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MECHANISM OF MUSCLE ADAPTATION TO FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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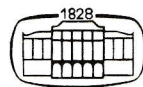
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PREFACE

I very profoundly regret that my increasing age and the burden of local obligations prevents me from attending your conference. Though I am working now on quite different lines I am deeply attached to muscle which gave me such an exciting time. I am equally deeply attached to the town of Szeged where I spent so many delightful years with my pupils who also were my friends. It would have been a great honor for me to act as honorary chairman. My absence does not mean a loss since I have not touched muscle for years, on which I have spent twenty of my most active years. I still feel that muscle is the most wonderful material of study for anybody who wants to penetrate into the deeper secrets of life.

Please convey my best wishes and warm regards to the members of the conference and convey also the expression of my deeply felt gratitude for the honor of being your honorary chairman.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albert Szent-Györgyi". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

Albert Szent-Györgyi, M.D., Ph.D.

CONTENTS

Preface	v
Facts and thoughts on muscle-fiber types F. GUBA	1
Physiological mechanisms of adaptation of skeletal muscles of mammals to the weightless state V. S. OGANOV, S. A. SKURATOVA, A. N. POTAPOV and M. A. SHIRVINSKAYA	17
Response of skeletal muscle to akinesia, hypokinesia and weightlessness Ö. TAKÁCS, J. HIDEG, I. SOHÁR, T. SZILÁGYI, Á. SZÖÖR, F. GUBA, and V. OGANOV	25
The stability of motor unit types in response to altered functional demand: hypertrophy, atrophy and reinnervation models R. E. BURKE	45
Effect of various forms of hypo- and inactivity on slow muscle F. JOLESZ, F. A. SRETER, K. MABUCHI, K. PINTER and J. GERGELY	57
Characteristics of human and rabbit single fibers K. MABUCHI, K. PINTER, P. ALLEN, J. GERGELY, and F. A. SRETER	69
Motor unit studies in hypothyroid slow-twitch mammalian skeletal muscles J. ASHTON, A. MONTGOMERY, and S. N. WEBB	79
Development and growth of muscle G. GOLDSPIK and P. E. WILLIAMS	87
Adaptation of sarcomere numbers to the length imposed on the muscle C. TARDIEU, J. C. TABARY, G. TARDIEU, and C. TABARY	99
Regulation of the anatomical length of the lateral pterygoid muscle in the growing rat C. L. OUDET and A. G. PETROVIC	115

Non-neural factors in the development of the properties of muscles with different functions	
L. DUX, E. DUX, H. MAZAREÁN, Ö. TAKÁCS, I. SOHÁR, I. NAGY, F. GUBA, É. BERÉNYI, P. REMES, L. BOGNÁR, and J. HIDEG	123
Changes in the aerobic and anaerobic metabolism of skeletal muscle subjected to plaster cast immobilization	
I. ÉDES, I. SOHÁR, H. MAZAREÁN, Ö. TAKÁCS and F. GUBA	131
Alterations of function dependent differences in skeletal muscle nuclear proteins during immobilization	
I. SZIKLAI, Ö. TAKÁCS, ZS. KISS, and F. GUBA	137
pO ₂ and pCO ₂ in human quadriceps muscle during exhaustive sustained isometric contraction	
F. BONDE-PETERSEN and J. S. LUNDGAARD	143
Concluding remarks on mechanical and structural adaptation of muscle	
G. GOLDSPIK and J. GERGELY	

Muscle proteinase

Molecular mechanisms of intracellular protein breakdown	
P. BOHLEY, H. KIRSCHKE, J. LANGNER, E. SCHÖN, S. RIEMANN and B. WIEDERANDERS	
Lysosomes and skeletal muscle atrophy	
W. T. STAUBER	171
The influence of contractile activity and age on the responsiveness of rat skeletal muscle to catabolic steroids	
J. A. McGRATH, F. J. KELLY and D. F. GOLDSPIK	179
The effect of dexamethasone on proteolytic activities of skeletal muscles	
I. NAGY, I. SOHÁR, ZS. KOVÁCS, L. HEINER, and F. GUBA	185
Adaptation of muscle alkaline proteinase activity to hormonal alterations	
B. DAHLMANN and H. REINAUER	191
Properties of lysosomal cysteine proteinases	
H. KIRSCHKE, J. LANGNER, S. RIEMANN, Z. SALAMA, B. WIEDERANDERS and P. BOHLEY	201
Protein degradation processes in disused muscle	
I. SOHÁR, I. NAGY, Ö. TAKÁCS, ZS. KOVÁCS, and F. GUBA	213
Changes of proteolytic activities in rabbit skeletal muscle during immobilization	
H. J. HÜTTER and I. SOHÁR	221

Proteolytic activity of skeletal muscle of normal and dystrophic chickens:
cathepsin B₁ and Ca²⁺ -activated neutral protease

A. A. IODICE 231

Protein syntheses in muscle

Roles of calcium and tension in the regulation of protein turnover in muscle

J. D. ETLINGER, T. KAMEYAMA, D. van der WESTHUYZEN, D. ERLIJ, and
K. MATSUMOTO 241

"Activation" of satellite cells produced by compensatory hypertrophy, denervation and neostigmine treatment

A. SALLEO, G. LA SPADA, G. FALZEA, M. G. DENARO and R. CICCIA RELLO 255

Clinical studies of muscle breakdown and repair in man

R. H. T. EDWARDS, M. NATHAN, J. M. ROUND and M. J. RENNIE 265

Muscle development and hypertrophy

Myosin isoenzymic distribution and protein synthesis in several models of cardiac hypertrophy

K. SCHWARTZ, A. M. LOMPRÉ, J. M. MOALIC, J. J. MERCADIER, N. V. THIEM,
G. LACOMBE, A. D'ALBIS and B. SWYNGHEDAUW 273

An experimental model to study chronically hypertrophied skeletal muscle

C. D. IANUZZO, V. CHEN, R. B. ARMSTRONG, B. DABROWSKI and E. NOBLE 279

Short and long-term modification of skeletal muscle sodium pump activity and muscle protein turnover

H. H. VANDENBURGH and S. KAUFMAN 291

Transitions in myosin isozymes during rat muscle development

R. G. WHALEN, G. S. BUTLER-BROWNE, S. M. SELL, F. GROS, K. SCHWARTZ,
P. BOUVERET and I. PINSET-HARSTRÖM 305

Cyanogen bromide peptide maps of myosin heavy chain

W. F. H. M. MOMMAERTS 317

Muscle regeneration

Analysis of the effects of the different factors of free muscle transplantation on the function of the rectus femoris muscle. An experimental study in the rabbit

M. FREY, J. HOLLE, G. FREILINGER and H. GRUBER 323

Z-line in atrophying and regenerating skeletal muscle

A. JAKUBIEC-PUKA, D. KULESZA-LIPKA and K. KRAJEWSKI 333

The role of satellite cells in regeneration in diseased muscle	
M. J. CULLEN and S. C. WATKINS	341
Creatine, creatinekinase and glycolytic enzymes in regenerating rat gastrocnemius	
L. PLAGHKI, M. COLSON-VAN SCHOOR, G. BECKERS-BLEUKX and G. MARÉCHAL	351

Analytical Workshop on "Muscle as Food"

Quantitative methods of meat protein determination	
E. GÁBOR	361
Comparison of the activity of some serum enzymes from pigs bred under "closed" and systematically trained conditions in conjunction with the appearance of PSE meat	
M. SZILÁGYI and I. TAKÁCS	367
Morphological and histochemical characterization of muscles respectively to the quality of meat	
L. DUX, F. GUBA, and M. G. MÉSZÁROS	371
Methods for measurement of some proteolytic enzyme activities in meat	
I. SOHÁR, I. NAGY, and F. GUBA	381
The changes of protein metabolism in dependence on age	
B. WIEDERANDERS, E.-M. HOLLAND and P. BOHLEY	389
Concluding remarks on mechanism of muscle adaptation to functional requirements	397
Index	401

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON MECHANISM OF MUSCLE ADAPTATION TO FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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This symposium is the third event of a series of symposia organized on the authority of IUPS Muscle Commission /Chairman: Prof. W. F. H. M. Mommarts, Los Angeles/. The first event of the series was the Functional Specificity of Muscle Fibres held in Szeged in 1977 and the second the Plasticity of Muscle held in Konstanz in 1979. The presidency of the International Physiological Congress of IUPS in Budapest invited Prof. G. Marechal /Brussels/ to organize this scientific program. The local organizing committee was formed by the members of the Institute of Biochemistry of the Szeged University of Medical Sciences preserving the traditions of the school of Nobel Prize winner Prof. A. Szent-Györgyi.

At this symposium the general biological aspects of the specificities of the muscle cell were discussed i.e. both the outer factors and the function variations modify -rapidly in time- the metabolism of the cells and their fundamental composition as well. This latter is especially marked in the case of the contractile apparatus.

The introductory lecture of Topic 1 summarized the latest results of the structural and functional specificity of muscle and pointed to the current problems. The present viewpoint is: The metabolic heterogeneity of fibers makes a broad spectrum in which almost a continuous transition reveals. The most interesting question in fiber typing is whether the complex differences in fiber types observed through several methodological approaches can be detected in the quantitative parameters of the myofibrils.

Most lectures dealt with the effect of variation of functions on contractile apparatus and on metabolism. The restriction of activity or its complete lack results in the dedifferentiation of muscles with various functions which manifests itself in the converging change of the type of

the metabolism i.e. the specific enzyme pattern, on one hand, and in the transformation of the structural proteins on the other hand. Transformation, however, can occur in the region of the denervated, stimulated and inactive electrode or in muscle wrapped in aluminium foil. The prolonged weightlessness leads to a decrease of muscle contraction strength upon their tetanic stimulation, loss of elasticity and decline of tolerance to fatigue. In the soleus a tendency toward shortening of time of tension development has been found. The experiments also show that the pattern of reactions of contractile system of various muscles to spaceflight effects is largely determined by the functional specialization of muscles. The adaptive transformation of the muscular system can be induced in physiological circumstances as well. It seems that the tension of muscle is an important factor in the increase of muscle fibers and number of sarcomers. It has been shown that even adult muscles are capable of responding to stretch. If a muscle is held in its lengthened position, it adds on sarcomers in series. If, on the other hand, a muscle is held in its shortened position, it loses sarcomers in series. When a muscle is recovering from immobilization, it adds on new sarcomers in series at the ends of the fibres. The increase of muscle in girth during post-natal growth and as a result of exercise occurs by longitudinal splitting of myofibrils. Exercise has been shown to facilitate this splitting process.

Muscle tension plays an important part in the regulation of protein turnover. But the contraction against little or no work-load may promote atrophy. Tension markedly increases cAMP levels suggesting a role of this nucleotide in mediating the tension effect. Protein synthesis is stimulated as well as inhibited by Ca^{++} although the overall effect of Ca^{++} on nitrogen balance is generally catabolic. The activation of the satellite cells seems to be a sign of increase in the protein synthesis in adult muscle. The trigger of activation is probably the overactivity of the fibres. Moreover, Neostigmine treatment increases the degree of activation. It was proposed that the trigger for activation of satellite cells should be searched among the mechanical and/or biochemical events associated with muscle overactivity.

Significant new results were reported on the differentiation of the various muscle types. The existence of the embryonic myosin light chain was demonstrated by applying a two-dimensional gel analysis. An embryonic form of myosin heavy chain has also been found in newly formed myotubes either in the animal or in cell culture. During post-natal development of future fast muscles, the embryonic heavy chain is replaced by neonatal form which

differs from either the embryonic or adult forms. On the course of development, the transition of myosin light and heavy chains takes place gradually, though, the heavy chains change slower. The ratio of α - β tropomyosin subunits also changes. During the in vitro analysis of the hypertrophy of skeletal muscle, the following factors were demonstrated. Passive stretch stimulates the increase of cells in the cell cultures of skeletal muscle. This phenomenon is probably in causal connection with the activity of the Na pump that can be detected some minutes after the beginning of the stretch. Different types of hypertrophy of myocardium in model experiments: The preferential synthesis of a myosin isoenzyme V_3 exhibiting lower ATPase activity and specific biological and electrophoretic properties has been found. This suggests that in response to a mechanical overloading, a general mechanism of adaptation occurs which could account for the reduced shortening speeds of the hypertrophical myocardium.

The latest research work on the proteolytic enzymes aims at defining the significance of the lysosomal and extralysosomal proteolytic system of muscle and finding the reason of activation of proteases. The lectures of this symposium also dealt with these topics. The existence of lysosomal proteinases i.e. Cathepsin B, Cathepsin D, Cathepsin E, Cathepsin H and Cathepsin L in muscle is no more doubted. However, their physiological role is still questioned. According to some researchers they play an important role in the differentiation and dedifferentiation of muscle. This was demonstrated by experiments of tissue culture and their change during immobilization could not be detected. From among the proteases only the increase of lysosomal proteinase could be measured in the muscle of dystrophic chickens. According to other authors lysosomal proteinases take place only in the breakdown of the non-myofibrillar muscular proteins. The proteinase functioning in the alkaline range may have a role in the formation of muscular damage on the effect of hormone changes. Many authors measured an increased peptidase activity in damaged muscle that facilitated the further cleavage of protein breakdown products of higher concentration. On the effect of catabolic steroids both proteolytic systems are activated and this process may be affected by contractile activity of muscle. In the field of regeneration and transplantation of muscle tissue compared to the above topics are less examined. Though, at this symposium more lectures referred to it, the difficulties of basic research work were actually pointed to in Topic 5. The minced gastrocnemius muscles orthotopically autografted regenerate within

2 to 3 weeks. Histological studies suggest that regeneration largely recapitulates ontogeny. It is not clear yet whether theory of constant proportion of enzymes is valid to 100 % during regeneration. It was demonstrated that the five tested glycolytic enzymes decrease at rates that are constant during regeneration but that are different for each separate enzyme. Their absolute amount cannot therefore remain a constant proportion. According to the logical conclusion of the authors the growth of regenerating muscle does not occur by a simple addition of small physiological units of constant composition. The reported clinical experiments provide valuable results for practical application. Exact and reliable information about the steroid therapy of muscle dystrophy can be obtained by metabolic balance measuring and by computerized tomography. The determination of the satellite cell number is also applicable for the observation of the regeneration of dystrophic muscle. In the muscles of DMD /Duchene Muscular Dystrophy/ patients the satellite cell number is higher than in normal controls. Despite the fact that in DMD biopsy the cells are activated for protein synthesis, it was observed that regenerating fibres frequently appear abnormal in structure. According to the opinion of a group of participants, other characteristics of the organization and the biochemical processes should also be taken into consideration during the study of muscle damages and regeneration.

INDEX

- absorbance 367
- actin 351
- actinomycin D 185
- active force 99
- adaptation 1, 25, 87
- adult myosin 291
- aerobic metabolism 131
- akinesis 25
- aldolase 131, 351
- alkaline proteinases 191
- alpha motoneurons 45
- amino-acid transport 361
- aminopeptidases 195
- anaerobic metabolism 131
- analysis of proteinases 389
- antibodies 273
- anti-myosin antibody 291
- aortic stenosis 273
- apparent fibre number 87
- ATPase activity 87
- atrophy 333
- avian muscles 303

- biochemical characterization 1
- burst of activity 1

- calcium activated neutral protease 123, 231
- calcium activated protease 185
- calcium inophore 241
- calibration line 367
- CAMP 361
- cardiac hypertrophy 273
 - muscle 1
- cat 45
- catalase activity 25
- cathepsin
 - B 24, 201
 - D 123
 - H 201
 - L 123, 201
 - N 201
 - S 201
- cathepsins 171, 185, 213
- cell proliferation 361
- compensatory hypertrophy 45, 255
- complement fixation 273, 291
- computerized tomography 265
- connectin 333
- contractile properties 17
- contraction time 79
- cortisone 179
- craniofacial growth 115
- creatine 351
- creatine kinase 351
- cross-reinnervation 45
- cysteine proteinases 201

- denervation 171, 255, 333
- dermin 333
- dexamethasone 179
- disuse 213
- DNA content 279
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy 341
- dystrophy 171

- effect of castration 123
 - of spaceflight 25
- electron microscopy 291
- electrophoresis of native myosin 291
- embryonic myosin 1, 291
- endurance training 191
- enzymatic profile 1, 279
- experimental model 323
 - tetanus 99
- extensor digitorum longus 179
- extralysosomal proteinases 213

- fast-responding gas tension problem 143
- fast twitch 179
- fatigue 1
- fetal muscle 291
- fibre composition 123
 - diameter exercise 87
 - types 1
- fibroblasts 361

- flexor digitorum longus 45
- focal regeneration 323
- functional differentiation 123
 - plasticity 17
 - recovery 323
- gastrocnemius 45
- genetic regulation 1
- glucocorticoid hormone effect 185
 - steroids 179
- glycogen phosphorylase 351
- growth 99
 - half relaxation time 79, 323
 - heavy meromyosin (HMM) 291
 - hereditary dystrophy 231
 - hexokinase 279
 - histochemistry 1, 279
 - histology 323
 - hormone-regulated proteinases 191
 - human muscle tissue 69, 143
 - hyperthyroid 79
 - hypertrophy 279, 361
 - hypoactivity 57
 - hypodynamia 17
 - hypokinesis 17, 25
 - hypoxia 25, 123
- ICDH activity 131
- immobilization 25, 87, 131, 137, 221
 - atrophy 45
- immunoperoxidase technique 291
- inactivity 57, 87
- inhibitors of cysteine proteinases 201
- insulin effect 191
- intermediate filaments 333
- ischemia 323
- isoenzymes 131, 291
- isometric exercise 143
 - tension 323, 331
- K⁺ depolarization 241
- lactic dehydrogenase 131, 351
- LDH activity 123, 131, 279
- liver proteins 143
- long-lived proteins 143
- lysosomal enzymes 155
 - proteases 185, 201
- lysosomes 171
- mandible growth 115
- mass spectrometry 143
- maximum rate of rise 79
- MDH activity 123, 131, 279
- metabolic balance 265
 - heterogeneity 1
- methods of muscle homogenization 381
- 3-methylhistidine 191, 265
- minced muscle 351
- mitochondria 1
- morphological parameters 1
- motor unit 1, 45, 79
- muscle 45, 131, 255
 - breakdown 171, 265
 - cell culture 155, 291
 - development 87
 - fibres 17
 - function 45
 - growth 115
 - histochemistry 45
 - length 87
 - plantaris 255
 - repair 265
 - structure 333
 - tension 131, 323
 - transplantation 323
 - types 57, 69
- muscular atrophy 213
- myectomy 279
- myofibrillar assembly 241
 - proteins 1, 25
- myogenic cell line 291
- myonuclei 341
- myosin 361
 - ATPase 1, 191
 - heavy chain 291, 317
 - isoenzymes 1, 273
 - light chain 1, 25, 291
- neonatal myosin 291
- neostigmine 255
- nerve suture 323
- neurotrophic effects 17
- non-histone proteins 137
- non-neural factors 123
- nuclear proteins 137
- orthopedic appliance 115
- ouabain 361
- passive stretch 361
- peptidases 221
- peptide mapping isoenzymes 317
- phosphofructokinase 351
- pig 371

- planimetry 323
- plasticity of muscles 1, 25
- polyneuronal innervation 291
- polypeptide mapping 291
- post-embryonic differentiation 87
- postural hyperpropulsion 115
- prednisolone effect 265
- presumptive myoblasts 87
- protein 367
 - breakdown 155, 179, 191
 - degradation 361
 - synthesis 179, 273, 361
 - turnover 155, 241, 265
- proteinases 171, 185
- proteolysis 155, 241
- proteolytic activity 231
 - enzymes 155, 185, 221
- PSE 367
- pulse labelling 241
- pyruvate kinase 351
- rat 191
 - muscle 291
- reconstruction of blood supply 323
- rectus femoris muscle 323
- regeneration 213, 333, 341
 - of muscle 351
- sarcomere length 99, 115
 - number 99, 115
- satellite cells 255, 341
- sausage 367
- self-reinnervation 45
- serum enzymes 371
- short-lived proteins 155

- single fibres 69
- skeletal muscle 17, 99, 191
 - growth 179
- slow-twitch 79, 179
- sodium pump 361
- soleus 45, 79, 179
- solvent 367
- spectrophotometry 367
- splitting 87
- starvation 171
- steroid myopathy 185
- stretch 241
 - effect 213
- suspension 367
- synthetic myosin filaments 291
- tendon elongation 99
 - length 99
- tenotomy 361
- tension 241
- testosterone effect 191
- tetanus 323
- thyroid effect 171
- tissue carbon dioxide tension 143
 - oxygen tension 143
- training 371
- transformation 25, 57, 305
- tropomyosin 305
- twitch time 323
- two-dimensional electrophoresis 291
- vastus lateralis muscle 143
- vitamin E deficiency 171
- weightlessness 17, 25