XIV Convegno Nazionale INBB "Ricerca e Innovazione per Ambiente, Salute ed Alimentazione" Dedicato alla memoria del Prof. Gustavo Mita Roma 18.11.2022

Cardiogenesi diretta: nuove strategie molecolari per la rigenerazione del cuore

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The need for cardiac regenerative strategies

Myocardial infarction along with the consequent heart failure is a leading cause of death worldwide.

Myocardial infarction

LCA

RCA

Death and loss of cardiomyocytes
Formation of scar tissue

Inability of the heart to function properly, heart failure and death THE ADULT MAMMALIAN HEART IS UNABLE TO REGENERATE FOR TWO MAJOR REASONS:

- the absence of biologically important endogenous cardiac stem cell populations
- the very low proliferative rate of adult mammalian cardiomyocytes

The development of cardiac regenerative strategies is an urgent clinical need, which could help million of heart failure patients worldwide

Spontaneous heart regeneration in zebrafish via proliferation of endogenous cardiomyocytes





however it seems restricted in the early post-natal period

A low rate of cardiomyocyte renewal exists even in adult mammals



Evidence for Cardiomyocyte Renewal in Humans



Olaf Bergmann,¹* Ratan D. Bhardwaj,¹* Samuel Bernard,² Sofia Zdunek,¹ Fanie Barnabé-Heider,¹ Stuart Walsh,³ Joel Zupicich,¹ Kanar Alkass,⁴ Bruce A. Buchholz,⁵ Henrik Druid,⁴ Stefan Jovinge,^{3,6} Jonas Frisén¹†

Science, 2009

Most mammalian cardiomyocytes exit from the cell cycle during the early postnatal development



reviewed in Bongiovanni ... & D'Uva, Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2021

Direct stimulation of cardiomyocyte dedifferentiation and proliferation as a novel approach for cardiac regeneration







Several adaptations from intrauterine to extrauterine life starting at birth and continuing in the immediate neonatal period are known to induce cardiomyocyte maturation, cell cycle exit and hypertrophic growth, concurring to the loss of the mammalian cardiac regenerative ability.

Do hormones and growth factors play a role in this transition?

Reactivation of the co-receptor Erbb2 promotes cardiomyocyte proliferation and heart regeneration



1. Induction of ERBB2 signaling induces **cell** division of mononucleated and binucleated post-mitotic cardiomyocytes





8

6

4

2

ctrl

2. Transient induction of ERBB2 signaling cardiomyocytes in after shortly myocardial

cardiac regeneration

infarction

sufficient

in adult

to

cardiomyocyte proliferation and

mice is

promote

h ctrl adult caErbb2 p=2e-4 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 Scar volume (mm³) 8 P98 ctrl—MI at P42 6 4 2 P98 adult transient caErbb2—MI at P42 P56 Heart base Apex Ki67 cTnT nuclei



Novel regulators of cardiomyocyte regenerative plasticity

Cardiac growth factors (in particular BMP7)



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Chiara Bongiovanni

Hormones (glucocorticoids)





Nicola Pianca

Francesca Sacchi

Novel regulators of cardiomyocyte regenerative plasticity

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Hormones (glucocorticoids)



Francesca Sacchi

Active glucocorticoids (GCs) rise dramatically shortly before birth to promote the maturation of the lungs and other organs



Endogenous glucocorticoids restrain the proliferative ability of neonatal cardiomyocytes



Endogenous glucocorticoids selectively reduces cardiomyocyte cell division rather than cell binucleation

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Synthetic glucocorticoids reduces the proliferation of neonatal cardiomyocytes

in collaboration with Prof. Giacca lab (King's College, UK)



Endogenous glucocorticoids reduces the proliferation of neonatal cardiomyocytes via activation of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR)



GR abundance transiently in cardiomyocytes increase during the early postnatal period



Glucocorticoids/GR axis concurs to postnatal cardiomyocyte cell cycle exit



In vivo cardiomyocyte specific Knock-out model for Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR-cKO)



Cardiomyocyte-specific GR deletion increases neonatal cardiomyocyte proliferation



Cardiomyocyte-specific GR deletion increases neonatal cardiomyocyte division





TMRE-labeled CMs

Cardiomyocyte-specific GR ablation reduces the hyperplastic-to-hypertrophic transition occurring during early postnatal cardiac development





GR promotes the maturation of myofibrils-mitochondria organization during the early postnatal development

in collaboration with Prof. Cenacchi lab (Bologna University, Italy)





P7 GR-cKO vs ctrl:

- high content of free cytoplasm
- irregular and misaligned pattern of myofibrils with loss of the major axis orientation and arrangement around isolated mitochondria



Ablation of GR increases the expression of genes involved in glycolysis while reducing the expression of those involved in fatty acid oxidation and mitochondrial respiration







Ablation of GR promotes cardiomyocyte proliferation by favoring glucose catabolism over fatty acid oxidation



GR-cKO CMs are less dependent on fatty acid oxidation (FAO) for their mitochondrial respiration.



Inhibition of glucose catabolism reduces the proliferation of GRcKO CMs while having no significant effect on the proliferation rate of control cardiomyocytes.

Ablation or pharmacological inhibition of **GR** enhances cardiac regenerative ability after myocardial infarction

1. MI in GR ablation model

in collaboration with Prof. Rizzi (La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)





2. transient GR inhibition (RU486) post-MI

in collaboration with Prof. Tzahor lab (Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel)





Take home messages



During the early postnatal development:

- GR expression levels increase in cardiomyocytes
- Glucocorticoids (GCs)/GR axis promotes cardiomyocytes cytoarchitectural and metabolic maturation, which results in cell cycle exit and loss of cardiac regenerative ability

In juvenile and adult stages:

GR-cKO or transient GR antagonization facilitates cardiomyocyte proliferation and promotes heart regeneration upon myocardial infarction in adult mice

Novel regulators of cardiomyocyte regenerative plasticity

Cardiac growth factors (in particular BMP7)

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Chiara Bongiovanni

Hormones (glucocorticoids)





Nicola Pianca

Francesca Sacchi

Project hypothesis



A declining production of specific growth factors contributes to cardiomyocyte cell cycle exit and consequent reduction of cardiac regenerative ability during the early postnatal mammalian development.



Identification of candidate cardiac regenerative growth factors

metanalyses of Haubner et al., 2012 Several growth factors declining in expression during the early postnatal period promote cell cycle progression of neonatal cardiomyocytes



Several growth factors declining in expression during the early postnatal period promote cell cycle progression of neonatal cardiomyocytes



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BMP7 robustly induces cardiomyocyte cell cycle re-entry and cell division





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BMPR1A/ACVR1 and ACVR2/BMPR2 receptors mediates BMP7-induced cardiomyocyte proliferation



BMP7 downstream canonical pathway



Nature Reviews | Cancer

BMP7 induces cardiomyocyte proliferation by activation of canonical SMAD5 signalling



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Non-canonical pathways take part in BMP7 mitogenic signal transduction





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BMP7 counteracts TGF-β1 signaling pathway and exerts antifibrotic effects



Administration of BMP7 for 2 weeks after myocardial infarction in rats has been shown to attenuate myocardial fibrosis by counteracting the TGF-β1 signalling pathway, leading to improved cardiac function and mice survival.

However, the potential effect of BMP7 administration in promoting the regeneration of adult mammalian cardiomyocytes after a cardiac injury was not evaluated

The administration of BMP7 triggers mammalian cardiomyocyte proliferation in adult mice following myocardial infarction

in collaboration with Prof. Tzahor lab (Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel)



In zebrafish, BMP signaling is activated during the spontaneous regeneration process



Nevertheless, the role of specific BMP ligands in injury-induced cardiomyocyte proliferation was not previously explored

Bmp7 loss-of-function reduces cardiomyocyte proliferation during zebrafish heart regeneration

Collaboration with Prof. Weidinger lab (University of Ulm)



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wild-type

Bmp7 gain-of-function increases cardiomyocyte proliferation during zebrafish heart regeneration

in collaboration with Prof. Weidinger lab (University of Ulm, Germany) and Prof. Heermann lab (University of Freiburg, Germany)



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Take home messages

- Several candidate growth factor declining in expression levels in the early postnatal development, including the proregenerative NRG1, IGF2, RANKL, IL6 as well as BMP7, can promote the proliferation of neonatal cardiomyocytes
- BMP7, a member of the bone morphogenic proteins, is a potent inducer of cardiomyocyte cell cycle re-entry and division
- Mechanistically, BMP7-induced pro-proliferative effects are mediated by type I BMP receptors BMPR1A and ACVR1 and type II BMP receptors ACVR2A and BMPR2. Analyses of the downstream signaling cascade unveiled the involvement of the canonical SMAD5 and non-canonical AKT and ERK signalling.
- Administration of BMP7 triggers cardiomyocyte regeneration after cardiac injury in adult mammals.

A decline in the production of specific growth factors, including NRG1, IGF2, RANKL, IL6 as well as the newly identified BMP7, contributes to cardiomyocyte cell cycle exit during postnatal mammalian development resulting in the reduction of the cardiac regenerative ability



 Endogenous Bmp7 promotes cardiomyocyte cell cycle activity during the naturally occurring cardiac regeneration process in the zebrafish model.

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