subcutaneous AT by liposuction and characterized T cell phenotypes by flow cytometry (N=7 paired samples).
Results: GSK decreased sEH activity in plasma (47.3% vs placebo; P=0.008) and in AT (58.8% vs placebo; P=0.002). GSK also decreased serum F2-isoprostanes (P=0.03), which are markers of oxidative damage and inflammation. In seven paired AT samples, T helper (Th) 1 cells producing the pro-inflammatory cytokine IFNγ were reduced by treatment with GSK as compared with placebo (% of total lymphocytes: Placebo 13.6% ± 6.9, GSK 11.0% ± 5.6, P=0.03 Wilcoxon Signed Rank). In this small sample, we did not detect significant differences in the percentage of other IFNγ-producing cells (natural killer: Placebo 19.0% ± 9.0, GSK 13.3% ± 4.9, P=0.18; CD8: Placebo 12.0 ± 11.0, GSK 6.1 ± 4.6, P=0.61). In addition, we did not detect any change in Th17, Th2, or regulatory T cells.
Conclusions: In a pilot study of seven individuals treated with placebo or an sEH inhibitor, we found that the sEH inhibitor decreased pro-inflammatory Th1 cells as compared with placebo in matched AT samples. Understanding the contribution of the EET/sEH pathway to inflammation in obesity could lead to new strategies to modulate AT and systemic inflammation and reduce the risk of CVD.

Adipose Tissue, Appetite, and Obesity
NOVEL MECHANISMS CONTROLLING ADIPOSE TISSUE PHYSIOLOGY AND ENERGY BALANCE

The Effects of Diet Induced Obesity (DIO) on Skeletal Muscle Transcription in MuRF1 KO Mice

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Background: As obesity and Type II Diabetes rise globally, it is important to understand the similarities and differences in the response of metabolic tissues between males and females. We wanted to evaluate the impact of prolonged diet induced obesity (DIO) on the skeletal muscle transcriptome of our MuRF1 KO (KO) mice. **Methods:** RNA was isolated from the gastrocnemius muscle of male and female WT and KO mice that were fed either standard chow (Envigo 2918) or a 45% HFD (Research Diets D12451) for 22 weeks (n = 4). RNA was enriched for mRNA prior to library preparation. RNA sequencing was performed using 150 bp paired-end reads (~ 31.6 M reads per sample). Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified using DESeq2 with an FDR set to 5%. **Results:** At baseline (chow diet), both male and female KO mice had DEGs compared to their WT counterparts (male, 1174; female, 105). Most DEGs were found to be unique by sex (male, 1151; female, 82), though 23 genes were found to be changed in common. After obesity was induced by 22 weeks of 45% HFD feeding, KO animals showed a greater transcriptional response than their WT counterparts. Males had 1821 DEGs (v. 179 in WT) while females had 4425 DEGs (v. 2090 in WT). In males, 78 genes were changed in common between WT and KO in response to DIO, with 76 of those genes changing in the same direction (Slc282a and Gm15427 did not). In females, 1445 genes were changed in common between WT and KO, with all but 2 genes (Pla2g7 and Zfp385b) changing in the same direction. In both male and female KO animals, oxidative phosphorylation and ribosomal pathways were most significant, though the direction of change in the DEGs was opposite. **Conclusion:** In skeletal muscle, sex highly influences the genes and pathways changed in response to DIO. Even among common pathways identified, the response between males and females differed. Loss of MuRF1 results in common and unique transcript changes in and between males and females under normal conditions and in DIO.

Adipose Tissue, Appetite, and Obesity
NOVEL MECHANISMS CONTROLLING ADIPOSE TISSUE PHYSIOLOGY AND ENERGY BALANCE

The Pesticide Chlorpyrifos Promotes Obesity by Inhibiting Diet-Induced Thermogenesis

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Obesity is a major risk factor for type 2 diabetes (T2D), non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and cardiovascular disease that arises from a caloric surplus of as little as 10–30 kcal per day. And while increased consumption of energy dense foods and reduced physical activity are commonly thought to be the major contributors to this caloric imbalance, diet-induced thermogenesis is a quantitatively important component of the energy balance equation. In adult humans, recent studies have indicated that diet-induced thermogenesis requires the activation of brown adipose tissue (BAT), however, the determinants regulating this process and why they may differ between individuals are not fully understood. We hypothesized that environmental toxicants commonly used as food additives or pesticides might reduce diet-induced thermogenesis through suppression of uncoupling protein 1, the defining protein of human BAT thermogenesis. Through a screening approach of pesticides/toxicants chosen from the Toxcast chem Library, we discovered that the organophosphate insecticide chlorpyrifos potently suppressed the expression of uncoupling protein 1 (UCP1) and mitochondrial respiration in brown adipocytes at concentrations as low as 1 pM. Chloropyrifos-induced suppression of brown adipocyte thermogenesis was also observed in mice fed a diet high in fat and housed at thermoneutrality where it promoted greater obesity, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and insulin resistance. Reductions in thermogenesis by chlorpyrifos were associated with impaired activation of the β_3-adrenergic receptor and protein kinases critical for