

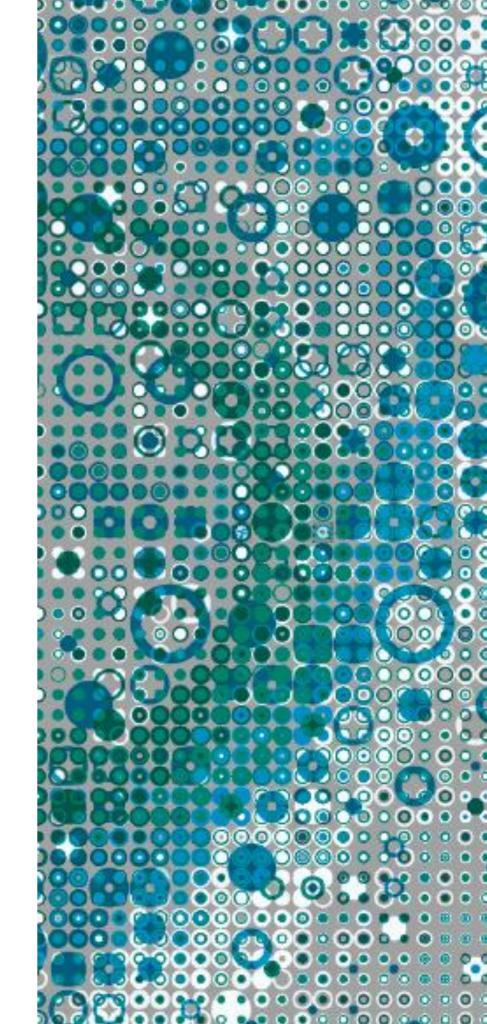
Hubrecht Institute

Developmental Biology and Stem Cell Research

MicroRNAs as therapeutic targets in Cardiac disease

ESC Summer school Nice, June 2015

Eva van Rooij



Remodeling of the heart

Normal Exercise, Heart Pregnancy Pathologic Remodeling Hypertension, MI

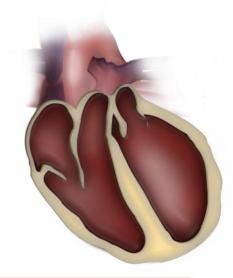
and Neurohumoral

Activation

Physiologic Remodeling

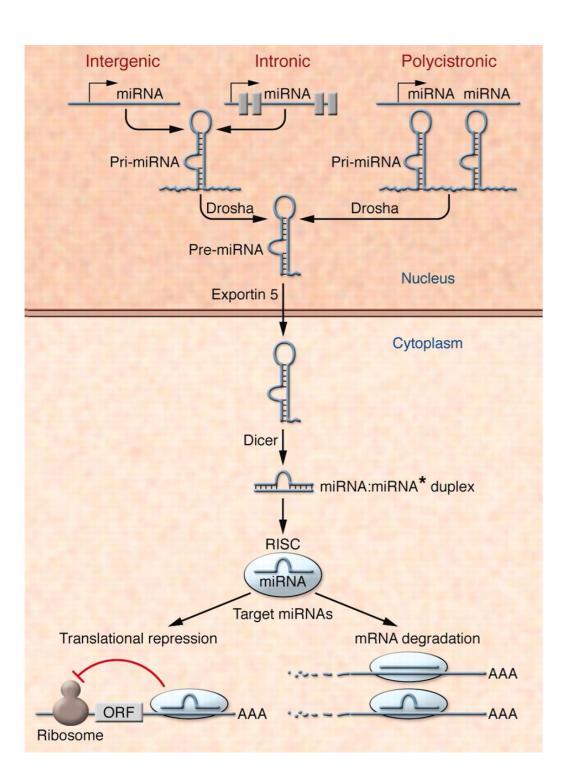
Stress

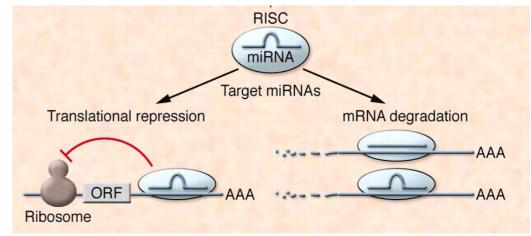
Heart Failure



- Myocyte hypertrophy
- Apoptosis
- Fibrosis
- Metabolic shift
- Reduced cAMP generation
- Fetal gene activation ($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ myosin switch)

MicroRNA biogenesis & conservation



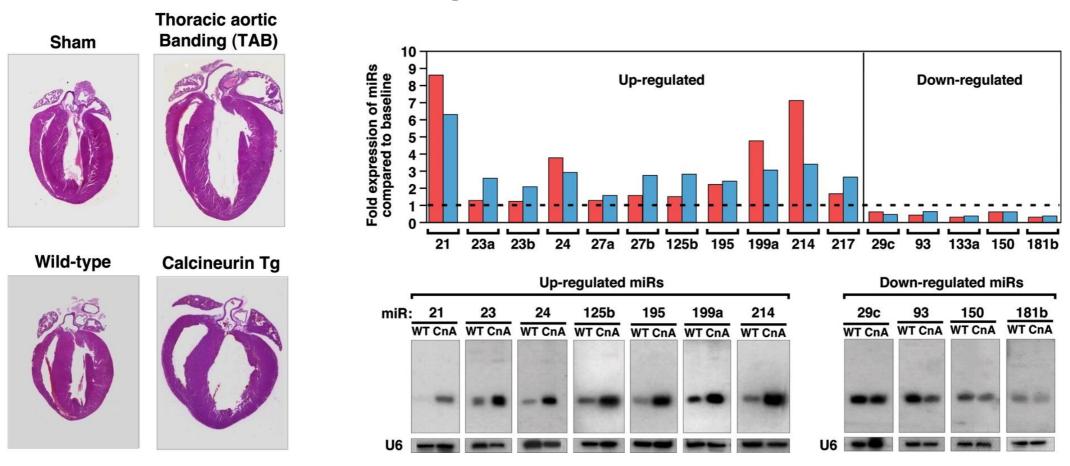


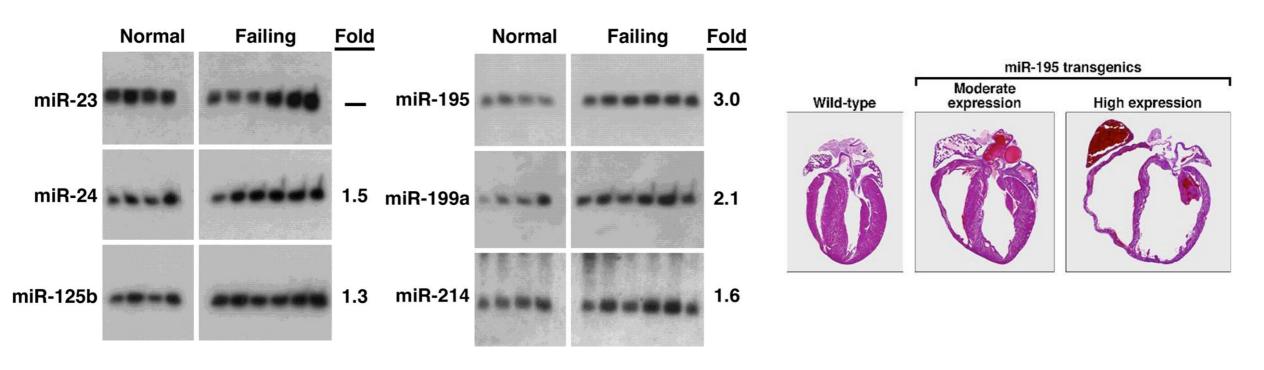
Seed

Fish miR-214
Chimpanzee miR-214
Rhesus Macaque miR-214
Rat miR-214
Opossum miR-214
Wild boar miR-214
Zebrafish miR-214
Xenopus miR-214
Cow miR-214
Human miR-214
Human miR-214
Carp miR-214
Carp miR-214

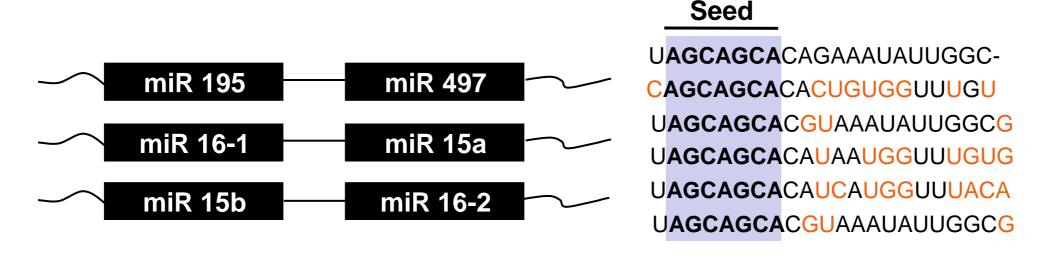
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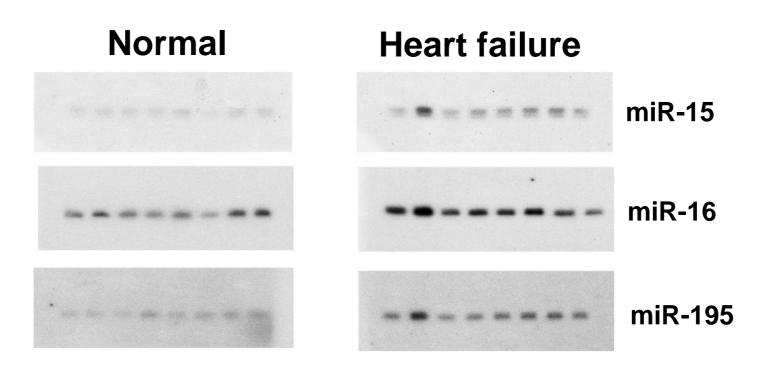
A microRNA signature of heart disease





miR-15 family is upregulated in human heart failure

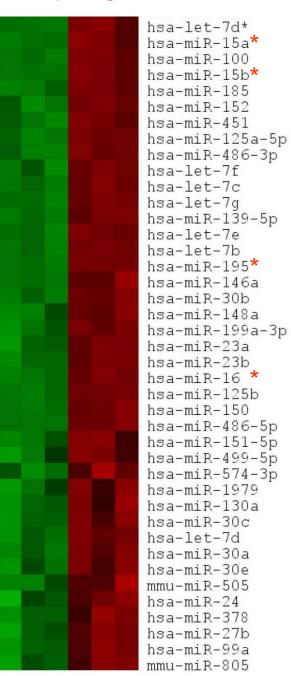




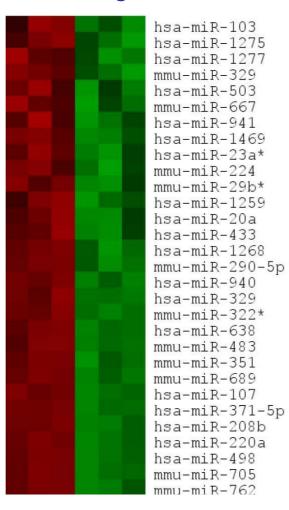
"Ongoing loss of cardiac myocytes is responsible for the development and worsening of heart failure."

Cardiac microRNA regulation during neonatal cell cycle arrest

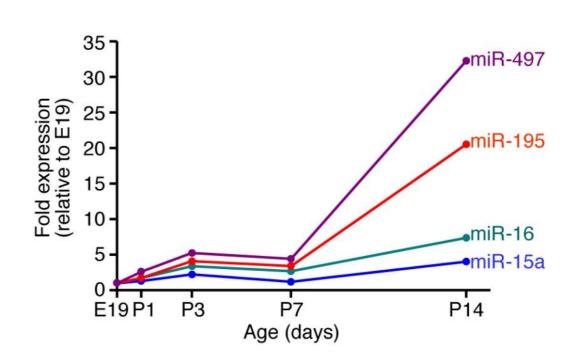
Up-regulated



Down-regulated



Up-regulation of miR-15 family



p1 versus p10 hearts

miR-15 controls cell cycle and survival

Cyclins:

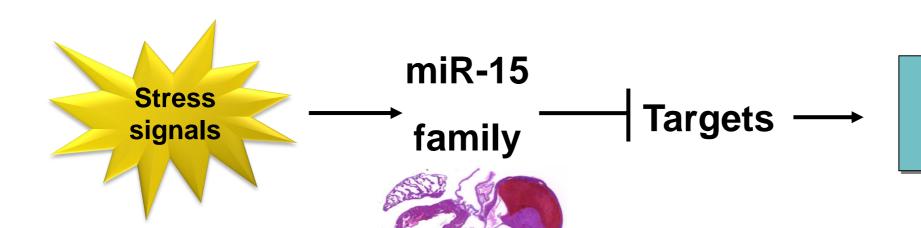
- -Cyclin E1
- -Cyclin D2
- -Cyclin T2
- -Cyclin M2
- -Cyclin D1
- -Cyclin D3

Cell cycle / survival:

- -CDC37L1 -CDCA4
- -CDC42
- -BCL2L2
- -CDC27
- -Smad7
- -E2F7
- -Smad5
- -PDCD4
- -PBBP6

- -CHEK1
- -CDC25A
- -CDC14B
- -CDK5R1
- -Smad3
- -CAPRIN1
- -CDC14A
- -E2F3
- -Tcl-1

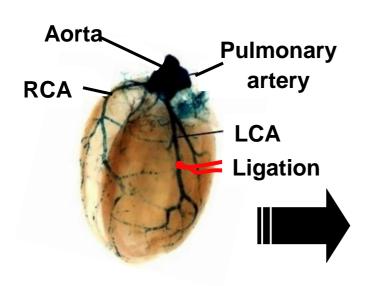
- -PDCD6IP
- -CDC23
- -G0S2
- -CCNJL
- -CDC25B
- -CDCA7L
- -CRKRS
- -PAK7
- -CDK6
- -BCL2

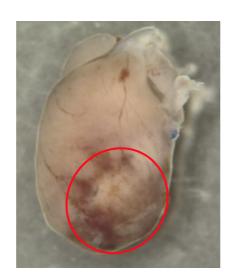


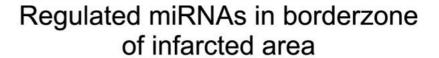
Myocyte differentiation & survival

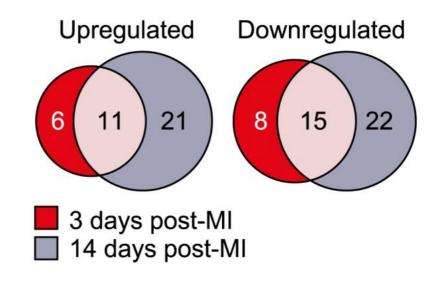
Porrello et al. Circ Res 2011 Hullinger et al. Circ Res 2012

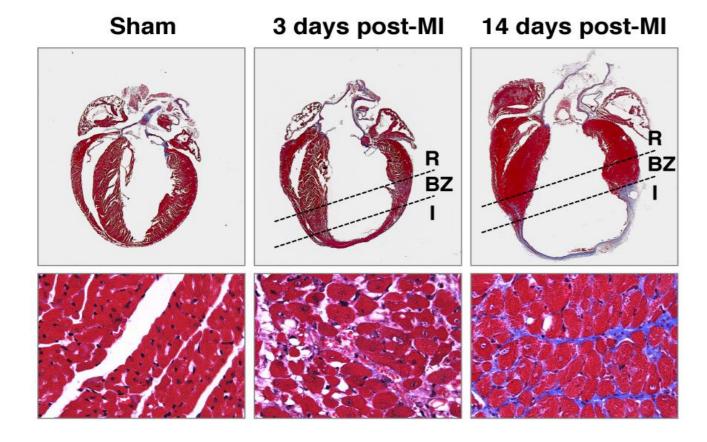
MicroRNA expression in response to ischemic injury

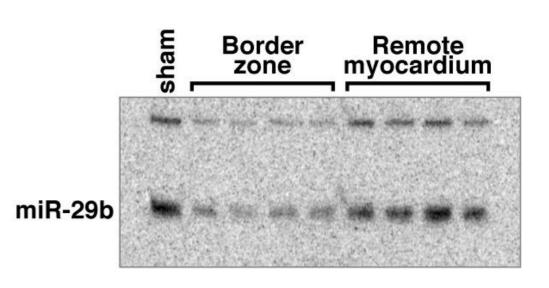




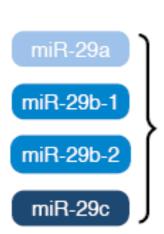




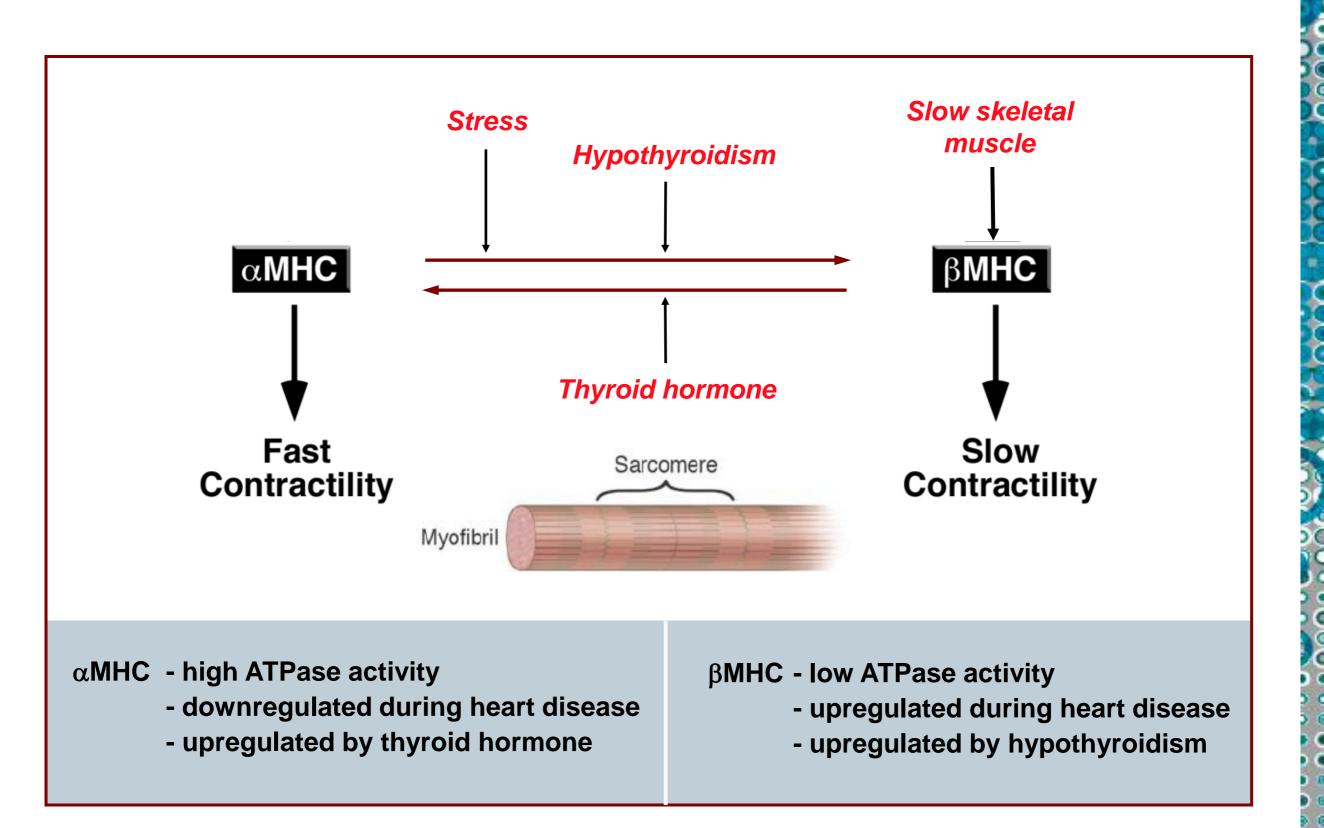




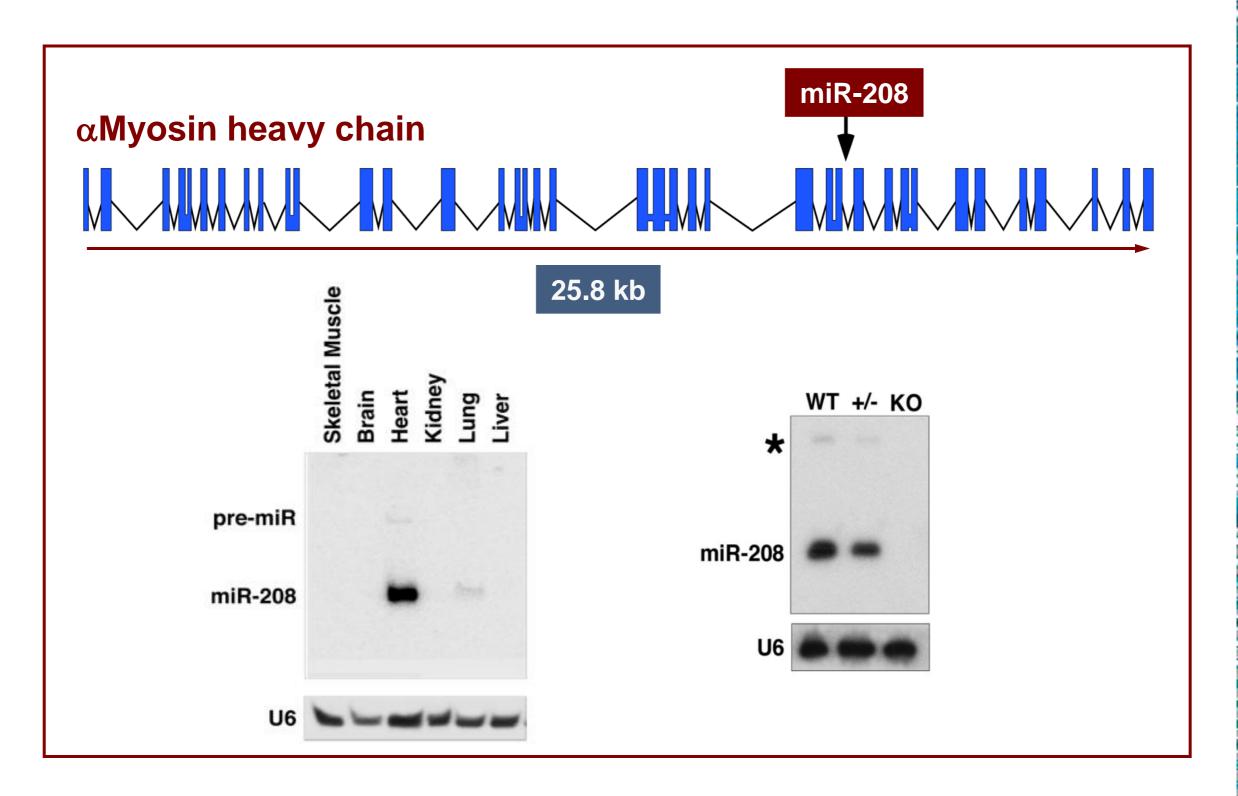
miR-29 regulates ECM



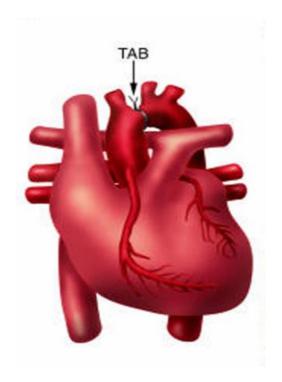
Cardiac myosin switching

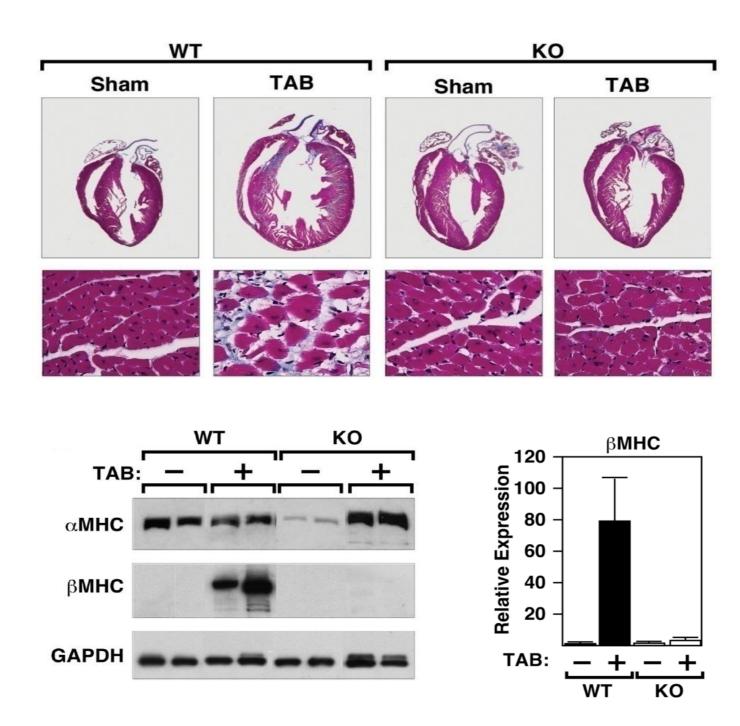


miR-208 is cardiac specific and co-expressed with αMHC

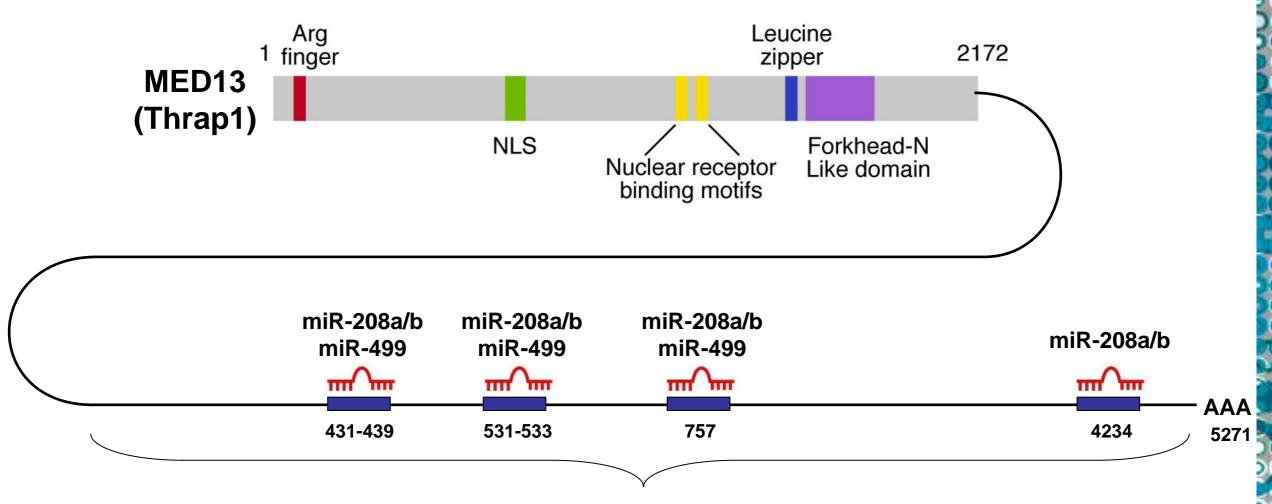


Genetic deletion of miR-208 blocks stress-induced remodeling and β MHC expression

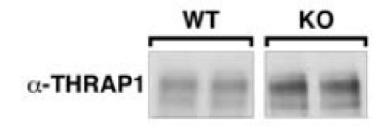




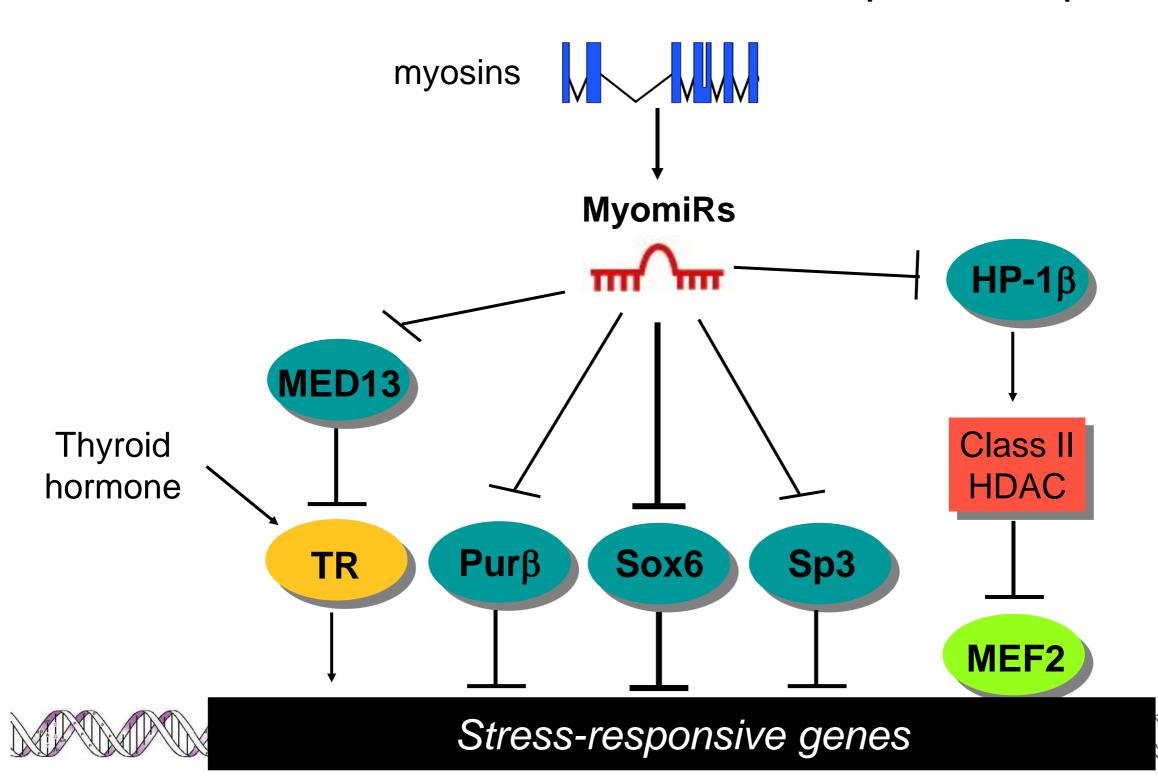
miR-208 targets Thrap1 / MED13



MED13 3' UTR



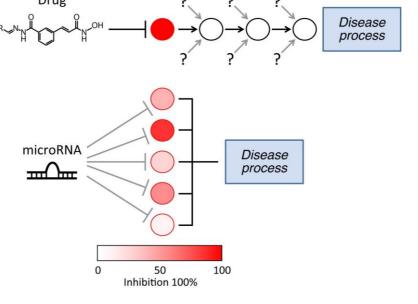
miR-208 controls a network of transcriptional repressors



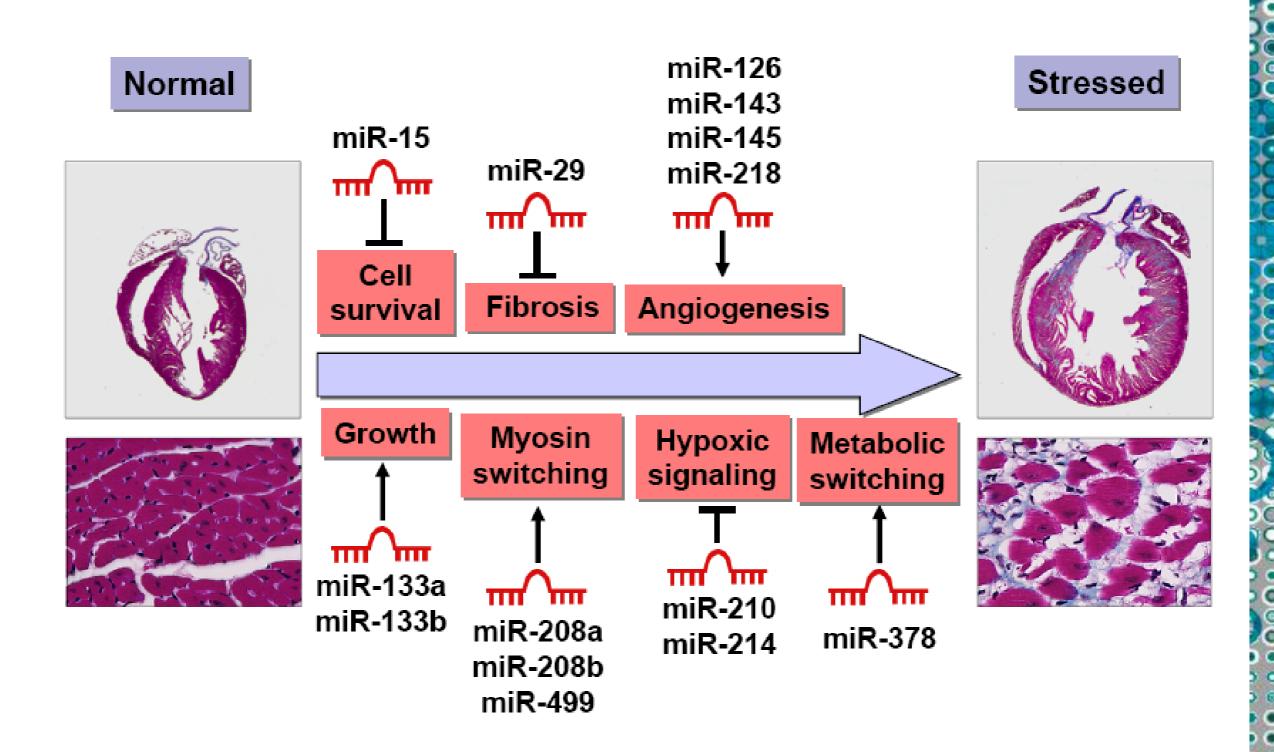
cardiac fibrosis and hypertrophy

Basics of microRNA biology

- MiRNAs are conserved across species
- MiRNAs are regulated during disease
- MiRNAs are more important under stress conditions, i.e. during disease
- The genome can contain multiple copies of a microRNA and they often target multiple genes involved in a similar cellular process or signaling pathway
- Intronic miRNAs often influence the function of the hostgene
- Presence of multiple binding sites within an UTR can correlate to the relevance of the miRNA/mRNA interaction
- The level of gene regulation is moderate, but the combined influence of these relatively small changes can have a profound downstream effects

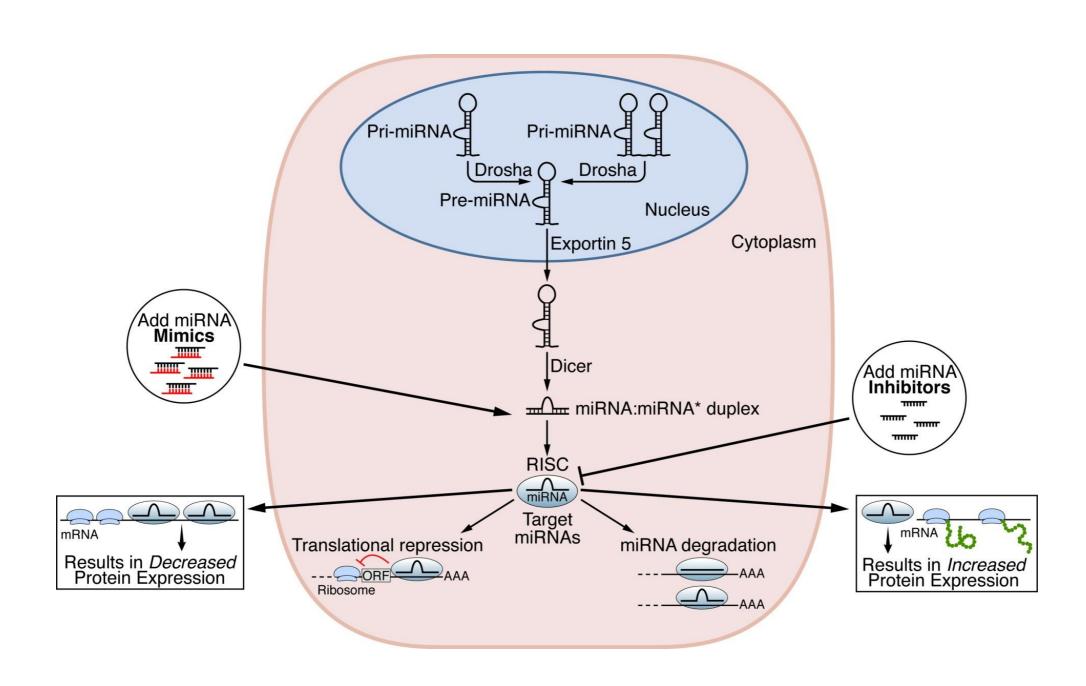


MicroRNA function in cardiac disease



van Rooij et al., PNAS, 2006, 2008; Science, 2007; JCI, 2007; Dev Cell, 2009; Wang et al., Dev Cell, 2008; Liu et al., Genes & Dev, 2008; Xin et al., Genes & Dev, 2009; Williams et al., Science, 2009

MicroRNA modulation



Feb 2007, n=2



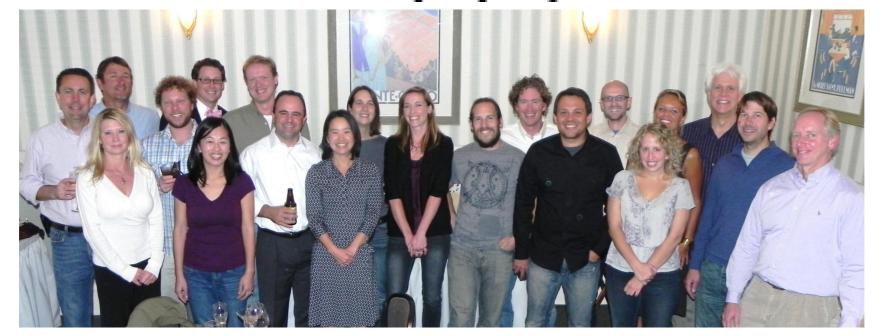
	Bringing MicroRNA Discoveries to the Clinic			
	Company	Location	Disease Focus	Founded
	Asuragen	Austin, Texas	Cancer diagnostics	2006
	Crogen Phamaceuticals	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Cancer	2004
	Miragen Therapeutics	Boulder, Colorado	Cardiovascular and muscle diseases	2007
	Regulus Therapeutics	Carlsbad, California	viral diseases, cancer	2007
	Rosetta Genomics	Rehovot, Israel, and Jersey City, New Jersey	Cancer	2000

Science, 28 March 2008

October 2011



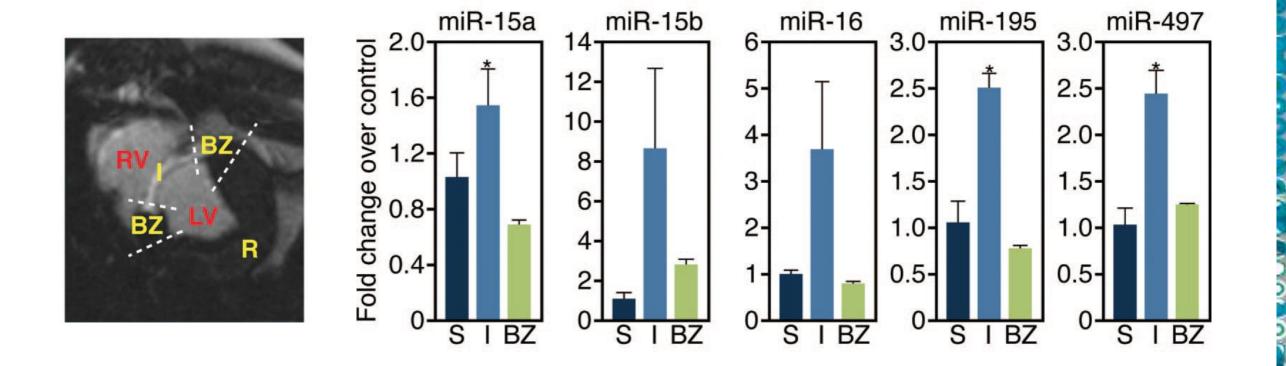
Servier and Miragen Sign \$352 Million Partnership Agreement for the Research, Development and Commercialization of MicroRNA-targeting Drugs for Cardiovascular Disease



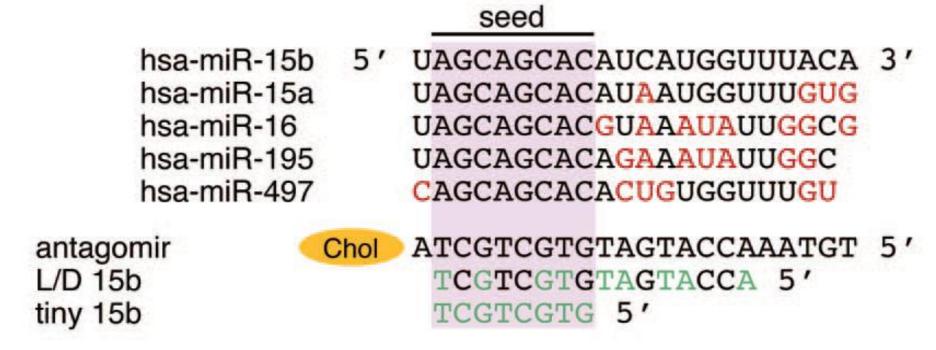
AntimiR chemistries



miR-15 family upregulated in response to ischemic injury in pigs

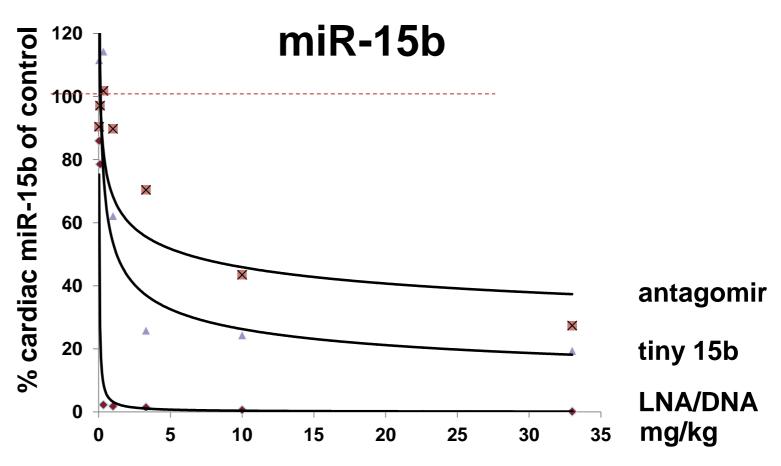


miR-15 family inhibition using antimiRs

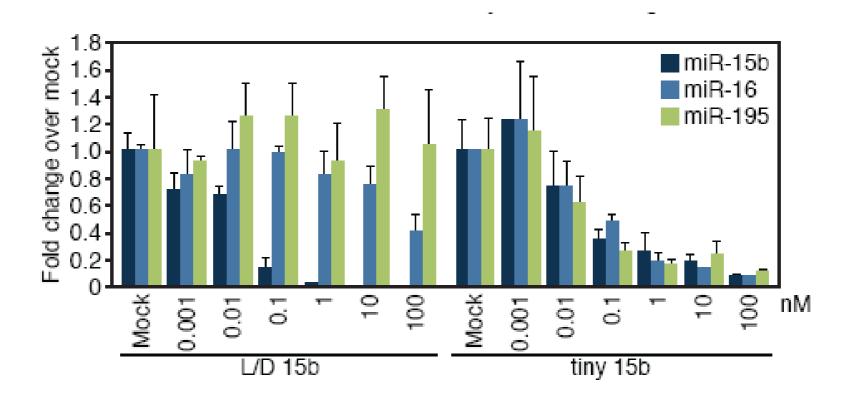


Experimental set-up:

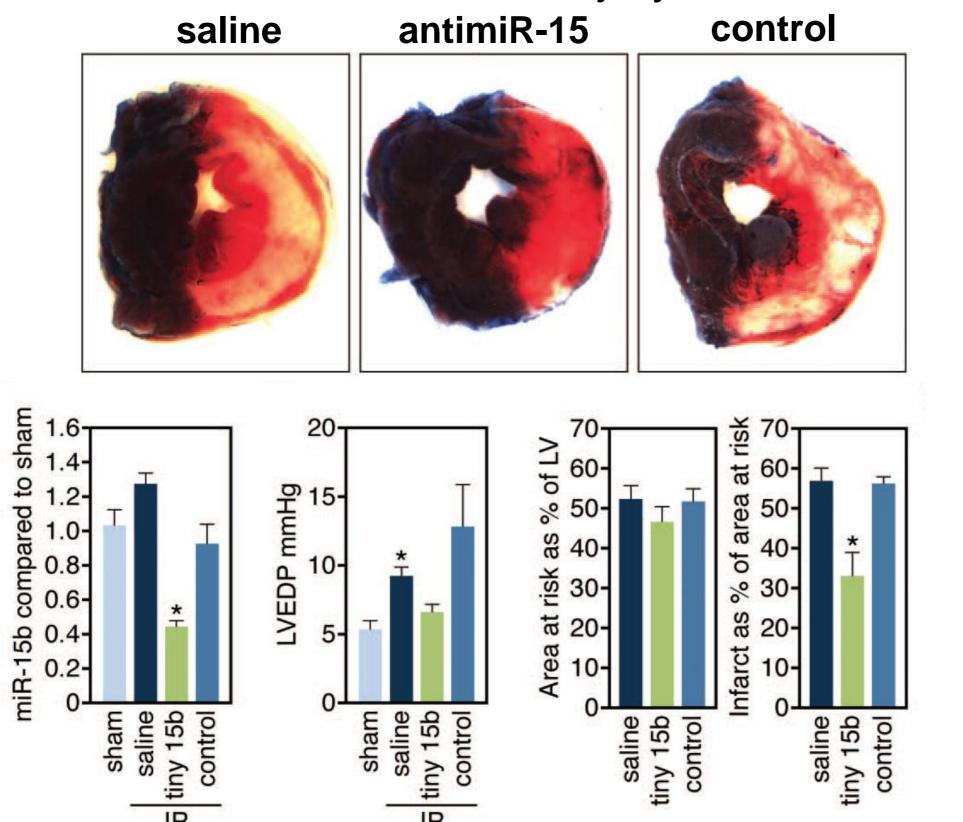
- -IV injection C57BI6
- -Doses ranging from 0.033 mg/kg to 33 mg/kg
- -Collected tissues 7 days after injection
- -Determined knockdown by realtime PCR analysis



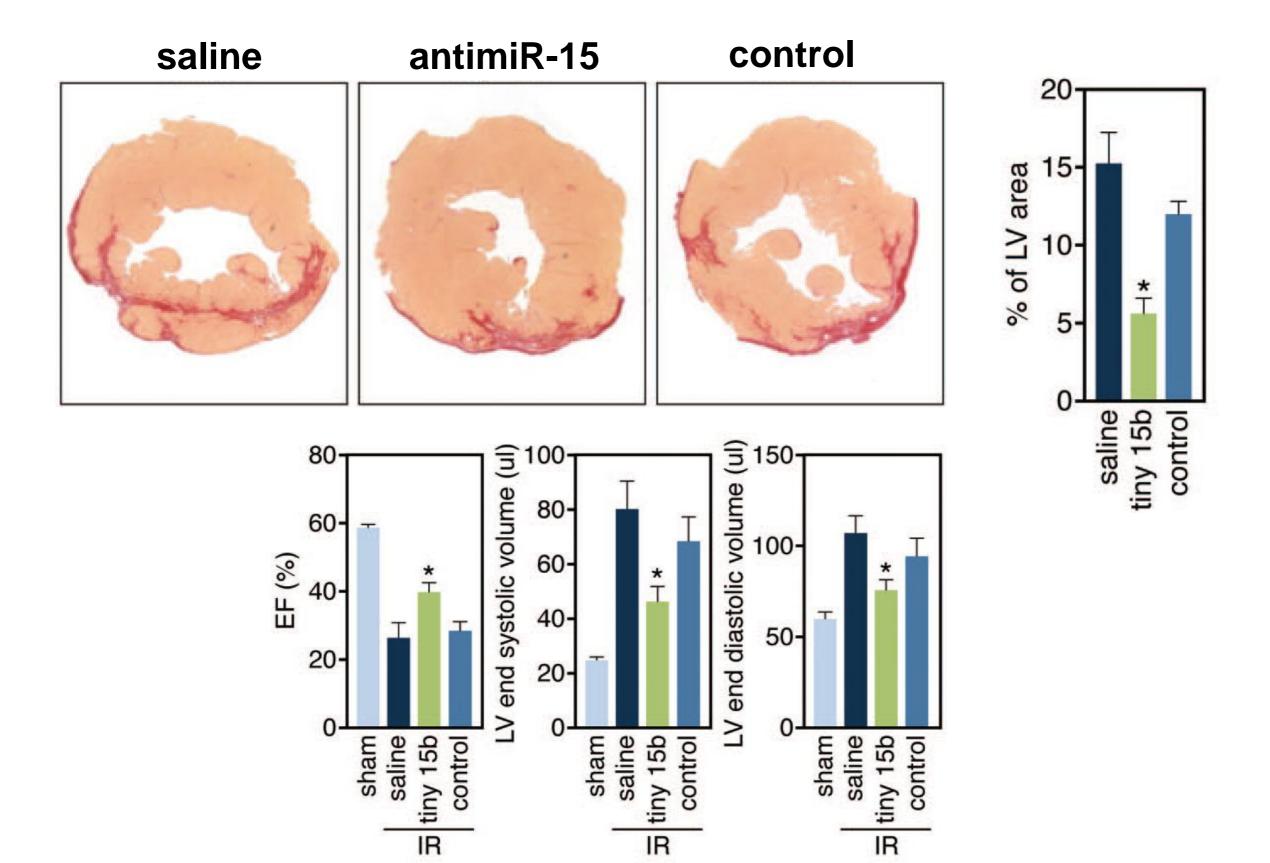
miR-15 family inhibition induces target derepression in cardiomyocytes



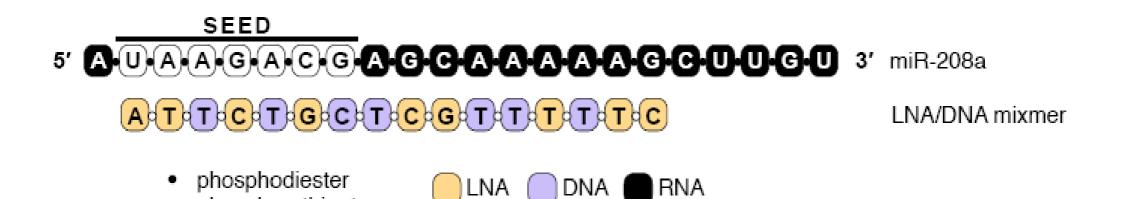
AntimiR-15 reduces infarct size in response to ischemic injury



miR-15 inhibition reduces remodeling and improves cardiac function in response to ischemic damage

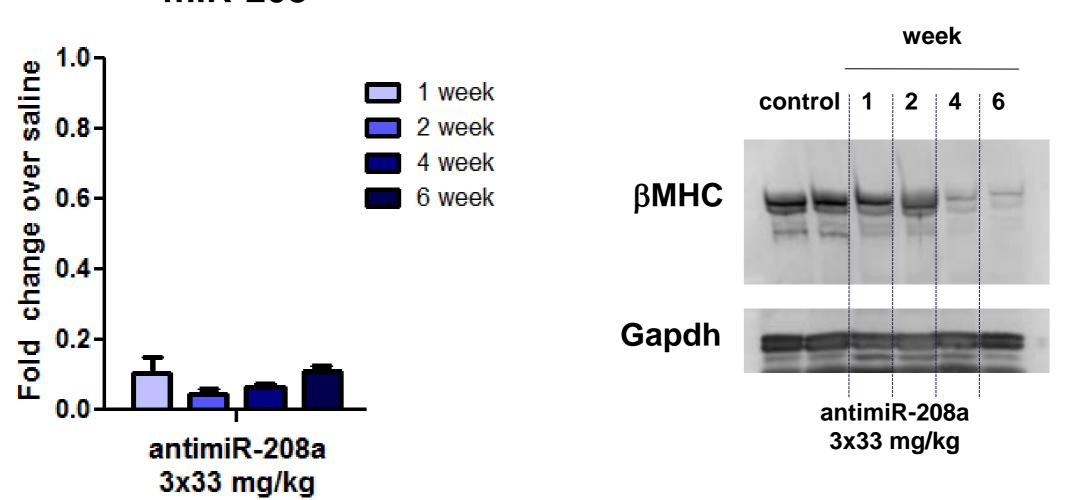


AntimiR-208a



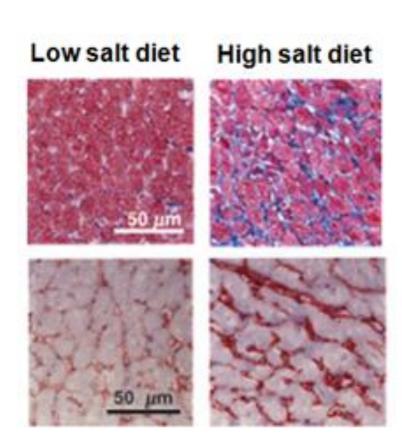
miR-208

phosphorothioates



Dahl Salt-Sensitive rat model



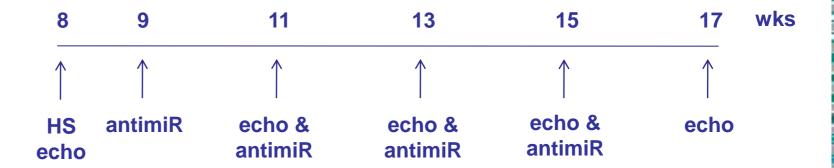


Dahl Salt-Sensitive Model is a high-quality rodent model for diastolic heart failure

High salt diet causes continuous increase in blood pressure which leads to remodeling of the heart

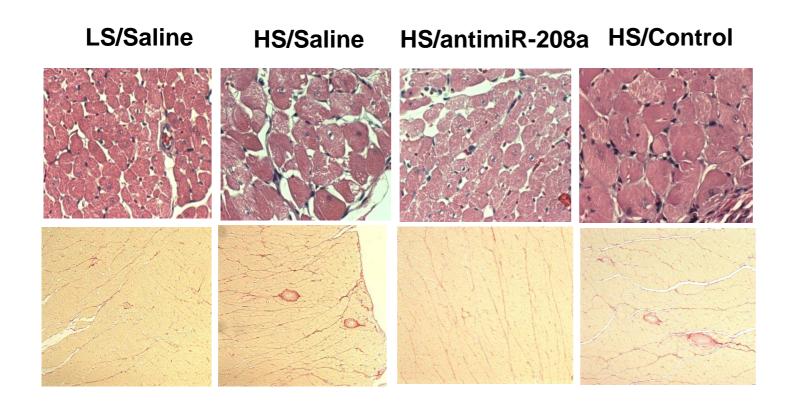
- hypertrophy
- fibrosis
- increase hypertrophic markers
- switch from αMHC to βMHC

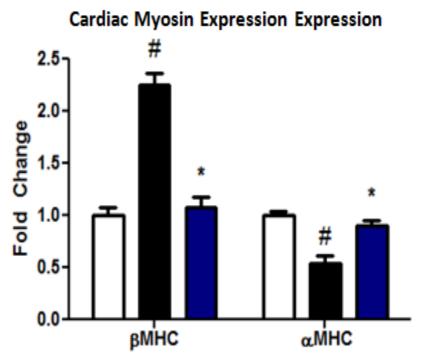
Stiffening of the ventricle diminishes elasticity, relaxation of the LV



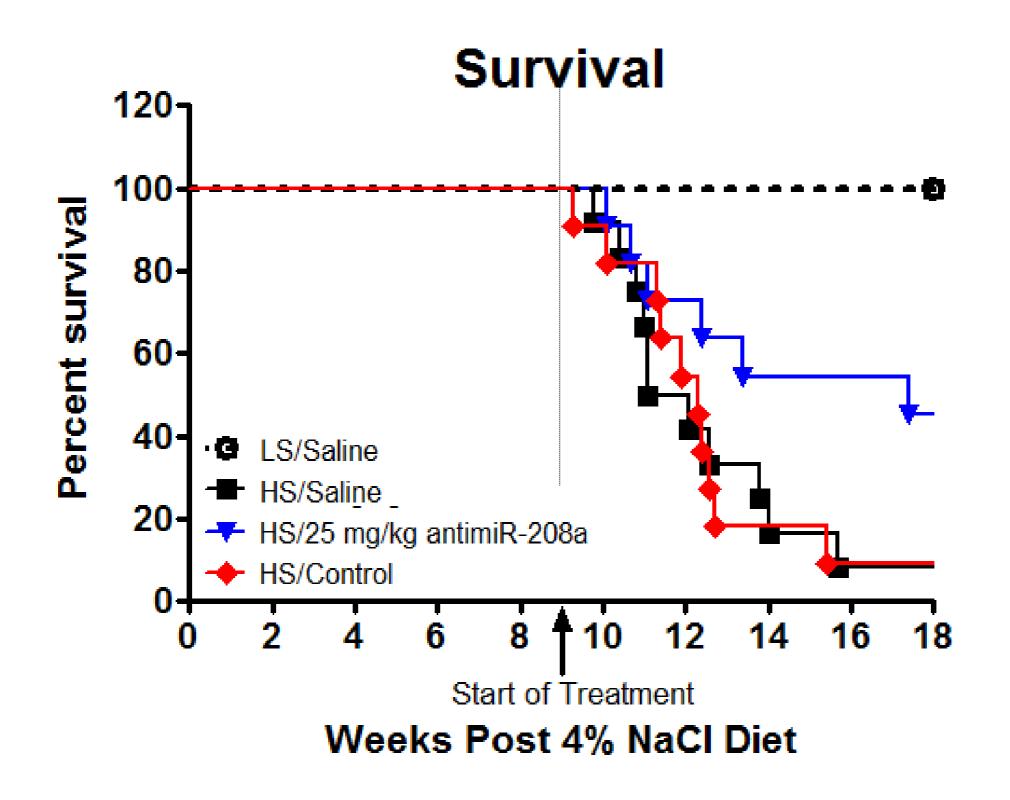
Therapeutic Inhibition of miR-208a Improves Cardiac Function and Survival During Heart Failure

Rusty L. Montgomery, PhD; Thomas G. Hullinger, PhD; Hillary M. Semus, MS; Brent A. Dickinson, BS; Anita G. Seto, PhD; Joshua M. Lynch, BS; Christianna Stack, MS; Paul A. Latimer, BS; Eric N. Olson, PhD; Eva van Rooij, PhD

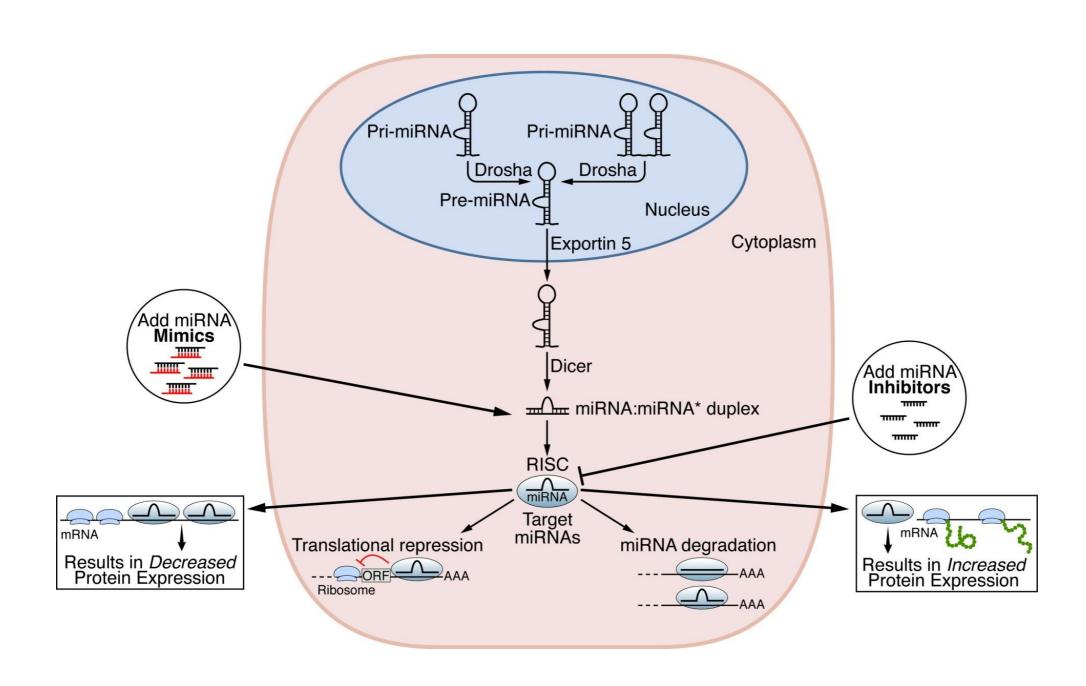




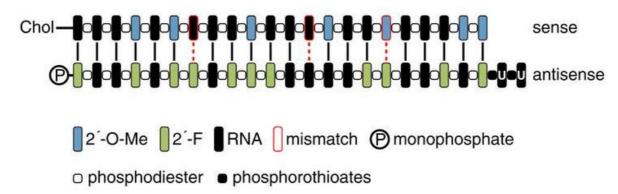
AntimiR-208 improves survival during heart failure

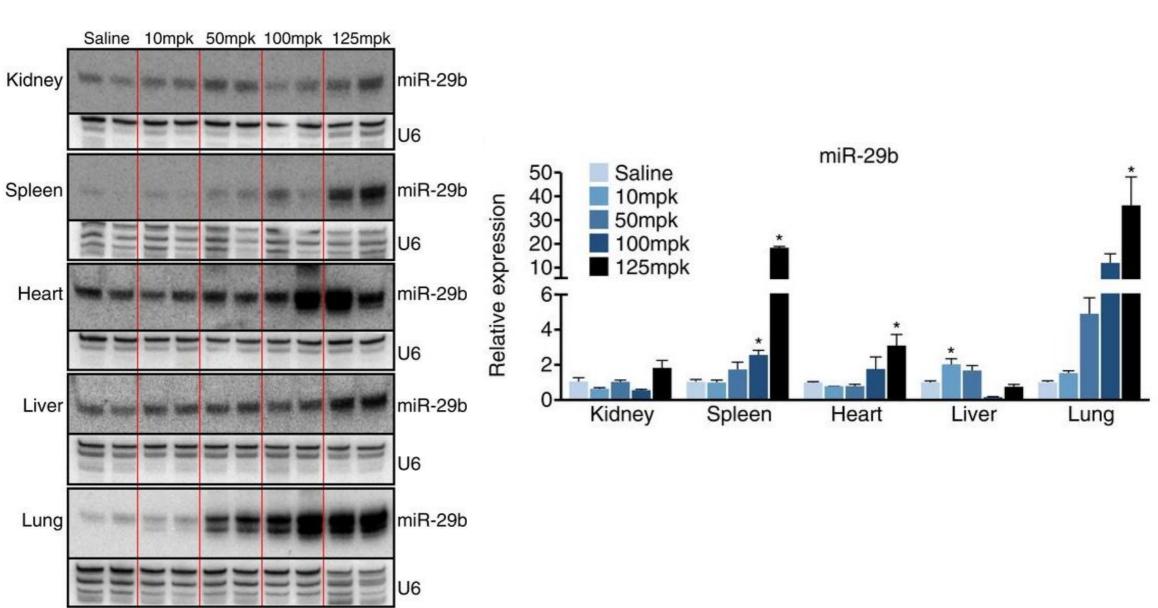


MicroRNA modulation

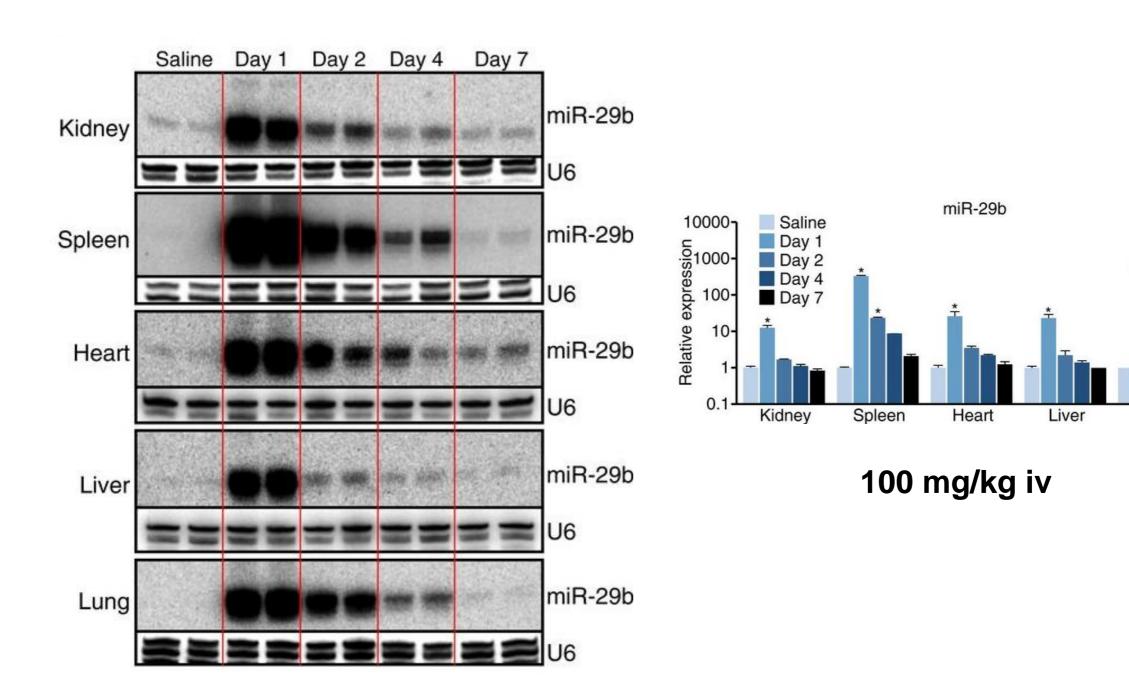


MicroRNA mimicry in multiple tissues

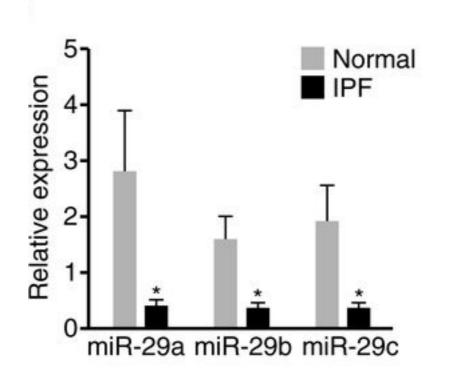


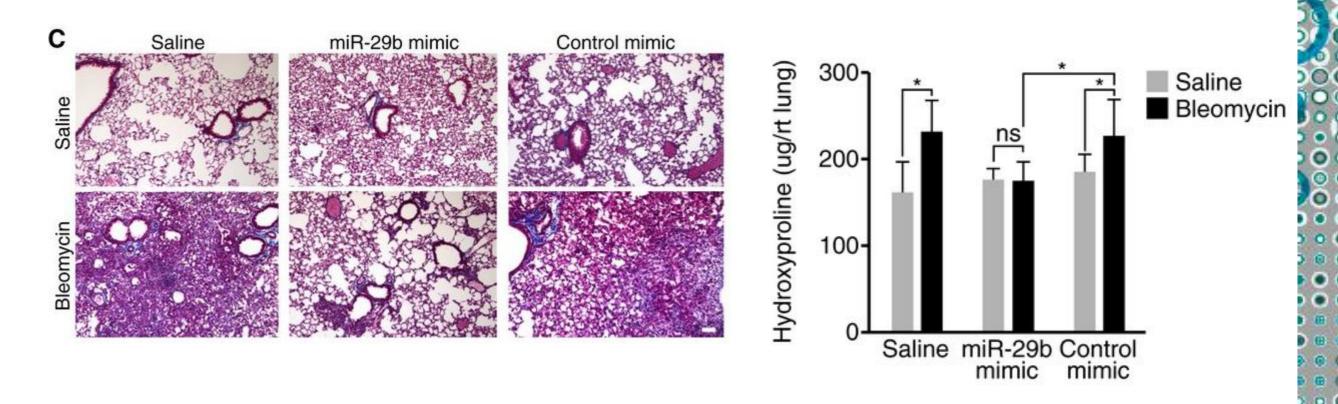


The stability of a microRNA mimic is tissue dependent

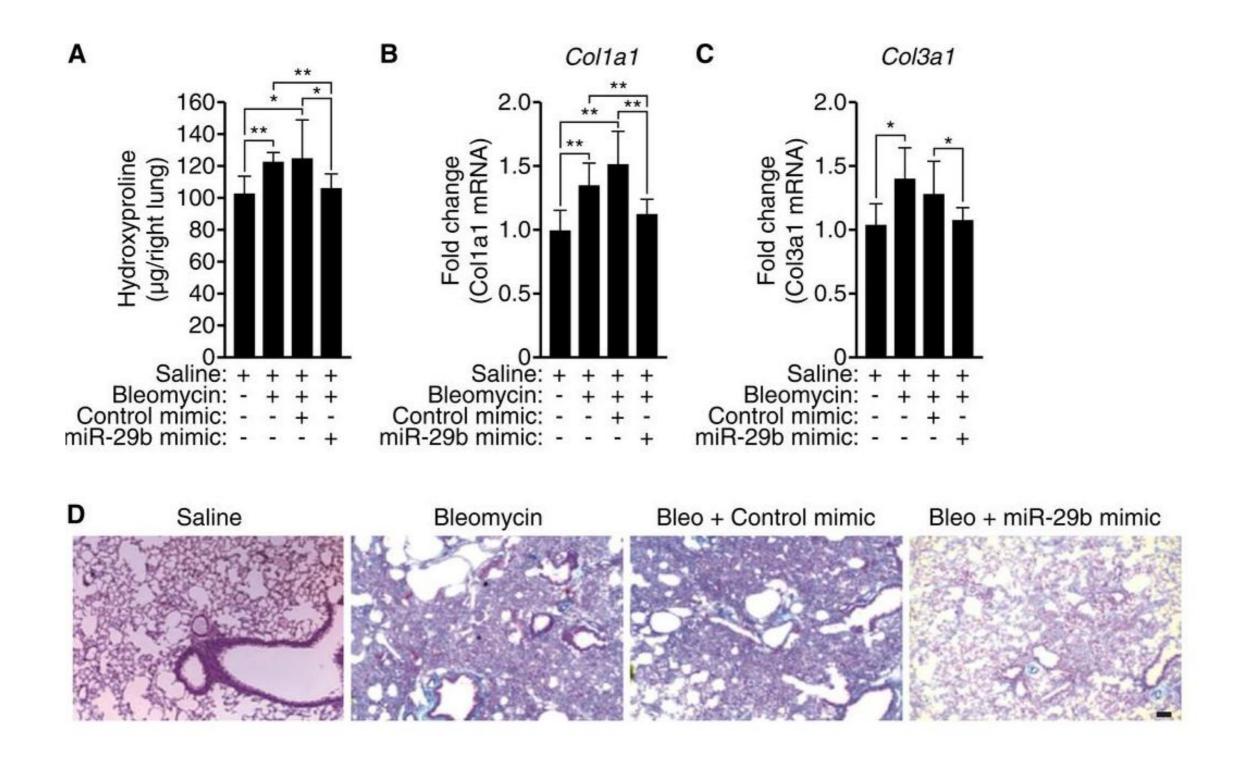


miR-29 mimicry blocks pulmonary fibrosis

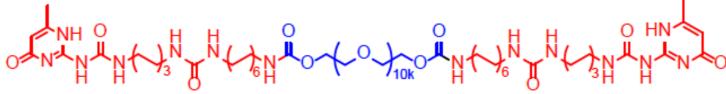


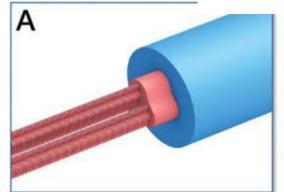


miR-29 mimicry reverses signs of pulmonary fibrosis



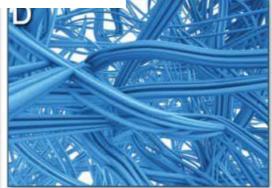
pH sensitive Upy hydrogel for cardiac delivery of novel therapeutics

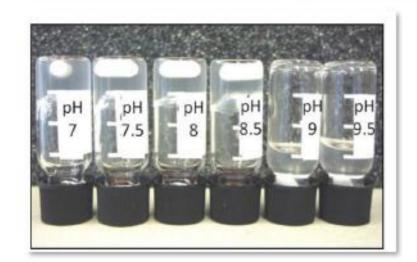


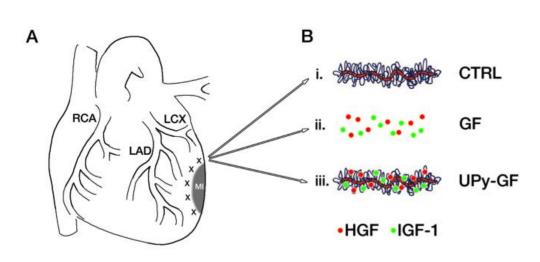


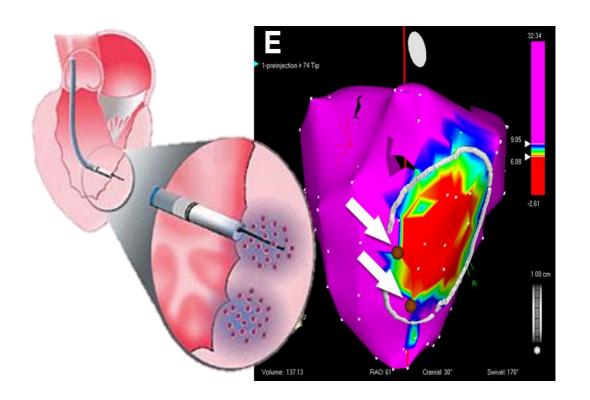






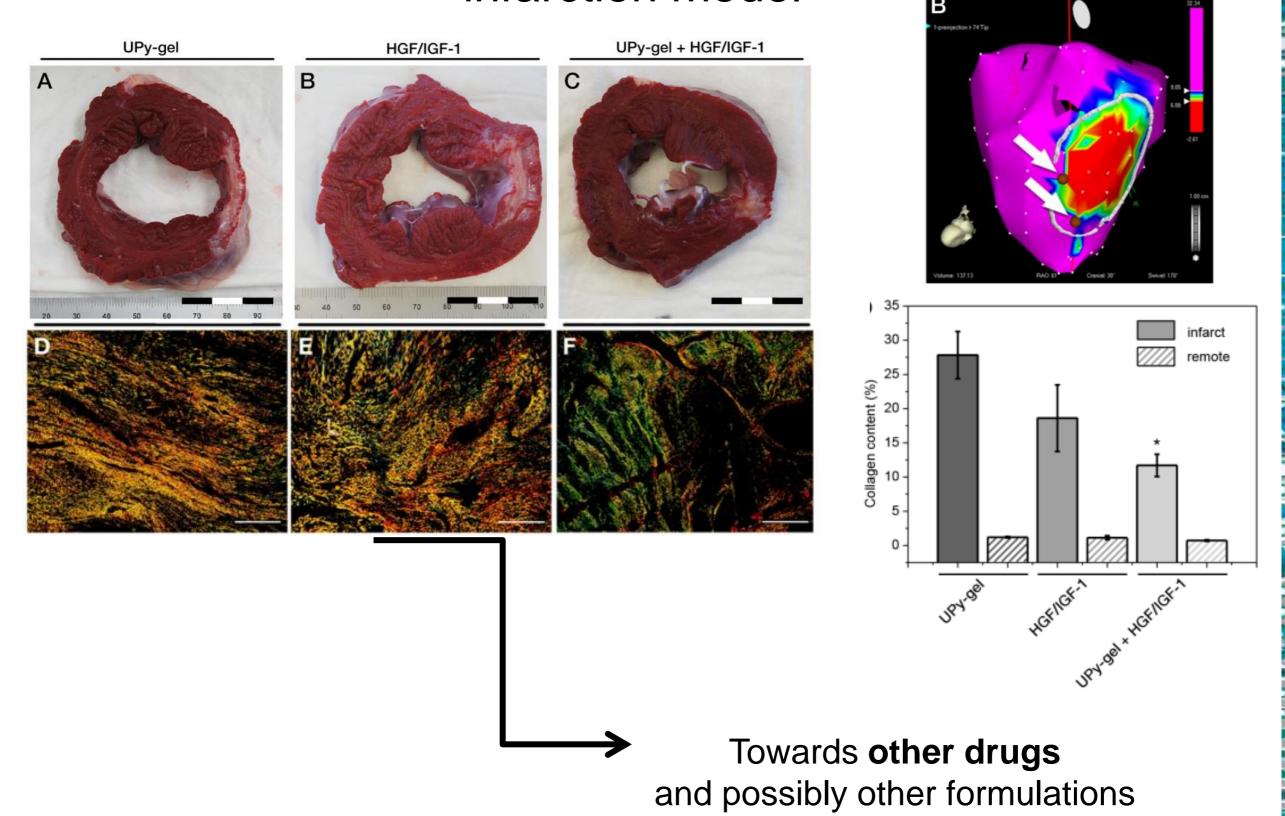






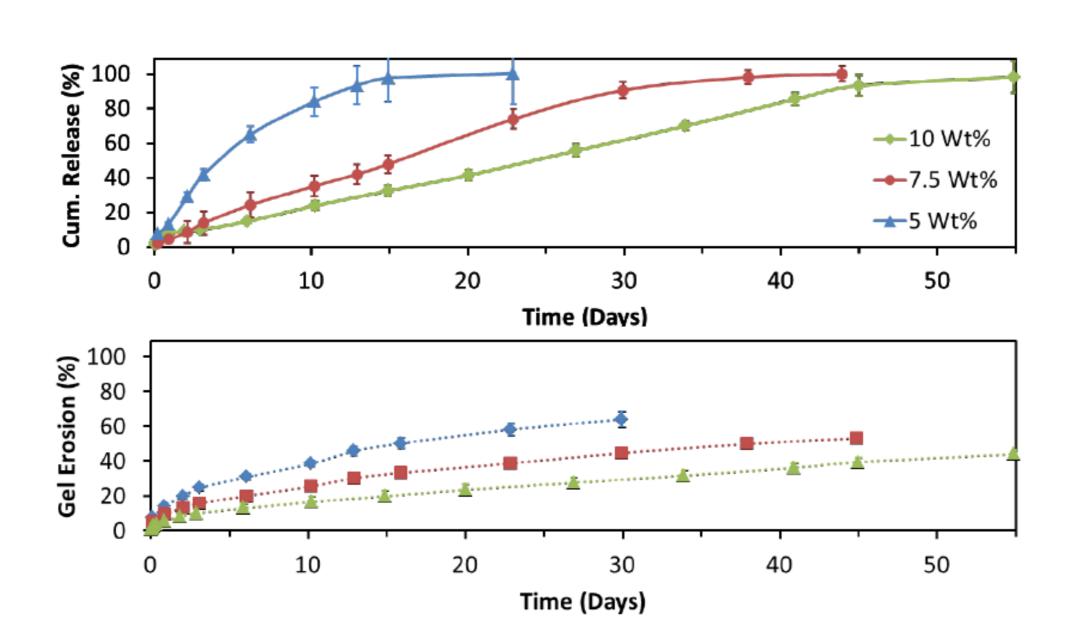
In vivo delivery of Upy hydrogel in porcine myocardial

infarction model



Dankers, TU/e

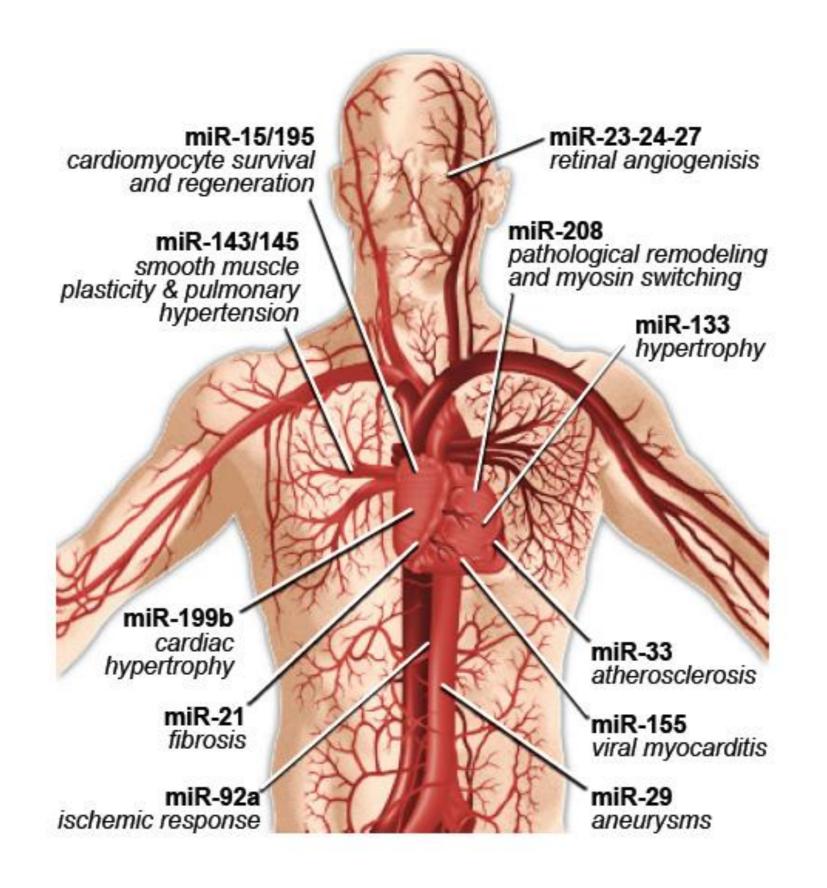
pH sensitive Upy hydrogel for cardiac delivery of microRNA therapeutics



MicroRNA therapeutics

- AntimiRs can induce longlasting, potent and specific inhibition of a microRNA
- AntimiRs can be used to target cardiac microRNAs, but preferentially deliver to the kidney and liver – what are the implications for chronic indications?
- AntimiRs can be delivered subcutaneously (but do not cross the GI tract) will an injectable be attractive enough?
- MicroRNA mimic can increase a microRNA in vivo

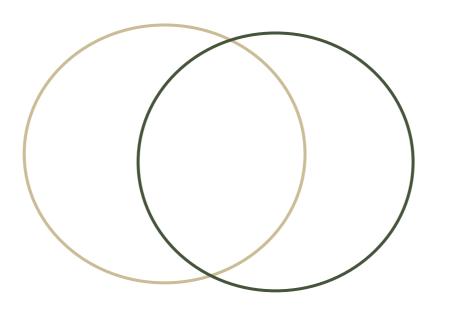
Efficacy studies using antimiRs in rodents



Species dependent target regulation

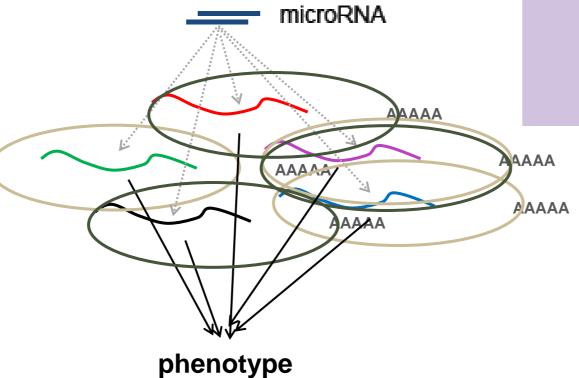
Target regulation in mice





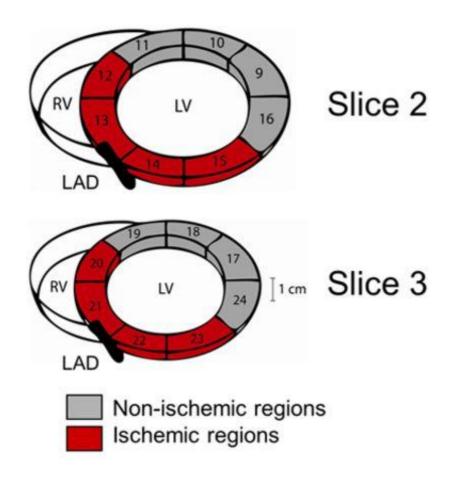


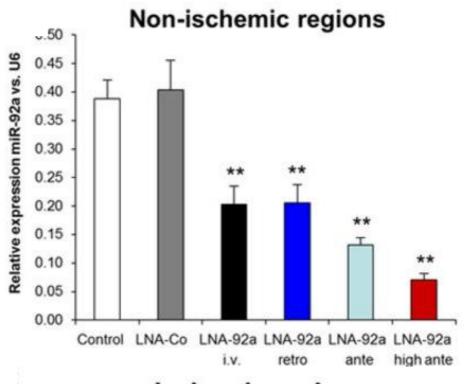


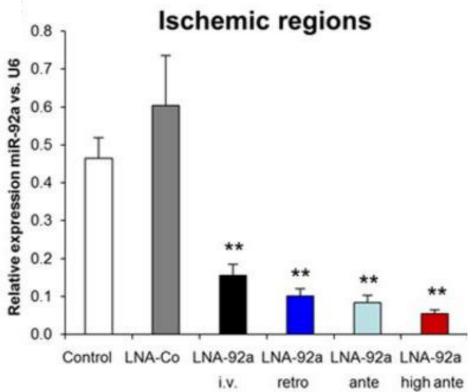


MicroRNA-92a Controls Angiogenesis and Functional Recovery of Ischemic Tissues in Mice

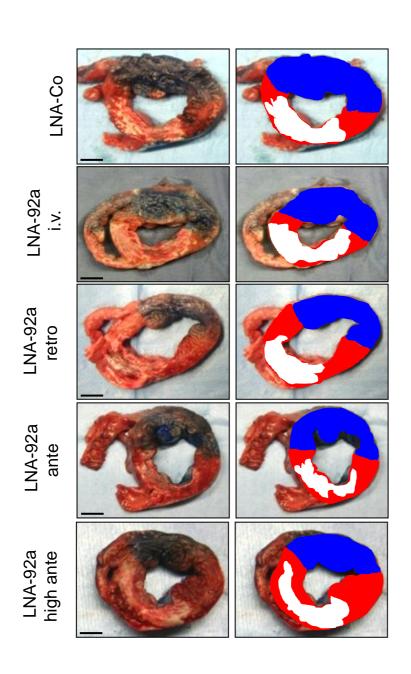
Angelika Bonauer, ¹ Guillaume Carmona, ¹ Masayoshi Iwasaki, ¹ Marina Mione, ² Masamichi Koyanagi, ¹ Ariane Fischer, ¹ Jana Burchfield, ¹ Henrik Fox, ^{1,3} Carmen Doebele, ¹ Kisho Ohtani, ¹ Emmanouil Chavakis, ^{1,3} Michael Potente, ^{1,3} Marc Tjwa, ⁴ Carmen Urbich, ¹ Andreas M. Zeiher, ³ Stefanie Dimmeler ¹*

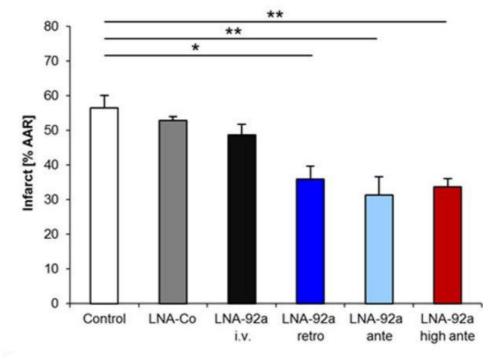


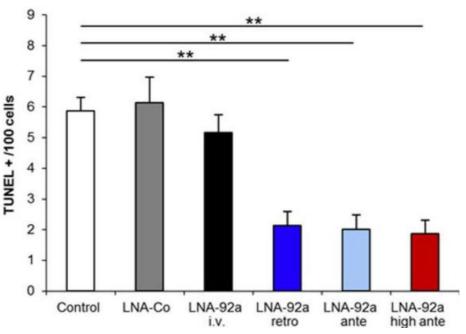




miR-92a inhibition reduces infarct size and enhances cardiac function in a porcine IR model







ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Treatment of HCV Infection by Targeting MicroRNA

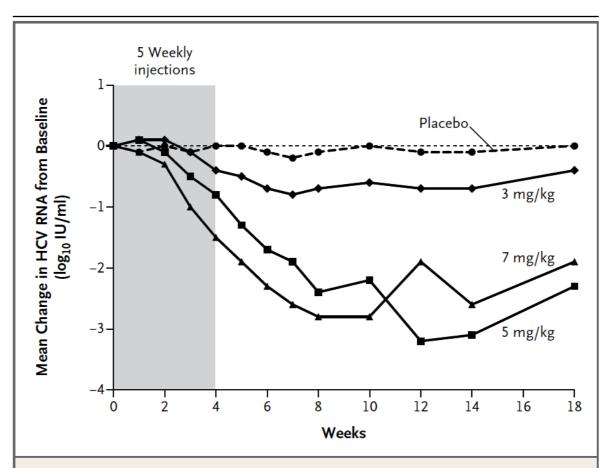


Figure 2. Change from Baseline in HCV RNA Levels.

Shown are the mean changes in HCV RNA levels from baseline for patients receiving 3 mg, 5 mg, or 7 mg of miravirsen per kilogram of body weight, as compared with placebo. Miravirsen was administered in five weekly subcutaneous injections during the first 29 days of the study (gray shading). The dashed line indicates no change from baseline. The HCV RNA levels during the use of pegylated interferon and ribavirin in some patients were not included in this analysis.





Hubrecht Institute

Acknowledgements



Developmental Biology and Stem Cell Research





















Hubrecht Institute

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Danielle Versteeg
Gregory Lacraz
Anne Katrine Johansen
Ana Rita Leitoguinho
Mariska van Geldorp



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Prof Goumans LUMC
Prof Molkentin, CCHMC
Prof. Olson, UTSW

Clevers group Van Oudenaarden Group

miRagen Therapeutics, Inc.







European Research Council



