Altered Mechanosensitivity with Modulation of Nuclear Mechanics in Fibrochondrogenic Mesenchymal Stem Cells

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 Musculoskeletal soft tissue repair



- Musculoskeletal soft tissue repair
- Tendons/ligaments

   Aligned





Unidirectional Alignment (tendon, ligament)



- Musculoskeletal soft tissue repair
- Tendons/ligaments

   Aligned
- Annulus fibrosus
   Opposing layers





Intra-Lamellar Alignment (annulus fibrosus)



- Musculoskeletal soft tissue repair
- Tendons/ligaments

   Aligned
- Annulus fibrosus
   Opposing layers
- Knee meniscus
  - Circumferential with perpendicular fibers





# Electrospinning





Image taken from Heo et al., Mauck et al., 2009

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# Electrospinning







Image taken from Heo et al., Mauck et al., 2009

# Synthetic scaffold mechanics





#### Synthetic scaffold mechanics





## Mesenchymal stem cells







#### Mesenchymal stem cells



Image taken from http://www.xpand-biotech.com/technology\_bioreactor.htm



## **MSC Differentiation**

Chemical cues

TGF-β1/β3 and BMP-2 (Noth et al., 2007; Barry et al., 2001; Schmitt et al., 2003)

- Physical cues
  - Dynamic loading (Huang et al., 2004)
  - Substrate stiffness (Engler et al., 2006)



## **MSC Differentiation**





Image taken from Engler et al., 2006

#### Cells as sensors

- Extracellular strain is transmitted from exterior of the cell to the nucleus via various cellular structures (FAK, actin cytoskeleton, lamin, nesprin) (Nathan et al., 2011; Rezzonico et al., 2003; Lammerding et al., 2004; Chancellor et al., 2010)
- Changes in gene expression accompany nuclear deformation (Heo et al., 2011; Hoshiba et al., 2008)



## **Nuclear mechanics**

 Increasing heterochromatin concentration levels accompanies nuclear stiffening





Heo et al., 2011

# Our starting point...

- What happens to MSC's response to mechanical stimuli when nuclear mechanics are altered?
- Trichostatin A
  - Histone deacetylase inhibitor (Yoshida *et al.*, 1995)
  - Results in chromatin relaxation and less heterochromatin (Toth *et al.*, 2004)



# **Experimental design**

Mesenchymal stem cells

- Juvenile bovine MSCs from tibial and femoral bone marrow





# **Experimental design**





#### Heterochromatin condensation



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#### **Nuclear stiffness**



\* P < 0.01 vs. CM(-). † P < 0.01 vs. CM(+) + TCA . n = 10



# **Experimental design**





#### Nuclear aspect ratio



\* P < 0.01 vs. same culture with 0% strain.</li>
‡ P < 0.01 vs. CM(+) + TCA with 10% strain.</li>
† P < 0.01 vs. CM(+).</li>



## **Cartilage gene expression**



\* P < 0.05 vs. 0% stretch. † P < 0.05 vs. CM(-). ‡ P < 0.05 vs. CM(+) + TCA. n = 5 Penn

#### Conclusion

- A decrease in nuclear stiffness can be seen to accompany decreasing heterochromatin concentrations (consistent with increasing stiffness with differentiation Pajerowski *et al.*, 2007)
- Altered nuclear mechanics due to heterochromatin condensation affects MSCs response to mechanical stimuli
- This can be seen in the increased NAR during static stretch conditions
- AGG and COL II are no longer up-regulated with stretch (consistent with TCA inhibits differentiation Lee *et al.*, 2004)



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#### Heterochromatin concentration





#### **Nuclear stiffness**



#### Nuclear aspect ratio





#### Nuclear aspect ratio



Penn

Heo et al., 2011

#### **Cartilage gene expression**



