

Hepatic Slug epigenetically promotes liver lipogenesis, fatty liver disease, and type 2 diabetes

Yan Liu, ... , Wen-Shu Wu, Liangyou Rui

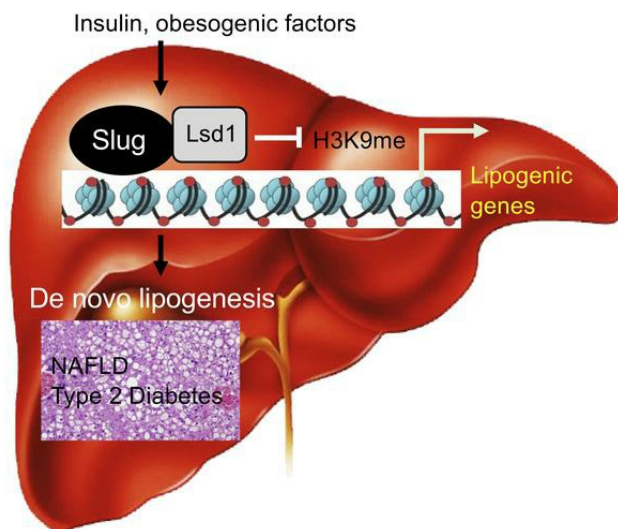
J Clin Invest. 2020;130(6):2992-3004. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI128073>.

Research Article

Hepatology

Metabolism

Graphical abstract



Find the latest version:

<https://jci.me/128073/pdf>



Hepatic Slug epigenetically promotes liver lipogenesis, fatty liver disease, and type 2 diabetes

Yan Liu,¹ Haiyan Lin,^{1,2} Lin Jiang,¹ Qingsen Shang,¹ Lei Yin,¹ Jiandie D. Lin,^{3,4} Wen-Shu Wu,⁵ and Liangyou Rui^{1,6}

¹Department of Molecular and Integrative Physiology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. ²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China. ³Life Sciences Institute and ⁴Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. ⁵Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Medicine, UI Cancer Center, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA. ⁶Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

De novo lipogenesis is tightly regulated by insulin and nutritional signals to maintain metabolic homeostasis. Excessive lipogenesis induces lipotoxicity, leading to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and type 2 diabetes. Genetic lipogenic programs have been extensively investigated, but epigenetic regulation of lipogenesis is poorly understood. Here, we identified Slug as an important epigenetic regulator of lipogenesis. Hepatic Slug levels were markedly upregulated in mice by either feeding or insulin treatment. In primary hepatocytes, insulin stimulation increased Slug expression, stability, and interactions with epigenetic enzyme lysine-specific demethylase-1 (Lsd1). Slug bound to the fatty acid synthase (*Fasn*) promoter where Slug-associated Lsd1 catalyzed H3K9 demethylation, thereby stimulating *Fasn* expression and lipogenesis. Ablation of Slug blunted insulin-stimulated lipogenesis. Conversely, overexpression of Slug, but not a Lsd1 binding-defective Slug mutant, stimulated *Fasn* expression and lipogenesis. Lsd1 inhibitor treatment also blocked Slug-stimulated lipogenesis. Remarkably, hepatocyte-specific deletion of *Slug* inhibited the hepatic lipogenic program and protected against obesity-associated NAFLD, insulin resistance, and glucose intolerance in mice. Conversely, liver-restricted overexpression of Slug, but not the Lsd1 binding-defective Slug mutant, had the opposite effects. These results unveil an insulin/Slug/Lsd1/H3K9 demethylation lipogenic pathway that promotes NAFLD and type 2 diabetes.

Introduction

Fatty acids serve both as a crucial metabolic fuel and as a core structure component of cell membranes to support life. Fatty acid synthase (*Fasn*) deficiency results in embryonic lethality (1), attesting to the essential role of de novo lipogenesis. However, excessive lipogenesis leads to lipotoxicity and causes (or worsens) human diseases, including fatty liver disease (2, 3). Liver steatosis is a driving force for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), alcoholic liver disease, insulin resistance, and type 2 diabetes (2–5). De novo lipogenesis is tightly regulated by metabolic hormone insulin, nutrients, and other metabolic signals. Insulin activates several lipogenic transcription factors (e.g., *Srebp1c*, *Lxr α* , *USF-1*, and *E2F1*) that stimulate expression of lipogenic enzymes *Fasn*, acetyl-CoA carboxylase 1 (*Acc1*), and ATP-citrate lyase (*Acl*) (6–11). Recently, epigenetic modifications emerge as an important mechanism involved in reprogramming of metabolic pathways. For instance, lysine-specific demethylase-1 (*Lsd1*) demethylates histone H3

lysine-4 (H3K4) on the *Cyp7a1* promoter, thereby suppressing *Cyp7a1* expression and bile acid synthesis (12). However, lipogenesis-regulating epigenetic factors remain poorly understood.

Slug (also called *Snai2* or *Snail2*) is a transcriptional regulator that contains an N-terminal SNAG domain and a C-terminal DNA-binding domain. It binds via its DNA binding domain to E2 boxes (CAGGTG or CACCTG) in promoters and enhancers. Slug also binds via its SNAG domain to *Lsd1*, histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1), and/or HDAC2, and recruits them to target promoters where these enzymes catalyze epigenetic modifications (13–15). HDAC1/2-mediated histone deacetylation is known to repress gene expression. *Lsd1*-mediated H3K9 demethylation activates target promoters, and *Lsd1*-catalyzed H3K4 demethylation has the opposite effects (14–17). Slug and its family member *Snail1* are known to promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and stem cell survival and/or proliferation (18–24). Notably, *Snail1* emerges as a transcriptional regulator of nutrient metabolism. Adipocyte *Snail1* suppresses expression of adipose triacylglycerol lipase (*Atgl*), thereby inhibiting lipolysis and lipid trafficking (25). Hepatocyte *Snail1* suppresses hepatic *Fasn* expression and lipogenesis (26). In cancer cells, *Snail1* suppresses expression of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase and mitochondrial proteins (27, 28). Unlike *Snail1*, the metabolic function of Slug is not defined. Interestingly, global *Slug* knockout attenuates high-fat diet-induced (HFD-induced) obesity and insulin resistance (29); however, Slug target cells and metabolic pathways remain unknown.

► Related Commentary: p. 2809

Authorship note: YL and HL contributed equally to this work.

Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

Copyright: © 2020, American Society for Clinical Investigation.

Submitted: February 9, 2019; **Accepted:** February 20, 2020; **Published:** May 4, 2020.

Reference information: *J Clin Invest.* 2020;130(6):2992–3004.

<https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI128073>.

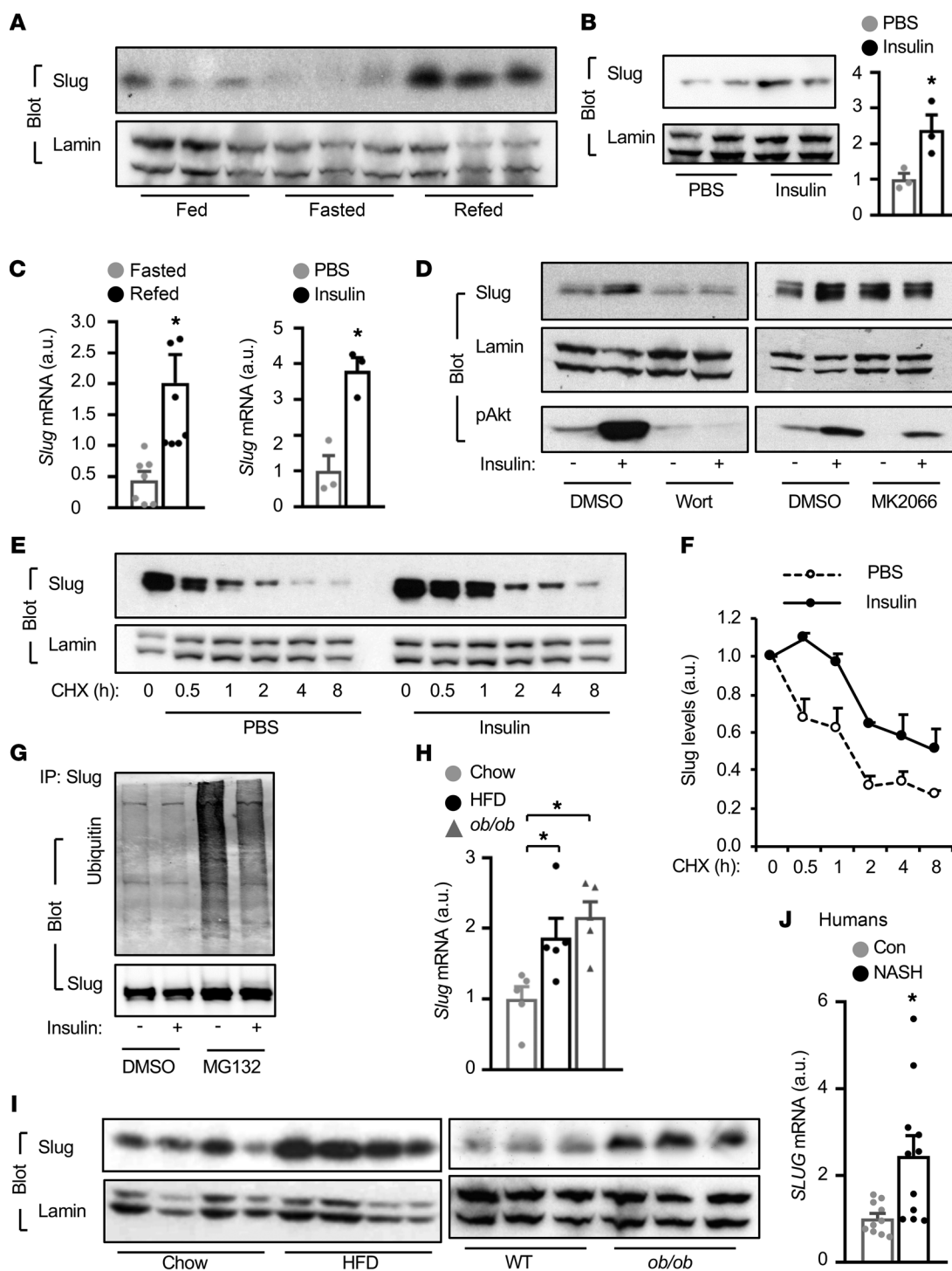


Figure 1. Hepatic Slug is upregulated by insulin and is elevated in NAFLD. (A) C57BL/6J males were overnight-fasted and then fed again for 3 hours. Liver nuclear extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (B) C57BL/6J males were fasted overnight and treated with insulin (1 U/kg body weight for 4 hours). Liver nuclear extracts were immunoblotted with indicated antibodies. Slug levels were normalized to lamin A/C levels ($n = 3$ per group). (C) Liver *Slug* mRNA abundance (normalized to 36B4 levels; $n = 3$ per group). (D) Primary hepatocytes were pretreated with wortmannin (100 nM) or MK2066 (100 nM) for 0.5 hours before insulin stimulation (100 nM for 2 hours). Nuclear extracts and cell extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (E and F) Primary hepatocytes were transfected with *Slug* adenoviral vectors, treated with insulin in the presence or absence of cycloheximide. Nuclear *Slug* levels were normalized to lamin A/C ($n = 3$ per group). (G) Primary hepatocytes were transfected with *Slug* adenoviral vectors for 12 hours, and then stimulated with insulin (100 nM for 1 hour) in the presence or absence of MG132 (5 μ M). Cell extracts were immunoprecipitated with antibody against *Slug* and immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (H) Liver *Slug* mRNA levels (normalized to 36B4 levels). Chow: HFD ($n = 5$, for 10 weeks); *ob/ob* ($n = 5$, 14 weeks of age). (I) Liver nuclear extracts were prepared from WT and *ob/ob* mice at 14 weeks of age or from WT mice fed a chow diet or HFD for 10 weeks, and immunoblotted with antibodies against *Slug* and lamin A/C. (J) Liver *SLUG* mRNA levels in NASH patients ($n = 11$) and normal subjects (Con) ($n = 10$) (normalized to GAPDH). Proteins were resolved in parallel gels. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, 2-tailed Student's *t* test (B, C, and J) or 1-way ANOVA/Sidak posttest (H).

In this work, we generated and characterized hepatocyte-specific *Slug* knockout (*Slug^{Δhep}*) mice and mice with liver-restricted overexpression of *Slug*. We identified *Slug* as a new lipogenic transcription factor that promotes de novo lipogenesis by an epigenetic mechanism. We demonstrated that *Slug*-associated *Lsd1* mediates lipogenesis by demethylating H3K9 on the *Fasn* promoter. Our results unveil an insulin/*Slug*/*Lsd1*/H3K9 demethylation lipogenic pathway that promotes NAFLD and type 2 diabetes.

Results

Hepatic *Slug* is elevated in NAFLD. To test if *Slug* is involved in metabolic regulation, we assessed liver *Slug* expression in responses to fasting and feeding. Liver *Slug* levels were lower in overnight-fasted relative to nonfasted states, and were markedly increased by refeeding (Figure 1A). Feeding increased insulin secretion, prompting us to test if insulin is responsible for *Slug* upregulation. Insulin injection substantially increased liver *Slug* protein levels in fasted mice (Figure 1B). Liver *Slug* mRNA levels were also increased by either refeeding or insulin injection (Figure 1C). To gain insight into insulin pathways involved in *Slug* expression, we inhibited PI3-kinase and Akt in primary hepatocytes using Wortmannin and MK2066, respectively. Inhibition of PI3-kinase or Akt abrogated the ability of insulin to upregulate *Slug* (Figure 1D), indicating that insulin stimulates *Slug* expression in a PI3-kinase/Akt-dependent manner. We assessed *Slug* half-life using protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX). Insulin considerably increased *Slug* protein stability in human HepG2 hepatocytes (Figure 1, E and F). Baseline *Slug* ubiquitination was undetectable and dramatically increased in hepatocytes by proteasome inhibitor MG132 treatment (Figure 1G), indicating that *Slug* is rapidly ubiquitinated and degraded. In accordance with increasing *Slug* stability, insulin markedly decreased *Slug* ubiquitination (Figure 1G). Given that obesity is associated with hyperinsulinemia, we assessed hepatic *Slug* levels in mice with obesity and humans with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Liver mRNA and protein levels of *Slug* were significantly higher in mice with either HFD-induced (relative to chow-fed) or genetic obesity (*ob/ob* relative to wild type) (Figure 1, H and I). Importantly, hepatic *SLUG* expression was also significantly higher in NASH patients (Figure 1J). In publically available human liver data sets, liver expression of both *SLUG* and *FASN* is upregulated in subjects with NASH (Supplemental Figure 1A; supplemental material available online with this article; <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI128073DS1>). Collectively, these results demonstrate that hepatic *Slug* is rapidly upregulated by insulin and possibly other metabolic signals.

Hepatocyte-specific deletion of *Slug* protects against liver steatosis. To study hepatic *Slug* in vivo, we generated hepatocyte-specific *Slug* knockout (*Slug^{Δhep}*) mice using the Cre/loxP system. Loxp sites were inserted into the *Slug* allele flanking exons 1 to 2 (*Slug^{fl/fl}*) (Supplemental Figure 1B). *Slug^{fl/fl}* mice were crossed with *albumin-Cre* drivers to produce *Slug^{Δhep}* mice. We confirmed that *Slug* was ablated specifically in the liver but not other tissues (Supplemental Figure 1C). *Slug^{Δhep}* mice were grossly normal on standard chow diet. We placed *Slug^{Δhep}* and *Slug^{fl/fl}* littermates on HFD. Body weight was slightly lower in male but not female *Slug^{Δhep}* mice relative to sex-matched *Slug^{fl/fl}* mice (Fig-

ure 2A). Remarkably, the liver was significantly smaller in both male and female *Slug^{Δhep}* mice relative to sex-matched *Slug^{fl/fl}* littermates (Figure 2B). Hepatocyte lipid droplets, as assessed by staining liver sections with neutral lipid dye Nile red, were substantially smaller and less abundant in *Slug^{Δhep}* mice (Figure 2C). Both liver and plasma triacylglycerol (TAG) levels were significantly lower in *Slug^{Δhep}* relative to sex-matched *Slug^{fl/fl}* littermates (Figure 2, D and E). Of note, liver TAG content was comparable between *Slug^{Δhep}* and *Slug^{fl/fl}* mice on standard chow diet (Supplemental Figure 1D). To further confirm these findings in mice with genetic obesity, we generated *Slug^{fl/fl} ob/ob* mice by crossing *Slug^{fl/fl}* with *ob^{+/-}* mice. *Slug^{fl/fl} ob/ob* mice were transduced with Cre adenoviral vectors to ablate liver *Slug* (Figure 2F). Green fluorescent protein (GFP) adenoviral vectors were used as control. Body weight was comparable between the Cre and the GFP groups (Figure 2G). Hepatocyte lipid droplets were smaller and less abundant in Cre relative to GFP expressing mice (Figure 2H). Liver TAG levels were significantly lower in Cre-expressing relative to GFP-expressing *Slug^{fl/fl} ob/ob* mice (Figure 2I). Therefore, hepatic *Slug* (elevated in obesity) appears to be critical for liver steatosis development in obesity.

Ablation of hepatic *Slug* attenuates HFD-induced insulin resistance and glucose intolerance. Liver steatosis is known to worsen insulin resistance, prompting us to assess insulin sensitivity in *Slug^{Δhep}* mice. Mice were fed a HFD for 11 weeks to induce obesity. Overnight-fasted insulin levels were significantly lower in *Slug^{Δhep}* than in *Slug^{fl/fl}* littermates (Figure 3A). In glucose (GTT), insulin (ITT), and pyruvate (PTT) tolerance tests, blood glucose levels and AUC were significantly lower in *Slug^{Δhep}* relative to sex-matched *Slug^{fl/fl}* mice (Figure 3, B–D). To corroborate these studies, we examined insulin signaling. Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of hepatic Akt (pThr308 and pSer473) was significantly higher in *Slug^{Δhep}* than in *Slug^{fl/fl}* littermates (Figure 3, E and F), indicating that hepatic *Slug* deficiency improves insulin resistance. To further confirm these findings, we examined mice with adult-onset ablation of hepatic *Slug*, using *Slug^{fl/fl} CreERT2^{+/-}* mice generated by crossing *Slug^{fl/fl}* with *albumin-CreERT2* drivers. Adult *Slug^{fl/fl} CreERT2^{+/-}* mice were injected with tamoxifen to specifically ablate hepatic *Slug* (*Tam^{Δhep}*). *Slug^{fl/fl}* mice were similarly treated with tamoxifen (*Tam^{fl/fl}*) as control. Body weight and fat content were comparable between *Tam^{Δhep}* and *Tam^{fl/fl}* mice (Supplemental Figure 2, A and B). Liver weight and TAG levels were significantly lower in *Tam^{Δhep}* than in *Tam^{fl/fl}* mice, and lipid droplets were smaller and less abundant in *Tam^{Δhep}* mice (Supplemental Figure 2, B–D). Overnight-fasted insulin levels were significantly lower in *Tam^{Δhep}* relative to *Tam^{fl/fl}* mice (Figure 3G). Both glucose and insulin tolerances were also improved in *Tam^{Δhep}* mice (Figure 3, H and I). Collectively, these data suggest that obesity-induced upregulation of hepatic *Slug* promotes liver steatosis and insulin resistance.

Ablation of hepatic *Slug* suppresses the liver lipogenic program. We next sought to identify *Slug* target genes, using unbiased GeneChIP techniques. *Slug^{Δhep}* male mice were fed a HFD for 11 weeks, and livers were harvested for Affymetrix analysis. We identified 563 upregulated genes and 710 downregulated genes (>1.25 fold). These genes are involved in many signaling and metabolic pathways (Figure 4A). Notably, expression of lipogenic genes (e.g., *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and

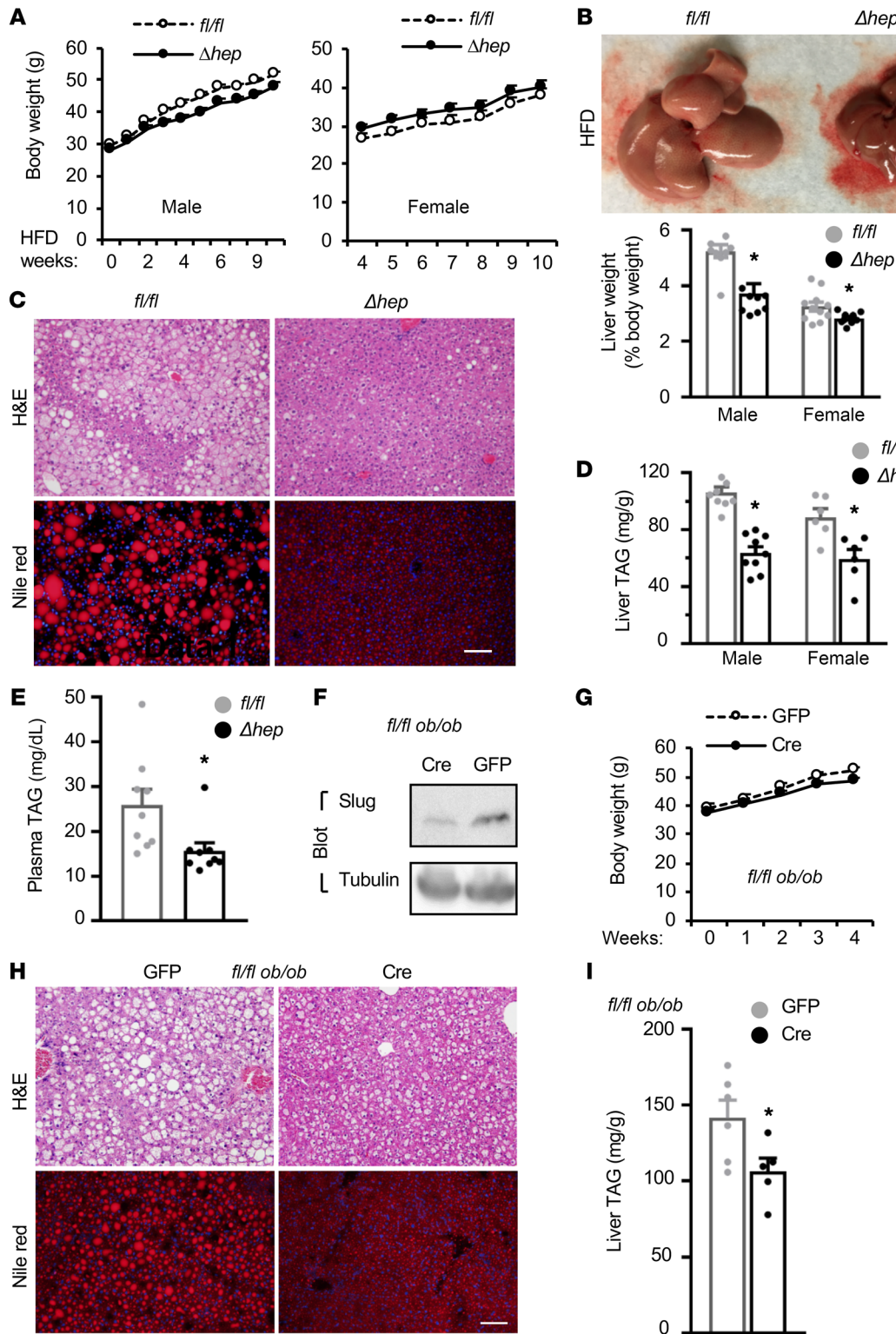


Figure 2. Hepatocyte-specific deletion of *Slug* protects against liver steatosis in obesity. (A–E) *Slug*^{Δhep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice were fed a HFD for 11 weeks. (A) Growth curves (n = 11 per group). (B) Liver size and weight. Male: n = 9 per group; female: n = 10 per group. (C) Representative liver sections (n = 3–9 mice per group). Scale bar: 100 μm. (D) Liver TAG levels (normalized to liver weight). Male: n = 9 per group; female: n = 6 per group. (E) Overnight fasting plasma TAG levels in male (n = 9 per group). (F–I) *Slug*^{fl/fl ob/ob} males were transduced with GFP or Cre adenoviral vectors for 3 weeks. (F) Liver extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies against *Slug* and α-tubulin. (G) Growth curves (n = 6 per group). (H) Representative liver sections (3 pairs). Scale bar: 100 μm. (I) Liver TAG levels (normalized to liver weight). GFP: n = 6; Cre: n = 5. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, 2-tailed Student's t test.

Srebp1c) was substantially downregulated in *Slug*^{Δhep} mice (Figure 4, B and C). We confirmed these results by immunoblotting liver extracts. Hepatic *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c* levels were markedly lower both in *Slug*^{Δhep} relative to *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice (Figure 4D) and in *Tam*^{Δhep} relative to *Tam*^{fl/fl} mice (Supplemental Figure 2E). The mRNA levels of *Fasn*, *Acc1*, *Srebp1c*, *Acl*, and *Elvol6* were lower in *Slug*^{Δhep} mice (Figure 4E). Expression of lipid droplet proteins (e.g., *Cidea*, *Cidec*) was

also significantly lower in *Slug*^{Δhep} mice (Figure 4E). These results suggest that *Slug* stimulates lipogenic gene expression in the liver. In contrast, expression of the genes that regulate fatty acid uptake (*CD36*), fatty acid β oxidation (*Cpt1a*), and very low density lipoprotein secretion (*Mttp*) was comparable between *Slug*^{Δhep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice (Figure 4, B and E). Expression of hepatic *Lxra*, *Chrebp*, and *Pparγ* was also similar between *Slug*^{Δhep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice (Supplemental

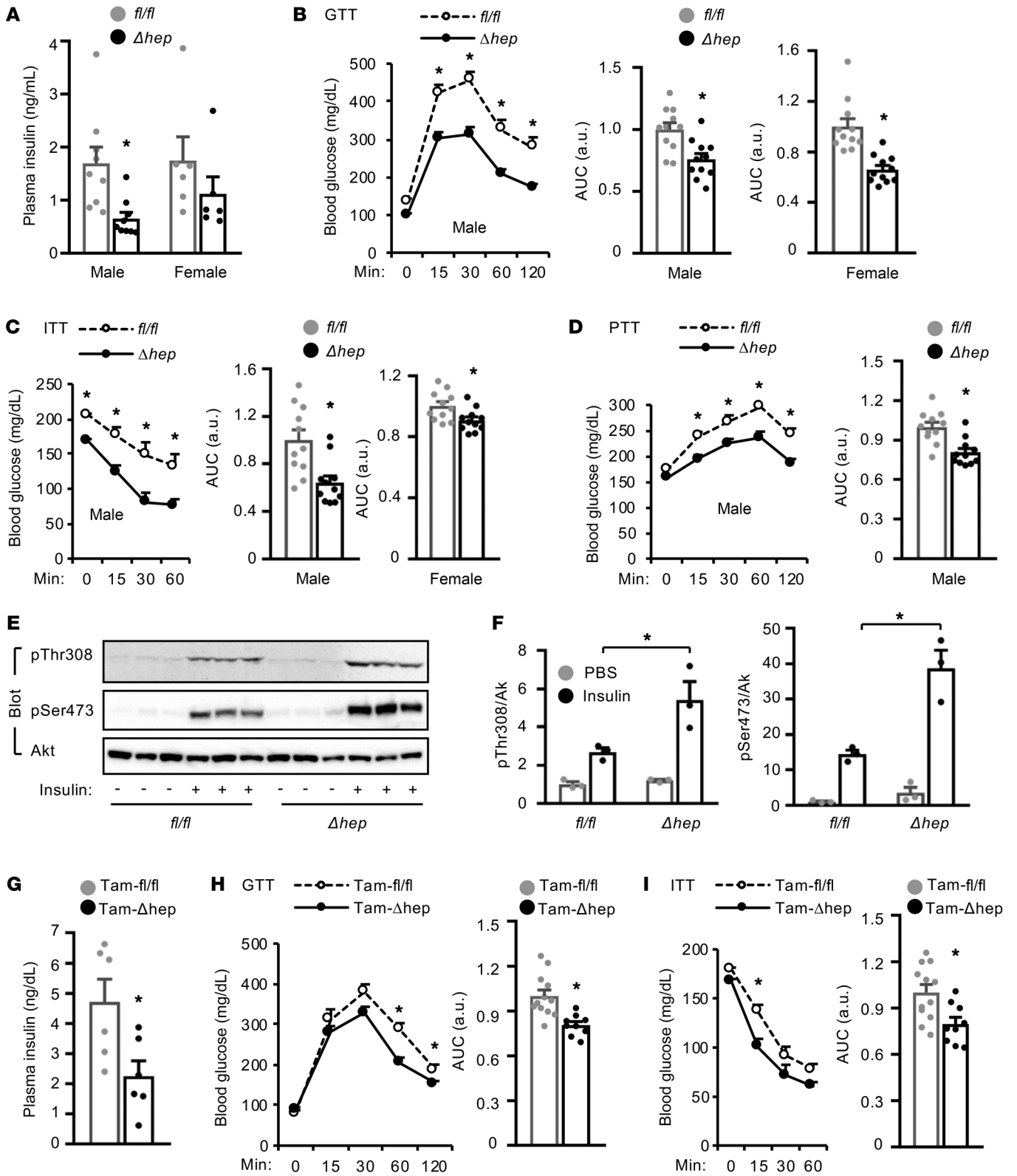


Figure 3. Ablation of hepatic *Slug* ameliorates diet-induced insulin resistance and glucose intolerance. (A-E) *Slug*^{Δhep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice were fed a HFD for 8 to 11 weeks. (A) Overnight-fasted plasma insulin levels (male: *n* = 8 per group; female: *n* = 6 per group). (B-D) GTT, ITT and PTT. Male: *n* = 11 per group; female: *n* = 11 per group. AUC: area under curves. (E and F) Mice were fasted overnight and stimulated with insulin (1 U/kg body weight for 5 minutes). Liver extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies against phospho-Akt or Akt. Phospho-Akt levels were normalized to total Akt levels (*n* = 3). (G-I) Tam^{fl/fl} and Tam^{Δhep} males were fed a HFD for 10 weeks. (G) Overnight-fasted plasma insulin levels (*n* = 6 per group). (H and I) GTT and ITT. Tam^{fl/fl}; *n* = 12; Tam^{Δhep}; *n* = 9. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. **P* < 0.05, 2-tailed Student's *t* test (A-D, F-J): AUC and 2-way ANOVA/ Bonferroni's posttest (B-D, H, I: curves).

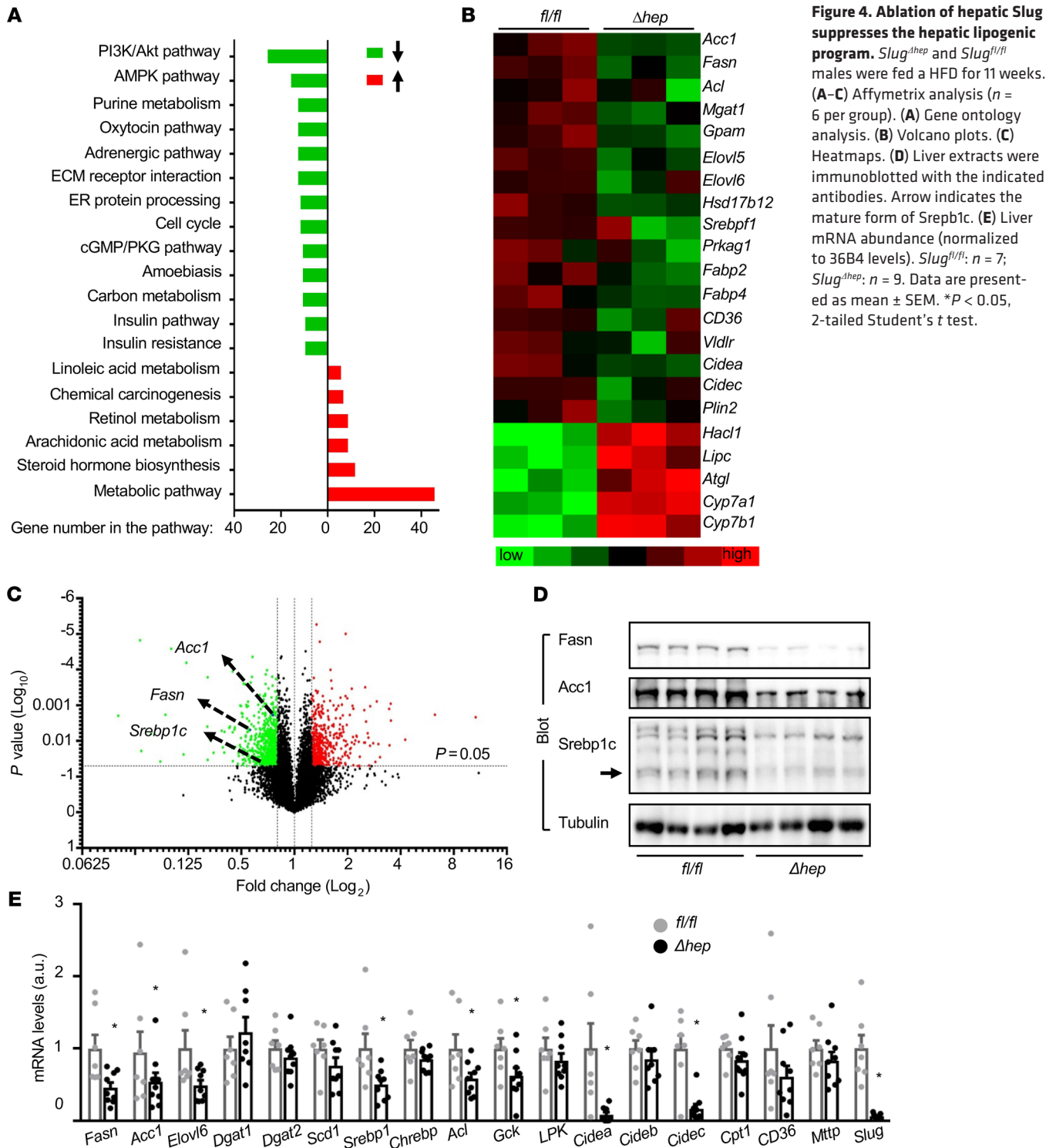


Figure 4. Ablation of hepatic Slug suppresses the hepatic lipogenic program. *Slug*^{Δhep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} males were fed a HFD for 11 weeks. (A–C) Affymetrix analysis (n = 6 per group). (A) Gene ontology analysis. (B) Volcano plots. (C) Heatmaps. (D) Liver extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Arrow indicates the mature form of Srebp1c. (E) Liver mRNA abundance (normalized to 36B4 levels). *Slug*^{fl/fl}: n = 7; *Slug*^{Δhep}: n = 9. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, 2-tailed Student's t test.

tal Figure 2F). Thus, hepatic *Slug* induces liver steatosis in obesity, presumably by stimulating de novo lipogenesis.

Liver-specific overexpression of *Slug* but not $\Delta N30$ promotes NAFLD and insulin resistance. To complement the loss-of-function approach, we tested if liver-restricted overexpression of *Slug* is sufficient to induce liver steatosis. Considering that the SNAG domain of *Slug* binds to various epigenetic enzymes, we speculated that this domain might be required for *Slug* stimulation of lipogenesis. We

generated epigenetically defective $\Delta N30$ lacking amino acids 1 to 30. C57BL/6J mice were transduced with adeno-associated viral (AAV) vectors expressing *Slug*, $\Delta N30$, or GFP (control), and fed a HFD. Liver expression of *Slug* and $\Delta N30$ was comparable (Figure 5A and Supplemental Figure 3A). Body weight was indistinguishable between AAV-GFP, AAV-*Slug*, and AAV- $\Delta N30$ transduced mice (Figure 5B). Strikingly, overexpression of *Slug* but not $\Delta N30$ induced hepatomegaly and severe liver steatosis (Figure 5, C and

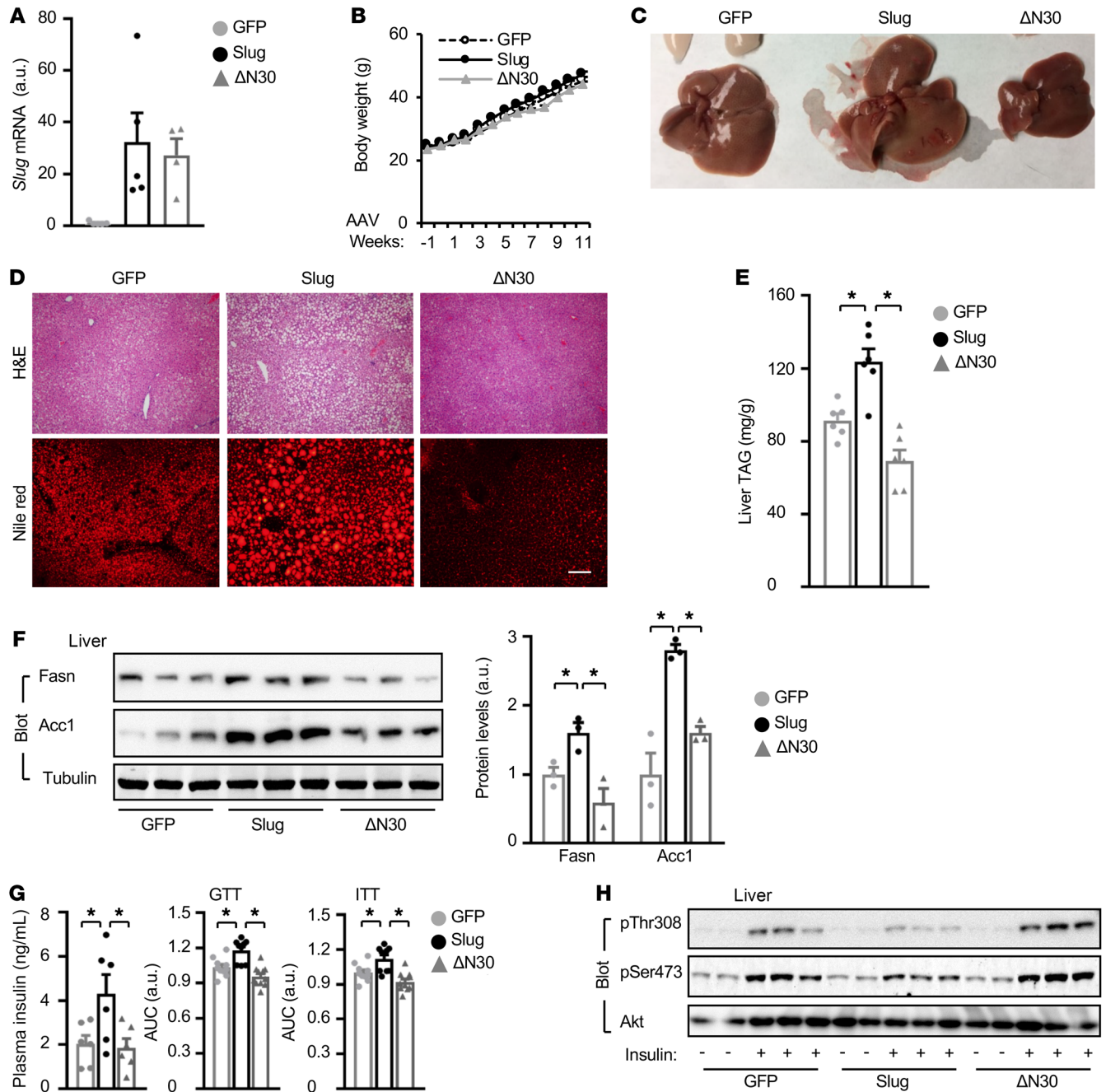


Figure 5. Liver-specific overexpression of Slug but not ΔN30 promotes liver steatosis and insulin resistance. C57BL/6J males were transduced with AAV-CAG-GFP, AAV-CAG-Slug, or AAV-CAG-ΔN30 vectors, and fed a HFD for 11 weeks. (A) Liver *Slug* mRNA levels (normalized to 36B4 levels, $n = 4-5$ per group). (B) Growth curves ($n = 10$ per group). (C and D) Representative livers and liver sections ($n = 3$ mice per group). Scale bar: 100 μ m. (E) Liver TAG levels (normalized to liver weight); $n = 6$ per group. (F) Liver extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Fasn and Acc1 levels were normalized to α -tubulin levels. (G) Overnight-fasted plasma insulin levels ($n = 6$ per group), GTT, and ITT ($n = 10$, per group) 8 to 9 weeks after AAV transduction. (H) Mice were fasted overnight and stimulated with insulin (1 U/kg body weight for 5 minutes). Liver extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies against phospho-Akt (pThr308, pSer473) and Akt. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, 1-way ANOVA/Sidak posttest.

D). Liver TAG levels were significantly higher in the AAV-Slug but not AAV-ΔN30 groups relative to the AAV-GFP group (Figure 5E). Consistently, both protein and mRNA levels of hepatic Fasn and Acc1 were considerably higher in Slug-overexpressing but not ΔN30-overexpressing mice relative to GFP-expressing mice (Figure 5F and Supplemental Figure 3B). Plasma insulin levels were higher

in AAV-Slug-transduced but not AAV-ΔN30-transduced mice relative to AAV-GFP-treated mice (Figure 5G). In GTT and ITT, AUCs were significantly higher in the AAV-Slug but not the AAV-ΔN30 groups relative to the GFP group (Figure 5G). Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of Akt (pThr308, pSer473) was lower in the AAV-Slug group, but higher in the AAV-ΔN30 group, relative to the AAV-

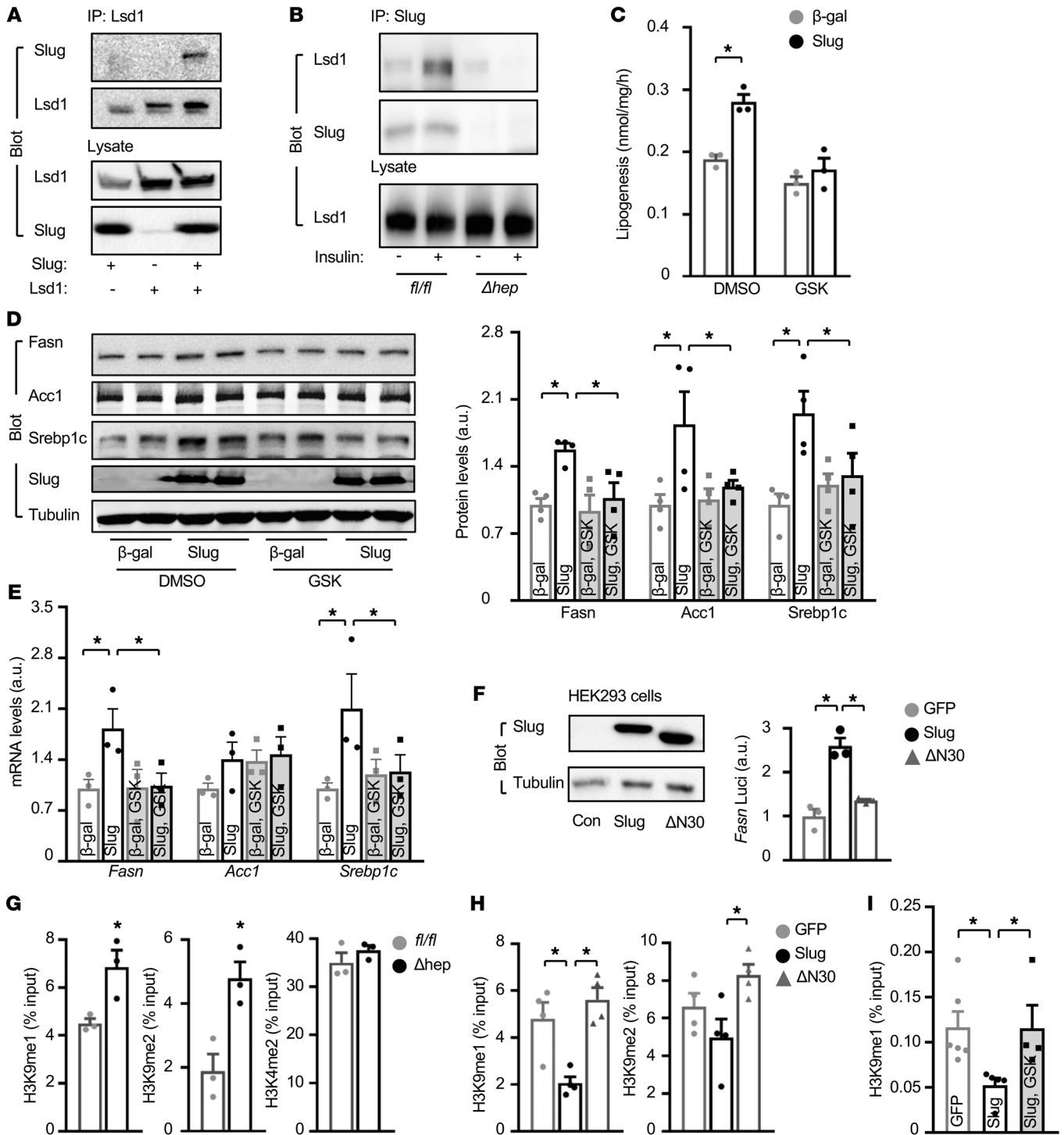


Figure 6. Slug/Lsd1/H3K9 demethylation pathway stimulates lipogenesis. (A) Coimmunoprecipitation of Slug with Lsd1 in HEK293 cells. (B) Primary hepatocytes were stimulated with insulin (100 nM for 1 hour). Cell extracts were immunoprecipitated with anti-Slug antibody and immunoblotted with antibodies against Lsd1 and Slug. (C–E) Primary hepatocytes were transduced with Slug or β -gal adenoviral vectors and treated with GSK2879552 (1 μ M) or DMSO for 24 hours. (C) Lipogenesis rates (normalized to protein levels) ($n = 3$ per group). (D) Cell extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Fasn and Acc1 levels were normalized to α -tubulin levels ($n = 3$). (E) *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c* mRNA abundance (normalized to 36B4 levels) ($n = 3$ per group). (F) HEK293 cells were transfected with AAV-CAG-Slug or AAV-CAG- Δ N30 vectors. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies against Slug and α -tubulin. *Fasn* luciferase reporter activity (normalized to β -gal internal control) in HepG2 cells ($n = 3$). (G) *Slug*^{hep} ($n = 3$) and *Slug*^{fl/fl} ($n = 3$) males were fed a HFD for 11 weeks. *Fasn* promoter H3K9 and H3K4 methylation levels were measured in the liver by ChIP-qPCR. (H) Liver *Fasn* promoter H3K9 and H3K4 methylation levels ($n = 4$ per group). C57BL/6J males were transduced with AAV-CAG-GFP, AAV-CAG-Slug, or AAV-CAG- Δ N30 vectors, and fed a HFD for 11 weeks. (I) C57BL/6J mice were transduced with GFP or Slug adenoviral vectors and treated with GSK2879552. *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 levels were assessed in the liver using ChIP (exclusion criteria: greater than 3 times SD). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, 2-tailed Student's *t* test (G) or 1-way ANOVA/Sidak posttest (C–F and I).

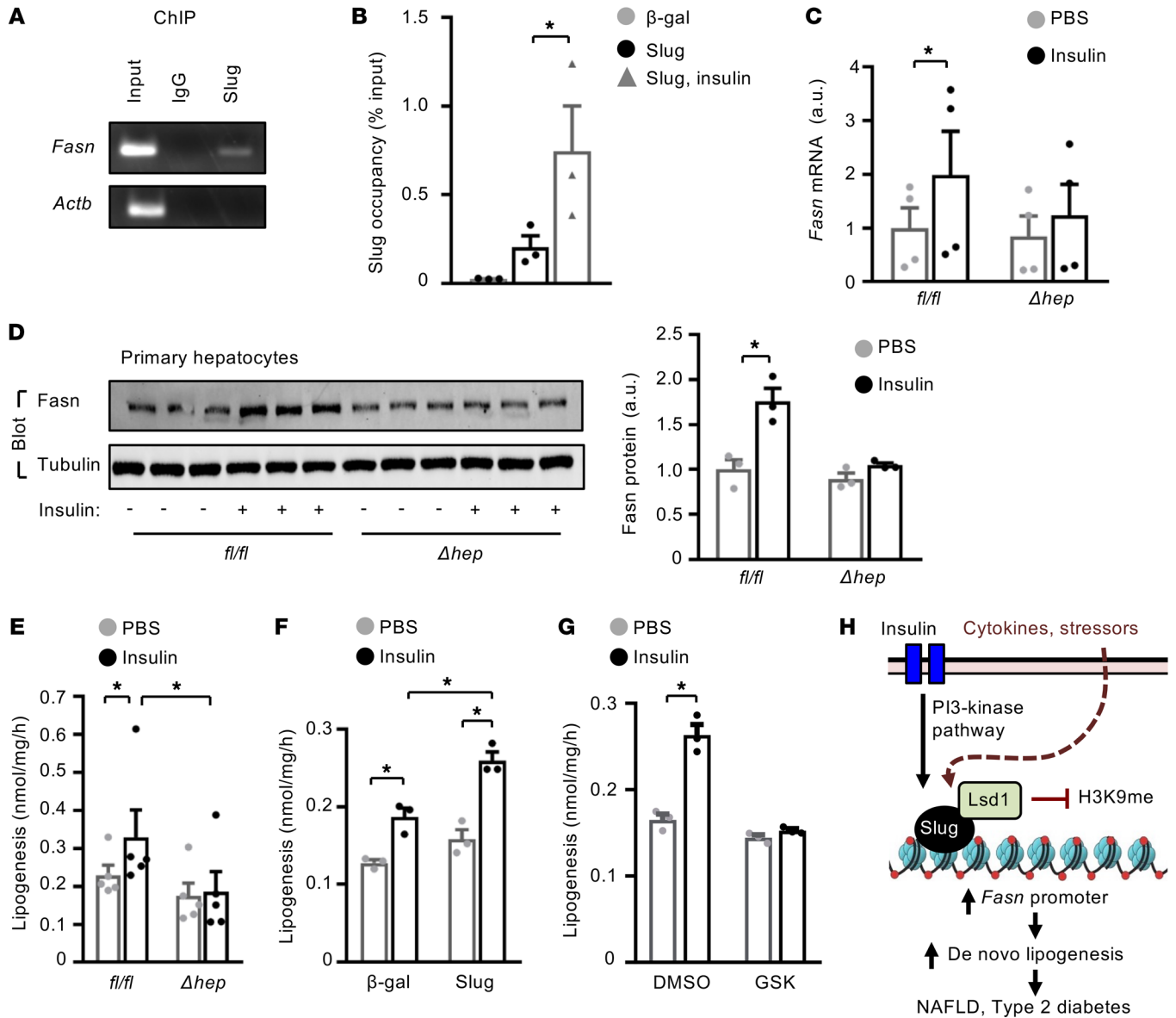


Figure 7. Insulin stimulated lipogenesis via Slug/Lsd1 epigenetic pathway. (A and B) Primary hepatocytes were transduced with Slug or β -gal adenoviral vectors, and stimulated with insulin (100 nM for 2 hours). Slug occupancy on the *Fasn* promoter was assessed by ChIP-qPCR and normalized to inputs ($n = 3$ per group). (C–E) Primary hepatocytes were stimulated with insulin (50 nM) for 3 hours (C) or 12 hours (D and E). (C) *Fasn* mRNA abundance (normalized to 36B4 levels) ($n = 3$ per group). (D) Cell extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Fasn levels were normalized to α -tubulin levels. (E) Lipogenesis rates ($n = 3$ per group). (F) Lipogenesis (normalized to protein levels, $n = 3$ per group). Primary hepatocytes were transduced with Slug or β -gal adenoviral vectors and stimulated with insulin (50 nM for 12 hours). (G) Lipogenesis ($n = 3$ per group). Primary hepatocytes were pretreated with GSK2879552 (4 μ M) or DMSO and stimulated with insulin (50 nM for 5 hours). (H) Insulin stimulates Slug expression, Slug-Lsd1 interactions, and recruitment of Slug/Lsd1 to the *Fasn* promoter where Lsd1 demethylates H3K9, thereby activating *Fasn* expression and de novo lipogenesis. Cytokines and metabolic stressors similarly activate the Slug/Lsd1 lipogenic pathway. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, 1-way ANOVA/Sidak posttest.

GFP group (Figure 5H and Supplemental Figure 3C). These results suggest that SNAG-associated epigenetic activities are indispensable for hepatic Slug to promote lipogenesis and insulin resistance.

Slug/Lsd1 pathway epigenetically stimulates Fasn expression and lipogenesis. We next set out to identify SNAG-elicited epigenetic modifications responsible for Slug stimulation of lipogenesis. The SNAG domain is known to bind to Lsd1 (16, 30). We confirmed that Slug but not Δ N30 bound to Lsd1, using coimmunoprecipitation (Figure 6A and Supplemental Figure 3D). Importantly,

insulin further increased Slug association with Lsd1 (Figure 6B). Overexpression of Slug markedly increased expression of *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c* as well as lipogenesis in primary hepatocytes (Figure 6, C–E), further confirming that Slug directly stimulates de novo lipogenesis. To examine the role of Slug-associated Lsd1, we treated primary hepatocytes with Lsd1 inhibitor GSK2879552 (GSK). GSK abrogated the ability of Slug to stimulate lipogenic gene expression and lipogenesis (Figure 6, C–E). To verify that Lsd1 mediates Slug lipogenic action in vivo, we transduced

C57BL/6J mice with Slug adenoviral vectors and then treated the mice with GSK. Slug overexpression markedly increased *Fasn* expression in the liver as expected, and GSK treatment significantly inhibited the ability of Slug to stimulate *Fasn* expression (Supplemental Figure 4A). The *Fasn* promoter contains 2 and 3 putative Slug-binding motifs in mice and humans, respectively. Overexpression of Slug but not Lsd1 binding-defective Δ N30 increased *Fasn* luciferase reporter activities (Figure 6F). Together, these observations suggest that Lsd1 mediates Slug stimulation of lipogenic gene expression.

We attempted to elucidate Lsd1-catalyzed epigenetic modifications on the *Fasn* promoter, using chromatin immunoprecipitation–quantitative PCR (ChIP–qPCR). H3K9 monomethylation (H3K9me1) and dimethylation (H3K9me2) levels were significantly higher in *Slug*^{hep} relative to *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice (Figure 6G). Conversely, liver-specific overexpression of Slug substantially decreased *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 and H3K9me2 levels (Figure 6H). Deletion of the SNAG domain completely abolished the ability of Δ N30 to decrease *Fasn* promoter H3K9 methylation levels in mice (Figure 6H). In contrast, H3K4 dimethylation (H3K4me2) levels were similar between *Slug*^{hep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice (Figure 6G). To corroborate these studies, we transduced C57BL/6J mice with Slug adenoviral vectors and treated them with Lsd1 inhibitor GSK2879552. Slug overexpression decreased *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 levels as expected, and GSK2879552 treatment dramatically suppressed the ability of Slug to decrease *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 levels (Figure 6I). Collectively, these results suggest that Slug-bound Lsd1 catalyzes H3K9 demethylation, thereby stimulating *Fasn* expression.

Slug deficiency decreased *Srebp1c* expression (Figure 4, D and E), prompting us to test if *Srebp1c* acts downstream to mediate Slug lipogenic action. We silenced *Srebp1c* in primary hepatocytes using shRNA adenoviral vectors as described previously (31). *Srebp1c* expression was dramatically suppressed by *Srebp1c* shRNA adenoviral vectors compared with scramble adenoviral vectors (Supplemental Figure 4B). Slug overexpression increased de novo lipogenesis in both scramble and shRNA adenoviral vector-transduced hepatocytes, but lipogenesis rates were lower in *Srebp1c*-silenced hepatocytes (Supplemental Figure 4C). These data suggest that Slug stimulates lipogenesis by both *Srebp1c*-dependent and *Srebp1c*-independent mechanisms. Aside from the *Fasn* promoter, we also observed that Slug occupied *Srebp1c* and *Acc1* promoters (Supplemental Figure 4D), suggesting that Slug likely activates expression of multiple lipogenic genes.

Slug/Lsd1 pathway mediates insulin stimulation of lipogenesis. Considering that insulin increases Slug expression and Slug binding to Lsd1, we tested if Lsd1-elicited H3K9 demethylation mediates insulin stimulation of lipogenesis. We confirmed that Slug physically bound to the *Fasn* promoter in primary hepatocytes, using ChIP assays (Figure 7A). Importantly, insulin further increased Slug occupancy on the *Fasn* promoter (Figure 7B). Strikingly, deletion of *Slug* markedly attenuated the ability of insulin to stimulate *Fasn* expression in hepatocytes prepared from *Slug*^{hep} mice (Figure 7, C and D). Accordingly, ablation of Slug decreased both baseline and insulin-stimulated lipogenesis (Figure 7E). Conversely, overexpression of Slug markedly increased de novo lipogenesis under both basal and insulin-stimulated conditions

(Figure 7F). To examine the role of Slug-bound Lsd1, we pretreated primary hepatocytes with Lsd1 inhibitor GSK2879552 before insulin stimulation. Remarkably, Lsd1 inhibition, like Slug ablation, abolished the ability of insulin to stimulate de novo lipogenesis (Figure 7G). Based on these findings, we propose an epigenetic lipogenesis model (Figure 7H). Insulin stimulates Slug expression, Slug interaction with Lsd1, and recruitment of Slug/Lsd1 complexes to lipogenic promoters/enhancers. Lsd1 in turn catalyzes H3K9 demethylations, thereby stimulating expression of lipogenic genes and subsequent lipogenesis.

Discussion

In this study, we have identified Slug as an important lipogenic transcription factor. We found that Slug binds to the promoters of lipogenic genes *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c*. In primary hepatocytes, overexpression of Slug suppressed *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c* expression and de novo lipogenesis, and ablation of Slug had the opposite effects. In vivo, hepatocyte-specific ablation of Slug decreased expression of hepatic *Fasn*, *Acc1*, and *Srebp1c* and dramatically attenuated obesity-associated liver steatosis in *Slug*^{hep} mice. *Slug*^{hep} mice were resistant to HFD-induced insulin resistance and glucose intolerance, presumably owing to protection against liver steatosis. Conversely, liver-restricted overexpression of Slug markedly worsened HFD-induced liver steatosis and insulin resistance. Insulin potently upregulated Slug levels by increasing both Slug expression and stability, and also stimulated binding of Slug to the *Fasn* promoter. Ablation of Slug markedly decreased insulin-stimulated lipogenesis. These results reveal an insulin/Slug lipogenic pathway. Importantly, hepatic Slug levels were aberrantly higher in mice and humans with obesity and NAFLD. Taken together, these findings suggest that the insulin/Slug lipogenic pathway contributes to NAFLD and liver steatosis-related metabolic disease.

We confirmed that Slug binds to Lsd1 via its SNAG domain. Interestingly, insulin stimulation further increased Slug-Lsd1 interactions. Remarkably, in primary hepatocytes, Lsd1 inhibitor treatment abrogated the ability of Slug to stimulate expression of lipogenic genes and de novo lipogenesis. Similarly, Lsd1 inhibitor treatment also decreased the ability of Slug to stimulate liver *Fasn* expression in mice. In HFD-fed mice, deletion of the SNAG domain (Δ N30) abolished the ability of Slug to stimulate expression of lipogenic genes, liver steatosis, and insulin resistance. Lsd1 is able to activate target promoters through catalyzing H3K9 deacetylation. We found that liver *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 and H3K9me2 levels were significantly higher in *Slug*^{hep} mice relative to *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice, and were significantly lower in Slug-overexpressing mice (restricted to the liver) relative to GFP-overexpressing mice. Strikingly, deletion of Lsd1-binding SNAG domain (Δ N30) abrogated the ability of Slug to decrease liver *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 and H3K9me2 levels. Likewise, Lsd1 inhibitor treatment also blocked the ability of Slug to decrease liver *Fasn* promoter H3K9me1 levels. Based on these findings, we proposed a Slug epigenetic model of de novo lipogenesis (Figure 7H). Slug recruits, via its SNAG domain, Lsd1 to *Fasn* and other lipogenic gene promoters where Lsd1 catalyzes H3K9 demethylation, thereby epigenetically increasing expression of lipogenic genes and lipogenesis. Insulin potently stimulates the Slug epigenetic pathway which mediates,

at least in part, insulin-stimulated lipogenesis. It is worth mentioning that many cytokines and cellular stressors, including TNF- α , IL-6, hypoxia, and oxidative stress, which are elevated in obesity, also stimulate Slug expression (32–36). We are tempted to propose that Slug serves as an epigenetic integrator of these obesogenic factors to orchestrate pathogenic lipogenesis, leading to NAFLD and related metabolic disease.

We previously reported that Snail1 suppresses de novo lipogenesis in hepatocytes (26). Snail1 elicits repressive deacetylation of both H3K9 and H3K27, but not demethylation of H3K9, on the *Fasn* promoter (26). Clearly, Slug and Snail1 have the opposing actions on de novo lipogenesis. Slug and Snail1 likely recruit distinct epigenetic enzymes to lipogenic promoters, resulting in functionally opposite histone modifications. Therefore, hepatic lipogenesis is likely to be governed by a Slug/Snail1 epigenetic balance. Hepatic Slug/Snail1 imbalance may contribute to aberrant lipogenesis and NAFLD. Of note, multiple transcription factors (e.g., Srebp1c, Lxra, USF-1, and E2F1) have been identified to be involved in de novo lipogenesis (6–11). We postulate that Slug-triggered epigenetic modifications confer permissive chromatin conformations on which other transcription factors act to stimulate expression of lipogenic genes. This hypothesis warrants additional investigation in the future.

In conclusion, we unravel an insulin/Slug/Lsd1/H3K9 demethylation lipogenic pathway. This epigenetic pathway is aberrantly activated in the liver under obesity condition, and promotes NAFLD and insulin resistance. The Slug/Lsd1 pathway may serve a potential therapeutic target for the treatment of NAFLD and type 2 diabetes.

Methods

Generation of Slug^{hep} mice. *Snai2* genomic DNA was prepared from 129X1/SvJ mice using PCR, confirmed by DNA sequencing, and used to prepare target vectors (Supplemental Figure 1B). *Slug* target vectors were introduced by electroporation into 129/Sv ES cells that were subsequently selected by G418 and FIAU. *Slug* targeting (*Slug*^{fl-Neo}) was verified by PCR and DNA sequencing analyses. *Slug*^{fl-Neo} ES cells were injected into C57BL/6J blastocysts to generate *Slug*^{fl-Neo} mice. The Neo cassette was removed to generate *Slug*^{fl/+} mice by crossing *Slug*^{fl-Neo} mice with Tg^{ACT-FLPe} mice (Jackson Laboratory) (37). *Slug*^{fl/+} mice were backcrossed with C57BL/6J mice over 6 generations (remove the *Flp* gene) and crossed with *albumin-Cre* drivers to produce *Slug*^{hep} (*Slug*^{fl/fl} *Cre*^{+/-}) mice. *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice were crossed with *albumin-CreER*^{T2} drivers to generate *Slug*^{fl/fl} *CreER*^{+/-} mice. Adult *Slug*^{fl/fl} *CreER*^{+/-} mice were intraperitoneally injected with tamoxifen (Cayman Chemical) (0.5 mg/mouse, twice 2 days apart) to ablate Slug specifically in hepatocytes. *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice were crossed with *ob*^{+/-} mice to generate *Slug*^{fl/fl} *ob/ob* mice. Adult *Slug*^{fl/fl} *ob/ob* mice were transduced with Cre or GFP (control) adenoviral vectors (10¹¹ viral particles/mouse) via tail vein injection to ablate hepatocyte Slug. Mice were housed on a 12-hour light-dark cycle in the Unit for Laboratory Animal Medicine at the University of Michigan (ULAM) and fed ad libitum either a chow diet (9% fat in calories; TestDiet) or a HFD (60% fat in calories; Research Diets).

Human samples. Human liver samples were provided by the Liver Tissue Cell Distribution System at the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) and were described previously (38, 39). Both males and females were included. Individuals with an alco-

hol-drinking history (2–3 drinks/day) or liver cancer were excluded. The average ages for healthy individuals and NASH patients were approximately 56 and 53, respectively.

Liver-specific overexpression of Slug and Lsd1 inhibitor treatment. Murine Slug or Δ N30 was inserted into AAV-CAG vectors. C57BL/6J males (8 weeks) were transduced with AAV-CAG-GFP, AAV-CAG-Slug, or AAV-CAG- Δ N30 vectors (10¹¹ viral particles/mouse) via tail vein injection. After 1 week of recovery, they were placed on a HFD for 8 to 11 weeks. C57BL/6J males (9–10 weeks) were transduced with Slug or GFP adenoviral vectors via tail veins. Five days later, mice were treated with Lsd1 inhibitor GSK2879552 (10 mg/kg body weight, daily) for an additional 5 days. Livers were harvested for CHIP and immunoblotting assays.

Glucose, insulin, and pyruvate tolerance tests. For glucose tolerance test (GTT), mice were fasted overnight and intraperitoneally injected with glucose (1 g/kg body weight). For insulin tolerance test (ITT), mice were fasted for 4 hours and intraperitoneally injected with human insulin (0.75 U/kg body weight). For pyruvate tolerance test (PTT), mice were fasted for 6 hours and intraperitoneally injected with pyruvate (1 g/kg body weight). Blood samples were collected from tail veins 0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes after injection and used to measure blood glucose levels. Plasma insulin levels were measured using mouse insulin ELISA kits (Crystal Chem).

Nile red staining and TAG levels. Liver frozen sections were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 minutes, stained with Nile red (1 μ g/mL in PBS) for approximately 30 minutes, and visualized using fluorescence microscopy (40). Liver samples were homogenized in 1% acetic acid. Lipids were extracted using 80% chloroform/methanol (2:1). Organic fractions were dried in a chemical hood, resuspended in a KOH (3 M)/ethanol solution, incubated at 70°C for 1 hour, and mixed with MgCl₂ (0.75 M). Aqueous fractions were used to measure TAG levels using Free Glycerol Reagent (MilliporeSigma) (25).

Fasn luciferase reporter assays. The *rattus Fasn* promoter (from -225 to +45) was prepared by PCR (forward primer: 5'-AGTGCCTCTCATGTATGCTTAA-3' and reverse primer: 5'-TCCCGCAGTCTCGATACCTTGG-3') and inserted into pGL3 vectors. HepG2 cells were grown in DMEM containing 5 mM glucose and 10% calf serum at 5% CO₂ and 37°C, and transiently cotransfected with *Fasn* luciferase reporter plasmids using polyethylenimine (Sigma-Aldrich) (41). Luciferase activities were measured 72 hours after transfection using a kit (Promega) and normalized to β -gal internal control.

De novo lipogenesis and shRNA knockdown. Primary hepatocytes were isolated using liver perfusion with type II collagenase (Worthington Biochem) (42), and were grown in William's E Medium (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with 2% FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin. Hepatocytes were transduced with Slug or GFP adenoviral vectors as described previously (43), and treated with GSK2879552 (1 μ M) for 24 hours. De novo lipogenesis was assessed using [³H]-acetate and normalized to total protein levels as described previously (44). Primary hepatocytes were isolated from *Slug*^{hep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} mice at 8 to 10 weeks of age, deprived of serum overnight in the presence of 5 mM glucose, and stimulated with 50 nM insulin for 12 hours. Lipogenesis was measured as described above. Primary hepatocytes were isolated from overnight-fasted C57BL/6J males, grown in William's E Medium pretreated with GSK2879552 (4 μ M) for 4 hours, and subsequently stimulated with insulin (50 nM) in the presence of GSK2879552. Lipogenesis was

measured 4 hours later. Primary hepatocytes were transduced with *Srebp1c* shRNA (GTCTTCTATCAATGACAAGA) adenoviral vectors (scramble RNA vectors as control) to silence *Srebp1c* as described previously (31). Concomitantly, hepatocytes were also transduced with Slug or β -gal adenoviral vectors, and subjected to lipogenesis or immunoblotting assays 2 days later.

Immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation, and protein stability. Tissues or cells were homogenized in a lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1.0% NP-40, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EGTA, 1 mM Na₃VO₄, 100 mM NaF, 10 mM Na₄P₂O₇, 1 mM PMSF, 10 mg/mL aprotinin, and 10 mg/mL leupeptin). Tissue or cell extracts were immunoprecipitated and/or immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Primary hepatocytes were transduced with Slug adenoviral vectors. Forty hours later, the cells were derived of serum overnight and treated with cycloheximide (100 μ g/mL) in the presence of either insulin (100 nM) or PBS (control) for 0 to 8 hours. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies against Slug or α -tubulin. Slug protein was quantified and normalized to α -tubulin levels. Slug abundance was presented as a ratio to its baseline levels before cycloheximide treatment and plotted against cycloheximide treatment duration. In some figures, proteins were blotted in parallel gels because their molecular weights or their abundance were drastically different. Antibody information is listed in Supplemental Table 1.

Quantitative real-time RT-PCR. Total RNAs were extracted using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen Life Technologies). The first-strand cDNAs were synthesized using random primers and M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Promega). Quantitative real-time RT-PCR (qPCR) was performed using Radiant SYBR Green 2X Lo-ROX qPCR Kits (Alkali Scientific) and StepOnePlus RT PCR Systems (Life Technologies Corporation). qPCR primers are listed in Supplemental Table 2.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assays were described previously (25). Briefly, liver samples were treated with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes to cross-link DNA protein complexes. Genomic DNA was extracted and sheared to 200- to 500-bp fragments using a sonicator (Model Q800R, QSONICA). DNA protein complexes were immunoprecipitated with the indicated antibodies. Cross-link was reversed by heating at 65°C for 4 hours. DNA was recovered using commercial kits or chemical purifications and used for PCR or qPCR analysis. *Fasn* promoter primers

flanking the putative Slug-binding motifs are listed in Supplemental Table 2. ChIP antibody information is listed in Supplemental Table 1.

Affymetrix microarray analysis. *Slug*^{thep} and *Slug*^{fl/fl} males were fed a HFD for 11 weeks. Variable transcripts were analyzed using The KEGG pathway analysis and DAVID Bioinformatics Resources version 6.8 (<http://david.ncifcrf.gov>).

Statistics. Differences between 2 groups were analyzed by 2-tailed Student's *t* test. Comparisons among more than 3 groups were analyzed by 1-way ANOVA/Sidak posttest (GraphPad Prism 7). Longitudinal data (GTT, ITT, and PTT) were analyzed by 2-way ANOVA/Bonferroni's posttest (GraphPad Prism 7). A *P* value less than 0.05 was considered significant. Complete antibody and primer source data are presented in Supplemental Information.

Study approval. Animal experiments were conducted following the protocols approved by the University of Michigan Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

Author contributions

YL, HL, LJ, and QS conducted the experiments. YL and LR designed the experiments and wrote the paper. YL, HL, QS, LJ, LY, JDL, WSW, and LR performed data analysis and edited the paper.

Acknowledgments

We thank Mark J. Canet, Zhiguo Zhang, Xin Tong, Yatrik M. Shah, and M. Bishr Omary for assistance and discussions. This study was supported by grants R01 DK094014, R01 DK114220, and R01 DK115646 (to LR) and DK102456 (to JDL) from the National Institutes of Health; the American Diabetes Association 1-18-IBS-189 (to LR); and the American Heart Association Postdoctoral Fellowship 14POST20230007 (to YL). This work used the cores supported by the Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center (NIH DK20572) and the University of Michigan Gut Peptide Research Center (NIH DK34933).

Address correspondence to: Liangyou Rui, 7810 Medical Sciences II, 1137 Catherine Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA. Phone: 734.615.7544; Email: ruiy@umich.edu. Or to: Wen-Shu Wu, Lab Room 5140, 909 South Wolcott, Chicago, Illinois 60612, USA. Phone: 312.996.2586; Email: wuwenshu@uic.edu.

- Chirala SS, et al. Fatty acid synthesis is essential in embryonic development: fatty acid synthase null mutants and most of the heterozygotes die in utero. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2003;100(11):6358–6363.
- Lambert JE, Ramos-Roman MA, Browning JD, Parks EJ. Increased de novo lipogenesis is a distinct characteristic of individuals with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. *Gastroenterology*. 2014;146(3):726–735.
- Fabbrini E, et al. Physiological mechanisms of weight gain-induced steatosis in people with obesity. *Gastroenterology*. 2016;150(1):79–81.e2.
- Erion DM, et al. Prevention of hepatic steatosis and hepatic insulin resistance by knockdown of cAMP response element-binding protein. *Cell Metab*. 2009;10(6):499–506.
- Jornayvaz FR, Shulman GI. Diacylglycerol activation of protein kinase C ϵ and hepatic insulin resistance. *Cell Metab*. 2012;15(5):574–584.
- Hagiwara A, et al. Hepatic mTORC2 activates glycolysis and lipogenesis through Akt, glucokinase, and SREBP1c. *Cell Metab*. 2012;15(5):725–738.
- Li S, Brown MS, Goldstein JL. Bifurcation of insulin signaling pathway in rat liver: mTORC1 required for stimulation of lipogenesis, but not inhibition of gluconeogenesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2010;107(8):3441–3446.
- Tobin KA, et al. Liver X receptors as insulin-mediating factors in fatty acid and cholesterol biosynthesis. *J Biol Chem*. 2002;277(12):10691–10697.
- Chen G, Liang G, Ou J, Goldstein JL, Brown MS. Central role for liver X receptor in insulin-mediated activation of Srebp-1c transcription and stimulation of fatty acid synthesis in liver. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2004;101(31):11245–11250.
- Wong RH, Chang I, Hudak CS, Hyun S, Kwan HY, Sul HS. A role of DNA-PK for the metabolic gene regulation in response to insulin. *Cell*. 2009;136(6):1056–1072.
- Denechaud PD, et al. E2F1 mediates sustained lipogenesis and contributes to hepatic steatosis. *J Clin Invest*. 2016;126(1):137–150.
- Kim YC, Fang S, Byun S, Seok S, Kemper B, Kemper JK. Farnesoid X receptor-induced lysine-specific histone demethylase reduces hepatic bile acid levels and protects the liver against bile acid toxicity. *Hepatology*. 2015;62(1):220–231.
- Inukai T, et al. SLUG, a ces-1-related zinc finger transcription factor gene with antiapoptotic activity, is a downstream target of the E2A-HLF oncoprotein. *Mol Cell*. 1999;4(3):343–352.
- Peinado H, Ballester E, Esteller M, Cano A. Snail mediates E-cadherin repression by the recruitment of the Sin3A/histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1)/HDAC2 complex. *Mol Cell Biol*. 2004;24(1):306–319.

15. Lin Y, et al. The SNAG domain of Snail1 functions as a molecular hook for recruiting lysine-specific demethylase 1. *EMBO J*. 2010;29(11):1803–1816.
16. Ferrari-Amorotti G, et al. Inhibiting interactions of lysine demethylase LSD1 with snail/slugs blocks cancer cell invasion. *Cancer Res*. 2013;73(1):235–245.
17. Sambat A, et al. LSD1 interacts with Zfp516 to promote UCP1 transcription and brown fat program. *Cell Rep*. 2016;15(11):2536–2549.
18. Barrallo-Gimeno A, Nieto MA. The Snail genes as inducers of cell movement and survival: implications in development and cancer. *Development*. 2005;132(14):3151–3161.
19. Lin Y, Dong C, Zhou BP. Epigenetic regulation of EMT: the Snail story. *Curr Pharm Des*. 2014;20(11):1698–1705.
20. Desgrosellier JS, et al. Integrin $\alpha\beta3$ drives slug activation and stemness in the pregnant and neoplastic mammary gland. *Dev Cell*. 2012;30(3):295–308.
21. Guo W, et al. Slug and Sox9 cooperatively determine the mammary stem cell state. *Cell*. 2012;148(5):1015–1028.
22. Inoue A, et al. Slug, a highly conserved zinc finger transcriptional repressor, protects hematopoietic progenitor cells from radiation-induced apoptosis in vivo. *Cancer Cell*. 2002;2(4):279–288.
23. Tang Y, Feinberg T, Keller ET, Li XY, Weiss SJ. Snail/Slug binding interactions with YAP/TAZ control skeletal stem cell self-renewal and differentiation. *Nat Cell Biol*. 2016;18(9):917–929.
24. Wu WS, et al. Slug antagonizes p53-mediated apoptosis of hematopoietic progenitors by repressing puma. *Cell*. 2005;123(4):641–653.
25. Sun C, et al. Adipose Snail1 regulates lipolysis and lipid partitioning by suppressing adipose triacylglycerol lipase expression. *Cell Rep*. 2016;17(8):2015–2027.
26. Liu Y, et al. Insulin/Snail1 axis ameliorates fatty liver disease by epigenetically suppressing lipogenesis. *Nat Commun*. 2018;9(1):2751.
27. Lee SY, et al. Wnt/Snail signaling regulates cytochrome C oxidase and glucose metabolism. *Cancer Res*. 2012;72(14):3607–3617.
28. Dong C, et al. Loss of FBP1 by Snail-mediated repression provides metabolic advantages in basal-like breast cancer. *Cancer Cell*. 2013;23(3):316–331.
29. Pérez-Mancera PA, et al. Adipose tissue mass is modulated by SLUG (SNAI2). *Hum Mol Genet*. 2007;16(23):2972–2986.
30. Wu ZQ, Li XY, Hu CY, Ford M, Kleer CG, Weiss SJ. Canonical Wnt signaling regulates Slug activity and links epithelial-mesenchymal transition with epigenetic breast cancer 1, early onset (BRCA1) repression. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2012;109(41):16654–16659.
31. Tong X, et al. E4BP4 is an insulin-induced stabilizer of nuclear SREBP-1c and promotes SREBP-1c-mediated lipogenesis. *J Lipid Res*. 2016;57(7):1219–1230.
32. Storci G, et al. TNF α up-regulates SLUG via the NF- κ B/HIF1 α axis, which imparts breast cancer cells with a stem cell-like phenotype. *J Cell Physiol*. 2010;225(3):682–691.
33. Miao JW, Liu LJ, Huang J. Interleukin-6-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition through signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 in human cervical carcinoma. *Int J Oncol*. 2014;45(1):165–176.
34. Huang CH, et al. Regulation of membrane-type 4 matrix metalloproteinase by SLUG contributes to hypoxia-mediated metastasis. *Neoplasia*. 2009;11(12):1371–1382.
35. Cha HS, Bae EK, Ahn JK, Lee J, Ahn KS, Koh EM. Slug suppression induces apoptosis via Puma transactivation in rheumatoid arthritis fibroblast-like synoviocytes treated with hydrogen peroxide. *Exp Mol Med*. 2010;42(6):428–436.
36. Kim MC, Cui FJ, Kim Y. Hydrogen peroxide promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition and stemness in human malignant mesothelioma cells. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*. 2013;14(6):3625–3630.
37. Chen Z, Morris DL, Jiang L, Liu Y, Rui L. SH2B1 in β -cells regulates glucose metabolism by promoting β -cell survival and islet expansion. *Diabetes*. 2014;63(2):585–595.
38. Xu Y, Zalzal M, Xu J, Li Y, Yin L, Zhang Y. A metabolic stress-inducible miR-34a-HNF4 α pathway regulates lipid and lipoprotein metabolism. *Nat Commun*. 2015;6:7466.
39. Guo L, et al. Hepatic neuregulin 4 signaling defines an endocrine checkpoint for steatosis-to-NASH progression. *J Clin Invest*. 2017;127(12):4449–4461.
40. Liu Y, Sheng L, Xiong Y, Shen H, Liu Y, Rui L. Liver NF- κ B-inducing kinase promotes liver steatosis and glucose counterregulation in male mice with obesity. *Endocrinology*. 2017;158(5):1207–1216.
41. Jiang B, Shen H, Chen Z, Yin L, Zan L, Rui L. Carboxyl terminus of HSC70-interacting protein (CHIP) down-regulates NF- κ B-inducing kinase (NIK) and suppresses NIK-induced liver injury. *J Biol Chem*. 2015;290(18):11704–11714.
42. Sheng L, et al. NF- κ B-inducing kinase (NIK) promotes hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance in obesity by augmenting glucagon action. *Nat Med*. 2012;18(6):943–949.
43. Shen H, et al. Mouse hepatocyte overexpression of NF- κ B-inducing kinase (NIK) triggers fatal macrophage-dependent liver injury and fibrosis. *Hepatology*. 2014;60(6):2065–2076.
44. Sheng L, Cho KW, Zhou Y, Shen H, Rui L. Lipocalin 13 protein protects against hepatic steatosis by both inhibiting lipogenesis and stimulating fatty acid β -oxidation. *J Biol Chem*. 2011;286(44):38128–38135.