Cell metabolism sets the differences between subpopulations of satellite cells (SCs)

Andrea Repele1,2,3, Ramona Lupi5, Simon Eaton2, Luca Urbani1,2, Paolo De Coppi1,2 and Michelangelo Campanella3,4,5*

Abstract

Background: We have recently characterized two distinct populations of Satellite Cells (SCs) that differ in proliferation, regenerative potential, and mitochondrial coupling efficiency and classified these in Low Proliferative Clones (LPC) and High Proliferative Clones (HPC). Herewith, we have investigated their cell metabolism and individuated features that remark an intrinsic difference in basal physiology but that are retrievable also at the initial phases of their cloning.

Results: Indeed, LPC and HPC can be distinguished for mitochondrial membrane potential (ΔΨm) just after isolation from the fiber. This is matched by mitochondrial redox state measured via NAD+/NADH analysis and alternative respiratory CO2 production in cloned cells. All these parameters are accountable for metabolic differences reflected indeed by alternative expression of the glycolytic enzyme 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3 (Pfkfb3). Also Ca2+ handling by mitochondria is different together with the sensitivity to apoptosis triggered via this pathway. Finally, according to the above, we were able to determine which one among the clones represents the suitable stem cell.

Conclusions: These experimental observations report novel physiological features in the cell biology of SCs and refer to an intrinsic heterogeneity within which their stemness may reside.

Keywords: Satellite cells, Clones, Metabolism, CO2 production, Apoptosis

Background

Satellite cells (SCs) are indispensable for skeletal muscle fibers by determining their homeostasis via essential processes of repair [1]; thus defects in SCs lead to muscle pathologies [2-4].

SCs reside beneath the basal lamina of muscle fibers, representing 2-7% of the nuclei associated to a fiber [5,6]. Although mitotically quiescent, they become active by entering the cell cycle in response to several stimuli such as: stretch, injury or electrical stimulation. The descendants of activated SCs, called Myogenic Precursor Cells (MPCs), or myoblasts, undergo multiple rounds of division before fusion into newly formed or existing myotubes. Chargé and colleagues demonstrated that SCs are distinct from their daughter myogenic precursor cells by biological, biochemical and genetic criteria [7]. In this regard, crucial was the notion that activated SCs restore the resident SC pool [6-8].

SCs are unipotent stem cells with the unique ability to regenerate the skeletal muscle producing precursor cells. However, even though the pool of SCs is accepted as the major source of myonuclei in postnatal muscle, it is likely that SCs are not all multipotent stem cells, but present an intrinsic heterogeneity through which specific features of regenerative capacity may stand [9-11].

Thus, in the last years, it was clearly demonstrated that a dichotomy between differentiation towards osteogenic [12] or adipogenic pathway [4] does occur.

Evidences for diversity within the myogenic compartments have been indeed described both in vitro and in vivo [1]. Nonetheless, alternative sensitivity to high-dose irradiation revealed that at least two populations of SCs are present in rat’s skeletal muscle and recognizable...
Results and discussion

Following isolation of SCs from single fibers, we probed the cells for specific markers: Pax7, Myf5 and MyoD to confirm the phenotype (Figure 1A). Then we tested their homeostatic mitochondrial membrane potential (ΔΨm) using the potentiometric dye tetramethyl rhodamine methyl ester (TMRM). TMRM was added on cells right after their isolation from the fiber and measuring the degree of dye uptake(Figure 1B). Interestingly, groups of cells within the same selection showed two distinct capacities to uptake TMRM that could be easily divided in one with a low (812 ± 398 arbitrary units, a.u.) and another one with high amount of loading for TMRM (2043 ± 362 a.u., ***p < 0.001) (Figure 1B). More interestingly, this was, in percentage terms, equal to that seen in the two clonal subpopulations [13], thus indicating that differences in mitochondrial performance are present at the very initial phases of the SCs’ life and in this way accounting for an inner heterogeneity before cloning and differentiation.

Subsequently, pools of SCs were cloned and divided into LPC and HPC on the basis of their growth ability [13]. LPC and HPC were therefore tested for their reduction oxidation potential, by monitoring the mitochondrial NAD+/NADH balance. This metabolic analysis does not require any exogenous dye since based on the auto-fluorescence of the mitochondrial pyridines via a dedicated UV laser [17]. The outcome of this is reported in Figure 1C and evidently shows the alternative state of mitochondrial oxidation. The normalized values reflect the state of resting respiration and originate from a standard experimental manoeuvre [18], in which the cells undergo pharmacological treatment with mitotoxins to sequentially induce maximal reduction (by inhibiting the respiration with NaCN) and oxidation (triggered by the un-coupler FCCP) to set the extremes of the respiratory performance and in this way extrapolate the starting levels [18]. This, as indicated in the plotted data, proved LPC and HPC to be opposite for “Redox State” with LPC more oxidised, hence mitochondria more coupled. The NAD+/NADH evaluation confirmed data on ΔΨm and emphasized that HPC do have a greater glycolytic metabolism compared to LPC (Figure 1C) (824.9 ± 104.9 and 1121.3 ± 141.7 a.u. respectively, *p < 0.05).

To further corroborate this evidence we checked another relevant parameter for cellular respiration assessing the level of carbon dioxide (CO2) generated by the two clones of SCs. To do so, LPC and HPC were kept in DMEM enriched of [U-13C]-D-glucose (25 mM) in absence of pyruvate and glucose. 13C-pyruvate produced by glycolysis is then oxidised in the mitochondria to yield 13CO2 so that 13CO2 is a measure of mitochondrial oxidative metabolism. After 4 hours of incubation...
with [U-13C]-D-glucose, we analysed by mass-spectrometer the 13CO2 (assessed in nmol) released in the culture medium and extrapolated the final values. These were then plotted and depicted as histogram in Figure 1D. It is clearly visible that CO2 produced by HPC is higher than LPC in both fast and slow twitch muscles tested for this experiment (HPC: 76.7 ± 1.8 EDL and 66.3 ± 15.1 soleus, LPC 61.3 ± 3.9 EDL and 35.0 ± 3.5 soleus, n=4, **p < 0.01, ***p<0.001), thus sustaining the theory that the HPC are more inclined to glycolytic respiration consequent to the depression of mitochondrial oxidation (Figure 1D).

To better exploit the metabolic phenotype, the expression of the glycolytic enzyme 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3 (Pfkfb3) was profiled. During the cell cycle the energy and anabolic substrates must be efficient and tightly coupled to the regulation of metabolism and growth. The Pfkfb3 is a consolidated read out of this and was of our most direct interest since associated to pathological conditions such as human cancers and low oxygenated environment [19,20].

To run this assay, we retro-transcribed the mRNA of Pfkfb3 from both HPC and LPC and via RT-PCR recognized a higher level of this in HPC than in LPC (Figure 2A). This was confirmed statistically by normalizing to blank (LPC: 55 ± 8.33% of HPC, *p< 0.05) (Figure 2B) and the translation into protein was also investigated via immunofluorescence. This analysis –which was done by co-staining the cells with the β subunit of the F1-Fo-ATPsynthase to mark size of the mitochondrial network- confirmed that the same proportion of enzyme is expressed with a greater quantity in HPC than in LPC (Figure 2C, D). The relative quantification (Figure 2E) confirmed that although both clonal types are efficient for this enzymatic pathway, HPC do have it in larger quantity (HPC: 0.37 ± 0.09 and LPC: 0.108 ± 0.006, *p < 0.05).

The next step was to examine the cell signaling of HPC and LPC, by testing the level of mitochondrial Ca2+ accumulation important and additional feature to assess the physiological differences between these two sub-populations. HPC and LPC were loaded with the fluorescent dye rhodamine-5N, to measure [Ca2+]m [21,22] and, through live cell imaging, the uptake of Ca2+ by mitochondria was tracked after cells challenge with the IP3 generating stimulus ATP (1 mM) [15,23] (Figure 3A). The maximum level of Ca2+ uptake was recorded and calculated based on the peaks' values that yielded the following outcome: higher mitochondrial Ca2+ uptake in LPC than in HPC (3.3 ± 0.7 and 1.6 ± 0.5 normalized value respectively) (Figure 3B).

Clones’ mitochondrial volume fraction was also extrapolated benefiting from a co-staining with the green fluorescent dye (Fluo4) for the [Ca2+]c and the red
fluorescent dye (Rhod-5N) for the \([\text{Ca}^{2+}]_m\). The ratio between the two signals indicated an increased mitochondrial mass in LPC (2.5 ± 0.7 and 0.80 ± 0.1 respectively) (Figure 3C), which is in line with a reduced mitochondrial activity.

In accordance with this, mitochondrial Ca\(^{2+}\) analysis suggested that a correlation was also likely with an alternative sensitivity to programmed cell death and this was tested using the Ca\(^{2+}\) dependent pro-apoptotic stimulus C2-Ceramide [24].

Clones were therefore treated with C2-Ceramide (20 \(\mu\)M for 8 and 10 hours) and the number of cells withstanding death counted and normalized for the total number of cells in each type of clone (Figure 3D and E). 8 hours of treatment produced in HPC substantial resistance to cell death as no difference occurs if compared with the untreated condition (248.8 ± 61.0 versus 264.0 ± 54.4 respectively p > 0.05). LPC showed instead a significant sensitivity to death compared with the untreated control (126.6 ± 12.3 versus 244.4 ± 49.5 respectively, ***p < 0.001) with identical outcome obtained after 10 hours of incubation (194.8 ± 16.2 versus treated LPC: 59.2 ± 30.8 n=4, ***p < 0.001). Representative images taken at time 0 and after 8h C2-ceramide treatment are reported in panel F of the same figure.

The resistance to intrinsic apoptosis is consequence of a reduced efficiency in the mitochondrial Ca\(^{2+}\) handling and denotes a phenotypic cellular physiology that likely associates with stronger proliferative ability as proven for every cell type with a marked glycolytic profile. The greater sensitivity to apoptosis of the LPC together with the greater buffering capacity for Ca\(^{2+}\) do sustain a metabolically active condition that fits with a myogenic fate that we already reported for the same type of cells [13].

If that was true the HPC would instead preserve a stem-like potential till the lineage commitment. To verify this hypothesis, each clone used for the above metabolic experiments was sub-cloned and analyzed after 10 days in culture. Notably, LPC gave rise exclusively to LPC sub-clones, whilst HPC showed the presence of both subpopulations in a ratio similar to what we already published [13] (85.9 ± 5.5% and 14.1 ± 5.5% versus 75% and 25% respectively) (Figure 3G).

This added evidence corroborates our initial hypothesis and emphasizes that the inner heterogeneity within SCs is based on a different predisposition to myogenic lineage. Nonetheless, this strongly argues that the stemness at the basis of tissues repairing may exclusively belongs to HPC in the face of LPC already committed.
Conclusions
The activity of SCs permits skeletal muscle to relentlessly regenerate itself and in this way preserve tonicity and fitness. SCs are therefore granted of major attention in the community working in muscle biology and their physiological patterns, together with regenerative potential, are widely exploited. According to recent discoveries, muscle SCs constitute a heterogeneous population of muscle precursors, dominated by finely tuned niche-mechanisms, which play a peculiar role in its global balance. The complete understanding of these is therefore fundamental to solve some basic questions, but in particular to set up some clinical protocols to treat some of the related pathologies. The identification, as shown in this paper, of key underlining metabolic parameters at the basis of the SCs’ intrinsic diversity is a substantial contribution toward a more exhaustive comprehension of SCs’ physiology and a fundamental step to interprete their physiopathology and rationalize strategies of intervention.

Methods
Animals
Three to four month-old Sprague–Dawley wild type rats (Harlan, Indianapolis, U.S.A.) were used in this study. Animal care and experimental procedures were performed...
in accordance with “D.L. 27-1-1992, number 116, applicative declaration of Healthy Minister number 8 22-4-1994”. No in vivo experiments were run for this study.

**Isolation of single fibers from extensor digitorum longus and Soleus muscles**

Single muscle fibers with associated SCs were isolated from extensor digitorum longus (EDL) and soleus (SOL) muscles. In brief, muscles were digested for 2 hours at 37°C in 0.2% (w/v) type I-collagenase (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), reconstituted in DMEM (high-glucose, with L-glutamine, supplemented with 1% penicillin-streptomycin, all from GIBCO-Invitrogen, Paisley, UK). Following digestion, muscles were transferred in plating medium (DMEM low-glucose, 10% HS, 1% penicillin-streptomycin, 0.5% chicken embryo extract, all from GIBCO-Invitrogen) and gently triturated with a wide bore pipette to release single myofibers. In each preparation, under phase contrast microscope, single fibers were carefully transferred in a 10 cm-plate containing 10 ml of muscle plating medium (1° dilution). Each single fiber was subsequently transferred in another 10 cm plate containing 10 ml of muscle plating medium (2° dilution). Finally, each fiber was collected into one 50 ml Falcon tube with 1 ml of muscle proliferating medium (3° dilution in DMEM low-glucose, 20% FBS, 10% HS, 1% penicillin-streptomycin, 0.5% chicken embryo extract). Serial dilution was performed in order to avoid the presence of contaminant cells.

**Cloning satellite cells from single myofibers**

Clones of satellite cells were derived from EDL and SOL myofibers. After digestion, single fibers were triturated 20 times using a 18 G needle mounted onto a 1 ml syringe, to disengage SCs. The resulting cell suspension was diluted with proliferating medium and then dispensed into 96-well petri dishes with limiting dilution (0.5 cell/well). Dishes were incubated at 37.5°C, 5% CO₂ in a humidified tissue culture incubator. Clones were counted after 5 and 10 days with inverted-microscope analysis and Bürker counting chamber.

**Imaging ΔΨm**

Tetramethyl rhodamine methyl ester (TMRM, 50 nM, Invitrogen, Paisley, UK) was used in “redistribution mode”: the dye was allowed to equilibrate and was present continuously. The TMRM fluorescence intensity was quantified by removing background signals by “thresholding” and measuring the mean fluorescence of the pixels contained in mitochondria. Thus, the signal is independent of mitochondrial mass and only reflects the dye concentration within individual mitochondrial structures.

**RT-PCR**

Total RNA was isolated from HPC and LPC using Trizol (Invitrogen). Quantity and integrity of each samples was checked using Agilent BioAnalyzer 2100 (Agilent RNA 6000 nano kit). Three different aliquots of HPC and LPC RNA sample were retro-transcribed using GoScript™ Reverse Transcription System (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) following manufacturer instructions. Oligonucleotides used to amplify Pfkfb3 cDNA were previously described [19]. Amplification was conducted using the following conditions: 4 minutes at 95°C; 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 30 sec (35 cycles); final extension was carried out for 7 min at 72°C.

**Immunofluorescence analysis**

Immunofluorescence staining was conducted on HPC and LPC fixed in PFA 4%. Cells were permeabilized with 0.01% Triton X-100 (Sigma-AldrichSt. Louis, Missouri, USA) in PBS (GIBCO-Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) for 1 min and blocked in BSA 1% (Sigma-Aldrich), PBS pH7.5 for 60 minutes. Primary antibodies used were: mouse anti-ATPase b subunit (diluted in blocking solution 1:1000; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and goat anti-Pfkfb3 (1:100; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Secondary anti-mouse and anti-goat antibodies (1:500; Alexa Fluor, Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oregon, USA) were used. Nuclei were stained with 0.01% 4,6-diamino-2-phenylindole HCl (DAPI, Applichem, Darmstadt, Germany) and the coverslips were mounted using Prolong Gold antifade reagent (Molecular Probes, Invitrogen). Negative controls were performed by omission of primary or secondary antibodies.

**NADH measurement**

Mitochondrial “redox state” was measured via imaging assessment of the NADH auto-fluorescence as per protocol reported in [18].

**Ca²⁺ and cell death analysis**

Coverslips were incubated with Rhod-5N dyes (10 μM, Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oregon, USA) to label the mitochondrial network. All fluorescent images were captured on Zeiss 510 LSM confocal microscope equipped with a 40X oil-immersion lens. For apoptosis treatment, cells were incubated for 8 and 10 hours with C₂-Ceramide (20 μM) to determine the number of living cells.

**CO₂ measurement**

CO₂ production was used as a marker of mitochondrial oxidative metabolism. Two different types of culture media were employed: DMEM (GIBCO-Invitrogen) which contains 4.5 mg/l (25 mM) D-glucose (Invitrogen), sodium pyruvate (Invitrogen), sodium bicarbonate.
(NaHCO₃, Sigma Aldrich) (44 mM) and DMEM with NaHCO₃ (44 mM) and no glucose, supplemented with 25 mM of [U-¹³C] D-glucose (Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc., Andover, MA, USA). Cells were cultured in hermetic screw caps 25 cm² flasks (Corning – Sigma Aldrich) at 1000 cells/cm². Media supplemented with [U-¹³C] D-glucose was substituted to culture media and flasks were sealed for four hours. Following this, 500 µl culture medium was transferred to a 12 ml glass tube (Exetainer, Labco, UK) and glacial acetic acid (100 µl) was injected through the septum to release CO₂ from bicarbonate. ¹³CO₂/¹²CO₂ was measured in the gas phase by isotope ratio mass spectrometry. The ratio of ¹³CO₂ to ¹²CO₂ produced is proportional to the quantity of oxidized glucose [25].

Statistical analysis
Data are presented as mean ± s.d. Comparison between groups used the t-test and ANOVA assuming two-tailed distribution, with an alpha level of 0.05.

Competing interests
The authors declare no competing interests.

Authors’ contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: AR, RL. Performed the experiments: AR, RL. Analyzed the data: AR, RL, PDC, MC. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SE, POC, MC. Wrote the paper: AR, MC. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements
The research activities led by MC are supported by the BBSRC (New Investigator Award Grant/B/013695/S1), Central Research Fund of the University of London, Local Funds of the Royal Veterinary College, EBR-Rita Levi Montalcini Foundation Research Metabolism in Brain Diseases Research Programme and LAM Research Grant on Brain Tumours. Thanks go to Ms. Levi Montalcini Foundation Research Metabolism in Brain Diseases Research Investigator Award GrantBB/I013695/1), Central Research Fund of the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, Royal College Street, London NW1 0TU, UK. 5European Child Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy. 2Institute of Child Health & University of London, Royal College Street, London NW1 0TU, UK. 1Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine Lab, Department of Woman and Child Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy. 1Institute of Child Health & Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Charity.

Author details
1Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine Lab, Department of Woman and Child Health, University of Padua, Padua, Italy. 1Institute of Child Health & Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Charity.

Received: 5 July 2012 Accepted: 23 January 2013
Published: 3 May 2013

References
1. Biessy S, Rando TA: Heterogeneity in the muscle satellite cell population. Semin Cell Biol 2010, 21(6):845–854.
2. Shi X, Garry DJ: Muscle stem cells in development, regeneration, and disease. Genes Dev 2006, 20:1692–1708.
3. Gayraud-Morel B, Chretien F, Tajbakhsh S: Skeletal muscle as a paradigm for regenerative biology and medicine. Regenerative Med 2009, 4:293–319.
4. Sambasivan R, Tajbakhsh S: Skeletal muscle stem cell birth and properties. Semin Cell Biol 2007, 18:870–882.
5. Bischoff R: The satellite cell and muscle regeneration. In Myology. Edited by Engle AG, Franzini-Armstrong C. New York: McGraw-Hill; 199497–118.
6. Tedesco FS, Dellavalle A, Diaz-Manera J, Messina G, Cossu G: Repairing skeletal muscle: regenerative potential of skeletal muscle stem cells. J Clin Invest 2010, 120(11):11–19.
7. Charge SB, Rudnicki MA: Cellular and molecular regulation of muscle regeneration. Physiol Rev 2004, 84:209–238.
8. Kuang S, Gillespie MA, Rudnicki MA: Niche regulation of muscle satellite cell self-renewal and differentiation. Cell Stem Cell 2008, 2(1):22–31.
9. Appell HJ, Foresberg S, Holmman W: Satellite cell activation in human skeletal muscle after training: evidence for muscle fiber neoformation. Int J Sports Med 1988, 9:297–299.
10. Rosenblatt JD, Yong D, Panyi DJ: Satellite cell activity is required for hypertrophy of overloaded adult rat muscle. Muscle Nerve 1994, 17:608–613.
11. Schultz E: Satellite cell in normal, regenerating and dystrophic muscle. Adv Exp Med Biol 1985, 182:73–84.
12. Huang S, Wang Z: Influence of platelet-rich plasma on proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of skeletal muscle satellite cells: an in vitro study. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod 2010, 110(4):453–462.
13. Rossi CA, Pozzobon M, Ditali A, Archacka K, Gastaldello A, Sanna M, Franzin C, Malerba M, Milan G, Canazini M, Schiaffino S, Campanella M, Vettor R, De Coppi P: Clonal characterization of rat muscle satellite cells: proliferation, metabolism and differentiation define an intrinsic heterogeneity. PLoS One 2010, 5(1):e8523. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0008523.
14. Szabadkai G, Duchen MR: Mitochondria: the hub of cellular Ca²⁺ signalling. Physiology (Bethesda) 2008, 23:894–910.
15. Gastaldello A, Callaghan H, Gami P, Campanella M: Ca (2+)-dependent autophagy is enhanced by the pharmacological agent PK11195. Autophagy 2010, 6(5):607–613.
16. Campanella M, Seraphim A, Abeti R, Casswell E, Echave P, Duchêne MR: IF1, the endogenous regulator of the F1F0-ATP synthase, defines mitochondrial volume fraction in Hela cells by regulating autophagy. Biochim Biophys Acta 2009, 1787:393–401.
17. Mayevsky A, Rogatsky GG: Mitochondrial function in vivo evaluated by NADH fluorescence: from animal models to human studies. Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 2007, 292(2):C615–C640.
18. Abramov AV, Fraley C, Diao CT, Winkfein R, Colicos MA, Duchêne MR, French RJ, Pavlov E: Targeted polyphosphatase expression alters mitochondrial metabolism and inhibits calcium-dependent cell death. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2007, 104(46):18091–18096.
19. Herrero-Mendez A, Almeida A, Fernández E, Maconcà S, Bolanos JP: The bioenergetic and antioxidant status of neurons is controlled by continuous degradation of a key glycolytic enzyme by APC/C-Cdh1. Nat Cell Biol 2009, 11(6):747–752.
20. Yalcin A, Clerm BF, Simmons A, Lane A, Nelson K, Clerm AL, Brock E, Snow D, Wattenberg B, Telang S, Cheseus J: Nuclear targeting of 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase (PKF2B) increases proliferation via cyclin-dependent kinases. J Biol Chem 2009, 284(36):24223–24232.
21. Mahamara CJ, Perry TD, Bearc K, Hernandez-Duque G, Mitchell B: Measurement of lsmetone biodeterioration using the Ca²⁺ binding fluorochrome Rhod-5N. J Microbial Methods 2005, 61:245–250.
22. Soibinet M, Souchon V, Leray I, Valeur B: Rhod-5N as a fluorescent molecular sensor of cadmium (II) ion. J Fluoresc 2008, 18(6):1077–1082.
23. Lin X, Vánai P, Csórdás G, Balla A, Nagai T, Miyawaki A, Balla T, Hajnóczy G: Control of calcium signal propagation to the mitochondria by inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate-binding proteins. J Biol Chem 2005, 280(13):12820–12832.
24. Campanella M, Pinton P, Rizzuto R: Mitochondrial Ca²⁺ homeostasis in health and disease. Biol Rev 2007, 3(4):653–660.
25. Delaforce B, Viale JP, Tissot S, Normand S, Pachiaudi C, Goudable J, Bouffard Y, Annat G, Bertrand O: Effects of glucose-to-lipid ratio and type of lipid on substrate oxidation rate in patients. Am J Physiol 1996, 270(5 Pt 1):E775–E780.

doi:10.1186/1471-2121-14-24
Cite this article as: Repele et al.: Cell metabolism sets the differences between subpopulations of satellite cells (SCs). BMC Cell Biology 2013 14:24.