

Pascoal et al.

Resolvin RvD2 reduces hypothalamic inflammation and rescues mice from diet-induced obesity

Additional file 1: Figure S1

Six-week old, male Swiss mice were stereotaxically instrumented in a Stoelting stereotaxic apparatus to receive a cannula placed in the lateral hypothalamic ventricle, using the following stereotaxic coordinates: antero-posterior: 0.34 mm; lateral: 1.0 mm; dorso-ventral: 2.2 mm. The correct position of the cannula was tested five days after surgery by evaluation of the thirst response elicited by intracerebroventricular (icv) angiotensin II (10^6 M). After one week, icv cannulated mice were transferred to the high-fat diet and treated once a day for three days with 2 μ L of saline (CTR) or 2 μ L of DHA (5ng, 10ng or 20ng). Caloric intake and body mass were determined during the experimental period. At the end of the experimental period, the hypothalamus was obtained for real-time PCR quantitative determination of the transcripts encoding for PLA2 (A), 15-LOX (B), 5-LOX (C), GPR18 (D), IL6 (E) and IL10 (F). The methods for hypothalamic extraction and real-time PCR are described in the Methods section of the paper.

