

Brown adipose tissue (BAT) is distinct from the more commonly known white adipose tissue (WAT) in that it burns fat, rather than storing it. The fat-burning capacity of BAT is achieved through thermogenesis, which is activated following a meal to dissipate excess energy. This begs the question, why do individuals still develop obesity if this compensatory mechanism exists? In this study, we provide novel evidence that the obesogenic diet impaired BAT thermogenesis, and instead increased the fat-storing capacity of this tissue, making it appear and function more similarly to WAT. Understanding the affected mechanisms provides promising therapeutic targets to reverse the diet-induced impairment in BAT thermogenesis and potentially reverse obesity.