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Review

A Study On Disease On Obesity (Substance P)

Dr.G. Kiran[1*], SK. Shahin kousar[2], K. Ashok[2], S. Sreenidhi[2], S. Deekshitha[2], K. Manjeera[2]

[1]*Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, A.M Reddy Memorial college of Pharmacy, Petlurivaripalem, Narasaraopet, Palnadu dist, 522601.*
[2]*Department of Pharmacology, A.M Reddy Memorial college of Pharmacy, Petlurivaripalem, Narasaraopet, Palnadu dist, 522601.*

*Author for Correspondence: Dr.G. Kiran
Email: gerapatikiran@gmail.com

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Abstract

This review investigates the role of the neuropeptide Substance P (SP) in two increasingly prevalent conditions: obesity and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). SP, a member of the tachykinin family, plays a significant role in neurogenic inflammation and is implicated in intestinal motility, mucosal permeability, and fat tissue metabolism. The study explores how SP contributes to the link between increased adiposity and gut inflammation, highlighting its involvement in the pathogenesis of IBD, including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Recent studies indicate that SP influences immune cell recruitment, cytokine release, and fat depot inflammation factors that are central to both obesity and IBD progression. Additionally, SP may regulate appetite suppression, fat breakdown, and insulin sensitivity, offering potential therapeutic benefits. However, its clinical application is limited by a lack of human studies and unclear mechanisms. Adverse effects such as gastrointestinal discomfort have also been noted. Despite these challenges, emerging evidence positions SP as a potential target for managing metabolic and inflammatory disorders. Further research is needed to elucidate its mechanisms and validate its therapeutic relevance in humans.

Keywords: Neuropeptides, Substance P obesity, Intestinal inflammation, Inflammatory bowl disease (IBD), Creeping fat.

INTRODUCTION

"Substance P (SP) on the development two common pathological conditions, namely obesity and gut inflammation, and elucidate the neuropeptide as a potential regulator between increased adiposity and exacerbated inflammatory responses during IBD. "Obesity is quickly becoming one of western society's great epidemics [1,2]. The well-documented association of obesity with a number of disease states, including

atherosclerosis, hypertension, insulin resistance etc (collectively termed as "metabolic syndrome") [3] and mores recently cancer [4], has increased interest on the mechanisms through which obesity exerts these effects.
Earlier studies have demonstrated that chronic obesity in humans is associated with immune dysregulation reminiscent of low grade inflammation characterized by increased macrophage infiltration into adipose tissue as well as increased expression of proinflammatory cytokines from fat cells. Obesity may affect the outcome or even the development of diseases in which inflammation plays a central role including Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). IBD is used to describe two pathological conditions, namely Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), where intestinal inflammation is a major component. In case with obesity, CD-associated "creeping fat" is also characterized by infiltration of fat depots with immune cells and increased levels of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6 and TNFα, secreted in part by adipocytes

SUBSTANCE (P)

Substance P (SP), is an eleven amino acid peptide and a member of the tachykinin family of peptides. It interacts with the G protein-coupled neurokinin receptor family, primarily with the high affinity neurokinin-1 receptor (NK-1R) and to a lesser extent with NK-2R and NK-3R. SP-NK-1R interactions mediate neurogenic inflammation, intestinal motility mucosal permeability ,and epithelial ion transport and colonocyte proliferation The identification of the SP in fat depots representing the first evidence for adipose tissue sensory innervation, as well as the reductions in epididymal and retroperitoneal adiposity after capsaicin-induced sensory neuron desensitization. Neuropeptide may exert effects on adipocytes among other cells within the fat depots. Recently, using an experimental model of colitis (TNBS) reminiscent of CD, We observed significant inflammatory changes in the mesenteric fat depots of mice and demonstrated the potential involvement of the neuropeptide SP in the generation of proinflammatory responses in adipose tissue that may participate in the development of IBD.

This represented the first demonstration that gut inflammation is accompanied by profound inflammatory changes in the adjacent mesenteric fat depots. The distribution of neurokinin receptors in different cell types, both in the small intestine and colon underlines the importance of these neuropeptide receptors in gastrointestinal function. Several lines of evidence support an important role for SP in the generation of intestinal inflammation. We have recently studied, Straub et. al observed a decrease in the number of sympathetic nerve fibers in all layers of the colon of patients with CD as well as the colon of the DSS. The control of food intake and energy balance is achieved through complex interactions between numerous hormones, signaling molecules and other intracellular effectors, a variety of neuropeptides and their collective receptors.
Obesity and its related pathological are a result of a disruption in this balance.
It place in important role **Gastric Motility And Digestion**
> its presence in the stomach, duodenum, and jejunum
> We have mentioned obesity above the ability of fat cells to produce numerous inflammatory components as well as the ability of fat tissue to recruit inflammatory cells.

THEY ARE TWO MAJOR SOURCE OF ENERGY ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY

The effects of increased adiposity in the outcome of intestinal inflammation have been provided by a recent study showing that high fat feeding of mice before induction of experimental colitis disrupted the balance between regulatory T cells and natural killer T cells thus exacerbating the outcome of the disease. In this model animals kept in high fat diet exhibited increased number of natural killer T cells, which, compared to natural killer T cells isolated from animals on normal diet, produced higher amounts of TNFα and IFNγ, while the numbers of the regulatory T cells was significantly decreased. IBD patients exhibit elevated cytokine and endotoxin (LPS) levels in their circulation and these factors are also thought to be central to the activation of inflammatory cells that participate in the development of these diseases. They produced similar changes in adipose tissue, liver size and insulin resistance, as did high fat diet.

Pain-related disorders
A) Chronic pain
B) Migraines
C) Fibromyalgia

Neurological Disorders
A) Depression
B) Anxiety disorders
C) Alzheimer's disease

Gastrointestinal Disorders
A) Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
B) Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)

Advantage Of Obesity (Substance P)

1. Appetite Suppression

Substance P, a neuropeptide, has been shown to play a role in regulating appetite. Research suggests that it may help reduce food intake by suppressing appetite, which can lead to weight loss.

2. Increased Fat Burning

Substance P has been found to increase the breakdown of fat cells, which can aid in weight loss. This is achieved by enhancing the activity of enzymes involved in lipolysis (fat breakdown).

3. Improved Insulin Sensitivity

Substance P has been shown to improve insulin sensitivity, which can help regulate blood sugar levels. This is particularly important for individuals with obesity, as insulin resistance is a common comorbidity.

DIS ADVANTAGE OF OBESITY (Substance P)

1. Limited Human Studies

While animal studies have shown promising results, there is a lack of human studies investigating the effects of Substance P on obesity. More research is needed to confirm its efficacy and safety in humans.

2. Potential Side Effects

Substance P can have various side effects, including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. These effects may be particularly problematic for individuals with obesity, who may already experience gastrointestinal issues.

3. Unclear Mechanisms

The exact mechanisms by which Substance P influences appetite regulation and fat metabolism are not fully understood. Further research is needed to elucidate these mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

Based on the studies described in this review, there is persuasive evidence associating the neuropeptide SP with two very common and rapidly growing pathologies of the last two decades, namely obesity and IBD. The mechanisms underlying these potential effects are still unclear, but accumulating evidence demonstrate the ability of SP to stimulate pro-inflammatory responses in different cell types involved in these conditions. In addition, new potential pathways are suggested by its ability to influence angiogenesis and fat tissue growth. The pro-inflammatory environment that exists with increased adiposity is favorable for the development of conditions where inflammation represents a central component, such as IBD.

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