Membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase (MMP-14) modulates tissue homeostasis by a non-proteolytic mechanism

Mukundan Attur [1‡], Cuijie Lu [1‡], Xiaodong Zhang [2], Cassidy Alexandre [2], Cristina Valacca [2], Shuai Zheng [2], Sarina Meikle [2], Branka Brukner Dabovic [3], Evelyne Tassone [2], Qing Yang [1], Victoria Kolupaeva [4], Shoshana Yakar [5], Steven Abramson [1] and Paolo Mignatti [1,2,3, *]

[‡] Equal contribution

From the [1] Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, [2] Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, [3] Department of Cell Biology, [4] Department of Microbiology, NYU School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA; [5] Department of Basic Science & Craniofacial Biology, NYU College of Dentistry, 345 E. 24th Street, New York, NY 10010.

Running title: *Non-proteolytic roles of MT1-MMP in vivo*

* To whom correspondence should be addressed: Paolo Mignatti, NYU School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, 301 East 17th Street, Suite 1612A, New York, NY 10003, USA. E-mail: mignap01@nyumc.org

Keywords*:* matrix metalloproteinases; skeletal stem cells; osteogenesis; chondrogenesis; adipogenesis; postnatal development

ABSTRACT

Postnatal development and tissue homeostasis are finely controlled by mechanisms that involve cell differentiation, intracellular signaling and extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling. The ECM-degrading membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP, MMP-14), a transmembrane proteinase with an extracellular catalytic domain and a short cytoplasmic tail, plays an important role in these processes. MT1-MMP is highly expressed in skeletal stem cells (SSC), in which it controls trafficking and differentiation. Its genetic deficiency in the mouse (*Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mouse) causes dwarfism, osteopenia, generalized arthritis and lipodystrophy. These phenotypes have been ascribed to defective collagen turnover. However, we have previously shown *in vitro* that the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail activates the Ras-ERK1/2 and AKT signaling pathways by a proteolysis-independent mechanism that controls cell proliferation, migration and survival. Mutation of the unique tyrosine in the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail (Y573D) abrogates MT1-MMP mediated signaling without affecting its proteolytic activity. Here we show that the non-proteolytic, signaling function of MT1-MMP modulates postnatal development and tissue homeostasis by controlling SSC differentiation. We found that mice with the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation (*Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$) show bone, cartilage and adipose tissue abnormalities similar to those of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice. Bone marrow (BM)-derived SSC of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice show defects in osteoblast, chondrocyte and adipocyte differentiation consistent with the respective tissues' abnormalities. Furthermore, the *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mouse phenotypes are rescued by wild-type BM transplant. These results provide the first *in vivo* demonstration that MT1-MMP, an ECM-degrading proteinase, modulates bone, cartilage and fat homeostasis through a proteolysis-independent, intracellular signaling mechanism that controls SSC differentiation.

INTRODUCTION

Membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase (MT1-MMP, or MMP-14), the product of the gene *MMP14*, is a cell-membrane-bound proteinase with an extracellular catalytic site and a 20-amino acid cytoplasmic tail [1,2]. It degrades a variety of ECM components and is expressed by a wide array of normal and tumor cells. Notably, MT1-MMP is the only MMP whose genetic deficiency in the mouse results in severe phenotypes and early death. These features have implicated MT1-MMP as an important component of the proteolytic mechanisms of physiological and pathological processes including bone, cartilage and adipose tissue homeostasis, as well as tumor invasion, angiogenesis and metastasis. The analysis of the phenotype of mice genetically deficient in MT1-MMP (*Mmp14*$^{-/-}$) has shown key roles of this proteinase in the postnatal development and growth of cartilage, bone and adipose tissue. *Mmp14* deficiency in the mouse results in dwarfism, severe osteopenia, generalized arthritis and lipodystrophy, among other abnormalities [3-6]. In humans a mutation of *MMP14* causes multicentric osteolysis and arthritis disease, or Winchester syndrome, which recapitulates much of the phenotype of the *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mouse [7]. Conditional *Mmp14* knockout in uncommitted skeletal stem cells (SSC, also referred to as mesenchymal stem cells), the common progenitors of osteoblasts, chondrocytes and adipocytes, recapitulates the skeletal phenotype of the global *Mmp14* knockout mouse [8]. Conversely, unlike global *Mmp14* deficiency conditional *Mmp14* knockout in SSC results in thickening of articular cartilage and increased bone marrow (BM)-associated fat but decreased subcutaneous fat, which derives from distinct progenitor cells [5,9,10]. In light of the fundamental role of MT1-MMP in ECM degradation, it has been proposed that the phenotypes of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice result from defective collagen turnover [3-6].

However, a number of *in vitro* studies have provided evidence for a variety of non-proteolytic roles of MT1-MMP. We have previously shown that the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail activates Ras-ERK1/2 and AKT signaling by a non-proteolytic mechanism that controls cell proliferation, migration and apoptosis *in vitro*, as well as tumor growth *in vivo* [11,12]. Signaling is activated in a dose- and time-dependent manner by MT1-MMP binding of low nanomolar concentrations of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-2 (TIMP-2), a physiological protein inhibitor of MT1-MMP. Signaling activation is also mediated by mutant TIMP-2 lacking MMP inhibitory activity (Ala+ TIMP-2) as well as by mutant MT1-MMP devoid of proteolytic activity (MT1-MMP E240A), showing that the signaling mechanism is proteolysis-independent. We also showed that MT1-MMP signaling requires the unique tyrosine (Y573) in the cytoplasmic tail, which is phosphorylated by Src and LIM1 kinases [13,14], and that Y573 substitution with aspartic acid (Y573D), a negatively charged amino acid like phosphotyrosine, abrogates MT1-MMP-mediated activation of Ras-ERK1/2 [11]. Other groups have subsequently found that Y573 controls a variety of signaling pathways and cell functions *in vitro* [15-20]. Y573 is required for activation of the small GTPase Rac1 [11,20], controls macrophage migration and infiltration at sites of inflammation [19,20], as well as MT1-MMP interaction with Src and focal adhesion kinase (FAK) [21].

Based on these observations, we generated a mutant mouse with the Y573D substitution in the cytoplasmic tail of MT1-MMP (MT1-MMP Y573D). Here we report that this mouse shows abnormalities in postnatal bone, cartilage and adipose tissue development and growth that partly recapitulate the phenotype of the *MMP14*$^{-/-}$ mouse. These phenotypes derive from dysregulation of BM SSC differentiation, and are rescued by wild-type (wt) BM transplant.

RESULTS

Generation and characterization of MT1-MMP Y573D mice

Mice heterozygous (*Mmp*$^{Y573D/wt}$) or homozygous (*Mmp*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$) for the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation, generated as described in Experimental procedures (Fig. S1), were macroscopically indistinguishable from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice at birth. However, after the first 2 months *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed a slightly lower growth rate than their *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates. In mice older than 3 months the weight of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ male and female mice was 15 % lower than that of age- and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates (28.5 ± 1.15 g *vs*. 33.54 ± 1.44 g; $p \leq 0.001$; Fig. S2 A and B).

By Western blotting (Fig. S2 C), *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed tissue levels of MT1-MMP comparable to that of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Consistent with previous findings [22], primary fibroblasts from 3-weeks old *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice and *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates had similar MT1-MMP proteolytic activity. Similarly, flow cytometry of peripheral blood leukocytes from Mmp14$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ and *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice showed comparable levels of cell surface-associated MT1-MMP (Fig. 2S D and E). Thus, the Y573D mutation did not significantly alter the plasma membrane expression or proteolytic activity of MT1-MMP. In addition, in agreement with our previous findings [11], primary fibroblasts from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed strongly reduced ERK1/2 and AKT activation in response to exogenous TIMP-2 relative to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ cells (Fig. S2 F).

MT1-MMP Y573D mice show structural and gene expression abnormalities in bone, articular cartilage and adipose tissue

A striking phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice is the dramatically decreased length of long bones, with severe osteopenia and arthritis [3,4]. At 5 months of age the femurs of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice were only ~ 5% shorter than those of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (14.81 ± 0.1519 mm *vs.* 15.61 ± 0.0619 mm; n=10; p = 0.0001). However, cortical bone thickness at the femur mid-diaphysis was markedly decreased (20-25%) in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs.* *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Fig. 1 A), a finding consistent with the osteopenia of the *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mouse [3,4]. Conversely, unlike *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice, which have reduced trabecular bone, and in the homozygous but not in the heterozygous state [3,4], femurs and tibias showed significantly increased (40-50%) trabecular bone in both *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ mice relative to age- and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Figs. 1 B - D). This effect was accompanied by increased TRAP-positive osteoclasts, indicating enhanced bone remodeling (Fig. S3), a feature also observed in *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice [4].

Gene expression profiling of bone from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice (Fig. 1 E) showed that 76 genes were significantly up- or downregulated relative to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates ($p \leq 0.05$). Consistent with the morphometric analyses, gene ontology analysis showed highly significant enrichment for biological processes related to osteoblast differentiation, bone remodeling, ossification and bone growth (Fig. 1 F).

The knee joints of 2-month old mice showed several abnormalities. Both *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice displayed marked thinning of articular cartilage (Fig. 2 A top panels, and B) with loss of proteoglycans (Fig. 2 C and D), clustering and cloning of chondrocytes (Fig. 2 A lower panels), classic histologic features of the articular

cartilage degeneration associated with human osteoarthritis (OA) and surgical models of OA in mice. The knee cartilage of 2-year old mice also showed fissures, chondrocyte clustering and cloning, abnormalities typical of ageing-associated degeneration that were not observed in age- and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Fig. 2 E).

RNA seq analysis of the transcriptome of cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice (Fig. 3 A) showed significant dysregulation of the expression of 1,549 genes relative to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice ($p \leq 0.05$). Of these genes, 694 were upregulated 2-fold or more, and 92 were downregulated 50% or more. Gene ontology analysis (Fig. 3 B) showed highly significant enrichment for biological processes related to extracellular matrix homeostasis, cartilage development and chondrocyte differentiation. As these biological processes are strongly dysregulated in human OA, we analyzed the transcriptome of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ cartilage for expression of genes involved in human OA (Fig. 3 C). Gene expression profiling of human OA cartilage has revealed 1,423 genes significantly up- or downregulated ($p \leq 0.05$) relative to normal cartilage, 111 of which are strongly up- or dowregulated (≥ 2-fold or ≤ 50%) [23,24]. We found that 48 of these 111 OA-associated genes are also strongly regulated in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mouse cartilage, including all the genes for collagens and other ECM proteins upregulated in human OA, ECM-degrading proteinases, and genes involved in cell metabolism (Figure 3 D). Thus, consistent with its histological features, *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ joint cartilage showed significant gene expression similarity with human OA.

Sections of the long bones of adult *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice also showed marked decrease in BM-associated fat relative to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates (Fig. 4 A and B). A similar reduction was apparent in all other fat pads, as evidenced by ~ 50%

decrease in body adiposity by DEXA and in the gonadal fat of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice relative to age- and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates (Fig. 4 C and D). This effect was observed in mice of both sexes and ages ranging 3 months to 2 years (Figs. S4 and S5). Histological analysis of abdominal and subcutaneous WAT from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice revealed marked decrease in the size of adipocytes (Fig. 5 A and C; Fig. S6). These findings are consistent with the lipodystrophy of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice [5,25]. In contrast, the brown adipose tissue (BAT) of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed pronounced adipocyte hypertrophy, with decreased expression of the characteristic marker of BAT, uncoupling protein-1 (UCP-1; Fig. 5 B).

The transcriptome of abdominal WAT from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice (Fig. 5 D) showed significant up- or downregulation of the expression of 151 genes, relative to wt mice ($p \leq 0.05$). Gene ontology analysis (Fig. 5 E) identified highly significant enrichment for biological processes including control of small molecule synthesis, lipid and fatty acid metabolism, response to corticosteroids, and extracellular matrix homeostasis. Some of these pathways are also overrepresented in *Mmp14*$^{+/-}$ mice on a high-fat diet [25]. Moreover, similar to *Mmp14*$^{+/-}$ mice, *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice were protected from body weight gain induced by high-fat diet (Fig. S7).

In addition to reduced WAT, *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed strongly decreased fasting levels of plasma insulin relative to age and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates (Fig. 6), with normoglycemia and normal food consumption (Fig. S8). *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ and *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice also had comparable levels of ACTH, which controls adipose tissue metabolism, and leptin, a hormone secreted predominantly by adipose tissue. Conversely, *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice had extremely low serum levels of the inflammatory

cytokines interleukin-6 (IL-6), monocyte chemoattractant protein 1/ chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2 (MCP-1/CCL2), and IL-10 relative to age- and sex-matched *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Fig. 6).

MT1-MMP Y573D expression alters skeletal stem cell proliferation and apoptosis, and skews differentiation from chondro- and adipogenesis towards osteogenesis

The observation that the phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice involves abnormalities of bone, cartilage and adipose tissue indicated that the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation might affect the differentiation of SSC, the common progenitor cells of these tissues. Therefore, we isolated SSC from the BM of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ littermates, and characterized them *in vitro* (Fig. 7). *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC contained fewer colony-forming units-fibroblasts (CFU-F) than *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ SSC (1.5×10^{-6} *vs*. 4.5×10^{-6}, respectively), formed much smaller colonies (Fig. 7 A), and showed remarkably lower proliferation rate and higher apoptosis index (Fig. 7 B and C). RNA seq analysis (Fig. 7 D) showed 486 genes significantly dysregulated ($p \leq 0.05$) in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ SSC. Gene ontology analysis (Fig. 7 E) revealed highly significant enrichment of genes involved in DNA synthesis, cell cycle regulation and response to DNA damage, indicating dysregulation of cell proliferation and survival.

We then induced BM-derived SSC from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ and *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ littermates to differentiate *in vitro* into the osteoblast, chondrocyte and adipocyte lineages. qPCR analysis of the expression of lineage-specific markers showed dramatic increase in osteogenesis (Fig. 7 F, top panel), and marked decrease in chondrocyte and adipocyte differentiation (Fig. 7 F, middle and bottom panels, respectively) in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs.* *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ SSC. The expression levels of wt MT1-MMP and MT1-MMP Y573D did not

change during osteoblast differentiation (data not shown), and on day 17 comparable levels of MT1-MMP mRNA were expressed by *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC (Fig. 7 F; top panel). Conversely, in agreement with previous reports [8], MT1-MMP expression decreased by ~ 80% during chondrocyte differentiation in both *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC (data not shown), and on day 17 *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ cells expressed significantly lower MT1-MMP levels than *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ SSC (Fig. 7 F, middle panel).

To confirm that the differences in BM-SSC differentiation between *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice are mediated by the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation, we transfected mouse C3H10T1/2 skeletal stem cells, with wt or MT1-MMP Y573D cDNA and analyzed their capacity to differentiate into osteoblasts, chondrocytes and adipocytes (Fig. 7 G) by lineage-specific staining. The transfected cells showed similar levels of exogenous MT1-MMP (data not shown). Consistent with the results obtained with primary BM-derived SSC, C3H10T1/2 cells transfected with MT1-MMP Y573D showed markedly increased osteogenesis, and decreased chondro- and adipogenesis relative to wt MT1-MMP transfectants (Fig. 7 G). Therefore, in both BM-derived SSC and C3H10T1/2 cells MT1-MMP Y573D expression skewed differentiation towards the osteogenic lineage.

The bone and fat phenotypes of Mmp14$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice are rescued by wt BM transplant

These results indicated that the bone, cartilage and fat phenotypes of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice result from a defect in SSC. Therefore, we hypothesized that the phenotypes of these mice could be rescued by transplantation of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM; and, *vice versa*, transplantation of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ BM could transfer the phenotype to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. We therefore transplanted 3- and 5-month old mice with BM from mice

of the same age and the opposite genotype or, as controls, from mice of the same age and genotype, and analyzed their phenotypes two months later. The analysis of BM engraftment, as described in Materials and Methods, showed virtually complete replacement of the recipient's BM with the donors' BM (Fig. S9).

We then characterized the trabecular and cortical bone of the femurs of the transplanted mice by microCT analysis (Fig. 8). The results showed that transplantation of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM had no effect on the cortical bone of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice transplanted at 3 months (Fig. 8 A) or 5 months of age (Fig. S10); however, it completely rescued their trabecular bone phenotype (Fig. 8 B and S10). Conversely, transplantation of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ BM did not transfer the trabecular or cortical bone phenotype to wt mice.

We also found that BM transplant induced no significant changes in articular cartilage thickness relative to the original phenotype of the transplant recipients in this short-term study (data not shown).

Similarly to the bone phenotype, *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM transplant completely rescued the decrease in fat mass of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice, but *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ BM did not transfer the adipose tissue phenotype to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Fig. 9 A). However, histological analysis of WAT and BAT from transplanted mice (Fig. 9 B and C) showed mixtures of normal and hypotrophic white adipocytes in both *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice transplanted with *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ BM and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice transplanted with *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM. Conversely, BM recipients acquired the BAT phenotype of donor mice (Fig. 9 C). These findings are consistent with the existence of BM-derived adipocyte precursors able to colonize peripheral WAT and BAT [26].

The circulating blood cells of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice displayed no abnormalities and numbers comparable to those of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice, showing that the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation does not affect hematopoietic cells. Therefore, these results showed that the bone and fat phenotype of transplanted *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice resulted from the transfer of SSC, and not from other BM cells.

DISCUSSION

MT1-MMP plays an important role in the postnatal development of a variety of tissues including bone, cartilage and fat [3 – 6][27]. The striking abnormalities of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice – dwarfism, severe osteopenia, generalized arthritis, fibrosis and lipodystrophy - have been ascribed to impaired collagen turnover, which also plays a fundamental role in SSC differentiation and affects adipocyte development [3 – 6]. The data presented in this paper show that, in addition to its proteolytic activity, MT1-MMP contributes to bone, cartilage and adipose tissue homeostasis through a proteolysis-independent mechanism mediated by its cytoplasmic domain. This conclusion is based on the following observations.

We have previously shown that MT1-MMP activates ERK1/2 and AKT signaling upon binding of physiological concentrations of TIMP-2 [11,12]. Signaling is activated by mutant MT1-MMP devoid of proteolytic activity (MT1-MMP E240A) or TIMP-2 lacking MMP inhibitory activity (Ala+ TIMP-2), and is blocked by the Y573D substitution in the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail. As this mutation does not significantly alter the cell surface expression or proteolytic activity of MT1-MMP [22] (Fig. S2), these findings showed that MT1-MMP activation of ERK1/2 and AKT signaling is independent of its proteolytic activity and mediated by its cytoplasmic domain.

To investigate the physiological significance of our *in vitro* findings we generated a mouse in which MT1-MMP activation of ERK1/2 and AKT is abrogated by the Y573D mutation. The data presented in this paper show that mice bearing this mutation present phenotypes that recapitulate those caused by *Mmp14* deficiency. The phenotypes of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice appear to be milder than those of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice, indicating that

both the proteolytic and signaling functions of MT1-MMP are required for normal postnatal development and homeostasis. However, while comparing the phenotypes of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ and *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice provides information about the relative contribution of the proteolytic and non-proteolytic functions of MT1-MMP to postnatal development and tissue homeostasis, it is important to consider significant limitations. *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice die within 2 months of age [4], whereas *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice have a normal life span and their phenotypes become apparent in animals older than 2 months. The global deficiency of *Mmp14* causes severe runting and wasting that ultimately lead to death. It is possible that the dramatic abnormalities of some tissues including cartilage and fat result from indirect effects. For instance, the generalized inflammatory state of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice [28] may be the cause of, or contribute to their severe arthritis. Indeed, conditional *Mmp14* knockout in uncommitted SSC results in increased thickness of the articular cartilage in 3-month old mice [8], in contrast with the reduced thickness and degeneration of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ cartilage [4]. Furthermore, the relative contribution of MT1-MMP proteolytic and signaling functions to postnatal development and homeostasis may vary at different stages of postnatal life. The lethality of *Mmp14* deficiency limits our understanding of the role of MT1-MMP to relatively early stages of postnatal development; in contrast, the normal life span of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice affords studying the role of MT1-MMP in adult animals. Our finding that the phenotype of the *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mouse becomes apparent in adult mice indicates that the proteolytic and the signaling function of MT1-MMP have predominant roles at different stages of postnatal development. The severe phenotype and early mortality of the *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mouse shows that MT1-MMP proteolytic activity has a fundamental role at early stages.

Conversely, silencing MT1-MMP signaling is compatible with normal development but results in altered tissue homeostasis in the adult animal.

Our analysis of the articular cartilage of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed signs of tissue degeneration similar to, but milder than that of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice. However, whereas *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice have severe, acute arthritis [4], the articular cartilage of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice shows histological signs and gene expression profile comparable to human OA, a chronic degenerative condition. The striking similarity of the gene expression profile of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ articular cartilage to that of human OA raises an interesting point about the role of MT1-MMP in articular cartilage homeostasis and the pathogenesis of OA. MT1-MMP expression decreases during chondrocyte differentiation, and in differentiated chondrocytes is ~ 80% lower than in undifferentiated SSC [8]. Consistent with this finding, *Mmp14* deficiency in uncommitted SSC results in increased differentiation into chondrocytes and thickening of articular cartilage [8], suggesting that MT1-MMP expression contrasts normal chondrocyte development and articular cartilage homeostasis. Indeed, MT1-MMP is upregulated in OA cartilage relative to normal cartilage [29-31], indicating that MT1-MMP expression must be strictly controlled for normal cartilage homeostasis. In *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice chondrocyte expression of MT1-MMP is lower than in *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice (Fig. 7 F); however, their cartilage is thinner and presents signs of degeneration, showing that altering MT1-MMP signaling has a pathological effect even in the presence of low levels of MT1-MMP proteolytic activity. Thus, MT1-MMP signaling is required for articular cartilage homeostasis.

Our phenotypic analysis of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice showed significant abnormalities in WAT, consistent with the phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice and of mice with conditional

Mmp14 knockout in uncommitted SSC [8]. However, some differences are noteworthy. In contrast to WAT hypotrophy we surprisingly found BAT hypertrophy in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice, a finding at variance with the normal BAT of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice [5]. Similarly, BM-associated WAT is decreased in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice but increased in mice with conditional knockout of *Mmp14* in uncommitted SSC [8] (unfortunately, the severe wasting of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice and their early death preclude a reliable assessment of BM-associated fat, which typically develops with aging). However, while the SSC of conditional *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice show increased adipocyte differentiation *in vitro* [8], the SSC of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice show decreased adipocyte differentiation. MT1-MMP has been shown to be a fundamental effector of adipocyte growth through collagen degradation, a process required for adipocyte increase in size [5,6]. This conclusion is based on the study of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice, which have multiple, severe developmental and metabolic defects that can affect adipose tissue development indirectly. Our data show that *in vivo* MT1-MMP contributes to both WAT and BAT homeostasis by a proteolysis-independent mechanism mediated by its cytoplasmic tail. Several studies have shown the involvement of MT1-MMP in adipose tissue homeostasis in humans, and genetic associations between MT1-MMP and obesity have been reported [25]. MT1-MMP has also been proposed to control metabolic balance [27], a function that could explain the WAT and BAT abnormalities of MT1-MMP Y573D mice. Understanding the proteolysis-independent mechanism of MT1-MMP control of adipose tissue homeostasis can therefore have significant clinical and pharmacological implications.

The cortical bone of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice shows significant decrease in thickness, a phenotype similar to – if milder than - that caused by *Mmp14* deficiency. In contrast, the increased trabecular bone of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice contrasts with the severe osteopenia

of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice and mice with *Mmp14* knockout in uncommitted SSC [4, 8]. This discrepancy between the phenotypic effects of the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation and *Mmp14* deficiency suggests that the proteolytic and signaling functions of MT1-MMP can have opposing roles in bone physiology, and that a balance between the two functions is required for tissue homeostasis. Deletion of the gene abrogates both functions, whereas the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation only affects signaling, altering the balance between ECM proteolysis and intracellular signaling. Moreover, it should be noted again that the bone phenotype of the global or conditional *Mmp14* knockout in SSC can only be observed within the first two-three months of age, whereas the bone abnormalities of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice become apparent in animals older than two months. It is possible that the proteolytic and signaling functions of MT1-MMP play different roles in bone modeling (postnatal development) and remodeling (adult life), respectively.

Consistent with their respective phenotypes, the BM-SSC of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice show increased osteoblast differentiation, and decreased chondrocyte and adipocyte differentiation. Our finding that the bone and adipose tissue phenotypes can be rescued by *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM transplant shows that the *in vivo* effects of the MT1-MMP Y573D mutation result from dysregulation of SSC differentiation. Several considerations can explain the failure of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ BM to transfer the mutant phenotypes to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice, as well as the incapacity of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM to rescue the cartilage phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice. *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC have significantly reduced proliferation and increased apoptosis relative to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ SSC (Fig. 7 A - C). We examined the phenotypes of the transplanted mice 2 months after the transplant. While hematopoietic cells from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice were able to efficiently repopulate the BM of wt mice – indeed, we found no peripheral blood abnormalities in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$

mice – *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC might have required a longer time than wt cells for the phenotypic effects to become apparent. Similarly, BM transplant did not affect the cortical bone phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice. Cortical bone has a much slower turnover than trabecular bone [32]; therefore a longer time is required for its homeostasis to be altered. The failure of our BM transplant experiments to affect the articular cartilage phenotype is consistent with the absence of vascularization of this tissue. Indeed, no attempts at treating joint cartilage diseases by systemic stem cell administration have thus far been effective [33].

MT1-MMP is constitutively expressed in SSC and its levels are differentially modulated during osteogenic *vs*. chondrogenic/adipogenic differentiation [8]. The MT1-MMP Y573D mutation and *Mmp14* deficiency have opposing effects on SSC differentiation *in vitro*. *Mmp14* knockout in uncommitted SSC has no effect on their differentiation in 2D culture; however, it causes decreased osteogenesis and increased chondro- and adipogenesis in 3D collagen gel [8]. In contrast, in 2D culture MT1-MMP Y573D expression upregulates SSC differentiation into osteoblasts and downregulates chondrocyte and adipocyte differentiation (Fig. 7 F and G). While the *in vitro* phenotypes of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ SSC and SSC with conditional *Mmp14* knockout are consistent with the phenotypes of the respective mice, both mutations fail to fully recapitulate the bone, cartilage and fat abnormalities of the global *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mouse, which has osteopenia, lipodystrophy and arthritis. These discrepancies indicate that MT1-MMP controls SSC differentiation by both proteolytic and non-proteolytic mechanisms, and the balance of these two functions is required for normal differentiation. MT1-MMP-mediated ECM degradation modulates mechanosignaling that controls gene expression during SSC differentiation into osteoblasts, and conditional *Mmp14* deficiency in SSC blocks

osteogenesis and causes severe osteopenia [8]. Normal SSC differentiation requires the concerted action of ECM remodeling and intracellular signaling, cell functions modulated by the extracellular environment. *In vitro*, in the presence of abundant ECM - such as in collagen gel culture [8] – MT1-MMP proteolytic activity is indispensable. Conversely, in the presence of relatively low amounts of ECM – such as in 2D culture – the role of intracellular signaling becomes prevalent. *In vivo,* cell differentiation in the stem cell niche, tissue/organ development and remodeling have different proteolytic and signaling requirements, which are spatially and temporally modulated.

The relative contribution of proteolysis and signaling to MT1-MMP function is also coordinated by extracellular ligands that can inhibit extracellular MT1-MMP proteolytic activity and activate intracellular signaling. This hypothesis is supported by our previous finding that TIMP-2 binding to MT1-MMP activates ERK1/2 and Akt signaling [11, 12], as well as by the observation that in the mouse embryo MT1-MMP is temporally and spatially co-expressed with TIMP-2 in the developing skeleton [34,35]. *TIMP-2*$^{-/-}$ mice do not display the severe phenotype of *Mmp14*$^{-/-}$ mice [36]; however, in these mice signaling can be activated by MT1-MMP binding of TIMP-3 or TIMP-4, as well as a variety of extracellular and transmembrane proteins, including integrins and CD44, that physiologically interact with the MT1-MMP ectodomains [37,38].

Thus, the loss of signaling function caused by the Y573D substitution [11,12] (Fig. S2 F) can be at the basis of the defects in SSC differentiation and the consequent phenotypes of the *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mouse. Studies by other groups, as well as our own (data not shown), have shown that, although ERK1/2 signaling is important for osteoblast differentiation [39-41], chronic inhibition of ERK1/2 activation results in increased SSC

differentiation into osteoblasts [42-46]; conversely, inhibition of PI3K/AKT signaling blocks adipo- and chondrogenesis [47-50].

The molecular mechanism that relays signaling from the Y573 residue of the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail to the Ras-ERK1/2 and Ras-AKT pathways [11,12], remains to be investigated. The adaptor protein p130Cas, which binds to the cytoplasmic tail of MT1-MMP by a mechanism involving Y573 [21], recruits Src and/or focal adhesion kinase (FAK), which activate Ras [51,52]. We speculate that TIMP-2 binding to MT1-MMP triggers the assembly of the p130Cas/Src/FAK complex at the MT1-MMP tail, and that this effect is abrogated by the Y573D substitution, which thus prevents the downstream activation of ERK1/2 and AKT signaling. In addition, Y573 could control intracellular signaling by modulating cytoplasmic tail interactions with a variety of transmembrane or membrane-bound proteins including caveolin-1 [53-56] and ß1 integrins or growth factor receptors [57].

In conclusion, our findings provide the first *in vivo* evidence for an important role of MT1-MMP mediated, proteolysis-independent signaling in postnatal development and tissue homeostasis. Understanding the relative contribution of the proteolytic and signaling functions of MT1-MMP to the control of metabolic processes that affect a variety of tissues and organs will require the development of additional genetically engineered mouse models, as well as the molecular dissection of extracellular and intracellular components of the MT1-MMP signaling mechanism. The knowledge obtained from these studies can increase our understanding of the pathogenesis of important diseases that affect bone, cartilage and adipose tissue homeostasis, such as osteopenia, osteoarthritis and obesity, and potentially direct the design of novel pharmacological tools for their treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Generation of MT1-MMP Y573D mice

To generate a mouse with the Y573D mutation in the MT1-MMP cytoplasmic tail we constructed a targeting vector containing exons 2 to 10 of the genomic sequence of mouse MT1-MMP (Fig. S1 A). A floxed neomycin resistance cassette was inserted into intron 9, adjacent to the 5' end of exon 10, which encodes Y573, and a *hsv*-thymidine kinase cassette was placed at the 5′ end of the construct. The TAC codon for Y573 was mutated into GAC by PCR. The construct was electroporated into W4 embryonic stem (ES) cells, followed by G418 and gancyclovir double selection. Homologous recombination targeting events were identified in 8 ES cell colonies. Two of these, devoid of chromosome abnormalities by cytogenetic analysis, were used for injection into blastocysts of C57BL/6 mice, and one gave germ-line transmission. Mice heterozygote for the mutation ($Mmp14^{Y573/wt}$), identified by PCR analysis with primers flanking the neo cassette, were crossed with Rosa26Cre Deleter mice (C57BL/6NTac-$Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm16(cre)Arte}$; Taconic) to excise the neo cassette. Homozygote $Mmp^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice were generated by heterozygote mating, and crossed back to wt C57BL/6 mice to remove the Cre recombinase gene. Sequencing of MT1-MMP cDNA from $Mmp^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mouse tissue showed identity with wt MT1-MMP except for the Y573D mutation. Heterozygote mating produced wt, heterozygote and homozygote mice in the expected mendelian ratios. The mice were genotyped by PCR using the same primers flanking the loxP sites, which afford identification of the three genotypes (Fig. S1 B). The sequences of these primers are:

Forward: GCT TGG CAG AGT GGA AAG AC

Reverse: GGG CAG TGA TGA AGG TGA GT

All the animal studies were carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the National Institutes of Health. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of New York University School of Medicine.

Preparation of bone sections for histological analysis

Mice were euthanized by carbon dioxide narcosis and the entire limb was removed by excising the femur at the joint in the upper extremity of the hip socket and the tibia at the ankle. The remaining skin was peeled off and the connective tissue removed. Limbs were placed in cold 4% paraformaldehyde for 24 h, and decalcified by incubation with Immunocal ^{tm} (Decal Corporation, Tallman, NY) or 10% EDTA for 72 h, with the decalcifying solution replaced with fresh one daily. Following decalcification, the limbs were rinsed 4 times for 30 min in PBS, 30 min in 0.85% NaCl and dehydrated for 30 min in 50% and 70% ethanol. Samples were embedded in paraffin blocks and sequentially cut into 5-µm sections, mounted onto slides and stained with the indicated reagents.

Immunohistochemistry

Paraffin embedded specimens of brown adipose tissue (BAT) were cut and immunostained with antibody to uncoupling protein-1 UCP-1 at the Experimental Pathology Core of NYU School of Medicine.

Micro-computed tomography (CT)

Micro-CT was performed according to published guidelines [58]. Bones were scanned using a high-resolution SkyScan micro-CT system (SkyScan 1172, Kontich, Belgium).

Images were acquired using a 10 MP digital detector, 10W energy (70kV and 142 mA), and a 0.5-mm aluminum filter with a 9.7-µm image voxel size. A fixed global threshold method was used based on the manufacturer's recommendations and preliminary studies, which showed that mineral variation between groups was not high enough to warrant adaptive thresholds. The cortical region of interest was selected as the 2.0-mm mid-diaphyseal region directly below the third trochanter. The trabecular bone was assessed as the 2.0-mm region at the distal femur metaphysis, measurements included the bone volume relative to the total volume (BV/TV), bone mineral density (BMD), trabecular number (Tb.N), trabecular spacing (Tb.Sp), and trabecular thickness (Tb.Th).

Isolation, culture and differentiation of BM SSC

Cultures of BM SSC were established by a modification of the method described [59]. BM was flushed from cut femurs and tibiae using 3-ml syringes with αMEM medium supplemented with 15% fetal calf serum (FBS) and antibiotics (Penicillin-Streptomycin, 10,000 U/mL). After separating the BM into a single-cell suspension, the cells were passed through a 70-µm cell strainer, incubated for 2 min in NH4Cl red blood cell lysis solution (StemCell Technologies, Vancouver, Canada), and seeded into culture plates in αMEM supplemented with 15% FBS and antibiotics. Three hours later non-adherent cells were removed by changing the medium and replacing with fresh complete medium. This procedure was repeated twice a day for the first 72 h. Subsequently, the adherent cells were washed with phosphate buffer saline (PBS) and incubated with fresh medium every 3-4 days until the cultures became subconfluent. To induce differentiation the cells were seeded into 24-well plates (5×10^4 cells/well). After 24 h, the culture medium was substituted with osteoblast or adipocyte differentiation medium, and incubation was

continued for the indicated times, with medium being changed with freshly prepared medium twice a week. For chondrocyte differentiation the cells were seeded into 48-well plates as a pellet (2.5 x 10^5 cells/well). The medium was substituted with freshly prepared differentiation medium 2 h after seeding, and subsequently three times a week. Differentiation medium consisted of αMEM (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), antibiotics and, for osteoblast differentiation: dexamethasone 1 µM, beta-glycerolphosphate 20 mM, L-ascorbic acid 50 µM; for adipocyte differentiation: dexamethasone 1 µM, indomethacin 50 µM, 3-Isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) 500 nM, insulin 5 µg/ml; and for chondrocyte differentiation: sodium pyruvate 100 µg/ml, ascorbic acid 50 µg/ml, dexamethasone 0.1 µM, ITS mix (insulin, transferrin, selenium) 1X and bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP2) 300 ng/ml. SSC used for differentiation experiments were no older than passage 3 in culture.

CH310T1/2 cell culture, transfection and differentiation

C3H10T1/2 cells obtained from ATCC were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS. Cells at 50-70% confluency were transfected by overnight incubation with the indicated cDNAs in complete growth medium using TransIT®-LT1 - Transfection Reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions (Mirus Bio, LLC, Madison, WI). Stable transfectants were selected in medium containing 500 µg/ml hygromycin (Invitrogen). Pools of resistant cell clones were characterized for MT1-MMP expression by reverse transcription-PCR and Western blotting, and used for differentiation assays. To induce differentiation the cells were seeded into 24-well plates at a density of 2.5 x 10^4 cells/well and then shifted to DMEM with low glucose (1 g/L) with the same FCS percentage and supplements used for bone marrow-derived SSC.

Quantitative PCR analysis of gene expression in differentiating cells

Cells were lysed in Trizol, and total RNA was isolated with RNeasy (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA was quantified using Nanodrop 2000 and 1 µg of total RNA was used for cDNA preparation using SuperScript III (Invitrogen, Life Technologies, CA). Quantitative real-time PCR reactions were performed with SYBR green PCR reagents using the ABI Prism 7300 sequence detection system (Life Technologies-Applied Biosystems). Relative gene expression levels were calculated using the 2 delta Ct method [60]. Target mRNA levels were normalized to the geomean of GAPDH and HPRT1 mRNA. The sequences of the primers used are shown in Supporting Material.

Analysis of circulating hormones and cytokines

Serum and/or plasma levels of the indicated hormones and cytokines were measured by multiplex ELISA kits (Millipore, Burlington, MA) at the High-Throughput Biology Laboratory of NYU School of Medicine.

RNA-sequencing and data analysis

Total RNA was extracted from the indicated tissues and SSC using the RNeasy kit (Qiagen, CA). RNA-seq libraries were prepared with the TruSeq sample preparation kit (Illumina, CA). Sequencing reads were mapped to the mouse genome using the STAR aligner (v2.5.0c) [51]. Alignments were guided by a Gene Transfer Format file (Ensembl GTF version GRCh37.70). The mean read insert sizes and their standard deviations were calculated using Picard tools (v.1.126). Read count tables were generated using HTSeq (v0.6.0) [52], normalized to their library size factors with DESeq (v3.7) [53], and differential expression analysis was performed. Read Per Million (RPM) normalized BigWig files

were generated using BEDTools (v2.17.0) [54] and bedGraphToBigWig tool (v4). Statistical analyses were performed with R (v3.1.1), GO analysis with David Bioinformatics Resources 6.8 [55,56] and GSEA with the hallmarks (h.all.v6.1.symbols.gmt) gene sets of the Molecular Signature Database (MSigDB) v6.1 [57,58].

BM transplant

Mice of 3 and 5 months of age were used for BM transplant experiments. The BM of female mice was transplanted into age-matched male mice. The recipient mice were lethally irradiated with a single dose of 9 Gy. Twenty-four hours later bone marrow cells (BMCs) were collected from the tibias and femurs of donor mice, suspended in PBS containing 2% heat-inactivated FBS, and 5 x 10^6 BMCs in 200 µl were injected into the recipient mice via the tail vein. Eight weeks later the mice were subjected to DEXA scanning analysis and then sacrificed. To verify BM engraftment we transplanted female mice with male BM, in order to characterize the recipients' BM by immunohistochemistry and/or flow cytometry with antibody to UTY, a Y chromosome marker [61]. However, several commercially available antibodies failed to recognize UTY in murine BM cells, probably because this marker is not expressed in these cells. For the same reasons we were not able to identify the genotype of transplanted animals' WAT or BAT by immunohistochemistry with UTY antibody, or RNA *in situ* hybridization. Therefore, we genotyped the BM of recipient mice for the *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mutation using the PCR primers designed for genotyping our mice. We reasoned that partial engraftment of donor's BM would result in both the *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ genotypes, with a pattern of PCR products identical to that of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ mice (Fig. S1 B). In addition,

running the PCR reaction for a high number of cycles would afford detection of small residual amounts of BM from recipient mice. By this method, the results (Fig. S9) showed virtually complete replacement of the recipient's BM with the donors' BM. However, we could not use this method to identify donor-derived adipocytes in the transplanted animals' WAT or BAT as these tissues contain circulating cells – e.g. macrophages – from the BM.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with the two-tailed Student t test using GraphPad Prism, Version 7.05.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by NIH grants R21 AG033735, R01 CA136715 and 3R01CA136715-05S1 (to P.M.) and in part by R21 AR069240-01A1 (to S.A.). We gratefully acknowledge the precious collaboration of the Rodent Genetic Engineering, High-Throughput Biology Laboratory, Experimental Pathology Research Laboratory, and Genome Technology Center of NYU School of Medicine, which are partially supported by NIH grant P30CA016087 to the Laura and Isaac Perlmutter Cancer Center, and the MicroCT Core of NYU College of Dentistry, supported by NIH grant S10 OD010751 to Dr. Nicola C. Partridge.

REFERENCES

1 Sato, H. *et al.* A matrix metalloproteinase expressed on the surface of invasive tumour cells [see comments]. *Nature* **370**, 61-65 (1994).

2 Itoh, Y. Membrane-type matrix metalloproteinases: Their functions and regulations. *Matrix Biol* **44-46**, 207-223, doi:10.1016/j.matbio.2015.03.004 (2015).

3 Zhou, Z. *et al.* Impaired endochondral ossification and angiogenesis in mice deficient in membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase I. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **97**, 4052-4057, doi:10.1073/pnas.060037197 (2000).

4 Holmbeck, K. *et al.* MT1-MMP-Deficient Mice Develop Dwarfism, Osteopenia, Arthritis, and Connective Tissue Disease due to Inadequate Collagen Turnover. *Cell* **99**, 81–92 (1999).

5 Chun, T. H. *et al.* A pericellular collagenase directs the 3-dimensional development of white adipose tissue. *Cell* **125**, 577-591, doi:10.1016/j.cell.2006.02.050 (2006).

6 Chun, T. H. & Inoue, M. 3-D adipocyte differentiation and peri-adipocyte collagen turnover. *Methods Enzymol* **538**, 15-34, doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-800280-3.00002-5 (2014).

7 Evans, B. R. *et al.* Mutation of membrane type-1 metalloproteinase, MT1-MMP, causes the multicentric osteolysis and arthritis disease Winchester syndrome. *Am J Hum Genet* **91**, 572-576, doi:10.1016/j.ajhg.2012.07.022 (2012).

8 Tang, Y. *et al.* MT1-MMP-dependent control of skeletal stem cell commitment via a beta1-integrin/YAP/TAZ signaling axis. *Developmental cell* **25**, 402-416, doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2013.04.011 (2013).

9 Gupta, R. K. *et al.* Zfp423 expression identifies committed preadipocytes and localizes to adipose endothelial and perivascular cells. *Cell Metab* **15**, 230-239, doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2012.01.010 (2012).

10 Tran, K. V. *et al.* The vascular endothelium of the adipose tissue gives rise to both white and brown fat cells. *Cell Metab* **15**, 222-229, doi:10.1016/j.cmet.2012.01.008 (2012).

11 D'Alessio, S. *et al.* Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-2 binding to membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase induces MAPK activation and cell growth by a non-proteolytic mechanism. *J Biol Chem* **283**, 87-99, doi:M705492200 [pii] 10.1074/jbc.M705492200 (2008).

12 Valacca, C., Tassone, E. & Mignatti, P. TIMP-2 Interaction with MT1-MMP Activates the AKT Pathway and Protects Tumor Cells from Apoptosis. *PLoS One* **10**, e0136797, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0136797 (2015).

13 Nyalendo, C. *et al.* Src-dependent phosphorylation of membrane type I matrix metalloproteinase on cytoplasmic tyrosine 573: role in endothelial and tumor cell migration. *J Biol Chem* **282**, 15690-15699 (2007).

14 Lagoutte, E. *et al.* LIMK Regulates Tumor-Cell Invasion and Matrix Degradation Through Tyrosine Phosphorylation of MT1-MMP. *Scientific reports* **6**, 24925, doi:10.1038/srep24925 (2016).

15 Belkaid, A., Fortier, S., Cao, J. & Annabi, B. Necrosis induction in glioblastoma cells reveals a new "bioswitch" function for the MT1-MMP/G6PT signaling axis in proMMP-2 activation versus cell death decision. *Neoplasia* **9**, 332-340 (2007).

16 Annabi, B., Laflamme, C., Sina, A., Lachambre, M. P. & Beliveau, R. A MT1-MMP/NF-kappaB signaling axis as a checkpoint controller of COX-2 expression in CD133+ U87 glioblastoma cells. *J Neuroinflammation* **6**, 8, doi:10.1186/1742-2094-6-8 (2009).

17 Sina, A. *et al.* The lectin concanavalin-A signals MT1-MMP catalytic independent induction of COX-2 through an IKKgamma/NF-kappaB-dependent pathway. *J Cell Commun Signal* **4**, 31-38, doi:10.1007/s12079-009-0084-0 (2010).

18 Proulx-Bonneau, S., Guezguez, A. & Annabi, B. A concerted HIF-1alpha/MT1-MMP signalling axis regulates the expression of the 3BP2 adaptor protein in hypoxic mesenchymal stromal cells. *PLoS One* **6**, e21511, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0021511 (2011).

19 Sakamoto, T. & Seiki, M. Cytoplasmic tail of MT1-MMP regulates macrophage motility independently from its protease activity. *Genes to cells : devoted to molecular & cellular mechanisms* **14**, 617-626, doi:10.1111/j.1365-2443.2009.01293.x (2009).

20 Gonzalo, P. *et al.* MT1-MMP is required for myeloid cell fusion via regulation of Rac1 signaling. *Developmental cell* **18**, 77-89, doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2009.11.012 (2010).

21 Wang, Y. & McNiven, M. A. Invasive matrix degradation at focal adhesions occurs via protease recruitment by a FAK-p130Cas complex. *The Journal of cell biology*, doi:10.1083/jcb.201105153 (2012).

22 Uekita, T., Itoh, Y., Yana, I., Ohno, H. & Seiki, M. Cytoplasmic tail-dependent internalization of membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase is important for its invasion-promoting activity. *J Cell Biol* **155**, 1345-1356 (2001).

23 Karlsson, C. *et al.* Genome-wide expression profiling reveals new candidate genes associated with osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* **18**, 581-592, doi:10.1016/j.joca.2009.12.002 (2010).

24 Geyer, M. *et al.* Differential transcriptome analysis of intraarticular lesional vs intact cartilage reveals new candidate genes in osteoarthritis pathophysiology. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* **17**, 328-335, doi:10.1016/j.joca.2008.07.010 (2009).

25 Chun, T. H. *et al.* Genetic link between obesity and MMP14-dependent adipogenic collagen turnover. *Diabetes* **59**, 2484-2494, doi:10.2337/db10-0073 (2010).

26 Crossno, J. T., Jr., Majka, S. M., Grazia, T., Gill, R. G. & Klemm, D. J. Rosiglitazone promotes development of a novel adipocyte population from bone marrow-derived circulating progenitor cells. *J Clin Invest* **116**, 3220-3228, doi:10.1172/JCI28510 (2006).

27 Mori, H. *et al.* New insight into the role of MMP14 in metabolic balance. *PeerJ* **4**, e2142, doi:10.7717/peerj.2142 (2016).

28 Shimizu-Hirota, R. *et al.* MT1-MMP regulates the PI3Kdelta.Mi-2/NuRD-dependent control of macrophage immune function. *Genes Dev* **26**, 395-413, doi:10.1101/gad.178749.111 (2012).

29 Tchetina, E. V., Squires, G. & Poole, A. R. Increased type II collagen degradation and very early focal cartilage degeneration is associated with upregulation of chondrocyte differentiation related genes in early human articular cartilage lesions. *J Rheumatol* **32**, 876-886 (2005).

30 Dreier, R., Grassel, S., Fuchs, S., Schaumburger, J. & Bruckner, P. Pro-MMP-9 is a specific macrophage product and is activated by osteoarthritic chondrocytes via MMP-3 or a MT1-MMP/MMP-13 cascade. *Exp Cell Res* **297**, 303-312, doi:10.1016/j.yexcr.2004.02.027 (2004).

31 Kevorkian, L. *et al.* Expression profiling of metalloproteinases and their inhibitors in cartilage. *Arthritis Rheum* **50**, 131-141, doi:10.1002/art.11433 (2004).

32 Clarke, B. Normal bone anatomy and physiology. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* **3 Suppl 3**, S131-139, doi:10.2215/CJN.04151206 (2008).

33 Jevotovsky, D. S., Alfonso, A. R., Einhorn, T. A. & Chiu, E. S. Osteoarthritis and stem cell therapy in humans: a systematic review. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* **26**, 711-729, doi:10.1016/j.joca.2018.02.906 (2018).

34 Apte, S. S., Fukai, N., Beier, D. R. & Olsen, B. R. The matrix metalloproteinase-14 (MMP-14) gene is structurally distinct from other MMP genes and is co-expressed with the TIMP-2 gene during mouse embryogenesis. *The Journal of biological chemistry* **272**, 25511-25517 (1997).

35 Kinoh, H. *et al.* MT-MMP, the cell surface activator of proMMP-2 (pro-gelatinase A), is expressed with its substrate in mouse tissue during embryogenesis. *J Cell Sci* **109 (Pt 5)**, 953-959 (1996).

36 Wang, Z., Juttermann, R. & Soloway, P. D. TIMP-2 is required for efficient activation of proMMP-2 in vivo. *J Biol Chem* **275**, 26411-26415 (2000).

37 Mori, H. *et al.* CD44 directs membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase to lamellipodia by associating with its hemopexin-like domain. *Embo J* **21**, 3949-3959 (2002).

38 Zhao, H. *et al.* Differential inhibition of membrane type 3 (MT3)-matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) and MT1-MMP by tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP)-2 and TIMP-3 rgulates pro-MMP-2 activation. *J Biol Chem* **279**, 8592-8601 (2004).

39 Xiao, G., Jiang, D., Gopalakrishnan, R. & Franceschi, R. T. Fibroblast growth factor 2 induction of the osteocalcin gene requires MAPK activity and phosphorylation of the osteoblast transcription factor, Cbfa1/Runx2. *J Biol Chem* **277**, 36181-36187, doi:10.1074/jbc.M206057200 (2002).

40 Miraoui, H. *et al.* Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 promotes osteogenic differentiation in mesenchymal cells via ERK1/2 and protein kinase C signaling. *J Biol Chem* **284**, 4897-4904, doi:10.1074/jbc.M805432200 (2009).

41 Wu, Y. *et al.* Rap1A Regulates Osteoblastic Differentiation via the ERK and p38 Mediated Signaling. *PLoS One* **10**, e0143777, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0143777 (2015).

42 Schindeler, A. & Little, D. G. Ras-MAPK signaling in osteogenic differentiation: friend or foe? *J Bone Miner Res* **21**, 1331-1338, doi:10.1359/jbmr.060603 (2006).

43 Ge, C., Xiao, G., Jiang, D. & Franceschi, R. T. Critical role of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase-MAPK pathway in osteoblast differentiation and skeletal development. *J Cell Biol* **176**, 709-718, doi:10.1083/jcb.200610046 (2007).

44 Zhang, M. Y. *et al.* Chronic inhibition of ERK1/2 signaling improves disordered bone and mineral metabolism in hypophosphatemic (Hyp) mice. *Endocrinology* **153**, 1806-1816, doi:10.1210/en.2011-1831 (2012).

45 Higuchi, C. *et al.* Continuous inhibition of MAPK signaling promotes the early osteoblastic differentiation and mineralization of the extracellular matrix. *J Bone Miner Res* **17**, 1785-1794, doi:10.1359/jbmr.2002.17.10.1785 (2002).

46 Nakayama, K. *et al.* Receptor tyrosine kinases inhibit bone morphogenetic protein-Smad responsive promoter activity and differentiation of murine MC3T3-E1 osteoblast-like cells. *J Bone Miner Res* **18**, 827-835, doi:10.1359/jbmr.2003.18.5.827 (2003).

47 Yang, H. J. *et al.* A novel role for neural cell adhesion molecule in modulating insulin signaling and adipocyte differentiation of mouse mesenchymal stem cells. *J Cell Sci* **124**, 2552-2560, doi:10.1242/jcs.085340 (2011).

48 Kim, J. E. & Chen, J. Regulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma activity by mammalian target of rapamycin and amino acids in adipogenesis. *Diabetes* **53**, 2748-2756 (2004).

49 Lee, N. *et al.* Creatine inhibits adipogenesis by downregulating insulin-induced activation of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling pathway. *Stem Cells Dev* **24**, 983-994, doi:10.1089/scd.2014.0130 (2015).

50 Li, J. & Dong, S. The Signaling Pathways Involved in Chondrocyte Differentiation and Hypertrophic Differentiation. *Stem Cells Int* **2016**, 2470351, doi:10.1155/2016/2470351 (2016).

51 Bunda, S. *et al.* Src promotes GTPase activity of Ras via tyrosine 32 phosphorylation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **111**, E3785-3794, doi:10.1073/pnas.1406559111 (2014).

52 Schlaepfer, D. D. & Hunter, T. Focal adhesion kinase overexpression enhances ras-dependent integrin signaling to ERK2/mitogen-activated protein kinase through interactions with and activation of c-Src. *J Biol Chem* **272**, 13189-13195 (1997).

53 Galvez, B. G. *et al.* Caveolae are a novel pathway for membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase traffic in human endothelial cells. *Mol Biol Cell* **15**, 678-687, doi:10.1091/mbc.E03-07-0516 (2004).

54 Galvez, B. G., Matias-Roman, S., Yanez-Mo, M., Sanchez-Madrid, F. & Arroyo, A. G. ECM regulates MT1-MMP localization with beta1 or alphavbeta3 integrins at distinct cell compartments modulating its internalization and activity on human endothelial cells. *J Cell Biol* **159**, 509-521 (2002).

55 Labrecque, L. *et al.* Src-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation of caveolin-1 induces its association with membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase. *J Biol Chem* **279**, 52132-52140, doi:10.1074/jbc.M409617200 (2004).

56 Annabi, B. *et al.* Localization of membrane-type 1 matrix metalloproteinase in caveolae membrane domains. *Biochem J* **353**, 547-553 (2001).

57 Langlois, S. *et al.* Membrane-Type 1 Matrix Metalloproteinase Stimulates Cell Migration through Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Transactivation. *Mol Cancer Res* (2007).

58 Bouxsein, M. L. *et al.* Guidelines for assessment of bone microstructure in rodents using micro-computed tomography. *J Bone Miner Res* **25**, 1468-1486, doi:10.1002/jbmr.141 (2010).

59 Soleimani, M. & Nadri, S. A protocol for isolation and culture of mesenchymal stem cells from mouse bone marrow. *Nat Protoc* **4**, 102-106, doi:10.1038/nprot.2008.221 (2009).

60 Livak, K. J. & Schmittgen, T. D. Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-Delta Delta C(T)) Method. *Methods* **25**, 402-408, doi:10.1006/meth.2001.1262 (2001).

61 Wang, H. *et al.* TALEN-mediated editing of the mouse Y chromosome. *Nat Biotechnol* **31**, 530-532, doi:10.1038/nbt.2595 (2013).

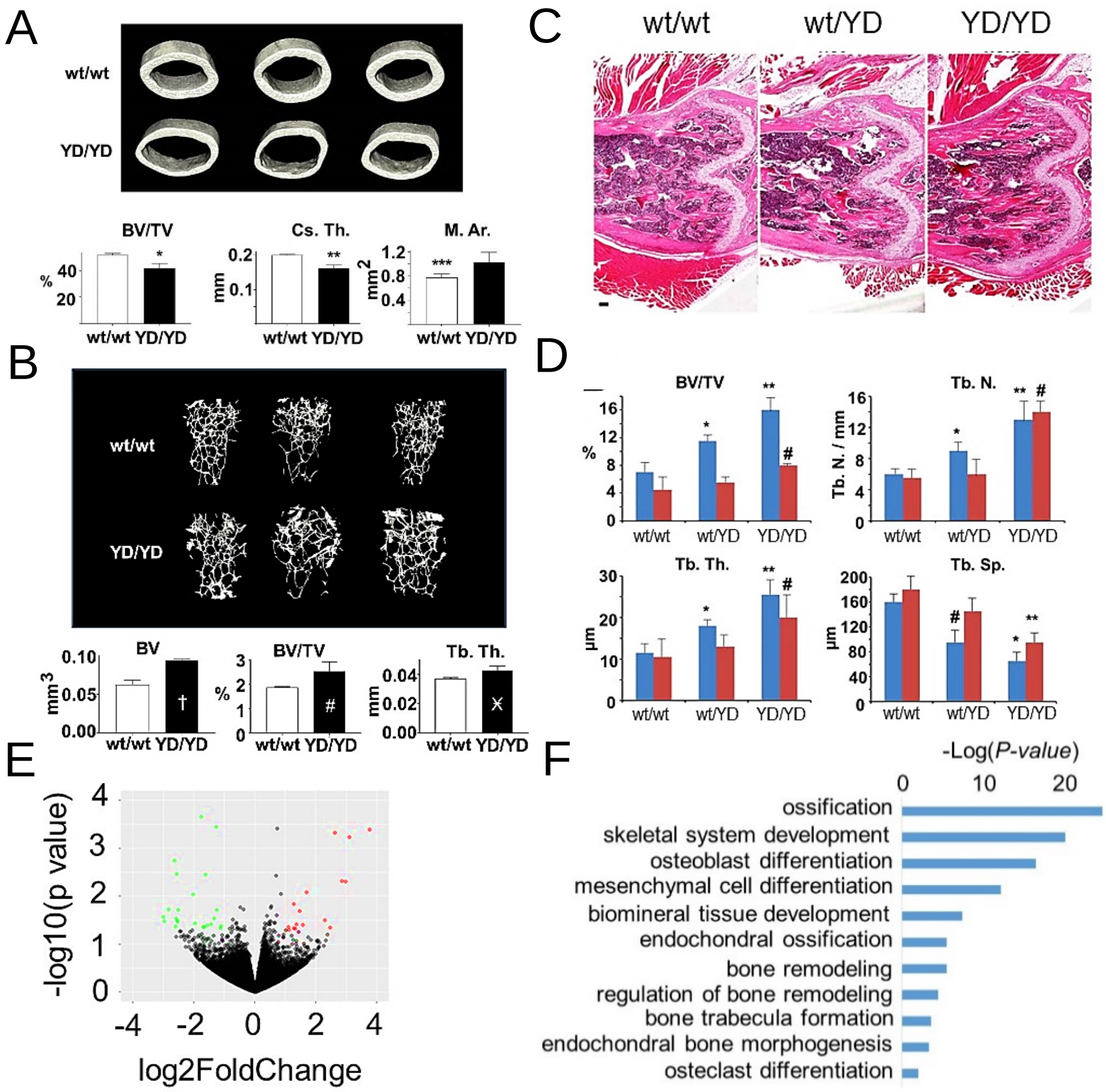

Figure 1. MT1-MMP Y573D mice show decreased cortical bone and increased trabecular bone. A and B. MicroCT analysis of cortical (**A**) and trabecular bone (**B**) from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) 2-month old mice. Upper panels; 3D reconstruction; lower panels: quantitative analysis. BS: bone surface; *: p = 0.0053; BV: bone volume;†: p = 0.0115; ¥: p = 0.028539 ; #: p = 0.0366; Tb. Th.: trabecular thickness; ✕: p = 0.0290; Tb. Sp.: trabecular space; Tb. N.: number of trabeculae; TV: trabecular volume; TS: trabecular surface; ns.: not significant. BV/TV: bone volume/tissue volume; *: p = 0.0067; Cs. Th.: cortical thickness; **p = 0.0009; M. Ar.: bone marrow area; *** p = 0.0524. **C.** Representative sections of the femurs of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt), *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ (wt/YD) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) 2-month old mice. H&E staining; original magnification: 4X. **D.** Osteomeasure analysis of trabecular bone in femurs (blue bars) and tibiae (red bars) of the mice shown in panel C. Mean ± s.d. of 5 mice/group are shown. BV/TV: bone volume / total volume; *: p = 0.0329; **: p = 0.0012; #: p = 0.0489. Tb. N.: number of trabeculae; *: p = 0.0425; **: p = 0.0021; #: p = 0.0018. Tb. Th.: trabecular thickness; *: p = 0.0478; **: p = 0.0018; #: p = 0.0089. Tb. Sp.: space between trabeculae; *: p = 0.0014; **: p = 0.0019; #: p = 0.0197 (sample vs corresponding wt control). **E.** RNA seq analysis of differential gene expression in bone from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Volcano plot representing genes with a significant (p ≤ 0.05) fold change higher than 2 (red dots) or lower than - 2 (green dots). **F.** GO analysis of pathways overrepresented in the bone of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice.

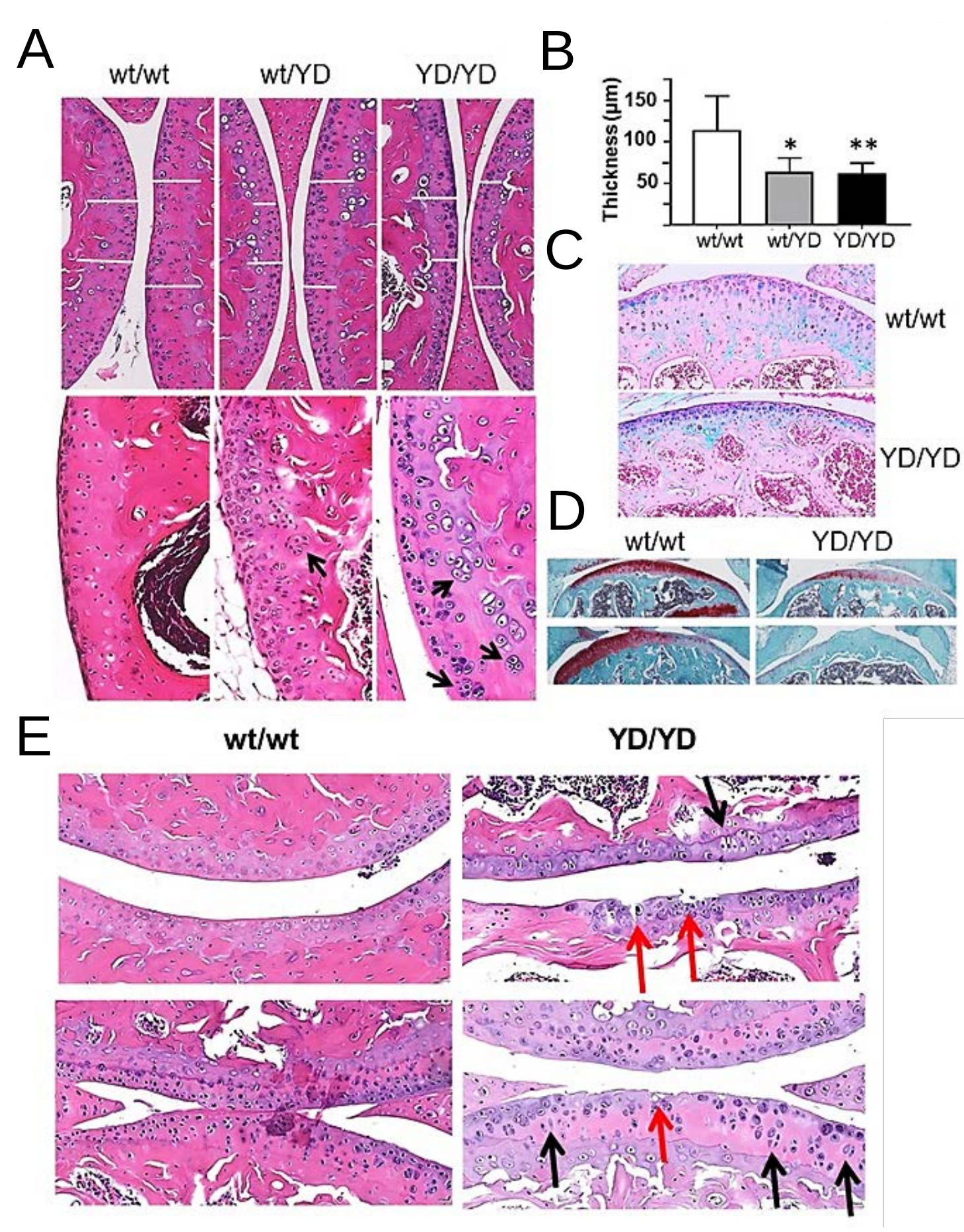

Fig. 2

Figure 2. MT1-MMP Y573D mice show reduced thickness and structural abnormalities of articular cartilage. Histological and histochemical analyses of knee joint cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt), *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/wt}$ (wt/YD) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) 2-month old mice. **A.** H&E staining; original magnification: top panels, 10X; bottom panels, 40X. White bars indicate the thickness of the cartilage at comparable locations in the joint. Arrows: chondrocyte cloning. **B.** Thickness of articular cartilage measured by Photoshop as shown in panel A (top panels) on multiple sections of knee joints of 3 mice per genotype. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: $p = 0.0004$; **: $p = 0.0001$. **C.** Alcian blue staining, and **D.** Safranin O staining of sections of knee joints of 2-month old mice with the indicated genotypes. Original magnification: 20X and 10X, respectively. **E.** Histological sections of the shoulder (upper panels) and knee joints (lower panels) of 2-year old *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice. Red arrows point to cartilage erosion and fissures, and black arrows to chondrocytes oriented orthogonally to the cartilage surface, typical signs of cartilage degeneration. H&E staining; original magnification: 20X.

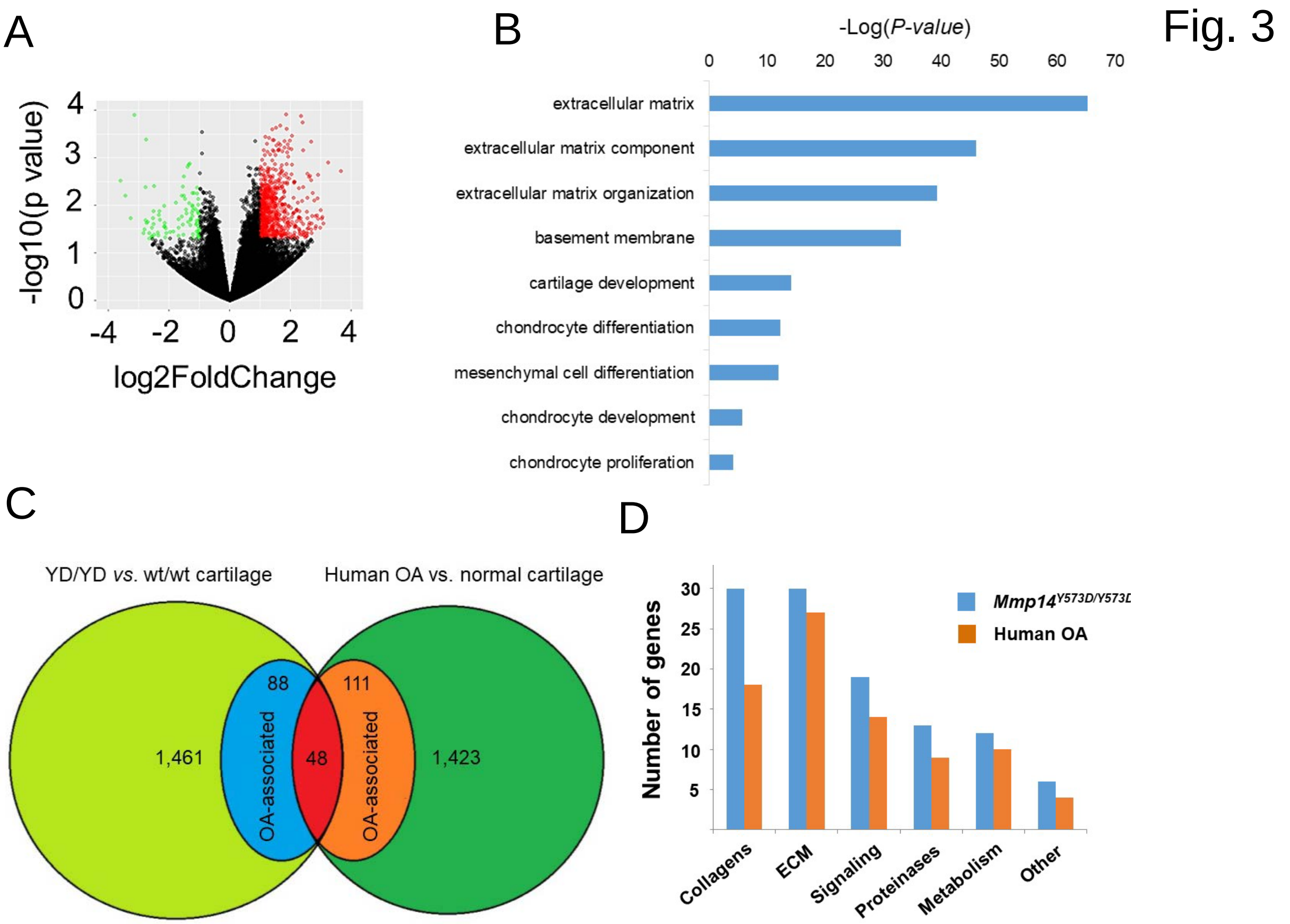

Figure 3. The gene expression profile of the articular cartilage of *Mmp*$^{14Y573D/Y573D}$ mice shows similarity and that of human OA. A. RNA seq analysis of differential gene expression in articular cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Volcano plot representing genes with a significant ($p \leq 0.05$) fold change higher than 2 (red dots) or lower than - 2 (green dots). **B.** GO analysis of pathways overrepresented in the articular cartilage of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. **C.** Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes in articular cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice, and human OA cartilage *vs*. normal knee joint cartilage. **D.** Gene families upregulated ≥ 2-fold ($p \leq 0.05$) in knee joint cartilage from both *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice and OA patients.

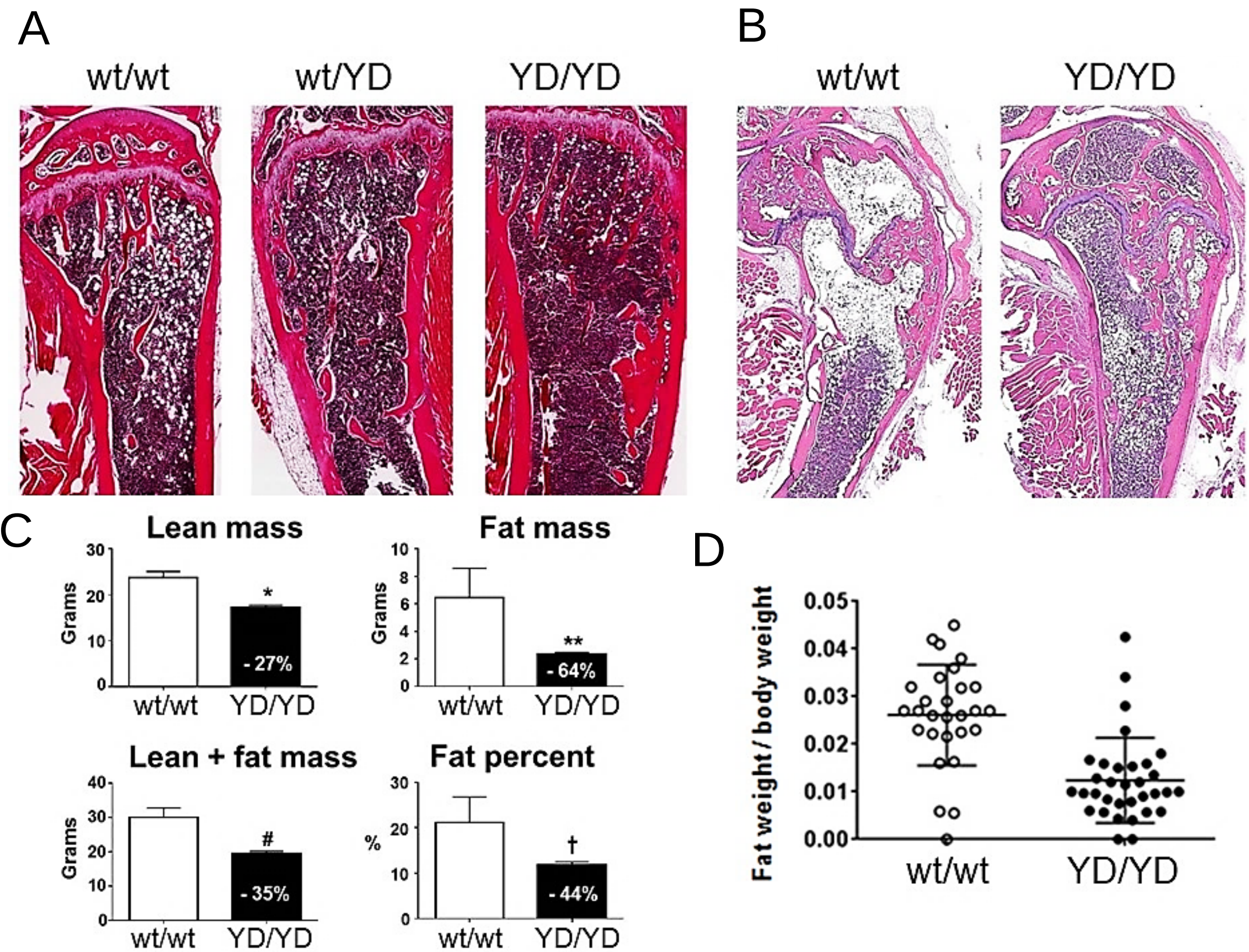

Figure 4. MT1-MMP Y573D mice show decreased white adipose tissue. A and B. Sections of the tibias of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt), *Mmp14*$^{wt/Y573D}$ (wt/YD) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) 4-month (**A**) or 2-years old mice (**B**). H&E staining; original magnification: 4X. **C.** Dexa scanning analysis of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) male and female, 7-month old mice. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: p = 0.0018, **: p = 0.0295, #: p = 0.0177, †: p = 0.0230. Statistically significant percent differences between the two genotypes are indicated in the closed bars. **D**. Weight of abdominal fat normalized to total body weight of 2-, 4- and 7-month old, *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) male and female mice; p = 0.0001.

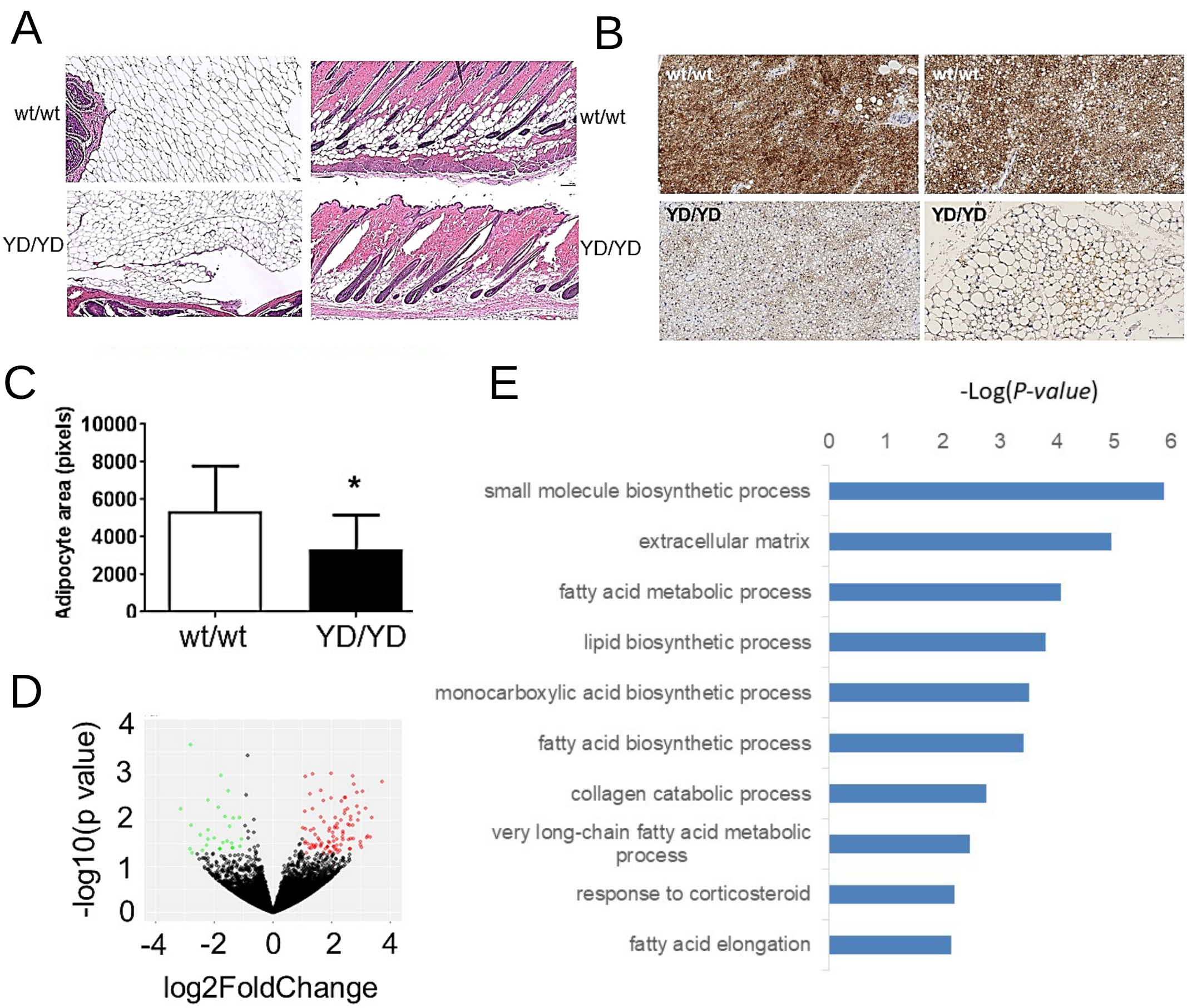

Figure 5. MT1-MMP Y573D mice have hypotrophic white fat and hypertrophic brown fat. A and B. H&E stained sections of periepididymal (left panels; 10X) and subcutaneous fat (right panels; 20X) of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice. **B.** Sections of infrascapular brown fat from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice, immunostained with antibody to UCP-1. Original magnification: 1.66X, left panels; 20X, right panels. **C.** Adipocyte size of periepididymal fat from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice. The area of individual adipocytes was measured by Photoshop using multiple sections of periepididymal fat similar to those shown panel A. Mean ± s.d. are shown. * $p = 0.0003$. **D.** RNA seq analysis of differential gene expression in articular cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Volcano plot representing genes with a significant ($p \leq 0.05$) fold change higher than 2 (red dots) or lower than - 2 (green dots). **E.** GO analysis of pathways overrepresented in white adipose tissue of *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice.

Fig. 6

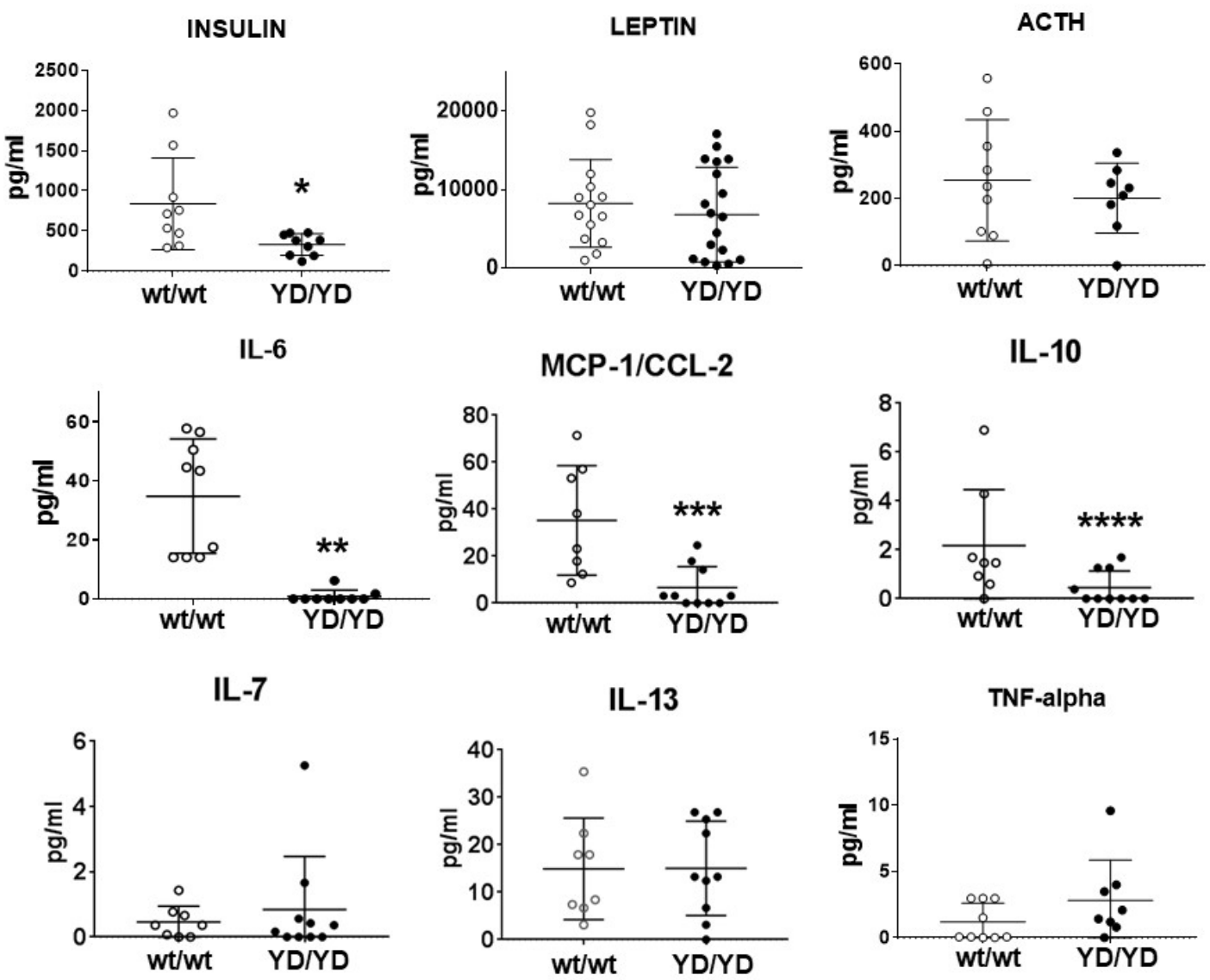

Figure 6. MT1-MMP Y573D mice have low levels of insulin and inflammatory cytokines. Analysis of circulating hormones and cytokines in 4-month old *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: p = 0.023; **: p = 0.0001; ***: p = 0.0024; ****: p = 0.0384.

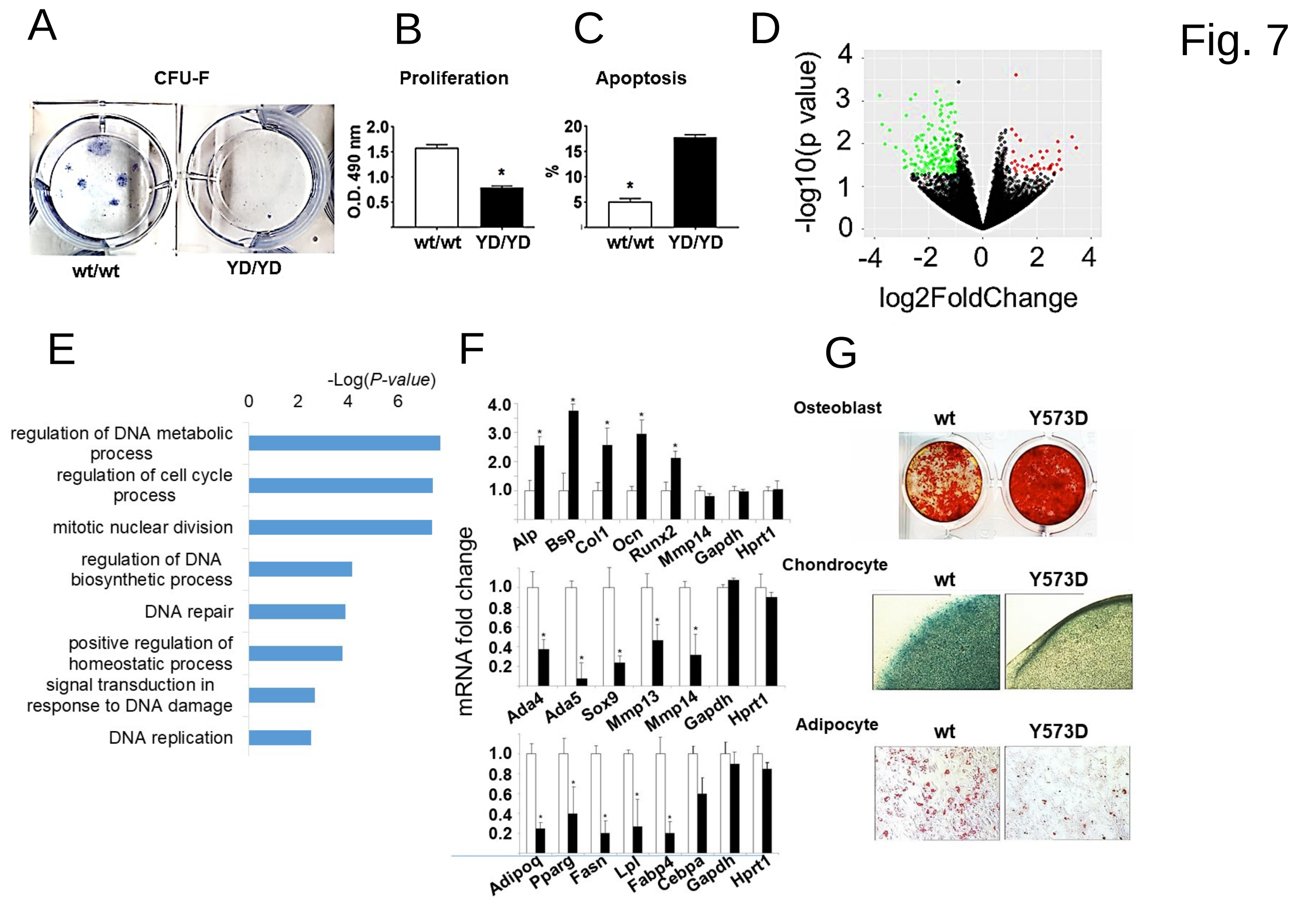

Figure 7. MT1-MMP Y573D expression impairs SSC proliferationand survival, and skews differentiation towards osteogenesis. A. CFU-F of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) SSC; Giemsa staining. **B.** MTS assay of cells grown for 48 h. * p = 0.0001. **C.** Percentage of apoptotic nuclei in DAPI stained cells (298 – 320 nuclei). * p = 0.001. **D.** RNA seq analysis of differential gene expression in articular cartilage from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ *vs*. *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Volcano plot representing genes with a significant ($p \leq 0.05$) fold change higher than 2 (red dots) or lower than - 2 (green dots). **E.** GO analysis of pathways overrepresented in BM-derived SSC from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (wt/wt) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (YD/YD) mice. **F.** qPCR analysis of osteoblast (top), chondrocyte (middle) and adipocyte markers (bottom panel) in BM-derived SSC from *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ (open bars) and *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ (solid bars) 4-month old littermates, after 17 days in osteoblast or chondrocyte or adipocyte differentiation medium. Shown are mean ± s.d. of data normalized to geomean of GAPDH and HPRT1 for the three cell types. *: $p \leq 0.05$. **G.** Differentiation of C3H10T1/2 cells stably transfected with wt or MT1-MMP Y573D cDNA. Top panel, osteogenesis: Alizarin red staining of cells after 21 days in osteoblast differentiation medium. Middle panel, chondrogenesis: Alcian blue staining of cell pellets after 21 days in chondrocyte differentiation medium (original magnification: 4X). Bottom panel, adipogenesis: oil red O staining of cells grown in adipocyte differentiation medium for 7 days (original magnification: 10X).

Fig. 8

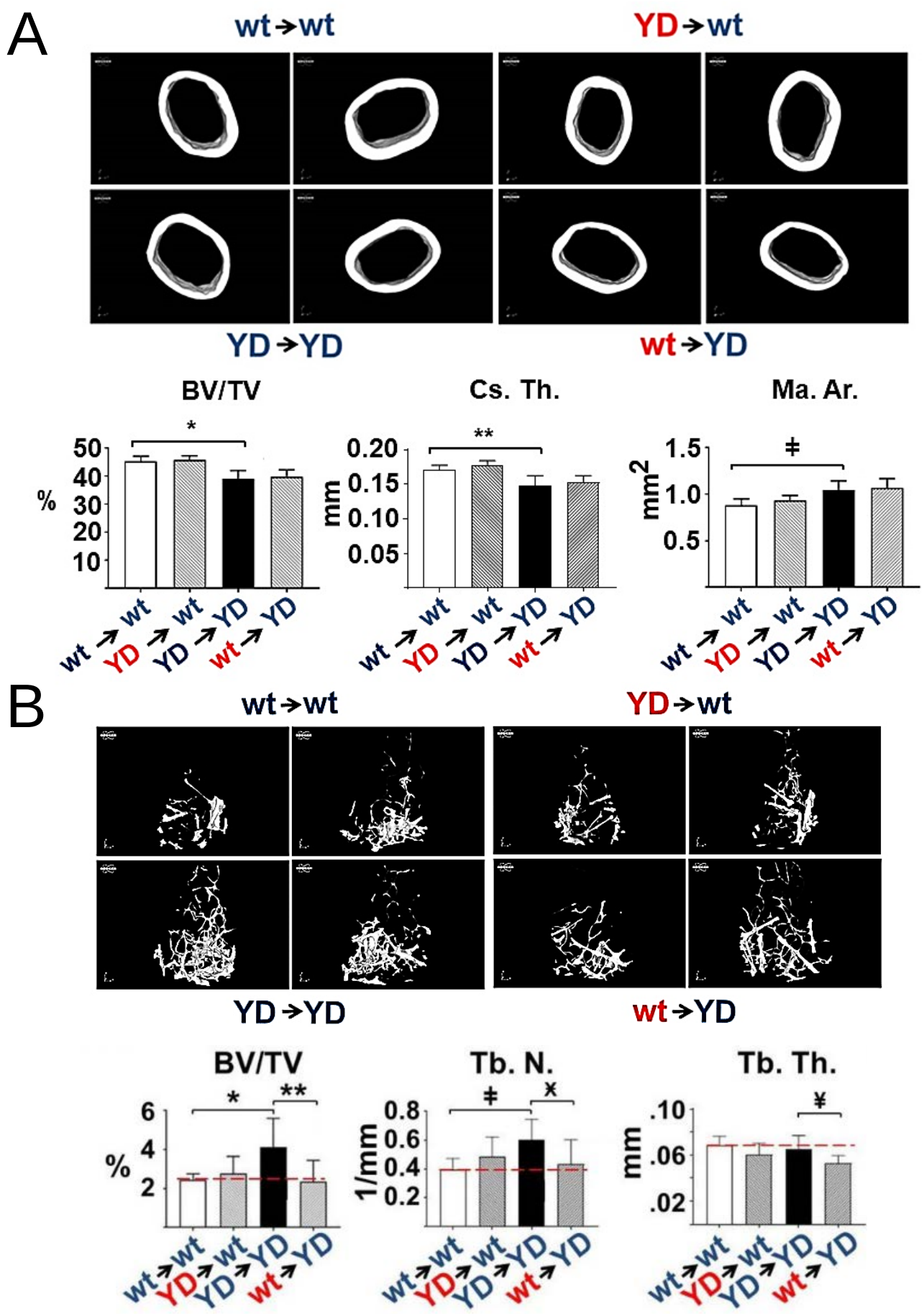

Figure 8. wt BM transplant rescues the trabecular bone phenotype of MT1-MMP Y573D mice. MicroCT 3D reconstruction (upper panels) and quantitative measurements (lower panels) of cortical bone of *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice transplanted with BM from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice (YD►wt) or *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573}$ mice transplanted with *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM (wt►YD). Mice transplanted with BM of the same genotype (wt►wt and YD►YD) were used as controls. The mice (n = 9-11/group) were transplanted at 3 months of age, and analyzed 2 months later. BV/TV: bone volume normalized to total tissue volume; Cs. Th.: cortical thickness; Ma. Ar.: bone marrow area. The YD►YD samples show ~ 20% reduced cortical bone relative to wt ► wt samples, as expected (Fig. 1 A); wt ► YD or YD► wt BM transplant does not change the phenotype of the recipient. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: p = 0.0003; **: p = 0.0021; ‡: p = 0.0038. **B.** MicroCT 3D reconstruction (upper panels) and quantitative measurements (lower panels) of trabecular bone of the mice described in A. The YD►YD samples show 35-40% increase in trabecular bone relative to wt ► wt samples, as expected (Fig. 1 B); Mmp14wt/wt BM transplant lowers the amount of trabecular bone in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice to a level similar to that of the wt►wt controls (dotted line). Conversely, BM transplant from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice does not transfer the phenotype to *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. BV/TV: bone volume normalized to total tissue volume; Tb. N. trabecular number / mm; Tb. Th.: trabecular thickness. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: p = 0.047; **: p = 0.0150; ‡: p = 0.0124; ¥: p = 0.0397; ¥: p = 0.0117.

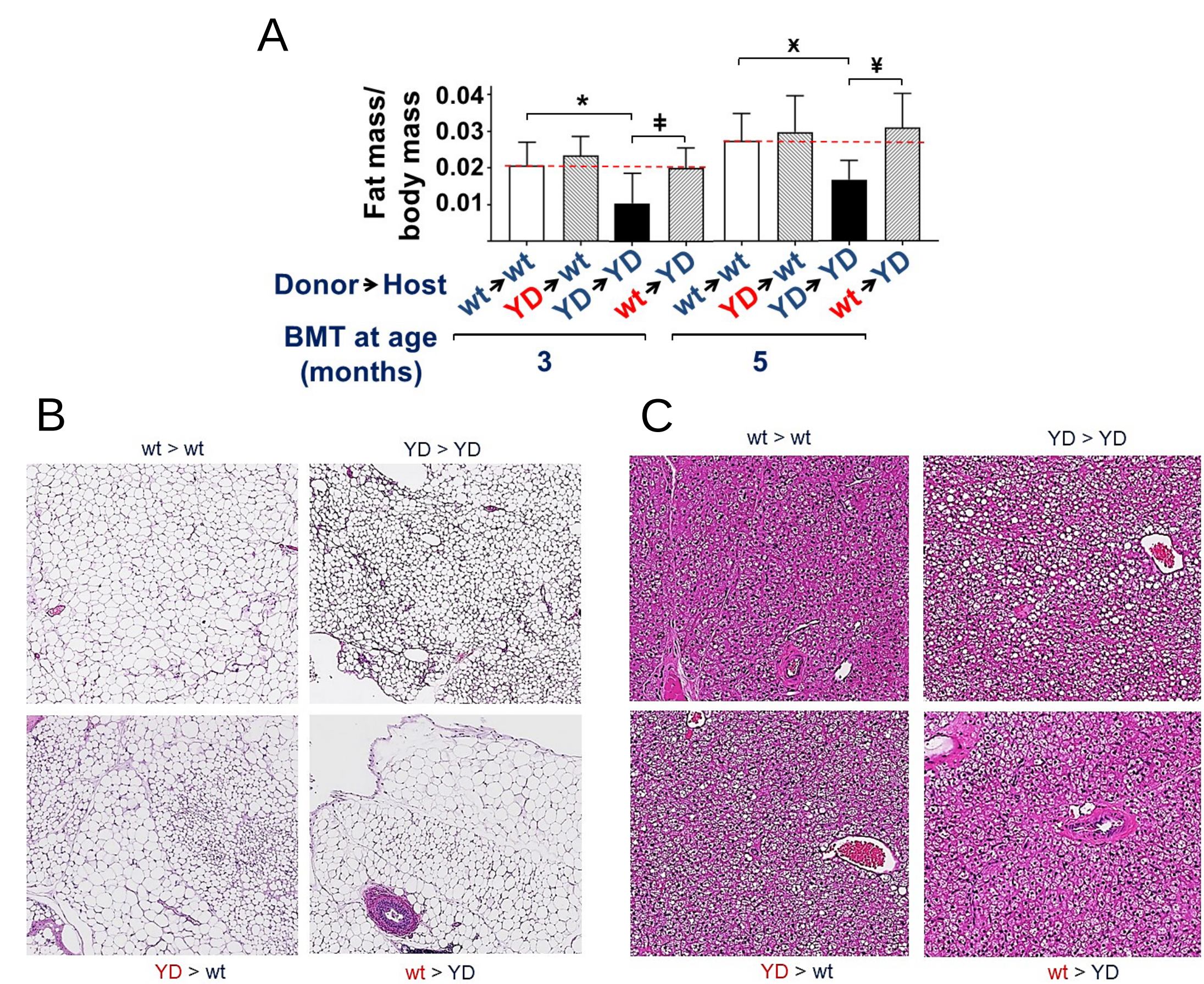

Figure 9. A. wt BM transplant rescues the adipose tissue phenotype of MT1-MMP Y573D mice. Weight of visceral fat normalized to total weight of the mice described in Fig. 8, transplanted at 3 months od age and analyzed 2 months later. The YD►YD samples show ~50% less fat than age-matched wt►wt controls, as expected (Fig. 4). *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ BM transplant increases the amount of adipose tissue in *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice to a level similar to that of the wt►wt controls (dotted line). Conversely, BM transplant from *Mmp14*$^{Y573D/Y573D}$ mice does not reduce the fat mass in *Mmp14*$^{wt/wt}$ mice. Mean ± s.d. are shown. *: p = 0.006; ‡: p = 0.008; Ⱥ: p = 0.003; ¥: p = 0.001. **B and C. WAT and BAT of BM-transplanted mice show a mixture of donor and recipient phenotypes.** Histological sections of periepididymal WAT (**A**) and infrascapular BAT (**B**) of the mice described in Fig. 8. H&E staining; original magnification: A, 10X; B, 20X. The YD►YD samples show hypotrophic white adipocytes (A) and hypertrophic brown adipocytes, as expected (Fig. 5 B and C); wt ► YD or YD► wt BM transplant results in a mixture of normal and hypotrophic white adipocytes (A), and in recipient mice acquiring the BAT phenotype of the donors.