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Sex-specific Regulation of Body Size and Bone Slenderness by the Acid Labile Subunit

Hayden-William Courtland¹, Victoria DeMambro², Jane Maynard², Hui Sun¹, Sebastien Elis¹, Clifford Rosen³, and Shoshana Yakar¹

¹Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Bone Diseases, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029

²The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME

³Maine Medical Center Research Institute 81 Research Drive Scarborough Maine 04074

Abstract

Insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) is a crucial mediator of body size and bone mass during growth and development. In serum, IGF-1 is stabilized by several IGF-1 binding proteins (IGFBPs) and the acid labile subunit (ALS). Previous research using ALS knockout (ALSKO) mice indicated a growth retardation phenotype and clinical reports of humans have indicated short stature and low bone mineral density (BMD) in patients with ALS deficiency. To determine the temporal and sex-specific effects of ALS deficiency on body size and skeletal development during growth we characterized control and ALSKO mice from 4 to 16 weeks of age. We found that female ALSKO mice had an earlier onset reduction in body size (4 weeks), but that both female and male ALSKO mice were consistently smaller than control mice. Interestingly, skeletal analyses at multiple ages showed increased slenderness of ALSKO femora that was more severe in females than in males. Both male and female ALSKO mice appeared to compensate for their more slender bones through increased bone formation on their endosteal surfaces during growth, but ALSKO females had increased endosteal bone formation compared to ALSKO males. This study revealed age and sex-specific dependencies of ALS deficiency on body size and bone size. These findings may explain the heterogeneity in growth and BMD measurements reported in human ALS deficient patients.

Keywords

IGF-1; Bone; transgenic mice; sex; micro-computed tomography; endocrine; mechanical properties

Introduction

During growth and development, insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) is a key regulator of both the amount and distribution of bone tissue formed. Endocrine IGF-1 is produced largely by the liver under the control of growth hormone (GH) secretion. In serum, IGF-1 is stabilized by binding to IGF-1 binding proteins (IGFBPs) in binary complexes. Further

Corresponding author: Shoshana Yakar, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Endocrinology/Diabetes and Bone Disease, The Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L Levy Place, Box 1055, NY, NY 10029-6574, Tel:212-241-7085, Fax: 212-241-4218, shoshana.yakar@mssm.edu.

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stability is achieved through binding of the acid labile subunit (ALS) to the IGFBP-3/5, generating a ternary complex (of IGF-1/IGFBP-3/5/ALS). Human cases of ALS deficiency have now been reported, and it is evident that loss of ALS in both humans and mice leads to marked reductions in serum IGF-1 and IGFBP-3 levels in serum (1–2). Although the skeletal phenotype of ALS deficient patients has not been closely monitored, nearly all patients present with mild short stature and several cases of low BMD have also been documented (2–6), suggesting a link between ALS and bone accrual during growth via IGF-1-dependent or independent mechanisms. However, partial recovery of BMD at the end of puberty in one case (6) and a family history of low BMD in others (5) makes the connection between ALS and BMD tenuous. Further, ALS patients with normal areal BMD have been reported (3).

Preliminary skeletal studies of ALS knockout (ALSKO) male mice support observations in human patients. ALSKO mice showed significant decreases in femoral length by 8 weeks of age as well as decreased cross-sectional area and cortical bone volume by 6 weeks of age (7). However, this study did not determine whether reductions in bone size and shape remain in adulthood, alter bone mechanical properties or are associated with changes in body composition. Furthermore, previous studies of skeletal parameters in ALSKO mice were done at a single time point during growth, and therefore were unable to explain the kinetics of transverse and longitudinal growth. Moreover, the reported small reductions in height of ALS patients (–2 to –3 SD) (2–5) and femoral length in ALSKO mice (~6%) (7) could result in significant reductions in bone slenderness, and thus increase fracture risk.

To determine the mechanism by which loss of ALS impairs skeletal acquisition from puberty to adulthood, we followed both male and female ALSKO mice longitudinally on a pure genetic background (C57BL/6J) and characterized their bone traits at multiple time points during development. We followed body size and body composition at these time points and performed regression analyses to reveal how different skeletal and physiological traits co-vary. Our study sheds new light on skeletal acquisition in a state of IGF-1 deficiency and leads to a better understanding of the human phenotype.

Methods

Animals

The generation of ALS knockout (ALSKO) mice has been described previously (8). ALSKO mice were back crossed to (C57BL/6J) for 10 generations at The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA. Both control and ALSKO mice used in this study were littermates produced from heterozygous mating. Groups of two to five animals were housed in cages, subjected to 12-h light:dark cycles and given free access to water, and irradiated NIH31 diet (Purina Mills International, Brentwood, MO, USA). Female and male mice were euthanized at 4, 8, 12, and 16 weeks of age for phenotypic analysis. 16 week animals were injected intraperitoneally with calcein and democycline (10 mg/kg each) at nine and two days before euthanasia, respectively. All procedures involving mice were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of The Jackson Laboratory and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Serum Parameters

Serum was collected through retro-orbital bleeding in the fed state at the indicated ages and immediately frozen until analysis. Osteocalcin levels in serum were measured using a commercial radio-immuno assay (American Laboratory Products Company, Inc., Salem, NH, USA). IGF-1, GH, and insulin levels in serum were measured using commercial radio-

immunoassays as described previously (7,9–10). Serum glucose levels were measured using a OneTouch Ultra 2 blood glucose monitor (Lifescan, Inc., Milpitas, CA).

Body Composition

Groups of ALSKO and control female ($n=23-43$ per group) and male ($n=17-40$ per group) mice were measured at 4, 8, 12 and 16 wks for total body weight as well as lean and fat mass using the PIXImus dual energy X-ray densitometer (GE-Lunar, Madison, WI). The PIXImus was calibrated daily with a mouse phantom provided by the manufacturer. Mice were placed ventral side down with each limb and tail positioned away from the body. Full body scans were obtained and X-ray absorptiometry data gathered and processed with manufacturer supplied software (Lunar PIXImus 2, vers. 2.1). The head area was specifically excluded from all analyses by the PIXImus software.

Bone Morphology and Tissue Mineral Density

Femoral morphology of 4, 8, and 16 week animals was assessed using an eXplore Locus SP Pre-Clinical Specimen Micro-Computed Tomography system (GE Healthcare, London, Ontario) as previously described (11). Briefly, femora were reconstructed at an 8.7 micron voxel resolution and distal metaphyseal bone volume fraction and microarchitecture as well as mid-diaphyseal cortical bone geometry was computed from the binarized images. All regions of analysis were standardized relative to either the third trochanter (cortical bone) or fusion of the distal growth plate (trabecular bone). Cortical and trabecular regions were individually thresholded using a standard thresholding algorithm which segmented bone voxels from non-bone voxels. Trabecular parameters assessed included bone volume fraction (BV/TV), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th), trabecular number (Tb.N), and trabecular spacing (Tb.Sp). Transverse, cortical bone measurements included total cross-sectional area (Tt.Ar), cortical bone area (Ct.Ar), polar moment of inertia (J_0), and marrow area (Ma.Ar). Tissue mineral density (TMD), which represents the average mineral value of the bone voxels expressed in hydroxyapatite (HA) density equivalents, was calculated by converting the grayscale output of bone voxels in Hounsfield units (HU) to mineral values (mg/cc of HA) through the use of a calibration phantom containing air, water, and hydroxyapatite (SB3: Gamex RMI, Middleton, WI, USA). To quantify the relative changes in bone growth on different bone surfaces, we measured two indices of trait co-variation, relative cortical area (RCA) and robustness. RCA is defined as $Ct.Ar/Tt.Ar$ and is a measure of how much bone tissue is present in the total area of bone. Robustness has been discussed in previous studies of human tibiae (12–13) and mouse femora (11,14). For the purposes of this study, robustness was defined as $Tt.Ar/bone\ length\ (Le)$ and is a ratio that indicates the extent of transverse bone size relative to longitudinal bone size; smaller $Tt.Ar/Le$ values indicate more slender bones.

Cortical Bone Histomorphometry

Right femora of 16 week animals were cleaned of excess connective tissue and embedded in polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) as described previously (15). For dynamic histomorphometry, embedded samples were sectioned (200 μm thickness) at the mid-diaphysis, immediately distal to the third trochanter, using a low-speed diamond-coated wafering saw (Leica Microsystems, Inc., Bannockburn, IL, USA). Sections were adhered to acrylic slides using a nonfluorescing acrylic mounting medium and images of each section (20 \times magnification) were obtained using a digital camera (Sony Exwave HAD, 3CCD Camera, Sony) attached to a visible light microscope (Zeiss Axioplan2, Zeiss) with a pixel resolution of 2.1 μm . Separately for both the endosteal and periosteal surfaces bone formation was quantified by labeled surface (L.Pm/B.Pm %), mineral apposition rate (MAR, $\mu\text{m}/\text{day}$) and bone formation rate (BFR/B.Pm, $\mu\text{m}/\text{day} \times 100$). All measurements were

performed using an OsteoMeasure system (Osteometrics, Atlanta, GA, USA) in accordance with standard protocols (16).

Mechanical Properties

Left femora from 12 week-old male and female ALSKO and control mice were subjected to mechanical testing at room temperature with samples kept moist using a phosphate buffered saline solution. Femora were loaded to failure in 4-point bending at 0.05mm/sec using a servohydraulic materials testing system (Instron Corp, Canton, MA) as described previously (14). Load and mid-span deflection were acquired by an A/D system sampling at 25 Hz. Load-deflection curves were analyzed for stiffness (the initial slope), maximum load (breaking load), post-yield deflection (PYD), and work-to-failure (Work). PYD, a measure of bone ductility, was defined as the deflection at failure minus the deflection at yield, where yield was a 10% reduction of secant stiffness (load range normalized for deflection range) relative to the initial stiffness. Work was calculated as the area under the load-deflection curve. To estimate whole bone strength of 8 and 16 week control and ALSKO mice based on morphological traits, we used a modification of Selker and Carter's (17) bone strength index, S_B , herein defined as $J_o/(Tt.Ar/Le)$.

Statistical Analysis

Means and standard deviations for each trait were determined separately for each strain and sex. Significant differences in mean trait values among factors (e.g., strain, age, sex, bone surface) were identified using multi-factor ANOVA and Bonferroni post-hoc tests ($p < 0.05$) (Statistica 6.0, Statsoft, Tulsa, OK, USA). To determine if sex and genotype were independent of each other for a given trait, interaction effects were calculated from ANOVA (Statistica 6.0, Statsoft, Tulsa, OK, USA). To describe the bivariate relationship of morphological traits during growth, linear regressions were performed. Where appropriate, non-zero slopes (F-test, $p < 0.05$) as well as significant differences in slopes among strains and sexes (ANCOVA, $p < 0.05$) were quantified (GraphPad Software, Inc, La Jolla, CA, USA).

Results

Serum Parameters

Serum levels of IGF-1 were reduced in both female and male ALSKO mice as compared to controls (Figure 1A). Female ALSKO mice had a 42–52% decrease in serum IGF-1 levels from 4 to 16 weeks of age, while male ALSKO mice had decreases of 30–52% of control levels. Significant reductions in serum IGF-1 levels as compared to controls were apparent at 4 weeks of age, but only for females. By 8 weeks both females and males showed significant reductions in IGF-1 levels that remained through adulthood (16 weeks); serum IGF-1 levels for female and male ALSKO mice were statistically indistinguishable. Despite the marked reductions in serum IGF-1 levels in ALSKO mice, we did not detect elevations in serum GH levels at all indicated ages (Figure 1B). We further determined if loss of ALS affected serum levels of insulin or glucose, however, no significant differences in those markers were found when comparing the groups at multiple ages (Figure 1C–D). Serum osteocalcin levels decreased gradually with age. We found significant reductions in serum osteocalcin at 4 and 8 weeks in ALSKO male mice (during the late growth phase), and also at 8 weeks ALSKO female mice when compared to their respective controls (Figure 1E). However, at 16 weeks osteocalcin levels of both female and male ALSKO mice were identical to controls.

Body Size and Composition

Given that the GH/IGF-1 axis is important in the regulation of body size and composition, we measured body weight, femoral length, fat mass, and lean mass in ALSKO and control mice during growth. In female ALSKO mice a significant reduction in body size compared to controls was present by 4 weeks of age, whereas in males a significant reduction appeared by 8 weeks of age (Figure 2A). At all ages female mice had reduced body weight compared to males. Further, ALSKO mice of a given sex had significantly reduced weight compared to controls, except for female ALSKO mice at 12 weeks. Significant reductions in body weight in ALSKO mice from 8 to 16 weeks of age were paralleled by significant reductions in femoral length, though the differences for males were most apparent at 16 weeks of age (Figure 2B). Reduced body weight in ALSKO female and male mice did not alter body composition, as relative lean and fat mass were similar to controls in both males and females (Figure 2C, D).

Bone Morphology and Tissue Mineral Density

Both female and male ALSKO mice demonstrated alterations in transverse (cross-sectional) bone size by 8 weeks of age. In male ALSKO mice there was a significant reduction in Tt.Ar and J_0 (Figure 3A,D) and in both males and females there was a reduction in Ma.Ar (Figure 3C). By 16 weeks of age female ALSKO mice had significantly reduced Tt.Ar, Ct.Ar, J_0 and Ma.Ar (-20%, -10%, -31% and -28%, respectively) (Figure 3), while males showed more profound reductions in those traits (-28%, -19%, -42% and -30%, respectively). Cortical TMD values for female and male ALSKO mice were statistically indistinguishable from control mice at 4, 8, and 16 weeks of age (Table 1). Statistical analysis of 16 week data revealed a significant interaction effect between sex and genotype for nearly all cortical traits (Table 2). The largest interaction effects were seen for Tt.Ar, J_0 and robustness.

Trabecular bone analyzed from the distal metaphyses revealed more subtle changes than were found for mid-diahyseal cortical bone. Trabecular bone fraction peaked at 8 weeks of age in both genders of control and ALSKO mice. Trabecular TMD values were similar between control and ALSKO mice at all ages (Table 3).

Femoral Trait Co-variation During Growth

To assess relative differences in transverse and longitudinal growth and in the amount of bone tissue accumulated for a given bone size among our strains and sexes we quantified femoral robustness (Tt.Ar/Le) and relative cortical area (RCA) during growth. From 4 to 8 weeks, robustness was largely unchanged in all strains and sexes. However, by 16 weeks females were significantly less robust (more slender) than their male counterparts (Figure 4A). Similarly, female and male ALSKO mice were significantly more slender than controls. Females showed increased RCA by 8 weeks of age and by 16 weeks both male and female ALSKO mice had an increased RCA compared to controls (Fig 4B).

Since functional variation in robustness and RCA can arise from variation in body weight we examined linear relationships from 4 to 16 weeks of age. For both male and female control mice robustness increased with body weight during growth and the slopes of these regressions were statistically indistinguishable (Figure 5). In contrast, in ALSKO male mice robustness was independent of body weight (Figure 5A), while in ALSKO female mice robustness decreased significantly with increasing body weight during growth (Figure 5B). Male and female control mice showed an identical increase in RCA with body weight during growth (Figure 6). Surprisingly, ALSKO mice of both genders showed significant increases in RCA with body weight and these increases were significantly greater than those of their respective control mice (ANCOVA, $p < 0.001$). In addition, the increase in RCA with body weight was greater in female ALSKO mice than male ALSKO mice (ANCOVA, $p < 0.001$).

Femoral Cortical Histomorphometry

Histomorphometric measurements from 16 weeks femora revealed no significant differences in mineral apposition rate (MAR) among our four groups of mice on either the endosteal or periosteal surfaces, but significant differences were found for labeled perimeter (L.Pm/B.Pm) and bone formation rate (BFR) (Table 4). Male ALSKO mice had significantly increased endosteal L.Pm/B.Pm as compared to the endosteal and periosteal values of control mice. Female ALSKO mice had significantly greater mean endosteal L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR values as compared to all other groups except for the mean endosteal value of female control animals, which is likely a result of large sample variance in the female control group. Female control mice also tended to have significantly greater L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR values compared to other groups, the exceptions being in comparison to mean values for the endosteal surfaces of male and female ALSKO mice.

Mechanical Properties

Mechanical properties from 4-point bending of female and male control and ALSKO femora revealed significant sex-specific differences, but no genotype differences at 12 weeks of age (Table 5). Male mice of a given strain (control or ALSKO) had significantly greater maximum load values compared to their female counterparts. Similar increases were seen when comparing work values between males and females. Although differences between control and ALSKO mice of a given sex were not significant for any mechanical properties, mean values of ALSKO mechanical properties were consistently lower when compared to controls. To estimate mechanical properties of 8 and 16 week femora based on morphological traits, we calculated bone strength index values, S_B . For 8 week animals, S_B values were not significantly different between control and ALSKO mice of either sex, however, by 16 weeks S_B values were significantly reduced for ALSKO mice of both females and males as compared to their respective controls (Table 6) indicating that a decrease in whole bone mechanical properties as a result of ALS deficiency does not manifest until adulthood.

Discussion

Female ALSKO mice have early-onset body size reductions

This study demonstrated that ALS deficiency results in significant reductions in body size and skeletal properties in both sexes. These reductions appear as early as 4 weeks of age and exist into adulthood where bones are disproportionately more slender (for a given body weight) and have reduced mechanical properties. In both male and female mice, ablation of the *als* gene resulted in decreased body weight. However, the corresponding decreases in lean and fat mass were not statistically significant when normalized to body weight (Figure 2), indicating that ALSKO female and male mice are proportionally smaller than controls. This proportional decrease in lean and fat mass was also observed in male mice of the liver-specific *igf1* gene deletion (LID) mice on an FVB/N background (14), emphasizing the role of serum IGF-1 in determining body size. Nevertheless, although both male and female ALSKO mice have proportionately reduced body size and identically reduced serum IGF-1 levels (~30–52%), we have demonstrated notable sex-specific differences. For example, decreased body weight appears earlier in females (4 weeks) than males (8 weeks). In addition, decreased femoral length appears by 8 weeks in females and not until 16 weeks in males. Male LID mice also did not show reductions in body size until the late growth phase (12 weeks) (14). Thus, ALSKO females appear to have an early-onset body size phenotype compared to male ALSKO and LID mice. In humans, although most reported cases of ALS deficiency have been in males, a report including both sexes supports early-onset body size reductions in females as indicated by the fact that a reduction in pre-pubertal body weight and length was most obvious in the female patient as compared to several male patients (18).

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ALS deficiency diminishes pubertal and post-pubertal skeletal development

Given the significant reductions in body size of ALSKO mice, we expected marked reductions in skeletal size. Both female and male ALSKO mice showed significant reductions in femoral Tt.Ar, Ct.Ar and J_o by adulthood (16 weeks) (Figure 3). Although in both males and females ALSKO and control mice had significantly different values for Tt.Ar and J_o by 16 weeks of age, histomorphometric data did not show any differences in L.Pm/B.Pm, MAR or BFR. This is likely a result of very low levels of periosteal apposition in these mice, given that mice with markedly different femoral sizes have been reported to show no difference in MAR and BFR at adulthood (16 weeks) (19). By contrast, changes on the endosteal surface were more apparent. Female mice for both control and ALSKO strains were found to have increased L.Pm and BFR when compared to their male counterparts. To our knowledge, this is the first report of sex-specific differences in femoral histomorphometric data on different bone surfaces. This data is in line with published data comparing femora of mice with significantly different Ma.Ar values and revealing that decreased Ma.Ar values were associated with higher BFR values on the endosteal surface (20). Further, our data is in line with prior studies indicating a tendency towards greater bone accrual on the endosteal surfaces (smaller Ma.Ar) of female long bones in humans (12,21–23). Genotype-specific differences were also found on the endosteum as Ma.Ar values were significantly reduced in both female and male ALSKO mice as early as 8 weeks. This indicated that during puberty ALSKO mice of both sexes add more bone on their endosteum as compared to controls (Figure 3C). This preferential addition of bone endosteally in ALSKO mice was further supported by our histomorphometric data which indicated significantly greater mean L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR values for the endosteal surfaces compared to the periosteal surfaces of ALSKO mice at 16 weeks (Table 4). The decrease in Ma.Ar of male and female ALSKO femora at 8 weeks may be a compensatory infilling response similar to that seen in male LID femora beginning at 16 weeks of age (14). Interestingly, at 8 weeks male ALSKO mice had significantly reduced femoral Tt.Ar and J_o (Figure 3A) indicating that periosteal expansion, which is normally large for human (24) and murine (25) males during puberty, has been inhibited as a result of ALS deficiency. A similar reduction in femoral Tt.Ar and J_o was seen in 8 week male LID mice (14). Also similar to the LID mice, ALSKO mice of both sexes showed no difference in their extent of tissue mineralization and variation in trabecular bone properties were minimal and non-existent by adulthood. Thus, ALS defines the cortical skeletal phenotype and its actions are likely mediated at least in part through reductions in serum IGF-1 levels.

ALS deficiency results in slender bones and increased marrow infilling

To determine whether reductions in skeletal traits resulted in more slender bones in ALSKO mice we calculated robustness (Tt.Ar/Le) for each strain. Although both Tt.Ar and Le are reduced in female and male ALSKO mice, the relative reductions (Tt.Ar/Le) were not proportional. Thus, both female and male ALSKO mice had more slender bones by adulthood (Figure 4A). Although more slender bones are not necessarily at an increased risk of fracture, increased risk may result if compensatory mechanisms are not present to buffer the demands of loading and use (11,13,26). One common mechanism of compensating for more slender bones, increased mineralization, was not present in ALSKO mice. However, given the aforementioned reductions in Ma.Ar, we theorized that marrow infilling through endosteal bone apposition may serve to compensate by increasing RCA. Indeed, increased RCA values were present in female and male ALSKO mice by 16 weeks of age (Figure 4B). Notably, female ALSKO mice, which were more slender than male ALSKO mice demonstrated increased RCA as early as 8 weeks. Further, the endosteal L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR of female ALSKO mice was significantly greater than those of male ALSKO mice at 16 weeks of age (Table 4). Thus, it is conceivable that, by beginning to increase their RCA

at an earlier age and maintaining it throughout the late growth phase (4 to 16 weeks), female ALSKO mice are able to achieve, on average, similar RCA values as male ALSKO mice.

ALSKO mice are more slender relative to body weight

The presence of increased RCA suggested that ALSKO femora were disproportionately less robust for their altered body size. To confirm this prediction we examined the linear relationship between robustness and body weight. We clearly show a positive relationship between robustness and body weight in control mice, such that with increases in body weight there is an increase in robustness. In sharp contrast, for both female and male ALSKO mice, regressions of femoral robustness (Tt.Ar/Le) against body weight during growth revealed non-positive slopes (Figure 5); Male ALSKO mice exhibited no such relationships, whereas ALSKO females actually had decreased robustness (increased slenderness) given their increases in body size. Thus, while ALS deficiency rendered both males and females susceptible to the development of femora that are underdesigned for their size, females were even more susceptible than males. A regression of RCA versus body weight during growth revealed that both male and female ALSKO mice increased their RCA relative to body weight to a greater extent than their respective controls (Figure 6). Therefore, both sexes may be attempting to compensate for more slender bones by adding more bone endosteally during growth. This is supported by statistically greater endosteal L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR values in male ALSKO mice as compared to controls (Table 4); increases in L.Pm/B.Pm and BFR in female ALSKO mice as compared to controls, although represented in the mean values, did not reach statistical significance due to a large sample variance in the female control group. Given that both sexes demonstrated a marrow in-filling response to decreased robustness, female ALSKO mice, which demonstrated significantly reduced robustness during growth as compared to male ALSKO mice, were expected to have greater increase in RCA as compared to male ALSKO mice and this was indeed the case (ANCOVA, $p < 0.001$). Compensation for a more slender bone by increasing RCA has been documented previously in male LID mice (14) as well as in human female and male tibiae (26). Nevertheless, based on the significant reductions in Tt.Ar, J_o , and robustness, we predicted that ALSKO femora would still be mechanically inferior to control mice. Interestingly, 4-point bending of 12 week femora did not show any differences in mechanical properties. These data combined with the fact that genotype-specific differences in cortical traits do not fully manifest until 16 weeks of age suggested that reductions in femoral whole bone mechanical properties would not appear until adulthood in ALSKO mice. In support of this, calculated bone strength indices, S_B , for 8 week animals were similar to 12 week 4-point bending data in showing no differences for ALSKO and control mice. However, at 16 weeks significant differences in J_o , Tt.Ar and Le did lead to significant reductions in S_B in ALSKO mice of both female and male mice, thus indicating significant reductions in mechanical properties arising from a loss of ALS appear only when peak bone properties have been achieved.

Conclusions

The results of this study offer the first longitudinal analysis of how loss of ALS affects body size, composition and skeletal development during growth. In both male and female mice, loss of ALS (ALSKO) results in a significant reduction in body size and a “scaling” down of fat and lean mass to match body size. However, skeletal traits in ALSKO mice do not scale with body size and loss of ALS results in an uncoupling of longitudinal and transverse bone growth relative to body weight from puberty to adulthood. ALSKO mice of both sexes are therefore disproportionately more slender relative to body weight and in females the increased slenderness is greater than in males. The fact that differences in bone traits (Tt.Ar, Ct.Ar, J_o , Ma.Ar) and bone slenderness were found to be sex and age-dependent in ALSKO mice may help explain the variability in ALS human patient phenotypes reported to date.

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This variation may be a result of improper regulation of sex hormones (i.e., delayed puberty) arising from ALS deficiency and, if present, would warrant further developmental studies. Interestingly, both female and male ALSKO mice appear to compensate for their reduced slenderness through increased endosteal apposition (marrow-infilling). The result is that the increased slenderness of ALSKO femora is offset by an increase in cortical bone tissue. This adaptive response results in increased bone mass and may partially offset reductions in whole bone mechanical properties normally associated with smaller, more slender bones. However, the magnitude of changes in Tt.Ar, J_o , and robustness as well as the differences in bone strength indices indicate that ALSKO bones are ultimately mechanically inferior at the onset of peak bone acquisition. The mechanism by which ALS mediates periosteal bone accrual and longitudinal bone growth is currently unknown. Given the similarities between ALSKO and LID mice, a portion of the effect is likely due to reductions in serum IGF-1. Still, loss of ALS may have unique mechanisms by which it modulates bone growth. For example, unlike marrow stromal cells from LID mice, ALSKO mice had fewer alkaline phosphatase positive colonies in culture and were unable to support osteoclastogenesis in co-cultures suggesting that loss of ALS may have a direct effect on cell fate (27). Further, female ALSKO mice may manifest delayed puberty secondary to the reductions in serum IGF-1 and body size (28–29). More detailed studies in both mice and humans are needed to clarify these relationships and longitudinal studies of ALSKO patients of both sexes will be needed to verify the extent to which ALS deficiencies alter bone mass and geometry during growth and aging.

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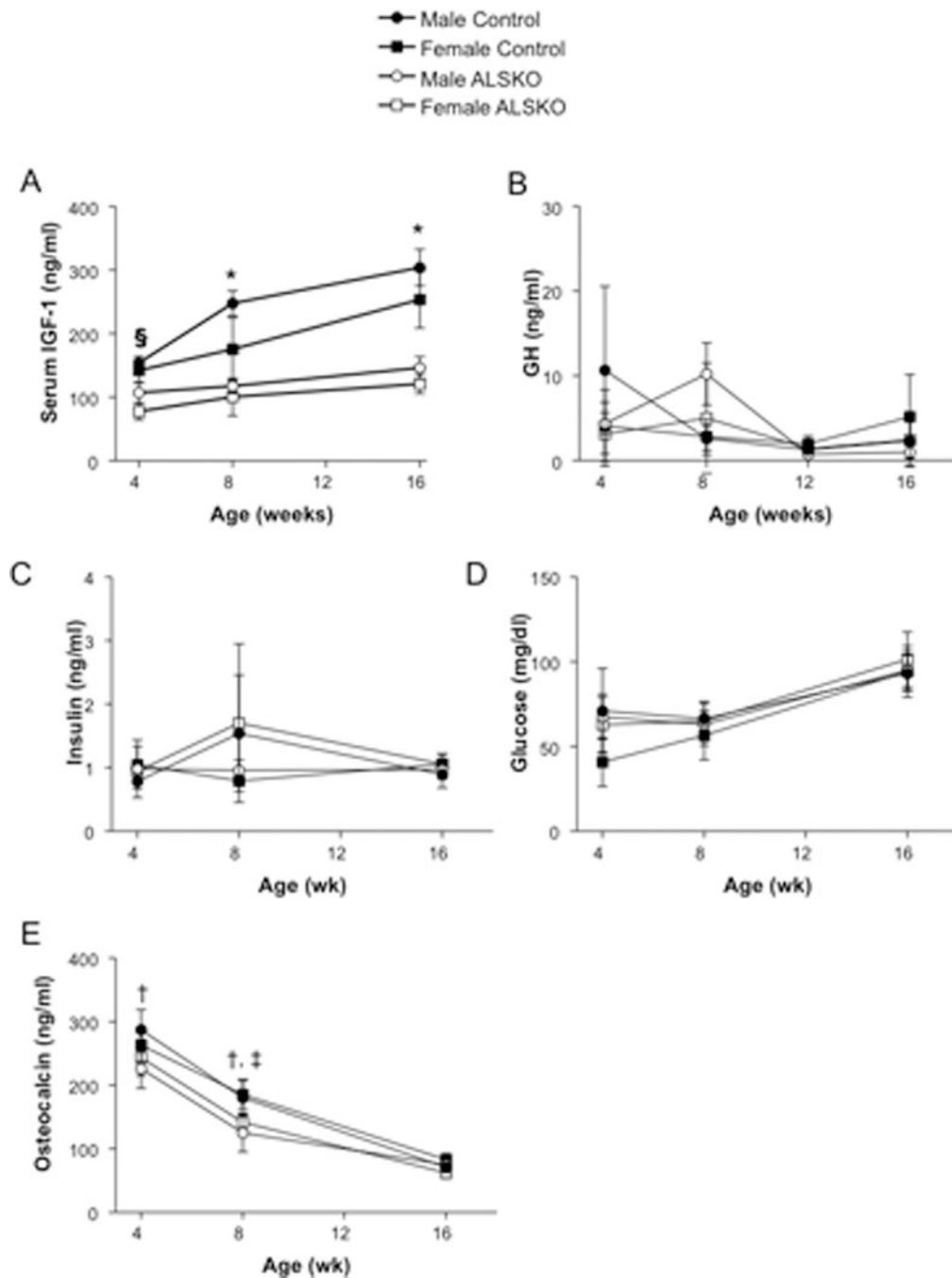


Figure 1.

Mean serum IGF-1, GH, glucose, insulin ($n=5$ per group) and osteocalcin ($n=8$ per group) levels (\pm s.d.) for male and female control and ALSKO mice at 4, 8, and 16 weeks of age. §ALSKO females have significantly reduced IGF-1 levels as compared to both male and female controls at 4 weeks. *ALSKO males and females have significantly reduced IGF-1 levels as compared to their respective controls at 8 and 16 weeks. †ALSKO males have reduced osteocalcin compared to male controls. ‡ALSKO females have reduced osteocalcin compared to female controls.

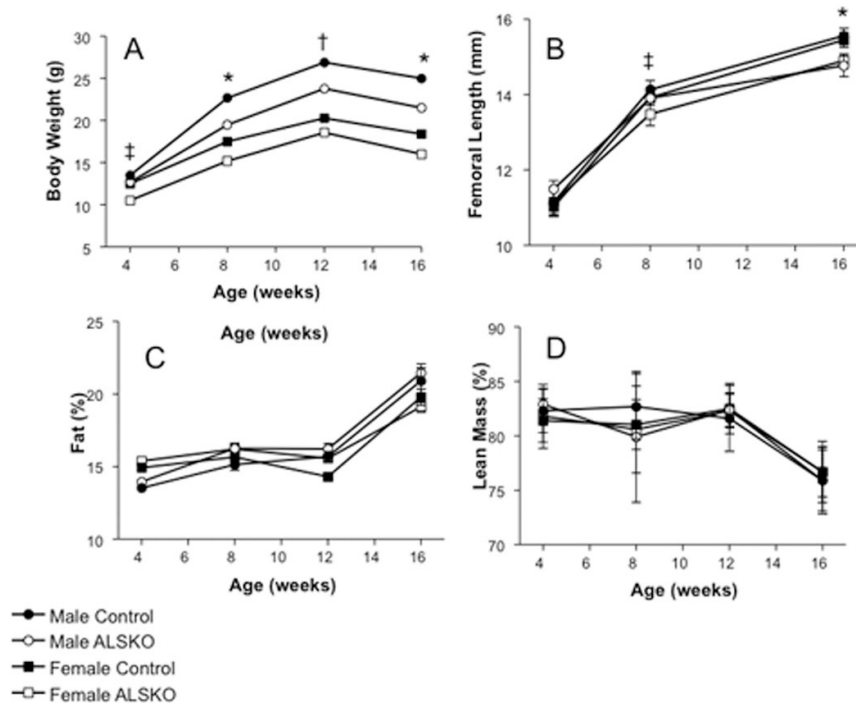


Figure 2.

Body size and composition data for control and ALSKO mice. (A) Mean body weight (\pm s.d) at 4, 8, 12, and 16 weeks of age. (B) Mean femoral length (\pm s.d.) at 4, 8, and 16 weeks of age. (C) Mean fat composition relative to body weight ($\%$, \pm s.d.) at 4, 8, 12, and 16 weeks of age. (D) Mean lean mass relative to body weight ($\%$, \pm s.d.) at 4, 8, 12, and 16 weeks of age. *ALSKO males and females have significantly smaller mean values than their respective controls. †ALSKO males have significantly smaller mean values than male controls. ‡ALSKO females have significantly smaller mean values than female controls.

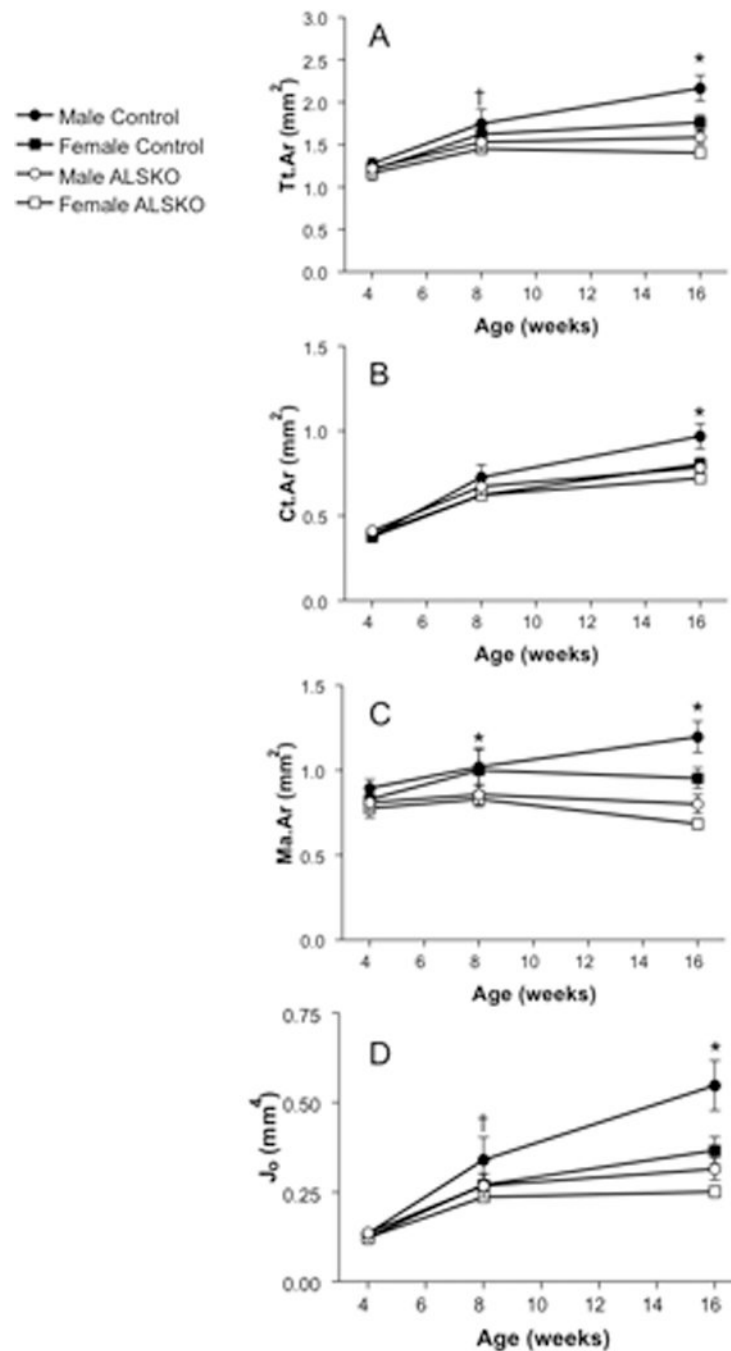


Figure 3.

Mid-diaphyseal cortical bone traits from control and ALSKO femora. Means (\pm s.d) are presented for (A) Tt.Ar (B) Ct.Ar (C) Ma.Ar and (D) J₀ at 4, 8 and 16 weeks of age.

*ALSKO males and females have significantly smaller mean values than their respective controls. †ALSKO males have significantly smaller mean values than male controls.

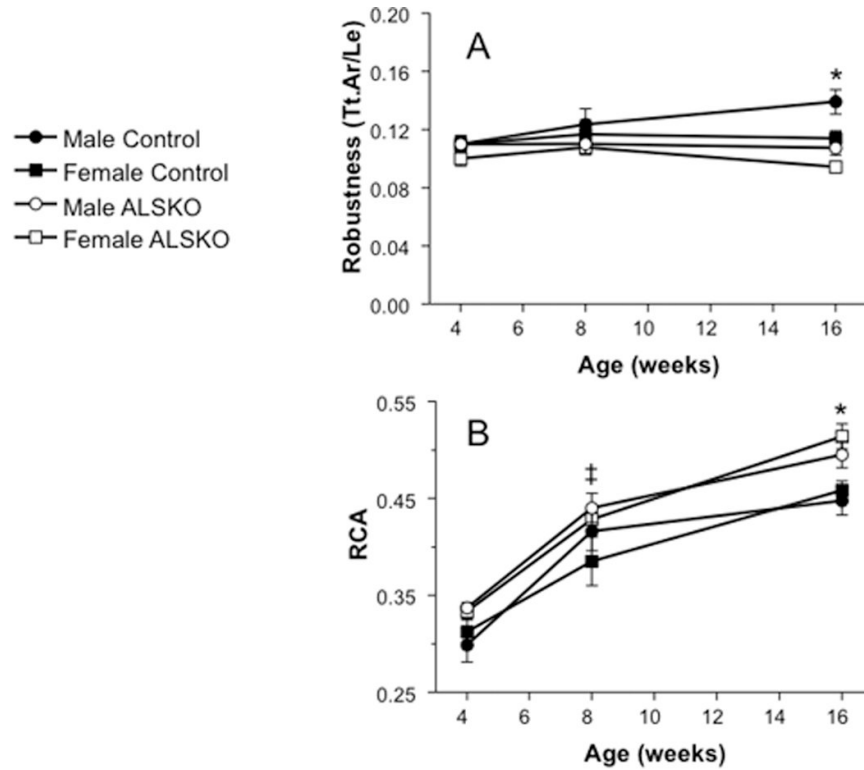


Figure 4. Mean (\pm s.d.) femoral (A) robustness (Tt.Ar/Le) and (B) relative cortical area (RCA) of 4, 8, and 16 week control and ALSKO mice. *ALSKO males and females have significantly smaller mean values than their respective controls. ‡ALSKO females have significantly smaller mean values than female controls.

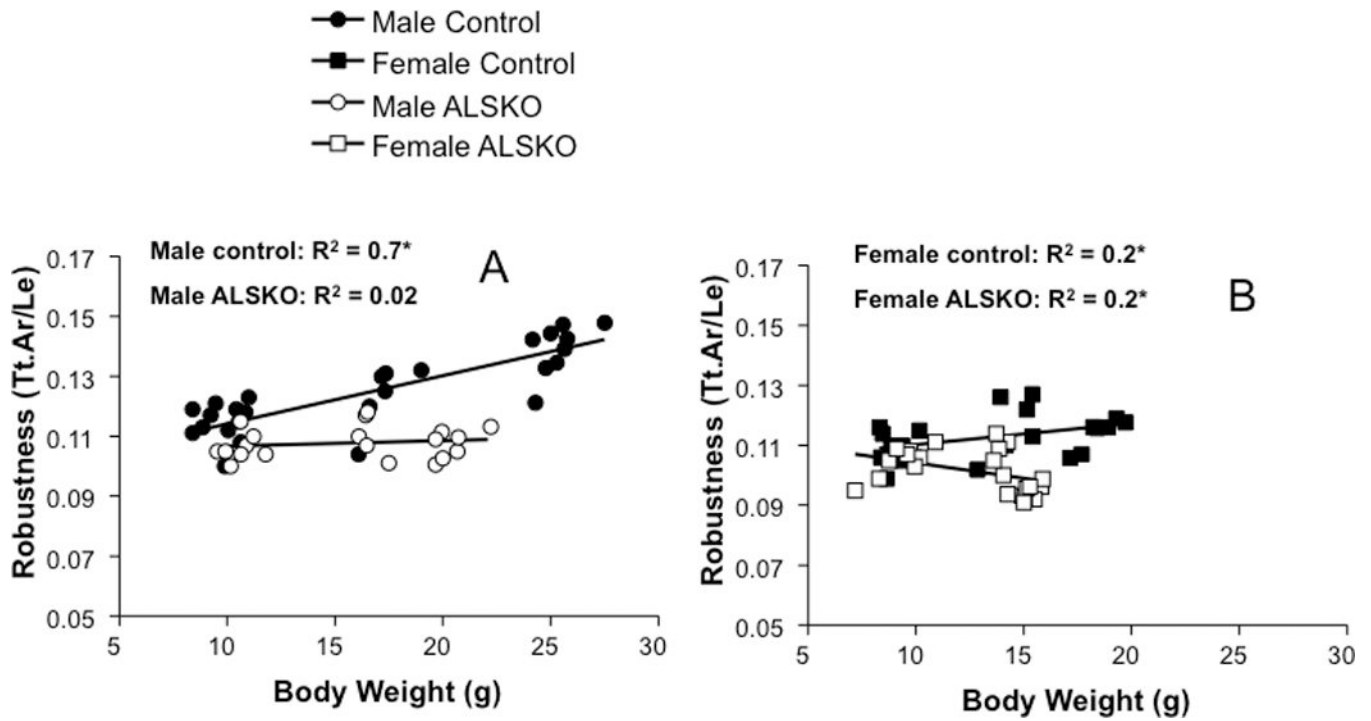


Figure 5. Linear regressions for robustness and body weight for (A) male and (B) female control and ALSKO mice. *Regression slope is significantly different from zero (F-test, $p < 0.05$).

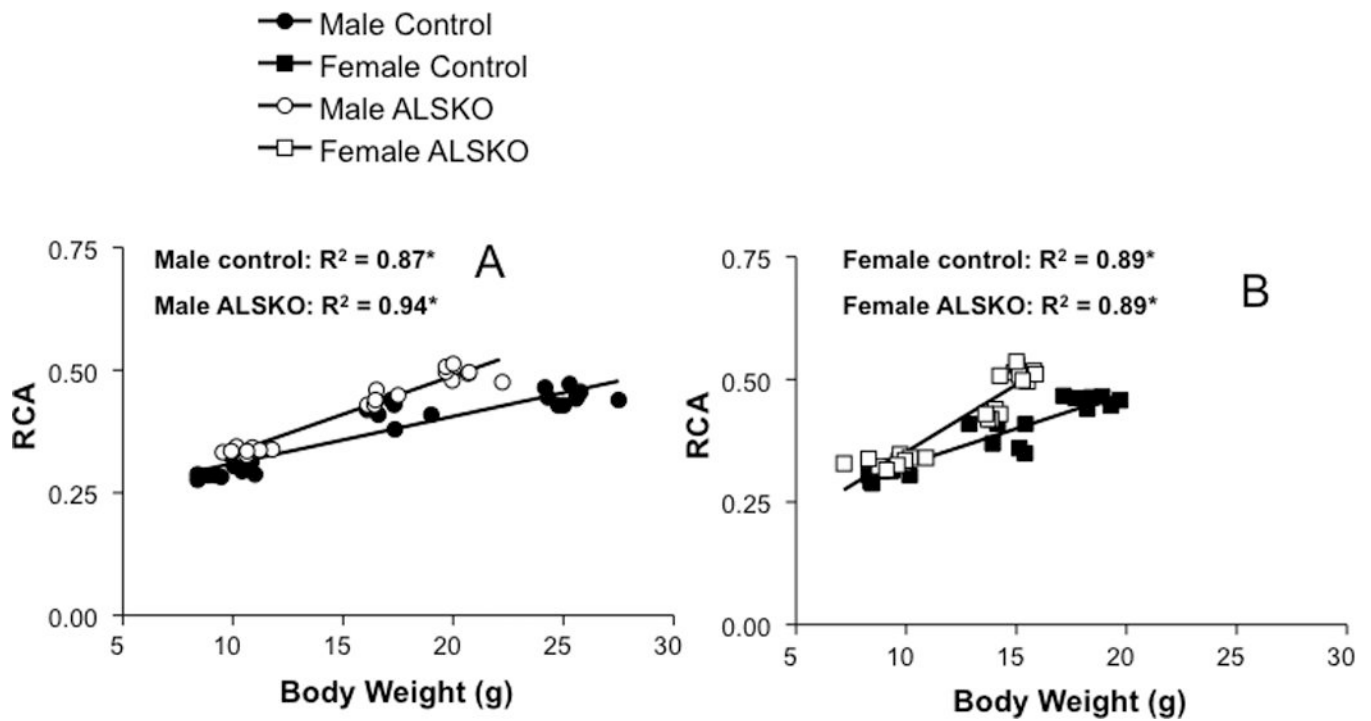


Figure 6. Linear regressions for relative cortical area (RCA) and body weight for (A) male and (B) female control and ALSKO mice. *Regression slope is significantly different from zero (F-test, $p < 0.05$).

Table 1

Mid-diaphyseal tissue mineral density (TMD) for male and female control and ALSKO mice at 4, 8 and 16 weeks of age. Mean values \pm s.d. are presented. No statistical differences were found.

	Age (weeks)	Female ALSKO	n	Female Control	n	Male ALSKO	n	Male Control	n
TMD (mg/cc)	4	1047 \pm 33	12	1032 \pm 23	11	1030 \pm 22	8	1038 \pm 57	12
	8	1184 \pm 34	5	1193 \pm 40	6	1198 \pm 29	6	1208 \pm 45	6
	16	1317 \pm 73	9	1297 \pm 58	7	1314 \pm 59	7	1278 \pm 53	9

Table 2

Strain-Sex interaction effects from least squares means (ANOVA) for femoral length, measured cortical bone traits and derived traits in 16 week animals.

	F Statistic	p -value
Femoral Length	2.22	0.147
Tt.Ar *	9.58	0.004
Ct.Ar *	8.84	0.006
Ma.Ar *	7.30	0.012
Ct.Th *	5.10	0.032
J _o *	14.05	0.001
RCA	0.78	0.384
Robustness *	8.88	0.006

* Significant ($p < 0.05$) strain-sex interaction effect for the indicated trait.

Table 3

Distal metaphyseal trabecular bone traits for male and female control and ALSKO mice at 4, 8 and 16 weeks of age. Mean values \pm s.d. are presented.

	Age (weeks)	Male ALSKO	n	Male Control	n	Female ALSKO	n	Female Control	n
BV/TV (%)	4	11.1 \pm 1.8	8	10.2 \pm 2.5	12	12.3 \pm 2.0*	12	9.3 \pm 1.3	11
	8	16.6 \pm 2.6	6	17.2 \pm 4.1	6	14.3 \pm 1.2	5	11.6 \pm 1.7	6
	16	14.0 \pm 0.5	7	15.2 \pm 1.7	9	11.0 \pm 1.7	9	10.9 \pm 2.4	7
Tb.N	4	4.4 \pm 0.6	8	4.4 \pm 1.7	12	5.2 \pm 1.5	12	3.7 \pm 0.8	11
	8	5.6 \pm 0.8	6	5.3 \pm 0.6	6	5.5 \pm 0.5*	5	4.2 \pm 0.6	6
	16	5.2 \pm 0.5	7	4.7 \pm 0.5	9	5.1 \pm 1.1	9	4.9 \pm 1.1	7
Tb.Th (mm)	4	0.025 \pm 0.001	8	0.024 \pm 0.003	12	0.024 \pm 0.003	12	0.025 \pm 0.002	11
	8	0.030 \pm 0.003	6	0.032 \pm 0.004	6	0.026 \pm 0.002	5	0.028 \pm 0.001	6
	16	0.027 \pm 0.002*	7	0.032 \pm 0.003	9	0.022 \pm 0.002	9	0.022 \pm 0.001	7
Tb.Sp (mm)	4	0.21 \pm 0.03	8	0.22 \pm 0.07	12	0.18 \pm 0.05*	12	0.25 \pm 0.05	11
	8	0.15 \pm 0.03	6	0.16 \pm 0.03	6	0.16 \pm 0.01*	5	0.22 \pm 0.03	6
	16	0.17 \pm 0.02	7	0.18 \pm 0.02	9	0.18 \pm 0.04	9	0.19 \pm 0.05	7
TMD (mg/cc)	4	413 \pm 34	8	439 \pm 80	12	392 \pm 67	12	445 \pm 47	11
	8	599 \pm 50	6	671 \pm 94	6	504 \pm 38	5	564 \pm 47	6
	16	683 \pm 69	7	778 \pm 80	9	560 \pm 93	9	542 \pm 57	7

* Statistically different from control animals of the same sex and age (ANOVA, $p < 0.05$).

Table 4

Mean (\pm s.d.) histomorphometry data from mid-diaphyseal cortical bone of 16 week male and female control and ALSKO mice ($n=6-7$ /group).

	L.Pm (%)	MAR ($\mu\text{m}/\text{day}$)	BFR/B. Pm ($\mu\text{m}/\text{day} \times 100$)
	<i>Periosteal Surface</i>		
Male Control	21.6 \pm 6.5 ^{a,b,c}	1.38 \pm 0.32	32.3 \pm 16.2 ^{b,c}
Male ALSKO	28.0 \pm 6.8 ^{b,c}	1.29 \pm 0.29	35.6 \pm 7.9 ^{b,c}
Female Control	28.4 \pm 8.5 ^{b,c}	1.43 \pm 0.28	41.1 \pm 14.5 ^{b,c}
Female ALSKO	25.1 \pm 2.7 ^{b,c}	1.44 \pm 0.16	35.8 \pm 4.1 ^{b,c}
	<i>Endosteal Surface</i>		
Male Control	10.8 \pm 7.5 ^{a,b,c}	1.40 \pm 0.10	25.1 \pm 3.9 ^{b,c}
Male ALSKO	41.0 \pm 12.7 ^b	1.58 \pm 0.81	62.2 \pm 27.0 ^b
Female Control	56.1 \pm 18.1	1.39 \pm 0.35	80.6 \pm 37.6
Female ALSKO	68.3 \pm 5.8	1.55 \pm 0.15	105.6 \pm 14.1

^a Statistically different from male ALSKO endosteal surface.

^b Statistically different from female ALSKO endosteal surface.

^c Statistically different from female control endosteal surface.

Table 5

Mean (\pm s.d.) mechanical properties for male and female control and ALSKO mice at 12 weeks of age ($n=10$ per group except for # where $n=9$). For a given mechanical property, shared letters indicate mean values are significantly different (ANOVA, $p<0.05$)

	Stiffness (N/mm)	Maximum Load (N)	PYD (mm)	Work to Failure (N•mm)
Male Control#	116.6 \pm 23.2	24.3 \pm 3.3 ^{a,b}	0.76 \pm 0.42	22.3 \pm 8.4 ^{a,b}
Male ALSKO	107.7 \pm 14.9	21.8 \pm 2 ^c	0.42 \pm 0.23	14.6 \pm 4.6
Female Control	116.4 \pm 21.3	19.4 \pm 2.9 ^a	0.52 \pm 0.54	12.7 \pm 8.8 ^a
Female ALSKO	98.5 \pm 11.6	17.9 \pm 2 ^{b,c}	0.32 \pm 0.10	10.3 \pm 2.7 ^b

Table 6

Mean values (\pm s.d.) for bone strength index, S_B , at 8 and 16 weeks of age (ANOVA). Shared letters indicate a significant difference for a given age ($p < 0.05$).

	8 weeks		16 weeks	
	Mean \pm s.d.	n	Mean \pm s.d.	n
Male Control	2.7 \pm 0.31 ^a	n=6	3.9 \pm 0.29 ^{a,c}	n=9
Male ALSKO	2.4 \pm 0.16	n=6	2.9 \pm 0.17 ^a	n=7
Female Control	2.3 \pm 0.10 ^a	n=6	3.2 \pm 0.20 ^{b,c}	n=7
Female ALSKO	2.2 \pm 0.07	n=5	2.7 \pm 0.12 ^b	n=9