

## PANCREAS

## ER $\alpha$ signalling drives $\beta$ -cell formation and replication

In mice, the formation of pancreatic  $\beta$  cells during embryonic development and regeneration after injury in adulthood is controlled by estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  (ER $\alpha$ ) signalling, according to new research. The findings, published in *Diabetes*, identify ER $\alpha$  as a possible therapeutic target to restore  $\beta$ -cell mass and thereby control glucose homeostasis in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

The researchers performed partial duct ligation (PDL) surgery on adult mice to mimic severe pancreatic injury and loss of  $\beta$ -cell mass. PDL-treated mice had increased 17 $\beta$ -estradiol (E $_2$ ) levels, ER $\alpha$  activity, *Esr1* (which encodes ER $\alpha$ ) transcript levels and nuclear localization of ER $\alpha$  in  $\beta$  cells, in concert with increased  $\beta$ -cell proliferation. These responses were abrogated when ER $\alpha$  signalling was attenuated either chemically (by use of tamoxifen) or genetically (in ER $\alpha^{-/-}$  mice); conversely, *in situ* delivery of E $_2$  induced  $\beta$ -cell formation. ER $\alpha$  signalling during

embryogenesis of the endocrine pancreas resulted in similar effects to those seen in pancreata of PDL-treated adult mice.

Although ER $\alpha$  signalling has previously been shown not to increase  $\beta$ -cell proliferation in rodent models of diabetes mellitus or in human islets transplanted in diabetic mice, the current study supports the involvement of ER $\alpha$  in  $\beta$ -cell proliferation in embryonic and adult pancreata. Commenting on the findings, lead investigator Harry Heimberg says, "As estrogen can be preferentially delivered to the endocrine pancreas when conjugated to GLP-1 (thus avoiding unwanted adverse effects), correct targeting of the drug to human  $\beta$  cells to increase their proliferation in a controlled way should be feasible."

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**Original article** Yuchi, Y. *et al.* Estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  regulates beta cell formation during pancreas development and following injury. *Diabetes* doi:10.2337/db14-1798