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## CCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Comparative analysis on liver transcriptome profiles of different methods to establish type 2 diabetes mellitus models in Guangxi Bama Mini-pig

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**ABSTRACT:** 

Aims/Introduction: Streptozotocin (STZ) is a permanent diabetogenic compound and

often used in animal diabetes modeling. The aim of this study is to compare the liver

transcriptome of type 2 diabetes models (T2DM) in Guangxi Bama Mini-pig (GBM

pig) induced by STZ or Non-STZ.

**Research Design and Methods**: 22 female GBM pigs were divided into 4 groups. Ctr

group (4 pigs): standard diets; DM1\_HH group (10 pigs): high fat and high

carbohydrate diets; DM2\_HS group (4 pigs): high fat and high carbohydrate diets +

STZ; DM3\_SH group (4 pigs): STZ+ high fat and high carbohydrate diets. Fasting

blood glucose (FBG), fasting insulin (FINS), triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol

(TC) were measured monthly. Glucose disappearance rate was evaluated by

intravenous glucose tolerance test (IVGTT). Three pigs liver samples as biological

replicates in each group were used for transcriptome sequencing analysis.

**Results**: All pigs injected with STZ were identified as diabetic. But only 4 of 10 pigs

in DM1\_HH group met the diabetes model standard. The most severe insulin

resistance was observed in DM2\_HS group. The FBG of DM1\_HH, DM2\_HS,

DM3\_SH and Ctr group were 7.20±0.17, 14.13±0.45, 7.98±0.99 and 4.43±0.27

mmol/L, respectively; the FINS were 53.67±1.82, 33.38±2.32, 49.91±1.50 and

39.78±1.14 mU/L, respectively. Compared with DM1\_HH group, liver transcriptome

showed that 7 genes were up-regulated while 10 were down-regulated in DM2\_HS,

16 genes were up-regulated while 14 were down-regulated in DM3\_SH. There were 4

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