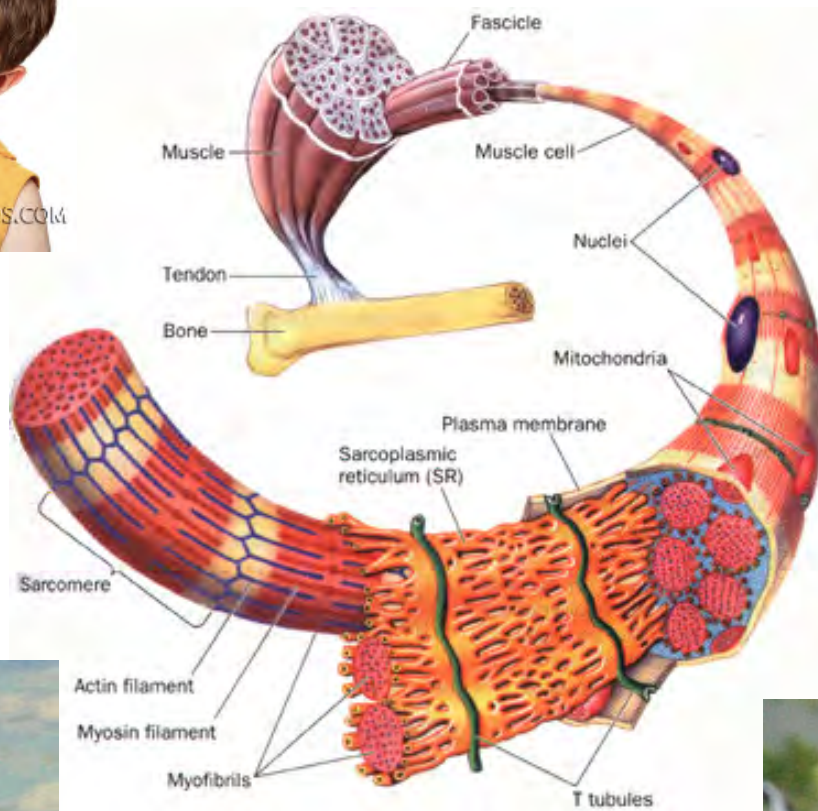
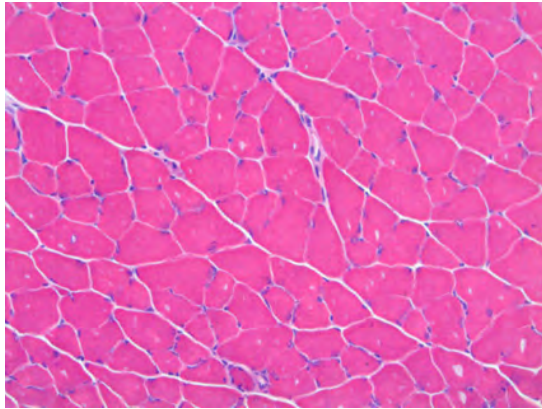


Signaling pathways that regulate skeletal muscle mass

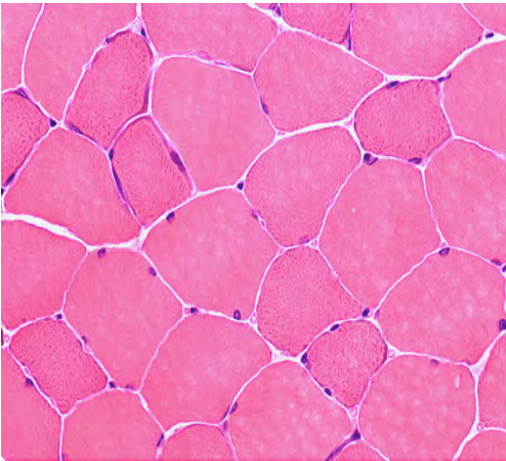
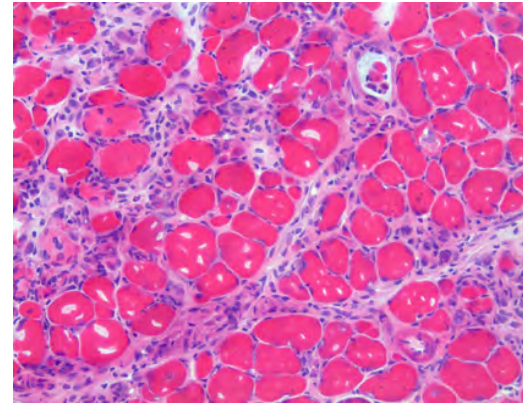
Denis Guttridge, Ph.D.

**MVIMG 747, Neuromuscular Biology and Disease
May 24, 2012**

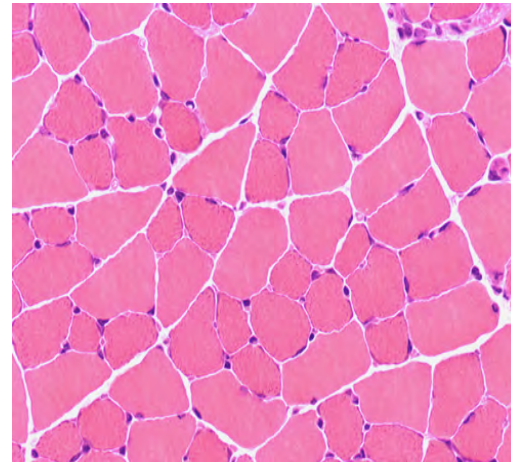


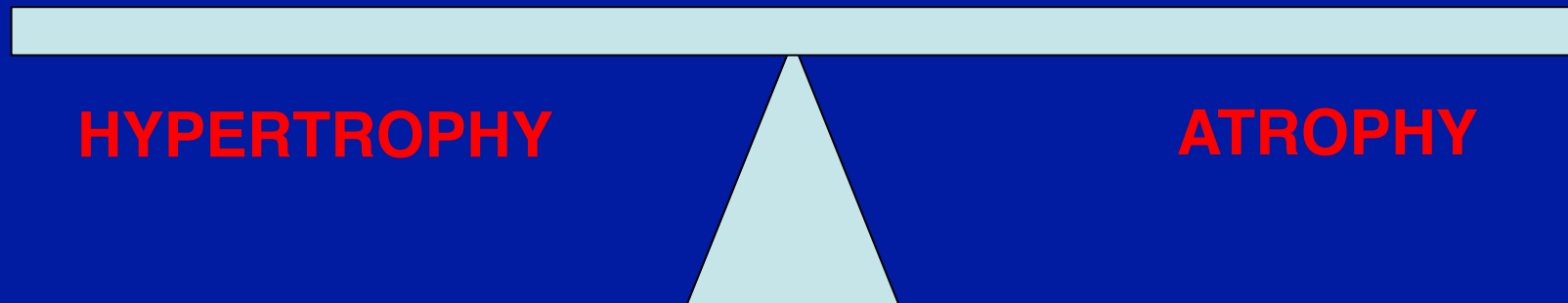
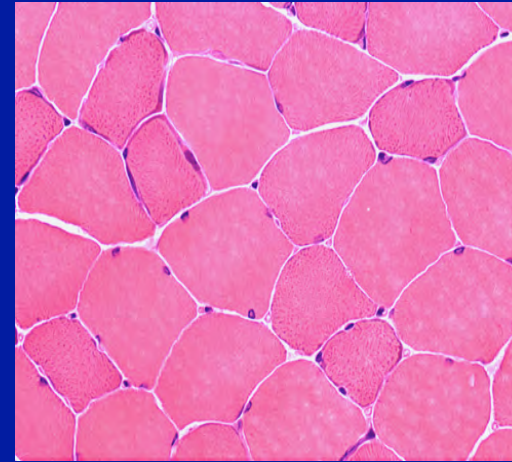
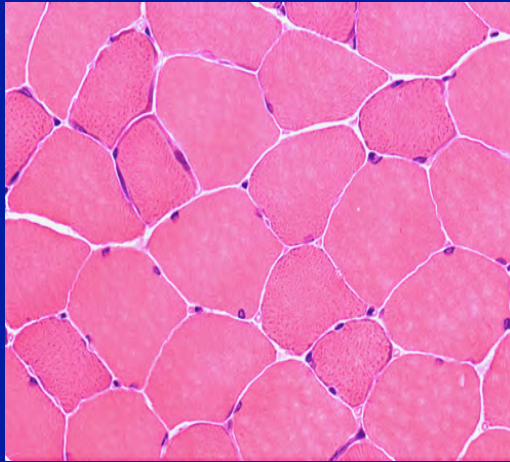


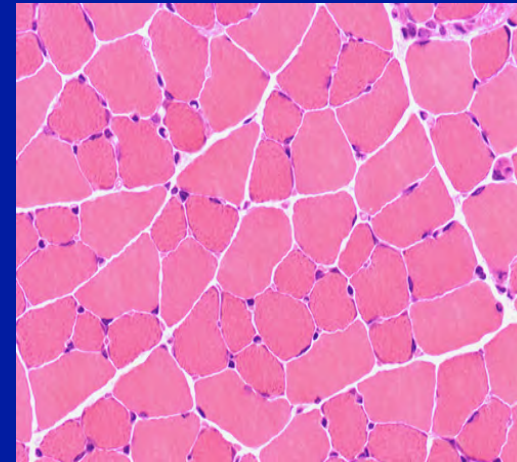
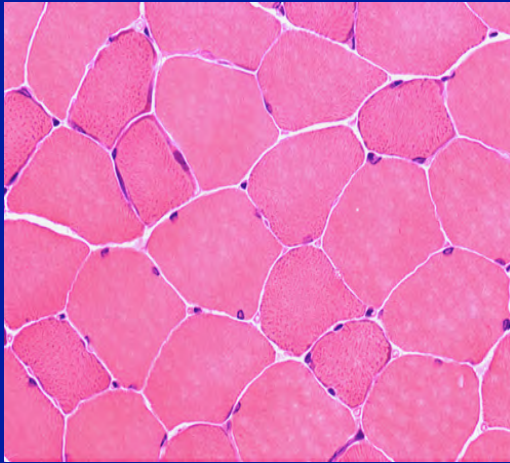
dystrophy



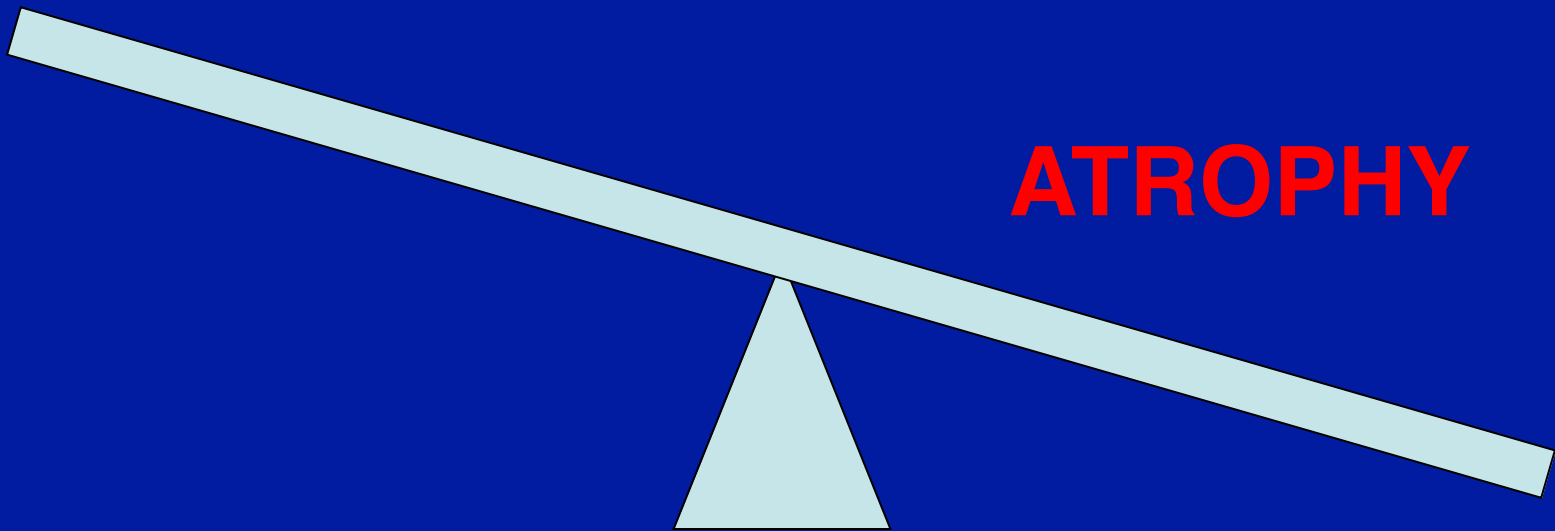
atrophy

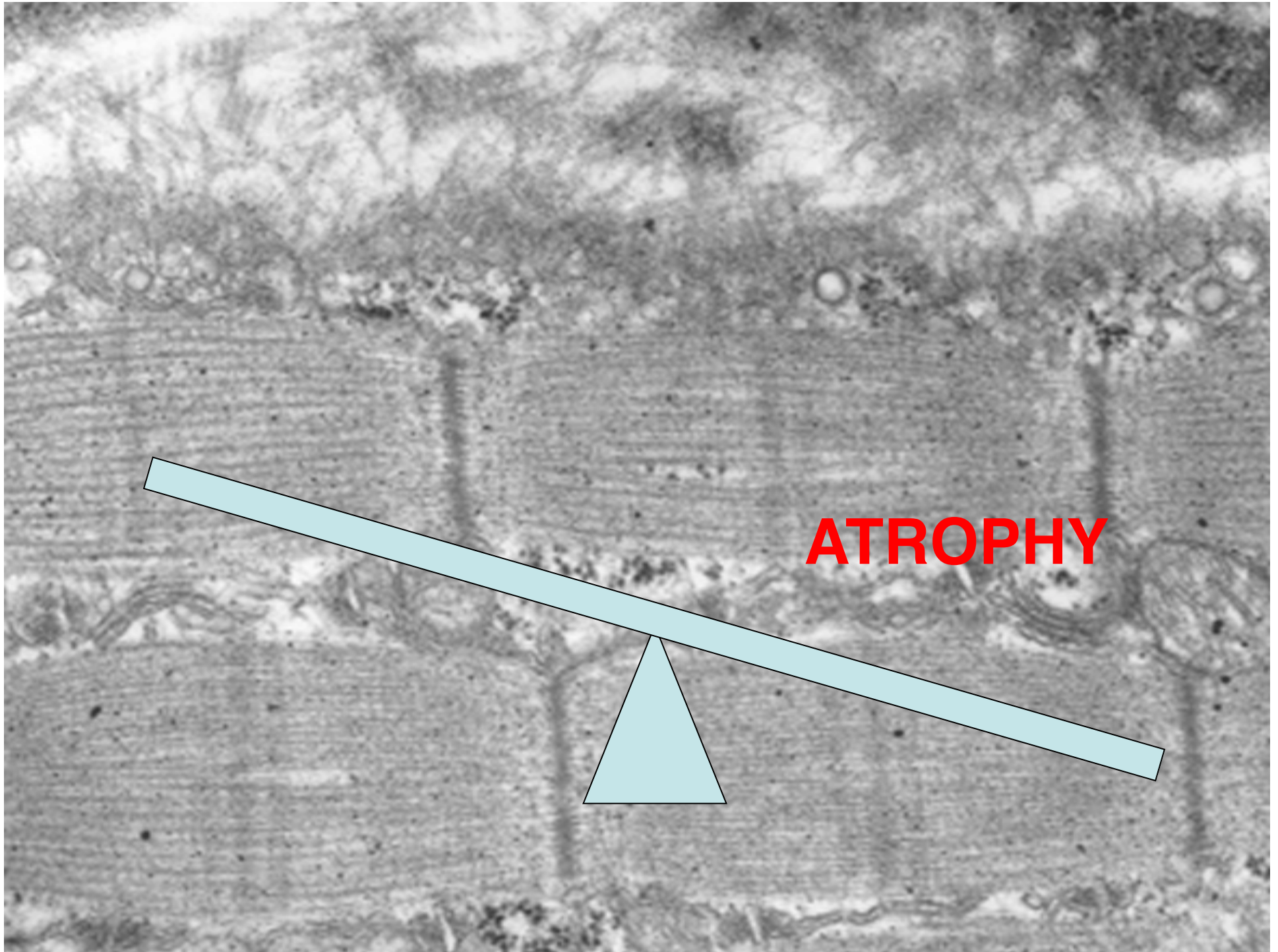




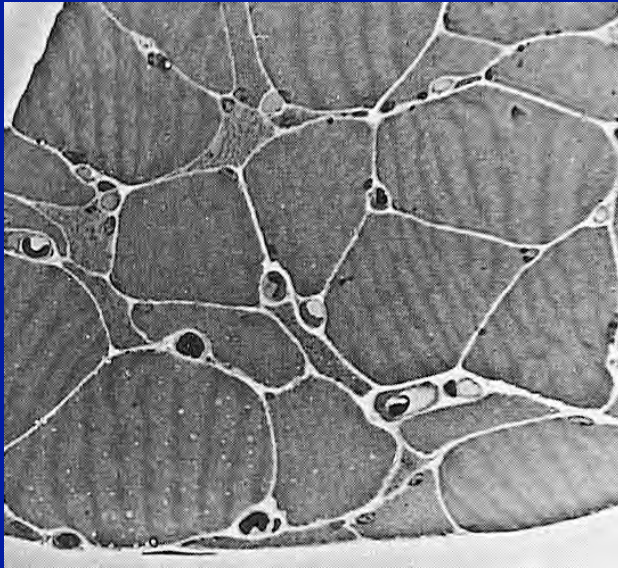


ATROPHY





Cancer, COPD, Denervation, Renal Failure, (most forms of cachexia)



Human Biopsy (carcinoma)

- **type II atrophy (fast twitch fibers)**
- **increase vascularization (cancer)**
- **lack of immune infiltrates**
- **no strong indication of apoptosis**

protein synthesis

protein turnover

PI3K



Akt



mTOR



eIF



FoxO



autophagy

proteasome

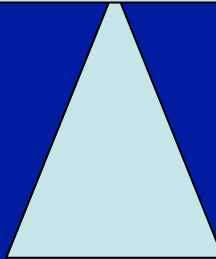
NF- κ B, p38
myostatin



calpains

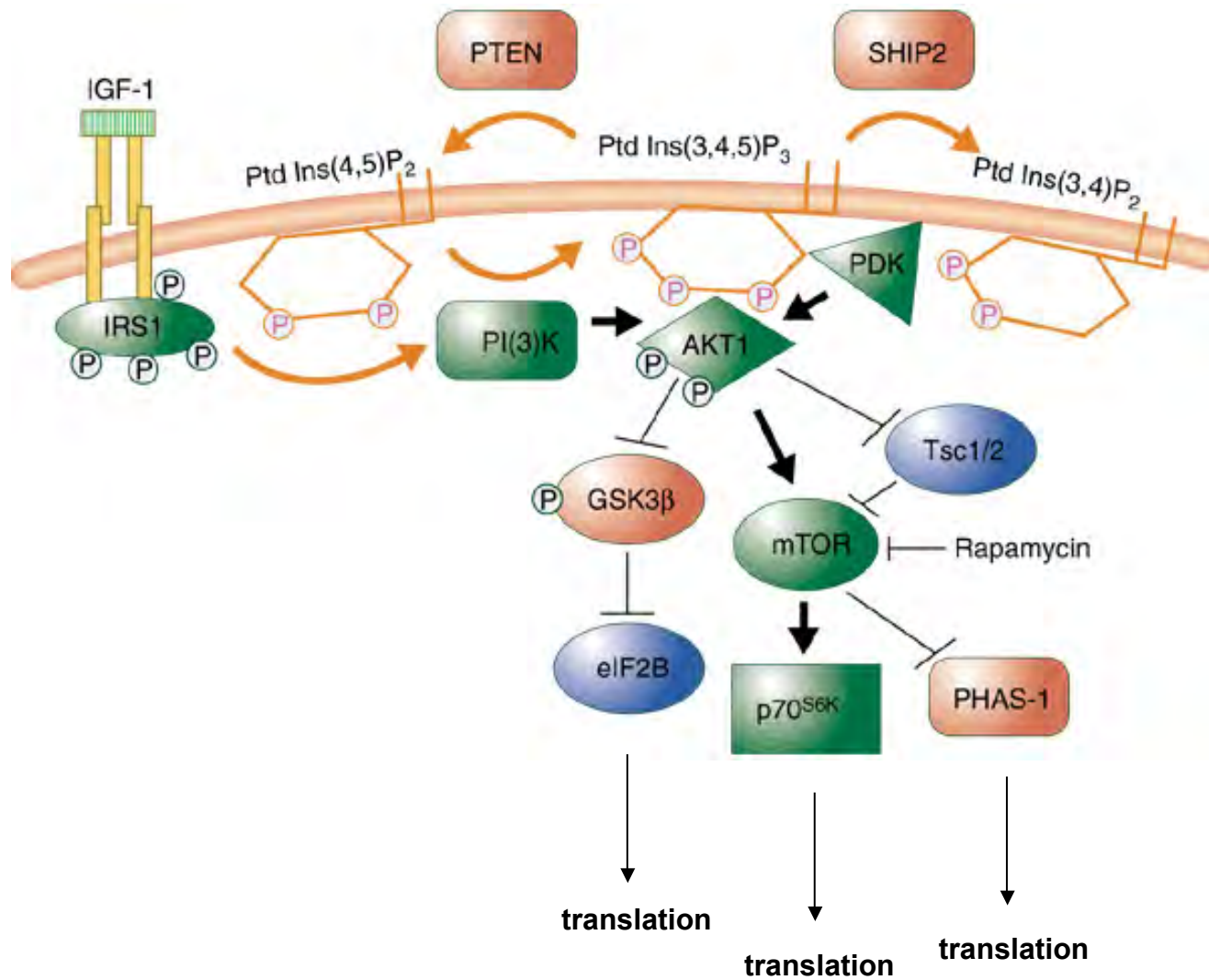


lysosomes

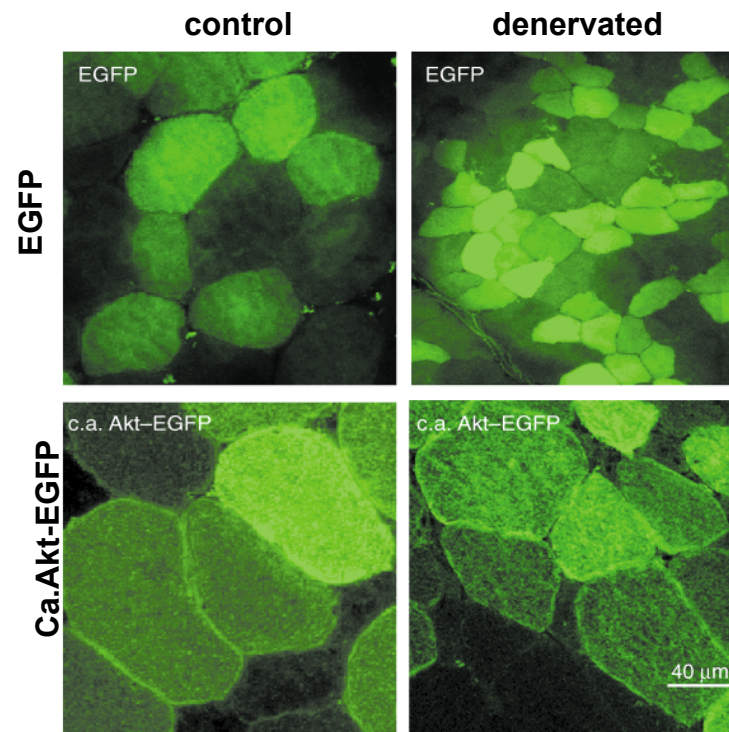
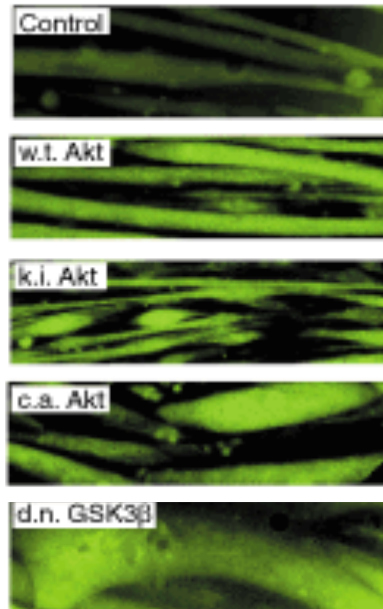


HYPERTROPHY

ATROPHY



C2C12 myofibers



protein synthesis

protein turnover

PI3K



Akt



mTOR



eIF



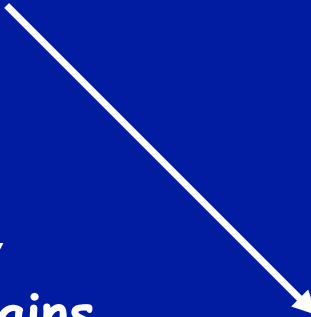
FoxO



autophagy

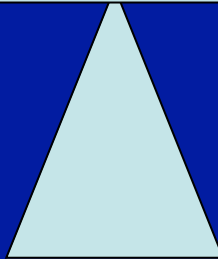
proteasome

NF- κ B, p38
myostatin



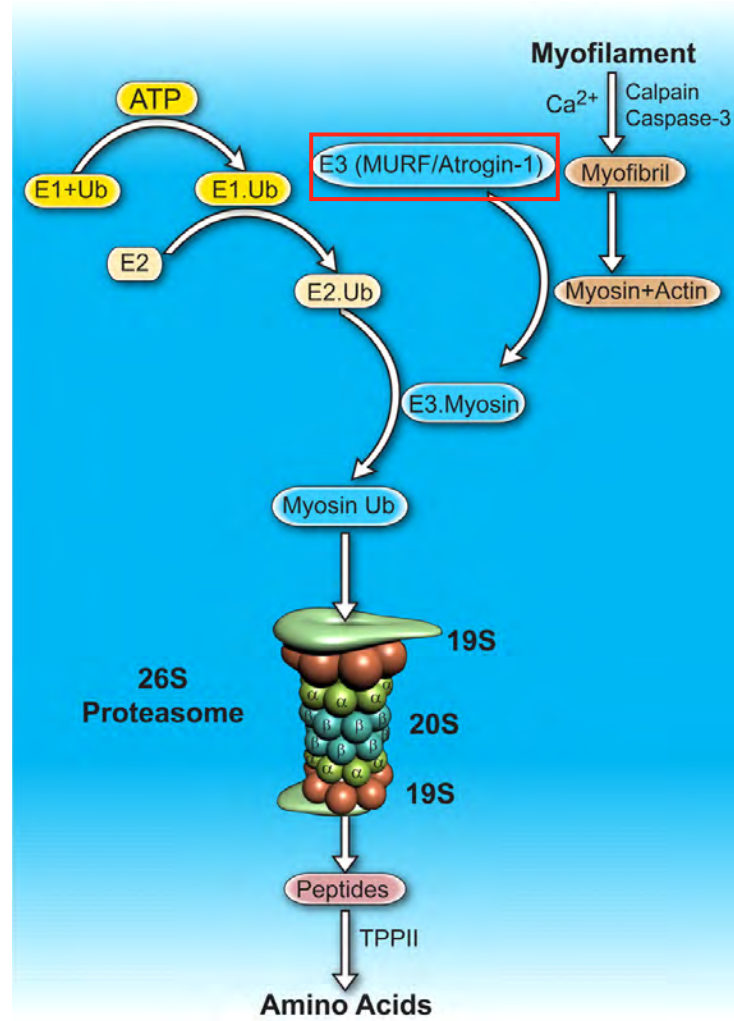
calpains

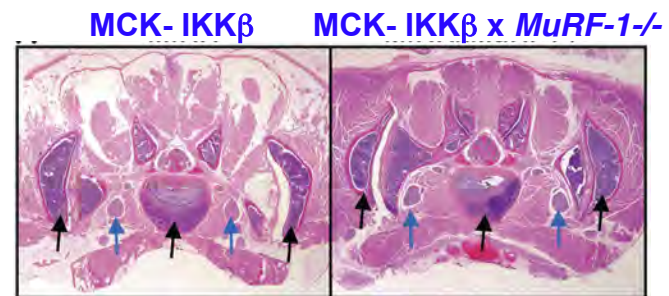
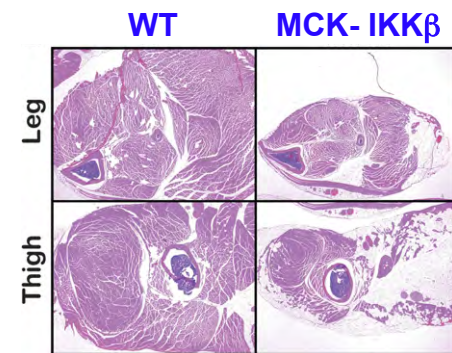
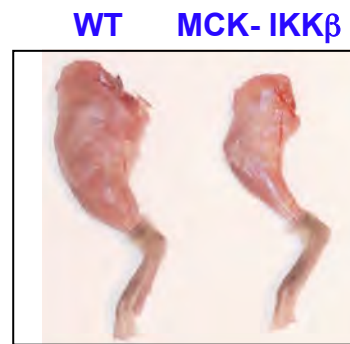
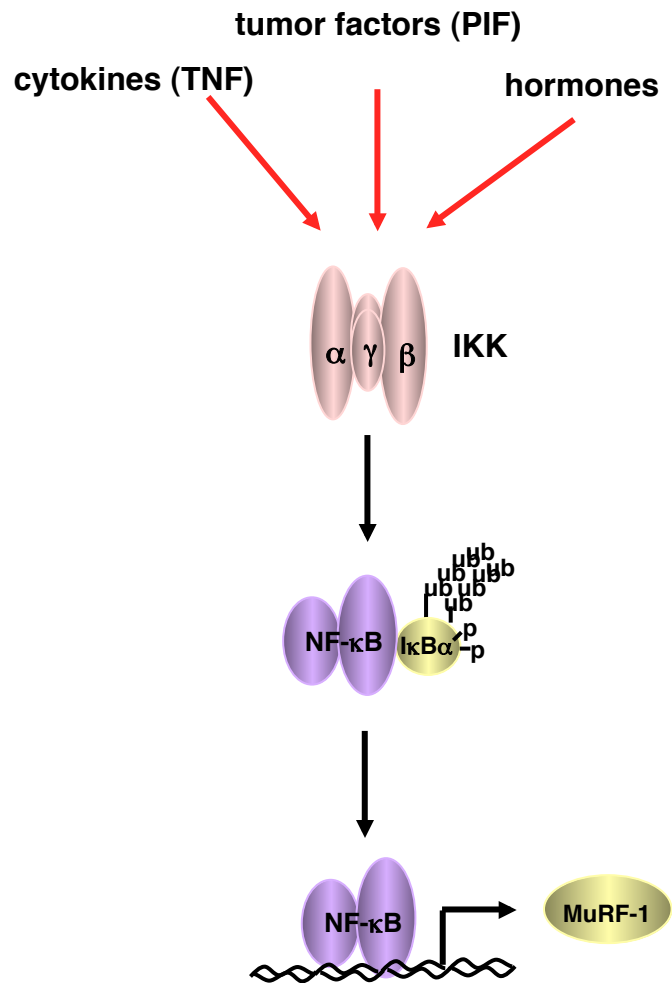
lysosomes



HYPERTROPHY

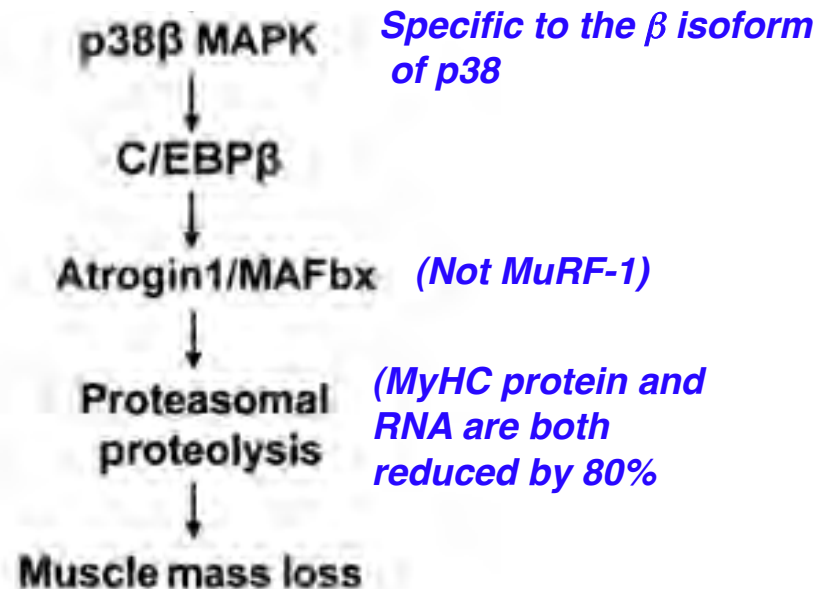
ATROPHY

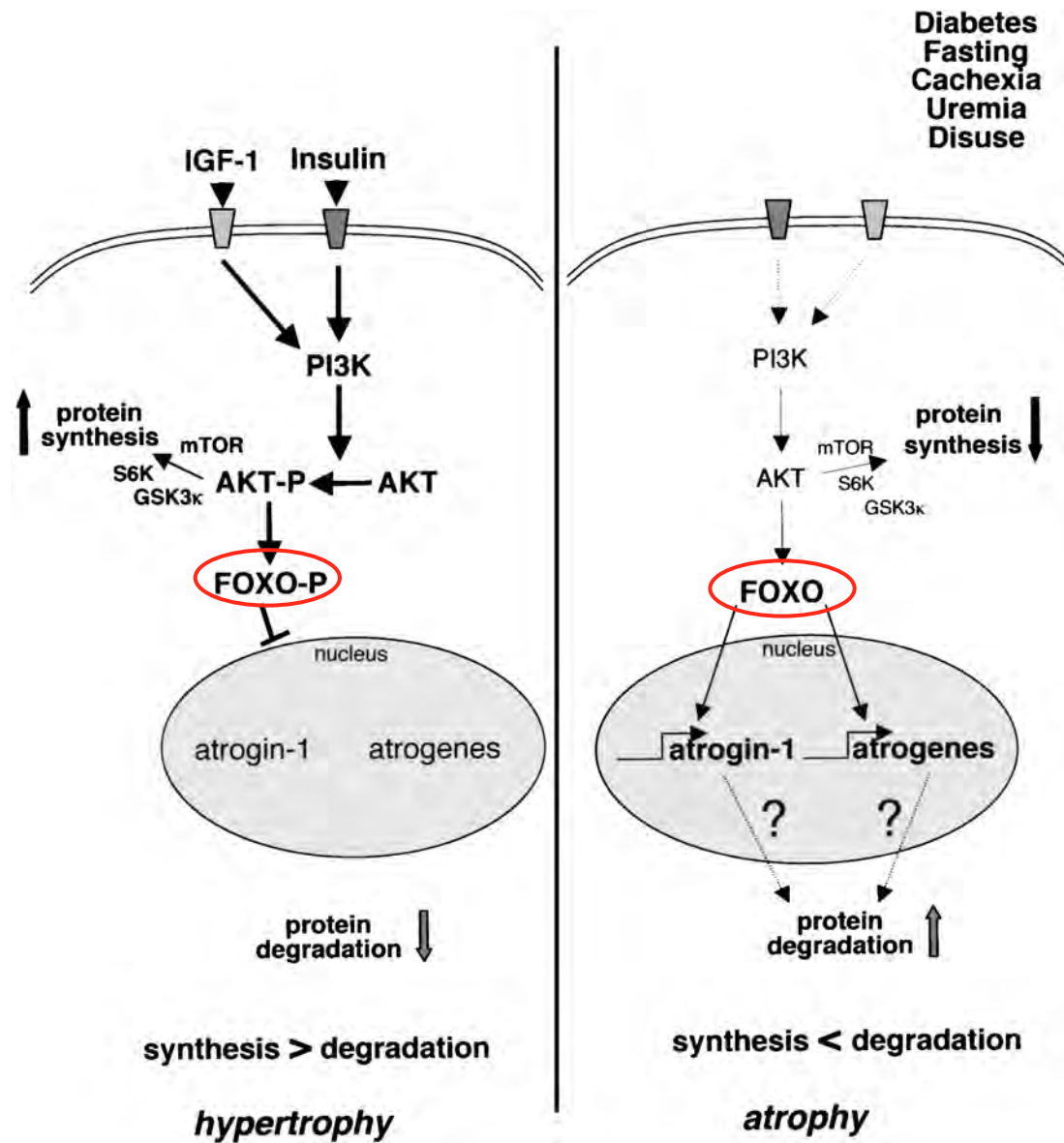


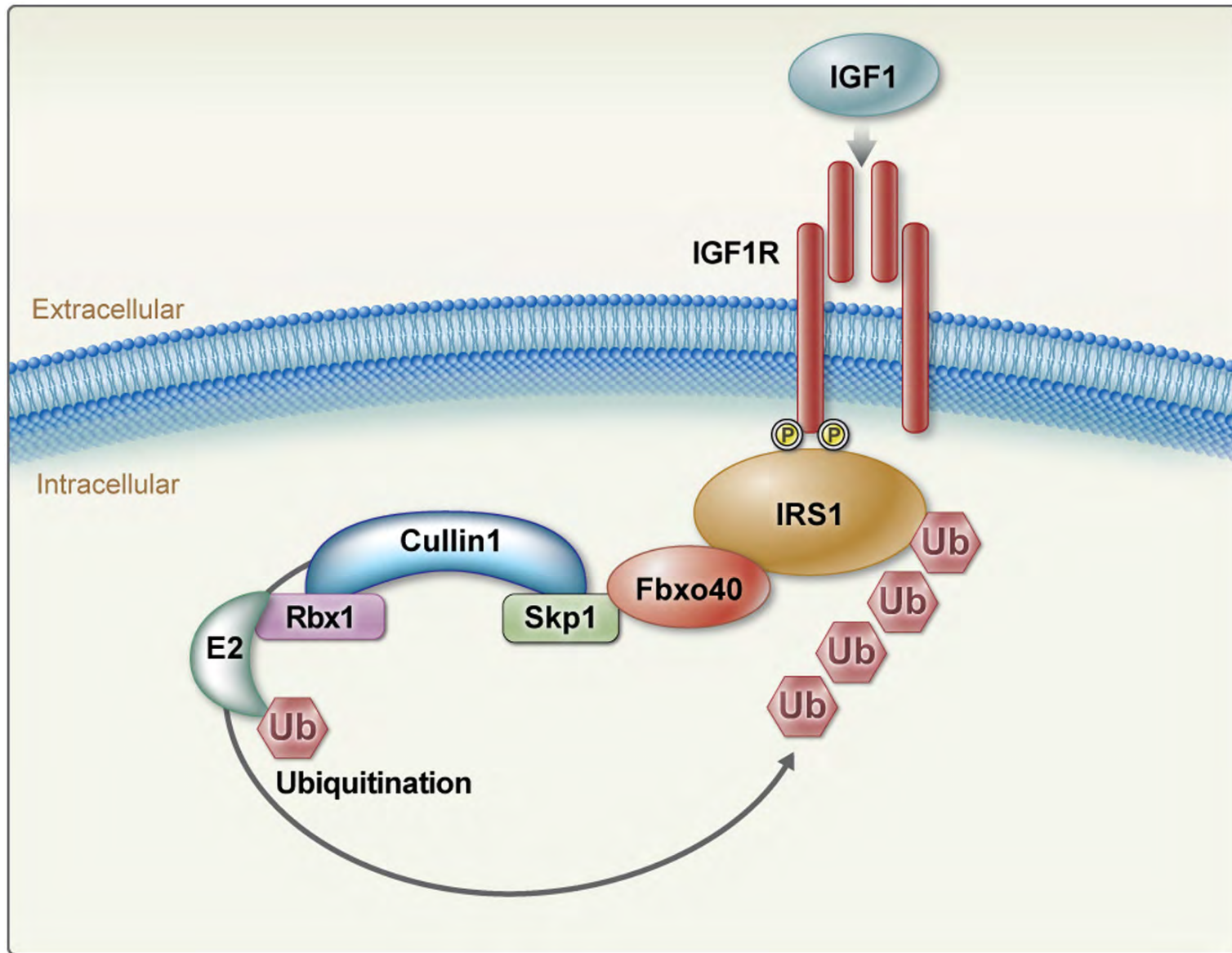


C/EBP β mediates tumour-induced ubiquitin ligase atrogin1/MAFbx upregulation and muscle wasting

Guohua Zhang¹, Bingwen Jin²
and Yi-Ping Li^{1,*}

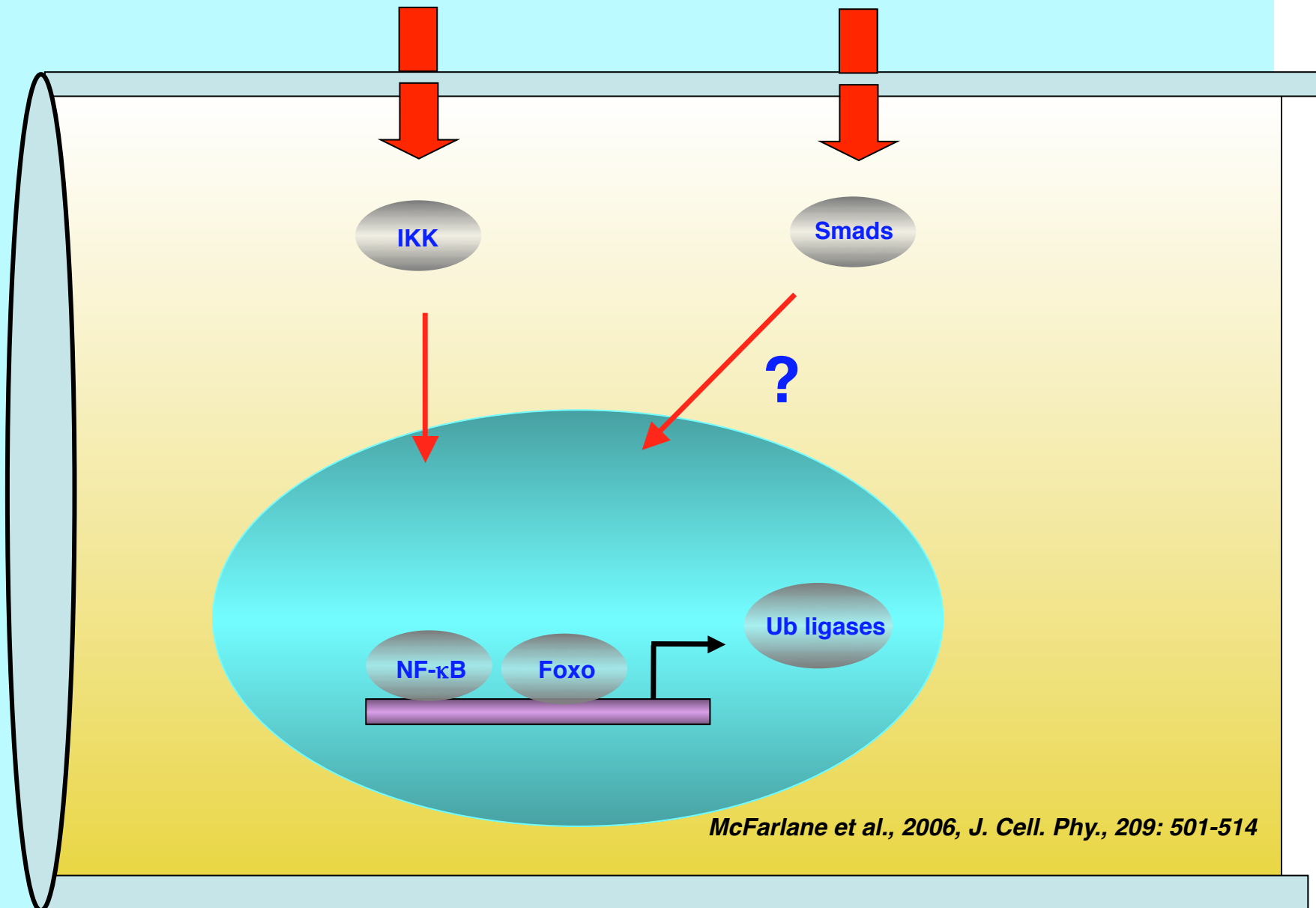




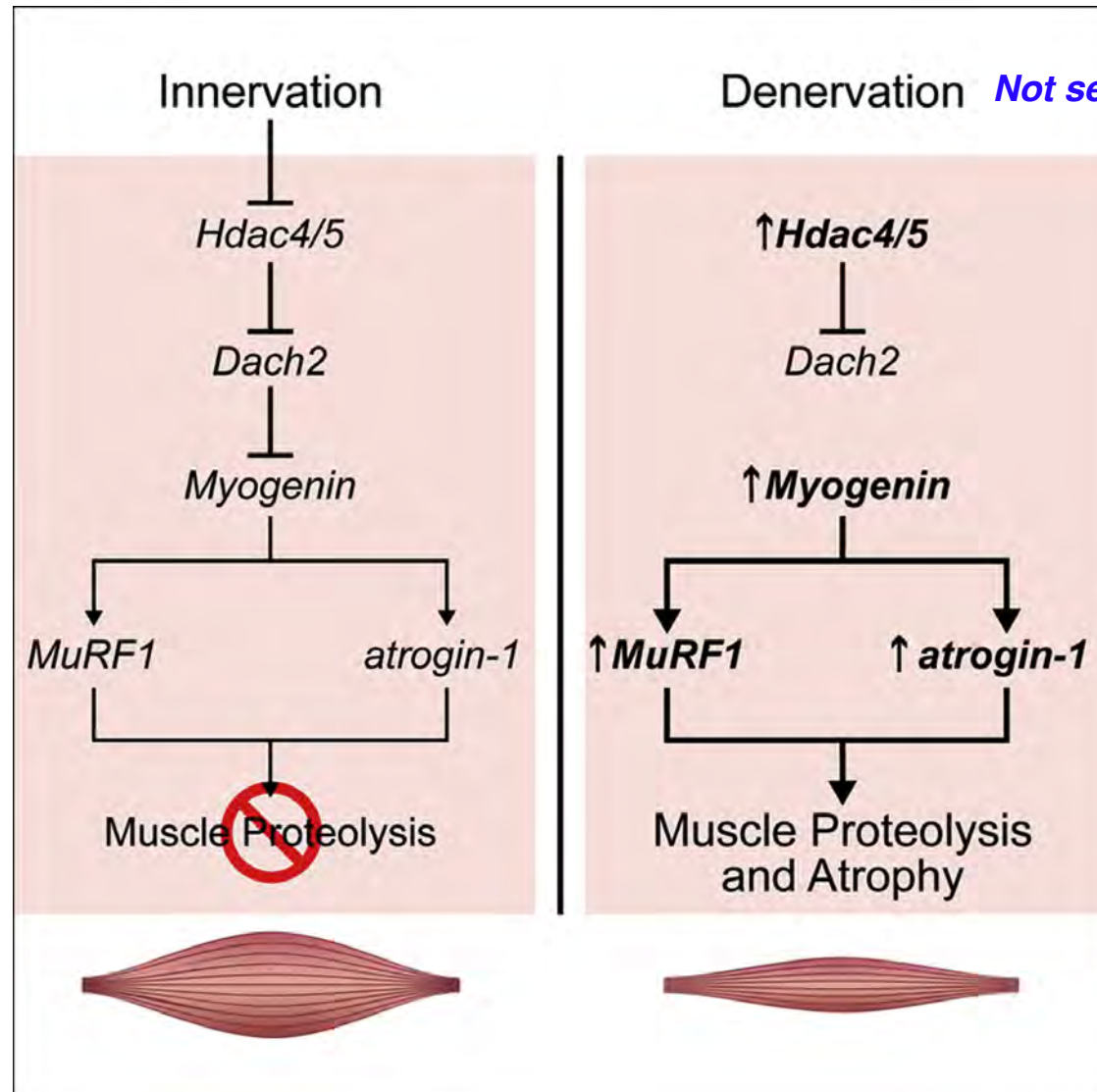


cytokines, tumor factors

myostatin

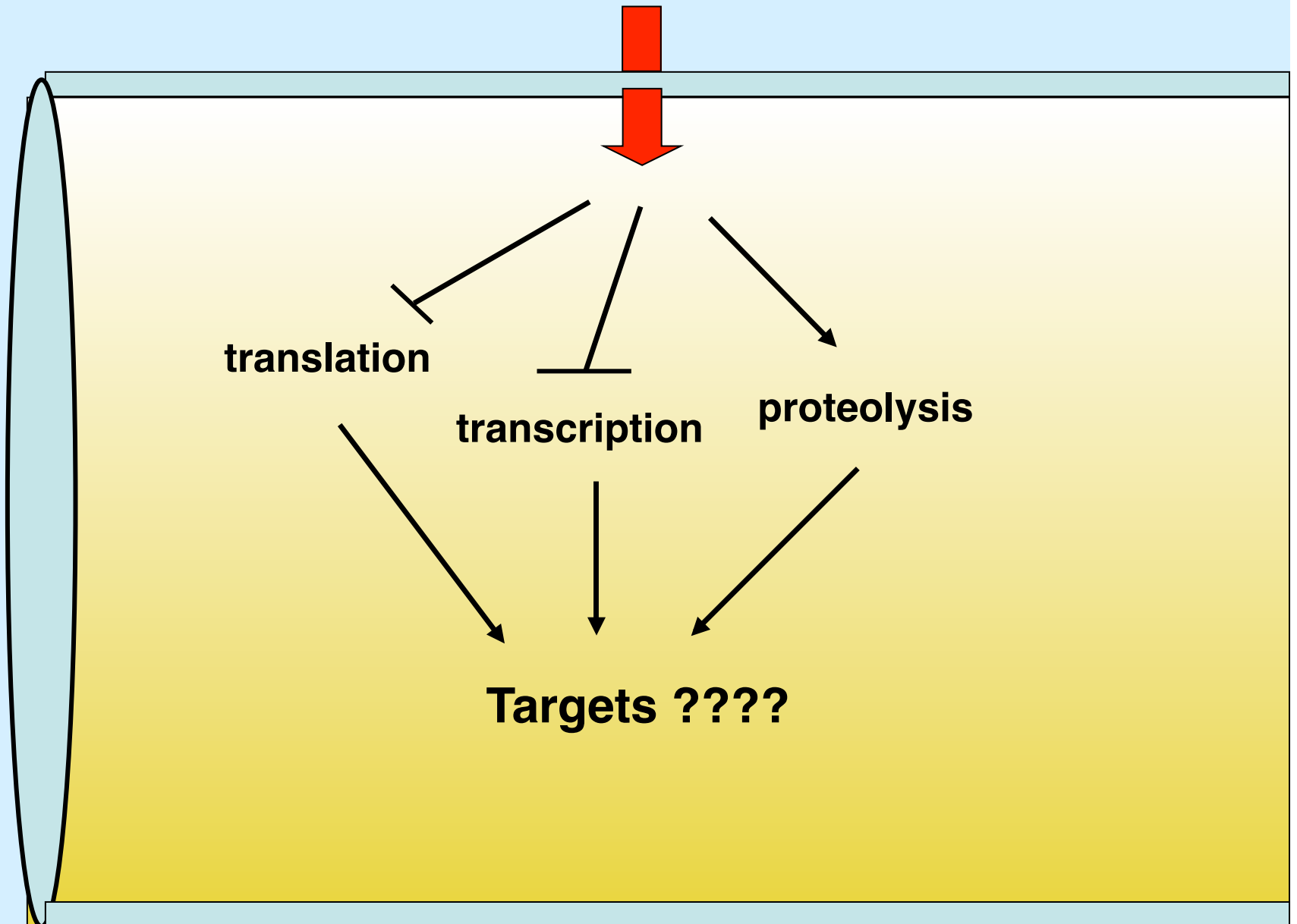


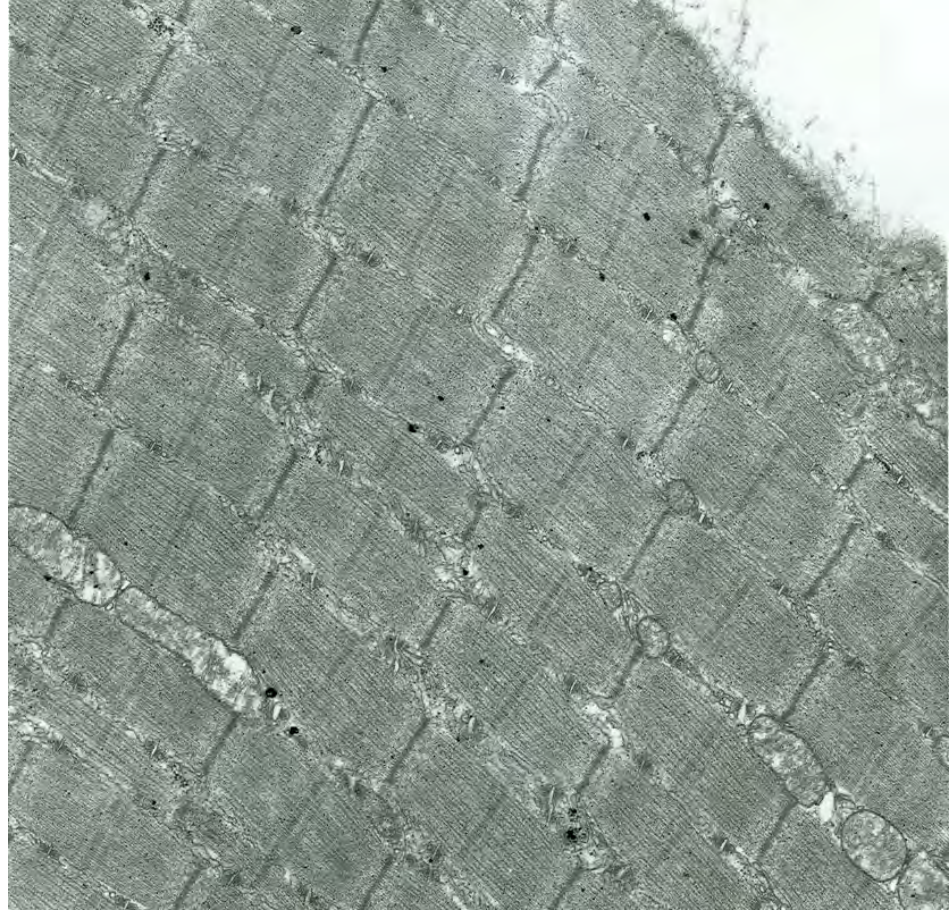
McFarlane et al., 2006, J. Cell. Phy., 209: 501-514

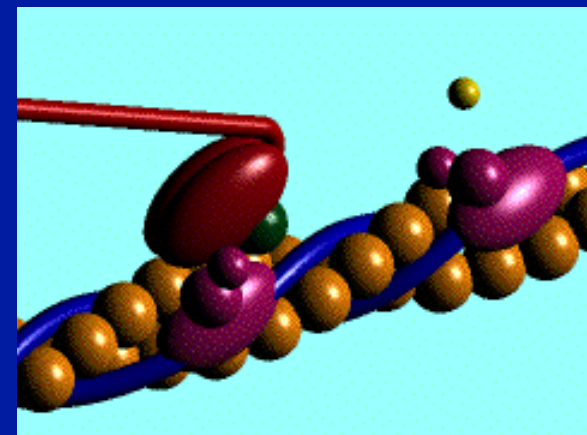
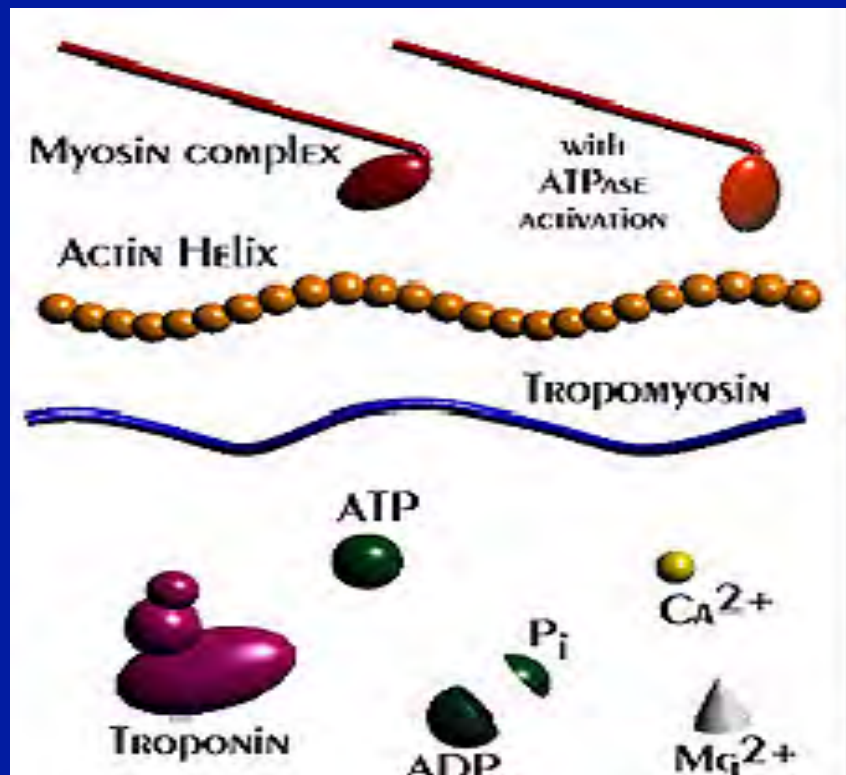


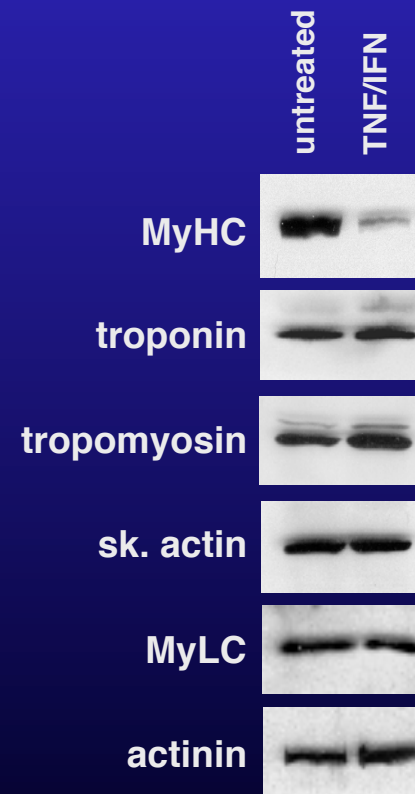
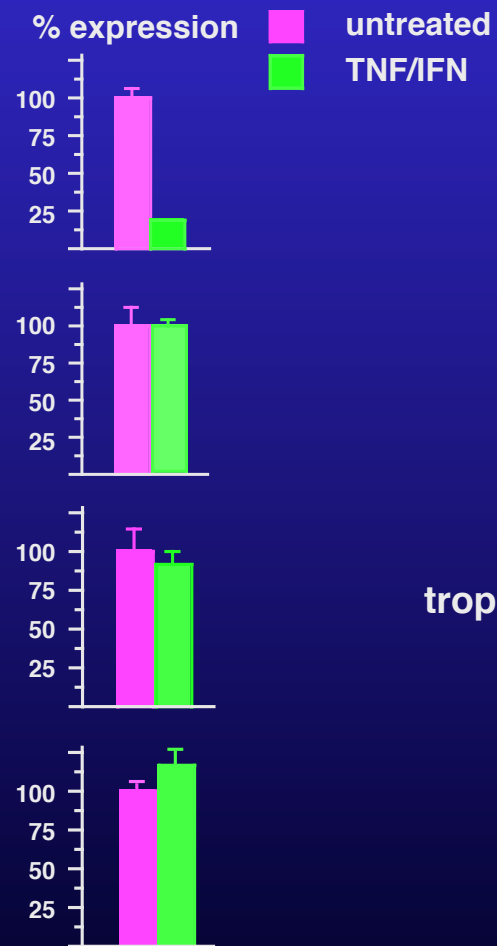
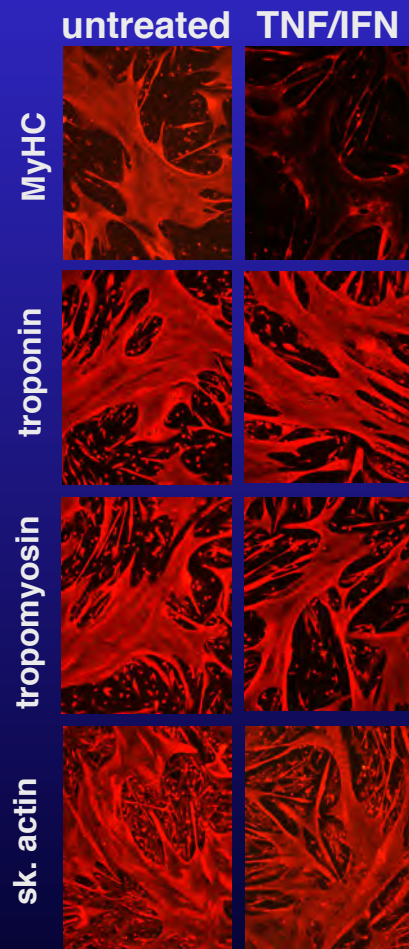
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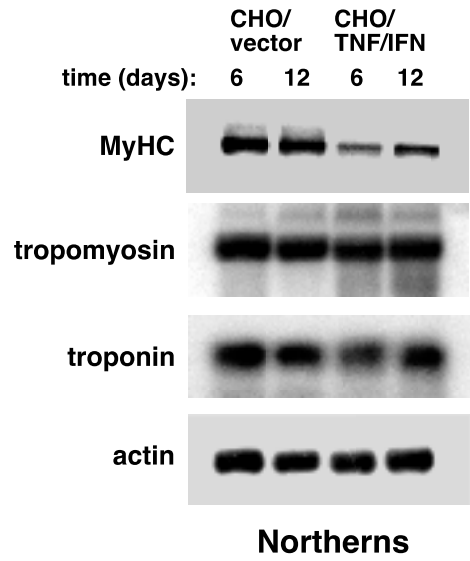
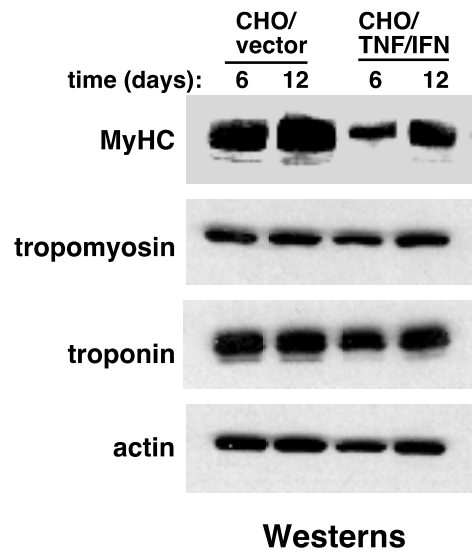
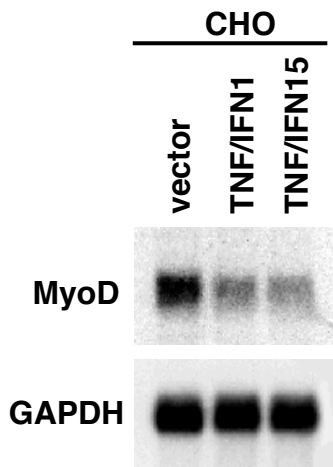
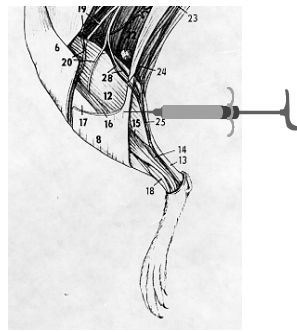
cachectic factors



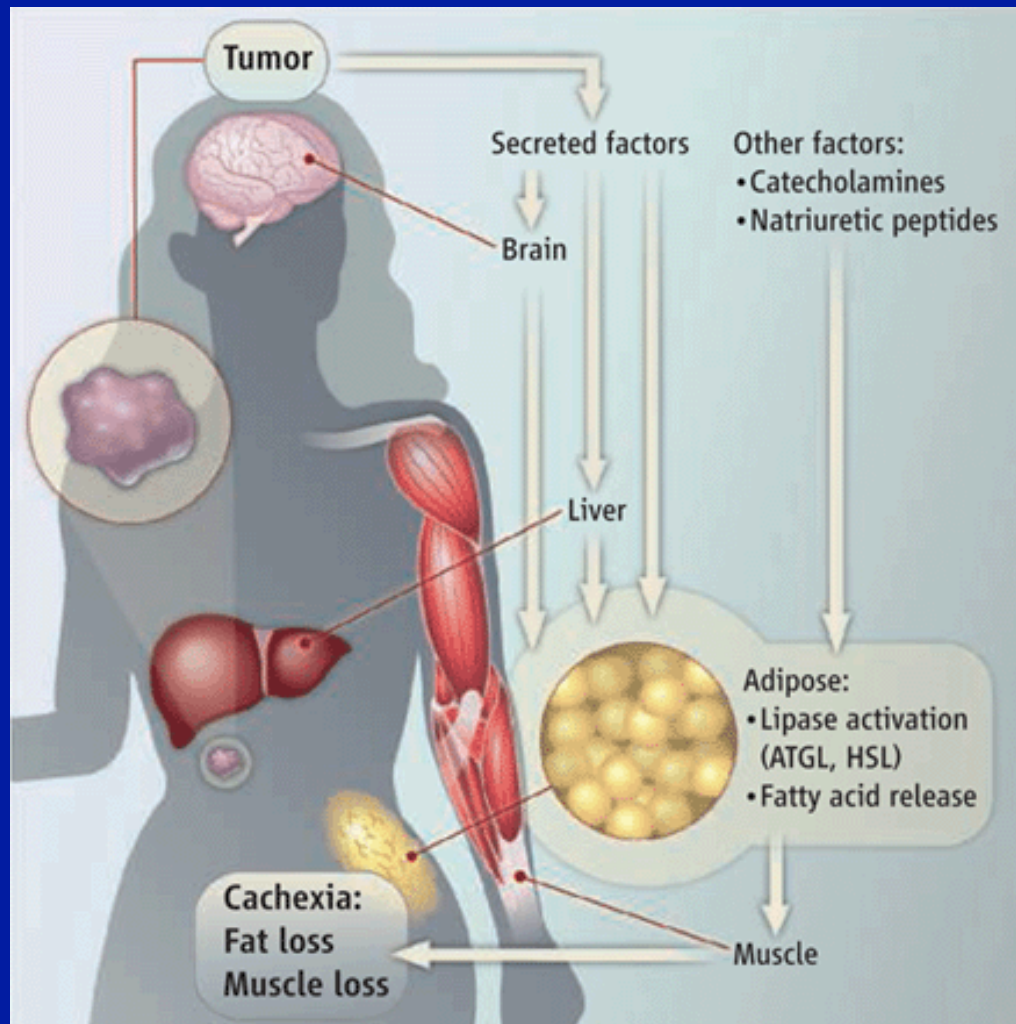




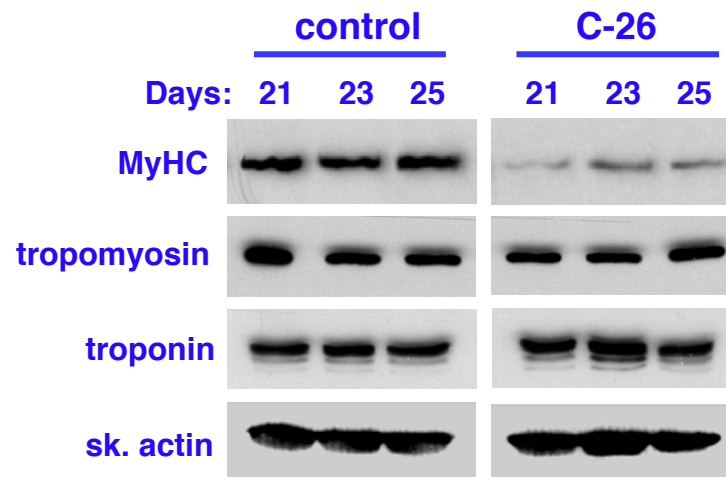
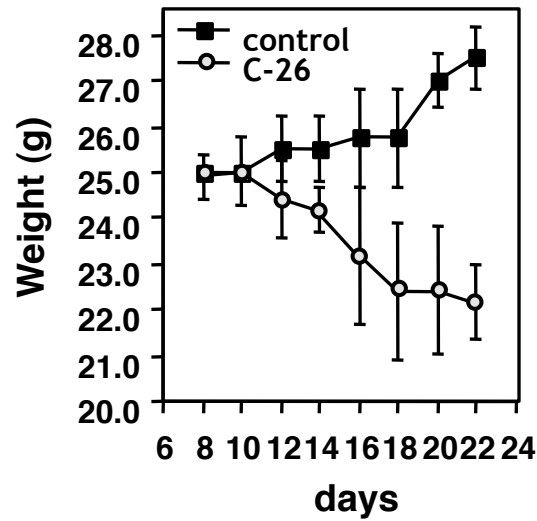
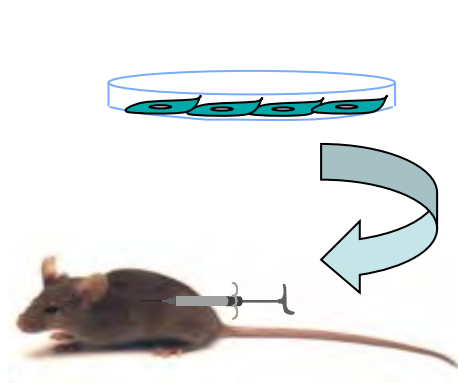


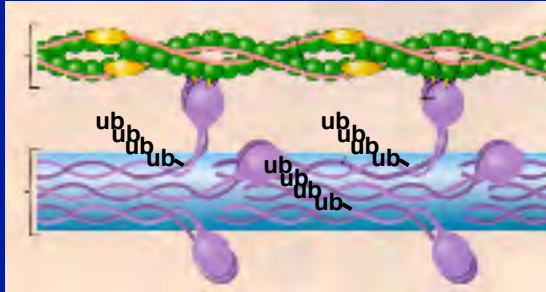


Cancer Cachexia

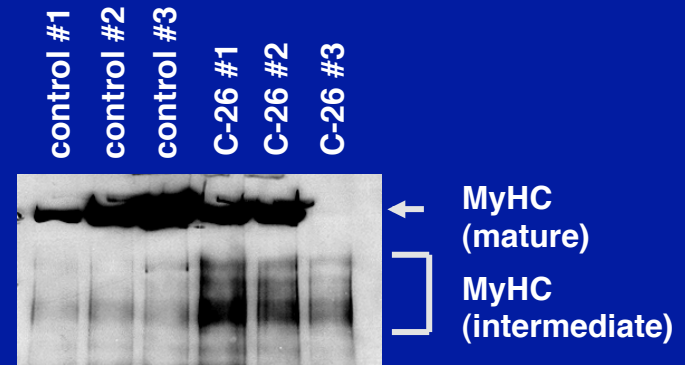


Colon-26 (C-26) Adenocarcinoma Cachexia Model

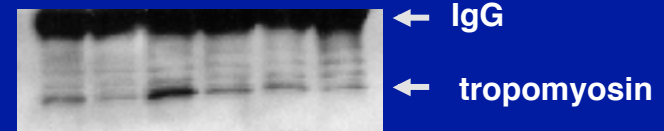




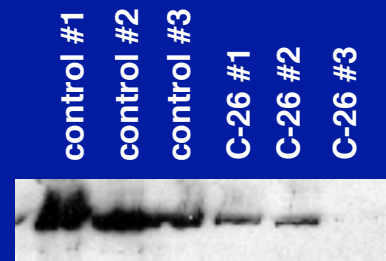
IP: Ub
IB: MyHC



IP: Ub
IB: tropo.

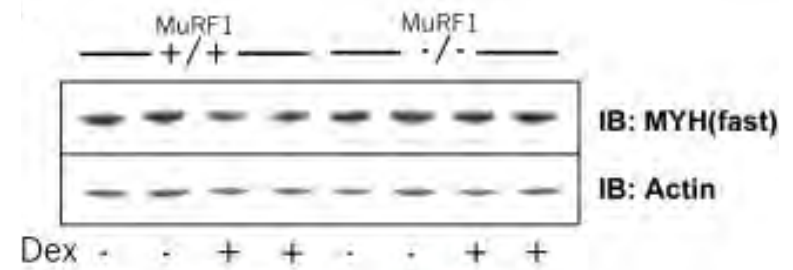
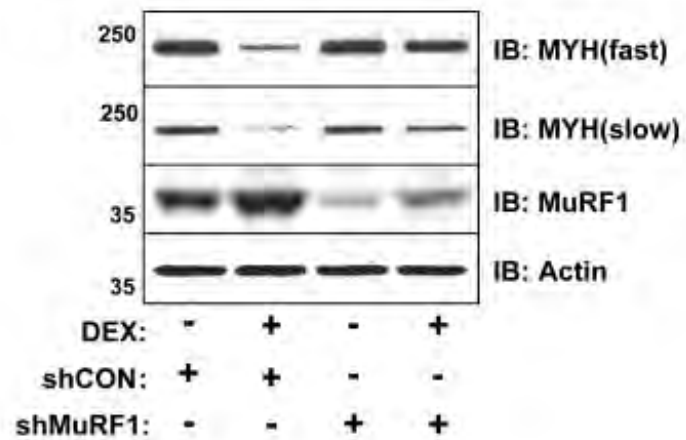
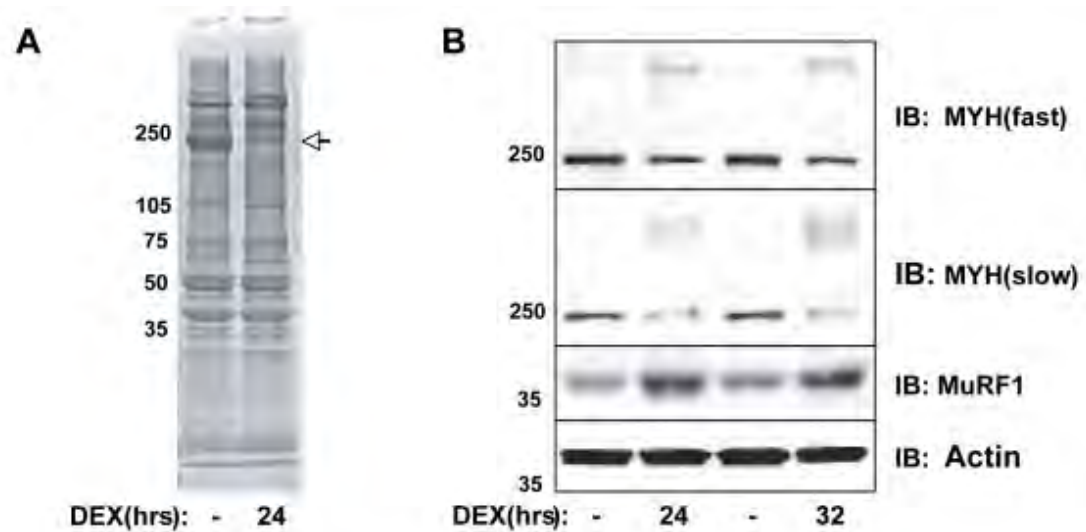


IP: Actin
IB: MyHC

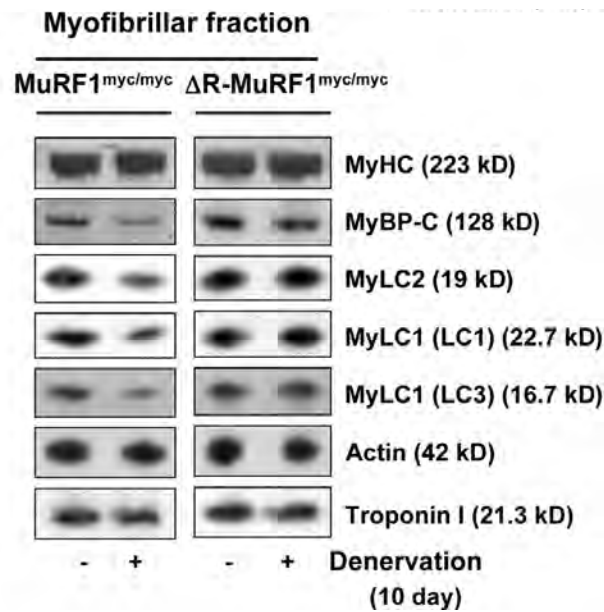
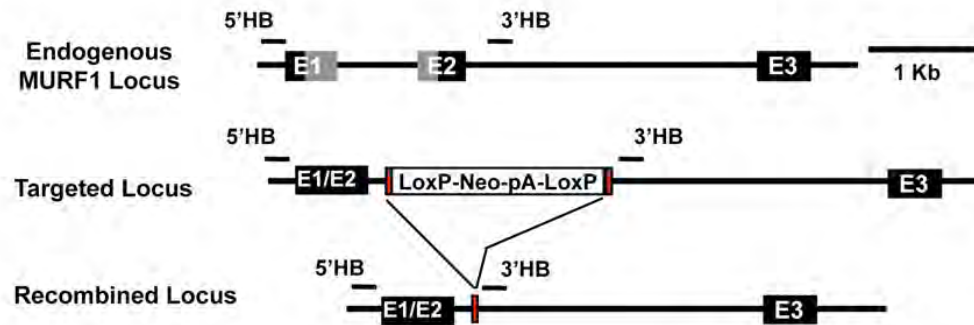


IB: Actin





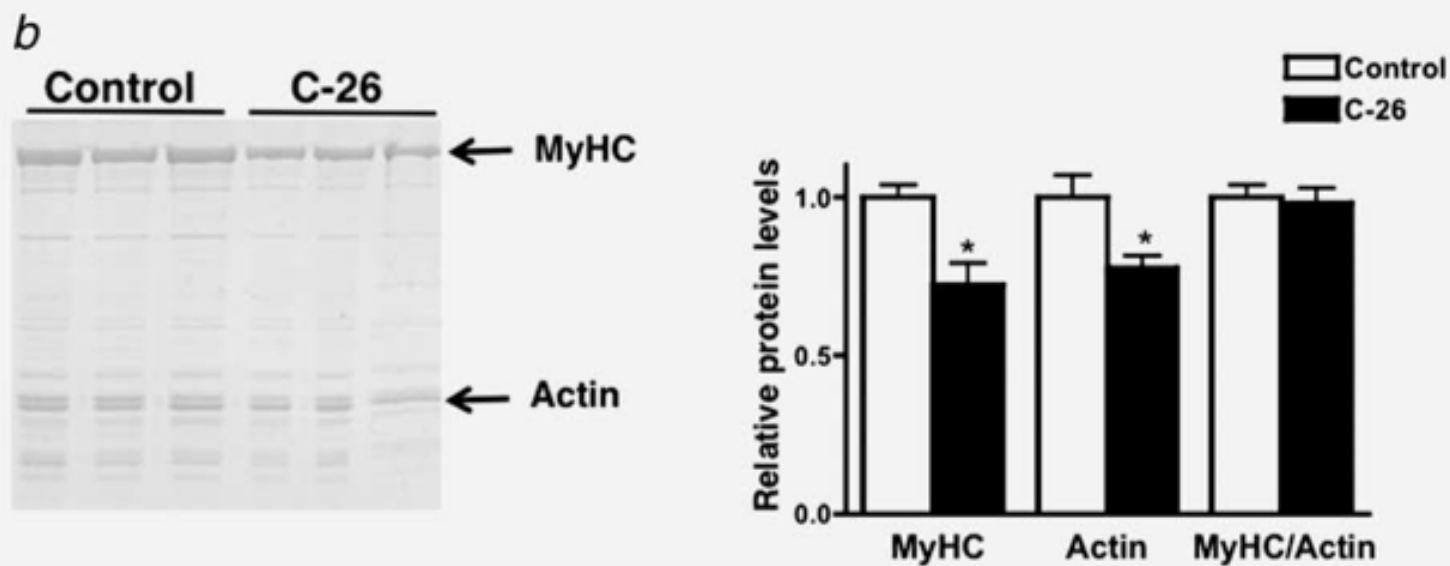
△ R-MuRF-1



Myosin heavy chain is not selectively decreased in murine cancer cachexia

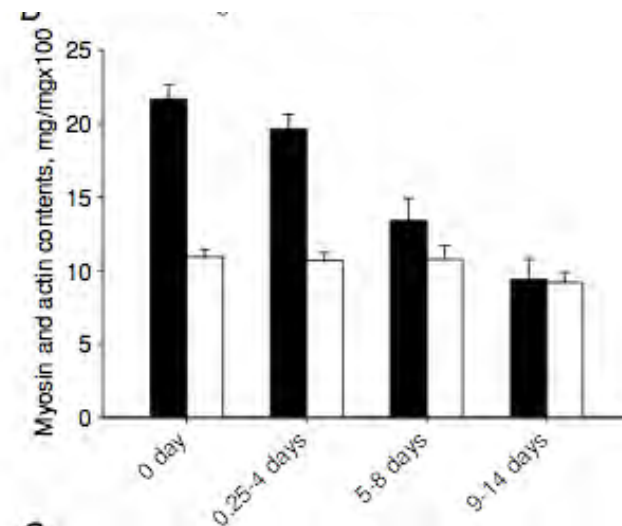
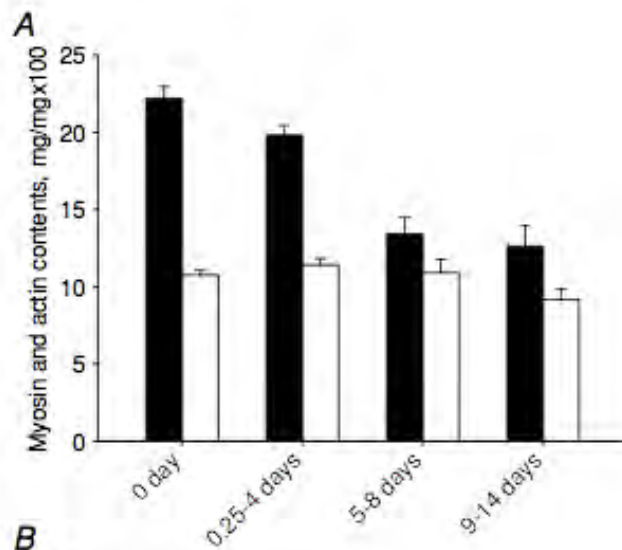
Pippa F. Cosper and Leslie A. Leinwand

Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO



Preferential skeletal muscle myosin loss in response to mechanical silencing in a novel rat intensive care unit model: underlying mechanisms

Julien Ochala¹, Ann-Marie Gustafson¹, Monica Llano Diez¹, Guillaume Renaud¹, Meishan Li¹, Sudhakar Aare¹, Rizwan Qaisar¹, Varuna C. Banduseela¹, Yvette Hedström¹, Xiaorui Tang², Barry Dworkin^{1,2}, G. Charles Ford³, K. Sreekumaran Nair³, Sue Perera⁴, Mathias Gautel⁴ and Lars Larsson^{1,5}



Muscle Paralysis and Myosin Loss in a Patient with Cancer Cachexia

V. BANDUSEELA^{1,*}, J. OCHALA^{1,*}, K. LAMBERG², H. KALIMO^{3,4}, L. LARSSON^{1,5}

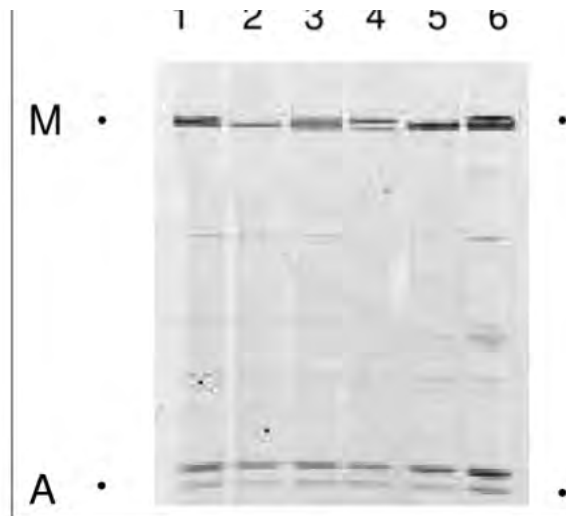
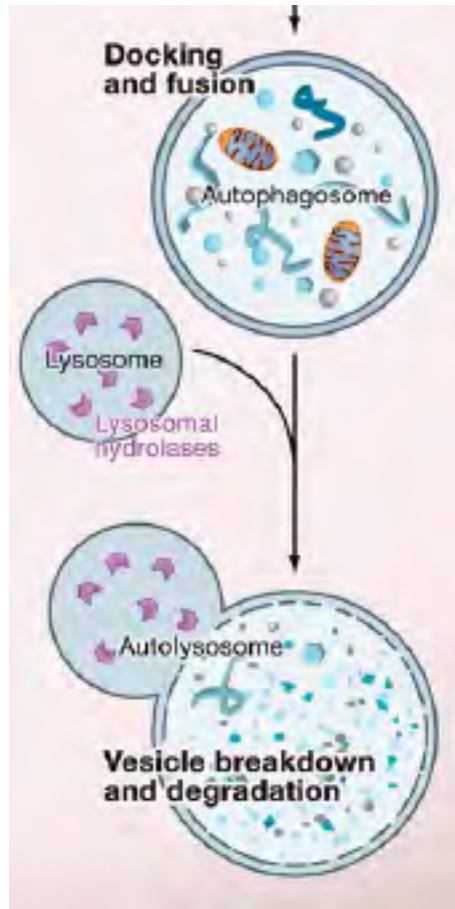
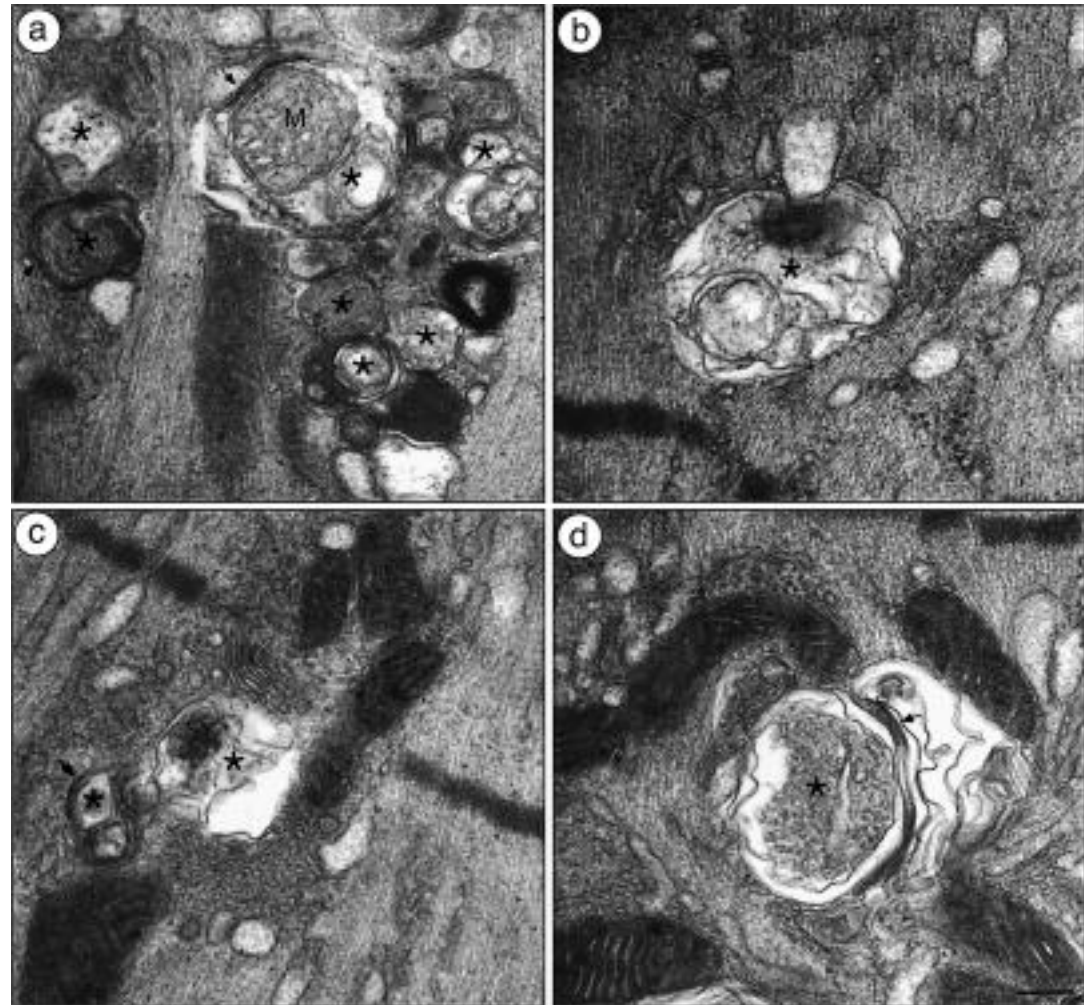


Figure 4. Myofibrillar protein separations on 12% SDS-PAGE in the patient with cancer cachexia (2, myosin:actin ratio 0.8), a patient with cachexia due to malnutrition (3, myosin:actin ratio 1.8), two healthy control subjects (1, myosin:actin ratio 2.0; 4, myosin:actin ratio 1.8), a patient with Charcot Marie-Tooths disease type 1 (5, myosin:actin ratio 2.1) and type type 2 (6, myosin:actin ratio 2.1). The part of the gel with the myosin (M) and actin (A) bands are shown.



Levine & Kroemer, 2008, Cell, 132: 27



Wang et al., G&D, 2005, 19:1715

