Accepted Manuscript

Research paper

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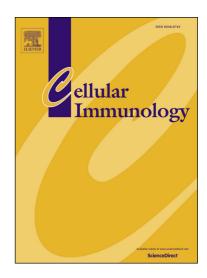
PII: S0008-8749(18)30188-6

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cellimm.2018.04.014

Reference: YCIMM 3804

To appear in: Cellular Immunology

Received Date: 30 October 2017 Revised Date: 25 April 2018 Accepted Date: 26 April 2018



Please cite this article as: R.M. Pirzgalska, A.I. Domingos, Macrophages in obesity, *Cellular Immunology* (2018), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cellimm.2018.04.014

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Macrophages in obesity.

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Abstract

Obesity is a worldwide public health concern yet no safe therapies are currently available. The activity of sympathetic neurons is necessary and sufficient for fat mass reduction, via norepinephrine (NE) signaling. Macrophage accumulation in the adipose tissue is thought to play the central role in the onset of obesity, yet their relation to NE has been controversial. We have identified a population of sympathetic neuron-associated macrophages (SAMs) that control obesity via the uptake and clearing of NE. Here we focus on the neuro-immune regulation of obesity by discussing the genetic, cellular and functional signatures of SAMs vis-a-vis adipose tissue macrophages (ATMs).

Introduction

Excessive accumulation of the adipose tissue, which is commonly known as obesity has become one of the major health-related concerns around the world (Haslam and James, 2005). Obesity is a complex disease (Ghosh and Bouchard, 2017). However, its incidence in the majority of the cases is preventable. Sedentary lifestyle and easy access to processed, high-caloric foods have created favorable conditions for the epidemic of obesity. Obesity

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