

Boehringer Ingelheim Veterinary Scholars Program – France

Vet school: Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort

Yin and yang of mitochondria efficiency in muscles

Laboratory: Biology of the NeuroMuscular System, Team 3 (UPEC-EnvA; Head: Pr Frédéric RELAX)
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Scientific background

In humans, dogs and mice, loss-of-function mutations in the *HACD1* gene result in similar congenital myopathies combining generalized hypotrophy and muscle weakness. *HACD1* expression, restricted to striated muscles, is induced during myoblast differentiation and maintained in the adult skeletal muscle. It encodes an endoplasmic reticulum-resident enzyme and we showed that in the developing or regenerating muscle, it modulates myoblast membrane phospholipid content, thereby triggering a physical switch towards facilitated fusion. Accordingly, *Hacd1*-deficient animal models have a reduced muscle mass.

Besides, locomotor activity of *Hacd1*-deficient mice and muscle ATP content were reduced, which contrasted with an increased food intake and an increased energy expenditure at the whole-body level. Analysis of skeletal muscle mitochondria in *Hacd1*-deficient animals revealed that their cristae, shaped from the invaginating inner mitochondrial membrane, were dilated and associated with a less efficient phosphorylating oxidation of ADP. The mitochondrial network was also more fragmented, highlighting altered physical properties of mitochondria membranes which phospholipid content, including cardiolipin, was globally reduced. At the systemic level, the quantified mitochondrial uncoupling produced increased lipid and carbohydrate catabolism, which unexpectedly induced an increased tolerance to glucose overload, despite the decreased muscle mass and locomotor activity. Eventually, the muscle-specific poor respiratory efficiency also protected mice against diet-induced obesity.

We thus demonstrated that skeletal muscle performance, through muscle growth and mitochondrial coupling, is dependent upon the active remodeling of mitochondrial membrane composition. Whereas its perturbation is associated with poor muscle performance, it increases energy expenditure and protects against diet-induced obesity, which could open new paths for therapeutic strategies in metabolic diseases.

Ongoing experiments aim at exploring mitochondrial dynamics in *Hacd1*-deficient mice as well as testing rescuing strategies for defective myoblast fusion and mitochondrial efficiency.

Examples of references from the laboratory

• Characterization of *Hacd1* deficiency

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