IN BRIEF

OBESITY

Light at night increases body mass by shifting the time to food intake

Fonken, L. K. *et al. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **107**, 18664–18669 (2010)

Increased exposure to light at night might contribute to the obesity epidemic by disrupting circadian clock function and shifting the time of food intake. Fonken *et al.* found that mice exposed to light at night had increased body mass compared with mice exposed to a normal cycle of light and dark, despite similar caloric intake and total daily activity output, because timing of food consumption was disrupted.

CANCER

Expression of follicle-stimulating hormone receptor in tumor blood vessels

Radu, A. *et al. N. Engl. J. Med.* **363**, 1621–1630 (2010)

Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) receptor, which is normally only expressed in the ovary, testis and uterus, is also expressed on the surface of blood vessels of tumors. Radu *et al.* detected expression of FSH receptor in endothelial cells at the periphery of tumors from tissue samples removed from 1,336 patients with a wide range of tumors of different grades.

PHARMACOTHERAPY

Effects of growth hormone-releasing hormone analog on endogenous GH pulsatility and insulin sensitivity in healthy men

Stanley, T. L. *et al. J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* doi:10.1210/jc.2010-1587

Tesamorelin, a growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH) analog, increases pulsatile growth hormone secretion, so might improve the body composition of patients with excess visceral adiposity who have reduced growth hormone secretion. Stanley and co-investigators treated 13 healthy men (some obese) with 2 mg of tesamorelin per day for 2 weeks; basal and pulsatile growth hormone secretion and the level of insulin-like growth factor 1 increased during treatment, but peripheral insulin-stimulated glucose uptake was unaffected.

BONE

Effects of denosumab on bone turnover markers in postmenopausal osteoporosis

Eastell, R. *et al. J. Bone. Miner. Res.* doi:10.1002/jmbr.251

The response pattern of bone turnover markers associated with denosumab treatment for postmenopausal osteoporosis is distinct from that of existing therapies for osteoporosis, report Eastell *et al.* The investigators evaluated the time course of bone turnover marker response in 160 women randomly allocated to receive denosumab (60 mg) or placebo injections every 6 months for 3 years.