

Signaling molecules called EETs may improve treatment for insulin resistance

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Analogs of signaling molecules called EETs may improve treatment of insulin resistance, a primary risk factor for development of Type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease, according to a new paper by researchers at Vanderbilt University Medical Center.

Ambra Pozzi, Ph.D., and colleagues previously [reported](#) that EETs enhance sensitivity of the liver and muscle to insulin, the hormone that stimulates glucose uptake from the bloodstream.

Reporting last month in the journal *Diabetes*, Pozzi, Kakali Ghoshal, Ph.D., and colleagues now show the EET [analog](#) EET-A restored insulin signaling in the liver of mice that produce low levels of EET. The liver is a key player in the development of insulin resistance and resulting hyperglycemia.

These findings support a role for EET analogs—which currently are being tested for other diseases—in the treatment of insulin resistance. The observed effect on hepatic [insulin](#) sensitivity could make development of a liver-specific drug attractive, as it would avoid systemic exposure and potential side effects, the researchers concluded.

More information: Kakali Ghoshal et al, EET Analog Treatment Improves Insulin Signaling in a Genetic Mouse Model of Insulin Resistance, *Diabetes* (2021). [DOI: 10.2337/db21-0298](https://doi.org/10.2337/db21-0298)

Provided by Vanderbilt University Medical Center

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