

# **“Understanding training? Posttranscriptional regulation of training adaptation”**





# Goal of training is performance enhancement

- Functional Adaptation



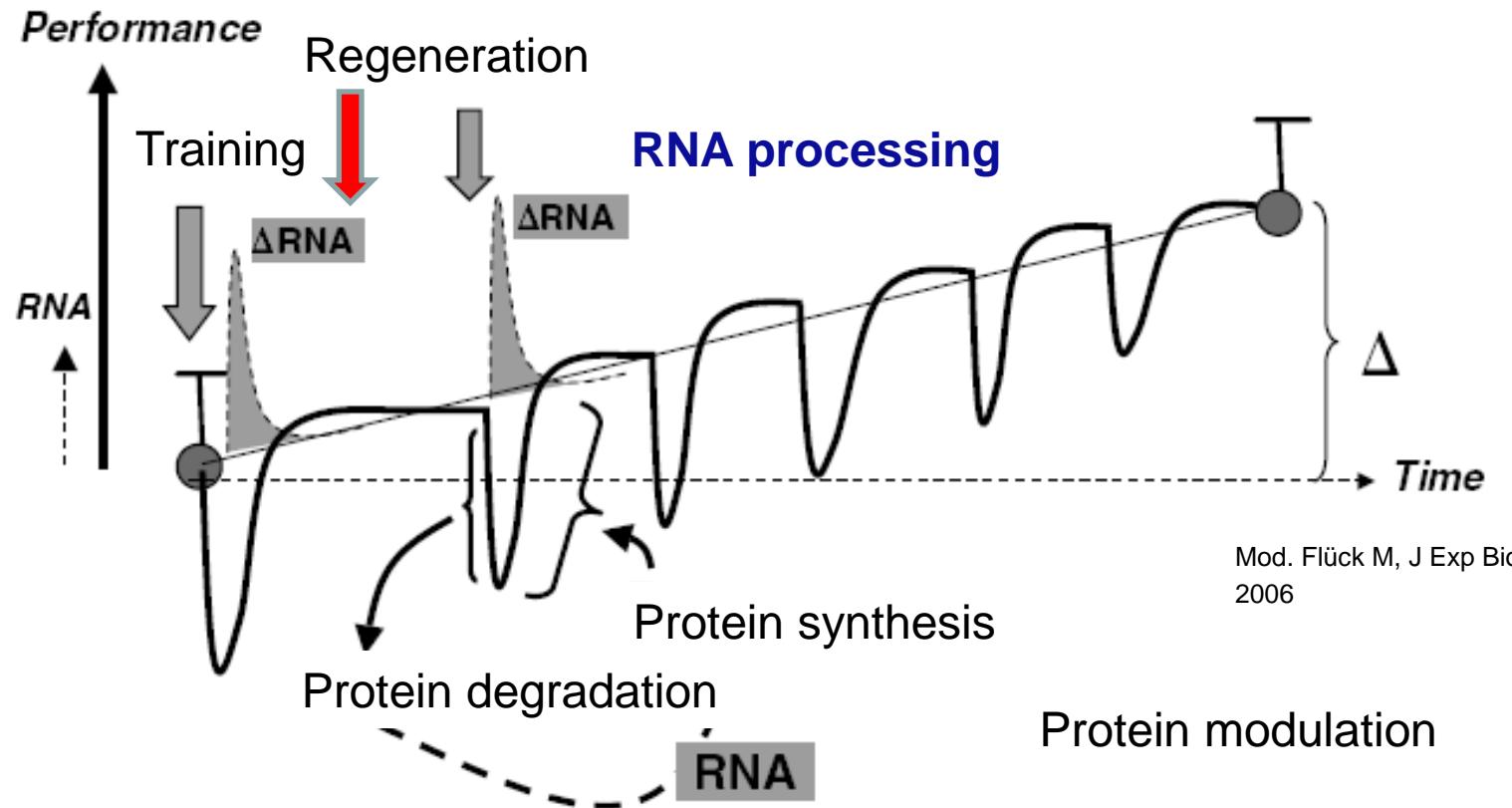
- Structural Adaptation



The muscle isn't only muscle fibers



# Posttranscriptional processes induced by physical training und regeneration

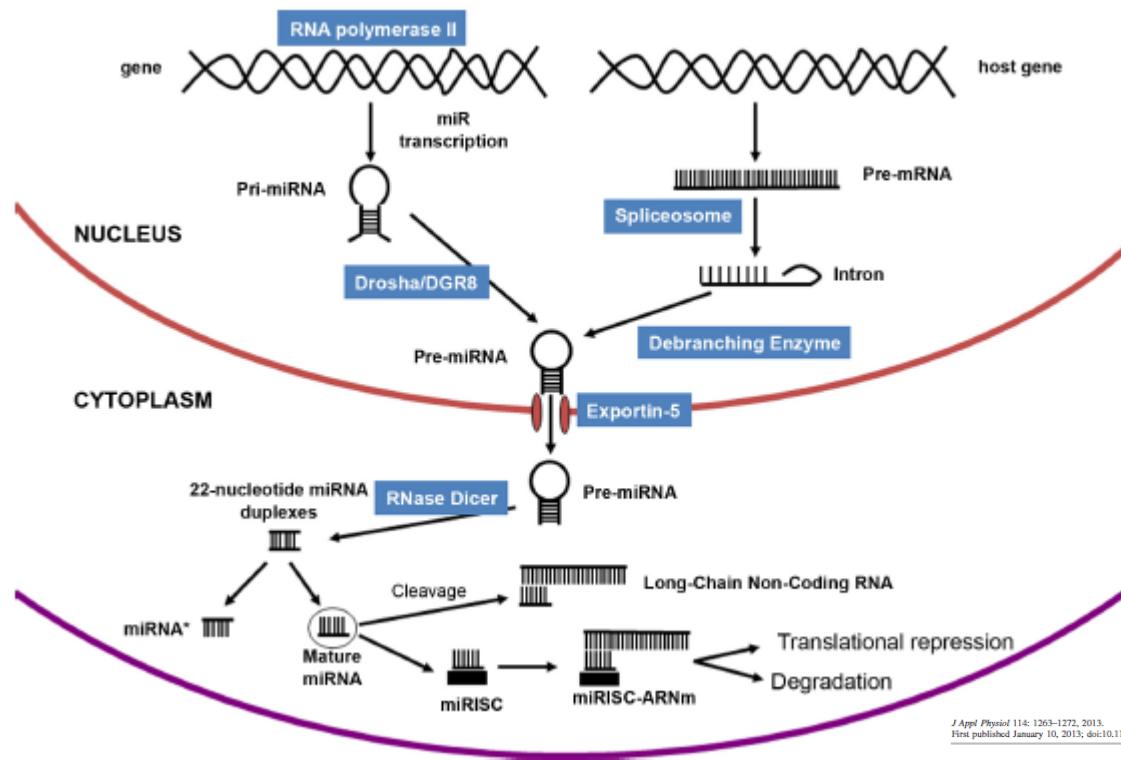


Mod. Flück M, J Exp Biol.  
2006

**RNA-processing, Protein synthesis, Protein degradation, Autophagy, Protein turnover, Protein modulation – Optimizing structure and function**



# mRNA stability and availability is posttranscriptional regulated by miRNA



J Appl Physiol 114: 1263–1272, 2013.  
First published January 10, 2013; doi:10.1152/japplphysiol.01027.2012.

HIGHLIGHTED TOPIC | Muscle Dysfunction in COPD

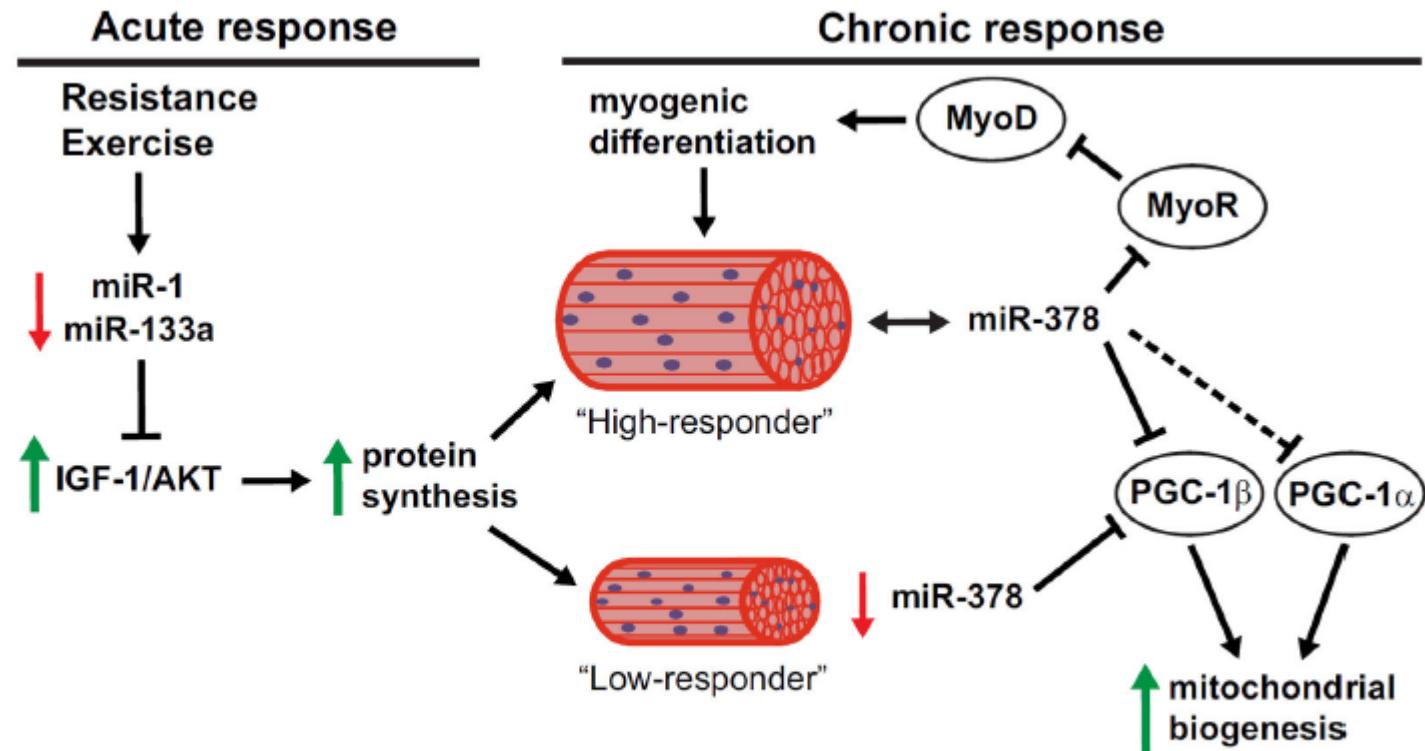
Epigenetic regulation of muscle phenotype and adaptation: a potential role in COPD muscle dysfunction

Esther Barreiro<sup>1,2</sup> and Jacob I. Sznajder<sup>3</sup>



*Free Radic Biol Med.* 2013 September ; 64: 95–105. doi:10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2013.07.004.

## MicroRNAs in skeletal muscle biology and exercise adaptation



**Figure 1. MicroRNA regulation of resistance exercise adaptations**

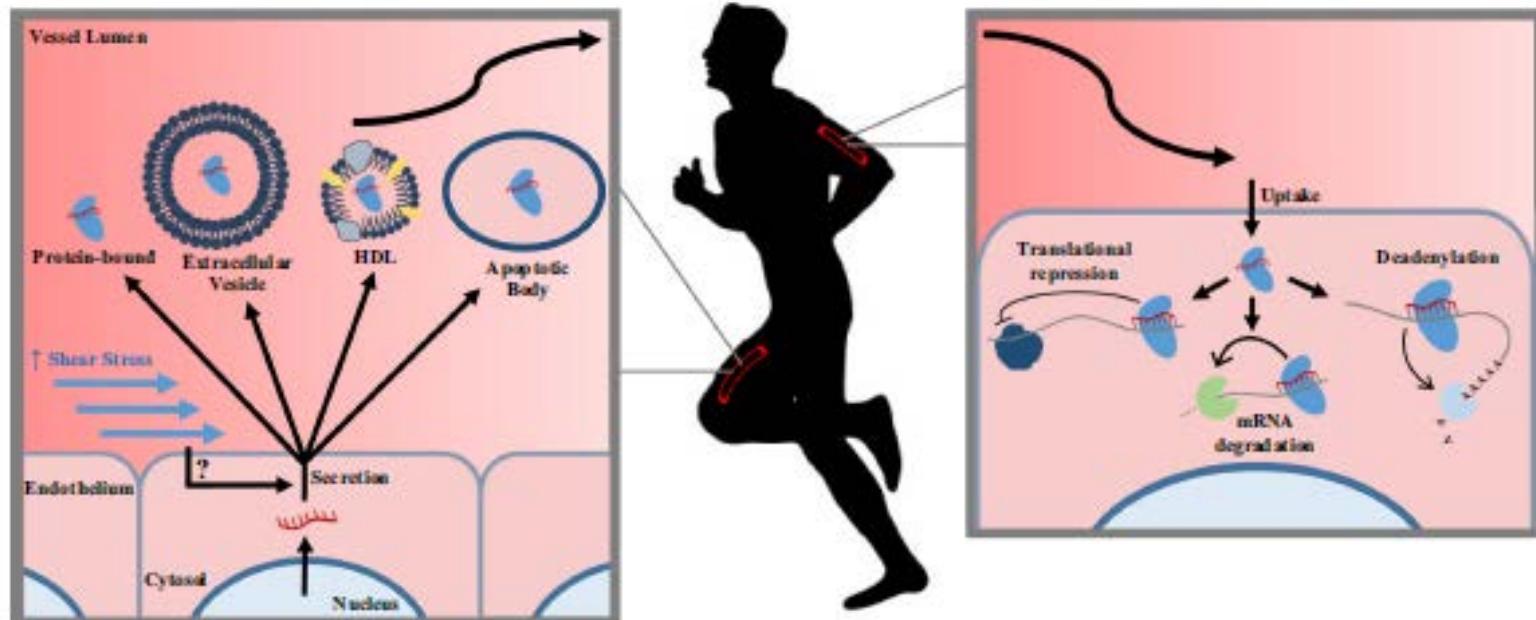


*J Appl Physiol* 122: 702–717, 2017.  
First published December 29, 2016; doi:10.1152/japplphysiol.00982.2016.

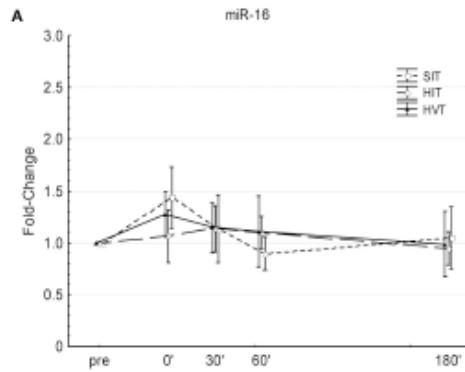
## REVIEW | *Synthesis*

### Circulating microRNAs in acute and chronic exercise: more than mere biomarkers

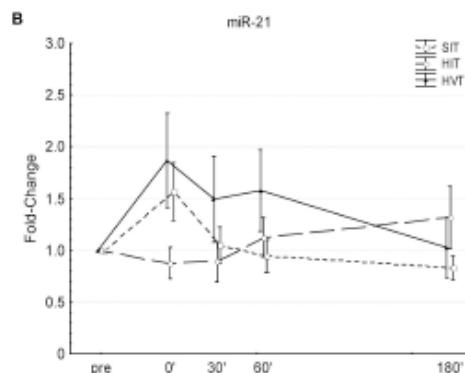
Ryan M. Sapp, Daniel D. Shill, Stephen M. Roth, and James M. Hagberg



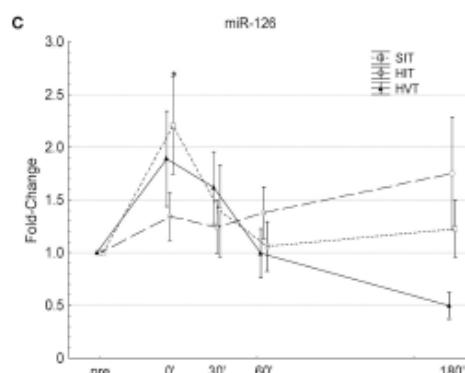
Information for posttranscriptional regulation can be shared over the body



## Release of miRNA is dependent from trainings protocol



Origin from endothelial cells and transfer to vascular smooth muscle cells by microparticles



Acute Effects of Different Exercise Protocols on the Circulating Vascular microRNAs -16, -21, and -126 in Trained Subjects

Patrick Wahl<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Udo F. Wehmeier<sup>4†</sup>, Felix J. Jansen<sup>5†</sup>, Yvonne Kilian<sup>1,3</sup>, Wilhelm Bloch<sup>2,3</sup>, Nikos Werner<sup>6</sup>, Joachim Mester<sup>1,3</sup> and Thomas Hilberg<sup>4</sup>



# Mechanisms of fast loss of muscle power – Loss of speed

- Posttranslational regulation / Protein modulation



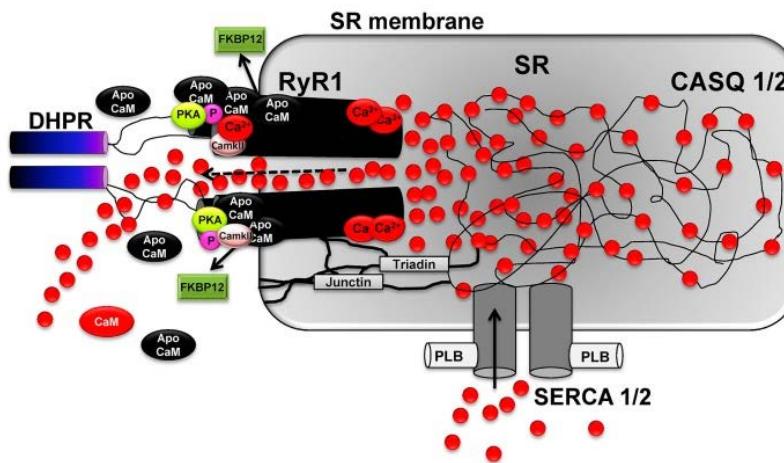
He speed a long - Why?



# Fast calcium regulation a principal for fast muscle contraction

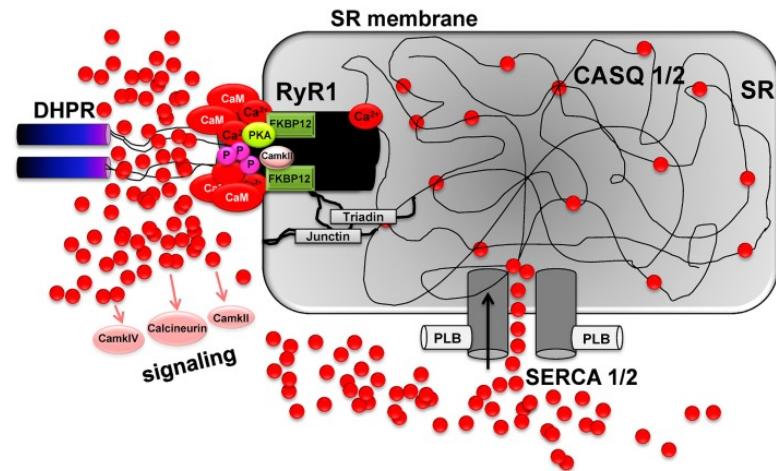
A

High intraluminar – Low cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration



B

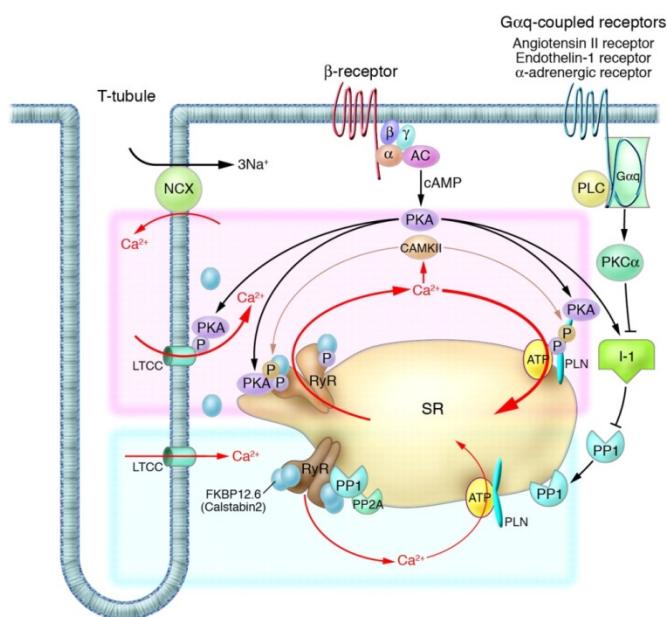
Low intraluminar- High cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration



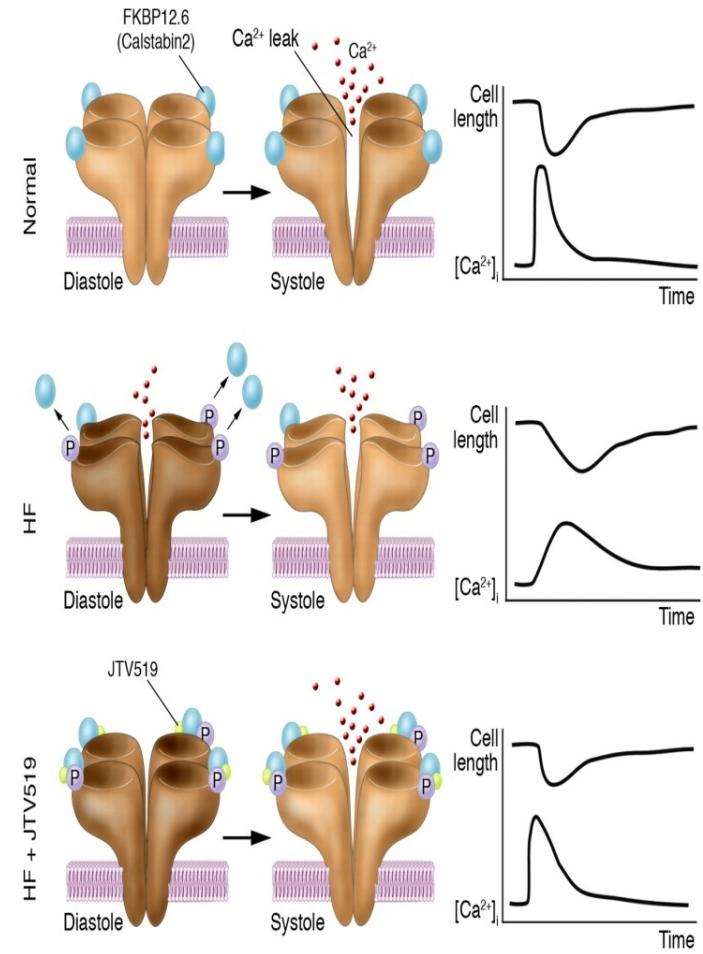
Gehlert, Bloch, Suhr IJMS 2015



# Fast calcium oszillation is important for fast muscle contraction – The oszillation is reduced by phosphorylation RyR



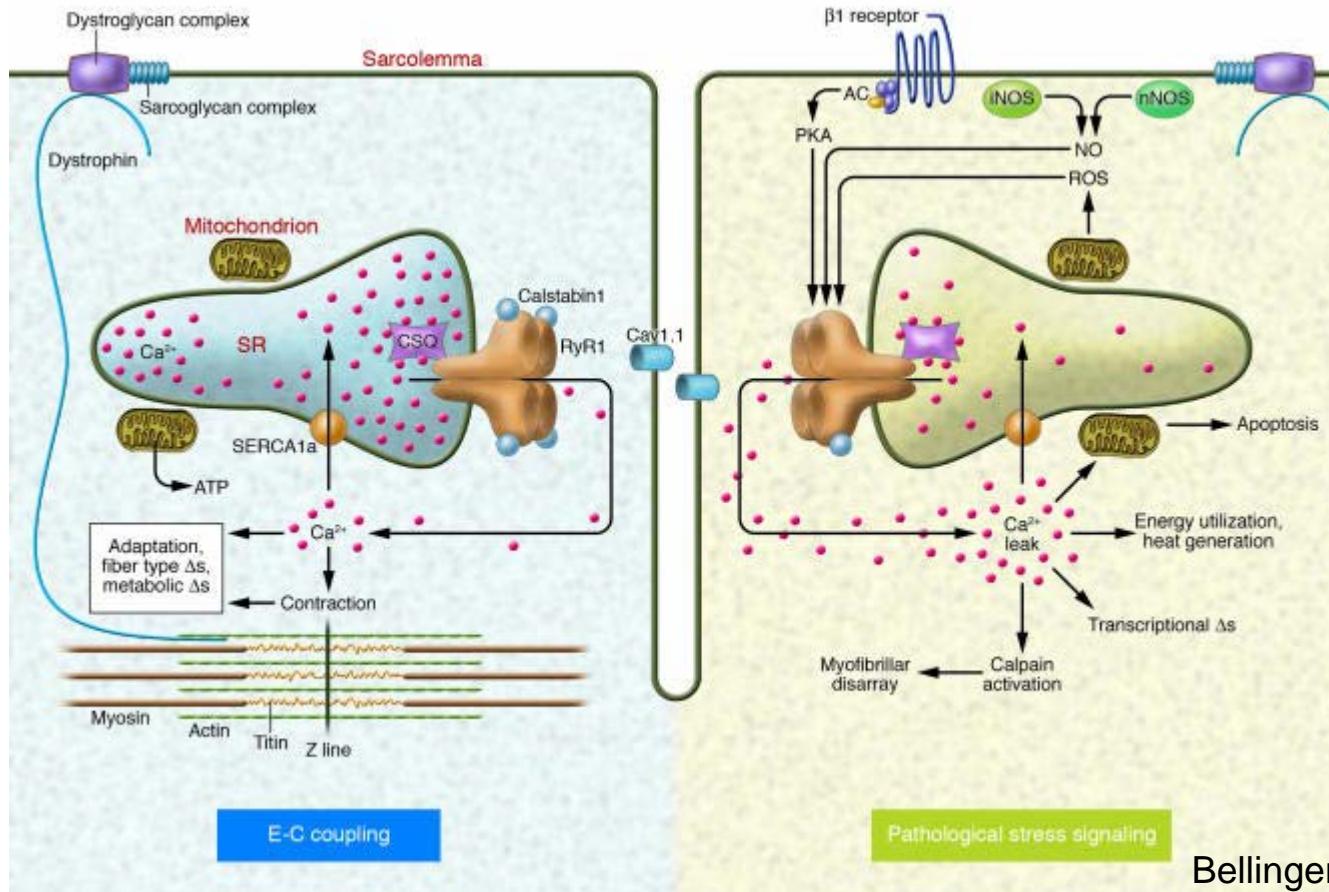
Modified from Yano et al.



**How fast is the process – relevant for sprint?**



## The RyR is leaky after 30min downhill running



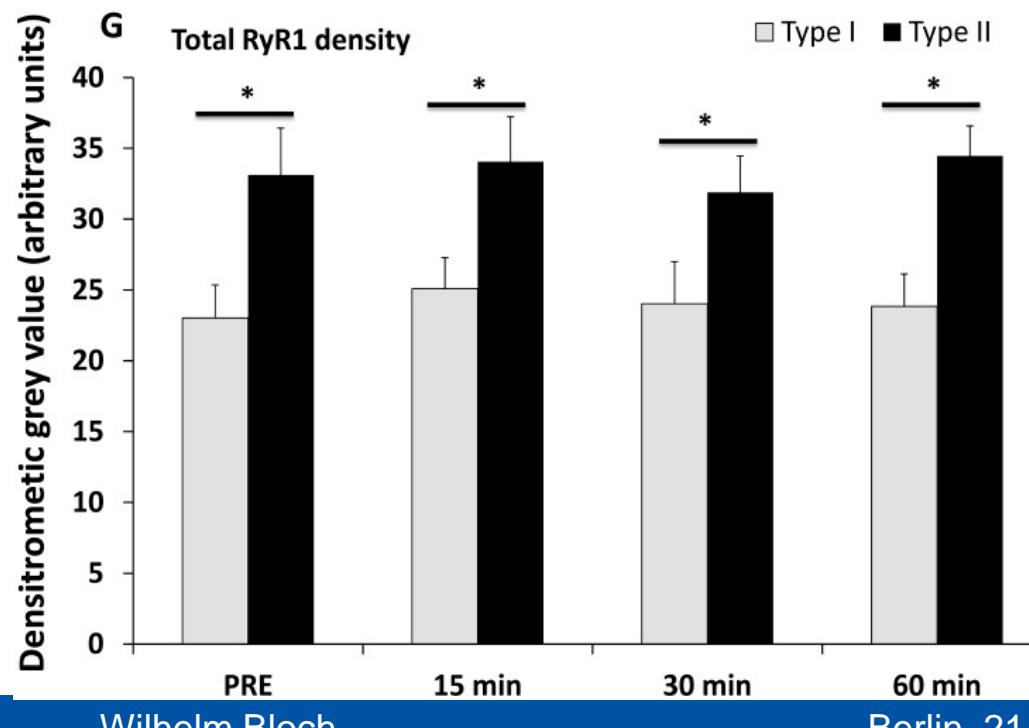
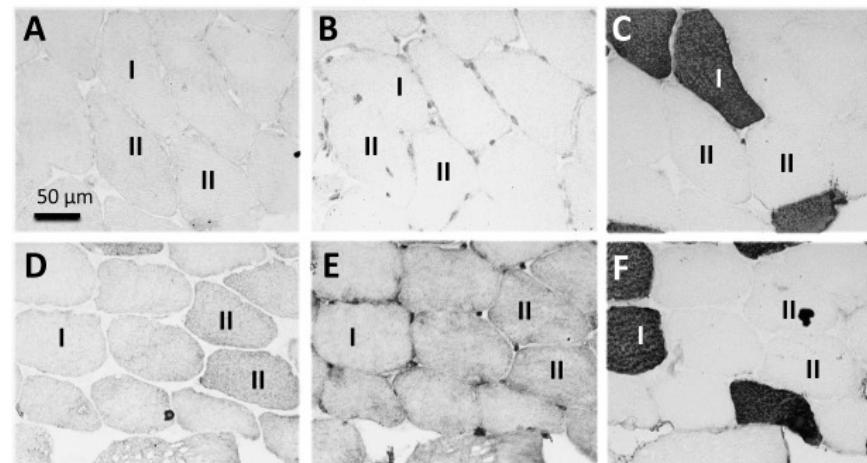
Bellinger et al. 2008

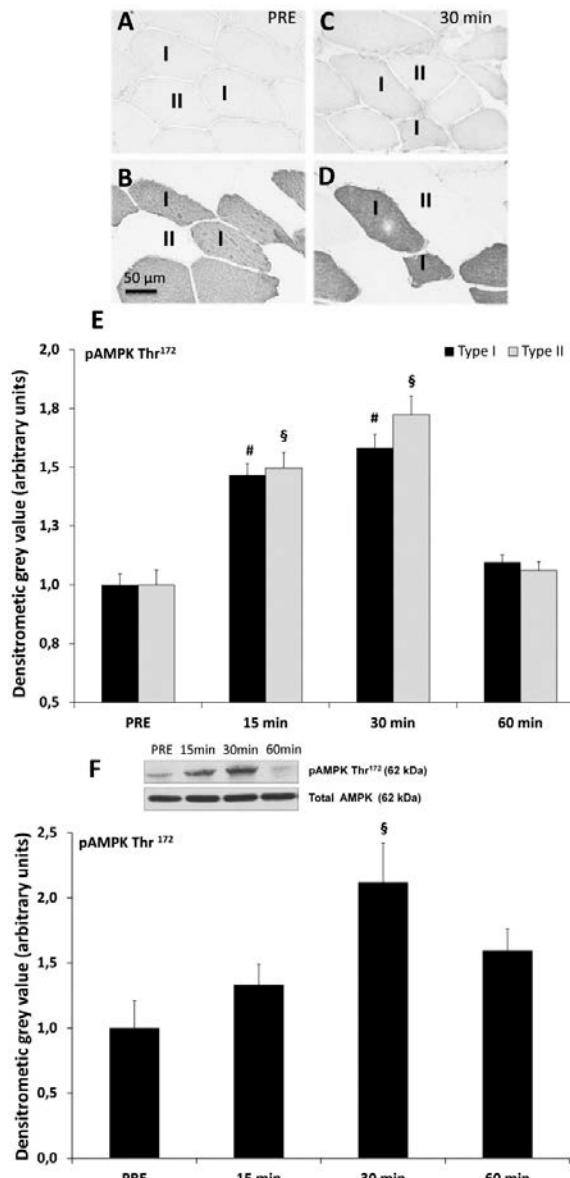
**How fast is the process – relevant for sprint?**



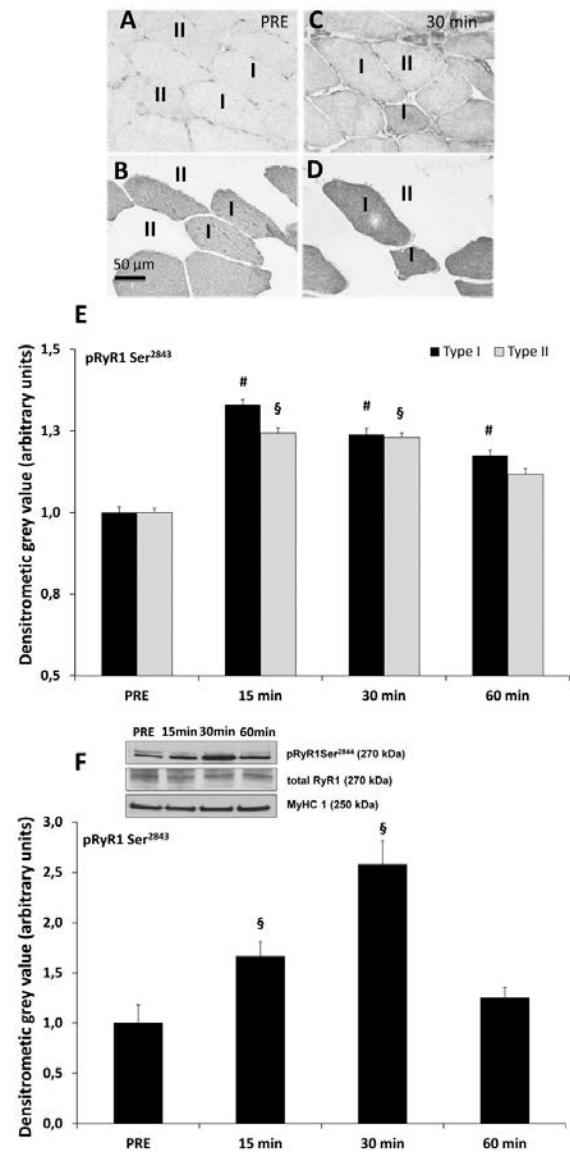


65 sec under  
tension





65 sec under tension





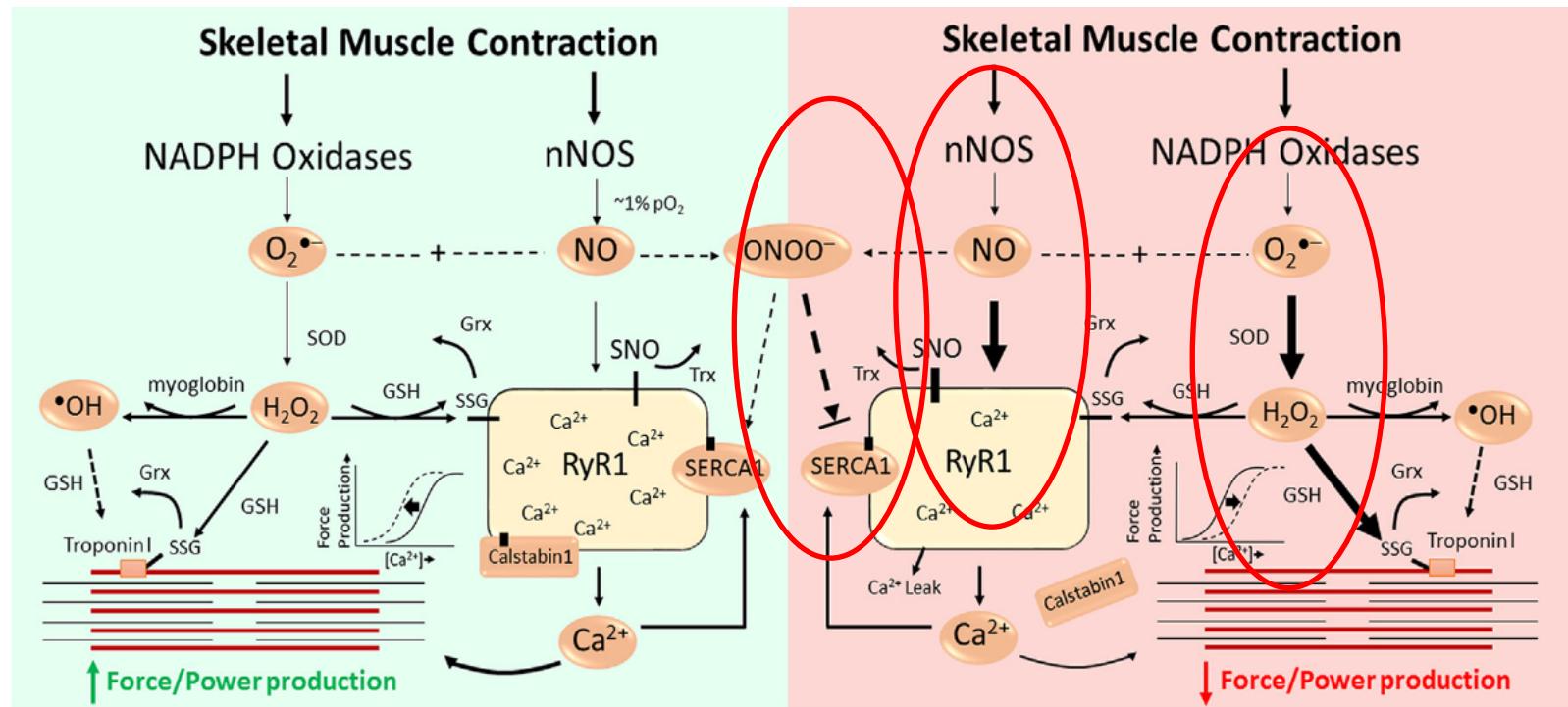
**RyR phosphorylation is a fast process and stays for relevant time.**



**Reduction of calcium regulation should be avoided before competition.**



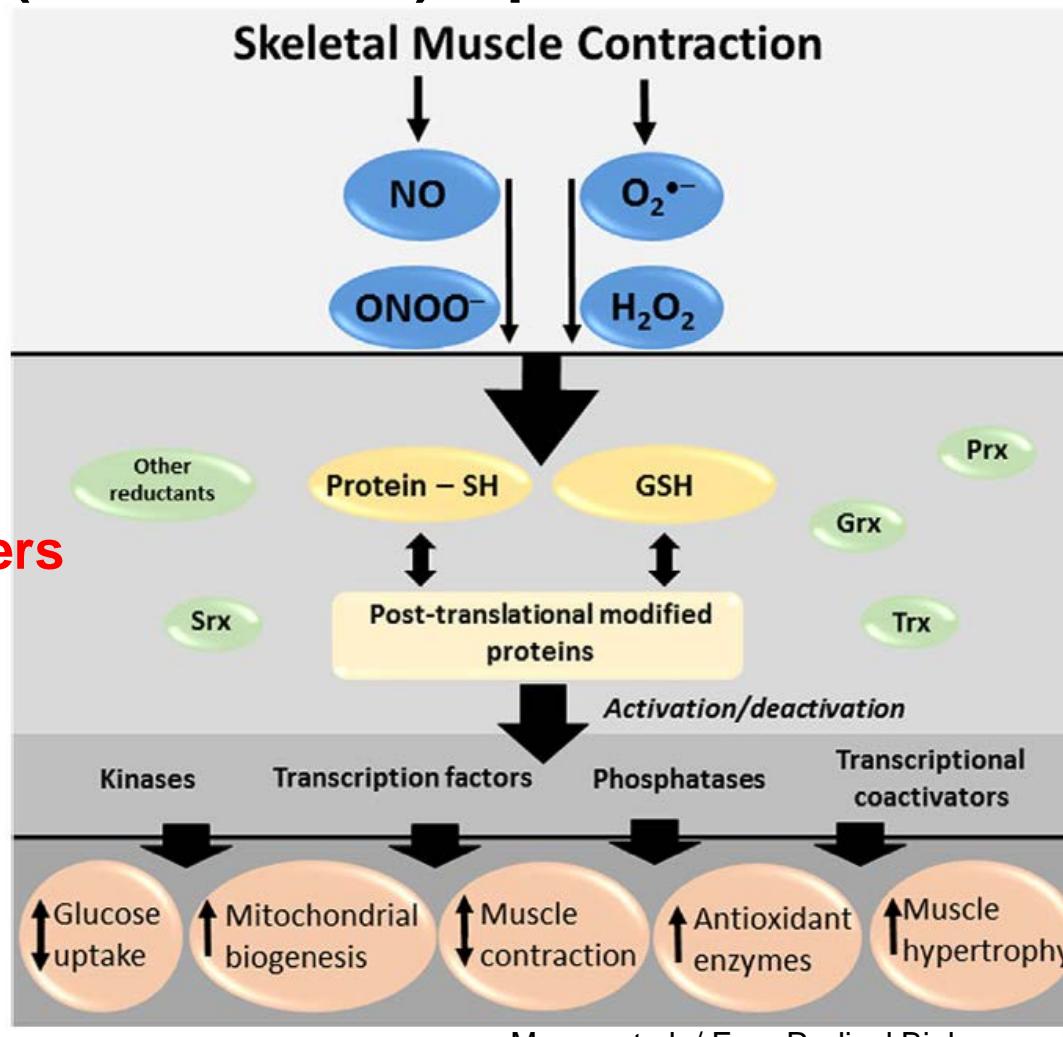
# Nitric oxide (NO) - additional post transcriptional modulation of calcium release and myofilaments



# Free Radicals (ROS and NO) – post translational modification

Cave!

Antioxidants /  
Radical scavengers



Mason et al. / Free Radical Biology and Medicine 98 (2016)



# Titin modulation

frontiers  
in Physiology

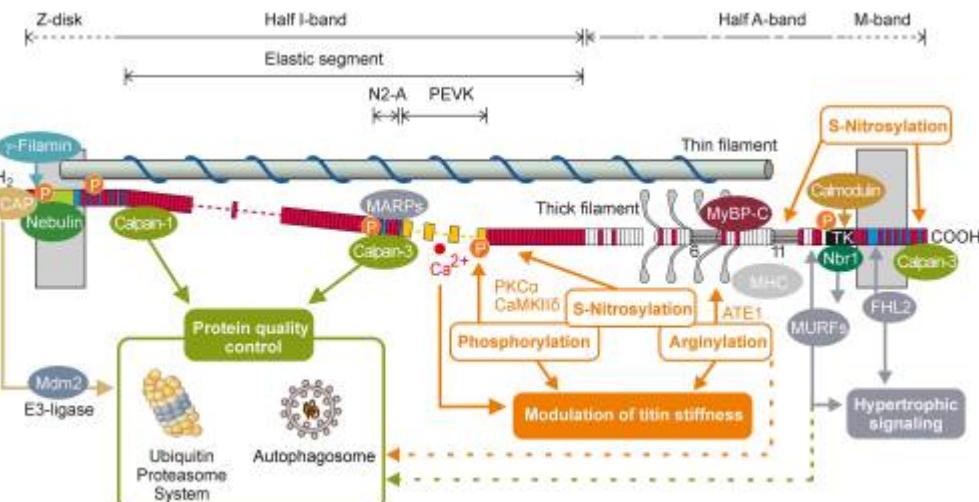
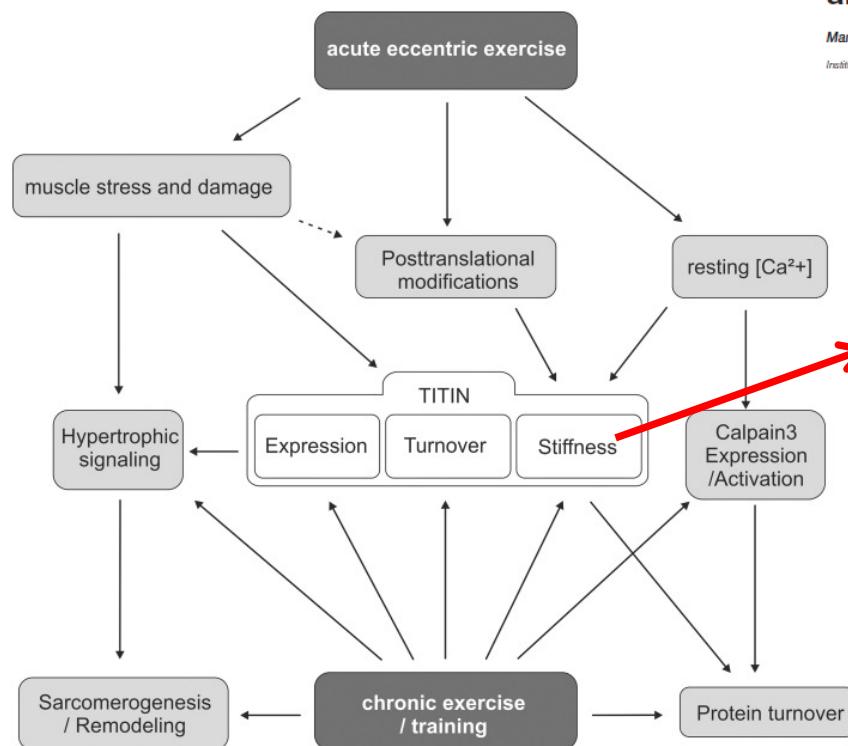
MINI REVIEW  
published: 01 March 2016  
doi: 10.3389/jphys.2016.00076



## Titin, a Central Mediator for Hypertrophic Signaling, Exercise-Induced Mechanosignaling and Skeletal Muscle Remodeling

Martina Kröger \* and Sebastian Kötter

Institute of Cardiovascular Physiology, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany



# Titin modulation

*J Appl Physiol* 116: 1407–1417, 2014.  
First published February 21, 2013; doi:10.1152/japplphysiol.00069.2013.

Review

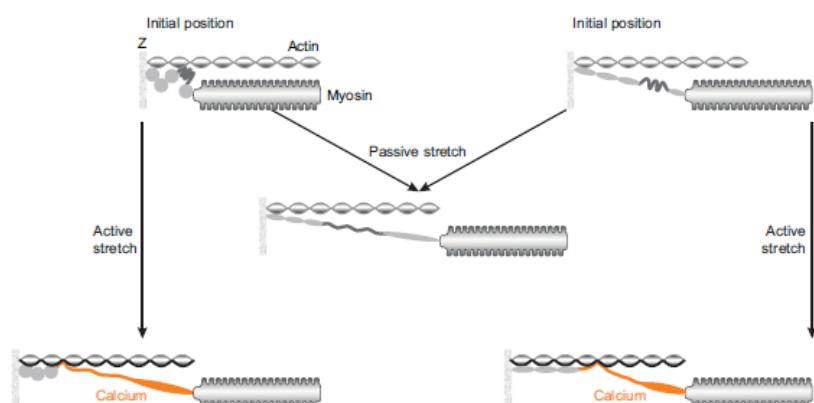
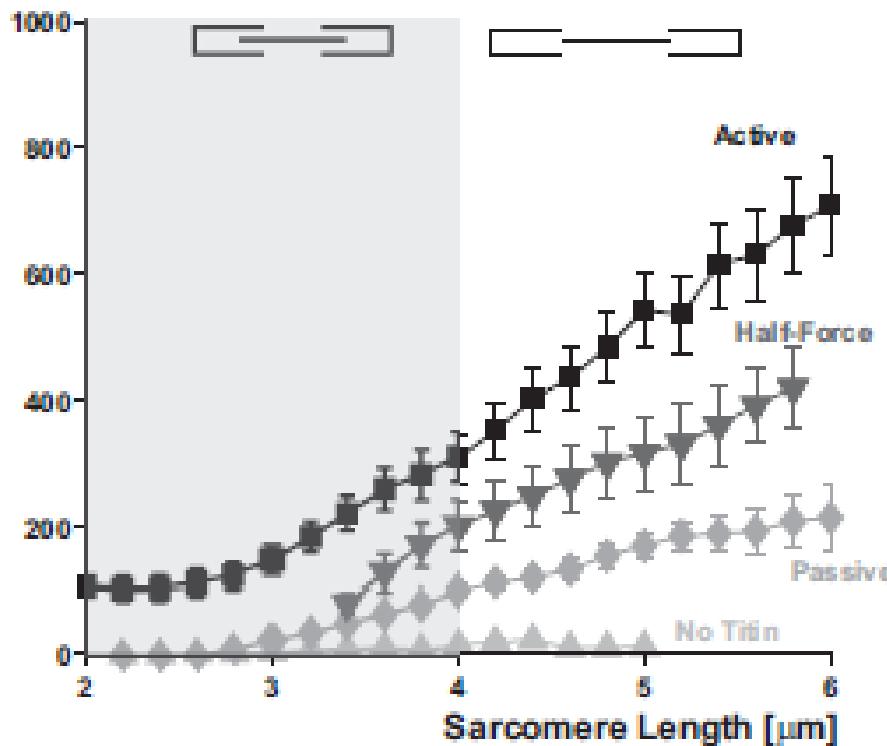
## HIGHLIGHTED TOPIC | Eccentric Exercise

Mechanisms of enhanced force production in lengthening (eccentric) muscle contractions

Walter Herzog

Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Stress [nN/ $\mu\text{m}^2$ ]





## Titin modulation

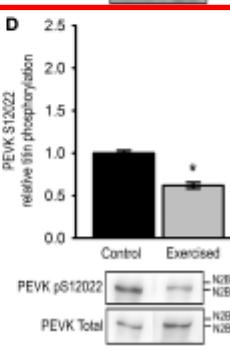
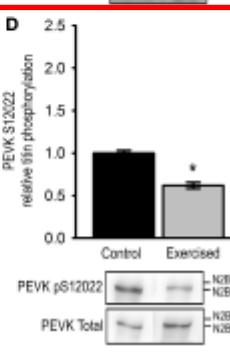
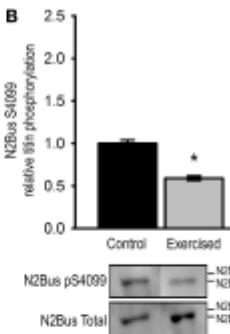
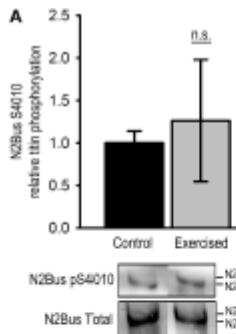


### Acute exercise modifies titin phosphorylation and increases cardiac myofilament stiffness

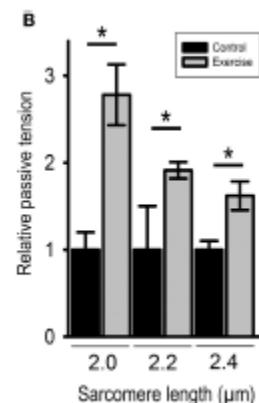
Anna E. Müller<sup>1†</sup>, Matthias Kreiner<sup>1†</sup>, Sebastian Kötter<sup>1†</sup>, Philipp Lassak<sup>1</sup>, Wilhelm Bloch<sup>2</sup>, Frank Suhr<sup>2\*</sup> and Martina Krüger<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Cardiovascular Physiology, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Department of Molecular and Cellular Sport Medicine, Institute of Cardiovascular Research and Sport Medicine, German Sport University Cologne, Cologne, Germany

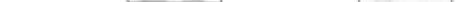
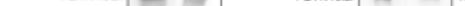
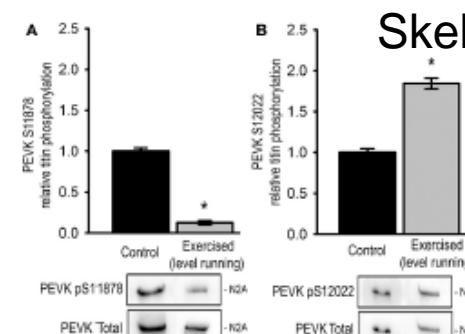


### Heart



Rat 15 min treadmill running

Wilhelm Bloch



### Skeletal muscle

↑ Stiffness ↓

Berlin, 21.11.2018



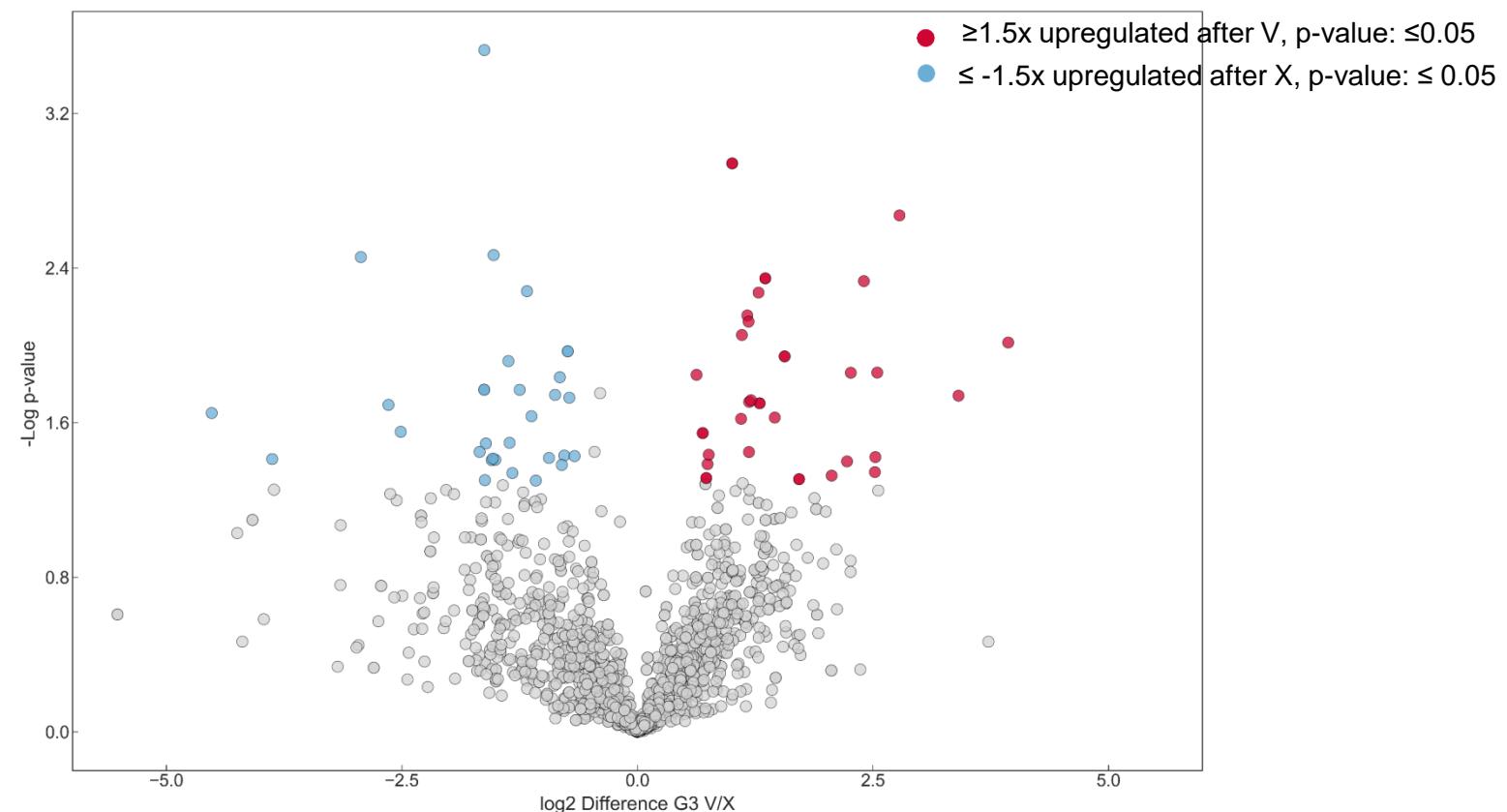
## Phospho-proteomics

### Gropup 3 (KA: 10 Wdh/Set)

- pre
- 5 Sets (V)
- 10 Sets (X)

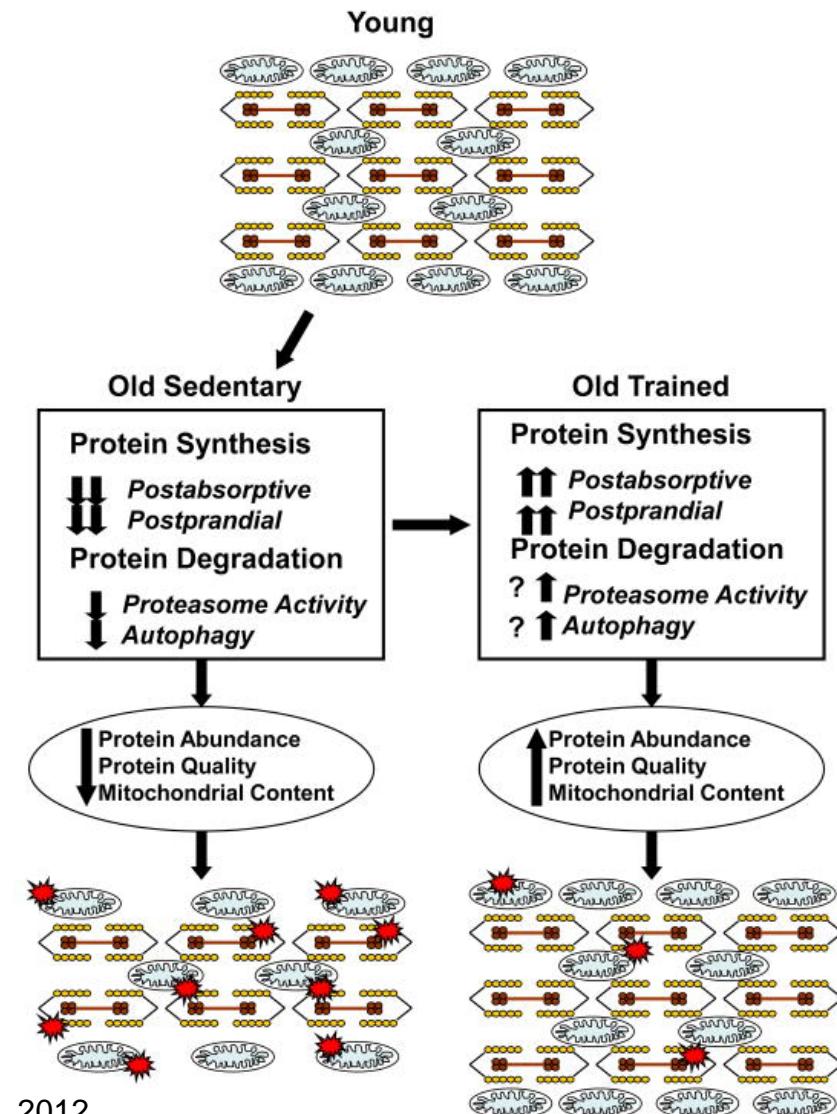
M. Vastus lateralis

## Volcano Plot G3 V/X



# Muscle needs permanent turnover

1-2% of muscle proteins are changed per day

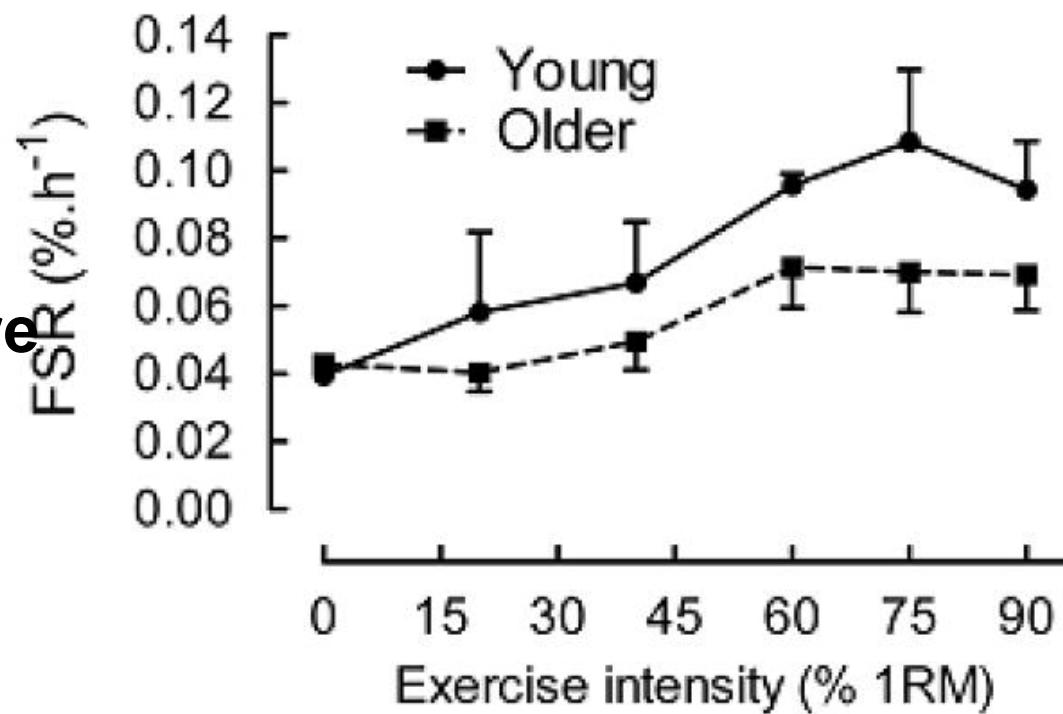


Irving et al. 2012

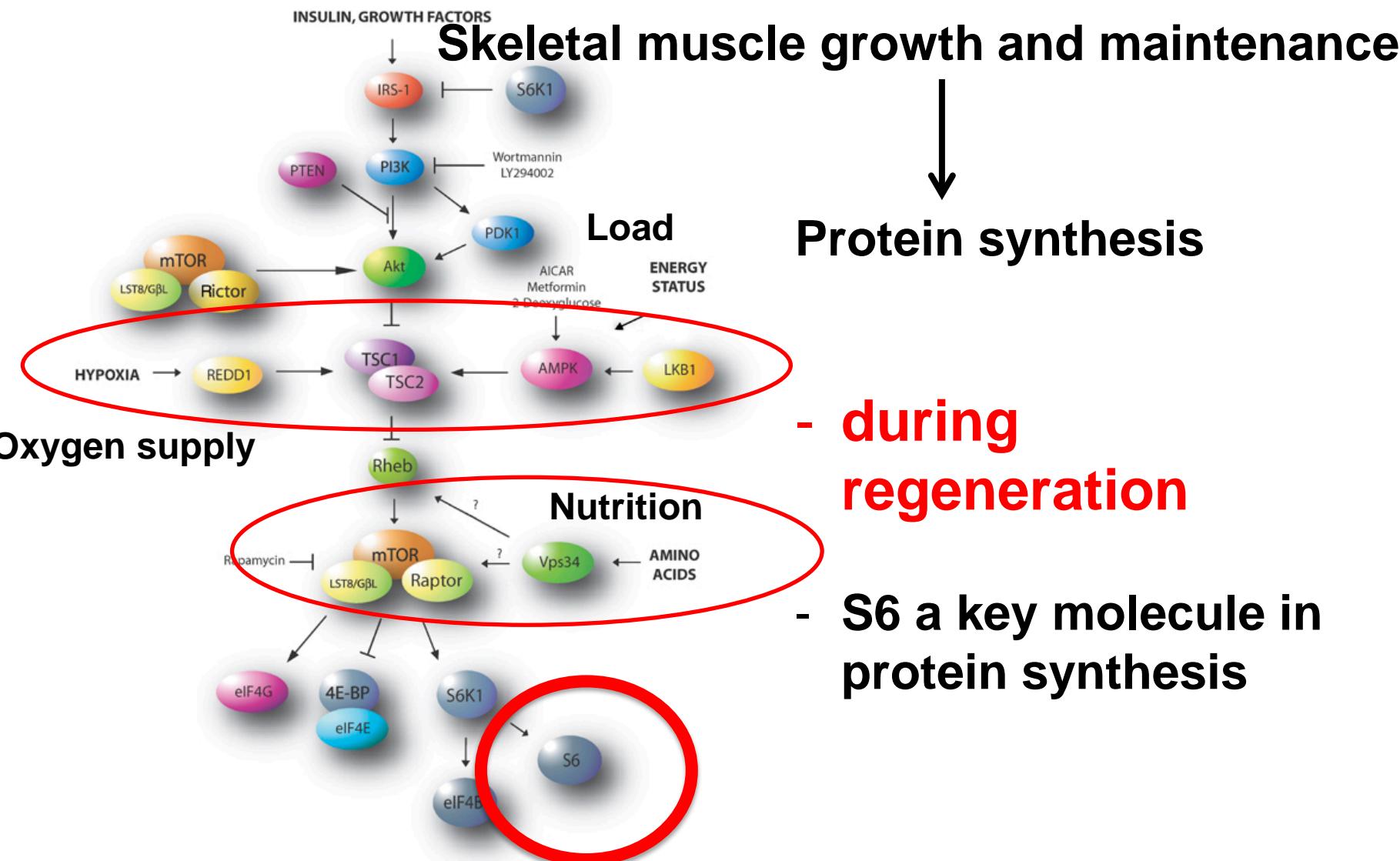


**Muscle needs permanent turnover**

**1-2% of muscle proteins are changed per day**



Irving et al. 2012





# Dynamic of S6 phosphorylation

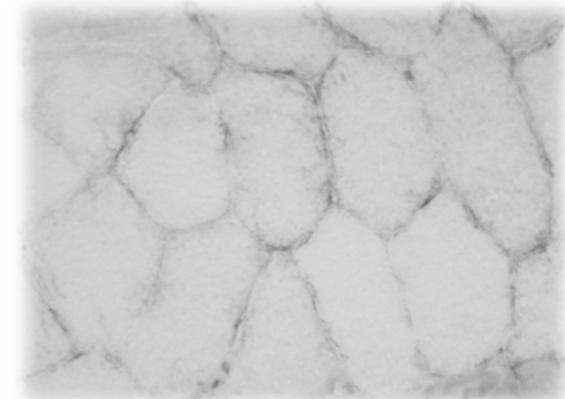
Pre



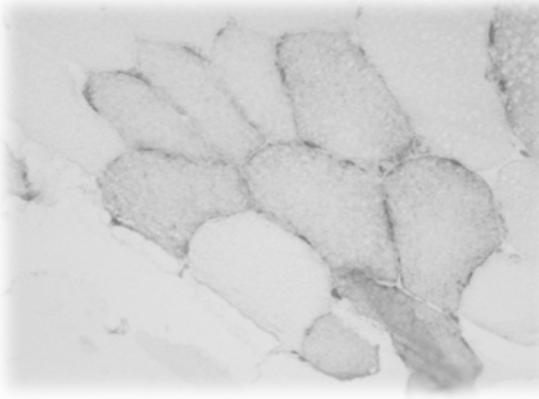
15 min



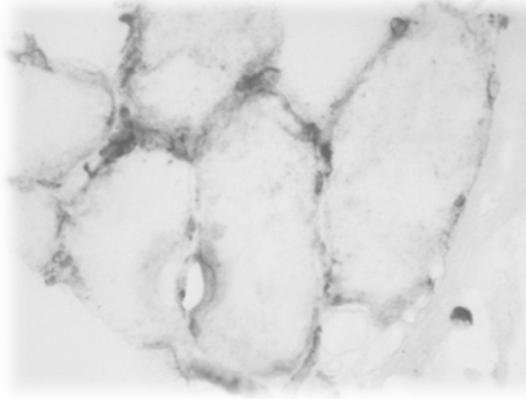
30 min



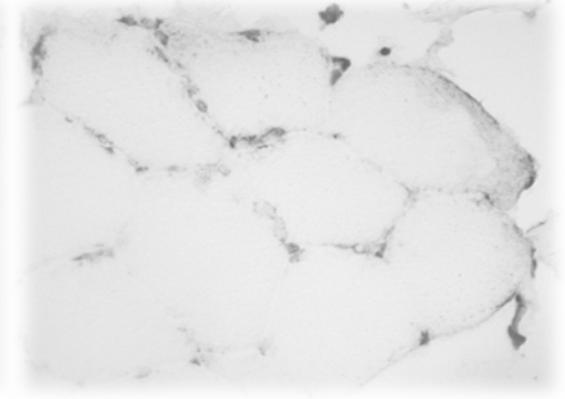
60 min



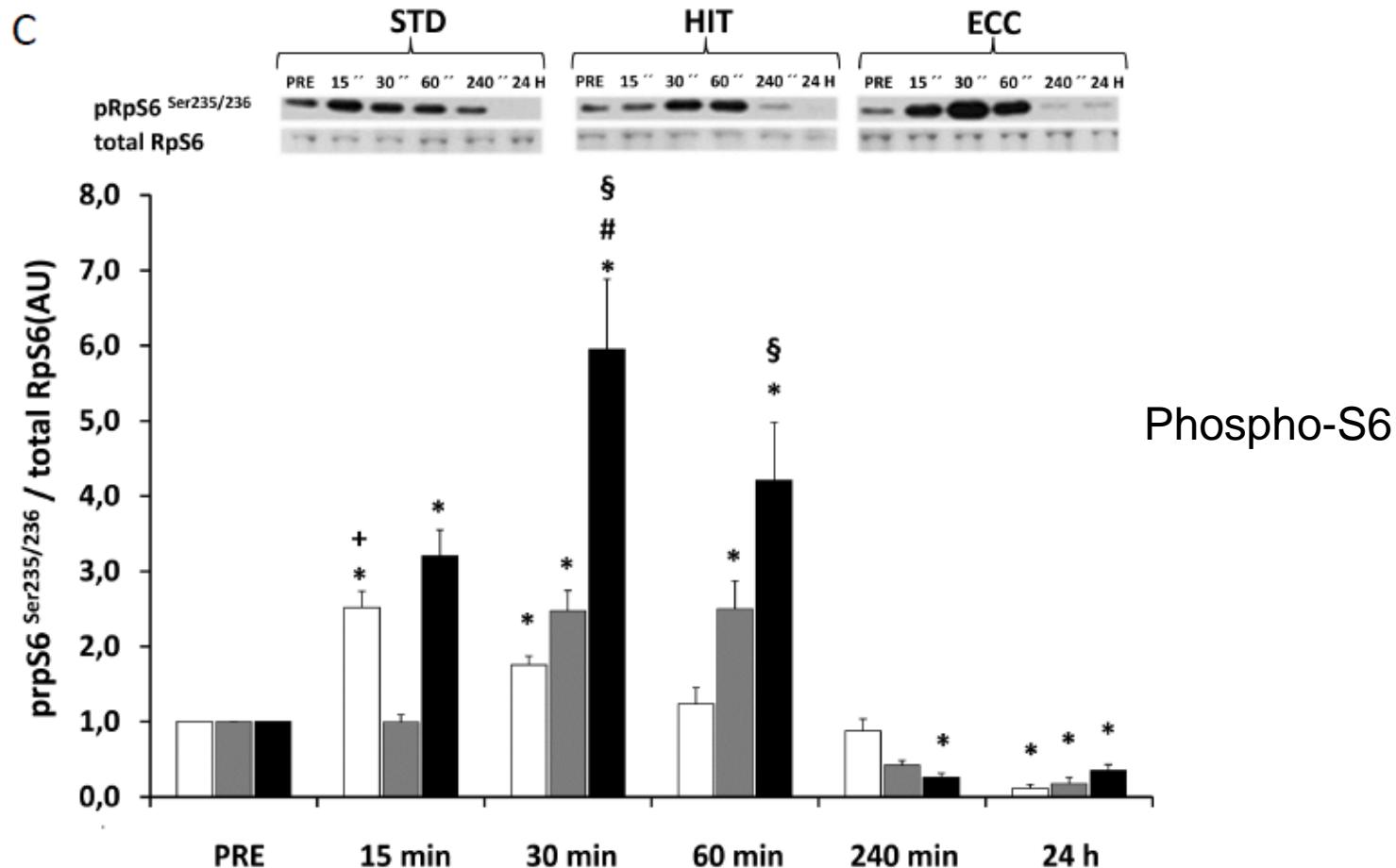
240 min



24 h



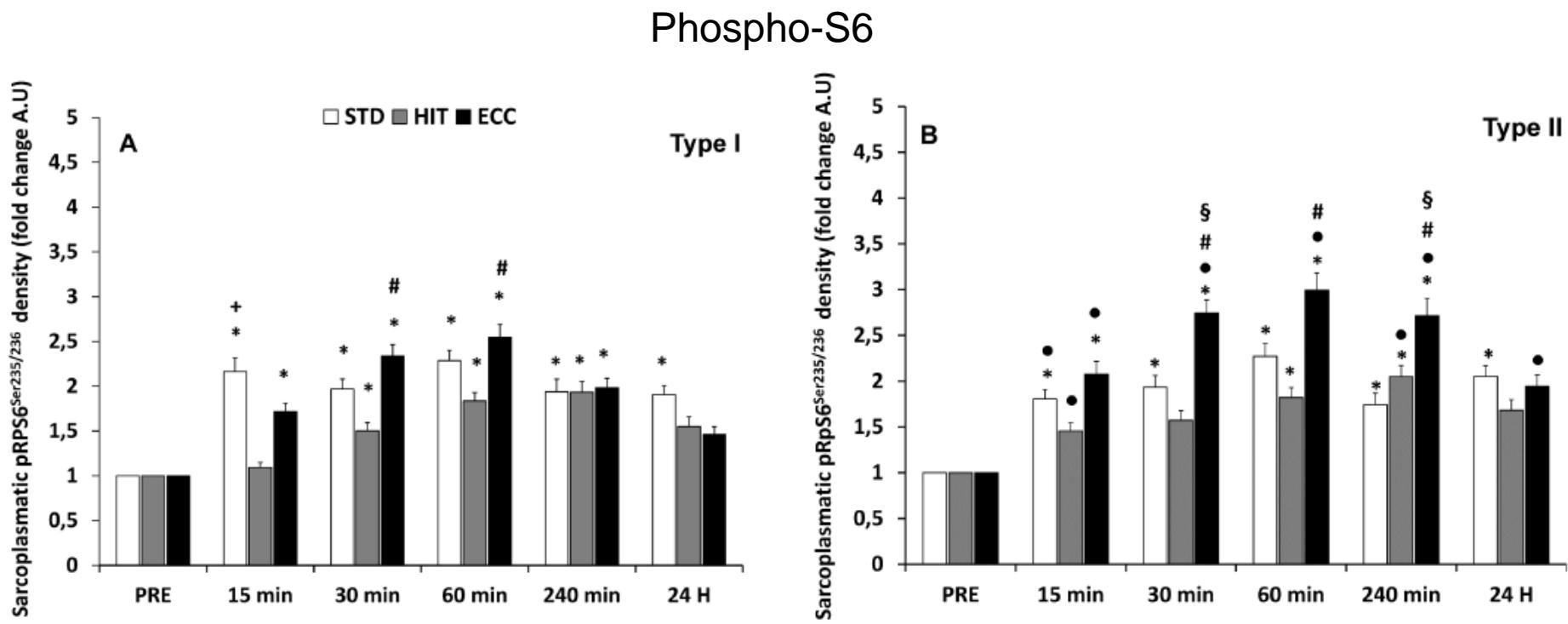
# Comparison hypertrophy, eccentric, concentric resistance training



Gehlert et al Pflugers Arch 2014



# Comparison hypertrophy, eccentric, concentric resistance training



Gehlert et al Pflugers Arch 2014





The kind of resistance training influences protein synthesis fibre-type specific for at least 24h

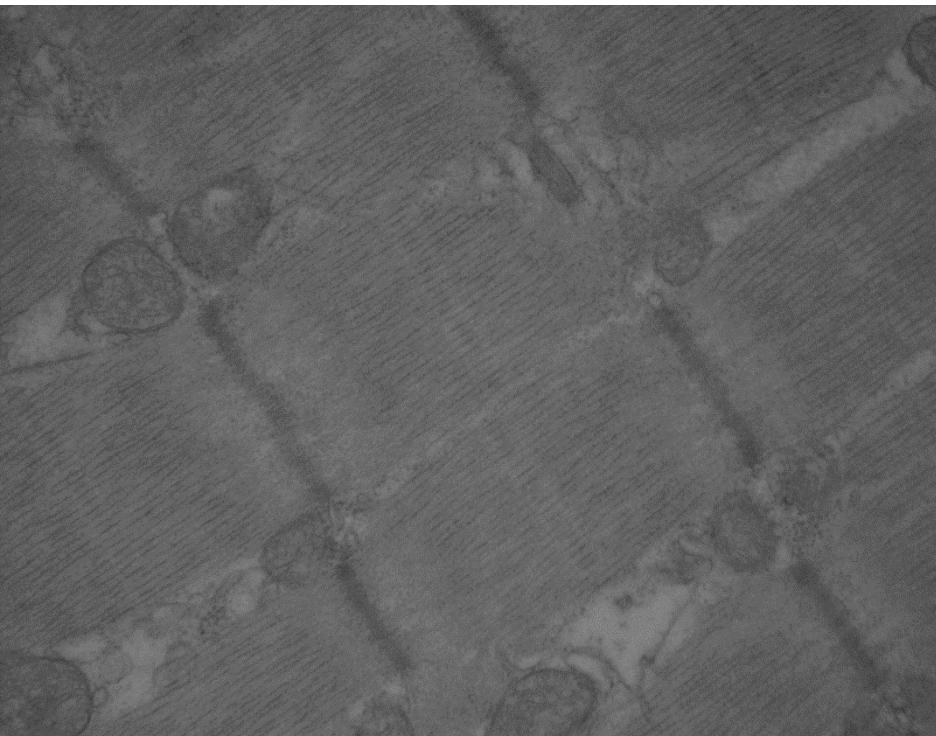


What is with the protein breakdown?

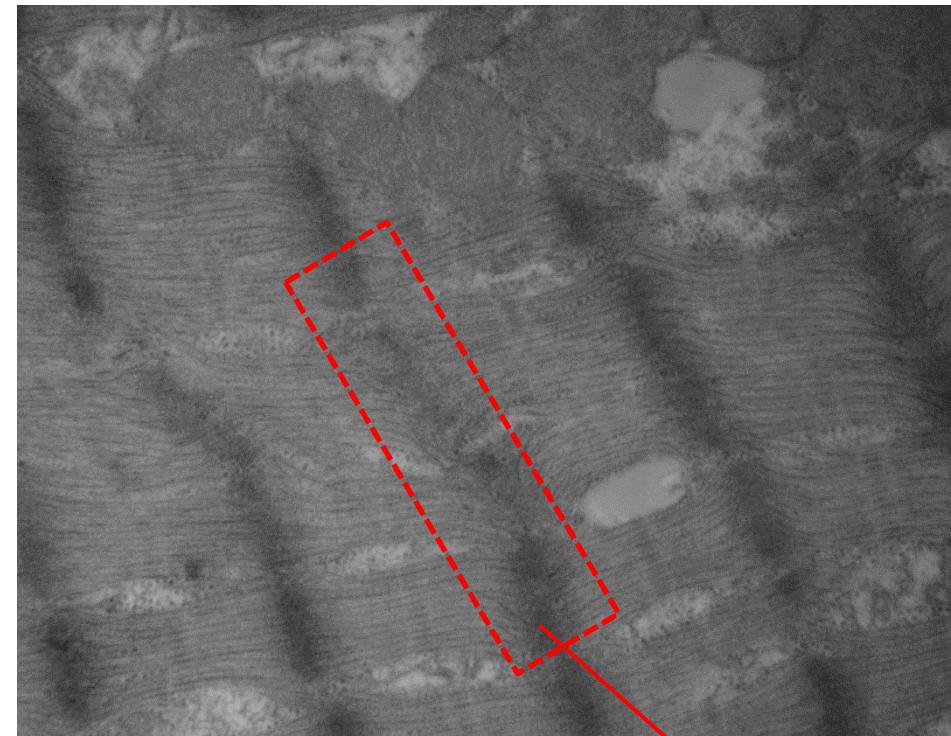


# Acute changes in the muscle after eccentric load

Pre eccentric load



After eccentric load



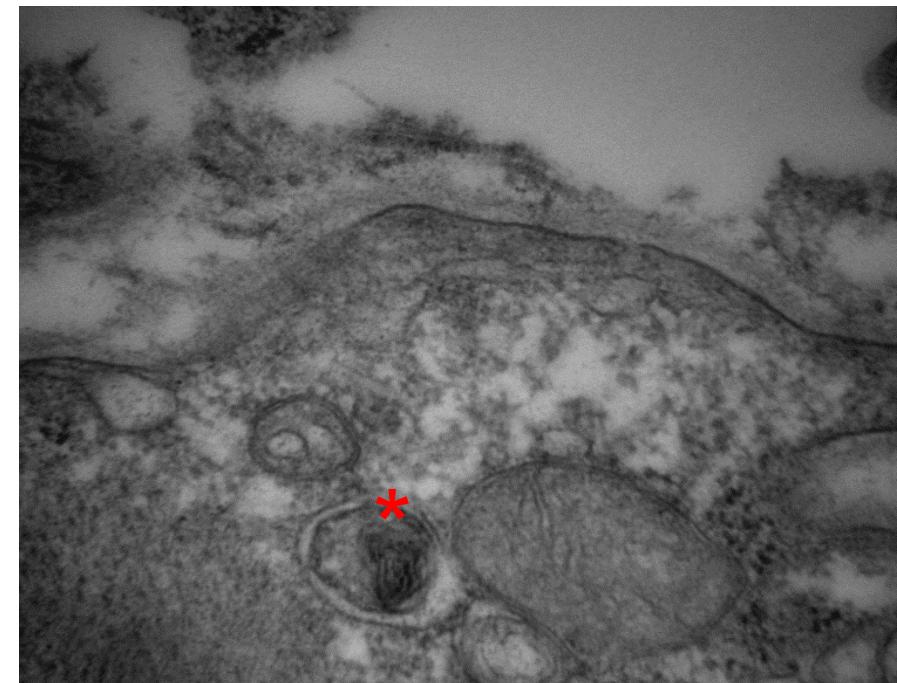
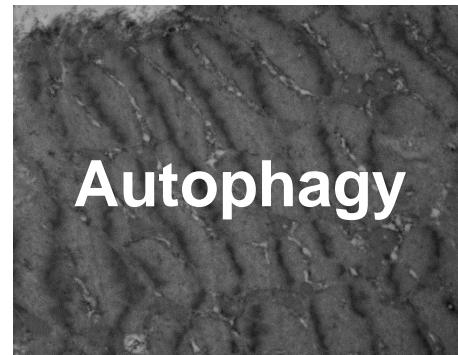
70s „time under tension“

Z-line

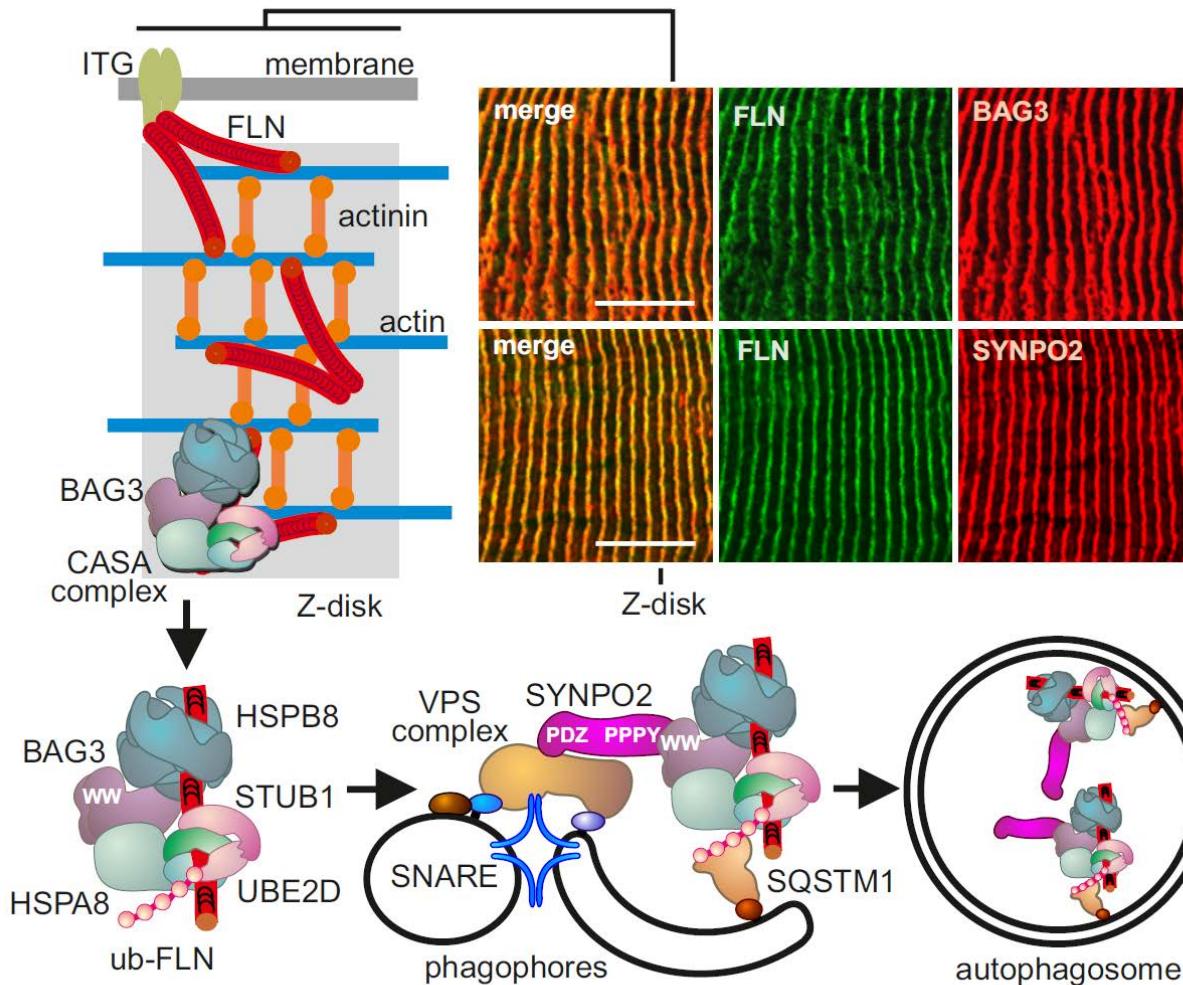




## Acute changes in the muscle after eccentric load



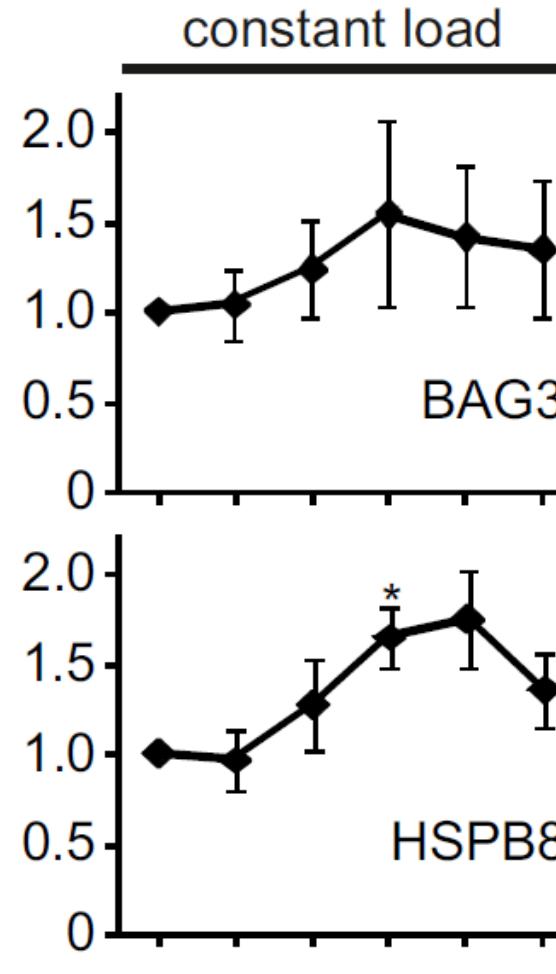
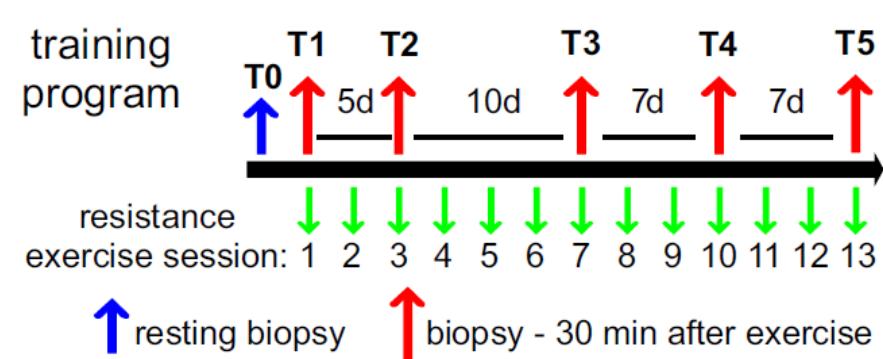
# Induction of autophagy by eccentric load



Ulbricht, Gehlert et al. submitted



# Induction of autophagy by eccentric load



Ulbricht, Gehlert et al. submitted





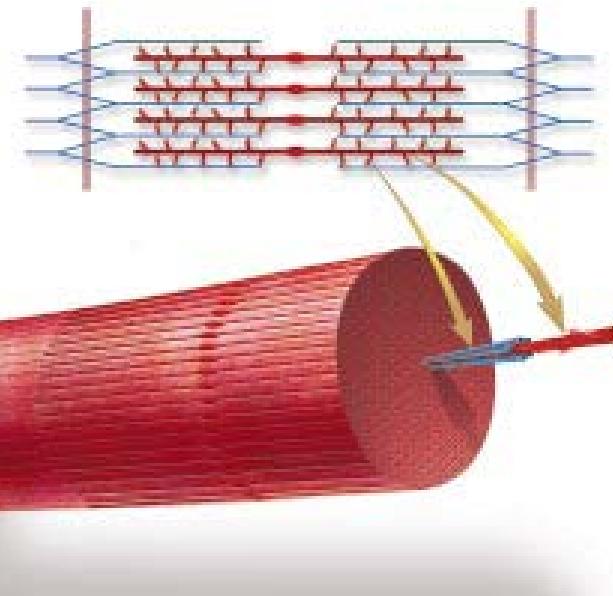
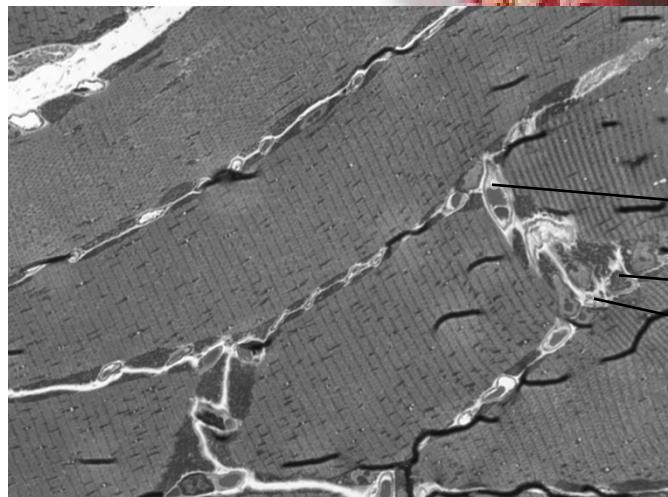
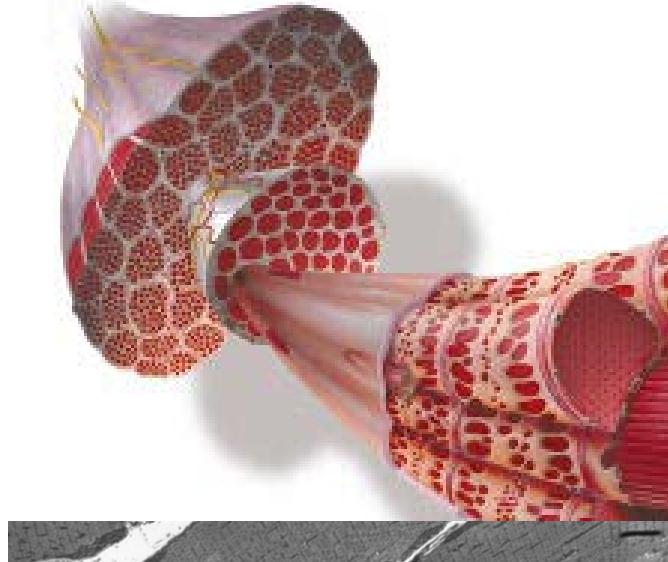
Muscle plasticity is higher as principal estimated

—

*Posttranscriptional mechanisms are  
strongly involved*



# Tissue adaptation isn't only dependent from muscle fibres: Vessels, ECM and nerve fibres play an important role



Saltin Spektrum der Wissenschaften

capillaries

fibroblasts

**nerve fibres**

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online



# Whole-Body Vibrations Do Not Elevate the Angiogenic Stimulus when Applied during Resistance Exercise

**Åsa Beijer<sup>1,2\*</sup>, André Rosenberger<sup>1,3</sup>, Birgit Bölk<sup>2</sup>, Frank Suhr<sup>2</sup>, Jörn Rittweger<sup>1,4</sup>, Wilhelm Bloch<sup>2</sup>**

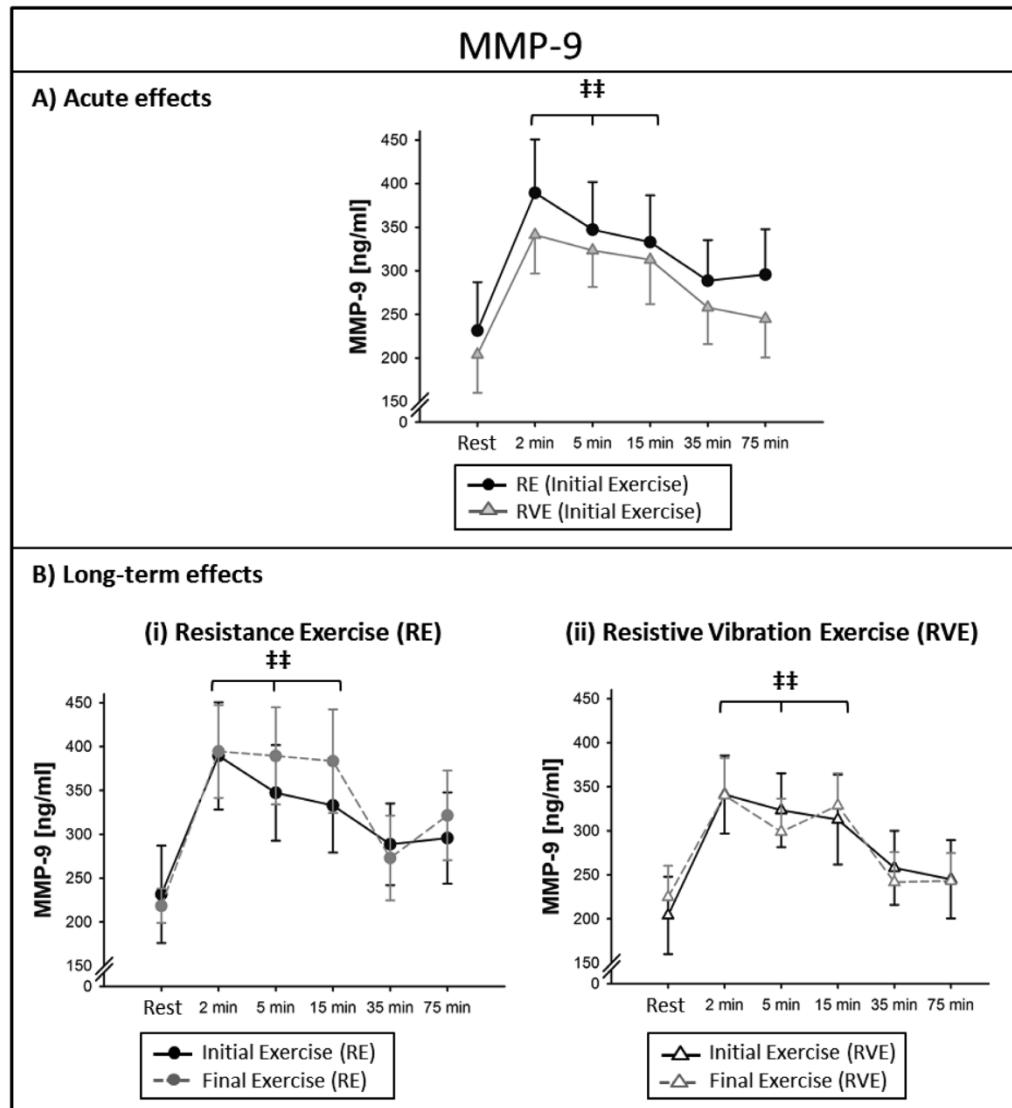
**1** German Aerospace Center, Institute of Aerospace Medicine and Space Physiology, Cologne, Germany, **2** German Sport University Cologne, Department of Molecular and Cellular Sport Medicine, Cologne, Germany, **3** German Sport University Cologne, Institute of Training Science and Sports Informatics, Cologne, Germany, **4** Institute for Biomedical Research into Human Movement and Health, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

6 week resistance training with and without vibration (16 training units)  
80% RM

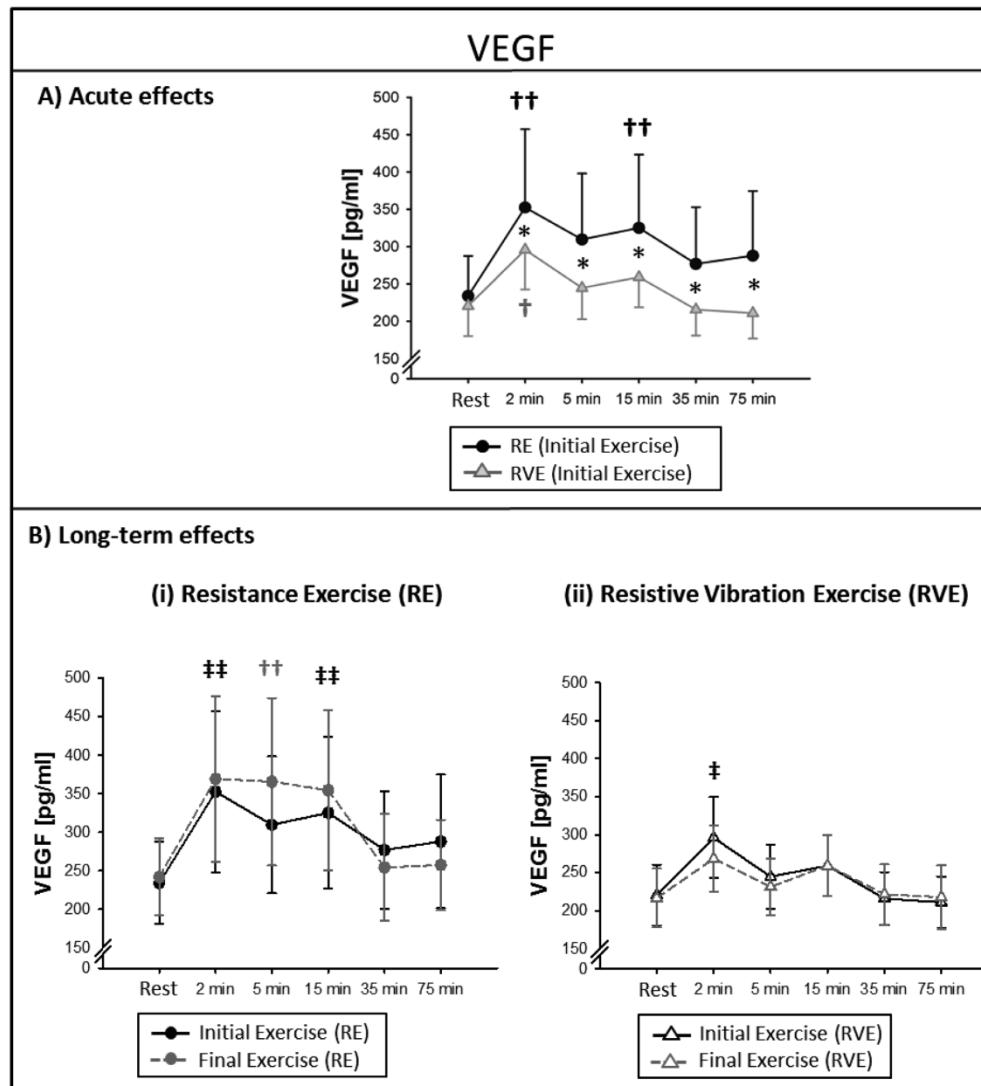




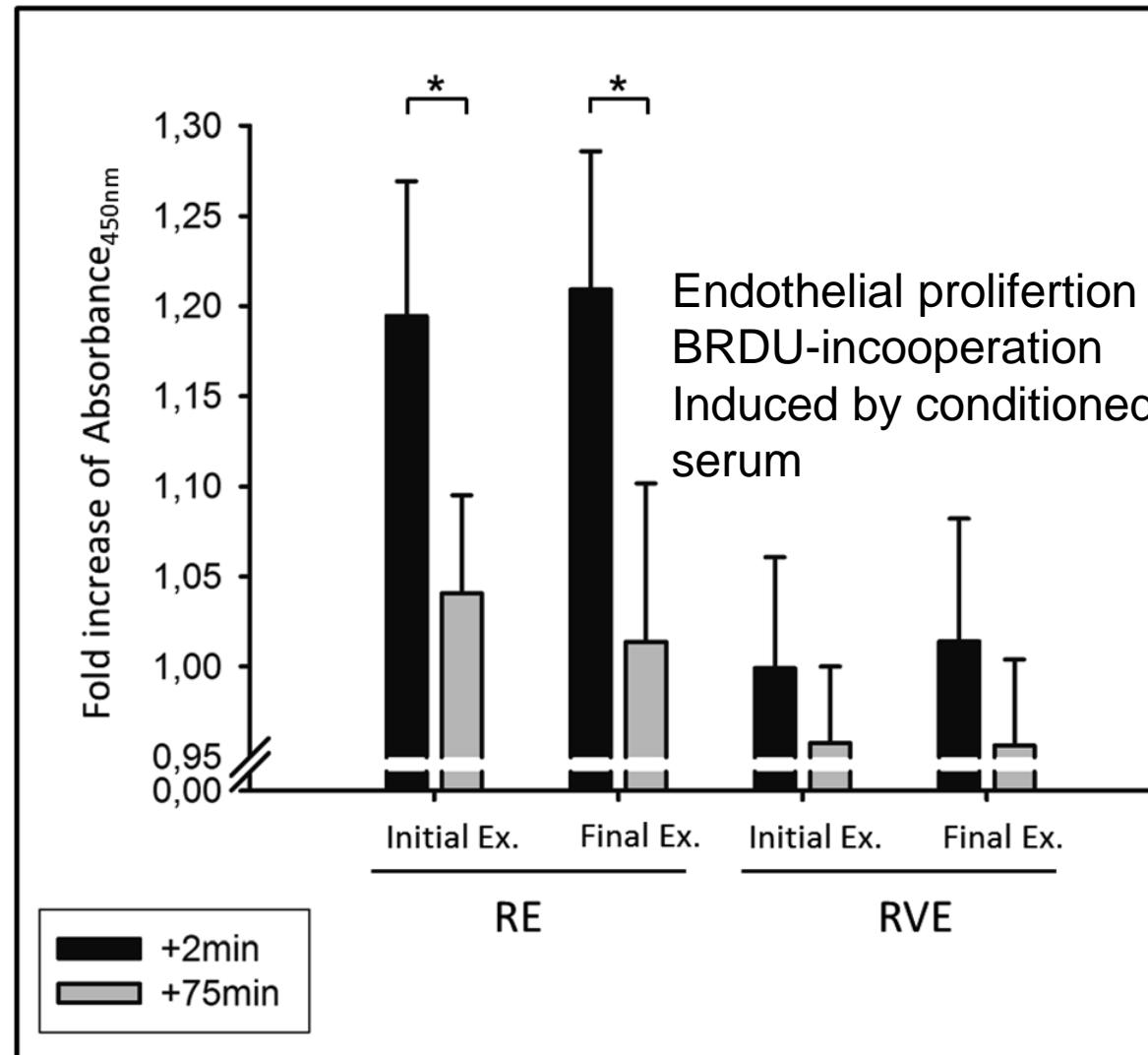
## Resistance training leads to release of proteases – cleavage of ECM



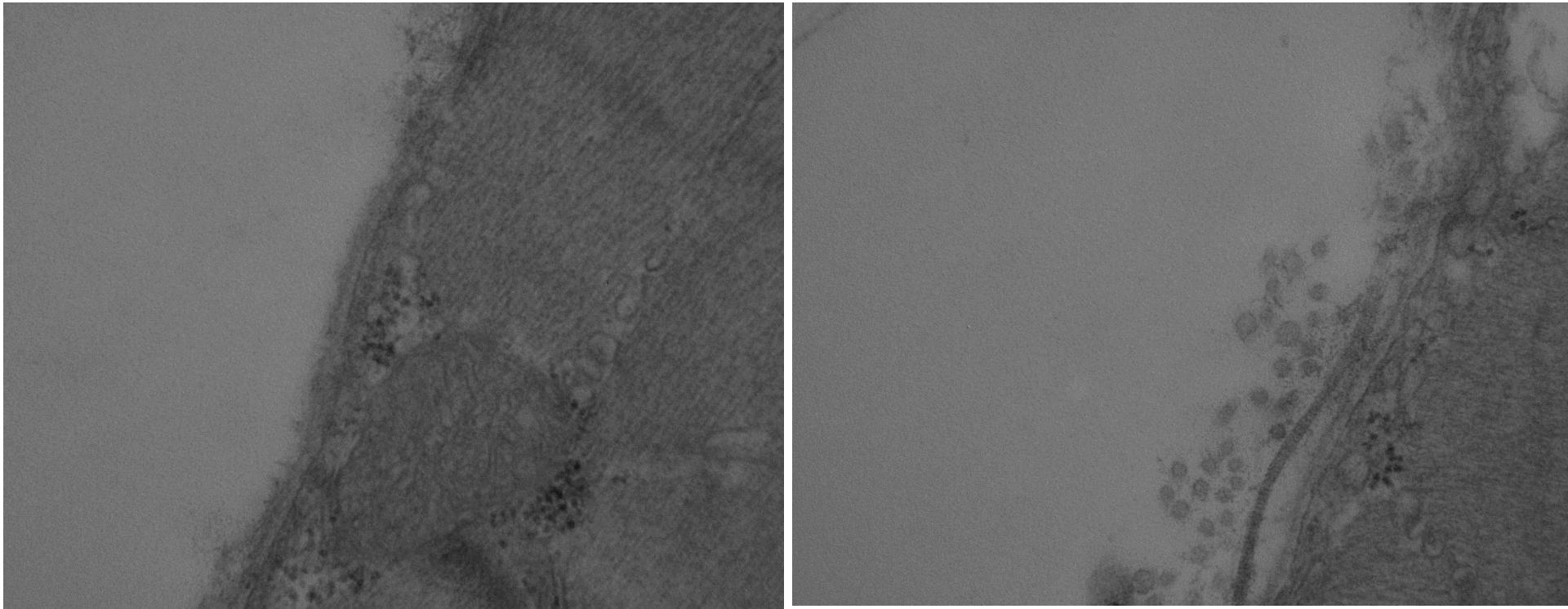
## Resistance training leads to release of angiogenic factors



## Resistance training enhances angiogenesis



# Alteration of endomysium after 6 weeks downhill running

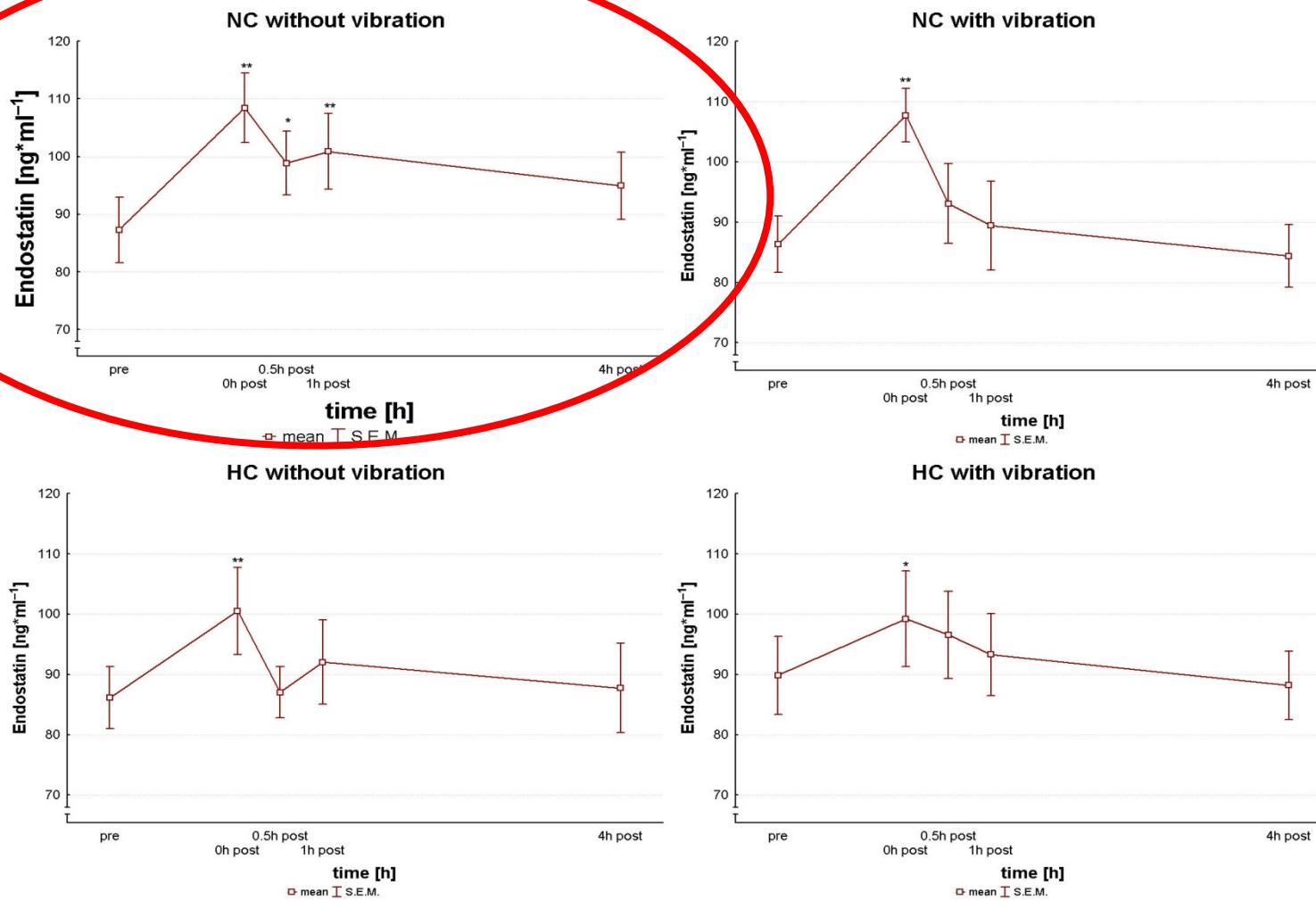


Relevance for function and structure?





# ECM processing

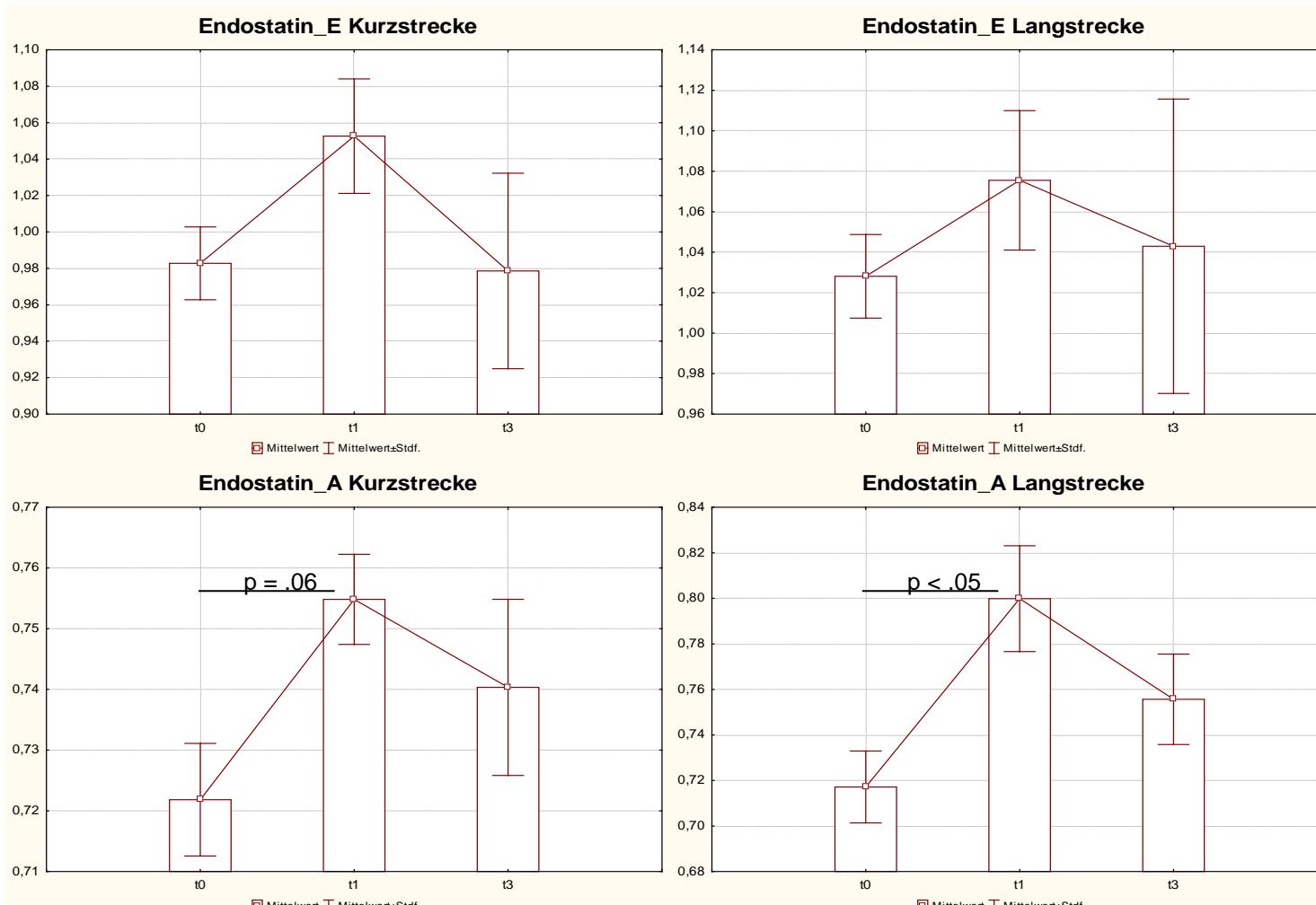


Suhr et al. J Appl Physiol 103:474-483 2007



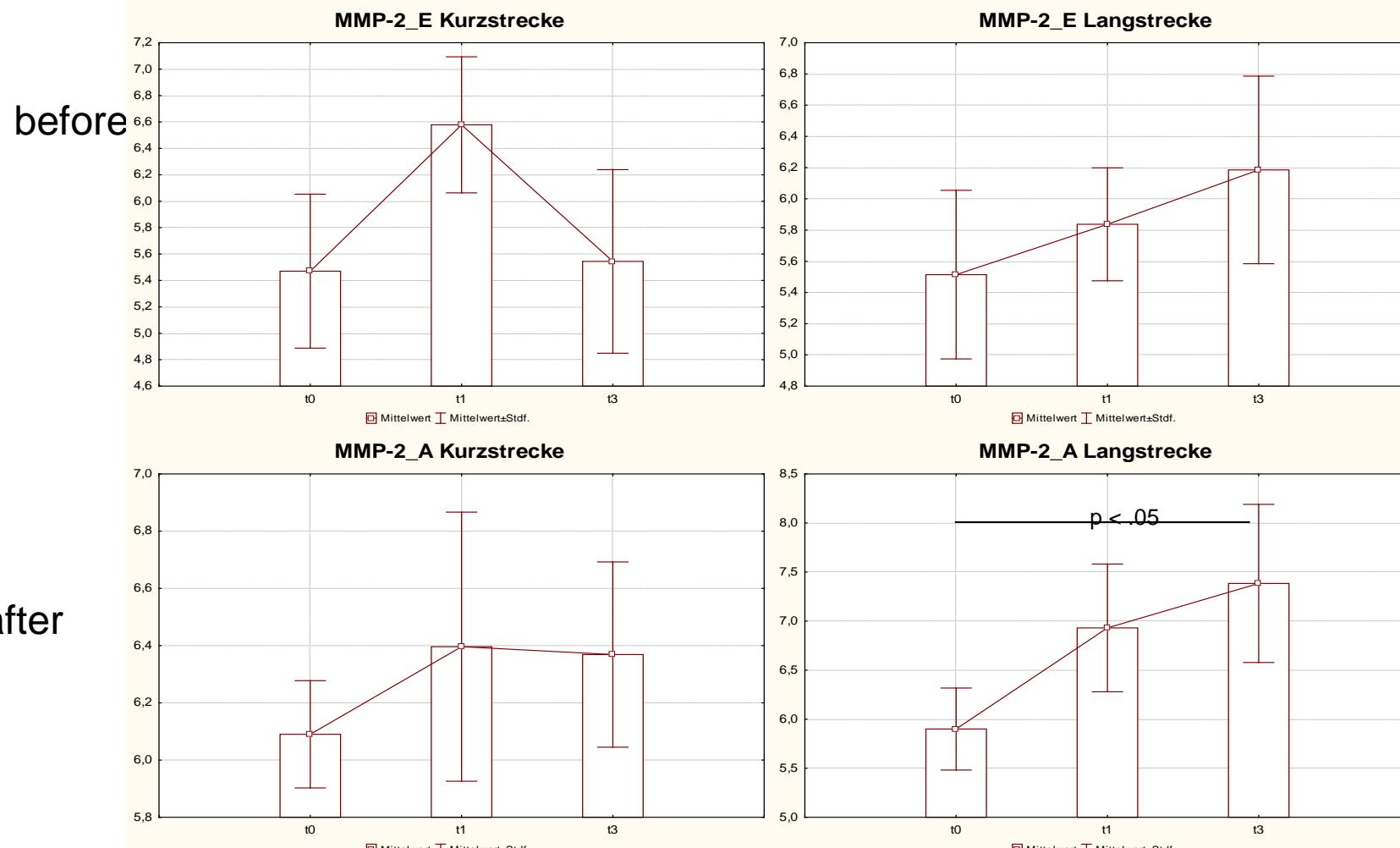
## Etlite athletes Winter training 30min step test runing

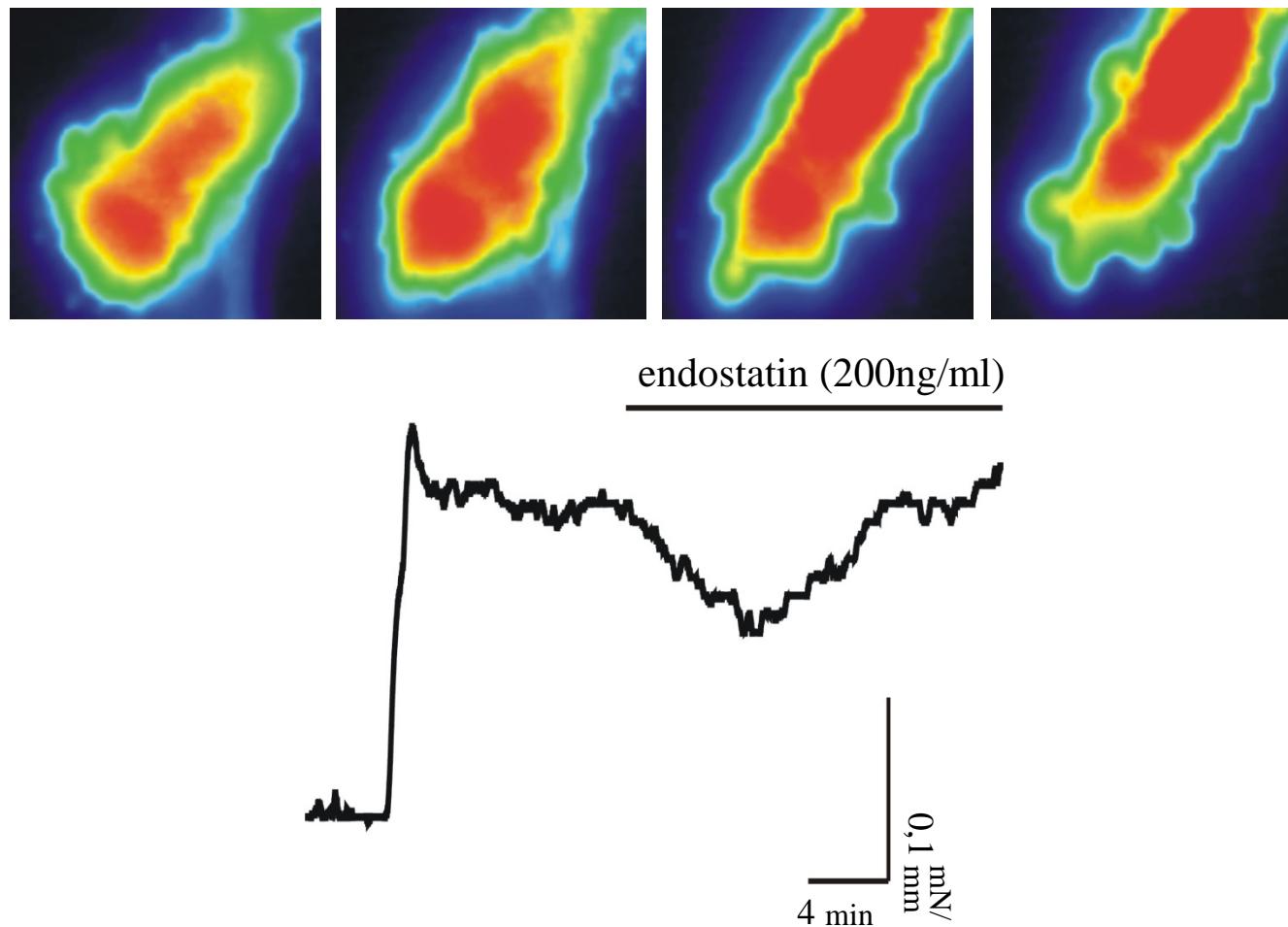
before





Etlite athletes  
Winter training  
30min step test runing



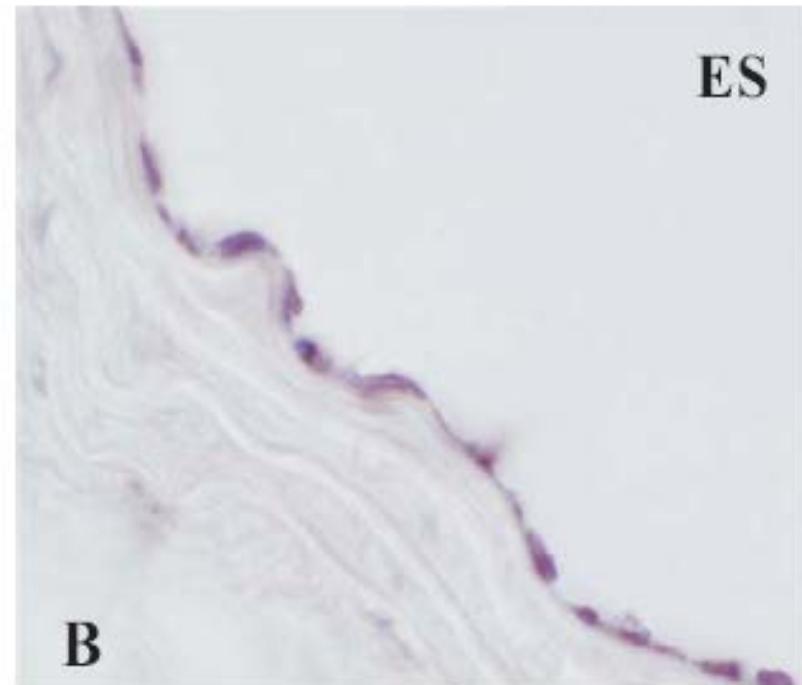
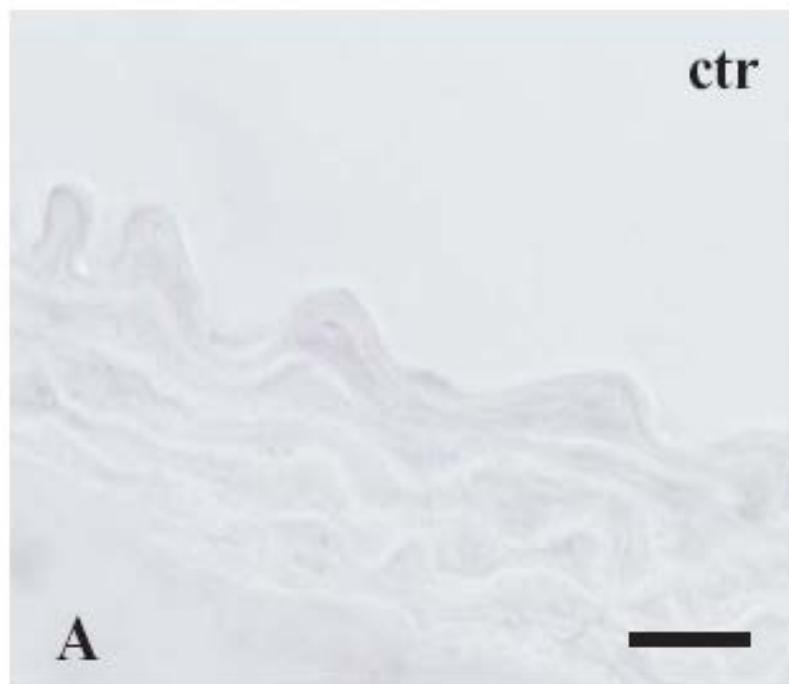


Wenzel et al. Circulation Research. 2006;98:1203



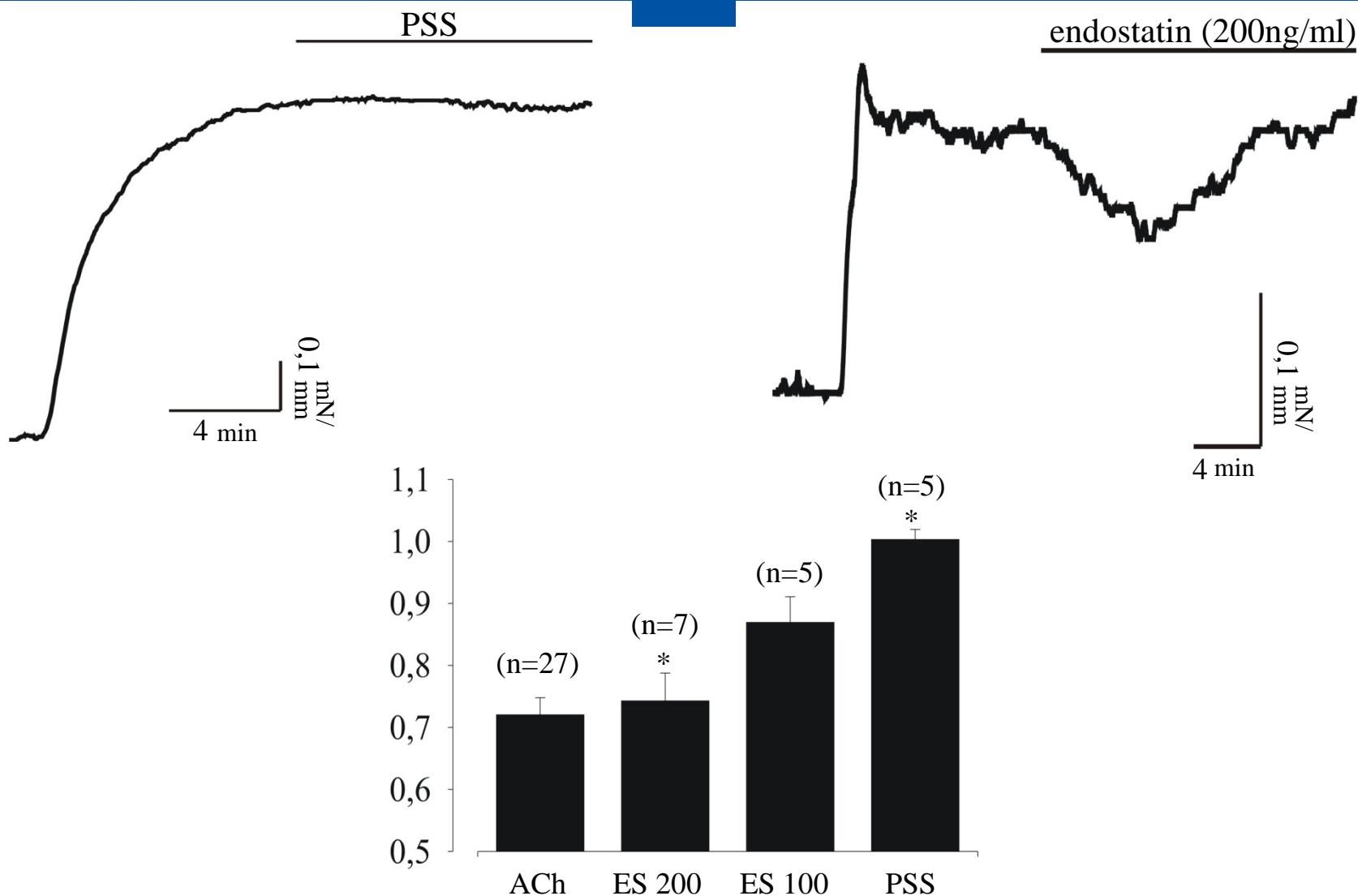


# ECM cleavage product influence endothelial function by eNOS activation



Wenzel et al. Circulation Research. 2006;98:1203

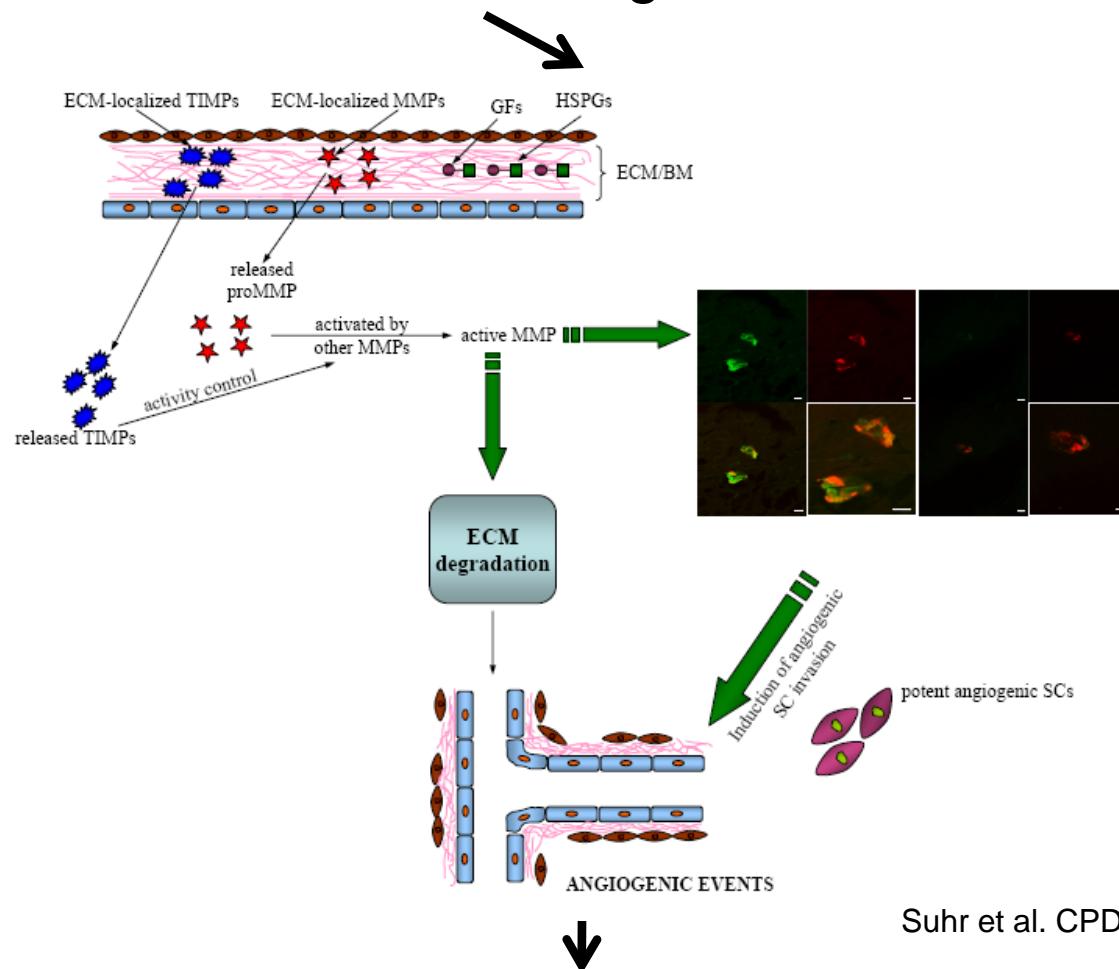




Wenzel et al. Circulation Research. 2006;98:1203



# ECM Cleavage



Suhr et al. CPD 2009

New Vessels (Modulation of angiogenesis)

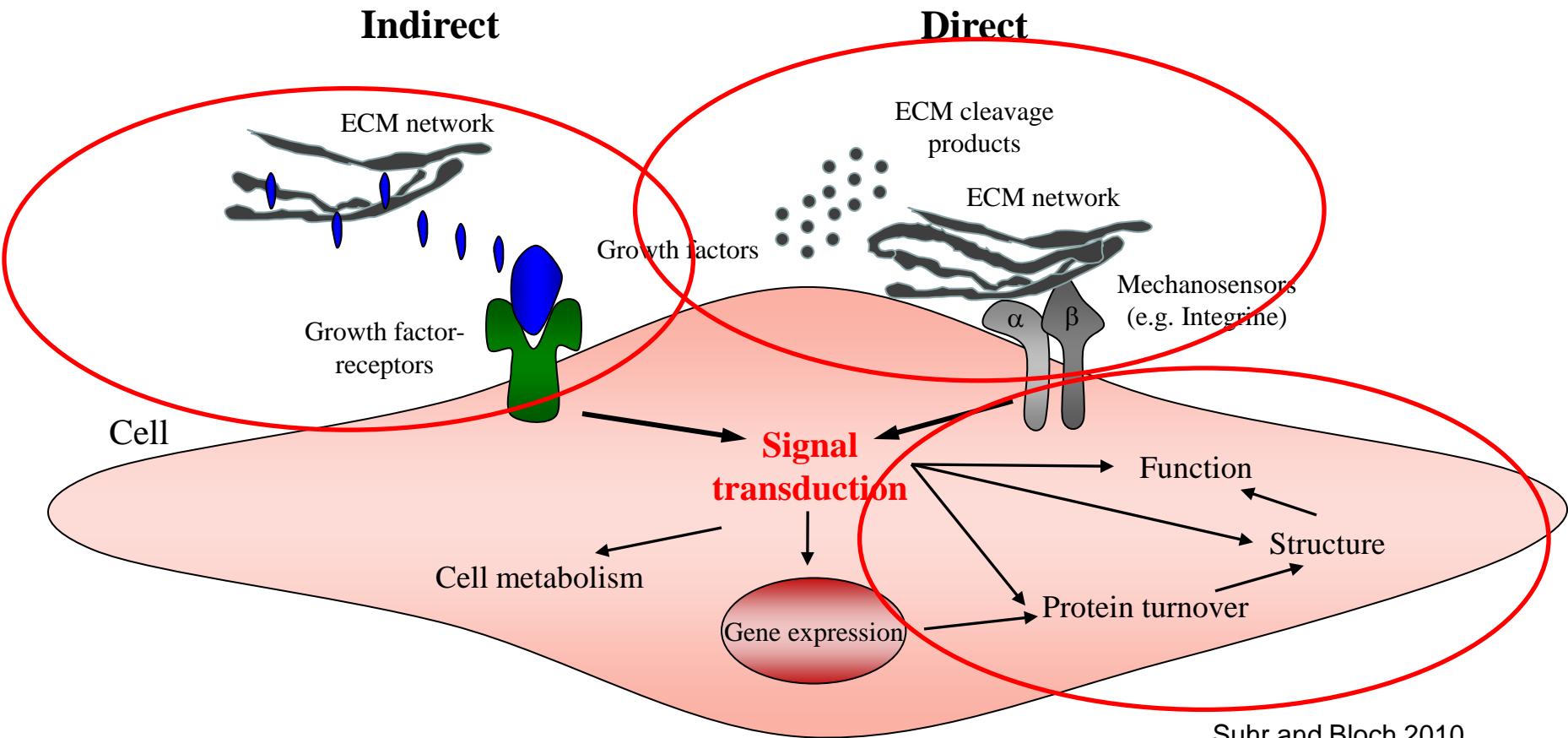


## Mediator of mechanical stimuli

**Posttranscriptional**

**Indirect**

**Direct**



Suhr and Bloch 2010





Muscle adaptation isn't only dependent from muscle fibres – ECM, blood and lymphatic vessels, nerve fibres and immune cells at posttranscriptional level



# Thank you for your attention!

