biomarkers, and diet-regulating factors (leptin, NPY, and amylin levels) were examined.

Results: BMI, hip circumference, waist circumference, and systolic and diastolic pressure were significantly higher in the obese group than in the non-obese group ($p < 0.0001$). Total cholesterol, triglyceride, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, glucose, and insulin levels were also significantly higher in the obese group ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol levels were higher in the non-obese group, but this was not significant. Serum leptin, NPY, and amylin levels were significantly higher in the obese group ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, in the obese group, leptin levels were found to be significantly correlated with BMI ($r=0.379$, $p=0.043$), and NPY levels ($r=0.377$, $p=0.044$), and amylin levels were found to be significantly correlated with insulin levels ($r=0.400$, $p=0.048$), and HOMA-IR ($r=0.459$, $p=0.028$).

Conclusion: Metabolic risk factor alterations are present in obese children, and these children show abnormalities in the diet regulatory system caused by leptin, NPY, and amylin resistance. Of particular note, amylin was found to be positively correlated with insulin resistance. (*Pediatr Gastroenterol Hepatol Nutr* 2012; 15: 166 ~ 174)

Key Words: Leptin, Neuropeptide Y, Islet amyloid polypeptide, Childhood obesity

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of obesity is increasing worldwide,

and its rapidly increasing prevalence among children and adolescents is of considerable social concern [1].

In the majority, childhood obesity leads to adult obe-

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sity, and furthermore, obese children develop early complications of metabolic disorder, such as, hyperinsulinemia, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension [2]. These facts and findings indicate that the management of obesity by prevention and proper treatment should be started in childhood. Diverse methods, such as, medication, dietary treatment, exercise, and eating habit changes have been used to treat obesity. Furthermore, various central and peripheral regulators of appetite have been found to play a role in food intake regulation. Many studies have been conducted with a view toward using such factors as anti-obesity agents. Leptin, one of these diet-regulating factors, is synthesized and secreted by adipocytes, and suppresses appetite and promotes energy consumption via the hypothalamus [3,4]. Serum leptin levels have been reported to be positively correlation with body fat percentages [5], and leptin levels in obese children were found to be increased [6]. Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is found in the hypothalamus and is a potent orexigenic signal among various neurotransmitters [7]. Based on this knowledge, a NPY receptor antagonist was developed to inhibit food intake. However, the inhibition of food intake is now known to have less effect on appetite suppression than was originally expected [8]. Amylin is produced by beta cells of pancreas, and suppresses appetite and glucagon secretion. Furthermore, it has been reported that obese people have higher amylin serum levels than normal people [9]. Many studies have been conducted on leptin resistance among obese children, whereas relatively few studies have been conducted on NPY and amylin, which are known to participate in dietary regulation. Against this background, we undertook to examine the natures of relations between diet regulating factors and changes in body composition, biochemical factors (blood glucose, insulin and lipid level), and diet-regulating factors (leptin, NPY, and amylin) in obese children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study subjects

Twenty-four obese children (13 boys and 11 girls)

aged between 8 and 12 years with a 95 percentile body mass index (BMI; kg/m^2) by sex and age were recruited from pre-pubertal children who visited the children's obesity clinic at Chosun University Hospital in the period June to August in 2009. The exclusion criteria applied were; symptomatic obesity, such as, diabetes, Prader-Willi syndrome, polycystic ovarian syndrome, Cushing syndrome, and hypothyroidism. The control group included 32 age-matched children (18 boys and 14 girls) of normal weight with no relevant medical history.

Methods

1. Anthropometric assessments

Height was measured to 0.1 cm using a Harpenden stadiometer, weight was measured to 0.1 kg without outer clothing, and BMI was calculated by dividing weight (kg) by height squared (m^2). Calculated BMIs were compared with BMIs by sex and age published by the Korean Pediatric Society in 2007. When a BMI was at the 95 percentile or higher, the subject was assigned to the obese group, and when less, the subject was assigned to the normal weight group. Waist circumference was measured at the highest point of both iliac crests during exhalation, and hip circumference was defined as the maximum horizontal measure with the subject standing straight. A mercury sphygmomanometer was used to measure systolic and diastolic blood pressures.

2. Laboratory examination

Blood was collected after fasting for 12 hours in order to measure blood glucose and insulin levels. As an indicator of insulin resistance, homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistances [(HOMA-IR; $\text{glucose (mmol/L)} \times \text{insulin (}\mu\text{IU/mL)} / 22.5$)] were calculated. An auto-analyzer (ADVIA 2400; JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) was used to measure total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and triglyceride levels. Blood samples were stored in a freezer (at -20°C) before performing the analyses below. Serum leptin levels were determined using a human leptin Q ELISA kit (R & D Systems Inc., Minneapolis, MN,

USA), NPY levels using a human neuropeptide Y ELISA kit (Linco Research, St. Charles, MO, USA), and amylin levels using a human amylin total ELISA kit (RayBiotech Inc., Norcross, GA, USA).

3. Statistical Analysis

The student's t-test was used to compare group anthropometric data and blood test results. Pearson's correlation coefficients were used to compare diet-regulating factors (leptin, NPY and amylin), anthropometric data, and biochemical test indicators. Statistical significance was accepted for p -values < 0.05 .

RESULTS

Comparison of anthropometric data in the two study groups

Mean weights of obese and normal children were 52.4 ± 0.39 kg and 29.9 ± 0.20 kg, respectively ($p < 0.0001$), and means heights were 143.9 ± 0.37 cm and 133.7 ± 0.36 cm, respectively ($p < 0.0001$). Thus, mean BMIs were 25.1 ± 0.11 kg/m² and 16.5 ± 0.05 kg/m², respectively ($p < 0.0001$). Mean waist and hip circumferences were 91.0 ± 0.31 cm and 83.1 ± 0.31 cm, respectively, for obese children and 67.6 ± 0.21 cm and 57.4 ± 0.13 cm, respectively, for normal children, both of which were significantly higher for obese children ($p < 0.0001$, Table 1). Mean systolic

and diastolic blood pressures were 108.7 ± 0.31 mmHg and 70.8 ± 0.30 mmHg, respectively, for obese children and 104.0 ± 0.25 mmHg and 65.7 ± 0.23 mmHg, respectively, for normal weight children (both $p < 0.02$, Table 1). All data is presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Serological test results for obese and normal children

Mean serum total cholesterol, triglyceride, and LDL cholesterol levels were 167.9 ± 1.13 mg/dL, 163.0 ± 3.83 mg/dL, and 84.3 ± 1.16 mg/dL, respectively, for obese children and 141.0 ± 0.94 mg/dL, 62.9 ± 1.11 mg/dL, and 64.9 ± 0.70 mg/dL, respectively, for normal children (all $p < 0.05$). Mean fasting blood glucose, insulin level, and HOMA-IR were 95.4 ± 0.60 mg/dL, 13.5 ± 0.54 μ IU/mL, and 3.27 ± 0.16 , respectively, for obese children and 73.6 ± 0.66 mg/dL, 5.76 ± 0.14 μ IU/mL, and 0.78 ± 0.02 , respectively, for normal children (all $p < 0.05$, Table 2). Mean HDL cholesterol was 35.5 ± 0.33 mg/dL for obese children and 40.1 ± 0.42 mg/dL for normal children, but this difference was not significant ($p = 0.07$, Table 2).

Diet-regulating factors (leptin, NPY, and amylin) levels in obese and normal children

For obese children, serum levels of leptin, NPY, and amylin were 9.21 ± 0.24 pg/mL, 301.0 ± 2.59 pM, and 4.41 ± 0.11 pM, respectively, and for normal children,

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of the Obese and Normal Control Groups

	Control (n=32)	Obese (n=24)	<i>p</i> -value
Age (year)	9.15 ± 0.06	9.37 ± 0.03	0.30
Weight (kg)	29.9 ± 0.20	52.4 ± 0.39	< 0.0001
Height (cm)	133.7 ± 0.36	143.9 ± 0.37	< 0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	16.5 ± 0.05	25.1 ± 0.11	< 0.0001
Waist circumference (cm)	67.6 ± 0.21	91.0 ± 0.31	< 0.0001
Hip circumference (cm)	57.4 ± 0.13	83.1 ± 0.31	< 0.0001
Waist hip ratio	0.85 ± 0.00	0.91 ± 0.00	< 0.0001
Systolic BP (mmHg)	104.0 ± 0.25	108.7 ± 0.31	0.02
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	65.7 ± 0.23	70.8 ± 0.30	0.01

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. BMI: body mass index, BP: blood pressure.

Table 2. Comparison of Metabolic Biomarkers in the Normal Control and Obese Groups

Metabolic biomarkers	Control (n=32)	Obese (n=24)	<i>p</i> -value
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	141.0 ± 0.94	167.9 ± 1.13	< 0.001
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	62.9 ± 1.11	163.0 ± 3.83	< 0.0001
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	40.1 ± 0.42	35.5 ± 0.33	0.07
LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	64.9 ± 0.70	84.3 ± 1.16	0.003
Glucose (mg/dL)	73.6 ± 0.66	95.4 ± 0.60	< 0.0001
Insulin (μ IU/mL)	5.76 ± 0.14	13.5 ± 0.54	0.004
HOMA-IR	0.78 ± 0.02	3.27 ± 0.16	0.001

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. HDL: high density lipoprotein, LDL: low-density lipoprotein, HOMA-IR: homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance.

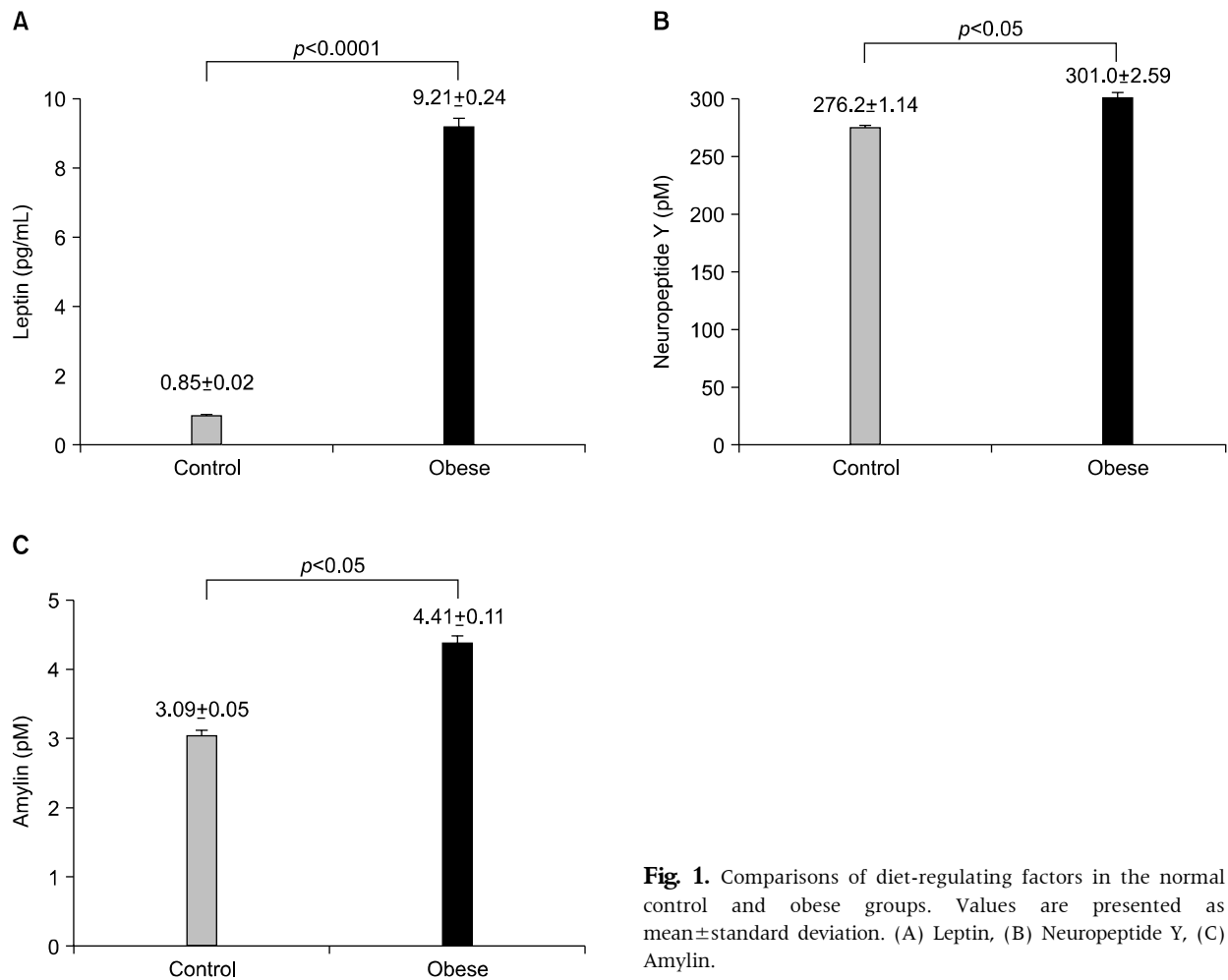


Fig. 1. Comparisons of diet-regulating factors in the normal control and obese groups. Values are presented as mean±standard deviation. (A) Leptin, (B) Neuropeptide Y, (C) Amylin.

these were 0.85 ± 0.02 pg/mL, 276.2 ± 1.14 pM, and 3.09 ± 0.05 pM, respectively. Therefore, obese children had significantly higher levels than normal children ($p < 0.05$, Fig. 1A-C).

Regarding, correlations with other factors, such as, leptin, NPY, and amylin levels, anthropometric data, and biochemical test indicators in normal children, leptin levels were found to be significantly correlated with NPY levels ($r = -0.959$, $p = 0.000$), amylin levels ($r = -0.784$, $p = 0.000$), and LDL cholesterol levels ($r = 0.439$, $p = 0.014$). Furthermore, NPY levels were significantly correlated with amylin levels ($r = 0.784$, $p = 0.000$). Among obese children, leptin levels were significantly correlated with BMIs ($r = 0.379$, $p = 0.043$) and NPY levels ($r = 0.377$, $p = 0.044$) (Fig. 2),

but not with amylin levels ($r = 0.230$, $p = 0.126$). In obese children, NPY levels were not correlated with amylin levels ($r = 0.290$, $p = 0.063$). However, amylin levels were significantly correlated with insulin levels ($r = 0.400$, $p = 0.048$) and HOMA-IR values ($r = 0.459$, $p = 0.028$) (Fig. 3).

DISCUSSION

Recently, the nutritional status of children and adolescents in South Korea has improved thanks to economic growth and dietary improvements. However, obesity among children and adolescents continues to increase because of eating habits and lack of exercise. The prevalences of overweightedness and

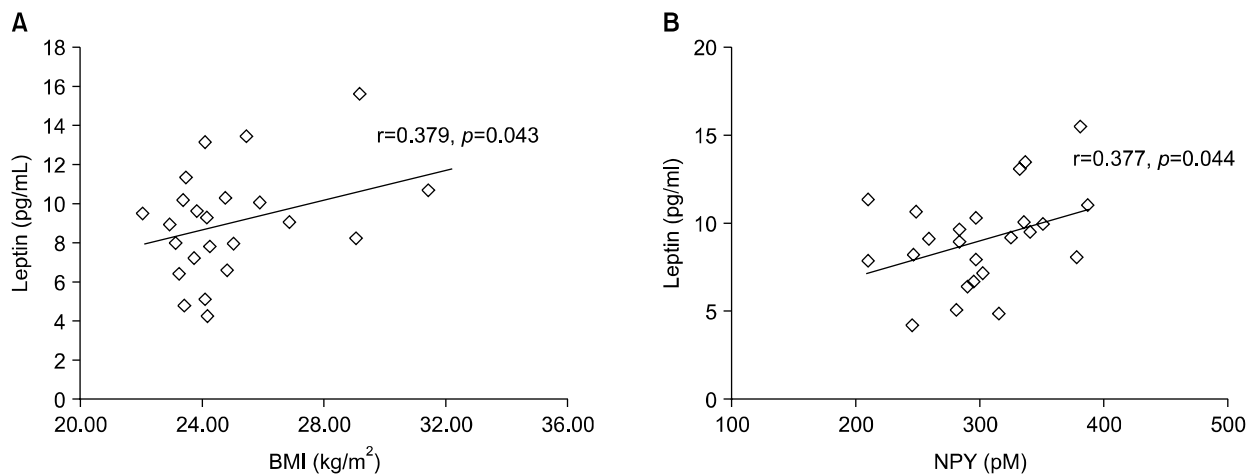


Fig. 2. The correlation between leptin levels and BMIs (A) and NPY levels (B) in the obese group. BMI: body mass index, NPY: neuropeptide Y.

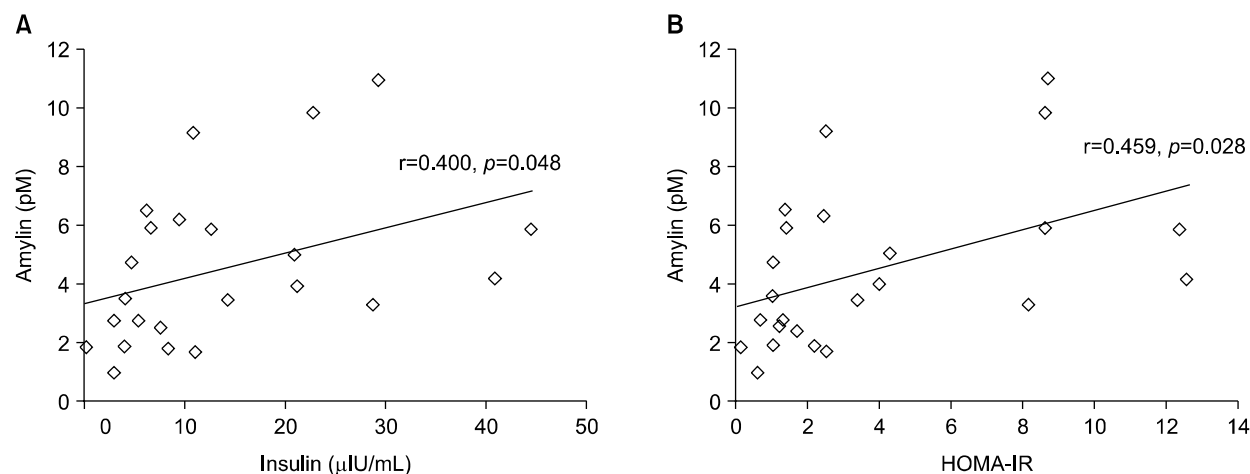


Fig. 3. Correlations between amylin and insulin levels (A), and between amylin levels and HOMA-IR values (B) in the obese group. HOMA-IR: homeostatic model assessment-insulin resistance.

obesity in Korea among children and adolescents aged 10-19 in 1998, 2001, and 2005 were found by Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys to be 16.4%, 13.8%, and 24.2%. Furthermore, obesity among middle and high school students increased from 8.6% in 2005 to 9.8% in 2007, according to the Korean Youth Health Risk Behavior On-line Survey. Obesity among children and adolescents is a global phenomenon and one of the most serious health problems faced by modern society, for example, in the US, UK, Italy, Japan, and China, the preva-

lence of obesity has more than tripled over 20-30 years [10]. Furthermore, pediatric obesity is closely related to the early development of associated complications (hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, and lipid metabolic disorder), type 2 diabetes, fatty liver, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease, and is a risk factor of adult obesity. The present study also shows that obese children have significantly higher systolic and diastolic blood pressures, and significantly higher fasting blood glucose and insulin, HOMA-IR, cholesterol, and LDL levels. Therefore, it

appears likely that obesity had already caused the development of cardiovascular disorders and glucose and lipid metabolic disorders in these children.

Imbalance in appetite regulating factor is a cause of obesity associated with the occurrence of metabolic complications. The human body maintains weight and energy metabolism by using various hormones and neuromodulators, that is, central and peripheral regulators of appetite, to achieving a balance between appetite, energy intake, and consumption. The appetite regulating factors include hormones (e.g., leptin and adiponectin secreted by adipocytes), pancreatic hormone, intestinal hormones (e.g., ghrelin and cholecystokinin [CCK]), and various regulators of appetite that act in the hypothalamus or brain stem. Moreover, if these factors are perturbed, homeostasis is lost, which is known to cause obesity and diverse relevant complications [11].

Leptin is an important hormone that participates in fat metabolism. Leptin reduces appetite and increases calorie consumption via feedback mechanisms to the appetite and satiety centers in hypothalamus, which regulate body weight [3,4]. However, if the leptin gene is mutated or leptin receptor is malfunctioning, appetite increases [6,12]. Furthermore, since serum leptin level is proportional to body fat mass, its level is markedly elevated in obese people [13]. In fact, many studies have reported that serum leptin levels are positively correlated with BMI, body fat mass, body fat percentage, and obesity [12,14]. Park et al. [15] found that leptin levels in blood were significantly correlated with subcutaneous fat and visceral fat levels, fasting blood glucose and insulin levels, and insulin resistance, and that they were more strongly correlated with subcutaneous fat than visceral fat.

The results of this study also show that serum leptin levels are significantly higher in obese than in children of normal weight. Furthermore, leptin levels in obese children were found to be significantly correlated with BMIs and NPY levels. On the other hand, leptin levels were not found to be correlated with lipid levels or insulin resistance.

NPY is a neurotransmitter found in the brain that

increases appetite and lowers metabolic rate, which eventually leads to obesity [16,17]. NPY also prevents heat production from brown fat and suppresses the stimulation of sympathetic nerves and the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis to reduce energy consumption [18,19]. In addition, regardless of food intake, NPY stimulates the secretion of basal glucose insulin and blood cortisol in the morning [20]. One animal study demonstrated the effect of insulin resistance suppression by injecting a NPY antagonist into the brain [21]. Furthermore, previous studies that targeted normal children, leptin (an appetite-inhibiting factor) was found to suppress the generation of NPY (an appetite-stimulating factor) [22,23]. In the present study, serum NPY levels were significantly higher in obese children. An increase in leptin and the lack of NPY suppression in obese children suggest an imbalance between leptin and NPY, which could be considered an appetite-regulating center disorder. We suggest that additional studies be conducted to determine whether imbalances diet regulating factors can be used to predict the early onset of the complications of pediatric obesity.

Amylin is a pancreatic hormone that is secreted with insulin by beta cells, and can compensate the role of insulin via various mechanisms. Representative mechanisms include regulation of food intake, suppression of gastric acid secretion, and inhibition of glucagon release after a meal, and delayed gastric emptying [24]. In particular, amylin is used to treat type 2 diabetes due to its effects on gastric emptying and to its inhibition of glucagon secretion [25-27]. Amylin also regulates energy homeostasis and increases energy consumption, which has attracted attention with respect to its possible use as an anti-obesity drug. Amylin regulates energy homeostasis in two ways, that is, by sending satiety or a fat signal. Several studies have shown that amylin sends a strong satiety signal to regulate food intake [24,27,28] and others have shown that an amylin injection reduces meal bolus within a few minutes [28] and that an amylin receptor antagonist injection increases meal bolus [29,30]. The effect of amylin on food intake regulation differs from that of CCK,

which is a representative satiety hormone. The reduction in food intake elicited by a CCK is not observed when it is injected continuously, and thus, its effect on diet regulation is limited [31]. Furthermore, a single CCK injection reduced meal bolus but increased meal numbers, and thus, total food intake remained unchanged. However, when amylin was injected continuously, no compensatory increase in the number of meals was observed despite a reduction in food intake, and thus, amylin is considered a more effective diet-regulating factor [32,33]. In addition to its effects on satiety, amylin also reacts with body fat, like leptin and insulin [34,35] and it has been reported that basal blood amylin levels are higher in obese children [36] and thus, suggested that amylin could reduce weight increases by reducing body fat [37,38]. In a study by Lutz [27], body fat increased but body weight was changed when amylin antagonist was injected chronically. The present study also shows that amylin levels were significantly higher in obese children and that amylin levels in obese children were significantly correlated with insulin resistance. Furthermore, in one study of the use of amylin to treat adult obesity and type II diabetes, it was found that amylin treatment reduced body fat and induced weight loss [39,40]. However, amylin treatment can cause side effects, such as, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite or hypoglycemia, which are of concern when amylin is considered to treat overweightedness in children [41]. Further studies are required to examine when amylin is administered for a protracted period to children.

This study is limited by the small number of patients included, which precluded comparisons between the pre- and post-pubertal periods and analyses to determine the effects of sex and body fat mass.

Nonetheless, this study confirms that obese children develop cardiovascular, glucose metabolism, and lipid metabolism disorders and that they develop leptin, NPY, and amylin resistance. Furthermore, the study confirms that serum amylin levels and insulin resistance are correlated.

We suggest that: 1) A prospective study be undertaken to investigate complications associated with

obesity, changes in various diet-regulating factors (including other intestinal hormones, such as, ghrelin and pancreatic peptide) in a larger cohort of obese children. 2) A study be undertaken to examine changes in diet factors and metabolic indicators when obesity is treated by diet and exercise. 3) That the anti-obesity effects of leptin, NPY antagonist, and/or amylin be investigated in obese children.

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