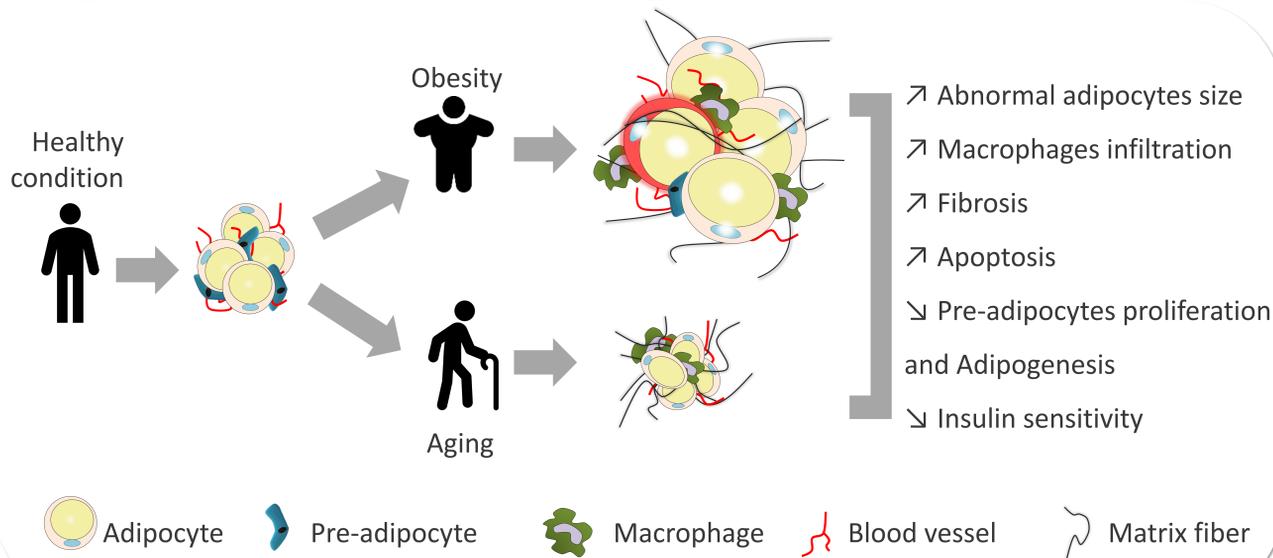
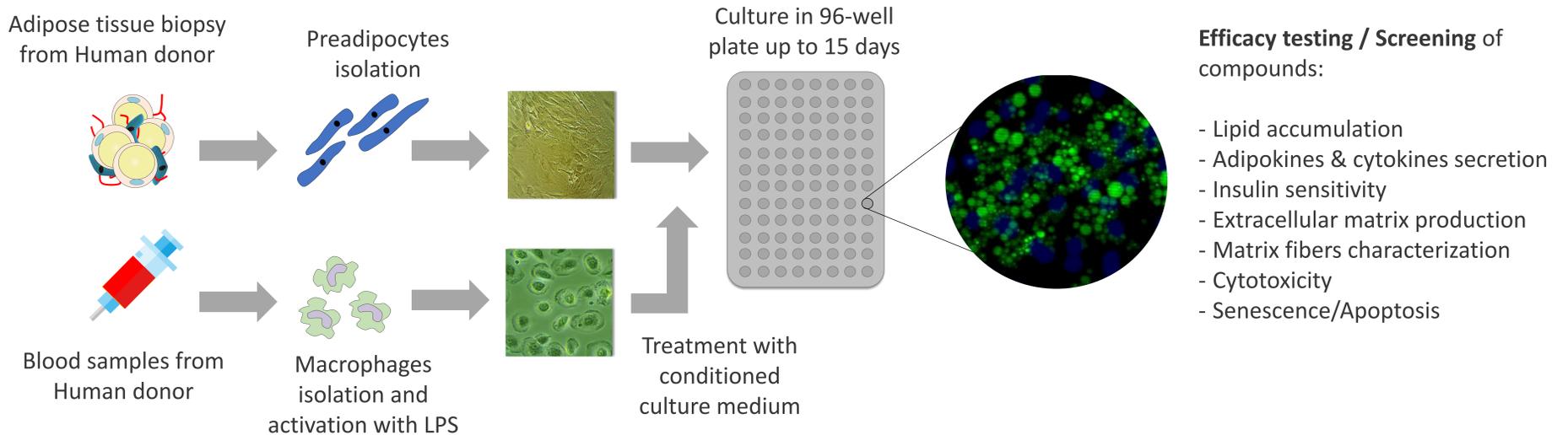


CONTEXT



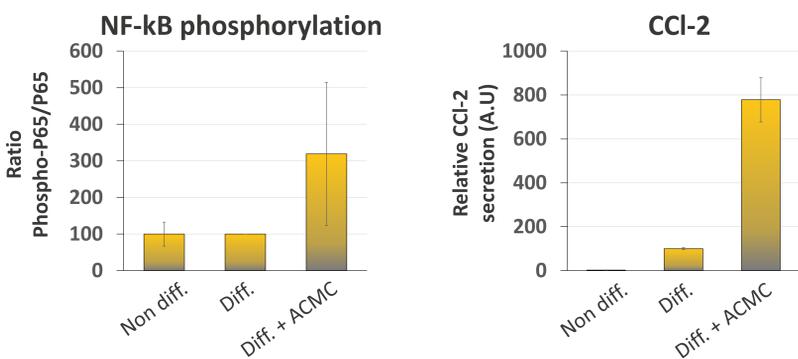
The **fat tissue adaptation** to environmental changes depends on the modulation of adipocytes size and number as well as the cellular composition of the fat tissue. The **differentiation of adipose precursor** cells (pre-adipocytes) is a key process of the fat tissue adaptation and **prevents** ectopic lipid accumulation leading to **local inflammation, fibrosis and insulin resistance**. We developed a pre-adipocytes **cell culture model** allowing us to assess the function of pre-adipocytes in inflammatory environment and propose a **suitable tool** to evaluate the **anti-fibrotic and anti-inflammatory properties** of compounds.

METHODS

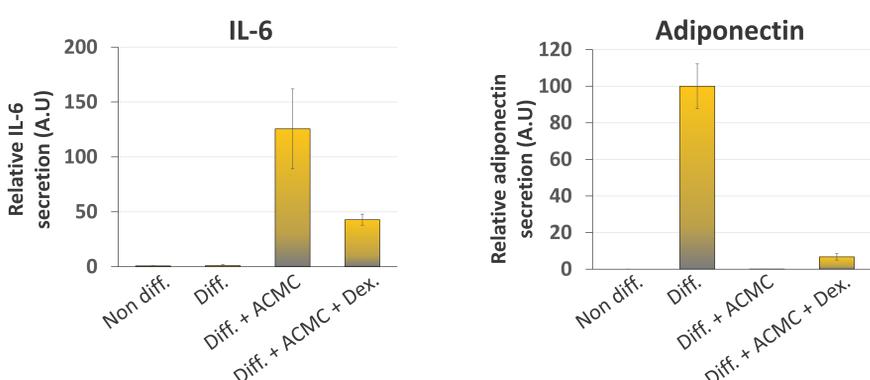


RESULTS

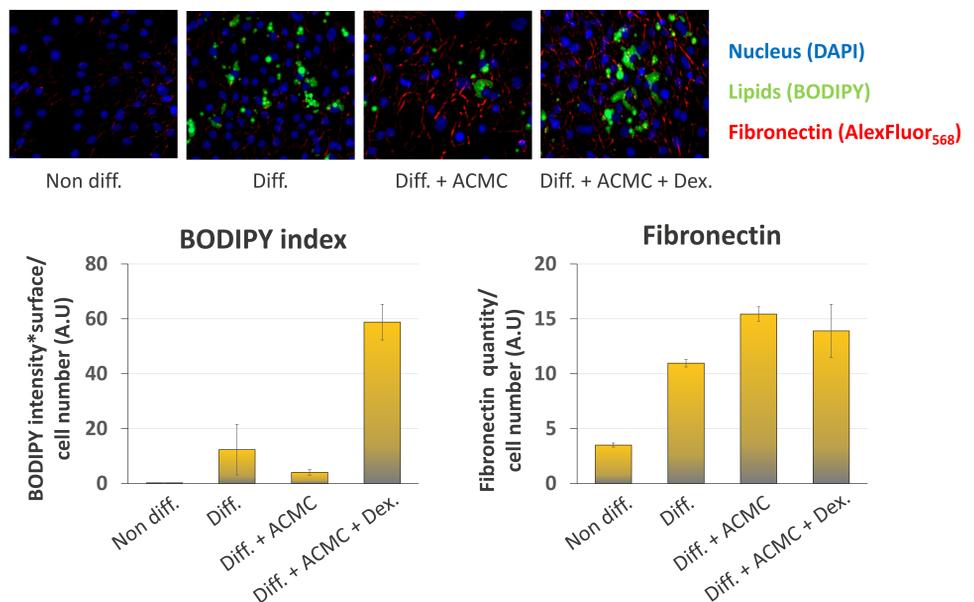
A. The fibro-inflammation environment activates the inflammatory state of pre-adipocytes



B. Dexamethasone reverses the alterations of pre-adipocytes secretions in inflammatory environment



C. Dexamethasone restores the adipogenesis but does not reduce the fibronectin production



D. Inhibition of the lipid uptake transporter CD36 expression in inflammation is prevented by Dexamethasone

