

SHIP1 inhibitor reduces obesity and metabolic dysfunction in mice

July 21 2016

Obesity can cause a variety of health complications in affected individuals. Several lines of evidence support an association between chronic inflammation in adipose tissue and obesity complications. In mice, inhibition of a molecule known as SHIP1 reduces immune system activation. However, SHIP1 inhibition has not been explored in the context of obesity.

A new study led by William Kerr of SUNY Upstate Medical University in *JCI Insight* shows that pharmacological inhibition of SHIP1 improves metabolic phenotypes in mice.

In animals fed a high-fat diet, SHIP1 inhibition prevented excess weight gain and improved [blood sugar control](#).

These beneficial effects of SHIP1 inhibition were the result of reduced inflammation in [adipose tissue](#) and an increase in cells types that suppress the immune system.

Together, these results indicate that SHIP1 inhibition should be further explored for control of obesity and diet-related metabolic dysfunction.

More information: Neetu Srivastava et al, A small-molecule inhibitor of SHIP1 reverses age- and diet-associated obesity and metabolic syndrome, *JCI Insight* (2016). [DOI: 10.1172/jci.insight.88544](https://doi.org/10.1172/jci.insight.88544)

Provided by JCI Journals

Citation: SHIP1 inhibitor reduces obesity and metabolic dysfunction in mice (2016, July 21)
retrieved 24 November 2023 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-07-ship1-inhibitor-obesity-metabolic-dysfunction.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.