



IMAGE

Insights image for “Evidence of increased hypoxia signalling in fetal liver from maternal nutrient restriction in mice”

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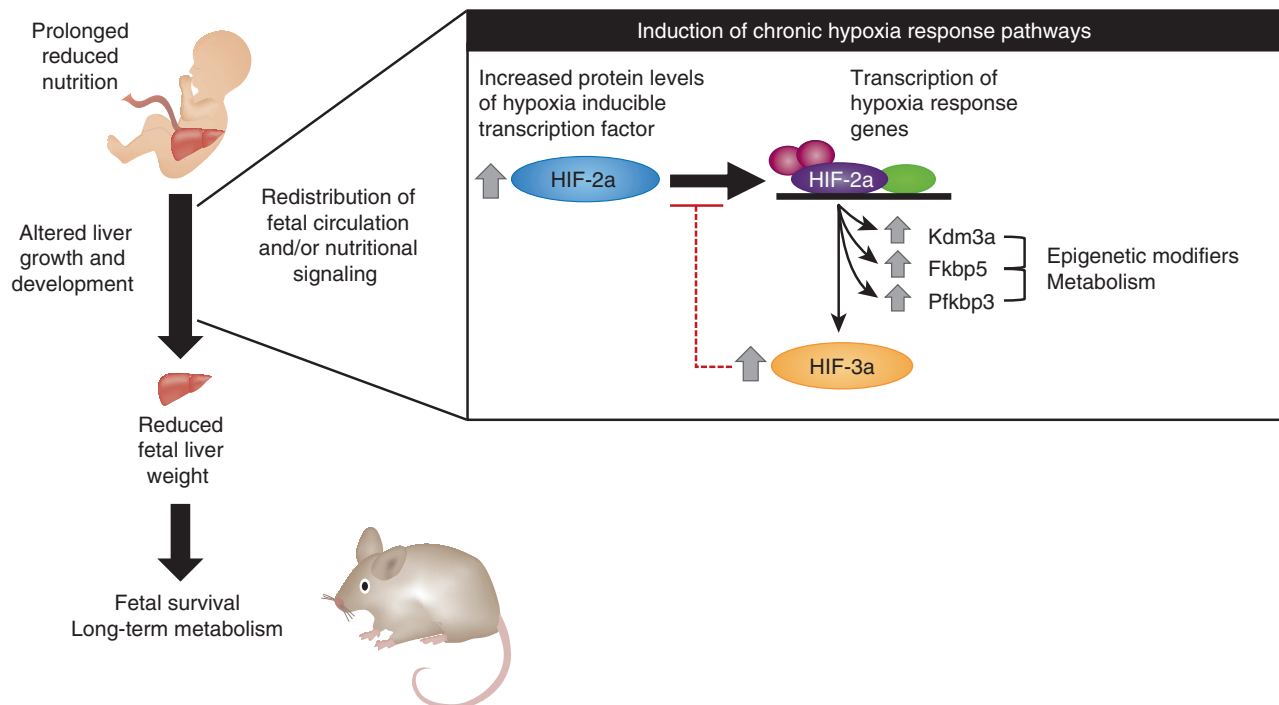
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A schematic representation for the proposed mechanism of chronic hypoxia signalling in response fetal undernutrition. Prolonged reduction in delivery of nutrients to the fetus results in increased stability of hypoxia inducible signalling factor (HIFs) alpha subunit protein levels, either through redistribution of fetal circulation and/or nutritional signalling. Late in gestation (E18.5) increased HIF-2a levels induced transcription of genes involved in metabolism, epigenetic regulation and negative regulators of the HIF pathway. These transcriptional pathways are important in proper liver development and growth, and such

changes could contribute to reduced liver size. These alterations could regulate fetal survival and impact long term metabolic changes observed in offspring from maternal nutrient restriction.

REFERENCE

Radford, B. N., Han, V. K. M. Evidence of increased hypoxia signaling in fetal liver from maternal nutrient restriction in mice. *Pediatr Res.* (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41390-019-0447-z> [Epub ahead of print].



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