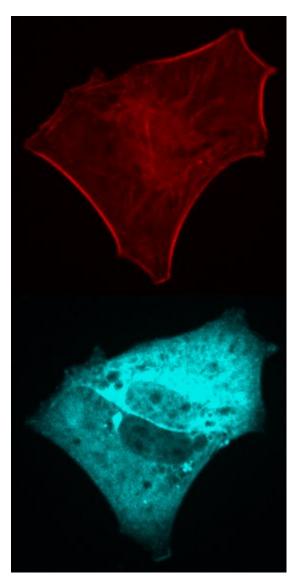
## Role of MRTF as a mediator of mechanotransduction in the muscle



cell

**Lorraine Montel** 

PhD student 3<sup>rd</sup> year

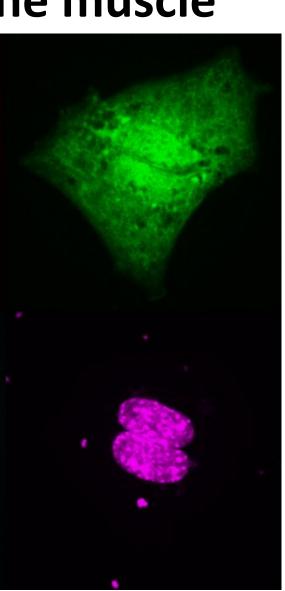
Complex Systems and Materials
University Paris Diderot

**Sylvie Hénon** 

#### **Collaboration:**

Genetics, Development and Physiology of Skeletal muscle Institut Cochin

Athanassia Sotiropoulos



### Mechanotransduction

Mechanical Signal



Biological Response

Mechanotransduction in the muscles

Mechanical Overload

Exercise Compensation



**HYPERTROPHY** 



No Mechanical Load

Immobilization
Denervation
Low gravity environment



**ATROPHY** 

Right-handed javelin thrower with bigger arm due to exercise

#### Mechanotransduction

Mechanical Signal

Biological Response

How does that work?

Mechanical Overload

Exercise Compensation



**HYPERTROPHY** 



No Mechanical Load

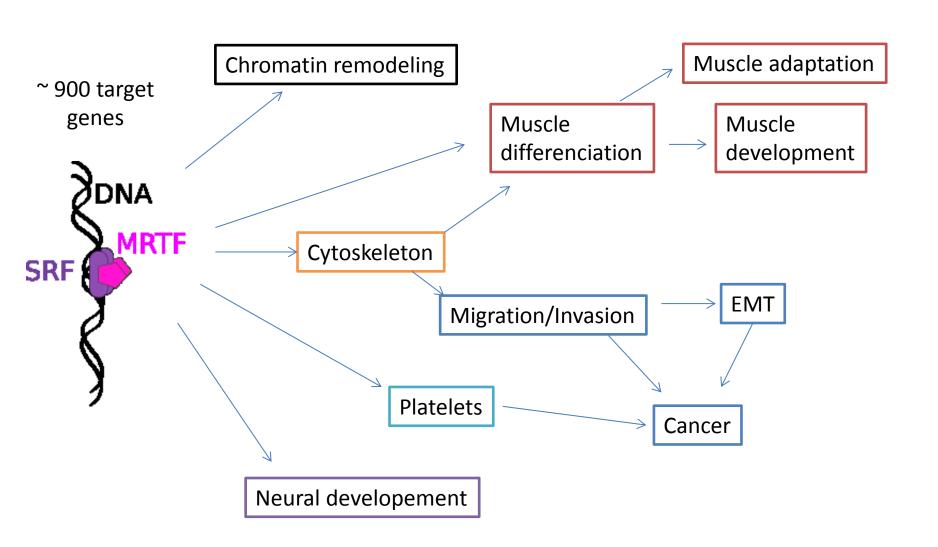
Immobilization
Denervation
Low gravity environment



**ATROPHY** 

Right-handed javelin thrower with bigger arm due to exercise

### Serum Response Factor

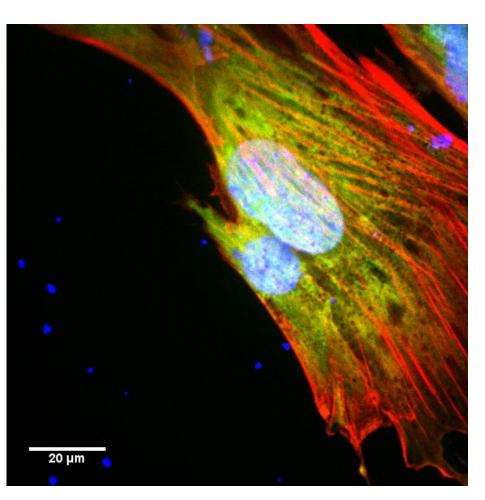


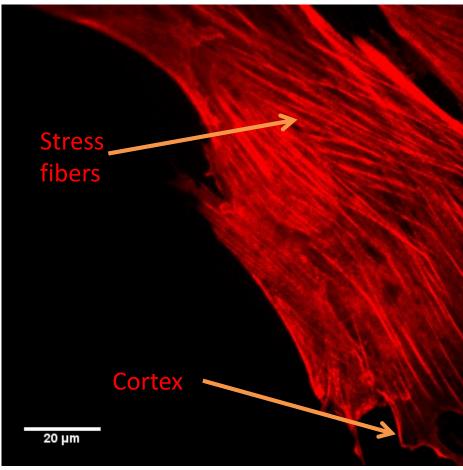
## Srf is necessary for mechanically-induced hypertrophy/atrophy

	WT	SRF loss of function	Active SRF	Nuclear MRTF
Overload				
Denervation				
Caloric Restriction				

Work from the Sotiropoulos group from Insitut Cochin

### The actin cytoskeleton



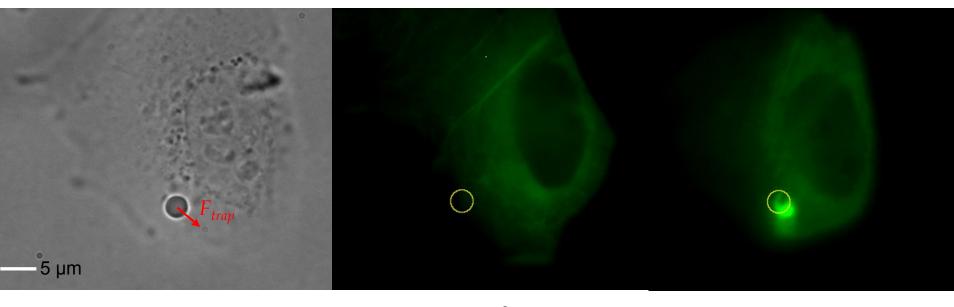


Red: Filaments of actin Green: Globular actin Blue: DNA

### Mechanical cues induce modification of the actin cytoskeleton

C2C12 mouse myoblast

**GFP Actin** 

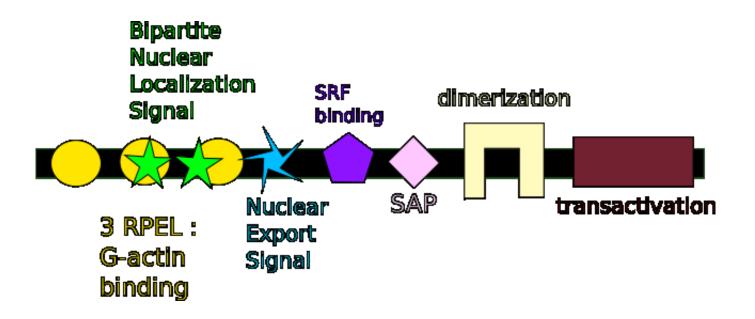


Before

After 60 minutes

Icard-Arcizet D. et al , Sylvie Hénon team

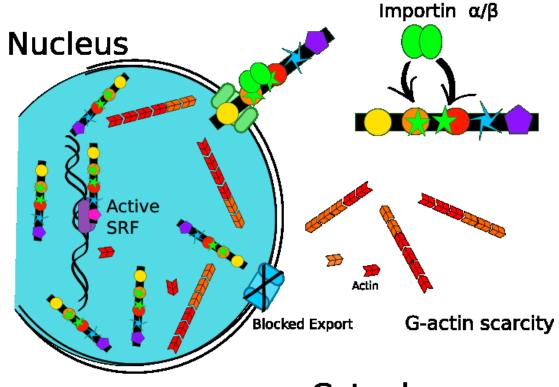
## Myocardin-Related Transcription Factor: a G-actin sensor



NLS included in G-actin binding zone, linking actin binding and MRTF localization

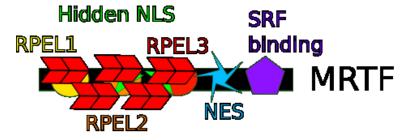
### Nuclear MRTF in G-actin scarcity

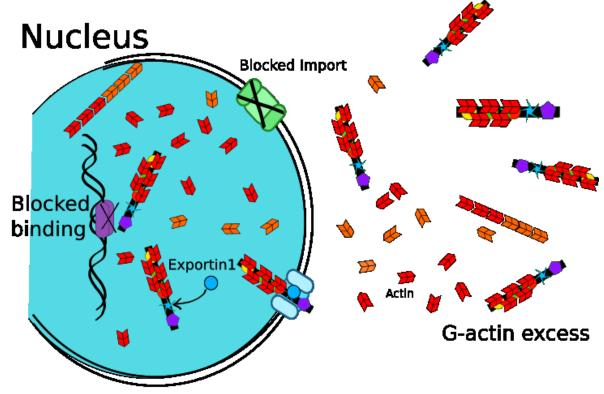




Cytoplasm

### Cytoplasmic MRTF in G-actin Excess

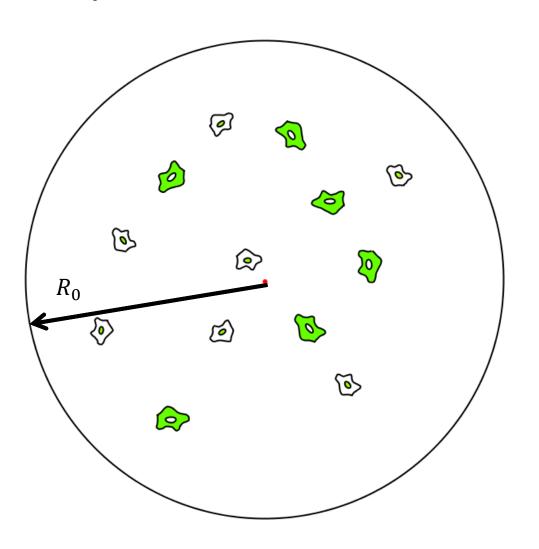




Cytoplasm

### **Experimental Set-up:**

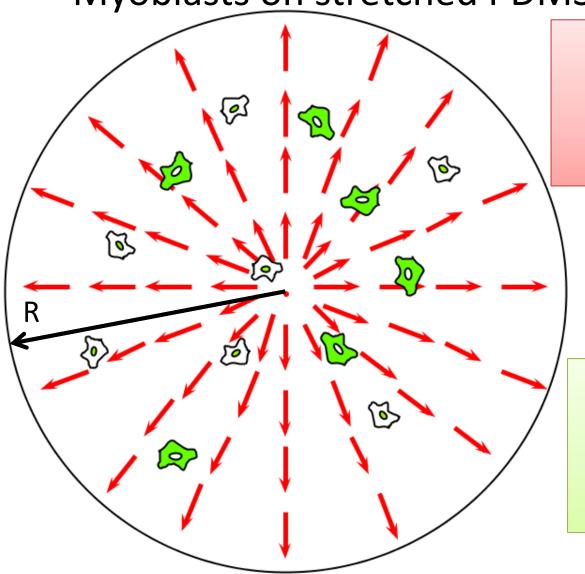
Myoblasts on stretched PDMS substrate



- Stretchable PDMS
- C2C12 Myoblasts
- MRTF-A GFP localization read-out

### **Experimental Set-up:**

Myoblasts on stretched PDMS substrate



Uniform radial constant strain

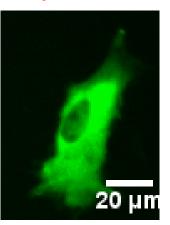
Strain rate :  $\frac{R - R_0}{R_0}$ 

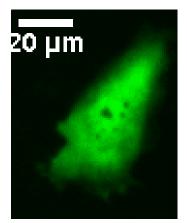
MRTF-A GFP localization read-out

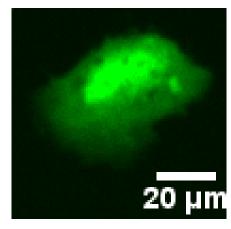
### Localization of MRTF-A

Cytoplasmic Homogeneous Nuclear

**MRTF-A GFP** 

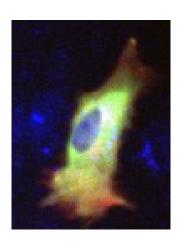


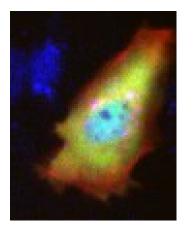


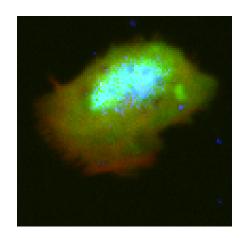


Actin mCherry

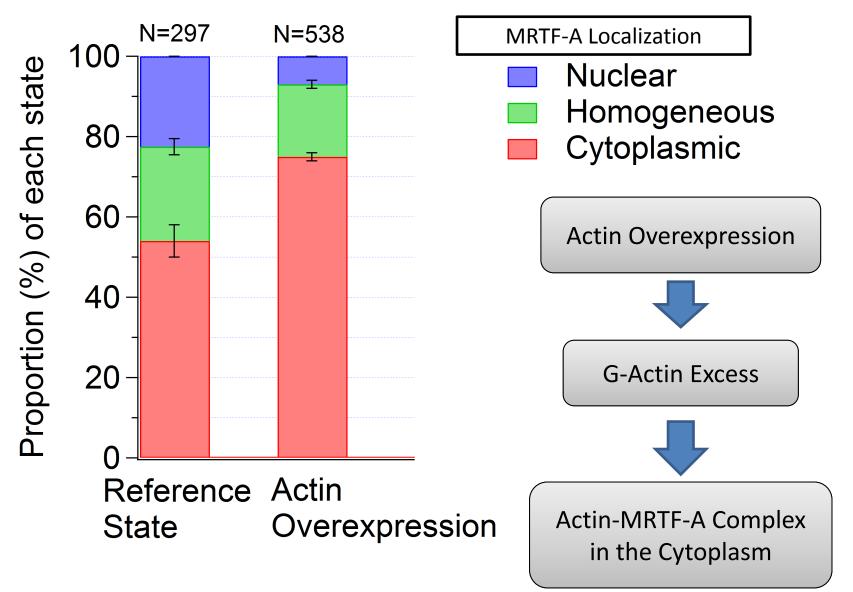
DAPI (Nucleus)



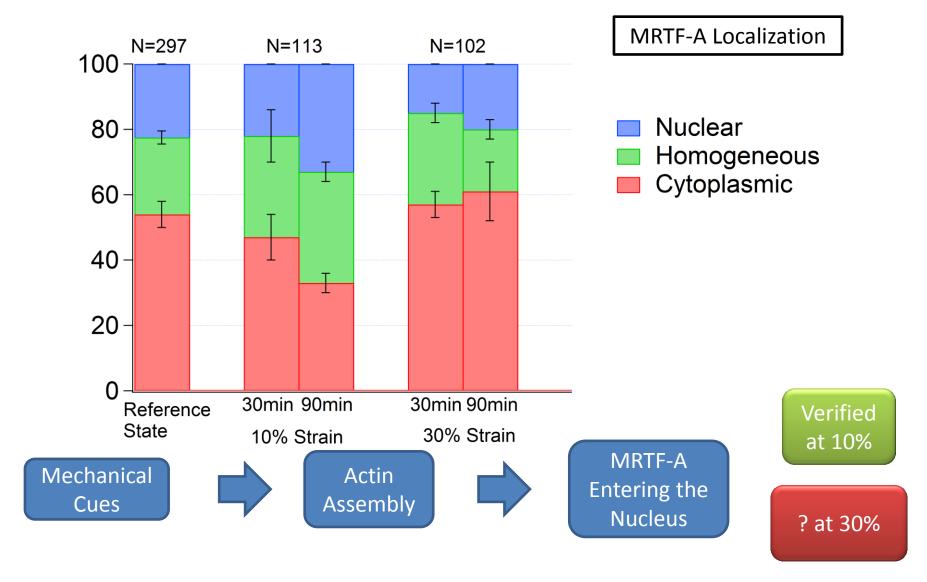




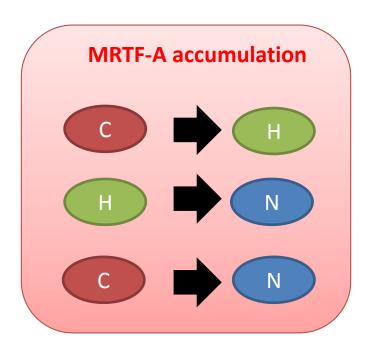
# Influence of Actin Overexpression on MRTF-A Localization

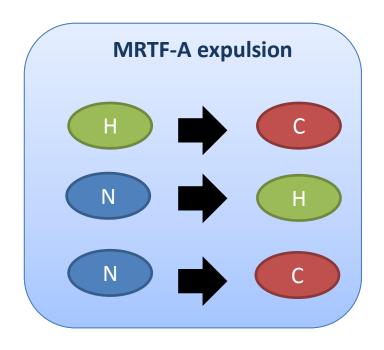


# Influence of Stretching on MRTF-A localization

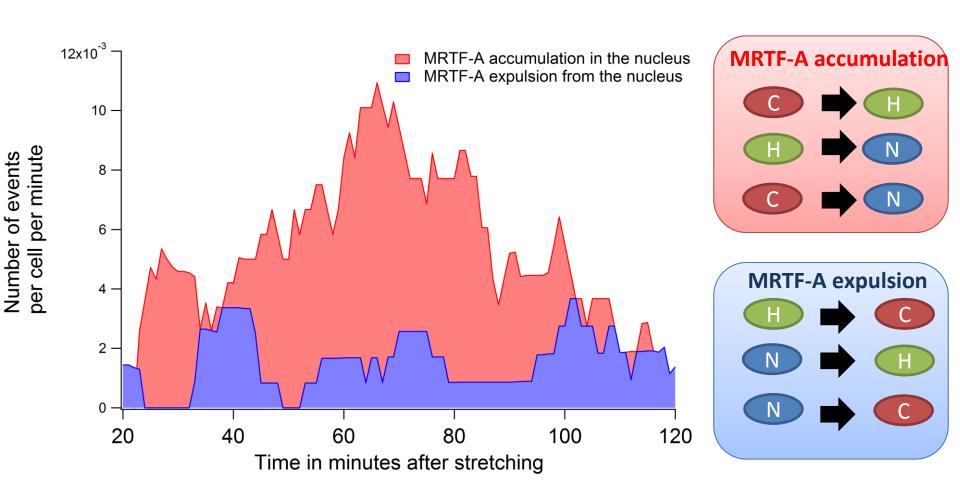


### Classification of events

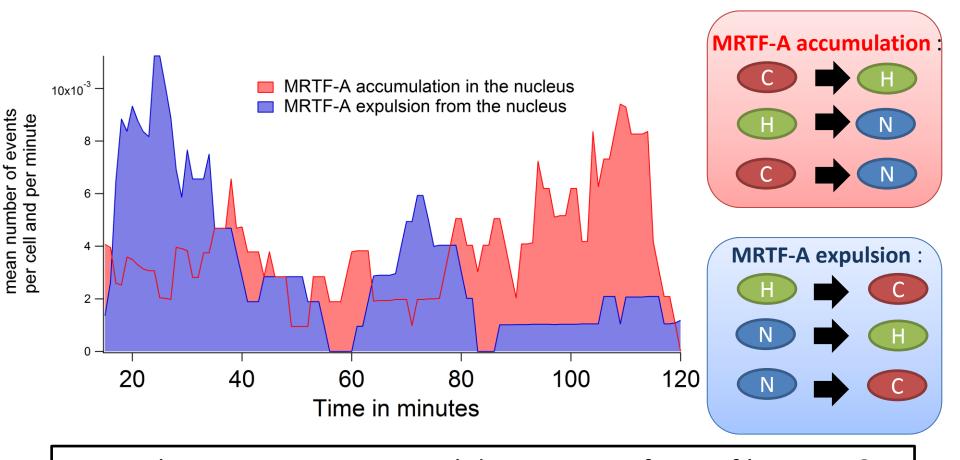




### 10% Strain Experiments



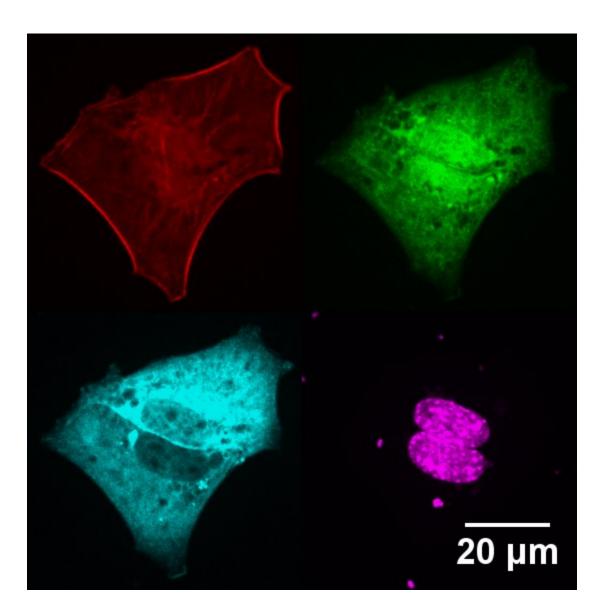
### 30% Strain Experiments



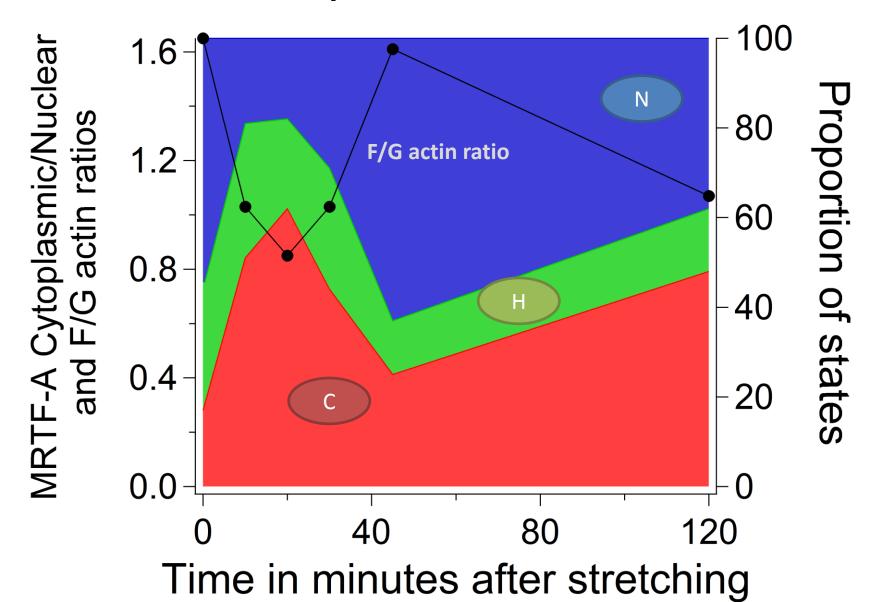
Expulsions at 30 min: Brutal destruction of actin filaments?

### F/G ratio on fixed cells

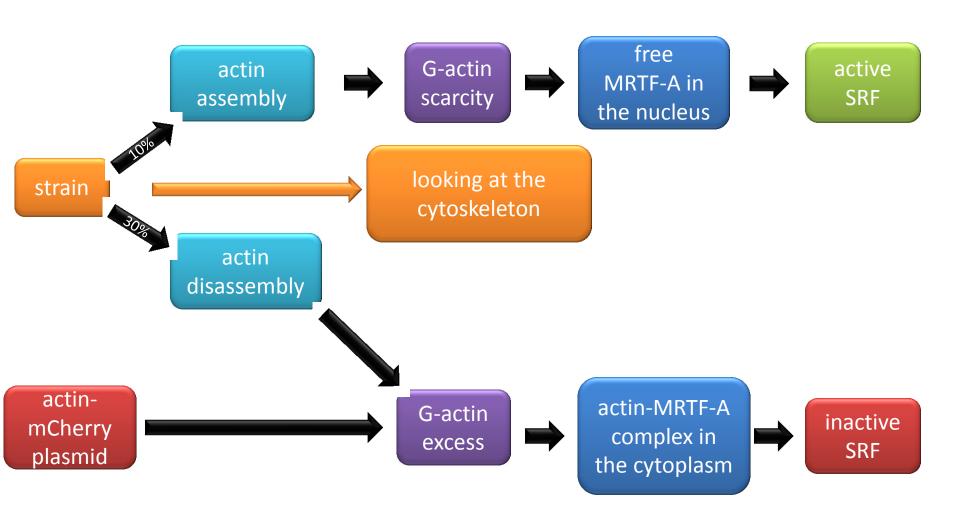
- Red : F-actin (Phalloidin)
- Green : Gactin (DNase I)
- Cyan : MRTF-A GFP
- Magenta: Nucleus (DAPI)



### 30% Strain Experiments on fixed cells



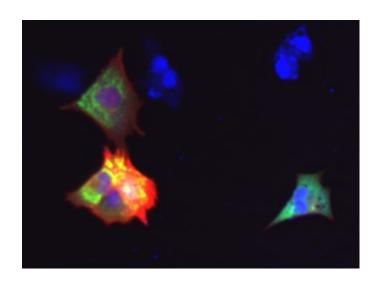
### Summary



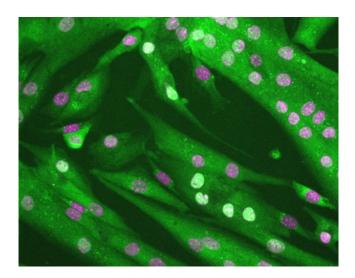
### Perspective

Live visualization of the cytoskeleton (SiRactin, F-tractin)

AAV-infected MRTF-A GFP primary myoblasts and differenciated myotubes







What is the pathway from mechanics to actin polymerization?

Which target genes are activated?



### Acknowledgements

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**Sylvie Hénon** 

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A. Richert

L. Réa

#### Collaboration:



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A. Sotiropoulos





