



UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH
HOSPITALS

**PUNTO DI ASCOLTO TRA MALATI MIOTONICI,
MEDICI E RICERCATORI**

Aula Magna, IRCCS Policlinico San Donato
Piazza E. Malan, 1 – San Donato Milanese

Sabato 12 Novembre 2016

L'insulino resistenza nelle Distrofie Miotoniche



*fondazione
malattie
miotoniche*

Dott.ssa Laura Valentina Renna, PhD



MYOTONIC
DYSTROPHY
FOUNDATION



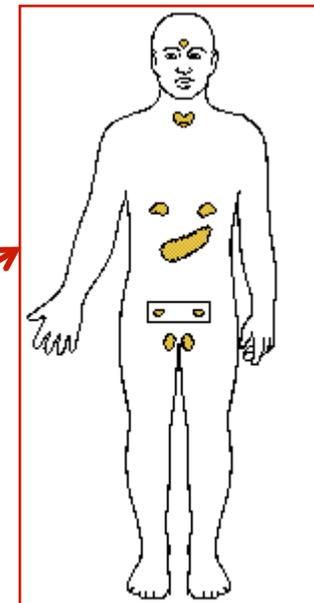
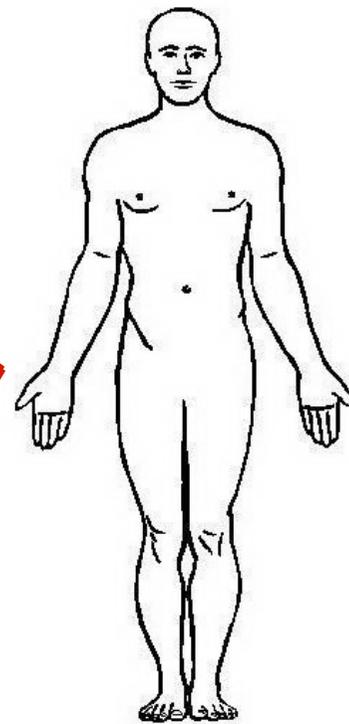
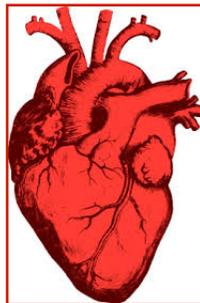
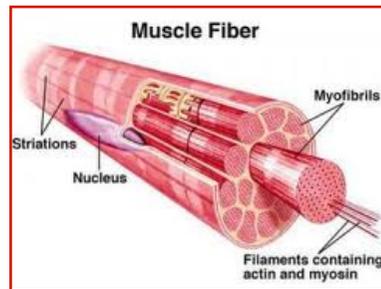
Wyck
Foundation



Centro per lo Studio
delle Malattie Neuromuscolari



Sono malattie **multisistemiche**: i sintomi non colpiscono quindi solo il muscolo scheletrico ma anche altri sistemi.





I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Alterazioni Metaboliche



Le Distrofie Miotoniche sono caratterizzate da **alterazioni metaboliche**

- **Insulino resistenza**
- iperinsulinemia
- ipertrigliceridemia

L'insulino resistenza è un **FATTORE DI RISCHIO** per lo sviluppo di aterosclerosi, ipertensione, malattie cardiovascolari, diabete, obesità e perdita di massa muscolare



Le alterazioni metaboliche nei pazienti DM potrebbero peggiorare alcuni aspetti multisistemici della patologia, in particolare a livello del **cuore**, del **muscolo scheletrico** e del **sistema nervoso centrale**.

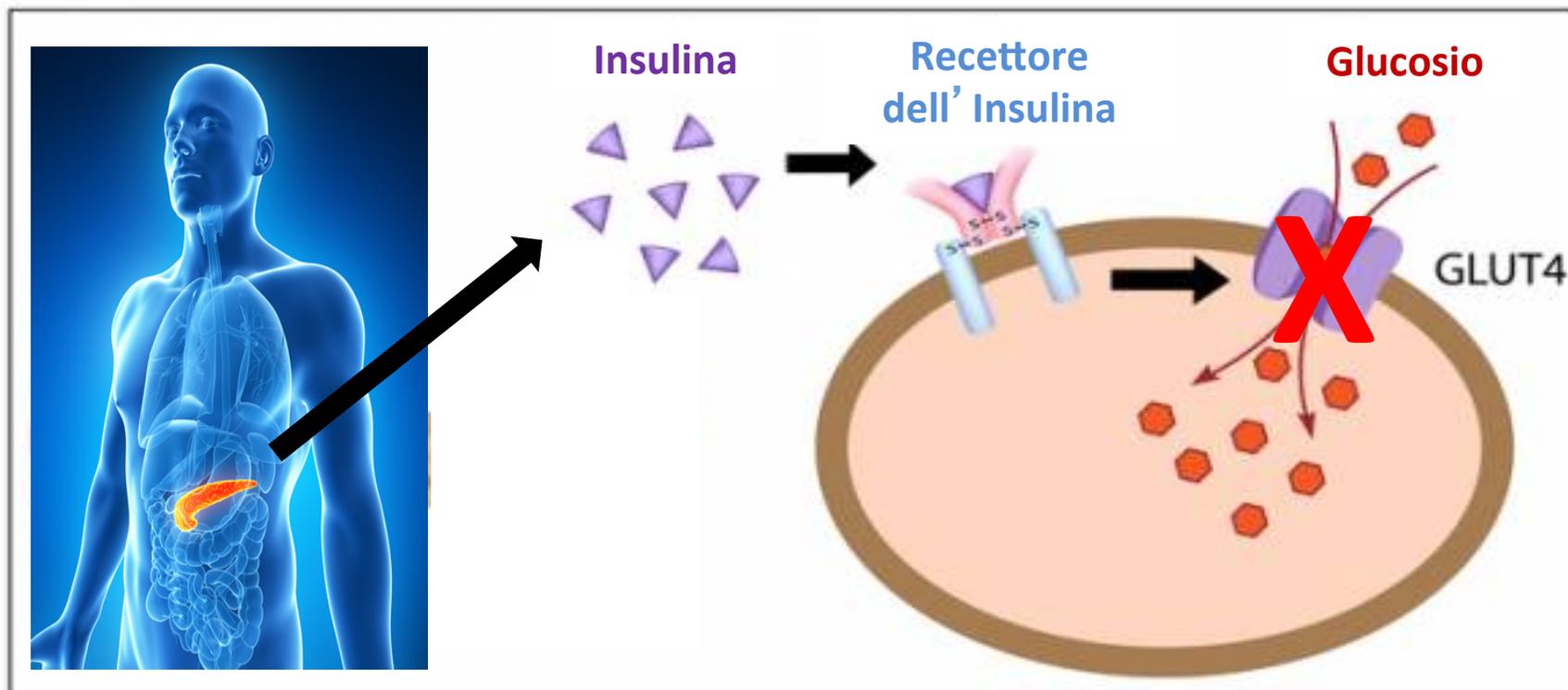


Correggere l'insulino resistenza potrebbe portare ad un miglioramento del quadro multisistemico della malattia, incrementando la qualità di vita dei pazienti affetti da Distrofia Miotonica.



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Insulino Resistenza

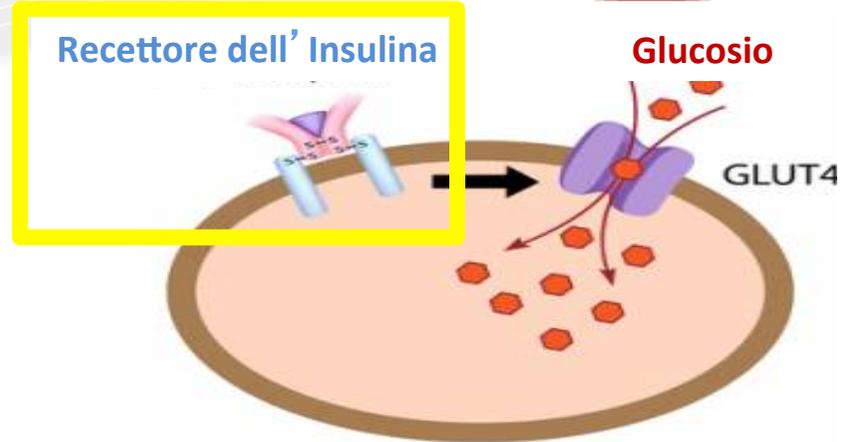


Per correggere l' insulino resistenza bisogna innanzitutto conoscere i **MECCANISMI MOLECOLARI** che ne costituiscono la causa



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

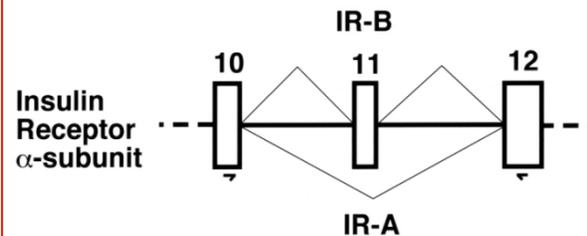
Insulino Resistenza e DM



Nei pazienti DM vi è un' alterazione del recettore dell' insulina, che è maggiormente presente nella sua isoforma fetale.

- -Esone 11
- Fetale
- Minore affinità all' insulina

IR-A



- +Esone 11
- Adulta
- Maggiore affinità all' insulina

IR-B



Nessuno ha mai effettivamente dimostrato se questa alterazione è l' unica causa alla base dell' insulino resistenza e delle alterazioni metaboliche dei pazienti DM

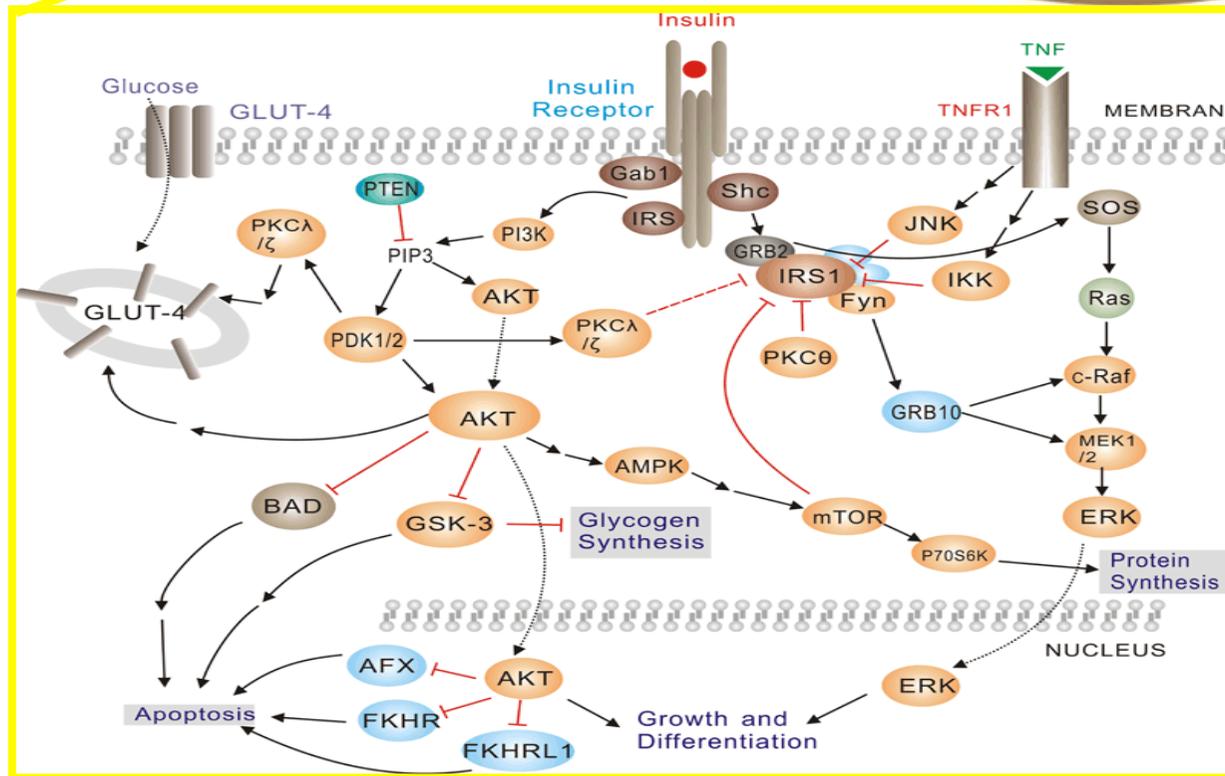
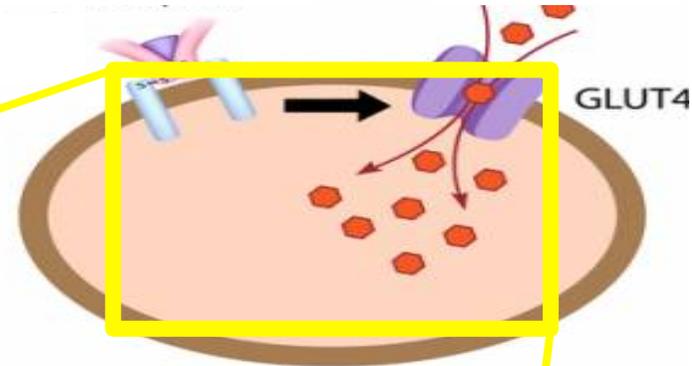


I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Insulino Resistenza e DM

Recettore dell' Insulina

Glucosio





I.R.C.C.S.
**POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO**



MYOTONIC
DYSTROPHY
FOUNDATION

2016 GRANT RECIPIENTS

In partnership with the [Wyck Foundation](#), London, UK, MDF is pleased to announce the following 2016-2017 Grant Recipients:

January 20, 2016

Laura Valentina Renna, PhD
Lab Muscle histopathology and molecular biology
IRCCS-Policlinico San Donato
Via Morandi 30
San Donato Mil, Milan, Italy 20097

****** NOTICE OF AWARD ******

On behalf of the Wyck Foundation, we are pleased to award a grant to Dr. Laura Valentina Renna for the application titled "A new approach of pathomolecular mechanism in myotonic dystrophy insulin resistance by nutrigenomics" The amount noted below includes no institutional overhead.

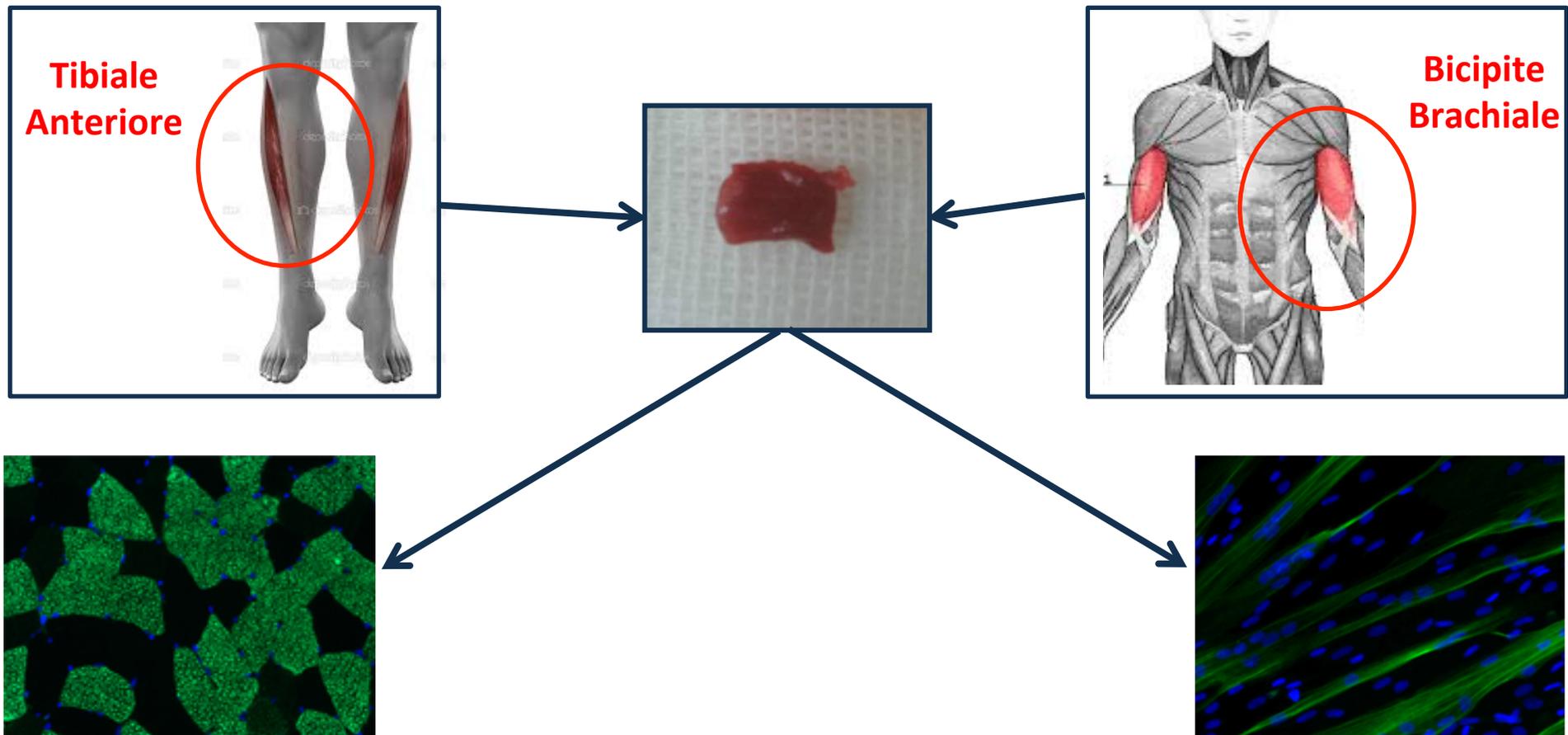
AMOUNT
AWARDED
\$102,500

SUPPORT PERIOD

1 February 2016 – 31 January 2018



Sono state analizzate alcune proteine coinvolte nella segnalazione dell'insulina, sia *ex vivo* sulle biopsie muscolari che *in vitro* su colture primarie di cellule muscolari.



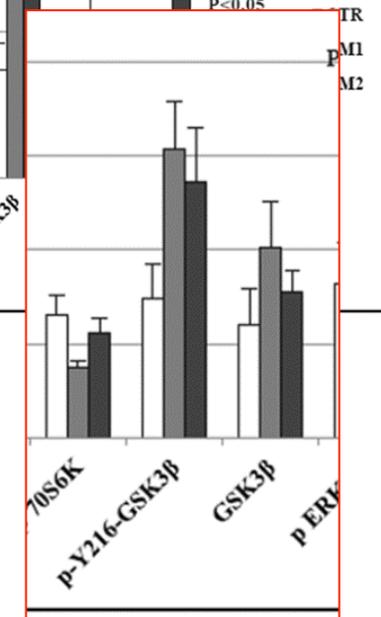
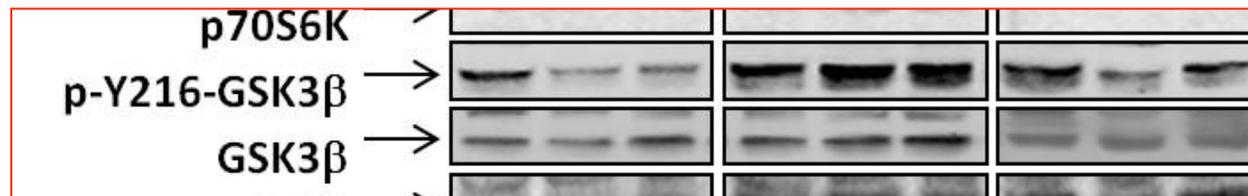
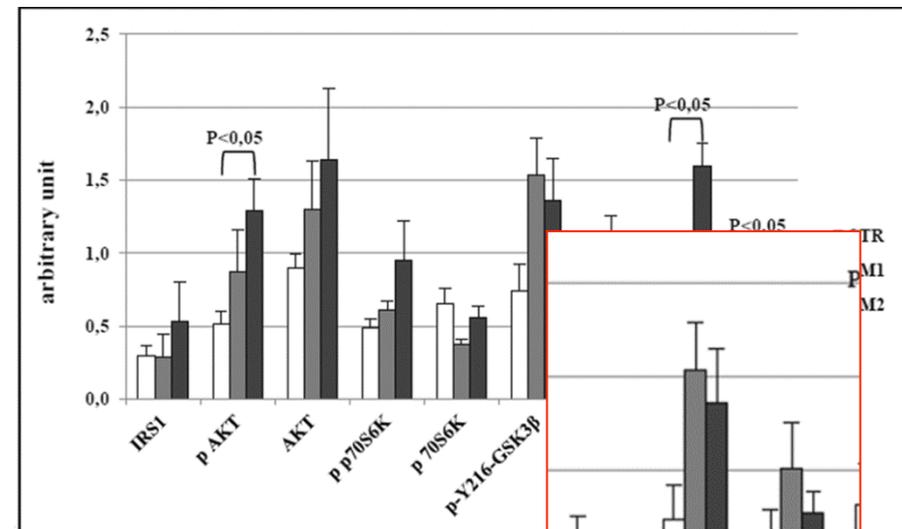
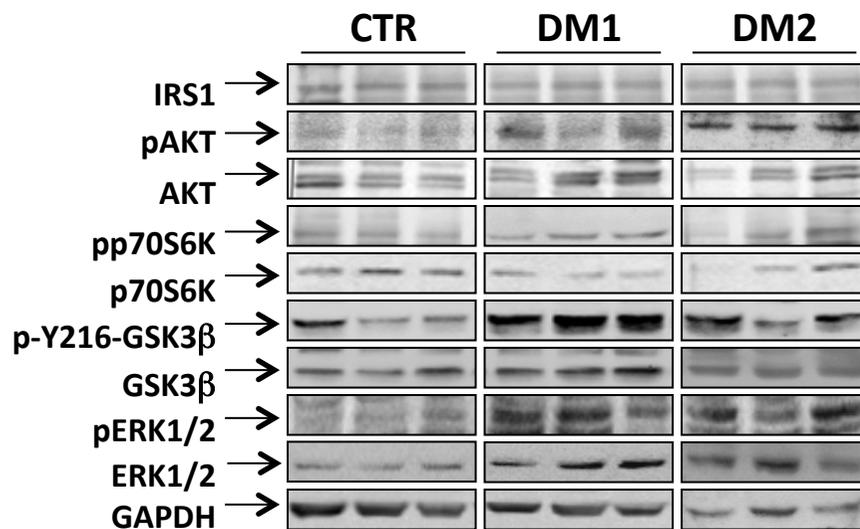
Ex vivo

In vitro



Analisi *ex vivo*: muscoli prossimali

Analisi dell'espressione di alcune proteine della via di segnalazione dell'insulina



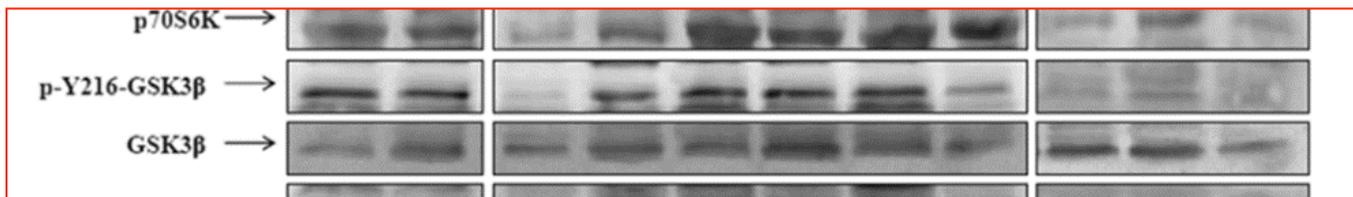
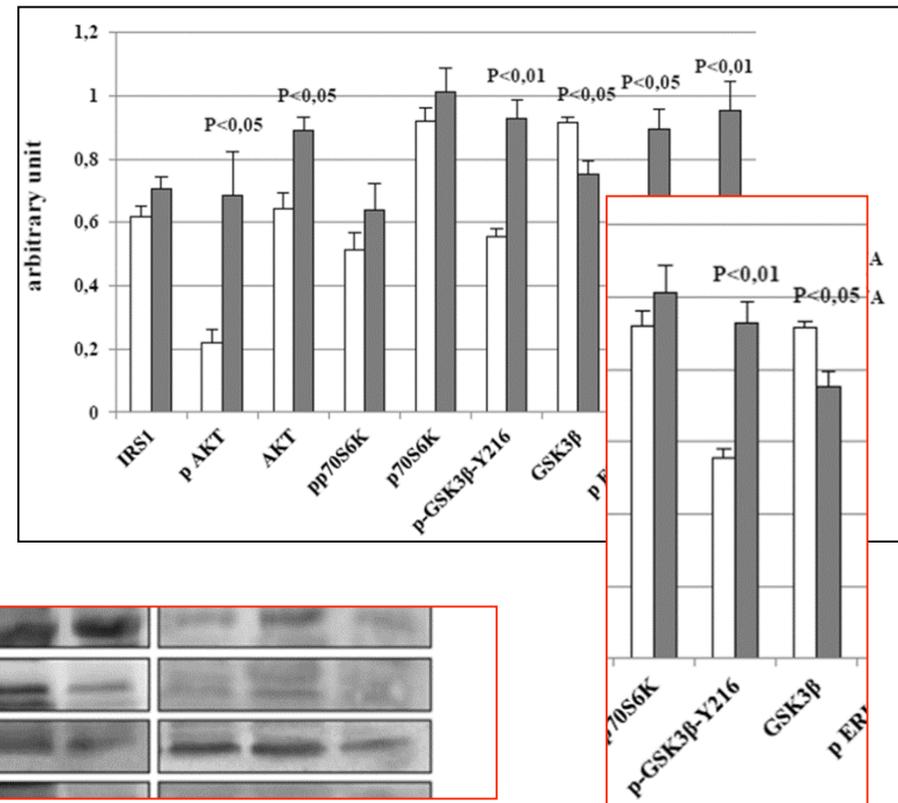
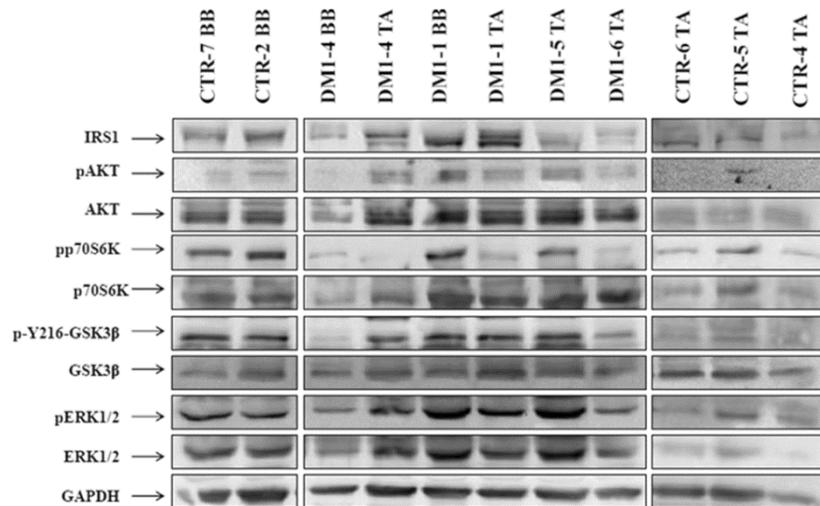
➤ I livelli di espressione e di attivazione di alcune proteine coinvolte nel pathway dell'insulina sono più alti nei DM rispetto ai controlli, ed in particolare nei pazienti DM2.



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Analisi *ex vivo*: muscoli distali

Analisi dell'espressione di alcune proteine della via di segnalazione dell'insulina

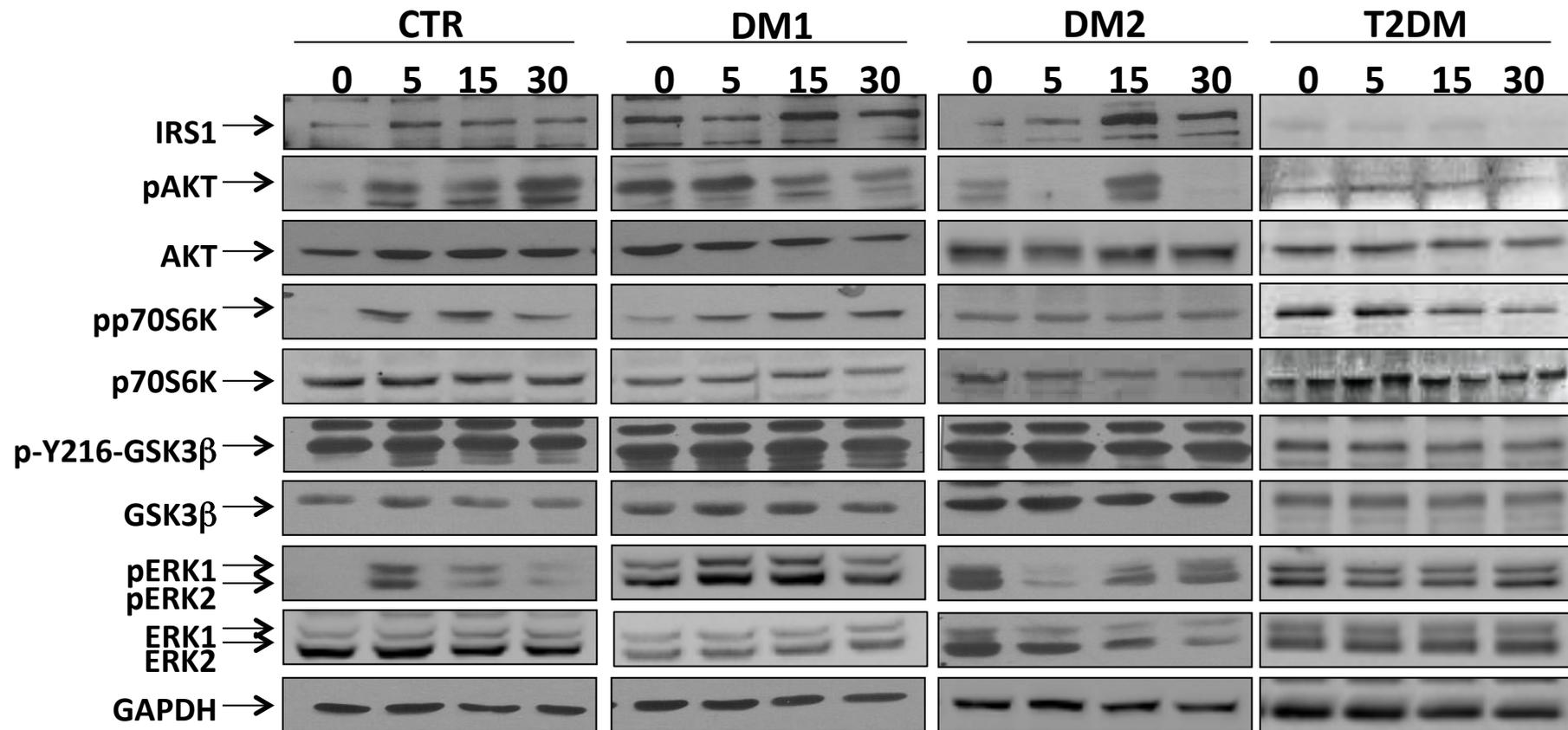


➤ I livelli di espressione e di attivazione di alcune proteine coinvolte nel pathway dell'insulina sono più alti nei DM1 rispetto ai controlli nel muscolo maggiormente affetto in questa patologia



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Analisi in vitro



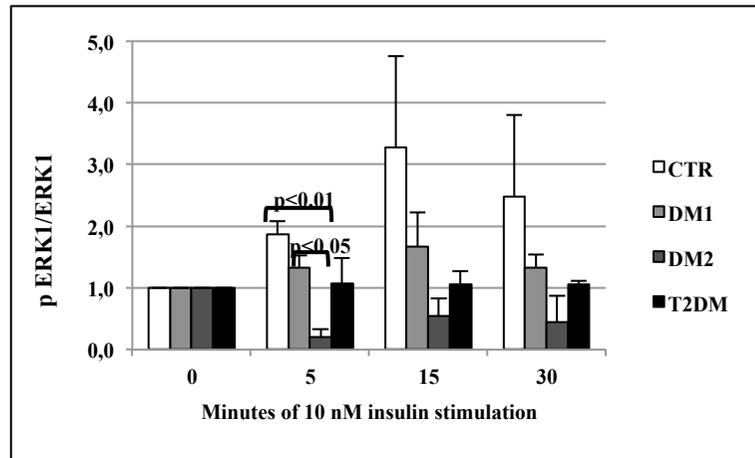
Abbiamo quindi analizzato l'attivazione delle proteine in seguito a stimolazione insulinica



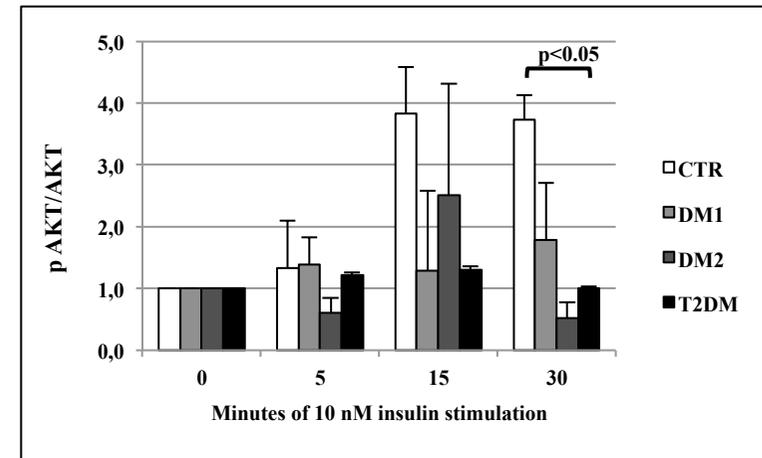
I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Analisi *in vitro*

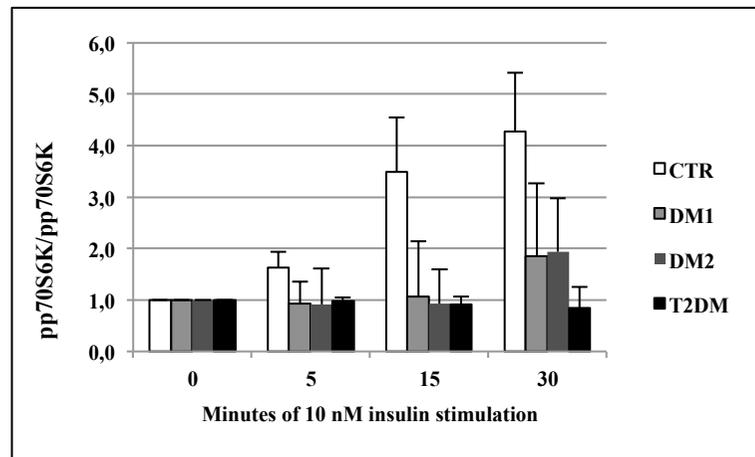
ERK1



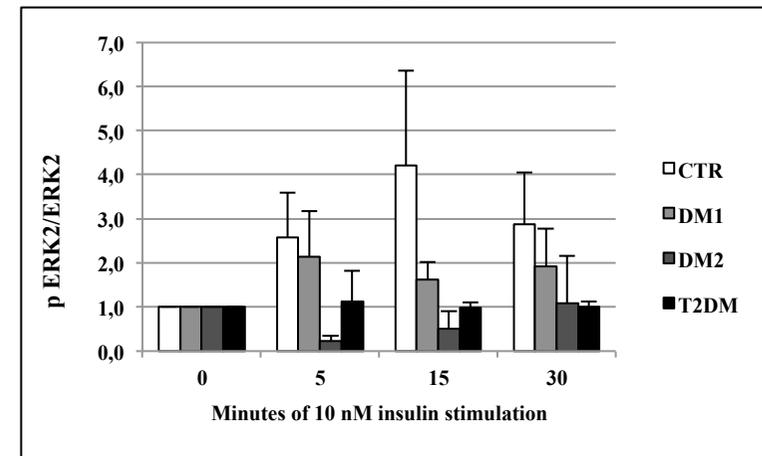
AKT/PKB



p70S6K



ERK2

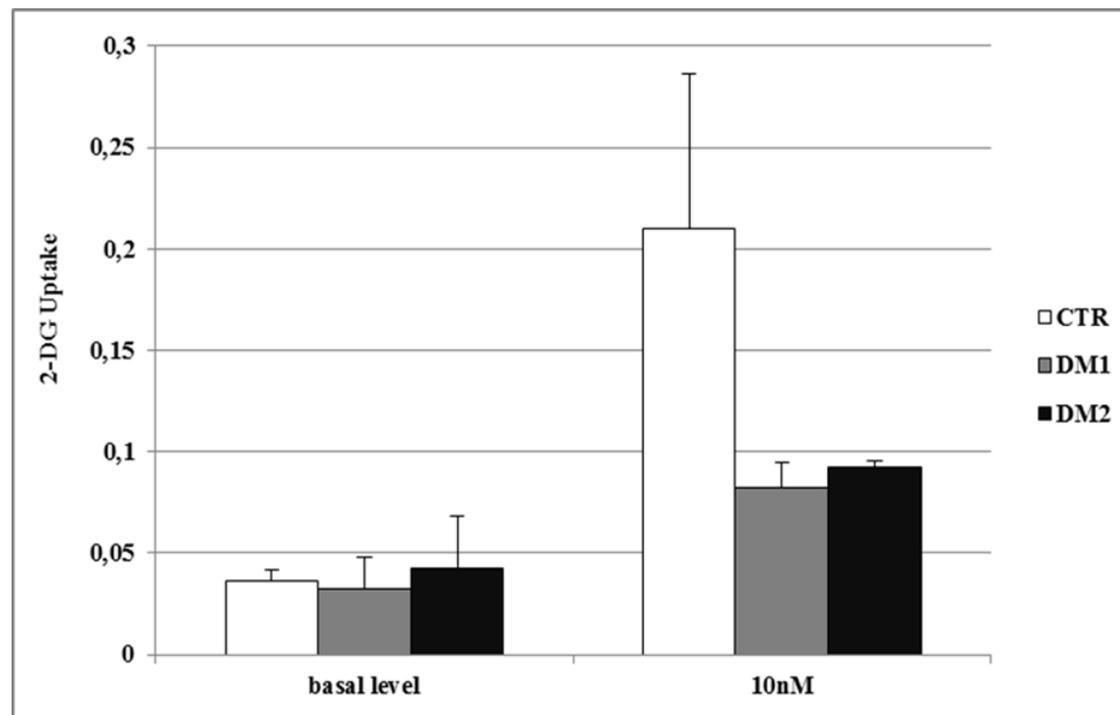




I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Analisi in vitro

Per avere ulteriore conferma abbiamo valutato l'assorbimento di glucosio all'interno della cellula in seguito a stimolo insulinico



Le cellule muscolari DM assorbono meno glucosio rispetto ai controlli in seguito a stimolo insulinico



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

In progress

- Attualmente sono in corso ulteriori esperimenti volti ad analizzare la via di segnalazione insulinica al fine di identificare nuovi **BIOMARKER** che possano essere utilizzati per interventi terapeutici per la cura dell'insulino resistenza nei pazienti affetti da **DM1 e DM2**.
- Nostra intenzione è quella di somministrare alle cellule DM sostanze naturali insulino mimetiche (resveratrolo, betaina e carnitina) per valutarne gli effetti sull'insulino resistenza e sull'atrofia muscolare osservata nei pazienti DM. Tali composti rappresenterebbero delle alternative naturali alla metformina.



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO



MYOTONIC
DYSTROPHY
FOUNDATION

2016 MDF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

September 15 – 17 Washington DC



Insulin signalling and cytoskeletal abnormalities in myotonic dystrophy skeletal muscle

Anna Laura Valentina¹, Iachettini Sara², Fossati Barbara², Saraceno Lorenzo², Colombo Roberto², Meola Giovanni^{1,2}, Cardani Rosanna¹
¹Laboratory of Myology, IROCS-Policlinico San Donato, Milan, Italy; ²Department of Biomedical Sciences for Health, IROCS-Policlinico San Donato, University of Milan, Milan, Italy.

Objective

Myotonic dystrophy is caused by expansion of CAG repeats in the CTG gene, leading to a variety of phenotypes, including myotonia, muscle wasting, and cardiac conduction defects.

Insulin resistance is a common feature in DM patients, and it is associated with metabolic changes and muscle weakness.

Our study aims to investigate the role of insulin signalling defects in insulin resistance in DM patients despite the aberrant alternative splicing of IR genes.

We analyzed the expression and activation of proteins involved in the insulin pathway in DM muscle biopsies and compared them with control muscle biopsies.

Our results show that the basal expression and activation of some proteins involved in the insulin pathway is impaired in DM muscle biopsies and these alterations are evident also in DM1 despite proximal muscles are usually less affected than distal muscles in this type of DM.

At T6 both DM and control myotubes express IRA isoform. Post-receptor insulin signal transduction via both Ras-ERK and IRS1-Akt pathway, glucose uptake and GLUT4 translocation appear to be impaired only in DM myotubes. Microtubule nucleation is impaired in DM muscle cells.

Methodology

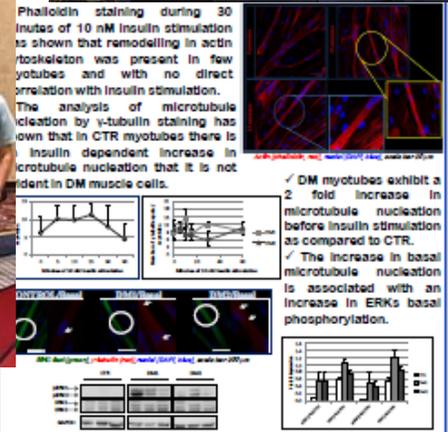
Phalloidin staining during 30 minutes of 10 nM insulin stimulation is shown that remodeling in actin cytoskeleton was present in few myotubes and with no direct correlation with insulin stimulation.

The analysis of microtubule nucleation by v-tubulin staining has shown that in CTR myotubes there is insulin dependent increase in microtubule nucleation that is not evident in DM muscle cells.

DM myotubes exhibit a 2 fold increase in microtubule nucleation before insulin stimulation as compared to CTR.

The increase in basal microtubule nucleation is associated with an increase in ERKs basal phosphorylation.

Since metabolic changes contribute to muscle weakness and wasting, cardiovascular diseases and neuropathies, the identification of therapeutic target for insulin resistance treatment in DM patients could contribute to ameliorate the multisystemic spectrum of these diseases thus improving the quality of life of DM patients.



Conclusions

- The basal expression and activation of some proteins involved in the insulin pathway is impaired in DM *Dnccp3* *brachii* biopsies and these alterations are evident also in DM1 despite proximal muscles are usually less affected than distal muscles in this type of DM.
- At T6 both DM and control myotubes express IRA isoform.
- Post-receptor insulin signal transduction via both Ras-ERK and IRS1-Akt pathway, glucose uptake and GLUT4 translocation appear to be impaired only in DM myotubes.
- Microtubule nucleation is impaired in DM muscle cells.

Since metabolic changes contribute to muscle weakness and wasting, cardiovascular diseases and neuropathies, the identification of therapeutic target for insulin resistance treatment in DM patients could contribute to ameliorate the multisystemic spectrum of these diseases thus improving the quality of life of DM patients.



I.R.C.C.S.
**POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO**



MYOTONIC
DYSTROPHY
FOUNDATION

2016 MDF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

September 15 – 17 Washington DC



Wyck
Foundation



MDF FELLOWS 2016-2017



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Modello animale per la DM2

Lukasz Sznajder, PhD
University of Florida, US

Myotonic Dystrophy Type 2 - Mouse Models, Pathomechanism and Therapy

Dr. Sznajder, in his proposal "Myotonic dystrophy type 2: mouse models, pathomechanism and therapy" plans to use recently developed techniques in genetic engineering to generate novel mouse models for DM2. These new mouse models will be thoroughly characterized to determine if they faithfully recapitulate DM2 disease manifestations and study the molecular events that underlie DM2 disease progression. These DM2 mouse models will be employed to develop a therapy for DM2 based on drugs called antisense oligonucleotides, which are currently being tested in clinical trials for DM1.



Scopo del progetto è utilizzare tecniche all'avanguardia per generare un nuovo modello di topo per la DM2 che ricapitoli fedelmente tutti i sintomi della patologia e che possa essere usato per testare gli oligonucleotidi antisense che sono attualmente usati nel trial clinico della DM1.

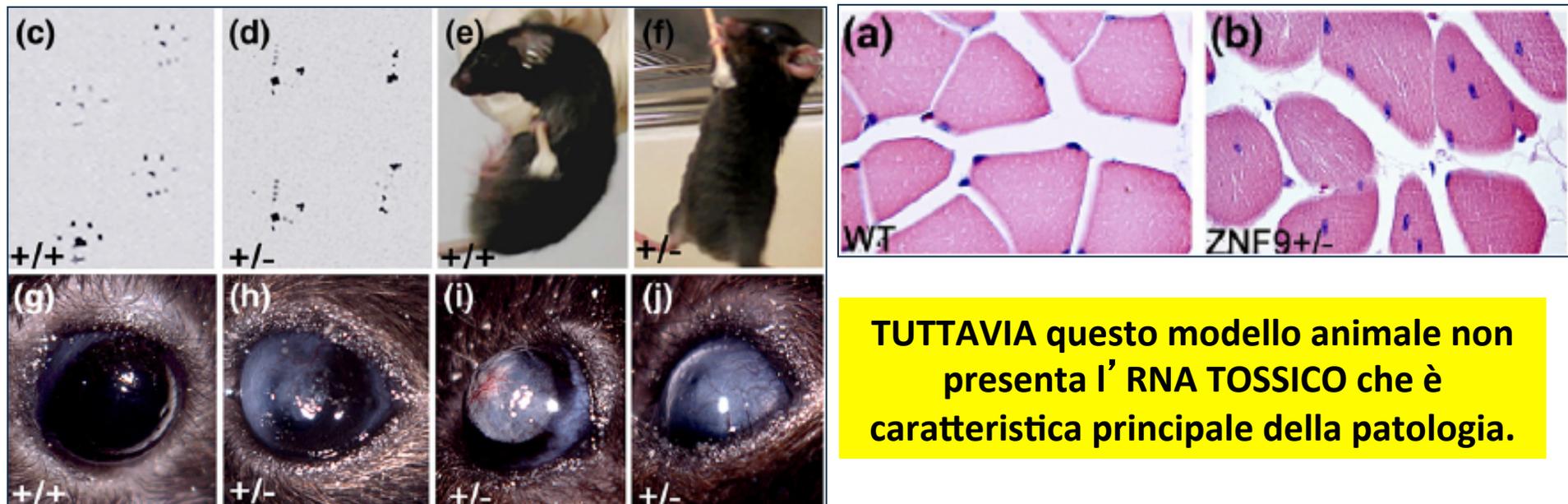


I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Modello animale per la DM2

Haploinsufficiency for *Znf9* in *Znf9*^{+/-} Mice Is Associated with Multiorgan Abnormalities Resembling Myotonic Dystrophy

Wei Chen^{1,2}, Yucheng Wang^{1,2}, Yoko Abe¹, Lukas Cheney¹
Bjarne Udd^{3,4,5} and Yi-Ping Li^{1,2*}



TUTTAVIA questo modello animale non presenta l' RNA TOSSICO che è caratteristica principale della patologia.



I.R.C.C.S.
POLICLINICO
SAN DONATO

Ringraziamenti

Prof. Giovanni MEOLA

medici



biologi

Dott.ssa Barbara Fossati

Dott. ssa Elisa Brigonzi

Dott. Michele Cavalli

Dott. Giovanni Arpa

Dott. Andrea Marchesi

Dott.ssa Rosanna Cardani

Dott.ssa Laura V Renna

Dott.ssa Francesca Bosè

Dott.ssa Elena Canali

Dott. Nicola Ferrari



**MDF-Myotonic Dystrophy
Foundation**



**FMM-Fondazione Malattie
Miotoniche**



Wyck Foundation