

Stem cell differentiation for muscle regeneration

Daniela Galli, Silvia Martini, Marco Vitale, Prisco Mirandola, Giuliana Gobbi

Department of Medicine & Surgery (DiMeC), University of Parma, Italy

Physical activity has a positive role on muscle remodelling and vascularization, involving stem cells differentiation processes. Indeed, the skeletal muscle homeostasis and repair are maintained by a subset of muscle stem/progenitor cells called Satellite Cells (SCs), while for heart repair and remodelling the cardiac potential of progenitor cells is otherwise expressed by different stem cell types: bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells (BMHSC), bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMMSC), cardiac stem cells and embryonic stem cells.

The ϵ isoform of the PKC family (PKC ϵ) is a serine-threonine kinase that is expressed in muscle and in a variety of other tissues, regulating their homeostasis acting on cell death and differentiation.

We focused on the role of PKC ϵ in skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscle differentiation of adult stem cells. We found that inhibition of PKC ϵ prevents myogenic differentiation of the myoblast cell line C2C12 and of primary SCs. In vivo PKC ϵ inhibition resulted in impaired muscle regeneration, as well [1]. On the contrary, in cardiac and smooth muscle differentiation of stem cells we observed a negative role of PKC ϵ both in vitro and in vivo [2,3]. In fact, it impaired cardiac markers expression like NKX2.5 and GATA4 but also vascular differentiation markers like SMA and PECAM. PKC ϵ should therefore be considered as a finely tuned modulator of muscle cell differentiation.

References

- [1] Di Marcantonio et al. (2015) PKC ϵ as a novel promoter of skeletal muscle differentiation and regeneration. *Exp Cell Res* 339: 10-19.
- [2] Galli et al. (2013) The role of PKC ϵ -dependent signaling for cardiac differentiation. *Histochem Cell Biol* 139: 35-46.
- [3] Galli et al. (2015) PKC ϵ is a negative regulator of PVAT-derived vessel formation. *Exp Cell Res* 330: 277-286

Keywords

Stem cells, satellite cells, PKC ϵ , muscle cell differentiation.