

HDAC4 is necessary for satellite cell differentiation and muscle regeneration

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In response to injury, skeletal muscle exhibits high capacity to regenerate and epigenetics controls multiple steps of this process (Giordani et al., 2013). It has been demonstrated *in vitro* that completion of muscle differentiation requires shuttling of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4), a member of class IIa HDACs, from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and consequent activation of MEF2-dependent differentiation genes (McKinsey et al., 2000). *In vivo*, HDAC4 expression is up-regulated in skeletal muscle upon injury, suggesting a role for this protein in muscle regeneration. With the aim to elucidate the role of HDAC4 in skeletal muscle regeneration, we generate mice lacking HDAC4 in the satellite cells (HDAC4^{fl/fl};Pax7^{CE} Cre). Lack of HDAC4 inhibits satellite cell differentiation. Despite having similar amount of sorted cells, HDAC4 KO satellite cells proliferate less and have less pax7 than controls. Importantly, muscle regeneration *in vivo* is impaired in HDAC4^{fl/fl};Pax7^{CE} Cre mice. These results are confirmed by molecular analyses of the expression of myogenic markers. All together, these data delineate the importance of HDAC4 in muscle regeneration and suggest a protective role in response to muscle damage.

References

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Keywords

Histone acetylation, chromatin remodeling, transcriptional regulation of gene expression, satellite cell commitment, muscle repair.