

Article

Not peer-reviewed version

# Focal Traumatic Brain Injury Impairs Integrity of Basement Membrane of Hindlimb Muscle Fibers Revealed by Extracellular Matrix Immunoreactivity

[Mette Albæk Kristensen](#) , Karen Kalhøj Rich , Tobias Christian Mogensen , [Åsa Fex Svenningsen](#) , [Mengliang Zhang](#) \*

Posted Date: 13 February 2024

doi: 10.20944/preprints202402.0753.v1

Keywords: traumatic brain injury; hindlimb postural asymmetry; motor deficits; extracellular matrix; laminin; collagen type IV



Preprints.org is a free multidiscipline platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## Article

# Focal Traumatic Brain Injury Impairs Integrity of Basement Membrane of Hindlimb Muscle Fibers Revealed by Extracellular Matrix Immunoreactivity

Mette Albæk Kristensen <sup>1</sup>, Karen Kalhøj Rich <sup>1</sup>, Tobias Christian Mogensen <sup>1</sup>, Åsa Fex Svenningsen <sup>1,2</sup> and Mengliang Zhang <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Molecular Medicine, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5000 Odense, Denmark; mettealbaekkrystensen@hotmail.com (M.A.K.); krich@health.sdu.dk (K.K.R.); tcmogensen@health.sdu.dk (T.C.M.); aasvenningsen@health.sdu.dk (Å.F.S.)

<sup>2</sup> BRIDGE, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5000 Odense, Denmark

\* Correspondence: mzhang@health.sdu.dk (M.Z.)

**Abstract:** Traumatic brain injury (TBI) stands as a prominent global cause of disability, with motor deficits being a common consequence. Despite its widespread impact, the precise pathological mechanisms underlying motor deficits after TBI remain elusive. In this study, hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA) development in rats subjected to focal TBI was investigated to explore the potential roles of laminin and collagen IV within the ECM of selected hindlimb muscles in the emergence of motor deficits following TBI. A focal TBI was induced by ablating the left sensorimotor cortex in rats and motor deficits were assessed by measuring HL-PA. The expression of laminin and collagen IV in eight selected muscles on each side of the hindlimbs from both TBI and sham-operated rats were studied using immunohistochemistry and semi-quantitatively analyzed. Results indicated that the TBI rats exhibited HL-PA, characterized by flexion of the contralateral (right) hindlimb. In the sham-operated rats the immunoreactive components of laminin and collagen IV were evenly and smoothly distributed along the border of the muscle fibers in all the investigated muscles. In contrast, in the TBI rats the pattern was broken into aggregated granule-like immunoreactive components. Such a labeling pattern was detected in all the investigated muscles both from the contra- and ipsilateral side of the TBI rats. However, in TBI rats most of the muscles from the contralateral hindlimb showed a significant increased expression of these two proteins in comparison with those from the ipsilateral hindlimb. In comparison to sham-operated rats, there was a significant increase in laminin and collagen IV expression in various contralateral hindlimb muscles in the TBI rats. These findings suggest potential implications of laminin and collagen IV in the development of motor deficits following a focal TBI.

**Keywords:** traumatic brain injury; hindlimb postural asymmetry; motor deficits; extracellular matrix; laminin; collagen type IV

## 1. Introduction

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a significant contributor to both mortality and disability, affecting an estimated 64-74 million individuals worldwide annually [1]. TBI is associated with persistent impairments, including emotional instability, memory and attention deficits as well as sensorimotor issues [2]. Animal studies have demonstrated that injuries to the sensorimotor cortex result in motor function deficits in the contralateral musculature [3,4]. Moreover, conditions affecting upper motor neurons, such as TBI, stroke, and cerebral palsy (CP), lead to sensorimotor impairments, like spasticity and contractures [5–9]. Spasticity characterized by a velocity-dependent increase in muscle resistance to passive stretch, and muscle contractures, causing increased passive muscle stiffness and restricted joint motion without active force, are common motor deficits following TBI

[10,11]. The precise pathological mechanisms contributing to motor deficits, are not yet fully understood. It has been suggested that the heightened passive muscle stiffness after upper motor neuron lesions is resulted from changes in the elastic elements within muscle fibers and/or in the extracellular matrix (ECM) [12].

Previous investigations into potential mechanisms contributing to contracture development in children with CP, have suggested the involvement of ECM composition changes in increased passive stiffness in CP muscle contractures [11,13,14]. Specifically, these studies have shown a correlation between increased total collagen content and CP severity [14]. Furthermore, the deposition of laminin, another ECM component, is also increased in CP muscle [11].

Laminin and collagen are the major proteins found in the ECM of skeletal muscles [15–17]. The basement membrane, a specific layer of the ECM directly connected to the sarcolemma, primarily consists of collagen IV, while laminin-211 is the most prevalent non-collagenous protein [18–21]. Both Laminin-211 and collagen IV play crucial roles in maintaining skeletal muscle homeostasis and functions. It has previously been demonstrated that mutations in the laminin- $\alpha$ 2 chain-encoding gene lead to partial or complete laminin- $\alpha$ 2 chain deficiency causing congenital muscular dystrophy (CMD) [22,23]. Additionally, mutations in the collagen IV-encoding gene, *Col4a1*, have been associated with muscular dystrophy, characterized by muscle fiber atrophy, fibrosis, and ECM remodeling [24].

The role of ECM in the emergence of motor deficits after TBI has not been previously explored. CP and TBI share similar motor symptoms resulting from upper motor neuron damage. We therefore hypothesized that changes in the ECM, as revealed in studies investigating the pathological mechanisms leading to contracture development in children with CP [11,13,14] could influence motor deficits following TBI.

In this study, we investigated the induction of hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA) in a well-established unilateral TBI rat model where the left sensorimotor cortex was ablated to assess the development of motor deficits [3,4]. We also examined whether the expression of laminin and collagen IV in the ECM of eight different muscles in both the contra- and ipsilateral hindlimb would be impacted, with the aim to evaluate their potential contribution in the development of motor deficits following TBI.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Adult male Sprague Dawley rats (Janvier, Denmark) weighing 382–513 g were used in this study. The animals were kept in a 12-hour day-night cycle at a constant environmental temperature of 21°C (humidity: 65%) and received water and food *ad libitum*. The animals were randomly assigned to their respective experimental groups (TBI or sham surgery). The animal experiments followed the guidelines of the European Union (EU) Directive 2010/63/EU. Approval of the animal experiments was obtained from the Animal Experiments Inspectorate (Authority number: 2019-15-0201-0015).

### 2.1. Traumatic Brain Injury and Sham Animal Model

A total of 10 rats were randomly divided into one of the two surgery groups: TBI surgery (n = 5) or sham surgery (n = 5). One hour prior to surgery, an oral administration of 0.2 mg/kg buprenorphine (Temgesic, Indivior Europe, Dublin, Ireland, CAS: 52485-79-7) was given to the rats. The analgesic acts over 24 hours and was applied as a postoperative pain reliever. The rats were anesthetized subcutaneously with a mixture of 50 mg/mL ketamine (Ketaminol Vet., MSD Animal health, Stockholm, Sweden, CAS: 6740-88-1) and 20 mg/mL xylazine (Rompun Vet., Elanco Denmark, Ballerup, Denmark, CAS: 7361-61-7). The surgical area of the skull was shaved and disinfected before surgery. Lidocaine (Xylocain, Aspen Nordic, Ballerup, Denmark, CAS: 137-58-6) was administered subcutaneously on the surgical area and in the ears as a local analgesic. To prevent dryness of the eyes, 2 mg/g carbomer (ViscoTears, Bausch and Lomb Nordic AB, Stockholm, Sweden, CAS: 9007-20-9) was applied on the eyes.

The TBI and sham operations were performed as previously described [3,4]. Shortly, the TBI operation was executed on a stereotaxic holder under a surgery microscope. Following exposure of

the skull, bregma was identified and its coordinates notated. The sensorimotor area was identified and marked with the coordinates 1.8-3.8 mm laterally of the midline on the left parietal bone and 0.5-4.0 mm posterior to the bregma. The marked area of the skull was removed by drilling. The dura was opened, and the grey matter of the left sensorimotor cortex was ablated with a glass pipette connected to an electrical suction machine (Craft Duo-Vec Suction unit, Rocket Medical Plc, Watford, UK) (Figure 1A). Following completion of the ablation, the bleeding was stopped using Spongoston (Ethicon, Raritan, NJ, USA). The wound was sutured with a 3-0 Vicryl suture (Ethicon, Raritan, NJ, USA, article no.: V393H) and lidocaine (Xylocain, Aspen Nordic, Ballerup, Denmark, CAS: 137-58-6) was applied directly on the surgical area. The same anesthetic and operative procedure were applied for the sham operation; however, the dura remained intact, and the sensorimotor cortex was not removed. Following the surgery, the rats were housed in a heat cabinet for 24 h at a constant temperature of 26 °C and henceforth housed at a constant temperature of 21 °C until the end of the experiment.

## 2.2. Analysis of hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA)

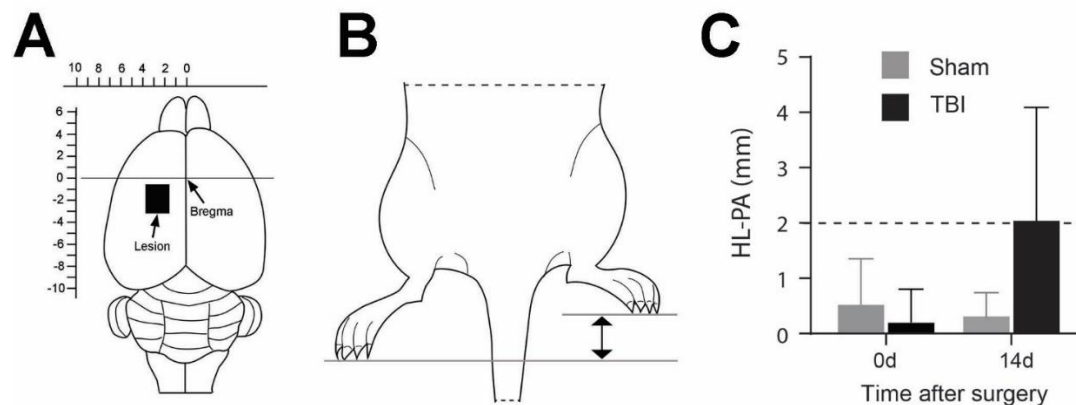
The HL-PA was measured prior to surgery and 14 days after TBI or sham operation. The assessment of HL-PA has previously been described [3,4]. Briefly, the rats were subcutaneously anesthetized using a ketamine xylazine solution (0.25 mL/100 g bodyweight). The measurements were initiated once the rats no longer exhibited any muscle tone. The animals were placed in a prone and symmetric position on a millimeter-grid paper sheet and both hindlimbs were equally pulled 5-10 mm and then released. HL-PA was measured as the millimetric difference observed between the longest digits of the left and right hindlimb paws (Figure 1B). The procedure was repeated five times in immediate succession for each rat, and the averaged value was used to generate a HL-PA for the individual rat.

## 2.3. Tissue collection and muscle tissue preparation

Under the anesthesia following HL-PA measurement the rats were killed by decapitation. The brains were visually examined to make sure no brain injury in the sham-operated rats and the injury was in the correct place for the TBI rats. After that the brains were snap-frozen and stored for further use. The following hindlimb muscles from the left and right hindlimb of the TBI- and sham operated rats were collected 14 days after surgery: biceps femoris (BF), extensor digitorum longus (EDL), peroneus longus (PL), semitendinosus (ST), vastus lateralis (VL), and the triceps surae which include the lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG), the medial head of gastrocnemius (MG), and the soleus (SOL) muscles. These muscles are a selection of flexors, extensors, and bifunctional muscles (Table 1).

The muscles from both the TBI-and sham-operated rats were collected 14 days after operation following measurements of the postural asymmetry (Table 1). The muscles were extracted while the rats were under anesthesia with a ketamine xylazine solution (0.25 mL/100 g bodyweight). To ensure complete anesthetization during removal of the muscles, the animals received 0.62 mg/g sodium pentobarbital (Exagon Vet., Salfarm, Kolding, Denmark, CAS: 76-74-4) subcutaneously. The muscle tissue was cut into appropriate pieces and immediately placed into a tissue cassette and plunged into liquid nitrogen (AGA, Linde gas, Odense, Denmark, CAS: 7727-37-9) for approximately 10 seconds (until the ceasing of bubbling). The tissue was stored at -80 °C until sectioning.

The fresh frozen muscle tissue was cut transversely into 30 µm sections with a Cryostat (Leica, CM3050S, Triolab, Brøndby, Denmark). The muscle tissue was placed on superfrost plus adhesion microscope slides (VWR, Søborg, Denmark, Cat. No.: 631-0108) and stored at -80 °C.



**Figure 1.** Lesion site and hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA) analysis of the traumatic brain injured (TBI) and sham-operated rats. **(A)** Schematic drawing showing the intended TBI site on the left cortex (black rectangle). Actual lesion sites may vary slightly from rat to rat. Scales on top and left of the brain are the distance relative to the bregma (mm). **(B)** Schematic drawing showing that the left TBI caused flexion of the right hindlimb. The difference between the projections of the longest digits towards the midline from the right and left paws was measured as the magnitude of HL-PA. **(C)** Bar graph showing the mean ( $\pm$  SD) magnitude of HL-PA prior to surgery (0 days) and 14 days (14d) after surgery from all the sham-operated and TBI rats. The 2 mm threshold level is illustrated with the striped line. N = 5/group. Two-way ANOVA shows no significant differences between different groups.

**Table 1.** Overview of the collected muscles, their function as flexor or/and extensor, and the joints they connect to.

Muscle	Function	Acting joints
Biceps femoris (BF)	Flexion	Knee
	Extension	Hip
Extensor digitorum longus (EDL)	Dorsal flexion	Ankle
Lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG)	Flexion	Knee
	Plantar flexion	Ankle
Medial head of gastrocnemius (MG)	Flexion	Knee
	Plantar flexion	Ankle
Peroneus longus (PL)	Plantar flexion & eversion	Ankle
Semitendinosus (ST)	Flexion	Knee
	Extension	Hip
Soleus (SOL)	Plantar flexion	Ankle
Vastus lateralis (VL)	Extension	Knee

#### 2.4. Immunohistochemistry for detection of collagen IV and laminin

The indirect immunohistochemistry (IHC) detection system, the avidin-biotin-complex (ABC) method, was used to label laminin and collagen IV and thereby assess whether a TBI would alter the expression of these proteins in the ECM of selected hindlimb muscles.

The fresh frozen muscle sections were initially fixated in 4 % paraformaldehyde (PFA) (Sigma-Aldrich, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 30525-89-4) diluted in 0.01 M phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 10 min. The sections were incubated in 0.01 M PBS containing 0.3 %  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (Sigma-Aldrich, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 7722-84-1) for 30 min to prevent endogenous peroxidase activity. The muscle tissue was blocked for unspecific binding by incubating the sections in blocking serum consisting of 5 % goat serum (Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Odense, Denmark, Cat No.: 16210-064 or Biowest, VWR, Søborg, Denmark, Cat. No.: SOOLW10501) and 2 % bovine serum albumin (Sigma-Aldrich, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 9048-46-8) diluted in 0.01 M PBS for 1 h. The primary antibodies, 1:500 rabbit anti-



laminin (Abcam, Cambridge, UK, REF: AB11575) and 1:500 rabbit anti-collagen IV (Abcam, Cambridge, UK, REF: AB6586) were diluted in the blocking serum and added to the sections for incubation for 48 h at 4 °C. Hereafter, the secondary antibody, 1:5000 goat anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma, Søborg, Denmark, REF: SAB4600007) was diluted in blocking serum and applied to the sections for 1 h. The tissue was afterwards incubated in ABC (Vector Laboratories, Biozol, Germany, REF: PK-6100) diluted in 0.01 M PBS. Laminin and collagen IV in the ECM were visualized by incubating the sections in 0.05 M tris buffered saline (TBS, pH=7.2) with 0.05 % 3,3'-Diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 868272-85-9) and 0.01 % H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for 8 min. The sections were finally rinsed in MilliQ water and dehydrated in 70 %, 96% and 100% ethanol and subsequently in xylene (VWR, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 1330-20-7). Lastly, the sections were coverslipped with DePeX mounting medium (VWR, Søborg, Denmark, CAS: 14208-10-7).

### 2.5. Data acquisition and analysis

The transverse muscle sections were imaged with a LEICA DM6000 microscope (connected to LEICA CTR6000) and pictures were obtained using a Leica DFC420 digital microscope camera and Leica Application Suite software (version 2.8.1) (all the hardware and software were from Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). The images were taken with 10x magnification and at an 8-bit greyscale setting. The parameter settings of the software (exposure time, saturation, contrast, and gain) were maintained at the same values for all sections from the TBI and sham rats. The images used in the presented figures were further processed with Adobe Photoshop (Version 24,7,2, Adobe Inc., San Jose, USA) to achieve a higher quality of the pictures.

The ImageJ software (Version 1.53k) was employed to achieve the area fraction (%) of collagen IV and laminin of a total picture. Initially, all images were given a threshold to ensure that only pixels above the threshold were measured as laminin or collagen IV positive labeled elements. Pixels above the threshold were measured with the ImageJ software and provided as an area fraction of the total image. Statistical analysis was performed with the GraphPad Prism software (version 9). Two-way ANOVA post-hoc analyses were performed to analyze the HL-PA score of the TBI-and sham-operated rats prior to surgery and 14 days after surgery, and to analyze the difference of labeled area fraction between the left and right hindlimb muscles for the same operation group along with the difference between the TBI and sham-operated rats for the same hindlimb. The average area fraction of an individual group is expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). The significance level is designated to  $P < 0.05$  for all statistical analysis.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Development of hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA) following traumatic brain injury

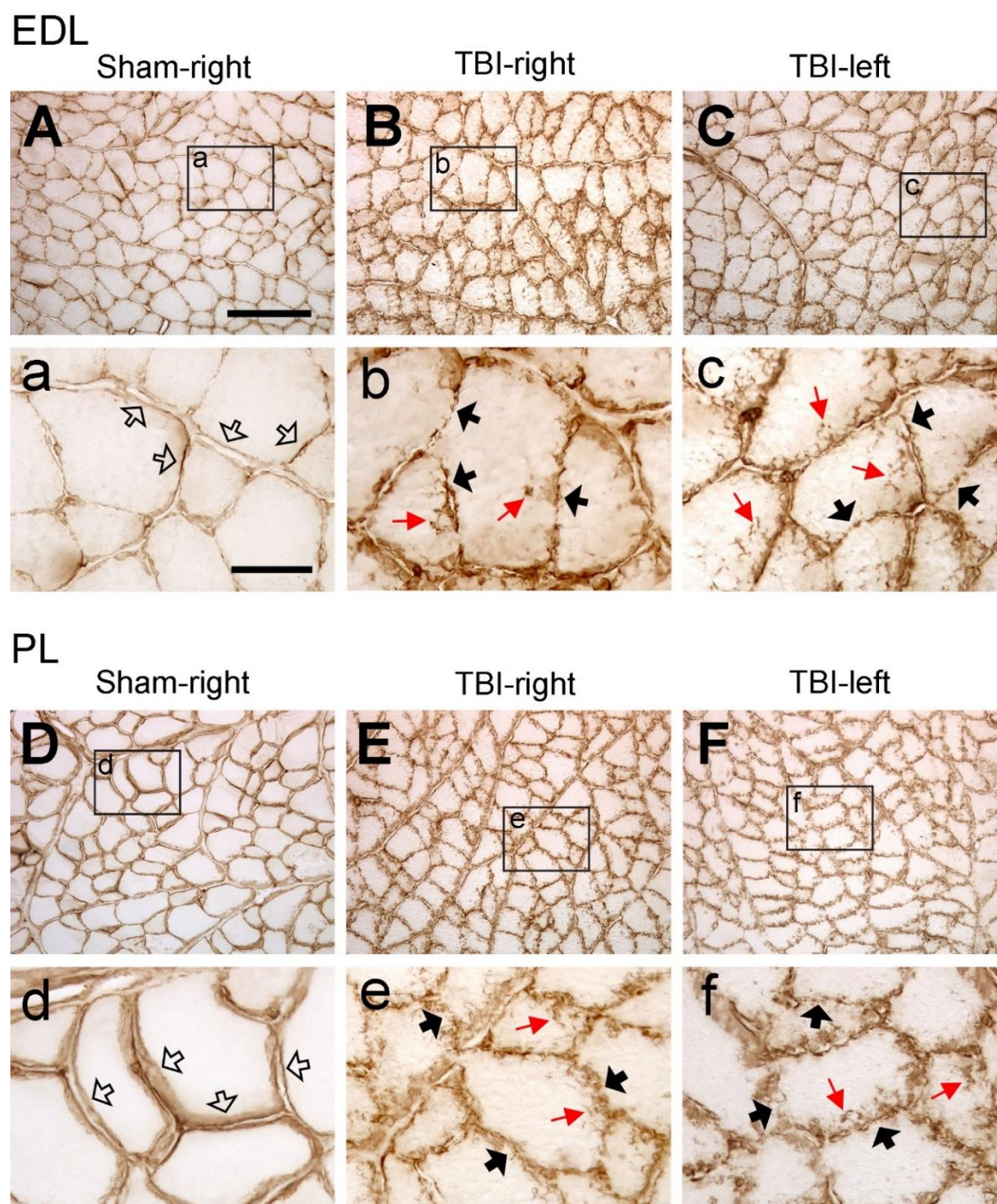
Figure 1C shows the HL-PA analysis of the TBI- and sham-operated rats before surgery (0 days) and 14 days (14d) after the operation. The HL-PA analysis was based on the millimeter difference of the projection to the midline from the corresponding digits between the right and left hindlimb. A hindlimb was regarded as flexed if it had a shorter projection than the other hindlimb. Furthermore, a flexion of the ipsilateral hindlimb was given a negative score, whereas a flexion of the contralateral hindlimb was given a positive score. A threshold value of 2 mm [4] was applied to delineate asymmetry of the hindlimbs. A HL-PA value below the threshold was thus regarded as symmetric while a value above 2 mm was recognized as asymmetric.

As shown in Figure 1, the sham-operated rats had a mean HL-PA value below the threshold value for asymmetry prior and post-surgery, indicating symmetry of the ipsi- and contralateral hindlimbs. The sham-operated rats were therefore utilized as a control group to the TBI-operated rats in this study. The TBI-operated rats demonstrated a larger flexion of the contralateral hindlimb 14d after surgery compared to before the operation (10.2-fold), although, no statistical significance was found between the TBI-operated rats before and after surgery or between the TBI- and sham-operated rats post-surgery. The magnitude of HL-PA of the TBI-operated rats 14d after surgery was above the applied threshold (2.04 mm), indicating a development of a contralateral hindlimb flexion of the brain

injured rats. The results indicated that the rats exposed to a focal TBI of the left sensorimotor cortex developed a flexion of the contralateral hindlimb 14d after surgery, while the sham-operated rats demonstrated hindlimb postural symmetry.

### *3.2. Traumatic brain injury interrupts the integrity of laminin and collagen IV expression in the basement membrane of hindlimb muscle fibers*

We first examined the expression of laminin and collagen IV systematically in all the collected muscles from the sham- and TBI-operated rats, to see whether there were differences in the expression pattern in these animals. As exemplified in Figure 2A and D, in the muscles from the sham-operated rats, laminin immunoreactivity was located around the sarcolemma of the muscle fibers. The immunoreactive components were smoothly and evenly distributed around each muscle fiber although the abundance of the immunoreactive components varied between different muscles. This labeling pattern was similar to the results that were reported in other studies in rodent hindlimb muscles [25,26], indicating that the sham surgery did not affect the expression pattern of laminin. However, when examining the muscles from the TBI rats it was found that the pattern was disrupted, i.e., the smooth distribution pattern of the immunoreactive components was broken; instead, the immunoreactive components were aggregated along the sarcolemma of muscle fibers and formed a granule-like labeling pattern (Figure 2B,C,E,F). The immunoreactive components were often seen to extend from the sarcolemma to sarcoplasm of the muscle fibers, reflecting internalization of laminin. Surprisingly, such a phenomenon was seen in the muscles both from the contralateral and ipsilateral hindlimb of the brain injury regardless of the muscle's functionality (extensor or flexor). This result indicates that TBI not only causes pathological changes of the contralateral muscles but also of the ipsilateral muscles.

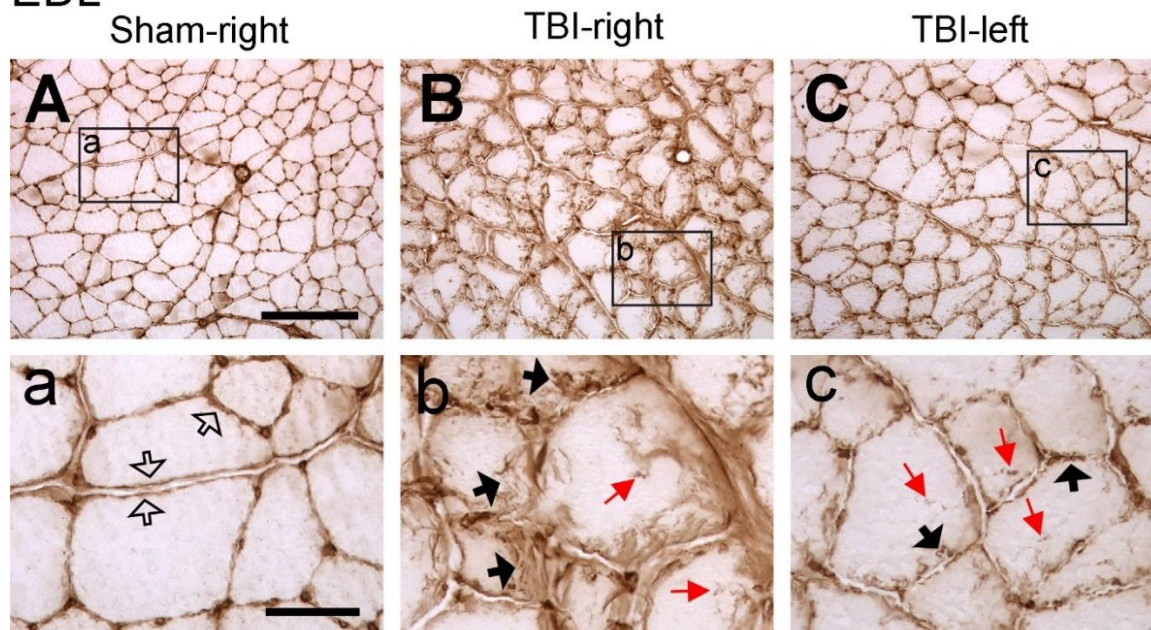


**Figure 2.** Example images of laminin immunoreactivity of extensor digitorum longus (EDL) and peroneus longus (PL) after sham-surgery (Sham) or traumatic brain injury (TBI). For the sham-operated rats, only the pictures from the right (contralateral) side are shown (A and D) since the immunoreactivity from both sides were similar. For the TBI rats, pictures from both sides are shown (C, D, E and F). (a-f) are the enlargement of the area demarcated by the rectangle in (A-F), respectively. In the sham-operated rats, laminin immunoreactive components were smoothly and evenly distributed along the sarcolemma (hollow arrows in a and d). However, in the TBI rats the immunoreactive components were aggregated along the sarcolemma of muscle fibers and formed a granule-like labeling pattern (black arrows in b, c, e, and f). The immunoreactive products were also seen to extend to the cytoplasm of the muscle fibers (red arrows in b, c, e, and f). Scale bar in A, valid for A-F, 200  $\mu$ m; in a, valid for a-f, 50  $\mu$ m.

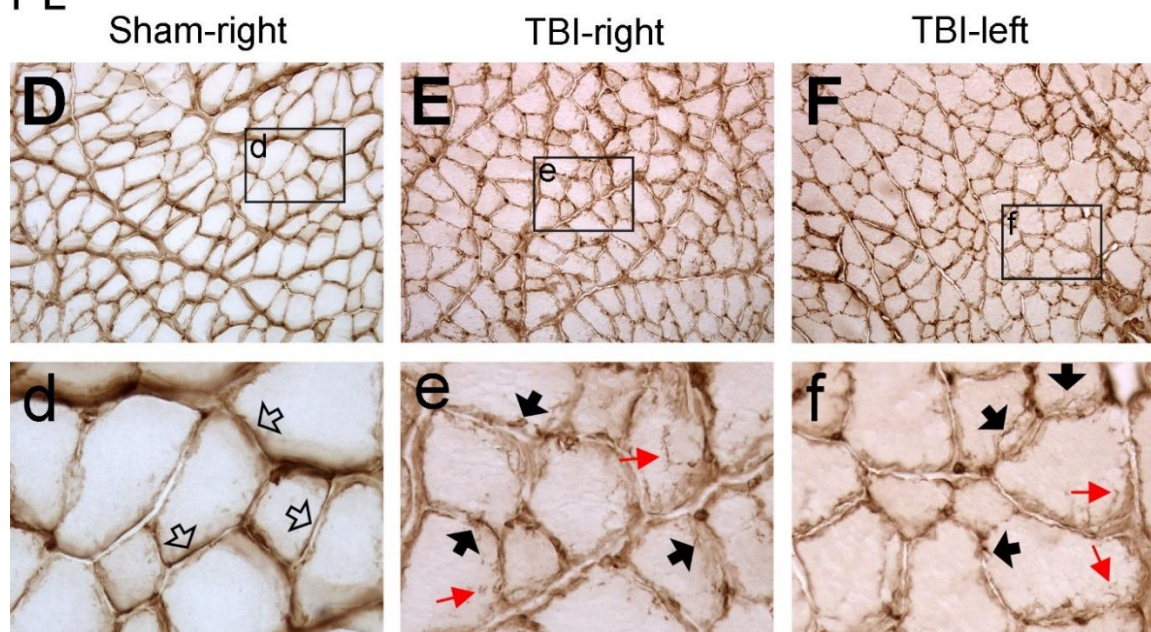


Similar as laminin immunolabeling, in the sham-operated rats, collagen IV immunoreactivity was located around the sarcolemma of muscle fibers, and the immunoreactive components were smoothly and evenly distributed around each muscle fiber (Figure 3A,D). This labeling pattern is similar to the results that were reported in other studies in the rat hindlimb muscles [27,28], indicating that the sham surgery did not affect the expression pattern of collagen IV. In the muscles from the TBI rats such a pattern was interrupted, forming a fiber- or granule-like labeling pattern and internalization immunoreactive components just like that of laminin immunolabeling. Such a phenomenon was also seen in the muscles both from the contralateral and ipsilateral side of both the extensor and flexor muscles, indicating detrimental effects of TBI on the muscles from both the contralateral and ipsilateral side (Figure 3B,C,E,F).

## EDL



## PL



**Figure 3.** Example images of collagen IV immunoreactivity of extensor digitorum longus (EDL) and peroneus longus (PL) after sham-surgery (Sham) or traumatic brain injury (TBI). For the sham-operated rats, only the images from the right (contralateral) side are shown (A and D) since the

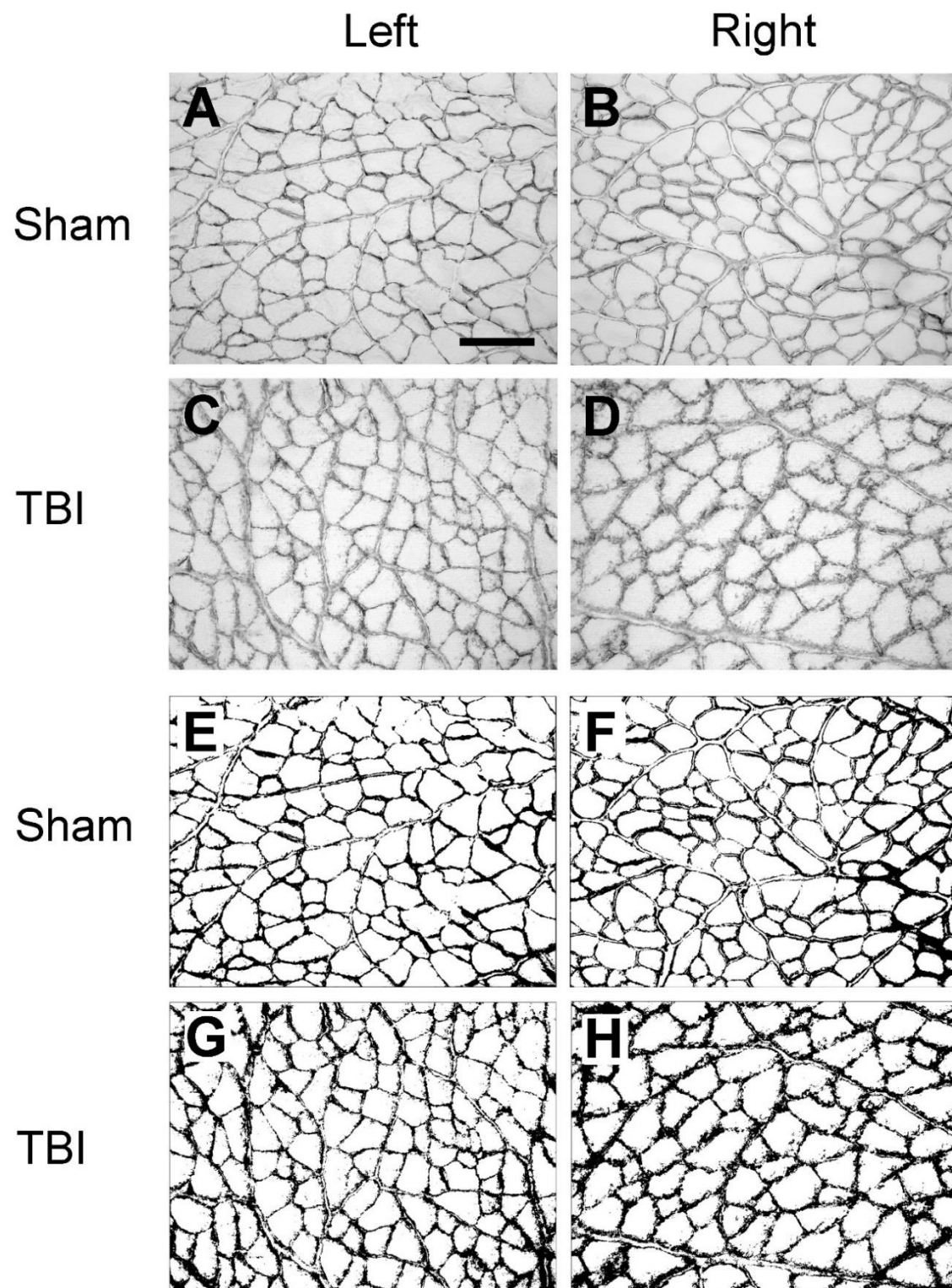
immunoreactivity from both sides were similar. For the TBI rats, images from both sides are shown (C, D, E and F). (a-f) are the enlargement of the area demarcated by the rectangle in (A-F), respectively. In the sham-operated rats, collagen IV immunoreactive components were smoothly and evenly distributed along the sarcolemma (hollow arrows in **a** and **d**). However, in the TBI rats the immunoreactive components were aggregated along the sarcolemma of muscle fibers and formed a fiber- or granule-like labeling pattern (black arrows in **b**, **c**, **e**, and **f**). The immunoreactive products were also seen to extend to the cytoplasm of the muscle fibers (red arrows in **b**, **c**, **e**, and **f**). Scale bar in **A**, valid for **A-F**, 200  $\mu\text{m}$ ; in **a**, valid for **a-f**, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### 3.3. Significant increase of laminin and collagen IV expression in the ECM of multiple contralateral hindlimb muscles following TBI

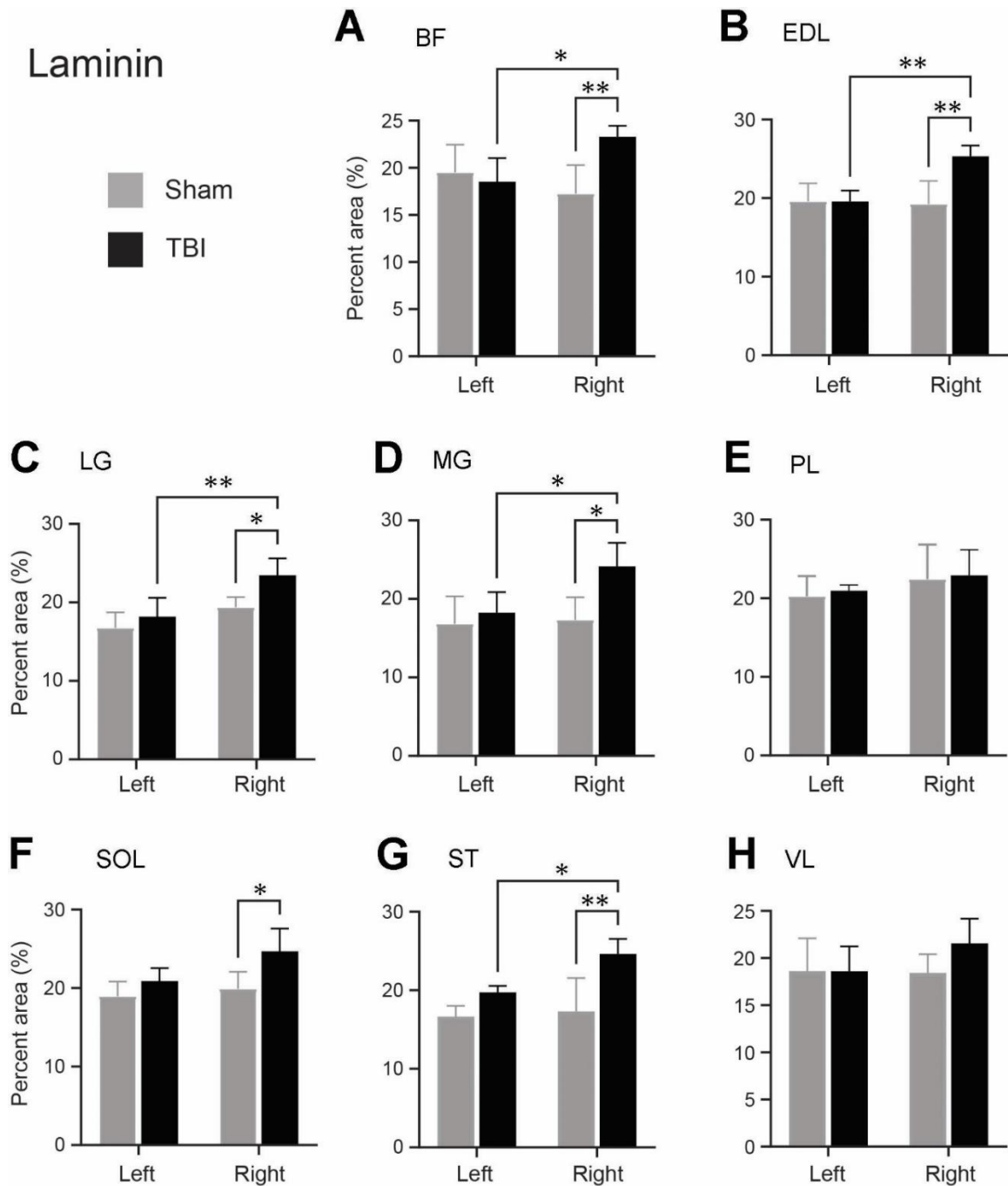
Since we saw the density of the laminin and collagen IV immunoreactivity was different for the same muscles between the sham-operated and TBI rats, and between the ipsi- and contralateral hindlimb of the TBI rats, we made an analysis of immunoreactive density of laminin and collagen IV. As illustrated in Figure 4, the laminin immunoreactive density was analyzed on grayscale images in 8 muscles on each side of the hindlimbs. The background immunoreaction was removed by applying a threshold to the grayscale images (Figure 4E-H). The area fraction of the laminin labeled area of the right and left hindlimb muscles of the TBI- and sham-operated rats are presented in Figure 5A-H and are based on measurements from the threshold applied images. Table 2 summarizes the ratios of the mean area fraction of the laminin labeled areas between the left and right hindlimbs of the TBI- and sham-operated rats and the TBI- and sham-operated rats on the same hindlimb.

There was no significant difference in the laminin immunoreactivity between any of the hindlimb muscles of the sham-operated rats (Figure 5). The laminin expression was, however, significantly upregulated in right hindlimb muscles: BF, EDL, LG, MG, and ST compared to the same muscles of the left hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats (Figure 5A-D, G). Depending on the muscle, the laminin expression was 1.25-1.32 times elevated in the right hindlimb opposed to the left hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats (Table 2). The laminin immunoreactivity was also significantly increased in six of the right hindlimb muscles (BF, EDL, LG, MG, SOL, and ST) of the TBI-operated rats compared to the same muscles of the right hindlimb of the sham-operated rats (Figure 5A-D,F,G). The laminin expression was 1.21-1.42 times higher in these right hindlimb muscles of the TBI-operated rats compared to the right hindlimb of the sham rats, as seen in Table 2. The muscles, PL and VL, did not show any significant difference between the contralateral hindlimb and ipsilateral hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats or between the right hindlimb of the TBI- and sham-operated rats (Figure 5E,H).





**Figure 4.** Example images of laminin immunoreactivity of semitendinosus (ST) after traumatic brain injury (TBI) or sham-surgery. The images of the left and right hindlimb are from the same TBI or sham rat. A-D are the laminin immunoreactivity prior to threshold application. E-H are the same images after thresholding. From the threshold images it appears that laminin-immunopositive components along the basement membrane of the muscle fibers are thicker and rougher in the contralateral (right) hindlimb (H) than in the ipsilateral (left) hindlimb (G) in TBI rat and in either hindlimb of the sham rat (E,F), although in the ipsilateral hindlimb (G) the labeling is not as smooth as in the sham rat. Scalebar in A, valid for all panels, 200  $\mu$ m.



**Figure 5.** Area fraction (%) of the laminin labeled areas of the hindlimb muscles of the traumatic brain injury (TBI) and sham-operated rats (mean + SD). (A) Biceps femoris (BF), (B) extensor digitorum longus (EDL), (C) lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG), (D) medial head of gastrocnemius (MG), (E) peroneus longus (PL), (F) soleus (SOL), (G) semitendinosus (ST), (H) vastus lateralis (VL) from the right and left hindlimbs of the TBI-and sham-operated rats. N=5/group except for MG of the contralateral hindlimb (right) of the TBI-operated rats, where N = 4. \*P≤0.05, \*\*P≤0.01, two-way ANOVA post hoc analyses.

**Table 2.** Ratios of the mean area fraction (%) of laminin labeled areas of the hindlimb muscles.

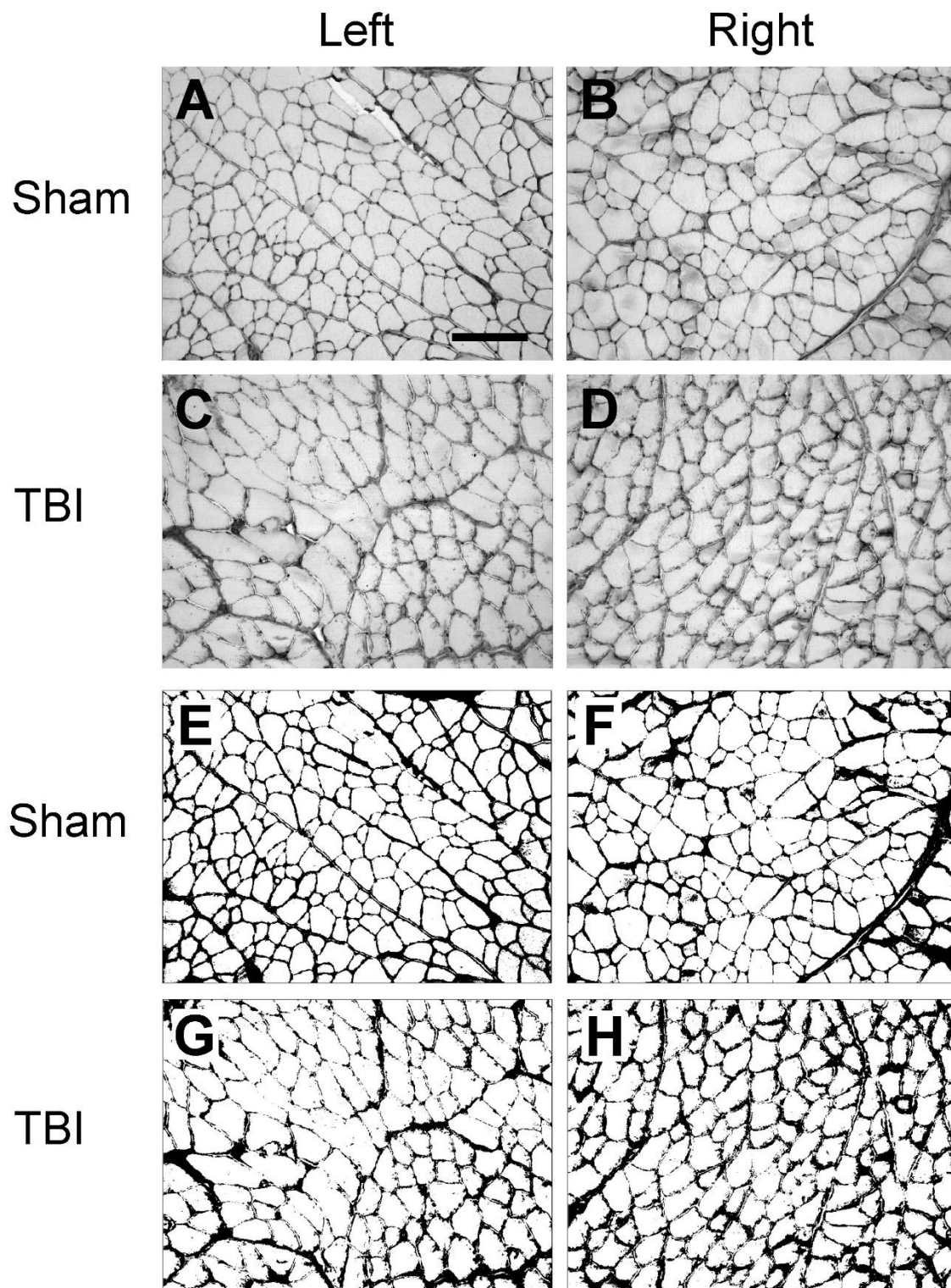
Muscle	Sham	TBI	TBI/Sham	
	Right/left	Right/left	Left/left	Right/right
Biceps femoris (BF)	0.88	1.26	0.95	1.35



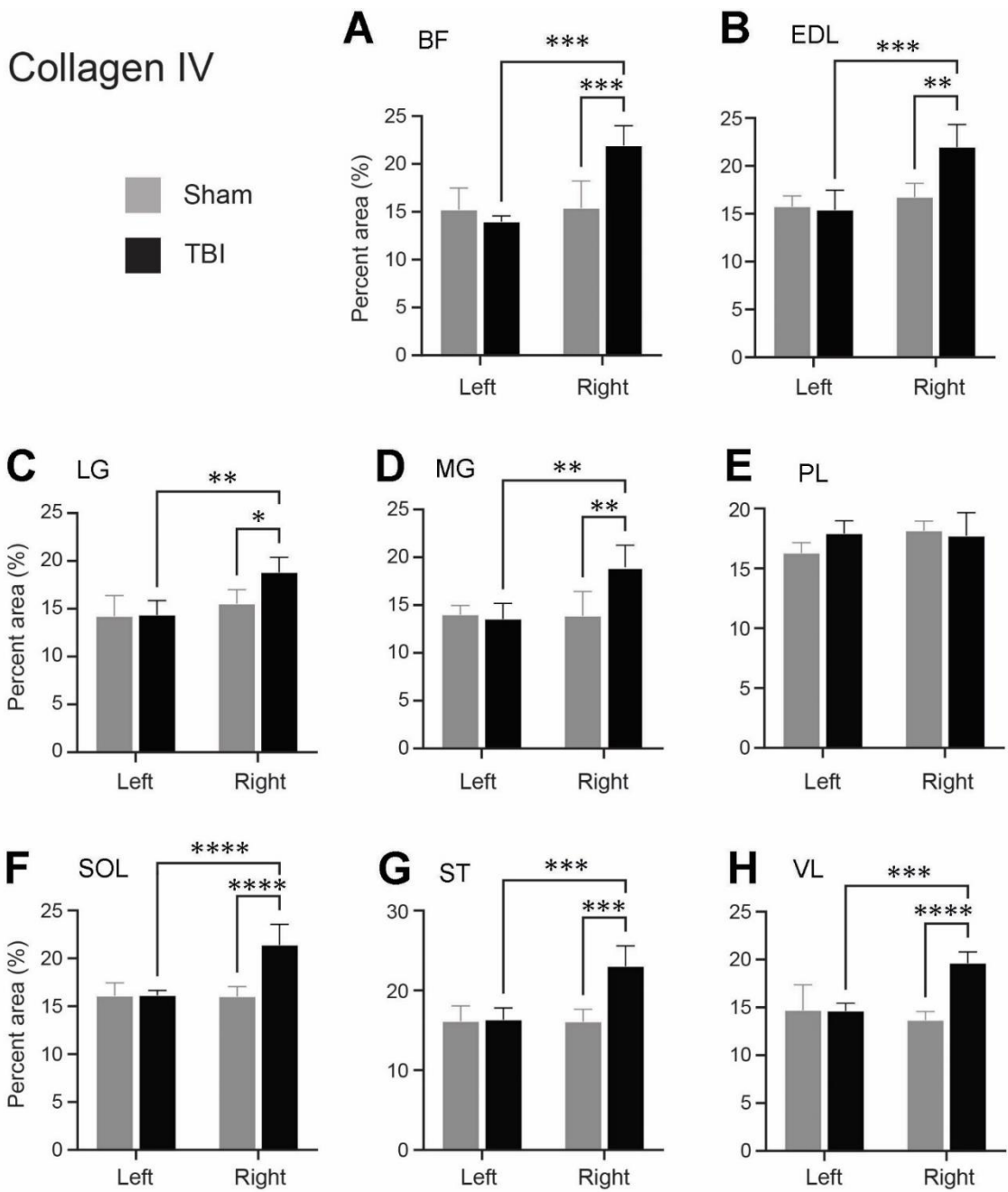
Extensor digitorum longus (EDL)	0.98	1.29	1	1.31
Lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG)	1.15	1.29	1.08	1.21
Lateral head of gastrocnemius (MG)	1.03	1.32	1.08	1.39
Peroneus longus (PL)	1.12	1.09	1.04	0.93
Soleus (SOL)	1.05	1.18	1.1	1.24
Semitendinosus (ST)	1.04	1.25	1.18	1.42
Vastus lateralis (VL)	1	1.16	1	1.01

As for laminin, we also observed a significantly increased expression of collagen IV in the ECM of several contralateral hindlimb muscles following TBI. Figure 6 demonstrates the collagen IV immunoreactivity on grayscale images both before (Figure 6A-D) and after (Figure 6E-H) thresholding to eliminate the background immunoreaction. The measured area fractions of collagen IV of the eight hindlimb muscles from the TBI-and sham-operated rats after threshold application are represented in Figure 7. The ratios of the mean area fraction of the hindlimb muscles considering the right and left hindlimbs of the TBI-and sham-operated rats, and the equal hindlimbs between the brain injured rats and sham-operated rats are shown in Table 3.

Following sham surgery, the expression level of collagen IV between the corresponding muscles of the ipsilateral and the contralateral hindlimbs was unchanged (Figure 7 and Table 3). Following TBI-surgery a statistically significant increase of the collagen IV expression was seen in the contralateral BF, EDL, LG, MG, SOL, ST, and VL muscles compared to the same muscles on the ipsilateral hindlimb (Figure 7A-D,F-H). The expression of collagen IV in these seven muscles was upregulated between 1.3 to 1.57-fold (Table 3) in the contralateral (right) hindlimb compared to the ipsilateral (left) hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats, depending on the muscle selected. For the same muscles (BF, EDL, LG, MG, SOL, ST, and VL), the collagen IV immunoreactivity was significantly upregulated in the contralateral (right) hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats compared to the contralateral (right) hindlimb of the sham-operated rats, as demonstrated in Figure 7A-D and F-H. Furthermore, depending on the specific muscle, the collagen IV mean area fraction was 1.21 to 1.44-fold (Table 3) higher in the contralateral (right) hindlimb of the TBI-operated rats opposed to the contralateral (right) hindlimb of the sham-operated rats. PL was the only muscle that had an unchanged collagen IV expression following brain injury (Figure 7E and Table 3).



**Figure 6.** Example images of collagen IV immunoreactivity of Extensor digitorum longus (EDL) after traumatic brain injury (TBI) or sham-surgery (Sham). The images of the left and right hindlimbs are from a same TBI or sham rat. **A-D** are the collagen IV immunoreactivity prior to threshold application. **E-H** are the same images after thresholding. From the threshold images it appears that collagen IV-immunoreactive components along the basement membrane of the muscle fibers are thicker and rougher in the contralateral (right) hindlimb (**H**) than in the ipsilateral (left) hindlimb (**G**) in TBI rat and in either hindlimb of the sham rat (**E,F**), although in the ipsilateral hindlimb (**G**) the labeling is not as smooth as in the sham rat. Scalebar in **A**, valid for all panels, 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure 7.** Area fraction (%) of the collagen IV labeled areas of the hindlimb muscles of the traumatic brain injury (TBI) and sham-operated rats (mean + SD). **(A)** Biceps femoris (BF), **(B)** extensor digitorum longus (EDL), **(C)** lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG), **(D)** medial head of gastrocnemius (MG), **(E)** peroneus longus (PL), **(F)** soleus (SOL), **(G)** semitendinosus (ST), **(H)** vastus lateralis (VL) from the right and left hindlimbs of the TBI-and sham-operated rats. N=5/group. \* $P\leq0.05$ , \*\* $P\leq0.01$ , \*\*\* $P\leq0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $P\leq0.0001$ , two-way ANOVA post hoc analyses.

**Table 3.** Ratios of the mean area fraction (%) of collagen IV labeled areas of the hindlimb muscles.

Muscle	Sham	TBI	TBI/Sham	
	Right/left	Right/left	Left/left	Right/right
Biceps femoris (BF)	1.08	1.57	1.02	1.42
Extensor digitorum longus (EDL)	1.06	1.43	0.98	1.31

Lateral head of gastrocnemius (LG)	1.09	1.31	1.01	1.21
Lateral head of gastrocnemius (MG)	0.99	1.3	0.97	1.37
Peroneus longus (PL)	1.11	0.99	1.1	0.98
Soleus (SOL)	1	1.33	1	1.34
Semitendinosus (ST)	1	1.41	1.01	1.43
Vastus lateralis (VL)	0.93	1.34	0.99	1.44

4. Discussion

In this study we demonstrated altered expression patterns of the two ECM proteins – laminin and collagen IV – in the examined hindlimb muscles bilaterally. We also observed a significant upregulation of these proteins in a majority of the muscles on the contralateral hindlimb to the brain injury. The modifications in the ECM composition may influence the functionality of the associated muscles, potentially contributing to motor deficits in the hindlimbs and suggesting a development of hindlimb postural anomaly following a TBI.

Hindlimb postural asymmetry (HL-PA), exceeding the predefined threshold of 2 mm was observed in the contralateral hindlimb following ablation to the left sensorimotor cortex. Although the HL-PA observed in rats subjected to TBI did not significantly deviate from that of their sham-operated counterparts, the emergence of HL-PA is consistent with findings from our previous investigations using a right-side TBI rat model albeit with a slightly lower magnitude at the same time points [3]. Such variance could be ascribed to methodological constraints, including variations in anesthesia and inconsistencies in the hindlimb traction procedure, or to biological variables including secondary brain injury effects rather than to disparities in the location of injury [29,30].

A new finding of the present study is the observed alteration in the expression pattern of the laminin and collagen IV across all investigated hindlimb muscles affecting both the contralateral and ipsilateral sides in the TBI rats. Especially, the immunoreactive components of these proteins transitioned from a smooth outline along the muscle fiber borders, typical in sham-operated rats, to a granule-like appearance in TBI rats. This transformation suggests that a unilateral brain injury precipitates morphological changes in muscle tissue on both hindlimbs of the body. It is plausible that similar changes in the ECM expression could also manifest in muscles located in other parts of the body, such as the forelimbs. Remodeling of muscle ECM is indeed recognized as a common phenomenon as a reaction to many different factors, including exercise, disuse, ageing, inflammation, and muscle damage [31,32]. In our study the hindlimb muscles were not subjected to direct assault; consequently, the ECM remodeling is likely mediated via neural and/or humoral pathways. Pingel *et al.* utilized transmission electron microscopy to demonstrate that the basement membrane of the gastrocnemius muscle of children with CP is morphologically thicker and less defined compared to that of typically developing children [13]. The same study also identified several downregulated pathways in CP children, including laminin interactions and collagen fibril crosslinking. Taken together with our study, it is plausible to hypothesize that ECM remodeling might be involved in disruption of the muscle fiber integrity following damage to upper motor neurons. Moreover, it is conceivable that additional proteins such as dystrophin and integrins may be dysregulated and thereby contribute to the observed alterations in basement membrane morphology in our study.

It is conceivable that TBI induces plastic alterations in the spinal circuitry which in turn impacts the associated muscle activity [4,33]. Our previous study suggest that signaling from the brain injury may be transmitted via humoral pathways as evidenced by motor deficits in a unilateral TBI model that was previously subjected to a complete spinal cord transection [34]. Determining whether these effects are attributable to one or both pathways needs to be further investigated.

Another interesting matter is what is happening in the basement membrane following TBI. Several factors are involved in the maintenance of the normal muscle morphology and function,



including laminin, collagen I, III and IV, fibronectin, proteoglycans, nidogen, etc. [17]. Although only two components in the basement membrane were examined in this paper, it is likely that some of the other components have also undergone similar changes. We do not know what caused the granule-like shape of the laminin and collagen IV immunoreactive components. One possibility is that the originally evenly distributed fibers may clump together, or it could result from structural alterations in other components. One such component, merosin (laminin  $\alpha$ -2 subunit), is a key ECM protein that forms a mechanical connection between the sarcolemma and collagen [35]. Should the structure of merosin be interrupted it will undoubtedly lead to alterations in the configuration of collagen and other ECM components. Since we used a pan-laminin antibody, which should also detect merosin, the observed disruption in the laminin immunoreactive pattern may also partially account for changes in merosin immunoreactivity. Further research is required to understand how the relationships between various ECMs are altered in response to brain injury, particularly utilizing super-resolution microscopy.

In addition to morphological alterations, we found a significant upregulation of laminin expression in the ECM of BF, EDL, LG, MG, and ST muscles of the contralateral hindlimb compared with the ipsilateral hindlimb following a focal TBI. A similar increase in laminin expression was observed when comparing the contralateral hindlimb muscles (BF, EDL, LG, MG, ST, and SOL) from the TBI-operated rats with the corresponding side (right) of hindlimb muscles from the sham operated rats. Interestingly, similar results concerning increased laminin expression have previously been reported in the basement membrane in hamstring muscles of CP children [11]. Taken together, laminin appears to be implicated in muscle dysfunction related to damage to the upper motor neurons. It has also been suggested that upon muscle injury, the ECM undergoes remodeling and significant and moderate upregulation of several laminin isoform encoding genes in mice [36]. As muscle injury has shown to increase muscle stiffness [37], it could be speculated that laminin may be involved in the progress of muscle stiffness and perhaps motor deficits. Our study utilized a pan-laminin antibody; thus, the results are related to the total laminin expression at the basement membrane. It should, thus, be further investigated which specific isoforms of laminin, e.g., laminin-211, expression levels that are altered following TBI.

Our findings also revealed a significant increase in collagen IV expression in the contralateral hindlimb muscles, including BF, EDL, LG, MG, SOL, ST, and VL after ablating the left sensorimotor cortex in comparison with the muscles on ipsilateral side of the TBI rats and the same side of the sham-operated rats. Similar results have been observed in studies examining the ECM composition in contracture muscles of children with CP. Here the total collagen content of the ST and VL muscles was significantly higher in the CP patients compared to typically developing children [11,14,38]. Consistent with our results, Smith *et al.* observed a substantial increase of the collagen isoforms: I, III, IV, and VI in the ST muscle of CP children compared to typically developing children [38], while Pingel *et al.* found a statistically significant positive correlation between passive muscle stiffness and gene transcription of *COL4A6* (collagen type IV  $\alpha$ -6 isoform) in MG of CP patients [13]. Interestingly, a study on transgenic SOD1G93A mice expressing an amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) phenotype, demonstrated an augmented deposit of collagen I and III in the gastrocnemius muscle upon manifestation of the pathological ALS phenotype [39]. Studies involving individuals with CP and mice exhibiting an ALS phenotype thus suggest that the different collagen isoforms in the ECM, including collagen type IV, may play a role in muscle dysfunction following damage to the upper motor neurons.

Another aspect worth considering is the extent to which the predominant muscle fiber type may affect ECM remodeling after TBI, or whether a brain injury could potentially modify the composition of muscle fibers. A study using controlled cortical impact on mice suggested a connection between atrophy of the contralateral SOL muscle fibers and the muscle's primary fiber type [40]. Given that BF, EDL, LG, MG, ST, and VL muscles in rats are predominantly composed of type II fibers [41], and that these were the primary muscles showing an increase in laminin and/or collagen IV in this study, prompts speculation regarding the potential influence of the dominant muscle fiber type on ECM modification after TBI. In our study, PL which is also predominantly composed of type II fibers, did

not exhibit an increase in ECM protein expression, while SOL that is primarily composed of type I fibers in rats [41], showed an increased ECM protein expression.

In CP children it appears that the changes of ECM, rather than the changes in muscle fibers, contribute to the increased stiffness and contracture in spastic muscles [11]. Thus, this should also be considered in relation to our study: Is the upregulation of laminin and collagen IV in the ECM of hindlimb muscles the cause in the development of HL-PA following TBI? As the muscle relaxant Pancuronium completely eliminated HL-PA in TBI rats [4] this may not be the case. It is more likely that the reduced muscle activity after TBI induces the remodeling of the muscle ECM. This suggestion is supported by the finding that immobilization following TBI could contribute to an altered ECM composition. It has previously been shown that there is a correlation between an increased total collagen content in SOL and a declined range of motion of the dorsiflexion after three weeks of immobilization in rats [42]. It is also possible that, since the upregulation of laminin and collagen IV was found both in flexor and extensor hindlimb muscles following a unilateral TBI, the impact of ECM on the formation of HL-PA might not manifest. It is plausible to speculate that changes in ECM within the hindlimb muscles may underpin various kinematic deficits observed following TBI, such as alterations in the gate pattern [3].

It's also important to recognize that our TBI model targets a specific brain area, which may not align with the clinical heterogeneity observed in TBI patients differing from the wide range of injury sites seen in clinical TBI cases, where injuries seldom are confined to a singular region [43,44]. Despite these aspects, our rat TBI model remains a valuable tool for exploring the underlying pathological mechanisms of motor deficits focusing on a distinct and localized area of the cerebral cortex.

In conclusion, our study has demonstrated that a focal TBI can lead to the development of contralateral hindlimb flexion along with fragmentation and disruption of laminin and collagen IV in the hindlimb muscles from both sides and an elevated expression of laminin and collagen IV in different contralateral hindlimb muscles. It still needs to be further investigated whether flexion of the contralateral hindlimb is a cause or a consequence of ECM remodeling following TBI. Our findings also suggest a similarity in the processes related to ECM changes occurring in both CP and TBI. This could be attributed to the immobility of the affected muscles or other yet unidentified mechanisms. These alterations may ultimately contribute to muscle contracture in these neurological conditions.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, M.Z.; methodology, M.A.K., K.K.R. and T.C.M.; formal analysis and investigation, M.A.K. and K.K.R.; data curation, M.A.K.; writing—original draft preparation, M.A.K.; writing—review and editing, M.Z. and Å.F.S.; visualization, M.A.K. and M.Z.; resources, supervision, project administration and funding acquisition, M.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research was funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation, grant number NNF20OC0065099, and the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Southern Denmark.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** The study was approved by the Animal Experiments Inspectorate, Denmark (70-15-0201-0015, approved on 8 July 2019).

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

**Acknowledgments:** The staff at the Biomedical Laboratory at University of Southern Denmark is acknowledged for their support and advice for the animal experiments.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.

## References

1. Dewan, M.C.; Rattani, A.; Gupta, S.; Baticulon, R.E.; Hung, Y.-C.; Punchak, M.; Agrawal, A.; Adeleye, A.O.; Shrime, M.G.; Rubiano, A.M.; et al. Estimating the Global Incidence of Traumatic Brain Injury. *J. Neurosurg.* **2018**, *130*, 1080–1097, doi:10.3171/2017.10.JNS17352.
2. Xiong, Y.; Mahmood, A.; Chopp, M. Current Understanding of Neuroinflammation after Traumatic Brain Injury and Cell-Based Therapeutic Opportunities. *Chin. J. Traumatol. Zhonghua Chuang Shang Za Zhi* **2018**, *21*, 137–151, doi:10.1016/j.cjtee.2018.02.003.
3. Andersen, M.S.; Güler, D.B.; Larsen, J.; Rich, K.K.; Svenningsen, Å.F.; Zhang, M. The Development of Hindlimb Postural Asymmetry Induced by Focal Traumatic Brain Injury Is Not Related to Serotonin 2A/C Receptor Expression in the Spinal Cord. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2022**, *23*, 5358, doi:10.3390/ijms23105358.
4. Zhang, M.; Watanabe, H.; Sarkisyan, D.; Andersen, M.S.; Nosova, O.; Galatenko, V.; Carvalho, L.; Lukoyanov, N.; Thelin, J.; Schouenborg, J.; et al. Hindlimb Motor Responses to Unilateral Brain Injury: Spinal Cord Encoding and Left-Right Asymmetry. *Brain Commun.* **2020**, *2*, fcaa055, doi:10.1093/braincomms/fcaa055.
5. Hollung, S.J.; Häggglund, G.; Gaston, M.S.; Seid, A.K.; Lydersen, S.; Alriksson-Schmidt, A.I.; Andersen, G.L. Point Prevalence and Motor Function of Children and Adolescents with Cerebral Palsy in Scandinavia and Scotland: A CP-North Study. *Dev. Med. Child Neurol.* **2021**, *63*, 721–728, doi:10.1111/dmcn.14764.
6. Singer, B.J.; Jegasothy, G.M.; Singer, K.P.; Allison, G.T.; Dunne, J.W. Incidence of Ankle Contracture after Moderate to Severe Acquired Brain Injury. *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil.* **2004**, *85*, 1465–1469, doi:10.1016/j.apmr.2003.08.103.
7. Zeng, H.; Chen, J.; Guo, Y.; Tan, S. Prevalence and Risk Factors for Spasticity After Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Front. Neurol.* **2020**, *11*, 616097, doi:10.3389/fneur.2020.616097.
8. O'Dwyer, N.J.; Ada, L.; Neilson, P.D. Spasticity and Muscle Contracture Following Stroke. *Brain J. Neurol.* **1996**, *119* ( Pt 5), 1737–1749, doi:10.1093/brain/119.5.1737.
9. Rosenbaum, P.; Paneth, N.; Leviton, A.; Goldstein, M.; Bax, M.; Damiano, D.; Dan, B.; Jacobsson, B. A Report: The Definition and Classification of Cerebral Palsy April 2006. *Dev. Med. Child Neurol. Suppl.* **2007**, *109*, 8–14.
10. Crenna, P. Spasticity and “spastic” Gait in Children with Cerebral Palsy. *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev.* **1998**, *22*, 571–578, doi:10.1016/s0149-7634(97)00046-8.
11. Smith, L.R.; Lee, K.S.; Ward, S.R.; Chambers, H.G.; Lieber, R.L. Hamstring Contractures in Children with Spastic Cerebral Palsy Result from a Stiffer Extracellular Matrix and Increased in Vivo Sarcomere Length. *J. Physiol.* **2011**, *589*, 2625–2639, doi:10.1113/jphysiol.2010.203364.
12. Pingel, J.; Bartels, E.M.; Nielsen, J.B. New Perspectives on the Development of Muscle Contractures Following Central Motor Lesions. *J. Physiol.* **2017**, *595*, 1027–1038, doi:10.1113/JP272767.
13. Pingel, J.; Kampmann, M.-L.; Andersen, J.D.; Wong, C.; Døssing, S.; Børsting, C.; Nielsen, J.B. Gene Expressions in Cerebral Palsy Subjects Reveal Structural and Functional Changes in the Gastrocnemius Muscle That Are Closely Associated with Passive Muscle Stiffness. *Cell Tissue Res.* **2021**, *384*, 513–526, doi:10.1007/s00441-020-03399-z.
14. Booth, C.M.; Cortina-Borja, M.J.; Theologis, T.N. Collagen Accumulation in Muscles of Children with Cerebral Palsy and Correlation with Severity of Spasticity. *Dev. Med. Child Neurol.* **2001**, *43*, 314–320, doi:10.1017/s0012162201000597.
15. Hamill, K.J.; Kligys, K.; Hopkinson, S.B.; Jones, J.C.R. Laminin Deposition in the Extracellular Matrix: A Complex Picture Emerges. *J. Cell Sci.* **2009**, *122*, 4409–4417, doi:10.1242/jcs.041095.
16. Gillies, A.R.; Lieber, R.L. Structure and Function of the Skeletal Muscle Extracellular Matrix. *Muscle Nerve* **2011**, *44*, 318–331, doi:10.1002/mus.22094.
17. Zhang, W.; Liu, Y.; Zhang, H. Extracellular Matrix: An Important Regulator of Cell Functions and Skeletal Muscle Development. *Cell Biosci.* **2021**, *11*, 65, doi:10.1186/s13578-021-00579-4.
18. Sanes, J.R. The Basement Membrane/Basal Lamina of Skeletal Muscle. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2003**, *278*, 12601–12604, doi:10.1074/jbc.R200027200.
19. Patton, B.L.; Miner, J.H.; Chiu, A.Y.; Sanes, J.R. Distribution and Function of Laminins in the Neuromuscular System of Developing, Adult, and Mutant Mice. *J. Cell Biol.* **1997**, *139*, 1507–1521, doi:10.1083/jcb.139.6.1507.
20. Leivo, I.; Engvall, E. Merosin, a Protein Specific for Basement Membranes of Schwann Cells, Striated Muscle, and Trophoblast, Is Expressed Late in Nerve and Muscle Development. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **1988**, *85*, 1544–1548, doi:10.1073/pnas.85.5.1544.
21. Sanes, J.R. Laminin, Fibronectin, and Collagen in Synaptic and Extrasynaptic Portions of Muscle Fiber Basement Membrane. *J. Cell Biol.* **1982**, *93*, 442–451, doi:10.1083/jcb.93.2.442.

22. Guicheney, P.; Vignier, N.; Helbling-Leclerc, A.; Nissinen, M.; Zhang, X.; Cruaud, C.; Lambert, J.C.; Richelme, C.; Topaloglu, H.; Merlini, L.; et al. Genetics of Laminin Alpha 2 Chain (or Merosin) Deficient Congenital Muscular Dystrophy: From Identification of Mutations to Prenatal Diagnosis. *Neuromuscul. Disord.* **1997**, *7*, 180–186, doi:10.1016/s0960-8966(97)00460-4.
23. Tomé, F.M.; Evangelista, T.; Leclerc, A.; Sunada, Y.; Manole, E.; Estournet, B.; Barois, A.; Campbell, K.P.; Fardeau, M. Congenital Muscular Dystrophy with Merosin Deficiency. *C. R. Acad. Sci. III* **1994**, *317*, 351–357.
24. Guiraud, S.; Migeon, T.; Ferry, A.; Chen, Z.; Ouchelouche, S.; Verpont, M.-C.; Sado, Y.; Allamand, V.; Ronco, P.; Plaisier, E. HANAC Col4a1 Mutation in Mice Leads to Skeletal Muscle Alterations Due to a Primary Vascular Defect. *Am. J. Pathol.* **2017**, *187*, 505–516, doi:10.1016/j.ajpath.2016.10.020.
25. Emerald, B.S.; Al Jailani, M.A.; Ibrahim, M.F.; Kumar, C.A.; Allouh, M.Z. Cellular and Molecular Variations in Male and Female Murine Skeletal Muscle after Long-Term Feeding with a High-Fat Diet. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2022**, *23*, 9547, doi:10.3390/ijms23179547.
26. Waisman, A.; Norris, A.M.; Elías Costa, M.; Kopinke, D. Automatic and Unbiased Segmentation and Quantification of Myofibers in Skeletal Muscle. *Sci. Rep.* **2021**, *11*, 11793, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-91191-6.
27. Chaturvedi, V.; Dye, D.E.; Kinnear, B.F.; van Kuppevelt, T.H.; Grounds, M.D.; Coombe, D.R. Interactions between Skeletal Muscle Myoblasts and Their Extracellular Matrix Revealed by a Serum Free Culture System. *PloS One* **2015**, *10*, e0127675, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0127675.
28. Kanazawa, Y.; Miyachi, R.; Higuchi, T.; Sato, H. Effects of Aging on Collagen in the Skeletal Muscle of Mice. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2023**, *24*, 13121, doi:10.3390/ijms241713121.
29. Ng, S.Y.; Lee, A.Y.W. Traumatic Brain Injuries: Pathophysiology and Potential Therapeutic Targets. *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* **2019**, *13*, 528, doi:10.3389/fncel.2019.00528.
30. Saatman, K.E.; Duhaime, A.-C.; Bullock, R.; Maas, A.I.R.; Valadka, A.; Manley, G.T.; Workshop Scientific Team and Advisory Panel Members Classification of Traumatic Brain Injury for Targeted Therapies. *J. Neurotrauma* **2008**, *25*, 719–738, doi:10.1089/neu.2008.0586.
31. Mavropalias, G.; Boppert, M.; Usher, K.M.; Grounds, M.D.; Nosaka, K.; Blazeovich, A.J. Exercise Builds the Scaffold of Life: Muscle Extracellular Matrix Biomarker Responses to Physical Activity, Inactivity, and Aging. *Biol. Rev. Camb. Philos. Soc.* **2023**, *98*, 481–519, doi:10.1111/brv.12916.
32. Wohlgemuth, R.P.; Brashear, S.E.; Smith, L.R. Alignment, Cross Linking, and beyond: A Collagen Architect's Guide to the Skeletal Muscle Extracellular Matrix. *Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* **2023**, *325*, C1017–C1030, doi:10.1152/ajpcell.00287.2023.
33. Sist, B.; Fouad, K.; Winship, I.R. Plasticity beyond Peri-Infarct Cortex: Spinal up Regulation of Structural Plasticity, Neurotrophins, and Inflammatory Cytokines during Recovery from Cortical Stroke. *Exp. Neurol.* **2014**, *252*, 47–56, doi:10.1016/j.expneurol.2013.11.019.
34. Lukoyanov, N.; Watanabe, H.; Carvalho, L.S.; Kononenko, O.; Sarkisyan, D.; Zhang, M.; Andersen, M.S.; Lukoyanova, E.A.; Galatenko, V.; Tonevitsky, A.; et al. Left-Right Side-Specific Endocrine Signaling Complements Neural Pathways to Mediate Acute Asymmetric Effects of Brain Injury. *eLife* **2021**, *10*, e65247, doi:10.7554/eLife.65247.
35. Jannapureddy, S.R.; Patel, N.D.; Hwang, W.; Boriek, A.M. Genetic Models in Applied Physiology. Merosin Deficiency Leads to Alterations in Passive and Active Skeletal Muscle Mechanics. *J. Appl. Physiol. Bethesda Md* **1985** **2003**, *94*, 2524–2533; discussion 2523, doi:10.1152/japplphysiol.01078.2002.
36. Rayagiri, S.S.; Ranaldi, D.; Raven, A.; Mohamad Azhar, N.I.F.; Lefebvre, O.; Zammit, P.S.; Borycki, A.-G. Basal Lamina Remodeling at the Skeletal Muscle Stem Cell Niche Mediates Stem Cell Self-Renewal. *Nat. Commun.* **2018**, *9*, 1075, doi:10.1038/s41467-018-03425-3.
37. Silver, J.S.; Günay, K.A.; Cutler, A.A.; Vogler, T.O.; Brown, T.E.; Pawlikowski, B.T.; Bednarski, O.J.; Bannister, K.L.; Rogowski, C.J.; McKay, A.G.; et al. Injury-Mediated Stiffening Persistently Activates Muscle Stem Cells through YAP and TAZ Mechanotransduction. *Sci. Adv.* **2021**, *7*, eabe4501, doi:10.1126/sciadv.abe4501.
38. Smith, L.R.; Pichika, R.; Meza, R.C.; Gillies, A.R.; Baliki, M.N.; Chambers, H.G.; Lieber, R.L. Contribution of Extracellular Matrix Components to the Stiffness of Skeletal Muscle Contractures in Patients with Cerebral Palsy. *Connect. Tissue Res.* **2021**, *62*, 287–298, doi:10.1080/03008207.2019.1694011.
39. Gonzalez, D.; Contreras, O.; Rebolledo, D.L.; Espinoza, J.P.; van Zundert, B.; Brandan, E. ALS Skeletal Muscle Shows Enhanced TGF- $\beta$  Signaling, Fibrosis and Induction of Fibro/Adipogenic Progenitor Markers. *PloS One* **2017**, *12*, e0177649, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0177649.
40. Shahidi, B.; Shah, S.B.; Esparza, M.; Head, B.P.; Ward, S.R. Skeletal Muscle Atrophy and Degeneration in a Mouse Model of Traumatic Brain Injury. *J. Neurotrauma* **2018**, *35*, 398–401, doi:10.1089/neu.2017.5172.
41. Ariano, M.A.; Armstrong, R.B.; Edgerton, V.R. Hindlimb Muscle Fiber Populations of Five Mammals. *J. Histochem. Cytochem. Off. J. Histochem. Soc.* **1973**, *21*, 51–55, doi:10.1177/21.1.51.



42. Hibino, I.; Okita, M.; Inoue, T.; Banno, Y.; Hosono, M. Effect of Immobilization on Insoluble Collagen Concentration and Type I and Type III Collagen Isoforms of Rat Soleus Muscle. *J. Jpn. Phys. Ther. Assoc. Rigaku Ryoho* **2008**, *11*, 1–6, doi:10.1298/jjpta.11.1.
43. Rubiano, A.M.; Lee, K. Traumatic Brain Injury Research: Homogenising Heterogeneity. *Lancet Neurol.* **2023**, *22*, 973–975, doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(23)00325-3.
44. Covington, N.V.; Duff, M.C. Heterogeneity Is a Hallmark of Traumatic Brain Injury, Not a Limitation: A New Perspective on Study Design in Rehabilitation Research. *Am. J. Speech Lang. Pathol.* **2021**, *30*, 974–985, doi:10.1044/2020\_AJSLP-20-00081.

**Disclaimer/Publisher's Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.