



#### Gianni Cesareni

Why fat does not accumulate in the muscle of a healthy vertebrate? A systems biology approach

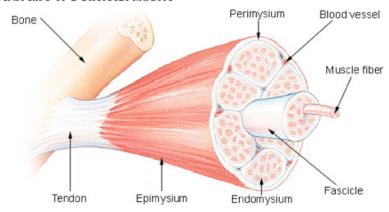


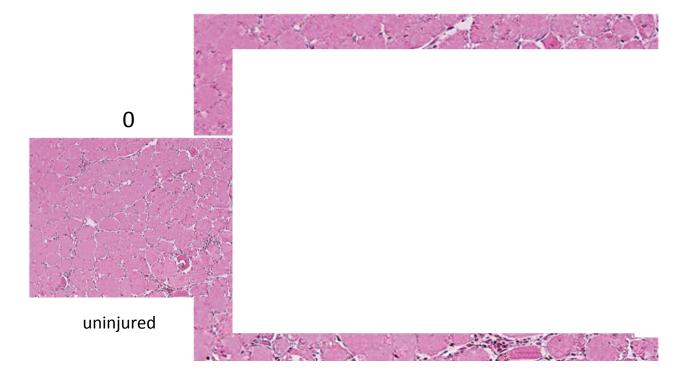
Signor

## Muscle regeneration

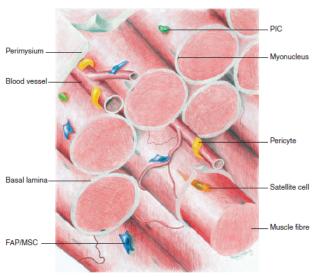


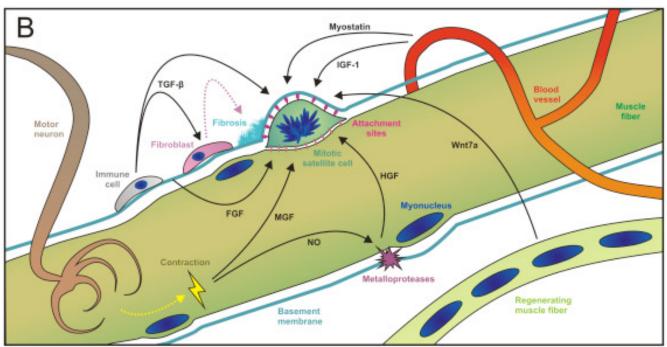
#### Structure of a Skeletal Muscle



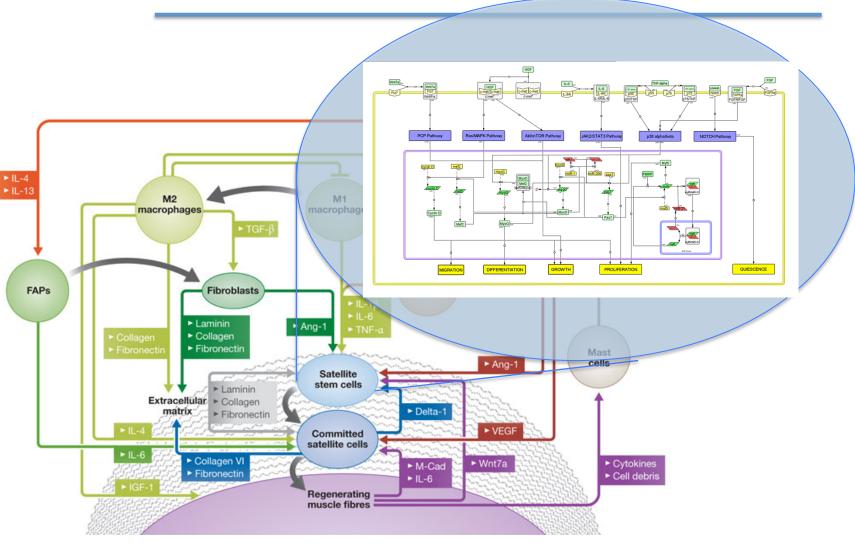


## A complex crosstalk between different cell-types



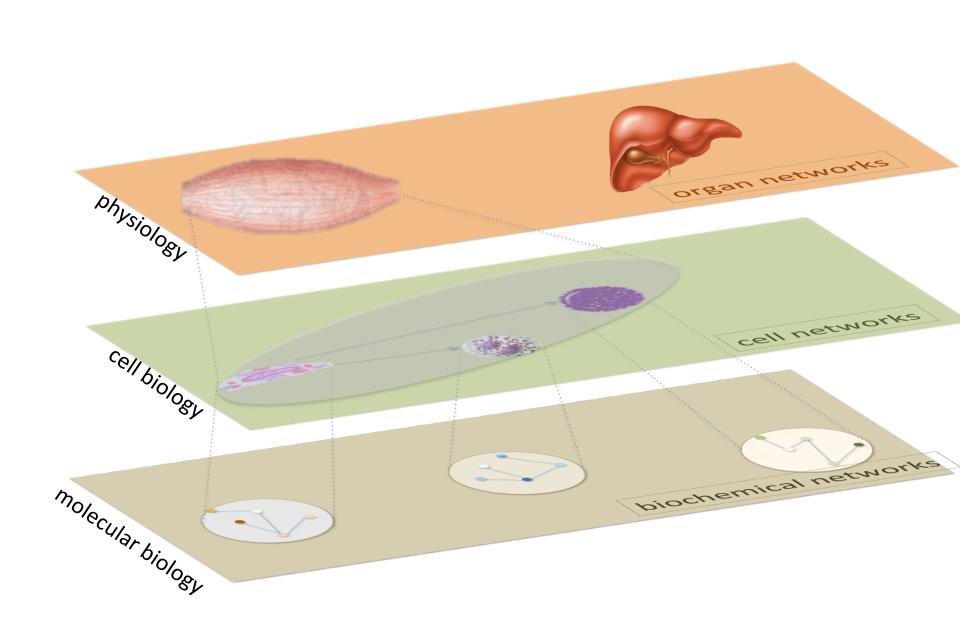


### A cell interaction network

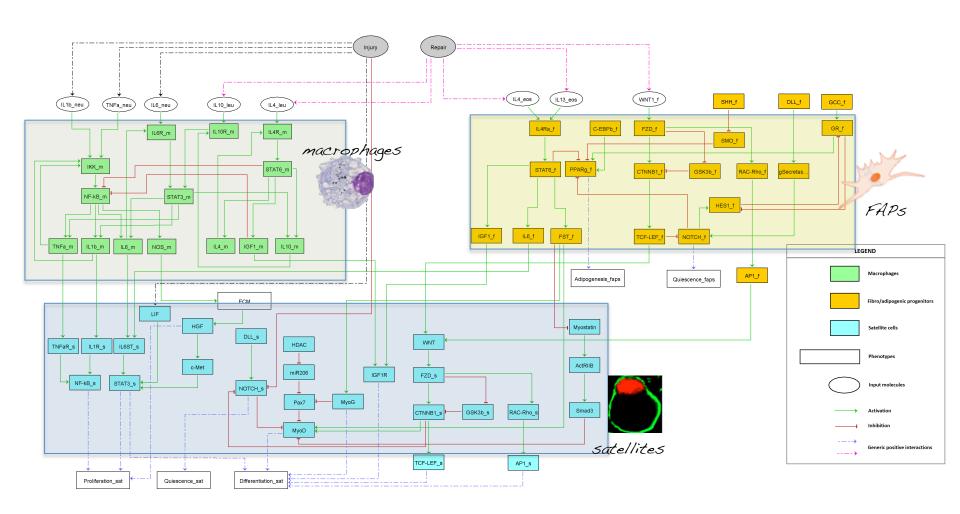


Betzinger et al

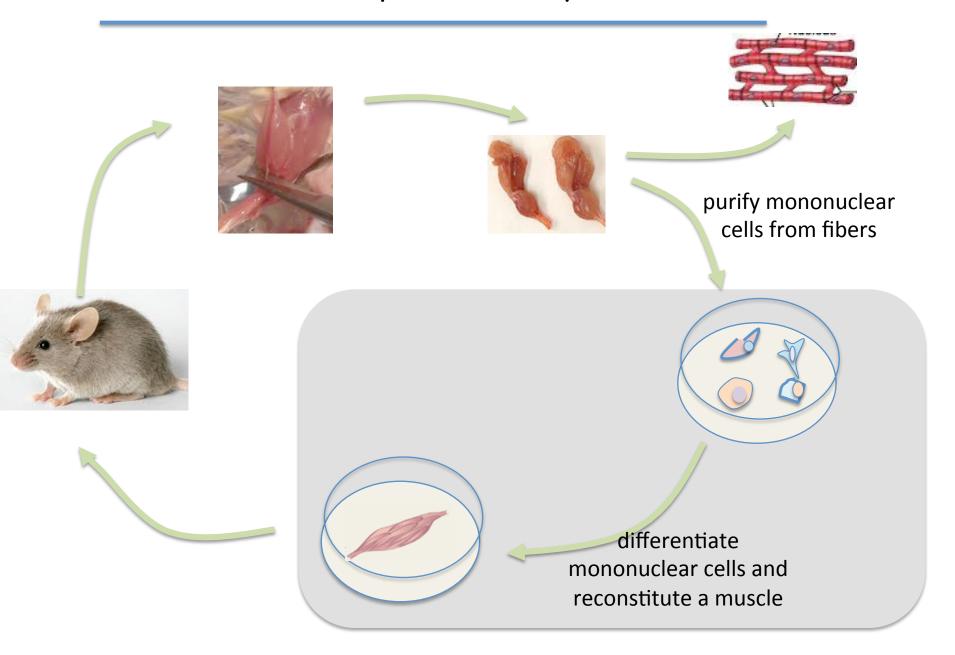
### Multilevel modeling



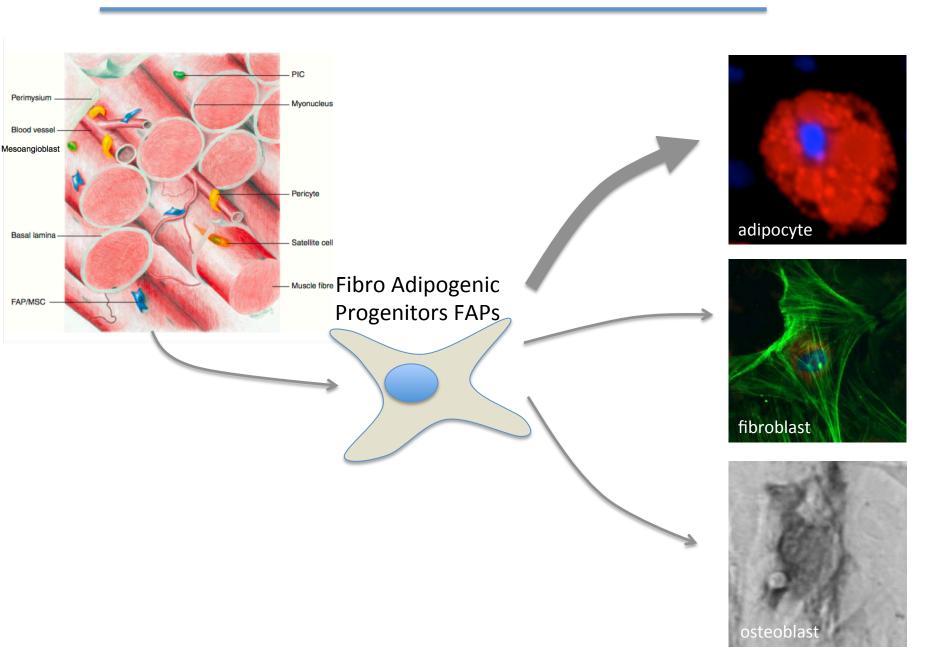
### A simplified model of cell-cell interaction in the muscle



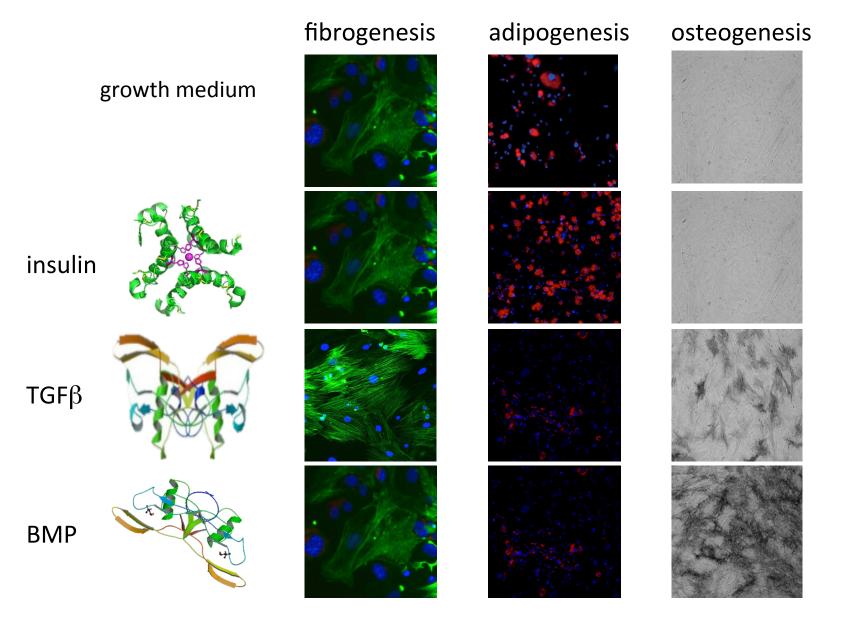
## The experimental system



# Each mononuclear cell types senses the environment and makes differentiation decision



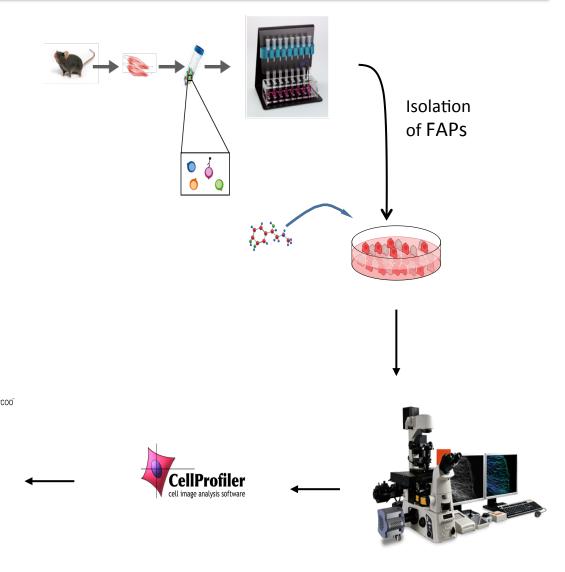
### Modulation of FAP differentiation by growth factors



### screening of small molecules that affect adipogenesis

#### 5358 compounds:

- Prestwick
- Kinase Inhibitor (PKIS)
- Safe in man
- Post-translational mod. Inhibitors
- Cell active

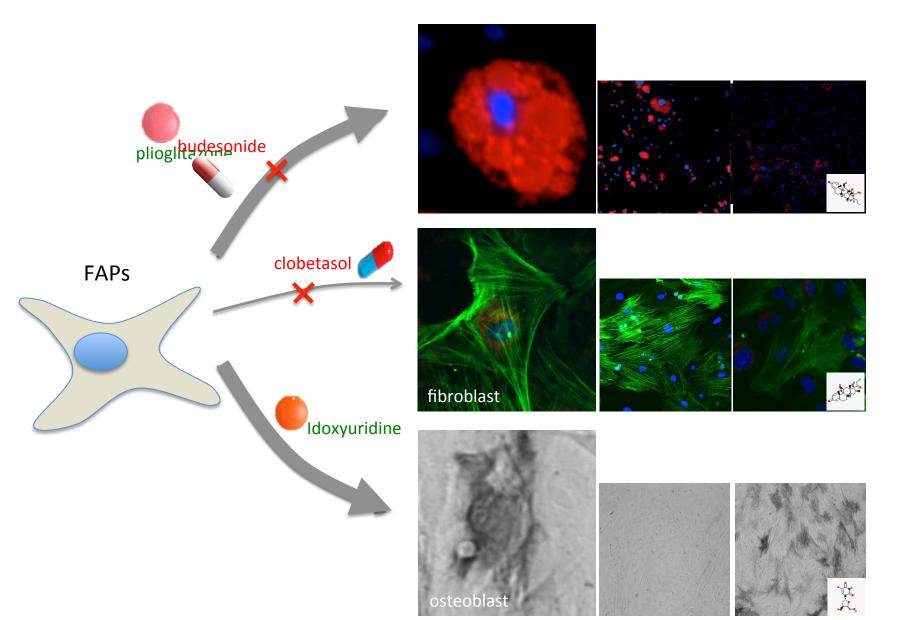


active compounds

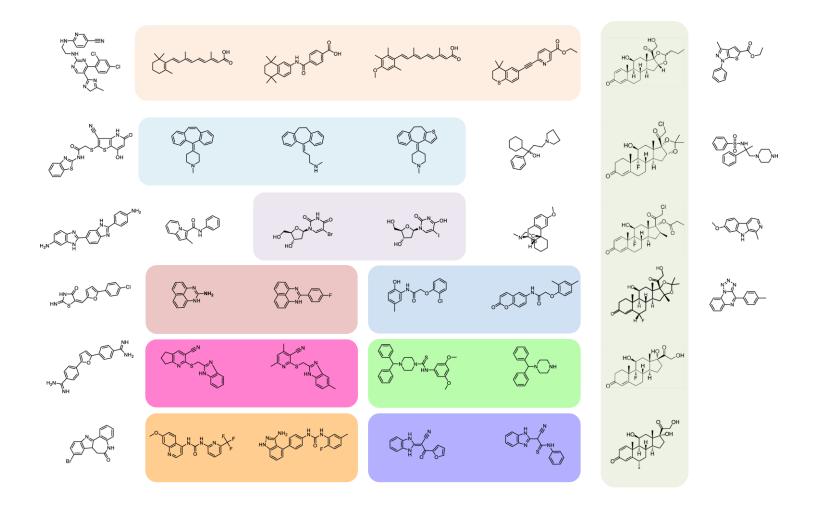
automated image analysis

automated image acquisition

## small molecules that affect FAP differentiation

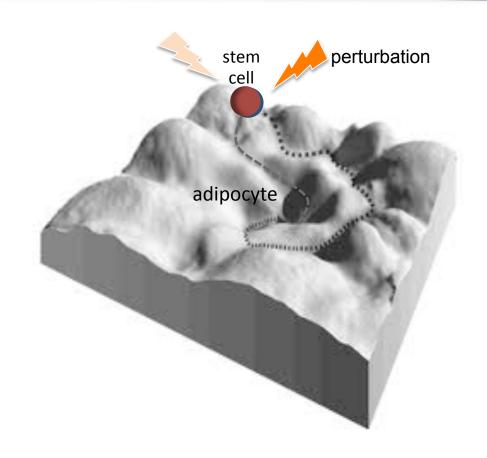


## 40 small molecules that affect adipogenesis



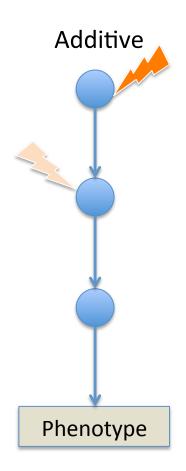
### do all this molecules affect differentiation by the same mechanism

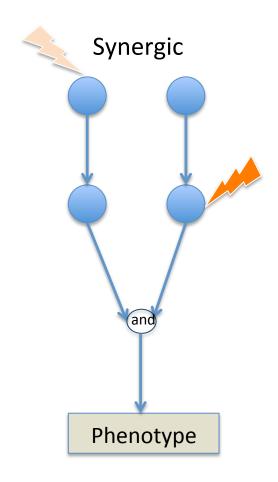
Paths in the differentiation hyperspace



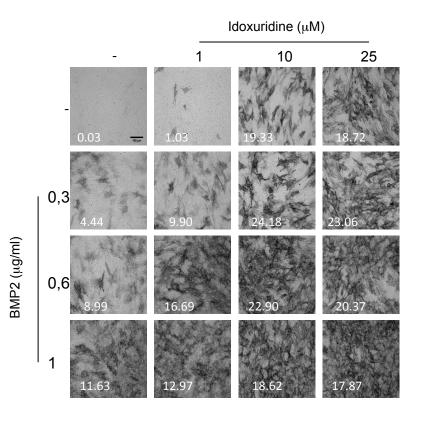
Is it there a single path from an undifferentiated stem-like state to a terminally differentiated state?

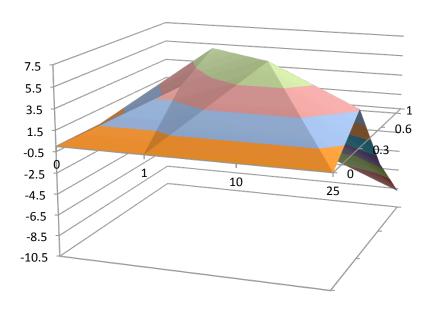
## additive and synergic interactions



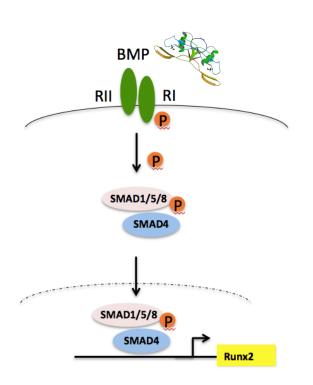


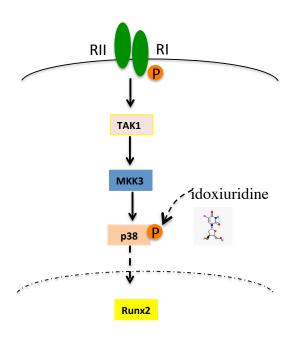
### idoxiuridine is synergic with BMP in inducing FAP osteogenesis



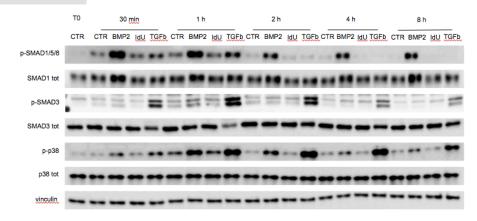


### idoxiuridine and BMP induce FAP osteogenesis via different mechanisms

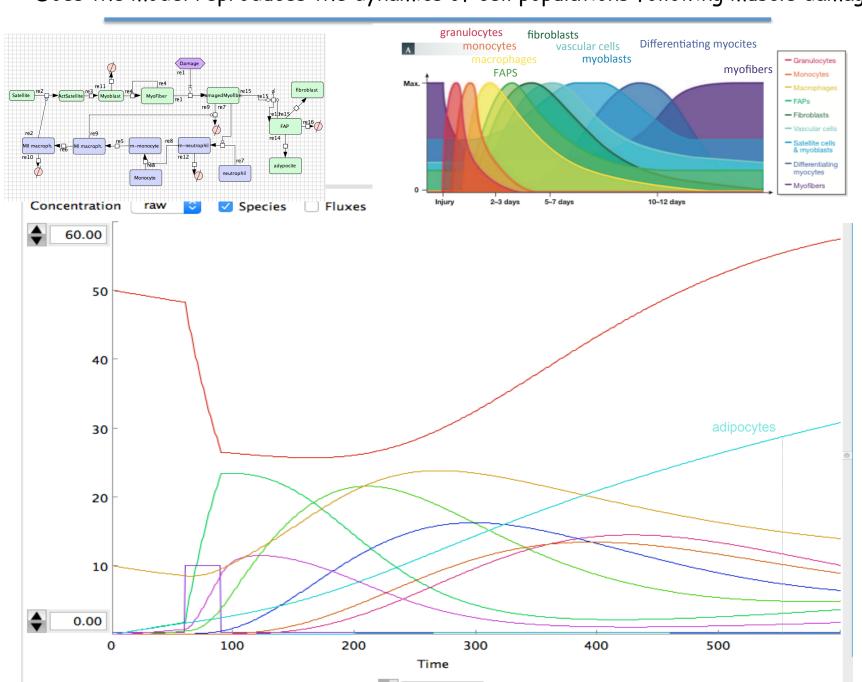




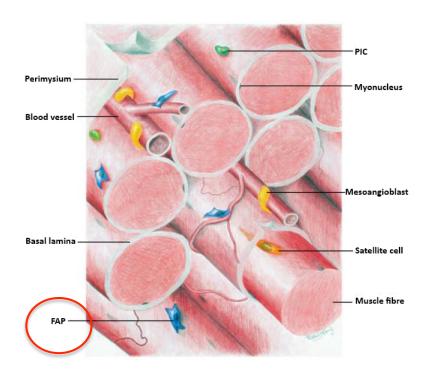
### osteogenesis



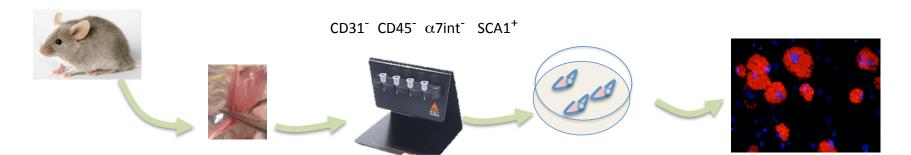
### Does the model reproduces the dynamics of cell populations following muscle damage



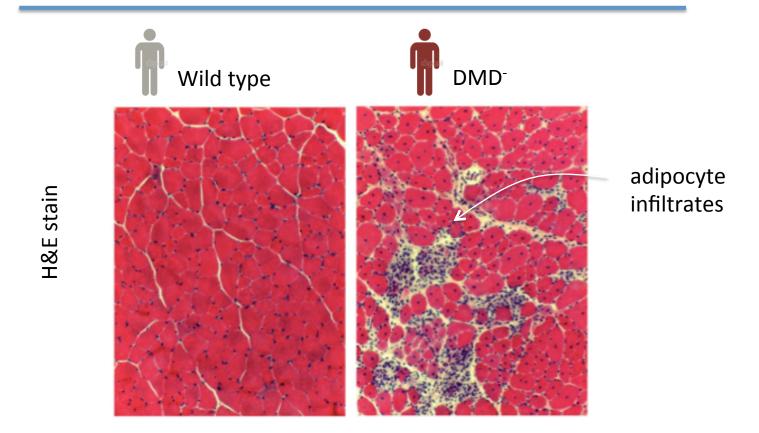
### Why are muscles from healthy young individuals essentially fat free?



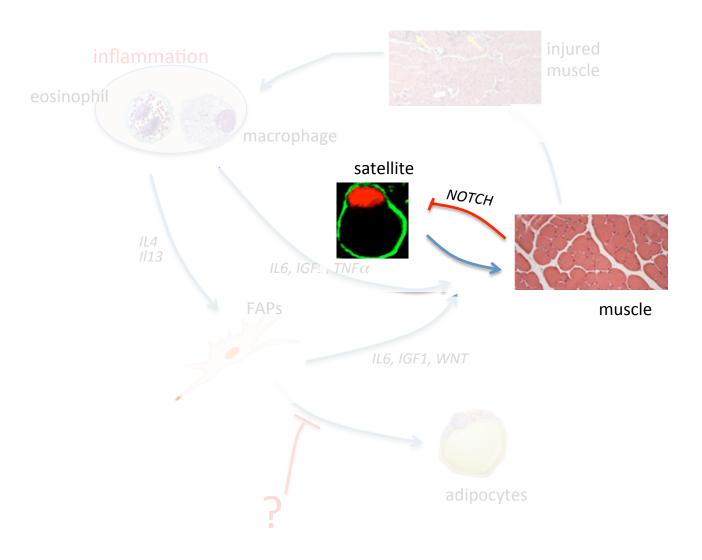
Purified FAPs, when cultivated in vitro, readily differentiate into adipocytes



## Adipocytes do not infiltrate healthy muscles



## The function of fibro adipogenic progenitors (FAPS)



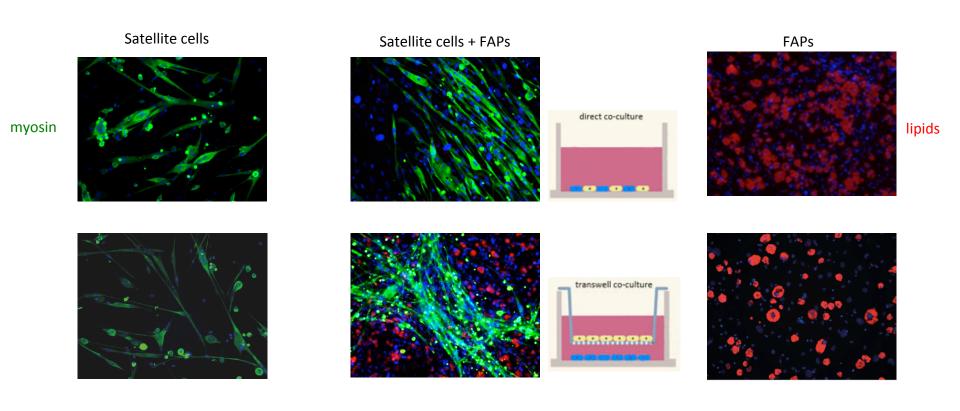
### Questions

What are the signals that negatively control adipocyte differentiation of FAPs in healthy muscles *in vivo*?

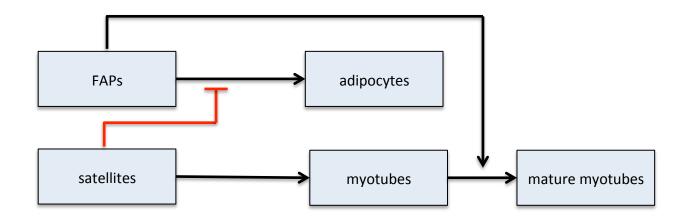
Why do FAPs from dystrophic individuals loose sensitivity to this control mechanism?

### Interaction between satellite cells and fibroadipogenic progenitors (FAPs)

Satellite cells inhibits FAP adipogenesis by direct cell cell contact



## FAPs and satellites form a stabilizing regulatory module



#### Conclusions

- A fine tuned interaction between satellite cells and fibro adipogenic progenitors
  promotes muscle regeneration and prevents fat infiltrations.
- Activation of NOTCH limits FAPs adipogenesis
- FAPs purified from mice that are defective in the dystrophin gene are insensitive to NOTCH inhibition and cause fat and fibrotic infiltration in the muscle.
- A decrease in the concentration of Ca pumps may render FAPs insensitive to NOTCH signals.

### perspectives

- Investigate whether any of the modulators of FAP adipogenesis that we have identified in the screening modulate the satellite FAP interaction and revert the FAP mdx phenotype.
- Identify more cell cell interactions and the pathways/signals that are responsible for this cell crosstalk and implement them into an executable model of muscle regeneration.











### Gianni Cesareni & Luisa Castagnoli

#### Current and former collaborators

#### Post doc

Alberto Calderone Claudia Fuoco Elena Santonico Cesare Gargioli

#### PhD students

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Filomena Spada Milica Marinkovic

#### Database curators

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