

UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA
“JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO”
FACULDADE DE MEDICINA

Bruna Bologna Catinelli

**Avaliação do impacto do exercício aquático sobre a miopatia de
ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado**

Tese apresentada à Faculdade de
Medicina, Universidade Estadual Paulista
“Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Campus de
Botucatu, para obtenção do título de
Doutora em Tocoginecologia.

Orientadora: Prof.^a Dr.^a Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge
Coorientadora: Prof.^a Dr.^a Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa
Coorientadora: Prof.^a Dr.^a Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli

Botucatu
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**Botucatu
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Botucatu, 23 de agosto de 2024

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Epígrafe

*“Por vezes sentimos que aquilo que fazemos não é senão uma gota de água no mar.
Mas o mar seria menor se lhe faltasse uma gota.”*

Madre Teresa de Calcutá

Resumo da Tese

Catinelli, B. B. Avaliação do impacto do exercício aquático sobre a miopatia de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado. 2024. Tese (Doutorado) – Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brasil.

O Diabetes *Mellitus* Gestacional (DMG) está relacionado à perda involuntária de urina que ocorre pela primeira vez durante a gestação, definida como incontinência urinária específica da gestação (IU-EG). A miopatia diabética gestacional (MiDG) foi evidenciada no músculo reto abdominal (MRA) de gestantes e de ratas prenhes e na uretra de ratas prenhes. A prática de exercício aquático durante a prenhez de ratas com diabetes moderado se mostrou eficaz na reversão da MiDG do MRA, porém não se sabe quais mecanismos participaram deste processo. Adicionalmente, não há estudos avaliando o impacto do exercício aquático sobre a MiDG da uretra. O objetivo deste trabalho é expandir a caracterização da reversão da MiDG e estudar o papel da miogênese, biogênese e inflamação no processo de reversão da MiDG no MRA, além de estudar o impacto do exercício na MiDG da uretra. No primeiro dia de vida de ratas de linhagem Wistar foi realizada a indução do diabetes moderado por Streptozotocin (100 mg/kg, via subcutânea). Aos 90 dias de vida, a confirmação do diabetes se deu pelo nível glicêmico entre 120-300 mg/dL (grupos diabéticos) e <120 mg/dL (grupos não-diabéticos) e, no dia 0 de prenhez, as ratas foram distribuídas entre os grupos não diabético sedentário (NDsed), não diabético exercitado (NDex), diabético sedentário (DSed) e diabético exercitado (Dex). O exercício aquático teve início no dia zero de prenhez e foi realizado até o dia 20 de prenhez (60 minutos/dia, 6 dias/semana). No 21º dia de prenhez, os animais foram eutanasiados e foi realizada a coleta de amostras de sangue, MRA, uretra e músculo sóleo. O MRA foi estudado por imunohistoquímica (fibras rápidas e lentas), imunofluorescência (células-satélite), expressão gênica (marcadores inflamatórios) e microscopia eletrônica de transmissão (mitocôndrias). As amostras de sangue foram utilizadas para quantificação de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, enquanto as amostras de sóleo foram utilizadas para determinação da atividade da enzima citrato sintase. A uretra foi estudada por Tricrômico de Masson para identificação de fibras colágenas e musculares, imunohistoquímica para marcação de fibras rápidas, fibras lentas e colágeno tipo I, e por Microscopia Eletrônica de Transmissão. As comparações múltiplas entre os grupos foi realizada pelo teste t-student e foi considerado limite de significância <0.05. O exercício aquático durante a prenhez aumentou número de células-satélite e a razão célula-satélite/fibra no grupo Dex, com diminuição do número de fibras rápidas e lentas. Além disso, o exercício aquático também aumentou o número e área de mitocôndrias no grupo Dex, e manteve a atividade da enzima citrato sintase no grupo Dex similar ao grupo NDsed, em contraste ao aumento observado no grupo DSed. Não foi observada diferença entre os grupos na quantificação e expressão de TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β no MRA e no plasma. O papel da miogênese e da biogênese mitocondrial na melhora do perfil morfológico do MRA foi demonstrada pelo aumento das razões célula-satélite/fibra e mionúcleo/fibra, e aumento das razões número de mitocôndrias/fibra e área de mitocôndrias/fibra, além da relação positiva entre número de mitocôndrias e área da fibra. Em relação à uretra, o exercício aquático não alterou a histologia da uretra. Em contrapartida, ambos os grupos diabéticos apresentaram diminuição da área e número de fibras rápidas, e diminuição do número de fibras lentas. Em relação à deposição de colágeno, o exercício aquático manteve a área total de colágeno, colágeno em músculo estriado e colágeno em músculo liso similares entre os grupos Dex e NDsed, em contraste ao aumento evidenciado em DSed. Em contrapartida, o exercício aquático aumentou a deposição de colágeno tipo I em Dex.

A análise ultraestrutural mostrou ausência de rupturas de sarcômero no grupo Dex, diferentemente do grupo Dsed, enquanto linhas Z desorganizadas foram observadas nos grupos NDex, Dsed e Dex. Portanto, conclui-se que os principais mecanismos envolvidos na reversão da MiDG do MRA são a miogênese e biogênese mitocondrial, demonstrados pelo aumento do número de células-satélite, aumento de área e número de mitocôndrias, bem como o restabelecimento da atividade da citrato sintase. Em contrapartida, a prática de exercício aquático durante a prenhez de ratas diabéticas reverteu parcialmente a MiDG na uretra, demonstrada pela deposição de colágeno similar ao grupo não diabético e pela melhora no perfil ultraestrutural da uretra. Novos estudos com diferentes modalidades de exercício, assim como diferentes modalidades terapêuticas são necessários para entender a atenuação do dano causado pelo diabetes à uretra.

Thesis Abstract

Catinelli, B. B. Role of swimming exercise during pregnancy on diabetes-induced myopathy in rats. 2024. Thesis (Doctorate) - Botucatu Medical School (FMB), São Paulo State University (UNESP), Brazil.

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is related with pregnancy-specific urinary incontinence (PS-UI). Diabetic-induced myopathy (DiM) was evidenced in the rectus abdominis muscle (RAM) in both human and animal models, and in the urethra in diabetic pregnant rats. In preclinical study, we have demonstrated the reversal of DiM by swimming exercise (SE) in mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats. However, the mechanisms involved in the reversal has not been reported. In addition, the study of swimming exercise (SE) as therapeutic strategy to DiM in the urethra is scarce. The aim of the present study is to expand the characterization of DiM in the RAM and investigate the role of myogenesis, mitochondrial biogenesis and inflammation in the reversal of the RAM DiM, and also investigate the effect of SE in the urethra DiM in pregnant rats. Mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats' model was obtained by a unique subcutaneous injection of 100 mg/kg streptozotocin (diabetic group) on the first day of life in Wistar female newborns. At 90 days of life, after diabetes confirmation (glycemia 120-300 mg/dL in diabetic groups) the rats were mated and randomly allocated to remain sedentary or subjected to a SE protocol. The SE protocol started at gestational day 0 and consisted in of 60 min/day for 6 days/week in a period of 20 days in a swim tunnel. On day 21, rats were euthanized, and RAM, blood samples, urethra and the soleus muscle were collected. The RAM was studied by immunostaining (fast- and slow- fiber type and muscle stem cells content), real-time PCR (expression of pro-inflammatory markers) and transmission electron microscopy (mitochondria). Blood samples were used to quantification of plasma pro-inflammatory markers, while soleus muscle was used to determine citrate synthase activity. The urethra was studied by Masson's Trichrome to identification of muscle and collagen fibers, immunohistochemistry (fast and slow-twitch fibers and collagen type I staining) and by Transmission Electron Microscopy. Multiple comparison between groups was performed using Student t-test, and statistical significance was considered $p < 0.05$. SE increased MuSCs number and MuSCs number/myonuclei number ratio in Dex group, with decreased fast and slow-twitch fibers number. Also, SE increased mitochondria area and diameter in Dex group, and returned citrate synthase activity to similar level as NDsed group, in contrast with the increase in Dsed group. No difference was found in the expression and quantification of TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β in both RAM and plasma. The role of myogenesis and mitochondria biogenesis in the RAM morphological improvements was demonstrated by the increase in MuSCs number/fiber ratio and myonuclei number/fiber ratio and increase in mitochondria number/fiber and mitochondria area/fiber, in addition to the positive relationship between mitochondria number and fiber area. Regarding the effect of SE on DiM in urethra, SE promoted no changes in urethra histology. However, Dex and Dsed groups had decreased fast-twitch fiber area and number and decreased slow-twitch fiber number. Also, Dex group showed similarity in total collagen area, collagen in striated muscle area and collagen in smooth muscle area compared with NDsed group, in contrast with the increase in Dsed group. However, SE increased collagen type I area in Dex group. Ultrastructural analysis showed absence of sarcomeres disruption area in Dex group, in contrast with the Dsed group, while disorganized Z lines were found in NDex, Dsed and Dex groups. Thus, we conclude that myogenesis and mitochondria biogenesis are the main mechanisms involved in the reversal of the RAM DiM by SE in pregnant rats, demonstrated by the increase in MuSCs number, increased mitochondria area and

number and the restoration of citrate synthase activity. In urethra, SE reversed partially the DiM, demonstrated by the similar collagen deposition as non-diabetic condition and the improvement in the ultrastructural profile. Further studies with different types of exercise, as well as different therapeutic strategies are needed to the full comprehension of the attenuation of DiM in the urethra of diabetic pregnant rats.

Lista de Figuras

Contextualização

Figura 1	Estrutura e organização do músculo esquelético.	37
7Figura 2	Estrutura e composição da uretra (A); Marcação de fibras de colágeno tipo I e tipo III na uretra (B); Marcação de fibras rápidas e lentas no músculo estriado da uretra (C).	39
Figura 3	Imagens representativas do aumento do depósito de colágeno no tecido uretral e diminuição de músculo estriado (A) e a co-localização e alteração na proporção de fibras rápidas e lentas (B).....	41
Figura 4	Achados morfológicos no músculo reto abdominal de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado e diabetes grave. Diminuição de fibras lentas e aumento de fibras rápidas mostradas nas figuras e gráfico.....	42
Figura 5	(A) Modelo conceitual do papel da integração entre DMG, IUEG e MRA-MAP miopatia como nova tríade na determinação da prevalência de IU e DMAP a longo prazo. (B) Variáveis Preditoras, Moderadoras, Mediadoras e de Desfecho.....	43

Artigo 1

Figure 1	(A) Generation of MHP rats model during pregnancy: STZ subcutaneously injection in the first day of life to induce diabetes and subcutaneous injection of citrate buffer for non-diabetic group; the mating period; confirmation of hyperglycemia during pregnancy and the swimming exercise protocol. (B) The sample of muscle and blood obtention and molecular mechanisms underlying the reversal of DiM through the swimming exercise in diabetic pregnant rats: Muscle stem cells analysis as a marker of myogenesis, Mitochondrial biogenesis either in RAM or soleus muscle and quantification of pro-inflammatory markers in both RAM and plasma.....	65
Figure 2	Graphs representing fiber number (A), fast-twitch fiber number (B) and slow twitch fiber number (C). Representative images of the immunohistochemical sections of rat rectus abdominis muscle (RAM), obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/). RAM samples were stained with fast-twitch fiber (D-G) and slow-twitch fiber (H-K) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Values are means±S.D (n=5/group. *p<0.05; **p<0.01). Scale bar: 200µm. Magnification: 20x.....	70
Figure 3	Representative image of swimming exercise reversal of diabetic-induced myopathy, demonstrated by the increased area and diameter of fast and slow-twitch fibers and reduced number of fast and slow-twitch fibers in Dex group. RAM muscle atrophy was also	

	demonstrated in Dsed group by reduced total muscle area and reduced fiber diameter.....	71
Figure 4	Graphs representing muscle stem cells number, myonuclei number and myonuclei/muscle stem cells ratio (A-C). Representative images of the immunofluorescence sections of rat rectus abdominis muscle (RAM), obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/). RAM samples were stained with DAPI (D, H, L, P), Pax7 (E, I, M, Q), merged (DAPI + Pax7) (F, J, N, R) and merged (DAPI + Pax7) with color inversion (G, K, O, S). Values are means±S.D (n=5/group. *p<0.05). Scale bar: 20µm. Magnification: 40x.....	72
Figure 5	Representative image of intermyofibrillar mitochondria (white arrows) obtained by Transmission Electron Microscopy. Graphs representing mitochondria number (A) and area (B), and citrate synthase activity (C) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (DSed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Values are expressed as means±S.D. *p<0.05; ****p<0.0001. Scale bar: 2 µm. Magnification: 4800x.....	73
Figure 6	Graphs representing MuSCs/fiber ratio (A), myonuclei/fiber ratio (B), mitochondria number/fiber ratio (C), mitochondria area/fiber ratio (D) and Pearson's correlation for mitochondria number and fiber area (E) and mitochondria number and fiber diameter (F) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Values are means±S.D (n=5/group. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001).....	75
Artigo 2		
Figure 1	Experimental sequence of the study.....	91
Figure 2	(A) Masson's Thrichrome sections of rat urethra, obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software of non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). (B) total area, striated muscle area, smooth muscle area, urothelium area and lumen area. Values are means±S.D. *p<0.05. Scale bar: 100µm. Magnification: 4x.....	95
Figure 3	(A) Immunohistochemichal sections of rat urethra, stained with fast and slow myosin heavy chain and obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/) to qualitative and quantitative analysis in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). Scale bar: 100µm. Magnification: 4x. (B) Fast-twitch area, fast-twitch number, fast-twitch number/total area	97

ratio and fast-twitch number/striated muscle area ratio. (C) Slow-twitch fiber area, slow-twitch fiber number, slow-twitch number/total area ratio and slow-twitch number/striated muscle area ratio. Values are means±S.D. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001.....

Figure 4 (A) collagen area, collagen in striated muscle, collagen in smooth muscle and collagen area / total area ratio in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). (B) Immunohistochemical sections of rat urethra, stained with collagen type I, obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>) (C) collagen I area and collagen I area/collagen area ratio. Values are means±S.D. *p<0.05; ***p<0.001. Scale bar: 20µm. Magnification: 40x.....

98

Figure 5 Electron micrographs of urethral striated muscle from non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed) (A and B), non-diabetic exercised (NDex) (C and D), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) (E and F) and diabetic exercised (Dex) (G and H). The micrographs show well organized myofibrills (A, red arrows) forming intact sarcomeres (S), disorganized Z lines (C, D, F and H, red arrows), myelin figures (blue arrows), lipid droplets (pink arrows), sarcomeres disruption (orange arrows), glycogen granules (yellow arrows) and intermyofibrillar and subsarcolemal mitochondria (green arrows). Scale bar: 2µm.....

99

Lista de Tabelas

Artigo 1

Table 1	Primers sequence for use in real-time PCR assays.....	69
Table 2	Gene expression in the RAM and plasma concentration of pro-inflammatory markers according to groups.....	74

Lista de abreviações

Português e Inglês

Lista de abreviações em Português

DMG	Diabetes <i>mellitus</i> Gestacional
DMAp	Disfunção Muscular do Assoalho Pélvico
IU-EG	Incontinência Urinária Específica da Gestação
IU	Incontinência Urinária
DM	Diabetes <i>mellitus</i>
MiDG	Miopatia diabética gestacional
MRA	Músculo reto abdominal
MAP	Músculos do assoalho pélvico
TNF- α	Fator de Necrose Tumoral alfa
IL-6	Interleucina 6
IL-1 β	Interleucina 1 β
IL-4	Interleucina 4
IL-10	Interleucina 10
FMB	Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu
UNESP	Universidade Estadual Paulista
LACIFI	Laboratório de Ciências Fisiológicas

Lista de abreviações em Inglês

GDM	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
PFM	Pelvic Floor Muscle
RAM	Rectus Abdominis Muscle
DiM	Diabetic- induced Myopathy
PS-UI	Pregnancy Specific Urinary Incontinence
Long-UI	Long-term Urinary Incontinence
SE	Swimming Exercise
MuSCs	Muscle Stem Cells
MHP	Mild Hyperglycemic Pregnancy
STZ	Streptozotocin
NDsed	Non-Diabetic Sedentary
NDex	Non-Diabetic Exercised
DSed	Diabetic Sedentary
Dex	Diabetic Exercised
OGTT	Oral Glucose Tolerance Test
H&E	Hematoxylin & Eosin
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
RT	Reverse transcription
qRT-PCR	Quantitative real-time PCR
TNF- α	Tumour Necrosis Factor alpha
IL-6	Interleukin-6
IL-1 β	Interleukin-1 β
PBS	Phosphate Buffer Saline
BSA	Bovine Serum Albumine Solution
CS	Citrate Synthase

Sumário

Seção 1	Trajetória acadêmica	30
Seção 2	Contextualização	34
	Introdução.....	35
	Condições fisiológicas da estrutura muscular esquelética.....	36
	Caracterização da miopatia induzida pelo diabetes gestacional em modelos pré-clínicos.....	39
	Avanços do conhecimento sobre MiDG e IU-EG obtidos pelo DIAMATER - Projeto temático - FAPESP.....	42
	Prática de exercício na reversão da MiDG.....	44
	Potenciais mecanismos envolvidos na reversão da MiDG.....	45
	Referências.....	50
Seção 3	Artigos	58
	Artigo 1.....	59
	Abstract.....	61
	Introduction.....	61
	Material and methods.....	63
	Results.....	69
	Discussion.....	75
	References.....	80
	Artigo 2.....	87
	Abstract.....	89
	Introduction.....	89
	Material and Methods.....	91
	Results.....	95
	Discussion.....	100
	References.....	104
Seção 4	Perspectivas acadêmicas e científicas	110
Seção 5	Diamater Study Group	112
Seção 6	Anexos	114

Seção 1

Trajetória Acadêmica

Tudo começou em 2014, quando ingressei no curso de Fisioterapia na FFC/UNESP Marília. Esta universidade, a qual tenho muito respeito, carinho e gratidão me proporcionou experiências incríveis durante os 4 anos de graduação, especialmente ao conhecer a imensidão da minha profissão e todas as áreas que poderia atuar. Durante o primeiro e segundo anos de faculdade me encantei pela didática da Profa. Patrícia Rossignoli, que conseguiu, com maestria, tornar o entendimento da Bioquímica e da Fisiologia do Exercício uma tarefa muito mais fácil. A sua simplicidade nas explicações e o seu amor pela docência me motivaram a estreitar os laços e desenvolver um projeto de pesquisa com foco na prática de exercício físico.

A Profa. Patrícia prontamente me atendeu e me acolheu, ouvindo minhas ideias e me guiando. A princípio, minha ideia era trabalhar com a prática de exercício físico e diabetes, mas para minha grata surpresa, a Profa. Patrícia me apresentou à Profa. Angélica Pascon, cuja experiência em trabalhos clínicos e pré-clínicos com diabetes gestacional já era vasta nesta época. Com a parceria estabelecida e projeto definido, em 2016 passei a integrar o grupo de pesquisa “Diabetes e Gravidez - clínico e experimental” (Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu - FMB/UNESP), liderado pela Profa. Marilza Rudge. Foi neste ano que tive meu primeiro contato com a pesquisa básica, envolvendo a experimentação animal. Sem dúvidas, foi um dos maiores desafios da vida científica, mas com o apoio das professoras e o treinamento adequado, as dificuldades foram superadas. A pesquisa desenvolvida ao longo dos anos de graduação deu origem ao Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso, intitulado “Avaliação do efeito da prática de exercício em ambiente aquático sobre o estresse oxidativo em ratas prenhes”, apresentado em dezembro de 2017.

Devo destacar que a Profa. Patrícia Rossignoli e a Profa. Angélica Pascon foram as grandes incentivadoras para que eu escolhesse dar o próximo passo na minha formação: ingressar na pós-graduação. A Profa. Patrícia, com o seu olhar apurado, sempre me alertou em relação ao meu perfil para a carreira acadêmica e científica. A Profa. Angélica, minha grande inspiradora e referência como Fisioterapeuta em Saúde da Mulher, me mostrou que eu poderia unir minhas duas paixões: saúde da mulher e fisiologia do exercício.

Graças a elas e à parceria estabelecida em 2016, fui apresentada à Profa. Marilza Rudge, da Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu (FMB/UNESP), onde dei início

o Mestrado em Tocoginecologia no ano de 2018, no qual desenvolvi atividade de pesquisa pré-clínica junto ao Laboratório de Ciências Fisiológicas da FFC/UNESP campus de Marília e Laboratório de Matriz Extracelular (IBB/UNESP campus Botucatu), com foco em elucidar o papel do exercício aquático na morfologia dos músculos reto abdominal e estriado uretral de ratas prenhes diabéticas, sendo contemplada com bolsa de Mestrado FAPESP (Proc. nº 2018/03361-8). Os resultados obtidos neste trabalho foram publicados no periódico Scientific Reports (Qualis A2 na área Medicina III e Fator de Impacto 4.997) (Anexo 3). Além das atividades de pesquisa, ao longo dos 2 anos de Mestrado participei de atividades de docência (Estágio Supervisionado de Docência e Programa de Aperfeiçoamento à Docência no Ensino Superior - PAADES nas disciplinas de Fisiologia do Exercício e Bioquímica), sob supervisão da Profa. Patrícia Rossignoli; participei de congressos e eventos online, cursei disciplinas oferecidas pelo programa de pós-graduação, atuei como colaboradora em diversos projetos de pesquisa desenvolvidos no laboratório e coautora de artigos publicados em periódicos junto ao Diamater Study Group.

Com a vontade de continuar contribuindo para o avanço do conhecimento na área da Saúde da Mulher, defendi a Dissertação de Mestrado em fevereiro de 2020, com a matrícula efetivada no Doutorado em Tocoginecologia pela FMB/UNESP. Contudo, logo após o início do Doutorado, fomos atingidos pela pandemia de COVID-19, que resultou no fechamento das universidades e dos laboratórios por um período maior do que imaginávamos, limitando nossa atuação, especialmente na coleta de dados. Tal acontecimento desafiou nossa capacidade de adaptação, mas conseguimos superar e dar andamento à nossa proposta.

Ao longo dos 4 anos de Doutorado continuei desenvolvendo atividades de pesquisa pré-clínica junto ao Laboratório de Ciências Fisiológicas da FFC/UNESP campus de Marília e Laboratório de Matriz Extracelular (IBB/UNESP campus Botucatu), relacionadas ao meu projeto, mas também colaborando com outros trabalhos em andamento, cujos resultados vêm originando publicações junto ao Diamater Study Group (Anexos 1-10).

Além das atividades de pesquisa, tenho muito orgulho em destacar que o período de Doutorado foi marcado por uma das melhores experiências que pude ter: atuar como docente no ensino superior. Em março de 2021 iniciei minha trajetória como docente na Faculdade de Ensino Superior do Interior Paulista (FAIP - Marília,

SP) e, desde então, tive a oportunidade de ministrar diversas disciplinas, como Anatomia Humana, Eletrotermoterapia, Bioquímica e Biofísica, Fisiologia Humana, Avaliação cinético-funcional e, no ano de 2023, Fisioterapia em Urologia, Ginecologia e Obstetrícia, que é o foco de toda a minha formação, finalizando meu ciclo nesta faculdade. A partir de fevereiro de 2023, também me tornei docente das disciplinas Fisioterapia Aplicada às Disfunções Ginecológicas, Obstétricas e Urológicas I e II, na Faculdades Integradas de Bauru (FIB). Além de ter a experiência como docente nas disciplinas mencionadas, continuei realizando as atividades de estágio de docência na UNESP entre os anos de 2020 a 2023 no programa PAADES, na disciplina de Fisiologia do Exercício (Anexo 11), sob supervisão da Profa. Patrícia Rossignoli (que continua me encantando e inspirando com a sua didática impecável); no Estágio Supervisionado em Saúde da Mulher (Anexo 12) e na disciplina de Fisioterapia em Uroginecologia e Obstetrícia, ambas supervisionadas pela Profa. Angélica Pascon, que me proporcionou experiências únicas e enriquecedoras, especialmente na aplicação do conhecimento teórico à prática clínica baseada em evidências, e segue contribuindo, todos os dias, para o meu crescimento como fisioterapeuta, docente, pesquisadora e mulher.

Finalmente, ao longo dos 4 anos de Doutorado, também pude ter a experiência de avaliar trabalhos científicos de alunos de diversos cursos de graduação da UNESP, participando como avaliadora no Congresso de Iniciação Científica (CIC/UNESP) (Anexo 13), além de fazer parte da banca examinadora de mais de 20 trabalhos de conclusão de curso e de residência em diversas instituições, como UNESP, FAIP, FIB e FAMEMA (Anexos 14-21). Posso afirmar, sem dúvidas, que os últimos 4 anos foram fundamentais para uma formação acadêmica completa, vivenciando a pesquisa e a docência em toda a sua essência, sentindo os sabores de se fazer o que ama, enfrentando as dificuldades, gerenciando os problemas que surgiram e, acima de tudo, desenvolvendo um trabalho com ética, respeito, responsabilidade e comprometimento.

Seção 2

Contextualização

Avanços do conhecimento sobre miopatia diabética gestacional, incontinência urinária específica da gestação e papel do exercício como recurso terapêutico não-farmacológico: clínico e pré-clínico

Introdução

De acordo com a American Diabetes Association (ADA), a classificação do diabetes *mellitus* (DM) compreende o Diabetes tipo 1, Diabetes tipo 2, Diabetes *mellitus* gestacional (DMG) e outros tipos de diabetes (1).

O DM tipo 1 é caracterizado pela destruição das células- β pancreáticas, sendo desordem de origem autoimune que resulta na deficiência absoluta de insulina. A ausência de secreção de insulina leva ao estado de hiperglicemia, necessitando o uso de insulina para controle da doença. O diagnóstico do DM tipo 1 é mais comum em crianças, mas não descarta-se o desenvolvimento em indivíduos adultos (1).

O DM tipo 2 é o mais comum entre a população, correspondendo a 90-95% dos casos de diabetes. A hiperglicemia desenvolve-se gradualmente, devido a deficiência relativa de insulina e resistência periférica à insulina, cuja origem está relacionada a fatores como obesidade e sedentarismo, e comorbidades como hipertensão e dislipidemia (1). Portanto, é o tipo de diabetes que, a princípio, não requer uso de insulina para controle da hiperglicemia, mas sim de medicamentos anti-hiperglicemiantes e secretagogos.

Já o diabetes *mellitus* gestacional (DMG) é definido como qualquer grau de intolerância à glicose, diagnosticada pela primeira vez durante a gestação, sem qualquer diagnóstico de diabetes tipo 1 ou tipo 2 prévio à gestação (1) e está relacionado a diversas complicações materno-fetais, como risco aumentado de hipoglicemia neonatal, macrosomia fetal, aborto espontâneo e pré-eclâmpsia (2). O DMG é, geralmente, um indicativo de disfunção de células- β pancreáticas, o que predispõe a mãe a desenvolver diabetes, especialmente do tipo 2, após o parto (2).

Outros tipos específicos de diabetes podem ser desenvolvidos por outras causas, como defeitos genéticos na ação da insulina, induzidos por uso de medicamentos, doenças do pâncreas exócrino, secundárias a infecções e síndromes genéticas (1).

Condições fisiológicas da estrutura muscular esquelética

Para o entendimento da miopatia diabética gestacional, a compreensão da estrutura muscular em condições fisiológicas é fundamental.

O músculo esquelético é composto por vários tipos de tecido, como as células musculares, tecido nervoso, sangue e tecido conjuntivo que reveste o músculo. Externamente, os músculos são revestidos por uma camada de tecido conjuntivo denominada epimísio, enquanto os feixes individuais de fibras musculares são revestidos pelo perimísio, e cada fibra muscular é revestida pelo endomísio e, logo abaixo, pela membrana basal (3,4).

Cada fibra muscular individual consiste em um cilindro estreito e alongado que se estende por todo o comprimento do músculo. Diferentemente de outras células do organismo, as células musculares são multinucleadas e com aparência estriada. Abaixo da lâmina basal existe um grupo de células precursoras musculares chamadas células-satélite, que exercem papel central na regeneração e reparo muscular. No citoplasma da célula muscular estão localizadas as proteínas contráteis, as organelas celulares e as miofibrilas (3,4).

As miofibrilas são estruturas numerosas e filamentosas que compõem as fibras musculares, onde estão localizadas as proteínas contráteis do músculo, actina e miosina, que conferem a aparência estriada do músculo esquelético. As miofibrilas são subdivididas em sarcômeros, separados entre si pelas linhas Z. Os sarcômeros são compostos por uma faixa escura, denominada banda A, determinada pela presença dos filamentos de miosina, e por uma faixa clara, denominada banda I, determinada pela presença dos filamentos de actina. No centro do sarcômero é encontrada parte do filamento de miosina que não se sobrepõe ao filamento de actina, chamada de zona H (3-5) (Figura 1).

As numerosas miofibrilas são conectadas entre si por meio de canais membranosos, conhecidos como retículo sarcoplasmático, cuja função é o armazenamento de cálcio que será liberado para a contração muscular. Estendendo-se do sarcolema, passando pelo retículo sarcoplasmático e atravessando toda a fibra muscular encontram-se os túbulos transversos, cuja função é facilitar a propagação do potencial de ação e a abertura dos canais de cálcio, atuando diretamente em todo o processo que antecede a contração muscular (3,4).

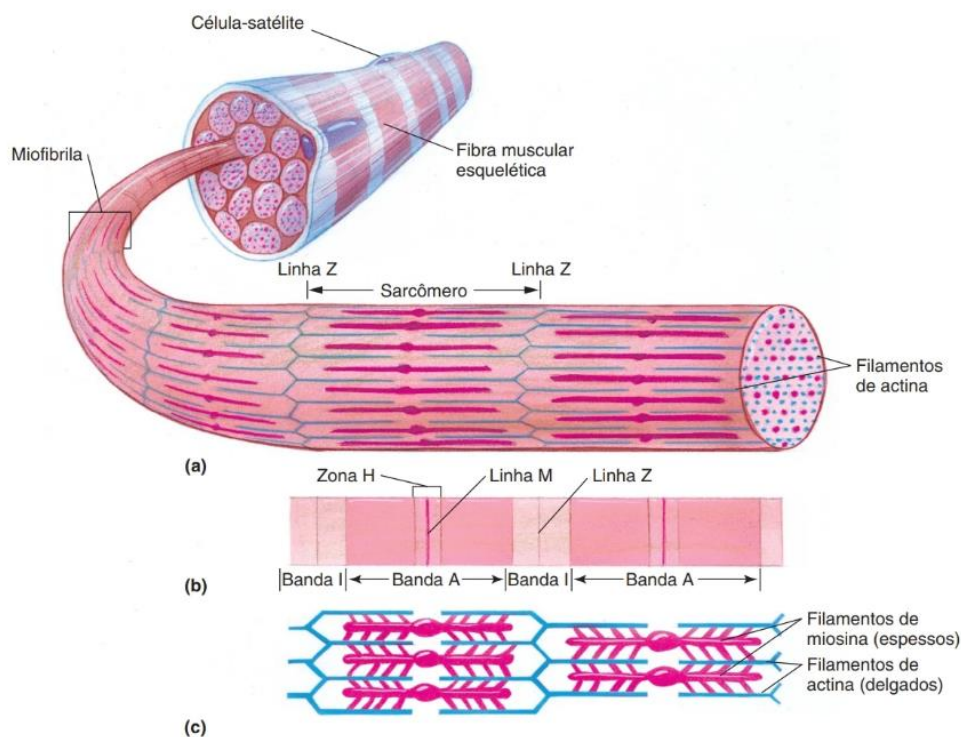


Figura 1: estrutura e organização do músculo esquelético. Fonte: Powers, 2017 (3).

As fibras musculares diferenciam-se pelas suas propriedades histológicas e bioquímicas. Portanto, podem ser divididas em duas categorias gerais: fibras lentas, de tipo I, e fibras rápidas, de tipo II.

As fibras musculares de tipo I têm características oxidativas, com amplo volume mitocondrial e circundadas por mais capilares comparadas às fibras tipo II. Estas características conferem às fibras de contração lenta alta capacidade de metabolismo aeróbio e alta resistência à fadiga. Em contrapartida, a produção de força e potência máximas geradas pelas fibras tipo I é menor comparada às fibras tipo II (3,4).

As fibras do tipo II são subdivididas em IIa e IIx. As fibras de tipo IIx têm alta capacidade glicolítica, com menor número de mitocôndrias e, portanto, menor capacidade aeróbica e menor resistência à fadiga. Entretanto, a alta quantidade de enzimas glicolíticas conferem alta capacidade anaeróbia. Diante de tais características, as fibras do tipo IIx são as que mais geram força e potência entre todos os tipos de fibras musculares. As fibras do tipo IIa são conhecidas como fibras intermediárias, e contêm características bioquímicas e de fadiga intermediárias entre as características das fibras de tipo IIx e I. Por esse motivo, teoricamente, as fibras de

tipo IIa podem ser vistas como fibras que exibem uma mistura de características das fibras de tipos I e IIx (3,4).

Anatomia e função do músculo reto abdominal

Anatomicamente, o músculo reto do abdome (MRA) localiza-se em toda a extensão da parede anterior do abdome, originando-se na superfície das costelas V-VII e no processo xifoide do esterno, e inserindo-se na sínfise púbica (6). O MRA é composto por fibras musculares de diferentes tamanhos, com mionúcleos localizados na periferia das fibras, e apresenta maior proporção de fibras rápidas em sua composição, sendo considerado músculo com característica glicolítica (7). Cada fibra muscular é envolta por colágeno, principalmente colágeno tipo I e III enquanto pequeno grupo de fibras é envolvido por uma fina camada de tecido conectivo (7,8).

Com ação de flexão da coluna vertebral e compressão do abdome para auxílio na defecação, na expiração forçada e na micção (6), o MRA desempenha ação sinérgica com os músculos do assoalho pélvico no mecanismo da continência urinária (9,10).

Estrutura e composição da uretra

Diferentemente do MRA, a uretra é composta por diferentes tecidos. Internamente, a uretra é formada pelo lúmen, que apresenta luz irregular e parcialmente colabada formada por epitélio estratificado pavimentoso e lâmina própria. Envolvendo a lâmina própria encontram-se duas camadas de músculo liso dispostas de forma longitudinal e circular, caracterizando a camada intermediária da uretra. Externamente, uma camada de fibras musculares estriadas, orientada circularmente, circunscreve a uretra ao longo de toda sua extensão (11) (Figura 2).

Em relação às fibras do músculo estriado uretral, sua composição é, predominantemente, de fibras rápidas (tipo II), localizadas em uma camada externa espessa, em toda a circunferência. Já as fibras lentas (tipo I) estão localizadas em fina camada interna, com fibras individuais e pequenas. Adicionalmente, fibras de colágeno tipo I e tipo III estão localizadas entre as fibras musculares estriadas e lisas (11).

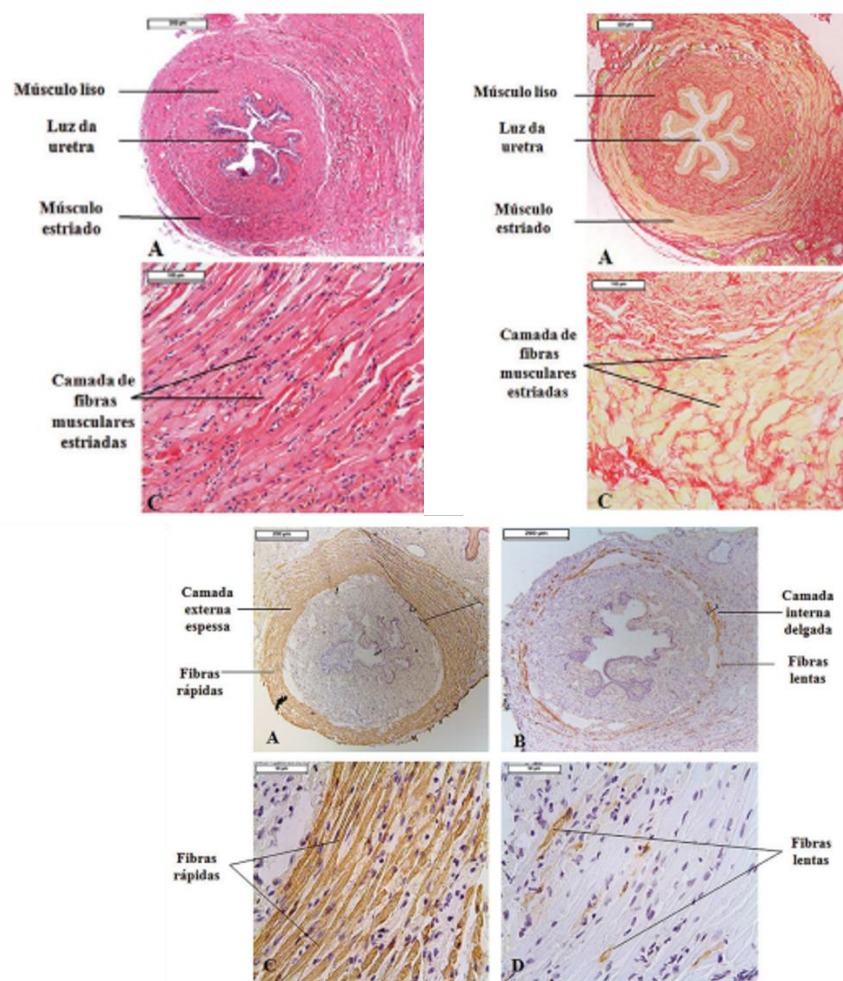


Figura 2: Estrutura e composição da uretra (A); Marcação de fibras de colágeno tipo I e tipo III na uretra (B); Marcação de fibras rápidas e lentas no músculo estriado da uretra (C). Fonte: Piculo et al., 2014 (11).

Caracterização da miopatia induzida pelo diabetes gestacional em modelos pré-clínicos

O grupo de pesquisa “Diabetes e Gravidez: Clínico e Experimental” investiga, desde 2006, a relação entre o DMG, disfunções musculares do assoalho pélvico (DMAP) e Incontinência Urinária Específica da Gestação (IU-EG). Sabe-se que o DMG está associado a diversas complicações materno-fetais (2), incluindo a incontinência urinária (IU) que ocorre pela primeira vez durante a gestação, definida como IU-EG (12,13).

Está evidenciado que a gestação é fator de risco independente para a ocorrência da IU, ou seja, há maior ocorrência de IU-EG, com chances aumentadas de recidiva dos episódios de IU em gestações subsequentes (12). Ao associar a gestação ao quadro de DMG, o estudo de Barbosa et al., 2011 mostrou aumento da

incidência de IU-EG e até 2 anos pós-parto cesárea em mulheres com DMG. Para se ter dimensão dos efeitos do diabetes na taxa de incidência de IU, 50.8% das mulheres diagnosticadas com DMG reportaram IU-EG e, destas, 44.4% reportaram IU 2 anos pós-parto, confirmando que existe relação entre DMG, IU, IU-EG e DMAP (13).

Está clara na literatura a relação entre DM tipo 1 e tipo 2 e alteração na estrutura, função e saúde muscular, condição denominada miopatia diabética (14,15). Em ambos os tipos de diabetes, a diminuição do tamanho e quantidade de miofibrilas, do conteúdo de glicogênio, do tamanho e número de mitocôndrias e diminuição da população de células satélite são as principais alterações encontradas no músculo esquelético (14,15), que resultam em mudanças no metabolismo muscular, ou seja, o músculo se torna metabolicamente inflexível e não consegue transitar facilmente entre a oxidação de gorduras e carboidratos na geração de energia em resposta à insulina, além de apresentar dificuldades no início do reparo e regeneração tecidual (15). Consequentemente, as alterações estruturais e metabólicas levam ao comprometimento da função muscular, incluindo a diminuição da força e da resistência à fadiga, comumente encontradas em pacientes diabéticos (14,15). Contudo, as evidências a respeito da fisiopatologia do DMG na miopatia induzida pelo diabetes gestacional (MiDG) ainda são pouco conhecidas.

Diante dos resultados clínicos de Barbosa et al., 2011 (13) e do pouco conhecimento a respeito da fisiopatologia do DMG na MiDG, especialmente em músculos envolvidos na continência urinária, nosso grupo de pesquisa iniciou a etapa de investigação translacional “*bench to bedside*”, que envolveu a realização de estudos pré-clínicos, com o objetivo de identificar alterações estruturais em músculos envolvidos na continência urinária, contribuindo para o avanço do conhecimento a respeito da fisiopatologia do DMG na MiDG e sua relação com a IU-EG. A investigação translacional foi iniciada em ratas prenhes com diabetes de intensidade grave (16) e moderada (17), comprovando que o diabetes e a prenhez alteram o músculo estriado esquelético e a matriz extracelular uretral.

Em relação ao diabetes grave (glicemia >300 mg/dL), o estudo do músculo estriado uretral evidenciou adelgaçamento, atrofia, desorganização e rompimento de fibras, associado à perda da localização anatômica normal das fibras rápidas e lentas e diminuição na proporção de fibras rápidas (Figura 3B) (16,18).

Alterações semelhantes foram encontradas no estudo de Piculo et al., 2014

(17), no qual o músculo estriado uretral foi estudado em condições de diabetes moderado (glicemia entre 120-300 mg/dL), evidenciando o adelgaçamento, atrofia, desorganização das fibras musculares, perda da localização anatômica normal dos tipos de fibras com co-localização, ou seja, fibras se distribuem desordenadamente entre si, e diminuição na proporção de fibras rápidas em relação às fibras lentas, com aumento da deposição de colágeno na área de músculo estriado e aumento no número de vasos sanguíneos (Figura 3).

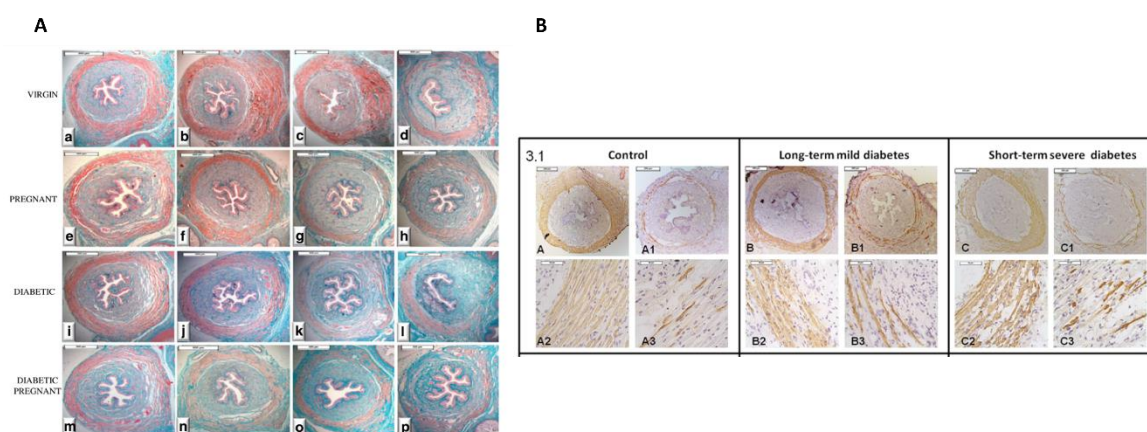


Figura 3: imagens representativas do aumento do depósito de colágeno no tecido uretral e diminuição de músculo estriado (A) e a co-localização e alteração na proporção de fibras rápidas e lentas (B).
Fonte: Piculo et al., 2014; Marini et al., 2017 (16,17).

A análise profunda e ampliada das alterações da matriz extracelular decorrentes da hiperglicemia, Marini et al., 2018 (19) demonstrou alteração na organização e distribuição de colágeno, que se apresentou em maior quantidade na área de músculo estriado, além do aumento da razão de colágeno tipo I/III e diminuição dos níveis de glicosaminoglicanas totais. Tais alterações sugerem que a atrofia muscular associada ao aumento de depósito de colágeno pode estar relacionada a um tecido mais rígido, alterando as propriedades biomecânicas da uretra, prejudicando o fechamento uretral e, consequentemente, a continência urinária (19,20), contribuindo, pelo menos em partes, para o entendimento do aumento da taxa de incidência de IU-EG diagnosticadas com DMG.

Os achados morfológicos na uretra foram o estímulo para a continuidade nas investigações, desta vez em outro músculo envolvido no mecanismo de continência urinária, o MRA, ainda em modelos pré-clínicos.

Vesentini et al., 2018 (7) demonstrou que também ocorrem alterações morfológicas no MRA de ratas prenhes. Em condições de diabetes grave foi

evidenciado aumento do número de fibras lentas e rápidas, enquanto no modelo de diabetes moderado foi detectado aumento do número de fibras lentas e diminuição do número de fibras rápidas (Figura 4). Ao contrário do que foi evidenciado no músculo estriado uretral, o MRA não apresentou diferença relacionada à área de colágeno, mas a própria adaptação da estrutura muscular observada frente à hiperglicemia pode contribuir para a MiDG.

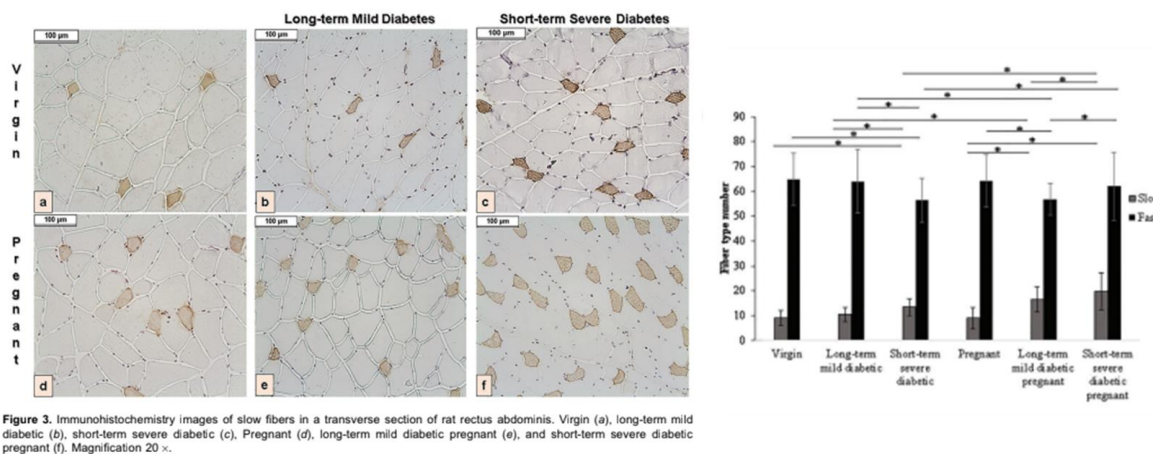


Figura 4: Achados morfológicos no músculo reto abdominal de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado e diabetes grave. Diminuição de fibras lentas e aumento de fibras rápidas mostradas nas figuras e gráfico. Fonte: Vesentini et al., 2018 (7).

Avanços do conhecimento sobre MiDG e IU-EG obtidos pelo DIAMATER - Projeto temático - FAPESP

Os achados pré-clínicos foram fundamentais para a consolidação do DIAMATER - Projeto Temático FAPESP (2016/01743-5), que teve como um dos principais objetivos caracterizar o perfil biomolecular da MiDG dos músculos do assoalho pélvico (MAP) e do MRA de gestantes com DMG e IU-EG, comparando com gestantes não DMG ou IU-EG (21) (Figura 5). O modelo conceitual, estabelecido da integração entre DMG, IUEG e MiDG tem a funcionalidade dos MAP e MRA como variáveis moderadoras que têm sido investigadas, buscando a consolidação da tríade DMG-IUEG-MiDG e sua potencial associação com a IU pós-parto (Figura 5).

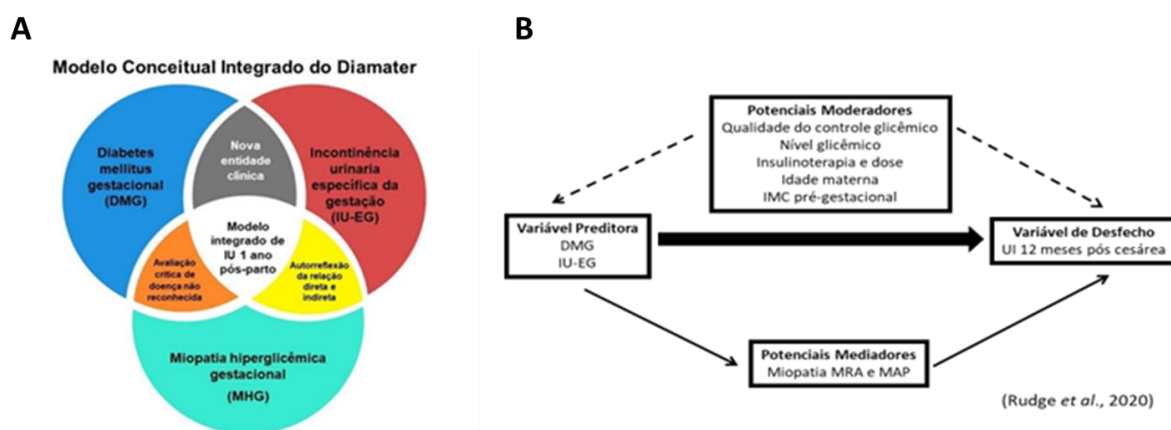


Figura 5: (A) Modelo conceitual do papel da integração entre DMG, IUEG e MRA-MAP miopatia como nova tríade na determinação da prevalência de IU e DMAP a longo prazo. (B) Variáveis Preditoras, Moderadoras, Mediadoras e de Desfecho. Rudge et al., 2020 (21).

É necessário destacar os principais achados clínicos do DIAMATER. Em relação às alterações estruturais do MRA de gestantes com DMG e IU-EG, a MiDG foi confirmada no estudo de Vesentini et al., 2020 (8), evidenciando importantes alterações morfológicas, como diminuição do número e da área de fibras rápidas, aumento do número e da expressão de fibras lentas, contudo diminuição da área deste tipo de fibra, e diminuição da área de colágeno. Tais alterações são semelhantes às alterações morfológicas encontradas em modelo pré-clínico (7,22) e podem contribuir para o desenvolvimento da IU-EG em gestantes com DMG.

Outros achados importantes foram as alterações na adaptação fisiológica dos MAP de gestantes com DMG no período entre 24-28 semanas e 34-48 semanas gestacional, observadas por meio da ultrassonografia tridimensional (3D) (23), adicionalmente às alterações funcionais evidenciadas, como diminuição da atividade de repouso dos MAP e em contrações sustentadas, tanto durante a gestação quanto 18-24 meses pós-parto (24,25), diminuição da contratilidade, distensibilidade e mobilidade dos MAP de gestantes com DMG (26), representando prejuízo da função dos MAP ao longo da gestação. As alterações estruturais e funcionais vêm acompanhadas de alterações moleculares, como diminuição da expressão de genes relacionados à estrutura/integridade muscular, síntese de proteínas e capacidade de regeneração muscular diante de danos, e alteração na manutenção e geração de energia pela glicose (27). Os achados morfológicos, moleculares, funcionais e ômicos evidenciados em gestantes com DMG, assim como em ratas prenhes diabéticas caracterizam a MiDG.

Neste sentido, a diminuição da atividade dos MAP, assim como a diminuição da expressão de genes importantes para manutenção da estrutura, função e saúde muscular em gestantes diagnosticadas com DMG, podem predispor ao desenvolvimento de DMAP e, conseqüentemente, ao desenvolvimento de IU-EG e IU pós-parto, sendo consistente com os achados clínicos de Barbosa et al., 2011 (13), no qual gestantes com DMG tiveram maior incidência de IU e DMAP 2 anos pós-parto.

Prática de exercício na reversão da MiDG

Diante dos resultados clínicos e pré-clínicos que têm sido evidenciados pelo grupo de pesquisa, ao longo de quase 20 anos de estudos, tornou-se fundamental a busca por recursos terapêuticos com potencial para prevenir ou reparar os danos ao MRA e MAP, causados pela MiDG. Neste sentido, é imprescindível o destaque à prática de exercícios físicos durante a gestação/prenhez, que passou a ser uma das vertentes de estudo do nosso grupo de pesquisa.

A literatura evidencia a importância da prática de exercício físico, independentemente do tipo de diabetes, para a melhora do controle glicêmico, da captação de glicose pelo músculo esquelético, da melhora da sensibilidade à insulina e do ganho de massa muscular, prevenindo os efeitos deletérios do diabetes na musculatura (28-30). Tanto o treino aeróbico quanto o resistido, realizados separadamente ou combinados, apresentam efeitos positivos no músculo esquelético, como ganho de força, resistência, aumento da quantidade e funcionalidade de mitocôndrias, diminuição do estresse oxidativo e prevenção de lesão celular, melhora da capacidade aeróbica e, conseqüentemente, melhora da qualidade de vida de indivíduos acometidos com diabetes tipo 1 e tipo 2 (28,30). Efeitos semelhantes também foram evidenciados em modelo animal, no qual ratos com diabetes tipo 2 apresentaram melhora nos níveis glicêmicos, diminuição de peso, diminuição dos níveis de substâncias pró-oxidantes e pró-inflamatórias, além de aumento do tamanho de fibras rápidas e lentas, indicando ganho de massa muscular (31).

Analisando os efeitos da prática de exercício, especificamente durante a gestação, é bem estabelecido o seu potencial para prevenir e tratar o DMG, visto que a prática regular de exercício físico promove o controle glicêmico por meio do aumento da sensibilidade à insulina, aumentando a captação de glicose pelo músculo esquelético (32-35).

Diferente do que se pensava até poucos anos atrás, exercícios aeróbicos podem ser praticados de maneira segura por gestantes com ou sem DMG (35,36), sendo exercícios em solo e aquático altamente recomendados (37,38). Tendo em vista que exercícios de alto impacto, com risco de cair e com riscos de traumas abdominais devem ser evitados, o exercício aquático se torna ideal para a gestante, além de se mostrar mais eficaz na prevenção do DMG e no controle glicêmico (36,38). Os principais *guidelines* recomendam que gestantes, diabéticas ou não, se exercitem, por no mínimo, 30 minutos, todos os dias da semana ou na maioria deles, atingindo, pelo menos, 150 minutos por semana de exercício físico de intensidade moderada (33-35,37).

Fato é que os efeitos do exercício na MiDG são pouco explorados, especialmente em relação às alterações já evidenciadas no MRA e no músculo estriado uretral. Somos pioneiro ao evidenciar a reversão da miopatia do MRA de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado, por meio da prática de exercício aquático durante a prenhez (39).

O MRA de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado submetidas ao exercício aquático apresentou aumento da área total de músculo, da área e diâmetro de fibras rápidas e lentas, além de diminuição da deposição de colágeno tipo I e da razão colágeno I/III, evidenciando que a prática de exercício durante os 21 dias de prenhez reverteu as alterações morfológicas no MRA, tornando-o semelhante ao MRA de ratas não diabéticas (39). Tais achados demonstram, pela primeira vez, a importância da prática de exercício na reversão da MiDG .

Potenciais mecanismos envolvidos na reversão da MiDG

A partir dos resultados evidenciados por Catinelli et al., 2022 (39), fundamentou-se a proposta do presente estudo, cujo objetivo é compreender quais foram os mecanismos acionados na reversão da miopatia diabética do MRA pela prática de exercício aquático durante a prenhez. O presente estudo também apresenta o efeito do exercício aquático na estrutura da uretra de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado, com o foco principal no músculo estriado uretral.

Para o entendimento dos mecanismos acionados na reversão da miopatia diabética do MRA pelo exercício aquático, é imprescindível destacar e explorar os mecanismos envolvidos na instalação da miopatia diabética. O estado inflamatório

crônico, caracterizado pelo aumento dos níveis de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, é comum em pacientes com qualquer tipo de diabetes (15). Níveis aumentados de TNF- α e IL-6 parecem estar envolvidos no desenvolvimento da resistência à insulina no músculo esquelético. Em conjunto com a secreção aumentada desses marcadores, independentemente da resistência à insulina no músculo esquelético, pode haver ativação de vias de sinalização de degradação de proteínas, ao mesmo tempo que ocorre prejuízo da síntese de proteínas, resultando em atrofia muscular (40,41).

Em mulheres com DMG existe aumento na secreção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, influenciado, em grande parte, pelos hábitos de vida adotados pela gestante, como alimentação desequilibrada e sedentarismo, que interferem no controle glicêmico. Além do prejuízo na saúde e função do músculo esquelético decorrente do estado inflamatório, a literatura evidencia que o aumento da secreção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias pode ter potencial para alterar a regulação central e periférica da micção, alterando diretamente a atividade do músculo detrusor, contribuindo para a ocorrência de IU-EG (42).

O estado de inflamação crônica desencadeado pelo diabetes também pode influenciar na diminuição do número e função das células satélite, estruturas definidas como células-tronco adultas específicas e abundantes no tecido muscular, que desempenham importante função na manutenção, crescimento, reparo e regeneração do músculo esquelético. Estas estruturas são anatomicamente caracterizadas por sua localização periférica, entre a lâmina basal e a membrana que separa as fibras musculares (43).

No músculo esquelético adulto e saudável, as células-satélite encontram-se em estado quiescente, ou seja, permanecem metabolicamente ativas, mas não se encontram em divisão. Há de se considerar que em resposta aos danos musculares ou ao exercício físico, as células-satélite são ativadas e podem iniciar o processo de proliferação, se renovando e diferenciando em novas fibras musculares maduras (43).

Em condições patológicas, como o diabetes tipo 1 e tipo 2, há mudanças no comportamento das células-satélite, como diminuição da capacidade proliferativa, impactando negativamente na regeneração muscular e, cronicamente, prejudicando a saúde e a função muscular (15,43). As células-satélite do músculo esquelético de pacientes diabéticos parecem, também, colaborar com a redução da capacidade de oxidação dos lipídeos, no aumento da secreção de citocinas pró-inflamatórias,

prejuízo no transporte de glicose e resistência à insulina (15).

Embora esteja claro o prejuízo da função das células satélite no diabetes, os mecanismos que levam a tal alteração ainda não estão totalmente elucidados. O estresse oxidativo e os fatores inflamatórios são os principais mecanismos envolvidos, revelando que o acúmulo de espécies reativas de oxigênio e a secreção aumentada de citocinas pró-inflamatórias contribuem para o prejuízo na função das células satélite, especificamente no processo de proliferação e diferenciação em fibras musculares maduras (43).

A alteração no metabolismo muscular também parece estar envolvida na instalação da miopatia diabética, considerando que alterações morfológicas estão relacionadas a alterações bioenergéticas no músculo esquelético. A estrutura, função e atividade oxidativa mitocondrial participam ativamente deste processo (44).

A literatura revela que o músculo esquelético de pacientes com DM tipo 1 apresenta capacidade oxidativa diminuída, mesmo sem alterações no número, tamanho e densidade de mitocôndrias, contribuindo para o estabelecimento de alterações morfológicas no músculo esquelético, visto que a desregulação metabólica representa uma das primeiras alterações musculares decorrentes da hiperglicemia intracelular (44). Além disso, a diminuição crônica da capacidade oxidativa mitocondrial pode resultar em aumento do influxo da enzima lactato desidrogenase, o que possivelmente estaria relacionado ao aumento da liberação de citocinas pró-inflamatórias (14).

Alterações mitocondriais também foram evidenciadas em indivíduos com DM tipo 2, caracterizadas por diminuição do número de mitocôndrias intermiofibrilares, tamanho e atividade mitocondrial (15,45).

A literatura também evidencia alterações específicas do DMG nos marcadores mitocondriais no MRA de gestantes. Boyle et al., 2014 (46) mostrou diminuição da expressão de proteínas relacionadas à função e biogênese mitocondrial, bem como diminuição na atividade de enzimas específicas envolvidas nas etapas da fosforilação oxidativa, sugerindo que há alteração na capacidade oxidativa do músculo esquelético decorrente do DMG. Tal alteração pode ser fator determinante para a excessiva intolerância à glicose na gestação (46). Vale ressaltar que não há estudos clínicos e pré-clínicos que utilizam medidas diretas a respeito da quantidade e do tamanho mitocondrial no MRA em condições de DMG, tornando fundamental esta investigação.

Fica evidente que os mecanismos explorados na presente revisão podem contribuir diretamente para a instalação da MiDG no MRA e MAP. O diabetes tem papel determinante no aparecimento de alterações específicas no ambiente muscular, como a alteração na estrutura, função e atividade mitocondrial, o estabelecimento do estado inflamatório crônico e a diminuição da população de células-satélite. A comunicação entre os mecanismos citados resulta em alterações morfológicas previamente conhecidas no músculo esquelético, como atrofia muscular, alteração na proporção dos tipos de fibras, aumento do depósito de colágeno e, conseqüentemente, alterações na função muscular. Até o momento não há evidências sobre a atuação destes mecanismos especificamente na MiDG no MRA.

Considerando os benefícios da prática de exercício físico durante a gestação (25-31) e seu papel na reversão da miopatia diabética evidenciados, até o momento, por meio de análises morfológicas (39), é imprescindível o entendimento do potencial de atuação do exercício sobre os mecanismos destacados.

Os exercício aeróbico e resistido, ferramentas não farmacológicas muito importantes no tratamento do diabetes, exercem efeitos significativos na redução do estado inflamatório sistêmico e no músculo esquelético DM tipo 2, reduzindo os níveis de citocinas pró-inflamatórias, como TNF- α , IL-6 e IL-1 β , e elevando os níveis de marcadores anti-inflamatórios, como a IL-4 e IL-10 (33,40,41), inibindo as vias de degradação muscular e ativando vias relacionadas à síntese de proteínas, contribuindo para o ganho muscular (40). Adicionalmente, o exercício atua como protetor do quadro de resistência à insulina mediado pelo TNF-alfa (47).

Os efeitos benéficos da prática de exercício na atenuação do estado inflamatório crônico se estendem também para indivíduos com DM tipo 1, contudo mesmo após 12 semanas de treinamento combinado (exercício aeróbico e resistido) o músculo esquelético ainda apresentou alterações nos marcadores de função mitocondrial, de estado pró-inflamatório e nos marcadores de crescimento/atrofia muscular, mostrando que a capacidade de adaptação muscular ao exercício é reduzida em indivíduos com DM tipo 1 (48).

Embora os benefícios da prática de exercício serem consistentes a respeito da diminuição do estado inflamatório no músculo de pacientes diabéticos, não há evidências sobre o impacto da prática de exercício nos marcadores inflamatórios em qualquer músculo esquelético de gestantes com DMG e sobre o impacto da prática

de exercício aquático durante a prenhez nos marcadores inflamatórios no MRA de ratas com diabetes moderado.

O exercício também tem potencial para modular as alterações no número e ativação das células satélite. A literatura aponta que a prática de exercício físico, aguda ou crônica, eleva o número de células satélite no músculo esquelético humano e em modelos animais (49). Em adultos sedentários foi evidenciado o aumento do número de células satélite em fibras tipo I, acompanhado por aumento do número de núcleos e hipertrofia deste tipo de fibra após a prática de exercício aeróbico (50). A prática de exercício resistido apresentou efeitos semelhantes à prática de exercício aeróbico, aumentando o número de células satélite em fibras tipo I (51) e tipo II (52), demonstrando forte relação entre o número de células satélite e o aumento da área de secção transversa de fibras tipo II (51).

Em condições patológicas, como DM tipo 1 e tipo 2, no qual há prejuízo no número e função de células satélite, as evidências são limitadas e pouco foi elucidado sobre o papel do exercício físico nesta estrutura fundamental para a regeneração muscular. A literatura aponta que a prática de exercício aumenta o número de células satélite (53) e a expressão de marcadores que indicam ativação das células satélite no músculo esquelético de ratos diabéticos, revertendo a disfunção induzida pelo diabetes (49,53,54). É válido ressaltar que não há estudos a respeito do impacto da prática de exercício durante a gestação no número e função de células satélite em qualquer músculo estriado esquelético, o que torna a presente proposta o primeiro trabalho a analisar tal marcador no MRA de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado.

A prática de exercício também exerce efeito sobre a estrutura, função e atividade mitocondrial. A prática de exercício aeróbico de moderada ou alta intensidade atua na melhora da capacidade aeróbica do músculo esquelético, acompanhada de aumento da atividade da enzima citrato sintase e de enzimas relacionadas ao complexo da cadeia respiratória mitocondrial (55,56), além aumentar o número de mitocôndrias e os marcadores de biogênese mitocondrial (55,57). O aumento do número de mitocôndrias é acompanhado pela diminuição de seu volume em relação ao tamanho do citoplasma, indicando que estas estruturas estão “diluídas” no músculo. Esta característica está relacionada ao aumento da área de secção transversa do músculo e ganho de força (58).

Em condições patológicas, como o diabetes, os efeitos da prática de exercício

são similares àqueles observados pela prática de exercício por indivíduos não diabéticos, sendo o exercício capaz de modular a quantidade de mitocôndrias e a sua função, resultados evidenciados pelo aumento da expressão de proteínas relacionadas à biogênese e atividade mitocondrial (57,59,60). Os efeitos da prática de exercício aquático durante a gestação sobre a estrutura e atividade mitocondrial no músculo esquelético, em condição de DMG, são desconhecidos, o que torna o presente estudo inédito ao analisar estes aspectos no MRA de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado.

A partir dos avanços do conhecimento apresentados na presente contextualização, o estudo proposto é pioneiro ao analisar os mecanismos acionados na reversão da miopatia do MRA de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado, com foco na análise de células-satélite, do perfil inflamatório e da estrutura e atividade mitocondrial. A expansão do estudo para a investigação do potencial do exercício para reversão das alterações morfológicas induzidas pelo diabetes na uretra também reforça o ineditismo desta proposta, representando o avanço do conhecimento acerca do exercício como uma das principais propostas de tratamento para a MiDG, com potencial para subsidiar pesquisas clínicas em andamento pelo nosso grupo de pesquisa, o Diamater Study Group.

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Seção 3

Artigos

Artigo 1

Artigo em elaboração de acordo com as normas do periódico “Scientific Reports”, FI: 4.997.

Swimming exercise-induced reversal of diabetic myopathy mediated by myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations, but not anti-inflammatory mechanisms, in diabetic pregnant rats

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Abstract

Previously in preclinical study, we demonstrated the Diabetic-induced Myopathy (DiM) reversal through swimming exercise (SE) in diabetic pregnant rats. However, the role of muscle stem cells (MuSCs) quantity, mitochondria number and size, citrate synthase activity, as well as plasma levels and muscle gene expression of TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-1 β driving in this phenomenon is poorly defined. Mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats' model was obtained by a subcutaneous injection of 100 mg/kg streptozotocin on the first day of life in Wistar female newborns. At 90 days of life, after mating, the rats were allocated to remain sedentary or exercised. The SE protocol started at gestational day 0 and consisted of 60 min/day for 6 days/week in a period of 20 days in a swim tunnel. On gestational day 21, blood samples, RAM and soleus muscle were obtained to the study of fast and slow-twitch fibers, MuSCs number, mitochondria biogenesis and inflammation. The Dex group showed decreased number of fast and slow- fiber type. Also, SE increased MuSC number and MuSCs/myonuclei ratio in Dex group. Regarding mitochondrial biogenesis, SE increased mitochondria area and number in Dex group and restored citrate synthase activity in Dex group, in contrast with the increased in Dsed group. In addition, the Dex group exhibited increased MuSCs/fiber ratio and myonuclei/fiber ratio, and increased mitochondria number/fiber and mitochondria area/fiber ratio, with a positive relationship between mitochondria number and fiber in Dex group. Regarding inflammation, no difference was found in the gene expression and quantification of TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β in both RAM and plasma. Our results reveal a new combined effect of an increase in MuSCs number and mitochondrial number and area induced by SE, as well as citrate synthase activity restoration. Along with our previous findings, we suggest that myogenesis and mitochondria biogenesis are more likely to underline the phenomenon of RAM reversal in diabetic pregnant rats which may also imply the important role of SE in this process. These findings provide insight to aid in translating this discovery into therapeutics. Further studies are necessary to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the GDM-induced long-term consequences.

Introduction

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is increasingly prevalent globally, emerging as one of the most common complications during pregnancy¹. While research on GDM complications has primarily focused on kidney and cardiovascular issues, as well as neuropathy, it is important to recognize that skeletal muscle health is notably affected by diabetes mellitus (DM)². A novel chronic complication of type 2 diabetes *mellitus* (T2DM) is the damage and degeneration of the skeletal muscle, which is attributed to the extended survival of patients with T2DM^{3,4}.

It has been shown that DM induces atrophy⁵⁻⁷, fiber-type transition from

oxidative to glycolytic^{8,9}, and impaired energy metabolism in skeletal muscle^{10,11}. These alterations result in skeletal muscle dysfunction, such as muscle weakness and exercise intolerance^{7,12}.

Alike to DM, GDM can lead to a shift in muscle fiber phenotype from fast-twitch to slow-twitch, resulting in skeletal muscle atrophy, weakness, and increased collagen deposition^{13–18} with similar muscle injury in pelvic floor muscle (PFM)^{13–15,19–22} and rectus abdominis muscle (RAM)^{16–18}. These muscle injuries, known as Diabetic-induced Myopathy (DiM), are significant contributors to muscle wasting in women with GDM. Moreover, this underappreciated diabetic complication can greatly affect the quality of life for women with GDM, potentially leading to pregnancy-specific urinary incontinence (PS-UI) and long-term urinary incontinence (long-UI)^{18,23,24}.

Previous preclinical research has provided evidence that the RAM DiM is similar in diabetic pregnant rats^{16–18}. In addition, swimming exercise (SE) may have a therapeutic effect in reversing RAM DiM in pregnant rats. The RAM of diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE exhibited notable improvements, including increased muscle area, enlargement of fast and slow fiber area and diameter, as well as reduced deposition of type I collagen and a lower type I/III collagen ratio²⁵. These unprecedented finding resemble the morphological and extracellular matrix profile observed in non-diabetic RAM.

Currently, the mechanisms underlying this pathophysiology have not been reported. It is worth mentioning that diabetes leads to alterations in the mechanisms involved in muscle regeneration. The decrease in the number and function of muscle stem cells (MuSCs) in diabetes affects myogenesis^{26–29} and play a major role on the fate of the affected muscle cells by transmuting them to a fibrogenic or connective tissue profile³⁰. In addition, decrease in mitochondrial biogenesis^{31–35} and increased levels and expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β ^{2,30,31,36}, are evidenced in diabetic skeletal muscle. These findings suggest MuSCs and mitochondria dysfunction, as well as inflammation, as potential mechanisms for muscle atrophy and increased collagen deposition in diabetes.

Nevertheless, the utilization of exercise stands out as a highly effective therapeutic approach, well-documented for its ability to enhance both the quantity and functionality of MuSCs as evidenced in numerous studies^{27,37–39}. Concurrently, exercise promotes a significant improvement in skeletal muscle oxidative capacity,

characterized by heightened activity of aerobic metabolism enzymes and an increase in mitochondrial content^{40–42}. Moreover, exercise exhibits remarkable potential in mitigating both systemic and skeletal muscle inflammation while concurrently bolstering protein synthesis and tempering muscle degradation signaling pathways^{43–45}. This multifaceted effect include the activation and proliferation of MuSCs improving myogenesis, along with enhancements in mitochondrial quantity and function, coupled with a controlled inflammatory response. These mechanisms collectively may attenuate factors associated with DiM, resulting in notable increases in muscle cross-sectional area and oxidative capacity^{31,46–48}. This suggests a significant enhancement in the muscle's regenerative capacity.

While extensive literature addresses the muscle mass loss and subsequent weakness observed in DiM, there exists a crucial gap in understanding the specific mechanisms underlying the reversal of DiM during pregnancy in a hyperglycemic environment through SE.

We aim to delve into the intricacies of the RAM atrophy within a hyperglycemic milieu in pregnant rats, shedding light on the SE-activated mechanisms involved in muscle recovery. Therefore, this study endeavors to expand the characterization of the reversal of RAM DiM in pregnant rats and to explore the SE-induced recovery mechanisms by examining myogenesis (MuSCs and myonuclei quantity), mitochondrial adaptations (mitochondria number, mitochondria size and citrate synthase activity) and inflammation (plasma levels and muscle gene expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-1 β). We hope to find potential therapeutic routes to rescue adverse pregnancy outcomes in diabetes.

Material and methods

Ethics and Animals

The protocol of this preclinical study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, São Paulo State University (UNESP), in accordance with Brazilian Council for Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA) (protocol registration number 1365/2020). The study is reported in accordance with the Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments (ARRIVE) guidelines.

Female and male Wistar rats obtained from ANILAB were housed in a facility

with constant temperature ($22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$) and humidity ($55\pm 5\%$) on a controlled 12h light–12h dark cycle with food and water ad libitum, in individual plastic cages during all experimental protocol.

Study protocol

A few years ago, we fully described the generation of a mild hyperglycemic pregnancy (MHP) rats model^{13,15,16,18,25,49}. Furthermore, we also demonstrated that SE intervention during whole pregnancy in diabetic rats reversed the RAM DiM²⁵. In this sense, the generation of MHP rats model during pregnancy with subcutaneously injection of Streptozotocin (STZ) (Sigma®) (100 mg/kg) in the first day of life, mating and diagnosis of MHP were described in previous studies^{25,49,50} and summarized in figure 1A.

Swimming exercise protocol

A total of 52 rats were included. The rats were randomized into four experimental groups, according to sedentary lifestyle or SE and to diabetes or non-diabetes: Non-Diabetic Sedentary (NDsed) (n=13), Non-Diabetic Exercised (NDex) (n=13), Diabetic Sedentary (Dsed) (n=13) and Diabetic Exercised (Dex) (n=13). Dex is the study group and the other three (NDsed, NDex and Dsed) are control groups²⁵.

The swimming exercise protocol was based on previous studies^{25,50} and considered to be a moderate intensity exercise protocol⁵⁰. The exercised animals were exposed to water daily temperature $31\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 6 days/week, from gestational day 0 until gestational day 20 on a pool at a depth of 40 cm at water. The first training session started with 20 minutes, progressively increasing 10 minutes/day until 60 minutes. The sedentary rats were exposed to water daily for 15 minutes, at a depth of 10 cm at water temperature $31\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 6 days/week, from gestational day 0 until gestational day 20, aiming not to promote physiological adaptations from exercise practice.

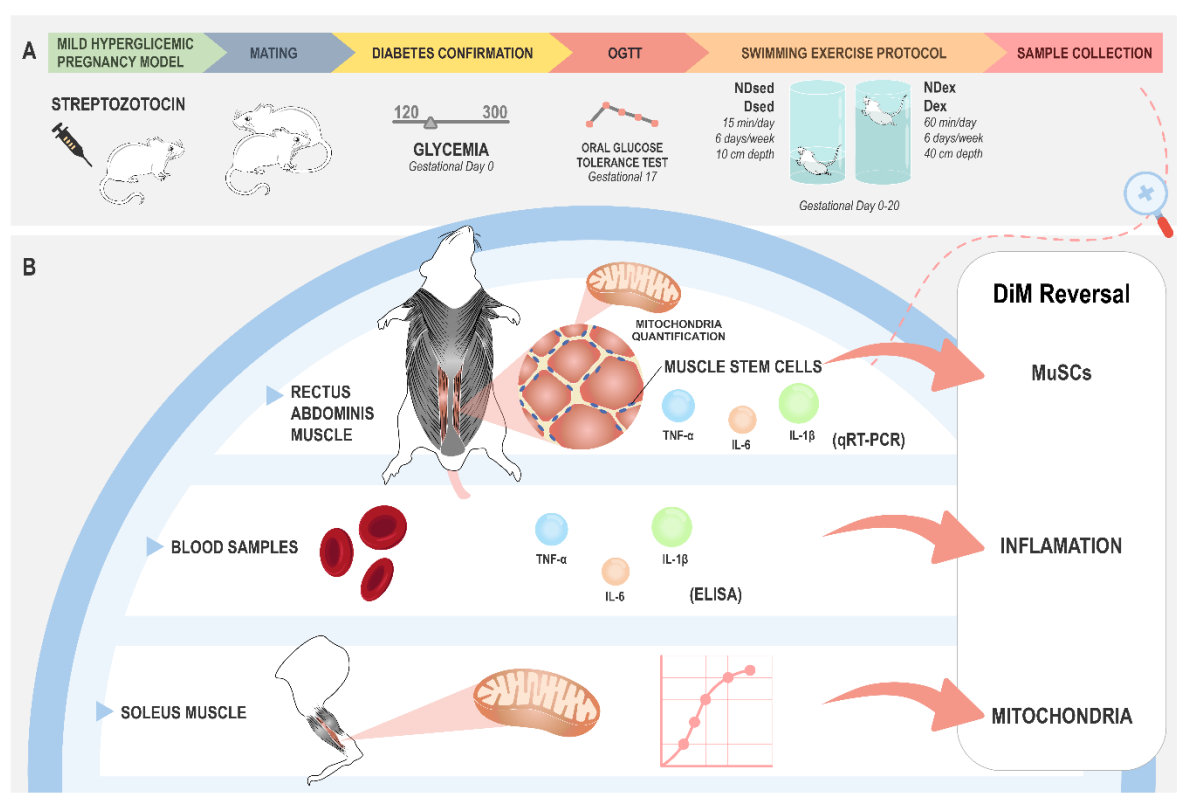


Figure 1. (A) Generation of MHP rats model during pregnancy: STZ subcutaneously injection in the first day of life to induce diabetes and subcutaneous injection of citrate buffer for non-diabetic group; the mating period; confirmation of hyperglycemia during pregnancy and the swimming exercise protocol. **(B)** Muscle and blood samples obtention and mechanisms underlying the reversal of DiM through the SE in diabetic pregnant rats: Muscle stem cells and myonuclei analysis as a marker of myogenesis, mitochondrial adaptations either in RAM and soleus muscle and quantification of plasma pro-inflammatory markers and gene expression of pro-inflammatory markers in the RAM.

Sample collection and lab analysis

On gestational day 21 the dams were euthanized by sodium thiopental injection (Thiopentax, Brazil, 120 mg/kg dose) and a C-section was performed. Maternal blood samples were obtained from cardiac puncture and immediately centrifuged in heparinized tubes for 10 minutes at 3000 rpm at 4°C. The supernatant was collected and stored at -80°C for further analysis of inflammatory markers (TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β).

Then, an abdominal incision was performed for RAM sample collection. The lower third on the right side of RAM was exposed, dissected, and removed for immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry staining, real-time PCR and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). For immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry analysis the samples were immersed in neutral 10% buffered

formaldehyde for 24 hours, transferred to 70% alcohol and maintained at room temperature and then embedded in paraffin. For real-time PCR the RAM samples were collected and immediately stored at -80°C. For TEM analysis the RAM samples were cut in small strips and immediately immersed in Karnovsky fixative. Also, the soleus muscle was obtained and immediately stored at -80°C for the analysis of citrate synthase activity as a biomarker of intact mitochondria and aerobic metabolism activity. Figure 1B summarizes the samples obtention and mechanisms underlying the reversal of DiM through the SE in diabetic pregnant rats: Muscle stem cells and myonuclei analysis in the RAM as a marker of myogenesis, mitochondrial biogenesis either in RAM and soleus muscle, quantification of plasma pro-inflammatory markers and gene expression of pro-inflammatory markers in the RAM.

Fast and slow-twitch fiber analysis

To expand the characterization of the reversal of RAM DiM in pregnant rats by SE, immunohistochemistry analysis was performed to stain fast and slow fiber types in the RAM, using the same protocol as in Catinelli et al., 2022²⁵. The slow-twitch and fast-twitch muscle fibers were analyzed using a light microscope (Olympus Corporation®/BX41TF coupled with DP25-4 digital camera) and 25 sections/group (5 animals/group, 5 sections/animal) were selected to quantify the number of fast-twitch and slow-twitch muscle fibers, as well as the fiber area using CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) image analysis software (20x magnification). The results about fiber type area were already published by our study group²⁵.

MuSCs analysis and myonuclei as markers of myogenesis

Immunofluorescence analysis was used to stain MuSCs and myonuclei in the RAM. The 4-µm-thick sections were cut in microtome. Sections were deparaffinized and incubated with antigenic recovery for 20 minutes in a pressure cooker. After washing the sections in distilled water and phosphate buffer saline (PBS), endogenous fluorescence was blocked using sodium borohydride (0,02g/mL of distilled water) for 3 minutes on the cut. The sections were again washed and covered with PBS while the primary antibody was prepared in the dark. The sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibody against Pax7 conjugated with AlexaFluor 488 (Santa Cruz, Monoclonal, IGG1, SANT-SC81648AF488, 1:300) diluted in bovine serum albumin

(BSA) 3% to stain MuSCs. After incubation the sections were washed for three times of five minutes with PBS and incubated with Vecta Shield conjugated with DAPI nuclear staining. Immunofluorescence slides were analyzed using a fluorescence microscope. 40 sections/group (5 samples/group, 8 sections/sample) were selected to quantify the number of satellite cells and myonuclei using CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) image analysis software (20x magnification).

Mitochondrial adaptations

In the present study mitochondrial biogenesis was analyzed by TEM and citrate synthase activity.

TEM: The samples processing and the obtention of the ultra-thin sections were described previously²⁵. TEM analysis was performed to quantify mitochondrial size and number. To quantify mitochondria, 8 sections/sample containing the intermyofibrillar area were acquired at $\times 4800$ magnification (Philips CM 100). Blinded quantification of mitochondrial size (mean area, μm^2), distribution (number per μm^2) was achieved using ImageJ software by manually outlining mitochondria and converting to actual size using a calibration grid.

Citrate synthase activity assay: Citrate synthase activity occurs in the mitochondrial matrix, which represent mitochondria well-functioning and also plays an important role in oxidative metabolism, being considered an important biomarker of the effectiveness of aerobic exercise and intact mitochondria⁵¹. The quantification of citrate synthase activity was performed in the soleus muscle due to its predominantly oxidative characteristic. Frozen soleus muscles samples were homogenized with lysis solution. Supernatants were used to the determination of citrate synthase (CS) activity and total protein content (n=10/group). The steps for determining enzymatic activity included the preparation and pipetting into a microplate solution of DTNB, acetyl-CoA, sample supernatant, tris 75 mM Ph 8,0 and oxaloacetate. The reaction was read spectrophotometrically on a microplate reader (412 nm) (EON, BioTek Instruments, SN140501A) at 25°C immediately after the mixture and 1, 2 and 3 minutes after the mixture and calculated the mean variation. All assays were performed in duplicate. All activities were normalized to the total protein content and to CS activity of each sample and expressed relative to the mean.

Inflammation

Quantification of plasma pro-inflammatory cytokines: The plasma stored at -80°C ($n=10/\text{group}$) was used for the assay of inflammatory markers (TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β). Rat-IL-1 β ELISA kit (Elabscience, E-EL-R0012), Rat IL-6 ELISA kit (Elabscience, E-EL-R0015) and Rat TNF- α ELISA kit (Elabscience, E-EL-R2856) were used according to the manufacturer specifications.

Quantitative real time PCR (qRT-PCR): In addition to the quantification of inflammatory markers in plasma, the gene expression of TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β was performed in the RAM. Total RNA extraction from RAM samples ($n=5$ samples/group) was performed using Trizol® reagent (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). All procedures were standardized and conducted according to the manufacturer's protocol. Total RNA samples were quantified in a NanoDrop One spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA, USA) and their integrity evaluated by capillary electrophoresis in a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA), with all samples having 260/280 nm and 260/230 nm ratios above 1.8 and RNA integrity numbers (RIN) > 7.0 . Reverse transcription (RT) was performed on total RNA using a high-capacity cDNA reverse transcription kit (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA), as per the manufacturer's instructions. The cDNA products were used as a template for qRT-PCR. RT-PCR was performed in a StepOnePlus instrument (Applied Biosystems) using the PowerUp SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's protocol, in a final volume of 10 μL . Primers (Table 1) were obtained from Invitrogen targeting TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β . The final concentration of each primer was set within 300 to 700 nM based on prior optimization, achieving $>80\%$ efficiency without off-target amplification, based on melting curve analysis. Relative expression was calculated using the $\Delta\Delta\text{CT}$ normalized to the mean of the endogenous controls ACTB, HPRT1 and RPL-26. Reactions were performed in triplicate.

Table 1: Primers sequence for use in real-time PCR assays.

Target mRNA	Primer sequence	Final [] (nM)
TNF- α (F)	CCCAGCCAGTCAGATCTTCTCGAA	700
TNF- α (R)	CTGGTTATCTCTCAGCTCCACGCCATT	700
IL-6 (F)	TCTCCACAAGCGCCTTCG	700
IL-6 (R)	CTCAGGGCTGAGATGCCG	700
IL-1 β (F)	TCCCCAGCCCTTTTGTGA	700
IL-1 β (R)	TTAGAACCAATGTGGCCGTG	700
ACTB (F)	ATTGCCGACAGGATGCAGAA	300
ACTB (R)	CGCTCAGGAGGAGCAATGAT	300
Rpl26 (F)	CGAGTCCAGCGAGAGAAGG	400
Rpl26 (R)	GCAGTCTTTAATGAAAGCCGTG	400
HPRT1 (F)	GCGAAAGTGGAAGCCAAGT	400
HPRT1 (R)	GCCACATCAACAGGACTCTTGTA	400

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyzes were performed with GraphPad Prism® v.8.0 software. Comparisons of measurements between individual groups were made using multiple comparisons with Student *t*-test. Pearson's correlation was used in the comparison for number of mitochondria and fiber area and number of mitochondria and fiber diameter. For all statistical comparisons $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

SE reduced the fiber number in parallel with an increase in the fiber area and diameter

Immunohistochemical analysis showed lower total fiber number, fast-twitch and slow-twitch fiber number in the Dex group compared with NDsed group. In addition, Dex group also showed lower total fiber number and fast-twitch fiber number

compared with Dsed and NDex groups (Figure 2). In parallel, fast and slow-twitch fiber area and diameter were higher in Dex group compared with NDsed group (data already published in Catinelli et al., 2022²⁵). The effect of SE on fast and slow-twitch fibers is schematically represented in Figure 3.

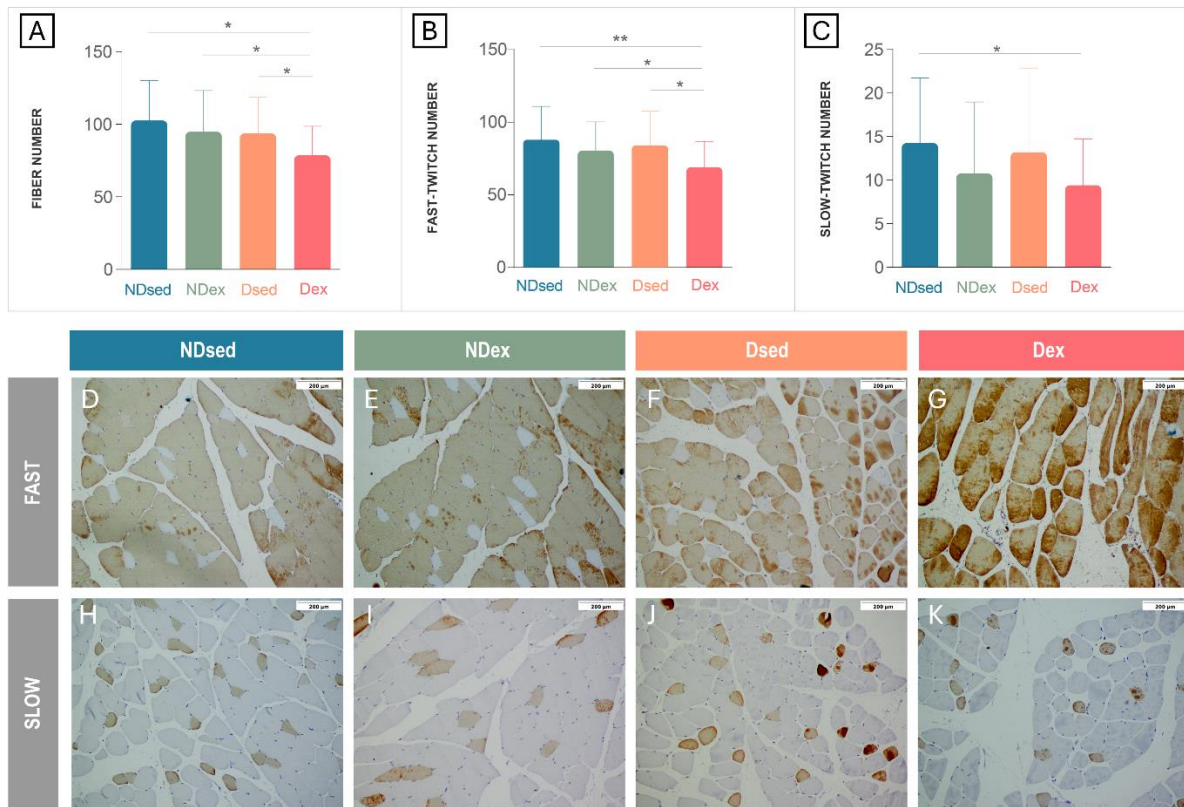


Figure 2: Graphs representing fiber number (A), fast-twitch fiber number (B) and slow twitch fiber number (C). Representative images of the immunohistochemical sections of rat rectus abdominis muscle (RAM), obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>). RAM samples were stained with fast-twitch fiber (D-G) and slow-twitch fiber (H-K) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Values are means±S.D (n=5/group. *p<0.05; **p<0.01). Scale bar: 200μm. Magnification: 20x.

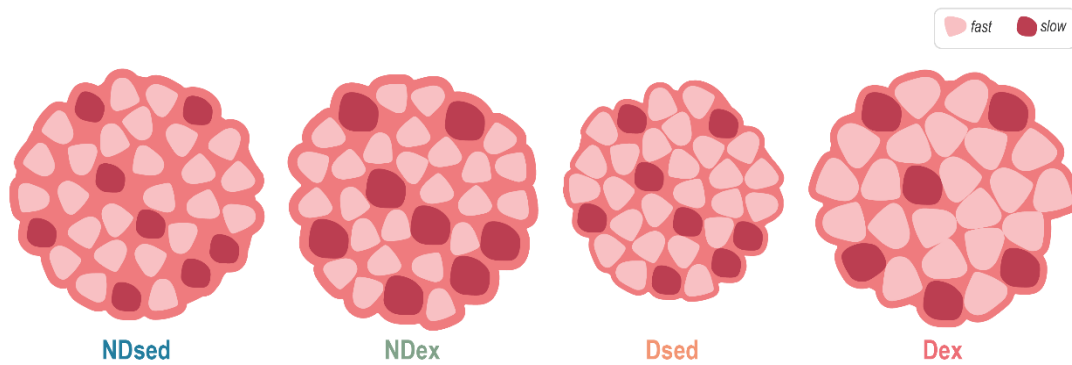


Figure 3: Schematic representation of SE effect on fast and slow-twitch fibers, demonstrated by higher area and diameter of fast and slow-twitch fibers and lower number of fast and slow-twitch fibers in Dex group. RAM muscle atrophy was also demonstrated in Dsed group by lower total muscle area and lower fiber diameter.

SE induces myogenesis in diabetic pregnant rats

The activation, proliferation and differentiation of MuSCs characterizes myogenesis, which result in the formation of new myofibers⁵². In the present study, myogenesis was assessed by MuSCs and myonuclei number.

The immunofluorescence analysis highlighted a higher MuSCs number in Dex group compared with Dsed group, presenting a similar profile to the NDsed group (Figure 4A, Q-S), in contrast with lower MuSCs number in Dsed group compared with NDsed group (Figure 4A, M-O). This finding indorses the involvement of MuSCs number in the reversal of DiM. In contrast, the myonuclei number remained unchanged after SE in Dex group compared with the other three control groups (NDsed, NDex and Dsed) (Figure 4B, D, H, L, P). In the meantime, it was observed that the myonuclei number/MuSCs number ratio of diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE (Dex group) reached similar values to those of the NDsed group, in contrast with higher ratio observed in Dsed group (Figure 4C).

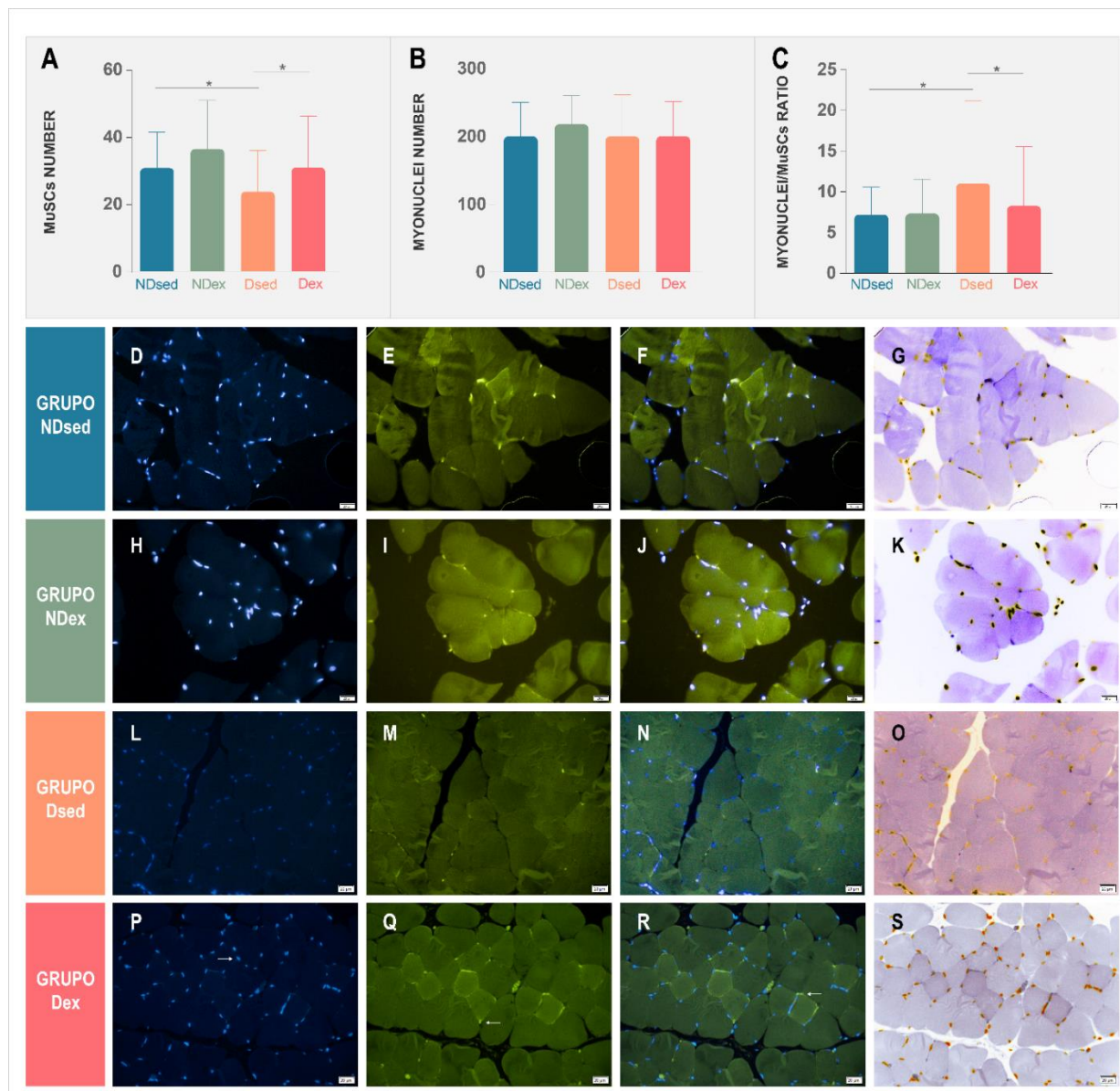


Figure 4: Graphs representing muscle stem cells number, myonuclei number and myonuclei/muscle stem cells ratio (A-C). Representative images of the immunofluorescence sections of rat rectus abdominis muscle (RAM), obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>). RAM samples were stained with DAPI (D, H, L, P), Pax7 (E, I, M, Q), merged (DAPI + Pax7) (F, J, N, R) and merged (DAPI + Pax7) with color inversion (G, K, O, S). Values are means±S.D (n=5/group). *p<0.05). Scale bar: 20µm. Magnification: 40x.

SE promotes mitochondrial adaptations in diabetic pregnant rats

In the present study, mitochondrial adaptations were assessed by TEM analysis and citrate synthase activity. Quantitative characterization by TEM used in this study showed higher mitochondria area in both exercised groups (NDex and Dex groups) and higher mitochondria number in Dex group. In addition, mitochondria area in Dex group is similar to NDex group and higher than NDsed and Dsed groups. Mitochondria number of Dex is similar to NDsed and NDex groups (Figure 5A,B).

Furthermore, Dex group reached similar values of citrate synthase activity to the NDsed group. It is interesting to note the important role of SE in the DiM reversal as Dsed group presented higher levels in comparison to NDsed group (Figure 5C).

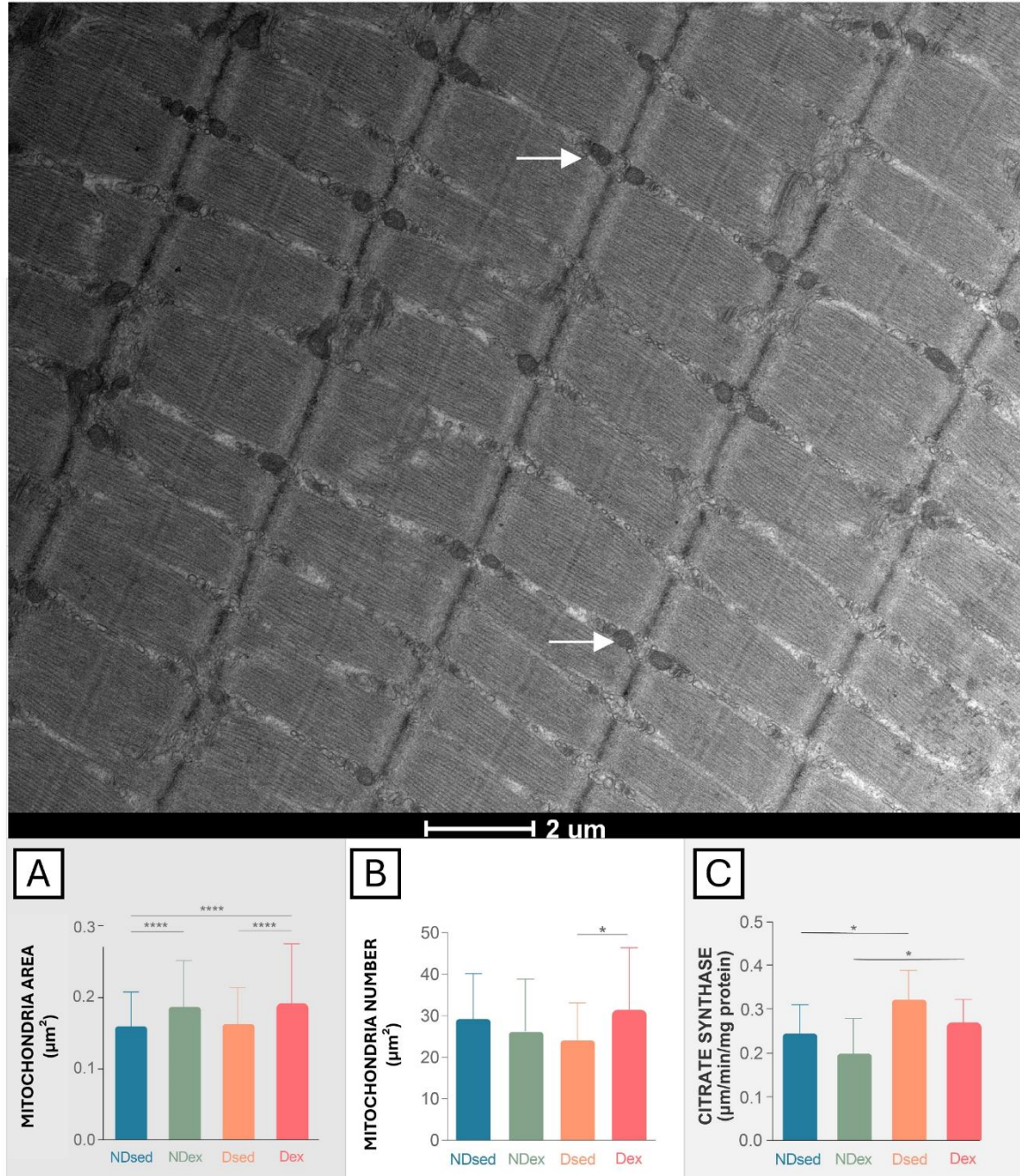


Figure 5: Representative image of intermyofibrillar mitochondria (white arrows) obtained by Transmission Electron Microscopy. Graphs representing mitochondria number (A) and area (B), and citrate synthase activity (C) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Values are expressed as means±S.D. *p<0.05; ****p<0.0001. Scale bar: 2 μm. Magnification: 4800x.

Inflammation-related mechanisms are not features of DiM reversal by SE

The gene expression of pro-inflammatory TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β cytokines in the RAM were not altered neither with SE nor with diabetes, with no significant difference between groups. Similar to gene expression, neither SE nor diabetes promoted changes in the quantification of pro-inflammatory cytokines in plasma, also with similar values between groups (Table 2).

Table 2: Gene expression in the RAM and plasma concentration of pro-inflammatory markers according to groups.

	NDsed	NDex	Dsed	Dex
RAM				
TNF- α	0.8784 $\pm$ 0.4437	1.0190 $\pm$ 0.2445	1.3590 $\pm$ 1.8140	1.2620 $\pm$ 1.5280
IL-6	2.0480 $\pm$ 3.0020	1.3770 $\pm$ 1.7680	2.2230 $\pm$ 0.9019	1.4170 $\pm$ 1.2870
IL-1 β	4.5250 $\pm$ 5.6360	1.3680 $\pm$ 1.4600	1.5820 $\pm$ 2.3930	3.9340 $\pm$ 4.3080
Plasma (pg/mL)				
TNF- α	19.2100 $\pm$ 60.7600	23.6700 $\pm$ 62.6200	17.3200 $\pm$ 38.4100	0.0000
IL-6	1.9400 $\pm$ 4.5250	2.1770 $\pm$ 3.4730	0.1778 $\pm$ 0.1449	0.3589 $\pm$ 0.5854
IL-1 β	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Real-time PCR was carried out in five independent biological replicates per group containing three replicates. The relative quantification of each gene was normalized against β -actin, HPRT1 and RPL-26. Plasma concentration was assessed in 10 samples/group. pg/mL: picrogram/mililiters; RAM: rectus abdominis muscle; NDsed: non-diabetic sedentary; NDex: non-diabetic exercised; Dsed: diabetic sedentary; Dex: diabetic exercised.

Role of Myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations in SE-Induced RAM

Morphological Improvement: reversal of DiM by SE in pregnant rats

Considering the higher MuSCs number and higher mitochondria area and number, we also evaluated the role of myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations in the morphological improvements in the RAM. The Dex group exhibited higher MuSCs/fiber ratio and myonuclei/fiber ratio compared to the Dsed group. Furthermore, both exercised groups (Dex and NDex) showed higher MuSCs/fiber ratio and myonuclei/fiber ratio compared to the NDsed group (Figure 6A,B).

In parallel, Dex group showed higher mitochondria number/fiber ratio in the Dex group compared to the Dsed and NDex groups (Figure 6C). Additionally, the

mitochondria area/fiber ratio was higher in the Dex group compared to all other groups, despite increases in the Dsed and NDex groups compared to the NDsed group (Figure 6D). Pearson's correlation revealed a moderate positive relationship between mitochondria number and fiber area ($r=0.403$; $p=0.018$) as well as fiber diameter ($r=0.396$; $p=0.021$) in Dex group (Figure 6E, F).

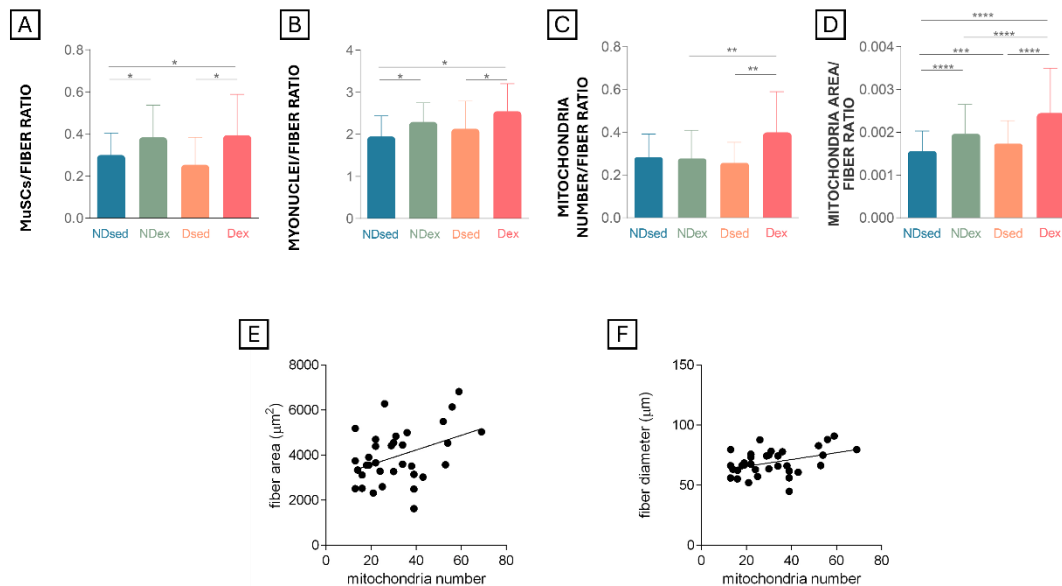


Figure 6: Graphs representing MuSCs/fiber ratio (A), myonuclei/fiber ratio (B), mitochondria number/fiber ratio (C), mitochondria area/fiber ratio (D) in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex) groups. Pearson's correlation for mitochondria number and fiber area (E) and mitochondria number and fiber diameter (F) in Dex group. Values are means $\pm$ S.D (n=5/group). * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$; **** $p<0.0001$).

Discussion

A great number of experimental models of GDM have been outlined in the literature to describe the mechanisms of the disease and its complications^{13,49,53–56}. In this regard, induction of long-term mild diabetes on the first day of an experimental animal's life allows for establishing a diabetes in pregnancy environment similar to human pregnancy^{13,49,53–56}. However, it remains a challenge to reflect all the underlying causes and consequences in humans⁵⁷.

The skeletal muscle is notably affected by GDM, however few studies focus on the GDM-induced reduction of skeletal muscle mass. In the RAM, GDM induces atrophy either in rats or in women¹⁸ and fiber-type transition from oxidative to glycolytic^{16,58}. Accumulating evidence suggests that these alterations result in skeletal muscle

dysfunction, such as muscle weakness^{20–22}. Understanding this structural characteristics and reversing the pathophysiological changes of skeletal muscle are of great importance to diabetic patients.

The reversal of DiM by SE previously detected²⁵ was expanded in the current study. Diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE (Dex group) had reduced total fiber number and fast and slow-twitch fiber numbers. It is worth noting that although fast and slow-twitch fiber number were decreased in Dex group, fast and slow-twitch fiber area and diameter were increased, followed by decreased fibrosis in the RAM, which complement previous report²⁵.

In addition, the current study detailed the mechanisms involved in this process of the RAM repair through the roles of MuSCs, mitochondrial adaptations, inflammation and the regulatory network. The main findings are as follows: first, SE induced myogenesis in diabetic pregnant rats through an increase in MuSCs number after 3 weeks of SE during pregnancy, reaching similar number as non-diabetic pregnant rats, indicating its involvement in the DiM reversal mechanism. Despite the unchanged fiber myonuclei number, the myonuclei number/MuSCs number ratio of Dex group was similar to NDsed group, which means that MuSCs proliferation occurred independently of myonuclei changes and returned to similar values of non-diabetic condition; Second, SE foments mitochondrial adaptations in diabetic pregnant rats by evidencing an increase in mitochondria number and area comparable not only to NDsed but also to NDex. The citrate synthase activity presented similar profile either in Dex or NDsed suggesting that mitochondrial adaptations are involved in the DiM reversal mechanism. Third, either myogenesis or mitochondrial adaptations are a feature of DiM reversal in diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE, which represent the network between the mechanisms on the establishment of the RAM morphological improvements induced by SE. Finally, SE did not bring either positive or negative impact in inflammatory mechanism in the RAM DiM reversal.

Considering the findings of the current study, it is important to discuss the role of each mechanism and the network between them. The participation of MuSCs on muscle repair is well documented. In physiological conditions, resistance training stimulate myogenesis through an increase in the number of MuSCs^{26,27,47} followed by increased muscle cross-sectional area with no changes in myonuclei number⁴⁷. Myogenesis is also evidenced after aerobic exercise training in sedentary adults,

characterized by increased MuSCs content, increased myonuclei number and increase in muscle cross-sectional area^{27,59}. In the current study we showed that 3 weeks of SE increased MuSCs number, with no changes in myonuclei number in the RAM in diabetic pregnant rats, confirming the involvement of MuSCs on the reversal of the RAM DiM by SE in pregnant rats. Corroborating with our findings, there are evidences that exercise training in diabetes induces myogenesis similarly to physiological conditions^{27,52}, with increase in MuSCs number and MuSCs activation in diabetic rats after four weeks of treadmill training³⁷, similarly to the practice of 6 weeks of moderate intensity exercise on a treadmill, that showed increased expression of myogenic markers (Pax7 and MyoD), representing increased proliferation and activation of MuSCs in diabetic rats⁶⁰.

In addition to myogenesis, skeletal muscle recovery also depends on the proper functioning of muscle metabolism, especially mitochondrial adaptations^{41,52}. The current study evidenced that 3 weeks of SE improved mitochondrial adaptations through an increase in mitochondria number and area in the RAM in diabetic pregnant rats. Corroborating our findings, exercise practice in type 2 DM stimulates mitochondrial biogenesis, which results in increased number of mitochondria in skeletal muscle^{27,52,61}, confirming the involvement of mitochondrial adaptations on the reversal of the RAM DiM by SE in pregnant rats. Additionally, the improved mitochondrial adaptations were also demonstrated by citrate synthase activity. Although moderate and high intensity aerobic exercise increases the enzymes related to the mitochondrial respiratory chain complex^{62,63}, we observed in Dex group a similar pattern as NDsed group, in contrast with the increase observed in Dsed group, which suggest a return to basal level with SE practice. Corroborating our findings, increase in the activity of citrate synthase after muscle injury was found, while occurred increased gene expression of mitochondrial biogenesis, suggesting a compensatory mechanism after injury⁶⁴.

It is notable that myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations are mechanisms involved in muscle recovery after SE in diabetic pregnant rats. To expand the results, the current study also evidences the crosstalk between myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations in the SE-induced RAM morphological improvements, through an increase in the MuSCs/fiber ratio and myonuclei/fiber ratio, in addition to an increase in the mitochondria number/fiber ratio and mitochondria area/fiber ratio in Dex group. Also, a

moderate positive correlation between the mitochondria number and fiber area and diameter was found in Dex group, which means that greater the number of mitochondria, greater the fiber area and diameter, corroborating with the literature^{27,31,52,64}. It is worth highlighting that mitochondrial content and function are important for muscle regeneration by regulating MuSCs differentiation in skeletal muscle²⁷. In this sense, these data together prove the intrinsic relationship between myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations in the muscle regeneration process, being the main mechanisms involved in the reversal of the RAM DiM by 3 weeks of SE in diabetic pregnant rats.

Finally, we also investigated the role of inflammation in the reversal of the RAM DiM. Overall, in the current study, we did not find any significant alterations in gene expression in the muscle and in plasma concentrations of TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β in MHP rats submitted to SE, highlighting no alterations in these inflammatory markers in the diabetes-induced RAM atrophy and recovery after SE in pregnant rats.

The role of inflammatory markers in skeletal muscle after exercise remains contentious, despite a wealth of both animal and human studies^{43,52,56,65–67}. The literature evidence anti-inflammatory effects of exercise practice in diabetes and the reduction of serum TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β in diabetic rats^{43,52}, which are benefits related with the recovery of muscle structure and function^{48,52,66}. However, there are severe methodological differences between studies that must be considered to better understand our findings. Most of clinical and animal studies evaluate the levels of pro-inflammatory markers in models of diabetes and obesity^{56,65,67}, with use of high-fat diet alone or in combination with STZ, specially in animal models^{56,65}, which means that obesity has great impact specially on systemic inflammation^{66,67}, and directly modulating the increase in TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β pro-inflammatory markers^{56,65}. The anti-inflammatory effects of exercise practice are also modulated by body composition^{66,67}, which reinforces the impact of high-fat diet on inflammation. In the present study we established standard diet to diabetic sedentary and exercised pregnant rats, which is a possible explanation to the absence of muscle and systemic alteration in inflammatory markers in both diabetes and SE practice, suggesting that TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 β are not involved in the consolidation of the RAM damage, as well as of the reversal of the RAM DiM in pregnant rats.

In addition, the levels and expression of inflammatory markers are altered in

different timepoints after exercise training. In the current study, blood and RAM samples were obtained 24 hours after the last session of SE. There is evidence that 2 weeks of SE increased the levels of TNF- α and IL-6 immediately after the last session of exercise and returned to basal levels after 24 hours in men⁶⁸. Thus, the analysis of inflammation 24 hours after the last session SE may have contributed to the lack of changes in cytokines levels. These may explain, at least in part, why anti-inflammatory profile in relation to the repair of skeletal muscle response to exercise on muscle regeneration was not detected in this experimental model.

In conclusion, this study showed that SE during the whole pregnancy in diabetic rats is an effective non-pharmacological intervention reversing the RAM DiM by stimulating myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations, demonstrated by the increase in MuSCs number and mitochondria number and area induced by SE, as well as citrate synthase activity restoration. Along with our previous findings, we suggest that myogenesis and mitochondrial adaptations are more likely to underline the phenomenon of RAM reversal in diabetic pregnant rats which may also imply the important role of SE in this process. To our knowledge, this is the first study that investigated the recovery mechanisms involved in the reversal of DiM by SE in pregnant rats. The deep understanding of muscle recovery in diabetic pregnant rats may provide therapeutic options for improving adverse pregnancy outcome of GDM patients.

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Writing-review & editing: B.B.C., A.M.P.B, R.G.O, F.M., A.B.C., S.L.F., L.S., P.S.R., M.V.C.R. The Diamater Study Group designated as authors qualify for authorship as a fundamental part of this study. All authors have approved the final version of the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Artigo 2

Swimming exercise intervention during pregnancy on diabetes-induced remodeling of the urethral tissue

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Abstract

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is related with Diabetic- induced Myopathy (DiM), with injuries in the skeletal muscle and in the genitourinary system, such as urethral striated muscle atrophy accompanied by increased collagen deposition and shift in fiber type composition. The study of swimming exercise (SE) as therapeutic strategy to DiM in the urethra is scarce. The aim of the present study was to analyze the effect of SE on the urethra myopathy and extracellular matrix in mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats. Mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats' model was obtained by a unique subcutaneous injection of 100 mg/kg streptozotocin (diabetic group) on the first day of life in Wistar female newborns. At 90 days of life, the rats were mated and randomly allocated to remain sedentary or subjected to a SE protocol. The SE protocol started at gestational day 0 and consisted in of 60 min/day for 6 days/week in a period of 20 days in a swim tunnel. On day 21, rats were euthanized, and the urethra was collected and general histology, fast and slow-twitch fibers, collagen deposition and ultrastructural analysis were performed. SE promoted no changes in general histology of diabetic pregnant rats. Also, SE did not reverse diabetic-induced alterations in fast and slow-twitch fiber in urethra in Dex group. Regarding collagen analysis, SE reversed diabetic-induced fibrosis, demonstrated by the similarity in collagen area in striated muscle and collagen area in smooth muscle between Dex and NDsed groups. However, an increase in collagen type I area was found in the urethra of diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE. The ultrastructural analysis showed partial attenuation of the striated muscle damage by SE, demonstrated by the absence of sarcomeres disruption area in Dex group. Thus, 3 weeks of SE practice partially attenuated the diabetes-induced urethral tissue remodeling in pregnant rats, reducing the collagen deposition and preventing sarcomeres disruption, indicating the effectiveness of SE as a non-pharmacological intervention in urethra DiM.

Introduction

Diabetic myopathy is a common complication in patients with any type of diabetes, with injuries in muscle structure, function and metabolism that result in muscle atrophy, alterations in muscle fiber type composition, increased fatigability, and decreased strength (1-3).

In Gestational Diabetes mellitus (GDM), skeletal muscle and the genitourinary system are also affected. Our research group evidenced the deleterious effect of GDM on the morphological characteristics of the rectus abdominis muscle (RAM) in both human and animal models, as well as structural and functional alterations in the pelvic floor muscles (PFM) (7,8). Similarly, in the genitourinary system, the association between pregnancy and diabetes resulted in urethral striated muscle atrophy with

increased collagen deposition, loss of specific localization for fiber type I and II, increased slow fibers and decreased fast fibers (9-11).

These results are helpful on the understanding of the increased prevalence of pregnancy-specific urinary incontinence (PS-UI) and 2 years after delivery in women diagnosed with GDM (12), which confirms the relationship between GDM, DiM and PS-UI. Together with the alterations in RAM and PFM, the remodeling of the extracellular matrix, including increased collagen deposition associated with striated muscle atrophy and shift in fiber type composition in the urethra tissue may contribute to urinary incontinence by altering normal tissue architecture and mechanical properties, characterized by dysfunction of closing mechanism of the urethral sphincter and/or adjacent tissues that make the urethra unable to resist urine flow during periods of increased intra-abdominal pressure (13-15).

Considering the morphological damages and the possible clinical repercussions of DiM in GDM, intervention strategies with potential to mitigate the injuries need to be studied. Aerobic exercise is widely recommended during pregnancy due to the beneficial effects on glycemic control and on preventing and treating GDM complications (16-23). Considering that pregnant women should avoid high- impact exercises with the risk of falling and the risk of abdominal trauma, swimming exercise (SE) is considered ideal in this condition (18,21,24).

However, there is limited evidence describing the effect of exercise, including SE, on tissues related with UI in non-diabetic and diabetic conditions. Clinical studies show that pregnant women who exercise during pregnancy, with or without association of PFM training have stronger PFM (26), preventing the development of UI during pregnancy and postpartum (26,27). In diabetic conditions, our study group evidenced for the first time in pre-clinical model that SE during pregnancy reversed the RAM DiM, through the increase in fast and slow-twitch fiber area and decrease in fibrosis (28). However, there are no studies that evaluate the impact of SE during pregnancy on the structure of urethra. Thus, the aim of the present work was to analyze the effect of SE on the myopathy of urethral striated muscle and extracellular matrix in mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats.

Material and Methods

Ethical Approval and animals

All animal experiments were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, Faculdade de Medicina, São Paulo State University (UNESP), in accordance with the Brazilian Council for Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA) (protocol number 1365/2020).

Female and male Wistar rats obtained from ANILAB were housed in a facility with constant temperature ($22\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$) and humidity ($55\pm 5\%$) on a controlled 12h light–12h dark cycle with food and water ad libitum, in plastic cages, 4 animals/cage, from mating until the birth of the litter. The experimental sequence is shown in Figure 1.

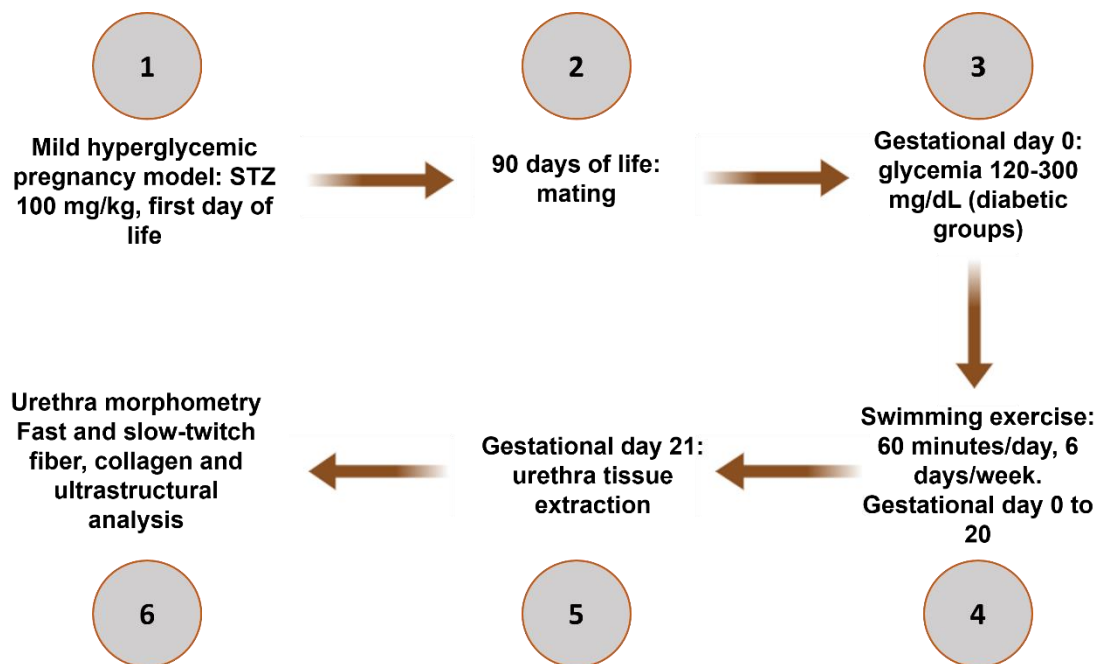


Figure 1: Experimental sequence of the study.

Mild hyperglycemic pregnancy (MHP) rats' model

The MHP model is the same as in previous reports (4,5,11,29). To induce the MHP rats' model, newborn female Wistar received a subcutaneous injection of Streptozotocin (STZ; Sigma ®) diluted in citrate buffer (0.1 mol/L, pH 4.5) in a dose of 100 mg/kg on the first day of life. Non-diabetic rats received a subcutaneous injection of citrate buffer (0.1 mol/L, pH 4.5) alone (29). All female newborns were maintained with their mothers until the end of the lactation period (21 days). After this period, the

mother rats were euthanized by sodium thiopental injection (Thiopentax® - 120 mg/kg). The MHP model was chosen to mimetize the glycemia of the GDM (29). The female newborns were maintained until adulthood. Fasting blood glucose level was determined in adult life and used for inclusion or exclusion criteria in the study. Diabetic animals should present blood glucose level between 120 mg/dL and 300 mg/dl, and non-diabetic animals blood glucose level <120 mg/dL (29).

Experimental Groups

In adult life, female rats were mated with male rat, and the presence of spermatozoa in the vaginal smear was considered gestational day 0 (30). On gestational day 0, female rats were randomly allocated into four experimental groups according to sedentary lifestyle or swimming exercise: Non-Diabetic Sedentary (NDsed) (n=12), Non-Diabetic Exercised (n=6), Diabetic Sedentary (Dsed) (n=12) and Diabetic Exercised (Dex) (n=12).

On gestational day 17, an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) was performed to confirm the glucose intolerance in diabetics (31). Fasting glycemia and at 10, 20, 30, 60 and 120 minutes after administration of an intragastric glucose solution (0.2 g/mL) in a dose of 2.0 g/kg were measured. Diabetes diagnosis was confirmed with two or more blood glucose measurements >140 mg/dL (29).

Swimming exercise protocol

The SE was based on previous studies and is considered to be a moderate-intensity protocol (32,33). The exercised animals were exposed to water for 6 days/week, temperature $31\pm1^{\circ}\text{C}$, from gestational day 0 until gestational day 20 on a pool at a depth of 40 cm at the water. The first training session started with 20 minutes, progressively increasing to 10 minutes/day until 60 minutes. The sedentary rats were exposed to water for 6 days/week for 15 minutes/day, temperature $31\pm1^{\circ}\text{C}$, from gestational day 0 until gestational day 20, at a depth of 10 cm at the water, aiming not to promote physiological adaptations from exercise practice (33).

Urethra tissue extraction

On gestational day 21 the animals were euthanized by sodium thiopental injection (Thiopentax, Brazil, 120 mg/kg dose). The inguinal region was exposed to dissection of isolated urethra. The urethra was fixed on a filter paper to facilitate the handling. The investigators controlled the longitudinal axis (i.e., proximal to distal) of the urethra by using permanent ink pen markings to identify the distal urethra. All analyses were performed at the same points along the urethral longitudinal axis of the midurethra region in which the striated muscle layer becomes denser.

Integrative morphological analysis

The integrative morphological analysis is composed by morphometric and ultrastructural analysis. The samples obtained were selected into separate parts according to methodological procedures.

Morphometric analysis: urethra samples were immersed for 24 hours in neutral 10% buffered formaldehyde, transferred to 70% alcohol, and maintained at room temperature and then embedded in paraffin. The 4- μ m-thick sections were cut in microtome (Reichert-Jung model 820) and processed according to the technique used for each analysis.

- *General histology:* the sections were fixed on microscope glass slides stained with Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E) and Masson's Trichrome. H&E-stained slides were used to observe the general histology of the urethra. Masson's Trichrome-stained slides were used to calculate the urethra total area, striated muscle area, smooth muscle area, urothelium area and lumen area. 9 samples of NDsed, Dsed and Dex groups and 5 samples of NDex group were selected for general histology analysis.

- *Fast and slow-twitch fiber:* the sections were deparaffinized to immunohistochemistry and incubated with antigenic recovery Dako EnVision FLEX Target Retrieval Solution, High pH 1x (REF #K8004) for 20 minutes in a pressure cooker. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked using Dako EnVision FLEX Peroxidase-Blocking Reagent (ready to use) for 15 min (REF SM801). After washing with EnVision FLEX Wash Buffer (DM831 - K8007), the sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies against myosin heavy chain, slow (Sigma Aldrich, Myosin-skeletal, slow, M8421, 1:4000) and fast (Sigma Aldrich, Myosin-skeletal, fast, M4276, 1:200) muscle fibers. After incubation, the sections were washed 3 times with EnVision

FLEX Wash Buffer (DM831 - K8007), exposed to the EnVision FLEX+ Mouse (LINKER) (Ref. DM824) for 30 minutes and after DakoEnVision FLEX/HRP detection reagent (SM802) for 1 hour. For staining, The EnVision FLEX DAB+ Chromogen (DM827), a concentrated diaminobenzidine (DAB) solution and EnVision FLEX Substrate Buffer (SM803) containing hydrogen peroxide were used as a chromogen, with counterstained by hematoxylin for 40 seconds. To quantify the area and number of slow-twitch and fast-twitch muscle fibers 25 sections were analyzed in NDsed, Dsed and Dex groups (5 samples/group, 5 sections/sample) and 15 sections were analyzed in NDex group (3 samples, 5 sections/sample).

- *Collagen deposition*: total collagen area, collagen area in striated muscle and collagen area in smooth muscle were performed in Masson's Trichrome staining. In addition, collagen type I analysis was performed using the same immunohistochemical protocol described above (Primary antibody, Sigma Aldrich, SAB4200678, #107M4839V, 1:100). To quantify type I collagen area ~45 sections were analyzed in NDsed, Dsed and Dex groups (5 samples/group, ~9 sections/sample) and 22 sections were analyzed in NDex group (3 samples, ~7 sections/sample).

For all morphometric analyzes, the slides photographs were obtained using a light microscope (Olympus Corporation®/BX41TF) coupled with a digital camera (DP25-4). All analysis were performed using the CellSens Dimension Version 1.16 (Olympus Corporation®) image analysis software, with 4x magnification to general histology analysis and 40x magnification to fast and slow-twitch fiber and collagen analysis.

Ultrastructural analysis: The samples obtained to ultrastructural analysis (3 samples/group) were immediately fixed in Karnovsky for 3 hours at room temperature and transferred to the refrigerator to post-fixation in 1% osmium tetroxide and afterwards, the samples were embedded in epoxy resin. The investigators controlled the longitudinal axis (i.e., proximal to distal) of the urethra by using permanent ink pen markings to identify the distal urethra. The sections were obtained using an ultramicrotome at a longitudinal orientation, and stained sections were blinded examined using transmission electron microscope (JEM 1400, JEOL®).

Statistical analysis

GraphPad Prism® v.8.0 software was used to analyze the data. Data are

expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation (SD). Comparisons of measurements between individual groups were made using multiple comparisons with Student *t*-test. Pearson's correlation was made for collagen area and fast-twitch fiber number. For all statistical comparisons, $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Morphometric analysis

SE intervention in the urethra histology

Urethra total area, striated muscle area, smooth muscle area, urothelium area and lumen area showed no difference between Dex and NDsed, NDex and Dsed groups. However, NDex group showed increased urothelium area and lumen area compared with NDsed group (Figure 2).

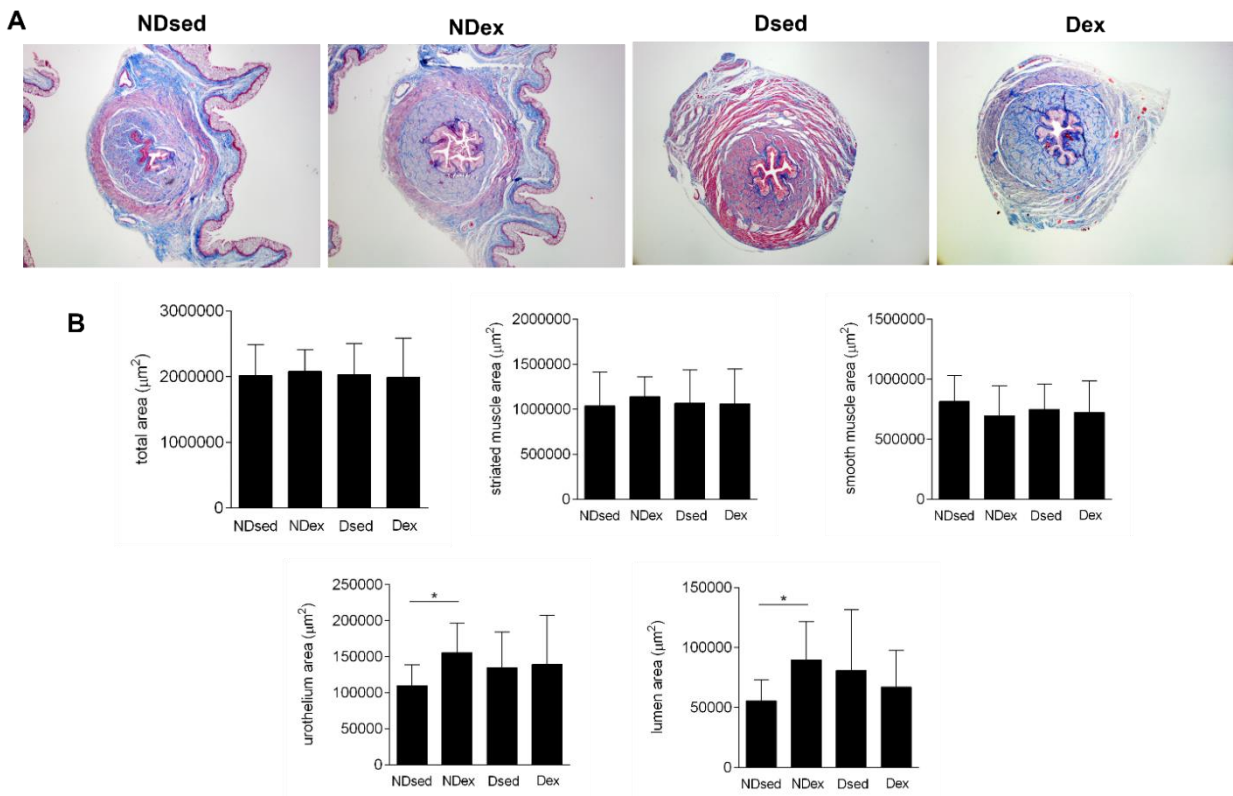


Figure 2: (A) Masson's Trichrome sections of rat urethra, obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software of non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). (B) total area, striated muscle area, smooth muscle area, urothelium area and lumen area. Values are means $\pm$ S.D. * $p < 0.05$. Scale bar: 100 μm . Magnification: 4x.

SE intervention in urethra fast and slow-twitch fiber

Semiquantitative analysis of twitch fibers showed that the Dex group, as well as the Dsed group, presented a thinner circular layer of fast fibers when compared to the NDsed and NDex groups. Furthermore, the Dex group, like the other groups, presented a thin inner circular layer of slow fibers. However, a low to moderate quantity of slow fibers was also observed in the outer layer in the NDsed, NDex and Dsed groups, a co-localization that was no longer observed in the Dex group, which presented a normal quantity and localization of slow fibers (Figure 3A).

The quantitative analysis confirmed the decrease in the fast-twitch fiber area and number, fast-twitch fiber number/total area ratio and fast-twitch fiber number/striated muscle area ratio in Dex and Dsed groups compared with NDsed and NDex groups (Figure 3B). A decrease in slow-twitch number was also observed in Dex and Dsed groups compared with NDsed. In addition, slow-twitch number/striated muscle area ratio decreased in Dex and NDex groups compared with NDsed. In contrast, no difference in slow-twitch area and slow-twitch fiber number/total area ratio was found (Figure 3C).

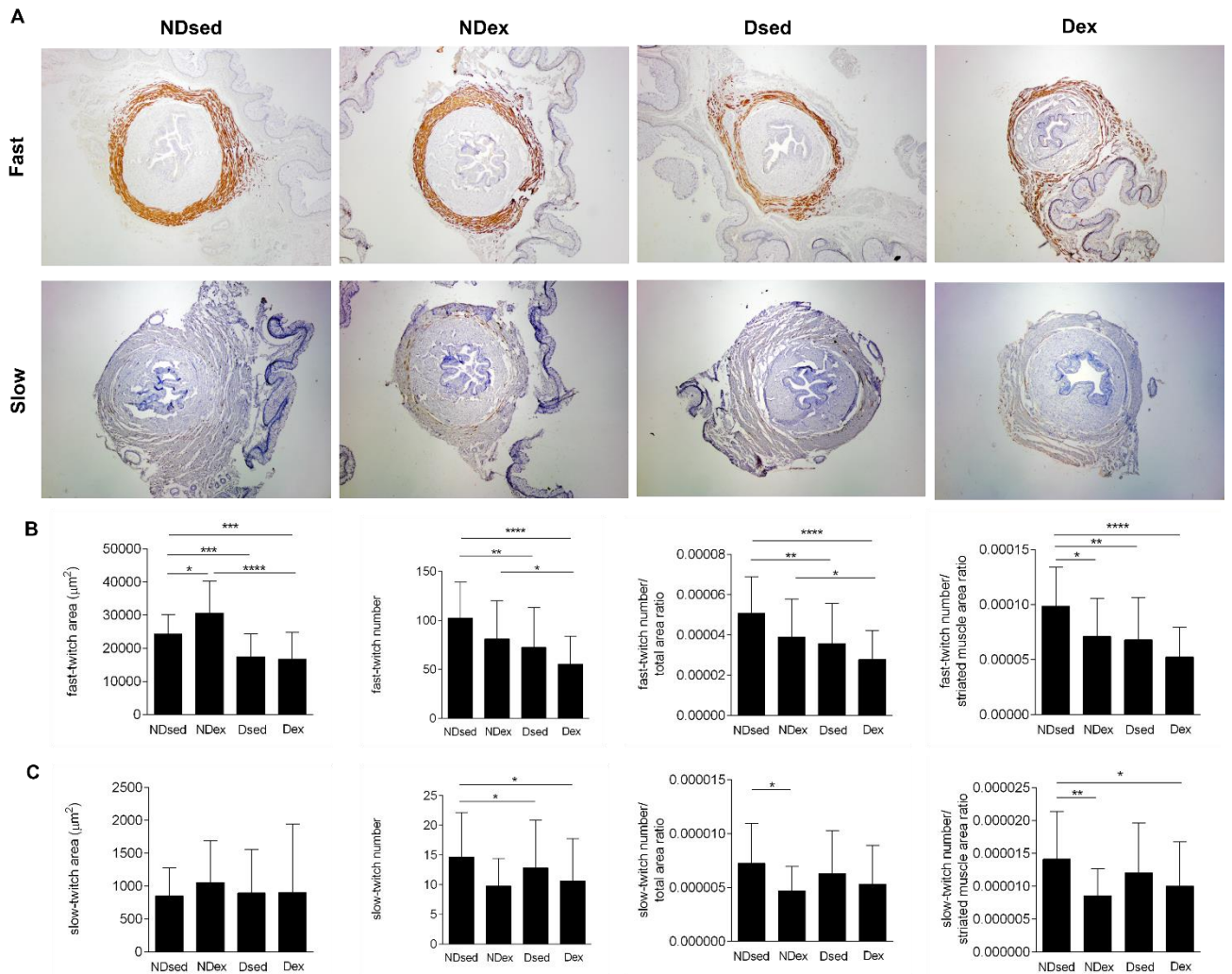


Figure 3: (A) Immunohistochemical sections of rat urethra, stained with fast and slow myosin heavy chain and obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>) to qualitative and quantitative analysis in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). Scale bar: 100μm. Magnification: 4x. (B) Fast-twitch area, fast-twitch number, fast-twitch number/total area ratio and fast-twitch number/striated muscle area ratio. (C) Slow-twitch fiber area, slow-twitch fiber number, slow-twitch number/total area ratio and slow-twitch number/striated muscle area ratio. Values are means±S.D. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001.

SE intervention in collagen deposition

The Dex group presented a total collagen area, collagen area in striated muscle and collagen area in smooth muscle similar to the NDsed group, contrasting with the Dsed group which showed an increase in the analyzed parameters, including an increase in the collagen area/total area ratio (Figure 4A). At the same time, Pearson's correlation showed a significant negative relationship between the collagen area and

the number of fast-twitch fibers and ($r=-0.667$; $p=0.035$). Furthermore, the Dex group showed an increase in collagen I area compared to the NDsed group and an increased collagen I area/collagen area ratio compared to the Dsed group. In contrast, the collagen I area/collagen area ratio decreased in the Dsed group compared with the NDsed group (Figure 4B,C).

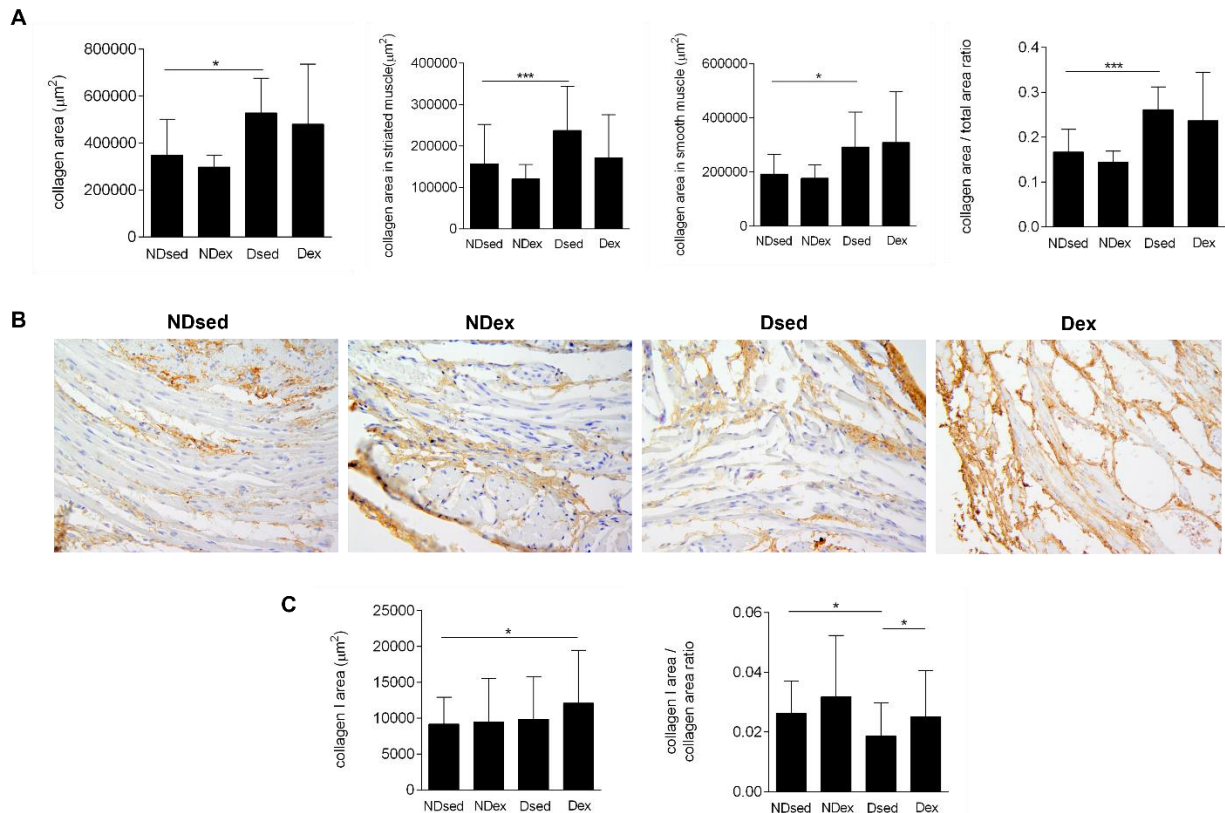


Figure 4: (A) collagen area, collagen in striated muscle, collagen in smooth muscle and collagen area / total area ratio in non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed), non-diabetic exercised (NDex), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) and diabetic exercised (Dex). (B) Immunohistochemical sections of rat urethra, stained with collagen type I, obtained from CellSens Dimension (Olympus Corporation®) Version 1.16 image analysis software—(<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>) (C) collagen I area and collagen I area/collagen area ratio. Values are means $\pm$ S.D. * $p<0.05$; *** $p<0.001$. Scale bar: 20 μm . Magnification: 40x.

Ultrastructural analysis

Ultrastructural analysis of the urethra showed intact sarcomeres in the Dex group in a similar pattern to the NDsed and NDex group, contrasting with the sarcomeres disruption observed in Dsed group. However, Dex group showed disorganized Z lines like Dsed and NDex groups, while NDsed group presented well organized myofibrils. Intermyo-fibrillar and subsarcolemal mitochondria, lipid droplets, glycogen granules and vacuoles containing myelin were found in all groups (Figure 5).

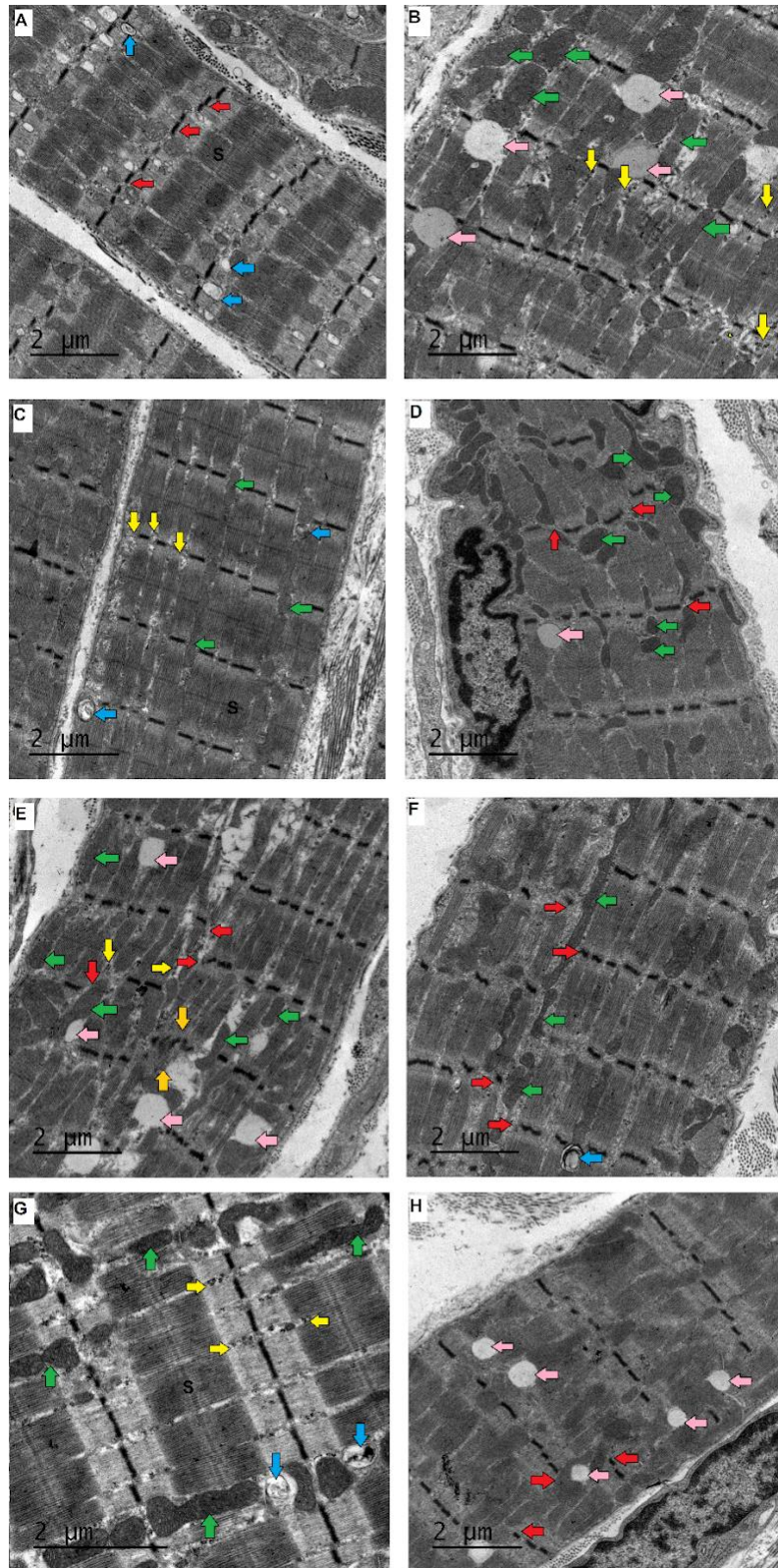


Figure 5: Electron micrographs of urethral striated muscle from non-diabetic sedentary (NDsed) (A and B), non-diabetic exercised (NDex) (C and D), diabetic sedentary (Dsed) (E and F) and diabetic exercised (Dex) (G and H). The micrographs show well organized myofibrills (A, red arrows) forming intact sarcomeres (S), disorganized Z lines (C, D, F and H, red arrows), myelin figures (blue arrows), lipid droplets (pink arrows), sarcomeres disruption (orange arrows), glycogen granules (yellow arrows) and intermyofibrillar and subsarcolemal mitochondria (green arrows). Scale bar: 2 μ m.

Discussion

The present study aimed to investigate the effect of SE on the myopathy of urethral striated muscle and extracellular matrix in mild hyperglycemic pregnant rats. The main findings are as follows: (1) urethra general histology was not altered either by diabetes or SE in diabetic pregnant rats, showing increased urothelium and lumen area only in NDex group; (2) the decrease in fast-twitch fiber area and number and slow-twitch fiber number, as well as decreased fast fiber number/total area and fast and slow-twitch fiber number/striated muscle area in Dsed group confirmed the myopathy in urethral striated muscle. However, SE intervention promoted no changes in fast and slow-twitch fibers number and area, which means that 3 weeks of SE did not reverse diabetic-induced alterations in fast and slow-twitch fiber in urethra in diabetic pregnant rats; (3) Diabetic pregnant rats submitted to SE presented similar collagen deposition in striated muscle and smooth muscle compared with NDsed group, which means that 3 weeks of SE reversed diabetic-induced fibrosis. In contrast, the increased collagen deposition observed in Dsed group and the negative relationship between fast-twitch fiber number and collagen area found in Dsed group means that the smaller the fast-twitch fiber number, the greater the collagen area, which confirm the muscle atrophy accompanied by fibrosis. In contrast, 3 weeks of SE increased collagen I area in diabetic pregnant rats; (4) Finally, the ultrastructural analysis showed the absence of sarcomeres disruption area, but the presence of disorganized Z lines in Dex group, which means a partial attenuation of the striated muscle damage by SE.

The urethral striated muscle remodeling was already reported by our study group (9-11). We evidenced that diabetes associated with pregnancy resulted in atrophy and disorganized urethral striated muscle, with decrease in the fast-twitch fiber number, increase in the slow-twitch fiber number and co-localization of fast and slow-twitch fibers (9,11). The alterations in striated muscle fibers were accompanied by increased collagen deposition in striated muscle and increase in collagen type I/III ratio in the urethra tissue (9-11), corroborating with the present study. It is important to highlighting that the diabetic-induced morphological changes in the urethra tissue have been described as time dependent, with major damage in long-term diabetes (34). In fact, the MHP rats' model used by our study group in previous studies (9-11) and in this current one is characterized as being long-term diabetes. These results are helpful

on the establishment of diabetic myopathy and pregnancy in the pathogenesis of pregnancy specific urinary incontinence (9,12,35), once the muscle atrophy accompanied by the increase in collagen deposition has the potential to lead to deficiency of mechanical properties in the urethra that may result in urethral dysfunction (9).

Exercise training plays an important role in the mitigation of muscle atrophy in diabetes. Previously, we showed that the practice of 3 weeks of SE by diabetic pregnant rats reversed the RAM atrophy through an increase in the muscle cross-sectional area, fiber area and diameter, increase in both fast and slow-twitch fiber area and diameter, accompanied by the reduction in type I collagen area and collagen type I/III ratio (28). Furthermore, 6 weeks of different modalities of SE increased both fast and slow-twitch fibers diameter in soleus and gastrocnemius muscles in animal model of type 2 diabetes (25). Furthermore, other types of exercise, such as resistance training also showed benefits on the attenuation of diabetes-induced muscle loss and function in STZ-induced diabetic rats after 8 weeks of training (36), while 12 weeks of resistance training increased muscle mass in patients with type 2 diabetes (37). However, the current study showed that 3 weeks of SE promoted no changes in the diabetes-induced decrease in fast and slow-twitch fibers area and number in urethra of pregnant rats, suggesting that the benefits of exercise on DiM may not be the same on all skeletal muscles.

Although SE did not improve the profile of fast and slow fibers in urethra of diabetic pregnant rats, it reduced collagen deposition to a similar pattern observed in non-diabetic pregnant rats, revealing its potential in restoring the fibrosis occasioned by DiM in urethra. This finding also suggests that the benefits arising from SE may not be the same to all morphometric parameters. It is important highlighting that a similar benefit of SE in the collagen deposition was observed in our previous study in RAM (28). Additionally, although SE reduced collagen deposition in urethra, the collagen type I area was increased. However, the study of collagen type III was not performed. In this sense, this complementary study of type III collagen content is necessary to better clarify possible changes in the collagen composition in the urethra induced by SE.

In parallel with the reduction in the collagen deposition, SE also improved the urethra ultrastructure, demonstrated by the absence in sarcomeres disruption areas in

Dex group, despite the maintenance of the disorganized Z lines. In this sense, the effect of SE on DiM reversal involves not only reducing collagen deposition, but also improving the ultrastructure of the urethra. In our previous study, a similar benefit of SE was also observed in the ultrastructure of RAM (28). Although the current study demonstrated a partial reversal of DiM by SE, it does not exclude the need for further studies with different modalities of exercise, as well as different duration and frequency of the exercise sessions to better understand the effect of exercise on DiM in the urethra-in pregnant rats.

To better understand our findings, a careful and deeper comprehension of the urethral dysfunction is necessary. The literature evidence that morphological changes in the urethral tissue are accompanied by functional changes that impair urethral closing or opening and consequently affects voiding and storage phases. The urethra of STZ-induced diabetes rats showed increased closing pressure during micturition due to the impairment in the striated muscle relaxation (34,38,39). The increased urethral closing pressure during micturition can increase bladder outlet resistance, which results in altered bladder functioning by increase in bladder contraction time (34,40) and increased bladder amplitude contraction (39), which represent the detrusor-sphincter dyssynergia (34,38-40). The alteration of both urethral sphincter and bladder functioning are related with diabetic neuropathy, represented by the decreased sensory and motor nerve conduction velocity in the pudendal nerve (34,41,42), in addition to a decrease in bladder reflexes, through changes in bladder afferent neurons (34,42). Clinically, vesicourethral dysfunction can be represented by decreased bladder sensation and contractility associated with difficulty in the urethral sphincter relaxation, which result in inefficient micturition and increased post-void residue, an often complication of diabetic patients (34,42).

Considering the pathophysiology of the urethral dysfunction, it is important to highlight that the diabetic myopathy in the urethral striated muscle evidenced by our study group may be related to diabetic neuropathy. To confirm this hypothesis, new studies are needed.

Also, other therapeutic modalities beyond exercise practice have been explored. Pharmacological treatment with antidiabetic drugs, such as insulin and metformin have shown to prevent and reverse the symptoms of diabetes-associated lower urinary tract dysfunction. Also, drugs that modulate smooth muscle contraction,

such as α 1-adrenoceptor antagonists and muscarinic receptors antagonist have shown to improve lower urinary tract function in diabetic patients and animals (43). In addition, non-pharmacological treatment with stem cells therapy (43), low-intensity extracorporeal shock wave therapy (43,44) and neuromodulation of the pudendal nerve (43,45) were found to be effective on diabetic-induced lower urinary tract dysfunction (43). Also, the combination of exercise practice with pharmacological and/or other non-pharmacological therapies deserves attention to future studies that aim to investigate an alternative to the attenuation of diabetic-induced muscle damage.

However, there are no studies evaluating pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments, including exercise practice in diabetic-induced myopathy in the urethral striated muscle morphology and function in pregnant rats. To our knowledge, this is the first study that evaluated the effectiveness of a SE protocol on the diabetic-induced remodeling of the urethra tissue in pregnant rats.

In conclusion, the current study showed that 3 weeks of SE practice partially attenuated the diabetes-induced urethral tissue remodeling in pregnant rats, reducing the collagen deposition and reversing sarcomeres disruption, indicating the effectiveness of SE as a non-pharmacological intervention in urethra DiM.

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Writing-original draft: B.B.C., P.S.R., A.M.C., R.G.O, F.M.

Writing-review & editing: B.B.C., A.M.P.B, S.L.F., M.A.S, P.S.R., M.V.C.R. The Diamater Study Group designated as authors qualify for authorship as a fundamental part of this study. All authors have approved the final version of the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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Seção 4

Perspectivas Acadêmicas e Científicas

A experiência vivida durante o Doutorado me fez refletir muito sobre os próximos passos. Viver a pesquisa não é fácil, mas quando o trabalho é bem feito as dificuldades se transformam em gratidão. Gratidão pelo aprendizado, pela experiência, por viver coisas novas todos os dias, pelas novas amizades que se formam e pela capacidade de superar obstáculos.

Não posso negar que a menina dos meus olhos é a docência. Colaborar com a formação de novos profissionais é, sem dúvidas, a melhor experiência profissional que vivi até o momento. O meu desejo é continuar atuando como docente e iniciar projetos de pesquisa com os meus alunos, agora sob a perspectiva de orientadora. Assumir a supervisão de estágio em uroginecologia e obstetrícia era algo que almejava e já conquistei. Conciliar a teoria e a prática clínica enche os olhos da fisioterapeuta e docente que sou.

O pós-doutorado me parece uma realidade a médio prazo. No momento, gostaria de alçar outros voos pessoais e profissionais. Só o tempo dirá. Quem sabe, daqui alguns anos inicio o pós-doutorado no Brasil ou, sonhando alto, no exterior. Apesar de colocar o pós-doutorado em *standby* (por enquanto), desejo continuar fazendo pesquisa de ponta junto à família DIAMATER e outros parceiros de pesquisa. A ciência não pode parar.

Seção 5

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Tatiana Daniele Dangiό

Apoio à Pesquisa

Rita de Cássia Athanázio
Cinthia Scolastico Cecilio

Seção 6

Anexos

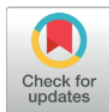
Anexo 1

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Alterations in the structural characteristics of rectus abdominis muscles caused by diabetes and pregnancy: A comparative study of the rat model and women

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Anexo 2

Rudge et al. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* (2020) 20:117
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BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

Study protocol to investigate biomolecular muscle profile as predictors of long-term urinary incontinence in women with gestational diabetes mellitus



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Anexo 3

scientific reports

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OPEN

Reversal of diabetic-induced myopathy by swimming exercise in pregnant rats: a translational intervention study

Bruna B. Catinelli^{1,37}, Patrícia S. Rossignoli^{2,37}, Juliana F. Floriano¹, Aline M. Carr¹, Rafael G. de Oliveira¹, Nilton J. dos Santos^{3,4}, Lara C. C. Úbeda⁵, Maria Angélica Spadella⁶, Raghavendra L. S. Hallur^{1,7}, Luis Sobrevia^{1,8,9,10,11}, Sérgio L. Felisbino³, Iracema M. P. Calderon¹, Angélica M. P. Barbosa^{1,2,38}, Marilza V. C. Rudge^{1,38} & The Diamater Study Group^{1*}

Anexo 4

CLINICAL ARTICLE

Neurology Urodynamics | ICS | SU | WILEY

Pelvic floor muscle dysfunction at 3D transperineal ultrasound in maternal exposure to gestational diabetes mellitus: A prospective cohort study during pregnancy

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Anexo 5

Reyes et al. *BioMedical Engineering OnLine* (2022) 21:76
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BioMedical Engineering
OnLine

RESEARCH

Open Access



Viability of ex-vivo myography as a diagnostic tool for rectus abdominis muscle electrical activity collected at Cesarean section within a diamater cohort study

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Anexo 6

frontiers | Frontiers in Endocrinology

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Gestational diabetes is associated with alteration on pelvic floor muscle activation pattern during pregnancy and postpartum: Prospective cohort using electromyography assessment

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Diamater study group

Rudge MVC, Barbosa, AMP, Calderon IMP, Souza FP, Berghmans B, Thabane L, Junginger B, Graeff CFO, Magalhães CG, Costa RA, Lima SAM, Kron-Rodrigues MR, Felisbino S, Barbosa W, Campos FJ, Bossolan G, Corrente JE, Nunes HRC Abbade J, Rossignoli PS, Pedroni CR, Atallah AN, Di Bella ZIKJ, Uchoa SMM, Hungaro MA, Mareco EA, Sakalem ME, Martinho N, Hallur LSR, Reyes DRA, Alves FCB, Marcondes JPC, Prudencio CB, Pinheiro EA, Sartorão Filho CI, Quiroz SBCV, Pascon T, Nunes SK, Catinelli BB, Reis FVDS, Oliveira RG, Barneze S, Enriquez EMA, Takano L, Carr AM, Magyori ABM, Iamundo LF, Carvalho CNF, Jacomin M, Avramidis RE, Silva AJB, Orlandi MIG, Dangiô TD, Bassin HCM, Melo JVF, Takemoto MLS, Menezes MD, Caldeirão TD, Santos NJ, Lourenço IO, Marostica de Sá J, Caruso IP, Rasmussen LT, Garcia GA, Nava GTA, Pascon C, Bussaneli DG, Nogueira VKC, Rudge CVC, Piculo F, Prata GM, Barbosa VP.

Anexo 7

International Urogynecology Journal
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00192-022-05245-y

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Relaxin-2 during pregnancy according to glycemia, continence status, and pelvic floor muscle function

Caroline Baldini Prudencio¹ · Sthefanie Kenickel Nunes¹ · Fabiane Affonso Pinheiro¹ · Carlos Isaias Sartorão Filho¹ · Flávia Ignácio Antônio² · Guilherme Thomaz de Aquino Nava³ · Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge¹ · Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa^{1,2} · **Diamater Study Group**

Diamater Study Group

Calderon IMP, Souza FP, Berghmans B, de Bie R, Thabane L, Junginger B, Graeff CFO, Magalhães CG, Costa RA, Lima SAM, Kron-Rodrigues MR, Felisbino S, Barbosa W, Campos FJ, Bossolan G, Corrente JE, Nunes HRC, Abbade J, Rossignoli PS, Pedroni CR, Atallah AN, Di Bella ZIKJ, Uchoa SMM, Hungaro MA, Mareco EA, Sakalem ME, Martinho N, Hallur LSR, Reyes DRA, Alves FCB, Marcondes JPC, Quiroz SBCV, Pascon T, **Catinelli BB**, Reis FVDS, Oliveira RG, Barn-eze S, Enriquez EMA, Takano L, Carr AM, Magyori ABM, Iamundo LF, Carvalho CNF, Jacomin M, Avramidis RE, Silva AJB, Orlandi MIG, Dangiό TD, Bassin HCM, Melo JVF, Takemoto MLS, Menezes MD, Caldeirão TD, Santos NJ, Lourenço IO, Marostica de Sá J, Caruso IP, Rasmussen LT, Garcia GA, Pascon C, Bussaneli DG, Nogueira VKC, Rudge CVC, Piculo F, Prata GM, Barbosa VP.

Anexo 8



International Journal of
Molecular Sciences



Article

Transcriptomic Profiling of Rectus Abdominis Muscle in Women with Gestational Diabetes-Induced Myopathy: Characterization of Pathophysiology and Potential Muscle Biomarkers of Pregnancy-Specific Urinary Incontinence

Fernanda Cristina Bergamo Alves¹ , Rafael Guilen de Oliveira¹ , David Rafael Abreu Reyes¹, Gabriela Azevedo Garcia², Juliana Ferreira Floriano¹, Raghavendra Hallur Lakshmana Shetty^{1,3} , Edson Assunção Mareco⁴ , Maeli Dal-Pai-Silva⁵ , Spencer Luiz Marques Payão⁶, Fátima Pereira de Souza⁷, Steven S. Witkin^{8,9}, Luis Sobrevia^{1,10,11,12,13,14} , **Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa**^{1,15,†}, Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge^{1,*,†} and **Diamater Study Group**[‡]

The Diamater Study Group: Rudge MVC, Barbosa AMP, Calderon IMP, Souza FP, Sobrevia L, Lehana T, Graeff CFO, Magalhães CG, Costa RAA, Lima SAM, Rodrigues MRK, Felisbino SL, Barbosa WF, Campos FJ, Bossolan G, Corrente JE, Nunes HRC, Abbade JF, Rossignoli PS, Pedroni CR, Atallah AN, Jármy-Di Bella ZI, Uchôa SMM, Duarte MAH, Mareco EA, Sakalem ME, Martinho NM, Bussaneli DG, Orlandi MIG, Pascon C, Dangiό TD, Rudge CVC, Piculo F, Prata GM, Avramidis RE, Carvalho CNF, Magyori ABM, Nava GTA, Caldeirão TCD, Shetty RHL, Reyes DRA, Alves FCB, Marcondes JPC, Takemoto MLS, Prudencio CB, Pinheiro FA, Sartorao Filho CI, Quiroz SBCV, Pascon T, Nunes SK, **Catinelli BB**, Reis FVDS, Oliveira RG, Costa SMB, Menezes MO, Santos NJ, Enriquez EMA, Takano L, Carr AM, Garcia GA, Iamundo LF, Bassin HCM, Barbosa VP, Jacomin M, Silva AJB, Lourenço IO, Marostica de Sá J, Caruso IP, Rasmussen LT, Nogueira VKC, Ribeiro-Paes JT, França DCH, Bastos HVM, Heliodoro MLA, Kuroda MN, Carvalho, H.L.

Anexo 9

➤ [Placenta](#). 2022 Dec:130:42-45. doi: 10.1016/j.placenta.2022.11.002. Epub 2022 Nov 7.

Maternal care of the whole litter improves the success rate of diabetes in pregnancy in rats

Juliana Ferreira Floriano¹, Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa², Rafael Guilen de Oliveira³,
Sofía Vega⁴, Bruna Bologna Catinelli⁵, Gabriela Azevedo Garcia³, David Rafael Reyes³,
Luis Sobrevia⁶, Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge⁷; DIAMATER Study Group

Anexo 10 – artigo submetido

PONE-D-23-36045

Vasculature analysis in the context of diabetic- induced rectus abdominis myopathy and response to swimming exercise
Dr Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa

Dear Ms. Bruna Catinelli,

You are receiving this email because you have been listed as an author on a manuscript recently submitted to PLOS ONE, which is entitled "Vasculature analysis in the context of diabetic-induced rectus abdominis myopathy and response to swimming exercise".

The corresponding author for the submission process is: Dr Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa

The full author list for the submission is: Aline Medolago Carr; Patrícia de Souza Rossignol; Bruna Bologna Catinelli; Maria Angélica Spadella; Nilton José dos Santos; Rafael Guilen Oliveira; Lara Cristina Casadei Úbeda; Raghavendra L. S. Hallur Lakshmana Shetty Hallur; Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge; Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa

You are not required to confirm your co-authorship of this submission, but if you would like to add an ORCID iD please click the link below to confirm co-authorship and link your ORCID iD.
[Yes, I am affiliated.](#)

Please note that if you would like to link your ORCID iD to the submission, you will need to log in to your Editorial Manager account to do so. If you do not have an Editorial Manager account, you can register here: <http://www.editorialmanager.com/pone/Default.aspx>.

If you are not aware of this submission, or if you should not be listed as a co-author, then please contact the journal office at plosone@plos.org. For more information on PLOS ONE's authorship requirements, please visit: <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/s/authorship>.

Kind regards,
PLOS ONE

Anexo 11



CERTIFICADO

Certificamos que o(a) discente Bruna Bologna Catinelli, CPF nº 42958936848, participou do Programa de Aperfeiçoamento e Apoio à Docência no Ensino Superior - PAADES, na disciplina Fisiologia do Exercício, de responsabilidade do Departamento de Fisioterapia e Terapia Ocupacional do Câmpus de Marília, no período de 14/06/2021 a 14/10/2021 (CH= 45 h em atividades de apoio à docência).


Maria Valnice Boldrin
Pró-reitora de Pós Graduação
PROPG/UNESP


Celia Maria Giacheti
Pró-reitora Graduação
PROGRAD/UNESP

Rua Quirino de Andrade, 215 - Centro - São Paulo/SP - CEP 01049-010 Fone: +55 11 5627-0233
Pró-Reitora de Pós Graduação

Anexo 12



CERTIFICADO

Certificamos que o(a) discente Bruna Bologna Catinelli, CPF nº 42958936848, participou do Programa de Aperfeiçoamento e Apoio à Docência no Ensino Superior - PAADES, na disciplina Estágio Supervisionado em Fisioterapia em Saúde Coletiva, de responsabilidade do Departamento de Fisioterapia e Terapia Ocupacional do Câmpus de Marília, no período de 14/06/2021 a 19/03/2022 (CH= 270 h em atividades de apoio à docência).


Maria Valnice Boldrin
Pró-reitora de Pós Graduação
PROPG/UNESP


Celia Maria Giacheti
Pró-reitora Graduação
PROGRAD/UNESP

Rua Quirino de Andrade, 215 - Centro - São Paulo/SP - CEP 01049-010 Fone: +55 11 5627-0233
Pró-Reitora de Pós Graduação

Anexo 13



Anexo 14



Marília, 24 de março de 2022.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que a Profa **Beatriz Mendes Tozim**, participou como orientador da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Sandra Ssu Ying Chen**, intitulado "**RELAÇÃO ENTRE INCOTINÊNCIA URINÁRIA, TIPOS DE PARTO E PROLAPSO**". A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet.

Participaram também da banca os Professores Ms. Bruna Bologna Catinelli e Ms. Raissa Escandiusi Avramidis



Marília, 07 de junho de 2021.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) **Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli** participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Aretha Santos Sousa** e **Helena Carreira** intitulado "**Parâmetros reprodutivos e da ninhada de ratas com diabetes moderado na prenhez submetidas a exercício aquático**". A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet.

Participaram também da banca o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) **Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa** e o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) **Bruna Bologna Catinelli**.

Anexo 15



Marília, 07 de junho de 2021.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Samara Rodrigues Mota** intitulado **"Impacto da prenhez na deposição de colágeno em bexiga de ratas"**. A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet.

Participaram também da banca o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa e o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) Bruna Bologna Catinelli.



Marília, 25 de janeiro de 2023.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o Profa. Me. **BRUNA BOLOGNA CATINELLI**, na qualidade de **BANCA**, participou do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **MARCELA EDUARDA DE LIMA FALCÃO**, intitulado **"ATIVAÇÃO DOS MÚSCULOS PERIESCAPULARES DURANTE EXERCÍCIOS COM INTEGRAÇÃO DE CADEIAS"**.

Participaram também da banca os Professores Deborah Hebling Spinoso e Ana Elisa Zuliani Stroppa Marques.

Anexo 16



Marília, 24 de janeiro de 2023.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o Profa. Me. **BRUNA BOLOGNA CATINELLI**, na qualidade de **BANCA**, participou do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **GABRIELA MALAVASI MINETTO**, intitulado **"ATIVIDADE ELETROMIOGRÁFICA DO GLÚTEO MÁXIMO DURANTE EXERCÍCIOS DO MÉTODO PILATES VERSUS EXERCÍCIO DE AGACHAMENTO"**.

Participaram também da banca os Professores Deborah Hebling Spinoso e Guilherme Thomaz de Aquino Nava.



Marília, 25 de janeiro de 2023.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o Profa Dra **ANGÉLICA MÉRCIA PASCON BARBOSA**, na qualidade de **ORIENTADOR**, participou da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **EVE ALTENFELDER SILVA HALL**, intitulado **"EFEITO DO TRATAMENTO COM DUAS MODALIDADES DE ESTIMULAÇÃO ELÉTRICA NERVOSA TRANSCUTÂNEA NO NERVO TIBIAL DE MULHERES COM INCONTINÊNCIA URINÁRIA DE URGÊNCIA: ENSAIO CLÍNICO RANDOMIZADO"**.

Participaram também da banca os Professores Bruna Bologna Catinelli e Caroline Baldini Prudencio.

Anexo 17



Marília, 23 de março de 2022.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) **Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli**, participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Joyce Cordeiro Paes**, intitulado “**Impacto da prenhez e da prática de exercício em ambiente aquático na morfologia da artéria ilíaca de ratas**”. A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet. Participaram também da banca os Professores **Caroline Baldini Prudencio** e **Bruna Bologna Catinelli**.



Marília, 23 de março de 2022.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) **Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli**, participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Luciana Medeiros de Andrade**, intitulado “**Avaliação do desenvolvimento físico de filhotes expostos a ambiente hiperglicêmico na fase intrauterina**”. A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet. Participaram também da banca os Professores **Caroline Baldini Prudencio** e **Bruna Bologna Catinelli**.

Anexo 18



Marília, 24 de março de 2022.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) **Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli**, participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Giovanna Giulia Silveira Esperança Alves**, intitulado “**Avaliação do desenvolvimento motor de filhotes expostos a ambiente hiperglicêmico na fase intrauterina**”. A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet. Participaram também da banca os Professores **Caroline Baldini Prudencio** e **Bruna Bologna Catinelli**.

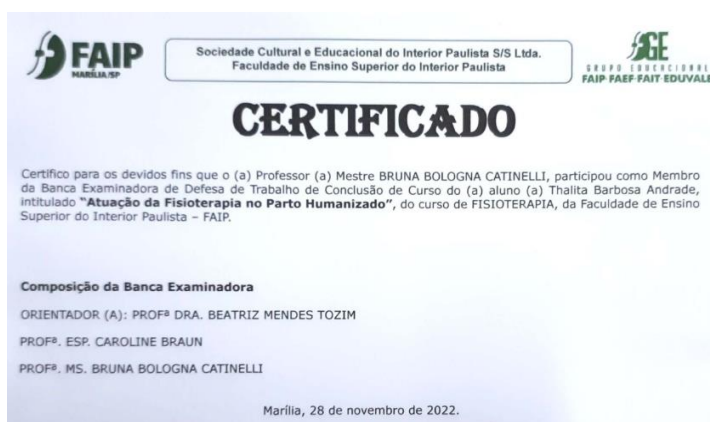


Marília, 09 de junho de 2021.

DECLARAÇÃO

Declaro para os devidos fins que o(a) Prof(a) Dr(a) **Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa** participou como orientador(a) da banca do Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (TCC) de **Luana Fávaro Iamundo**, intitulado “**Prevalência de Disfunções Pélvicas em universitárias e fatores associados**”. A defesa do TCC ocorreu via plataforma Google Meet. Participaram também da banca o(a) Prof(a) Ms(a) **Caroline Baldini Prudencio** e o(a) Prof(a) Ms(a) Bruna Bologna Catinelli.

Anexo 19



Anexo 20



Anexo 21



Anexo 22



IMPACTO DO EXERCÍCIO AQUÁTICO SOBRE A MIOPATIA DO MÚSCULO RETO ABDOMINAL DE RATAS PRENHEZES COM DIABETE MODERADO

PREVENÇÃO DE PROBLEMAS UROGINECOLÓGICOS: VIVÊNCIA E CAPACITAÇÃO PRÁTICA DE EXERCÍCIOS PÉLVICOS

Ha sido presentado en formato Poster por

Ha sido presentado en formato Poster por

Bruna Bologna Catinelli
Maria Angélica Spadella
Karina De Souza Suyama
Livia Maria do nascimento Do Nascimento
Gabriela Barbareco Rabadan Barbareco Rabadan
Patricia De Souza Rossignoli De Souza Rossignoli
Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge
Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa
Aline Medolago Carr

Angélica Mércia Pascon Barbosa
Cristiane Rodrigues Pedroni
Caroline Baldini Prudencio
Bruna Bologna Catinelli
Patricia De Souza Rossignoli
Bruna Rosa de Souza

50 Congreso Internacional ALAPP 2020
celebrado en
Cartagena, Colombia, del 4 al 7 de marzo de 2020

en el
50 Congreso Internacional ALAPP 2020
celebrado en
Cartagena, Colombia, del 4 al 7 de marzo de 2020

Dra. Simone Botelho
Presidenta del Comité Científico

Dr. Alejandro Tarazona
Presidente de ALAPP

Dr. Carlos Díaz Támara
Presidente del 5to Congreso
Internacional ALAPP

Dra. Simone Botelho
Presidenta del Comité Científico

Dr. Alejandro Tarazona
Presidente de ALAPP

Dr. Carlos Díaz Támara
Presidente del 5to Congreso
Internacional ALAPP

Anexo 23



Anexo 24



Anexo 25



UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA
CAMPUS DE BOTUCATU
FACULDADE DE MEDICINA




CERTIFICADO Nº 1365/2020 – CEUA

Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais
Criada através da Portaria DFM nº 611 de 13/12/2012

Certificamos que o projeto intitulado: **"Avaliação do impacto de dois programas de exercício aquático sobre a miopatia de ratas prenhes com diabetes moderado"**, conduzido pelo Pesquisador: **Bruna Bologna Catinelli** – Orientador: Profa. Emérita Marilza Vieira Cunha Rudge - Coorientadoras: Profa. Dra. Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli – Profa. Dra. Angélica Mércia P. Barbosa – Colaboradores: Ana Julia Bimbatti Silva e Aline Medolago Car, registrada com o nº **CEUA 1365/2020**, que envolve a produção, manutenção ou utilização de animais pertencentes ao filo Chordata, subfilo Vertebrata (exceto humanos), para fins de pesquisa científica – encontra-se de acordo com os preceitos da Lei n. 11.794, de 08 de outubro de 2008, do Decreto n. 6.899, de 15 de julho de 2009, com as normas editadas pelo Conselho Nacional de Controle de Experimentação Animal (CONCEA), e foi APROVADA pela Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais da Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu, em reunião ordinária de 26 de agosto de 2020.

Finalidade	() Ensino (X) Pesquisa Científica
Vigência da autorização	31/08/2022
Espécie/Linhagem/Raça	Ratos Wistar
Nº de animais	110 Machos e 650 Fêmeas
Idade/Peso	250 Gramas
Origem	BIOTÉRIO



Sara Rosa Stanley Sampaio
Secretária da Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais
Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu/UNESP



Profa. Associada Bertha Furlan Polegato
Presidente da Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais
Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu/UNESP

Distrito Rubião Júnior, s/nº – Botucatu – SP. CEP: 18.618-970 Fones: (14) 3880.1880 – E-mail Secretaria: ceua@fmb.unesp.br

Anexo 26

CERTIFICADO 001/2020

Certificamos que a proposta intitulada **"AVALIAÇÃO DO IMPACTO DE DOIS PROGRAMAS DE EXERCÍCIO AQUÁTICO SOBRE A MIOPATIA DE RATAS PRENHES COM DIABETE MODERADO"**, sob a responsabilidade de **BRUNA BOLOGNA CATINELLI**, que envolve a utilização de animais pertencentes ao filo *Chordata*, subfilo *Vertebrata* (exceto humanos), para fins de pesquisa científica – encontra-se de acordo com os preceitos da Lei nº 11.794, de 8 de outubro de 2008, do Decreto nº 6.899, de 15 de julho de 2009 e com as normas editadas pelo Conselho Nacional de Controle de Experimentação Animal (CONCEA), e foi aprovada pela COMISSÃO DE ÉTICA NO USO DE ANIMAIS (CEUA) da Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências – UNESP do Campus de Marília em 09/10/2020.

Finalidade	() Ensino (X) Pesquisa Científica
Vigência da autorização	11/2020 a 02/2024
Espécie/linhagem/raça	Ratos Wistar
Nº de animais	110 Machos e 650 Fêmeas
Peso/Idade	250 gr.
Origem	Biotério

Marília, 20 de outubro de 2020.


Dra. Patrícia de Souza Rossignoli
 Presidente da CEUA-FFC da UNESP-
 Campus de Marília