

## Procaine local effects on skeletal muscles in dysferlin-deficient Bla/J mice.

O.N.Chernova<sup>1</sup>, A.A. Titova<sup>1</sup>, M.O. Mavlikeev<sup>1</sup>, A.K. Shafigullina<sup>1</sup>, A.K. Zeynalova<sup>1</sup>,  
F.A. Faizrakhmanova<sup>1</sup>, A.P.Kiyasov<sup>1</sup>, R.V.Deev<sup>2,3</sup>

1 Kazan (Volga region) Federal University. Kazan, 420008, Russia

2 Human Stem Cell Institute, Moscow, 129110, Russia

3 Ryazan State Medical University named after academician I.P.Pavlov, Ryazan, 390026, Russia

Dysferlin is 230kDa transmembrane protein involved in repair of sarcolemma. Mutations in *DYSF* gene lead to dysferlinopathies. Dysferlinopathies are often studied on transgenic mice B6.A-Dysf<sup>ppmd</sup>/GeneJ (Bla/J), that we used to demonstrate regenerative potential of dysferlin after chemical injury by procaine intramuscular injection.

Gastrocnemius muscle of 5 months old Bla/J and C57Bl/6 (control) mice was injected with 100µl of 0,1% procaine (myotoxic agent). Calf muscles were obtained at 2,4,10,14 days after injection and paraffin sections were stained with H&E, immunohistochemically with antibodies against  $\alpha$ -SMA (capillary density), myogenin (terminal myogenic differentiation), Ki-67 (proliferation marker), MHC fast/slow (muscular functional activity).

Necrotic muscle fibers (MF) with leukocytes infiltration were found at all time points after injection with gradual reduction ( $35,1\pm 9,7\%$  vs  $8,7\pm 5,4\%$ , respectively,  $p<0,001$ ), in C57Bl/6 this parameter was significantly lower. Percentage of centrinucleated MF in Bla/J was significantly lower at 4 day ( $11,6\pm 1,18\%$  vs  $22,5\pm 4,19\%$  in control,  $p=0,03$ ), remained till 10 days. In Bla/J mice myogenin+ MF maximum was on 4<sup>th</sup> day after injection ( $4,4\pm 3,9\%$  vs  $9,5\pm 10,01\%$  in C57Bl/6 mice, respectively,  $p=0,046$ ) but significantly lower at all time points comparing with control, which is an indication of activated but incomplete terminal myogenic differentiation. Capillary density was significantly lower in Bla/J mice only on 4<sup>th</sup> day ( $0,15\pm 0,04$  vs  $0,18\pm 0,07$  in control,  $p=0,03$ ). Proliferative activity was maximal on 2<sup>nd</sup> day in both groups ( $13,77\pm 11,08\%$  in Bla/J vs  $19,06\pm 19,7\%$  in C57Bl/6,  $p=0,97$ ) and then decreased till 14<sup>th</sup> day ( $0,7\pm 1,09\%$  vs  $0,8\pm 1,10\%$ ,  $p=0,74$ ). MHC slow/fast staining demonstrated higher ratio of slow MF in Bla/J in compare with control group at all data point with maximum on 10<sup>th</sup> day ( $19,6\pm 22,2\%$  vs  $0,07\pm 0,4\%$  in control,  $p<0,001$ ).

Conclusion. Procaine injection leads to severe myotoxic lesions of Bla/J mice skeletal muscles and regeneration is slower than in control C57Bl/6 mice. Work supported by Program of Competitive Growth of KFU.