Mechanosensing & Survival Signaling

Loss of Svil isoform C-terminus increases pERK/ERK in skeletal muscle and decreases ERK signaling in Mouse Embryonic Fibroblasts.



(Barton & Luna labs, NIH R01 AR069660)

Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy

- ➤ Multiple forms, ≥ 30 genes
- Prevalence: 4 7 / 100,000
- Autosomal dominant (LGMD1) or autosomal recessive (LGMD2)
- Age of onset: all (75%, 5-20 yr), diff. due to "genetic modifiers"
- Progressive, starts with proximal muscles
- Symptoms can overlap with those of FSHD or DMD carriers
- Free genetic test at lgmddiagnosis.org; ~3 new genes/yr



Proteins in the Muscle Sarcolemma (Plasma Membrane)

Focal Adhesions Laminin Basal Lamina Sarcoglycans αDG Integrins $\alpha \delta$ dracellula Archvillin Archvillin Dystrophin Filamin Dystrobrevin Cytoskeleton

Dystrophin-associated Glycoproteins

- Identified archvillin as a link beween dystrophin & sarcoglycans
- > Binds & regulates focal adhesions
- Scaffold for ERK activation
- > Muscle-specific interactors
- Matrix stiffness detector
- Genetic modifier of LGMD and other MD symptoms (?)

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