

Triiodothyronine as a novel therapeutic approach for repair/regeneration after myocardial infarction

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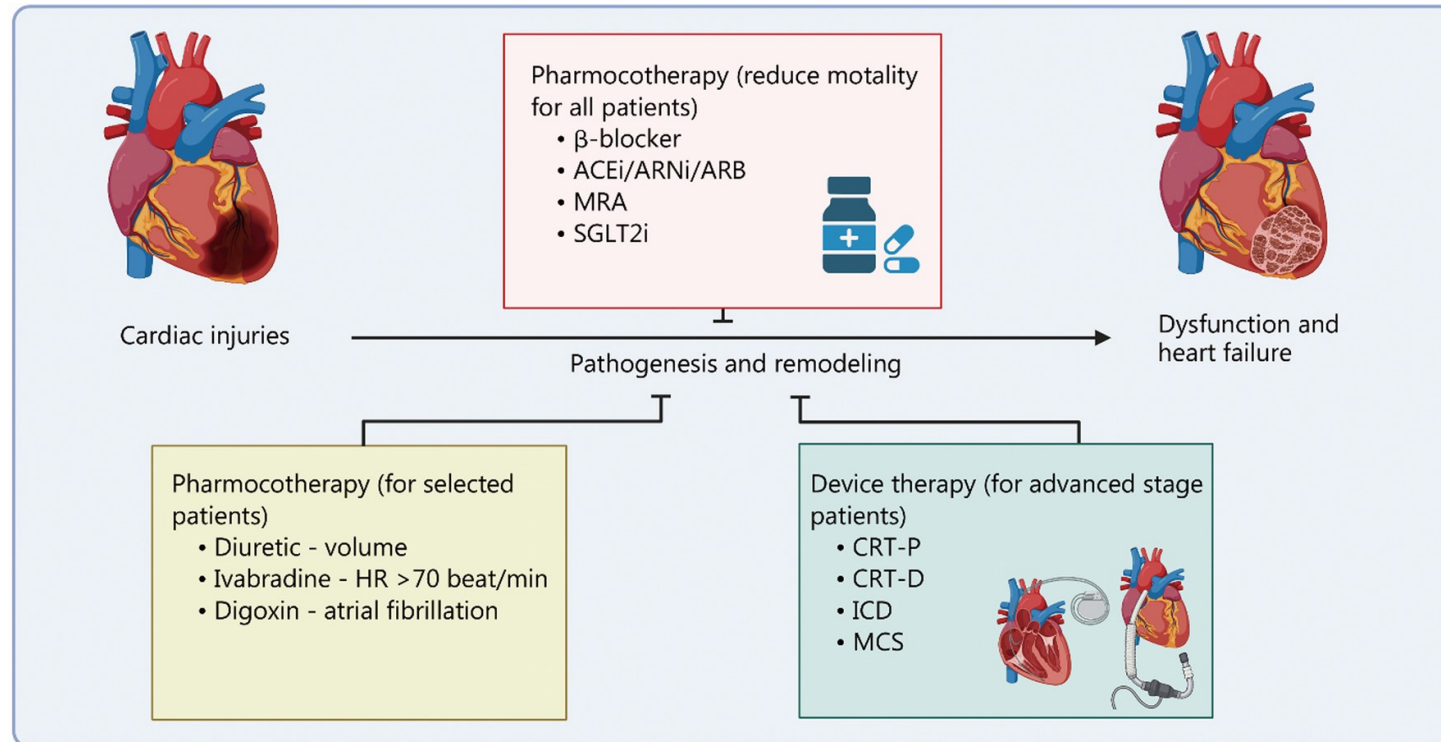
Faculty of Medicine, NKUA



Cardiac Regeneration: The holy grail of contemporary cardiology

At least 64 million people worldwide suffer from Heart Failure

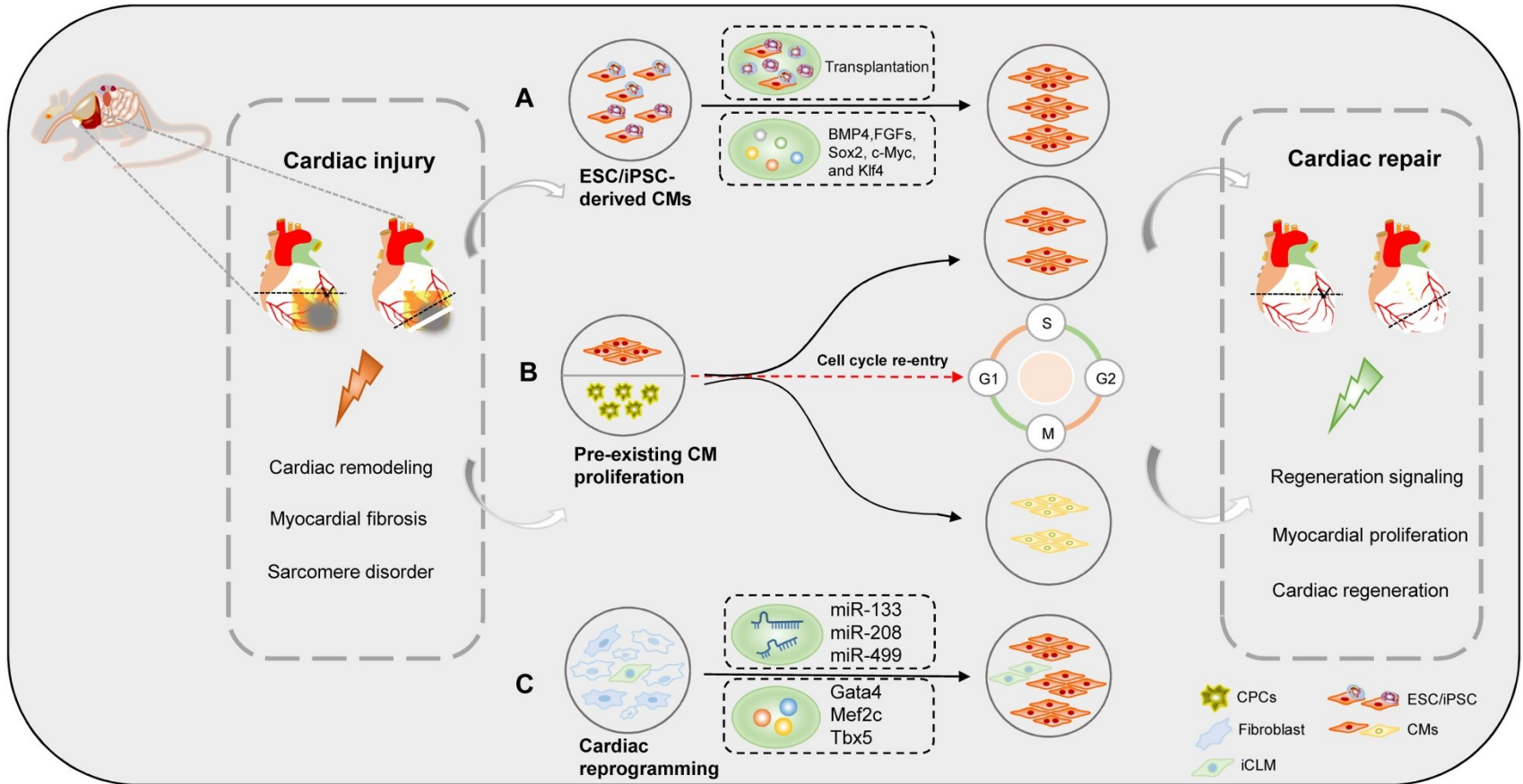
We have treatments, not cures.



Potential Cure = Regeneration to restore damaged heart tissue and function



Advances in Cardiac Regeneration

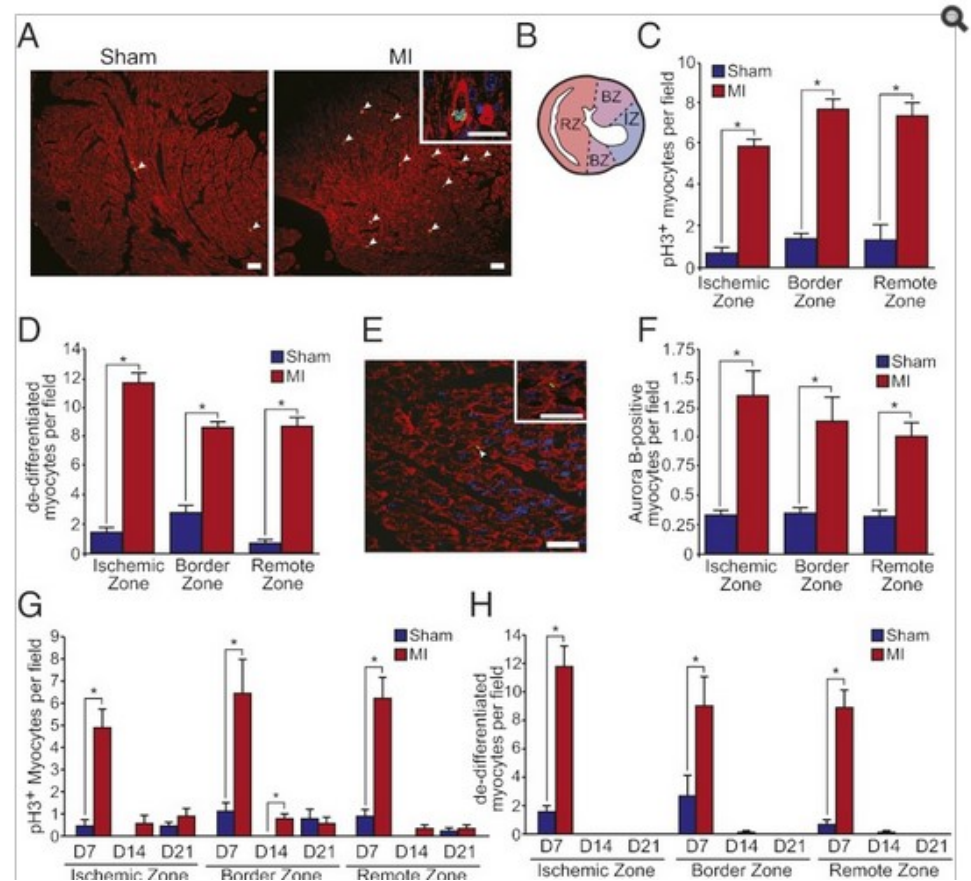
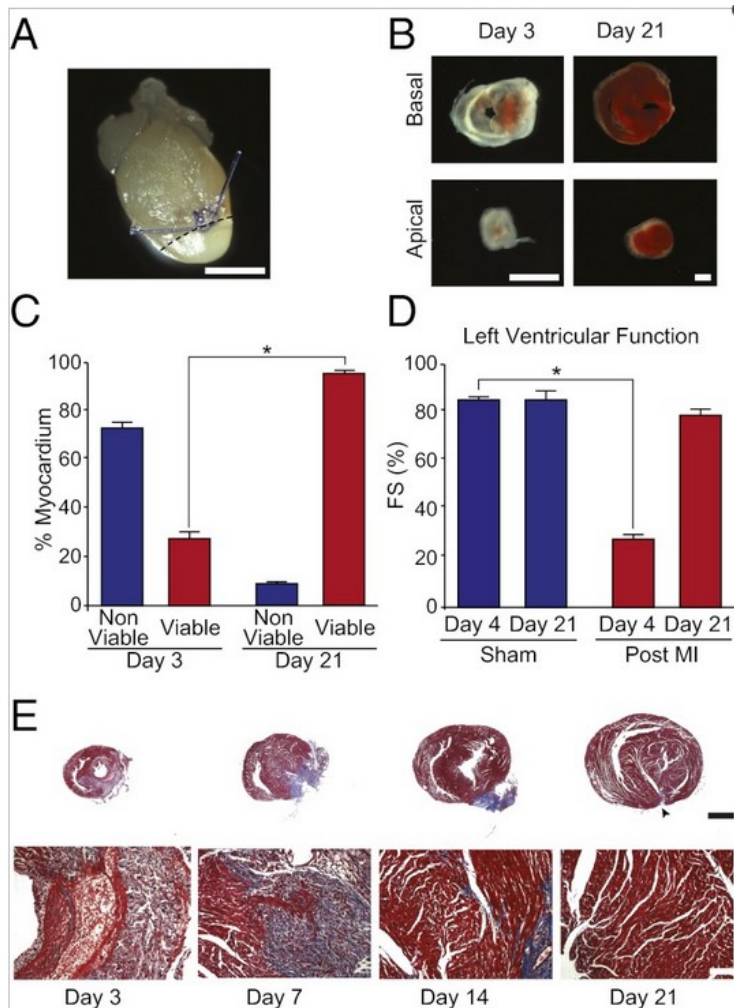


The discovery of endogenous cardiac regeneration



Endogenous Cardiac Regeneration in mammals

The example of neonatal mouse heart

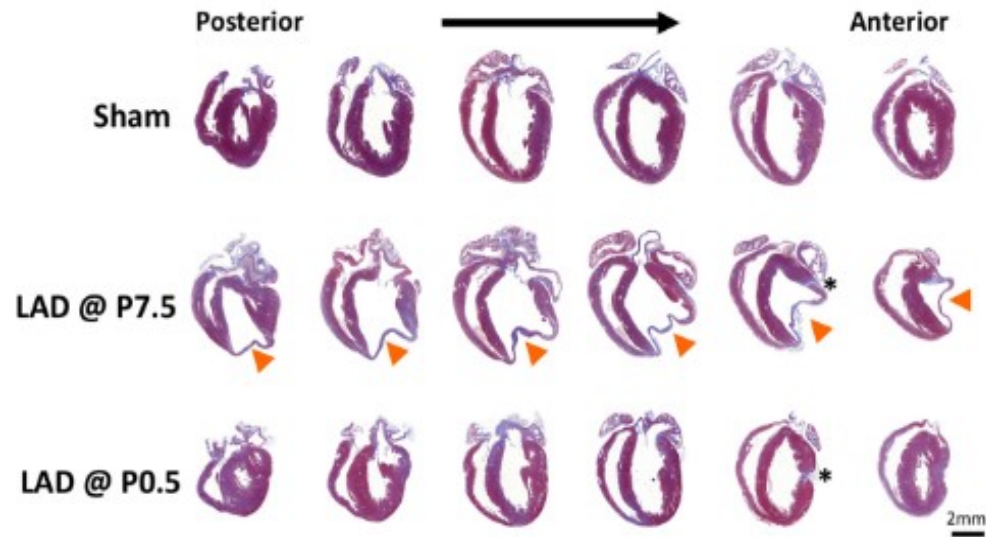
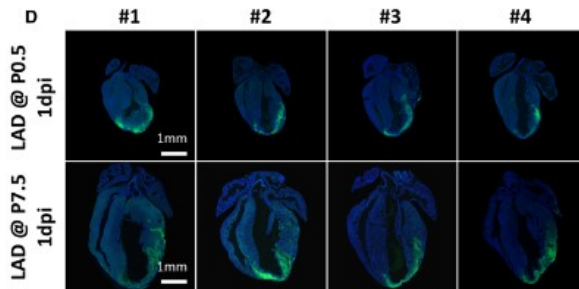
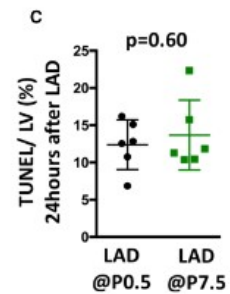
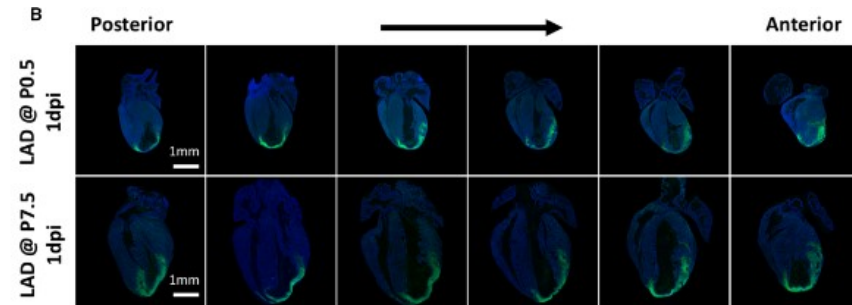


Within the first 7 days after birth



Endogenous Cardiac Regeneration in mammals

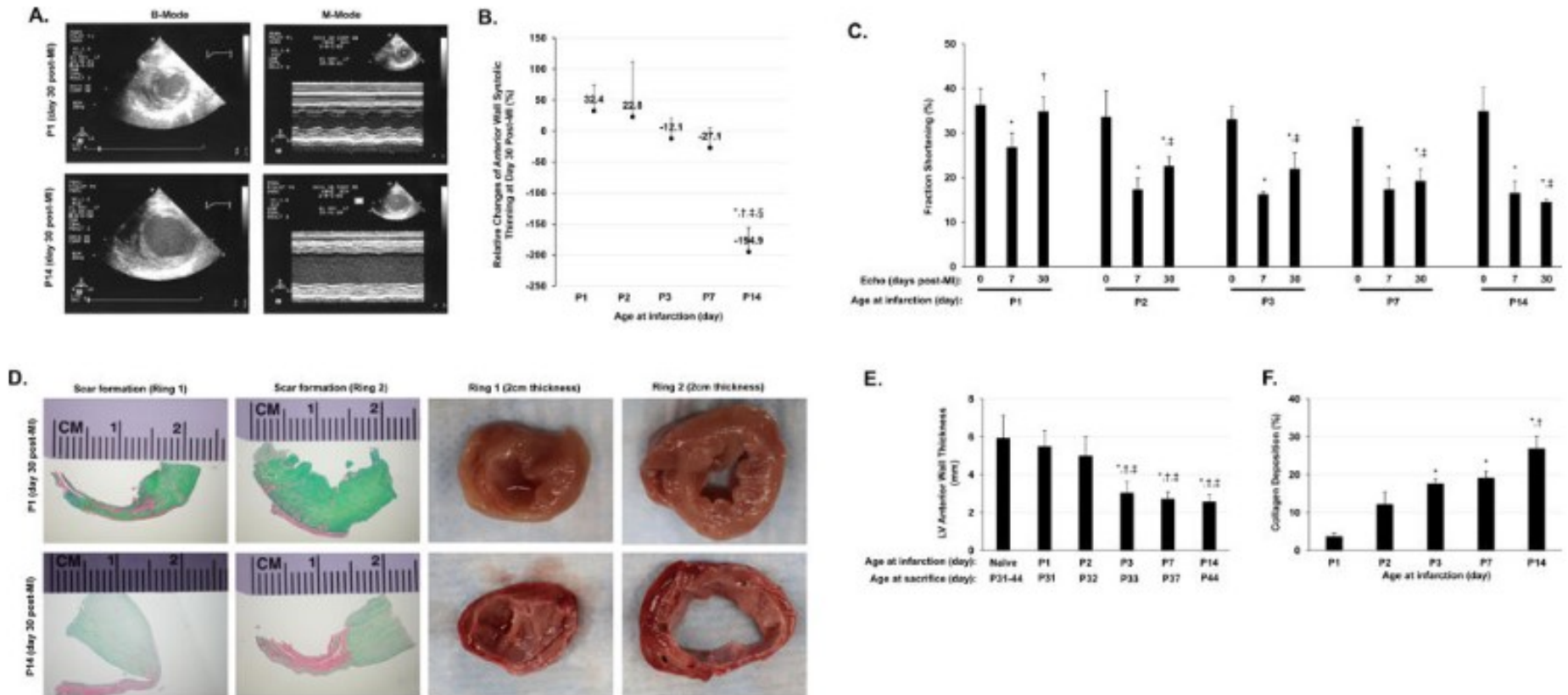
Neonatal heart: a conserved example of regeneration





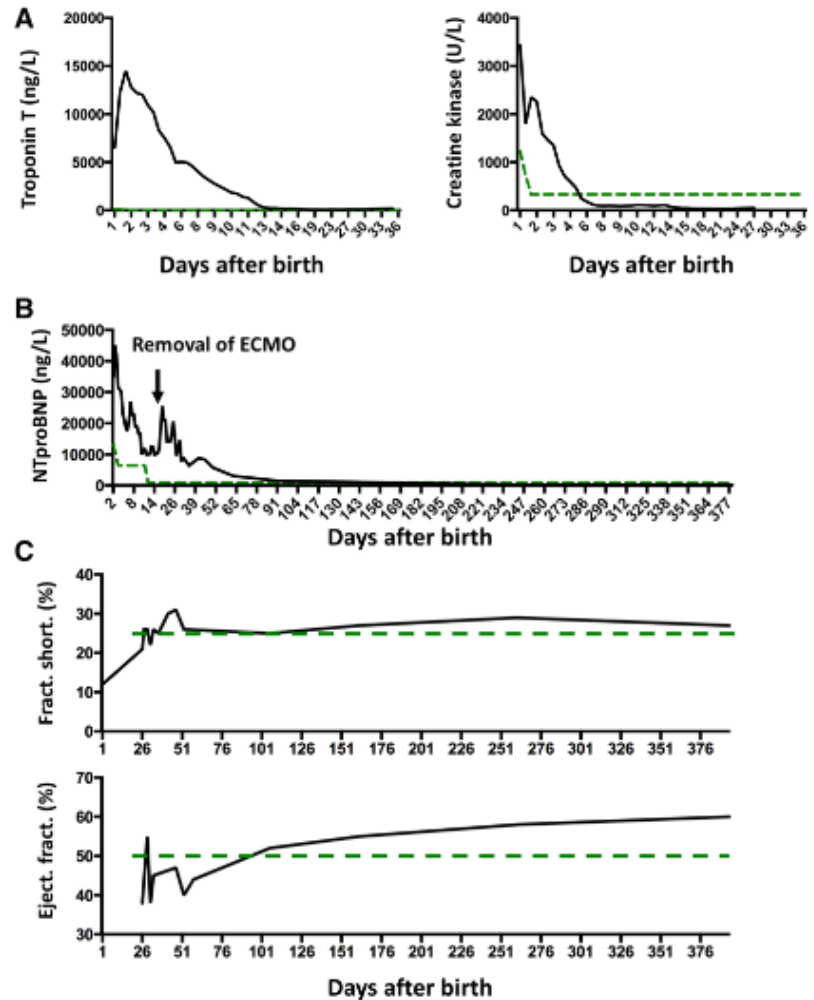
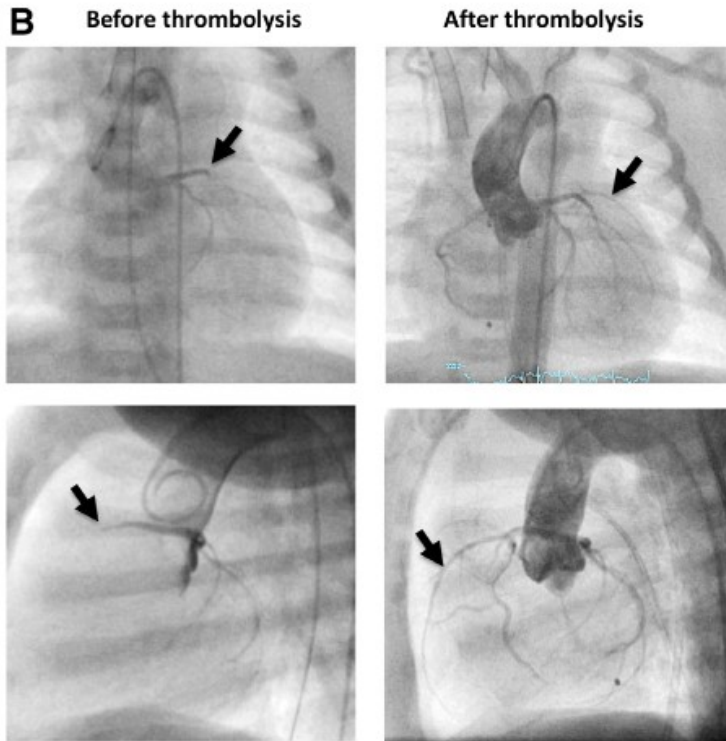
Regenerative Potential of Neonatal Porcine Hearts

Neonatal heart: a conserved example of regeneration





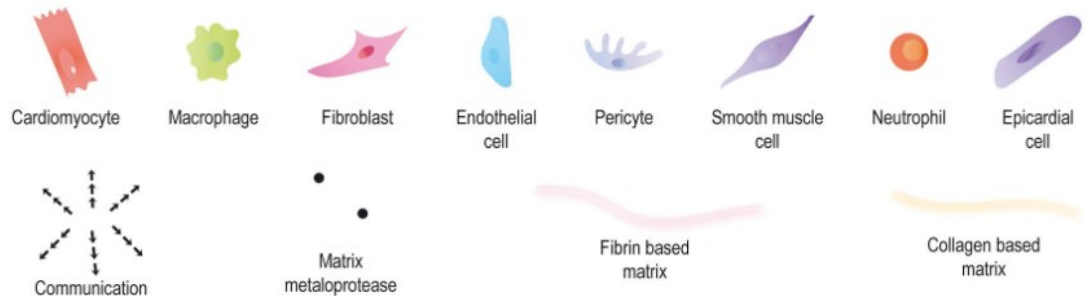
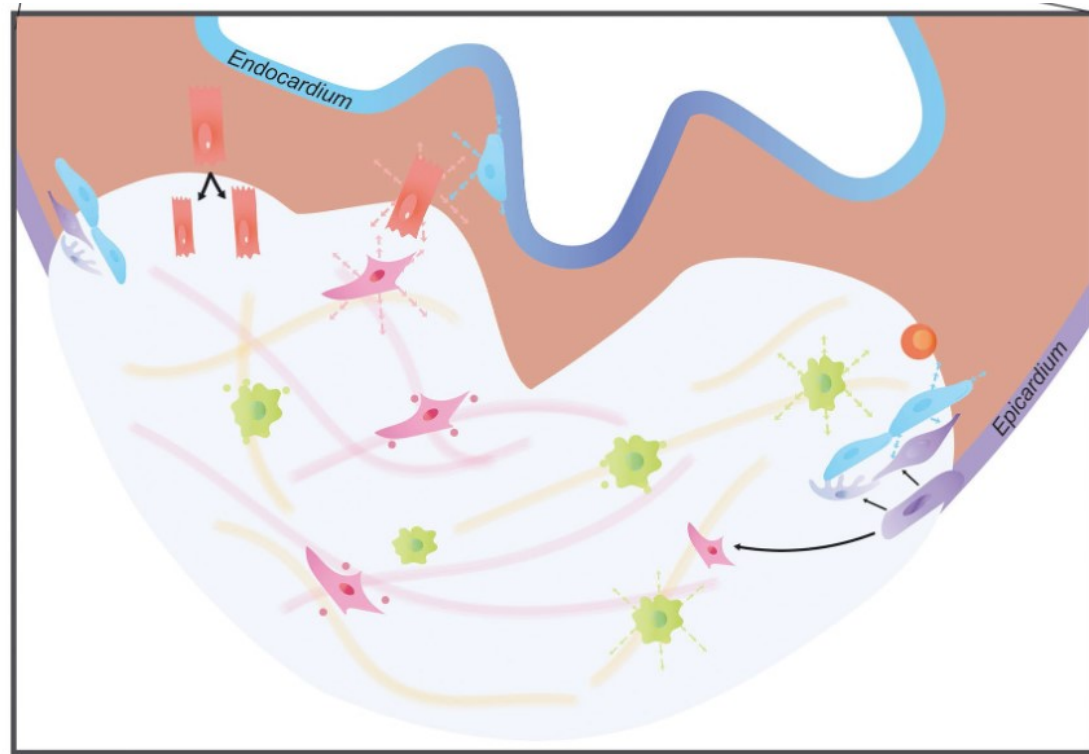
Functional Recovery of a Human Neonatal Heart After Severe Myocardial Infarction





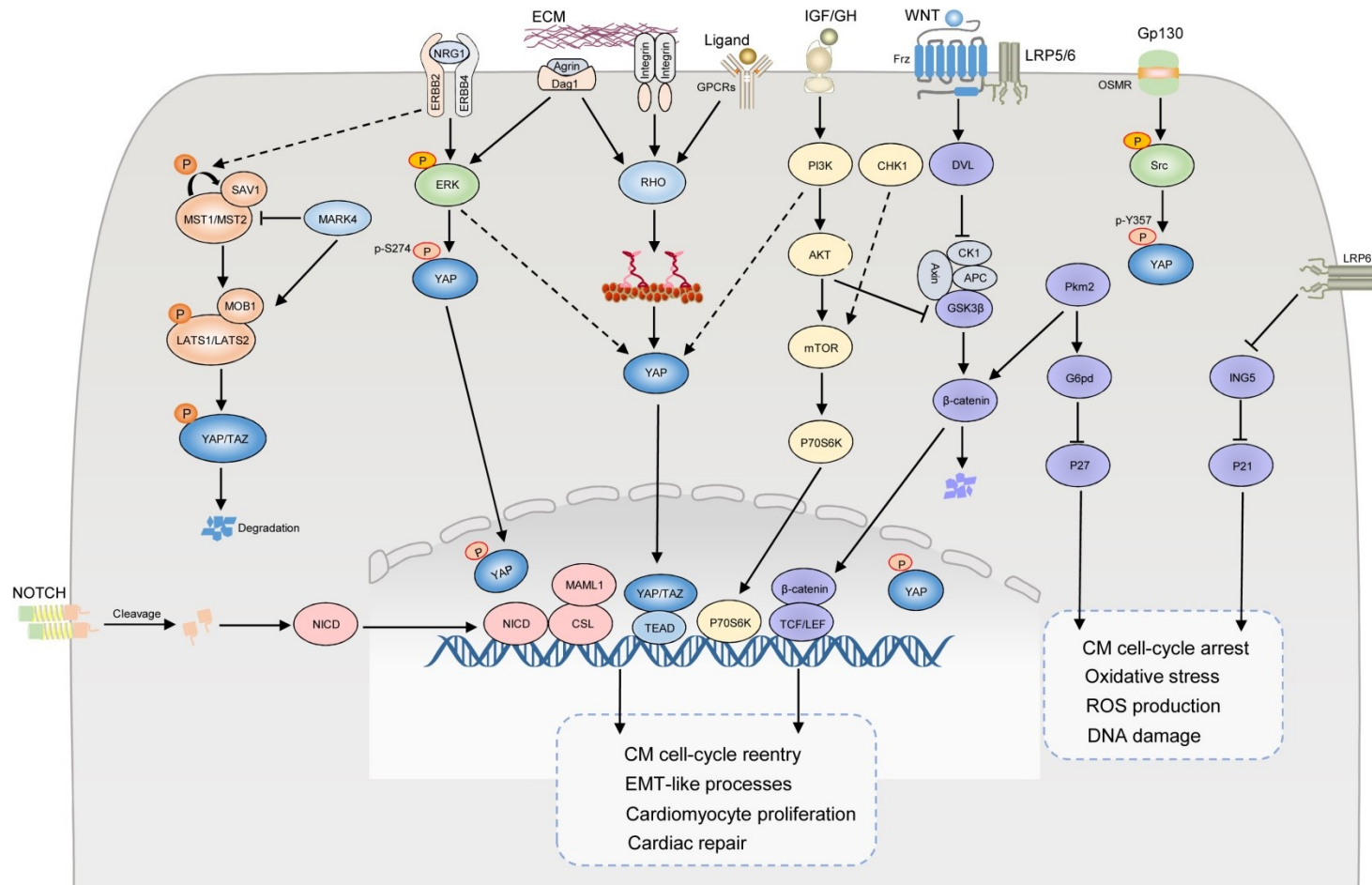
Endogenous Cardiac Regeneration involves the integration of a multicellular response

Different type of cells
are involved in the
process of endogenous
regeneration



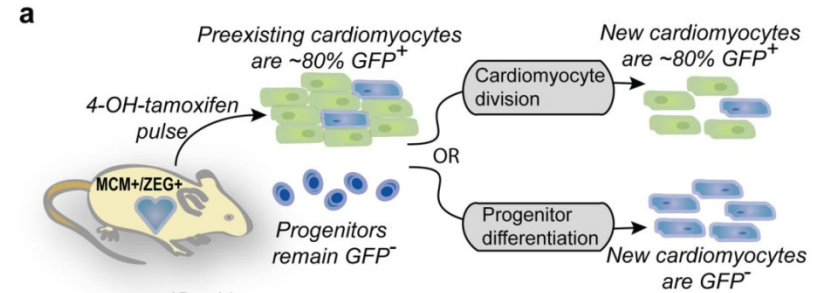
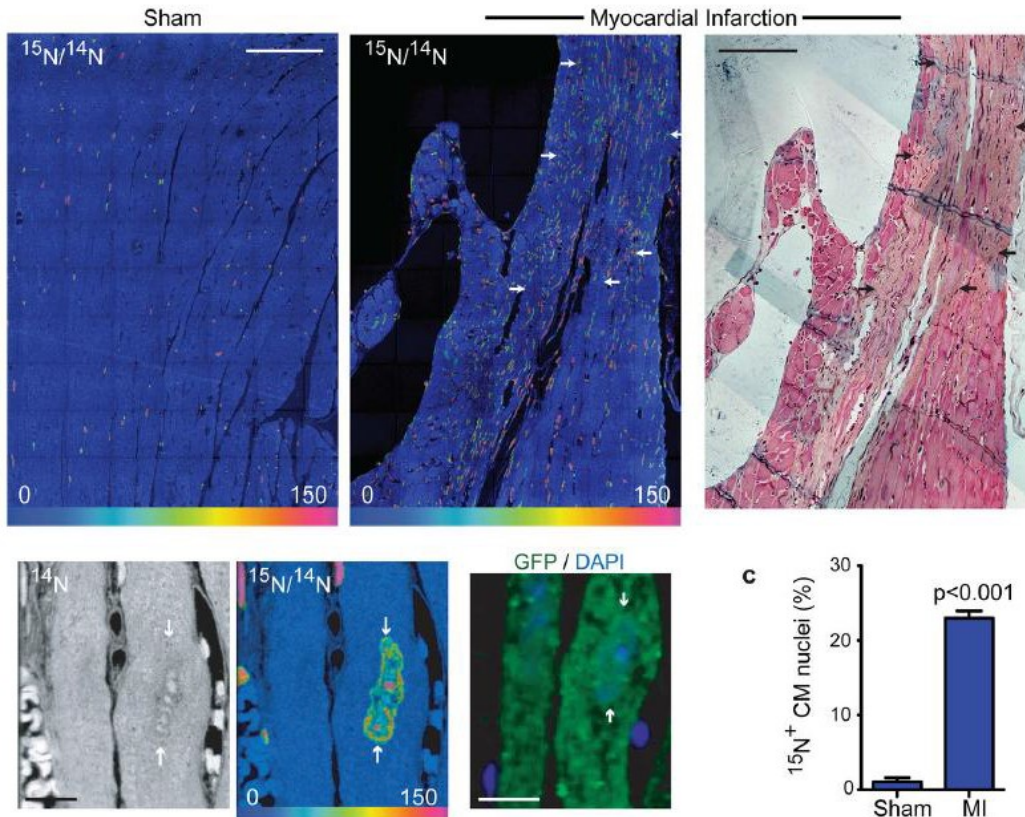


Molecular pathways involved in endogenous cardiac regeneration





Endogenous regenerative capacity in adult mammalian heart



Cardiomyocyte nuclei in mitosis 23%

Final cell division – New cardiomyocytes 3.2% / 8 weeks



Important Conclusions

The capacity of Cardiac Regeneration in mammals exists

The program is activated or deactivated during development

The capacity of Cardiac Regeneration is based on a program that involves

1. Dedifferentiation of surviving cardiomyocytes
2. Proliferation of surviving cardiomyocytes
3. Inhibition of proliferation
4. Re-Differentiation



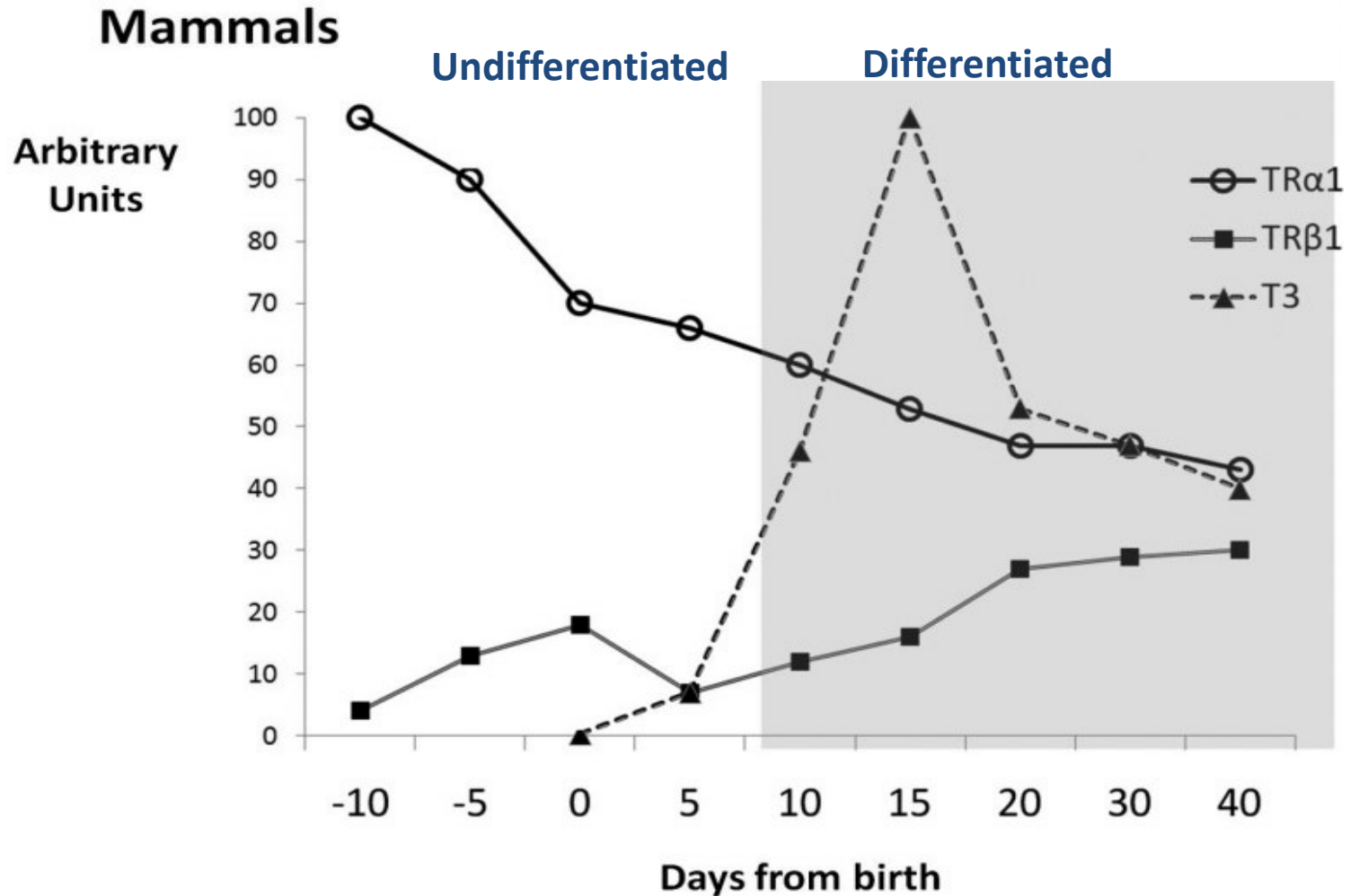
Scientific Questions

What is the main mechanism of activation and deactivation of the cardiac repair/regeneration program during development?

Can we regulate this program during myocardial injury to achieve cardiac repair/regeneration?

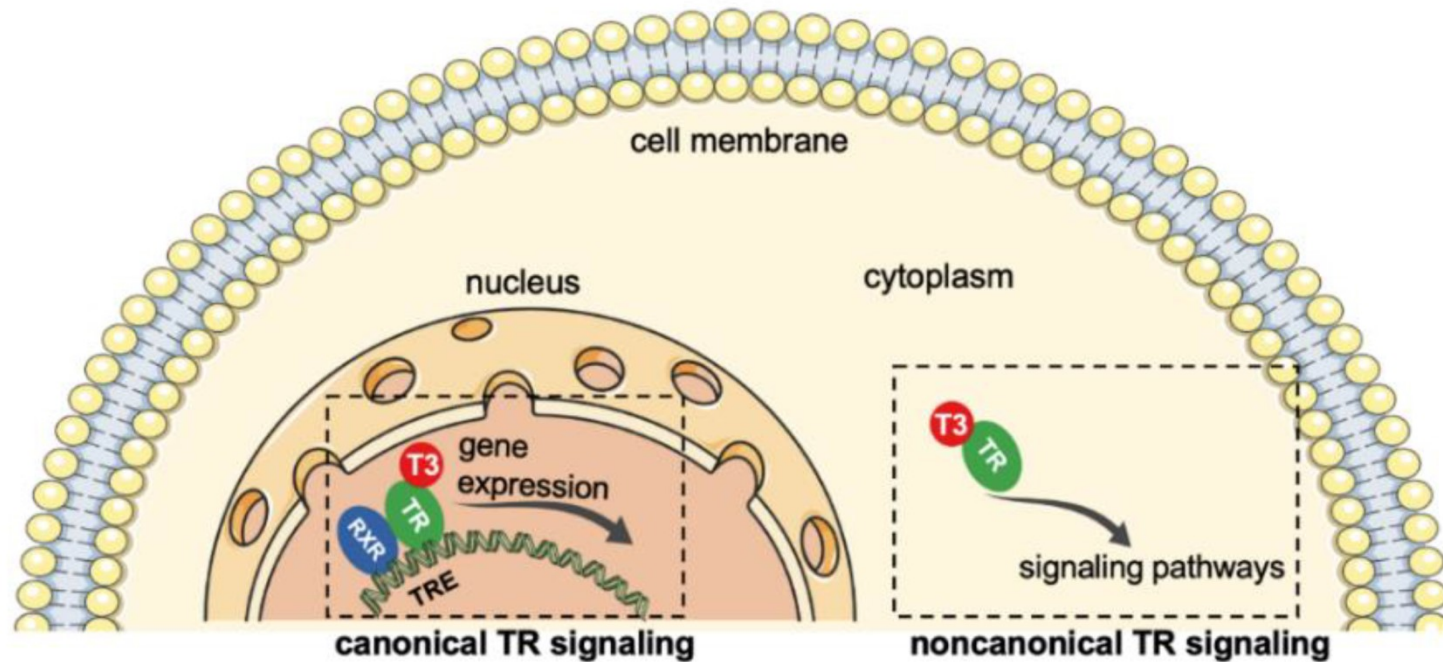


The Thyroid Hormone System is a key regulator of developmental processes in the heart of mammals



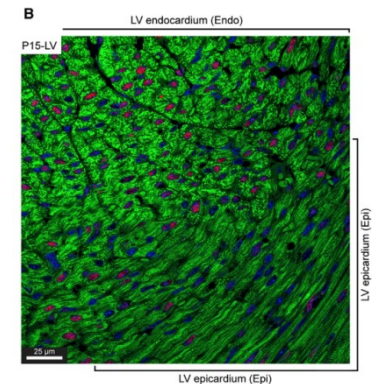
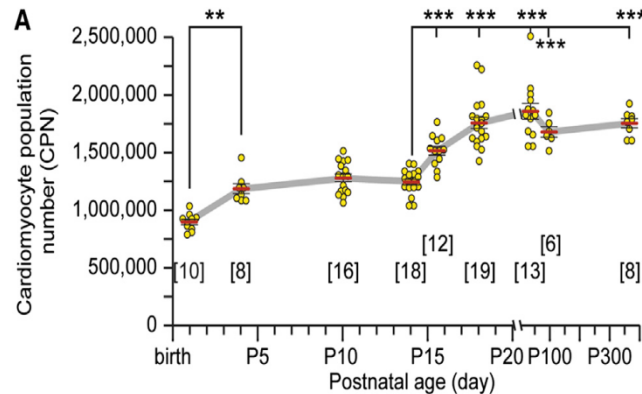
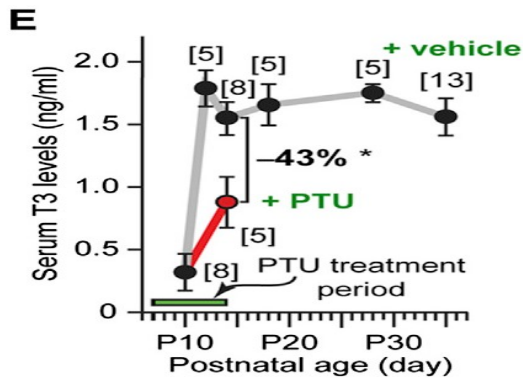
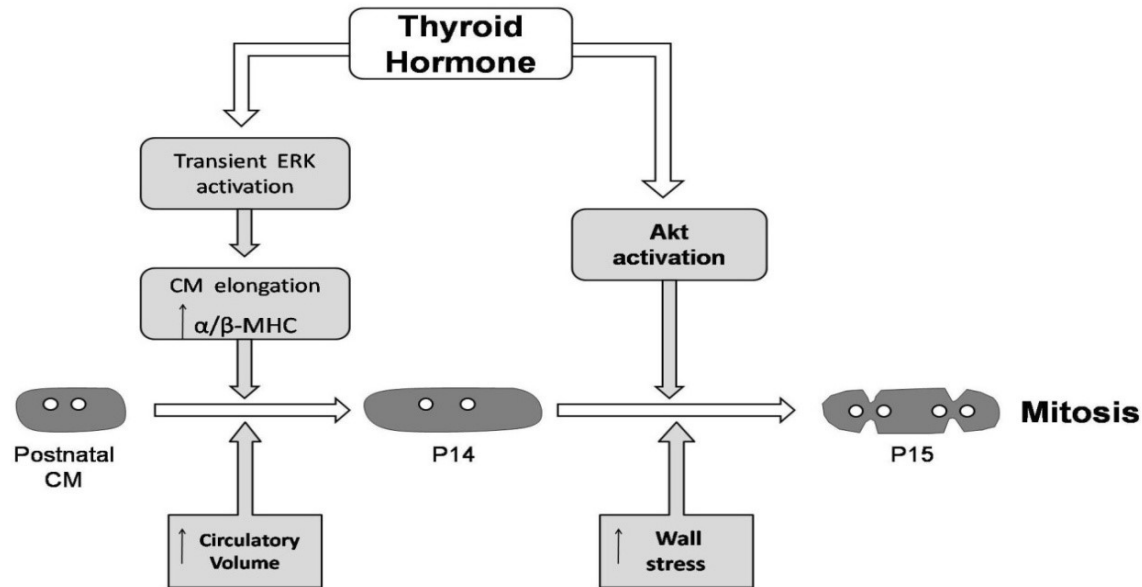


The Thyroid Hormone Signalling System





Developmental role of TH in cardiac growth beyond cell maturation in postnatal period

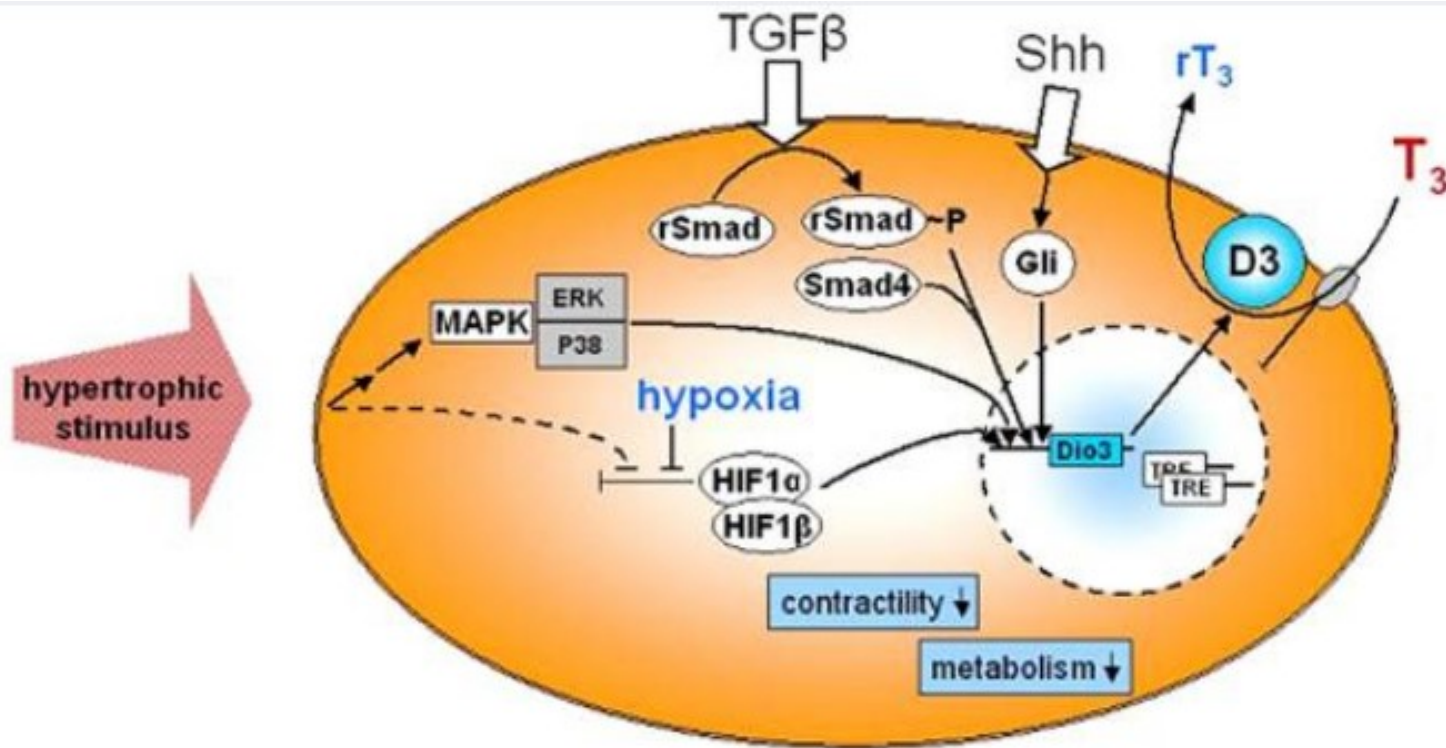




Pathophysiological role of TH signalling after myocardial ischemic stress

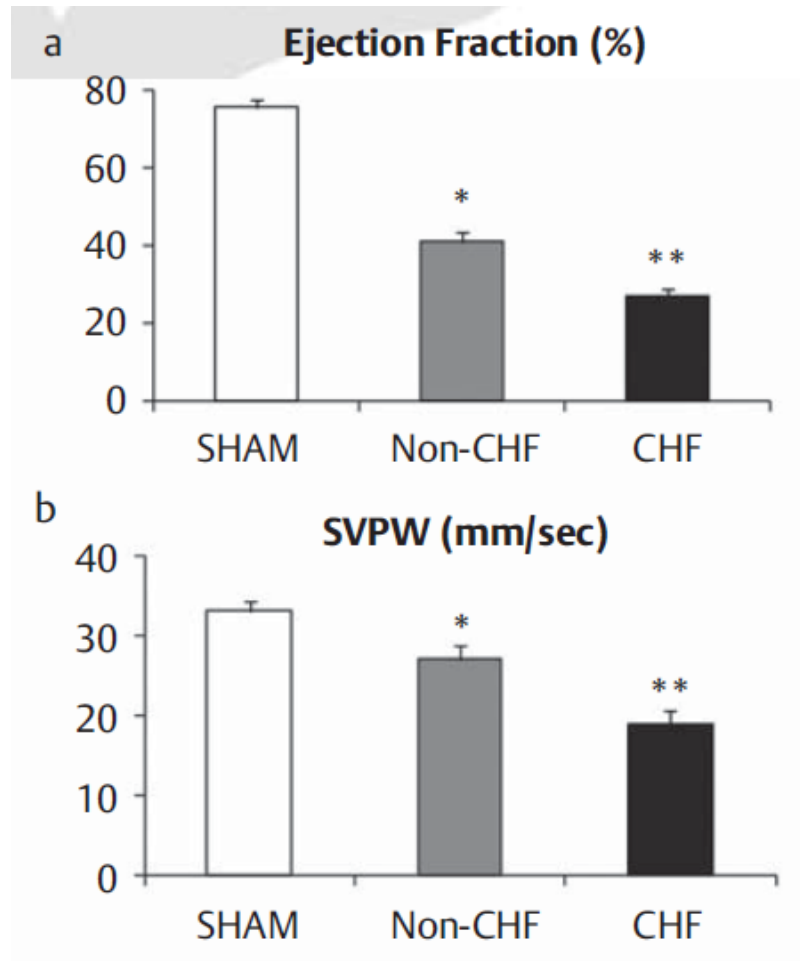


Pathophysiological changes in Thyroid Signalling after ischemic stress: Tissue levels of T3 drop

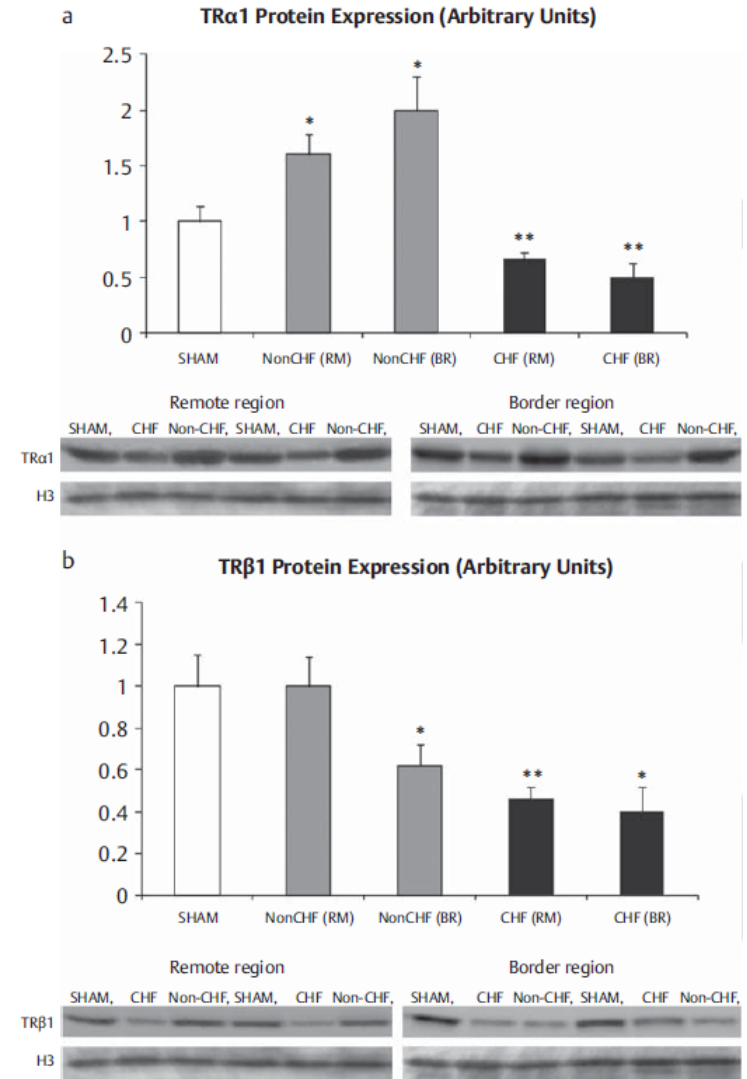




Changes in Thyroid Hormone receptors after ischemic stress

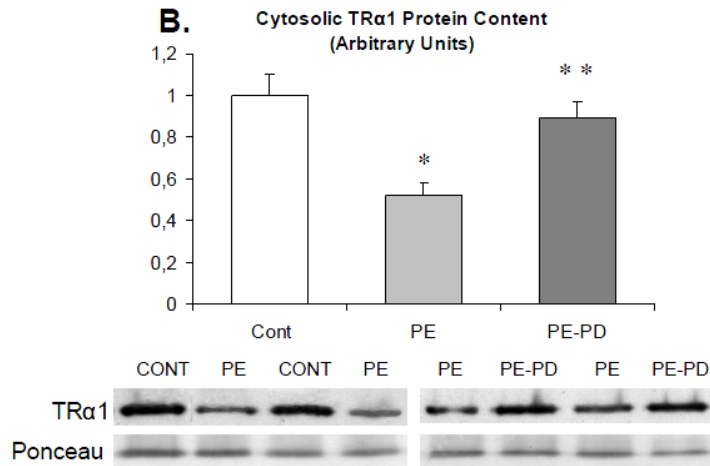
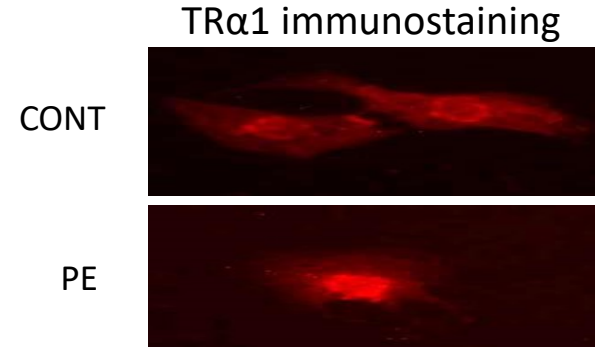
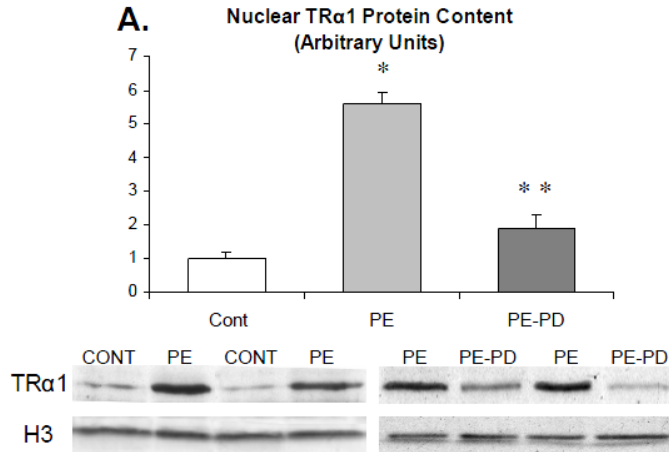


Nuclear Protein

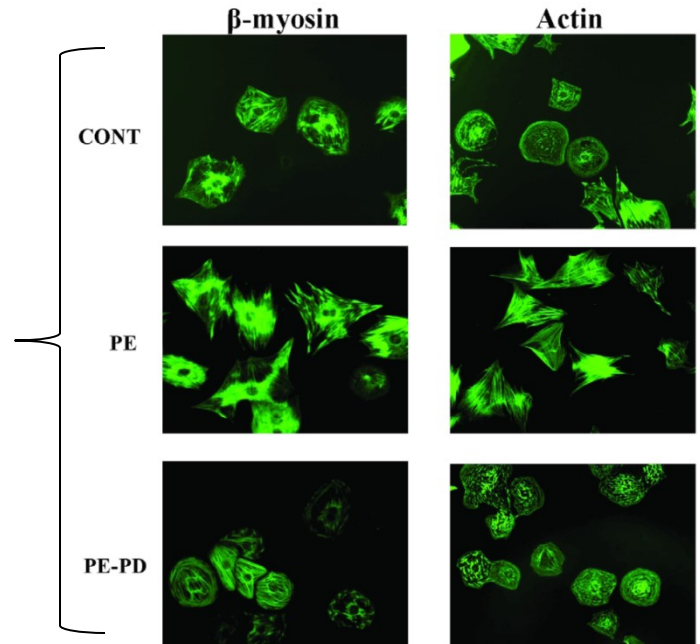




TR α 1 redistribution to nucleus is regulated by stress signals (adrenergic stimulus): an ERK/mTOR dependent process

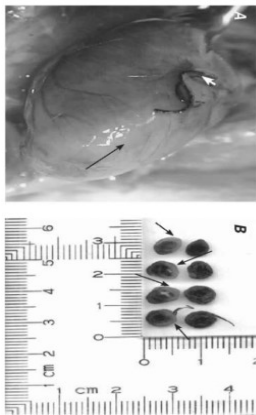


Without T3 in culture medium





Pharmacologic 'knock out' of TR α 1 after Debutyl-dronedarone (DBD) treatment in mice with AMI results in deterioration of heart failure



| | SHAM <i>n</i> = 9 | AMI <i>n</i> = 11 | AMI-DBD <i>n</i> = 15 |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heart rate (beats per min) | 525(56) | 473(35) | 447(20) |
| LVIDd (mm) | 3.3(0.12) | 5.3 (0.23)* | 5.4 (0.12)* |
| LVIDs (mm) | 1.7(0.15) | 4.4(0.24)* | 4.8(0.13)* |
| EF% | 79 (2.5) | <u>33 (2.1)*</u> | <u>22 (1.1)⁺</u> |
| SVPW (mm/sec) | 3.0(0.18) | 2.0(0.15)* | 1.7(0.15)* |
| LVPW (mm) | 0.78 (0.01) | <u>0.93 (0.03)*</u> | <u>0.75 (0.04)**</u> |
| WTI | 2.1(0.1) | 2.9(0.12)* | 3.7(0.22) ⁺ |
| Sphericity Index | 2.01(0.15) | 1.63(0.07)* | 1.67(0.04) ^{&} |

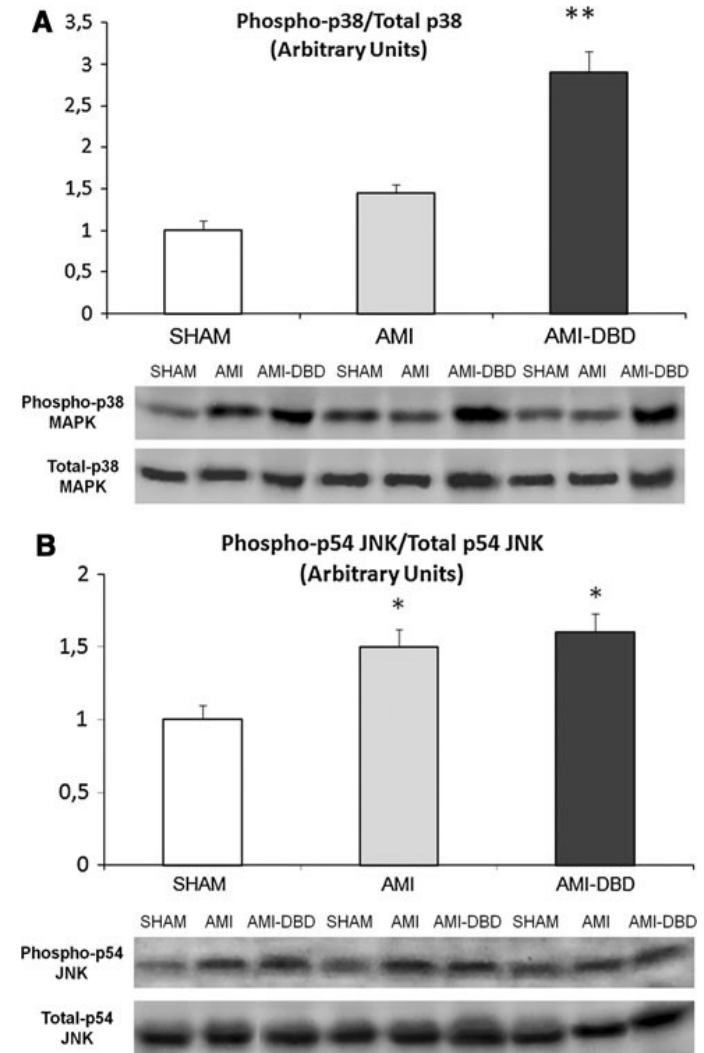
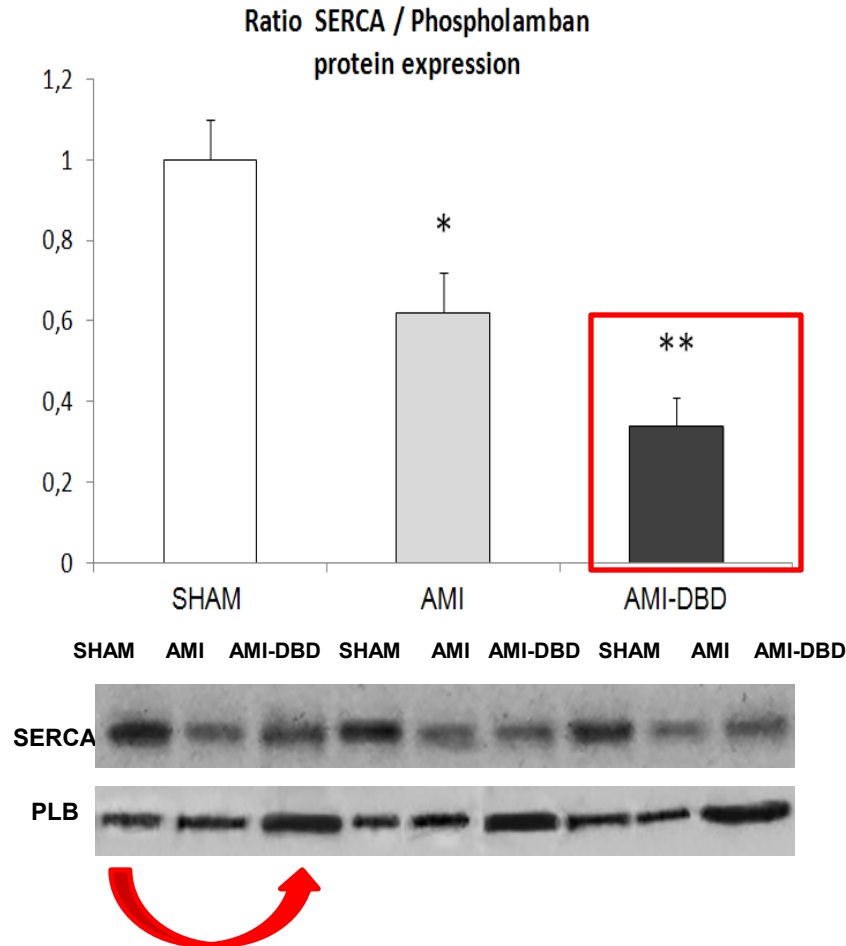
Mice were killed 3 weeks after MI. The values are mean (S.E.M)

* $p < 0.05$ versus SHAM, ⁺ $p < 0.05$ versus SHAM and AMI,

** $p < 0.05$ versus AMI

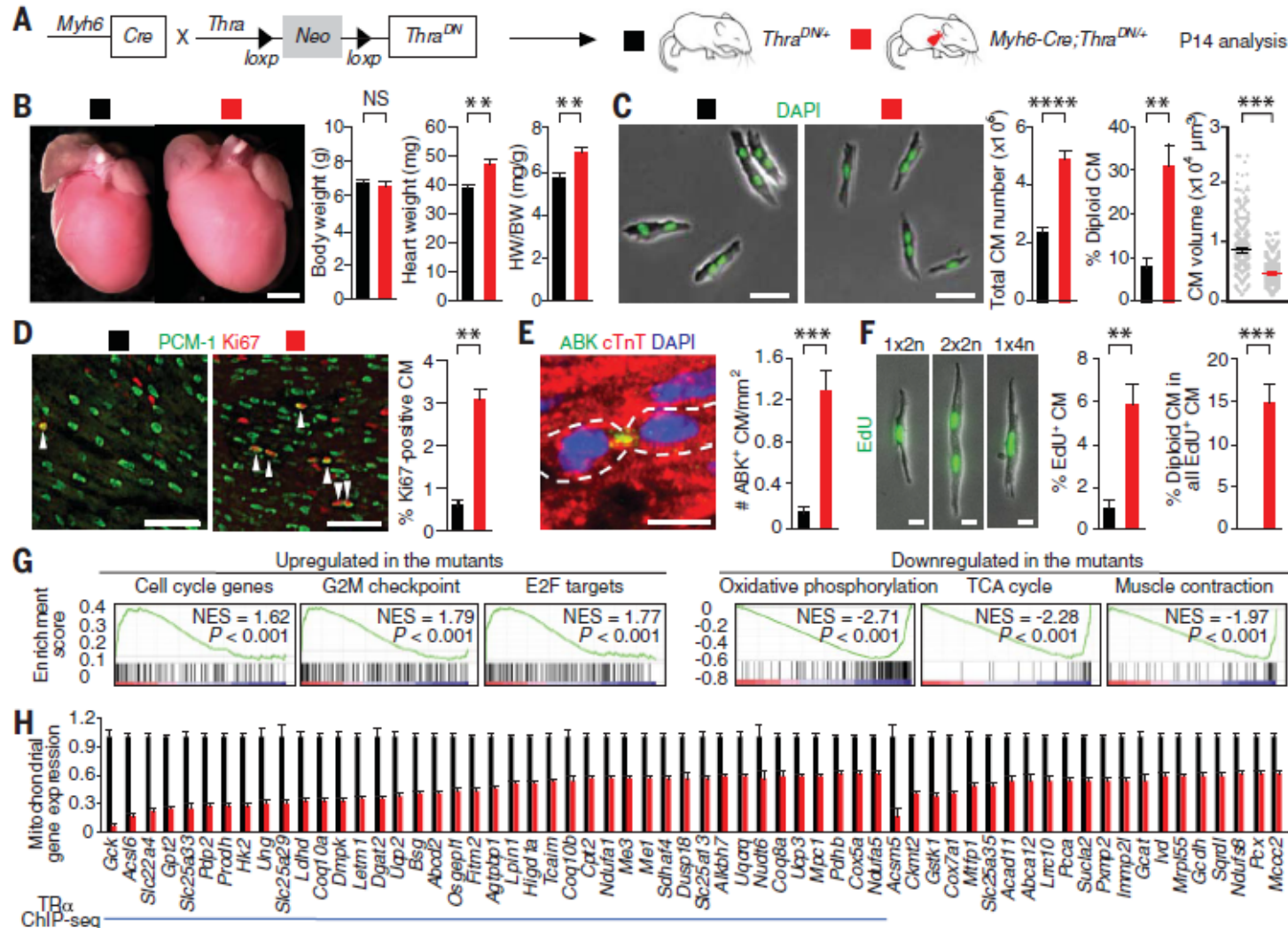


Pharmacologic 'knock out' of TR α 1 results in dedifferentiation and increased apoptotic signaling





Overexpression of CM-specific mutant TR α 1 enhances proliferation in neonatal mice but inhibits differentiation

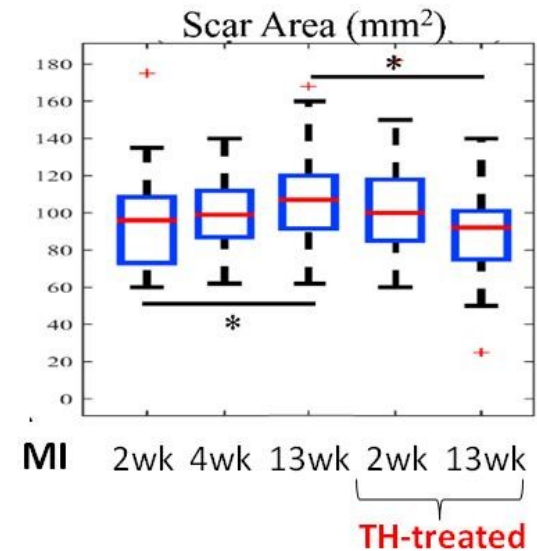
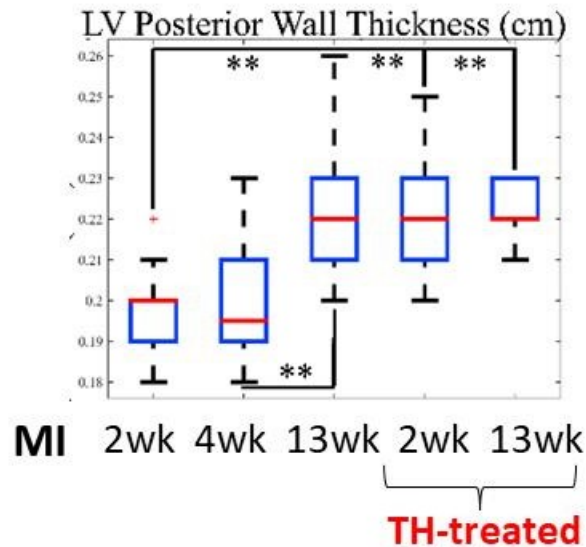
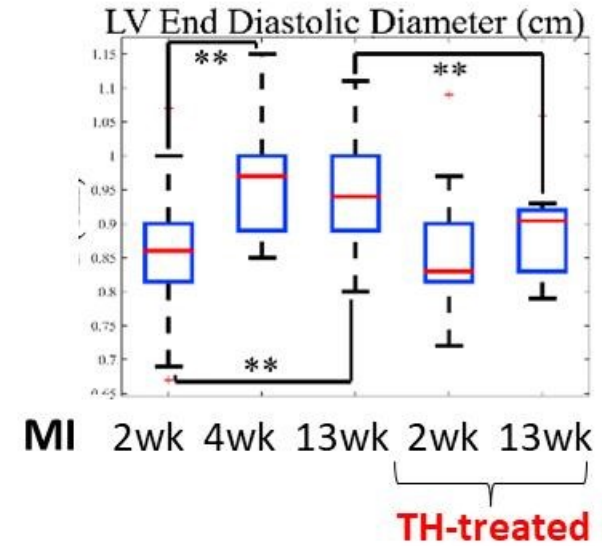
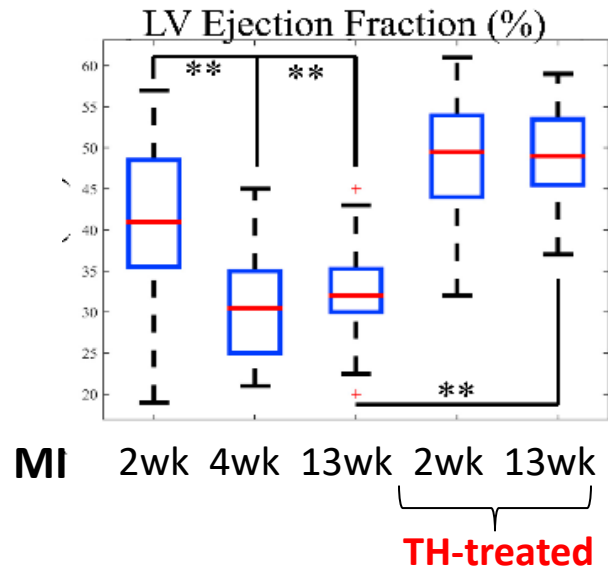




Therapeutic role of TH signalling after myocardial ischemic stress

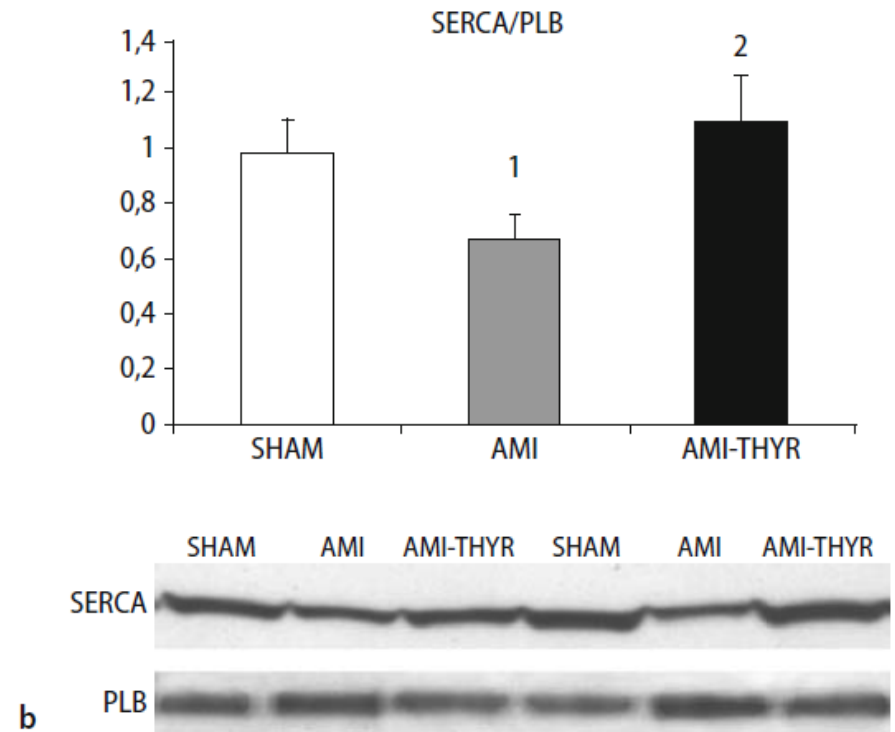
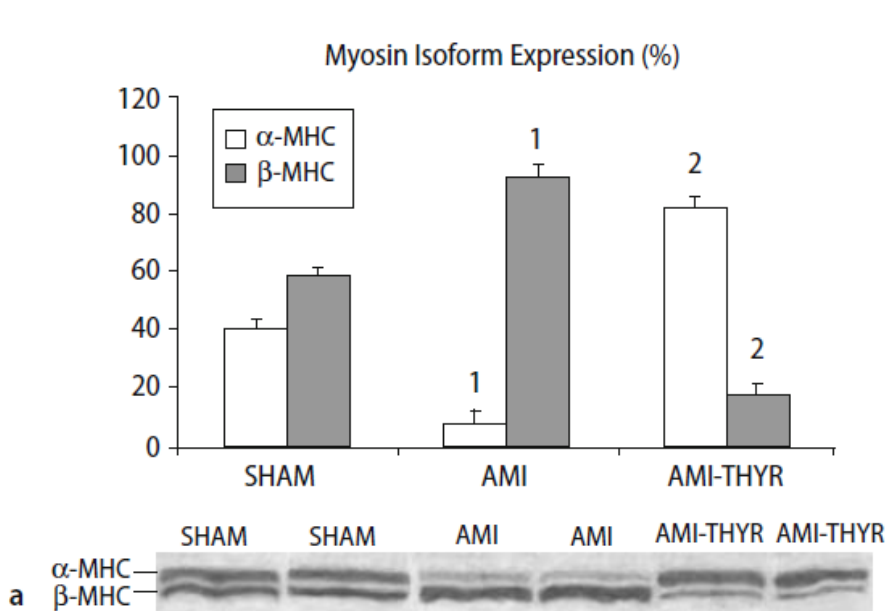


TH treatment after myocardial infarction (MI) in rats increases cardiac mass, improves LV function and inhibits cardiac remodeling



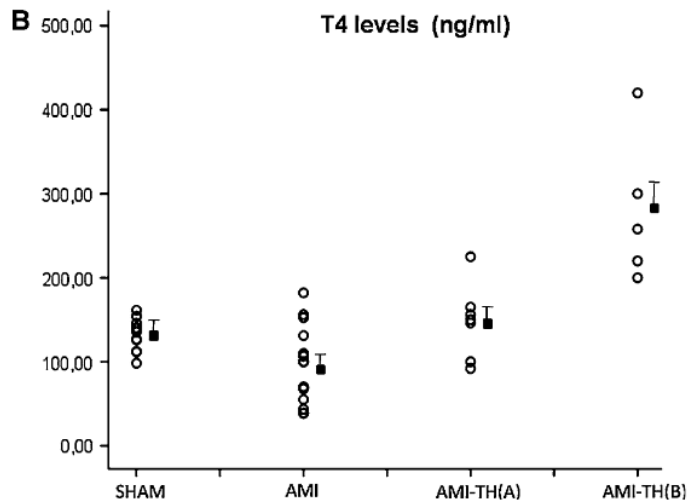
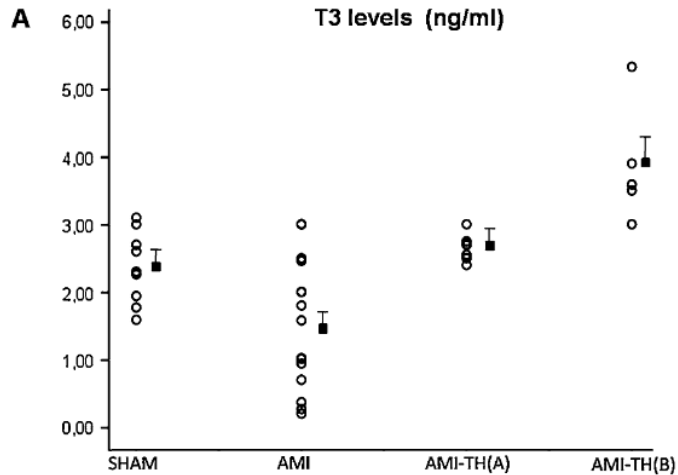


TH treatment after MI results to differentiated cardiac mass





Long-term treatment with TH after myocardial infarction in mice can improve myocardial remodelling and function



| | SHAM | AMI | AMI-TH (A) | AMI-TH (B) |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Heart rate (beats per min) | 550 (30) | 495 (38) | 460 (29) | 450 (25) |
| LVIDd (mm) | 3.5 (0.09) | 6.0 (0.13)* | 5.1 (0.16) ⁺ | 5.6 (0.18)* |
| LVIDs (mm) | 2.0 (0.11) | 5.3 (0.15)* | 4.2 (0.20) ⁺ | 4.6 (0.32)* |
| EF% | 78 (1.9) | 27.9 (1.4)* | 38.0 (3.1) ⁺ | 29 (3.7)* |
| SVPW (mm/sec) | 3.0 (0.13) | 1.5 (0.12)* | 2.2 (0.2) ⁺ | 1.8 (0.19)* |
| LVW/BW | 3.0 (0.1) | 4.0 (0.2)* | 4.1 (0.3)* | 5.0 (0.45) ⁺ |
| WTI | 1.56 (0.07) | 3.2 (0.16)* | 2.6 (0.24) ⁺ | 2.8 (0.14)* |
| Sphericity index | 1.9 (0.08) | 1.43 (0.03)* | 1.67 (0.06) ^{&} | 1.6 (0.09) |

The values are mean (S.E.M)

* $P < 0.05$ vs SHAM

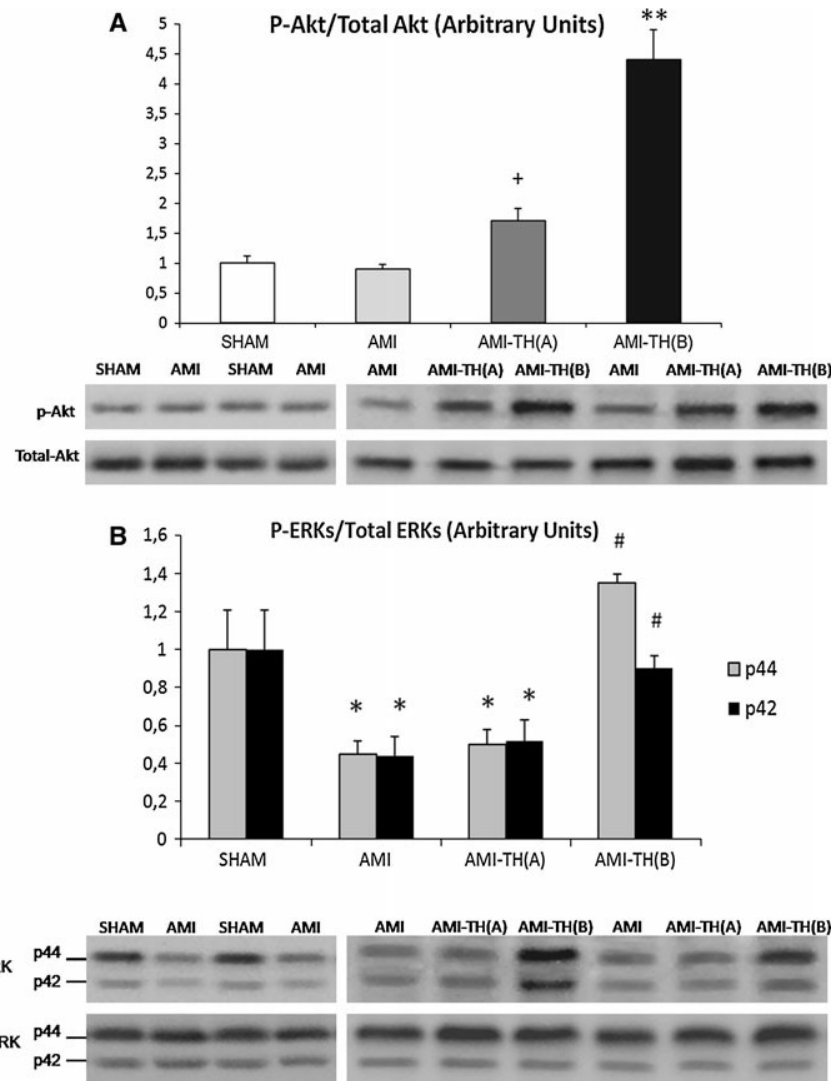
⁺ $P < 0.05$ vs SHAM and AMI

[&] $P = 0.08$ vs AMI



Chronic changes in kinase signaling activation after TH treatment

TH treatment affects
AKT and ERK signaling
in a dose-dependent
manner






Novel Concept

Mimic the pattern of TH changes after birth.

High T3 levels for a short period of time

Dose-dependent effects of acute triiodothyronine administration in an *in vivo* model of ischemia-reperfusion in rats

Acute, high dose T3 blocks heart dilatation after myocardial infarction and reperfusion in rats



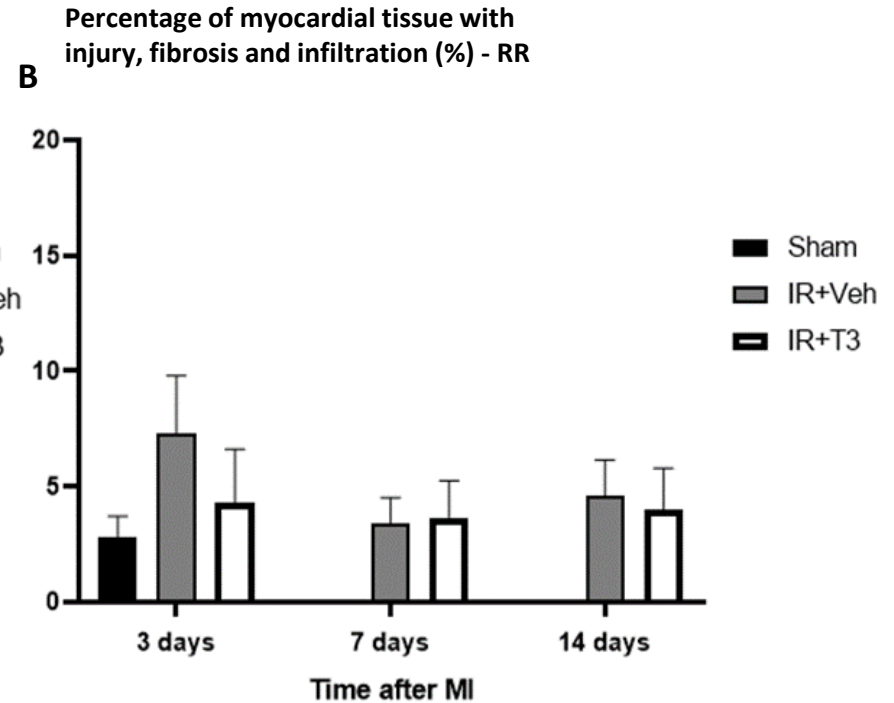
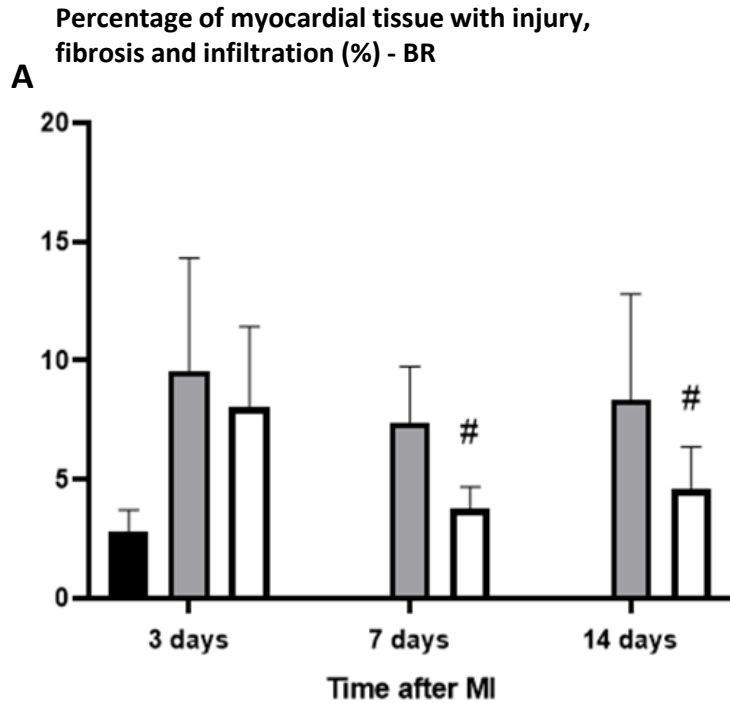
| | <u>ContIR</u> (n=11) | T3(5)IR (n=8) | T3(10)IR (n=10) | T3(20)IR (n=11) | T3(40)IR (n=9) |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>LVIDd</u> (mm) | 7.0 (0.21) | 7.6 (0.16) | 7.5 (0.25) | 6.2(0.25)** | 7.3 (0.16) |
| <u>LVIDs</u> (mm) | 4.5 (0.30) | 5.7 (0.40) | 5.3 (0.30) | 3.7(0.20)** | 4.3(0.20) |
| <u>LVEF%</u> | 49.9 (1.6) | 51.3 (2.5) | 50.9 (2.1) | 58.5 (1.8)* | 61.2 (2.2)* |
| <u>SVPW</u> (mm/sec) | 3.2 (0.21) | 3.5 (0.11) | 3.5 (0.10) | 4.0 (0.24) | 3.9 (0.15) |
| <u>Scar Area</u> (mm ²) | 87 (5.4) | 90 (3.6) | 90 (5.4) | 92 (4.5) | 89 (6.7) |

One-Way ANOVA was used for multiple comparisons between groups. Post-hoc tests were performed with Bonferroni or Dunett's T3 correction.

* p<0.05 vs ContIR group ** p<0.01 vs T3(5)IR and T3(10)IR group,

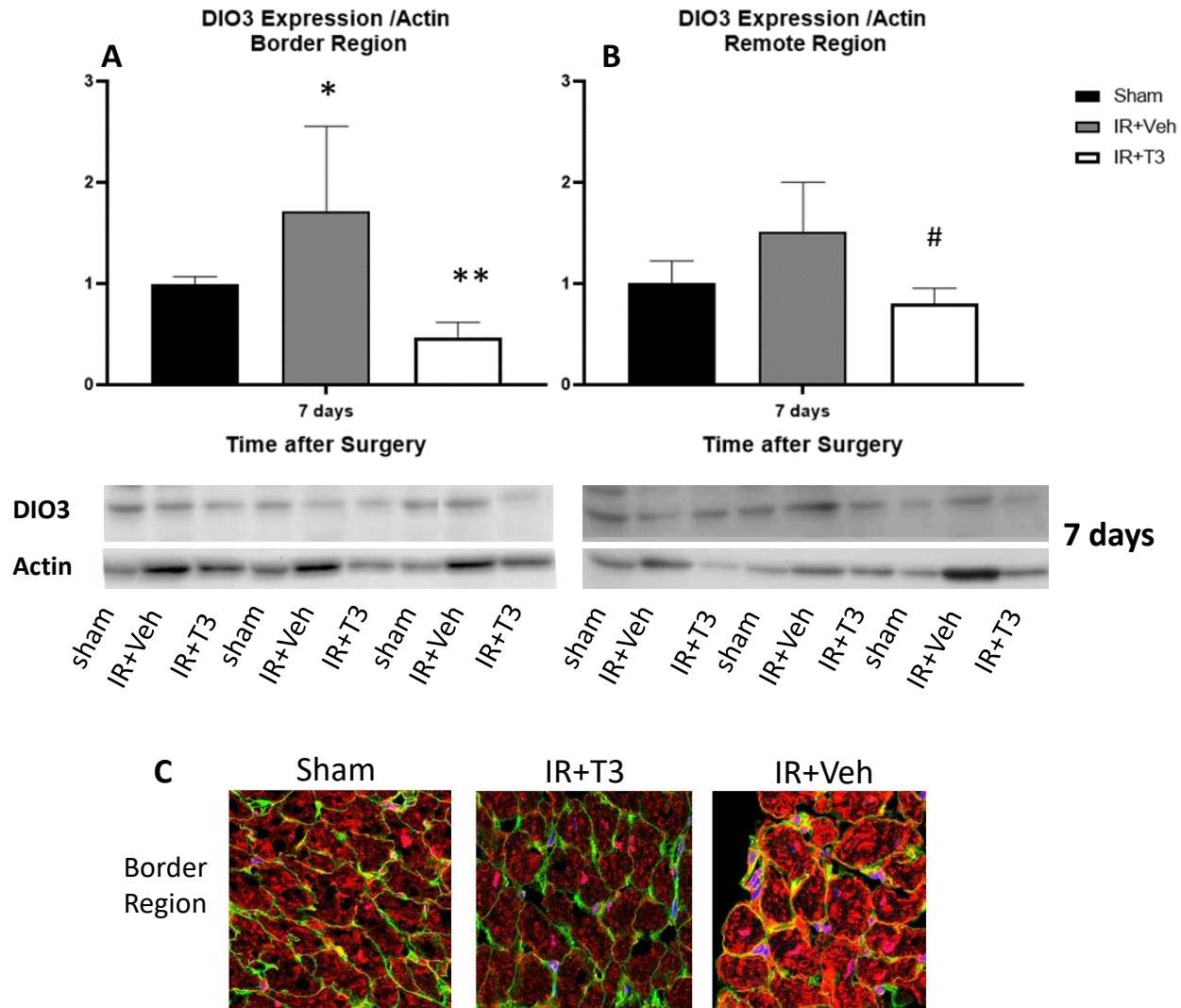


Acute, high dose T3 decreases fibrosis



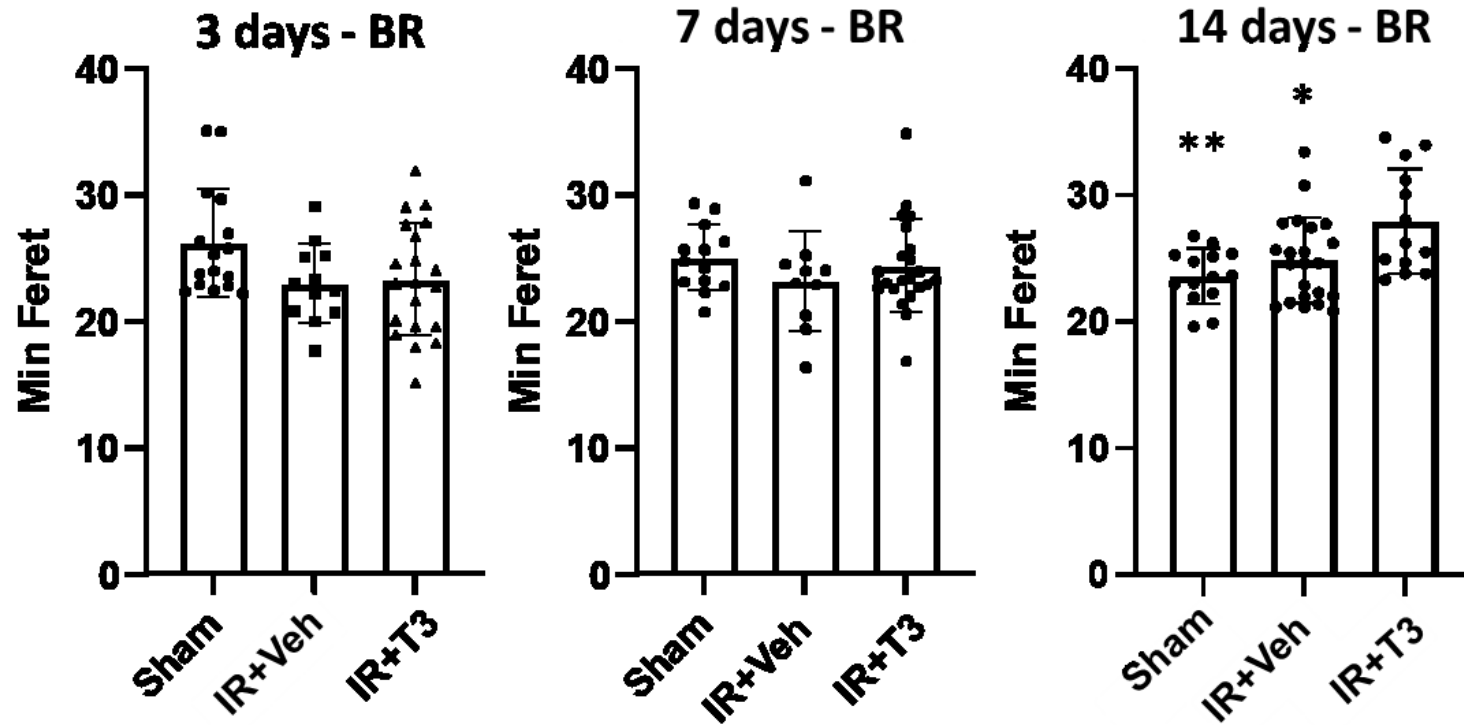


Acute, high dose T3 inhibits tissue hypothyroidism



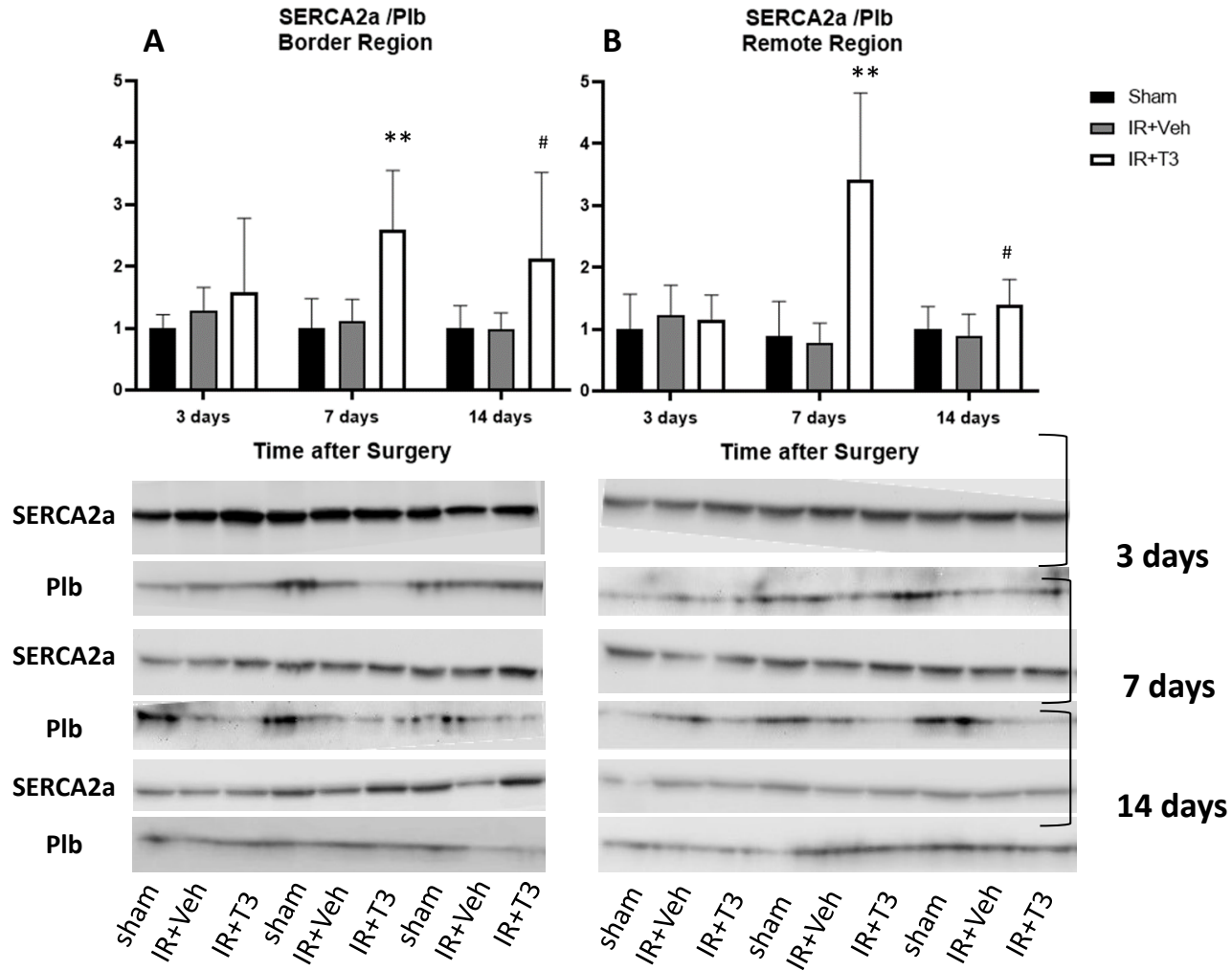


Acute, high dose T3 causes cardiomyocyte hypertrophy



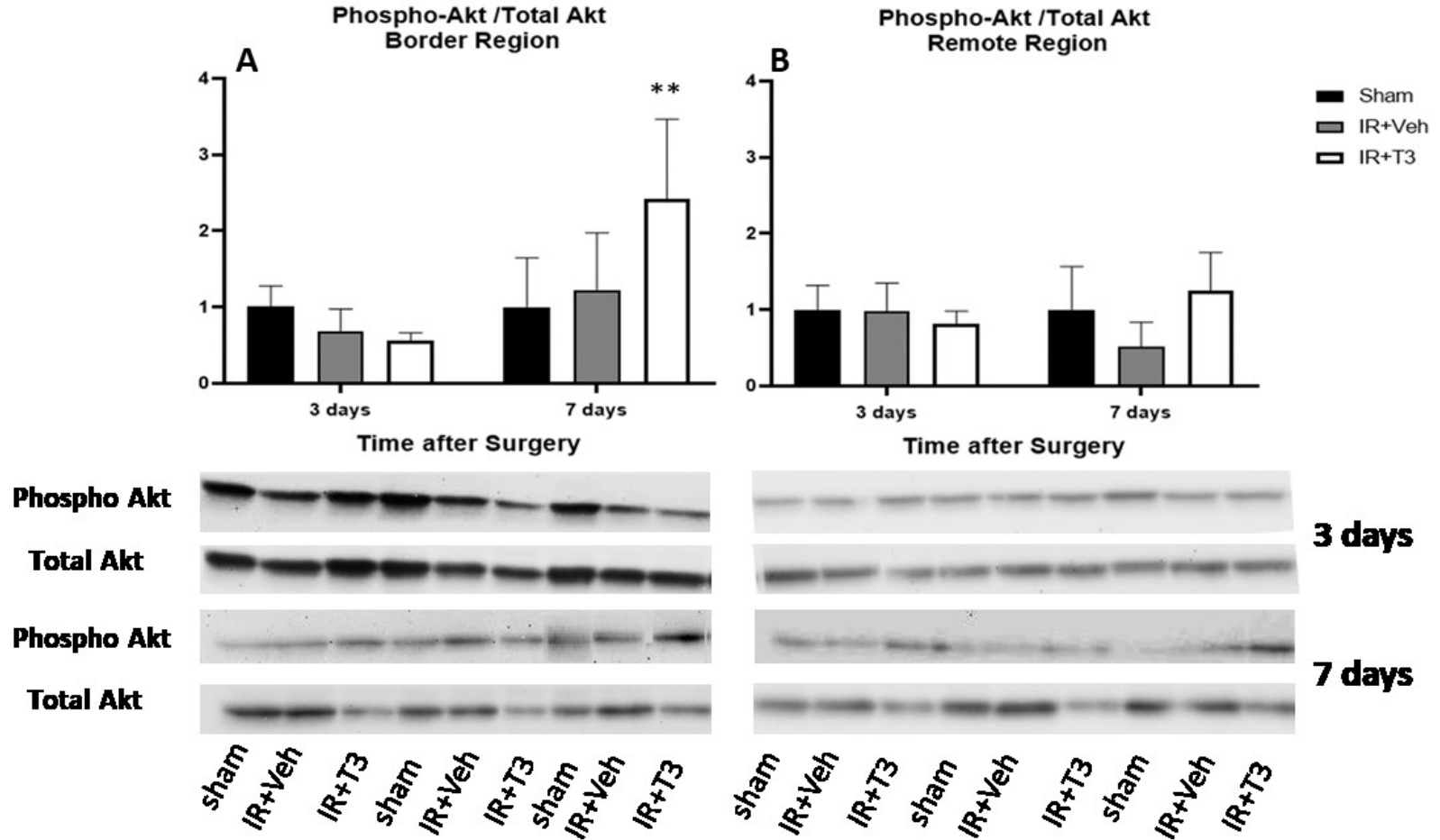


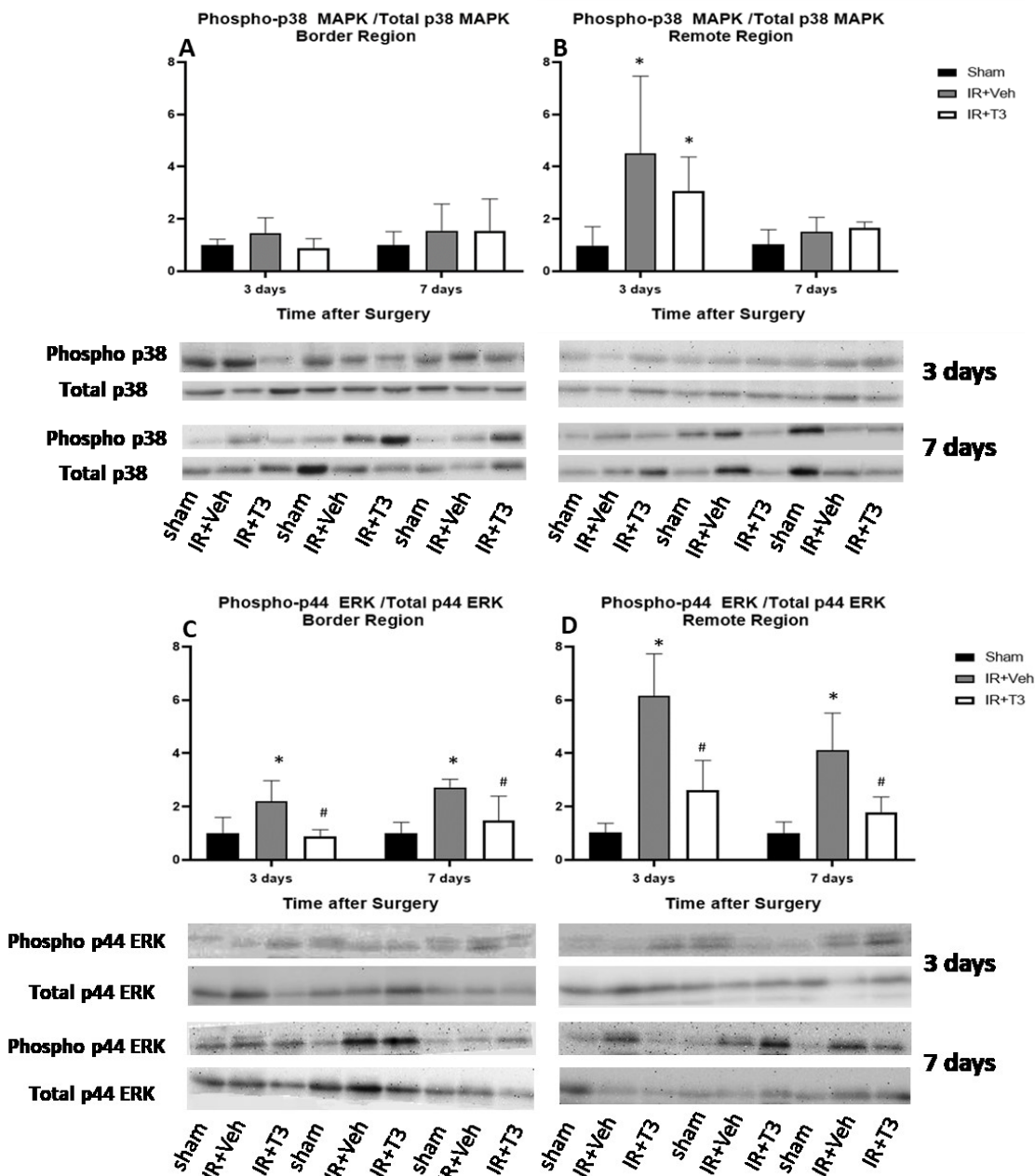
Acute, high dose T3 induces differentiation of postinfarcted myocardium





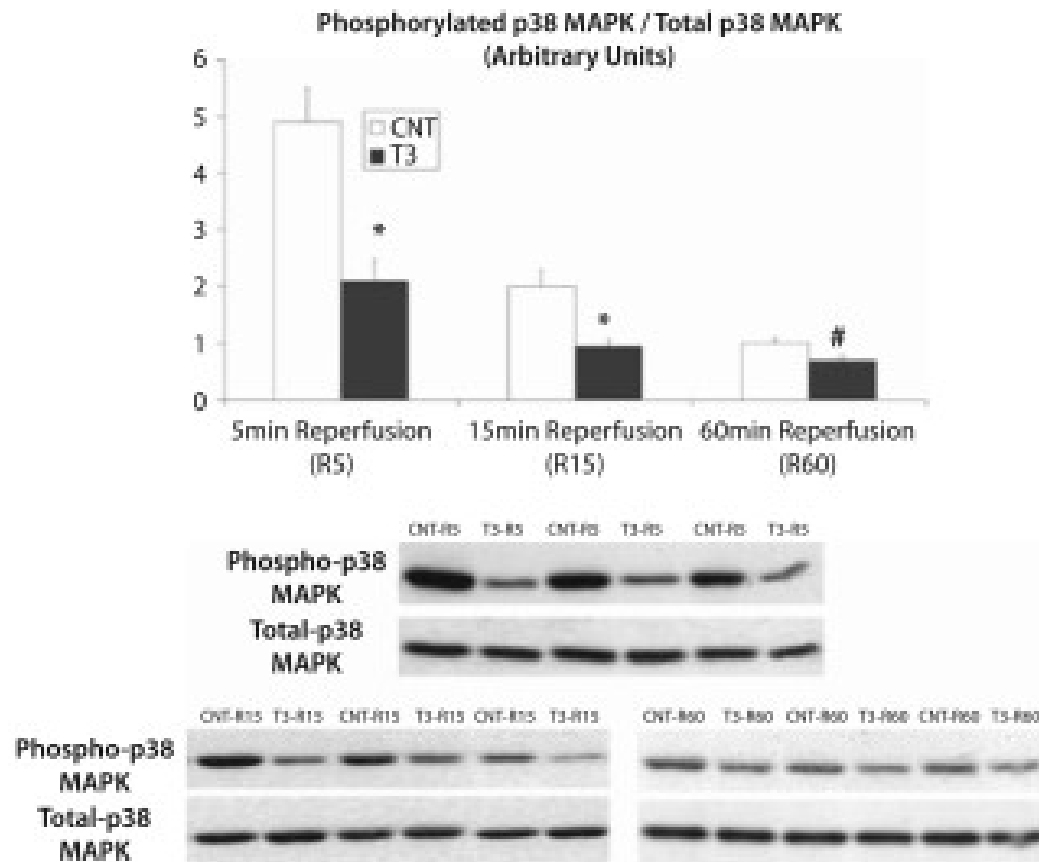
Acute, high dose T3 induces Akt activation





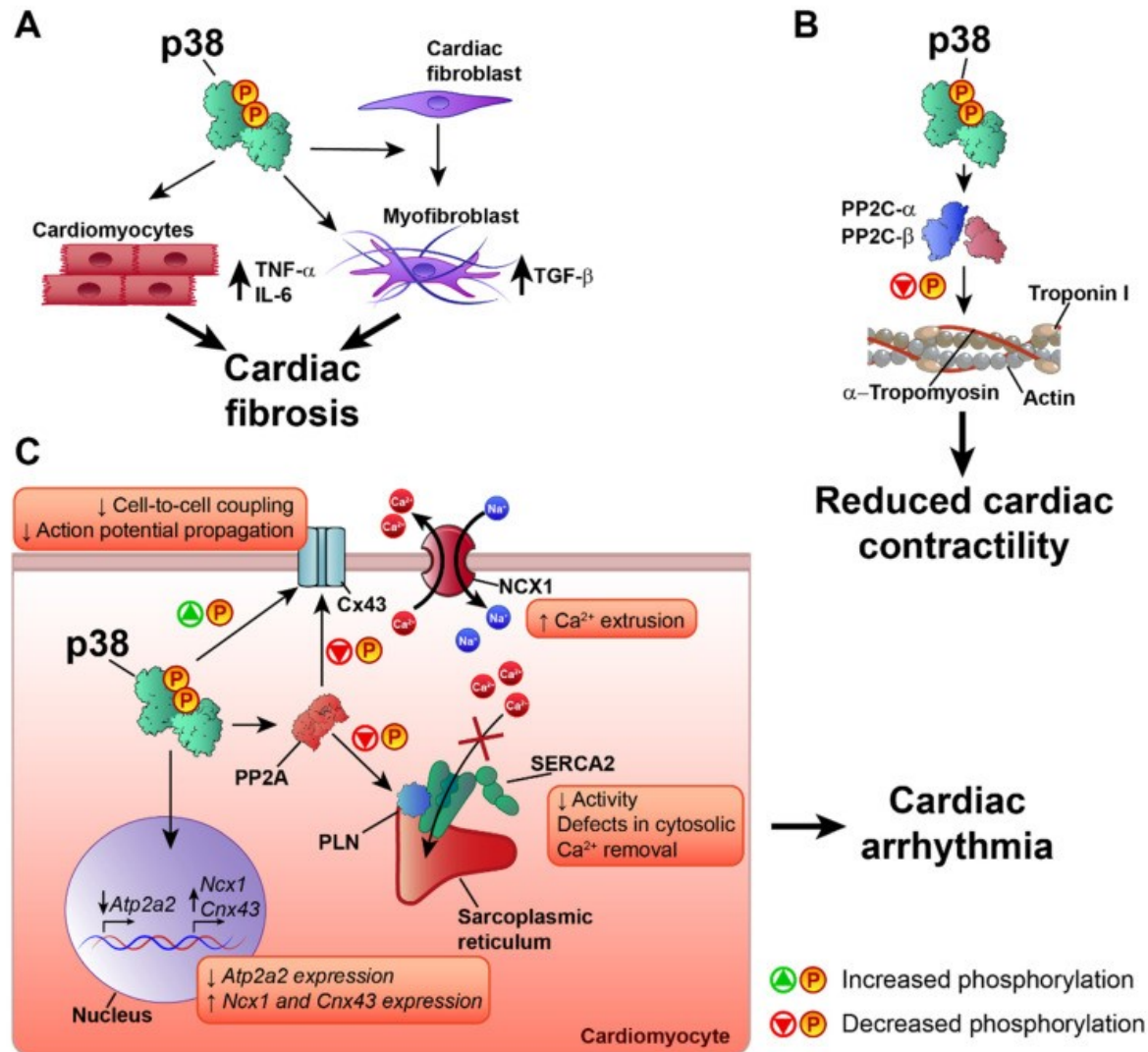


Acute changes in kinase signaling activation after TH treatment





Role of p38 MAPK in cardiac remodeling





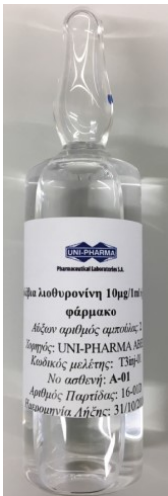
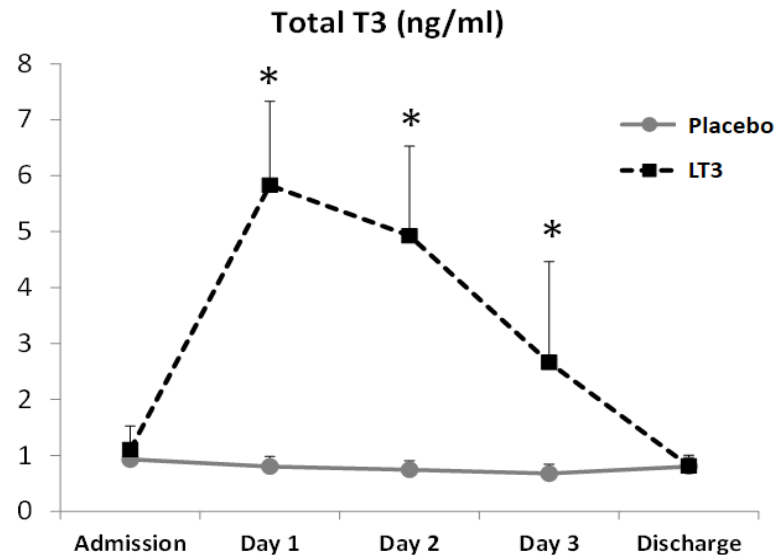
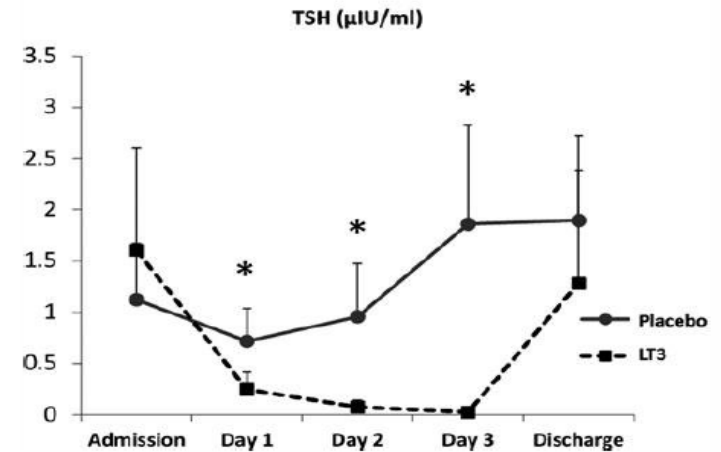
Effects of Acute Triiodothyronine Treatment in Patients with Anterior Myocardial Infarction Undergoing Primary Angioplasty: Evidence from a Pilot Randomized Clinical Trial (ThyRepair Study)

Constantinos I. Pantos,¹ Athanasios G. Trikas,² Evangelos G. Pissimisis,³ Konstantinos P. Grigoriou,² Pavlos N. Stougiannos,² Antonios K. Dimopoulos,³ Sarantos I. Linardakis,³ Nikolaos A. Alexopoulos,^{4,5} Costas G. Evdoridis,² Gerasimos D. Gavrielatos,² Nikolaos G. Patsourakos,³ Nikolaos D. Papakonstantinou,³ Anastasios D. Theodosis-Georgilas,³ and Iordanis S. Mourouzis¹



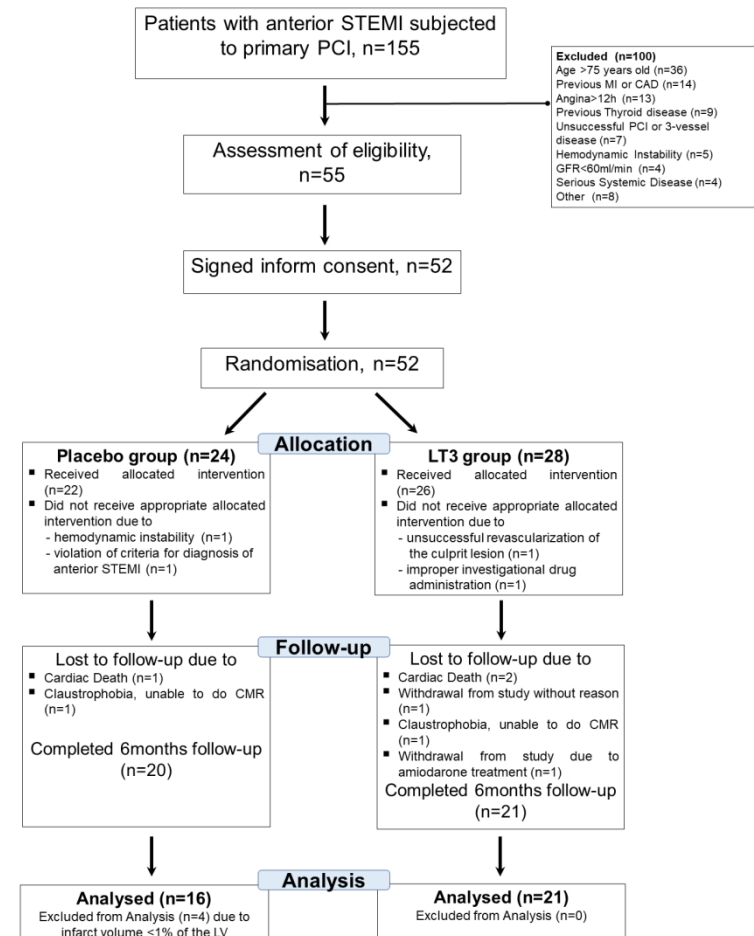
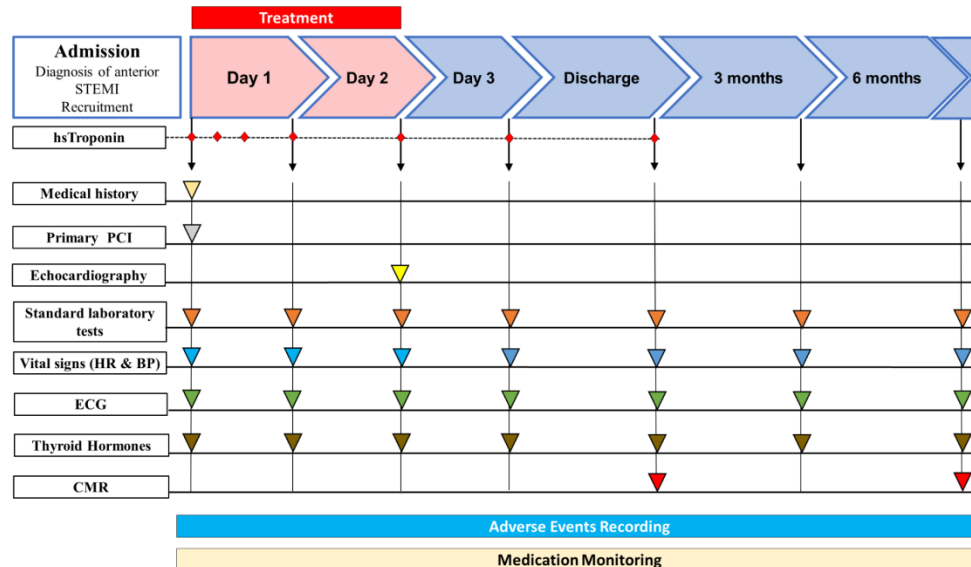
Dosage Scheme

| Patient weight | Bolus administration | Continuous infusion per 24 hours – pump rate | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|
| 66 Kg | 5.5 mL (55 µg) over 2-3 min | 18 mL (180 µg) in 232 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 70 Kg | 5.5 mL (55 µg) over 2-3 min | 19 mL (190 µg) in 231 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 74 Kg | 6 mL (60 µg) over 2-3 min | 20 mL (200 µg) in 230 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 77 Kg | 6 mL (60 µg) over 2-3 min | 21 mL (210 µg) in 229 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 81 Kg | 6.5 mL (65 µg) over 2-3 min | 22 mL (220 µg) in 228 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 85 Kg | 7.0 mL (70 µg) over 2-3 min | 23 mL (230 µg) in 227 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 89 Kg | 7.0 mL (70 µg) over 2-3 min | 24 mL (240 µg) in 226 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| 92 Kg | 7.5 mL (75 µg) over 2-3 min | 25 mL (250 µg) in 225 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |
| >95 Kg | 7.5 mL (75 µg) over 2-3 min | 26 mL (260 µg) in 224 mL NaCl 0.9% | 10.4 mL/h |



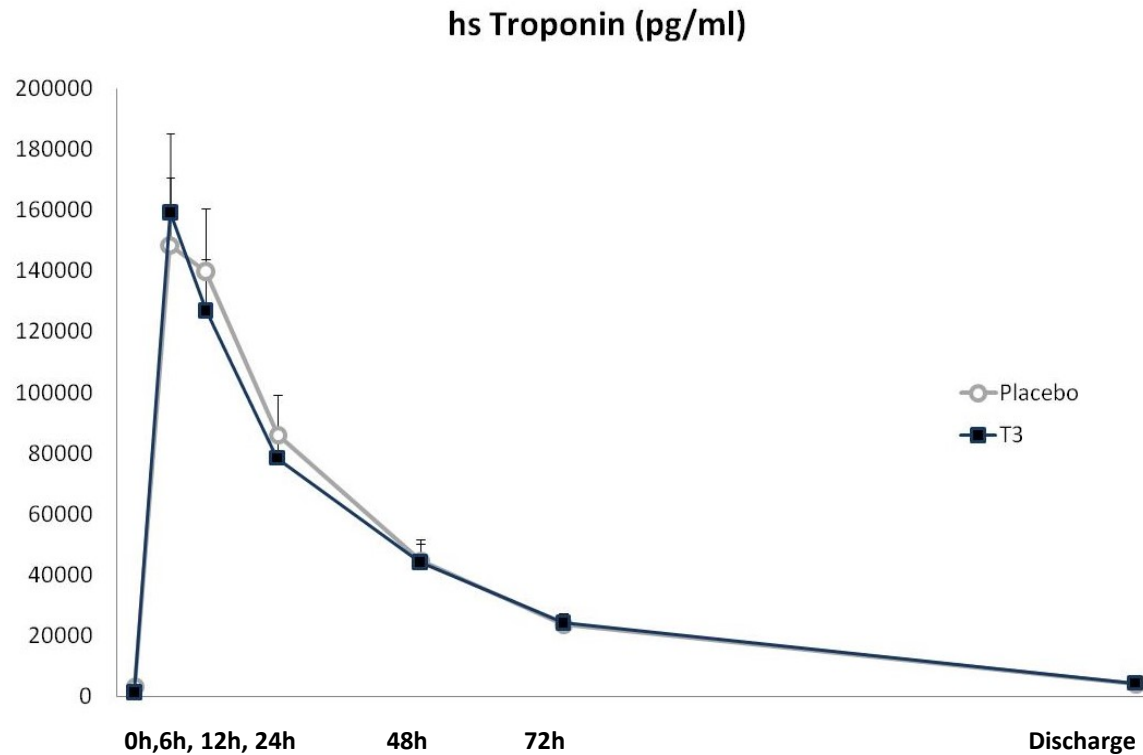


ThyREPAIR : a phase IIa, randomized, double blind, placebo controlled study to translate T3 effects in patients with myocardial infarction





Myocardial Injury – Troponin Release

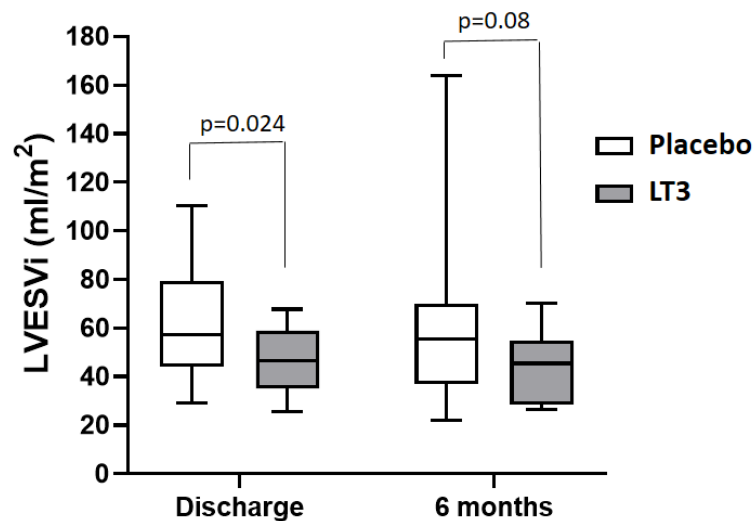
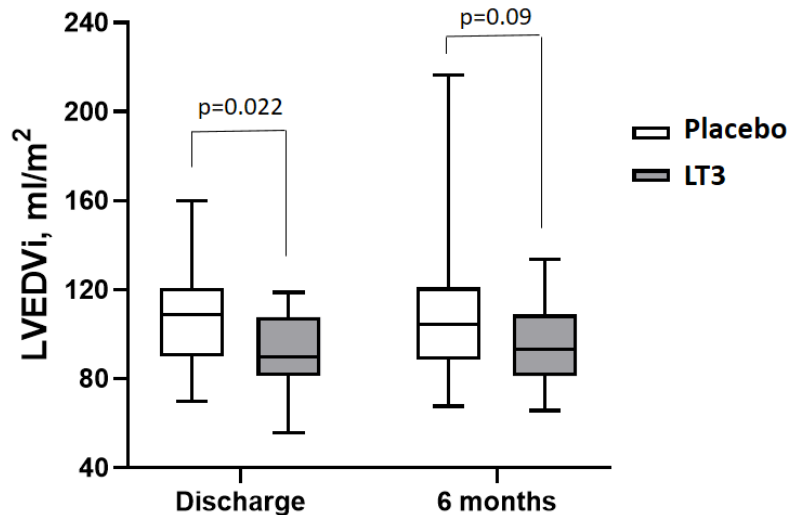




Results

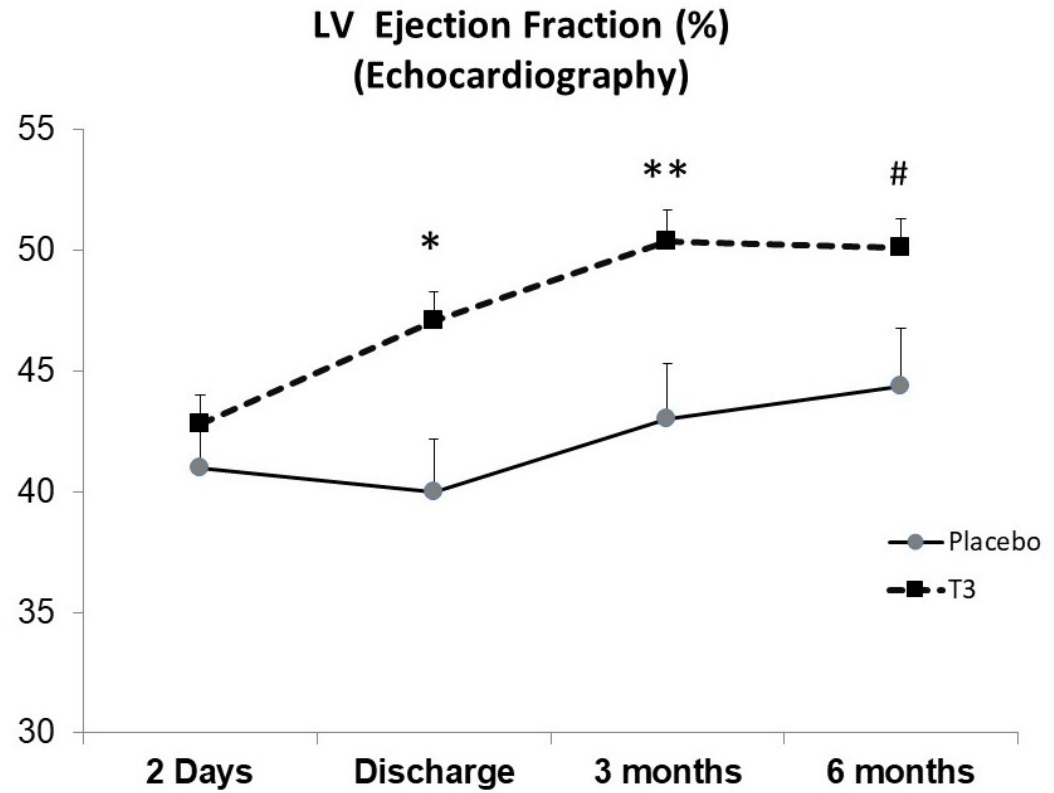
**T3 treatment
prevents early
Cardiac
Remodeling after
myocardial
infarction**

Left Ventricular Volumes





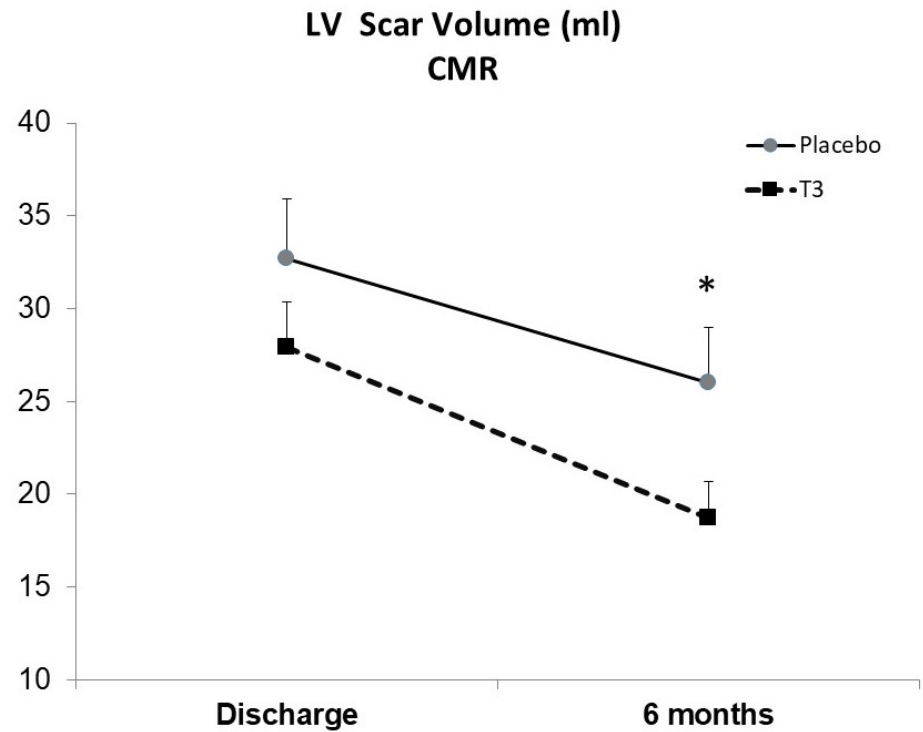
- T3 treatment improved recovery of cardiac function over time starting early





Indirect evidence of repair/regeneration

- T3 treatment accelerates healing after myocardial injury (late action)





No Serious Adverse Events after T3 treatment

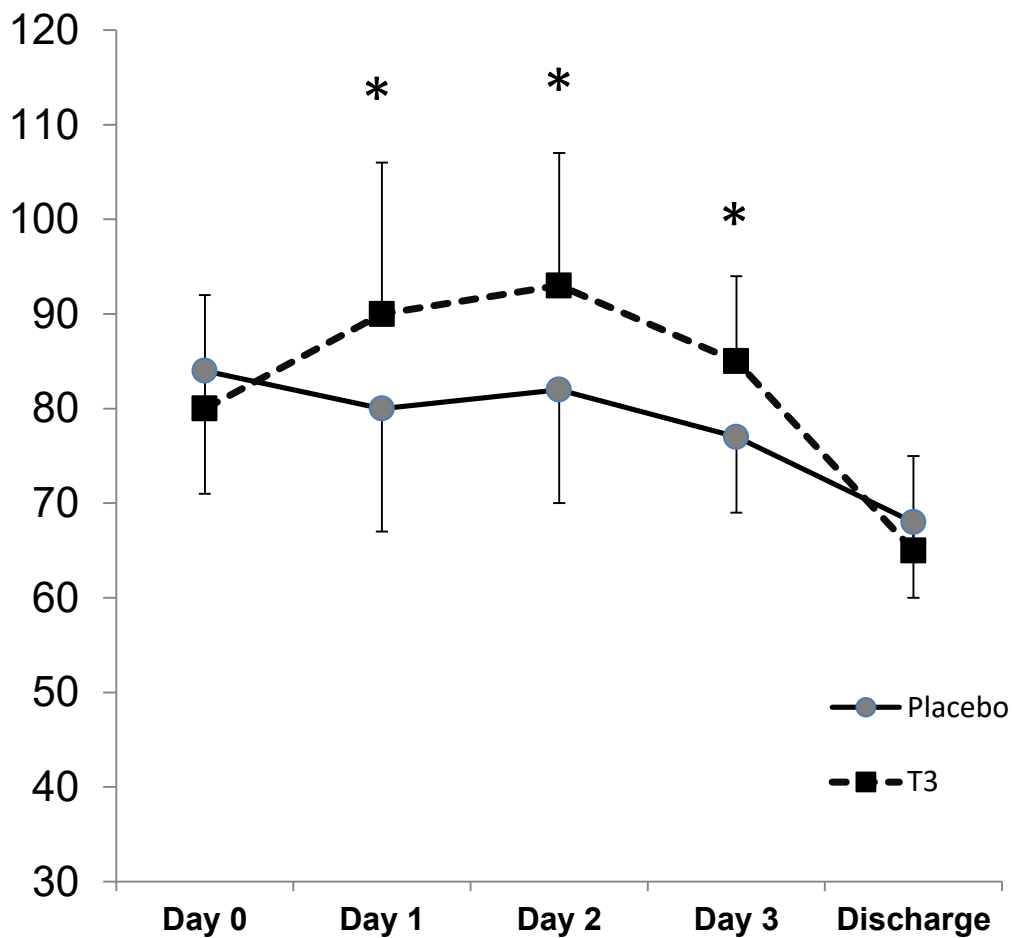
- Safety Issues during hospitalization

| | Placebo (n=22) | T3 (n=26) | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| LV thrombus | 6/22 | 4/26 | p=0.31 |
| Atrial Fibrillation | 1/22 | 5/26 | p=0.13 |
| Minor Hemorrhage | 3/22 | 3/26 | p=0.82 |
| Pericarditis | 1/22 | 3/26 | p=0.38 |
| High temperature >37.8°C during 48 hours | 2/22 | 8/26 | p=0.07 |
| Nervousness | 2/22 | 6/26 | p=0.2 |
| Use of inotrops after PCI | 4/22 | 3/26 | p=0.51 |



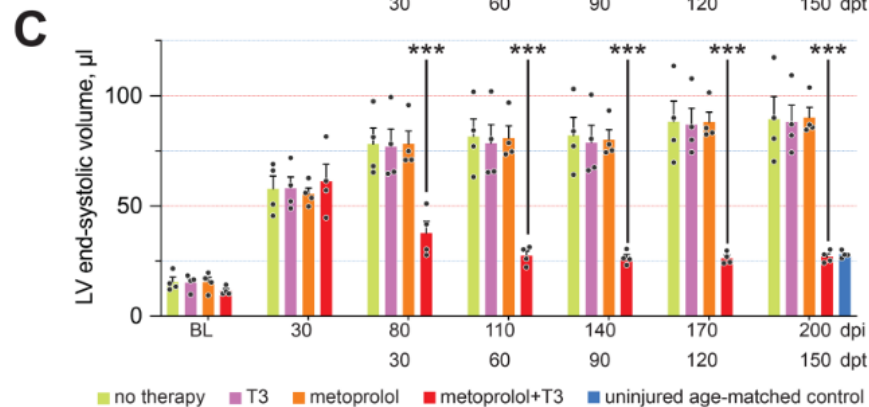
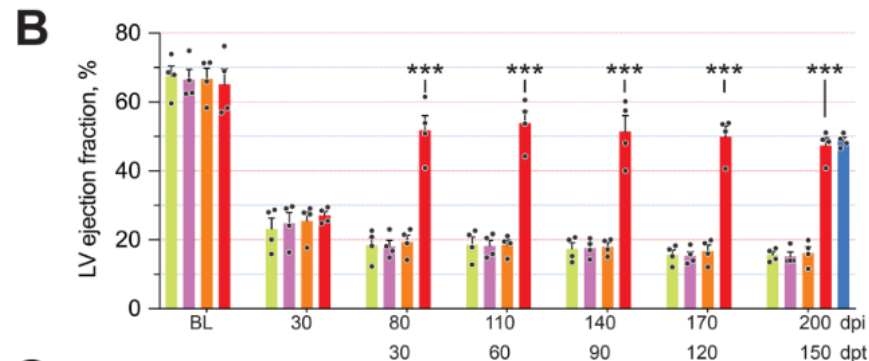
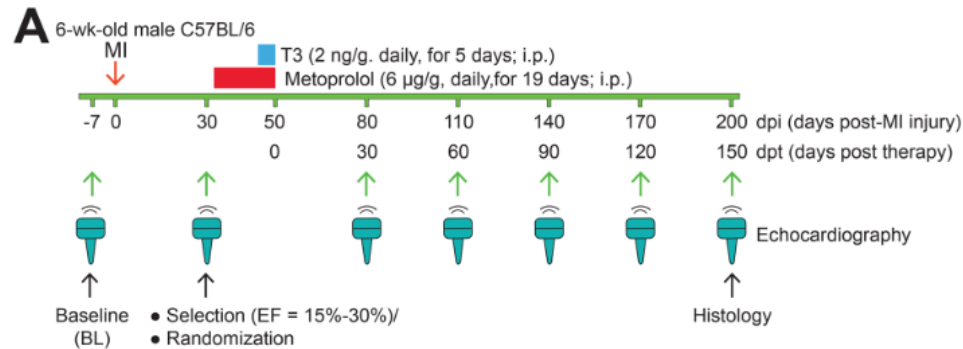
**No Serious
Adverse
Events
after T3
treatment**

Heart Rate (beats/min)



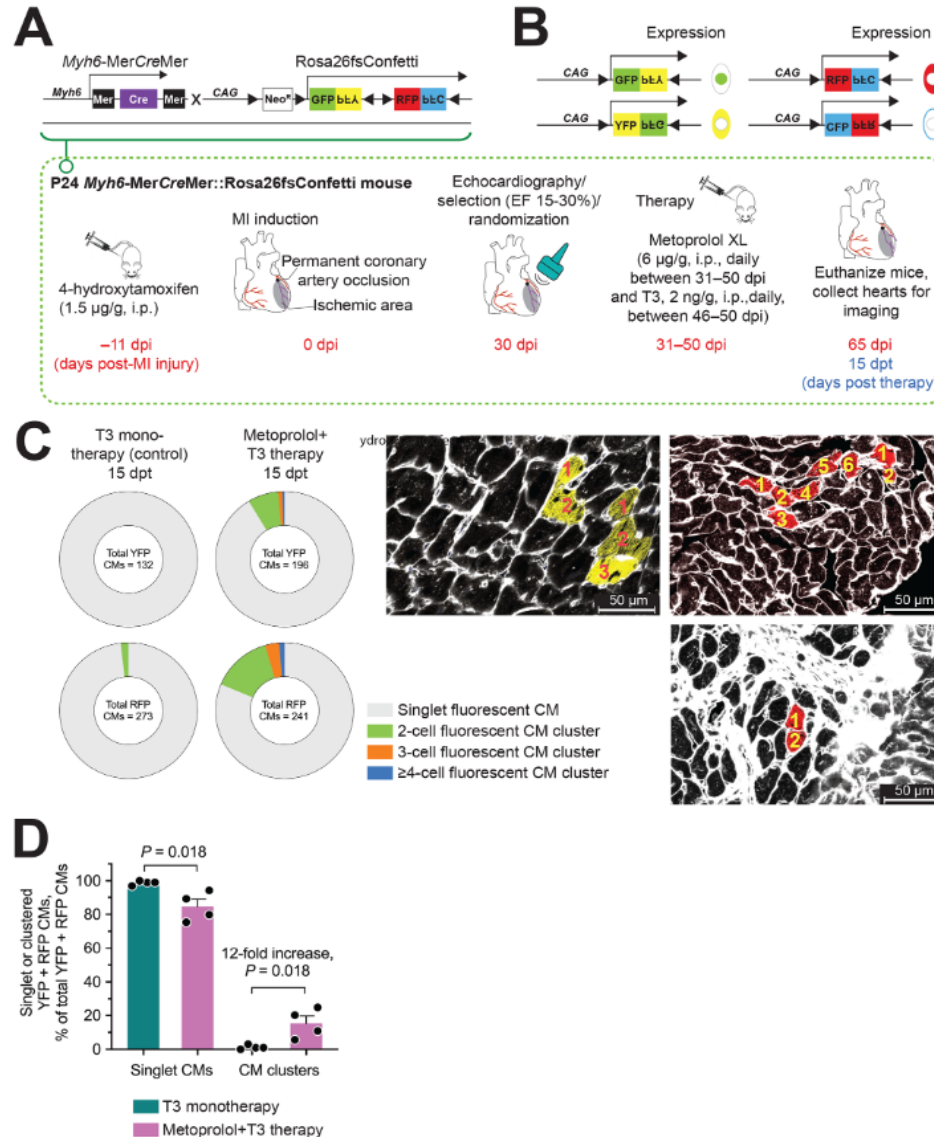


Remuscularization with triiodothyronine and β 1-blocker therapy reverses post-ischemic left ventricular dysfunction and adverse remodeling



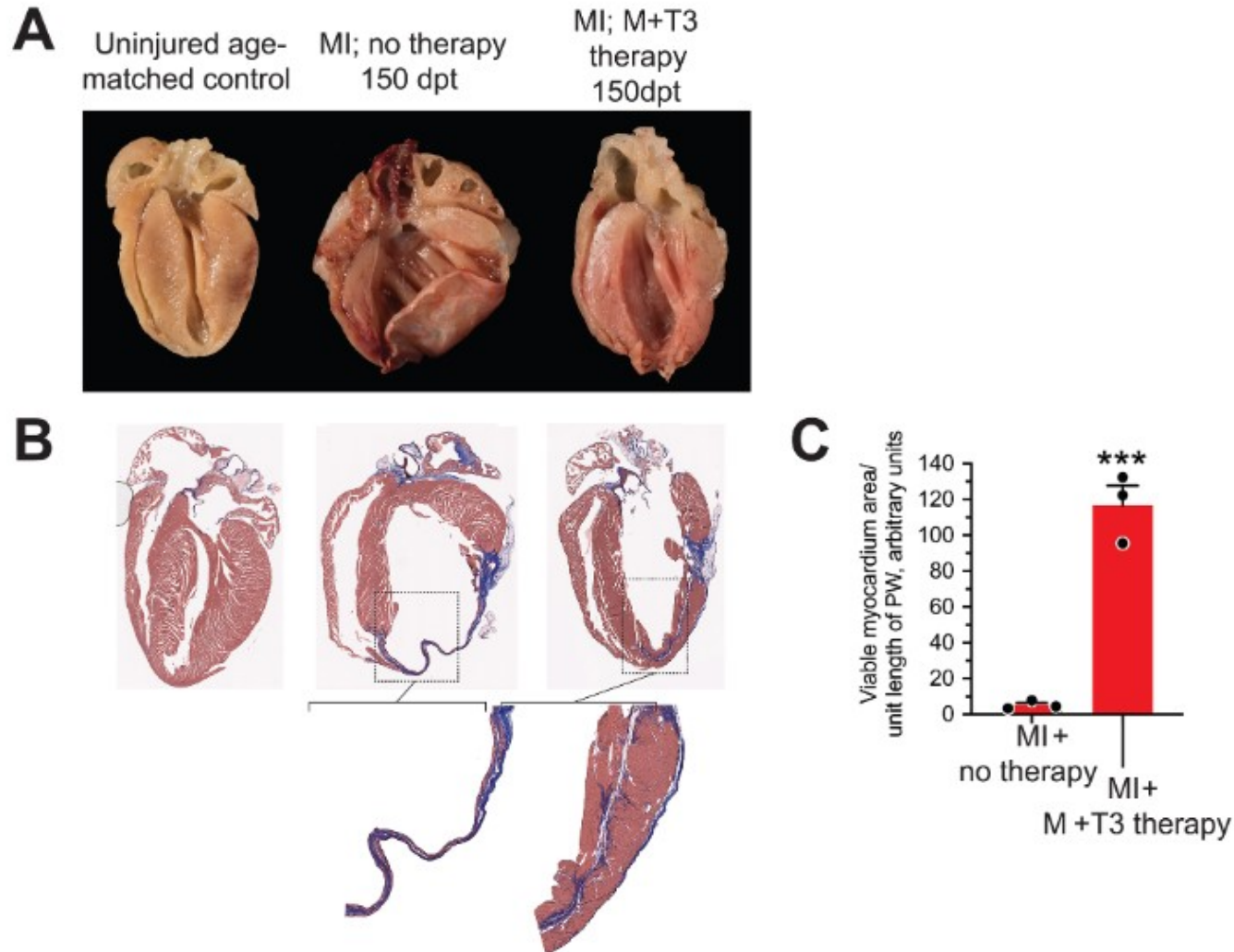


Remuscularization with triiodothyronine and β 1-blocker therapy reverses post-ischemic left ventricular dysfunction and adverse remodeling





Remuscularization with triiodothyronine and β 1-blocker therapy reverses post-ischemic left ventricular dysfunction and adverse remodeling



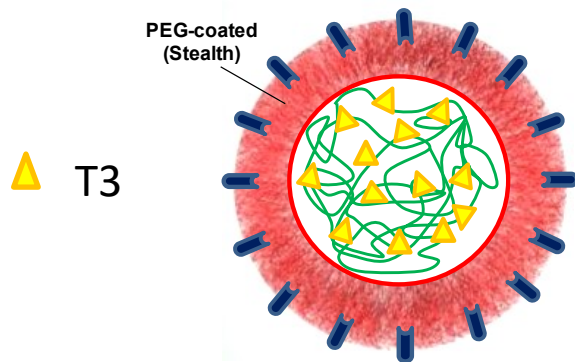


Conclusions and Future Perspectives

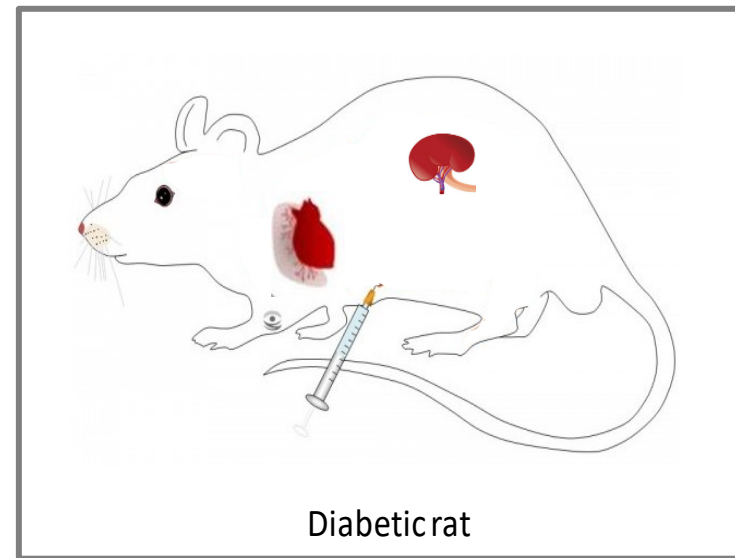
- ✓ Acute, high dose T3 treatment can block the development of cardiac remodeling and heart failure in patients with myocardial infarction
- ✓ TH signalling may have an important role in remuscularization and repair/regeneration of the heart after injury
- ✓ Novel therapeutic approaches: development of stress-specific T3 loaded nanocarriers

EuroNanoMed Research Project

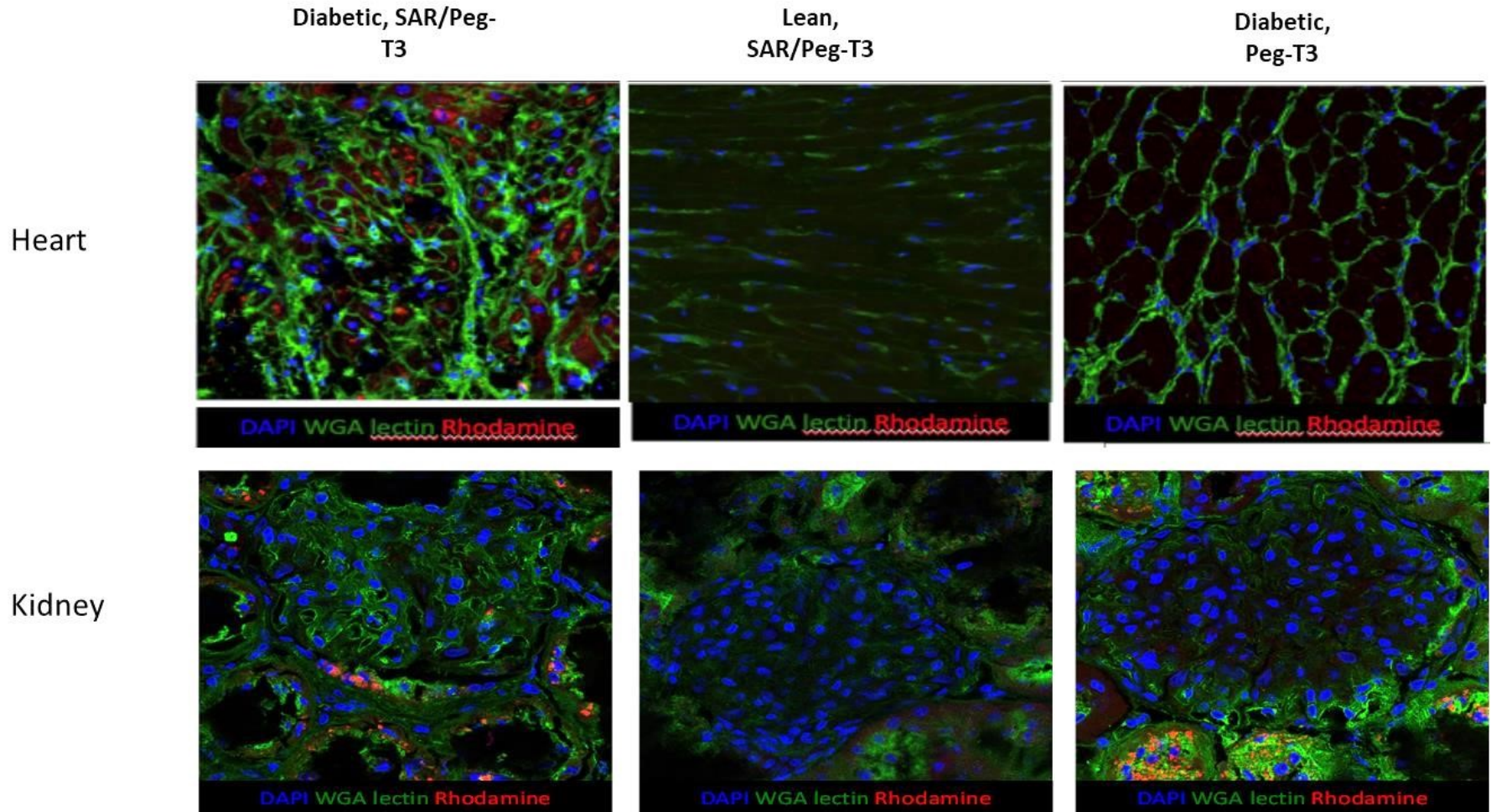
REASON : Regenerating the diabetic heart and kidney by using stress-specific thyroid hormone nanocarriers



In vivo evaluation in rat model of diabetic nephropathy and cardiomyopathy

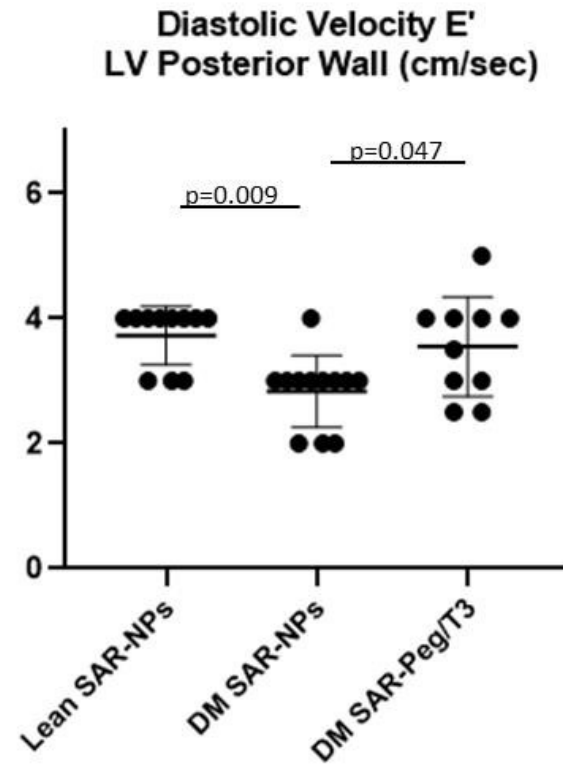
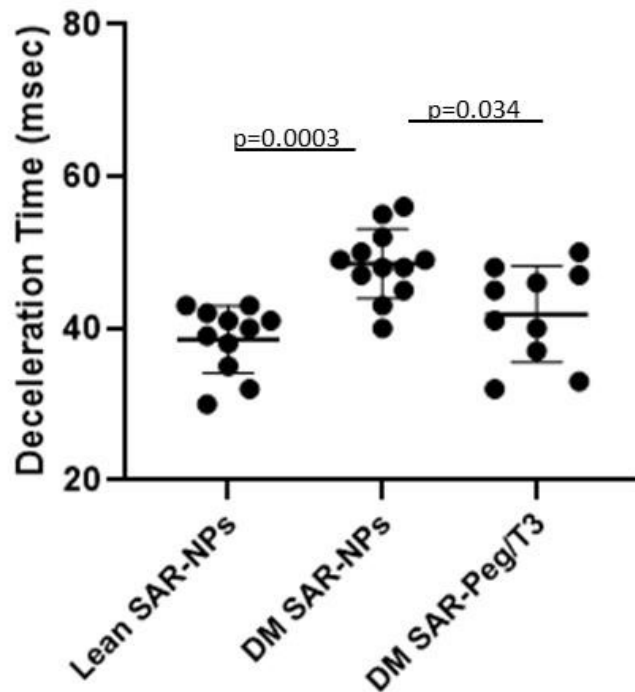


Diabetic Cardiomyopathy: Evidence of Selective targeting

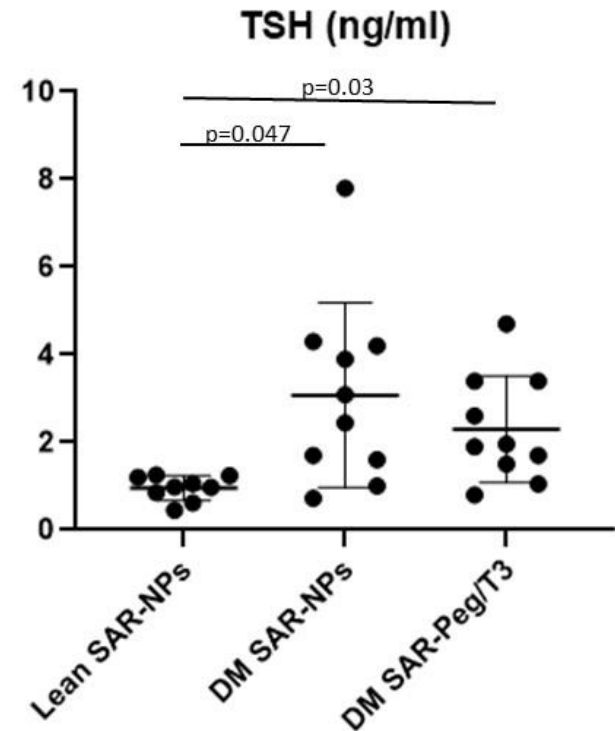
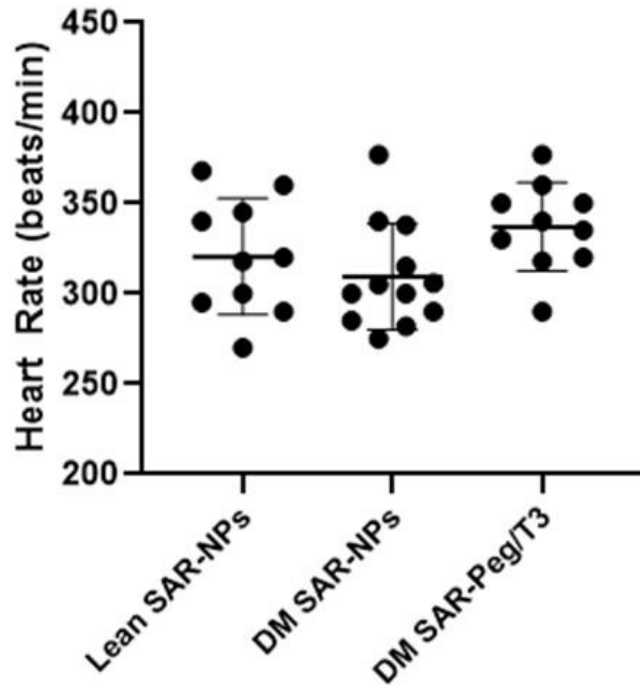


ZDF Diabetic Rats: First Evidence about effectiveness

Diastolic Cardiac Function



ZDF Diabetic Rats: Evidence about effectiveness without adverse effects



Thank you