



Published in final edited form as:

J Investig Med. 2016 October ; 64(7): 1158–1161. doi:10.1136/jim-2016-000194.

Circadian clock control of hepatic lipid metabolism: role of small heterodimer partner (Shp)

Li Wang^{1,2,3,4} and Suthat Liangpunsakul^{5,6,7}

¹Department of Physiology & Neurobiology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, USA

²Veterans Affairs Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, Connecticut, USA

³Department of Internal Medicine, Section of Digestive Diseases, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA

⁴School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China

⁵Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

⁶Roudebush Veterans Administration Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

⁷Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Abstract

Hepatic steatosis, the accumulation of triglyceride droplets in the hepatocytes, is a common hepatic pathology seen in subjects with obesity/metabolic syndrome and those with excessive alcohol use. The pathogenesis underlying hepatic steatosis is complex. Recent studies have shown the specific role played by the molecular clock mechanism in the control of lipid metabolism and that the disruption of these tissue clocks may lead to the disturbances in lipid homeostasis. This review reports a novel role of small heterodimer partner in maintaining triglyceride and lipoprotein homeostasis through neuronal PAS domain protein 2.

INTRODUCTION

Circadian regulation and its regulation in cellular metabolism

The cellular metabolism is under the tight control of a cell-autonomous circadian clock. The clock controls and drives gene and protein expression in a rhythmic fashion, which in turn affects the time-of-day regulation of glucose, bile acid and lipid metabolism.^{1–3} The molecular clock acts as a self-sustainable pacemaker generating the rhythmicity over the 24-hour period. It consists of an input pathway by environmental cues and the output mechanisms that control cellular physiological and biochemical processes.⁴ The master

Correspondence to Dr Suthat Liangpunsakul, Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 550 N. University Blvd, UH 4100, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA; sliangpu@iupui.edu.

Competing interests None declared.

Provenance and peer review Commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

circadian oscillator is located in the hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nucleus; however, self-sustaining clocks are also found in the peripheral tissues.^{5,6} The circadian clock is consisted of a series of autoregulatory transcriptional translational feedback loops (TTFLs): a positive loop comprising the hetero-dimerization of neuronal PAS domain protein 2 (NPAS2), bHLH-PAS proteins brain and muscle ARNT-like protein1 (BMAL1) and circadian locomotor output cycles kaput (CLOCK) and a negative loop consisting of *cryptochrome* (*cry*) and *period* (*per*) genes.⁵ The TTFLs act through E-box regulatory elements in their target genes and an interconnecting loop that consists of REV-ERB α/β and retinoic acid-related orphan nuclear receptor (ROR) $\alpha/\beta/\gamma$. REV-ERB α/β and ROR $\alpha/\beta/\gamma$ control the transcription processes by acting on the ROR elements in *clock/Npas2/clock* and *Bmal1* gene promoters.⁵ Clock output, a critical aspect of the circadian system, subsequently generates the rhythmic regulation of enzymes and hormones over the 24-hour period.⁵ A common hepatic pathology seen in patients with excessive alcohol use and those with obesity/metabolic syndrome is hepatic steatosis.⁷⁻⁹ The accumulation of triglyceride droplets in the hepatocytes is a complex process resulting from the imbalance between fatty acid synthesis and oxidation. Alcohol can inhibit mitochondrial fatty acid β -oxidation through the changes in the redox state.⁹ It, directly or indirectly, regulates transcription factors that are involved in fatty acid oxidation (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α) and fatty acid synthesis (sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1c, SREBP-1c), leading to the inhibition of fatty acid oxidation and increasing in lipogenesis.⁹ In non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, the increase in intrahepatic lipogenesis through the activation of SREBP-1c has been found to be related to the induction of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress response and high levels of circulating tumor necrotic factor α .⁹⁻¹¹ As a result, genes regulating lipid syntheses which are under the control of these transcription factors, such as *fatty acid synthase (Fas)*, *acetyl coA carboxylase (ACC)* and *3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coA reductase (hmgcr)*, in cholesterol synthesis are disturbed.^{9,12} In addition to alteration in lipid metabolism, bile acid synthesis is also impaired in patients with alcoholic and non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases.^{4,13-16}

During chronic alcohol feeding, the levels of *clock* and *Bmal1* did not differ in mice fed with ethanol compared to pair-fed controls across the 24-hour period.⁴ However, the expression of hepatic *Npas2*, another component of the positive limb of the TTFL, was decreased by approximately fourfold in alcohol-fed group, particularly at Zeitgeber time 0 (ZT0) and ZT4, and elevated at ZT12.⁴ For the interlocking TTFL, expression of *Rev-erb β* and *Rev-erba* was elevated at ZT0, and *Rev-erba* additionally at ZT20. The alterations in clock-controlled genes associated with fatty acid oxidation (*acyl-coenzyme A thioesterase (Acot1)*, *ppara*), lipoprotein (*lipoprotein lipase (Lpl)*), fatty acid synthesis (*ACC* and *Fas*) and cholesterol metabolism (*hmgcr*) were observed.⁴ Furthermore, several of these rhythmic genes had changes in their temporal profiles. Hepatic bile acid synthesis is also under the control of clock. Its process involves coordinated expression of *Rev-erba β* , albumin site D-binding protein (*DBP*) and E4 promoter-binding protein 4 (*E4BP4*), which regulate the temporal expression of *Cyp7a1*. In alcohol-fed mice, hepatic *Dbp* and *Cyp7a1* were upregulated at ZT4, and *E4bp4* was downregulated.⁴ We observed the shifts in the phases of *Rev-erba*, *Rev-erb β* and *Dbp*. The *Cyp7a1* diurnal waveform was significantly altered with the expression occurring at different phases of cycle in a biphasic pattern, with a major peak

at ZT4, and the CG of expression was antiphase, dramatically delayed by ~11 hours.⁴ Our study clearly showed the disturbance of the circadian system in hepatic steatosis,⁴ though the exact mechanism is still elusive.

Small heterodimer partner

The small heterodimer partner (SHP, NR0B2) serves as an important regulator of lipid¹⁷¹⁸ and bile acid metabolism¹⁹²⁰ and of circadian rhythms in the liver.²¹²² SHP, an orphan member of the nuclear receptor superfamily, has a distinct structure due to the lack of DNA-binding domain.²¹ SHP binds to the AF-2 domain (the C-terminal transcription activation domain located within the ligand binding protein of ligand-regulated and constitutive active NRs) through two functional LXXLL-related motifs (also called NR-boxes), which are located in the putative N-terminal helix 1 of the ligand-binding domain and in the C-terminal region of helix 5.²³ In general, SHP is a negative regulator and it inhibits the transcription activities after its binding to a number of nuclear receptors or transcription factors.²⁴²⁵ Numerous studies suggest that SHP has pleiotropic roles in the pathology of chronic liver diseases.²⁶²⁷ SHP, as a transcriptional repressor of nuclear receptors²⁸ (and review by Zhang *et al*¹), involves in the pathogenesis of hepatic steatosis²⁹ 30 by regulating the transcriptional activity of lipogenic transcription factors.³¹ The time-of-day changes in the regulation of triglyceride metabolism under the control of *Clock* gene is also mediated by *Shp*.²² However, it is unclear on how *Shp* controls liver clock machinery and the rhythmicity of intrahepatic metabolites.

SHP/neuronal PAS domain protein 2 axis regulates the oscillation of liver lipid metabolism

Using the transcriptomic approach, we found a significant disruption in the rhythmicity over 24-hour period of several important hepatic genes involving in the metabolism of lipid, cholesterol, fatty acid and bile acid in *Shp* null (*Shp*^{-/-}) mice when compared to wild-type counterparts.³² For genes regulating lipid metabolism, *Pparγ1* was significantly decreased, whereas *Acc* was moderately downregulated in *Shp*^{-/-} mice.³² However, the expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (*Ppar*) α and very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) receptor (*Vldlr*, cholesterol uptake) was markedly increased in *Shp*^{-/-} mice.³² To further explore the mechanism, we found that the core clock gene, especially hepatic *Npas2* mRNA, was strongly upregulated in *Shp*^{-/-} mice, suggesting a direct inhibition by SHP. In the core clock machinery pathway, ROR α and ROR γ can activate *Npas2*, while REV-ERB α represses its activity.⁵³³ We thus hypothesized that the inhibitory effect of SHP on *Npas2* transcription is through its binding with retinoic acid-related orphan receptor (ROR) α , ROR γ or REV-ERB α . We found that SHP can interact with ROR γ and REV-ERB α , but not with ROR α protein. It inhibits the activation of the *Npas2* promoter by ROR γ .³² Coexpression of SHP with REV-ERB α further inhibited ROR α activity, suggesting that SHP acts as a corepressor of REV-ERB α .³² Taken together, we found that SHP is a unique transcriptional repressor of *Npas2* through crosstalk with ROR α , γ and REV-ERB α .³²

The next important question is whether there is the mechanistic link between the changes in the core clock component, *Npas2*, and hepatic lipid metabolism or steatosis under *Shp*-deficient condition. Using the loss-of-function approach by knocking down *Npas2* with *siNpas2*, we found that *siNpas2* triggered severe steatosis in *Shp*^{-/-} liver. Interestingly,

VLDL secretion was markedly inhibited by siNpas2 in *Shp*^{-/-} mice.³² Under this condition, the expression of apolipoprotein (*Apo*) *B*, an activator of VLDL secretion, was significantly reduced.³² Our data suggested that knockdown of Npas2 in *Shp*^{-/-} liver induced hepatic steatosis and accumulation of intrahepatic triglyceride by inhibiting VLDL secretion.³² These data support the notion that SHP is an important intracellular switch coordinating circadian metabolic functions. SHP is also involved in homocysteine metabolism as the rhythmic gene expression regulating its metabolism is significantly altered in *Shp*^{-/-} mice.³⁴ The schematic diagram on the role of *Shp* in controlling hepatic metabolism is shown in figure 1.

Conclusion

Circadian clocks control multiple physiological and metabolic pathways^{2223235–38} This review reports a novel interplay between SHP and NPAS2 and the circadian controls of lipoprotein and lipid metabolism by NPAS2. Dysregulation of NPAS2 is associated with alcoholic and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Because of the feedback regulatory loop between Npas2 and Shp, further investigation is needed to explore the role of SHP as a molecular switch in regulating important metabolic function and whether modulating SHP may serve as a new therapeutic potential for fatty liver disease and other metabolic disorders.³⁹

Acknowledgments

Synopsis from the symposia entitled “Emerging new mechanism in alcoholic liver disease”, which was presented at the Experimental Biology 2015 meeting in San Diego, California. The meeting is supported by the American Federation for Medical Research (AFMR).

Funding This work was supported by VA Merit Award 1I01BX002634, NIH R21AA022482, R01DK080440, R01DK104656, R01ES025909, R21CA191507 and P30 DK34989 (to LW), VA Merit Award 1I01CX000361, NIH U01AA021840, NIH R01 DK107682, US DOD W81XWH-12-1-0497 (to SL) and NIH R21AA024935-01 (to LW and SL).

References

1. Gnocchi D, Pedrelli M, Hurt-Camejo E, et al. Lipids around the clock: focus on circadian rhythms and lipid metabolism. *Biology (Basel)*. 2015; 4:104–32. [PubMed: 25665169]
2. Marcheva B, Ramsey KM, Peek CB, et al. Circadian clocks and metabolism. *Handb Exp Pharmacol*. 2013; 217:127–55.
3. Zhang Y, Liu C, Barbier O, et al. Bcl2 is a critical regulator of bile acid homeostasis by dictating Shp and lncRNA H19 function. *Sci Rep*. 2016; 6:20559. [PubMed: 26838806]
4. Zhou P, Ross RA, Pywell CM, et al. Disturbances in the murine hepatic circadian clock in alcohol-induced hepatic steatosis. *Sci Rep*. 2014; 4:3725. [PubMed: 24430730]
5. Buhr ED, Takahashi JS. Molecular components of the Mammalian circadian clock. *Handb Exp Pharmacol*. 2013; 217:3–27.
6. Kornmann B, Schaad O, Reinke H, et al. Regulation of circadian gene expression in liver by systemic signals and hepatocyte oscillators. *Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol*. 2007; 72:319–30. [PubMed: 18419289]
7. Centis E, Marzocchi R, Suppini A, et al. The role of lifestyle change in the prevention and treatment of NAFLD. *Curr Pharm Des*. 2013; 19:5270–9. [PubMed: 23394095]
8. Husain N, Blais P, Kramer J, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in the Veterans Administration population: development and validation of an algorithm for NAFLD using automated data. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2014; 40:949–54. [PubMed: 25155259]

9. Sozio MS, Liangpunsakul S, Crabb D. The role of lipid metabolism in the pathogenesis of alcoholic and nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis. *Semin Liver Dis.* 2010; 30:378–90. [PubMed: 20960377]
10. Wellen KE, Hotamisligil GS. Obesity-induced inflammatory changes in adipose tissue. *J Clin Invest.* 2003; 112:1785–8. [PubMed: 14679172]
11. Hotamisligil GS, Shargill NS, Spiegelman BM. Adipose expression of tumor necrosis factor- α : direct role in obesity-linked insulin resistance. *Science.* 1993; 259:87–91. [PubMed: 7678183]
12. Datta S, Wang L, Moore DD, et al. Regulation of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase promoter by nuclear receptors liver receptor homologue-1 and small heterodimer partner: a mechanism for differential regulation of cholesterol synthesis and uptake. *J Biol Chem.* 2006; 281:807–12. [PubMed: 16282330]
13. Lake AD, Novak P, Shipkova P, et al. Decreased hepatotoxic bile acid composition and altered synthesis in progressive human nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol.* 2013; 268:132–40. [PubMed: 23391614]
14. Ferslew BC, Xie G, Johnston CK, et al. Altered bile acid metabolome in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. *Dig Dis Sci.* 2015; 60:3318–28. [PubMed: 26138654]
15. Trinchet JC, Gerhardt MF, Balkau B, et al. Serum bile acids and cholestasis in alcoholic hepatitis. Relationship with usual liver tests and histological features. *J Hepatol.* 1994; 21:235–40. [PubMed: 7989715]
16. Xie G, Zhong W, Li H, et al. Alteration of bile acid metabolism in the rat induced by chronic ethanol consumption. *FASEB J.* 2013; 27:3583–93. [PubMed: 23709616]
17. Tabbi-Anneni I, Cooksey R, Gunda V, et al. Overexpression of nuclear receptor SHP in adipose tissues affects diet-induced obesity and adaptive thermogenesis. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab.* 2010; 298:E961–70. [PubMed: 20124506]
18. Huang J, Tabbi-Anneni I, Gunda V, et al. Transcription factor Nrf2 regulates SHP and lipogenic gene expression in hepatic lipid metabolism. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol.* 2010; 299:G1211–21. [PubMed: 20930048]
19. Wang L, Lee YK, Bundman D, et al. Redundant pathways for negative feedback regulation of bile acid production. *Dev Cell.* 2002; 2:721–31. [PubMed: 12062085]
20. Wang L, Han Y, Kim CS, et al. Resistance of SHP-null mice to bile acid-induced liver damage. *J Biol Chem.* 2003; 278:44475–81. [PubMed: 12933814]
21. Zhang Y, Hagedorn CH, Wang L. Role of nuclear receptor SHP in metabolism and cancer. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 2011; 1812:893–908. [PubMed: 20970497]
22. Pan X, Zhang Y, Wang L, et al. Diurnal regulation of MTP and plasma triglyceride by CLOCK is mediated by SHP. *Cell Metab.* 2010; 12:174–86. [PubMed: 20674862]
23. Johansson L, Bavner A, Thomsen JS, et al. The orphan nuclear receptor SHP utilizes conserved LXXLL-related motifs for interactions with ligand-activated estrogen receptors. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2000; 20:1124–33. [PubMed: 10648597]
24. Goodwin B, Jones SA, Price RR, et al. A regulatory cascade of the nuclear receptors FXR, SHP-1, and LRH-1 represses bile acid biosynthesis. *Mol Cell.* 2000; 6:517–26. [PubMed: 11030332]
25. Kong B, Wang L, Chiang JY, et al. Mechanism of tissue-specific farnesoid X receptor in suppressing the expression of genes in bile-acid synthesis in mice. *Hepatology.* 2012; 56:1034–43. [PubMed: 22467244]
26. Smalling RL, Delker DA, Zhang Y, et al. Genome-wide transcriptome analysis identifies novel gene signatures implicated in human chronic liver disease. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol.* 2013; 305:G364–74. [PubMed: 23812039]
27. Zhang Y, Bonzo JA, Gonzalez FJ, et al. Diurnal regulation of the early growth response 1 (Egr-1) protein expression by hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 α (HNF4 α) and small heterodimer partner (SHP) cross-talk in liver fibrosis. *J Biol Chem.* 2011; 286:29635–43. [PubMed: 21725089]
28. Watanabe M, Houten SM, Wang L, et al. Bile acids lower triglyceride levels via a pathway involving FXR, SHP, and SREBP-1c. *J Clin Invest.* 2004; 113:1408–18. [PubMed: 15146238]
29. Wang L, Liu J, Saha P, et al. The orphan nuclear receptor SHP regulates PGC-1 α expression and energy production in brown adipocytes. *Cell Metab.* 2005; 2:227–38. [PubMed: 16213225]

30. Huang J, Iqbal J, Saha PK, et al. Molecular characterization of the role of orphan receptor small heterodimer partner in development of fatty liver. *Hepatology*. 2007; 46:147–57. [PubMed: 17526026]
31. Boulias K, Katrakili N, Bamberg K, et al. Regulation of hepatic metabolic pathways by the orphan nuclear receptor SHP. *EMBO J*. 2005; 24:2624–33. [PubMed: 15973435]
32. Lee SM, Zhang Y, Tsuchiya H, et al. Small heterodimer partner/neuronal PAS domain protein 2 axis regulates the oscillation of liver lipid metabolism. *Hepatology*. 2015; 61:497–505. [PubMed: 25212631]
33. Takeda Y, Jothi R, Birault V, et al. RORgamma directly regulates the circadian expression of clock genes and downstream targets in vivo. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2012; 40:8519–35. [PubMed: 22753030]
34. Tsuchiya H, da Costa KA, Lee S, et al. Interactions between nuclear receptor SHP and FOXA1 maintain oscillatory homocysteine homeostasis in mice. *Gastroenterology*. 2015; 148:1012–23. [PubMed: 25701738]
35. Englund A, Kovanen L, Saarikoski ST, et al. NPAS2 and PER2 are linked to risk factors of the metabolic syndrome. *J Circadian Rhythms*. 2009; 7:5. [PubMed: 19470168]
36. Coomans CP, van den Berg SA, Lucassen EA, et al. The suprachiasmatic nucleus controls circadian energy metabolism and hepatic insulin sensitivity. *Diabetes*. 2013; 62:1102–8. [PubMed: 23274903]
37. Zhao Z, Yu M, Crabb D, et al. Ethanol-induced alterations in fatty acid-related lipids in serum and tissues in mice. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res*. 2011; 35:229–34. [PubMed: 21058963]
38. Zhou P, Werner JH, Lee D, et al. Dissociation between diurnal cycles in locomotor activity, feeding behavior and hepatic PERIOD2 expression in chronic alcohol-fed mice. *Alcohol*. 2015; 49:399–408. [PubMed: 25960184]
39. Rudraiah S, Zhang X, Wang L. Nuclear receptors as therapeutic targets in liver disease: are we there yet? *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol*. 2016; 56:605–26. [PubMed: 26738480]

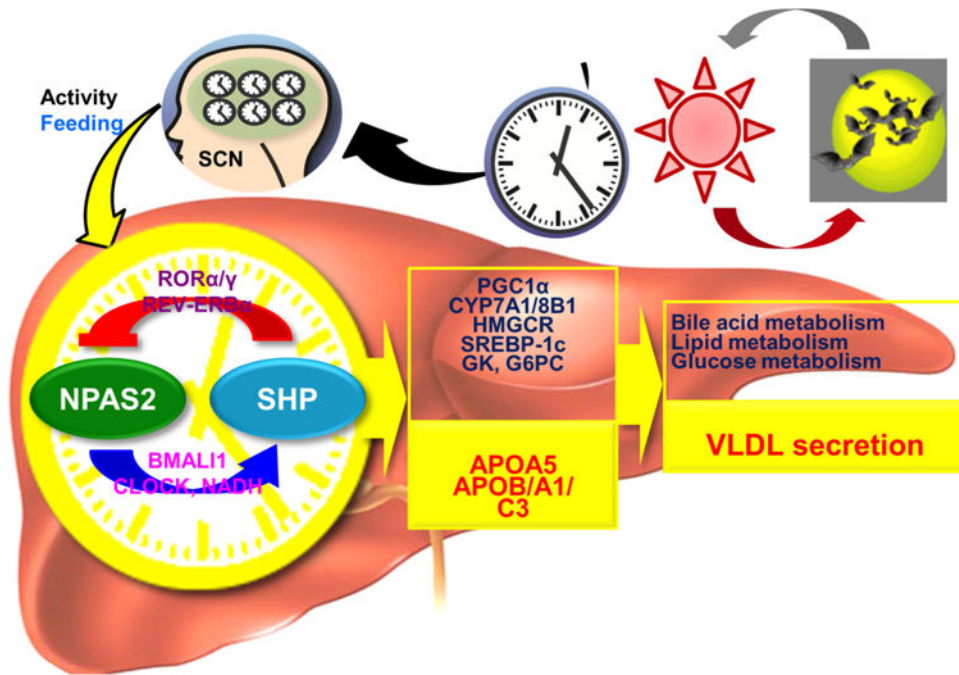


Figure 1.

SHP in circadian clock-mediated control of hepatic metabolism. SHP is an important component in the hepatic circadian clock network. In the hepatocytes, there is a feedback regulatory loop between *Npas2* and *Shp*. SHP inhibits *Npas2* transcription by repressing *Rora*/ γ transactivation of the *Npas2* promoter or by enhancing *Rev-erba* inhibition. NPAS2 then activates *Shp* gene expression through *CLOCK* or by binding rhythmically to the *Shp* promoter. The interplay between NPAS2 and SHP maintains bile acid, lipid, glucose and lipoprotein homeostasis through the regulation of numerous genes involved in the process. SHP, small heterodimer partner; VLDL, very-low-density lipoprotein.