

Mechano-transduction to muscle protein synthesis is modulated by FAK

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Abstract We examined the involvement of focal adhesion kinase (FAK) in mechano-regulated signalling to protein synthesis by combining muscle-targeted transgenesis with a physiological model for un- and reloading of hindlimbs. Transfections of mouse tibialis anterior muscle with a FAK expression construct increased FAK protein 1.6-fold versus empty transfection in the contralateral leg and elevated FAK concentration at the sarcolemma. Altered activation status of phosphotransfer enzymes and downstream translation factors showed that FAK overexpression was functionally important. FAK auto-phosphorylation on Y397 was enhanced between 1 and 6 h of reloading and preceded the activation of p70S6K after 24 h of reloading. Akt and translation initiation factors 4E-BP1 and 2A, which reside up- or downstream of p70S6K, respectively, showed no FAK-modulated regulation. The findings identify FAK as an upstream element of the mechano-sensory pathway of p70S6K activation whose Akt-independent regulation intervenes in control of muscle mass by mechanical stimuli in humans.

Keywords Focal adhesion kinase · S6 kinase · Akt · eIF4E-BP1 · Gene electrotransfer

Introduction

Striated muscle demonstrates a pronounced load-dependent phenotype (Fluck and Hoppeler 2003). This is illustrated by the dramatic reduction in mass of anti-gravitational muscles with unloading and the induction of hypertrophy with subsequent reloading. Biochemical investigations point out that modulated protein synthesis is a main mechanism underlying the early regulation in protein turnover with altered muscle loading (Rennie 2007).

Protein phosphorylation is a central theme in the regulation of protein synthesis (Chiquet and Flück 2002; Hunter 2000). Studies focusing on the molecular control of muscle size identified a number of signalling pathways that control protein synthesis via the phosphorylation of translation factors at critical amino acids, thus regulating their activity. It is known that the phospho-transfer enzymes (kinases) mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) and Akt are organized in a pathway that enhances translational efficiency (Bodine et al. 2001; Deldicque et al. 2008; Pallafacchina et al. 2002). This occurs via downstream activation of 70 kDa ribosomal S6 kinase (p70S6K) and critical translation initiation factors (e.g. eIF4E-BP1, eEF2) (Gingras et al. 2001; Sandri 2008). The physiological regulation of this signalling pathway supports the view that protein synthesis is controlled by muscle activity via enhanced loading (Sandri 2008). In this respect, the activation of p70S6K correlates best with the gains in muscle mass induced by mechanical stimuli (Baar and Esser 1999; Burry et al. 2007; Nader and Esser 2001). This activation occurs when the Akt-mTOR pathway is not activated (Deldicque et al. 2008;

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Eliasson et al. 2006; Fujita et al. 2007; Terzis et al. 2008). This indicates that Akt-mTOR and p70S6K independently regulate protein synthesis. The mechano-responsive pathway which connects to p70S6K activation is not known.

The integrin-associated focal adhesion kinase (FAK) is a mechano-sensitive signalling molecule (Durieux et al. 2007), which is positioned upstream of p70S6K in cell culture (Gan et al. 2006; Malik and Parsons 1996). FAK localises to sarcolemmal focal adhesion sites, which play an important role in the conversion of mechanical stress to myocellular hypertrophy signalling (Fluck et al. 2002; Ingber 2006; Romer et al. 2006; Samarel 2005). A possible functional coupling between the activation of p70S6K and FAK is suggested by the observation that the phosphotransfer activity and phosphorylation status of both kinases correlate with protein synthesis and load-dependent increases in muscle mass (Cary and Guan 1999; Fluck et al. 2002; Ingber 2006).

We hypothesized that mechano-signalling between FAK and p70S6K is the missing molecular connection between mechanical muscle stimulation and activation of muscle protein synthesis (Baar and Esser 1999; Gan et al. 2006; Kimball et al. 2004). Towards this end, we tested whether muscle fibre-targeted FAK overexpression (Durieux et al. 2002, 2004) would enhance activation of p70S6K in tibialis anterior (TA) muscle of mice in a load-dependent manner (Gingras et al. 2001; Kimball et al. 1998; Sale et al. 1999). This was assessed in a physiological model which allows prolonged muscle unloading and subsequent reloading (Dapp et al. 2004). We were interested in elucidating the time course and relationship of the early FAK activation (Gordon et al. 2001) to the putative downstream phosphorylation of p70S6K and explored whether this pathway distinguishes to regulatory activation of p70S6K by Akt-mTOR and downstream phosphorylation of key translation factors eIF4E-BP1, eEF2 (Baar et al. 2006; Baar and Esser 1999; Gingras et al. 2001) (Fig. 1).

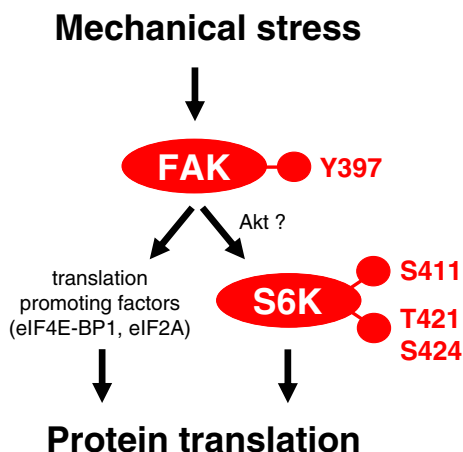


Fig. 1 Model summarizing the working hypothesis on FAK-mediated signalling towards enhanced protein translation via S6K and other translation-promoting factors

Methods

Materials

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter-driven expression plasmid encoding chicken FAK gene (pCMV-FAK) or an empty plasmid (pCMV) were isolated under endotoxin-free conditions at Plasmid Factory GmbH (Bielefeld, Germany, www.plasmidfactory.de). Fluorescent-compatible mounting medium was from DAKO (DAKO, Carpinteria, CA, USA). Bicinchoninic acid assay reagents and protein A Sepharose were from Sigma (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). The deployed antibodies against the signalling molecules in focus and the verified phosphorylation sites involved in their regulation are summarized in Table 1. Peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies goat anti-rabbit IgG and goat anti-mouse whole IgG were obtained from ICN Biomedicals GMBH (Germany). Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit IgG antibody was from Molecular probes (Invitrogen Ltd, Paisley, UK).

Super Signal West Femto Kit and Kodak XAR5 films were from Pierce (Perbio Science, Lausanne, Switzerland) and Sigma (Buchs, Switzerland), respectively.

Animals

The animal protocol was approved by the Animal Protection Commission of the Canton Berne, Switzerland. The 6-month-old male mice 129/SVEV weighed 35.4 ± 0.7 g ($n = 17$) before the intervention. They were housed individually in a temperature-controlled room (21°C) with a 12:12 h light–dark cycle. Animals were allowed food and water ad libitum.

Gene electro transfer

Intramuscular gene transfer was achieved via injection of plasmid DNA and subsequent electric pulse delivery in both legs basically as previously described (Durieux et al. 2002; Durieux et al. 2004; Pallafacchina et al. 2002). The mice were individually anesthetized with isoflurane and the lower limbs were shaved. Twenty-five microgram of expression plasmid in 25 μ l physiological saline solution (0.9% NaCl) was injected with a sterile 100 μ l syringe into the tibialis anterior (TA) muscle. After 5 min of incubation, electric pulses (2 trains of 100 pulses of 100 μ s each at 50 mA) were delivered at four different locations in the belly portion using the GET42 pulser with needle electrodes (E.I.P. Electronique et Informatique du Pilat, Jonzieux, France). This technique allows to maintain the overexpression for more than 1 week (Fluck et al. 2008). Typically, mice recovered rapidly from this procedure and began to move freely 2 h after the intervention.

Table 1 Name, function, epitope and source of all primary antibodies used to identify FAK-dependent signalling in this study

Antibody	Function	Epitope	Source
FAK	Tyrosine kinase	N-terminal (A-17)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
FAK	Tyrosine kinase	C-terminal (Lulu)	Gift from A. Ziemiecki (Flück et al. 1999)
pFAK-Y397	Major auto-phosphorylation and activation site	Phospho-Tyrosine 397 (Y397)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
pFAK-Y397	Major auto-phosphorylation and activation site	Phospho-Tyrosine 397 (Y397)	BioSource Europe (Nivelles, Belgium)
p70S6K	Key regulator of mRNA translation	p70S6K (C-18)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
p-p70S6K-S411	Pre-activation of p70S6K	Phospho-Serine 411 (S411)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
p-p70S6K-T421/S424	Pre-activation of p70S6K (a Serine/Threonine kinase)	Phospho-Threonine 421 and Serine 424 (T421/S424)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
p-eIF2alpha-S52	Regulation of translation initiation	Phospho-Serine 52 (S52)	BioSource Europe, Nivelles, Belgium
p-4E-BP1-T37/46	Regulation of translation initiation	Phospho-Threonine 37 and 46 (T37/46)	Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA
p-Akt-T308	Activation of signal transduction	Phospho-Threonine 308 (T308)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA
p-Akt-S473	Activation of signal transduction	Phospho-Serine 473 (S473)	Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA
p-ERK	Activation of signal transduction	Phospho-Threonine 204 (T204)	Santa Cruz, CA, USA

Modulation of muscle loading

Animals were subjected to either of five different loading conditions basically as previously described (Dapp et al. 2004; Fluck et al. 2005). Two days after the gene electro-transfer, animals were subjected to 7 days of hindlimb unloading (HU) by tail suspension or kept as cage controls (CC). Subsequently, a set of suspended animals was subjected to reloading for 1 h (R1), 6 h (R6) or 24 h (R24). Cage activity was encouraged in the first hour of reloading by tipping the finger into the suspension cage. TA muscles were harvested from anesthetized animals, rapidly weighed, frozen in nitrogen-cooled isopentane and stored at -70°C for subsequent analysis.

Confocal microscopy

The subcellular localization of FAK was detected on cryosections as previously described (Flück et al. 1999; Fluck et al. 2002), but with the modification that fluorescent-labelled secondary antibodies were used. The deployed primary FAK antibody A-17 was applied at a 1:100 dilution in 0.3% BSA/PBS, reacted with 200-fold diluted Alexa488-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG and embedded in fluorescent-compatible mounting medium. Fluorescence and digital phase contrasts were analyzed with a Leica TCS SP5 confocal microscope (Leica Microsystem CMS, Milton Keynes, UK). The subcellular localization of FAK was analyzed on cryosections of cage control, of 6 h and of 24 h

reloaded animals combined together. Sarcolemmal and sarcoplasmic FAK staining was quantified with the colocalization macro of Leica Application Suite. Signals were calculated from the mean of integrated channel intensity of the sarcoplasmic and sarcolemmal region of each fibre along six parallel “optical slices” at 10 μm distance. Six fibres were quantified per treatment. Raw data were exported for statistical analysis.

Immunoblotting

SDS-PAGE, western blotting and immunodetection were performed with specific antibodies (Table 1) as previously described (Flück et al. 1999; Gordon et al. 2001). Standardized amounts of protein (20 μg) were loaded per well. Signal was recorded with enhanced chemiluminescence by using the Super Signal West Femto Kit and Kodak XAR5 films. The signal intensity of the specific protein band was determined using the line and band density mode in the Quantity One 1-D analysis software 4.6.1 (Bio-Rad, Life Science Research, Hercules, CA, USA).

FAK phosphorylation on Y397 was determined after immunoprecipitation. One milligram of soluble protein in 750 μl RIPA buffer was isolated and combined with 1 μl pFAK serum from BioSource and 10 μl p-FAK from Santa Cruz. Five milligram Protein A Sepharose (Sigma) was added and incubated with shaking at 4°C for 2 h. After incubation of antibodies with the protein sample over night, the immunocomplexes were precipitated by centrifugation

for 10 min (10,000g, 4°C), washed twice in 1 ml RIPA and resuspended in SDS loading buffer for separation by 7.5% SDS-PAGE. Proteins were subsequently subjected to immunoblotting for FAK protein with antibody “Lulu” (Table 1).

In vitro S6 kinase activity assay

Phosphotransfer activity of p70S6K was evaluated in vitro. S6 kinase phosphorylation was initiated by the addition of 75 µg protein homogenate to 45 µl preheated phosphorylation mixture including S6K substrate peptide (RRRLR-RLRA) at 30°C basically as described (Akimoto et al. 1998; Napoli et al. 1998). The reaction was stopped after 5 min by spotting 20 µl on a Whatman P81 filter and by washing in 75 mM H₃PO₄ and acetone (Fluck et al. 2000). Quantification of incorporated ³²P was performed by liquid scintillation counting. Two technical replicas were measured from each sample. Background values (radioactivity background: same reaction without homogenate; homogenate background: same reaction without substrate peptide) were subtracted.

Statistics

For immunoblotting, samples from contralateral muscle pairs (i.e. pCMV-FAK and pCMV-transfected TA) were separated in adjacent lanes of the SDS-PAGE gel and a reference sample was run in all gels. Data were related to the reference sample. Statistical analysis was carried out with Statistica 6.1 (StatSoft Europe, Hamburg, Germany). The expression and phosphorylation level in pCMV-transfected muscles, as well as body and muscle weight, were evaluated with a one-factor analysis of variance (ANOVA). Differences between pCMV-transfected and pCMV-FAK muscle pairs were analyzed with a Friedman-ANOVA with repeated measurements. Subsequently, a Fisher post hoc test was carried out to localize the effect. Linear regression analysis was carried out with Pearson correlation. A *p* value of 0.05 was selected as the significance level for all tests. Values are given as means ± standard error (SE).

Results

Interaction of electrotransfer and muscle loading

TA muscle pairs of adult mice were subjected to gene electrotransfer. The right TA muscle was transfected with constitutive-active plasmid for chicken FAK, i.e. pCMV-FAK. The contralateral TA was transfected with an empty pCMV plasmid. Subsequently, animals were subjected to the different loading protocols. 7 days of unloading produced

the expected drop in body weight, which did not recover within 24 h of reloading (Table 2). The ratio of the TA muscle to the body weight was unchanged and not affected by the unloading and reloading for both transfections.

FAK overexpression

The expression level and localization of FAK protein in transfected TA muscle was analyzed by immunoblotting and immunofluorescence. Figure 2a and b depict FAK-immunolocalization after pCMV-FAK transfection in a single positive fibre. Figure 2c shows the mosaic pattern of FAK localisation after pCMV-FAK transfection at a lower magnification. The amount of FAK localized in the sarcolemma was threefold higher than the amount of FAK in the sarcoplasm, regardless of the muscle loading (Fig. 2d). A proportion of fibres in empty-transfected muscle demonstrated FAK-immunostaining, but staining intensity was substantially more pronounced in pCMV-FAK transfected muscle (data not shown). Gene electrotransfer also caused muscle fibre damage in the transfected region, which was comparable for both conditions of transfection (data not shown). Qualitative immunoblotting identified a 1.6-fold increase in FAK protein levels in cage controls 9 days after electrotransfer (Fig. 3a). The FAK protein was detected as a single band at 125 kDa in empty and chicken FAK transfected mouse TA muscles (Fig. 3b).

Effect of muscle loading on FAK overexpression and activity

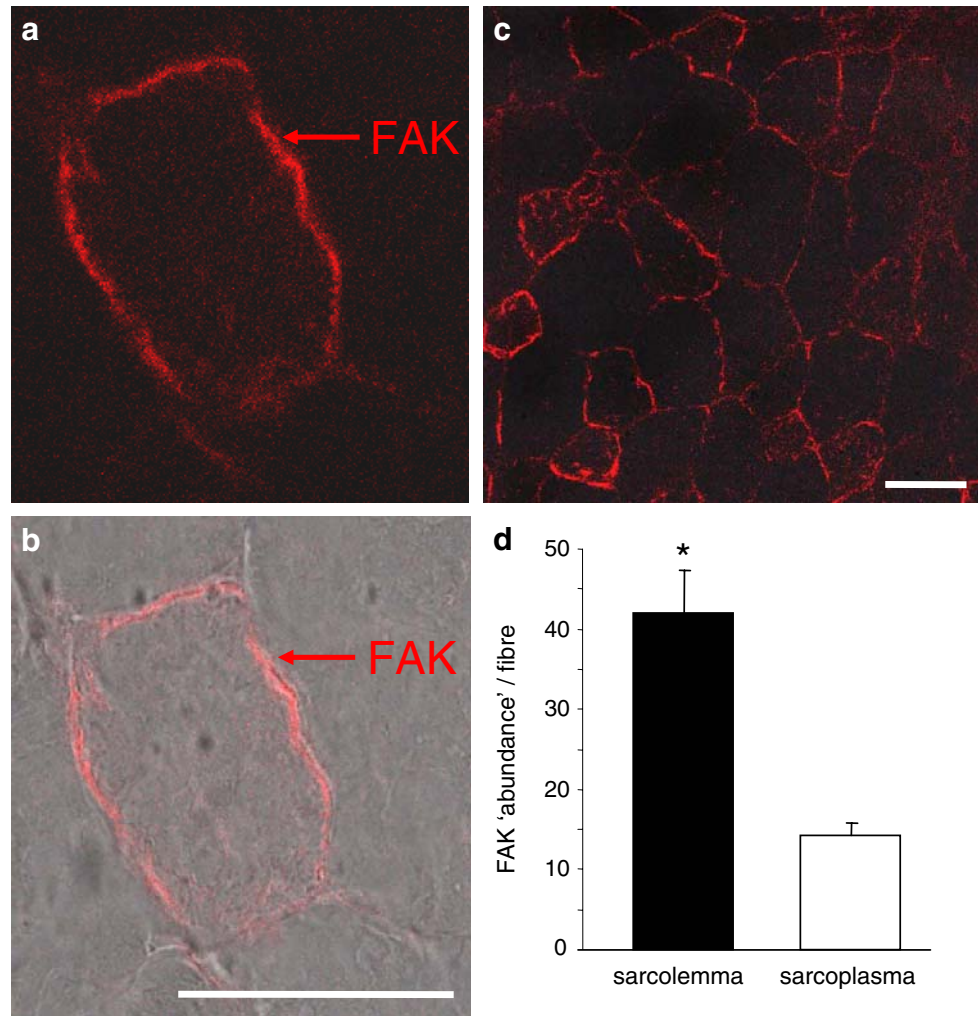
The difference in FAK expression was load-dependent. FAK overexpression in pCMV-FAK transfected muscle

Table 2 Alterations in body weight and tibialis anterior (TA) muscle-to-body weight ratio with the intervention

	HU7	R1	R6	R24	CC
Body weight versus pre intervention (%)	-14	-15	-11	-12	-3*
SE (%)	3	2	4	1	2
TA/body weight pCMV [mg/g]	1.11	1.29	1.19	1.17	1.21
SE	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.17	0.07
TA/body weight pCMV-FAK (mg/g)	1.25	1.37	1.11	1.30	1.18
SE	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.04

Effect of time of reloading on the body weight was analyzed with a one-factor ANOVA, the effect of time of reloading and transfection on TA-to-body weight on contralateral muscle pairs was verified with an ANOVA for repeated measures. The effect was localized with a Fisher-LSD post hoc test (*). Body weight was significantly higher in cage control (CC) animals than at all other time points (7 days of unloading and 0, 1, 6 and 24 h of reloading)

Fig. 2 FAK staining in muscle cross-sections. **a, b** Representation of a FAK-positive fibre in a cross-section from a TA muscle transfected with pCMV-FAK plasmid without (**a**) and with differential interference contrast (**b**). **c** Lower magnification picture of FAK immunostaining after pCMV-FAK plasmid transfection. The majority of exogenous FAK protein within the FAK positive fibres was located near the plasma membrane (sarcolemma). *Bar* denotes 50 μm . **d** Mean \pm SE of FAK abundance per fibre (% of total pixel count) associated with the sarcolemma and the sarcoplasm



was lost with 7 days of unloading but was re-established within 6 h of reloading (Fig. 3a). This increase in FAK protein with reloading was preceded by enhanced phosphorylation of FAK on the major activation site Y397 after 1 h of reloading (Fig. 3c, d). This tyrosine phosphorylation with reloading was transient and lost after 24 h of reloading.

Load-dependent p70S6K-signalling

We tested whether the added mechanical stress of reloading in combination with FAK-overexpression would activate p70S6K in muscle deconditioned by unloading. Unloading did not bring about significant differences in p70S6K amount, phosphorylation and phosphotransfer activity between pCMV-FAK- and pCMV transfected TA muscles (Fig. 4a–d). Subsequent reloading altered the phosphorylation status of p70S6K in deconditioned TA muscle both qualitatively and quantitatively: 6 h after the first ground contact of hindlimbs, p70S6K was increasingly phosphorylated on the dual site T421/S424 in pCMV-FAK transfected

muscle versus their contralateral controls. This response peaked after 24 h of reloading (Fig. 4a, b). Phosphorylation on S411 showed a near trend for FAK-transfection mediated elevation 6 h after reloading ($p = 0.10$). Functionally important regulation of p70S6K by loading was emphasized by a significant 3.8-fold enhanced p70S6K-phosphotransfer activity in pCMV-FAK- versus pCMV transfected muscle after 24 h of reloading (Fig. 4c). p70S6K protein levels were not affected by reloading between FAK overexpressing and contralateral control muscle (Fig. 4d). p70S6K phosphorylation status of the verified sites pS411 and pT421/S424 and phosphotransfer activity of p70S6K during the reloading response were significantly correlated for both transfection conditions (i.e. pS411: $r = 0.73$; pT421/S424: $r = 0.60$).

To test whether this activation of p70S6K was induced by an activation of Akt, we analyzed the phosphorylation status of Akt on its major phosphorylation sites T308 (Fig. 5a) and S473 (Fig. 5b). No activation of Akt was detected throughout the intervention.

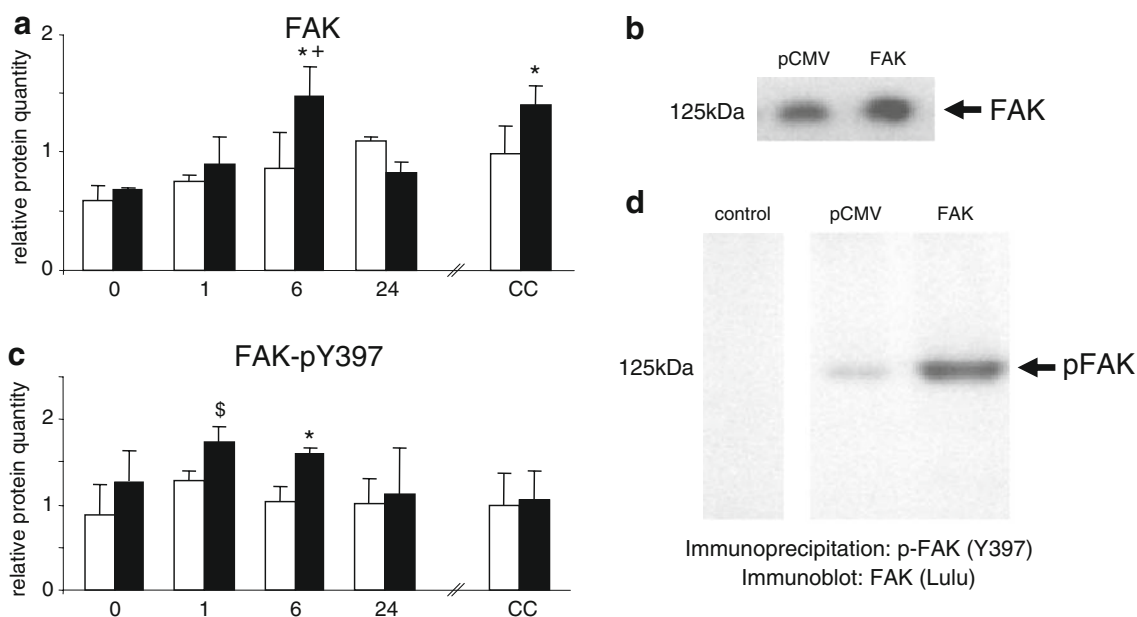


Fig. 3 Assembly showing FAK protein and tyrosine 397 phosphorylation levels in mouse TA muscle in function of gene transfer and hindlimb un- and reloading. **a** Mean \pm SE of FAK signal relative to pCMV-empty transfected CC value in muscles from the different loading interventions: *white bars* pCMV-empty plasmid in left TA muscle; *black bars* pCMV-FAK plasmid in TA right muscle. *CC* cage control, 9 days after transfection; *0*: 7 days of hindlimb unloading and no reloading; *1*: 1 h of reloading; *6*: 6 h of reloading, *24*: 24 h of reloading. **b** Representative immunoblot showing FAK in cage control muscle

9 days after transfection. **c** Mean \pm SE of FAK relative to pCMV-empty transfected CC value of FAK phosphorylation on Y397 in cage controls and with un- and reloading. **d** Representative immunoblot detecting FAK phosphorylation on Y397 in immunoprecipitates in function of gene transfer and hindlimb un- and reloading. Note the absence of FAK protein in the negative control reaction where no antibody was added to the precipitation. Friedman-ANOVA: $+p < 0.05$ versus time point 0; $*p < 0.05$ versus contralateral control; $\$ 0.05 < p < 0.10$ versus contralateral control

FAK-signalling to translation factors

The verification of two key translation initiation factors identified no significant effect of FAK-transfection. Neither phosphorylation on the key regulatory sites T37/T46 in the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E binding protein 1 (eIF4E-BP1) nor the activating site S52 in the eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha (eIF2A) were significantly affected by the introduction of FAK (Fig. 6a, b). Reloading per se increased; however, S52 phosphorylation of eIF2A after one hour of reloading in both transfection conditions. The total protein content of eIF2 was unchanged (data not shown). eIF2A pS52 was negatively correlated to p70S6K pT421/S424 and eIF4E-BP1 pT37/T46 phosphorylation.

Discussion

Mechano-transduction: from FAK to an activation of protein synthesis

Our molecular analysis demonstrates that the experimental enhancement of FAK-signalling transduces a mechanically imposed stimulus to the delayed activation of p70S6K-

signalling. The temporal relationships between FAK and p70S6K-phosphorylation and phosphotransfer activity establish that the load-modulated signalling pathway of translation control in muscle is modulated by FAK. The time-course and specificity of p70S6K phosphorylation allows important regulatory conclusions on the pathway connecting FAK to p70S6K activation. The FAK-modulated phosphorylation on S411 and the dual phosphorylation T421 and S424 of p70S6K points to the involvement of serine/threonine kinases since FAK activity explicitly targets tyrosine residues. The measured p70S6K phosphorylation sites are targeted by numerous kinases, including PI3K (Dardevet et al. 1996; Thomas and Hall 1997), Akt (Hemmings 1997), PDK1 (Chan et al. 1999), mTOR (Isotani et al. 1999) and PKC (Laser et al. 1998), which could mediate the identified connections of FAK and p70S6K activation in vivo (Baar et al. 2006; Baar and Esser 1999; Gan et al. 2006).

In this context we further tested differences in phosphorylation of the serine/threonine-protein kinases Akt at T308 and S473 (Fig. 5), as well as extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) at T204 (results not shown), without being able to detect any changes neither in the FAK overexpression nor in the empty transfected muscles. These observations support the view that an activation of

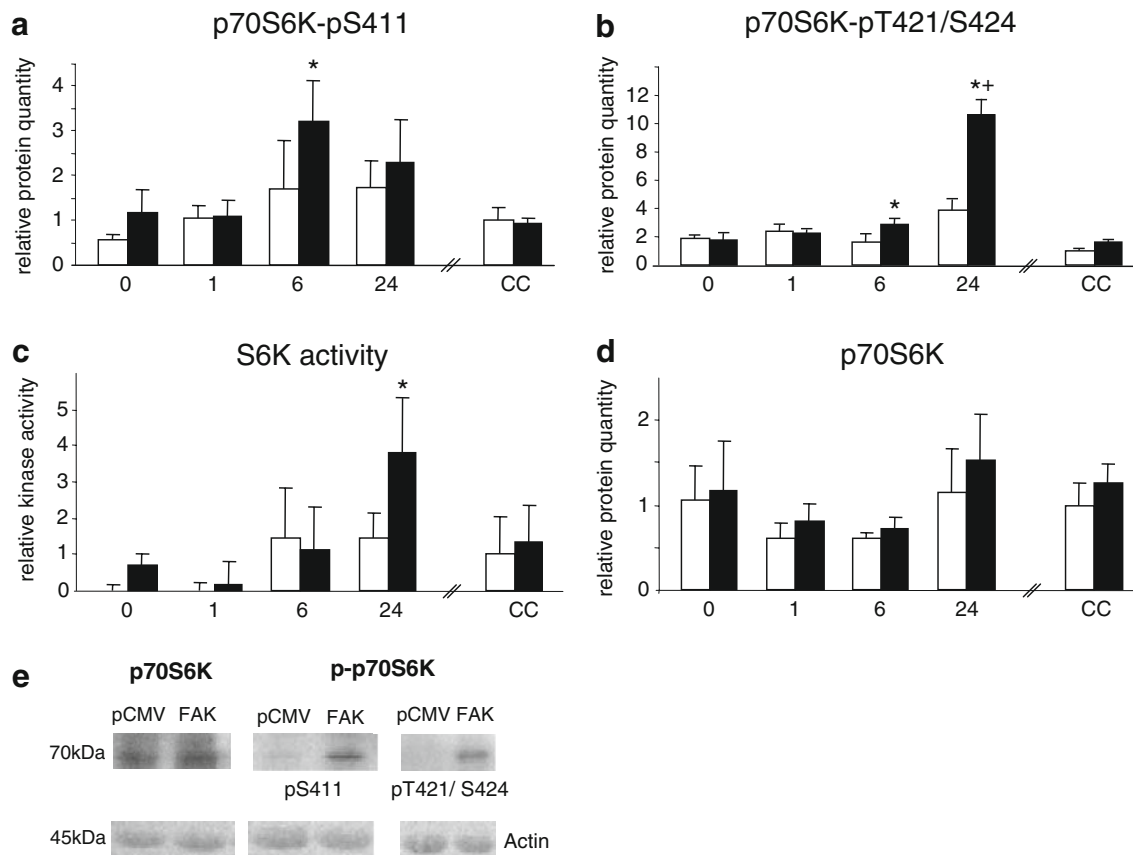


Fig. 4 Effect of FAK overexpression on p70S6K phosphorylation on S411 (**a**) and on T421/S424 (**b**), S6K in vitro kinase activity (**c**) and p70S6K protein level (**d**). Data are presented relative to the pCMV-empty transfected CC value. *White and black bars* denote mean \pm SE

of signal in pCMV-transfected and pCMV-FAK-transfected muscle, respectively. Friedman-ANOVA: * $p < 0.05$ versus contralateral control; ** $p < 0.05$ time point 0. **e** Representative panels visualizing the quantified p70S6K signals in western blots as shown in **a–d**

Akt (and possibly mTOR) primarily responds to insulin- and feeding-dependent signals to muscle mass. It seems that Akt and mTOR are resistive to mechanical stimuli in the fasted state (Deldicque et al. 2008; Sandri 2008). Rather, our results confirm the transient downregulation of Akt activation state shortly after a mechanical stimulus (Fig. 5b; Deldicque et al. 2008). The activation of p70S6K to mechanical stimulation in humans is also apparent when the activation status of Akt or mTOR is not altered (Deldicque et al. 2008; Eliasson et al. 2006; Fujita et al. 2007; Terzis et al. 2008). These observations and our results suggest that p70S6K activation by mechanical signals is Akt-independent.

The observations recapitulate the reported role of p70S6K phosphorylation for protein synthesis in intact muscle. For instance, p70S6K phosphorylation on T421 and S424 has been shown to correlate with gains in muscle mass in different animal models (i.e. stretch and resistance exercise) for muscle hypertrophy (Baar and Esser 1999; Bodine et al. 2001; Reynolds et al. 2002; Spangenburg

et al. 2008; Thomson and Gordon 2006). The assessed sites control biochemical function of p70S6K and their enhanced phosphorylation is believed to stimulate protein synthesis in vitro (Gingras et al. 2001; Kimball et al. 1998; Sale et al. 1999). Phosphorylation of p70S6K on S411 and the tandem T421/S424 relieves the phospho-transfer activity from autoinhibition prior to a full activation of the enzyme (Pullen and Thomas 1997). The correlation of phosphorylation at the latter tandem sites in FAK-transfected muscles supports the notion of a functional implication of FAK-stimulated p70S6K activation in translation control in vivo.

The findings also corroborate earlier suggestions on a role of FAK in protein synthesis (Baar and Esser 1999; Kimball et al. 2004) and cell size regulation (Ingber 2006). Our present results now imply a functional contribution of FAK in modulating the load-induced hypertrophy response of muscle due to p70S6K-mediated induction of protein translation. They therefore expand the recently published summarizing scheme about signalling during muscle hypertrophy (Sandri 2008).

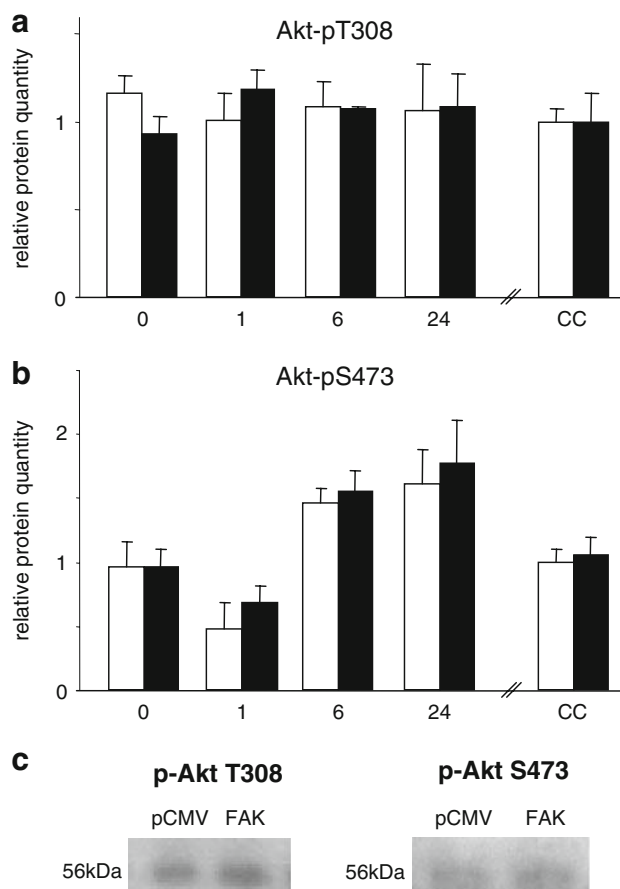


Fig. 5 Effect of FAK overexpression on Akt phosphorylation on T308 (a) and S473 (b). Representative detection of the protein in immunoblots of phosphorylated Akt at T308 and S473 are shown in (c). Data are presented relative to the pCMV-empty transfected CC value. *White and black bars* denote mean \pm SE of signal in pCMV-transfected and pCMV-FAK-transfected muscle, respectively

Study limitations

Technical considerations on the deployed experimental approach indicate the important contribution of biological variables other than FAK and muscle loading to the measured FAK-mediated signalling. Foremost this is presented by the reported damage response of transfected muscle portions by the selected methodology of gene transfer (Durieux et al. 2002, 2004; Gehl et al. 1999). In our setting, this bias was controlled by comparing the net effect of transfection in contralateral muscle pairs between FAK-producing and empty expression plasmid. This paired design allowed the identification of statistically significant effects of FAK-transfection on p70S6K-signalling in transfected TA muscles which were mechano-modulated throughout time. This is considerable taking into account the incomplete percentage of muscle fibre transfection (Durieux et al. 2002, 2004), the moderate responsiveness of

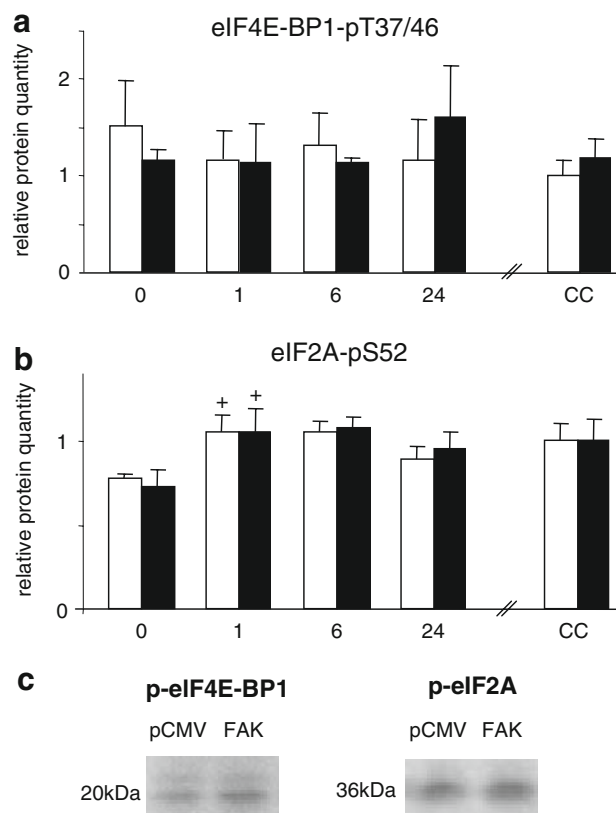


Fig. 6 Effect of FAK overexpression on eIF4E-BP1 phosphorylation on T37/46 (a) and eIF2A on S52 (b). Data are presented relative to the pCMV-empty transfected CC value. *White and black bars* denote mean \pm SE of signal in pCMV-transfected and pCMV-FAK-transfected muscle, respectively. Friedman-ANOVA: $+p < 0.05$ versus time point 0. **c** shows representative detection of proteins in immunoblots

TA muscle to hindlimb unloading compared to other leg muscle groups (Carlson et al. 1999; Dapp et al. 2004) and the restrictions imposed by the relatively low number of animals per experimental group. This highlights the resolution power of our approach for exposing muscle signalling.

Specificity of FAK-mediated mechano-signalling

The measured control of FAK protein and tyrosine phosphorylation levels in transfected muscles implies an important physiological modulation of FAK function by muscle loading. This regulation of Y397 phosphorylation and the amount of FAK between pCMV-FAK- and pCMV transfected muscle differed with regard to the “effective” time of loading. For instance, total level of Y397 phosphorylation was transiently enhanced by reloading without a change in FAK protein. In cage controls, no difference in Y397 phosphorylation was, however, between FAK-transfected and empty-transfected TA muscle when total FAK protein levels were elevated. We suggest that the elevated FAK activation within the first hours of reloading reflects the possibly

higher mechanical impact of normal cage activity on mechano-transduction in TA muscle after a period of unloading.

Conclusion

Our investigation on the mechano-biology of striated muscle identifies FAK as an upstream element of the mechano-regulated pathway for activation of ribosomal S6 kinase. The disconnection of this pathway towards protein translation from the commonly invoked Akt-mTOR signal has major bearing for control of muscle mass in physiological situations.

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