Biochemical Effects of Exercise on a Fasciocutaneous Flap in a Rat Model.

Edita Aksamitiene
*Thomas Jefferson University, Edita.Aksamitiene@jefferson.edu*

Adam L. Baker
*Thomas Jefferson University, Adam.Baker@jefferson.edu*

Sudeep Roy
*Thomas Jefferson University, Sudeep.Roy@jefferson.edu*

Salini Hota
*Thomas Jefferson University, Salini.Hota@jefferson.edu*

Li-Hui Zhang
*Thomas Jefferson University, Li-Hui.Zhang@jefferson.edu*

See next page for additional authors

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Authors
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Biochemical Effects of Exercise on a Fasciocutaneous Flap in a Rat Model

Edita Aksamitiene, PhD; Adam L. Baker, MD; Sudeep Roy, MD; Salini Hota, BS; Li-Hui Zhang, BS; Julianna Rodin, BA; Kealan Hobelmann, BS; Jan B. Hoek, PhD; Edmund A. Pribitkin, MD, MBA

IMPORTANCE An overwhelming amount of data suggest that cardiovascular exercise has a positive effect on the mind and body, although the precise mechanism is not always clear.

OBJECTIVE To assess the clinical and biochemical effects of voluntary cardiovascular exercise on pedicled flaps in a rodent model.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS Eighteen adult Sprague-Dawley male rats were randomized into a resting animal group (RAG) (n=9) and an exercise animal group (EAG) (n=9) for 14 days (July 23, 2013, through July 30, 2013). A pedicled transposition flap was performed on the ventral surface of the rat, and biopsy specimens were taken from the proximal, middle, and distal portions on postoperative days 0, 2, 5, and 9. Flap survival was analyzed planimetrically, and biopsy specimens were analyzed by hematoxylin-eosin–stained microscopy and immunoblotting. The housing, exercise, surgery, and analysis of the rats were conducted at a single basic science research laboratory at the tertiary care center campus of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EXPOSURES The rats were caged for 14 days or housed in a cage connected to an exercise wheel and pedometer.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Study measures were gross and micrographic necrosis and expression of proteins within cell survival and apoptosis pathways.

RESULTS A total of 18 rats were studied, 9 in the RAG and 9 in the EAG. The mean (SEM) amount of necrosis in flaps was 41.3% (3%) in the RAG rats and 10.5% (3.5%) in the EAG rats (P < .001). Immunoblotting revealed increased Caspase-9 activity resulting in poly-adenosine diphosphate–ribose) polymerase 1 cleavage in the RAG vs the EAG, as well as lower phosphorylated protein kinase B (also known as Akt), signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, and total B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 protein levels. Throughout the postoperative period, the cumulative vascular endothelial growth factor A levels of the EAG flaps were significantly higher than those of the RAG flaps (2.30 vs 1.25 fold induction [FI], P = .002), with differences of 2.76 vs 1.54 FI in the proximal segment, 2.40 vs 1.20 FI in the middle segment, and 1.90 vs 0.79 FI in the distal segment. A similar response was noted when comparing phosphorylated Akt, with cumulative mean (SEM) p-Akt expression levels of 0.62 (0.04) for RAG and 1.98 (0.09) for EAG (P = .002 between the 2 groups).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE Voluntary preoperative exercise improves survival in pedicled fasciocutaneous flaps; the EAG rats had less necrosis, decreased apoptotic markers, and increased amounts of vascular endothelial growth factor A and prosurvival proteins. These results have implications to increase flap survival in other mammal populations, such as humans.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE 3.
A n overwhelming amount of data suggest that cardio-
vascular exercise has a positive effect on the mind and
body, although the precise mechanism is not always
clear. Several studies2-4 have found that cardiovascular ex-
cise hastens wound healing in not only the rodent population
but also humans. Indeed, the effect on humans varies from bio-
chemical and immunologic measures to emotional and cog-
nitive effects.5 Emery et al6 found a significant acceleration in
wound healing in an elderly population after a 3-month regi-
men of exercise vs a sedentary control group. These studies
reveal the need for further research into the mechanisms
through which these effects on wound healing are achieved.

Cells adapt and maintain oxygen homeostasis while tis-
tue heals by altering the expression of up to 2000 hypoxia-
sensitive genes.6,7 Such genes include the vascular endothel-
ial growth factor (VEGF),8 a potent endothelial cell-specific
survival factor, and heat shock proteins.9 In response to VEGF
binding, the VEGF receptor (VEGFR) undergoes autophos-
phorylation and transmits metabolic signals via phosphati-
dylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (also known as Akt),
a signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3), Src
family kinases (SKFs), nitric oxide synthase (NOS), phospho-
lipase C-γ (PLC-γ), mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK),
and other signaling pathways.10-13 Activation of these signal-
cascades inhibits cell death, promotes cell cycle progres-
sion with DNA synthesis, and stimulates cell motility. These
cascades also induce angiogenesis, increase vascular perme-
ability, and enhance autocrine VEGF production.14-16 Simi-
larly, induction of various heat shock proteins promotes hy-
poxic tolerance and increases cell survival via modulation of
the PI3K/Akt signaling17 and other cell death–related cellular
mechanisms.18 Thus, creating an oxygen gradient elicits pot-
tent molecular responses that promote cell adaptation to in-
jury and expedite wound repair.19

While under acute hypoxia, wounds transition through the
4 stages of wound healing (hemostasis, inflammation, prolif-
eration, and maturation) in a consecutive manner. Repeated
ischemia-reperfusion injury or chronic hypoxia results in
wounds that are often trapped in the self-sustaining inflam-
matory state and fail to progress.20 This setting of prolonged
ischemia in surgical flap reconstruction will lead to necrosis
and partial or full flap loss. In this article, we attempt to ex-
plain some of these positive effects of preoperative cardio-
vascular exercise using a local pedicled flap rat model to identify
the biochemical changes that occur within the dynamic pro-
cess of wound healing.

Methods

Animals
After 14 days (July 23, 2013, through July 30, 2013) of accli-
matization, eighteen 6-month-old male Sprague-Dawley rats were
split into 2 main experimental groups, both of which were pro-
vided water and identical food types ad libitum. The 9 rats in the
exercising animal group (EAG) (initial mean weight, 500.4 g) were
housed individually in cages with access to a running wheel and
distance counter for 2 weeks before surgery (August 6, 2013,
through August 20, 2013), whereas the 9 rats in the resting ani-
mal group (RAG) (initial mean weight, 507.6 g) were housed in
regular cages. The mean weights before surgery were 557.5 g in
the RAG rats and 522.0 g in the EAG rats. The EAG was further
divided into 2 subgroups: the longer distance exercise (LDE) rats,
who traveled approximately 37 km (n=5), and the shorter dis-
tance exercise (SDE) rats, who traveled approximately 15.5 km
(n=4). The rats did not exercise postoperatively. The animal ex-
ercise and surgery protocol was approved by the Institutional
Animal Care and Use Committee, Thomas Jefferson University,

Single-Pedicled Transposition Flap Surgery
As previously described by Luginbuhl et al,21 a vertically ori-
ented, rectangular, 3 × 8-cm fasciocutaneous flap based off the
inferior epigastric artery was designed, raised, transposed, and
sutured to a defect site. The epigastric artery was identified and
preserved in each case. The defect was an 8 × 3-cm full-
thickness segment that was removed, snap frozen, and later
referred to as the baseline level. Then 8 × 8-mm punch bi-
opsy specimens were taken on the second and fifth postop-
erative days (PODs), and the whole flap was harvested on POD
9 (end point), photographed (for gross estimation of percent-
age of necrosis by planimetry), and separated into proximal,
middle, and distal thirds (segments). Segments were snap fro-
zen and stored at −80°C before analysis. The principles of
the animal model and the timeline of the experimental proce-
dures are shown in Figure 1.

Sample Analysis by Immunoblotting
Tissue samples from each experimental group were individu-
ally crushed into fine powder under liquid nitrogen and then
homogenized in 1 mL of ice-cold tissue lysis buffer (50mM
HEPES [4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid],
pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 1mM ethyleneglycoltetraac-
tic acid, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% so-
dium dodecyl sulfate, and 10% glycerol supplemented with
protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktails (A. G. Scientific
Inc) per 100 mg of tissue using a 5-mL Potter-Elvehjem glass
homogenizer and grinder. The lysates were then prepared and
separated by electrophoresis and analyzed by conventional im-
munoblotting or multistrip Western blotting. These methods
are described in full detail in the eMethods and eFigure 1 in the
Supplement.
Figure 1. Principles of the Axial Fasciocutaneous Transposition Flap Animal Model and the Experimental Study Design

Experimental animal groups

- RAG: Resting Animal Group
- EAG: Exercise Animal Group

Flap division into segments

- Proximal
- Middle
- Distal

Evaluation of percentage of necrosis

- POD: Postoperative Day
  - POD 0: Biopsy
  - POD 2: Biopsy
  - POD 5: Biopsy
  - POD 9: Flap excision
  - POD -14: Surgery

Locations for biopsy excision are identified by gray squares at the bottom of each flap segment (seen on POD 2 image). Arrowheads indicate the pedicle and its vessel (superficial epigastric inferior artery and vein) bundle. Upper ruler shows centimeters, lower ruler shows inches. EAG indicates exercise animal group; HIS, histologic analysis; IB, immunoblotting; LDE, longer distance exercise; POD, postoperative day; RAG, resting animal group; and SDE, shorter distance exercise.
Histologic and Planimetric Analysis

Each strip that was taken from the middle section of each flap segment after excision and division was placed into separate histologic cassettes that were incubated in 10% buffered formalin (StatLab Medical Products) for 48 hours, washed with phosphate-buffered saline, and stored in 70% ethanol solution. Each specimen was embedded in paraffin and sectioned longitudinally. Three 4-μm tissue sections were placed onto each slide, which were then stained with hematoxylin-eosin (H&E). Microphotographs of stained tissues were taken with a polarized microscope (BX-51-P; Olympus Corp). A series of digital photographs were presented in random fashion to a qualified, masked observer in the Department of Pathology, Anatomy, and Cell Biology, Sidney Kimmel Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to assess gross necrosis. Gross necrosis was defined as nonviable, motteled, blackened, or eschar-like skin. Flap survival was calculated by taking the total, necrotic, and viable flap areas in the photoimage of an intact excised flap delineated with the aid of the precision scale and ruler tool in Adobe Photoshop software (Adobe Systems Inc). The percentage of flap survival was calculated as the necrotic flap area minus the total flap area divide by the total flap area (in square millimeters) multiplied by 100.

Statistical Analysis and Data Normalization

One-way analysis of variance with the Holm-Šídák test was used for statistical comparative analysis of planimetry data among all groups, and a 2-tailed t test was used to compare the data obtained by immunoblotting analysis. The differences between signal intensity values of each animal group were considered to be statistically significant at 2-sided \( P < .05 \) molecular protein weightflap segment. The signal intensities (in arbitrary units) of the phosphorylated protein of interest were first normalized to the signal intensities of the corresponding total protein, then normalized to a reference protein control (averaged β-actin and growth factor receptor–bound protein 2 signal intensities) and subsequently divided by the likewise normalized value of a baseline sample obtained at POD 0. Obtained signal intensities of nonphosphorylated proteins of interest were normalized to a reference protein control and then divided by the normalized value of baseline sample obtained at POD 0. Normalized values were expressed as the fold induction (FI) over the baseline level. Kinetic curves were plotted based on fold changes in GraphPad Prism statistical software (GraphPad Software Inc).

Results

A total of 18 rats were studied, 9 in the RAG and 9 in the EAG. The EAG was further subdivided into 4 SDE rats and 5 LDE rats. We estimated the effects of cardiovascular physical activity on axial-based fasciocutaneous flap survival by calculating the percentage of gross necrosis in intact flaps that were excised from each rat on POD 9. Figure 2A shows that rats that voluntarily exercised for 14 days on a running wheel before surgery had a 3.93-fold difference in flap survival rate. The mean (SEM) percentage of necrosis of flaps was 41.3% (3%) in the RAG rats and 10.5% (3.5%) in the EAG rats \( (P < .001) \). Comparing flap survival between the RAG and the 2 subgroups of the EAG revealed a mean (SEM) percentage of necrosis of 19.3% (3.9%) in the SDE rats and 3.4% (2.7%) in the LDE rats. Accordingly, a significant difference was found between flap survival in the RAG vs EAG \( (P < .001) \), RAG vs LDE \( (P < .001) \), RAG vs SDE \( (P = .002) \), and SDE vs LDE rats \( (P = .045) \) at a power of 0.970. Compared with the sedentary rats, the rats that exercised, and in particular those that ran longer distances, had a smaller number of partially failed flaps and more modest inflammatory cell infiltrate in their proximal and middle segments as verified by histologic analysis (Figure 2B). The H&E-stained specimens in the most distal segments of the RAG exhibited pathologic signs of necrosis, such as acellular eosinophilic infiltrate without nuclei.

Figure 3A shows a representative flap from the RAG rats, which underwent biochemical analysis of cell survival–associated proteins. The flap noted had pronounced signs of necrosis in the middle and distal segments (Figure 3A). Compared with their respective basal levels, the active (phosphorylated) forms of Akt and STAT3 were decreased in the distal and most necrotic segment of the flap. This area coincided with the lowest relative abundance of antiapoptotic B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2) protein expression (Figure 3A) and the highest abundance of active proapoptotic cysteine protease caspase-9. In addition, a decreasing amount of full-length poly(adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase (PARP) 1 and a concomitant increase of the cleaved form, which is a well-recognized marker for apoptotic cells,22,23 were found in the middle and distal segments. Pooled samples of both the RAG (titled without exercise) and EAG (titled with exercise) were analyzed for cell death–associated protein markers (Figure 3B). Presurgical exercise markedly suppressed enzymatic activity of caspase-9, whereas Bcl-2 levels had unaltered expression (Figure 3B). PARP-1 cleavage in distal flap segments of the EAG compared with the RAG had a similar suppression to that of caspase-9 (Figure 3B).

Figure 4 is a plot of prosurvival serine/threonine kinase Akt activation. Values were expressed as FI of dually phosphorylated Akt (p-Akt) over baseline levels detected by immunoblotting of the pooled RAG or EAG lysates. These values were similar to those obtained from individual samples. At POD 2, which is early in the inflammatory phase of wound healing, the activation levels of p-Akt decreased in all flap segments of the RAG and EAG below baseline, except in the proximal segments of exercised rats, which had a modest increase. By POD 9, p-Akt of the RAG proximal segments only slightly surpass basal levels in the RAG (approximately 1.2-fold). The p-Akt levels in the EAG sample pool exhibited a prominent increase of 3-fold in the proximal segment, 2.3-fold in the middle segment, and 2-fold in the distal segment over basal levels. On POD 9, the differences in Akt induction between the RAG and EAG were 2.7-fold (1.25 vs 3.35 FI, \( P < .001 \)) in the proximal segment, 2.85-fold (2.49 vs 0.87 FI, \( P < .001 \)) in the middle segment, and 3.2-fold (2 vs 0.63 FI, \( P < .001 \)) in the distal segment. The cumulative mean (SEM) p-Akt expression levels across all flap portions throughout the entire experiment were 0.62 (0.04) for RAG and 1.98 (0.09) for EAG, which is an approximately 3.2-fold difference \( (P = .002) \), unpaired parametric 2-tailed t test with unequal variance. Figure 4 illustrates VEGF levels detected by immunoblotting of pooled homog-
Figure 2. Effects of Voluntary Cardiovascular Exercise on Pedicled Fasciocutaneous Flap Survival

A. Comparison of gross necrosis percentage between the resting animal group (RAG) (n = 9) and the exercise animal group (EAG) (n = 9) and between the shorter distance exercise (SDE) (n = 4) and longer distance exercise (LDE) groups and EAG subgroups. Each box plot shows the median (horizontal line), mean (black circle), maximum (upper whisker), and minimum (bottom whisker) values. B. Representative hematoxylin-eosin slides of proximal (P), middle (M), and distal (D) flap segments of the RAG and LDE group.

A, b P < .001. b P < .05.

denotes of the biopsy specimens of the flaps harvested from the RAG or EAG on different PODs. Rats that exercised had slightly higher baseline levels of VEGF than resting rats. The most robust and sustained VEGF level increase over baseline was observed in the proximal segments of the EAG (2-fold for POD 2, 2.8-fold on POD 5, and 3.3-fold for POD 9). The distal segments of the RAG had the weakest response to the surgery (0.5-fold on POD 2, 0.8-fold on POD 5, and 1-fold on POD 9). On POD 9, the differences in the fold increase for VEGF over basal levels were 1.8-fold for proximal (3.30 vs 1.80, P < .001), 2-fold...
for middle (2.84 vs 1.40, $P < .001$), and 2.5-fold for distal (2.54 vs 1.02, $P = .001$) segments. Throughout the postoperative period, the cumulative VEGF levels of the EAG flaps were significantly higher than those of the RAG flaps, with a difference of 1.8-fold (2.30 vs 1.25 FI, $P = .002$, 2-tailed unpaired t-test with unequal variance) between the 2 groups and differences of 1.8-fold for the proximal segment (2.76 vs 1.54 FI), 2-fold for the middle segment (2.40 vs 1.20 FI), and 2.4-fold for the distal segment (1.90 vs 0.79 FI).

**Discussion**

Delaying flaps to improve vascularization before transposition has long been clinically found to improve flap survival. Similarly, increased exercise-dependent flap vascularization before surgery could be responsible for improved flap survival, but the mechanism for such an effect remains undescribed. Vascular endothelial growth factor is a critical survival factor for vascular endothelium, which promotes angiogenesis, interacts with a multitude of other growth factors, and is thus essential for flap survival.\textsuperscript{14,15,23,24} The kinetics of VEGF expression during postoperative pedicled flap healing have not been previously reported to our knowledge. Our study found that VEGF expression is induced at the earliest stages of wound healing. The most robust response was found in the proximal and most healthy flap segment of exercising rats followed by the middle and distal segments of this group. The VEGF response of the distal segment of the EAG group was greater than all segments of the flap in the RAG (Figure 4). The observation that VEGF levels increased during each POD of the study suggests that VEGF synthesis is steadily increasing during the endothelial cell mitogenesis phase and is then maintained during the vascular remodeling phase (additional time points are required to determine whether VEGF is at peak). Not only did we note an increase in VEGF levels in all segments of the flap in the EAG, but we also found more activation of VEGFR (eFigure 2 in the Supplement) and less necrosis, both grossly and histologically (Figure 2). Furthermore, there appears to be a dose-dependent effect of the amount of exercise performed noted on flap necrosis (Figure 2A) and released VEGF levels (eFigure 3 in the Supplement). We observed a small but sig-
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Figure 4. Effects of Exercise on Flap Phosphorylated Protein Kinase B (p-Akt) Activation and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A (VEGFA) Expression

These graphs illustrate the relative fold increase over the baseline level of activated (Ser-473 or Thr-308) p-Akt and VEGFA as detected by multistrip Western blotting in pooled protein samples of the proximal, middle, or distal segments obtained at postoperative days 2, 5, and 9 or from excised defect during surgery (postoperative day 0) in the resting animal group (RAG) and exercise animal group (EAG). A, p-Akt signal intensity values detected were first normalized to p-Akt, growth factor receptor–bound protein 2 (Grb2), and β-actin mean signal intensity values, averaged and then plotted as fold induction (FI) in reference to basal p-Akt levels. B, Denitometric VEGFA signal intensity values were normalized to Grb2 and β-actin signal intensity mean values and then plotted as FI in reference to baseline VEGF levels. Data are expressed as mean (SD) (68% CI) from a technical triplicate.

A

P-Akt Signal Intensity, Fold Induction

B

VEGF Signal Intensity, Fold Induction

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such pooling may have underestimated (skewing because of a low outlier) or overestimated (skewing because of a high outlier) the exercise-associated decrease in proapoptotic protein expression. Moreover, although flap survival represented a clinically relevant end point, the study was unable to specifically correlate in vivo flap vascularity with VEGF expression or the mitigation of proapoptotic pathways.

Conclusions

Voluntary preoperative exercise improves survival in pediced fasciocutaneous flaps in a rodent model. The exercise group had less gross necrosis, decreased apoptotic markers, and increased amounts of VEGF and cell survival proteins.

REFERENCES