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REVIEW

- 668 Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and diabetes
Bellini MI, Urciuoli I, Del Gaudio G, Polti G, Iannetti G, Gangitano E, Lori E, Lubrano C, Cantisani V, Sorrenti S, D'Andrea V
- 683 A review of potential mechanisms and uses of SGLT2 inhibitors in ischemia-reperfusion phenomena
Quentin V, Singh M, Nguyen LS
- 696 Evolving spectrum of diabetic wound: Mechanistic insights and therapeutic targets
Chakraborty R, Borah P, Dutta PP, Sen S

MINIREVIEWS

- 717 Potential role of *Limosilactobacillus fermentum* as a probiotic with anti-diabetic properties: A review
Lacerda DC, Trindade da Costa PC, Pontes PB, Carneiro dos Santos LA, Cruz Neto JPR, Silva Luis CC, de Sousa Brito VP, de Brito Alves JL
- 729 COVID-19 associated diabetes mellitus: A review
Gavkare AM, Nanaware N, Rayate AS, Mumbre S, Nagoba BS
- 738 Effectiveness and safety of COVID-19 vaccines in patients with diabetes as a factor for vaccine hesitancy
Vasilev G, Kabakchieva P, Miteva D, Batselova H, Velikova T

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Basic Study**

- 752 Hyperglycemia and reduced adiposity of streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice are not alleviated by oral benzylamine supplementation
Carpéné C, Stilyanov Atanasov K, Les F, Mercader Barcelo J
- 765 Role of insulin in pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics
Li BW, Li Y, Zhang X, Fu SJ, Wang B, Zhang XY, Liu XT, Wang Q, Li AL, Liu MM

Retrospective Study

- 776 Relationship between age of pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus and mode of delivery and neonatal Apgar score
Gao L, Chen CR, Wang F, Ji Q, Chen KN, Yang Y, Liu HW

SCIENTOMETRICS

- 786 Mapping the global research landscape on insulin resistance: Visualization and bibliometric analysis
Zyoud SH, Shakhshir M, Koni A, Abushanab AS, Shahwan M, Jairoun AA, Al Subu R, Abu Taha A, Al-Jabi SW

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

- 799 Different nutrient compositions in diet and taking hypoglycemic drugs can modulate gut microbial flora
Lin ZJ, Zhang QW, Yu XL, Zhou B, Liu CW, He LP

ABOUT COVER

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Basic Study

Role of insulin in pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics

Bing-Wei Li, Yuan Li, Xu Zhang, Sun-Jing Fu, Bing Wang, Xiao-Yan Zhang, Xue-Ting Liu, Qin Wang, Ai-Ling Li, Ming-Ming Liu

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Abstract**BACKGROUND**

The pancreatic islet microcirculation adapts its metabolism to cope with limited oxygen availability and nutrient delivery. In diabetes, the balance between oxygen delivery and consumption is impaired. Insulin has been proven to exert complex actions promoting the maintenance of homeostasis of the pancreas under glucotoxicity.

AIM

To test the hypothesis that insulin administration can improve the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics.

METHODS

The pancreatic microcirculatory partial oxygen pressure (PO_2), relative hemoglobin (rHb) and hemoglobin oxygen saturation (SO_2) were evaluated in nondiabetic, type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), and insulin-treated mice. A three-dimensional framework was generated to visualize the microcirculatory oxygen profile. Ultrastructural changes in the microvasculature were examined using transmission electron microscopy. An Extracellular Flux Analyzer was used to detect the real-time changes in bioenergetics by measuring the oxygen consumption rate and extracellular acidification rate in islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs).

RESULTS

Significantly lower PO_2 , rHb, and SO_2 values were observed in T1DM mice than in

nondiabetic controls. Insulin administration ameliorated the streptozotocin-induced decreases in these microcirculatory oxygen parameters and improved the mitochondrial ultrastructural abnormalities in IMECs. Bioenergetic profiling revealed that the IMECs did not have spare respiratory capacity. Insulin-treated IMECs exhibited significantly greater basal respiration than glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs ($P < 0.05$). An energy map revealed increased energetic metabolism in insulin-treated IMECs, with significantly increased ATP production, non-mitochondrial respiration, and oxidative metabolism (all $P < 0.05$). Significant negative correlations were revealed between microcirculatory SO_2 and bioenergetic parameters.

CONCLUSION

Glucotoxicity deteriorates the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics, but this deterioration can be reversed by insulin administration.

Key Words: Diabetes mellitus; Glucotoxicity; Endothelial cells; Microcirculation; Mitochondria; Bioenergetics

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Core Tip: The pancreatic islet microvasculature adapts its metabolism to cope with limited oxygen availability and nutrient delivery. Insulin has been proven to exert complex actions promoting the maintenance of homeostasis under glucotoxicity. Our findings demonstrate that insulin ameliorates the suppression of the integrated microcirculatory oxygen profile in type 1 diabetes mellitus mice and improves mitochondrial ultrastructural abnormalities in islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs). Additionally, insulin administration restores glucotoxicity-induced microcirculatory failure by increasing the mitochondrial basal respiration and glycolytic capacity of IMECs.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of pancreatic islet microcirculation, which is currently under the spotlight[1,2], is responsible for coupling metabolic demands with glucose distribution and oxygen delivery in a manner involving microvascular endothelium-dependent vasodilation. Emerging evidence, including ours, indicates that the integrated pancreatic microcirculation in islets is necessary to maintain endocrine function and is involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes, partially through impairment of microcirculatory blood perfusion[3,4].

As part of a highly specialized microvascular system[5], pancreatic islets are richly vascularized and have 5-10-fold higher blood flow than the exocrine pancreas[6]. Pancreatic islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs) are therefore responsible for maintaining substance exchange and contribute to the dynamic regulation of glucose metabolism. Malfunction of IMECs is not only the culprit of deteriorated pancreatic islet microvascular blood perfusion and oxygen supply but also a victim of imbalanced energetic homeostasis.

Metabolic abnormalities in glucose are generally related to alterations in energy metabolism, especially at the onset of diabetes. The main organelle of IMECs responsible for energetic homeostasis is the mitochondrion, which plays a critical role in IMEC survival and death by regulating ATP synthesis through glucose metabolism, ROS generation, and apoptosis[7,8]. Furthermore, the metabolic profile of IMECs links the microcirculatory phenomena to the occurrence of pathological phenotypes. It is therefore important and rational to investigate the metabolic states of IMECs to clarify the microcirculatory pathological changes that occur under glucotoxicity.

Several reports have suggested the involvement of microcirculatory endothelial dysfunction in diabetes. However, knowledge surrounding the bioenergetics of IMECs related to insufficient microcirculatory oxygen is rather limited. We have established a new microcirculatory monitoring approach that integrates pancreatic microcirculatory partial oxygen pressure (PO_2), relative hemoglobin (rHb) and hemoglobin oxygen saturation (SO_2) using a multimodal device[9]. Thus, the purpose of this study was to describe the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen under glucotoxicity and to determine the impact of insulin on the microcirculatory oxygen and bioenergetic profile of IMECs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

BALB/c mice were obtained from the Institute of Laboratory Animal Science, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (CAMS). The mice were bred and housed at 22 ± 1 °C with 55%-65% humidity under a 12 h:12 h light:dark cycle. The mice were randomly divided into three groups, including a type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) model group, an insulin-treated group and a nondiabetic control group (all $n = 3$). T1DM was established by intraperitoneal administration of streptozotocin (STZ, 40 mg/kg) into the mice for five consecutive days. A level of blood glucose higher than 200 mg/dL was considered to indicate diabetes. Insulin was subcutaneously injected (1.5 IU/day) into the mice in the insulin-treated group to maintain the blood glucose within the normal range[10]. The animal experiments in this study were permitted by the Laboratory Animal Welfare and Ethics Committee, Institute of Microcirculation, CAMS (China).

Measurements of the microcirculatory oxygen profile

To assess pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen, we employed a multimodal auxiliary microcirculatory monitoring system established with a fiber-optic oxygen sensor (Precision Sensing, Regensburg, Germany) and an Oxygen to See device (LEA Medizintechnik, Giessen, Germany) to determine the SO_2 , rHb, and PO_2 . After anesthesia, the pancreas was gently exposed by a median abdominal incision, and the microcirculatory oxygen profile, including SO_2 , rHb, and PO_2 , was subsequently captured. These parameters were measured at three random sites of the pancreas in each mouse.

Establishment of the three-dimensional framework of the microcirculatory oxygen profile

Python (ver 3.7.4) and Apache ECharts (ver 4.2.0-rc.2) were used to generate a three-dimensional framework to visualize the pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile. In the 3-D framework, the X-, Y-, and Z-axes represented the time course, microcirculatory oxygen variables, and calculated values of the microcirculatory oxygen profile, respectively. The outliers were adjusted by the box plot algorithm. Additionally, the least common multiple algorithm was used to adjust the time granularity. Min-max normalization was conducted to transform the dimensions of multiple parameters.

Video recording of the microcirculatory oxygen profile

ScreenToGif (version 2.19.3) was used to capture the dynamic 3-D framework. Each video was recorded in an MPEG4 file. The bitrate was 2000 Kbps with a 1920×1080 resolution ratio.

Transmission electron microscopy

Ultrastructural changes in the pancreatic islet microvasculature were examined using transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Fresh pancreatic tissue was fixed in 3% glutaraldehyde and 1% osmic acid and then passed through a graded series of dehydration and embedding solutions. Ultrathin sections (70 nm) were made after resin polymerization and uranyl acetate/Lead citrate staining. The samples were examined using a JEM-1400Plus transmission electron microscope (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The mitochondrial ultrastructure of IMECs was assessed.

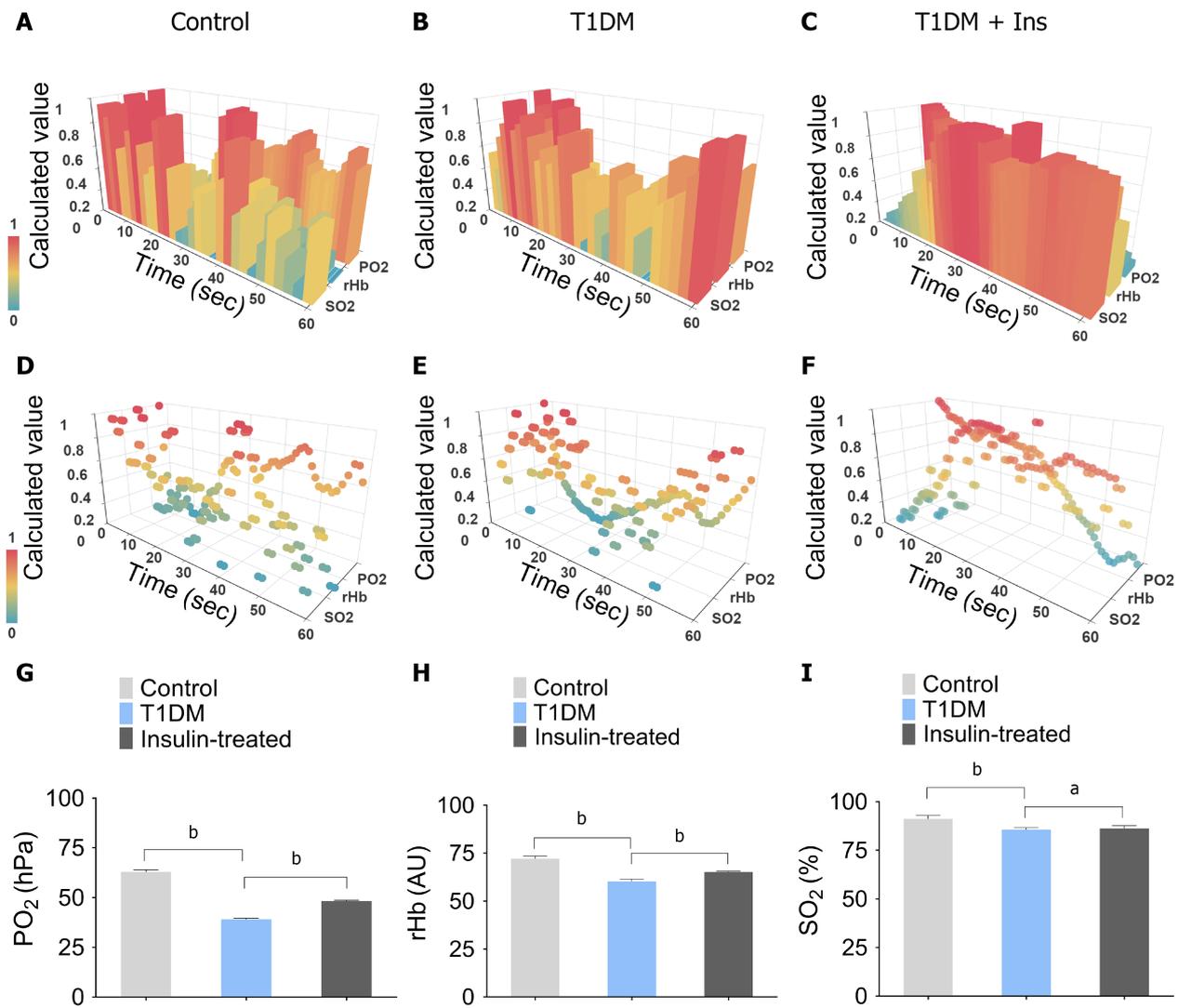
Cell culture

The IMECs were purchased from ATCC (MS1, Manassas, VA, United States) and routinely cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 5.6 mmol/L glucose, 2% HEPES and 100 U of penicillin-streptomycin (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, United States). After IMECs grew to confluence, the cells were divided into three groups, the control, glucotoxicity-exposed (HG, 25 mmol/L glucose), and insulin-treated (HG + Ins, 25 mmol/L glucose plus 10^{-8} mol/L insulin[10]) groups, and were treated for 24 h ($n = 4$ each group).

Bioenergetics assay

To investigate the effects of the high concentration of glucose with or without insulin on the bioenergetics of IMECs, an Extracellular Flux Analyzer (XFe24, Seahorse Bioscience, Billerica, MA, United States) was used to detect the real-time changes in energy pathways by directly probing the oxygen consumption rate (OCR) and extracellular acidification rate (ECAR). Briefly, IMECs were seeded in XFe24 culture plates at 1×10^4 cells per well. The cells were treated according to the abovementioned grouping for 24 h in DMEM with 0.5% FBS. The medium was subsequently replaced by Seahorse XF assay medium, and the cells were incubated without CO_2 for 1 h until detection.

For the mitochondrial stress test, mitochondrial function was monitored along with the sequential addition of oligomycin, carbonyl cyanide 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone (FCCP) and rotenone/antimycin A (all 0.5 μ M). Multiple respiratory indexes, including baseline metabolic functions (basal respiration, proton leak, ATP-linked respiration, non-mitochondrial respiration, and oxidative metabolism) and metabolic stress responses (maximum respiratory capacity [MRC] and spare respiratory capacity [SRC]), were analyzed and compared. In addition, an ECAR value was probed to



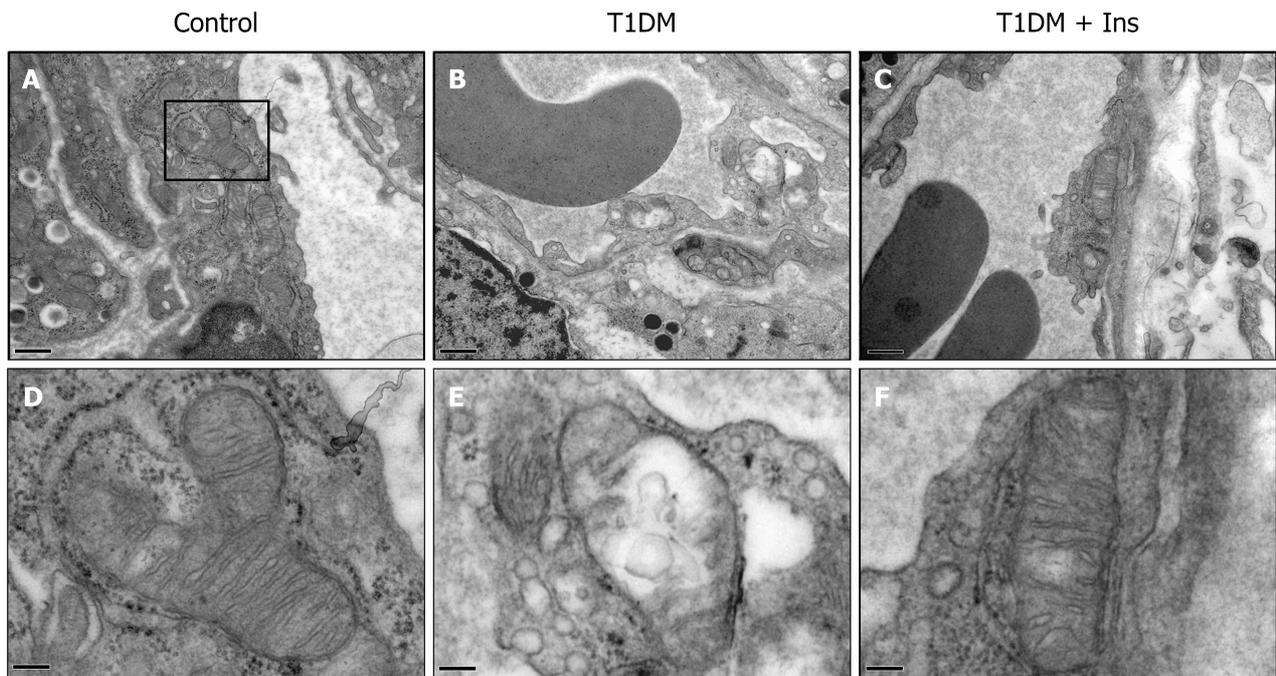
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Figure 1 Integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile. A-F: The pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen parameters of control, type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) and insulin-treated mice were captured by probes of O2C and Microx TX3. Python and Apache ECharts were used to generate and visualize the three-dimensional (3-D) module of the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile; G-I: Comparisons of pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profiles among groups. Partial pressure of oxygen, relative amount of hemoglobin, and hemoglobin oxygen saturation levels in control and T1DM mice with or without insulin administration are illustrated. ^a*P* < 0.05, ^b*P* < 0.01. Control, control mice; T1DM, STZ-induced T1DM mice without insulin administration; Insulin-treated, STZ-induced diabetic mice with 1.5 IU administration. T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus; Ins: Insulin; SO₂: Hemoglobin oxygen saturation; rHb: Relative amount of hemoglobin; PO₂: Partial pressure of oxygen; O2C: Oxygen to See.

indicate the basal glycolytic function when 10 mmol/L glucose was preadded into the medium before any pharmacological intervention. The ECAR-associated glycolytic capacity was subsequently reached after the injection of oligomycin. In this study, the values of both OCR and ECAR were normalized to 10⁴ cells.

Statistical analysis

SPSS software 21.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY) was used to perform the statistical analyses. The data are shown as the mean ± standard error of the mean. The data sets were subjected to one-way ANOVA and post hoc multiple comparisons. A *P* value under 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance. In addition, the correlation between the microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics of IMECs was analyzed by Pearson's method.



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Figure 2 Glucotoxicity induced ultrastructural damage to mitochondria in islet microvascular endothelial cells. The ultrastructure of pancreatic islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs) in the control (A), type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) (B) and insulin-treated groups (C) was revealed by TEM (upper panels, scale bar = 0.5 μm). The ultrastructure of mitochondria in IMECs in the control (D), T1DM (E) and insulin-treated groups (F) is shown in the lower panels. Swollen mitochondria with cristae rupture or disappearance and a transparent matrix were found in T1DM mice. Restored mitochondria were observed after insulin administration (lower panels, scale bar = 2 μm).

RESULTS

Insulin ameliorates the decrease in the integrated microcirculatory oxygen profile

In this study, the efficiency of STZ to induce T1DM mice model was 100%. To analyze the integrated microcirculatory oxygen profile of islet microcirculation, the preprocessed raw data were imported into the common microcirculatory framework. The oscillation of the microcirculatory oxygen profile is shown in histograms of the 3-D module (Figure 1A-C), and the distribution pattern of the microcirculatory oxygen profile was indicated using a scatter plot (Figure 1D-F, Videos 1-6). Loss of microcirculatory oxygen was observed in T1DM mice, which exhibited a significant decrease in PO_2 , rHb, and SO_2 compared with nondiabetic controls. Additionally, insulin administration ameliorated the STZ-induced decreases in these microcirculatory oxygen parameters (Figure 1G-I).

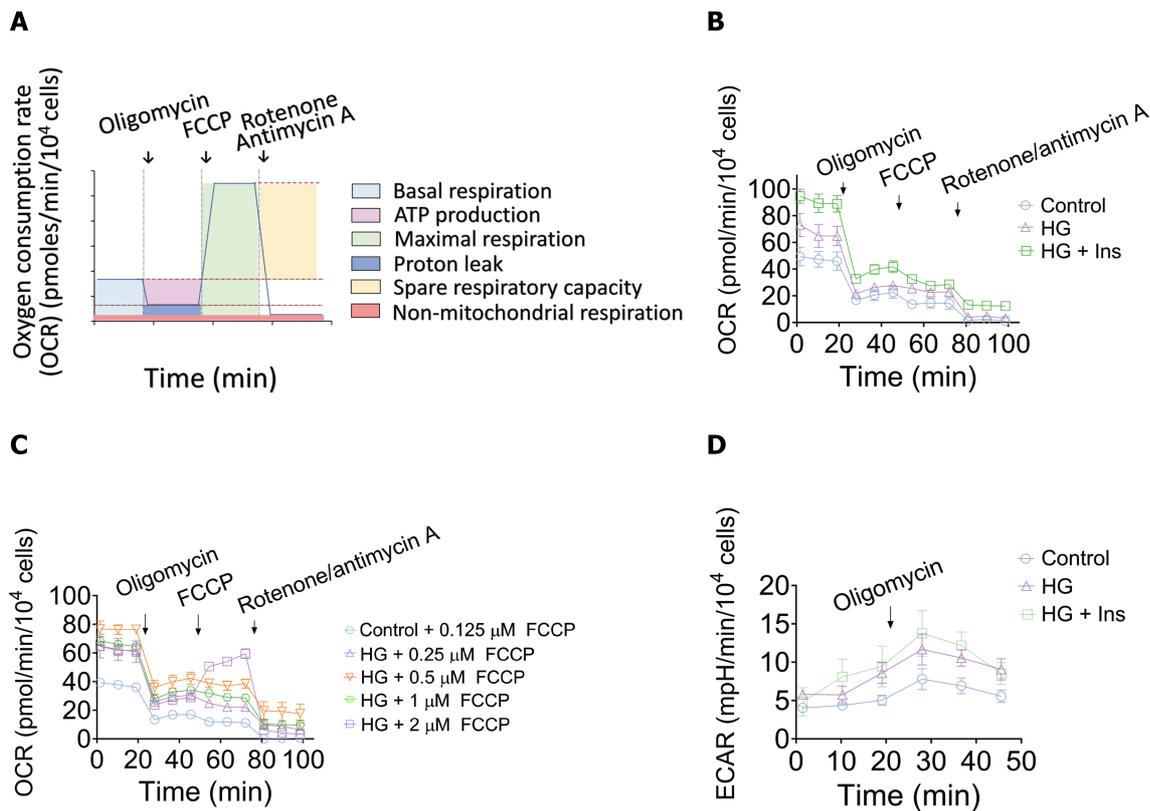
Insulin improves the mitochondrial ultrastructural abnormalities in IMECs in T1DM mice

Given that microvessels are responsible for distributing oxygen, we sought to determine whether the mitochondrial ultrastructure of IMECs changes in T1DM mice. TEM revealed the normal architecture of IMECs in the nondiabetic control group, with ovoid nuclei and well-arranged mitochondria in the cytoplasm. In contrast, mice with T1DM showed a narrowed or closed lumen with a contorted and thickened basement membrane, nuclear disaggregation, and mitochondrial swelling, suggesting an impaired ultrastructure of mitochondria in IMECs. The mitochondria in insulin-treated IMECs were restored, with a thin basement membrane, wide capillary lumen, and well-arranged parallel cristae (Figure 2). These data confirm the protective effect of insulin in the microcirculation of T1DM mice.

Effects of glucotoxicity and insulin administration on OCR and ECAR

The tight integration between endothelial metabolism and microcirculatory oxygen transport begs for integrative analysis that spans the cellular scale. We then performed real-time analysis of OCR and ECAR to determine energetic metabolic features in IMECs. The OCR of the IMECs was determined before and after receiving interventions of oligomycin, FCCP, and rotenone/antimycin A. A schematic of the real-time analysis of the IMEC OCR is depicted in Figure 3A. Our data revealed comparable mitochondrial maximal respiration in control, glucotoxicity-exposed, and insulin-treated IMECs, which was not induced after the injection of FCCP (Figure 3B).

Subsequently, to determine whether FCCP concentration is responsible for the evaluation of the MRC, the IMECs were incubated with different concentrations of FCCP (0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, and 2 μM) in the control and HG groups. Surprisingly, none of the OCR values exceeded the corresponding basal



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Figure 3 Characterization of mitochondrial function in the control, glucotoxicity-exposed, and insulin-treated islet microvascular endothelial cell groups. A: Schematic representation of real-time mitochondrial respiration. The parameters of mitochondrial function were measured by kinetic oxygen consumption rate (OCR) analysis, starting from basal detection and after the injection of oligomycin (complex V inhibition), carbonyl cyanide 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone (FCCP, maximal respiration induction), and rotenone/antimycin A mixture (electron transport chain inhibition). Non-mitochondrial respiration was directly measured. Basal respiration, ATP production, maximal respiration, proton leak, and mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity were then calculated according to the OCR curve; B: Representative kinetic curve of mitochondrial OCR in control, glucotoxicity-exposed islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs) (HG), and insulin-treated IMECs (HG + Ins) after sequential injection of oligomycin, FCCP, and rotenone/antimycin A; C: Representative kinetic curve of mitochondrial OCR in control and glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs (HG) after sequential injection of gradient FCCP concentrations; D: Representative kinetic curve of extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) after injection of oligomycin. The peak values of ECAR reflect the glycolytic capacity. The data are presented as the mean \pm SEM, $n = 4$ for each group. OCR: Oxygen consumption rate; FCCP: Carbonyl cyanide 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone; HG: High glucose; Ins: Insulin.

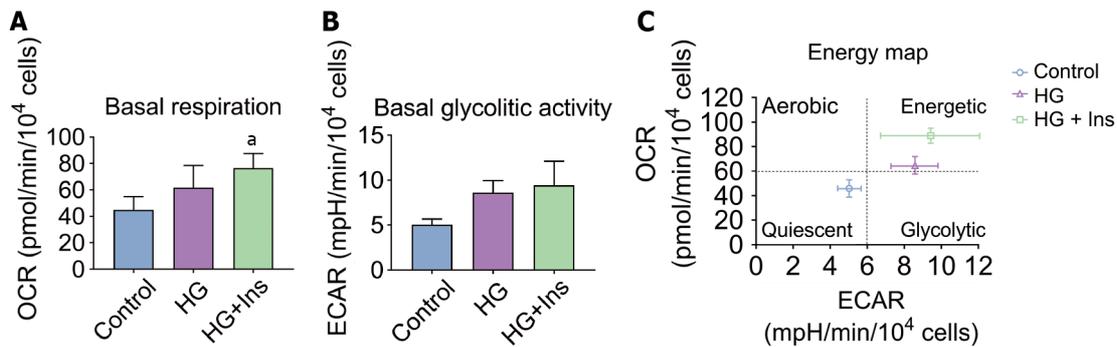
OCR after the FCCP injections, suggesting that the IMECs do not have SRC (Figure 3C). The ECAR values were simultaneously measured to reflect the glycolytic activity of IMECs. After 0.5 μ M oligomycin injection, the glycolytic capacity was recorded as the peak value of ECAR (Figure 3D).

Insulin administration increases basal respiration and glycolytic capacity

Insulin-treated IMECs exhibited significantly increased basal respiration in comparison with glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs ($P < 0.05$, Figure 4A). However, there were no significant differences in the basal glycolytic activity among the groups (all $P > 0.05$, Figure 4B). Moreover, an energy map was plotted based on the basal respiration and glycolytic activity in the IMECs. IMECs in the control group were in the quiescent quadrant (lower left). Glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs shifted to the energetic quadrant (upper right), reflecting increased mitochondrial activity. Insulin-administered IMECs were located in the right upper energetic quadrant, revealing more energetic metabolism (Figure 4C), suggesting that insulin increased the glycolytic activity of glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs when needed.

Insulin administration activates oxidative metabolism and alleviates glucotoxicity-induced microcirculatory failure in IMECs

The basal respiration of mitochondria and non-mitochondrial respiration constitute oxidative metabolism in IMECs. Specific mitochondrial and non-mitochondrial functions were subsequently analyzed. ATP production, non-mitochondrial respiration, and oxidative metabolism were significantly increased in insulin-treated IMECs ($P < 0.05$, Figure 5A, D and E). However, proton leak (Figure 5B), coupling efficiency (Figure 5C), and endothelial glycolytic capacity (Figure 5F) were comparable among the groups.



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Figure 4 Basal respiration and glycolytic activity in islet microvascular endothelial cells. The oxygen consumption rate and extracellular acidification rate were measured and compared among control, glucotoxicity-exposed islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs) (HG), and IMECs (HG + Ins). A: Basal respiration among groups; B: Basal glycolytic activity among groups; C: Glucotoxicity-exposed and insulin administered IMECs display distinct metabolic phenotypes. The data are presented as the mean \pm SEM, $n = 4$ for each group. ^a $P < 0.05$. OCR: Oxygen consumption rate; ECAR: Extracellular acidification rate; HG: High glucose; Ins: Insulin.

The correlation between the microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics of IMECs was then analyzed. Significant negative correlations between microcirculatory SO_2 and bioenergetic parameters (ATP production, basal respiration, oxidative metabolism, and non-mitochondrial respiration) were found by Pearson's correlation analysis (Figure 5G). These lines of evidence further confirmed that glucotoxicity in IMECs was related to pancreatic islet microcirculatory failure that could be reversed by insulin administration.

DISCUSSION

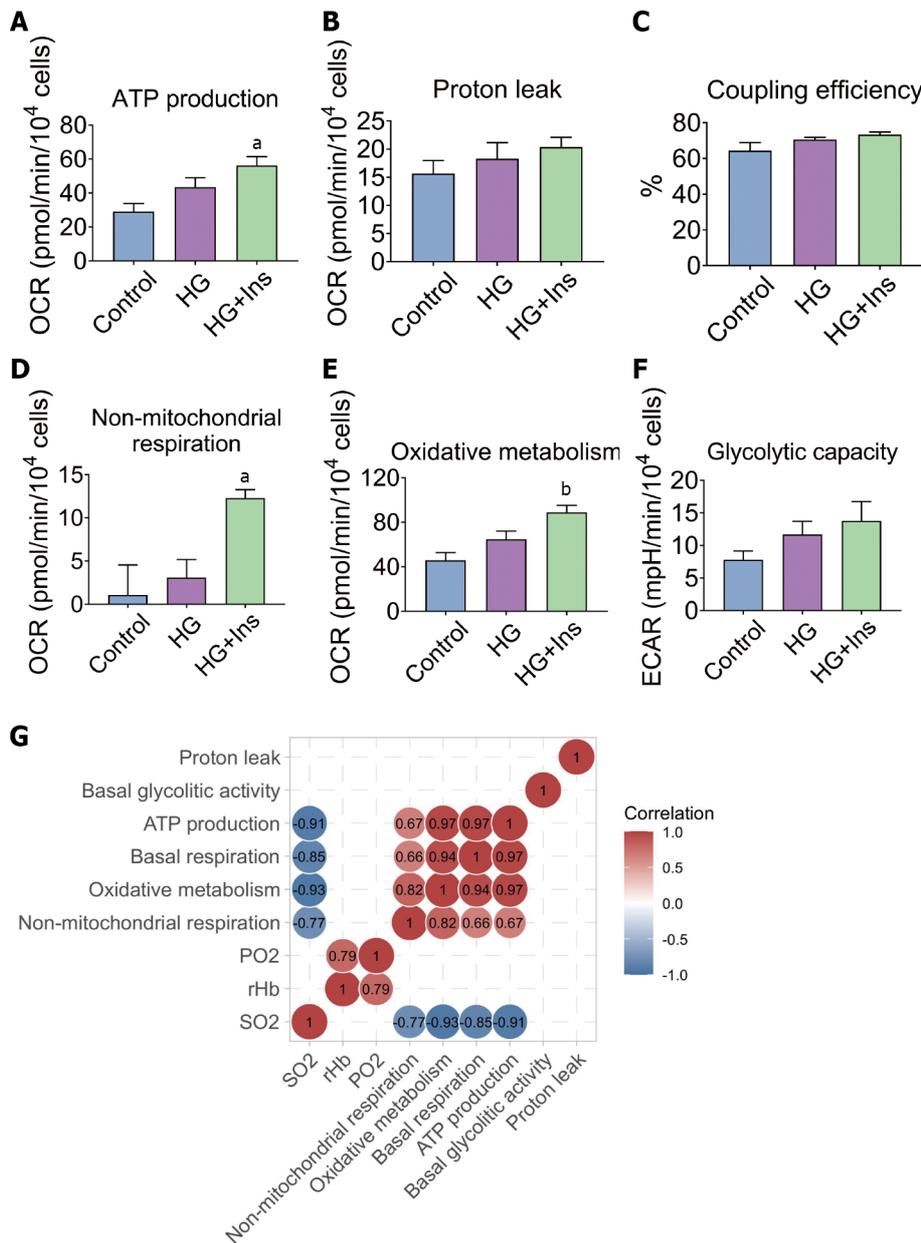
The influence of microcirculatory disturbance on the development of diabetes mellitus has been highlighted over decades[11]. However, the current data associated with pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profiles are deficient. Here, we used a computer algorithm-based common microcirculatory framework to reveal integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profiles among groups. The existence of microcirculatory hypoxia in T1DM was noted.

Considering islet β cells, rather than IMECs, are specific target of STZ. Therefore, STZ-involved T1DM animal models are useful in elucidating the mechanisms of diabetic microvascular endothelial pathogenesis. IMECs are the key determinants in pancreatic islet microcirculation homeostasis. Blood perfusion and oxygen transport requires the coordinated communication of mitochondria with metabolic demands, which is influenced by a variety of factors (including hypoxia)[12]. Coinciding with the impairment in the microcirculatory oxygen profile, pathological alterations in mitochondrial ultrastructure and other subcellular structures have been observed in IMECs of T1DM mice. Earlier studies have reported that defects in mitochondrial function correlate with mal-matching adenosine triphosphate generation[13,14], which interferes with the bioenergetics of pancreatic islet microcirculation. Treatment with insulin during glucotoxicity exposure resulted in restoration of the ultrastructure of IMECs. Thus, our data suggest that insulin can improve the functional status of pancreatic islet microcirculation.

Metabolic capacity is important for energy regulation and the maintenance of cell survival[15]. In parallel with damage to the ultrastructure of IMECs, biogenetic mechanisms act during glucotoxicity exposure to compensate for the decreased blood perfusion and oxygen distribution. IMECs supplied with insulin increase their basal respiration and ATP production and switch to energetic adaptation. Mitochondria are important organelles for ATP production[16]. Dysfunction of mitochondria is one of the key determinants in the pathogenesis of diabetes[17].

Unexpectedly, our results indicated that maximal respiration of the mitochondria was not induced after injection of FCCP. Multiple factors are associated with FCCP-induced maximal respiration of mitochondria[18]. Therefore, to exclude the effect of FCCP concentration, we subsequently tested five FCCP concentrations, but none caused the basal OCR value to be exceeded, suggesting that the IMECs do not have SRC. In addition to the organ- and tissue-specific nature of microvascular endothelial cells [19], one of the possible explanations is that IMECs generate more than 85% of their ATP through glycolysis[20], which does not require an excessive number of mitochondria to obtain energy.

Furthermore, the increased OCR was associated with non-mitochondrial respiration, suggesting the existence of extensive ROS signaling caused by increased enzymatic activity of nitric oxide synthases, NADPH oxidase, and other oxygenases[21,22]. Although the glycolytic metabolism of endothelial cells is a protective strategy against oxidative stress[14], insulin can increase ROS production *via* activation of



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Figure 5 Metabolic characteristics of the islet microvascular endothelial cells. A-E: Oxygen consumption rates associated with mitochondrial ATP production, proton leak, coupling efficiency, non-mitochondrial respiration and oxidative metabolism; F: Endothelial glycolytic capacity evaluated by extracellular acidification rate; The data are presented as the mean ± SEM, *n* = 4 for each group. ^a*P* < 0.05, ^b*P* < 0.01 vs Control; G: The correlation analysis among pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and microvascular endothelial mitochondrial metabolism. The correlation coefficients (*r*) in the control, glucotoxicity-exposed, and insulin-treated groups are illustrated as matrix plots. The numbers in the figure represent the correlation coefficient (*r*) values. SO₂: oxygen saturation; rHb, relative amount of hemoglobin; PO₂: partial oxygen pressure. OCR: Oxygen consumption rate; HG: High glucose; Ins: Insulin.

non-mitochondrial respiration *in vitro*. The excessive ROS levels and increased oxidative stress may lead to mitochondrial dysfunction[23] and endothelial dysfunction[24]. In this energy-demanding process, quiescent endothelial cells divide and migrate to form new vessels[25], and excessive ROS synthesis inhibits angiogenesis by inducing excessive ROS synthesis[26].

Similar to basal respiration, the basal glycolytic activity increases when insulin is present, although no significant difference was noted. An *in vitro* study indicated that insulin, in the context of high glucose, significantly activates oxidative metabolism other than glycolysis in IMECs, although endothelial cells are considered “glycolysis addicted”[27]. The OCR measurements for oxidative metabolism can be divided into three components, including OCR associated with ATP production, proton leak, and non-mitochondrial respiration; the first two indicators together constitute the basal respiration of the mitochondria. Increased ATP production-associated OCR was found in IMECs after insulin treatment, suggesting that mitochondrial energy metabolism participates in the regulatory effects of insulin on microvascular endothelial mitochondrial injury.

The unique role of mitochondria in endothelial cells implies that a cell-regulatory function other than their energy-providing function is dominant[28]. Our previous study indicated that the microvascular blood perfusion of pancreatic islets was significantly decreased in T1DM mice but was partially restored after the administration of insulin[4]. Negative correlations were observed between the microcirculatory oxygen profile and metabolic indexes in the control group. In addition, a relatively low level of mitochondrial metabolism was detected in glycolysis-addicted IMECs, suggesting that glucotoxicity broke the negative correlation due to decreases in microcirculatory perfusion and the oxygen profile.

The current study is the first report on the relationship between pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and microvascular endothelial mitochondrial metabolism. However, there are still several limitations. First, the sample size of mice in each group was limited. Although pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile was measured at three random sites of the pancreas in each mouse, large sample size is preferred to ensure the data are representative. Second, in an interdependent functional relationship with β cells, IMECs are involved not only in the delivery of oxygen, but affect adult β cell function and promote β cell proliferation *via* vasoactive substances. However, the phenotypic and functional crosstalk between IMECs and islet β cells are not involved in our study.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, glucotoxicity deteriorates the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics, but this deterioration can be reversed by insulin administration.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

The pancreatic islet microcirculation adapts its metabolism to cope with limited oxygen availability and nutrient delivery. In diabetes, the balance between oxygen delivery and consumption is impaired. Insulin has been proven to exert complex actions promoting the maintenance of homeostasis of the pancreas under glucotoxicity.

Research motivation

We tried to provide new insight into the relationship between pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and microvascular endothelial mitochondrial metabolism.

Research objectives

To test the hypothesis that insulin administration can improve the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics.

Research methods

A three-dimensional framework was generated to visualize the pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile. The microcirculatory partial oxygen pressure (PO_2), relative hemoglobin (rHb) and hemoglobin oxygen saturation (SO_2) were evaluated in nondiabetic, type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), and insulin-treated mice. An Extracellular Flux Analyzer was used to detect the real-time changes in bioenergetics by measuring the oxygen consumption rate and extracellular acidification rate in islet microvascular endothelial cells (IMECs).

Research results

Insulin administration ameliorated the glucotoxicity-induced decreases in microcirculatory oxygen parameters (PO_2 , rHb, and SO_2) and improved the mitochondrial ultrastructural abnormalities in IMECs. Insulin-treated IMECs exhibited significantly greater basal respiration than glucotoxicity-exposed IMECs. An energy map revealed increased energetic metabolism in insulin-treated IMECs, with significantly increased ATP production, non-mitochondrial respiration, and oxidative metabolism. Significant negative correlations were revealed between microcirculatory SO_2 and bioenergetic parameters.

Research conclusions

Glucotoxicity deteriorates the integrated pancreatic microcirculatory oxygen profile and bioenergetics, but this deterioration can be reversed by insulin administration.

Research perspectives

Our understanding of the physiology and pathology of the pancreas islet microvascular endothelial cell in T1DM has been continually enhanced with the advancement of microcirculatory technology in

parallel with rapidly developing bioenergetics that allows us to increase resolution and precision in our investigations.

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FOOTNOTES

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