A RELATION BETWEEN NON-ESTERIFIED FATTY ACIDS IN PLASMA AND THE METABOLISM OF GLUCOSE

By VINCENT P. DOLE
(From the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, N. Y.)

(Submitted for publication July 21, 1955; accepted August 17, 1955)

The concentration of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) in plasma increases after an injection of heparin (1). Apparently a lipase released into the blood (2, 3) hydrolyzes the neutral fat in chylomicrons (4) and promotes both the reduction of turbidity in the plasma and removal of fatty acids to tissues.

If the small amounts of NEFA normally present in blood arise from hydrolysis of circulating triglycerides, the concentration should remain constant or increase to some extent during spontaneous clearing of alimentary lipemia, depending on relative rates of liberation and removal. This expectation was not supported by the present work. In every case, after a mixed meal, NEFA fell sharply and remained below the fasting value for 2 or more hours; fat alone, when fed in sufficient quantity to produce gross lipemia, had no demonstrable effect on circulating NEFA. Feeding of glucose or injection of insulin caused a fall in concentration comparable to that occurring after the mixed meals, while the injection of epinephrine caused a marked rise.

METHOD

Inadequacies of existing techniques for measurement of NEFA made a new method desirable. The procedure described below is rapid and simple with about 3 per cent coefficient of variation on replicate analysis and a sensitivity sufficient for accurate titration of fatty acids in 1 cc. of plasma.

It appears to be quite specific for non-esterified fatty acids, at least with respect to other organic acids likely to enter plasma, but it cannot be regarded as absolutely reliable. For the present all that can be claimed is that NEFA are quantitatively extracted, that they represent by far the major part of the acidity and that the method can be used with the same confidence as has been given to the Davis method (5) or its various modifications (3, 6).

The extraction of lipides into a one-phase system and subsequent conversion of the system to two phases in the present method is similar in principle to the methanol-chloroform technique previously described by Folch, Lees, and Sloane-Stanley (7), and represents only a slight modification of the heptane-ethanol method developed in this laboratory by Blankenhorn and Ahrens (8). Heptane is a more convenient solvent than chloroform because it carries the lipides into an upper phase from which aliquot samples are easily taken; isopropyl alcohol, used in the present method instead of ethanol, is more efficient in bringing together heptane and water into a single phase. As a further simplification, titration of the heptane aliquot is conducted in a second two-phase system without preliminary evaporation of solvent.

Extraction mixture: isopropyl alcohol 40 parts; heptane 10 parts; 1 N H₂SO₄, 1 part (all solvents redistilled). Titrination mixture: 0.01 per cent thymol blue and 90 per cent ethanol in water, made by dilution of a stock 0.1 per cent thymol blue in water with 9 parts of redistilled ethanol. The titratable acidity of ethanol slowly increases over a period of several days, but is easily reduced to a minimum value by addition of alkali from the burette. A slight acidity, equivalent to about 2λ of 0.018 N NaOH per cc. of titration mixture, is required to expel carbon dioxide from the system during titration. Alkali: approximately 0.018 N NaOH, made by 1/100 dilution of saturated NaOH with carbon dioxide-free distilled water. The alkali, protected with a soda lime column, is stored in a small reservoir mounted above a 0.100 cc. Rehberg burette. Fresh alkali, prepared each day of analysis, is calibrated by extraction and titration of standards of re-crystallized palmitic acid in heptane.

As soon as possible after separation of plasma, 5 cc. of extraction mixture is added to 1 cc. of plasma in a glass-stoppered tube and shaken vigorously for a moment. After standing 10 minutes or longer the system is divided into two phases by mixing into it an additional 2 cc. of heptane and 3 cc. of water. The phases should separate rapidly without centrifugation, forming a sharp interface. A 3-cc. aliquot of upper phase is transferred to a 15-cc. conical centrifuge tube containing 1 cc. of titration mixture, and titrated with the alkali. Nitrogen, delivered to the bottom of the tube with a fine glass capillary, expels carbon dioxide from the sample and keeps the two phases mixed during titration. As the green-yellow endpoint is approached the gas stream is interrupted from time to time for examination of the indicator color in the alcoholic phase. Good lighting, such as that given by a fluorescent light placed just above and in front of the tube, has been found helpful in reading the endpoint.

In one test of reproducibility a series of standards, ranging from 0 to 713 µEq. per L., showed 2.6 per cent coefficient of variation between duplicate titrations of the same extract, and 3.6 per cent between titrations of separate extracts. The mean values fell on a straight line
Non-esterified fatty acids of the plasma were determined in 82 subjects: 6 normal males, 57 male and female obese patients, 4 tuberculous women, 3 men with essential hyperlipemia, 3 children with active rheumatic fever, and 9 adult patients with various diseases (hyperthyroidism, mild diabetes, fever of unknown origin, sprue, bili-
artery cirrhosis with marked reduction of liver function, Wilson's disease).

Fasting levels of NEFA, as determined in the morning after a 10 to 12 hour fast, ranged from 315 to 1210 μEq. per L. Obese subjects tended to have high concentrations at the beginning of the day; for example, the fasting level exceeded 600 μEq. per L. in 94 per cent of overweight people (ratio of actual weight to normal weight greater than 1.12), but reached this figure in only 18 per cent of those who were thinner (Figure 1). Excluded from this comparison are 2 patients with hyperthyroidism, 2 others with chronic low fever of unknown origin and 1 with sprue; these patients also showed high values, averaging 1100 μEq. per L. On the other hand, 3 hyperlipemic men had normal levels of NEFA despite high concentrations of other lipide fractions in their plasmas (Table II).

With continued fasting the concentration of NEFA rose slowly (Figure 2). By 3 PM a group of 8 obese women reached an average level of 1240 μEq. per L., while 4 thin women averaged 930 μEq. per L.—a concentration approximately equal to the morning average of the obese subjects.

A mixed meal eaten after a period of fasting invariably reduced the concentration of NEFA. One hour after a hospital breakfast, or lunch if breakfast had been omitted, the level had fallen from 850 ± 330 to 400 ± 160 μEq. per L. (12 patients, p. < 0.01). Following a single feeding of liquid formula (300 calories, of which 50 per cent from fat, 40 per cent carbohydrate, 10 per cent protein) (9) given to a group of 8 obese women, the NEFA fell from 1200 ± 240 to 790 ± 220 μEq. per L. (p. < 0.01).
Fat alone, when taken orally by fasting subjects, failed to increase the concentration of NEFA to any greater extent than fasting during the same period of time. Four obese subjects given 25 gm. of corn oil showed only a slight elevation or none at all, the maximum rise to 1245 μEq. per L. being less than that encountered in a number of fasting subjects. In two other experiments 50 gm. of corn oil, emulsified with 5 gm. of Ethofat 60/20 (Armour and Co.), caused marked lipemia with increase in the optical density of plasma at 600 με from 0.06 to 0.37, but had no effect on the concentration of non-esterified fat (Table III).

Glucose, on the other hand, caused a marked decrease in level, 850 ± 220 to 290 ± 160 μEq. per L. (p < 0.001), even greater than that seen after a mixed meal. A dose of 50 gm., given orally or intravenously, reduced NEFA to a minimum of approximately 200 μEq. per L. (Table III), reached about 1½ hours after ingestion and followed by a slow return to the initial value. Obese subjects, with higher fasting concentrations, showed the greatest changes in concentration, but in all cases the administration of glucose caused some reduction in level. Measurement of both glucose concentration and NEFA in three experiments showed a closely correlated reciprocal variation, illustrated by the curves in Figure 4. It will be noted that the amount of glucose administered in these experiments provided less than half the number of dietary calories that had produced no effect in the form of fat.

Insulin, like glucose, caused a sharp drop when injected subcutaneously in a dose of 0.1 μ per kg., whereas in three other experiments an injection of epinephrine, 0.5 mg., produced the highest levels encountered in the entire study (Table III, Figures 2 and 3).

**DISCUSSION**

In a recent abstract (10) Grossman, Moeller, Palm, and McDaniel reported that the concentration of non-esterified fatty acids in plasma rose from 500 to 700 μEq. per L. during periods of alimentary lipemia. The present results confirm the finding but cast some doubt on its relation to lipemia since comparable rises occurred when no fat was fed. In any case the changes in NEFA during fasting or after a fat meal were slight compared to the effects of glucose, insulin and epinephrine, and when both fat and glucose were given in a mixed meal the depressant effect of glucose predominated.

**TABLE III**

*Non-esterified fatty acid in plasma (μEq./L.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>No. of expts.</th>
<th>AM 7:30</th>
<th>8:00</th>
<th>9:00</th>
<th>10:00</th>
<th>11:00</th>
<th>PM 1:00</th>
<th>3:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fasting</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>±240</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>±231</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>±242</td>
<td>±196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>±120</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>±219</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>±254</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 gm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>±161</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>±272</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>±400</td>
<td>±135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 μ/kg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinephrine HCl</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>±18</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>±80</td>
<td>1,333</td>
<td>±378</td>
<td>1,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn oil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>±108</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>±168</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>±1,112</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 gm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn oil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 gm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Test material was fed or injected immediately after the last bleeding to the left of the vertical line. Values in all rows but the last are the mean and standard deviation of experiments in the group; the last row shows the primary data of two experiments.
The responses of NEFA parallel the well-known effects of glucose (11), insulin (12), fasting (13) and epinephrine (14) on ketosis. Presumably both kinds of fatty acid—NEFA and ketone body—enter some metabolic process common to fat and carbohydrate.

SUMMARY

The concentration of non-esterified fatty acids in plasma increased with fasting, decreased after a mixed meal, oral glucose (50 gm.) or injected insulin (0.1 μ per kg.), and rose markedly after injection of epinephrine (0.5 mg.). Corn oil, on the other hand, failed to cause any change even when enough was taken to produce gross lipemia. The fasting levels of NEFA were normal in 3 men with chronic elevation of total plasma lipides, neutral fat, cholesterol and phospholipides.

A new method for determination of NEFA is described. It appears to be more rapid and sensitive than previous techniques.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The work was greatly helped by Dr. E. H. Ahrens, Jr., who gave many useful suggestions, and Dr. Rodes Trautman, who made the ultracentrifugal separation.

REFERENCES

11. Shaffer, P. A., Antiketogenesis; its mechanism and significance. Medicine, 1923, 2, 375.