



# Social isolation impacts select responses to simulated weightlessness

Candice Tahimic, PhD ASGSR 2019

### Acknowledgements

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### **Overall goals**

### Gain better understanding of HU model - better extrapolate to human responses

2 Determine contribution of social isolation to HU responses - gain insight on combined effects of spaceflight factors

## Rodent hindlimb unloading (HU) as a ground-based analog for weightlessness

- Analog for musculoskeletal disuse and cephalad fluid shift observed in spaceflight (Morey-Holton, Bikle and Globus 1984)
- Non-invasive tail traction to elevate hindlimbs; single housing
- Variations
  - Partial unloading (Wagner et al 2010 J Appl Phys)
  - Tail piercing at intervertebral disc space; single or group housing (Ferreira et al 2011 J Vis Exp)



**Our goal:** Develop social housing HU system; retain non-invasive tail securement, 360° range of motion + uniaxial movement

### Rationale for group housing during HU

- Rodents are **social** animals
- Better simulation of housing conditions in ISS (NASA Rodent Research animal habitat)
- Apply refinement principle

### Social housing versus single housing HU models



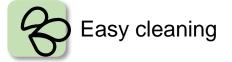
Standard tools and COTS materials



Portable



Individual treatments in food and water







### **Environmental stressors during spaceflight**

- Microgravity
- Isolated environment
- Ionizing radiation

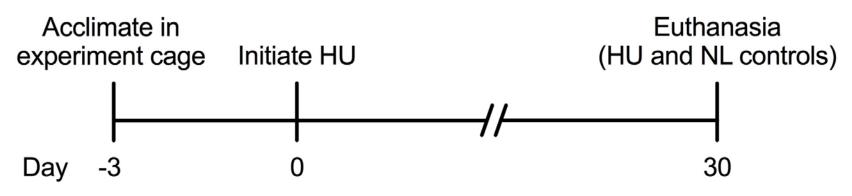
Social isolation profoundly impacts physiology of social species Astronauts not in solitude but experience a sense of isolation

Study combined effects of microgravity and social isolation in HU model

### Hypothesis

# Social isolation exacerbates tissue deficits caused by simulated weightlessness.

### **Experiment design**

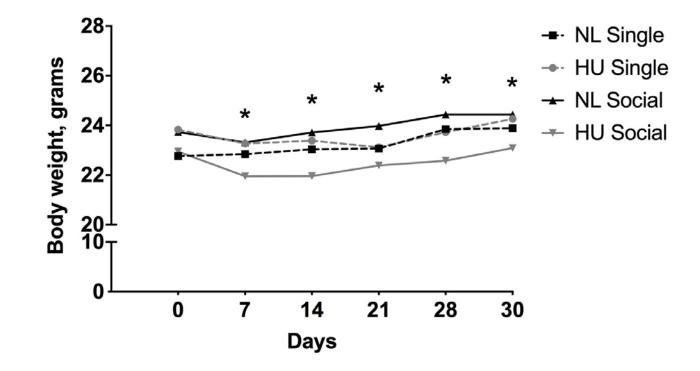


### Study A (C57BL6/NJ) 16-17 week old females

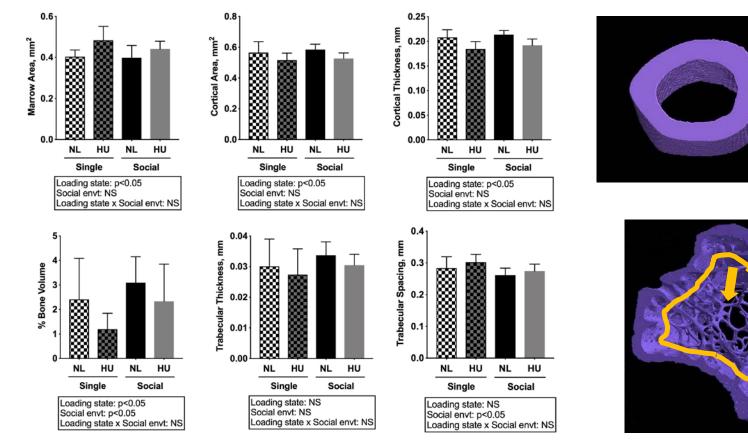
Social-housed NL controlSingle-housed NL controlSocial-housed HUSingle-housed HU

IACUC approval obtained prior to any animal experiments.

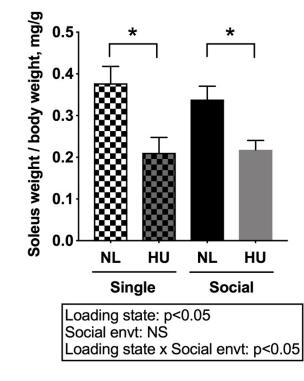
### **Body weights**



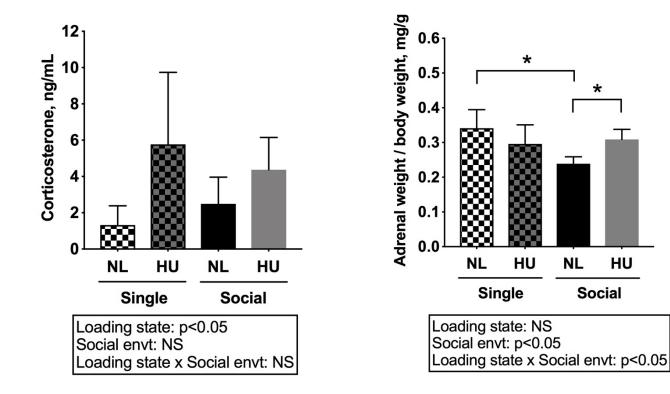
## Social isolation contributed modestly to skeletal structural deficits caused by HU



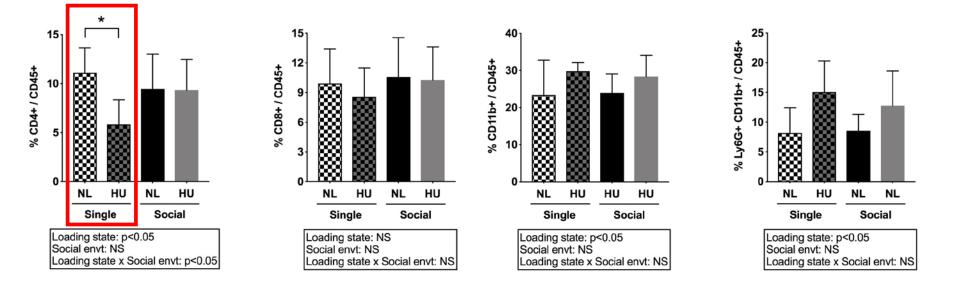
## Social isolation did not impact soleus atrophy during HU



## Neuroendocrine response was differentially affected by social environment



## Social isolation during HU leads to decreased neutrophil populations



### Summary

- Deficits in musculoskeletal structure: comparable in social versus singly housed HU animals
  - HU-induced musculoskeletal decrements mostly attributed to altered mechanical load (minor contribution of social isolation)
- Social isolation can potentially mask some aspects of the neuroendocrine response to HU
  - Effect of HU and social isolation on some aspects of neuroendocrine stress response may not be additive
- Some immune outcomes (e.g. neutrophils, cytokines) are sensitive to the social environment during HU
  Impact of social isolation must be taken into account in interpreting data from traditional HU model





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### Social housing HU model

