

Muscle regenerative capacity and aging

**International Conference on Frailty &
Sarcopenia Research**

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 **College of
Health Sciences**



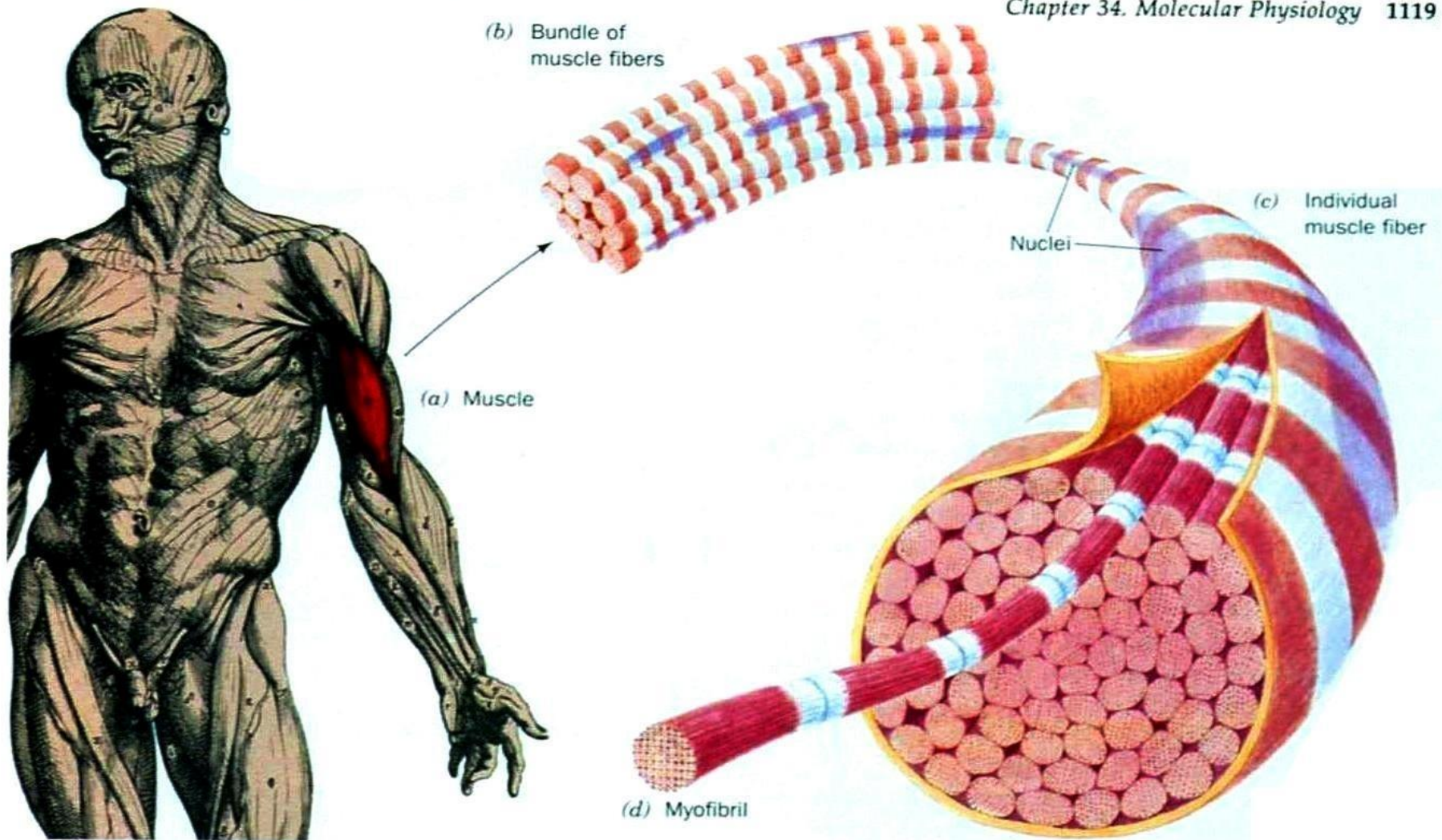
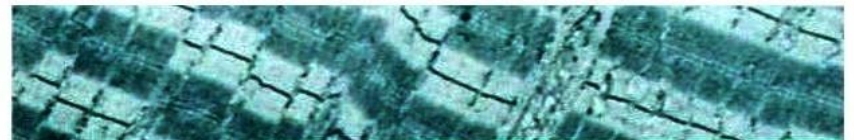
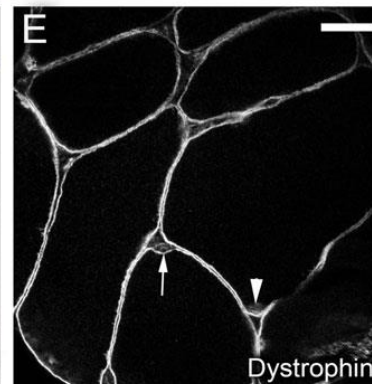
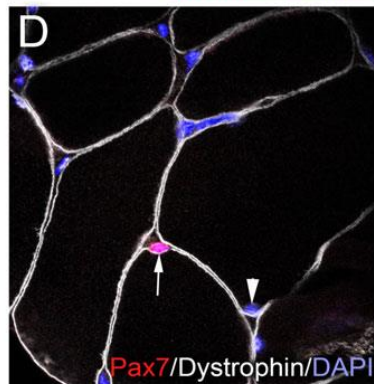
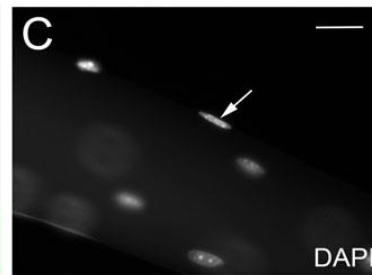
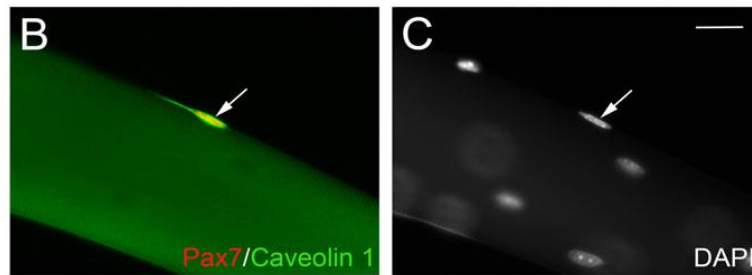
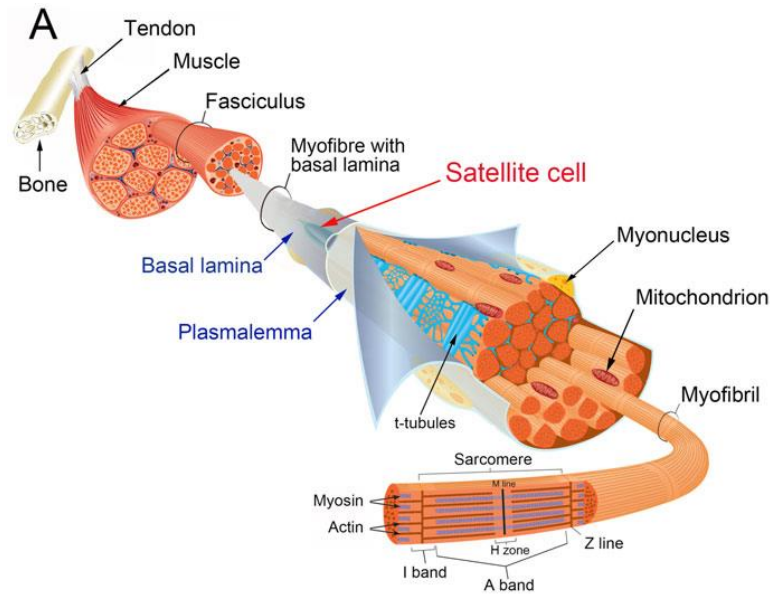


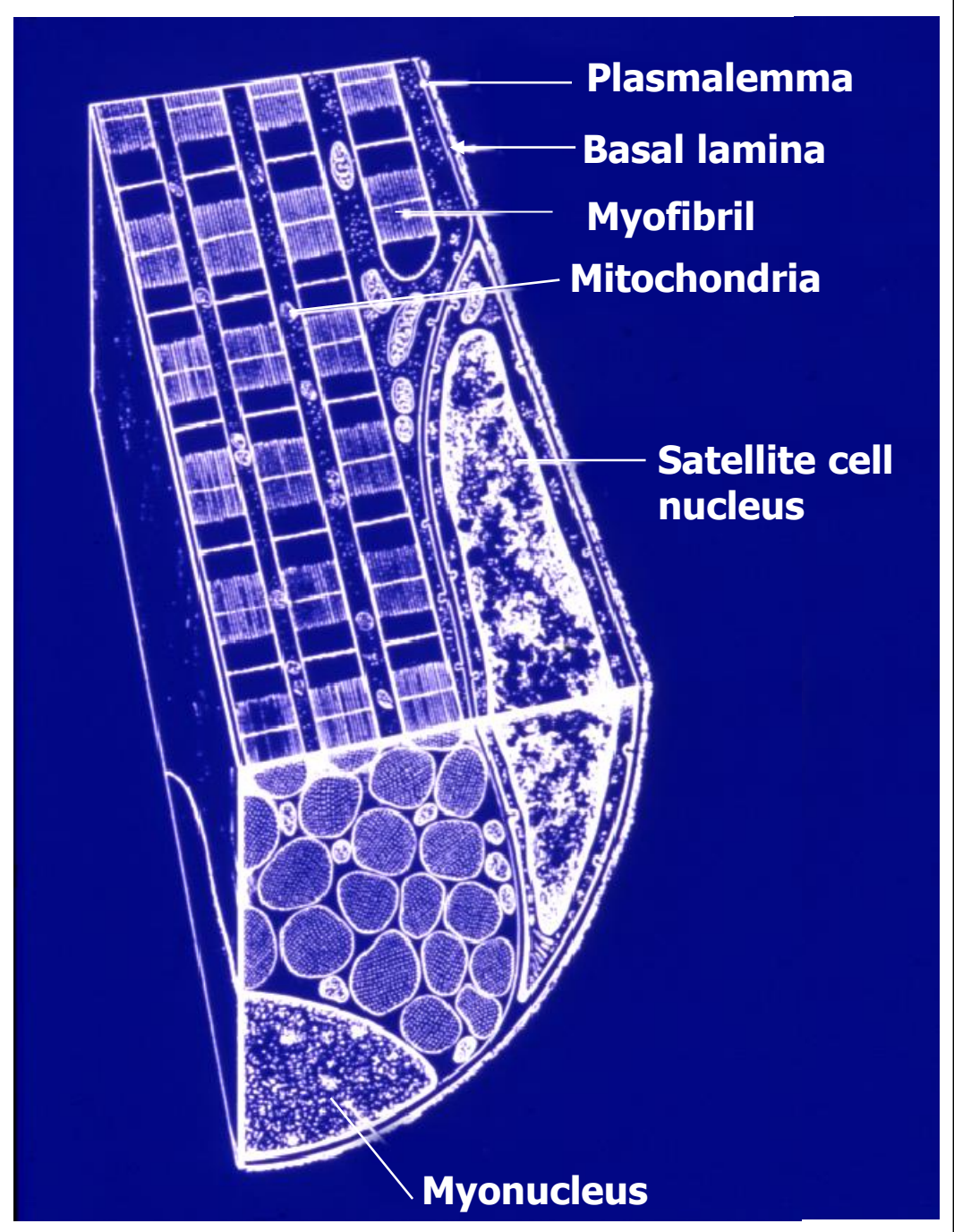
Figure 34-41

Skeletal muscle organization. A muscle (a), consists of bundles of muscle fibers (b), each of which is a long thin multinucleated cell (c), that may run the length of the muscle. Muscle fibers contain bundles of laterally aligned myofibrils (d), which consist of bundles of alternating thick and thin filaments.



Satellite cells: Resident muscle stem cells





Plasmalemma

Basal lamina

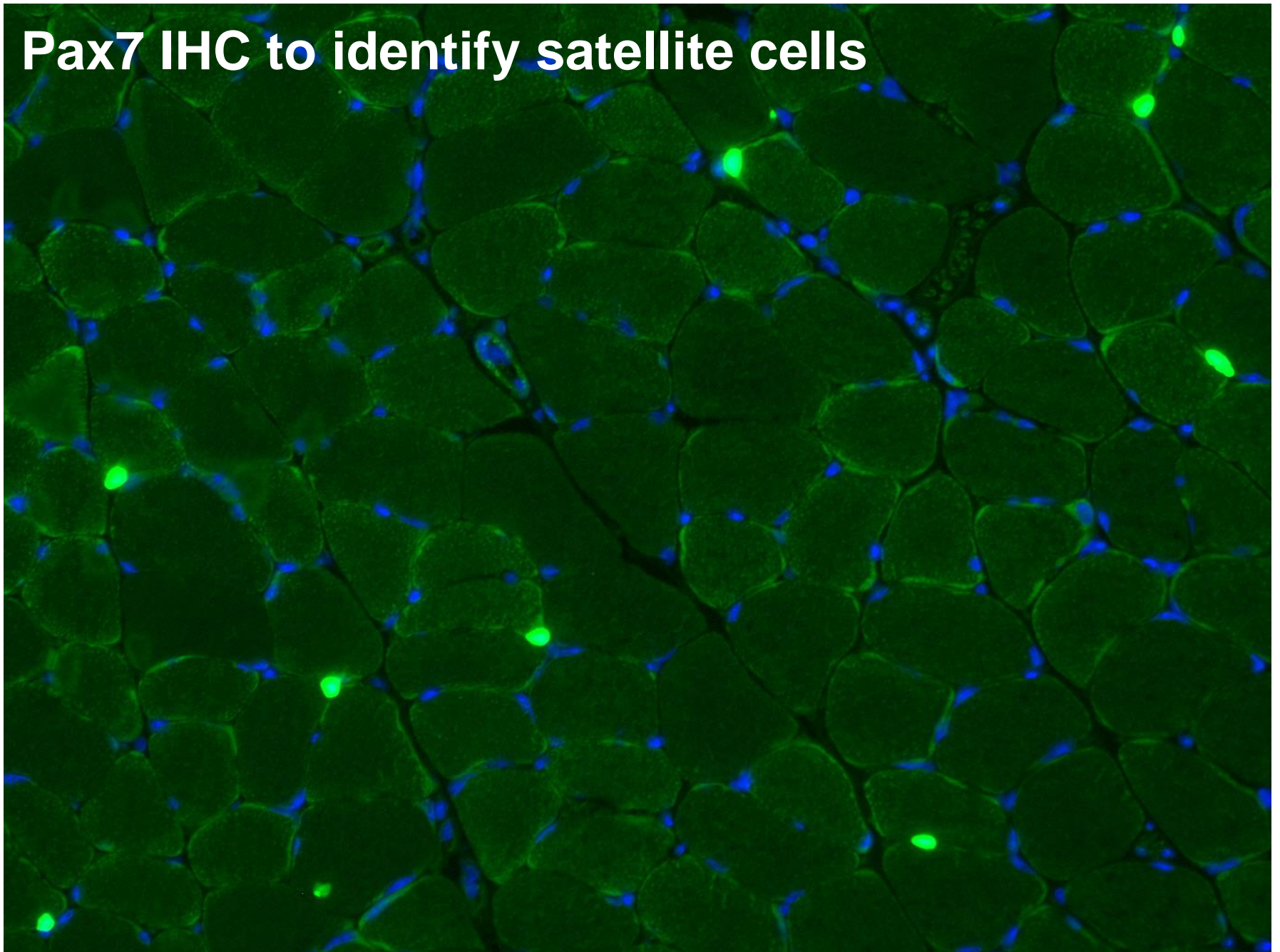
Myofibril

Mitochondria

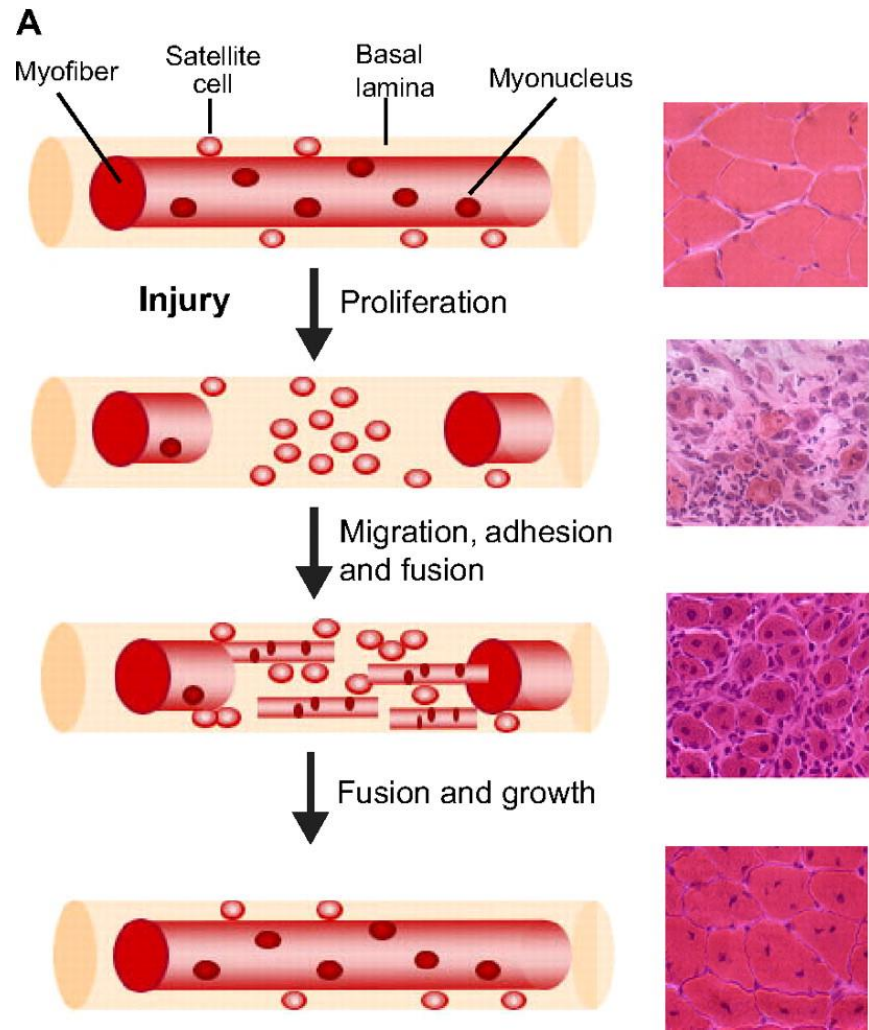
**Satellite cell
nucleus**

Myonucleus

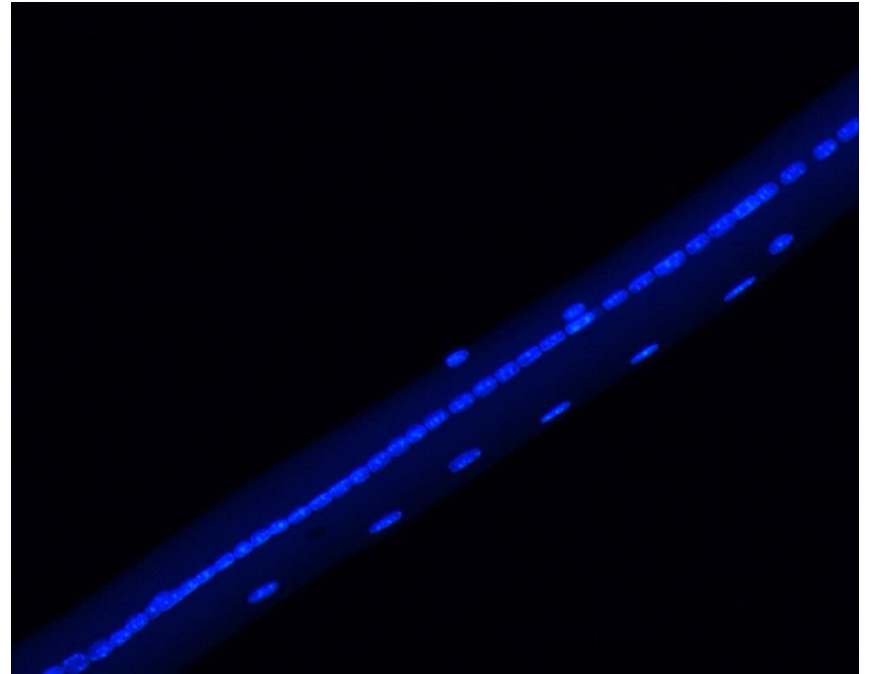
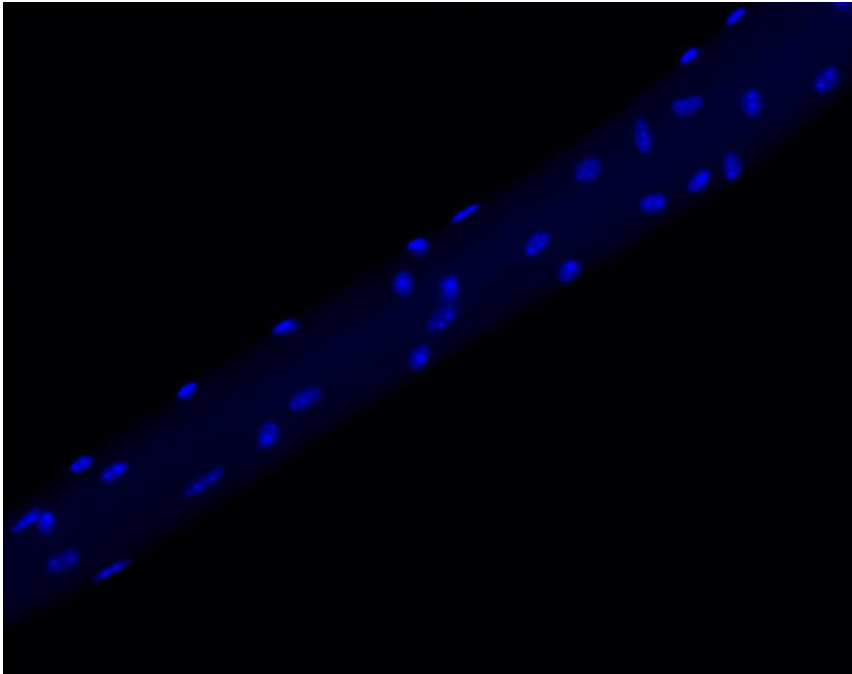
Pax7 IHC to identify satellite cells



Myofiber repair and regeneration is mediated by satellite cells



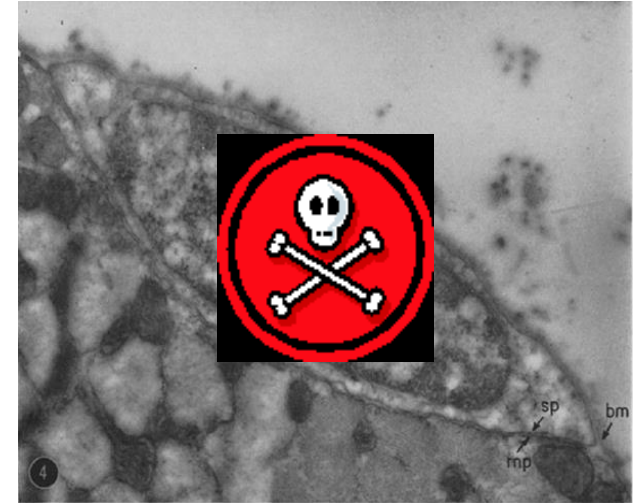
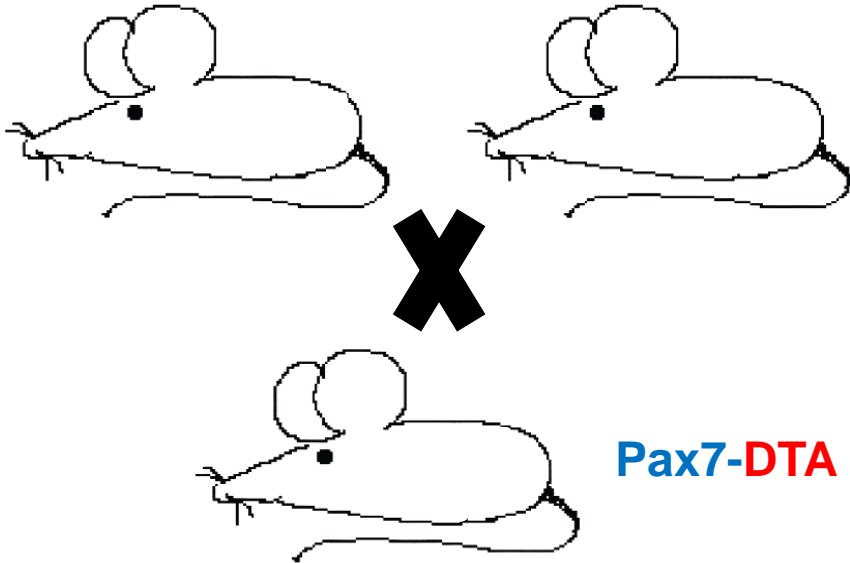
Normal compared to regenerated single fibers



Pax7-DTA mouse for satellite cell depletion

Pax7-Cre^{ER}

Rosa26-^{fl}stop^{fl}-DTA



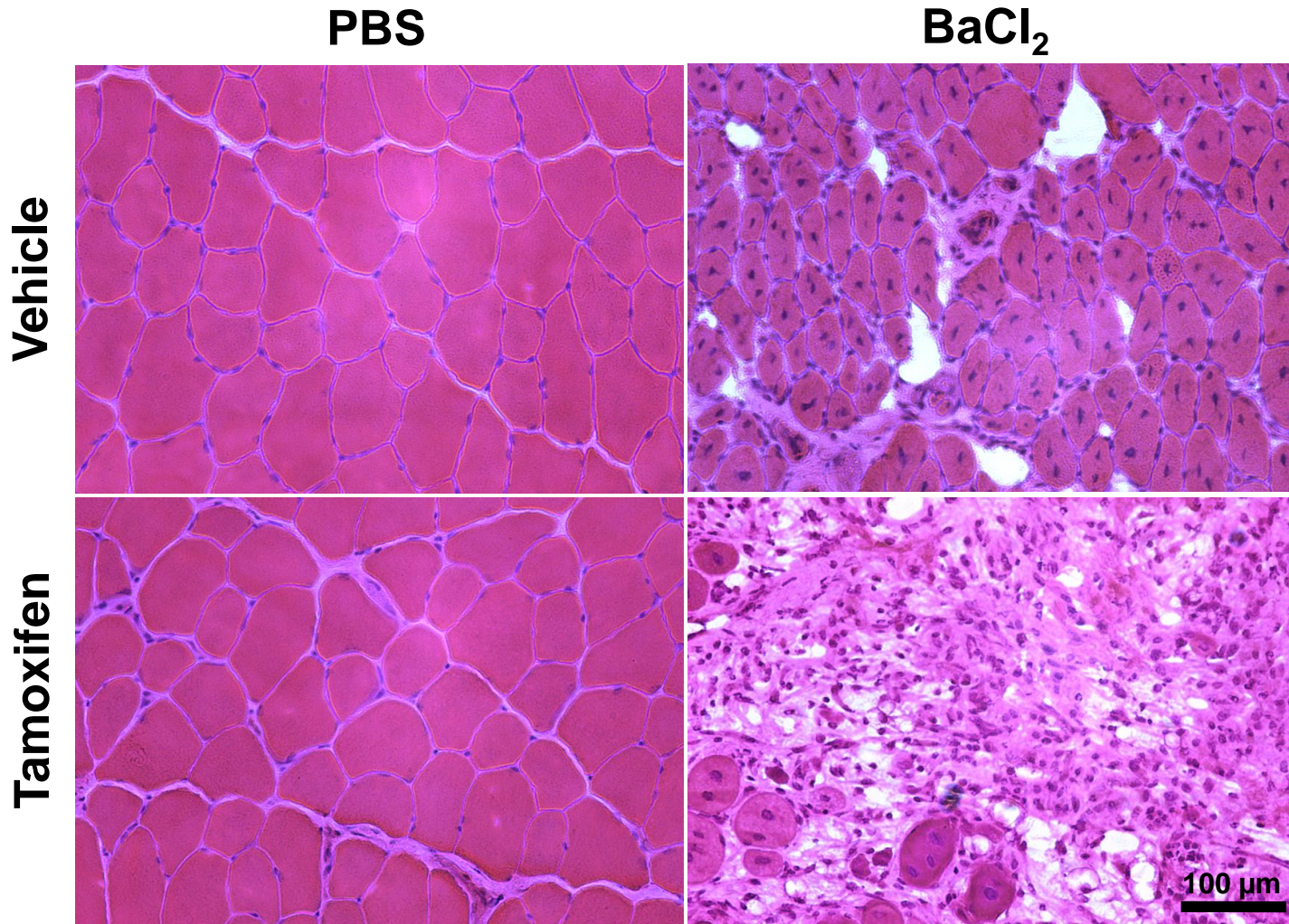
Mauro, 1961

>4 months of age, ~ 25g

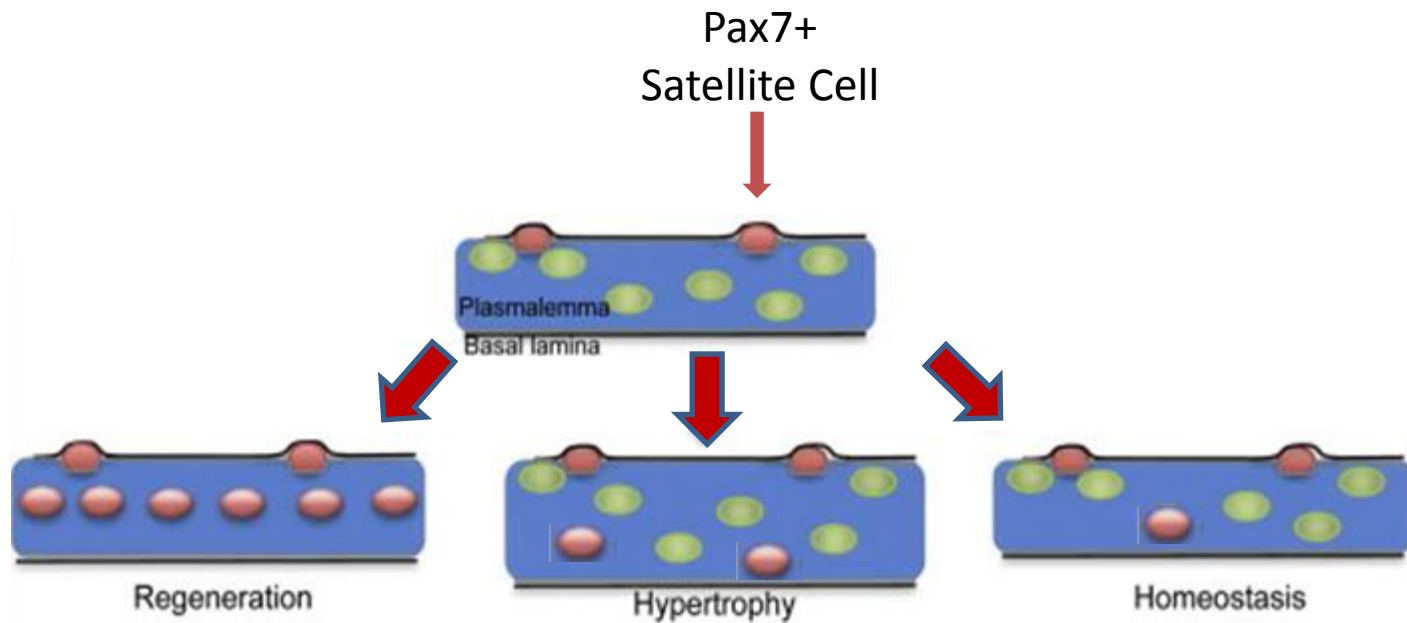
Tamoxifen: 2mg/day for 5 days IP, 2 week washout

Only mice with >90% satellite cell depletion are used

Satellite cell-depleted muscle does not regenerate



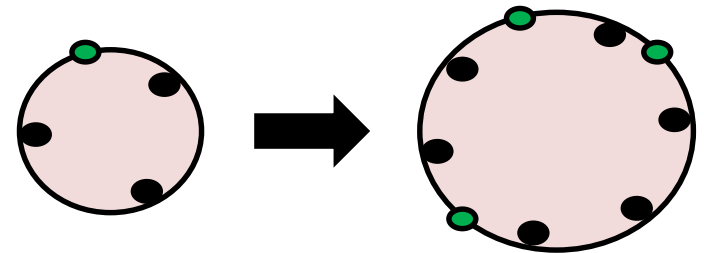
Other roles for satellite cells?



Dogma: The myonuclear domain remains constant during adult muscle growth via satellite cell fusion

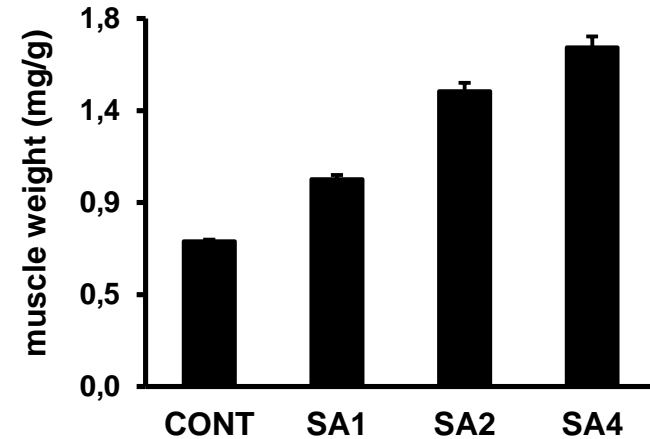
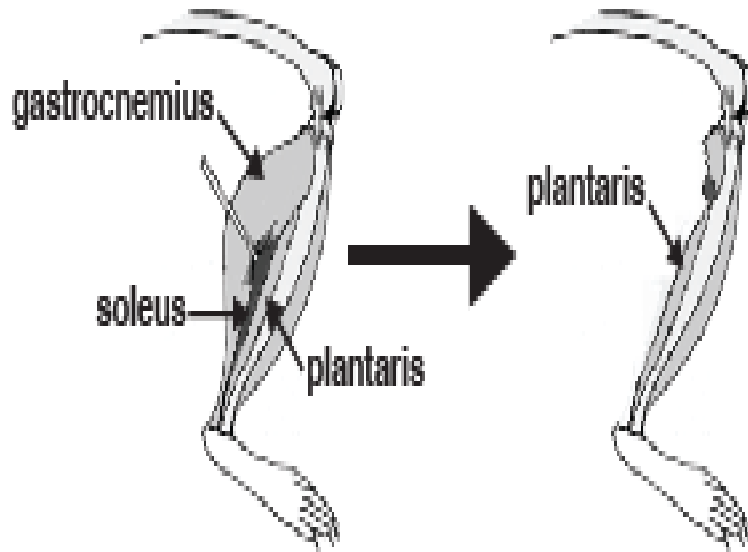
Resistance training

- Satellite cell proliferation
- Fusion to the myofiber
- Myofiber hypertrophy



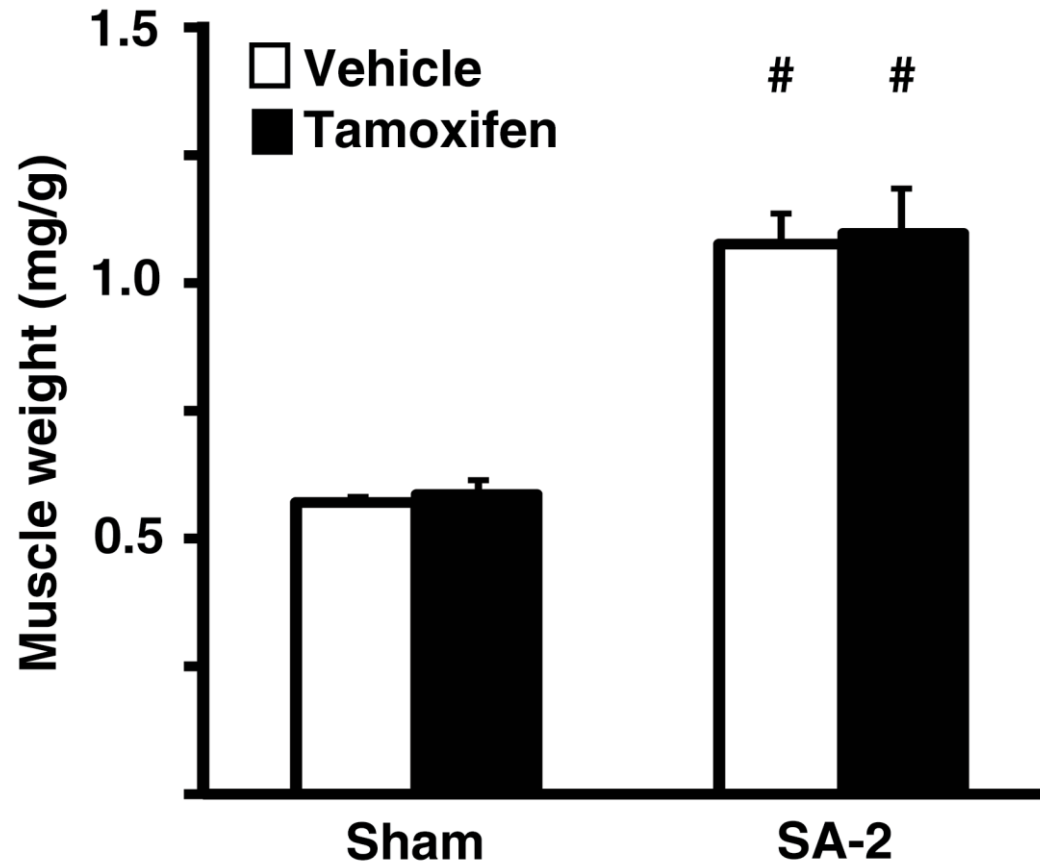
- Satellite cell
- Myonucleus

Model of muscle hypertrophy

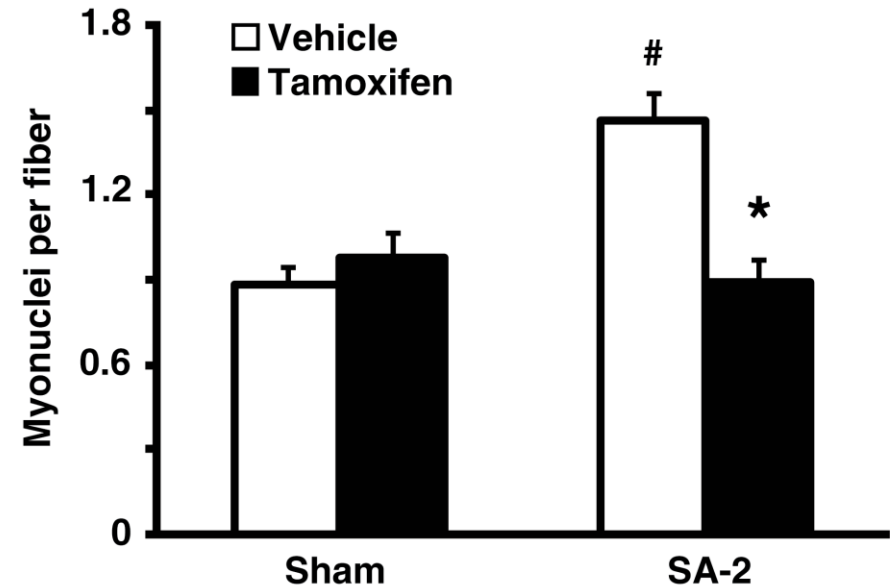
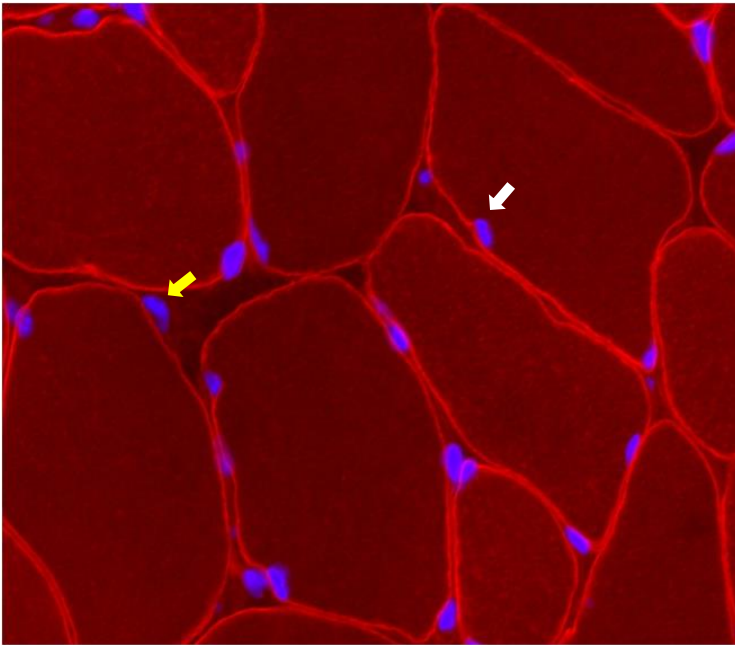


- ❖ Synergist ablation (SA)
- ❖ Imposes functional overload of plantaris muscle
- ❖ Substitute for resistance exercise training

Early growth response following synergist ablation is unaffected by satellite cell depletion



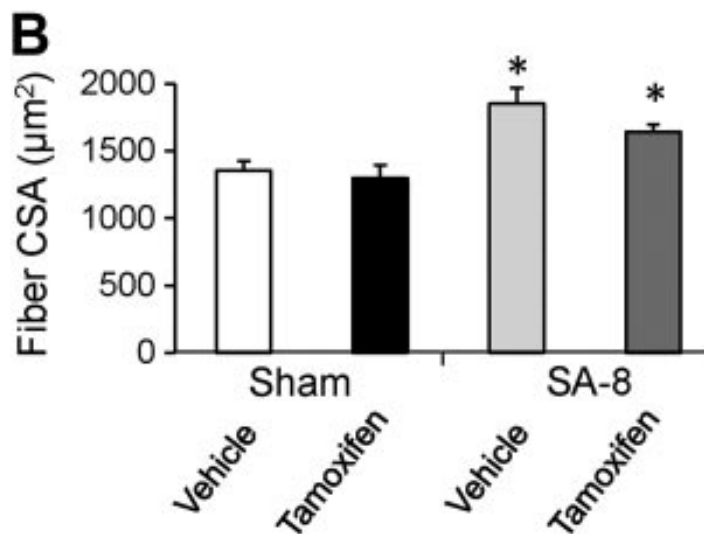
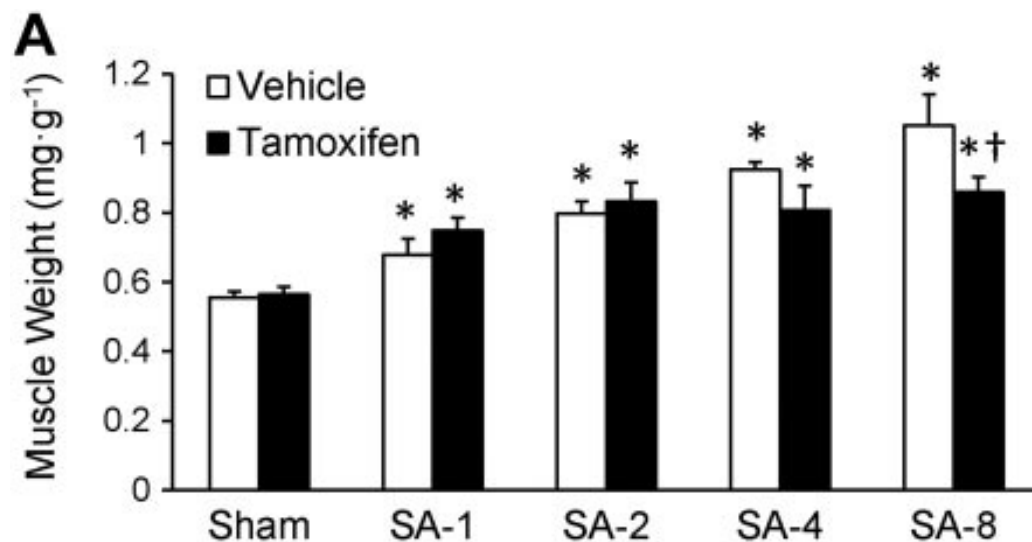
Hypertrophy occurs in the absence of myonuclear accretion in satellite cell-depleted muscle

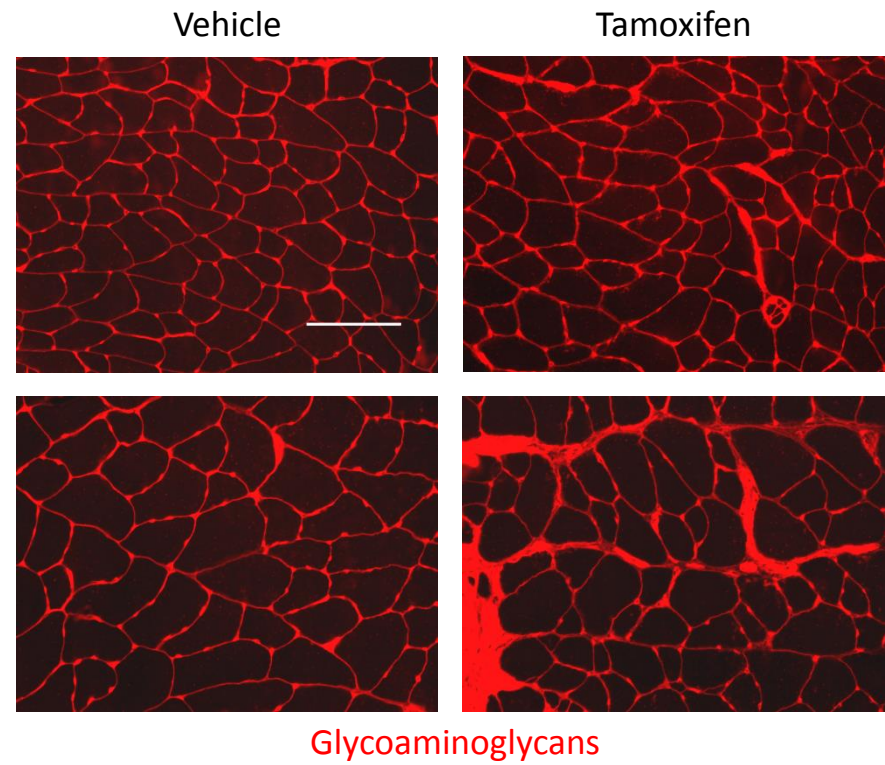
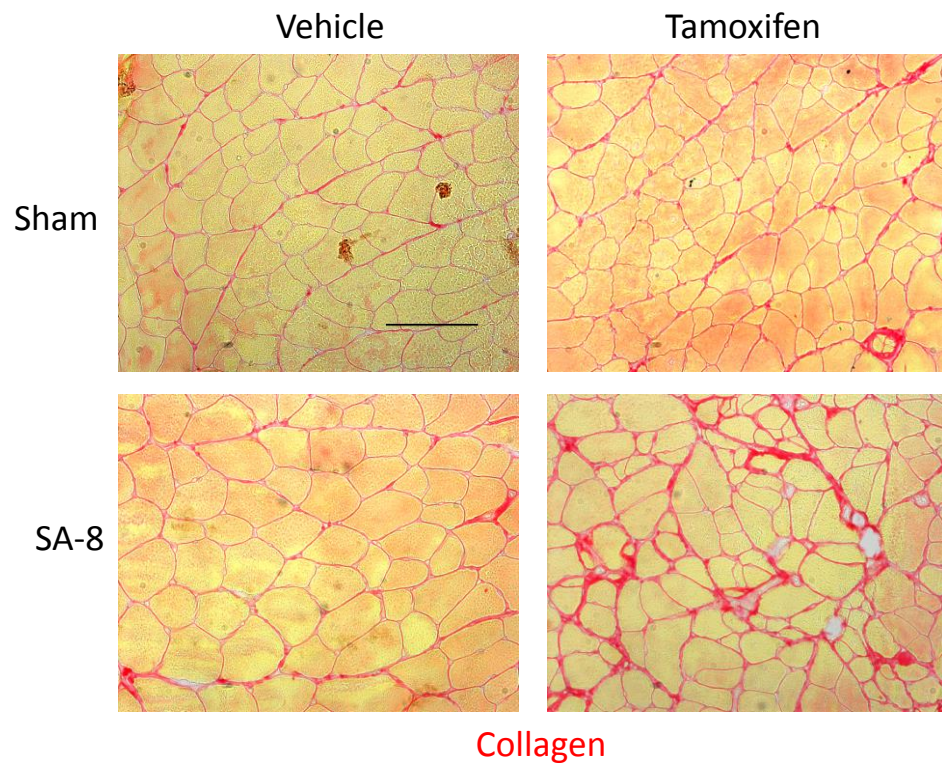


→ nucleus inside the fiber (myonucleus)

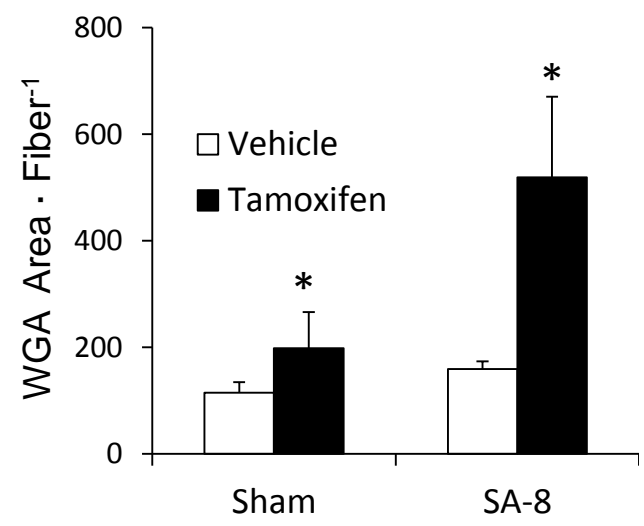
→ nucleus outside fiber

Muscle growth plateaus in the absence of satellite cell participation

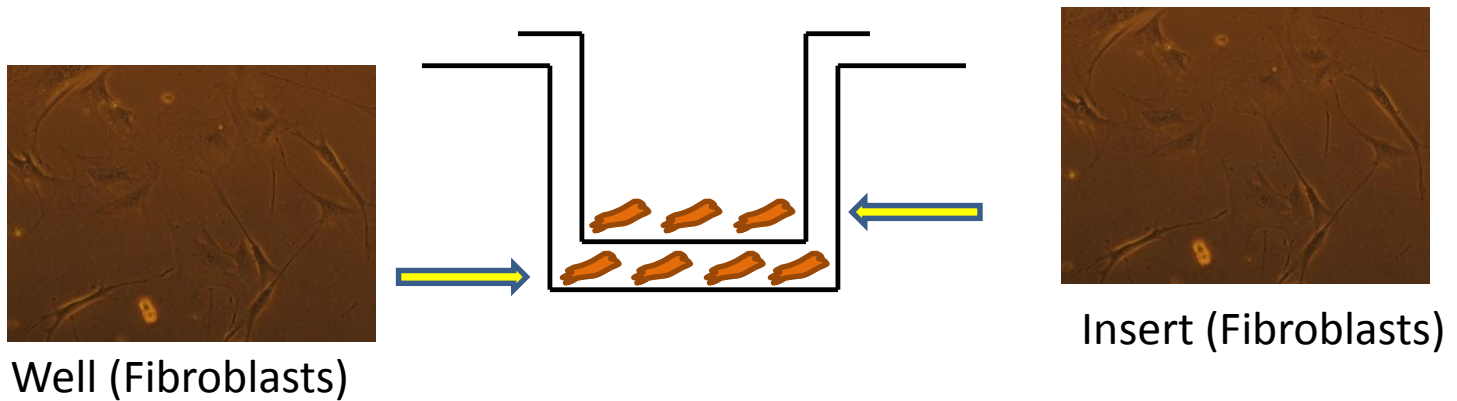
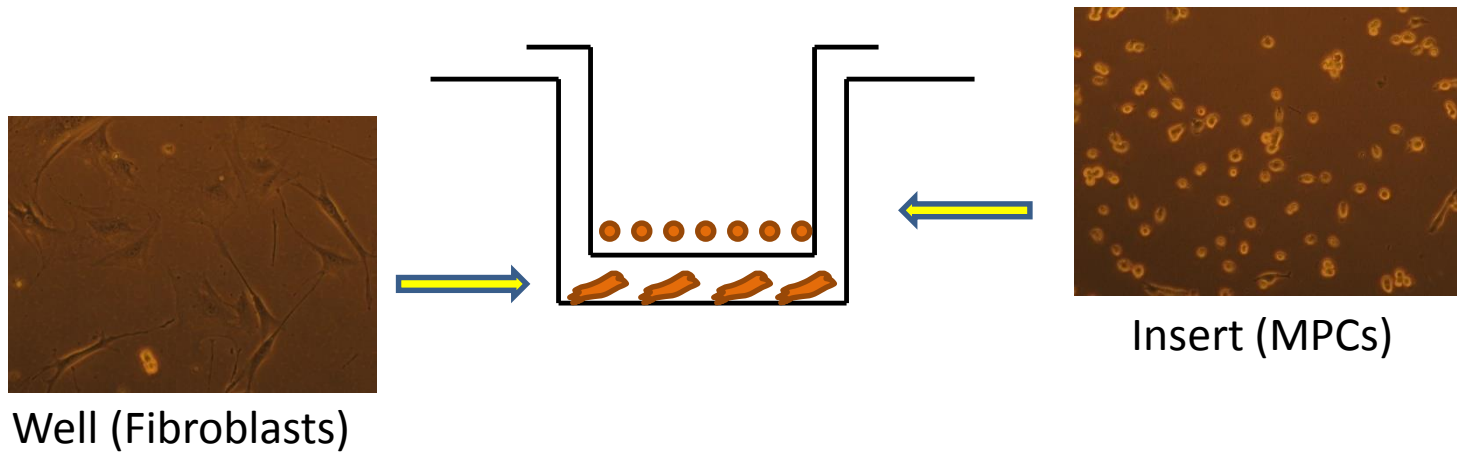




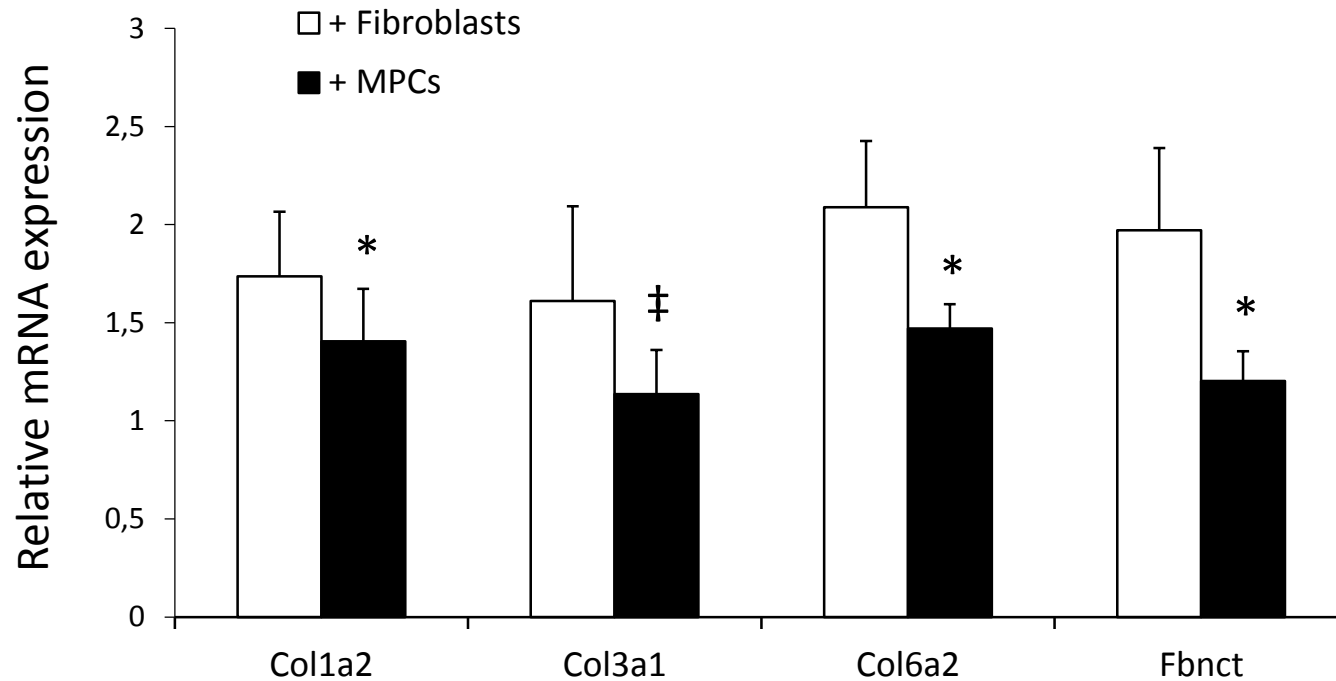
ECM accumulation is increased in satellite cell-depleted muscle following 8 weeks of overload



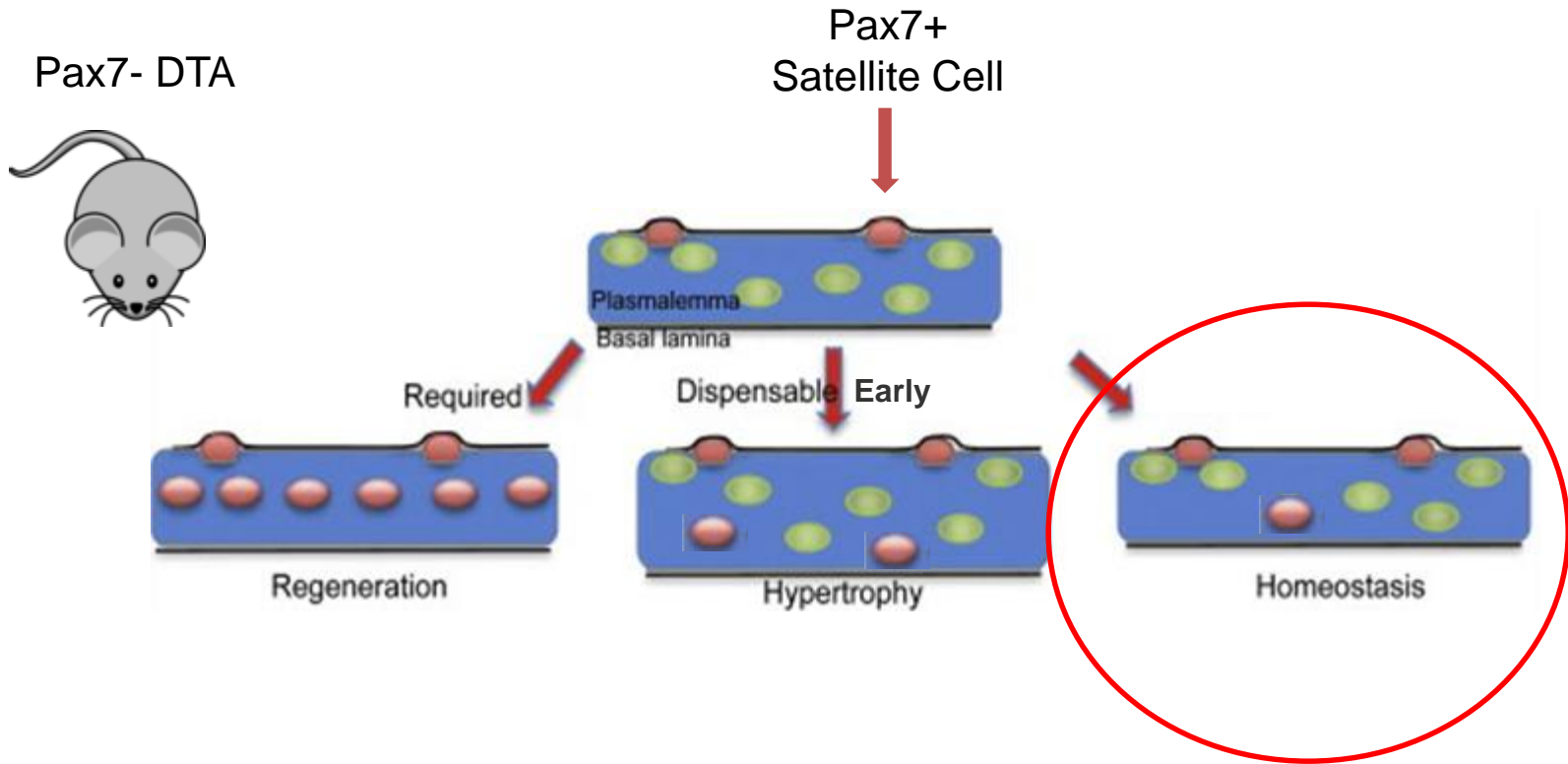
In vitro analysis of the myogenic progenitor cell (MPC)-fibroblast interaction



Activated satellite cell/MPC secretory products inhibit ECM gene expression in fibroblasts



Do satellite cells play a role in normal muscle maintenance?



Dogma: Loss of satellite cell activity causes sarcopenia

nature

Geriatric muscle stem cells switch reversible quiescence into senescence

Pedro Sousa-Victor^{1†}, Susana Gutarra^{1*}, Laura García-Prat^{1*}, Javier Rodríguez-Ubrevia², Laura Ortet¹, Vanessa Ruiz-Bonilla¹, Mercè Jardí¹, Esteban Ballestar², Susana González³, Antonio L. Serrano¹, Eusebio Perdiguero¹ & Pura Muñoz-Cánoves^{1,4}

nature
medicine

p38 MAPK signaling underlies a cell-autonomous loss of stem cell self-renewal in skeletal muscle of aged mice

Jennifer D Bernet¹, Jason D Doles¹, John K Hall^{1,2}, Kathleen Kelly Tanaka¹, Thomas A Carter¹ & Bradley B Olwin¹

Rejuvenation of the muscle stem cell population restores strength to injured aged muscles

Benjamin D Cosgrove¹, Penney M Gilbert^{1,2}, Ermelinda Porpiglia¹, Foteini Mourkioti¹, Steven P Lee¹, Stephane Y Corbel¹, Michael E Llewellyn³, Scott L Delp^{3,4} & Helen M Blau¹

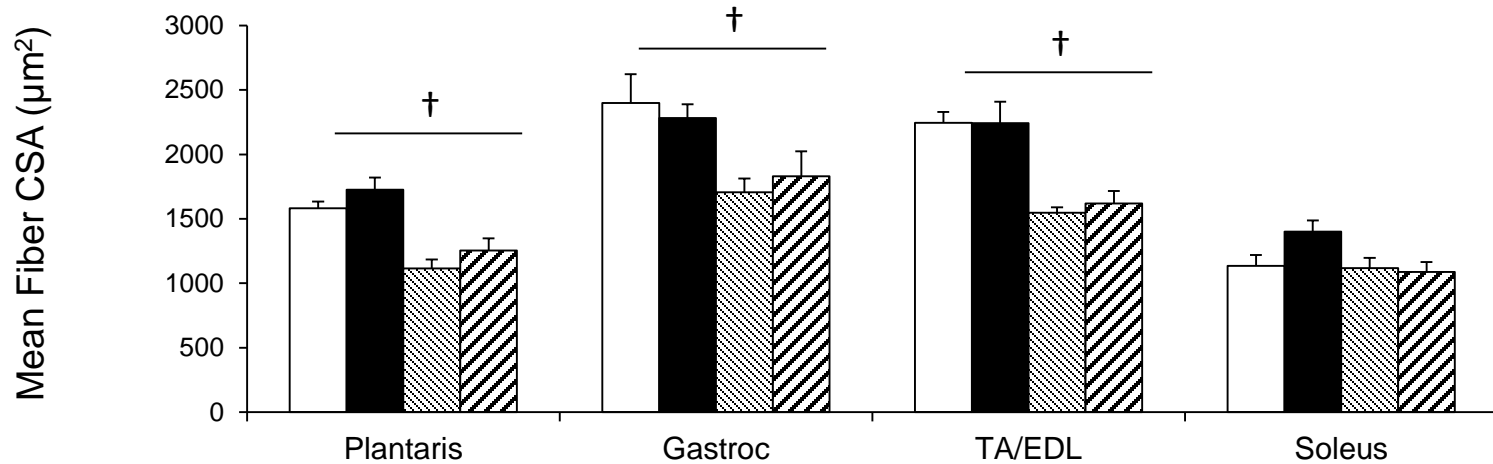
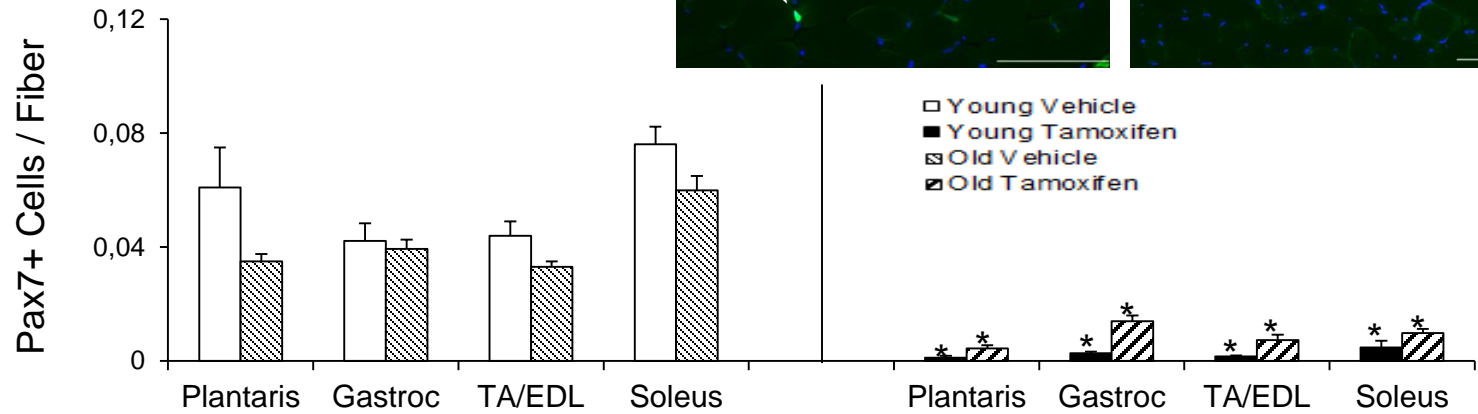
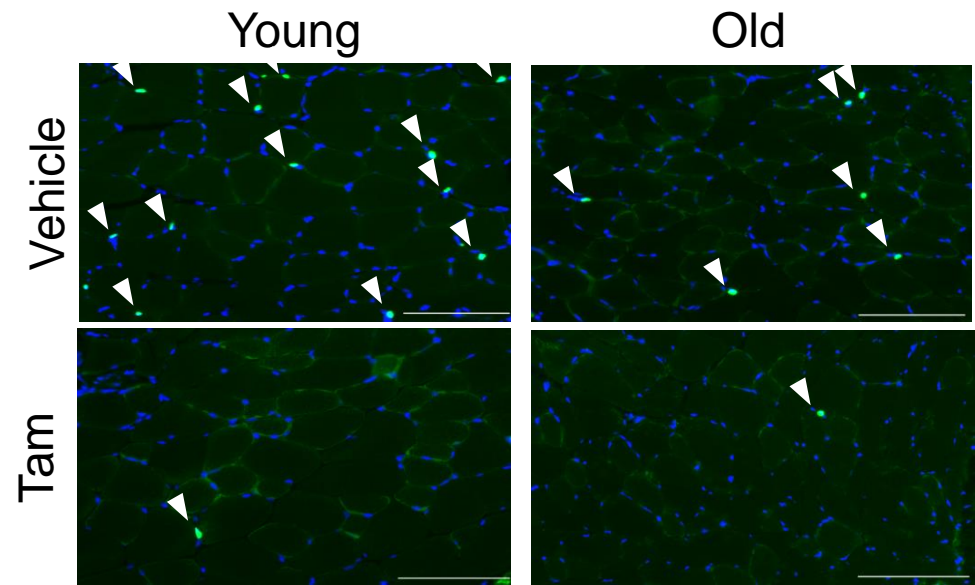
Satellite cell depletion as a premature muscle aging model?



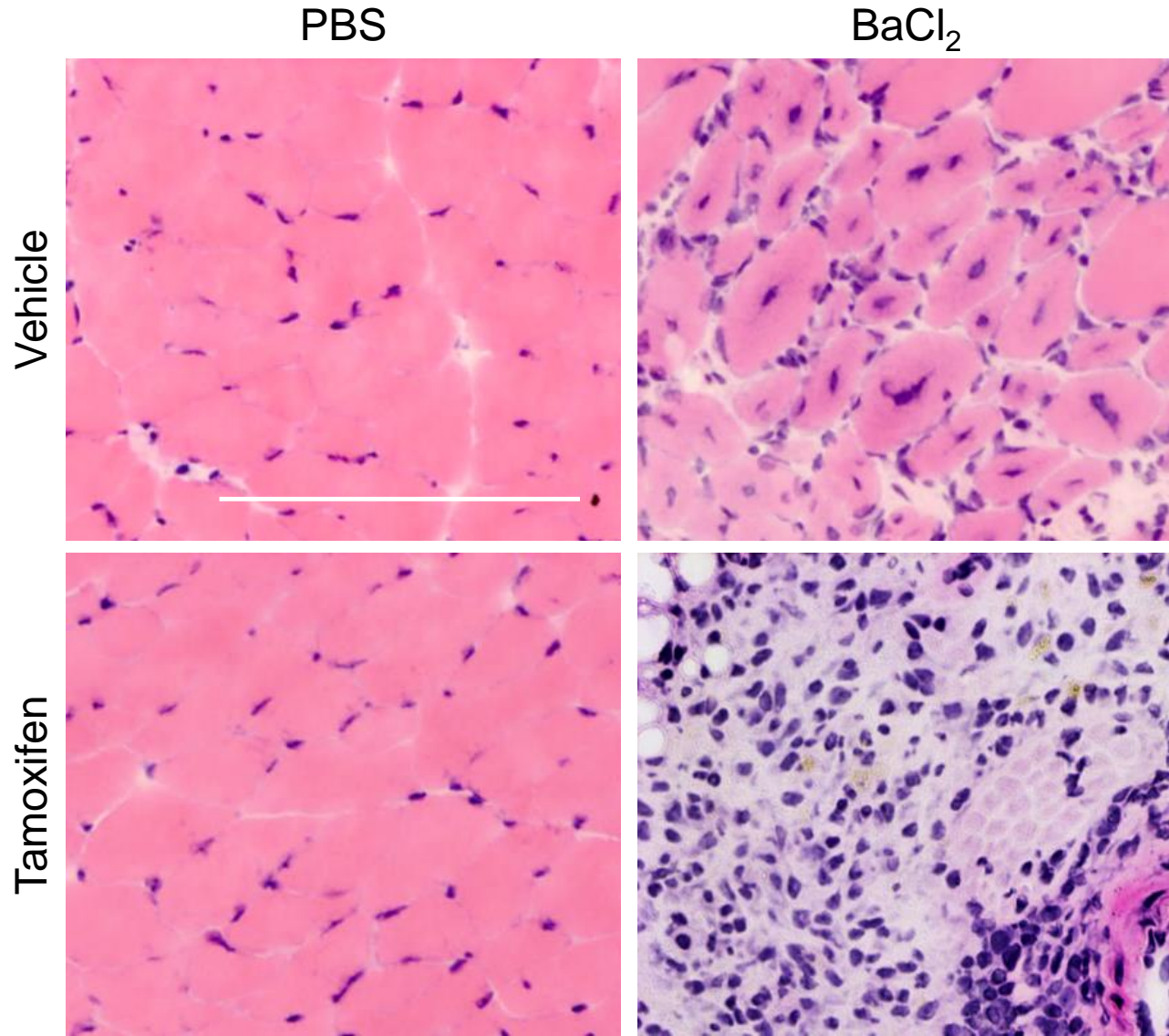
- ↑ Muscle collected from:
 - 5-month olds - 1 month of satellite cell depletion (**young**)
 - 24-month olds - 20 months of satellite cell depletion (**old**)



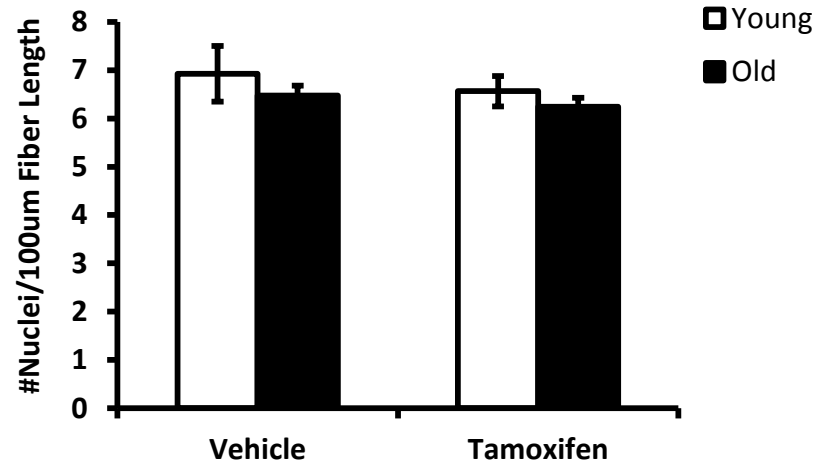
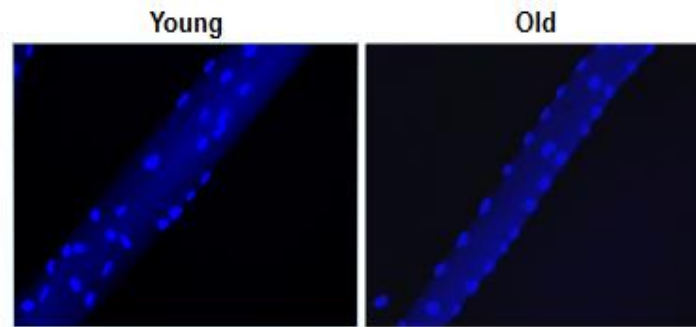
Long term satellite cell depletion does not exacerbate sarcopenia



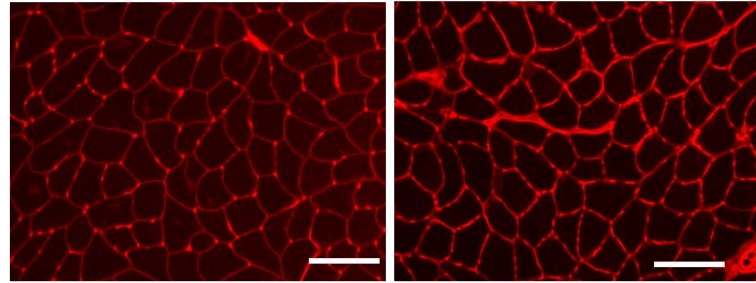
Satellite cell-depleted aged muscle does not regenerate



Myonuclear number is not altered in satellite cell-depleted muscle

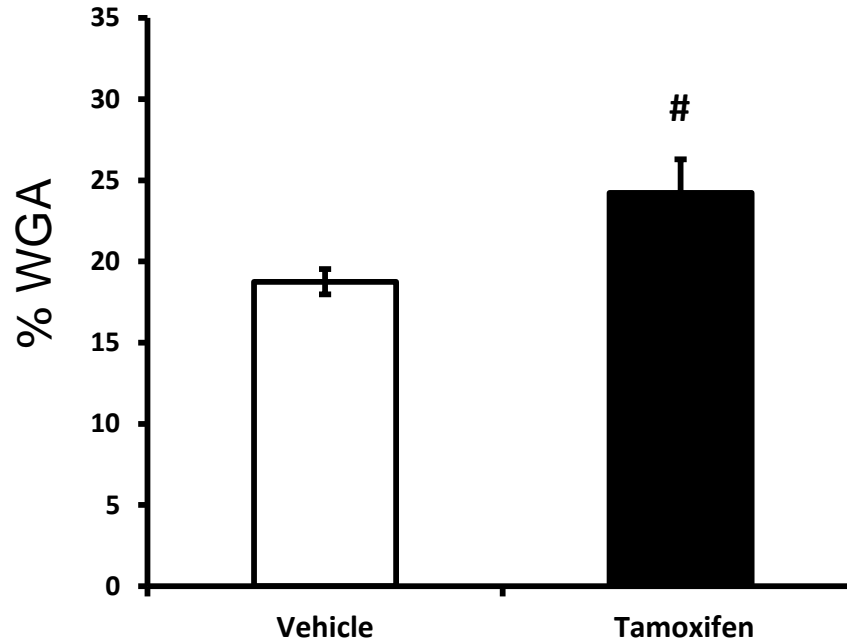


Increased fibrosis in lifelong satellite cell-depleted muscle

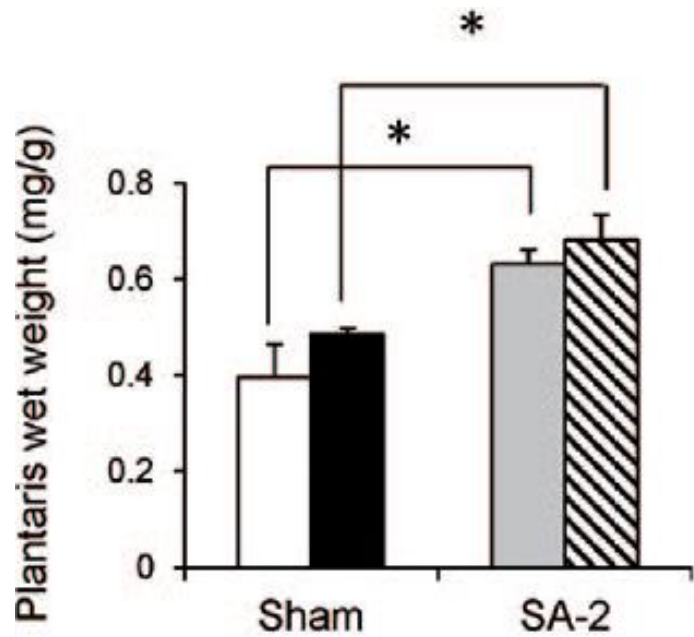


Vehicle

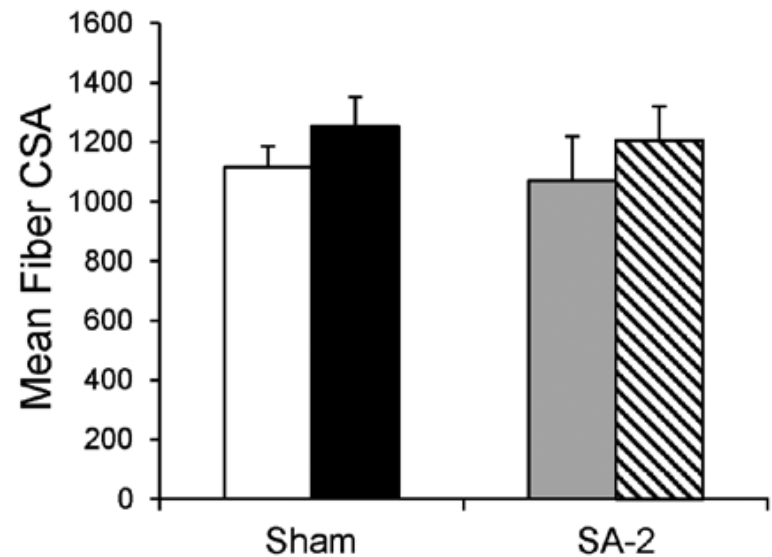
Tamoxifen



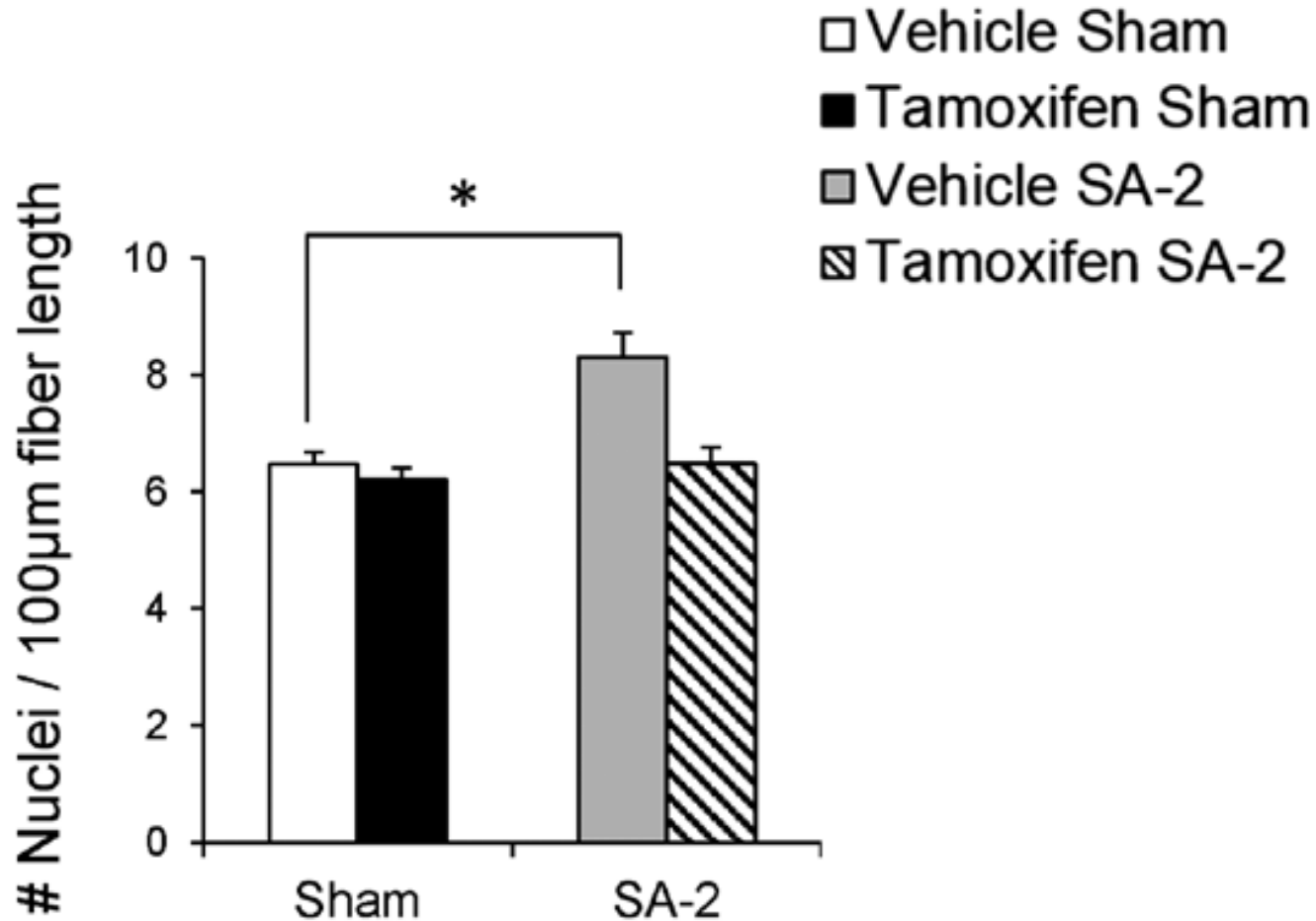
Growth in response to overload is impaired in aged mice regardless of satellite cell content



- Vehicle Sham
- Tamoxifen Sham
- Vehicle SA-2
- ▨ Tamoxifen SA-2



Myonuclear accretion does not drive myofiber growth in aged muscle



Conclusions

- Muscle regeneration, maintenance and hypertrophy have different satellite cell requirements.
- Satellite cell-depleted muscle becomes fibrotic over time which may limit long term growth.
- Satellite cells repress ECM production by fibroblasts which may facilitate muscle remodeling.
- Depletion of satellite cells in adult mice impairs muscle regenerative capacity without affecting sarcopenia.
- Satellite cell loss with age may contribute to muscle fibrosis, limiting muscle adaptability.
- Satellite cell fusion and myonuclear accretion are insufficient to drive myofiber growth in aged muscle.

Take Home Messages

- Compensatory mechanisms exist in the adult mouse that enable muscle maintenance and adaptation independent of satellite cells.
- In addition to therapeutic potential of satellite cells in treating degenerative muscle diseases by promoting regeneration, satellite cells may be useful in reducing fibrosis associated with aging, independent of their ability to contribute nuclei to myofibers.

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