

LIVER-SPECIFIC DELETION OF ROR α AGGRAVATES DIET-INDUCED NONALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS BY INDUCING MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION

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Mitochondrial dysfunction may play a key role in the progression of steatosis to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH); however, the molecular mechanism that controls the structure and function of mitochondria in NASH is not clearly understood. Here, we demonstrated that ROR α is a regulator of expression of BNIP3 and PGC-1 α , and thereby enhances mitochondrial quality. First, we observed that liver-specific ROR α knockout mice (ROR α -LKO) were more susceptible to high-fat diet-induced NASH compared with control, probably due to mitochondrial dysfunction. Concordantly, mitochondrial fission in response to nutrient stimuli was abolished with downregulation of BNIP3 and Phospho-DRP1 in the hepatocytes of ROR α -LKO. ROR α enhanced oxygen consumption rate and expression of genes associated with mitochondrial quality control. Finally, we observed the positive correlation of the expression levels of BNIP3 and PGC-1 α with those of ROR α

in patients with steatohepatitis. Together, we demonstrated that ROR α mediates mitochondrial quality under nutrient-overloaded conditions and propose ROR α as a potential therapeutic target in treatment of NASH.

Biography

Mi Ock Lee received her undergraduate and Master's Degree in Pharmacy from Seoul National University (SNU), Republic of South Korea; pursued PhD in Pharmacology from University of Minnesota, USA. She is presently working as a Professor at the SNU- College of Pharmacy. She worked as a Postdoctoral Researcher at Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute, San Diego (USA). She also worked as an Assistant Professor at the Yonsei University College of Medicine, Republic of South Korea.

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