Lipid droplets hypertrophy: a crucial determining factor in insulin regulation by adipocytes

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Lipid droplets (LDs) hypertrophy in adipocytes is the main cause of energy metabolic system dysfunction, obesity and its afflictions such as T2D. However, the role of adipocytes in linking energy metabolic disorders with insulin regulation is unknown in humans. Human adipocytes constitutively synthesize and secrete insulin, which is biologically functional. Insulin concentrations and release are fat mass- and LDs-dependent respectively. Fat reduction mediated by bariatric surgery repairs obesity-associated T2D. The expression of genes, like PCSK1 (proinsulin conversion enzyme), GCG (Glucagon), GPLD1, CD38 and NNAT, involved in insulin regulation/release were differentially expressed in pancreas and adipose tissue (AT). INS (insulin) and GCG expression reduced in human AT-T2D as compared to AT-control, but remained unchanged in pancreas in either state. Insulin levels (mRNA/protein) were higher in AT derived from prediabetes BB rats with destructed pancreatic β-cells and controls than pancreas derived from the same rats respectively. Insulin expression in 10 human primary cell types including adipocytes and macrophages is an evidence for extrapancreatic insulin-producing cells. The data suggest a crosstalk between AT and pancreas to fine-tune energy metabolic system or may minimize the metabolic damage during diabetes. This study opens new avenues towards T2D therapy with a great impact on public health.

In 1922, Banting and Macleod discovered insulin expression in highly specialized endocrine β-cells within islets of Langerhans in the pancreas1. On the one hand, insulin secretion is known to be affected by immunoreactivity to insulin in type 1 diabetes (T1D) in humans. On the other hand, a second defect essential for development from insulin resistance (IR) to type 2 diabetes (T2D) is the inability of endocrinal pancreatic β-cells to produce the required levels of insulin that maintain normal blood glucose levels. It has also been shown that the insulin sensitivity decreases in an obesity state and thereby suppresses β-cells functionality2,3. In addition, obesity is implicated in multiple pathophysiological complications such as T2D and cardiovascular disease (CVD)4–6. Since obesity is determined by the excessive mass of adipose tissue (AT) and in particular adipocytes, adipocytes play an important role in the development of obesity7,8. Hypertrophy of adipocytes is the main cause of obesity3,9. These results from the excessive storage of energy in the form of triglycerides (TGs) in lipid droplets (a monolayer
membrane with a structure similar to very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) within adipocytes, which links to obesity and to IR. Of note, AT is considered as the largest endocrine organ in humans.19

In spite of increasing studies on the properties of AT and in particular adipocytes, the mechanisms that lead to obesity-induced pathophysiological states are still poorly understood. Moreover, the advent of new technology that allows the characterization of entire transcriptomes and proteomes20 had also led to the hope that the properties of AT might be revealed to help discover new therapeutic avenues. However, hitherto, the results have not lived up to their expected promises, prompting us to perform a well-designed and in-depth study on human primary subcutaneous and visceral preadipocytes and adipocytes.

Since AT is composed of different cell types, the consequent cross-talk could hamper a transparent view of human adipocytes. Hence, we chose to study human primary adipocytes alone to avoid AT complexity and obtain a clear detailed picture of human adipocytes and its link with obesity and insulin regulation.

**Results**

Human primary preadipocytes were differentiated into adipocytes and the pure adipocyte fractions were assessed by monitoring morphologically and via lipid droplet labeling (Figure 1 A–B). The efficacy of differentiation reached approximately 90–95%, indicating that adipocytes could be considered as a specific homogenous cell type. As depicted in Figure 1 A, no lipid droplet was observed and/or detected in human preadipocytes. On the contrary, human adipocytes were occupied by either medium-sized or single large lipid droplets (Figure 1 B).

To confirm our microscopy approach to assess adipocyte-fraction purity, the expression of five known mRNA markers for human adipocytes and one for preadipocytes were measured. mRNA expression displayed a significant up-regulation of the five mRNA markers in both visceral and subcutaneous adipocytes, i.e. DGAT2, LEP, LIPE, LPL and FSP27 (Figure 1 C–D) as compared to human preadipocytes, and AEBP-1 was significantly up-regulated in both human preadipocytes as compared to human adipocytes (Figure 1 E).

We investigated whether human primary subcutaneous and visceral (preadipocytes and adipocytes) cells express insulin (INS) mRNA and, in turn, translated to insulin protein. All four tested cell types expressed insulin mRNA as determined by mRNA expression arrays (Figure 2 A–B). As positive control and validation of obtained results by human preadipocytes/adipocytes, we have measured the INS (β-cells) and glucagon (GCG) (α-cells) mRNAs in human pancreas and AT. The relative intensity of INS and GCG mRNAs in pancreas tissue reached saturated state. INS mRNA expression in human pancreas was approximately 256-fold and 1100-fold higher than INS mRNA expression in human AT-control and AT-T2D respectively, but comparable with human pancreas derived from human subject with T2D (Figure 2 C). Importantly, INS mRNA expression was reduced in human AT-T2D as compared to the AT-control (Figure 2 C). Of note, INS mRNA was expressed in both ATs (Figure 2 C). As shown in figure 2 C, GCG expression was completely diminished in AT-T2D as compared to AT-control. GCG mRNA expression was also reduced by approximately 3-fold in pancreas with T2D comparing with pancreas control tissue. To determine the specificity of INS gene expression, we also measured IGFI and IGF2 expression in pancreas and AT in either state. The expression of these three genes was completely different in pancreas and AT in both control and T2D states (Figure 1, SI).

To determine whether the INS mRNA is translated into protein, immunofluorescent confocal laser scanning microscopy (IFCLSM) was applied to human subcutaneous and visceral (preadipocytes and adipocytes) cells. Indeed, IFCLSM analysis revealed the huge insulin protein staining in the cytoplasm and on the plasma membranes of human visceral adipocytes (Figure 3 A–F) and subcutaneous adipocytes (Figure 2 A–G, SI), while insulin protein expression in both human visceral (Figure 4 A–E) and subcutaneous (Figure 3 A–G, SI) preadipocytes were traces. IgG1 isotype controls were all negative (preadipocytes and adipocytes) (Figure 3 A and 4 A). To validate our findings that human adipocytes express insulin, immunoelectron microscopy (IEM) was also applied to the primary visceral adipocytes. As expected, IEM analysis (Figure 4B, SI) showed insulin protein expression in human adipocytes (conjugated with 15 nm gold particles and visualized as black dots) similar to IFCLSM observations (Figure 3 C). IgG1 isotype control was also negative (Figure 4 A, SI).

To investigate, whether insulin is secreted from human primary subcutaneous and visceral cells, insulin protein levels were measured in the media containing the secretion from all four cell types, using DAKO Insulin ELISA KIT. As depicted in figure 5 A–B, insulin protein was detected in the media of human primary visceral (379 pmol/l) (Figure 5 A) and subcutaneous (55 pmol/l) (Figure 5 B) adipocytes. Notably, no insulin protein was detected in both human primary preadipocytes (Figure 5 A–B).

To further establish the link between fat mass and insulin secretion levels, we chose to stimulate all four cell types with LPS (200 ng/ml) and 25 mM glucose. Upon LPS treatment, insulin protein levels secreted by human subcutaneous and visceral adipocytes were reduced approximately three-fold (Figure 5 A–B). Treatment of human primary visceral adipocytes with glucose resulted in an approximately four-fold less insulin protein concentrations than the control (untreated with glucose) (Figure 5 A).

To determine, whether the lack of undetectable insulin secretion is a specific feature of human preadipocytes, IL-6, IL-8 and M-CSF protein concentrations were measured in the secretion of only human subcutaneous preadipocytes treated with and without LPS. IL-6, IL-8 and M-CSF proteins were notably detected and measured in the secretion of human subcutaneous adipocytes without LPS treatment (2.5 pg/ml), (0.0 pg/ml) and (10.5 pg/ml) and treated with LPS (499 pg/ml), (3610 pg/ml) and (97.7 pg/ml) respectively (Figure 5 C).

To gain more knowledge about insulin secretion regulation by human AT as whole, 6 genes (based on the gene ontology (http://www.expasy.org/)) of which 4 genes positively involved in the insulin secretion and two of them PCSK1 (Proprotein convertase 1 (PC1)) and GCG (glucagon) (Figure 2 C) involved in the regulation of insulin synthesis were measured in pancreas and AT with and without T2D. GPLD1, CD38 and NNAT mRNAs were not expressed or close to threshold in pancreas tissues with and without T2D, while the same genes were highly expressed in AT-T2D as compared to AT-control (Figure 5 D). On the contrary, CAPN10 was up-regulated in pancreas T2D and down-regulated in AT-T2D as compared with control tissues (Figure 5 D). PCSK1 as key enzyme involved in biosynthesis of insulin was diminished in AT-T2D as compared to AT-control. However, PCSK1 expression remained unchanged in pancreas in either state (Figure 5 D).

We hypothesized that insulin protein concentrations are positively correlated with body fat mass. To test whether the suggested hypothesis is true, blood insulin concentrations were measured in 41 human subjects. Interestingly, plasma insulin levels were significantly higher in three groups of obese subjects (1-Obese, 2-Obese with T2D and 3-Obese with T2D and insulin injection) than lean subjects (Figure 6 A). Also, plasma insulin concentrations significantly correlated with fat mass (p < 0.00003, r = 0.6, One way ANOVA) (Figure 6 B).

To confirm our hypothesis, bariatric surgery was applied to treat five human obese (BMI above 35) subjects with T2D. After bariatric surgery, the BMI was tremendously reduced in all subjects from 36–47 to 26–33 kg/m² in obese subjects with T2D and rescued these patients from insulin injection (T2D) (Figure 6 C). The BMI of three human subjects were reduced to even below 30 (one subject just
above 25; lean value). The BMI of the other two patients were continually reduced by approximately 30%. A weight loss of 40–60 kg was observed in all subjects.

To establish the assumption that the production of insulin by human adipocytes is independent of pancreas and provide direct evidence for adipocyte insulin production in a physiological context, we measured \textit{INS} mRNA and insulin protein in pancreas and AT derived from prediabetic BB (Bio-Breeding) rats (type 1 diabetes = T1D-like model). As depicted in figure 7 D and G (in Figure 7 D–G), IFCSLM analysis of rat-derived pancreas tissue cryostats revealed that islets of Langerhans-associated β-cells were destroyed and not detectable in the rats with Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM). This finding is in agreement with all other studies, where β-cells were destructed in these rats and not present or detectable.
Figure 2 | (A–B). mRNA expression analysis of insulin (INS) in human primary subcutaneous and visceral preadipocytes and adipocytes. Relative Insulin mRNA levels expressed as log in (Panel A) and as relative intensity in (panel B). mRNA chip (human gene chip) approach was used to detect insulin mRNA expression. Each sample was measured 4 times by mRNA expression assay (human gene chip). (Panel C). mRNA expression of insulin and glucagon in human pancreas and adipose tissue (AT) with and without type 2 diabetes (T2D). The mRNA expression levels of insulin and almost glucagon remained unchanged in pancreas of either state. The mRNA expression of insulin was decreased and glucagon demolished in AT-T2D as compared to AT without T2D.
However, islets of Langerhans-associated β-cells were easily detected in control rats by using insulin-specific antibodies and Alexa 633 as detection antibody, as shown in figure 7 L and N. These results were confirmed by showing that glucagon is present and produced by α-cells in islets of Langerhans of rat-derived pancreas tissue as depicted in figure 7 (D-K). We did not observe any signals resulted from IgG (control) or detection antibody (alexa 633) as displayed in figure 7 A. As shown in figure 7 H, four β-cells were detected. This confirmed that almost all islets of Langerhans-associated β-cells were destroyed and also proves that our strategy is specific and works. Although IDDM rats, which do not have β-cells and as a consequence there is no insulin production, AT of both IDDM and control rats produce clearly and convincingly insulin (Figure 5 A and C, D and F, SI), and this insulin production is independent of pancreas-associated islets of Langerhans β-cells. Notably, the staining of insulin in AT of IDDM was much stronger than insulin staining in the AT of control rats (Figure 5, SI).

To confirm the data obtained by IFCLSM analysis of pancreas cryostats and AT, the total RNAs were collected from the same tissues derived from the same rats for mRNA analysis (QPCR). Since the rats have two insulin genes, Ins1 (P01325) and Ins2 (P01326), both Ins1 and Ins2 mRNAs were also measured in pancreas and AT. The relative intensity of mRNA Ins1 and Ins2 were the highest in the AT and lowest in pancreas tissues of IDDM rats as depicted in figure 8 A-B. Surprisingly and unexpectedly in IDDM rats, which have no or very low number of β-cells, the mRNA expression of Ins1 is very high in the AT of IDDM rats (Figure 8 A), whereas control rats, which appeared to have enough β-cells, the mRNA expression of Ins1 is low in the AT of control rats. We did perform this experiment for Ins2 too (Figure 8 B).

Since human adipocytes are a source of insulin production, we sought to investigate if other human primary cell types express insulin. Thus, we examined 6 other human primary cell types (plus 4 subcutaneous and visceral (preadipocytes and adipocytes) from two new biological variant) as well as one cell line (Podocytes) for insulin production (Figure 8 C). Notably, as depicted in figure 8 C, insulin was expressed by almost all cells used in this study. Although the INS gene expression is very high in pancreas β-cells and it is not comparable with the expression of insulin by other cell types and AT, the other cells are able to express insulin.

To check whether INS gene expression is biologically active, all cells were treated with LPS. Upon the LPS treatment, INS mRNA expression increased or decreased as compared to the cells without LPS treatment such as visceral preadipocytes and visceral adipocytes plus LPS (Figure 8 C).

**Discussion**

This study was designed to unravel the role of adipocytes behind the link between obesity and insulin regulation in human. The purity and specificity of preadipocytes and adipocytes fractions were established using two independent techniques: IFCLSM and 6 preadipocytes/adipocytes gene markers. The mRNA expression data convincingly showed the expression of INS gene in all 16 measurements (preadipocytes and adipocytes of both subcutaneous and visceral cells, first
experiment). Notably, an intense insulin protein staining was present in cytoplasm and plasma membrane of human visceral and subcutaneous adipocytes, but not in human preadipocytes, and that is due to the presence of large lipid droplets (fat storage depot) within adipocytes. Also, these data were confirmed by IEM and IFCSLM. Last but not least, we observed the secretion of insulin by both human adipocytes (subcutaneous and visceral) and no insulin secretion by both human preadipocytes (subcutaneous and visceral). Hence, it seems reasonable to conclude that we could not detect insulin in human preadipocytes-secreted fractions because of the absence of lipid droplets (energy storage depot). Although Gerozissis and Kojima et al. suggested the extrapancreatic insulin production; our data confirmed not only the concept suggested by Kojima et al. but also the insulin production by adipocytes and other cells in normal state and mechanism behind that. Although insulin is similar to insulin-growth factor 1 and 2 (IGF-1 and IGF2) in sequence and structure, which lays out the ground of cross-reactivity of INS mRNA with that of IGF1 and IGF2, the selected probe sequence for IGF1 and IGF2 genes was different from insulin probe sequence (only approximately 25–28% sequence homology between these two probes and Insulin). This indicates that insulin probe is specific for insulin gene and do not react with IGF1 and IGF2. Also the pattern expression of these three genes are completely different in pancreas and AT in either state, confirming that there is no cross-reactivity between these three mRNAs.

Insulin secretion was reduced upon treatment of human adipocytes with LPS or glucose. Based on published data, both LPS and glucose induce inflammation, which in turn results in an increased lipolysis. As a consequence, fat mass homeostasis would be disrupted and in line with our initial observations, no insulin secretion by human preadipocytes (lacking lipid droplets) would occur. Consistently, the results obtained by visceral adipocytes treated with glucose showed almost the same pattern as β-cells treated with glucose in vitro. Since the stimulation of cells with glucose results in an inflammatory state similar to the effect of LPS, and this similarity extends to insulin levels, and given that IL-6 and IL-8 were clearly and convincingly expressed by human preadipocytes, the absence of insulin secretion by human preadipocytes is a specific phenomenon and therefore human preadipocytes can be considered as a good negative cell control. The reason why we have chosen to measure IL-6 and IL-8 were clearly and convincingly expressed by human preadipocytes, the absence of insulin secretion by human preadipocytes is a specific phenomenon and therefore human preadipocytes can be considered as a good negative cell control. The reason why we have chosen to measure IL-6 and IL-8 was because these cytokines have already been established to be secreted by human preadipocytes. Notably, since other cells express insulin except monocytes, the other cells can be considered as positive control. Since monocytes are circulating cells, it is reasonable to assume that monocytes do not express insulin.

We found that human primary adipocytes constitutively produce and release very low but not trivial amounts of insulin. This intriguing discovery helps us to reshape thinking that explains how obesity could increase the risk for developing T2D.

Since blood insulin levels were high in all human obese subjects as compared to lean subjects and showed a highly significant positive correlation, our suggested hypothesis that blood insulin concentrations increase with the increase of body fat mass is indeed true. It is then possible to suggest that insulin production by obese AT increases the risk for T2D. This positive correlation appears to be in apparent agreement with our in ex-vivo observations where we
were unable to detect insulin protein by human primary preadipocytes (no lipid droplets). Finally, it must be stressed that our hypothesis regarding insulin and lipid droplets was also confirmed by in vivo studies by Puri et al.24–27. These authors have shown that FSP27 protein promotes energy reservoir in the form of TGs within lipid droplets and knock out of Fsp27 gene in mice led to the increase of lipolysis, protecting mice from diet-induced obesity and IR. Since i) the expression of three genes (GPLD1, CD38 and NNAT) with a vital role in the positive regulation of insulin secretion are absent in pancreas, but highly up-regulated in AT-T2D, ii) the expression of CAPN10 gene (with same function as other three genes) was highly up-regulated in pancreas and AT with and without T2D. The first four genes are involved in positive regulation of insulin secretion and PCSK1 genes were measured in human pancreas and AT with and without T2D. The same pattern was observed for GCG, it is reasonable to postulate that pancreas and AT "talk" with each other to ensure a homeostatic energy metabolic system in normal state or minimize the damage in a diabetic state.

A reduction of fat mass was found in 5 patients with T2D after bariatric surgery. Intriguingly, the fat loss rescued and repaired these human subjects from T2D, ensuring "a great feel of freedom and relief". These data indicate that fat loss in these subjects potentially resulted in a reduction of insulin production by AT, which in turn restore the insulin ability of pancreas-associated β-cells to adjust blood glucose without external insulin injection, confirming our above suggested hypothesis that high concentration of insulin by obese AT deteriorates the insulin function by pancreas β-cells. This finding suggests a direct physiological role of insulin produced by AT. However, this hypothesis remained to be in-depth elucidated.

Since INS mRNA and protein expression were tremendously higher in AT-T1D-like rats than control rats, these results provide a direct evidence for physiological role of AT-insulin production. Also, the INS mRNA expression was decreased in AT-T2D as compared to control subject, while the INS mRNA expression in human...
Four different models were used. The description of methods is given in this section.

In vivo (five different groups of human subjects). 41 human subjects divided into four groups of 10 (except diabetes group receiving insulin containing 11 subjects), independent of age and gender, as follows: Group 1-Lean subjects with a body mass index (BMI) between 20.1 and 25.6, only one patient above 25). 2- Obese subjects (BMI, 32.5–39.5), 3-Obese subjects with type 2 diabetes (T2D) without receiving insulin (BMI, 32.1–40) and obese subjects with T2D, receiving insulin (BMI, 33.3–38). BMI is expressed as mass (kg)/(height (m))^2. The p-value resulted from one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). P < 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant. Insulin concentrations were expressed as pmol/l shown in Y-axis and BMI was expressed as log shown in X-axis. There was a strong positive correlation between plasma insulin concentration and human BMI (P < 0.00003, r = 0.6). (Panel C). The bariatric surgery of 5 human subjects with type 2 diabetes. The BMI (fat reduction) was measured three times in 5 patients; 1- before bariatric surgery is considered as basis point, 2- after surgery (depends on the date of surgery) and 3- the last measurement point (6 months after the second measurement). BMI was sharply decreased after the surgery. The BMI was calculated as Kg/m^2 shown in Y-axis. The time point 0 is considered as before surgery. The X-axis shows the BMI measurements in different time points.

Methods
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### Ex Vivo (Human Primary cell types)
10 human primary cell types, one human immortalized cell line (Podocytes) was kindly provided by professor M.A. Saleem. These primary human cells are: 1-Poietics visceral preadipocytes (LONZA, USA/Belgium), 2-adipocytes (preadipocytes differentiated to adipocytes), 3-subcutaneous preadipocytes (LONZA, USA/Belgium), 4-satellite cells of AT and adipocytes. Human primary preadipocytes were differentiated into adipocytes as described by Mejjer et al. and the instructions of PromoCell Company. To this end (first experiments), stringent criteria were applied to prevent or suppress the false positive and artifact results in the human primary subcutaneous and visceral (preadipocytes and adipocytes). Human primary subcutaneous and visceral (preadipocytes and adipocytes) RNAs were isolated from two independent technical replicates and each

Pancreas (saturated state) remained equal between control and pancreas-T2D.

Of note, the expression of insulin was observed in different human primary cell types and that makes us to re-design our investigations related to insulin and its linkage with diabetes in future studies.

The results presented in this study indicate that the constitutive synthesis of insulin by adipocytes and other cells apparently smoothen the dynamic regulation of insulin levels by the b-cells of the endocrine pancreas and thus provide a plausible mechanism as to how obesity (fat mass) could potentially cause insulin resistance. AT may be also considered as compensate endocrine organ for energy metabolic disorders. Lipid droplets show a link with the regulation of insulin synthesis in human adipocytes. This study provides a novel knowledge about the role of adipocytes in human insulin regulation and opens a new avenue towards the therapy of T2D in the future.
replicate was performed in duplicate and each sample was measured in human chip in duplicate. Finally, each cell type was measured four times (in total 16 times). Also, the gene expression was expressed as $2\log$ to suppress false positive results derived from intrachip comparison as well as the up-regulation and down-regulation of genes are treated in a similar fashion.\(^{31}\)

Preadipocytes and adipocytes markers. Five mRNA markers of both visceral and subcutaneous adipocytes, (i.e. Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2 ($\text{DGAT2}$; accession number Q96PD7), leptin ($\text{LEP}$; P41159), hormone-sensitive lipase ($\text{LIPE}$; P06858) and lipoprotein lipase ($\text{LPL}$; P06858) and fat specific protein-27 ($\text{FSP27}$; Q96AQ7)\(^{24–27,32,33}\), and Calcium-activated neutral proteinase 10 ($\text{CAPN10}$; Q9HC96) were involved in positive regulation of insulin secretion. Glucagon ($\text{GCG}$; P01275) was involved in glucose induced insulin stimulation. Proprotein convertase 1 ($\text{PSCK1}$; P29120) was considered as key enzyme in biosynthesis of insulin via conversion of proinsulin. Last but not least, Insulin ($\text{INS}$; P01308) itself was measured. The selection of these genes was based on gene ontology and WWW.expasy.org was applied (Swiss proteomics).

In Vivo (Human pancreas and Adipose tissues). Human pancreas tissues (control and T2D), and AT (control and T2D) were purchased from AMS Biotechnology (AmsBio, England). $\text{INS}$ mRNA expression was measured in these tissues. Probe sequence for human $\text{INS}$ gene is: ACCCGCCGCCTCCTGCACCGAGAGAG-ATGGAATAAAGCCCTTGAACCAGC and for human $\text{IGF1}$ (insulin-like growth factor 1) gene is: GAGGCCCAGGGGATTTTTGAAGCTGTCTTTATTC- TGCCCCCATCCCAACC. and for human $\text{IGF2}$ (insulin-like growth factor 2) gene is: AGGGAGGCCAAACGTCACCGTCCCCTGATTGCTCTACCCACCCAAG-ACCC.

Figure 7 | (A–N). The localization and visualization of Insulin and Glucagon in the pancreas tissue cryostats of prediabetes BB rats (T1D-like model) using confocal microscopy strategy. Confocal microscopy analysis was used to localize Insulin and Glucagon in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and control rats. The glucose concentration of control rats were between 14 and 16 mmol/L. The glucose concentration in IDDM rats were between 28–30 mmol/L. Cryostats were made from pancreas tissues of these rats. The thickness of pancreas cryostats was 5 μm. A cryostat slide was stained only with IgG isotype and alexa 633 coupled goat anti-donkey pig (panel A); considered as a negative control. This slide was not incubated with primary polyclonal antibody. The nuclei were stained with DAPI. Other cryostats were also stained with Polyonal antibody against rat insulin and bound antibodies were displayed with alexa 633 coupled goat anti-donkey pig (panel D and G; H and K; L and N; red color). Other cryostats were also stained with Polyclonal antibody against rat glucagon and bound antibodies were displayed with alexa 488 coupled goat anti-rabbit (panel E and G; I and K; green color). DAPI was used to stain and detect nuclei in all tissues; F and G; J and L; N and O; dark blue color. Fluorescent labeling was used for all detections. Insulin was not detected in IDDM rats but glucagon (green fluorescent) well. Insulin was found to be positive in islets of Langerhans-associated β cells in control rats. In an islet of Langerhans, four β cells were found to be positive for insulin as indicated by 4 light yellow arrows. Glucagon as positive control was found to be positive in the pancreas-associated islets of Langerhans β cells in both IDDM and control rats.
Figure 8 | (panel A-B). mRNA expression analysis of insulin1 and insulin2 in prediabetes BB rats (T1D-like). (A), mRNA expression of insulin1 (Ins1) and (B), insulin2 (Ins2) were measured in pancreas and adipose tissues of IDDM and control rats, using QPCR with Taqman 7900HT. Relative intensity of mRNA was expressed as (ΔCt). The amount of the gene of interest (Ins1 and Ins2) were normalized to β-actin as endogenous reference and relative to a control sample is 2exp-ΔCt. The ΔΔCt is ΔCt “treated” - ΔCt control. AT-control was considered as ΔCt treated. After corrections, AT-control was adjusted to 1. Two independent biological replicates were used in mRNA expression analysis. The p-value obtained from an independent two-tailed test samples (T-Test). P < 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant. (Panel C). Expression of insulin by 10 human primary cell types: stem cells, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, macrophages, preadipocytes (Visceral and Subcutaneous; other biological variant) and adipocytes (Visceral and Subcutaneous; other biological variant), hepatocytes, monocytes and one cell line (podocytes). All cells were studied with and without exposure to LPS. mRNA expression of insulin was determined in 11 different human cell types, of which preadipocytes and adipocytes (visceral and subcutaneous) were new biological samples, treated with or without LPS. The level of each mRNA was measured in triplicate (except podocytes) and error bars show standard deviations of means for triplicate cultures per condition and is represented as the mean ± SEM. The p-value obtained from a paired t-test with a two-tailed test samples (T-test). P < 0.05 is considered statistically significant. Insulin mRNA expression is expressed as log2 values on the Y-axis. Insulin mRNA expression was detected in all cells tested (except traces for monocytes). Relative mRNA intensity was performed triplicat.

All experiments were performed according to the manual instructions provided by the companies. These three probes were used for all screening of Insulin, IGF1, and IGF2 in pancreas, AT, and preadipocytes and adipocytes and all other cell types used in this study.

The specific monoclonal antibody against human insulin combined with Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and/or confocal microscopy were used to visualize insulin protein in human adipocyte slides.

In Vivo (prediabetes BB rat pancreas and Adipose tissues). Prediabetes BB rats were chosen as model in study because we must have a model that islets of Langerhans-associated β-cells are selectively destroyed or not functional T1D-like model. Based on search machine, prediabetic BB (Bio-Breeding) rats are considered as a good and established model for studying insulin-producing β-cell destruction located in the islets of Langerhans in pancreas during the development of Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM). For this reason, we have chosen for prediabetes BB rats. Total RNAs were collected from prediabetes BB rats (IDDM and control rats) were kindly provided by Dr. Visser (“Animal care and handling was in agreement with NIH protocol for animal treatment (NIH publication no. 85–23; revised 1985), and animal experiments were approved by UMCG Ethical Board for Animal Studies”). The methods were carried out in “accordance” with the approved guidelines. The glucose concentration was used to monitor rats with IDDM (glucose concentration 28–30 mmol/l) and control (glucose concentration 14–16 mmol/l) rats. Total RNAs were collected from pancreas and adipose tissues to make cDNAs for QPCR. The KAPA SYBR® FAST qPCR Kit (Sapochem) was used for QPCR. Total volume for QPCR was 20 µl. Since the rodents have two insulin genes (Ins1 and Ins2), the relative intensity of both Ins1 and Ins2 were measured. Insulin mRNA levels are expressed relative to β-actin mRNA levels. All primers were HPLC purified. Primer sequences are as follows:

Rat Ins1 forward primer: GATTCACCCAGGATGAAAAG
Rat Ins1 reverse primer: TTTGCGCGGCAAGAG
Rat Ins2 forward primer: TTCGCGCGGCAAGAG
Rat Ins2 reverse primer: TTTGCGCGGCAAGAG

Expression. Total RNAs were isolated from human primary cells (Human genome Chip), human (Human genome Chip) and prediabetes BB rats tissues to use in mRNA expression analysis, applying NucleoSpin kit. All experiments were executed according to the instructions provided by Nucleospin. The specific monoclonal antibody against human insulin, rat insulin, and rat glucagon combined with Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and/or confocal microscopy or Immunoelectron microscopy were used to visualize insulin protein in human adipocytes slides.

Before the collection of media for secretion analysis, all media with supplement were withdrawn and the cells were washed 5 times with the differentiation media (without supplement). After wash steps, the cells were incubated with the differentiation medium (without supplement or any other additional components such as antibiotic and phenol red) for 2 days (48 h) and medium collected containing secretion proteins of human preadipocytes/adipocytes. The final media, which was used for incubation of cells for all experiments were blank (contains no supplements, insulin, phenol red, and antibiotics).

The collected media were subsequently concentrated, using a cut-off filter of 3 kDa. This collected media were used for further experiments. The remaining cells were also used for imaging.
DAKO insulin ELISA kit was applied to measure insulin concentrations in the secreted fractions. According to DAKO insulin ELISA kit information and instruction, cross-reactivity with “C-peptide at a concentration of 5000 pmol/L was below the detection limit of the insulin assay”. The DAKO Insulin assay measures biologically active insulin with a high degree of specificity. All human primary cells were treated with 200 ng/ml lipopolysaccharides (LPS). All collected human preadipocyte- and adipocyte-secreted fractions were already treated with 200 ng/ml LPS or 25 mM glucose, for all human mRNA analyses.

**Ethics statement.** This study was approved by the Medical Ethical Committee of the Erasmus Medical Center, Medical University of Rotterdam, under MEC number: 2009-242. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. The methods were carried out in “accordance” with the approved guidelines.

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and analyzed data and editing, V.A. editing, comments, R.K. performed bariatric surgery and provides patients, A.T.R. analysis of data, patients, and editing, M.V. editing and comments, C.A.S. and M.R. editing, and comments.

Additional information
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