

A TITIN-DSRED KNOCK-IN MOUSE MODEL TO STUDY CARDIAC AND SKELETAL MUSCLE DISORDERS

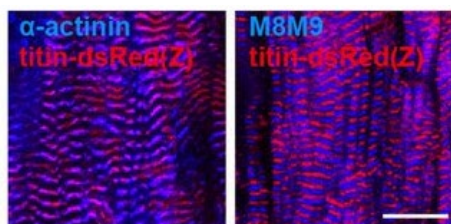
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INVENTION NOVELTY

Provided is a unique fluorescence knock-in mouse model for visualization of titin during remodeling and regeneration of the myofilament structure. This titin-DsRed knock-in mouse and the independent titin-eGFP counterpart (TO 03-00504) are the only available rodent models that allow live visualization of titin dynamics and remodeling.

VALUE PROPOSITION

Titin is a giant sarcomeric protein with a size of up to 3.7 MDa. It is therefore not readily available for overexpression, gain-of-function studies, or the generation of a tagged full-length protein. Titin-DsRed mice circumvent these issues and facilitate the analysis of titin and sarcomere dynamics in development, remodeling at physiological expression levels and normal regulation. Titin is involved in a variety of cardiac and skeletal muscle disorders such as dilated cardiomyopathy, diastolic heart failure and tibial muscular dystrophy. The animal model enables research on these diseases as well as studies on how muscles grow and rebuild in response to exercise, and on how cardiomyocytes remodel after myocardial infarction. It also allows tracking of implanted cells to monitor the efficiency of cell therapies.



Scale bar: 10 μ m

Cryosections of heart tissue from homozygous titin-DsRed(Z) animals (R/R) stained for α -actinin (Z-disk) and for titin's M-band region M8M9 to visualize titin integration.

TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The targeting strategy to generate this mouse model was designed to integrate DsRed into titin's Z-disk exon 28 with a Neo resistance gene inserted into the 3'-untranslated region. Reproduction, weight gain, heart weight-to-body weight ratio, isoform expression, and contractile behavior of cardiomyocytes have been analysed in the knock-in mice without detecting any adverse phenotype.

COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY

Breeder pairs are available under a Tangible Property License Agreement.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

By crossing homozygous titin-DsRed(Z) mice with the homozygous titin-eGFP(M) mice, the double heterozygous animals with titin labeled at the Z-disk and M-band were obtained. This dual fluorescent model has allowed discriminating titin's N and C termini and has been used to study sarcomere dynamics.

PATENT SITUATION

No patent application has been filed.

FURTHER READING

Titin visualization in real time reveals an unexpected level of mobility within and between sarcomeres. J Cell Biol (2011) 193 (4), 785–798.

Resolving titin's lifecycle and the spatial organization of protein turnover in mouse cardiomyocytes. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (2019) 116, 25126–25136.