

The female specific RNA-binding protein, AUF1, increases peripheral hypersensitivity after repetitive ischemia with reperfusion injury

Diya Joshi (2024)

Jankowski Lab

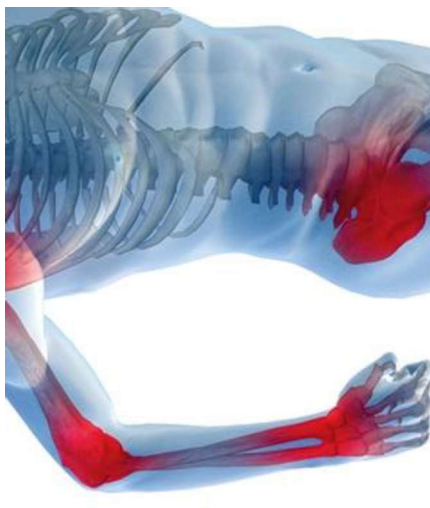
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Background

- Myalgia affects up to 33% of population (IASP).
 - **Higher prevalence** and higher hypersensitivity among females
- **Disease based myalgia**
 - Ischemia with reperfusion (I/R) injury
- Glial cell line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (GDNF)
- **Rationale:** Finding if there is a sex specific difference in myalgia hypersensitivity.
- **Hypothesis:** Presence of AU-binding factor 1 in the female pain pathway can lead to a heightened sense of pain-like behavior in comparison to males in the rodent model.



Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury

Skeletal Muscle

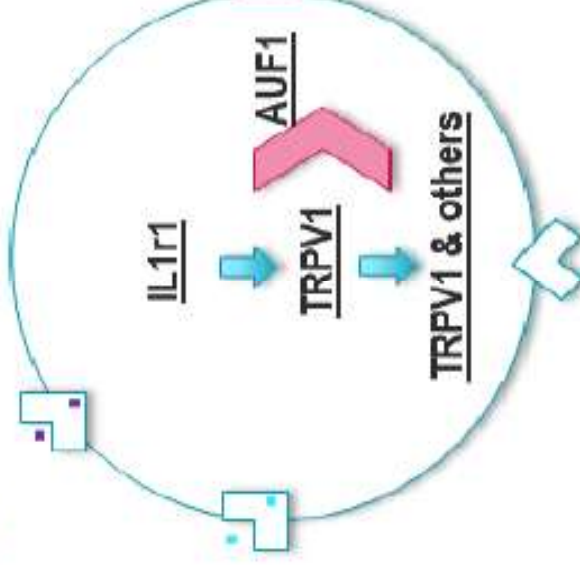
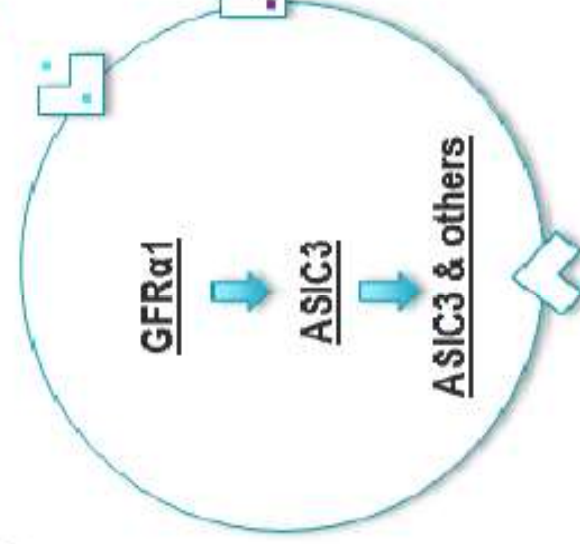


GDNF

IL1β

Male Primary
Afferent
Nociceptor

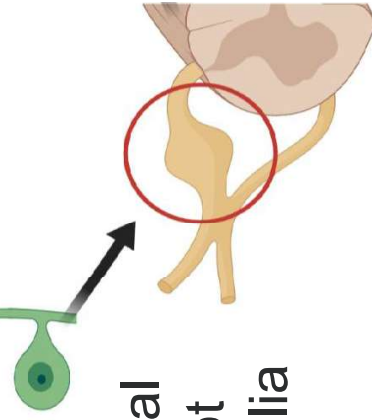
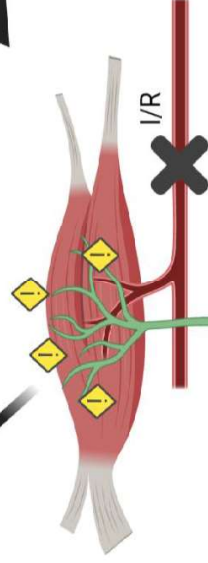
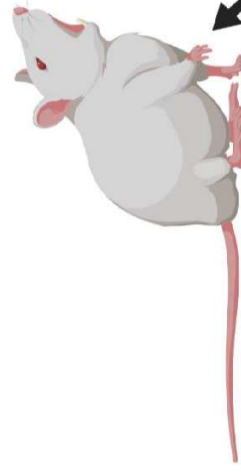
Female
Primary
Afferent
Nociceptor



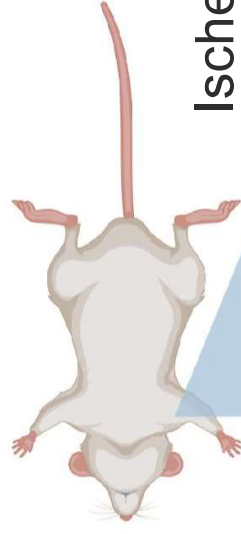
Second Injury

Prolonged nociceptor
Excitability/Peripheral
Hypersensitivity

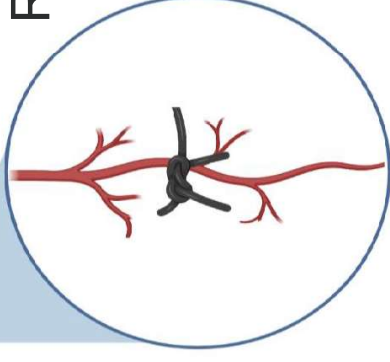
↑ Pain Related Behaviors



Dorsal Root Ganglia

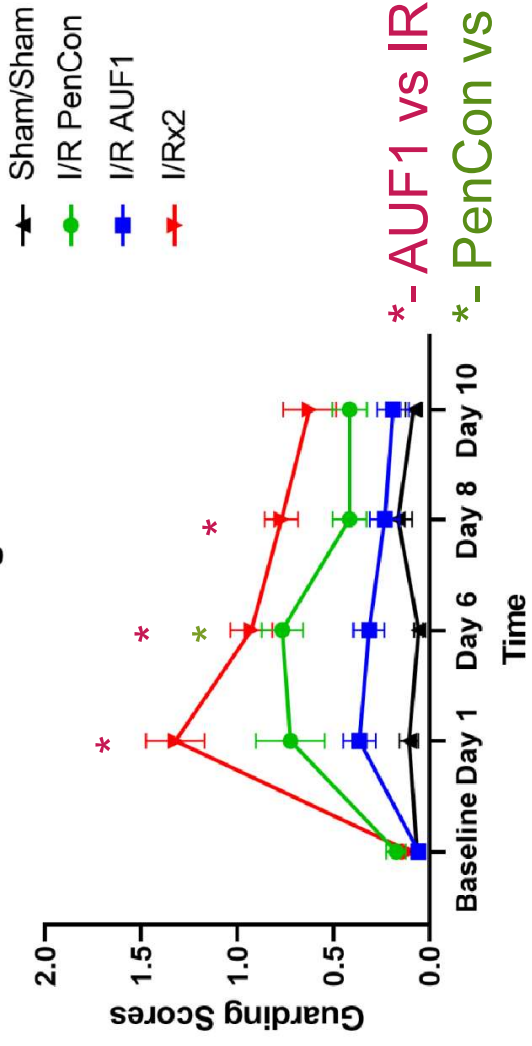


Ischemia with Reperfusion Surgery

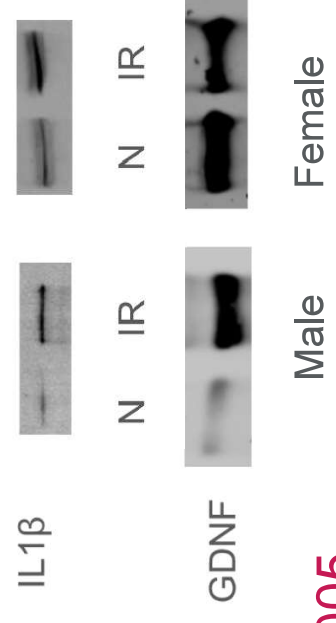


Results

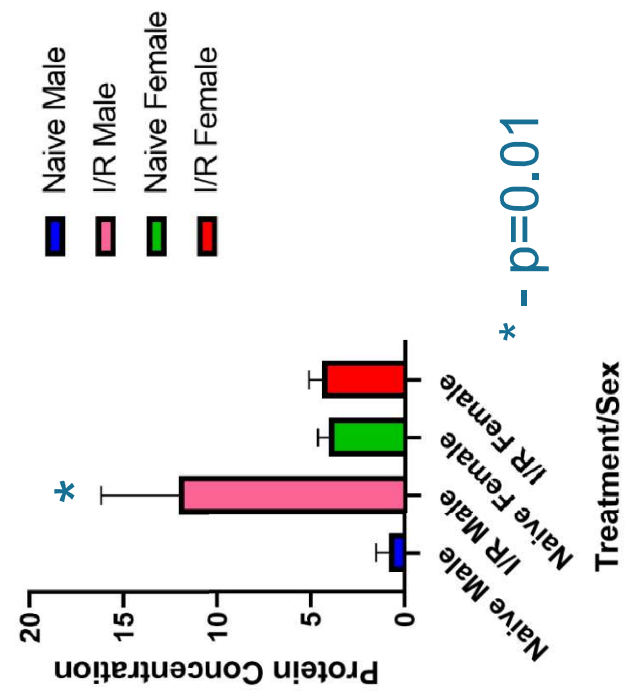
Guarding



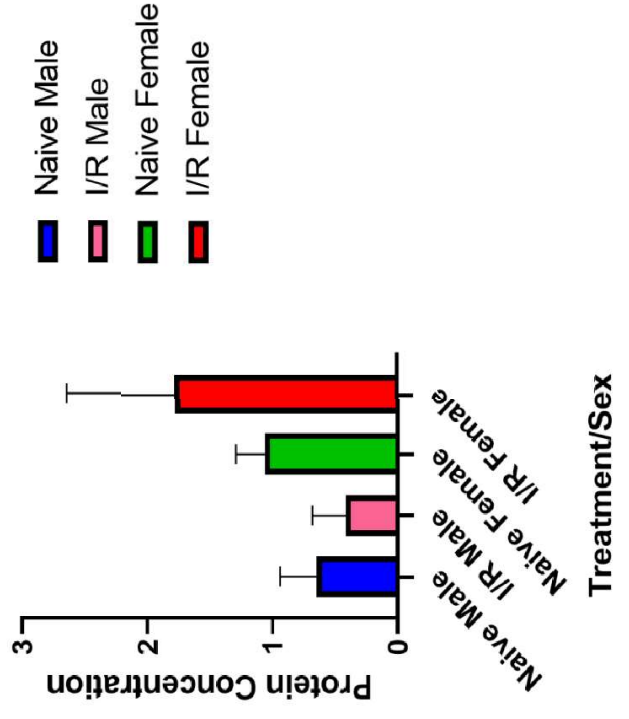
Protein Quantification (WB)



GDNF

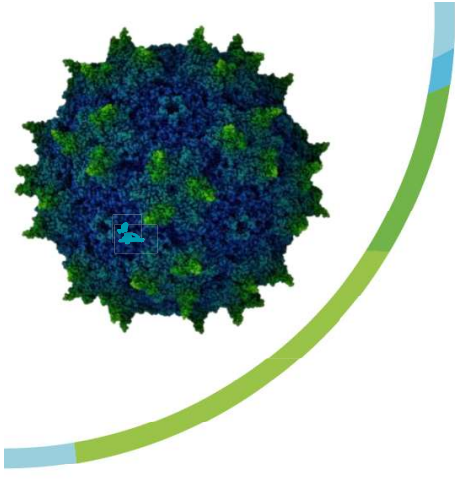


IL1B



Future Direction

- **AAV** (adeno associated virus)
- Possibility of increasing AUF1 to increase Phosphorylated AUF1
- Stain muscles for females to see **GDNF**
- How does AUF1 block hypersensitivity?
- Old mice compared to neonatal mice



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