

THE EFFECT OF ETHANOL ON FATTY ACID METABOLISM;
STIMULATION OF HEPATIC FATTY ACID SYNTHESIS
IN VITRO *

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Fatty infiltration of the liver is a common finding in alcoholic patients, but the mechanisms responsible for the accumulation of hepatic fat are not clear (2). In the present investigation, an attempt was made to clarify this relationship by studying the effect of ethanol on fatty acid metabolism in rat liver *in vitro* (3).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seventy-one male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing from 250 to 400 g were maintained on Purina Laboratory Chow, except for a 24 hour period immediately preceding the experiment. During this period, they were given 36.5 g glucose per kg together with 7.5 g ethanol per kg or, in the experiment shown in Table III, 50 g per kg fructose, administered by means of 5 gastric tube feedings of equal volume. Approximately 3 hours after the last gastric feeding, the animals were decapitated. The liver was quickly removed, and slices were prepared in the cold with a Stadie-Riggs slicer (4). The C¹⁴-labeled¹ and unlabeled substrates were dissolved in 5 ml isotonic Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate buffer, pH 7.4 (6), and the final concentration of the substrates was expressed as millimoles per liter. An aliquot of each incubation mixture was added to a toluene solution containing 12 per cent methanol, 0.4 per cent diphenyloxazole (DPO) and 0.005 per

cent 1,4-di-[2-(5 phenyloxazolyl)] benzene (POPOP) (7) and the radioactivity counted in a Packard liquid scintillation counter. Randomized liver slices (approximately 0.5 g) were suspended in the incubation mixture in the main compartment of incubation flasks (8). The flasks were sealed with serum caps, gassed five minutes with a mixture of 95 per cent O₂ and 5 per cent CO₂, and then incubated for 3 hours at 37.5° C in a Dubnoff shaking water bath. Rat epididymal fat pads (0.5 to 1.0 g) were incubated in the same manner. At the end of the incubation, 0.2 ml of 10 N sulfuric acid was injected with a needle through the serum cap into the main compartment, and 1 ml of alkaline hyamine (9) into the center well. The flasks were then shaken for 30 minutes in an ice bath to trap the evolving CO₂ in the hyamine. The hyamine-C¹⁴O₂ solution was transferred into a volumetric flask and made up to 5 ml with toluene; 2 ml of this solution was mixed with 16 ml of toluene containing 0.4 per cent DPO and 0.005 per cent POPOP (9), and the radioactivity was measured in a Packard liquid scintillation counter. To calculate the disintegrations per minute (dpm), the obtained counts were multiplied by the efficiency of the counter which was determined separately for each experiment with an internal C¹⁴ standard. C¹⁴O₂ was expressed in dpm per gram of wet tissue or per milligram of tissue nitrogen.

The incubated tissue from each flask was homogenized in the incubation mixture, and an aliquot of this homogenate was used for determination of total nitrogen by the micro-Kjeldahl method (10). The rest of the homogenate was transferred to a screw-capped bottle, to which 0.4 ml of 90 per cent (wt/vol) potassium hydroxide per ml of homogenate was added. This mixture was saponified by autoclaving for 1 hour at 120° C. After cooling, ethanol was added to obtain a final concentration of 50 per cent. The mixture was vigorously shaken with 20 ml petroleum ether for 10 minutes to remove non-saponifiable material. After repeating the extraction with petroleum ether 3 times, the ethanol remaining in the aqueous phase was removed by heating on a steam bath, and the pH was reduced to below 3.0 with concentrated sulfuric acid. After cooling, the fatty acids were extracted with 20 ml petroleum ether. The extraction was repeated 3 times, and the ether extracts were pooled and washed twice with water. An aliquot of the washed ether extract was evaporated under a nitrogen stream, and the dry residue was used for estimation of total fatty

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¹ The following C¹⁴-labeled substrates were used: acetate-1-C¹⁴, acetate-2-C¹⁴, ethanol-1-C¹⁴, ethanol-2-C¹⁴, and palmitate-1-C¹⁴, the latter being bound to crystalline bovine albumin (5). The various substrates were purchased from New England Nuclear Corp., Boston, Mass., and Tracerlab, Inc., Waltham, Mass.

acids (11). The results were expressed in milligrams of palmitic acid per milligram of tissue nitrogen. Using this method, about 95 per cent of palmitic acid added to homogenized liver slices was recovered. Another dried aliquot was dissolved in toluene containing 0.4 per cent of DPO and 0.005 per cent of POPOP, and the radioactivity of the fatty acids was determined in a Packard liquid scintillation counter. The labeling of fatty acids was expressed in dpm per milligram of tissue nitrogen. To permit comparison of the results obtained with different substrates and substrate concentrations, incorporation of C^{14} into fatty acids was also expressed as percentage of the $C^{14}O_2$ evolved; labeling expressed in this way will subsequently be called "relative incorporation." In all experiments, control incubations were carried out with acid-inactivated liver slices.

In each experiment, tissues obtained from the same animal were used for comparison of the effect of the various substrates. The mean of the individual differences was calculated and its degree of significance was tested by the *t* test (12).

RESULTS

1. *Total fatty acid content of liver slices incubated with ethanol, acetate or glucose.* After incubation for 3 hours, the total fatty acid content of rat liver slices averaged 0.885 mg palmitic acid per mg tissue nitrogen when incubated with 10 mM ethanol, and 0.805 mg palmitic acid on incubation with 10 mM acetate. In 17 paired determinations, the mean difference was 0.080 ± 0.029 mg palmitic acid per mg tissue nitrogen ($p < 0.02$).

In nine instances, slices were incubated with either 10 mM ethanol or 5 mM glucose. At the

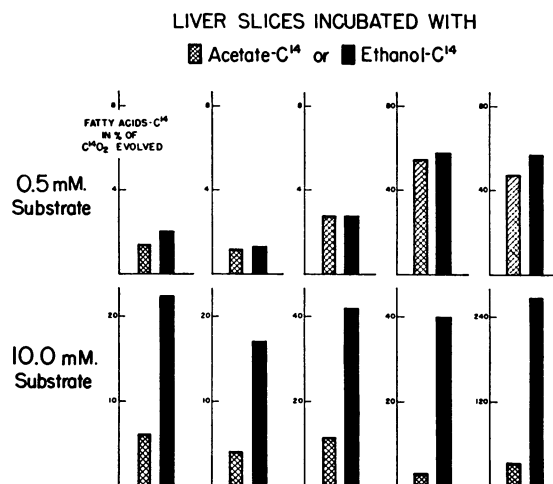


FIG. 1. LABELING OF FATTY ACIDS IN LIVER SLICES INCUBATED WITH ACETATE-1,2- C^{14} OR ETHANOL-1,2- C^{14} . For both ethanol and acetate, the specific activity was 1.3 mc per mmole at the lower substrate concentration (0.5 mM), and 0.033 mc per mmole at the higher substrate concentration (10 mM). The results are expressed as fatty acids- C^{14} in per cent of $C^{14}O_2$ evolved (relative incorporation).

end of the incubation period, the total fatty acid content of the slices was on the average 0.901 mg palmitic acid per mg of tissue nitrogen in the presence of ethanol, and 0.831 mg palmitic acid, with glucose. The mean difference was 0.070 ± 0.021 mg palmitic acid per mg of tissue nitrogen ($p < 0.02$).

2. *Incubation of liver slices and adipose tissue with acetate-1,2- C^{14} or ethanol-1,2- C^{14} .* As seen

TABLE I
Incubation of rat liver slices *

With 0.33 μ c/ml acetate-1- C^{14} and 10 mM unlabeled acetate			With 0.33 μ c/ml acetate-1- C^{14} and 10 mM unlabeled ethanol		
$C^{14}O_2$	Fatty acids- C^{14}		$C^{14}O_2$	Fatty acids- C^{14}	
dpm/mg N	dpm/mg N	% of $C^{14}O_2$ †	dpm/mg N	dpm/mg N	% of $C^{14}O_2$
25,940	1,260	4.9	9,300	14,500	155.9
19,940	1,260	6.3	15,330	6,570	42.9
33,540	2,870	5.8	9,950	1,180	11.9
26,390	1,390	5.3	15,810	2,090	13.2
34,180	1,850	5.4	19,060	6,040	31.7
2,340	230	9.6	7,170	1,340	18.7
19,840	3,660	18.4	20,700	6,190	29.9
34,070	1,700	5.0	18,920	6,290	33.2
25,560	400	1.6	21,550	2,740	12.7
20,470	250	1.2	15,580	3,400	21.9
32,090	970	3.0	11,730	5,270	44.9
5,030	1,640	32.7	12,740	23,070	181.1

* In this and in all subsequent tables, results given on the same horizontal line were obtained with tissue from the same rat.

† C^{14} in fatty acids $\times 100/C^{14}$ in CO_2 .

in Figure 1, at a substrate concentration of 0.5 mM, relative incorporation of acetate-1,2-C¹⁴ (1.3 mc per mmole) and of ethanol-1,2-C¹⁴ (1.3 mc per mmole) into fatty acids of liver slices was similar for each individual rat, although considerable variation was observed between different animals.

With a substrate concentration 20 times higher, however (10 mM; 0.033 mc per mmole), the relative incorporation of the label from ethanol-1,2-C¹⁴ into fatty acids was 3 to 12 times higher than with acetate-1,2-C¹⁴ (Figure 1).

Adipose tissue of 8 rats was incubated with either 0.5 mM ethanol-1,2-C¹⁴ or 0.5 mM acetate-1,2-C¹⁴ (1.3 mc per mmole). With ethanol-C¹⁴, much less C¹⁴O₂ was produced than with acetate-C¹⁴, the respective values being 156 ± 58 dpm per mg of tissue nitrogen against 1,787 ± 306 dpm.

3. *Effect of unlabeled substrates on the metabolism of acetate-1-C¹⁴ in liver slices and adipose tissue.* The results in Tables I and II indicate that on incubation of liver slices with 0.33 μc per ml acetate-1-C¹⁴ (specific activity of the undiluted acetate-1-C¹⁴: 1 mc per mmole), incorporation of the label into fatty acids was approximately four times higher in the presence of 10 mM unlabeled ethanol than with 10 mM unlabeled acetate (*p* < 0.001). With 10 mM unlabeled ethanol, the relative incorporation of the label into fatty acids was approximately six times greater than with 10 mM unlabeled acetate and three times greater than with 5 mM unlabeled glucose (Figure 2).

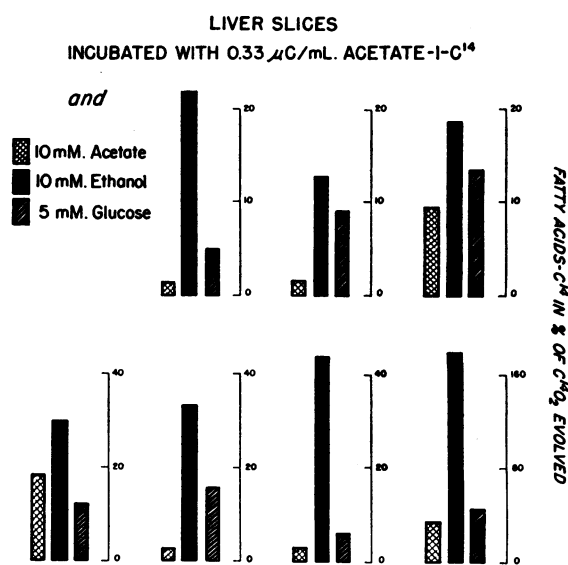


FIG. 2. EFFECT OF UNLABELED ACETATE, ETHANOL OR GLUCOSE ON THE RELATIVE INCORPORATION OF ACETATE-1-C¹⁴ INTO FATTY ACIDS IN LIVER SLICES.

As seen in Table II, incubation of liver slices in the presence of 0.6 mM methylene blue resulted in decreased incorporation of the label into fatty acids in all experiments. It reduced in part the stimulatory effect of ethanol on the relative incorporation of the label into fatty acids.

In adipose tissue, no stimulatory effect was observed with ethanol, while glucose enhanced acetate-1-C¹⁴ incorporation into fatty acids (Figure 3).

TABLE II
Effect of methylene blue on incubation of rat liver slices

Rat	With 0.33 μc/ml acetate-1-C ¹⁴ and 10 mM unlabeled acetate			With 0.33 μc/ml acetate-1-C ¹⁴ and 10 mM unlabeled ethanol		
	C ¹⁴ O ₂	Fatty acids-C ¹⁴	% of C ¹⁴ O ₂ *	C ¹⁴ O ₂	Fatty acids-C ¹⁴	% of C ¹⁴ O ₂
	<i>dpm/mg N</i>	<i>dpm/mg N</i>		<i>dpm/mg N</i>	<i>dpm/mg N</i>	
Without methylene blue						
a	35,410	5,840	16.5	22,620	25,520	112.8
b	47,920	9,040	18.9	30,190	20,120	66.6
c	38,540	4,804	12.5	28,990	9,910	46.1
d	44,820	1,640	3.7	34,520	13,540	39.2
e	15,540	317	2.0	10,570	9,100	86.1
With 0.6 mM methylene blue						
a	25,590	710	2.8	29,560	3,500	11.8
b	29,530	1,240	4.2	33,070	4,270	12.9
c	10,790	430	3.9	27,910	2,000	7.2
d	36,690	230	0.6	41,890	920	2.2
e	8,850	132	1.5	21,180	890	4.2

* C¹⁴ in fatty acids × 100/C¹⁴ in CO₂.

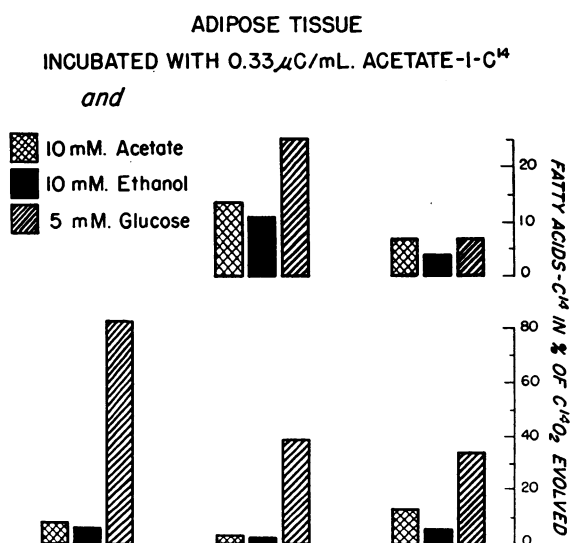


FIG. 3. EFFECT OF UNLABELED ACETATE, ETHANOL OR GLUCOSE ON THE RELATIVE INCORPORATION OF ACETATE-1-C¹⁴ INTO FATTY ACIDS IN ADIPOSE TISSUE.

The results of Table III indicate that in the presence of unlabeled sorbitol, incorporation of the label into fatty acids of liver slices was two to five times higher than with equimolar amounts of unlabeled fructose.

4. *Effect of ethanol on the C¹⁴O₂ production from palmitate-1-C¹⁴ and acetate-1-C¹⁴ in liver slices.* Liver slices were incubated with 0.03, 0.04 or 0.06 μ c per ml palmitate-1-C¹⁴ (1 mc per mmole), supplemented with either 10 mM unlabeled acetate or 10 mM unlabeled ethanol.

On incubation with ethanol, the average C¹⁴O₂ formation in 14 experiments was 30,900 dpm per g of tissue and on incubation with acetate, 58,500 dpm. The mean difference was 27,600 \pm 10,500 dpm per g of tissue ($p < 0.05$). When, under

C¹⁴O₂ PRODUCTION IN RAT LIVER SLICES

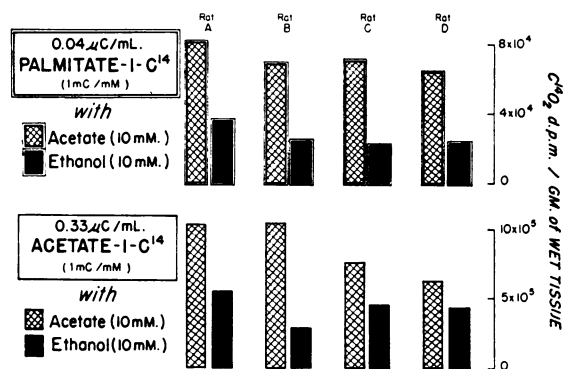


FIG. 4. EFFECT OF UNLABELED ETHANOL OR ACETATE ON C¹⁴O₂ PRODUCTION BY RANDOMIZED LIVER SLICES, INCUBATED WITH EITHER ACETATE-1-C¹⁴ OR PALMITATE-1-C¹⁴.

similar experimental conditions, palmitate-1-C¹⁴ was replaced by acetate -1-C¹⁴ (Tables I and II), the average C¹⁴O₂ production was 304,700 dpm per mg of tissue nitrogen in the presence of unlabeled ethanol and 461,600 dpm with unlabeled acetate. The mean difference in 17 experiments was 156,900 \pm 9,200 dpm per mg of tissue nitrogen ($p < 0.001$).

In four instances when randomized liver slices obtained from the *same* animal were used to study the effect of 10 mM ethanol on C¹⁴O₂ production from both palmitate-1-C¹⁴ and from acetate-1-C¹⁴, the reduction in C¹⁴O₂ formation was comparable with both labeled substrates (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

The total fatty acid content of liver slices incubated for 3 hours with ethanol was found to be significantly higher as compared to incubation

TABLE III
Incubation of rat liver slices

With 0.33 μ c/ml acetate-1-C ¹⁴ and 60 mM unlabeled fructose			With 0.33 μ c/ml acetate-1-C ¹⁴ and 60 mM unlabeled sorbitol		
C ¹⁴ O ₂	Fatty acids-C ¹⁴		C ¹⁴ O ₂	Fatty acids-C ¹⁴	
dpm/mg N	dpm/mg N	% of C ¹⁴ O ₂ *	dpm/mg N	dpm/mg N	% of C ¹⁴ O ₂
58,180	28,920	49.7	55,660	69,640	125.1
69,280	19,120	27.5	73,280	70,860	96.7
62,300	20,670	33.2	72,890	53,380	73.2
62,930	32,070	51.0	71,090	81,960	115.2
33,840	11,810	34.9	33,180	49,920	150.0
37,590	7,320	19.5	49,670	46,920	94.5

* C¹⁴ in fatty acids \times 100/C¹⁴ in CO₂.

with glucose or acetate. In the subsequent experiments, an attempt was made to clarify the mechanism responsible for this finding.

The results in Figure 1 indicate that at a substrate concentration of 0.5 mM, the relative incorporation of ethanol- C^{14} and acetate- C^{14} into hepatic fatty acids was similar, while with a substrate concentration 20 times higher, relative incorporation into fatty acids was 3 to 12 times higher with ethanol- C^{14} as compared with acetate- C^{14} . Similarly, when liver slices were incubated with acetate- C^{14} and either 10 mM unlabeled ethanol or unlabeled acetate (Table I), ethanol enhanced the incorporation of acetate- C^{14} into fatty acids and reduced the production of $C^{14}O_2$.

Interpretation of these findings is complicated by the variable dilution of the label by the unlabeled substrates and also by possible differences in the rate of metabolism between ethanol and acetate. However, since both for incorporation into fatty acids and for conversion to CO_2 via the tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA), acetate and ethanol pass through a common acetyl-CoA pool (13) and since the total disposition of acetate- C^{14} into both lipids and CO_2 was approximately of the same order of magnitude (Table I), the present findings may suggest that on incubation with ethanol, utilization of acetyl-CoA is shifted in such a way that a relatively larger fraction is incorporated into fatty acids while less is metabolized via the TCA cycle.

In adipose tissue, where lack of alcohol dehydrogenase activity prevents significant oxidation of ethanol (3, 14), ethanol failed to stimulate incorporation of acetate- C^{14} into fatty acids (Figure 3).

In the liver, ethanol is oxidized by alcohol dehydrogenase (15–17) with concomitant reduction of diphosphopyridine nucleotide (DPN) to DPNH (18). *In vivo* and *in vitro*, ethanol was found to reduce the hepatic DPN/DPNH ratio (19, 20).

Decreased concentration of DPNH in the liver was shown to be associated with reduced fatty acid synthesis (21), while in cell-free liver extracts, addition of exogenous DPNH was found to stimulate fatty acid synthesis (22, 23). These findings suggest that ethanol may enhance incorporation of acetate- C^{14} into hepatic fatty acids through the excess DPNH formed on ethanol ox-

idation. It is not known, however, whether this occurs by reducing TCA cycle activity or by direct stimulation of fatty acid synthesis, or both.

Supportive evidence for this concept is obtained by the experiments with sorbitol-fructose (Table III) and with methylene blue (Table II). In the liver, oxidation of sorbitol to fructose is coupled with concomitant reduction of DPN to DPNH (24). The increased incorporation of acetate- C^{14} into fatty acids in the presence of sorbitol may be due to the shift in DPN/DPNH ratio (Table III). Conversely, the presence of a hydrogen acceptor, such as methylene blue, would be expected to offset the stimulatory effect of ethanol, such as is shown in Table II.

It has been shown *in vitro* that addition of DPNH results in reduced oxidation of TCA cycle intermediates (25). Thus, the excess DPNH generated on ethanol oxidation may account for the reduced formation of $C^{14}O_2$ from acetate- C^{14} (Tables I and II) and from palmitate-1- C^{14} (Figure 4). The possibility cannot be excluded with certainty, however, that in addition to stimulating fatty acid synthesis, ethanol may exert an inhibitory effect on fatty acid oxidation.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

1. The total fatty acid content of liver slices is significantly higher when incubated with ethanol than with glucose or acetate.
2. The incorporation of acetate- C^{14} into fatty acids of liver slices is stimulated by ethanol, as compared with acetate or glucose.
3. In adipose tissue, where only small amounts of ethanol are oxidized, no stimulation of fatty acid synthesis by ethanol is observed.
4. In liver slices incubated with ethanol, $C^{14}O_2$ production from acetate-1- C^{14} and from palmitate-1- C^{14} is depressed to a similar extent.
5. Oxidation of ethanol in the liver results in reduction of DPN and a shift in incorporation of acetate- C^{14} toward fatty acid synthesis. Another DPNH generating system (sorbitol-fructose) reproduces this effect, while methylene blue reverses it. These findings suggest that the stimulation of hepatic fatty acid synthesis by ethanol may be the result of the excess DPNH formed on ethanol oxidation.

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