

Introduction

FFA

- ↑ lipotoxicity and skeletal muscle dysfunction
- Trigger by oxidative stress?
 - Produced by mitochondria?
 - Produced by NADPH oxidase family?

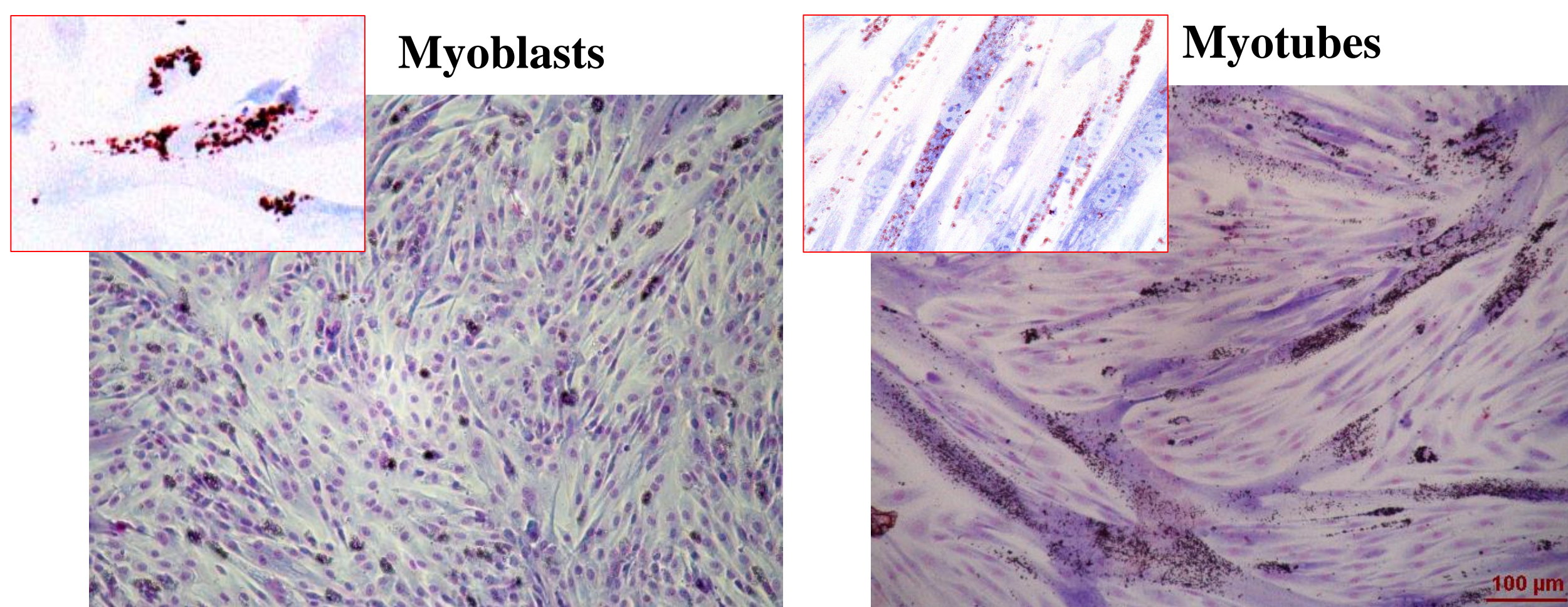
Methods

FFA: Palmitate treatment (PA-300μM-24h) on **human** myoblasts and myotubes (after 4 days of diff.).
Cells were treated with PA complexed to BSA and compared to cells treated with BSA only (control condition).

Results

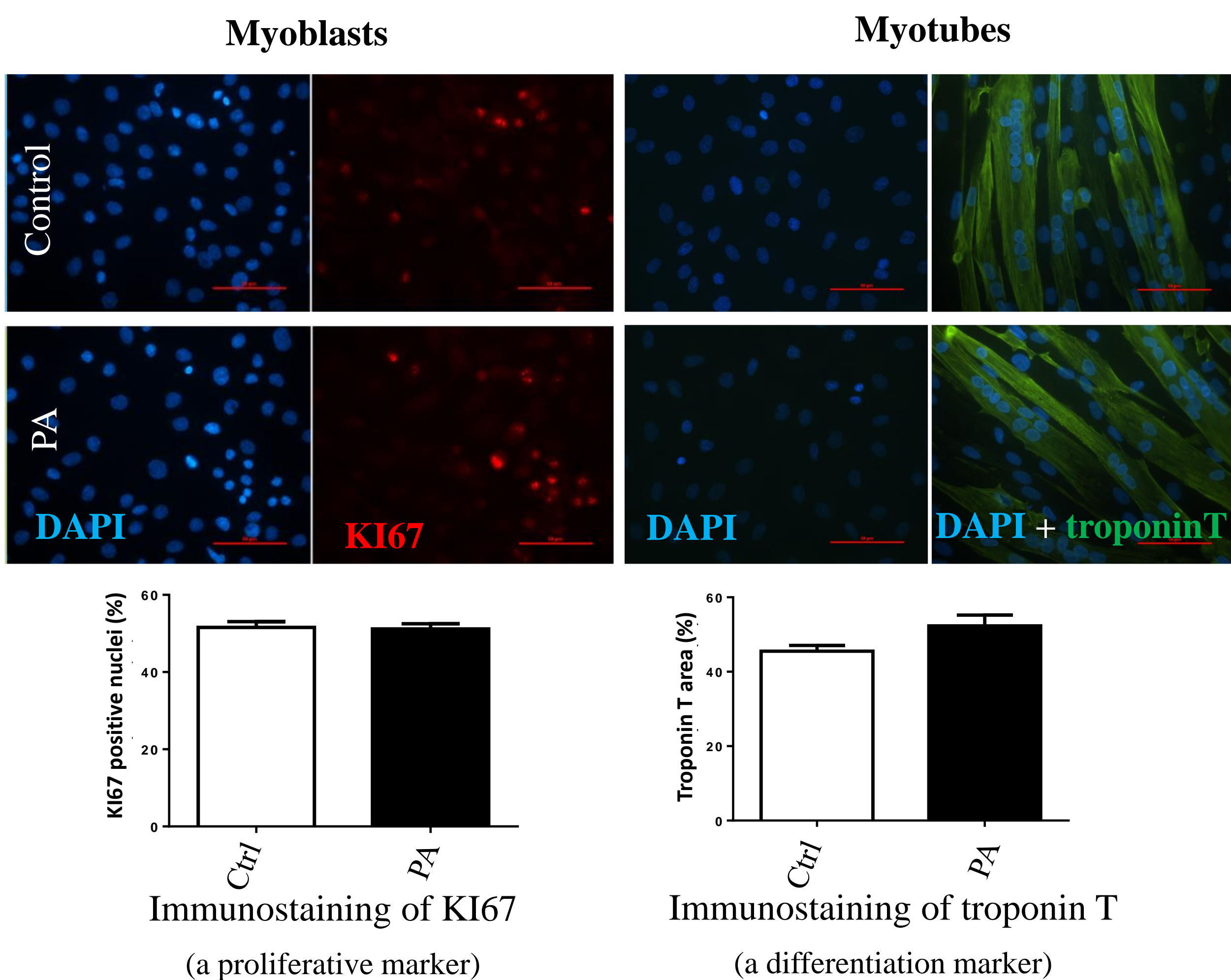
1

Significant accumulation of intramyocellular lipid droplets



Giemsa and Oil red O stainings after PA treatment

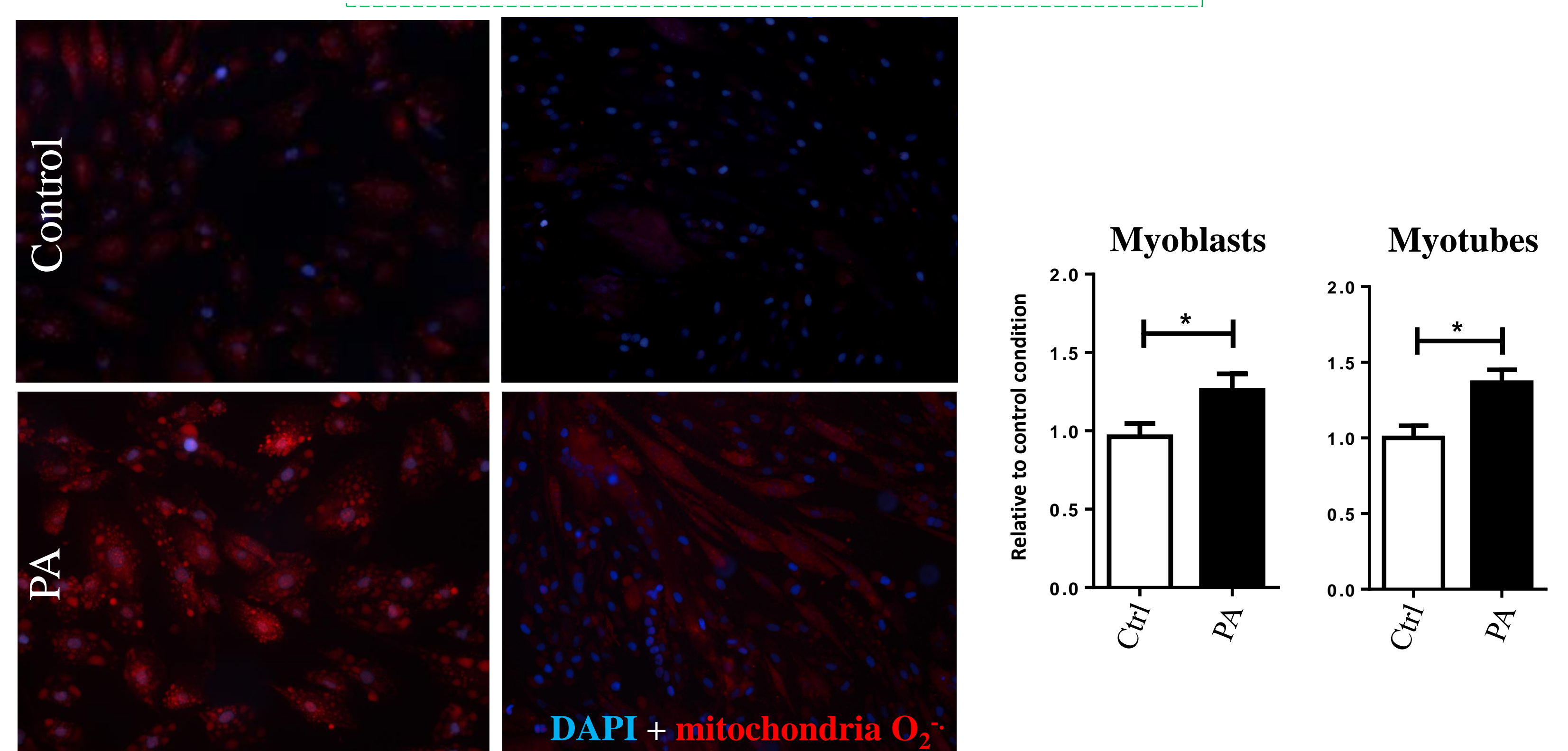
No impact of PA on proliferation and differentiation



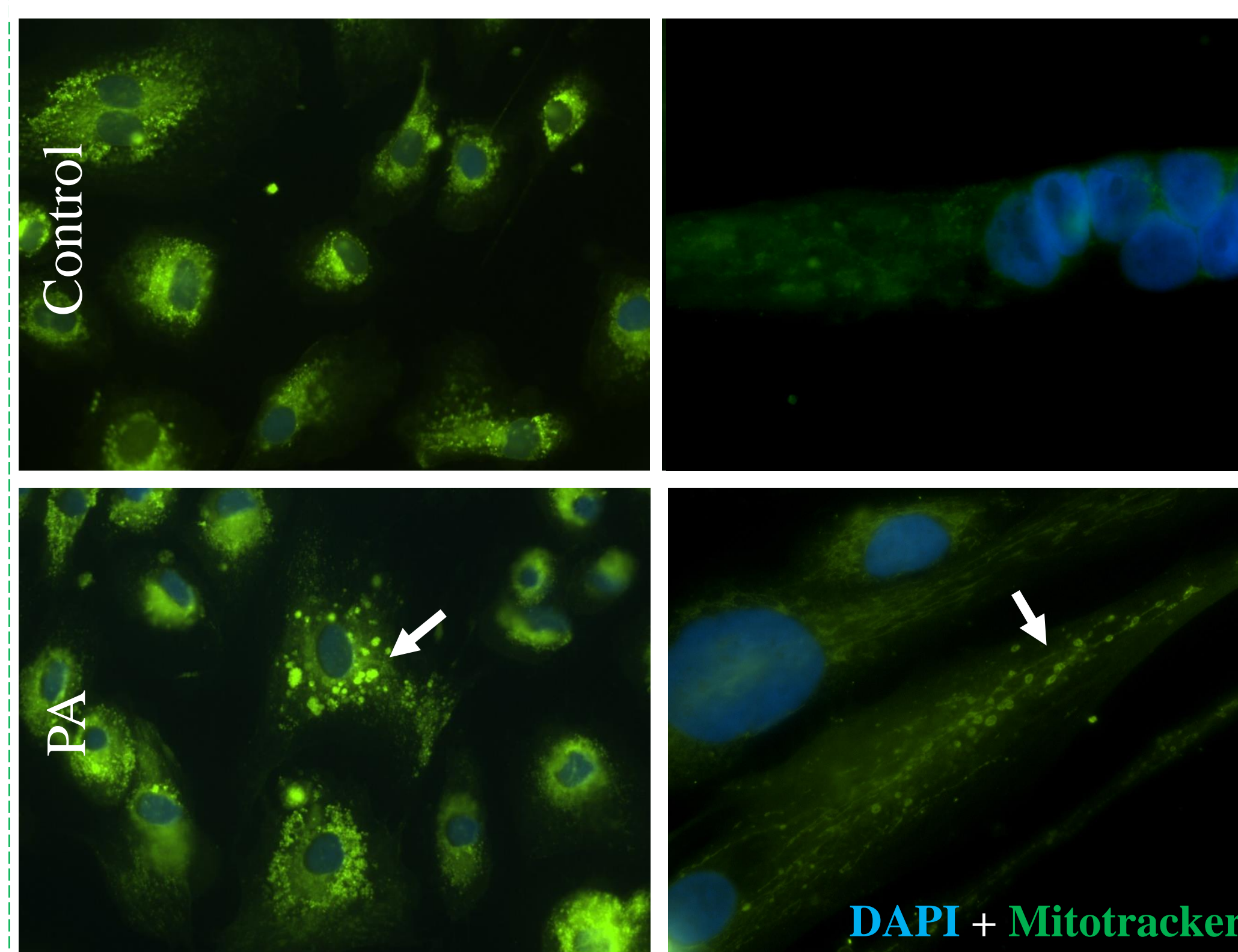
2

Alteration of mitochondria in myoblasts and myotubes

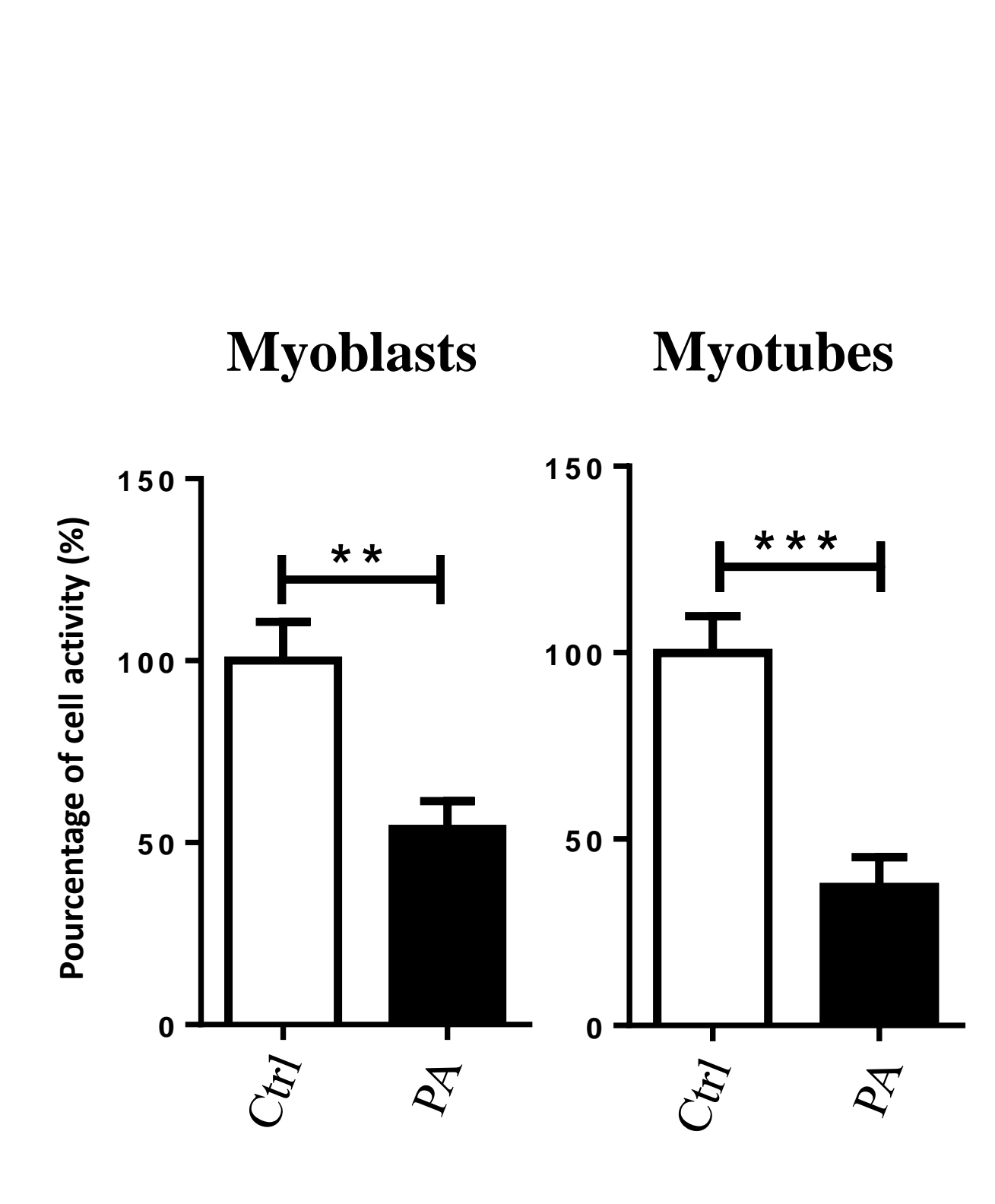
a) Superoxide production by mitochondria



b) Mitochondrial swelling



c) MTT assay



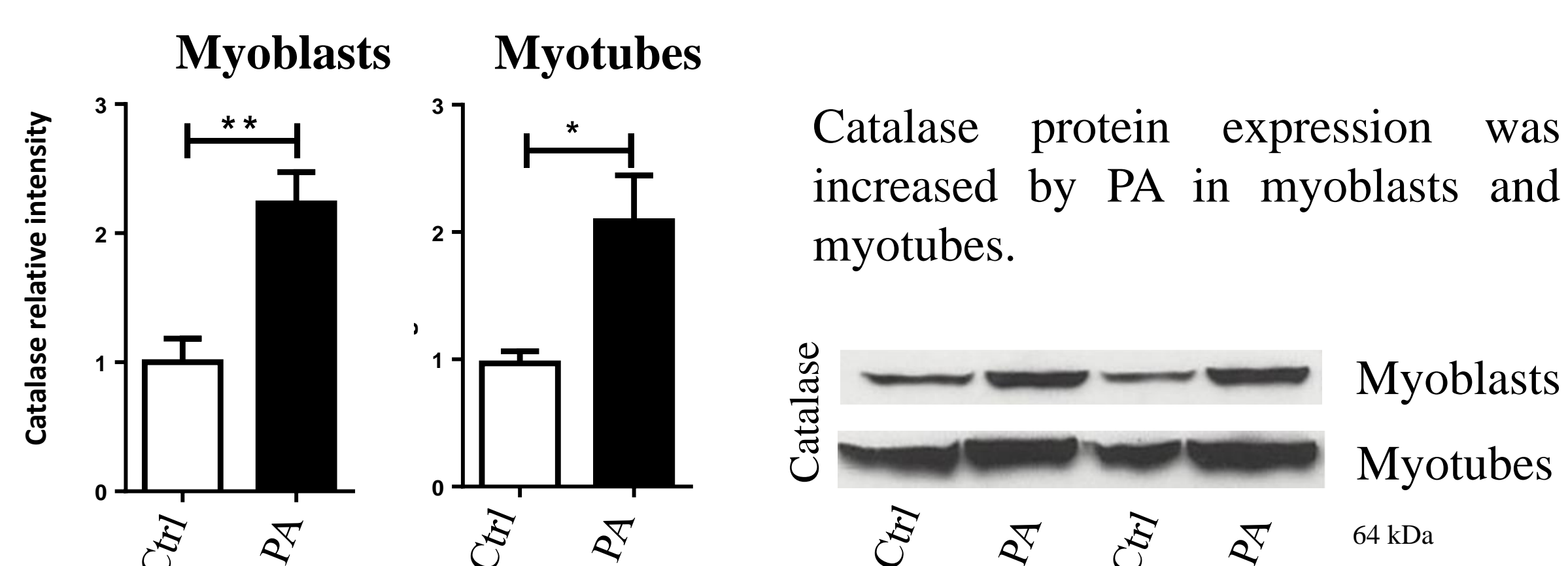
(a) Increase of superoxide production highlighted by MitoSOX™ Red Mitochondrial Superoxide Indicator (b) swelling of mitochondria (c) Decrease of mitochondria activity highlighted by a Vybrant® MTT Cell Assay
=> PA induced an important alteration of mitochondria activity along with increased mitochondrial O₂^{-•} and mitochondrial swelling.

3

NOX expressions & Antioxidant balance

	MYOBLASTES		MYOTUBES	
	BSA	PA	BSA	PA
NOX2 (N=5)	1,00 ± 0,00	0,92 ± 0,11	1,00 ± 0,00	0,62 ± 0,23
NOX4 (N=5)	1,00 ± 0,00	1,46 ± 0,31	1,00 ± 0,00	1,32 ± 0,29
P47 ^{PHOX} (N=3)	1,00 ± 0,00	1,23 ± 0,12	1,00 ± 0,00	1,16 ± 0,15
P22 ^{PHOX} (N=2)	1,00 ± 0,00	0,88 ± 0,07	1,00 ± 0,00	1,20 ± 0,18

No change of NOX mRNA expression after PA treatment in myoblasts and myotubes was observed.



Conclusion

