

DELAYED SKELETAL MUSCLE REGENERATION IN AN ACCELERATED AGEING MOUSE MODEL.

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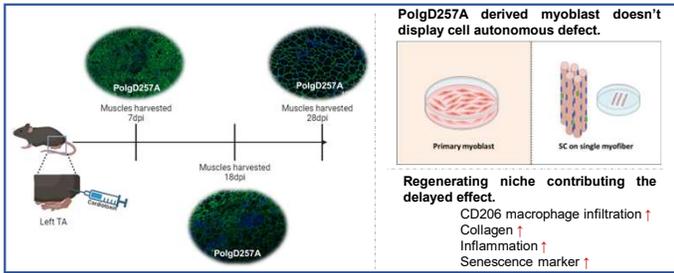


❖ Background:

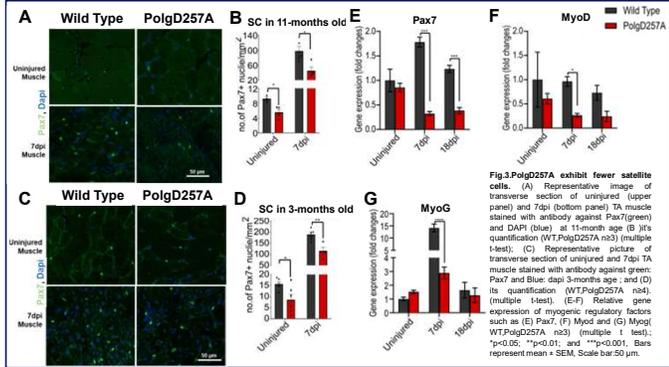
- PolgD257A Mouse Model:** PolgD257A knock-in mice exhibit premature aging symptoms, including anemia, alopecia, and sarcopenia, due to impaired DNA-proofreading activity of Polg, leading to mitochondrial dysfunction and elevated DNA mutations (Kujoth 2005; science).
- Sarcopenia, Mitochondrial Myopathy, and Muscle Regeneration:** Sarcopenia, characterized by muscle loss with aging, and primary mitochondrial myopathy, where mitochondrial DNA mutations lead to muscle weakness, both contribute to defective muscle regeneration. In PolgD257A mice, these mitochondrial defects impair muscle repair, highlighting the critical role of mitochondrial function in regeneration.
- Inflammaging and Senescence:** The persistent inflammation (inflammaging) and accumulation of senescent cells in the aged muscle microenvironment further hinder proper muscle regeneration in PolgD257A mice.

❖ Aim of the project:

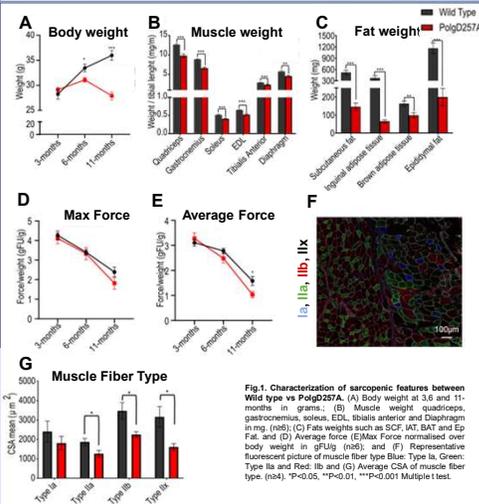
This study aims to develop a model using PolgD257A mice that assesses age-related muscle regeneration defects and investigates how mtDNA mutation accumulation and mitochondrial dysfunction contribute to impaired muscle repair during aging.



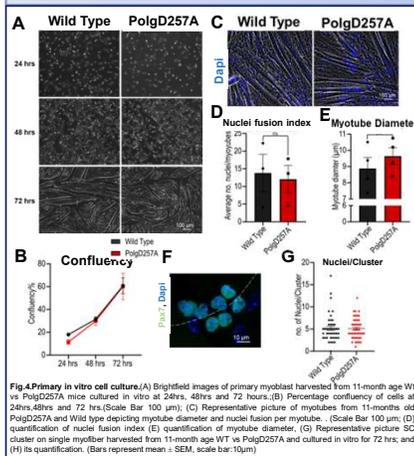
3) Reduced SC Population and MRF Gene Expression in Regenerating Muscle of PolgD257A Mice at 11 Months.



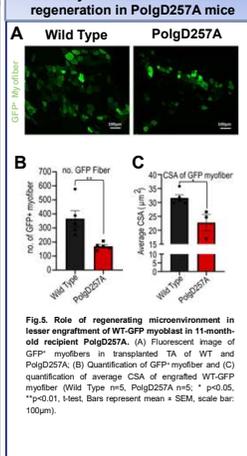
1) PolgD257A mice exhibit sarcopenic features.



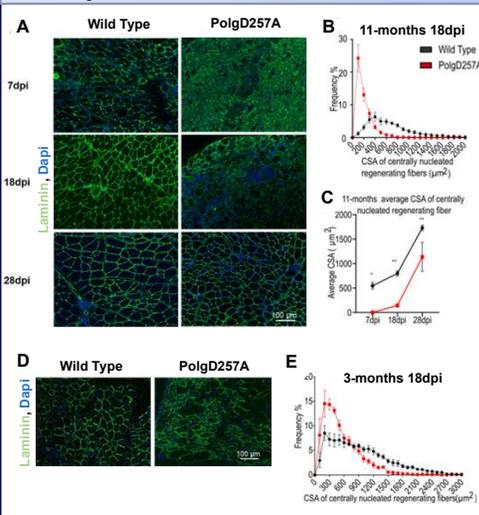
4) PolgD257A derived myoblast doesn't display cell autonomous defect.



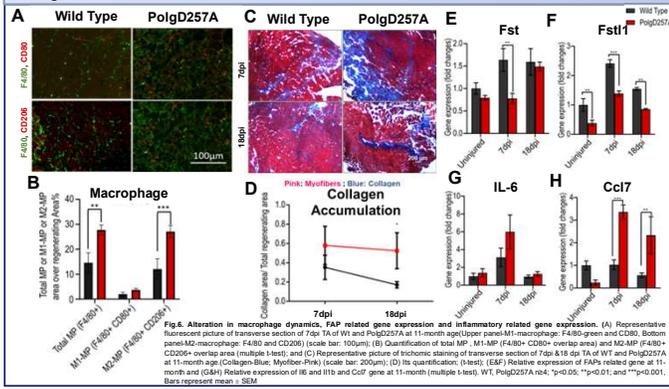
5) Satellite cell non-autonomous crucially influences muscle regeneration in PolgD257A mice



2) PolgD257A mice exhibit delayed muscle regeneration at both 3- and 11-months age.



6) Altered macrophage dynamics and inflammatory, FAP-related gene expression in regenerating PolgD257A muscle



7) Enhanced gene expression and histological markers of senescence in PolgD257A muscle at 7 dp.

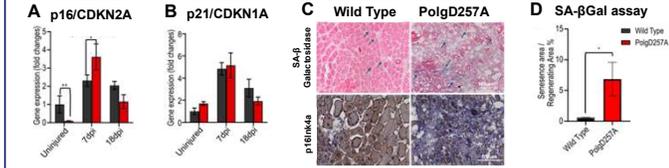


Fig. 2. Delayed Muscle Regeneration in PolgD257A. (A) Representative pictures of transverse sections of TA in WT and PolgD257A at 11 months of age stained with antibodies against laminin (green) and DAPI (blue) at 7dp, 18dp, and 28dp (Top panel: 7dp; middle panel: 18dp; and bottom panel: 28dp). (B) Percentage of CSA frequency distribution of centrally nucleated myofibers in TA at 18dp of 11-month-old WT and PolgD257A (n=8). (C) Average CSA of centrally nucleated myofibers of TA at 7dp, 18dp, and 28dp in WT and PolgD257A at 11 months of age. (D) Representative picture of transverse section of TA in WT and PolgD257A at 3 months of age stained with antibodies against laminin (green) and DAPI (blue) at 7dp, and (E) Percentage of CSA frequency distribution of centrally nucleated myofibers in TA at 7dp of 3-month-old WT and PolgD257A (n=6). Scale bar: 100 μm. (*P<0.5).

Fig. 7. Altered senescence related marker in PolgD257A at 7dp. (A and B) Relative gene expression of senescence markers, p16INK4a and p21CDKN1A. (C) Representative images of SA-βGAL staining assay (blue= senescence cells and eosin pink= cytoplasm) (Upper panel) and immunohistochemistry for p16INK4a (brown) and haematoxylin-nuclein (blue) (lower panel) (scale bar: 100μm) and (D) its quantification. (multiple test), WT, PolgD257A n=4. *p<0.05. **p<0.01. ***p<0.001. Bars represent mean ± SEM.