

Effect of exercise on bone in poorly controlled type 1 diabetes mediated by the ActRIIB/Smad signaling pathway

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Abstract. Myostatin (MSTN) is not only a key negative regulator of skeletal muscle secretion, however is also an endocrine factor that is transmitted to bone. To investigate the effect and possible mechanism of weight-bearing treadmill running on bone with poorly controlled Type 1 diabetes, rats were randomly divided into three groups: Normal control (NC), diabetic mellitus (DM) and diabetic exercise training groups (DM-WTR). The DM-WTR rats were trained with weight-bearing running. The results demonstrated that the levels of serum insulin, body weight, bone mass, muscle mass, grip strength, and serum calcium in the DM-WTR rats were significantly increased, whereas the levels of blood glucose, alkaline phosphatase, and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase were markedly reduced in the DM-WTR rats compared with the DM rats. Weight-bearing running inhibited streptozocin (STZ)-induced MSTN mRNA and protein expression in the diabetic rats. The mRNA and protein expression levels of activin type IIB receptor and mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2/3 and its phosphorylation in femur DM-WTR rats were reduced compared with DM rats. In addition, weight-bearing running enhanced the STZ-induced Wnt and β -catenin expression levels and reduced the STZ-induced glycogen synthase kinase (GSK)-3 β expression in diabetic rats' femora. In conclusion, the results suggested that weight-bearing running could partially ameliorate STZ-induced femur atrophy via MSTN downregulation, and this may be associated with the inactivation of Activin A Receptor Type 2B/Smad2/3 signaling

pathways and the activation of the Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway. Further studies are needed to verify these conclusions.

Introduction

The pathogenesis of Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is mainly due to the lack of insulin production secreted by the pancreas (1,2). Bone metabolism disorder is one of the complications of T1DM, and it leads to a change of micro-structure (3,4), a reduction of bone mass, and an increase in the probability of fracture (5), finally resulting in metabolic bone diseases (6).

As early as 1927, Morrison stated that participants who had metabolic syndrome as children were about 13 times more likely to have cardiovascular disease and 6.5 times more likely to have type 2 diabetes than the participants who did not have metabolic syndrome as children (7). There is growing evidence showing that diabetes mellitus influences skeletal metabolism. The optimal management of glycemic control reduces long-term complications (8). More and more research has determined that physical activity is associated with greater longevity and lower frequency and severity of diabetes complications in individuals with T1DM (9,10); however, the mechanism is not very clear.

The Wnt/ β -catenin pathway is a bone metabolic pathway and canonical Wnt signaling relies on β -catenin activity (11). More and more studies have suggested that Wnt signaling enhances bone formation by regulating osteoblasts (12,13). Activin type IIB (ActRIIB), one of the receptors of myostatin (MSTN), is expressed in osteoblasts in the tibiae of neonatal rats (14). MSTN, a member of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β) superfamily of proteins, is a negative regulator of muscle mass (15). Furthermore, it plays a role in regulating bone mass (16). Our previous studies showed that ladder-climbing training could prevent bone loss in diet-induced obese rats by inhibiting MSTN expression (17,18); meanwhile, MSTN is not expressed and secreted in osteoblasts. Active MSTN binds to ActRIIB and could lead to the subsequent phosphorylation of Smad proteins and the initiation of gene expression, so we wondered if exercise could modulate bone metabolism in streptozocin (STZ)-induced diabetes through the inhibition of MSTN.

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In the present study, we examined the effects of weight-bearing treadmill running on bone metabolism in STZ-induced diabetes rats, and we explored the molecular mechanism of weight-bearing treadmill running and how it affects bone metabolism in diabetic rats.

Materials and methods

Animals and experimental design. Healthy male SD rats (200–220 g) were obtained from the Laboratory Animal Breeding and Research Center of Xi'an Jiaotong University (Xi'an, China), and they were housed under a controlled standard temperature ($22\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$), relative humidity ($60\pm 5\%$), and 12-h light/dark cycle. After 5 days of acclimation, the rats were randomly divided into the normal control group (NC, $n=10$) and the T1D model group. Experimental T1DM was induced by a peritoneal injection of STZ (60 mg/kg, 0.1 mol/l sodium citrate buffer, pH=4.5; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany). An equal volume of buffer was injected into the control rats. Then, the blood glucose levels in vein blood samples were measured on days 1, 3, 7, and 10. The rats with blood glucose levels that were greater or equal to 16.7 mmol/l (300 mg/dl) were considered to be diabetic. Then, the diabetic rats were randomly assigned to the DM group ($n=10$) and the DM + WTR group ($n=10$, trained with weight-bearing running, on a motor-driven treadmill at a speed of 15 m/min (0 incline) bearing 35% of their body weight mass, 5 min running and 2-min intervals between each 35-min cycles, 6 days/week for 6 weeks; Fig. 1). All of the experiments were conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee of Shaanxi Normal University and in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication no. 85-23, revised 1996).

Grip strength. At last week, fore-limb grip strength was measured as the maximum tensile force using a rat grip strength meter (YLS-13A; Huaibei Zhenghua Bioinstrumentation Co., Ltd., Anhui, China). Rats were tested 3 times in succession without rest and the results of the three tests were averaged for each rat.

Weight and sample preparation. After 6 weeks of treatment, the final body weight was recorded, and then the rats were killed with pentobarbital sodium at dose of 40 mg/kg wt. Blood was collected and centrifuged in order to obtain the serum fractions. Serum was stored at -80°C for further analysis. After killing the animals, the femurs and quadriceps femoris were harvested and weighed, then immediately stored in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C for RT-PCR and western blot analysis.

Biochemical analysis. Blood glucose was measured using an eBsensor Blood Glucose Monitor (Visgeneer Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan). Serum insulin levels were measured using a commercial ELISA (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). Serum calcium (Ca^{2+}), phosphorus (P), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) concentrations were measured by using a commercially available test kit according to the manufacturer's guidelines (Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, Jiangsu, China).

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagents (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions, and then it was reverse-transcribed using a PrimeScript™ II 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis kit (Takara Shuzo, Shiga, Japan) (19). Briefly, the RNA with 2 μg was added to 12 μl reaction system of reverse transcription (including 1 μl oligo(dT)₁₈) and then placed in PCR amplifier at 70°C for 5 min. Then the above system was added in order 4 μl 5xbuffer, 2 μl 10 mM dNTPs, 1 μl RNA inhibitor and 1 μl reverse transcriptase and placed in PCR amplifier at 42°C for 60 min, the reaction was ended at 80°C for 5 min. Gene expression was analyzed by the CFX96 Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). The reverse transcription products with 2.5 μl was added to reaction system of PCR. And then, the products were denatured at 95°C for 10 min followed by amplification for 40 cycles (95°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 60 sec). The solubility curve was 75 to 95°C , warming 1°C per 20 sec. All of the real-time PCR reactions were performed in triplicate, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)/beta-actin (β -actin) was used as an internal control to normalize the data to determine the relative expression of the target genes. The relative change in gene expression was analyzed by the $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$ method. The PCR primers used in this study are described in Table I.

Western blotting analysis. To study the protein expression in the femur tissues, the femurs were dissected from the animals and immediately stored in liquid nitrogen. Protein concentrations were determined and equal amounts of the sample were loaded on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE). Samples were transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes after electrophoresis and separation. Membranes were blocked for 1 h in Tween 20 Tris-base sodium (TBST) containing 5% milk followed by incubation with the appropriate primary antibody overnight at 4°C . After washing 3 times in TBST, the membranes were incubated with goat anti-rabbit horse radish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:3,000; Wuhan Servicebio Technology Co., Ltd. Wuhan, China) for 30 min at room temperature. Then, the membranes were washed 3 times in TBST at room temperature. All of the protein expression data were normalized by β -actin or GAPDH. The blots were visualized with ECL-plus reagent and the results were quantified by Lab Image v.2.7.1. The primary antibodies were used as follows: MSTN (EPR4567(2), ab124721), ActRIIB (EPR10739, ab180185) and Wnt (ab85060) were purchased from Abcam company. Smad2/3 (5678S), β -catenin (8480S), phospho-Smad2 (3108L), phospho-Smad3 (9520S), GSK-3 β (27C10, 93158), and phospho-GSK-3 β (D2Y9Y, 14630S) were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., (Danvers, MA, USA). Dilution ratio of all the primary antibodies were 1:1,000.

Statistical analysis. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS v20.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The levels of statistical significance between the two groups were calculated using an unpaired Student's *t* test. $P<0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Table I. Nucleotide sequences of rat primers used for reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

Gene	Primer sequences (5'-3')	Product size (bp)	Annealing temperature (°C)
MSTN			
F	TCTCAGACCCGTCAAGACTCCT	260	60
R	CTCCTGGTCCTGGGAAGGTTAC		
ActRIIB			
F	GCAGTCGTGGCAGAGTGAGCG	127	60
R	CTTGAGGTAATCCGTGAGGGAGC		
Smad3			
F	CTGGCTACCTGAGTGAAGATGG-	212	60
R	CTGTGAGGCGTGGAATGTCT		
Wnt			
F	GCGTTCATCTTCGCAATCAC	282	60
R	GCACTCTTGGCGCATCTCAG		
β -catenin			
F	GGACCCCAAGCCTTAGTAAACA	286	60
R	TTATATCATCGGAACCCAGAAGC		
GSK-3 β			
F	GCGTGAGGAGGGATAAGG-	322	59
R	CACCAACAAGGGAGCAAAT		
GAPDH			
F	AGGAGCGAGACCCCACTAACA	247	60
R	AGGGGGGCTAAGCAGTTGGTC		
β -actin			
F	GTGACGTTGACATCCGTAAAGA	287	60
R	GTAACAGTCCGCCTAGAAGCAC		

F, forward; R, reverse; MSTN, myostatin; ActRIIB, Activin A Receptor Type 2B; Smad 3, mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3; GSK-3 β , glycogen synthase kinase-3.

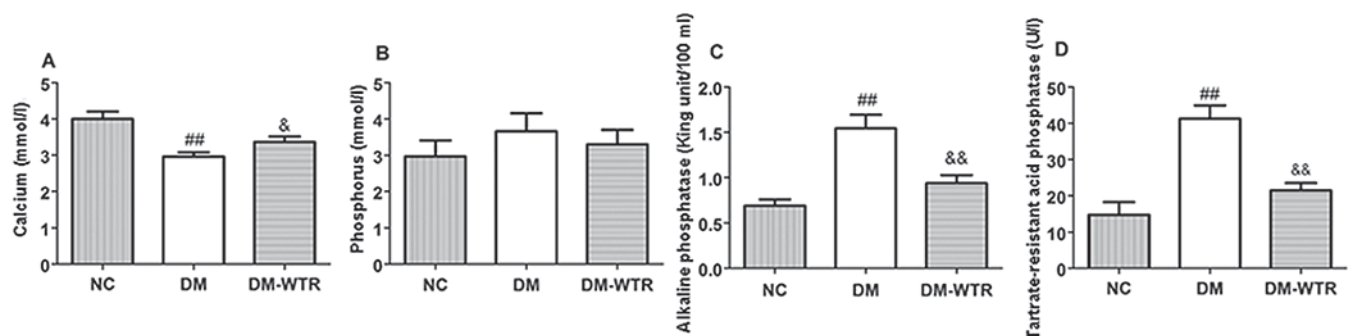


Figure 1. Effects of weight-bearing running on serum (A) Ca^{2+} , (B) P, (C) ALP and (D) TRAP. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD (n=8 per group). ##P<0.01 vs. NC; &P<0.05, &&P<0.01 vs. DM.

Results

Weight-bearing running increases the body weight, muscle mass, bone mass, and grip strength of diabetic rats. The effects of weight-bearing running on body weight, muscle mass, bone mass, and grip strength in diabetic rats are depicted in Table II. Compared with the NC group, the body weight, muscle mass, bone mass, and grip strength of the DM group all decreased significantly ($P<0.01$). After six weeks of

weight-bearing running, the body mass and bone mass were increased significantly compared with the DM group ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, weight-bearing running increased the muscle mass and grip strength significantly compared with the DM group of rats ($P<0.01$).

Weight-bearing running regulates the blood glucose and serum insulin of diabetic rats. The DM group had higher blood glucose compared with the NC group, and

Table II. Effects of weight-bearing running on blood glucose, serum insulin, body weight, muscle mass, bone mass and grip strength

Group	NC	DM	DM-WTR
Blood glucose (mmol/l)	4.88±1.01	17.37±3.68 ^a	8.72±3.42 ^{a,b}
Serum insulin (mIU/l)	21.33±4.06	7.25±2.42 ^a	12.08±2.18 ^{a,b}
Body weight (g)	371.32±24.23	229.77±27.22 ^a	282.55±49.9 ^{a,b}
Bone mass (g)	1.29±0.07	0.72±0.15 ^a	0.90±0.12 ^{a,b}
Muscle mass (g)	2.83±0.11	1.44±0.14 ^a	2.18±0.63 ^{a,c}
Grip strength (N)	1143.30±31.74	800.79±141.29 ^a	1083.84±32.16 ^c

Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (n=8 per group). ^aP<0.01 vs. NC; ^bP<0.05, ^cP<0.01 vs. DM, diabetic mellitus group; DM-WTR, diabetic exercise training group; NC, negative control.

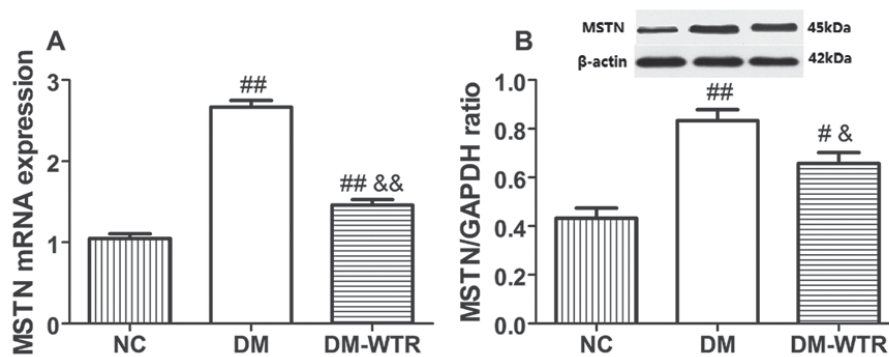


Figure 2. Effects of weight-bearing running on (A) STZ-induced mRNA and (B) protein expressions of MSTN in quadriceps femoris. Data are expressed as mean SD (n=8 per group) [#]P<0.05, ^{##}P<0.01 vs. NC; ^aP<0.05, [&]P<0.01 vs. DM.

weight-bearing running showed significant improvements in this outcome ($P<0.05$). With respect to serum insulin levels, the DM group presented impaired serum insulin compared with nondiabetic rats ($P<0.01$). Weight-bearing running improved the insulin levels ($P<0.05$). These data are shown in Table II.

Weight-bearing running increases level of serum Ca^{2+} and reduces levels of serum ALP and TRAP of diabetic rats. As shown in Fig. 1, diabetes resulted in a significant decrease in serum Ca^{2+} ($P<0.01$). In comparison with the DM group, 6 weeks of weight-bearing running significantly increased the secretions of serum Ca^{2+} ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in serum P level between the rats in the NC group, the DM group, and the DM-WTR group. Serum ALP levels were significantly increased in diabetic non-treated animals ($P<0.01$) as compared to the NC group. Increased ALP levels confirm that diabetes induces bone damage. Serum ALP levels increased significantly in the DM-WTR groups ($P<0.05$) as compared to the DM group. This result shows that weight-bearing running treatment enhanced the bone formation and mineralization process in hyperglycemic conditions. When compared with the NC group, the serum levels of TRAP were significantly increased in the diabetic rats ($P<0.01$). The weight-bearing running treatment significantly decreased the serum levels of TRAP compared to the DM group ($P<0.01$).

Weight-bearing running inhibits MSTN expression in diabetic rats. We detected the MSTN expression in the quadriceps. The mRNA expression (Fig. 2A) and protein expression (Fig. 2B) of MSTN ($P<0.01$) in the DM group was significantly higher than that in the NC group. However, 6 weeks of weight-bearing running significantly reduced the mRNA and protein expressions of MSTN as compared to the DM rats ($P<0.05$ and $P<0.01$, respectively).

Weight-bearing running regulates the ActRIIB/Smad2/3 pathway in diabetic rats. The expression of ActRIIB and Smad2/3 and its phosphorylation were measured in the femurs. As shown in Fig. 3, the mRNA and protein expressions of ActRIIB ($P<0.01$ and $P<0.01$, respectively) in the DM group were all significantly higher than that in the NC group. After 6 weeks of weight-bearing running treatment, the mRNA and protein expressions of ActRIIB ($P<0.05$ and $P<0.05$, respectively) in the DM-WTR group were all significantly downregulated compared with that in the DM group (Fig. 3A and C). Similar to the above-mentioned results, the mRNA and protein expressions of Smad2/3 ($P<0.01$ and $P<0.01$, respectively) in the DM group were all significantly higher than that in the NC group. After 6 weeks of weight-bearing running treatment, the mRNA and protein expressions of Smad2/3 ($P<0.01$ and $P<0.01$, respectively) in the DM-WTR group were all significantly downregulated compared with that in the DM group (Fig. 3B and D). Additionally, weight-bearing running

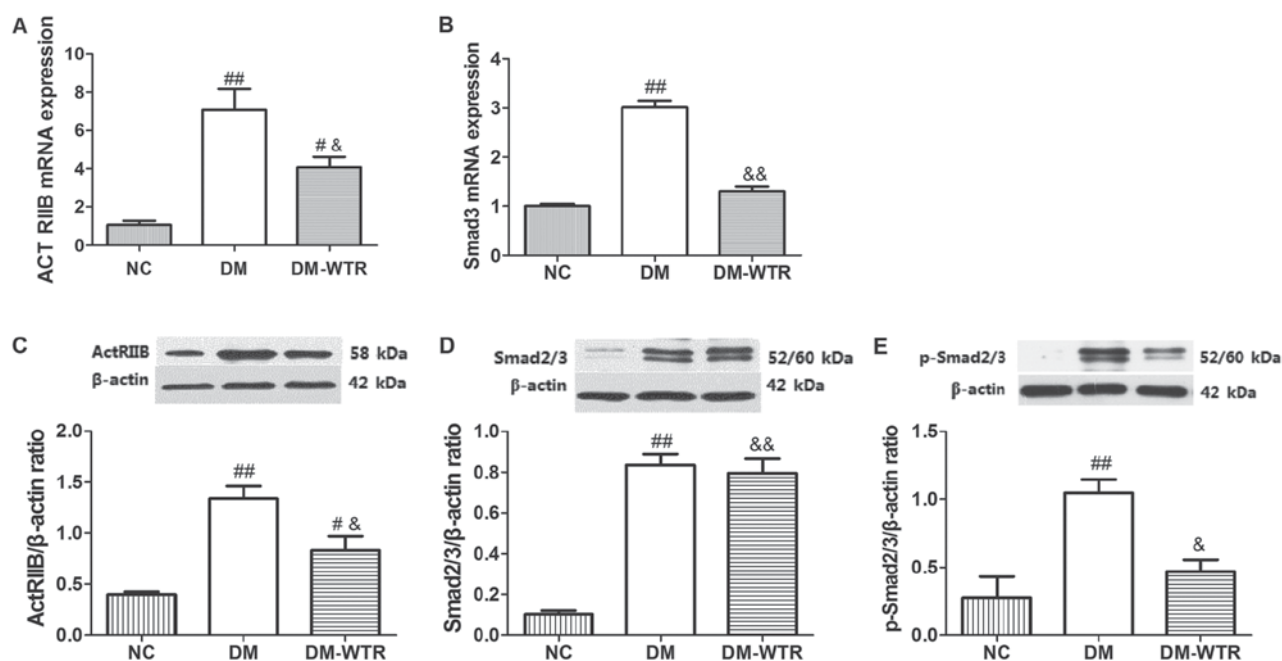


Figure 3. Effects of weight-bearing running on STZ-induced expression of ActRIIB, Smad2/3 and its phosphorylation in femora (A) ActRIIB mRNA expression, (B) Smad3 mRNA expression, (C) ActRIIB protein expression, (D) Smad2/3 protein expression and (E) Smad2/3 phosphorylation protein expression. Data are expressed as mean SD (n=8 per group) [#]P<0.05, ^{##}P<0.01 vs. NC; [&]P<0.05, ^{&&}P<0.01 vs. DM.

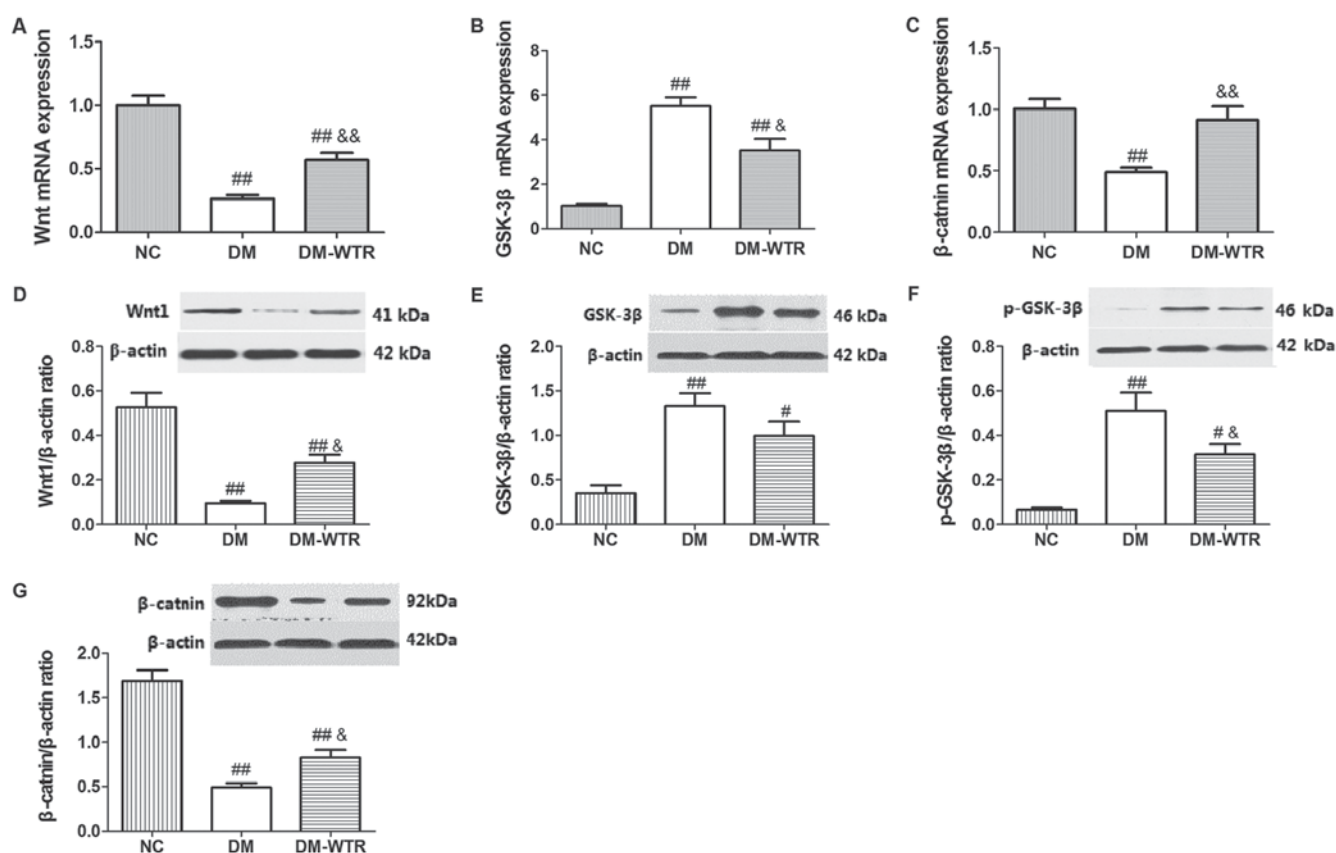


Figure 4. Effects of weight-bearing running on expressions of Wnt, GSK-3β, p-GSK-3β and β-catenin in femora (A) Wnt mRNA expression, (B) GSK-3β mRNA expression, (C) β-catenin mRNA expression, (D) Wnt1 protein expression, (E) GSK-3β protein expression, (F) GSK-3β phosphorylation protein expression, (G) β-catenin protein expression. Data are expressed as mean SD (n=8 per group) [#]P<0.05, ^{##}P<0.01 vs. NC; [&]P<0.05, ^{&&}P<0.01 vs. DM.

significant inhibited ($P<0.05$) the STZ-induced increase of expression of Smad2/3 phosphorylation (Fig. 3E). These results

indicated that weight-bearing running maybe downregulated in the ActRIIB/Smad2/3 pathway.

Weight-bearing running modulates the Wnt/GSK-3 β / β -catenin pathway in diabetic rats. The expression of Wnt, GSK-3 β and its phosphorylation, and β -catenin and its phosphorylation were measured in the femurs. The mRNA and protein expressions of Wnt ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively) in the DM group were all significantly lower than that in the NC group. After 6 weeks of weight-bearing running treatment, the mRNA and protein expressions of Wnt ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$, respectively) were significantly increased compared with the DM group (Fig. 4). The mRNA and protein expressions of GSK-3 β ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively) in the DM group were all significantly higher than that in the NC group. After 6 weeks of weight-bearing running treatment, the mRNA expression of GSK-3 β ($P < 0.05$) was significantly inhibited compared with the DM group, and there was no significant difference between that in the DM group and the DM-WTR group (Fig. 4B and E). Additionally, weight-bearing running significantly downregulated the STZ-induced increase of GSK-3 β phosphorylation expression ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 4F). The mRNA and protein expressions of β -catenin ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively) in the DM group were all significantly lower than that in the NC group. After 6 weeks of weight-bearing running treatment, the mRNA and protein expressions of β -catenin ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$, respectively) were significantly increased compared with the DM group (Fig. 4C and G). These results indicated that weight-bearing running may be upregulated in the Wnt/GSK-3 β / β -catenin pathway.

Discussion

T1DM, also called insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, is an autoimmune disease. It is associated with irreversible autoimmune destruction of pancreatic islet β -cells (13). T1DM is characterized by insulin deficiency and hyperglycemia, and it is one of the most common metabolic disorders in children and adolescents. Patients depend entirely on daily insulin injection replacement therapy to regulate their blood glucose levels (20). The etiology of T1DM is not completely understood, but genetic and environmental factors have been recognized as contributors to the development and progression of the disease (21).

Individuals with insufficient insulin therapy could influence the development of muscle function in T1DM patients. Furthermore, glycemic control is directly related to muscle metabolism and it could be an important determinant of muscle force and power in T1DM (22,23). Skeletal disorders are common in diabetic patients, and many researchers have found that the patients had reduced bone mineral content (24,25), deranged calcium and phosphate levels, and altered bone metabolism (26,27). While it has been proven that aerobic and resistance training improves bone health (28,29), there are only a few studies that have reported the effects of weight-bearing treadmill running on diabetes-induced bone loss. In accordance with the previous studies (30-32), we found that weight-bearing treadmill treatment reduced STZ-induced blood glucose, and increased STZ-induced blood insulin, weight mass, muscle mass, bone mass, and grip strength. Our results indicated that weight-bearing treadmill running treatment showed protective effects on rats with diabetic disease.

It has been reported that calcium concentration has been associated with diabetes (33). Calcium influx to β cells can regulate the insulin secretion process, which is a calcium-dependent process (34,35). It is possible that persistent alterations of calcium concentration could affect the insulin secretory response. In our study, weight-bearing treadmill running increased STZ-induced calcium excretion in serum, which is consistent with other findings in diabetic patients (36). Reports are variable about the high phosphorus level in T1DM (37). Diabetes may lead to kidney damage and the reduction of the renal excretion of phosphorus, which then causes a high phosphorus level. Our findings confirm earlier studies, but they did not show a statistically significant difference between the three groups; this might be because of the differences of the model animal. TRAP is a lysosomal hydrolyser, and it has been shown to be released from osteoclasts during bone resorption (38); this increase indicated excessive bone resorption in diabetic rats. In our study, weight-bearing treadmill running reduced STZ-induced TRAP levels in serum; these results were consistent with previous findings (39,40). However, normal TRAP activity was also observed in the experimental diabetic animals (41). Even in another study, TRAP activity was found to be low in patients with T1DM (2). The reason lies in the differences of the study object and dosages of STZ.

Muscle and bone have a close relationship in not only anatomy but also in function. However, the mechanisms of their synergistic action are not completely known. The role of MSTN in muscle growth regulation and the disruption of its gene have been demonstrated to cause muscle hypertrophy and increase bone mass. Our previous work showed that blocking MSTN with a polyclonal anti-MSTN antibody preparation improves the trabecular bone microstructure (42), suggesting that therapeutic modulation of MSTN *in vivo* may be an effective strategy for preserving muscle mass and bone metabolism with diabetes. In the present study, weight-bearing running significantly inhibited STZ-induced MSTN expression, indicating that the inhibition of MSTN may alleviate STZ-induced diabetic muscle atrophy. However, the mechanism remains to be fully elucidated.

MSTN binds ActRIIB to activate signaling, ultimately resulting in Smad2/3 phosphorylation and translocation to the nucleus to modulate the transcription of numerous genes (43). ActRIIB and Smad3 are the downstream signaling molecules of MSTN, and they have important roles in the regulation of bone metabolism (44,45). Guo *et al* (46), found that MSTN inhibited adipogenesis in human bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells and mediated preadipocytes by activating Smad3, and cross-communication of the TGF β /Smad signaling to the Wnt/ β -catenin/TCF4 pathway partly, leading to the downregulation of PPAR γ . Our present study demonstrated that weight-bearing running reduced the STZ-induced expressions of ActRIIB and Smad2/3 in the femur. Moreover, weight-bearing running downregulated the expression of p-Smad2/3, indicating that weight-bearing running inactivated Smad2/3 by possibly inhibiting ActRIIB expression, which was associated with MSTN downregulation.

The Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway controls a variety of life processes, including organism growth, development, diseases, aging, and death, as well as cell differentiation

and the maintenance of form and function, immune, stress, cell carcinogenesis, and cell apoptosis (47). Study has shown that MSTN mediates cross-communication between Smad3 and Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathways (46). Similar to our study, MSTN not only regulates Smad3 but also mediates Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway. However, the above-mentioned study also demonstrated that β -Catenin interacts with Smad3 and acts downstream of Smad3 to mediate the inhibitory effect of MSTN on adipogenesis (46). But, MSTN can inhibit directly expressions of Wnt and β -catenin to modulate femur atrophy under our control conditions. It is speculated that MSTN regulates Smad3 and Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway, which have organizational differences. Of course, the details also need further confirmation. MSTN may act upstream of the Wnt pathway and inhibit the expression of Wnt (48). The downstream signaling molecules of MSTN, such as ActRIIB and Smad3, are directly involved in the enhancement of β -catenin levels. Researchers have demonstrated that the Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway is involved in bone formation and contributes to osteoblastic differentiation (49). Our results demonstrated that weight-bearing running enhanced the STZ-induced Wnt and β -catenin expressions and reduced STZ-induced GSK-3 β expression in diabetic rats' femora. Combined with the above-mentioned literature, we speculated that weight-bearing running may have activated the Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway possibly by the MSTN downregulation in the femur of diabetic rats.

In conclusion, the present study indicated that weight-bearing running could partially ameliorate STZ-induced femur atrophy by MSTN downregulation, and this may be associated with the inactivation of the ActRIIB/Smad2/3 signaling pathways and the activation of the Wnt/GSK3 β / β -catenin signaling pathway. Further studies are needed to confirm this.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

LT and SA conceived the present study. JY and LS performed the western blot analysis. BY and YK performed exercise training to all experimental animals, measured their body

weight and grip strength, and collected blood and tissue samples. XF and LS performed the ELISA and RT-qPCR experiments, and collected and analyzed all data. JY prepared the manuscript, LS revised it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors were involved in the writing and editing of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All of the experiments were conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee of Shaanxi Normal University and in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication no. 85-23, revised 1996).

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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