

Translational Studies in Heart Failure

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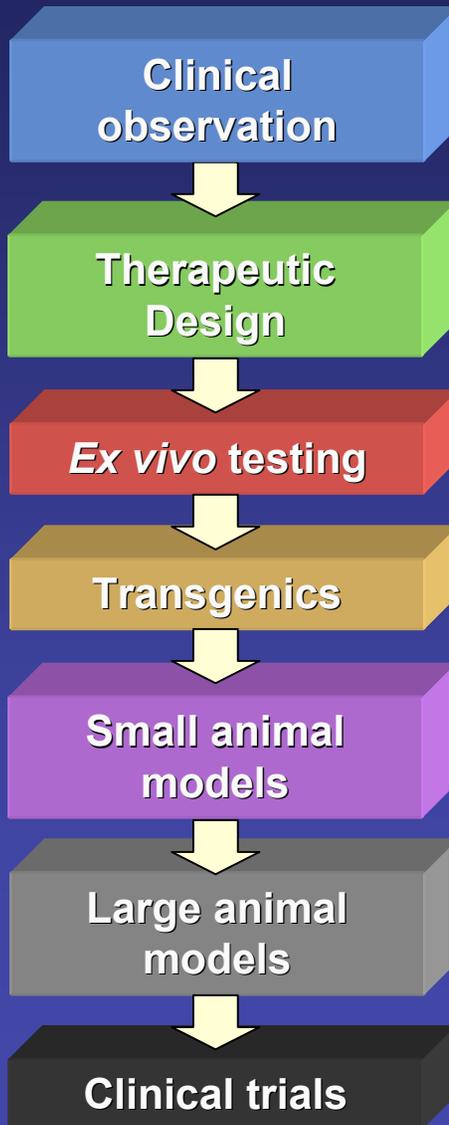
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TRANSLATIONAL
MEDICINE

George Zallie and Family Laboratory for Cardiovascular Gene Therapy

Effective Model of Translational Research



Non-Effective Translational Research Model



Heart Failure (HF) Statistics

- **Epidemic Proportions**

>400,000 new cases per year in U.S. (5 million total)

- **Death-rate still Increasing**

CAD down 49% - CHF up 64% in last 20 years

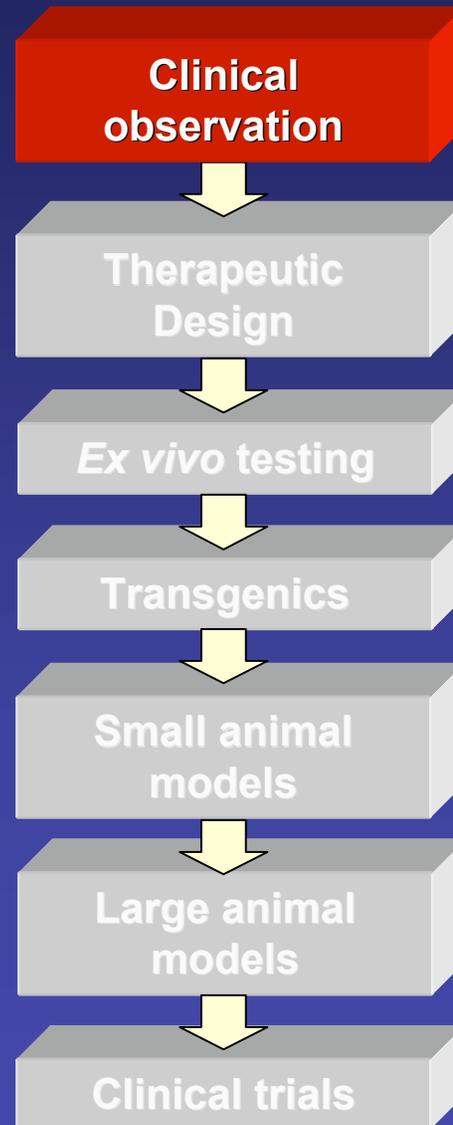
- **Morbidity and Costs also High**

#1 cause of all hospitalizations – >\$300 Billion per year

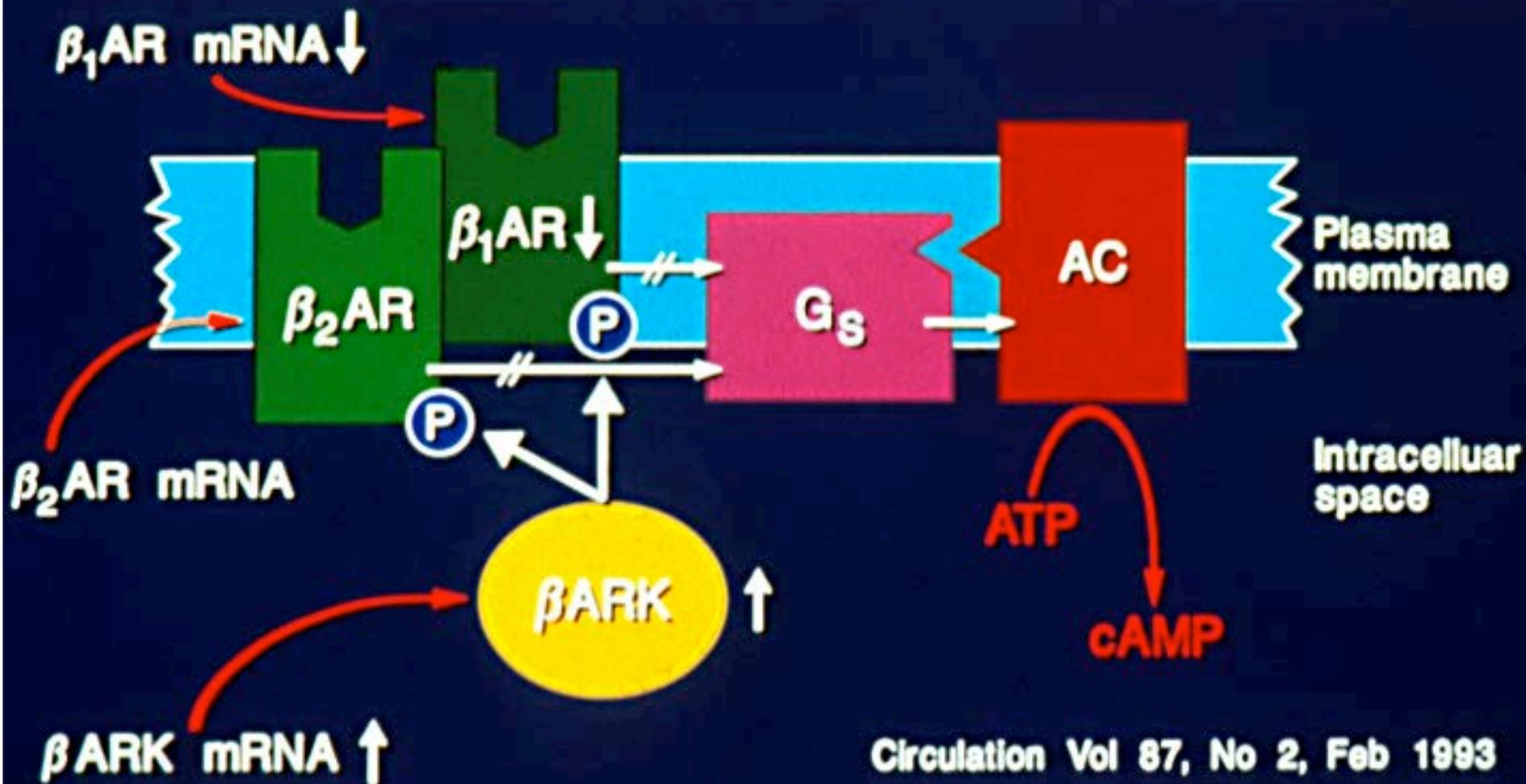
- **Therapies not Ideal**

Improvements but no truly effective therapy

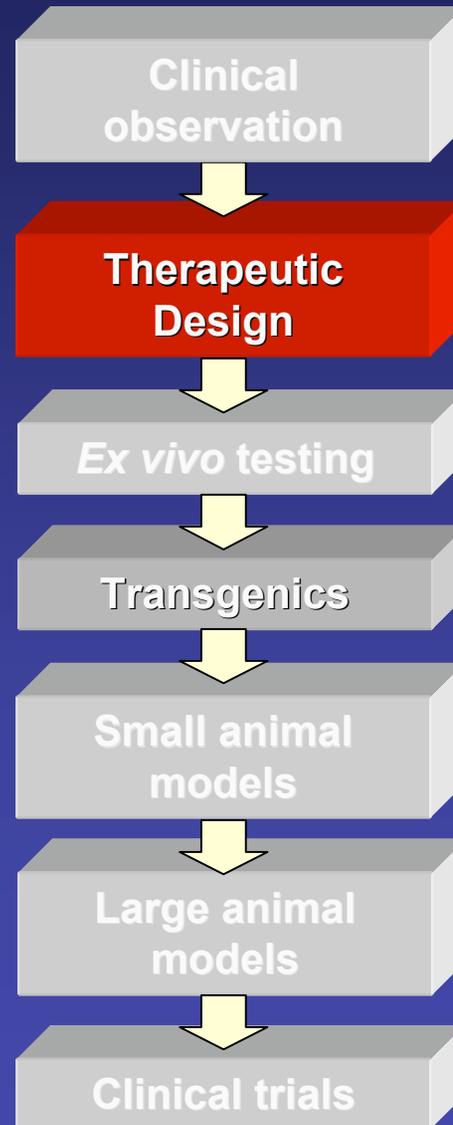
Translational Research



β -Adrenergic Receptor System in Heart Failure



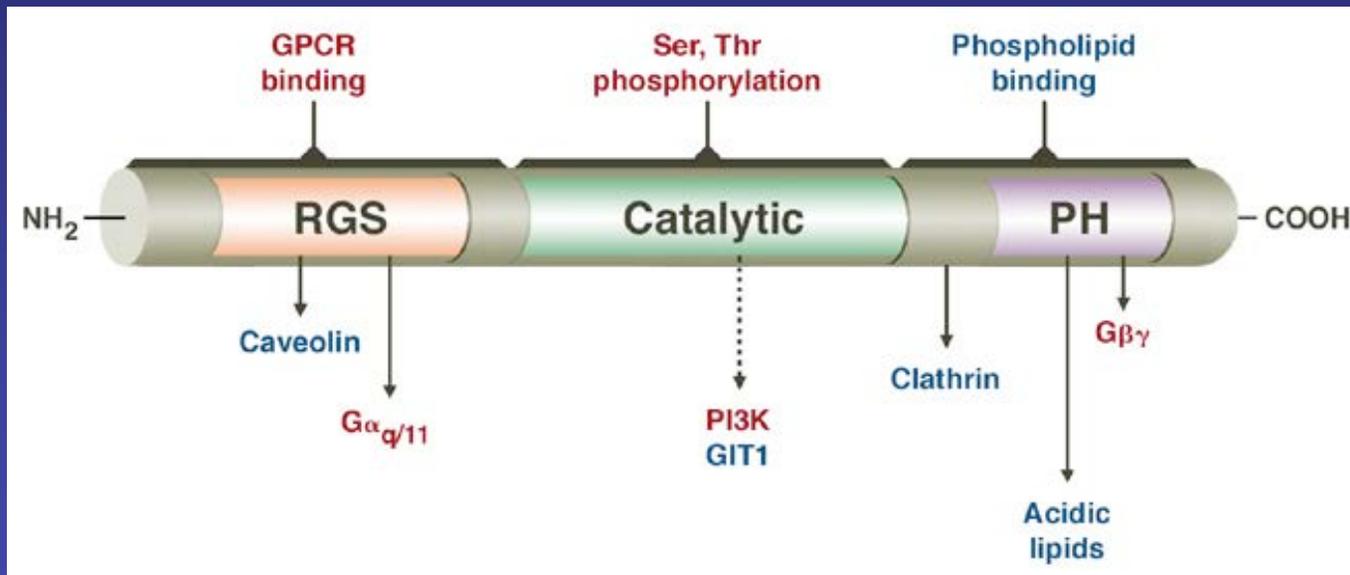
Translational Research



The G Protein-Coupled Receptor Kinases (GRKs)

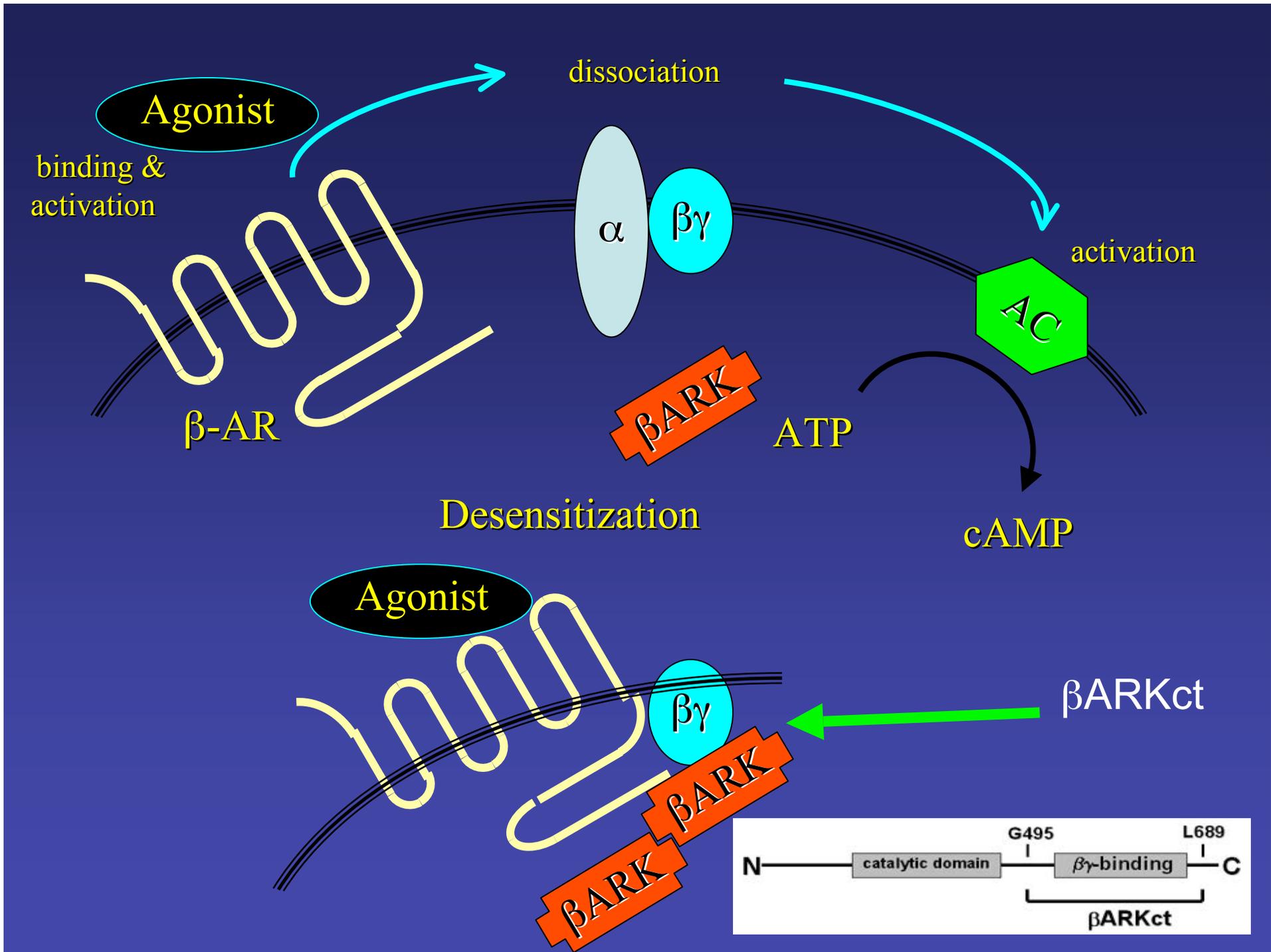
Serine/ Threonine Kinases

3 classes: GRK1 (Rhodopsin Kinase), GRK7
GRK2 (β ARK1), GRK3 (β ARK2)
GRK4, GRK5, GRK6

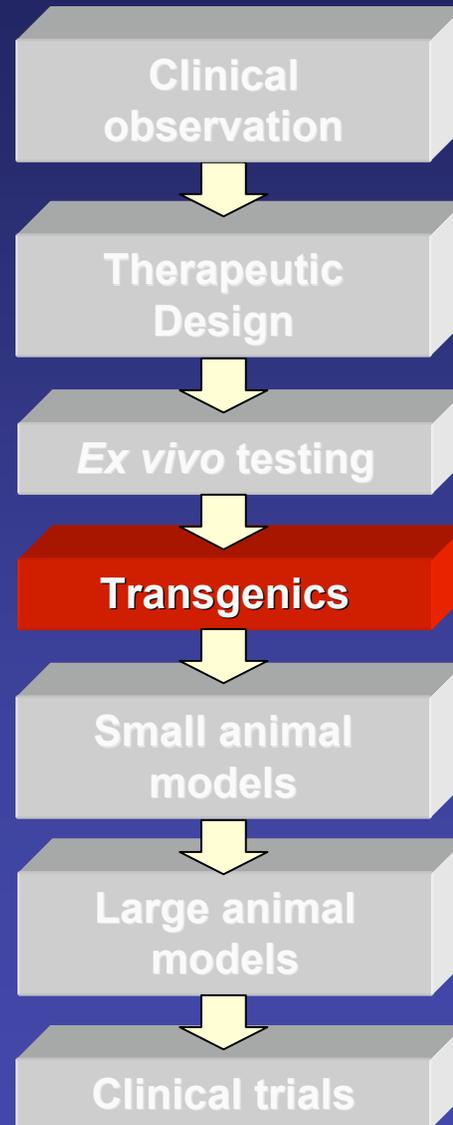


Additional Interacting Partners:

Tubulin, Actin, α -actinin



Translational Research



dP/dtmax Combined

promoter

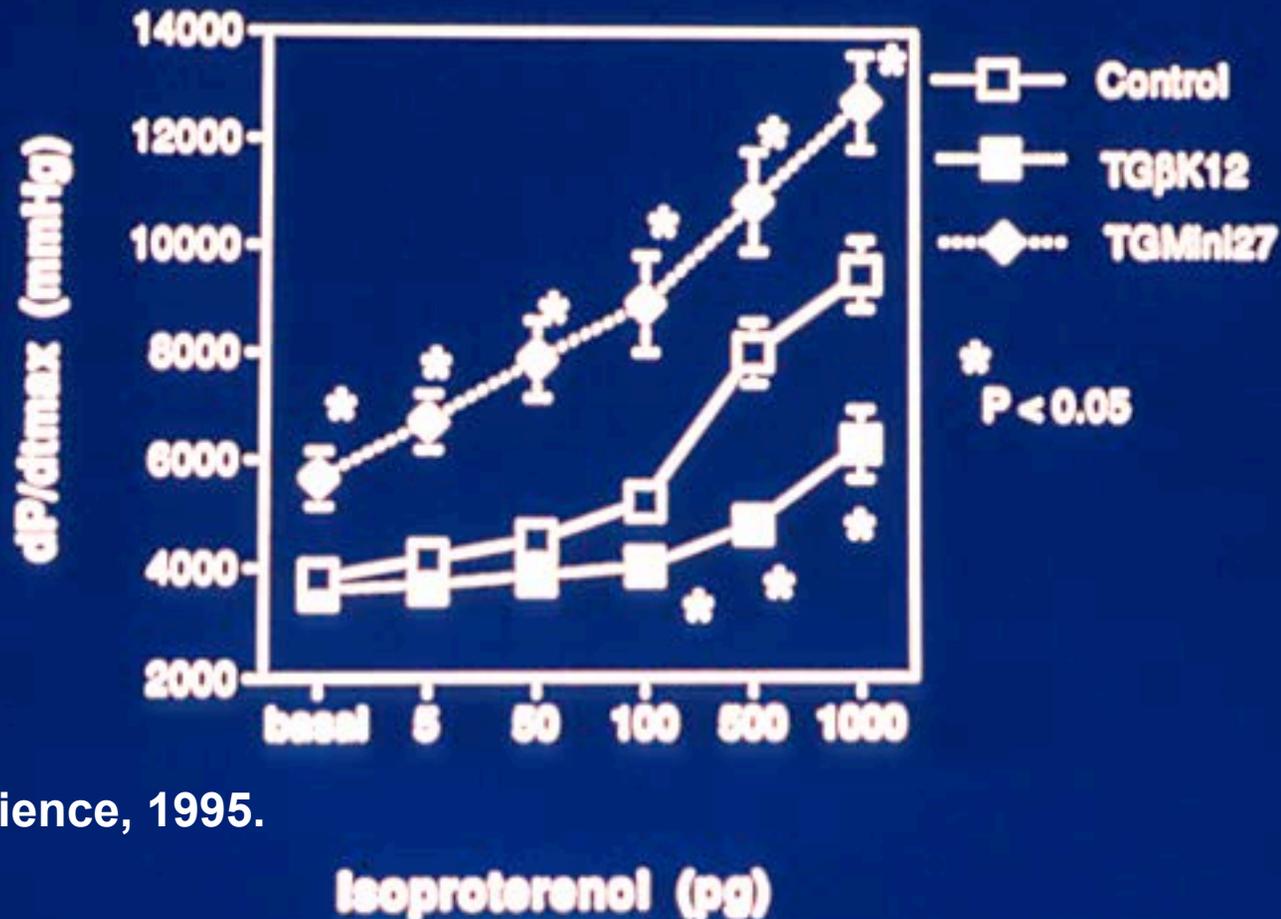
coding region

intron -polyA +

α MHC

β ARK1 or β ARKct

SV40

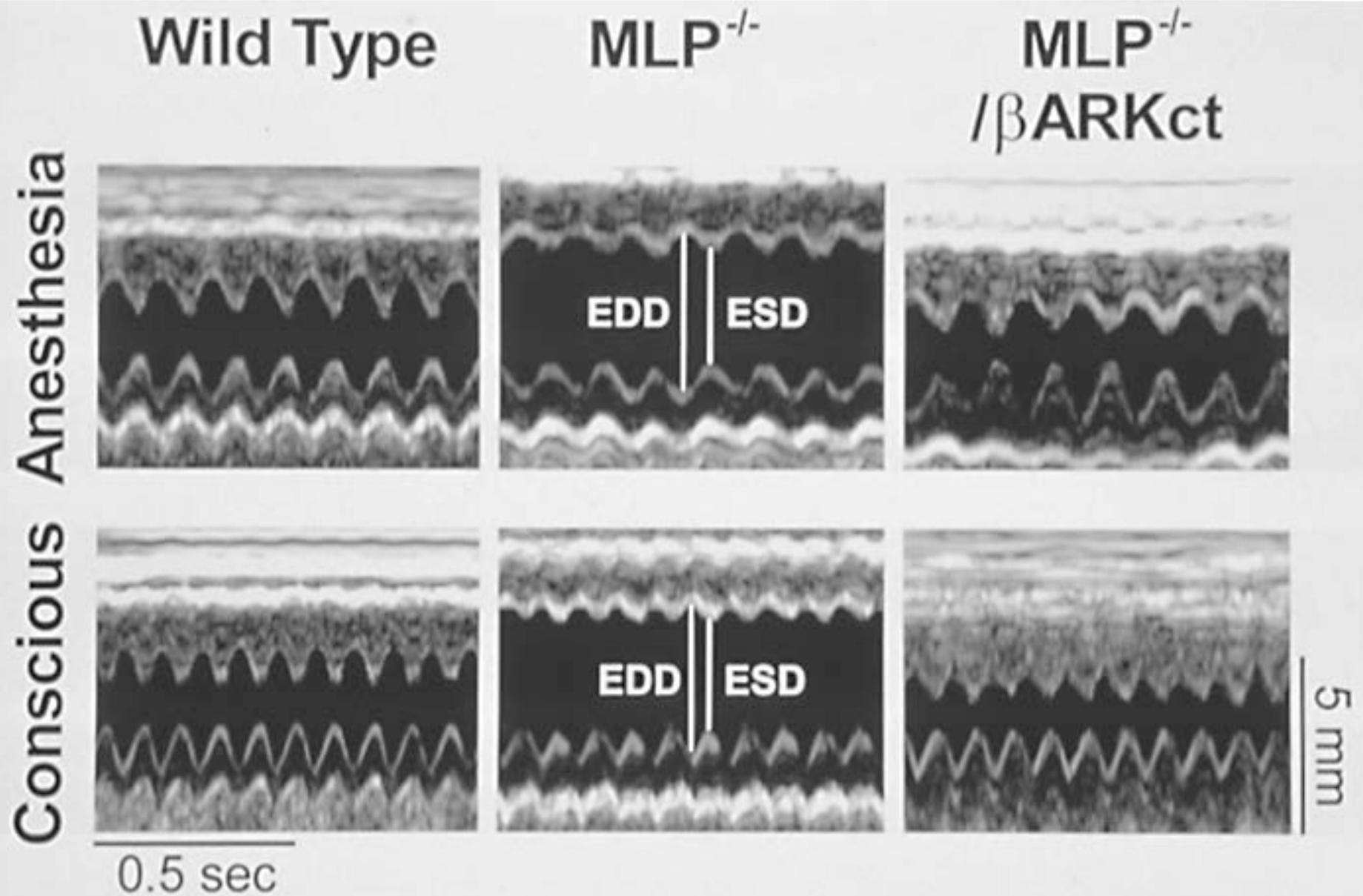


Koch et al., Science, 1995.

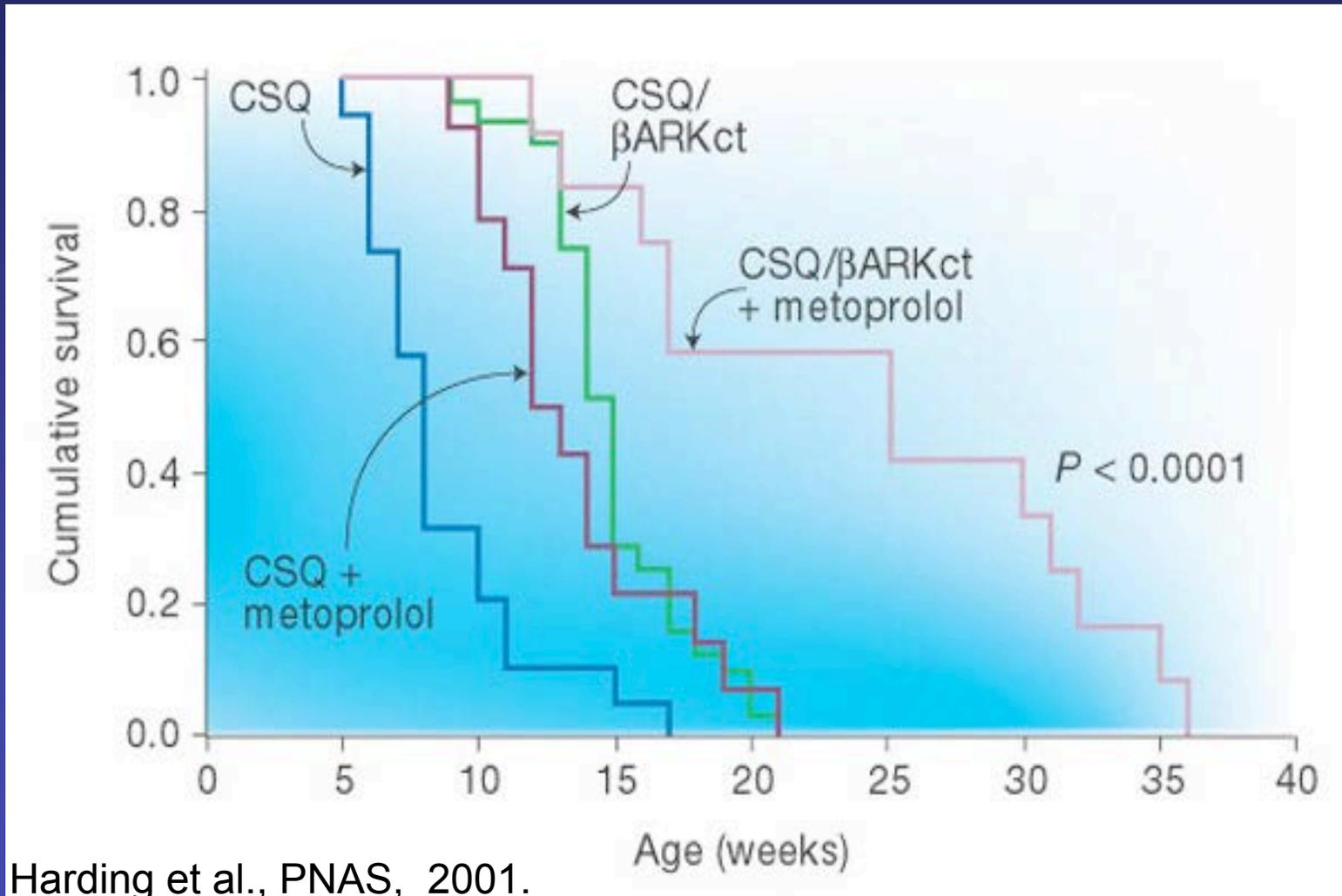
β ARKct rescues several different murine models of HF

| Murine model | Result of β ARKct cross | Reference |
|---|--|-----------|
| <i>MLP</i> ^{-/-} Knockout | Complete functional rescue with restored β AR responsiveness | 1 |
| Transgenic Cardiac CSQ Overexpression | Rescue of cardiac function with smaller cardiac dimension and also improved survival | 2 |
| Transgenic Cardiac Expression of a Mutant Myosin Heavy Chain (HCM) | Rescue of function, prevention of hypertrophy and dimensions and improved exercise tolerance | 3 |
| Transgenic Cardiac Overexpression of MCP-1 | Hypertrophy prevented | 4 |
| Transgenic Cardiac Overexpression of dominant-Negative mutant of CREB (CREB _{A133}) | Only β AR signaling improved with no functional or mortality rescue | 5 |

1. Rockman et al. 1998 PNAS 95:7000-7005.
2. Harding et al. 2001 PNAS 98:5809-5814.
3. Freeman et al. 2001 J Clin Invest 107:967-974.
4. Khouri et al. 2002 J Amer Coll_Cardiol 39:1-164.
5. Eckhart et al. 2002 J Mol Cell Cardiol 34:669-677.

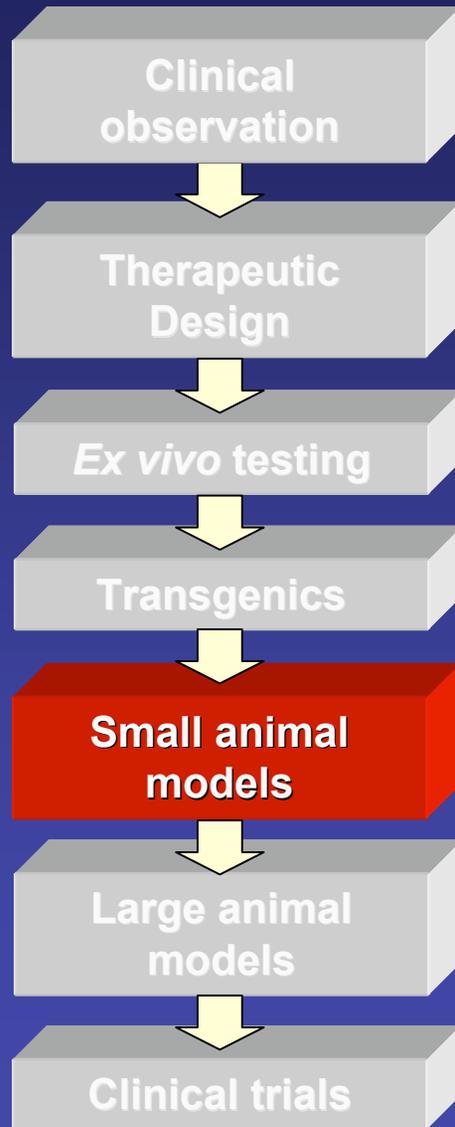


β ARKct Rescue of Survival in A Transgenic Mouse Model of HF

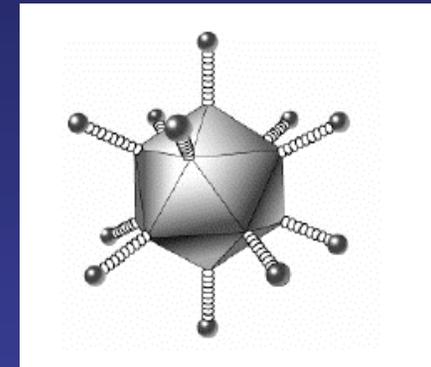


Harding et al., PNAS, 2001.

Translational Research Model



FROM MOUSE to MAN

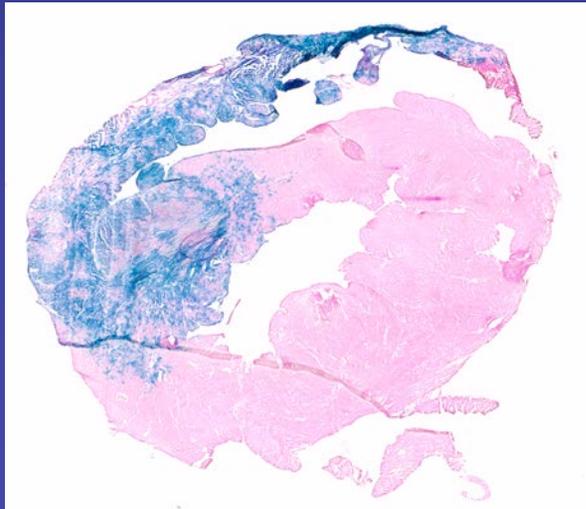


- The β ARKct transgene was cloned into replication-deficient adenoviral vectors
- Attempt intracoronary gene transfer to the hearts of larger animal models

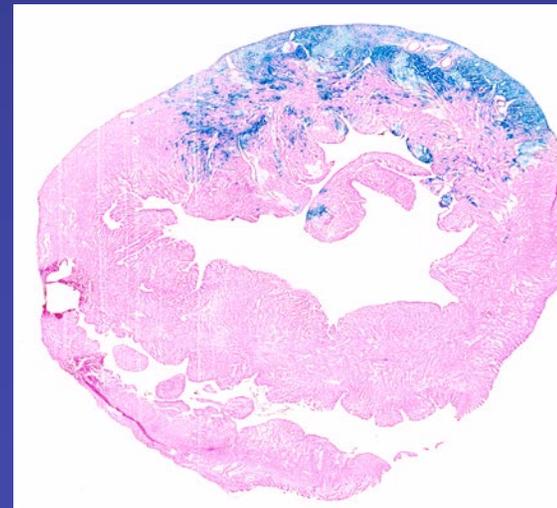
Intracoronary Adenoviral-mediated Myocardial Delivery

Sub-selective coronary artery catheterization

Shah et al. Circulation 101:408-414, 2000.



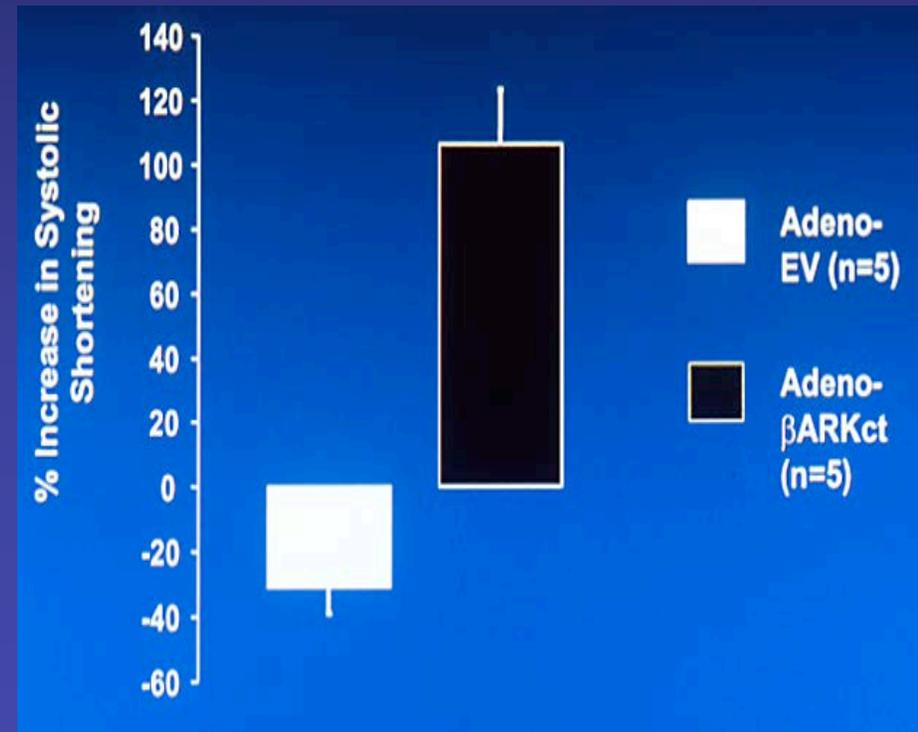
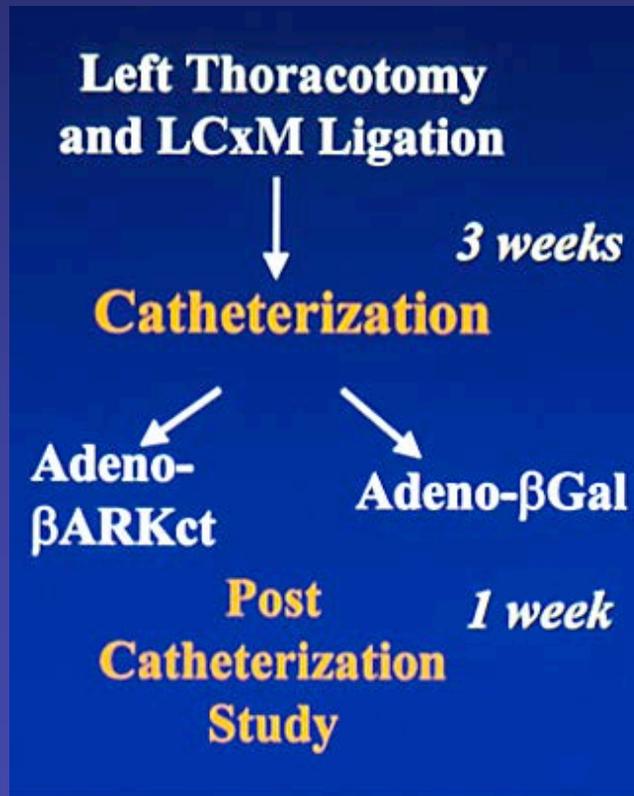
RCA



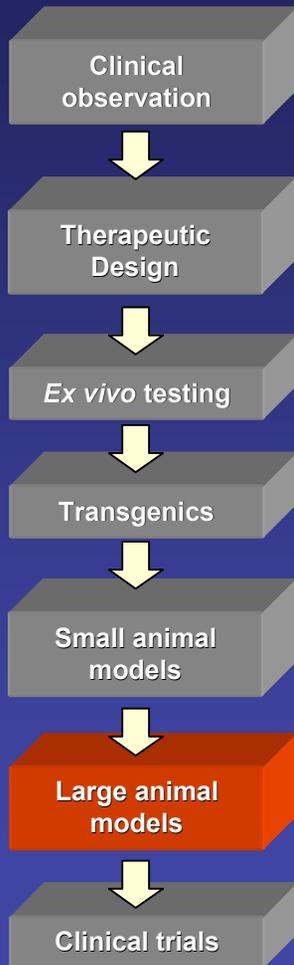
LCx

Sub-selective catheter-mediated delivery of β ARKct: Chronic HF model

Shah et al. *Circulation* 2001;103:1311-1316



Large Animal Gene Therapy



- Cardiopulmonary bypass with RA cannulation
- Cardioplegic arrest (30 min) → gene delivery
- Global transgene expression at 7 days

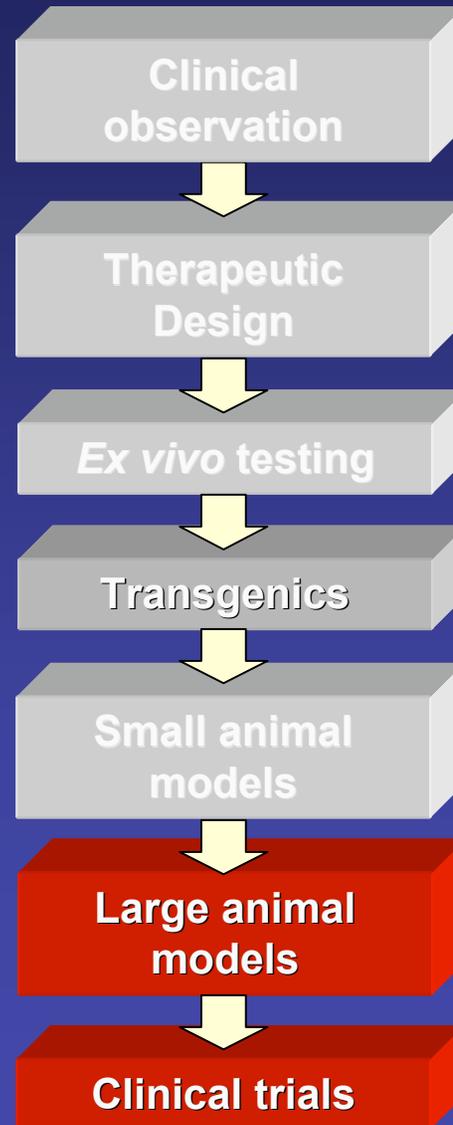


Ant LV Lat LV Post LV Ant RV Post RV Ant Sept Post Sept Liver NL Liver (+)



← 36 kDA

Translational Research



Final Proof of Concept for the β ARKct

Will β ARKct be beneficial in failing human myocytes ?

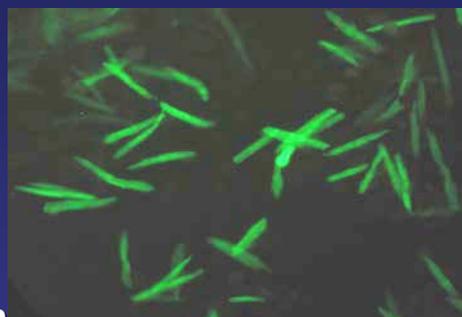
Heart arrested with 1L cardioplegia and explanted.

Coronary artery (LAD or graft) cannulated and perfused with collagenase.

Myocytes incubated on Matrigel[®]-coated plates.

Treated with Adenovirus and single cell contraction measured as well as β AR signaling.

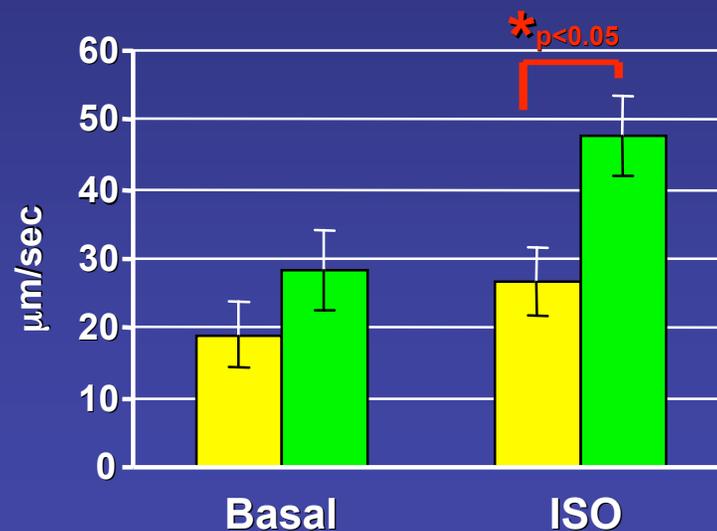
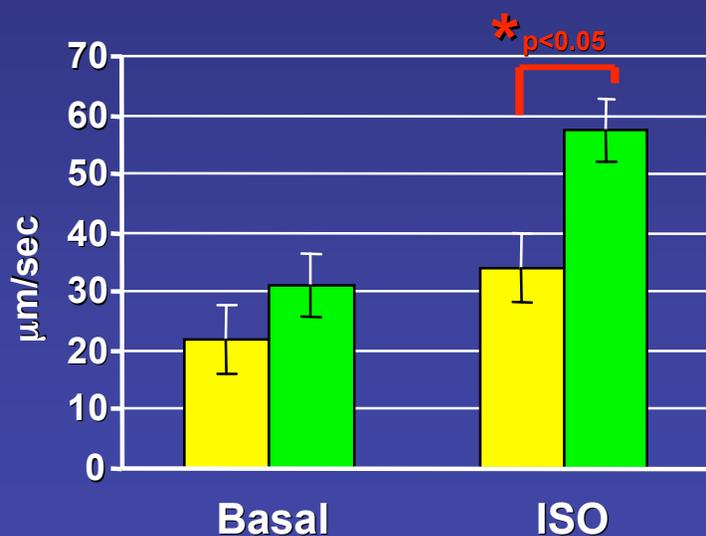
Restoration of Contractility and β AR Function by β ARKct in Failing Human Myocytes



Human myocytes infected with Adeno-GFP/BARKct

dL/dT contraction

dL/dT relaxation



■ Failing
(n=5 patients;
10 cells/condition)

■ Failing+BARKct
(n=5 patients;
10 cells/condition)

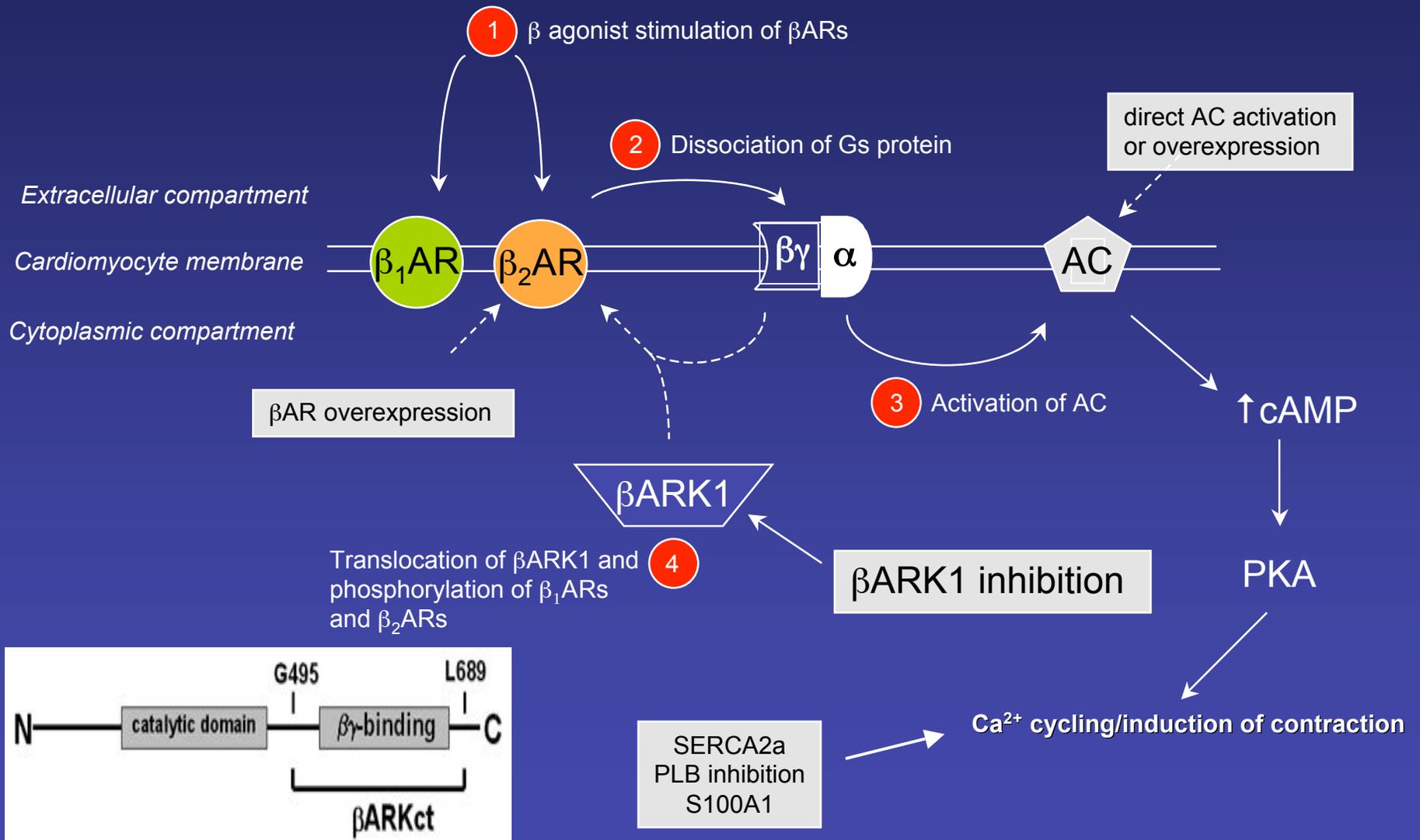
Conclusions

Inhibition of GRK2 (β ARK1) represents a potential new drug class, targeting β AR and other GPCR systems from “the inside out”

Molecular Normalization or “Molecular Remodeling” of the β AR System via GRK Inhibition is Beneficial in Heart Failure and a Novel Therapeutic Strategy. Synergistic with current HF therapy with β AR antagonists.

Gene Therapy with β ARKct will be first but also a definite need for small molecule.

Potential Targets for Heart Failure Gene Therapy



Hurdles to Human Application

- Target validation present for β ARKct as well as other targets (S100A1, SERCA, Adenylyl Cyclase)
- Choice of vector
 - Advanced Adenovirus vs. AAV (or Lentivirus?)
- Route of vector administration
 - Invasive vs. non-invasive (CPB, coronary cath. or intra-ventricular)
- Choice of patient population
 - End-stage, +/- LVAD ? Or Class III/IV, post CPB dysfunction

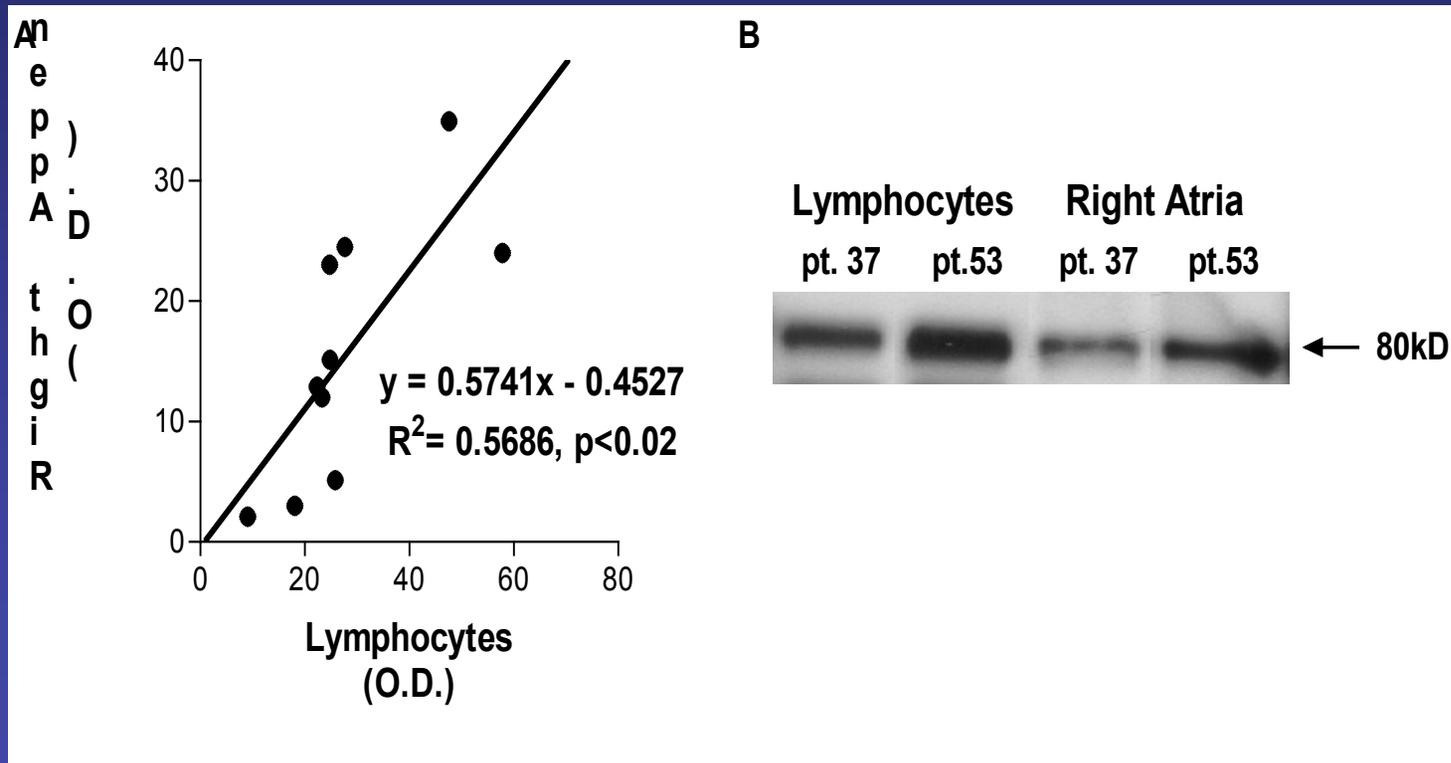
GRK2 as a Novel Biomarker for Heart Failure

Another Translational Approach
– Clinical Research

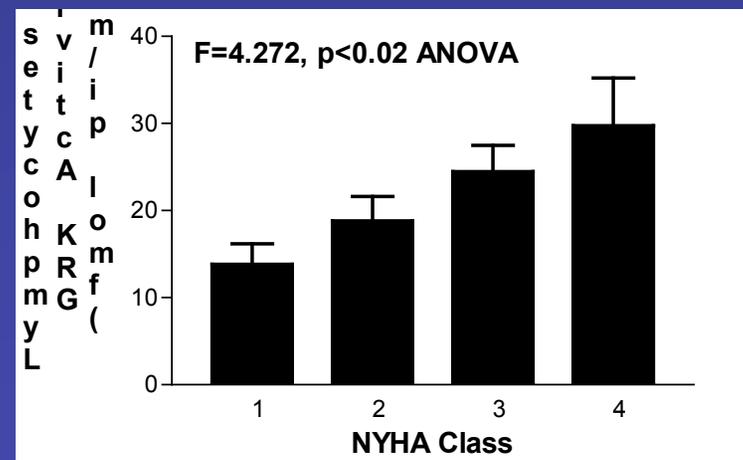
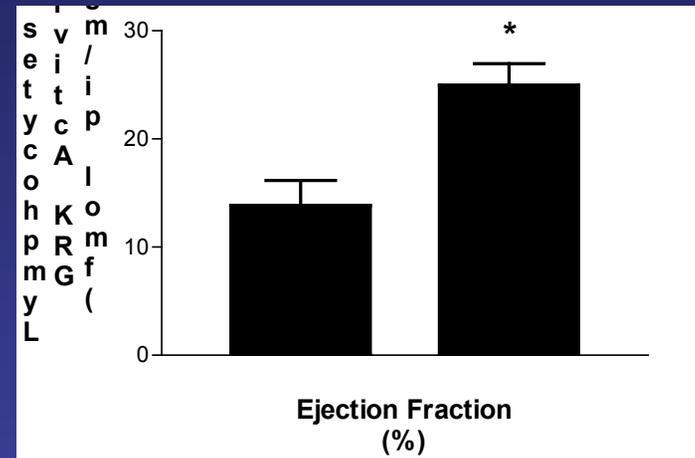
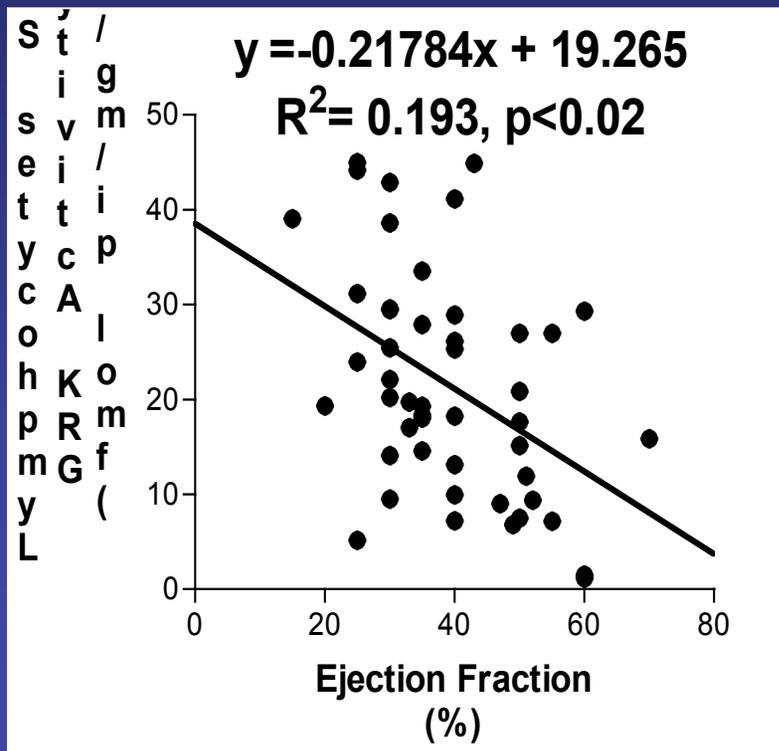
Can GRK2 be a Biomarker for Human HF?

- A biomarker for heart failure is much needed
- More therapeutic tools are needed for the treatment of this condition
- Evidence available in animals indicating this molecule as a key player in experimental HF where its levels are regulated by the activation of the sympathetic nervous system
- To be exported in human settings we need confirmation that in HHF
 - 1) GRK2 is pathophysiologically relevant
 - 2) is dysregulated during the disease
 - 3) is GRK2 important for prognosis in HHF
 - 4) its reduction can be beneficial
- To answer these and more questions we need a way to monitor cardiac GRK2 repeatedly over the time

Cardiac GRK2 Tracks with Levels Found in White Blood Cells



Lymphocyte GRK2 Negatively Associated with Cardiac Function



**If High GRK2 is Associated
with Worsened Function - is
GRK2 Lowered With
Treatment ?**

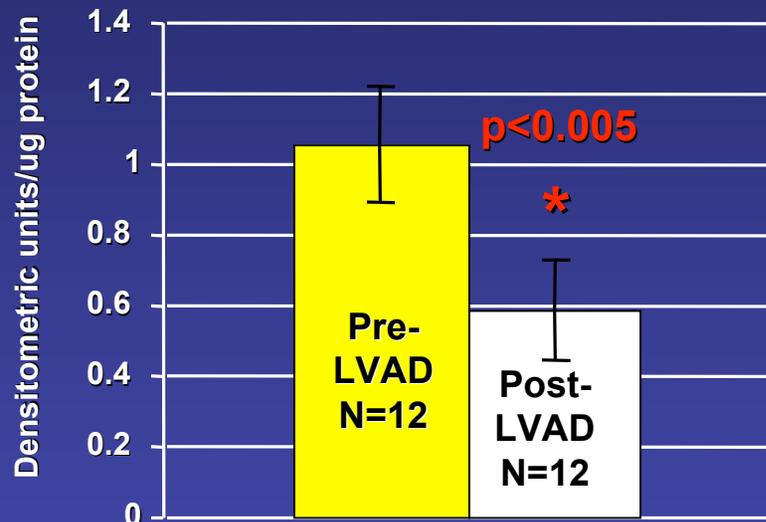
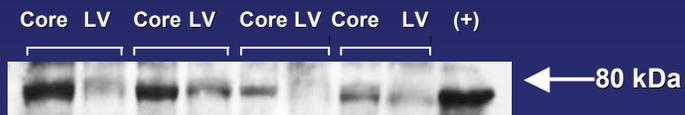
**Is GRK2 Involved in Reverse Remodeling
Associated with LVAD Treatment ?**

GRKs and LVAD Support in Human Heart Failure

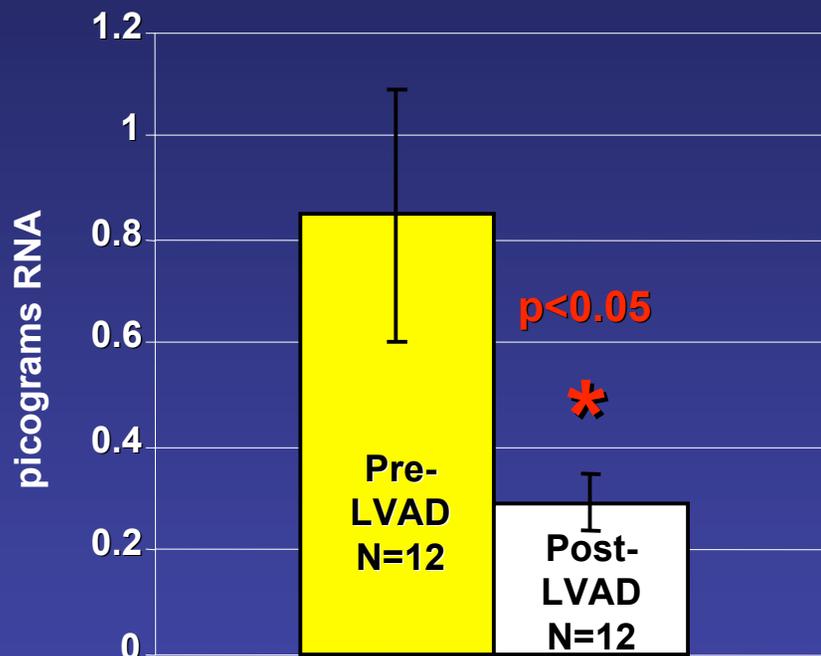
- ~3000 cardiac transplants performed per year, LVADs are commonly used as a “bridge to cardiac transplant”.
- LV unloading by LVAD support leads toward normalization of myocardial structure and function (“reverse remodeling”) including restoration of β AR responsiveness.
- Long-term LVAD support leads to enhanced survival in patients not eligible for transplant compared to optimized medical treatment (REMATCH Trial, Rose, et al, *NEJM*, 2001) ...however, 1-year mortality ~50%.
- **Will LVAD support in HF induce significant changes in myocardial GRK2 expression and GRK activity to support improved β AR responsiveness as a positive component to reverse remodeling ?**

GRK2 Levels After Mechanical Unloading in the Failing Human Heart

Myocardial β ARK1 protein



Myocardial β ARK1 mRNA



Z.C.
Pre

Z.C.
Post

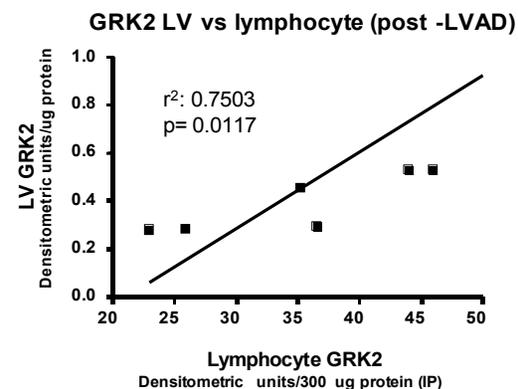
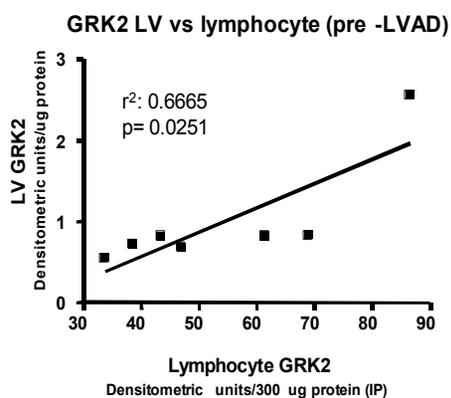
I.B.
Pre

I.B.
Post

(+)



Cardiac (LV) GRK2 Tracks with Levels Found in White Blood Cells



Summarizing GRK2 (β ARK1) and GRK Activity as a Novel Biomarker in HF

- Alterations in GRK2 expression and GRK activity seen in failing myocardium mirrored in lymphocytes and appears to be associated with severity of disease and decreased GRK2 associated with cardiac functional improvement.
- Potential for GRK2 levels and GRK activity in lymphocytes to be used as a biomarker in HF (surrogate marker for response to therapy currently being tested).

Active Clinical Studies at Jefferson

Does Lymphocyte GRK2 Represent a Novel Biomarker for HF

Measurement of lymphocyte GRK2 in acutely decompensated (hospitalized) HF patients and comparison to BNP for acute volume reduction.

Measurement of lymphocyte GRK2 and BNP in newly diagnosed HF patients. Temporal assessment after β -blocker therapy. Correlation with treatment response.

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- Support

NIH/NHLBI
Genzyme



– Koch Lab

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