

Inflammation in heart failure:

Focus on fibroblasts

Carsten Tschöpe

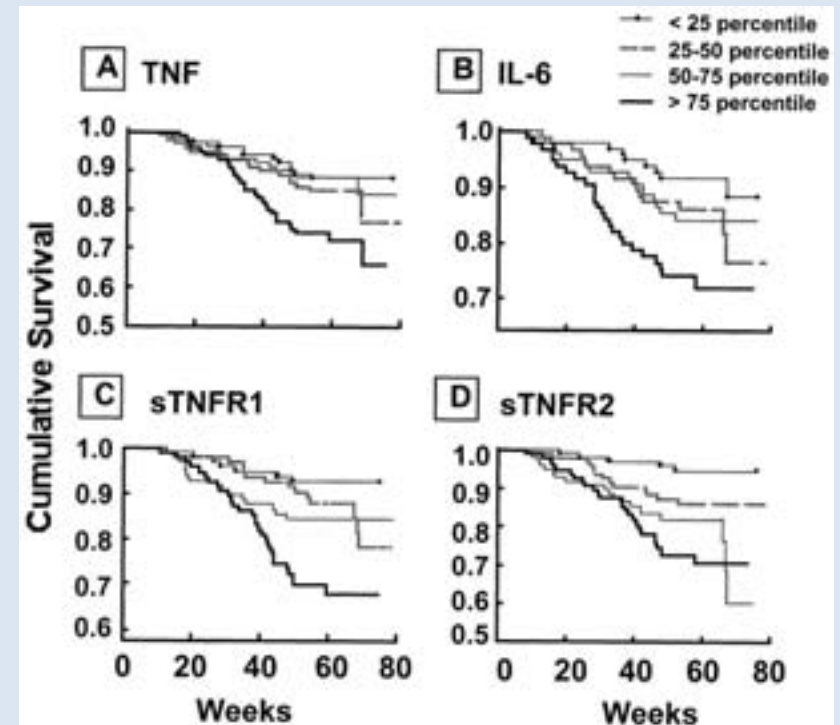
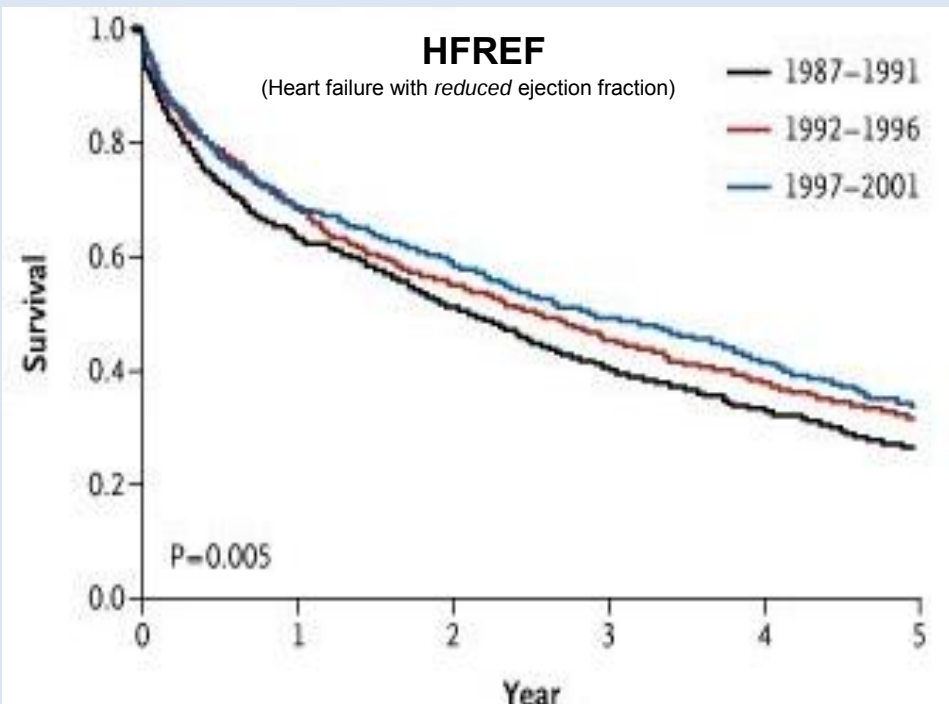
Kardiologie, Campus Benjamin Franklin



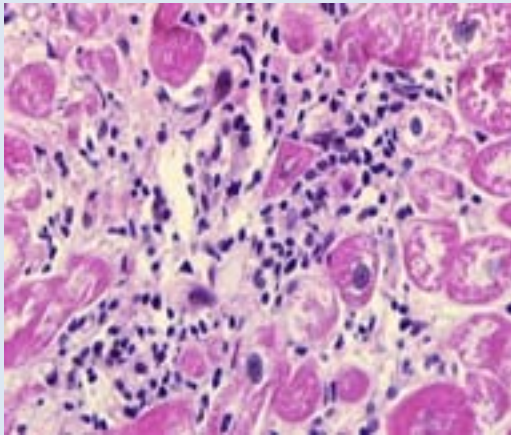
Berlin

Prognosis and heart failure

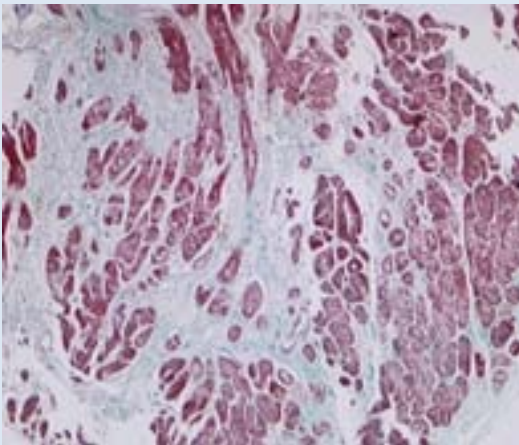
HFREF



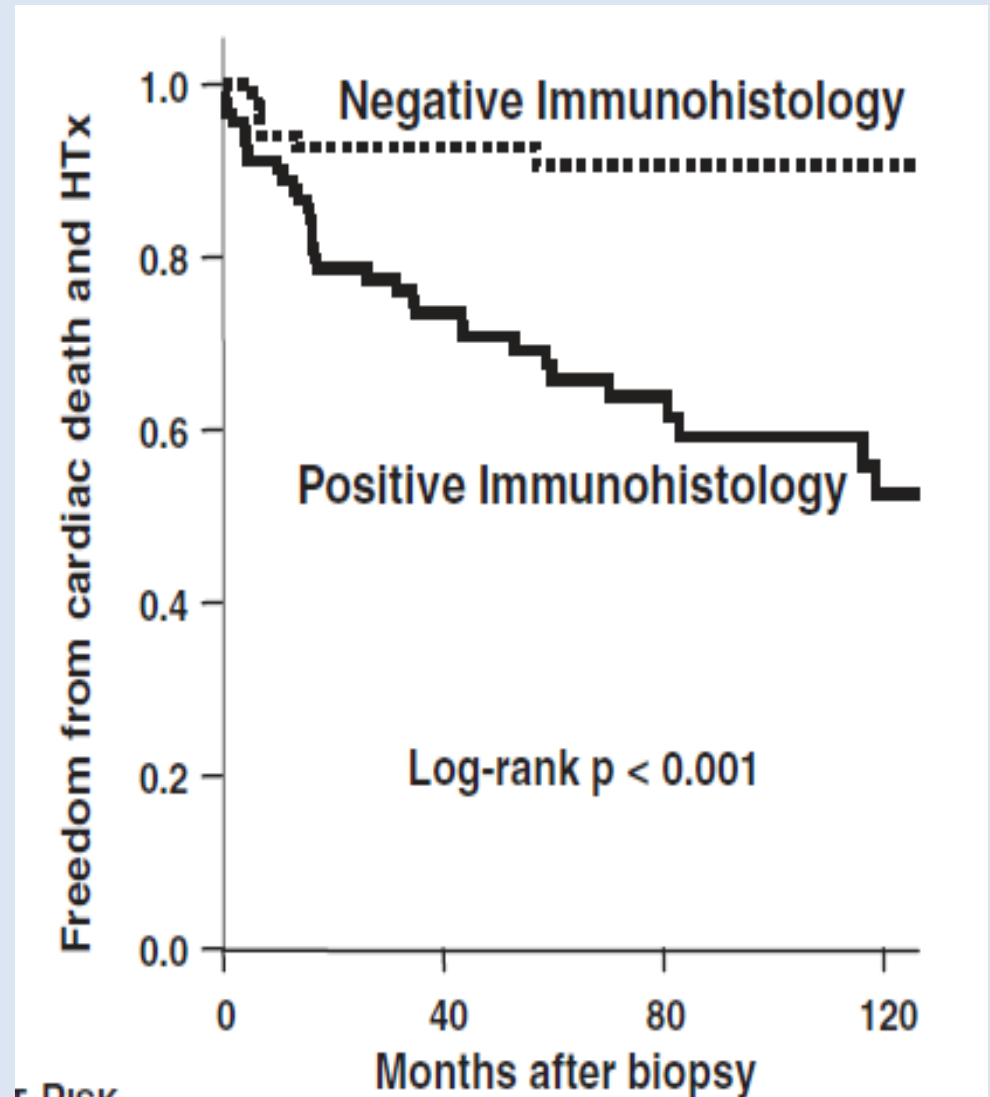
Inflammation is a negative predictor in inflammatory cardiomyopathy



Basal

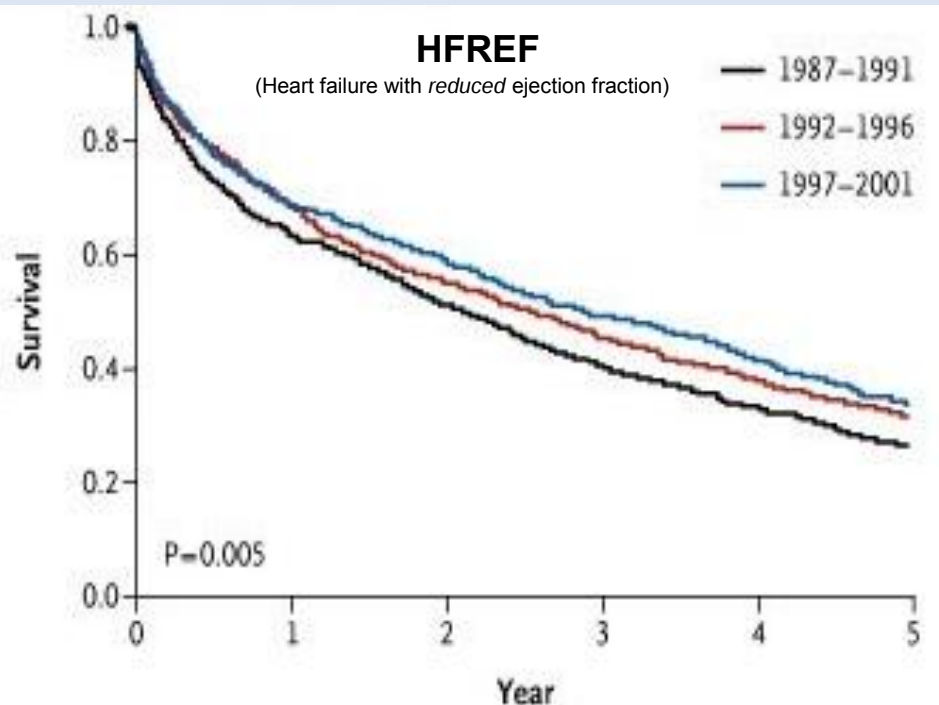


6 Monatsverlauf

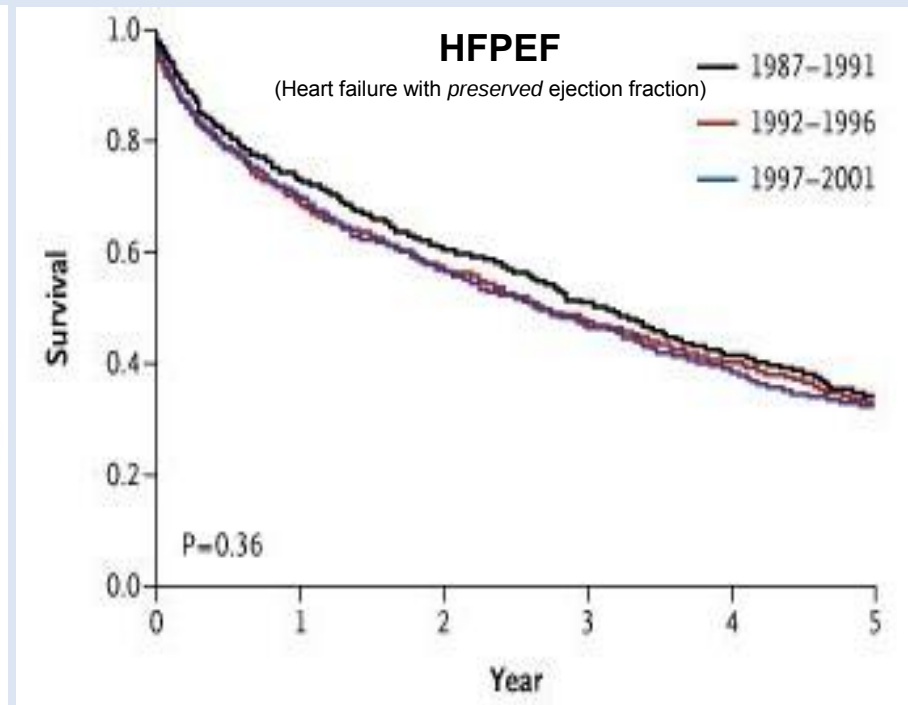


Prognosis and heart failure

HFREF

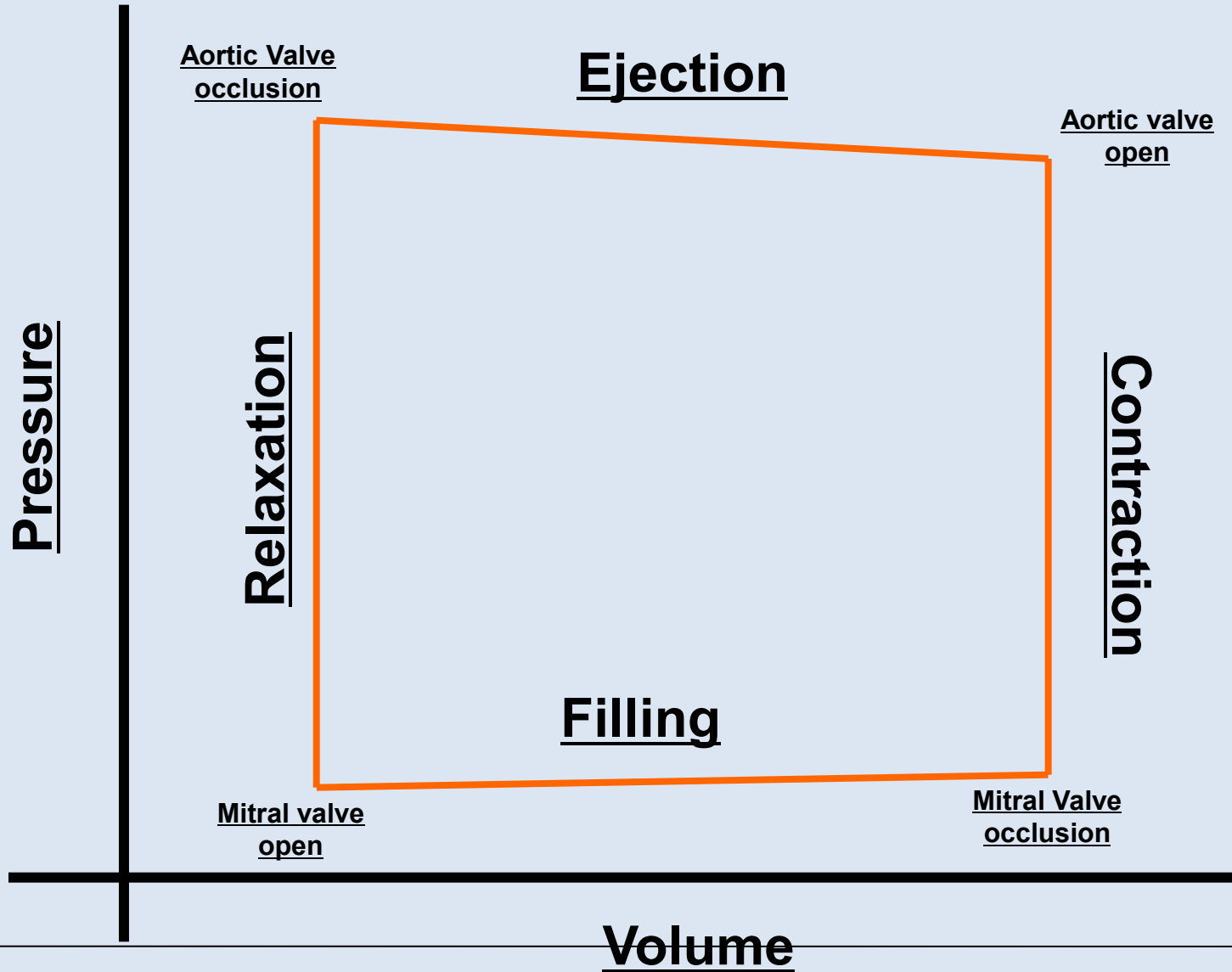


HFPEF



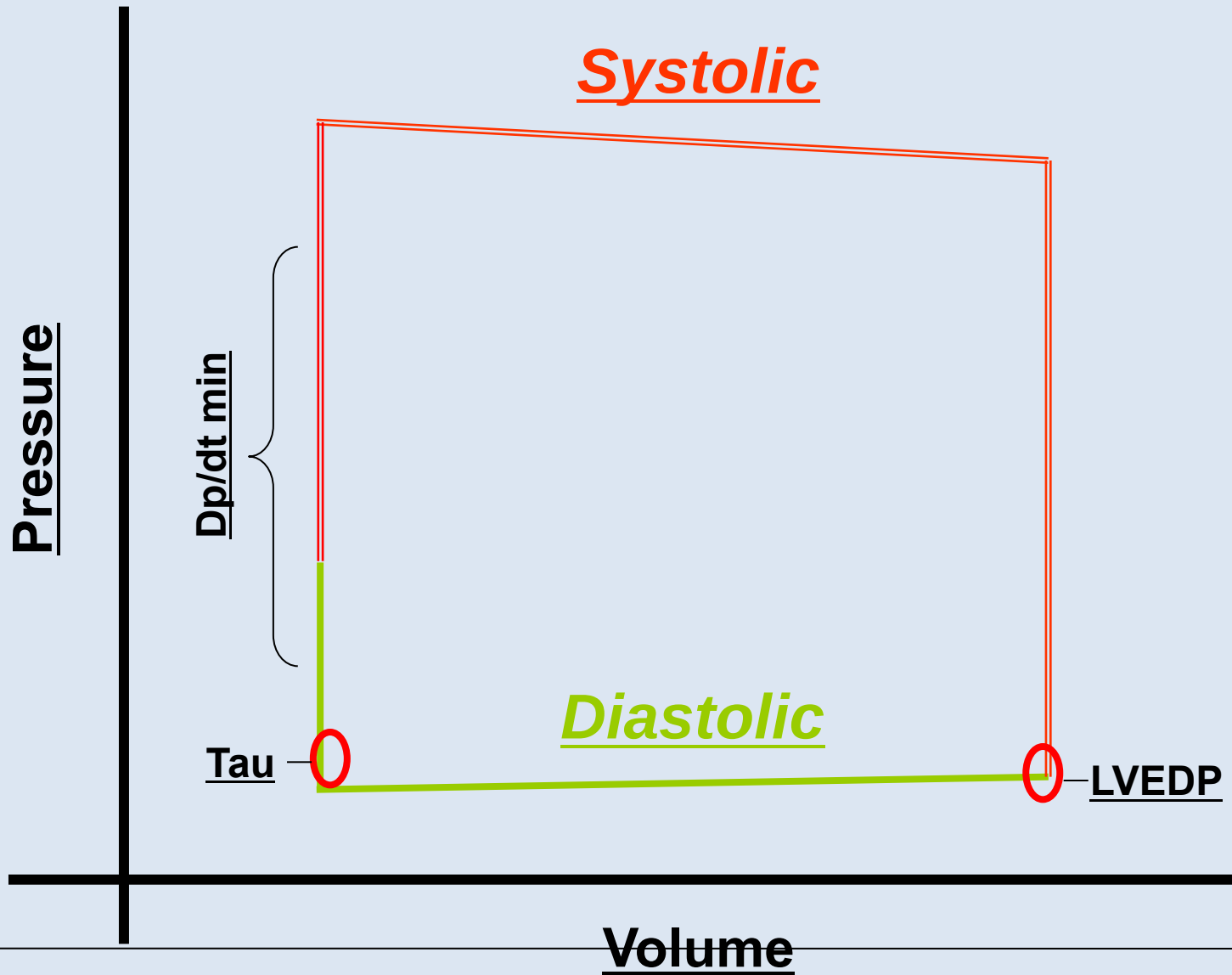
Cardiac Working Diagram

(Pressure-Volume Relationship)



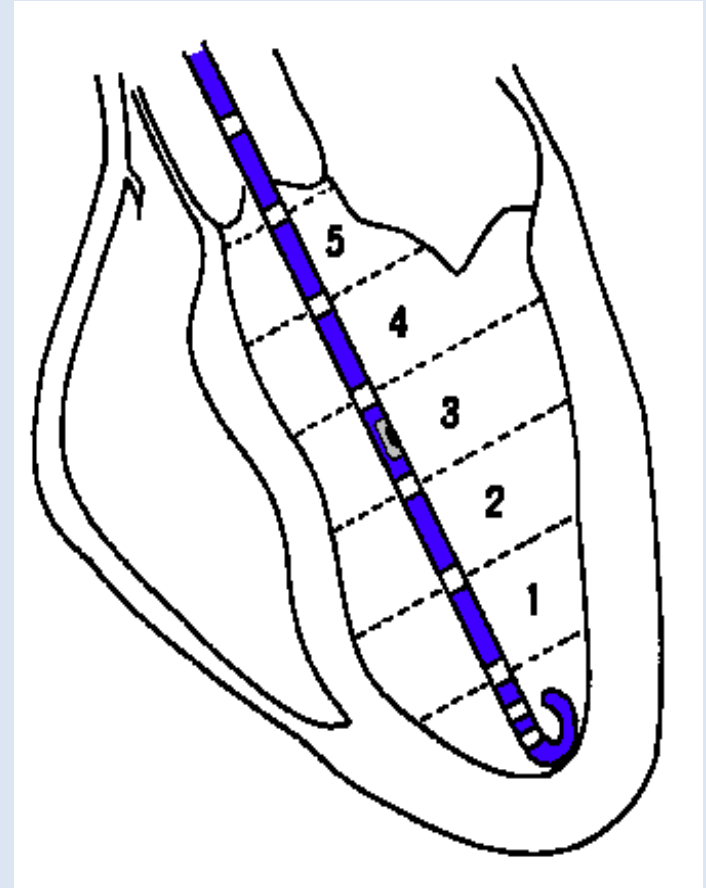
Cardiac Working Diagram

(Pressure-Volume Relationship)



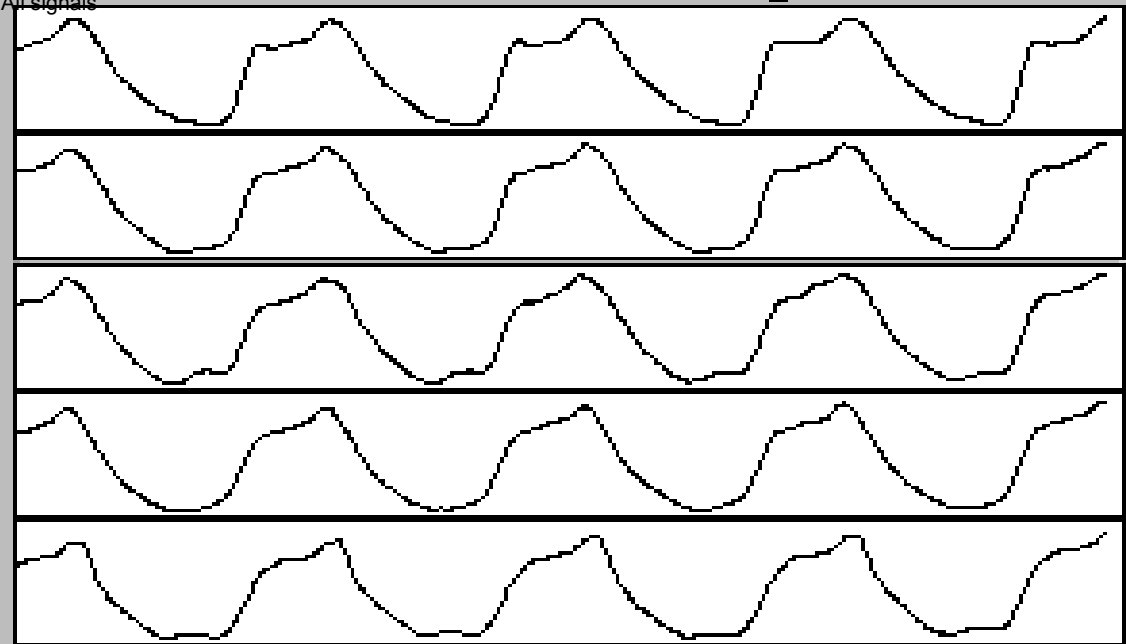
Conductance Catheter

LV pressure and volume measurement

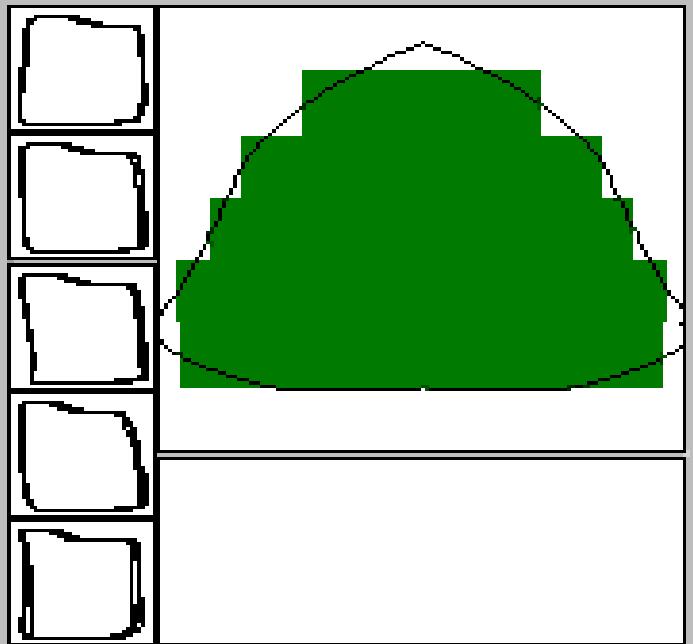


All signals

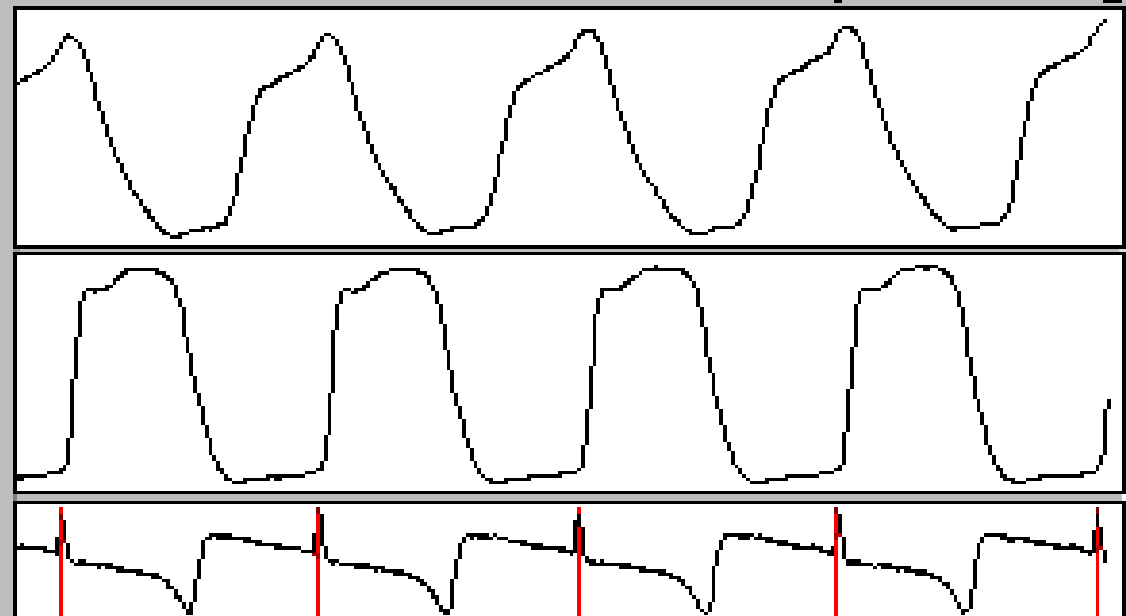
segmental volumes



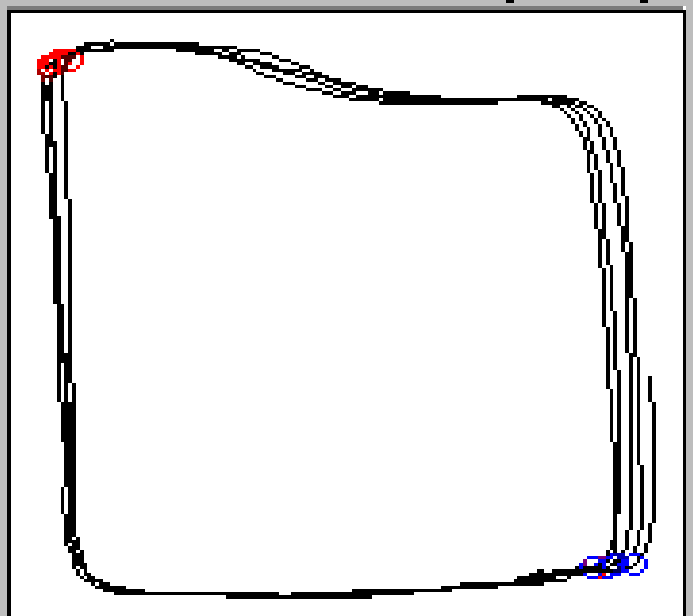
contour



volume, pressure, ecg

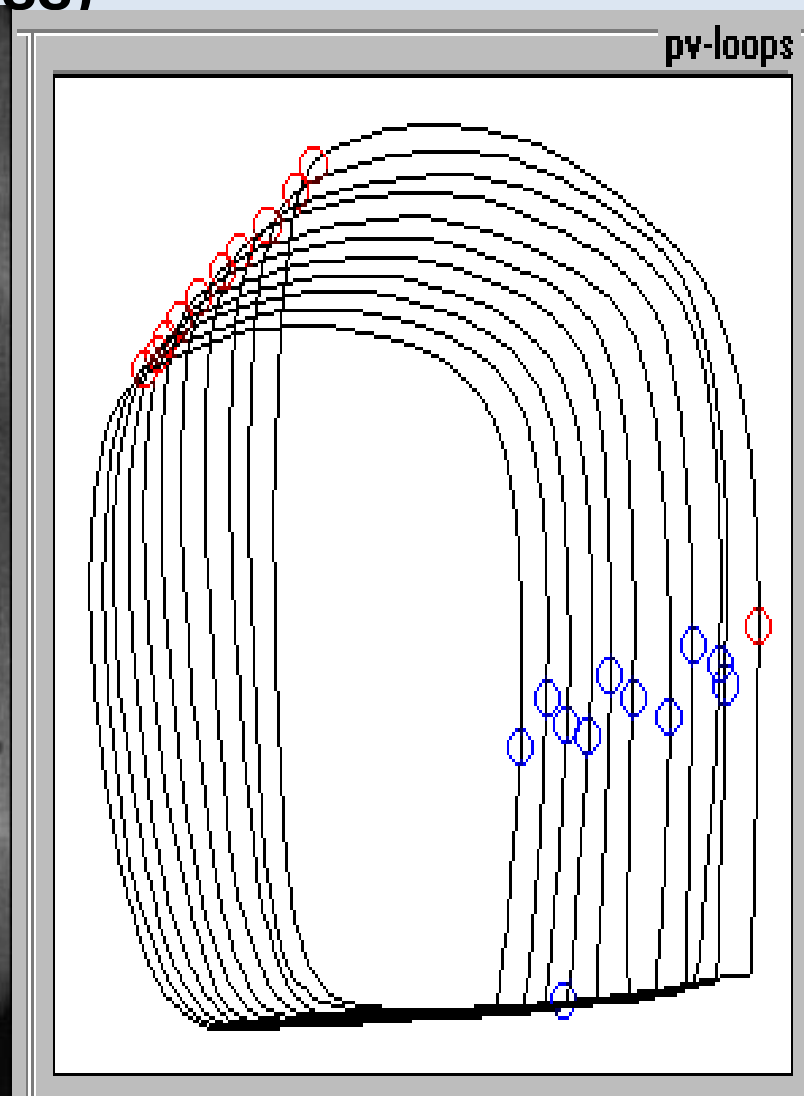
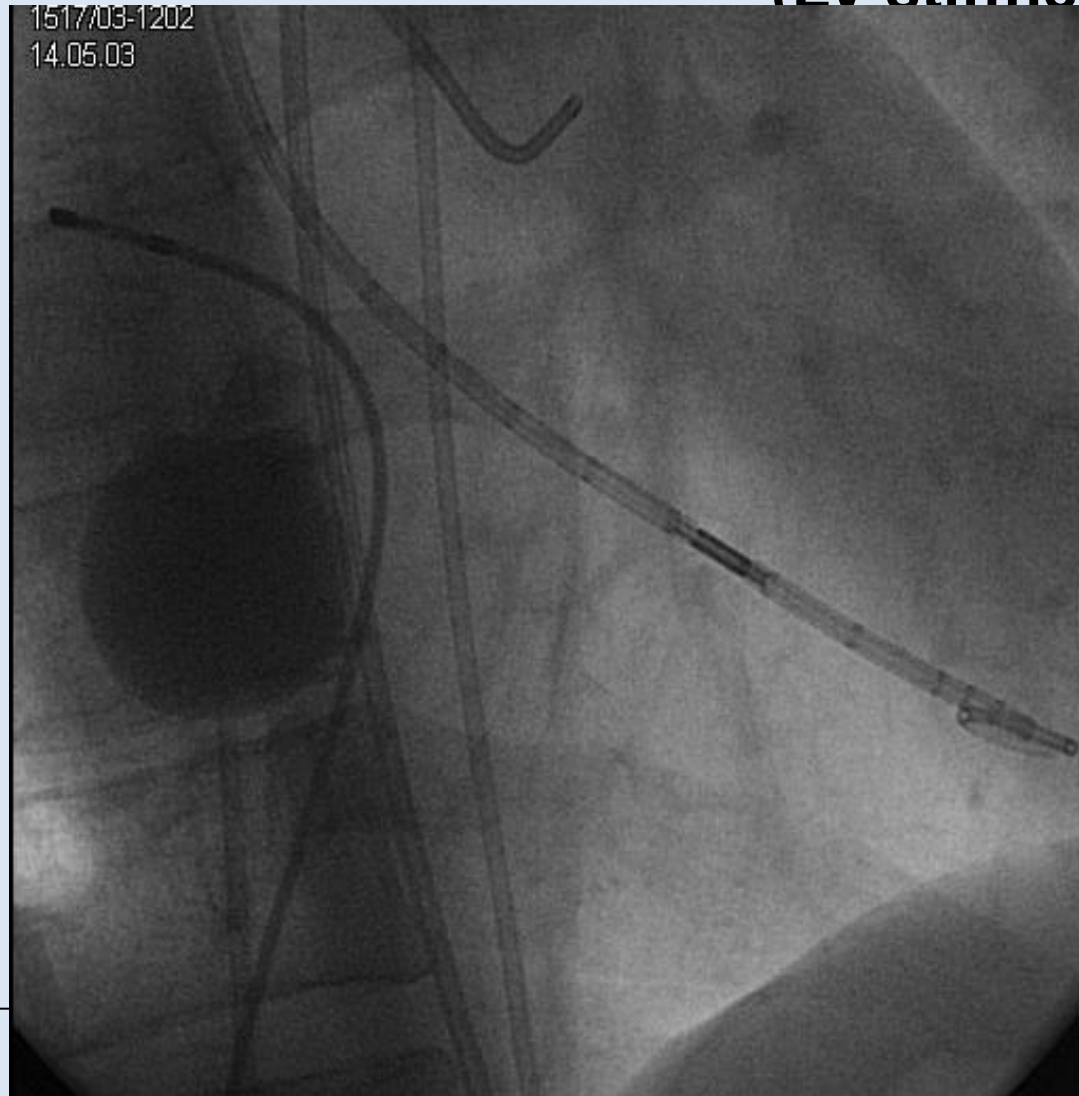


pv-loops



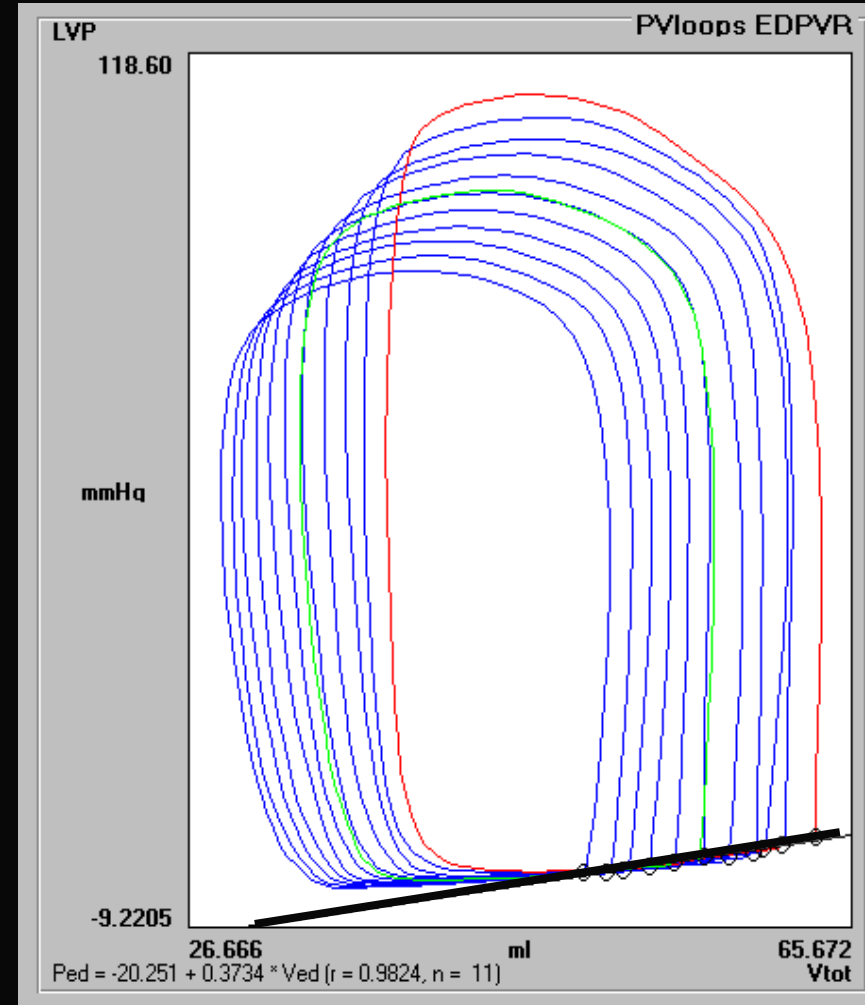
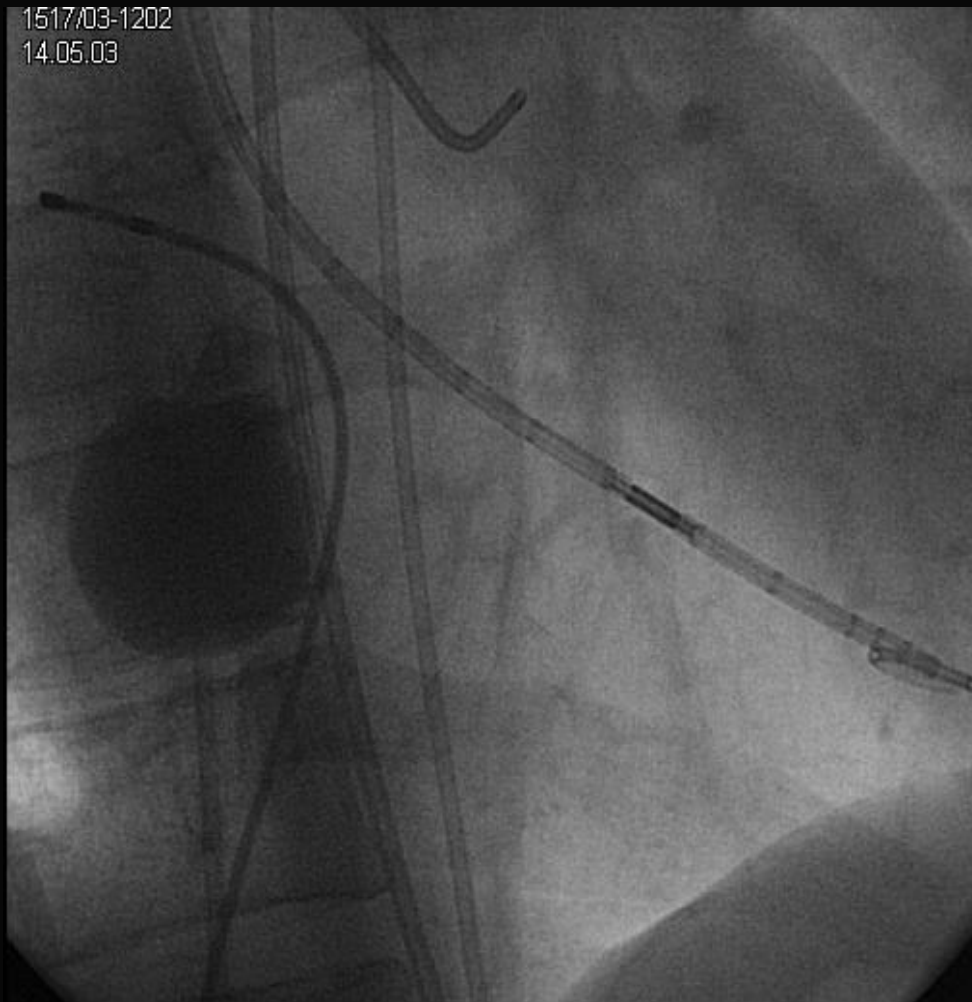
V. Cava Occlusion for transient preload reduction to evaluate end-diastolic pressure-volume relationship (LV stiffness)

1517/03-1202
14.05.03

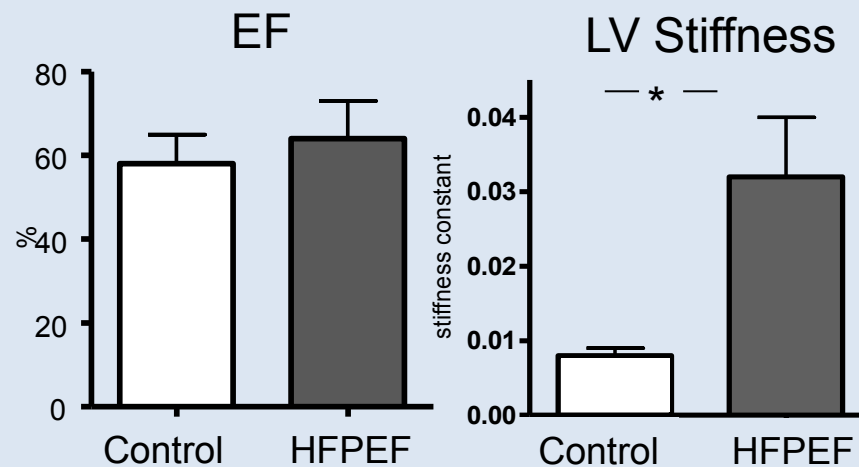
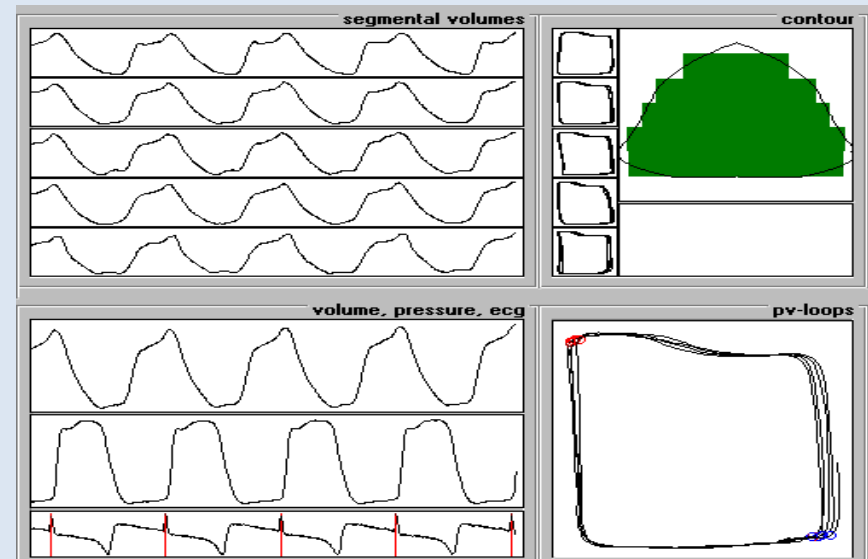
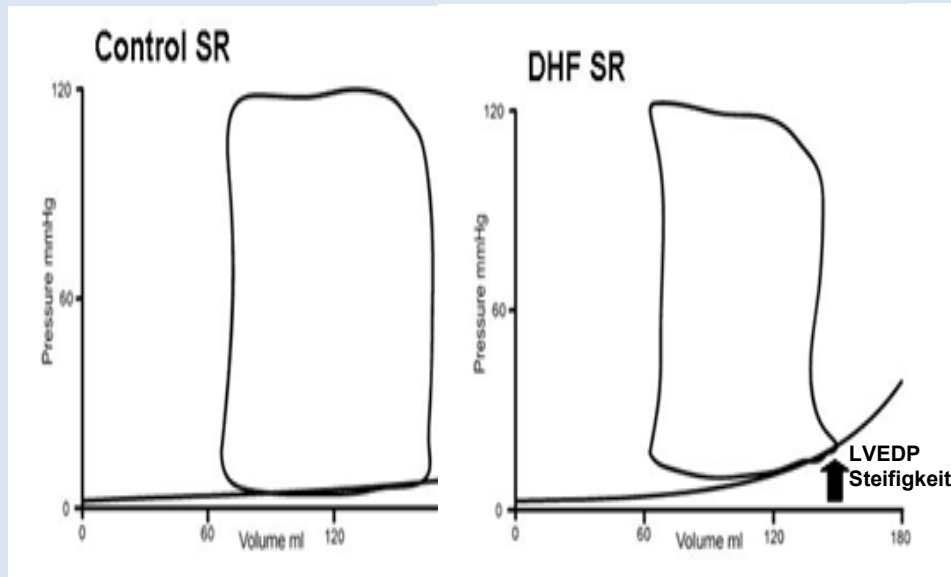


Direct measurement of LV stiffness

End-diastolic pressure-volume relationship



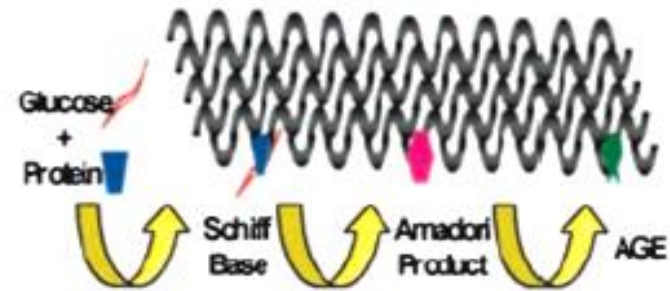
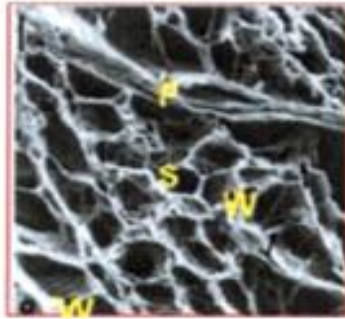
Hemodynamic characterisation of HFPEF



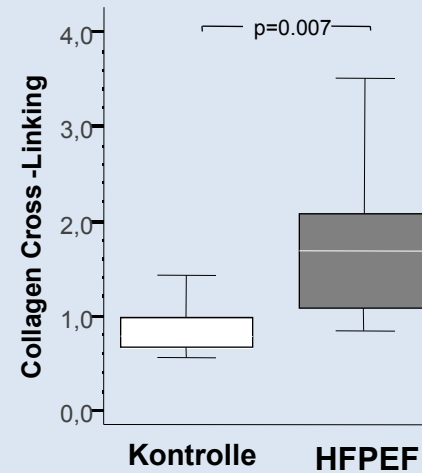
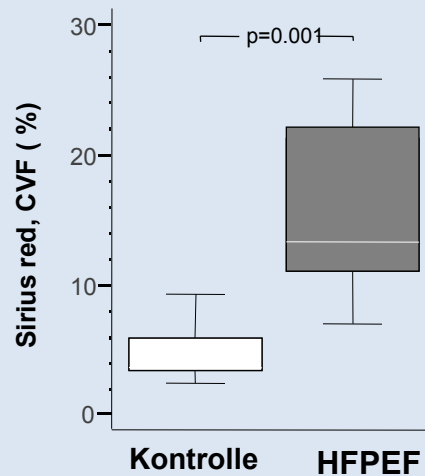
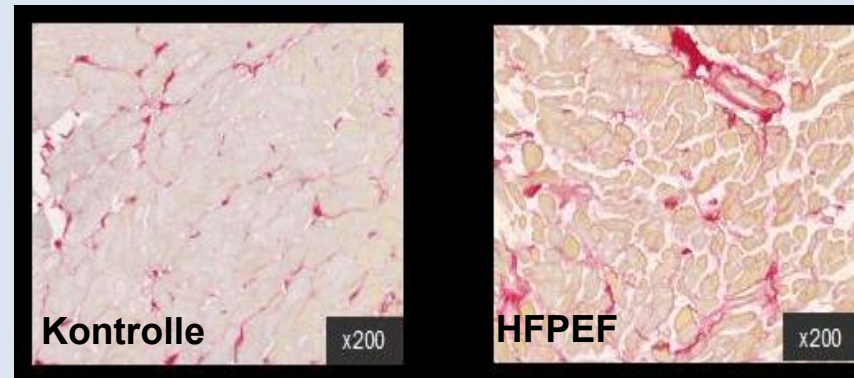
*n =70/ Gruppe, *P<0.05

LV Stiffness: Mechanismens

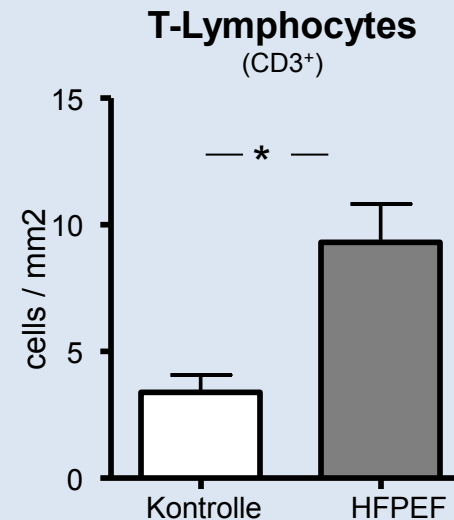
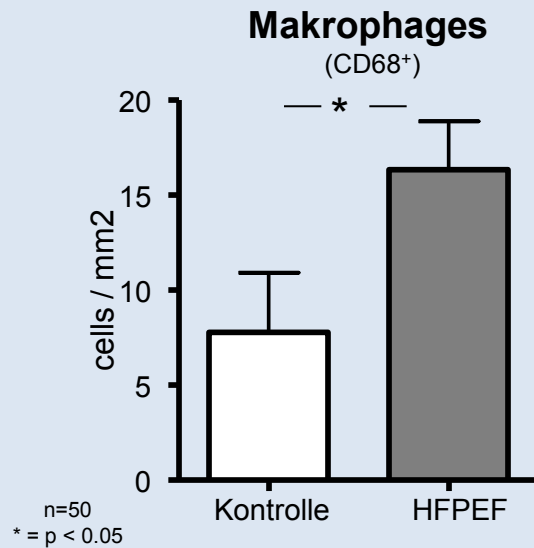
Matrix



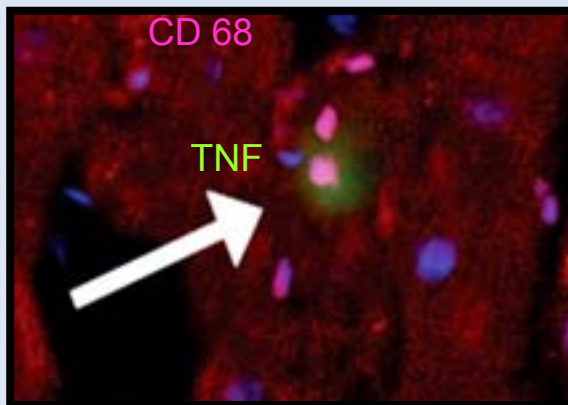
LV Stiffness and collagen index in HFPEF



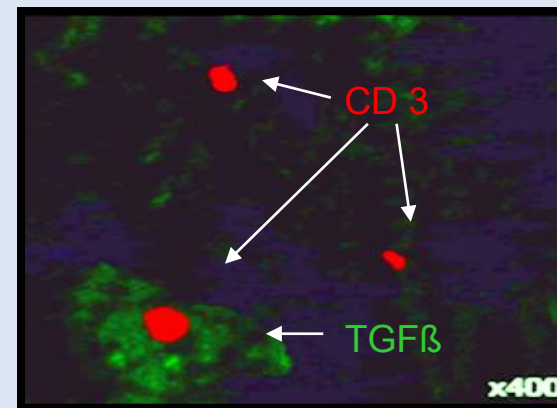
Inflammation in endomyocardial biopsies of patients with HFPEF



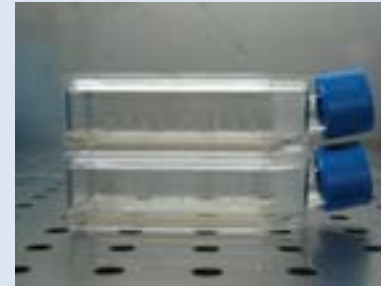
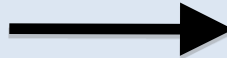
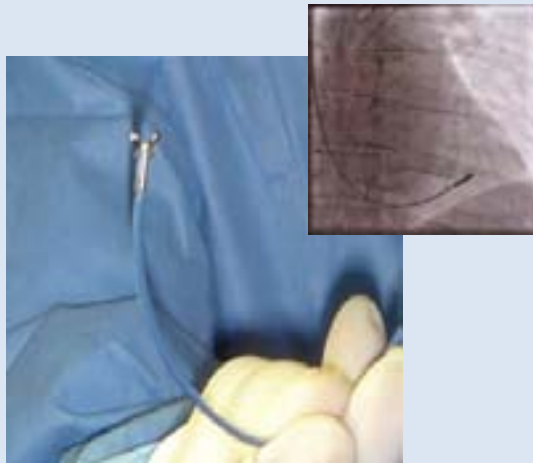
**Colocalisation of
TNF- α / CD 68 cells**



**Colocalication of
TGF- β / CD 3 cells**

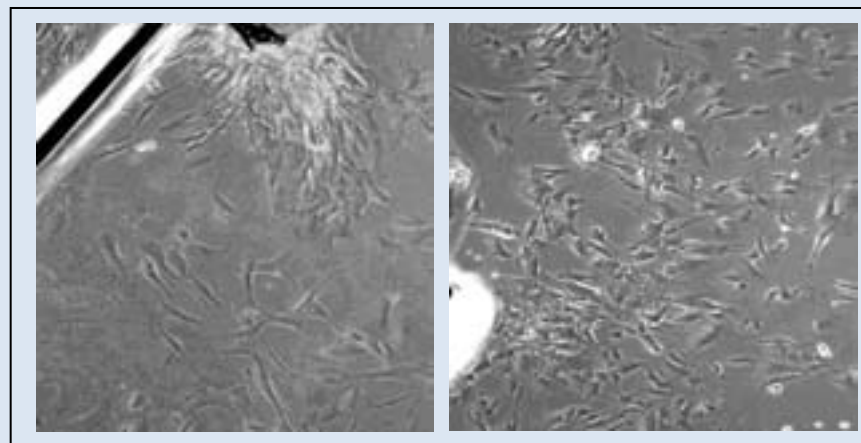
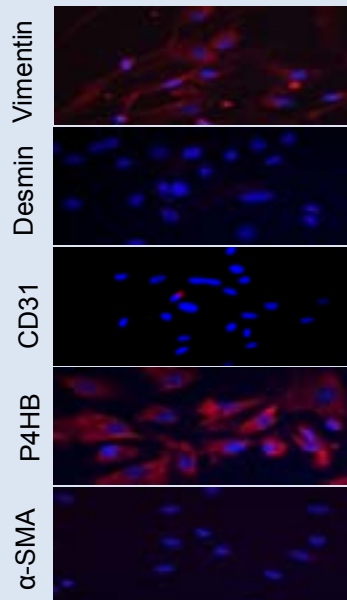


Correlation: Matrix - inflammation?



Primary human fibroblast cell culture

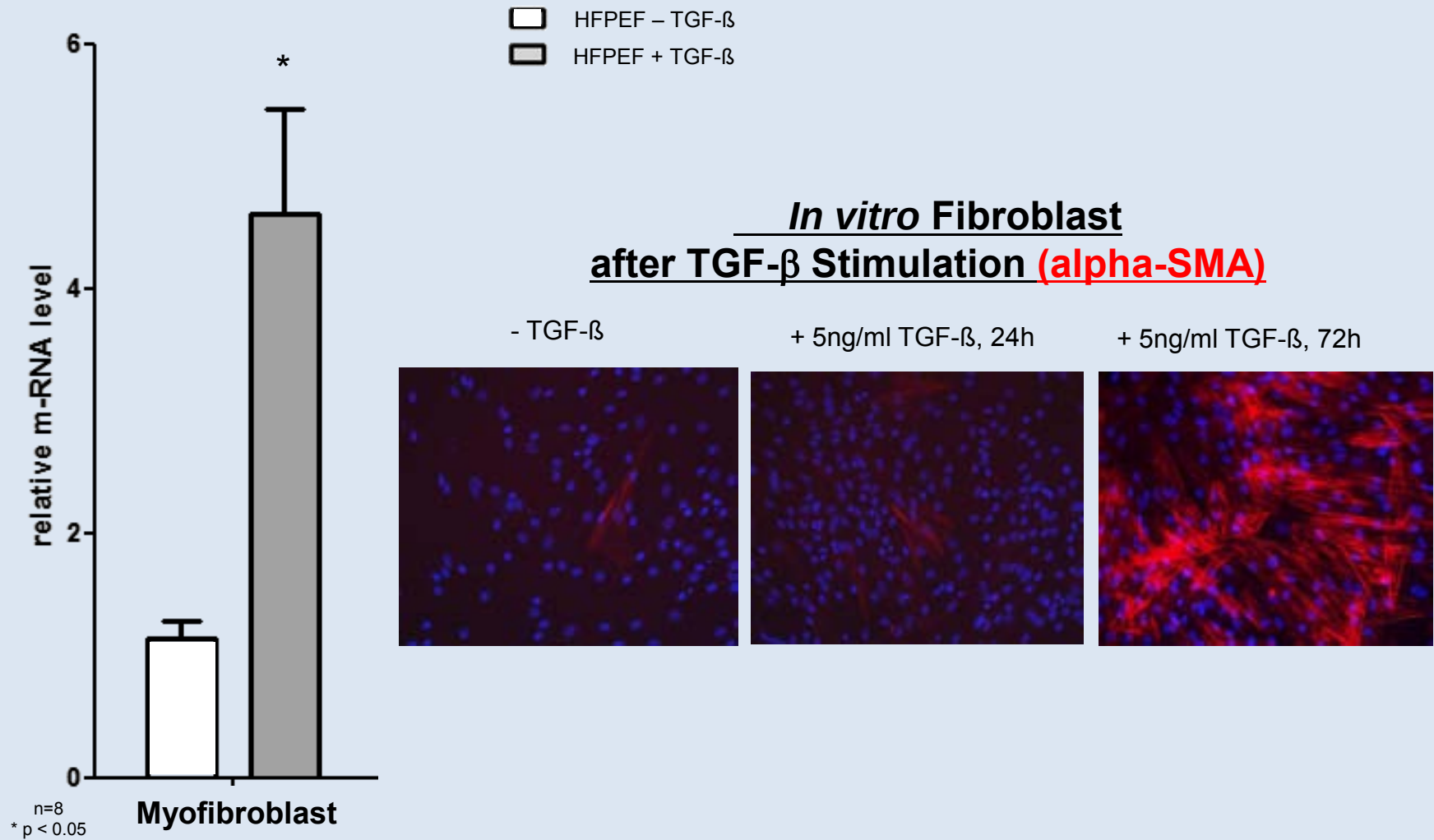
P4HB+
Vimentin +
Desmin –
CD 31-
 α SMA-



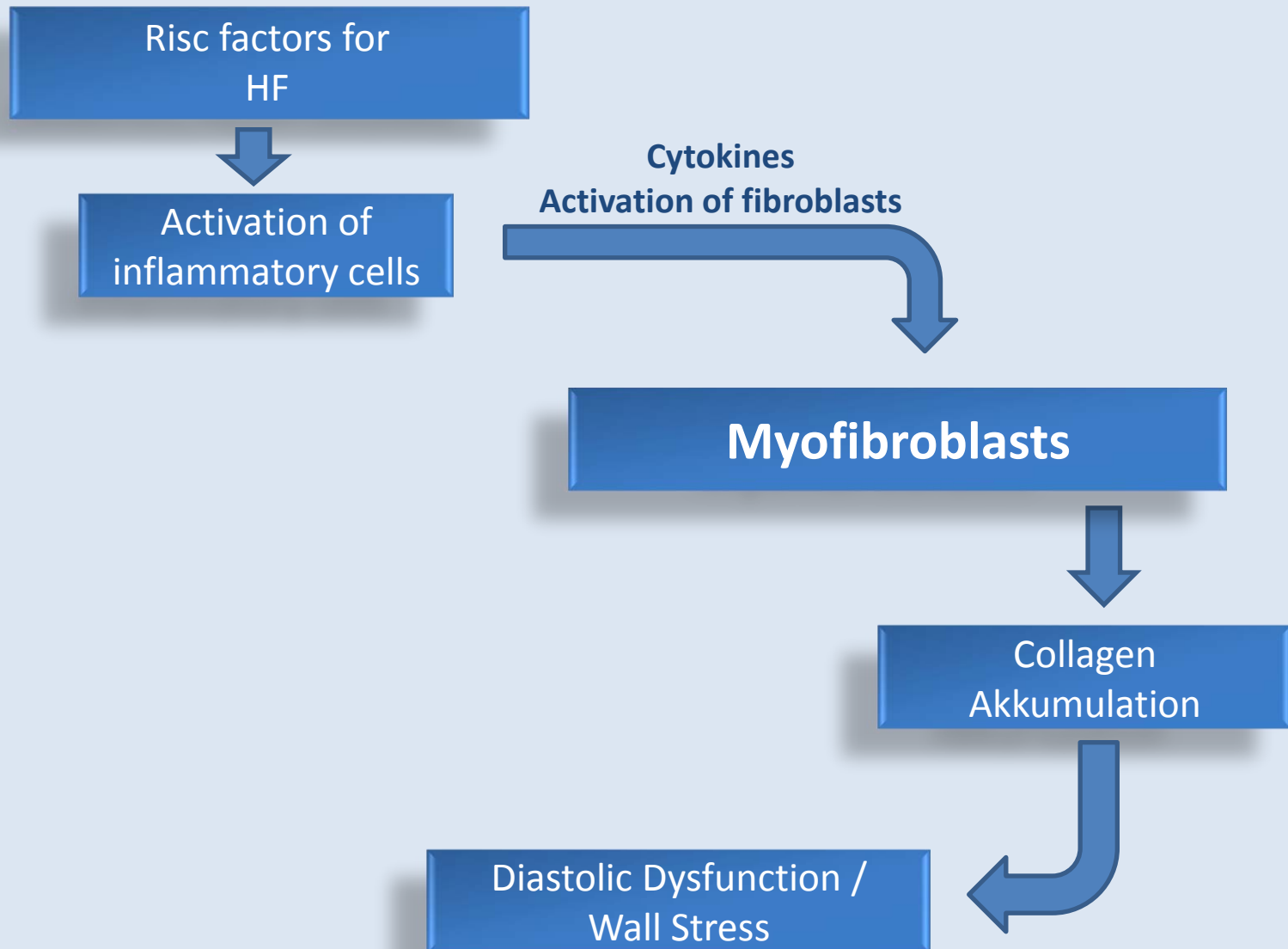
7 days

14 days

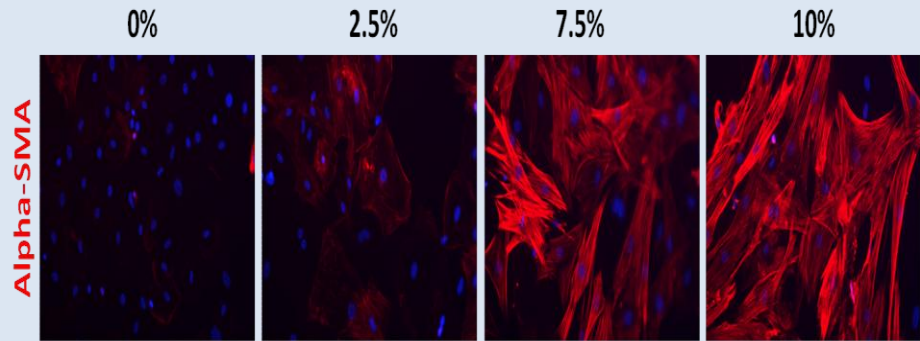
Role of growth Factor- β (TGF- β)



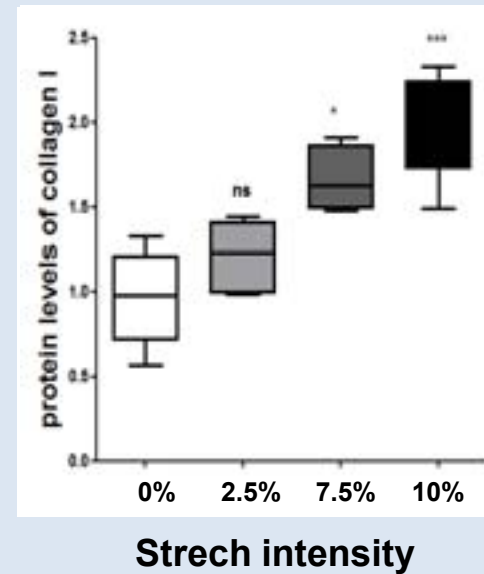
Mechanism in heart failure: *Fibrosis and Inflammation*



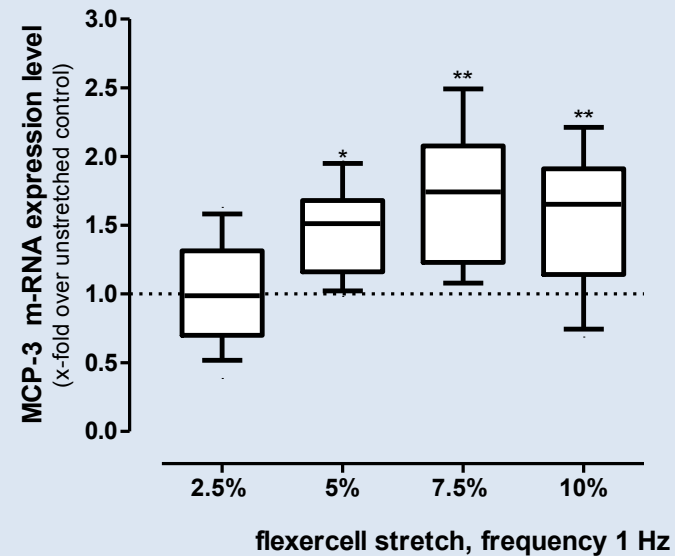
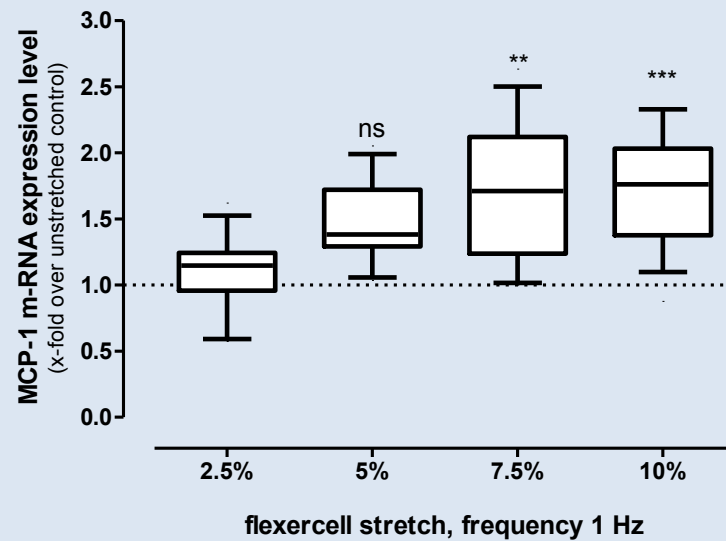
Mechanic stress activates myofibroblasts



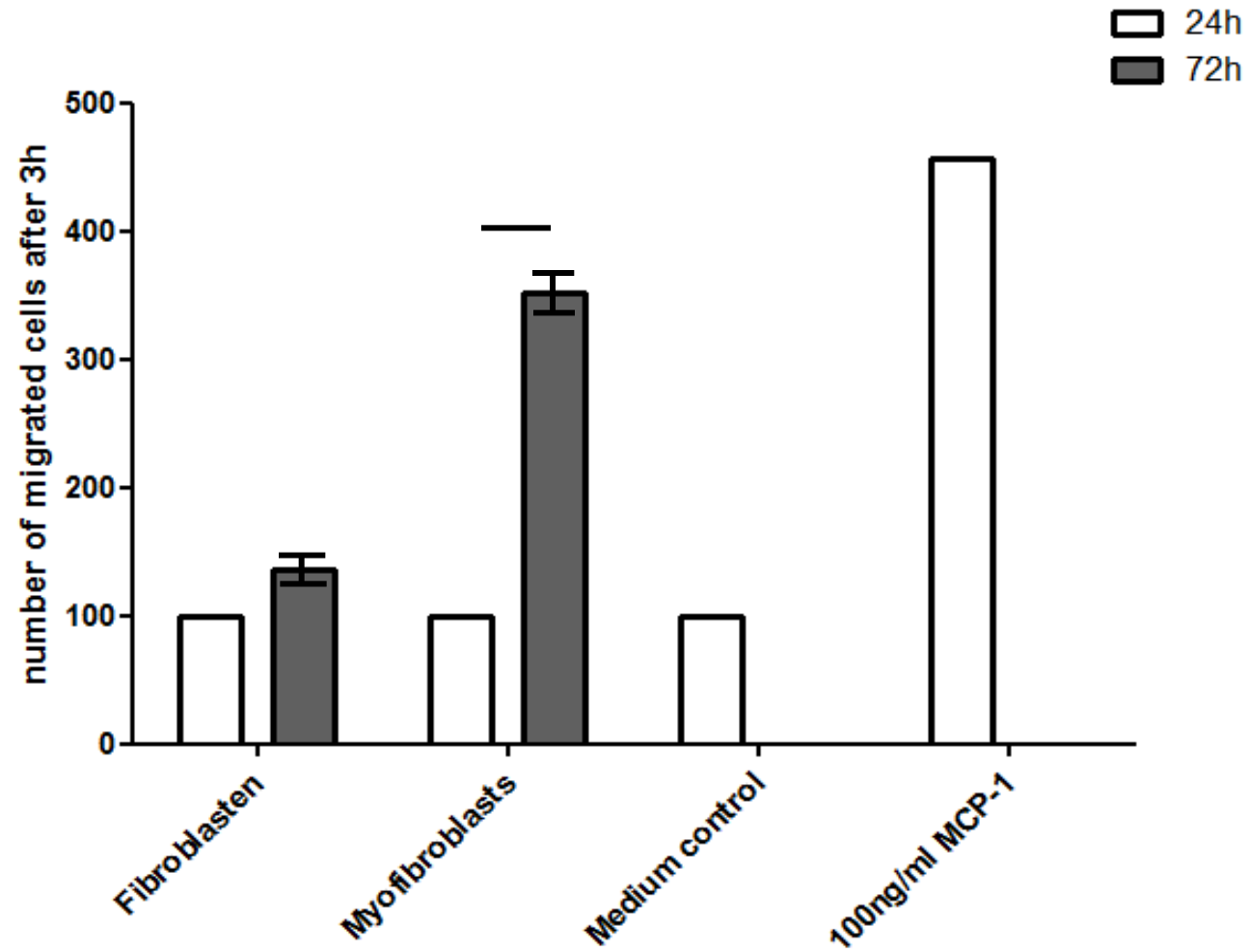
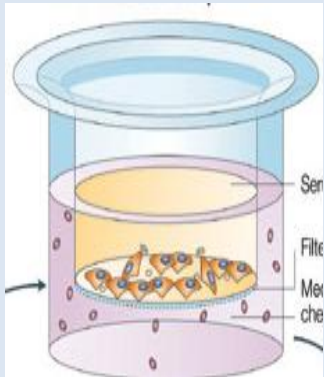
Production of collagen



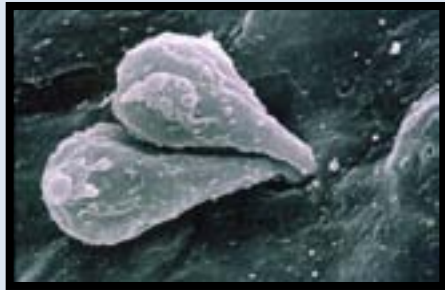
Mechanic stress induces chemokine production



Migration of lymphocytes following the supernatant of myofibroblasts



Increased actin polymerization of PBMCs as a sign of increased cell mobility after incubation with the supernatant of myofibroblasts



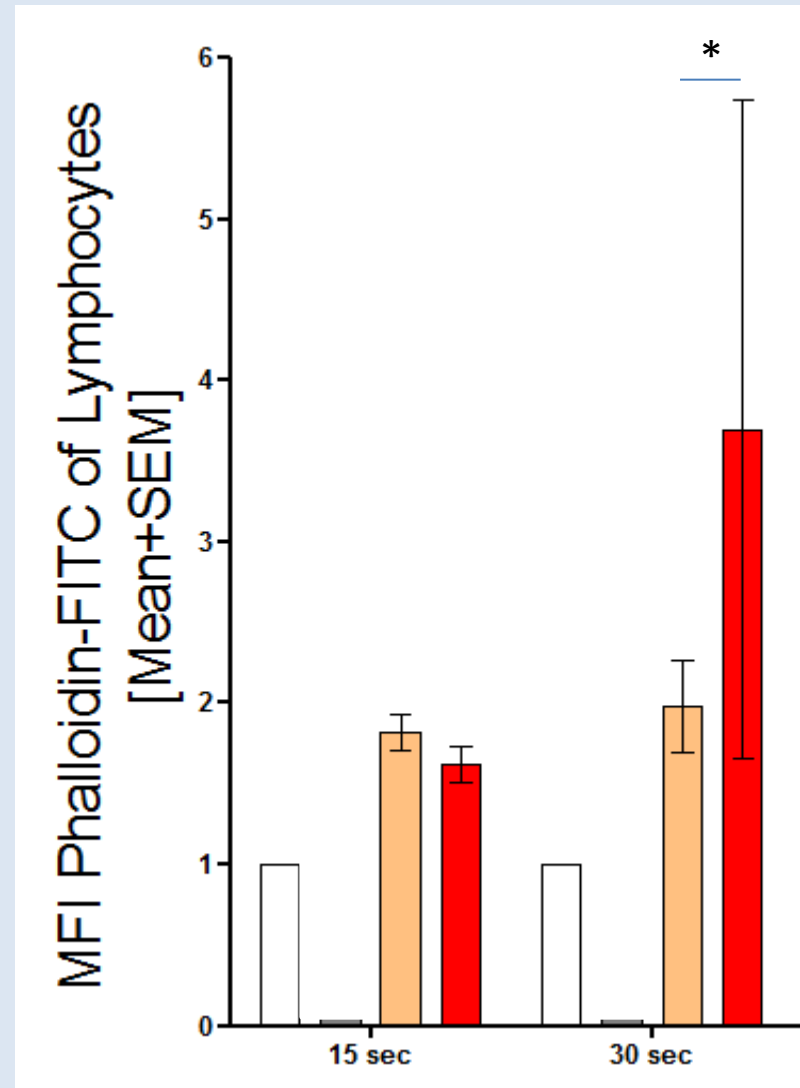
Incubated with medium



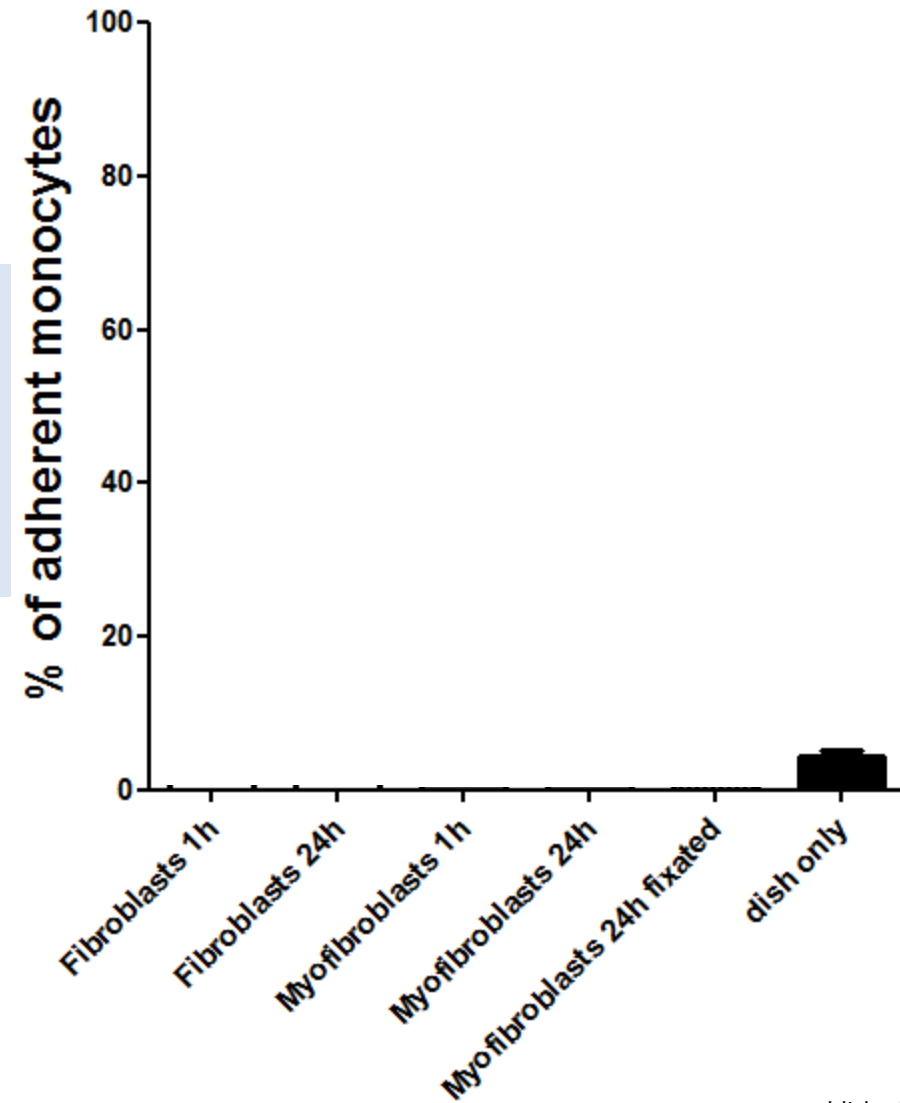
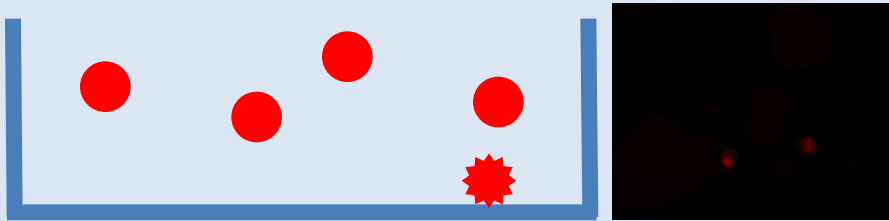
Supernatant of fibroblasts



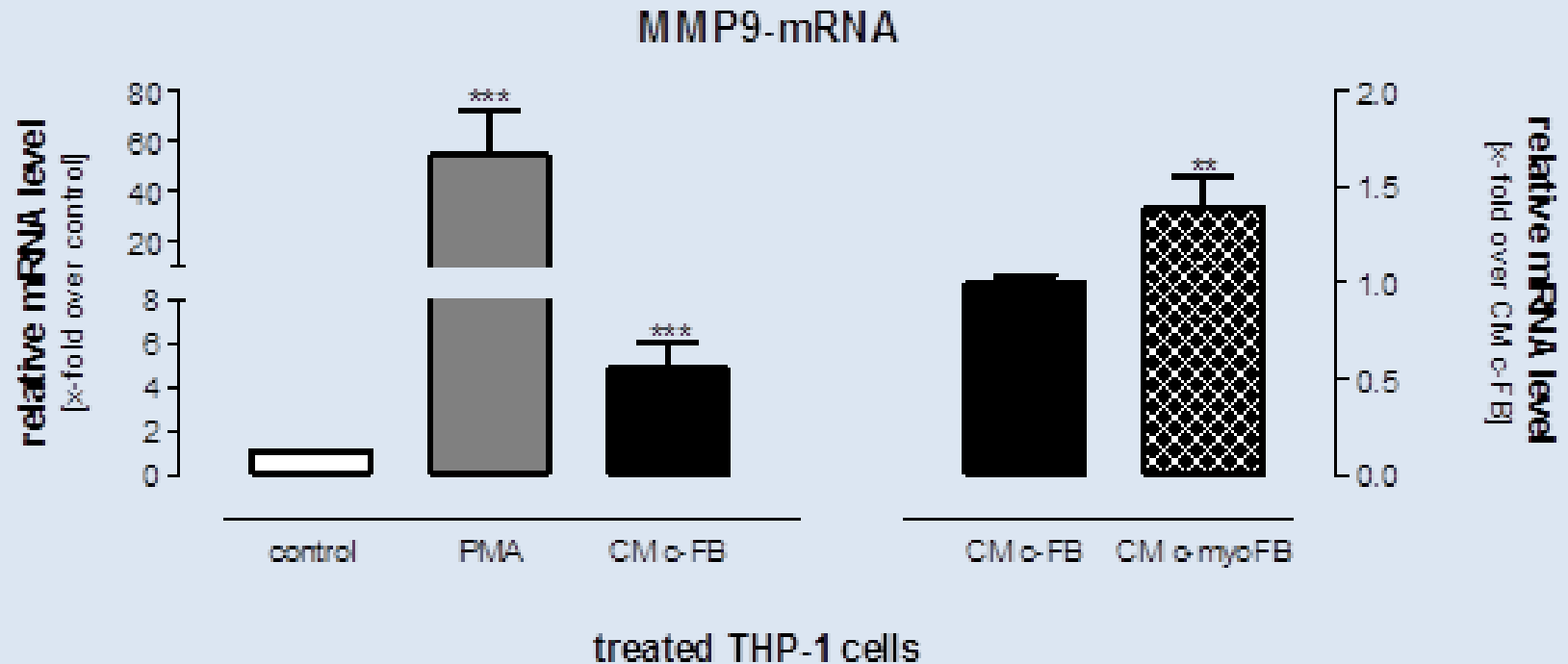
Supernatant of myofibroblasts



Direct adhesion of monocytes (THP-1) on myofibroblasts



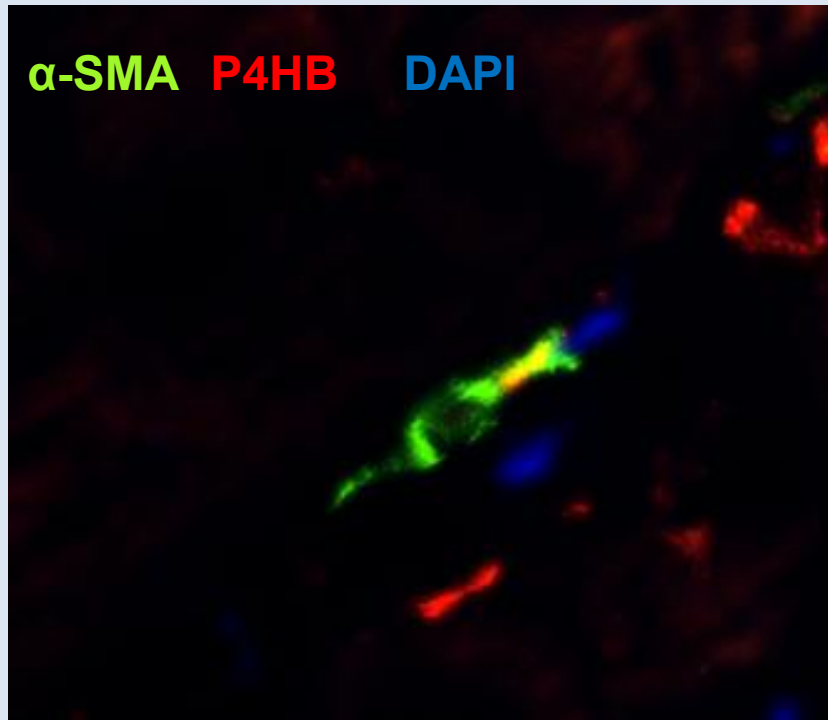
Monocytes (Th1-Zellen) produce MMP-9 after treatment with the supernatant of myofibroblasts



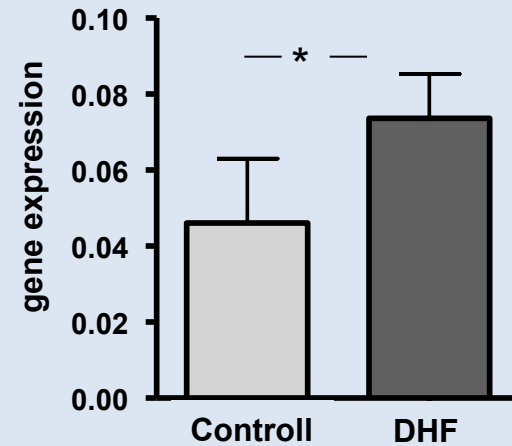
Identification of myofibroblasts in human cardiac biopsies

Migration and Chemotaxis

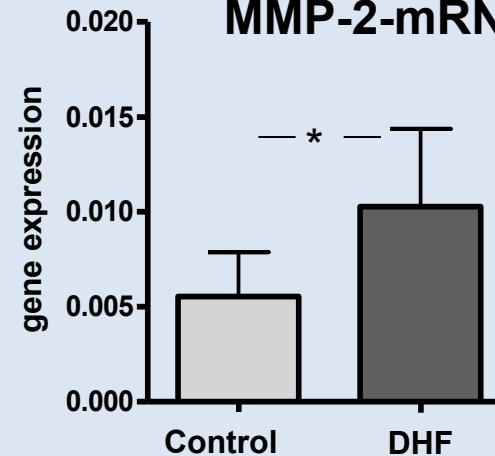
Myofibroblasts



MCP2-mRNA

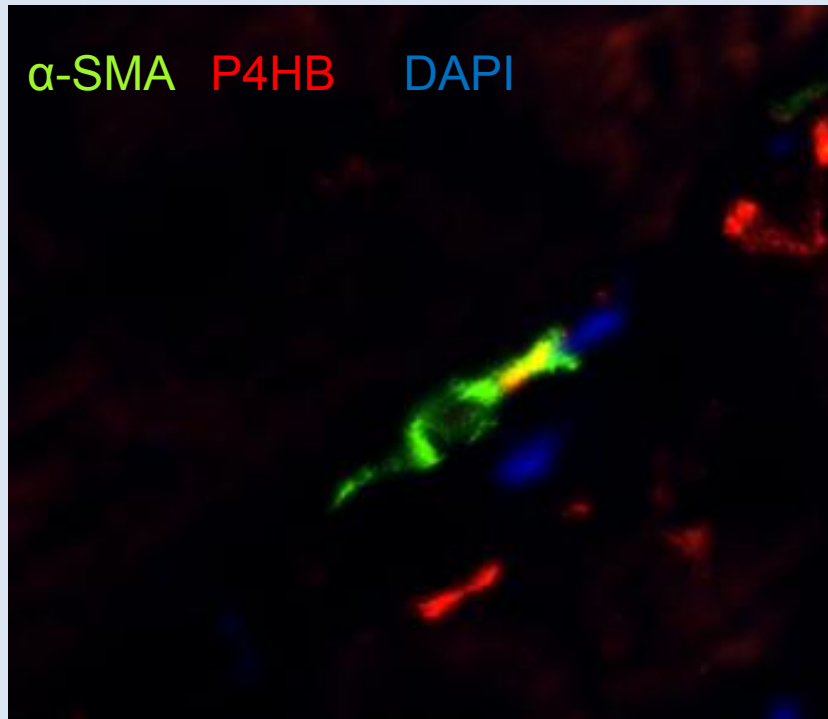


MMP-2-mRNA

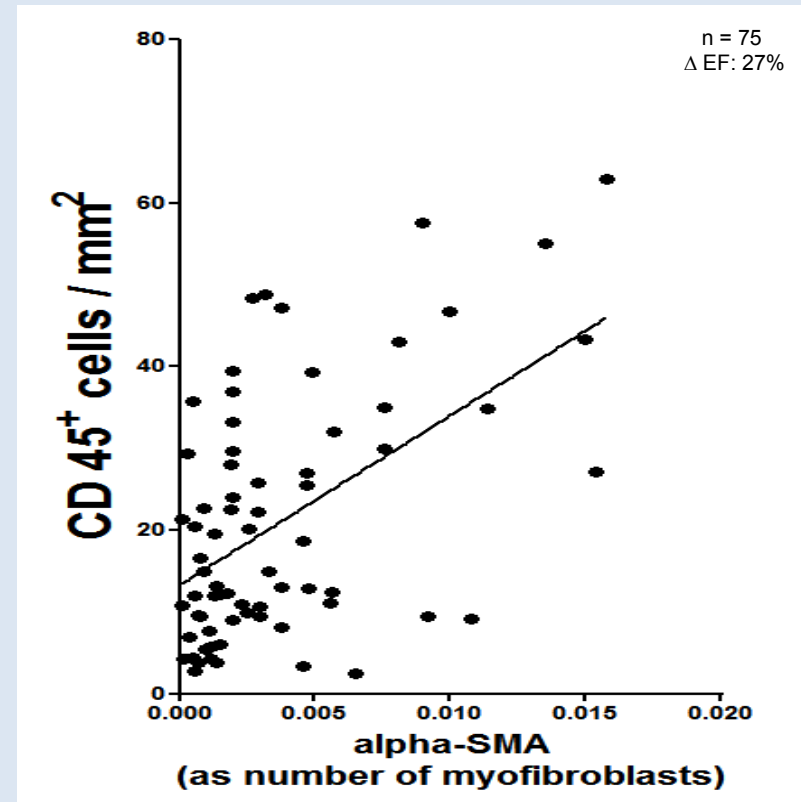


Identification of myofibroblasts in human cardiac biopsies

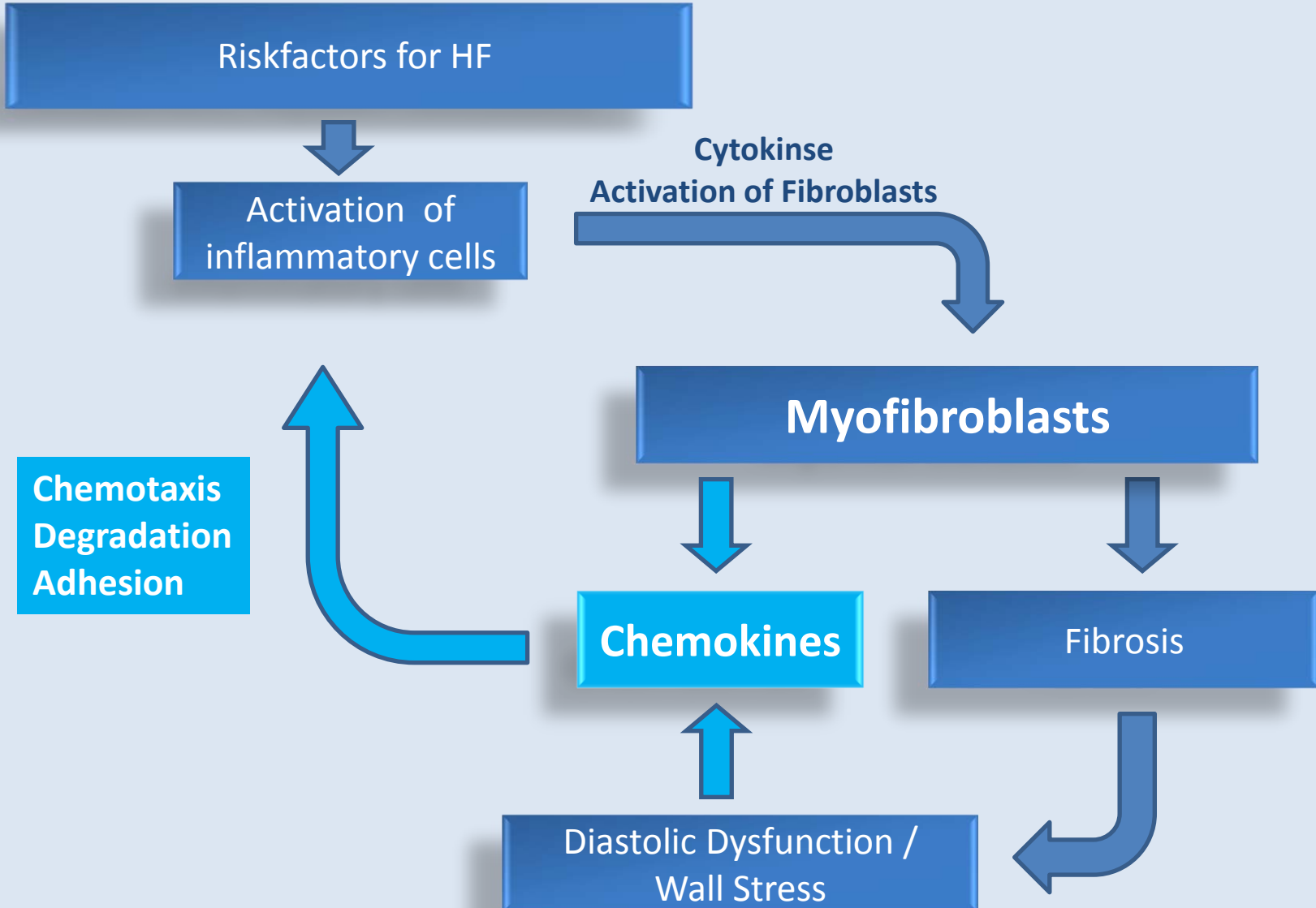
Myofibroblast



Number of myofibroblasts
correlates with the number of
invaded inflammatory cells



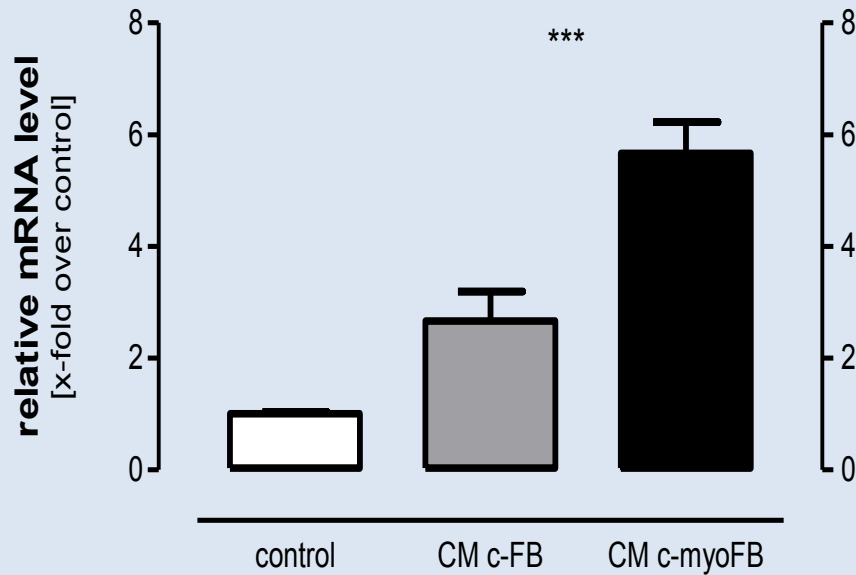
Fibrosis and Inflammation as a Circulus vitiosus



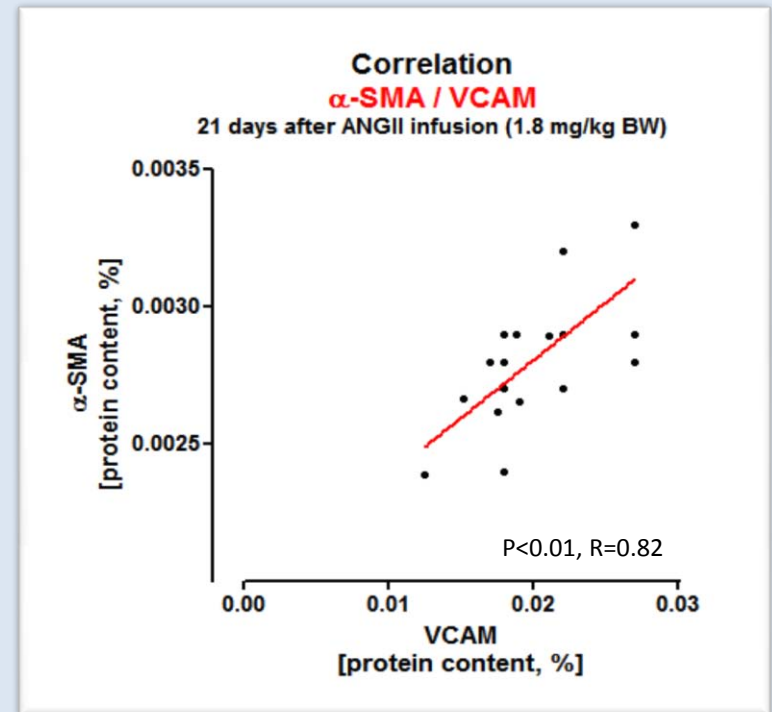
Increased expression of adhesion molecules after incubation of endothelial cells with the supernatant of myofibroblasts

Endothelzellen für 24h behandelt mit konditioniertem Überstand

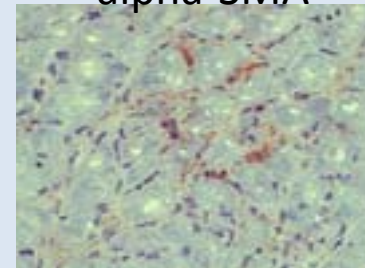
VCAM



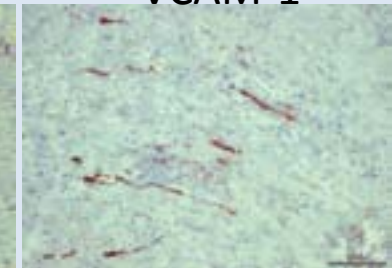
treated HMEC cells



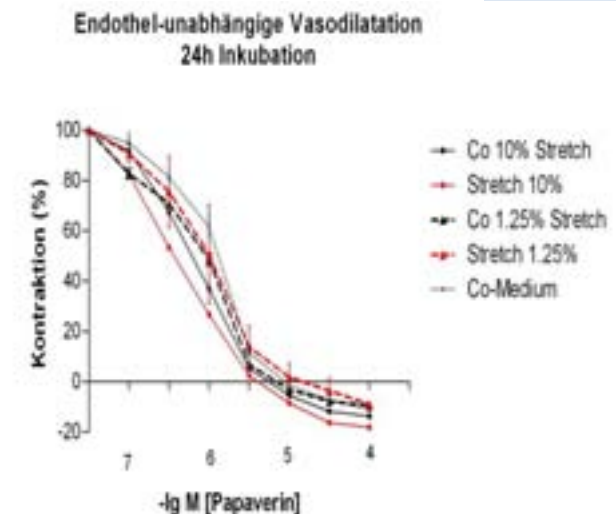
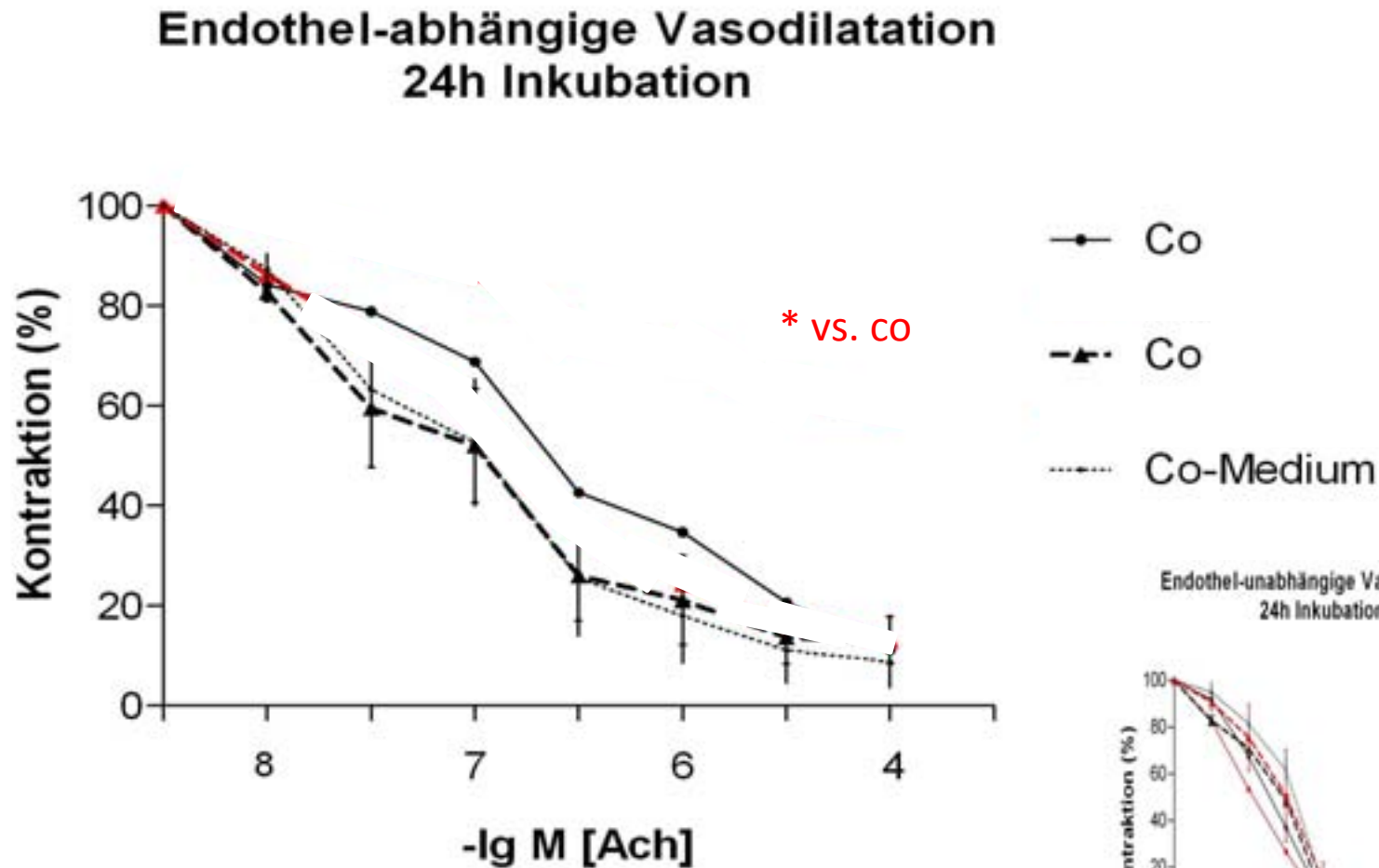
alpha-SMA



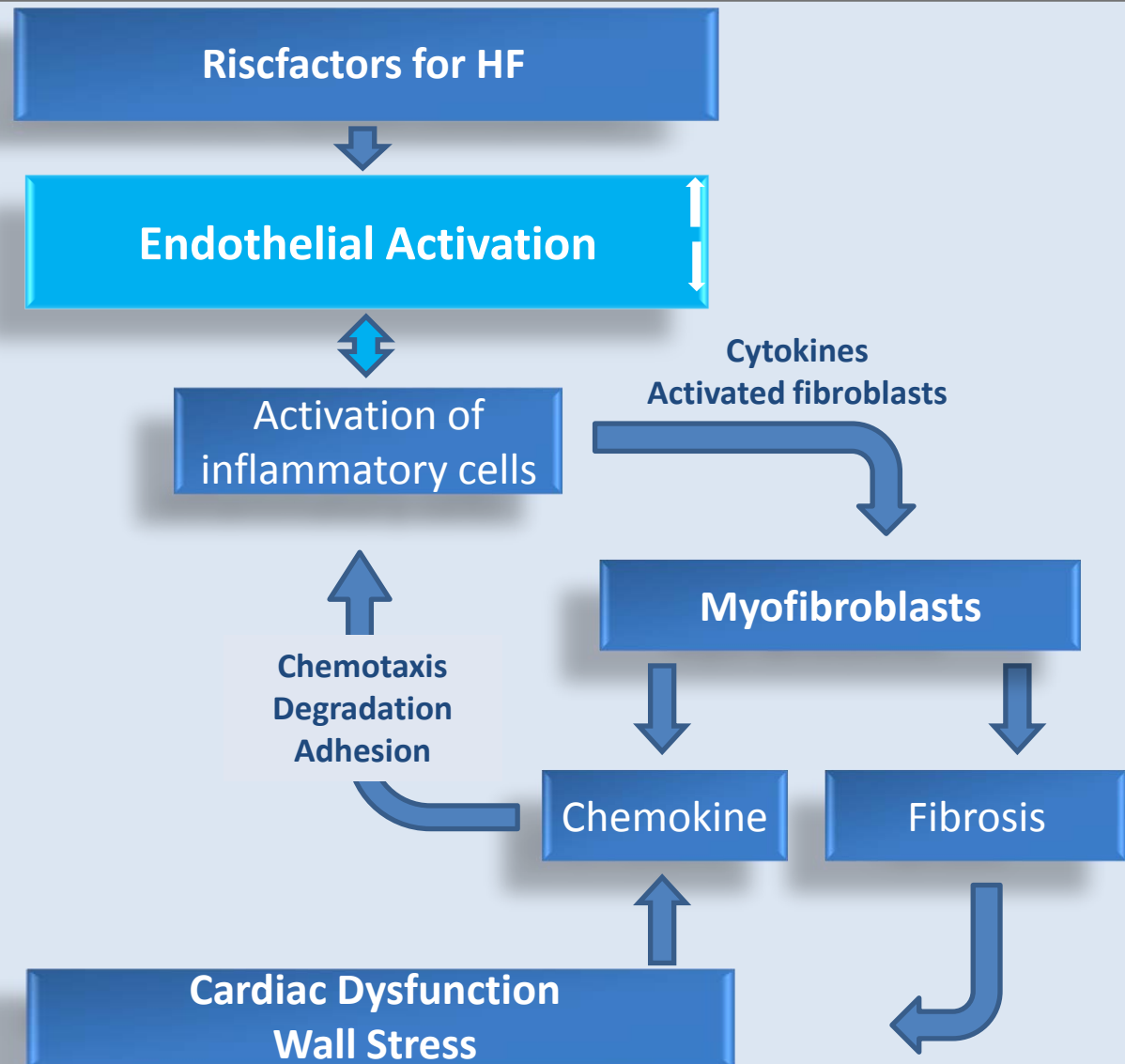
VCAM-1



Endothelial dysfunction *in vitro* after stimulation with the supernatant of myofibroblasts

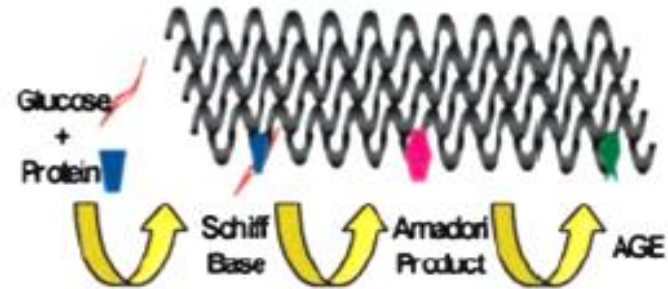
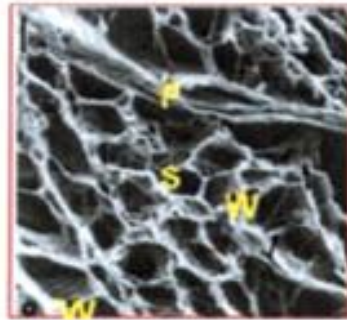


Myofibroblast and vascular in heart failure

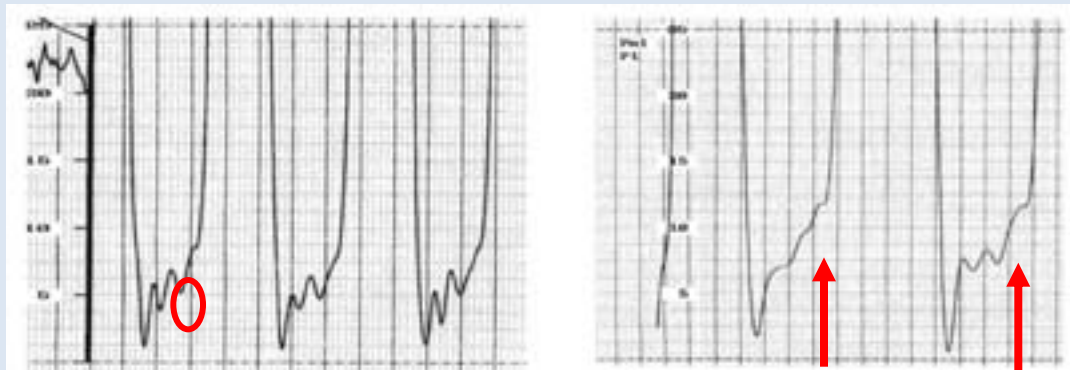


LV Stiffness: Mechanisms

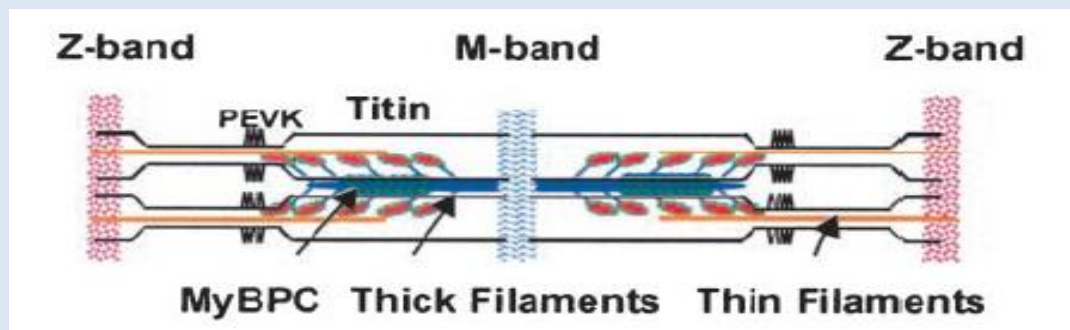
Matrix



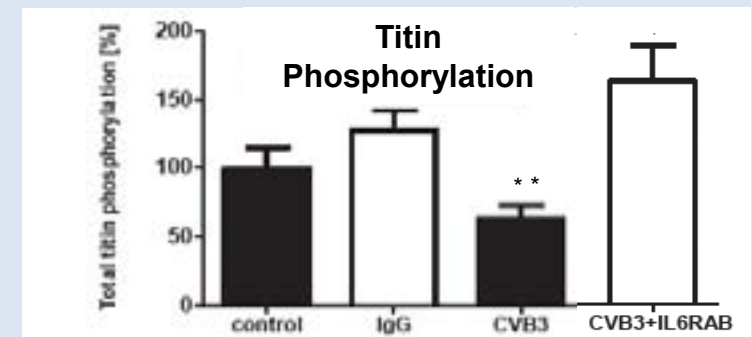
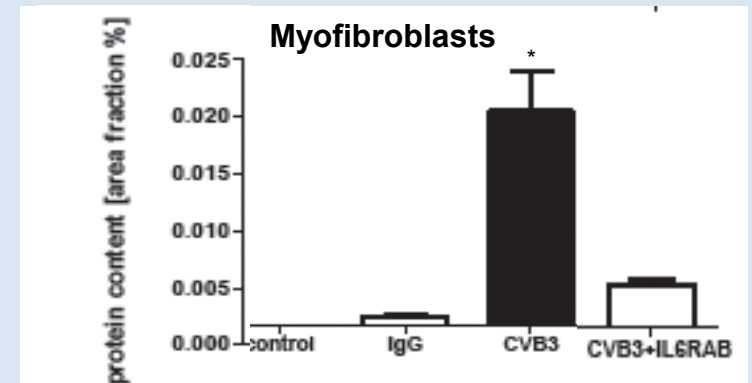
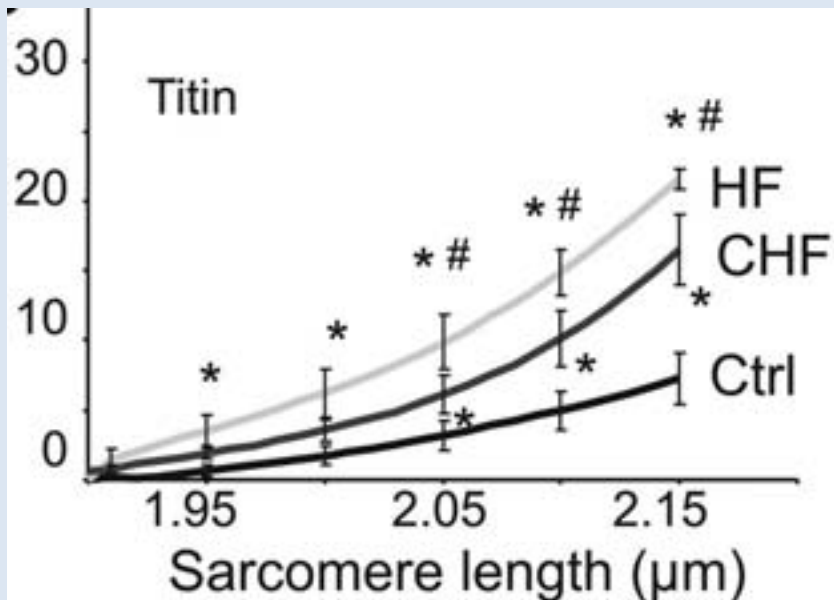
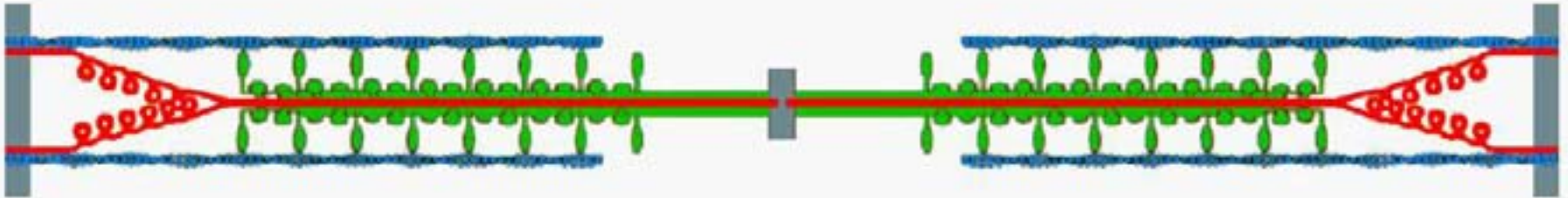
Endothelium



Myocyt

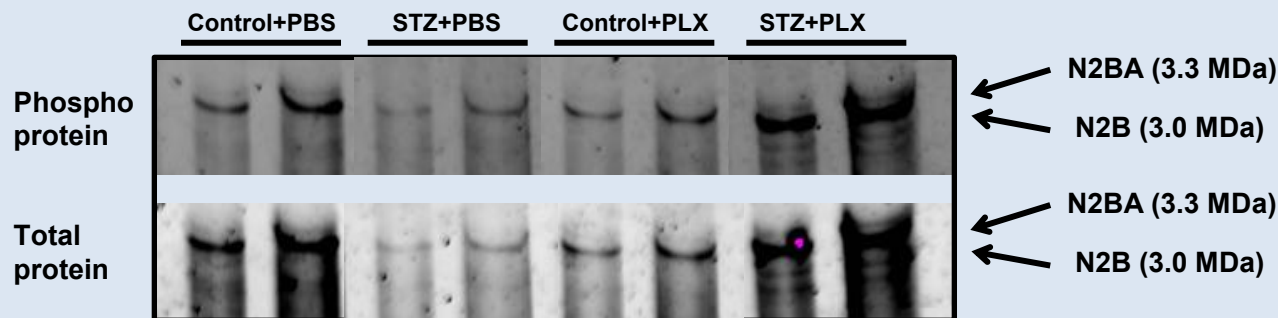


Titin function and inflammatory Stress

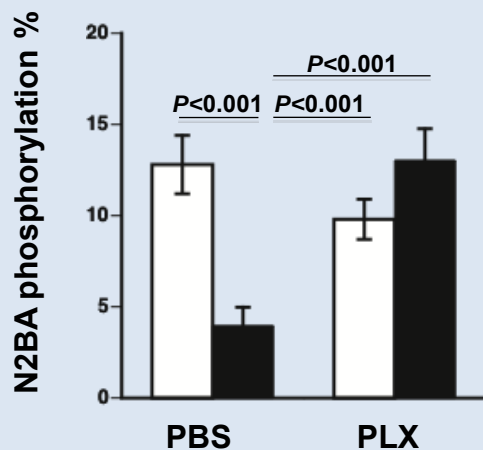


N = 6 / group; *P<0,05

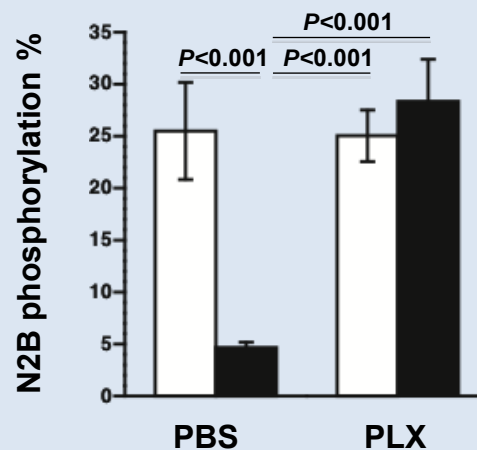
PLX restore hypophosphorylation of titin N2BA and N2B in STZ-induced diabetic mice



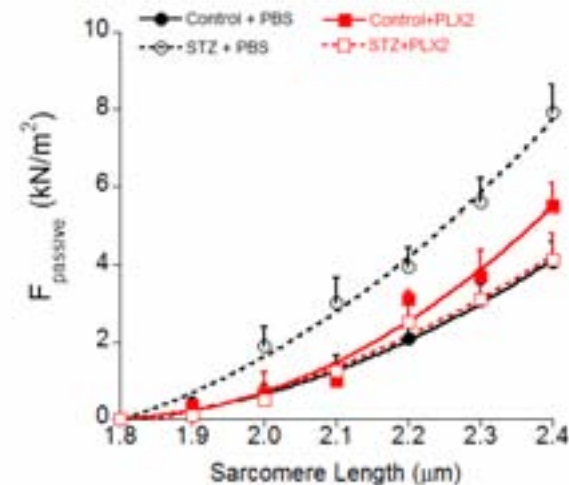
Titin N2BA



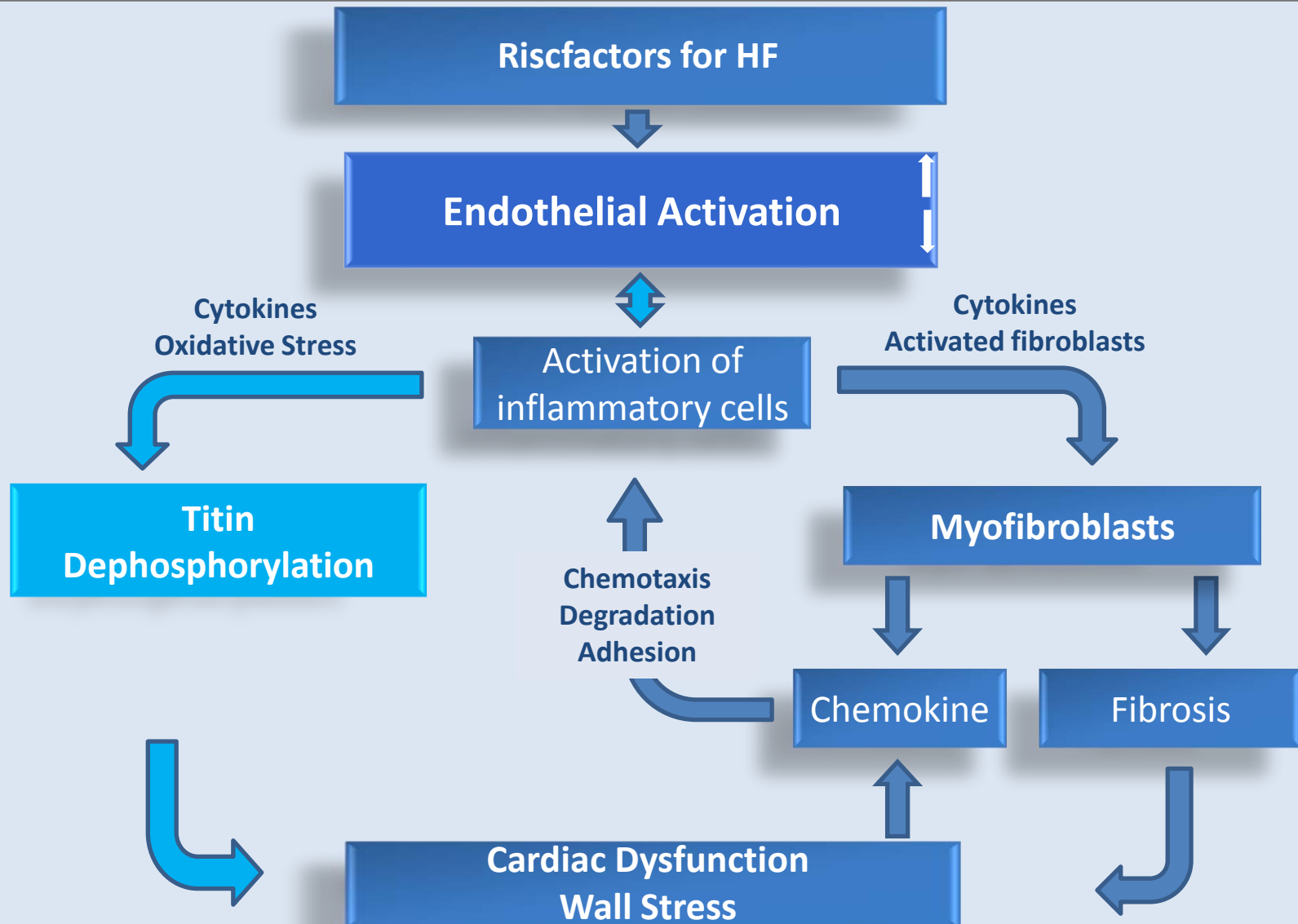
Titin N2B



Passive force

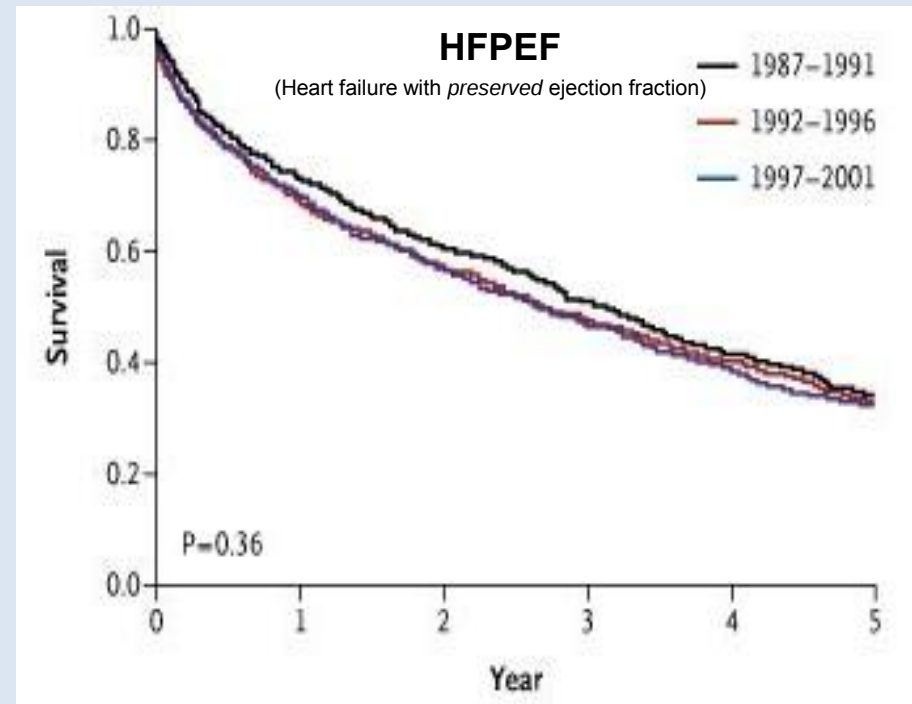


Myofibroblast and Inflammation in heart failure



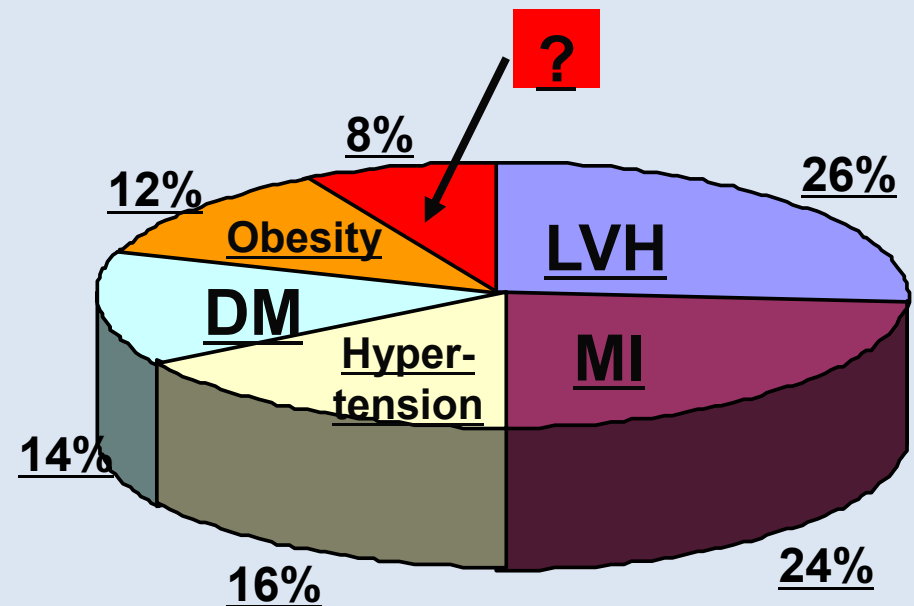
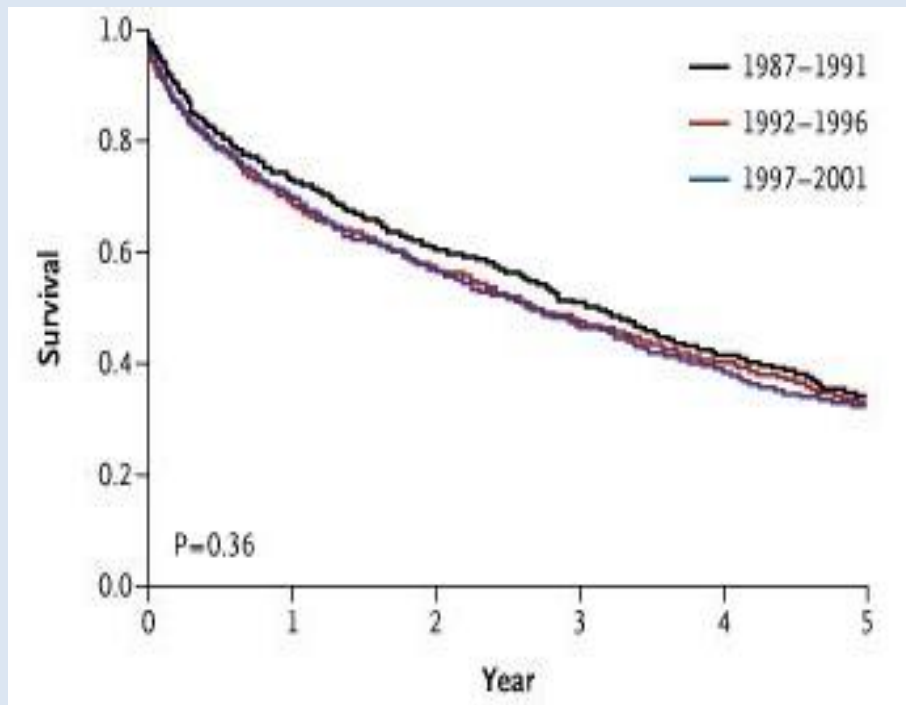
Prognosis and heart failure

HFPEF

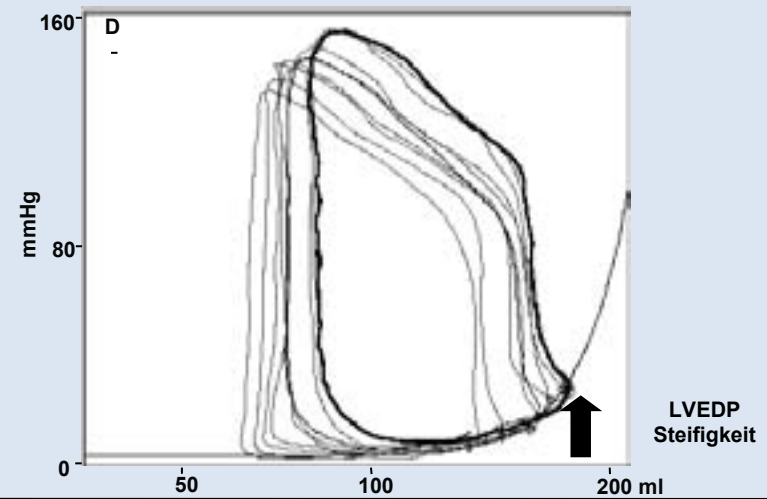
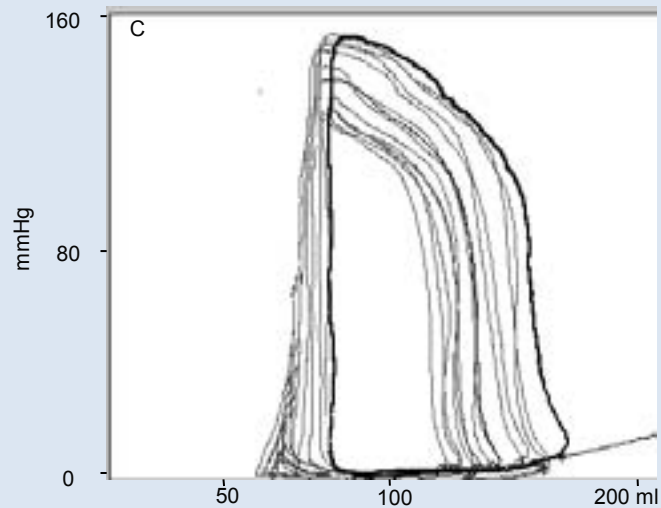
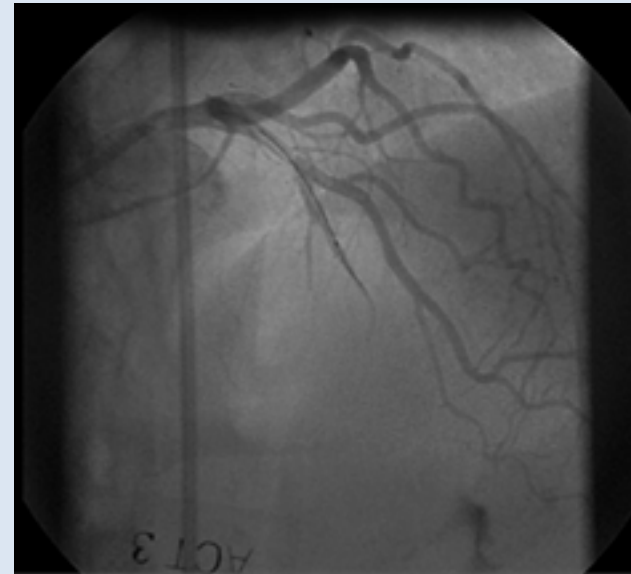
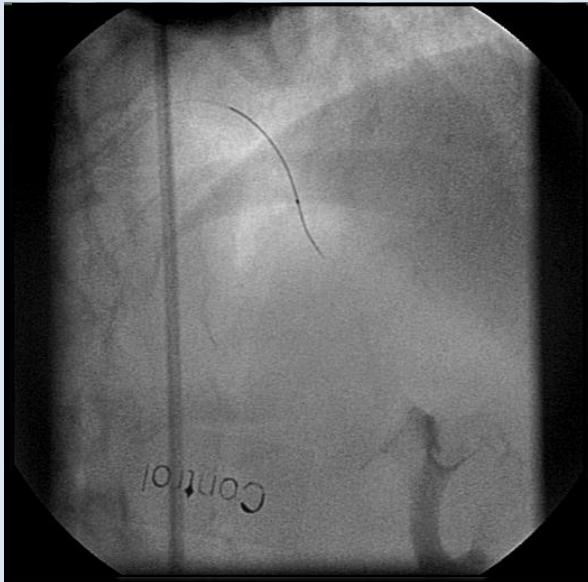


Etiology of isolated diastolic dysfunction

HFPEF



Endothelial Dysfunction

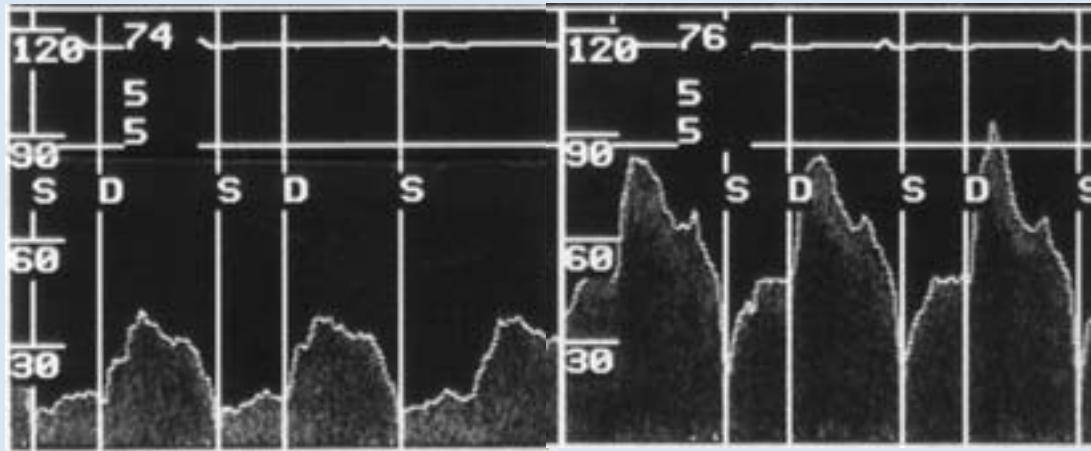


Basal

Acetylcholine

(7.2 µg/min)

ABV:28

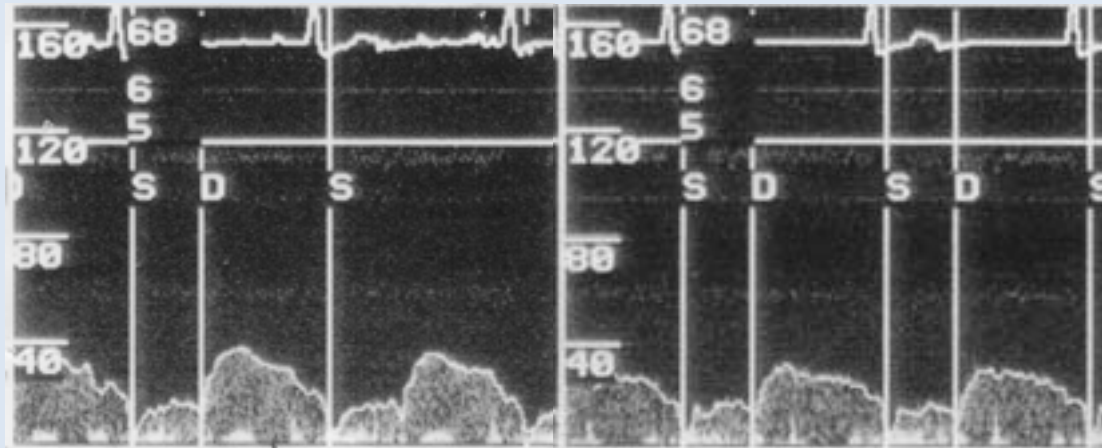


ABV:62

ABV: Average peak velocities

Regular endothelial function

ABV:20



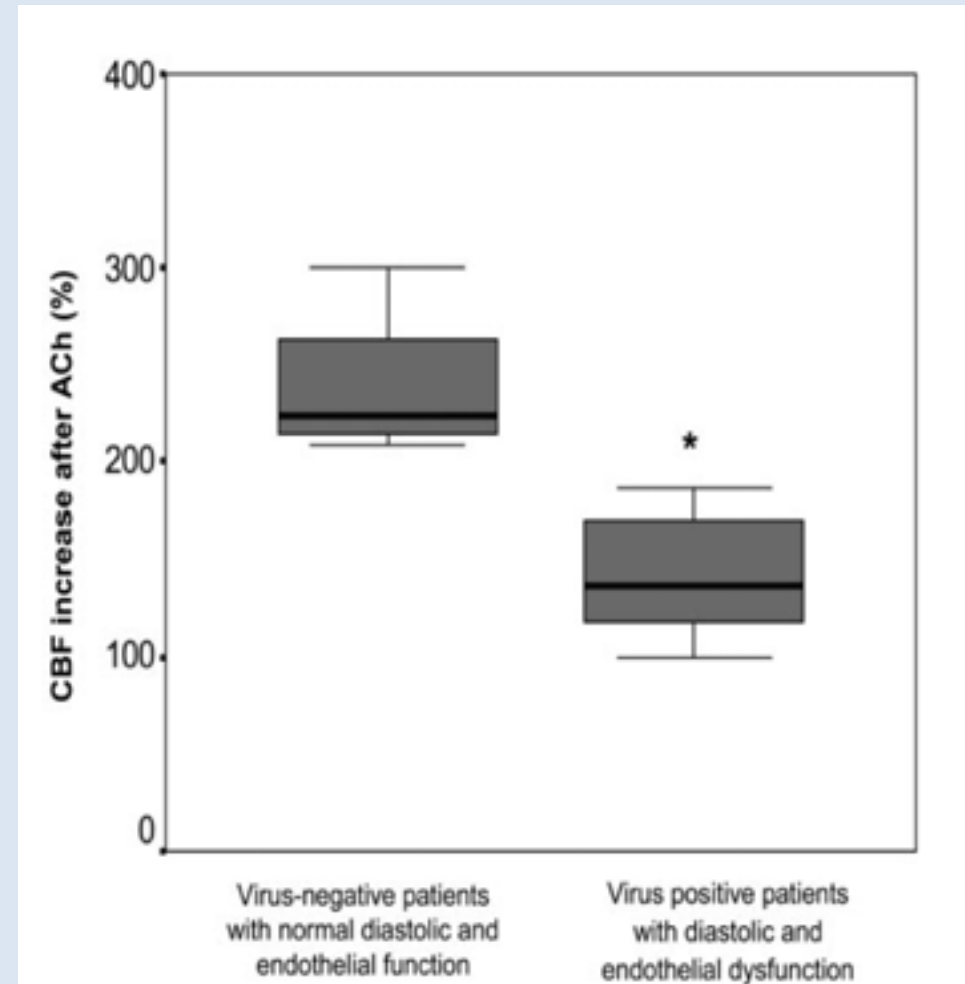
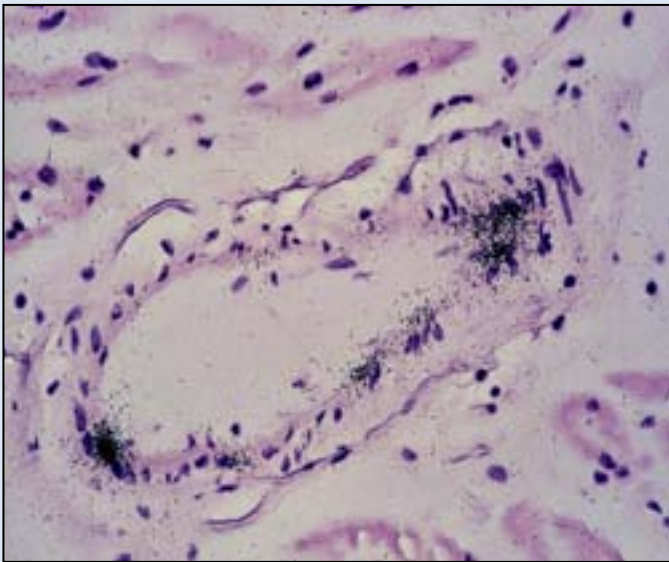
ABV:21

Endothelial Dysfunction

Reduced flow reserve and endothelial dysfunction in cardiac Parvovirus B19 Infection

Vaskulotropism of PVB 19

(In situ Hybridization)
Kandolf et al.

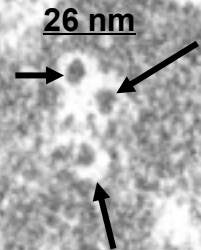


N = 60 /Gruppe; * p < 0.05

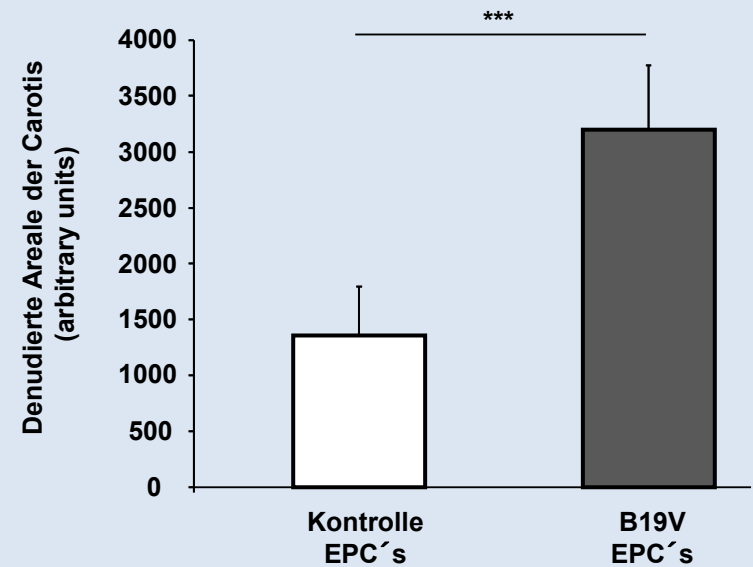
PVB 19 – infected endothelial progenitor cells

Impact on impaired endothelial regeneration

Elektronenmikroskopischer Nachweis von PVB 19
in einer endothelialen Progenitorzelle



Nicht re-endotheliasierte Areale
der Carotis Läsion



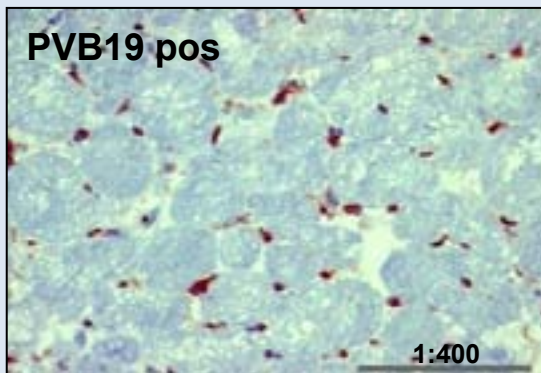
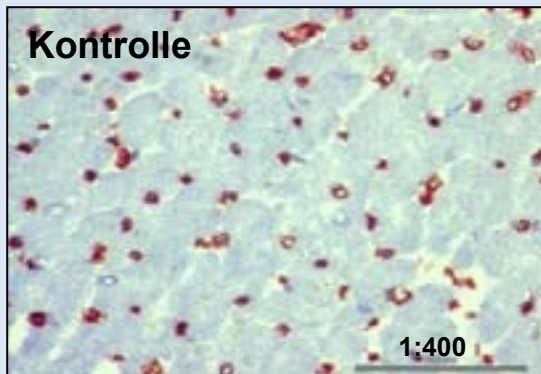
EPC: endotheliale Progenitorzelle; n = 10 Gruppe; *** P< 0.001

Zobel et al, 2012

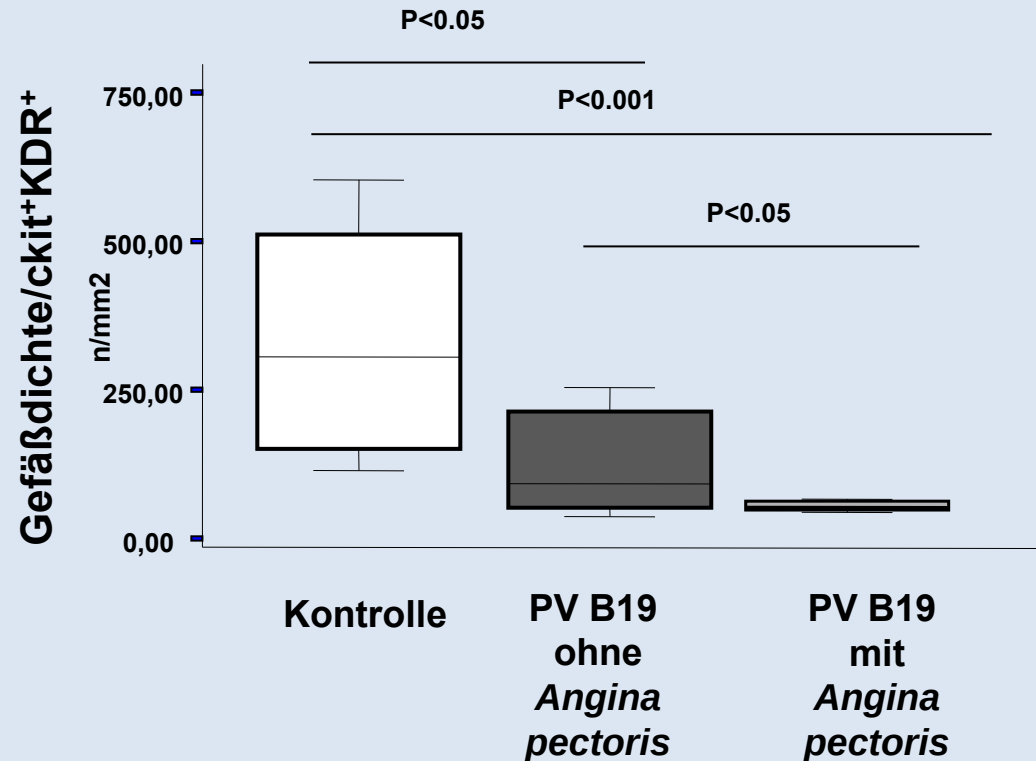
Schmidt-Lucke et al, 2012

Vascular density and clinical symptoms in PV B 19 patients

Vascular density

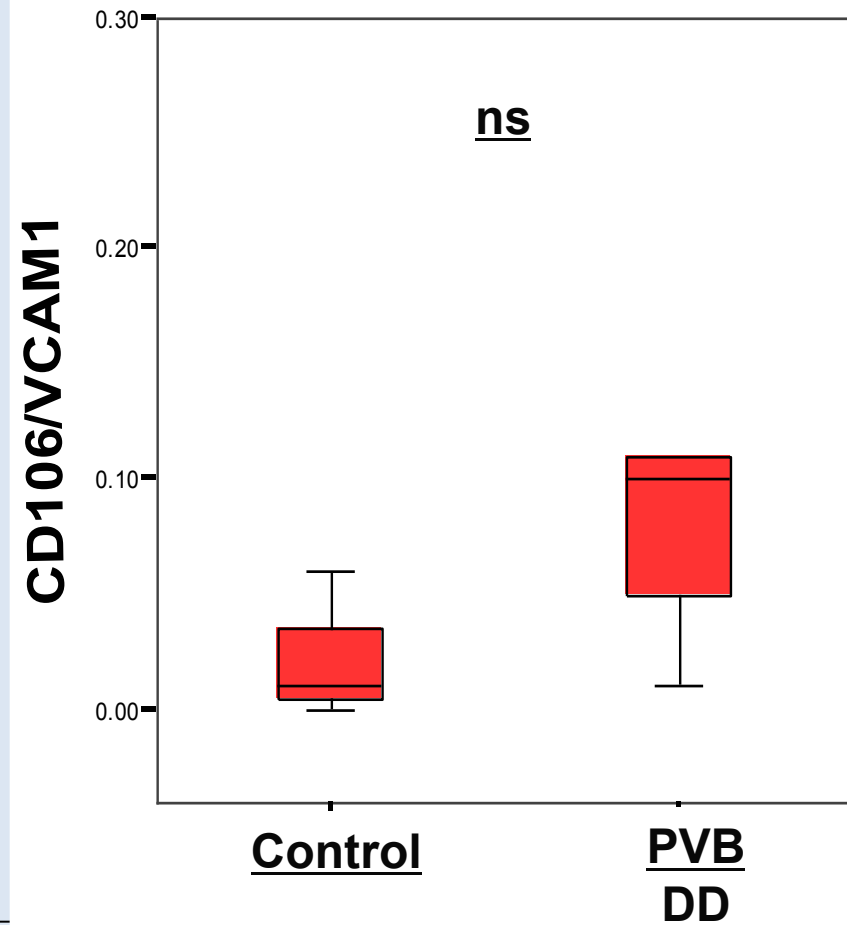


Vascular density and angina pectoris symptoms

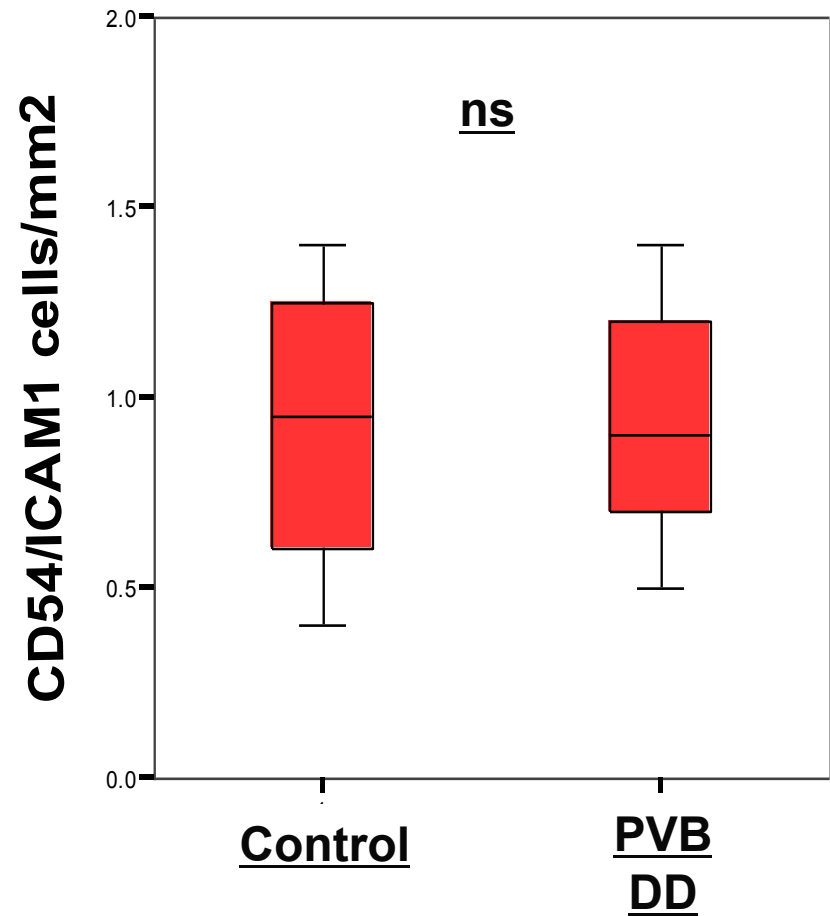


No myocardial inflammation in patients with and without diastolic dysfunction and viral persistence

VCAM



ICAM



Mechansims ?

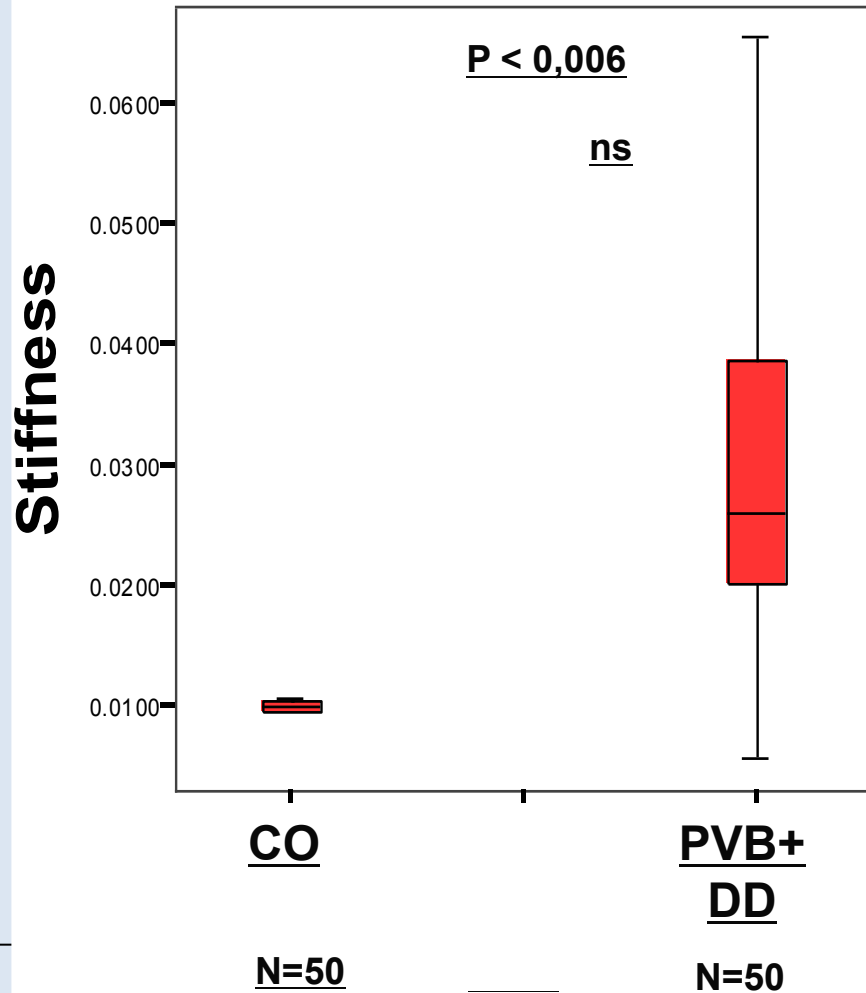
Fibrosis ?

Inflammation ?

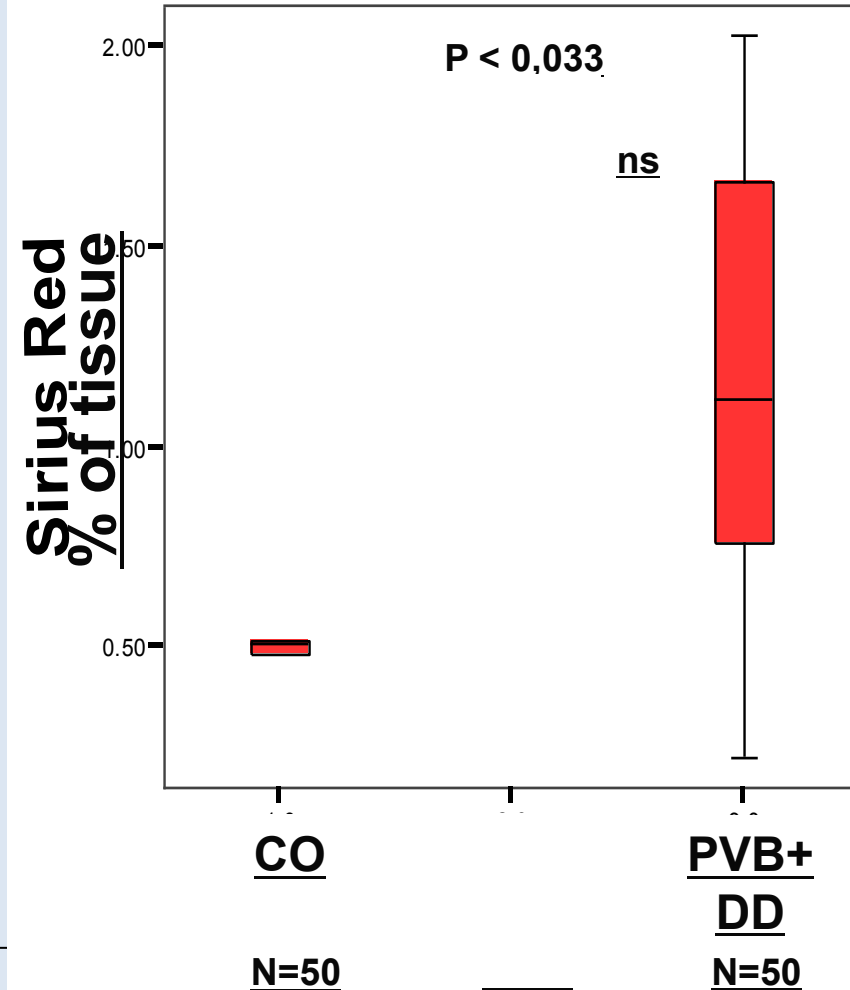
Endothelial Dysfunction ?

LV stiffness and cardiac fibrosis in patients with and without diastolic dysfunction and viral persistence

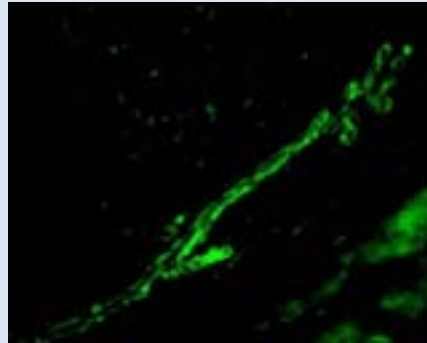
Cardiac passive stiffness



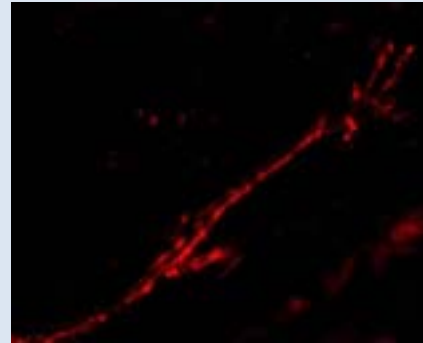
Total collagen content



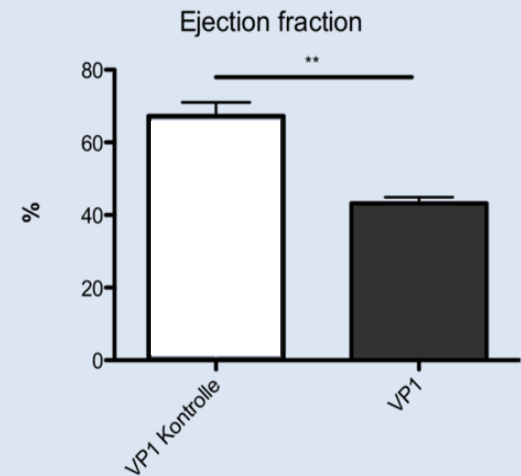
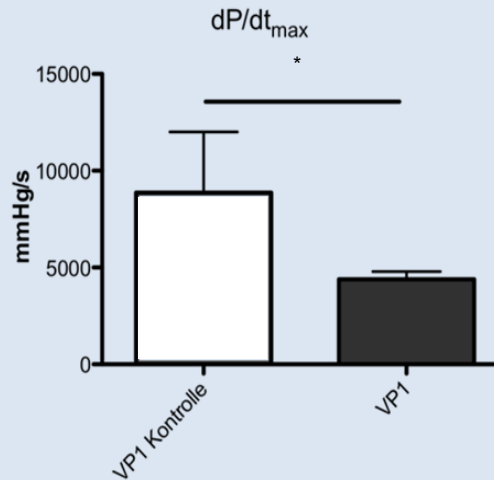
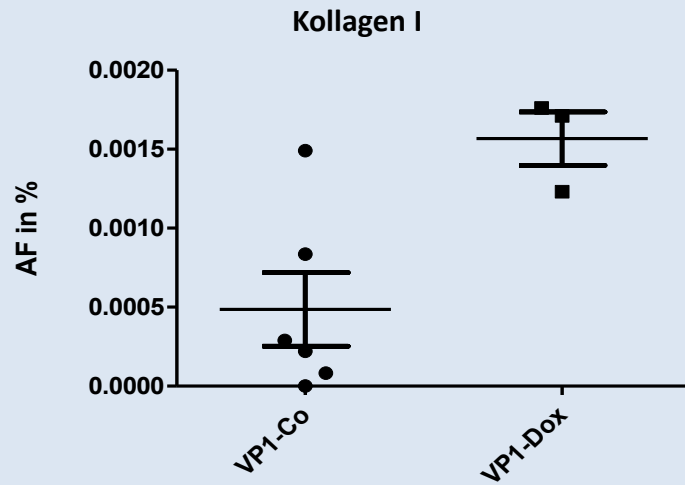
Transgene Mausmodelle: Parvovirus B19 - induzierte Kardiomyopathie



VP1 Expression

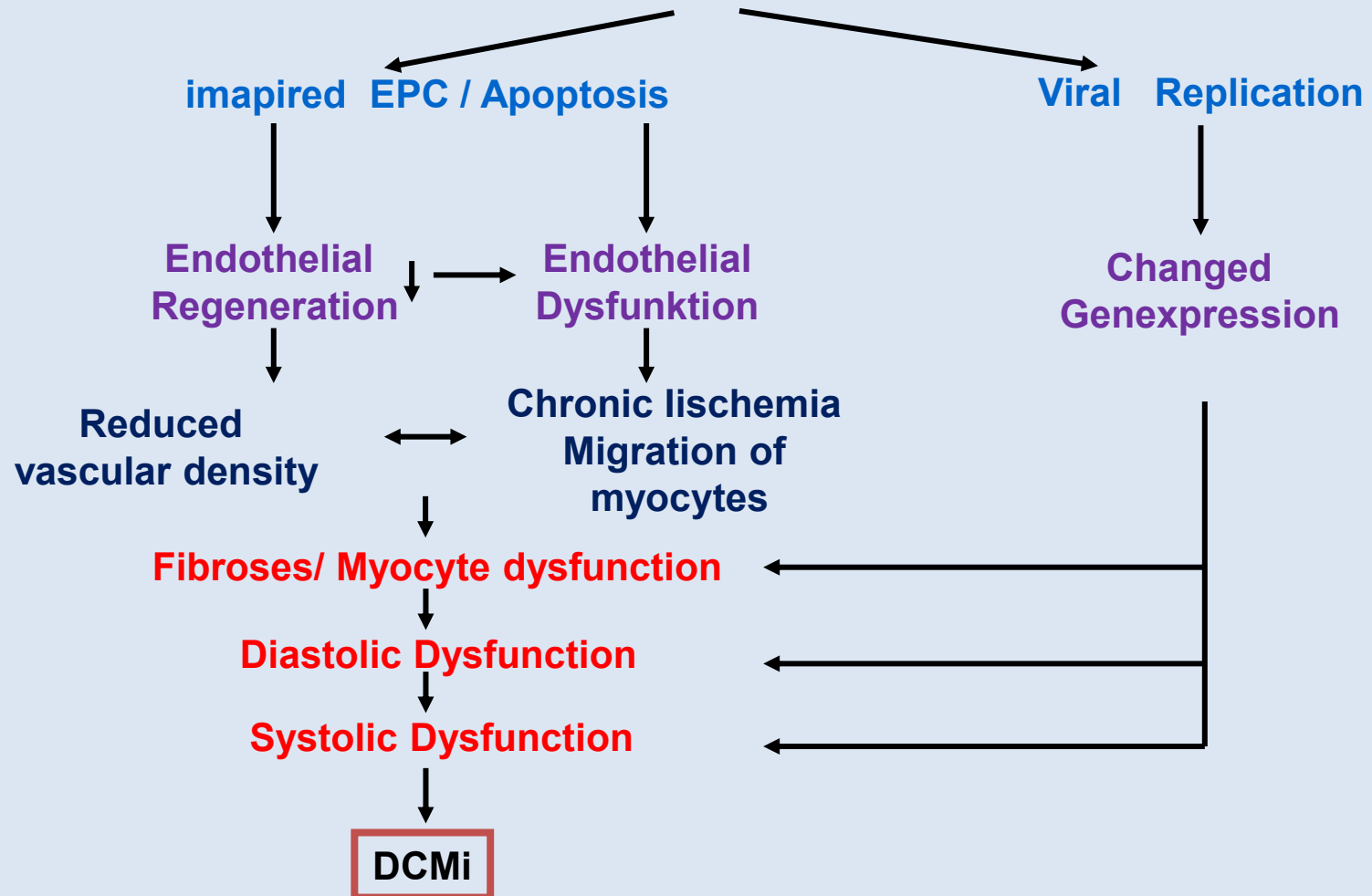


CD106/VCAM-1

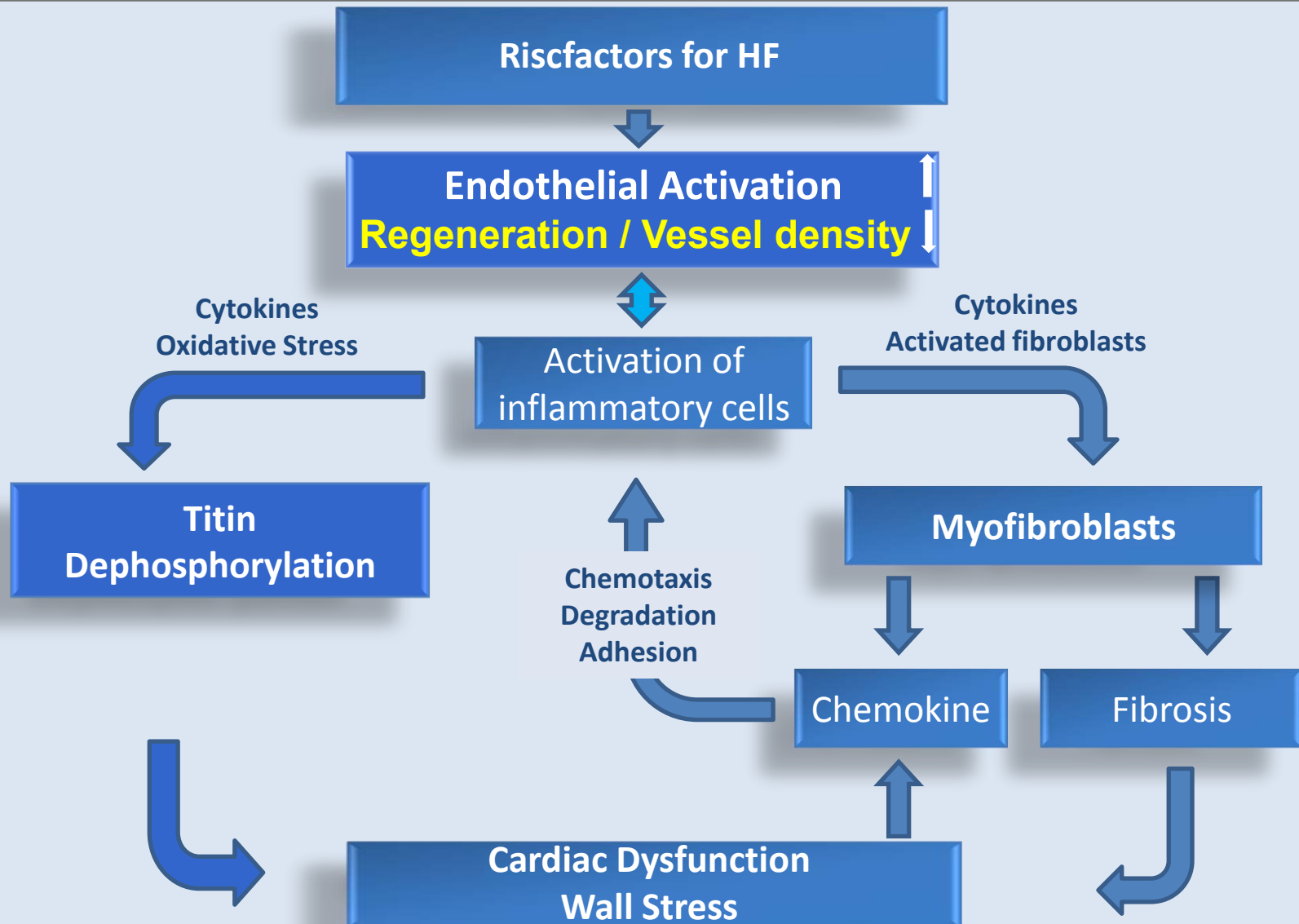


Model of inflammatory cardiomyopathy

Infektion and impaired EPC



Myofibroblast and Inflammation in heart failure



Development of new anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic therapy options for the future

Cardiac inflammation

Cytokine-System



IL1 β , IL2, IL4, IL6,
IL10, IL23, TNF α

Innate Immunsystem



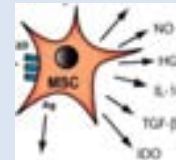
TLR-4, -9
TRIF, MYD-88
NOD2
S100 A8/A9

Matrix Proteine (MMP's)



MMP-2, MMP-9
Biglycan

Regeneration



Mesenchymale
Stromazelle
T reg's
CAP's

Virustoxizity



PV B19
Coxsacki B

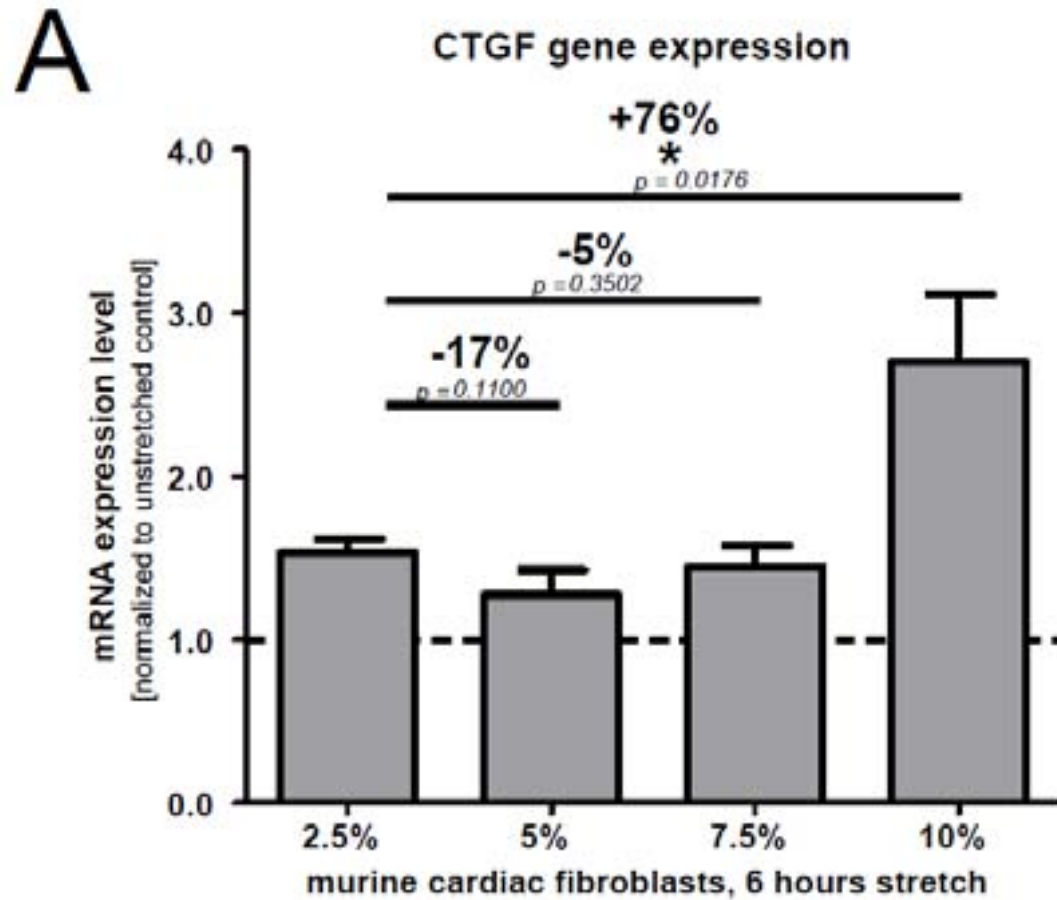
Interferon β
Telvibudine

IL: Interleukin, TNF; Tumor Nekrose faktor, TLR: Toll-like Rezeptor, NOD: Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-containing protein, MMP: Metalloproteinase, MSC: Mesenchymale Stromazelle, Treg's: regulative T-Zelle; CAP's: cardiac derived adherent proliferating cell

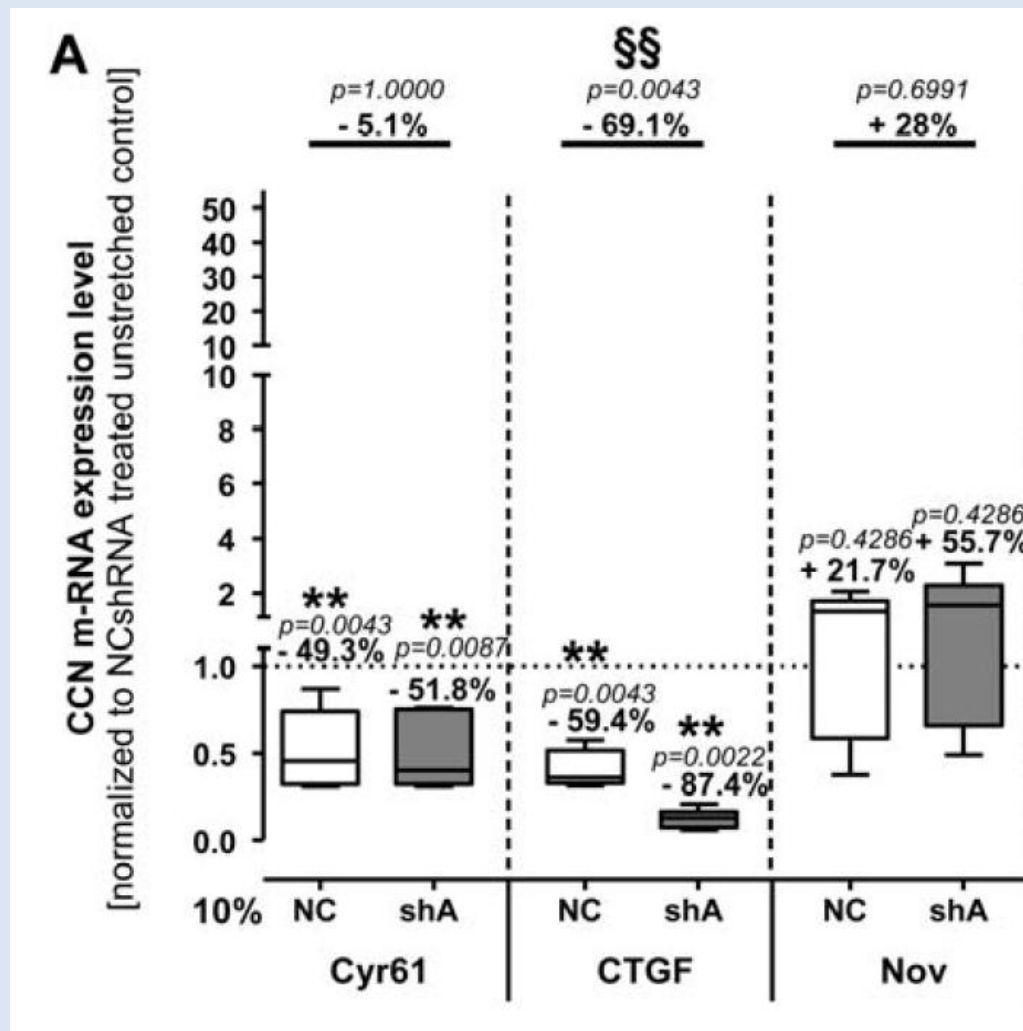
Myofibroblast as a therapeutic target ?

Deregulated genes WITHOUT significant correlation to LV-EF						
Gene Symbol	Regulation	Factor (AFFX)	q-value (AFFX)	Gene Name	Correlation with EF (r-value)	Network
<u>CCN1</u>	up	3.6	1.943	CYR61 = Member 1 of <u>CCN Gene Family</u> with 6 known members	0.5690	CCN1
THBS1	up	3.4	3.868	Thrombospondin 1 = a protein interacting with <u>CCN1 domain III</u>	0.3609	CCN1
ITGB1	up	2.5	1.994	Integrin - $\beta 1$ = a protein interacting with <u>CCN1 domains II, III, IV</u>	0.1868	CCN1
BDNF	up	2.4	3.641	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor	0.2603	CCN1
CD47	up	2.1	4.108	Integrin-associated signal transducer	0.4442	CCN1
FGF2	up	2.1	2.868	Fibroblast growth factor (basic)	0.5027	CCN1
PDGFC	up	2.0	3.469	Platelet-derived growth factor C	0.3051	CCN1
<u>CCN2</u>	up	2.0	0.3592	Connective Tissue Growth Factor = Member 2 of <u>CCN Gene Family</u>	0.3592	
CXCL14	down	5.9	1.943	Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 14	0.1787	CCN1

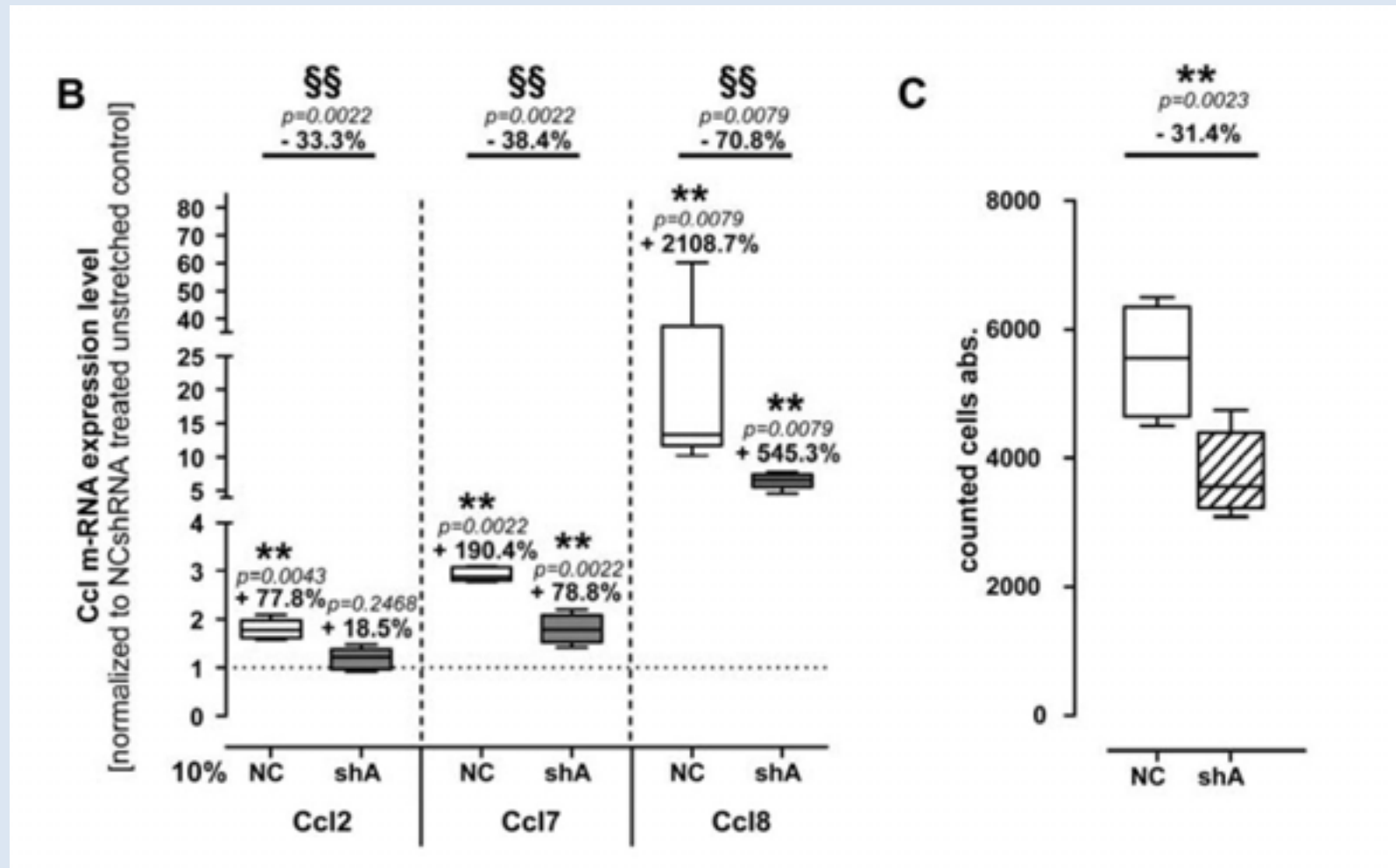
CTGF (CCN2) upregulation in fibroblast after stretch in vitro



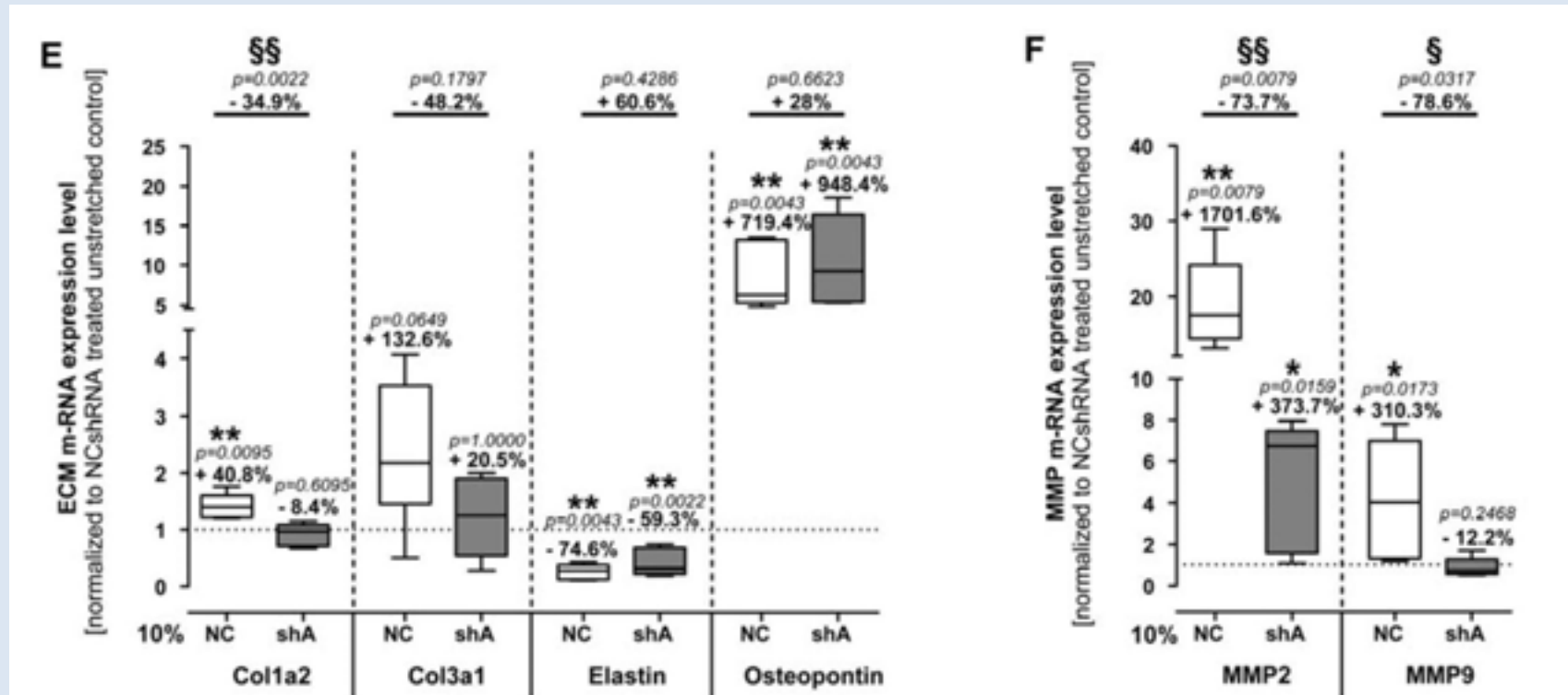
New anti-CTGF intervention option in the future via cardiac RNA interference



Anti-CTGF RNAi knockdown normalizes chemokine production



Anti-CTGF RNAi knockdown normalizes collagen and MMP expression



Conclusion

- 1. Myofibroblasts are chemo-active, activates lymphocytes and can incuse endothelial dysfunction.**
- 2. The number of myofibroblasts correlate with the degree of collagen expression as well as with the number of invading inflammatory cells in the heart.**
- 3. Therefore, myofibroblasts are inflammatory supporter cells**
- 4. They are a therapeutic target to modulate cardiac fibrosis and inflammation.**

Charite, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Kardiologie

Danke

Dirk Westermann

Diana Lindner

Christine Zietsch

Nadine Orin

Kerstin Puhl

Funded by:

SFB TR 19 „Inflammatory Cardiomyopathy“

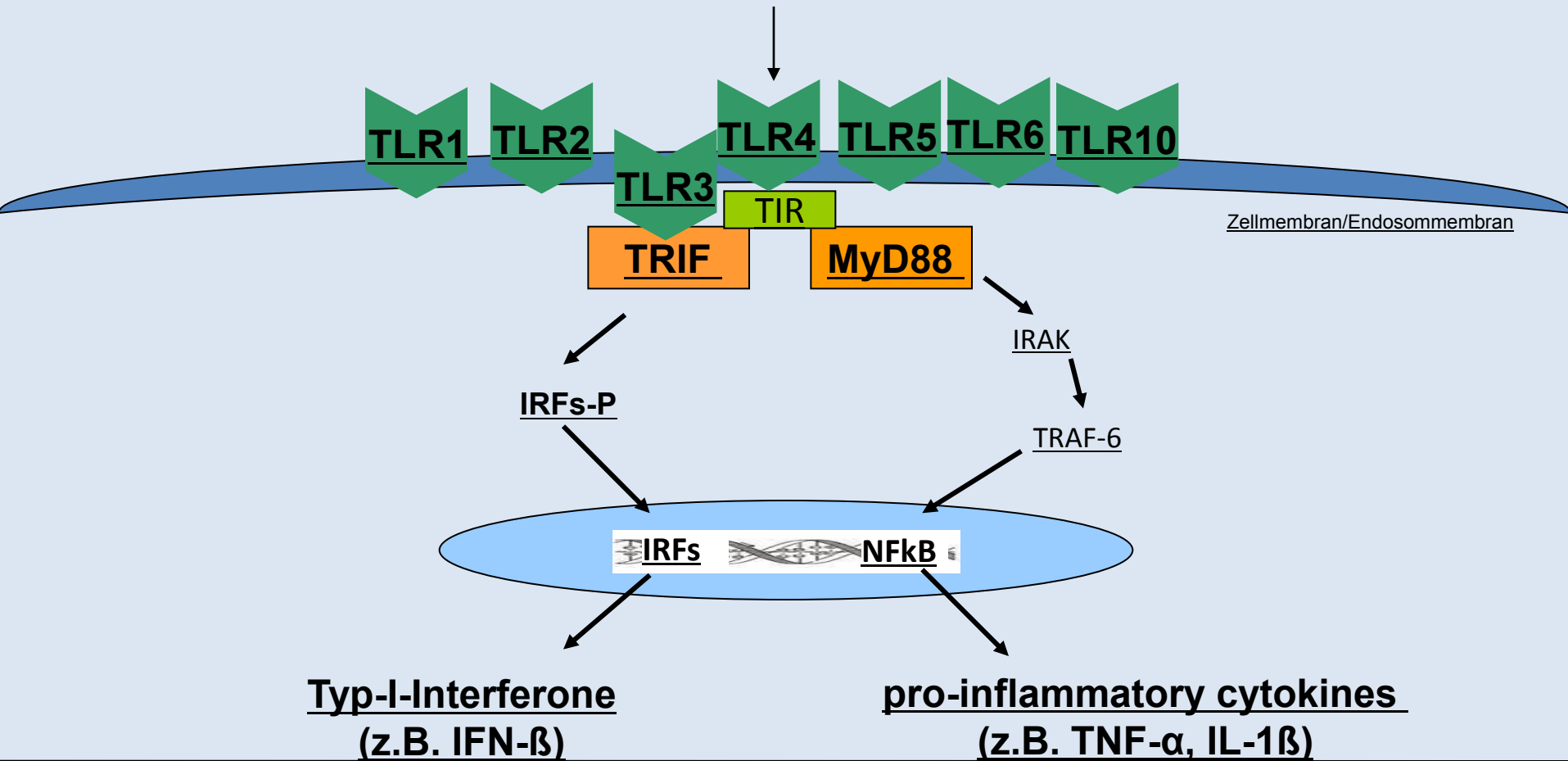
EU FP7-call „Diastolic Heart Failure“



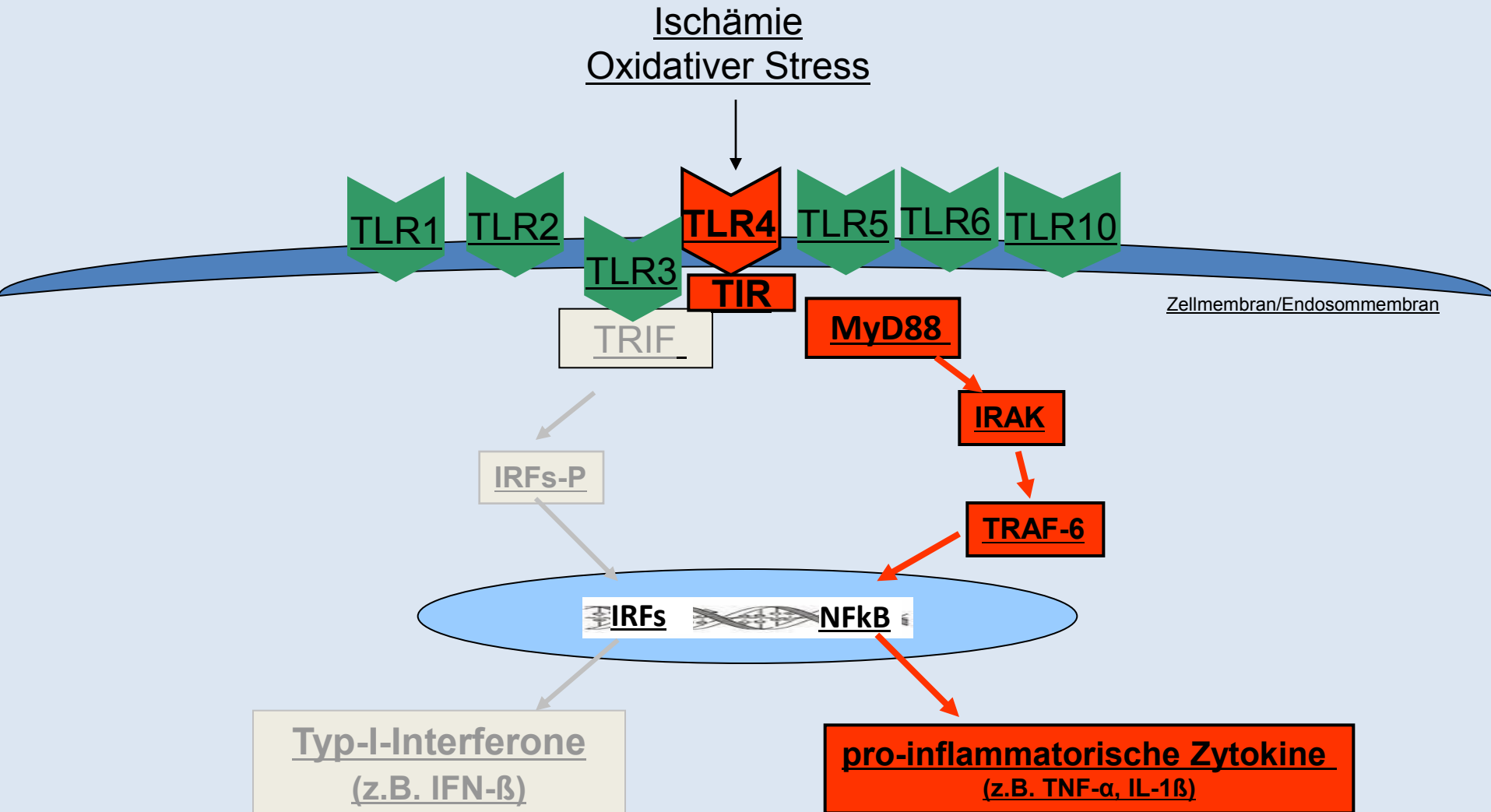
Thanks

Innate Immunsystem: Toll-Like Receptors

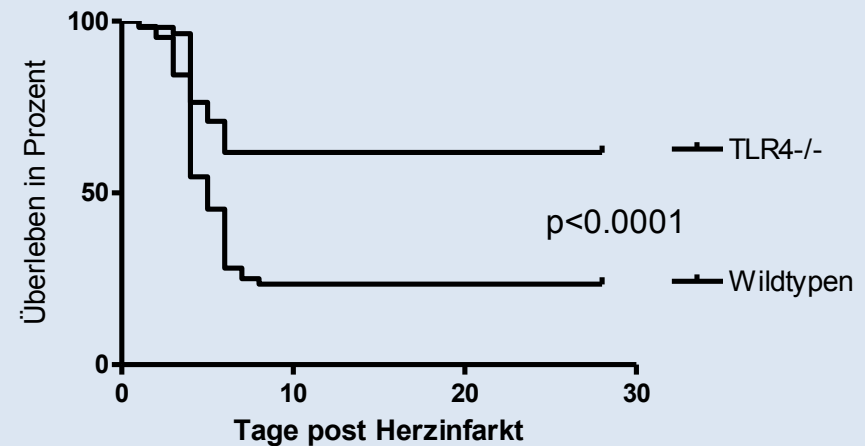
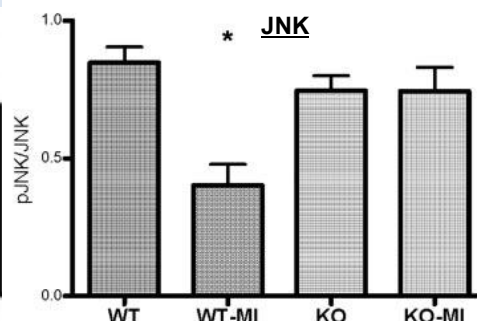
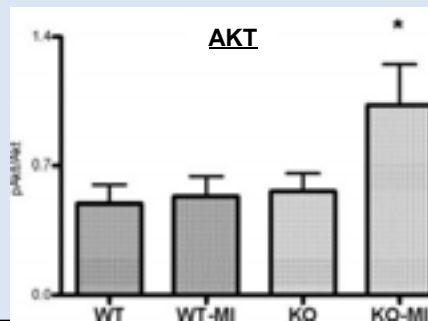
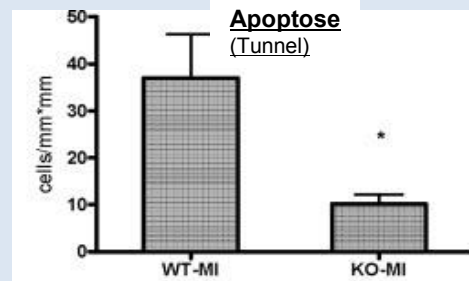
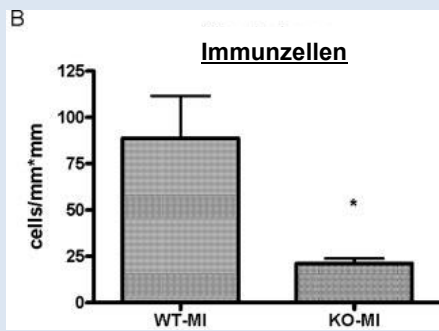
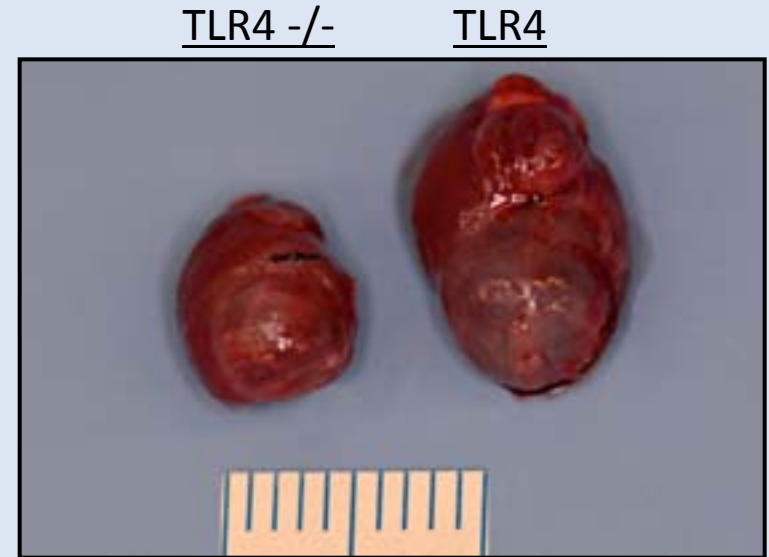
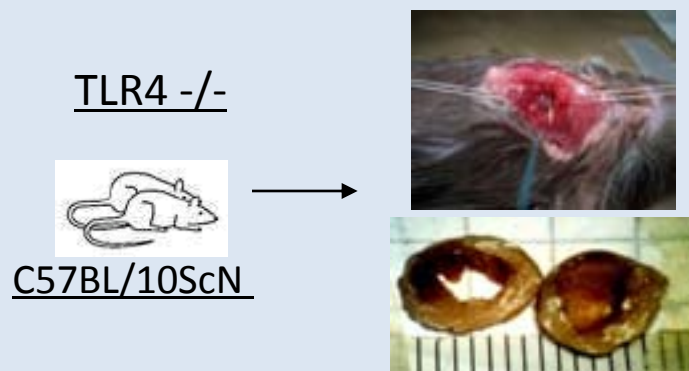
bakterielle und virale Fragmente
Oxidativer Stress



Toll like Rezeptor 4 bei der ischämischen Kardiopathie



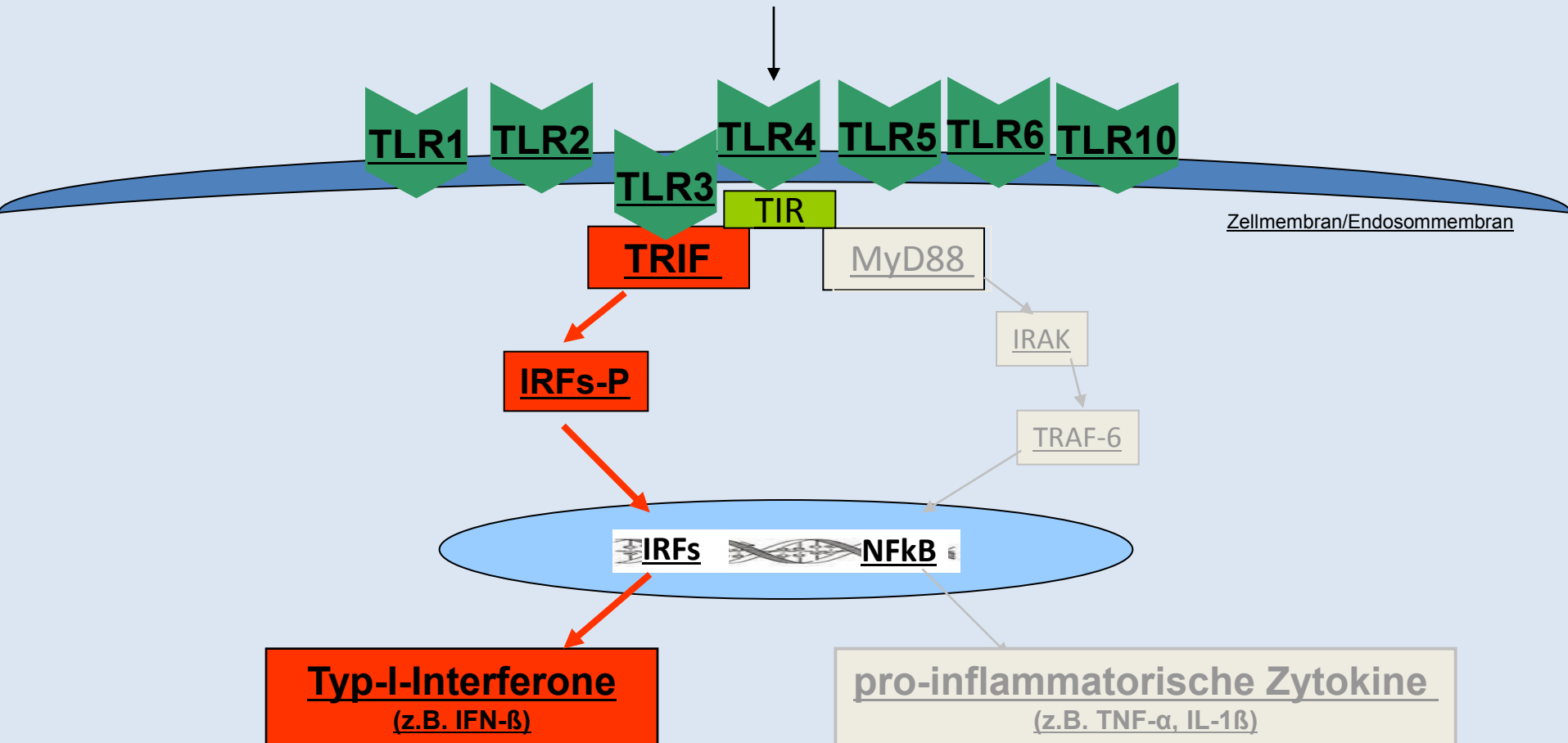
Das TLR System als kritischer Mortalitätsfaktor beim Myokardinfarkt: Toll-like Rezeptor 4



n = 25 / Gruppe

TIR domain-containing adaptor inducing IFN- β (TRIF) bei der viralen Myokarditis

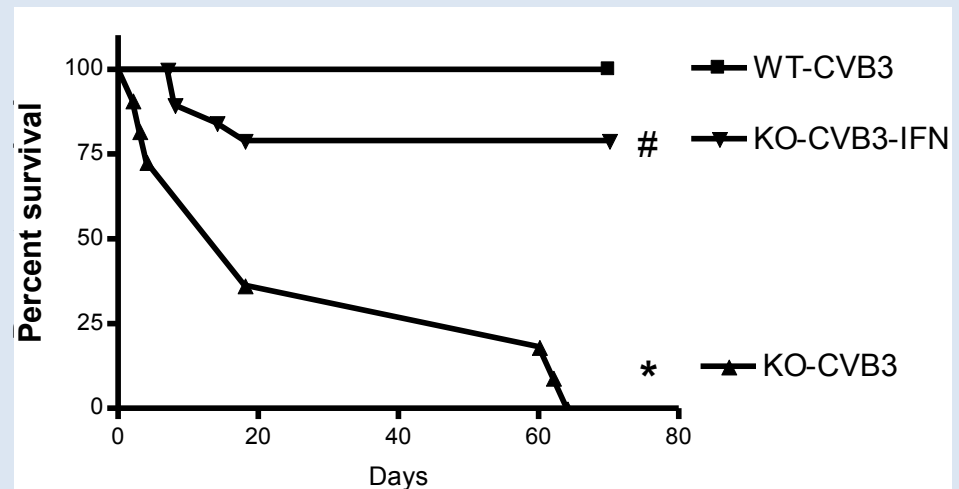
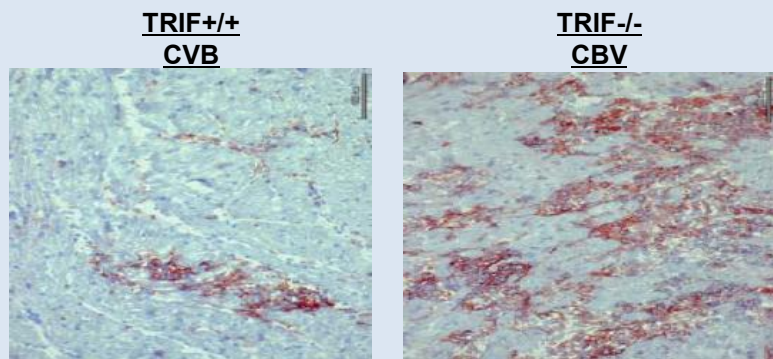
bakterielle und virale Fragmente



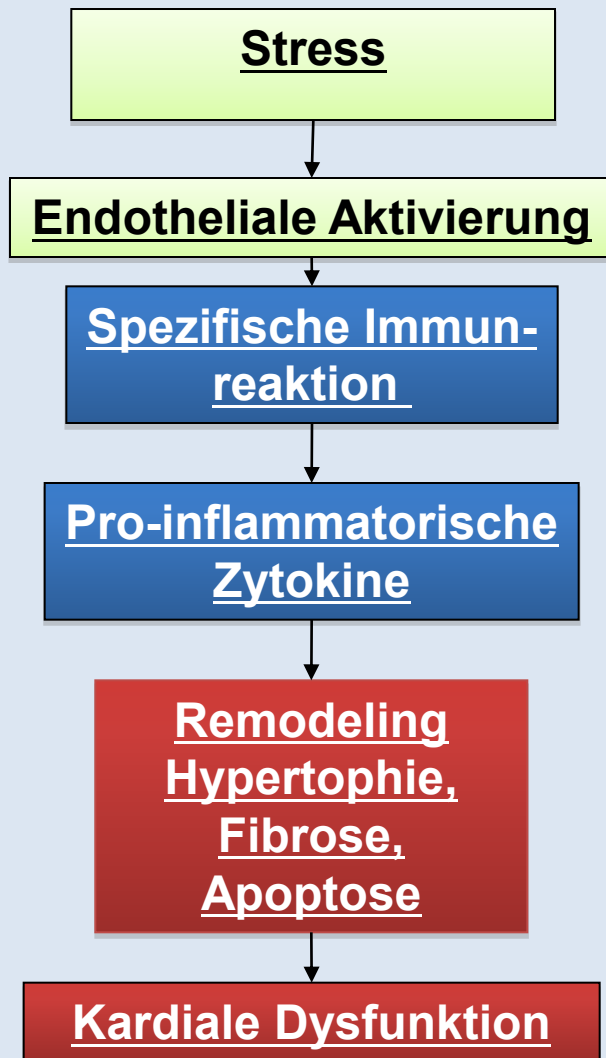
TIR domain-containing adaptor inducing IFN- β (TRIF) bei der viralen Myokarditis



Kardiale Entzündungsreaktion



Mögliche zukünftige therapeutische Ansätze

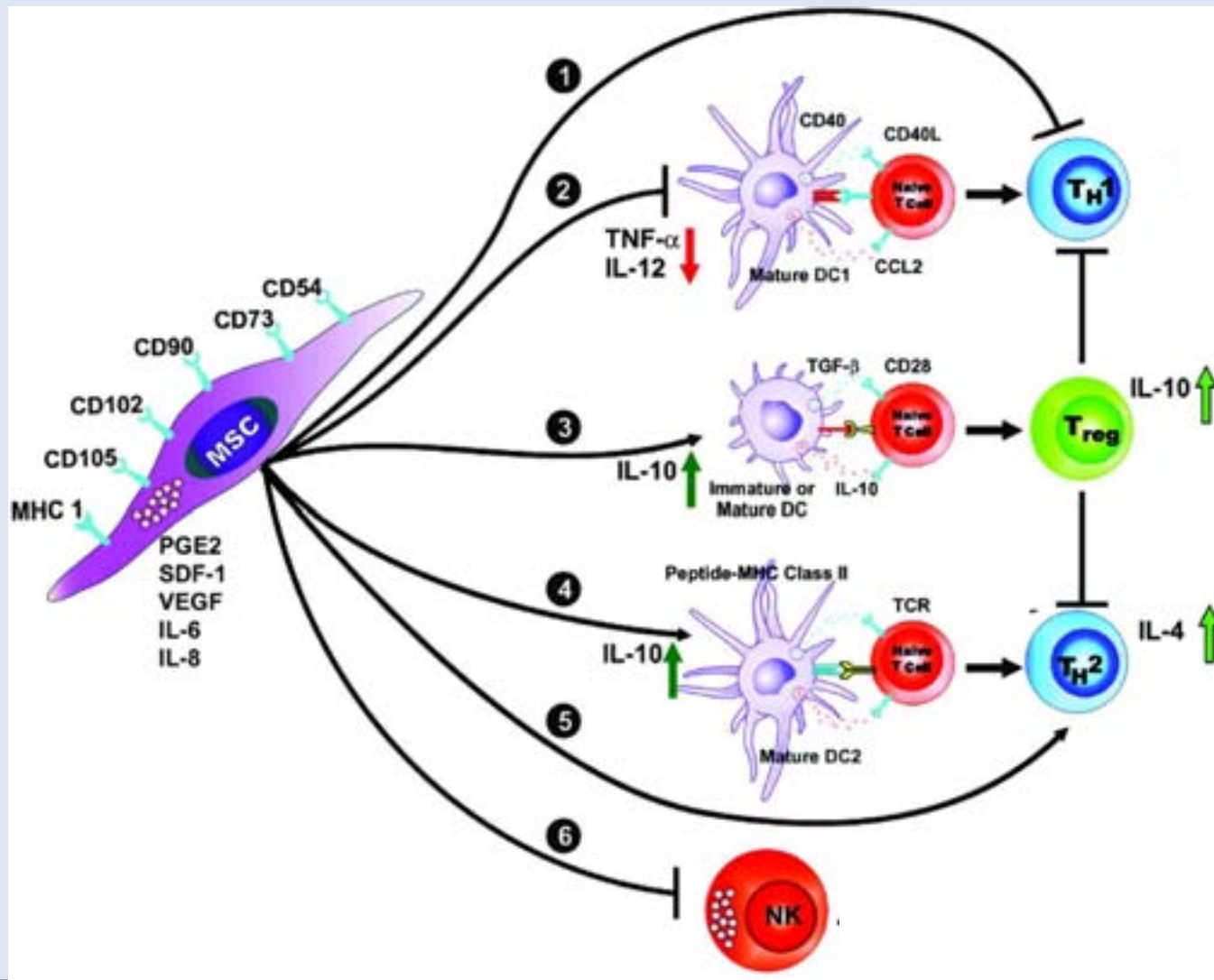


B1 Antagonisten
TLR Rezeptor Antagonisten
Interferone

Zytokininhibitoren
NO Enhancer
p38 Inhibitoren
selekt. MMP-Inhibitoren

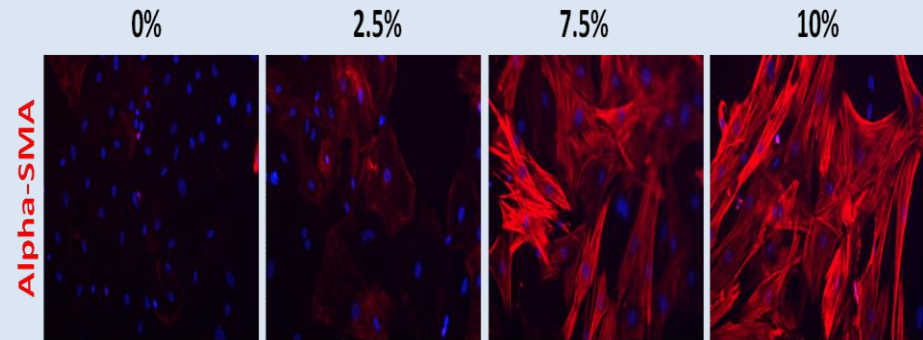
Zelltherapeutischen Ansatz ?

Immunomodulatorische Effekte von mesenchymalen Stammzellen

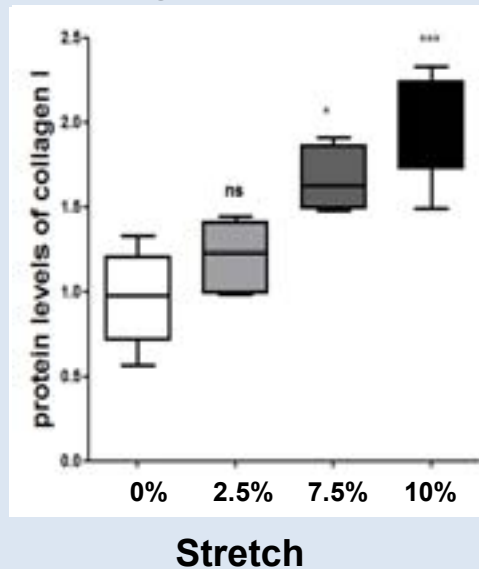


Diabetes mellitus
Pneumonie
Arthritis
Multiple Sklerose
Transplantation
Niereninsuffizienz
Infarkt

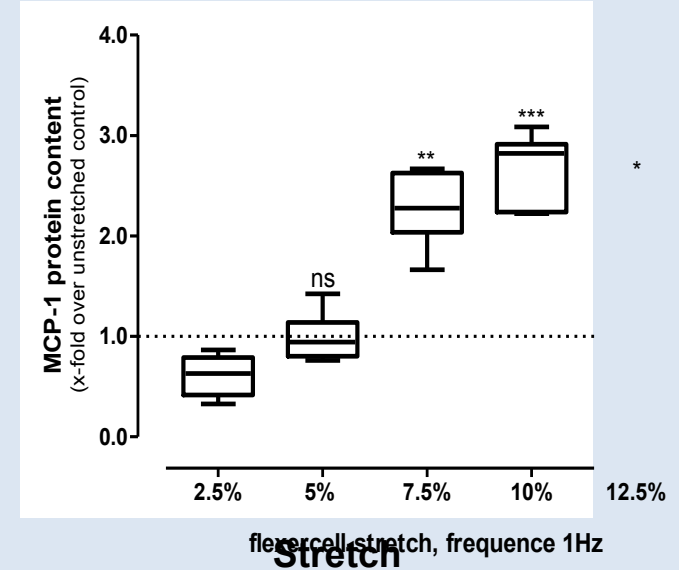
Role of mechanic stress



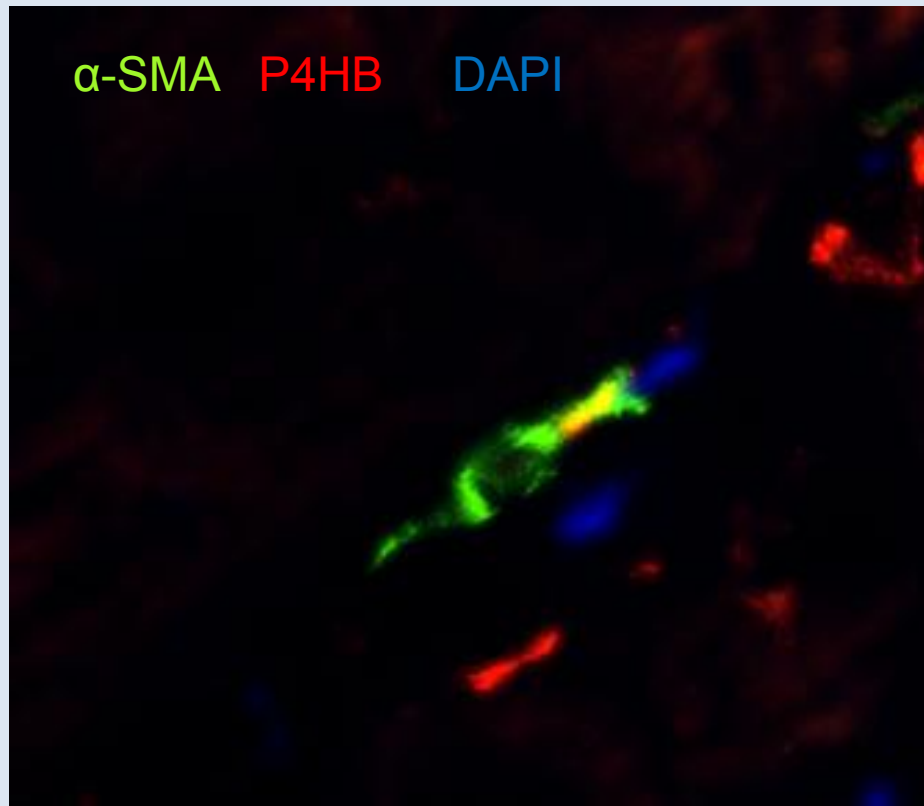
Stimulation of collagen production



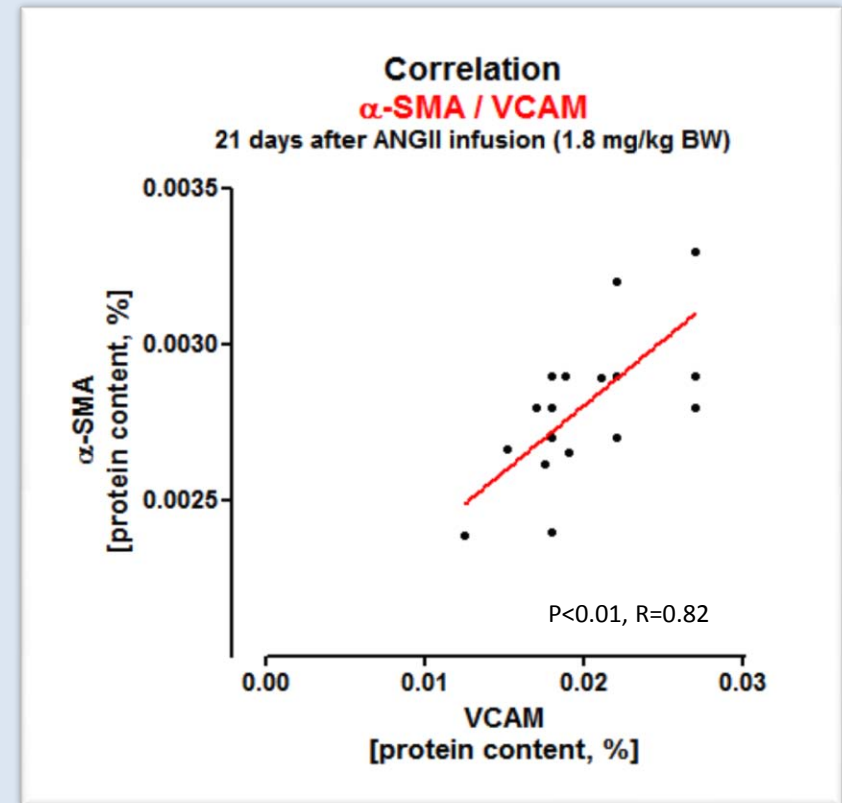
Stimulation of chemokines production



Myofibroblast and endothelial activation

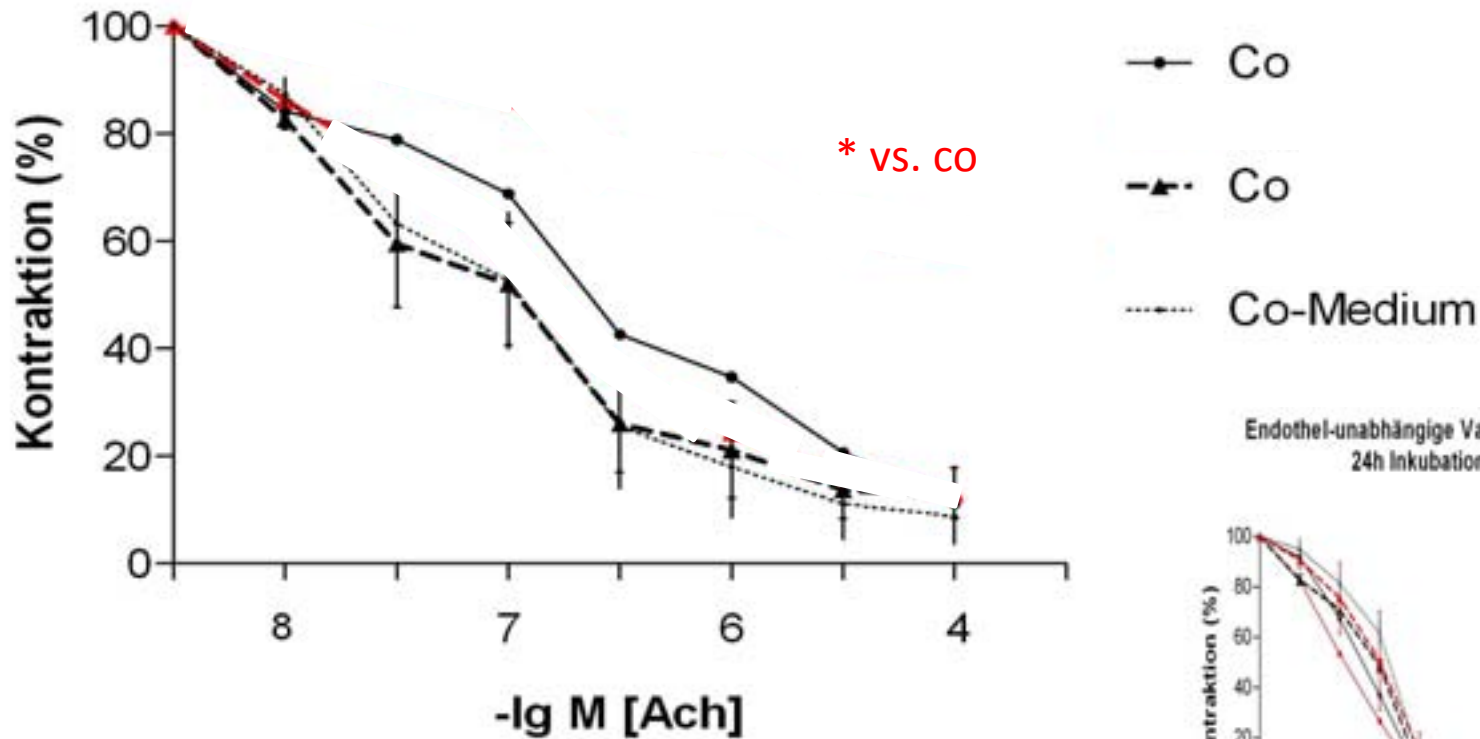


treated HUVECs

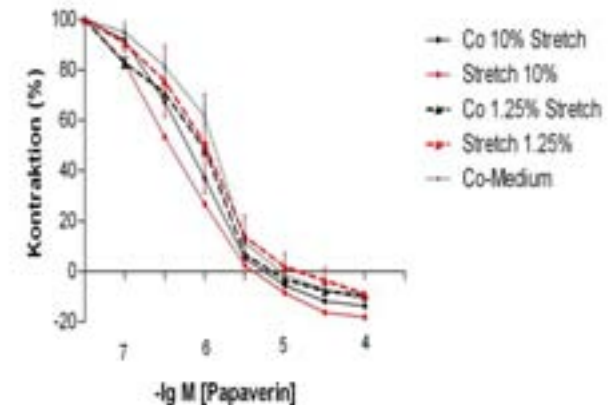


Endothelial Dysfunction *in vitro*

Endothel-abhängige Vasodilatation 24h Inkubation

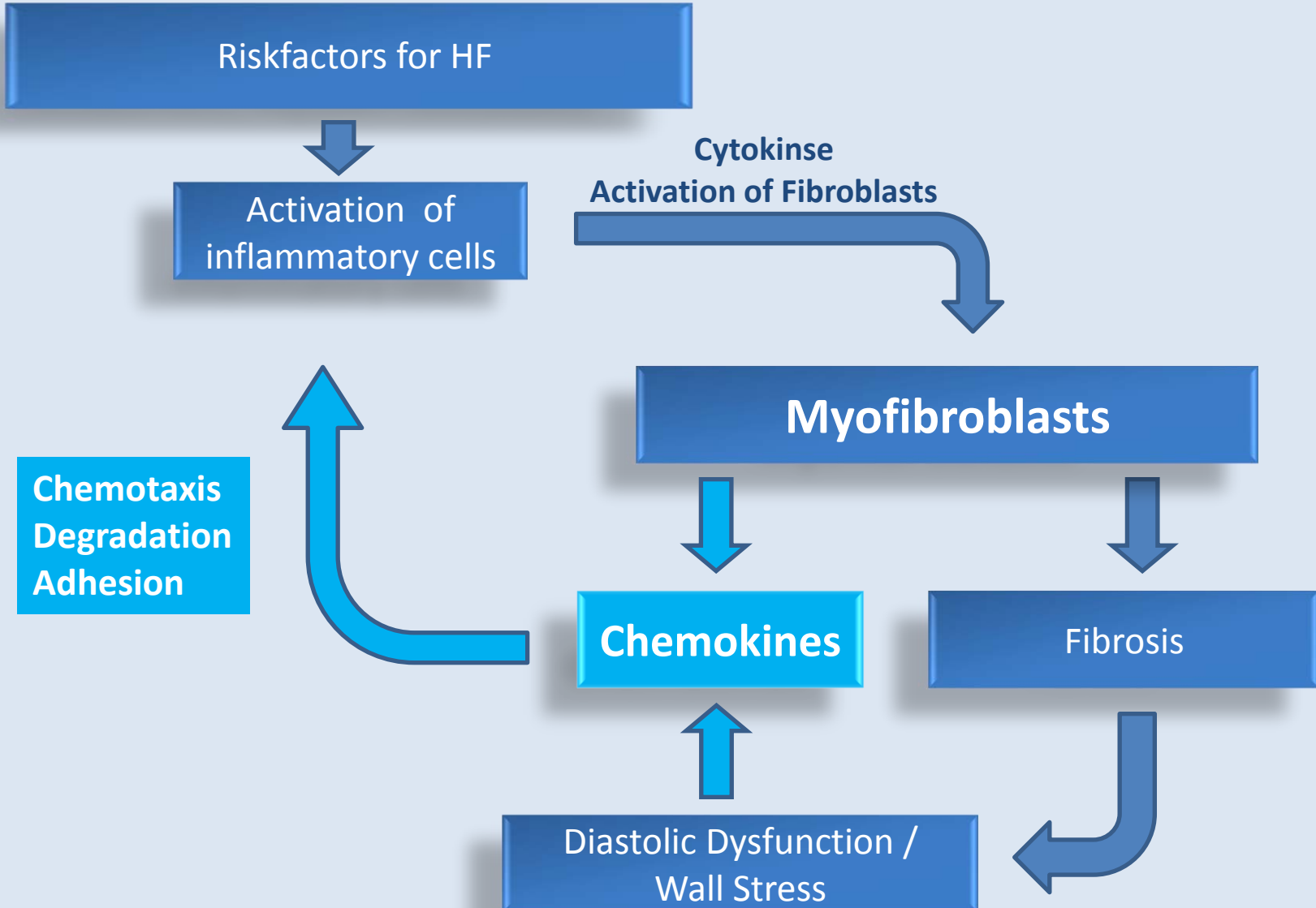


Endothel-unabhängige Vasodilatation 24h Inkubation



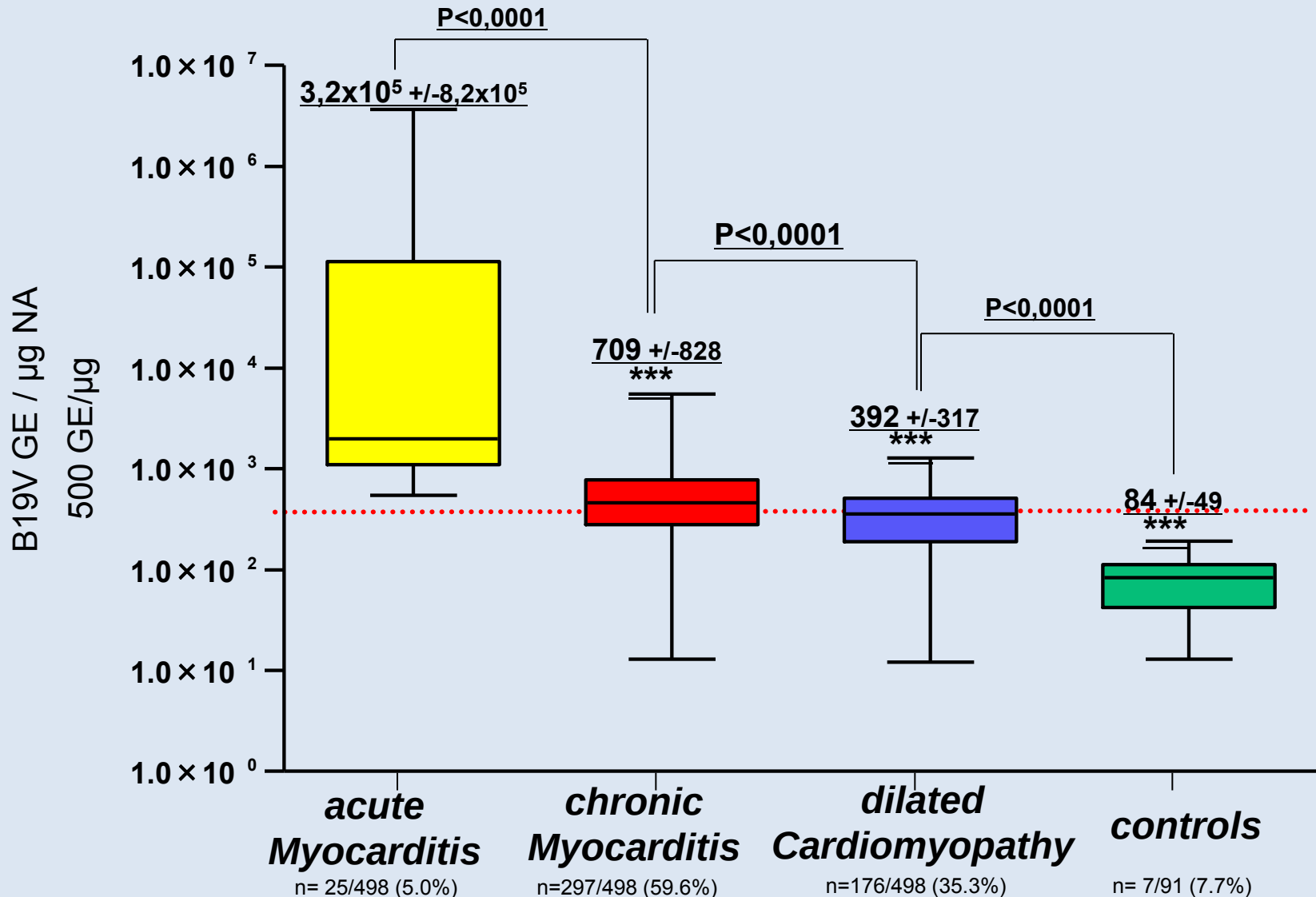
Identification of myofibroblasts in human cardiac biopsies

Fibrosis and Inflammation as a Circulus vitiosus



When is the Parvo B19 infection of the heart of clinical significance?

Kardiale Parvovirus B19 – DNA Last von Patienten mit Myokarditis oder inflammatorischer dilatativer Kardiomyopathie

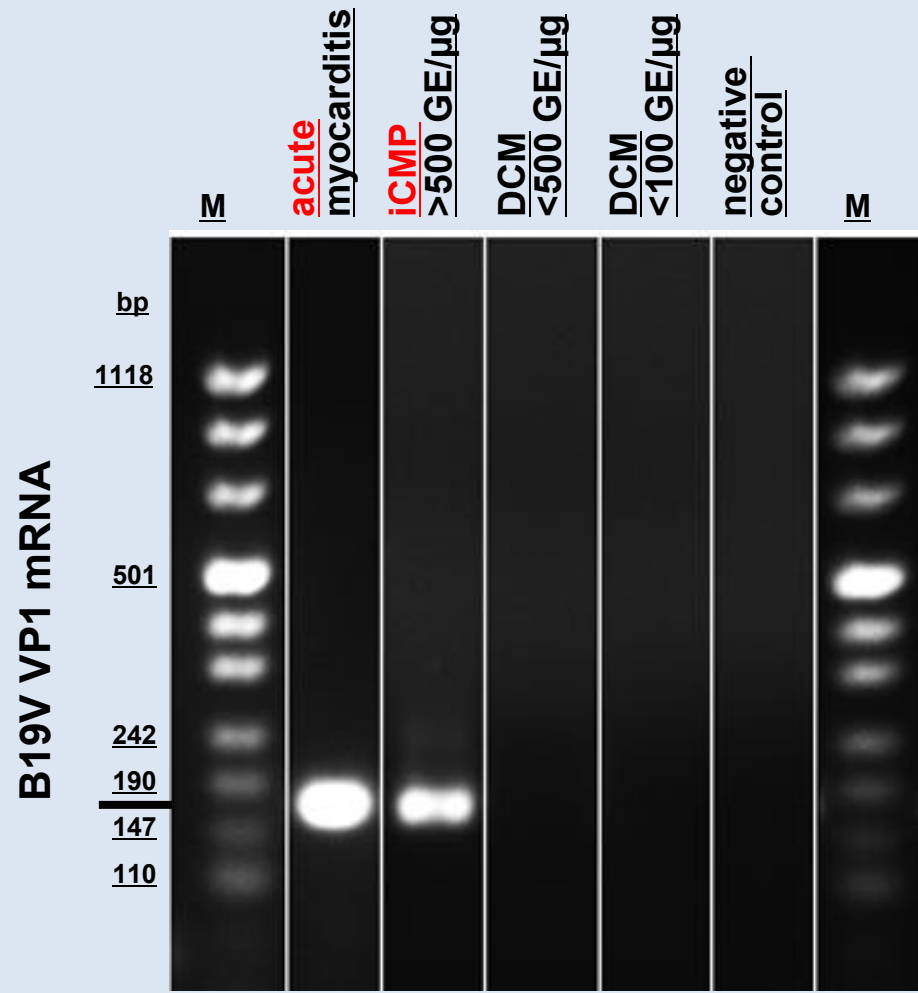


Virus Typen spezifische Reaktion auf eine Interferon-Therapie

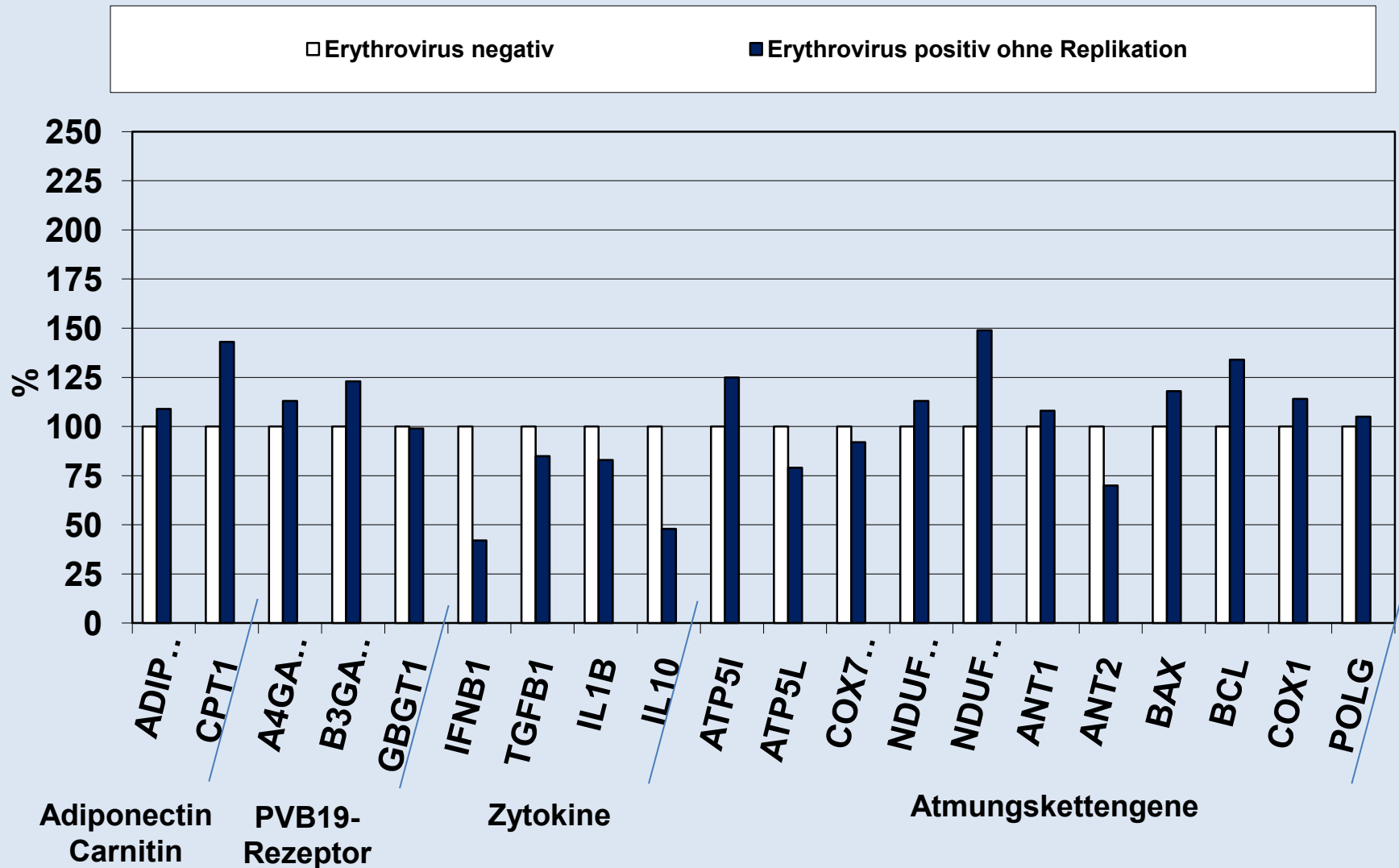
	n	“Clearance”	Virus Last Reduktion
Gesamt	88	40 (46%)	57 (65%)
Enterovirus	24	24 (100%)	
Adenovirus	9	9 (100%)	

Nachweis von Parvovirus B 19 mRNA in endomyokardialen Biopsien

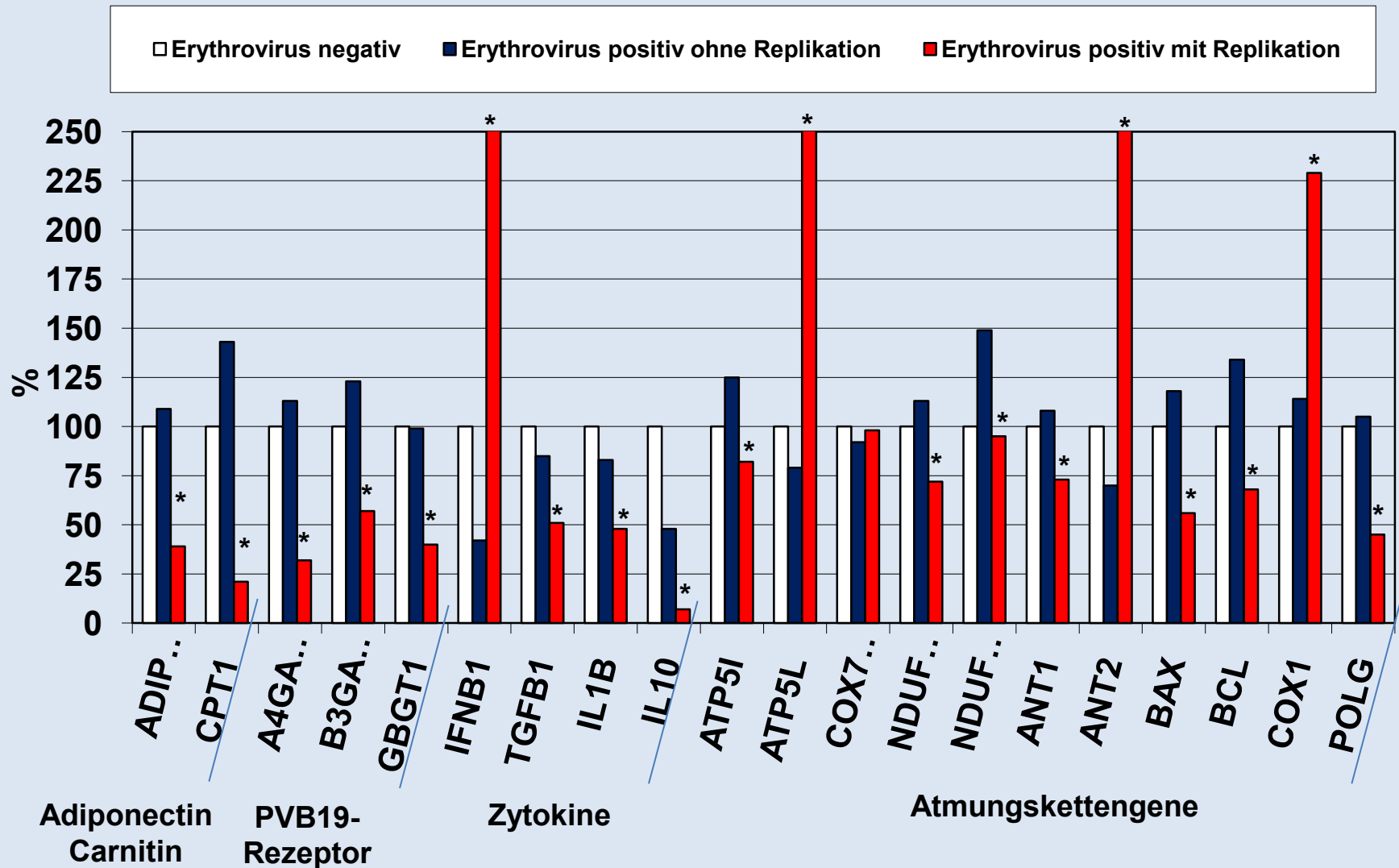
Hinweis auf aktive Replikation



Regulation der Genexpression bei transkribierter Parvovirus-RNA



Regulation der Genexpression bei transkribierter Parvovirus-RNA



Nucleosid Analogon: Telbivudine

Telbivudine Treatment of Parvovirus B19-positive Cardiomyopathy

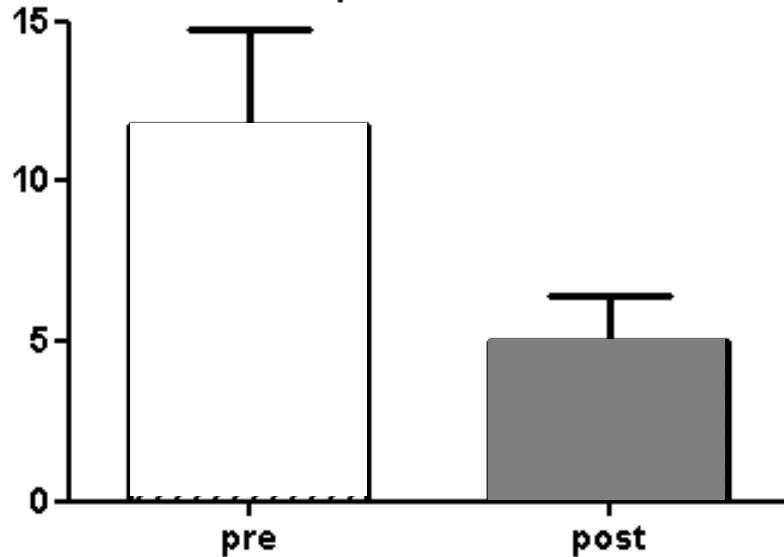
B19V load in patients with silenced transcriptional activity (B19V-mRNA) during Telbivudine treatment

	Baseline biopsy	Follow up biopsy	p
B19V load (copies/ μ g DNA)	2543	1188	<0.05
B19V mRNA (copies/ μ g RNA)	249	0	<0.01

Effekt von Telvibudine in behandelten Patienten mit chronischer kardialer Parvovirus B19 Infektion

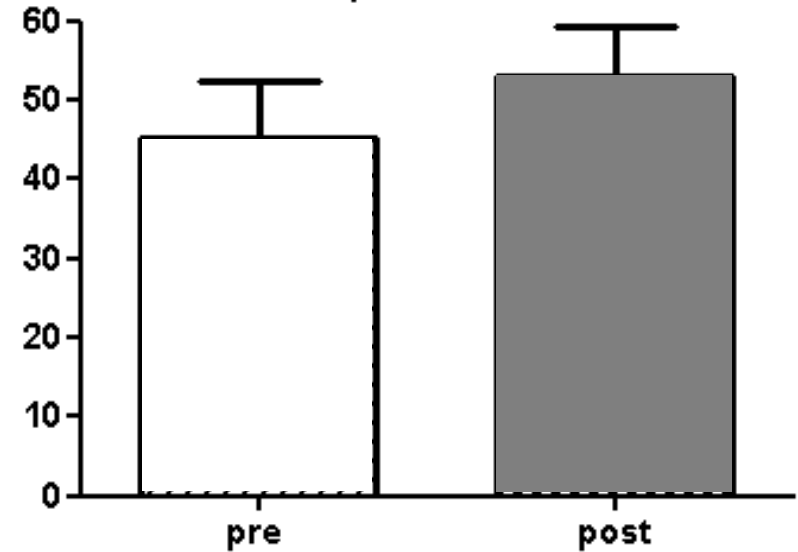
CD3 cells/mm²

p value: 0.049



EF in %

p value: 0.026



n = 30

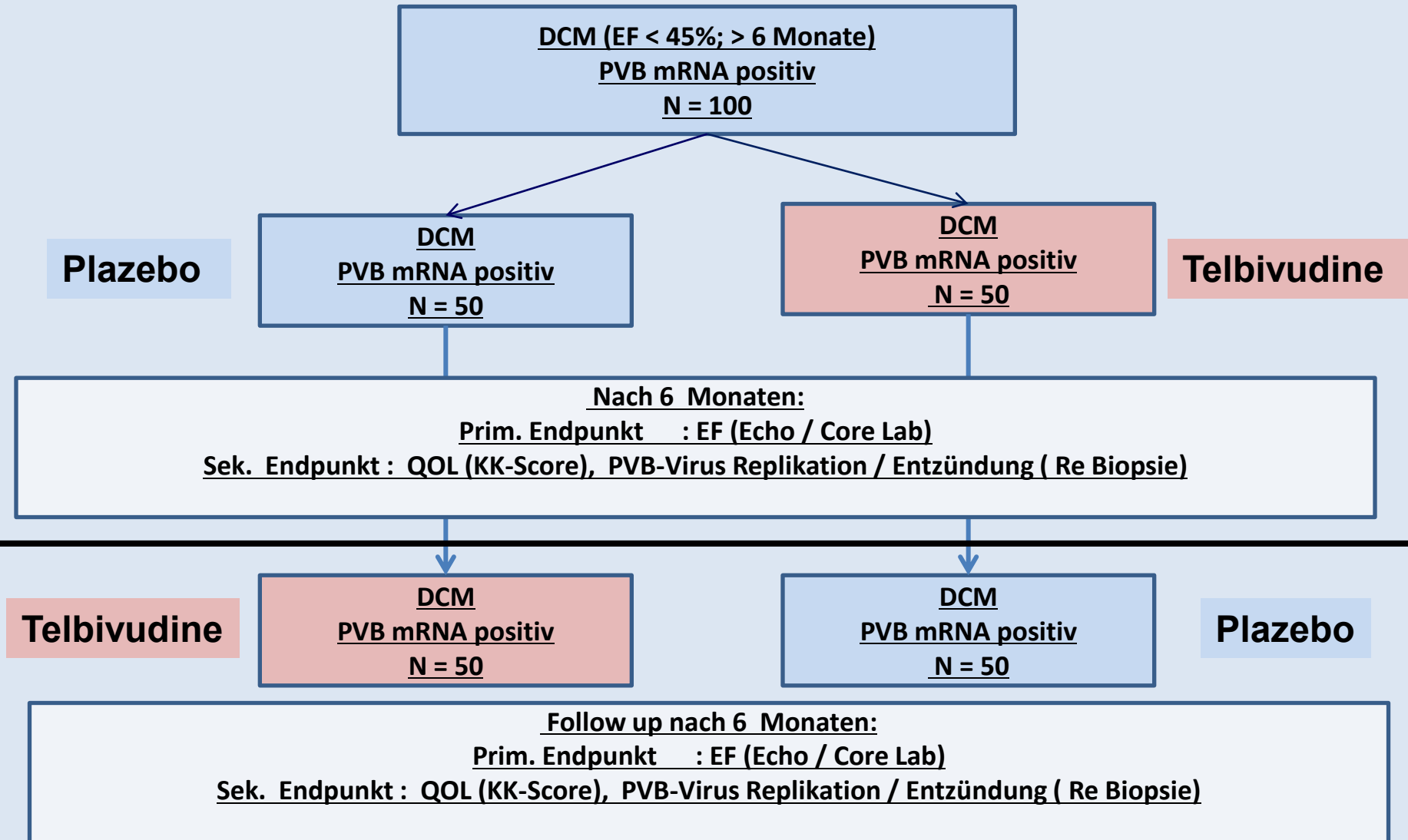
Telbivudine Treatment of Parvovirus B19-positive Cardiomyopathy



ToPIC - Study

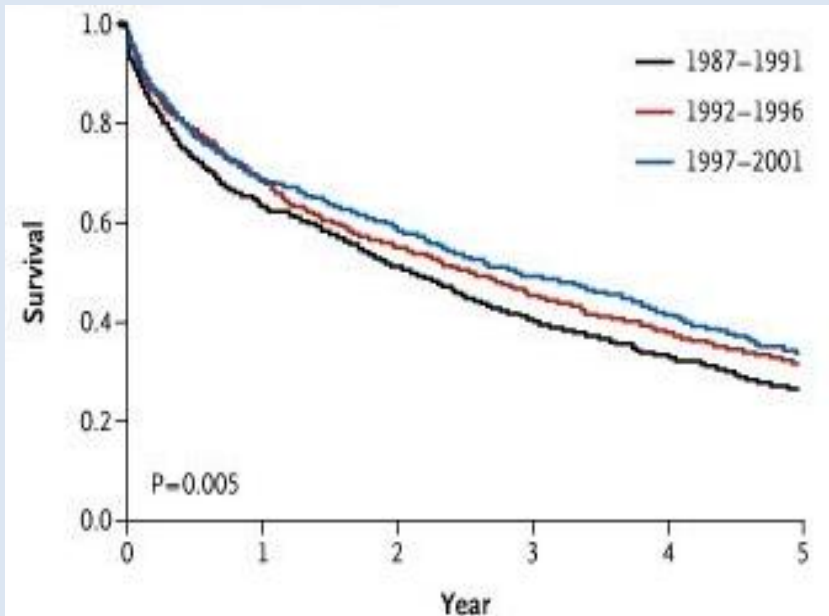
Phase II Studie

Telbivudine Treatment of Parvovirus B19-positive Cardiomyopathy

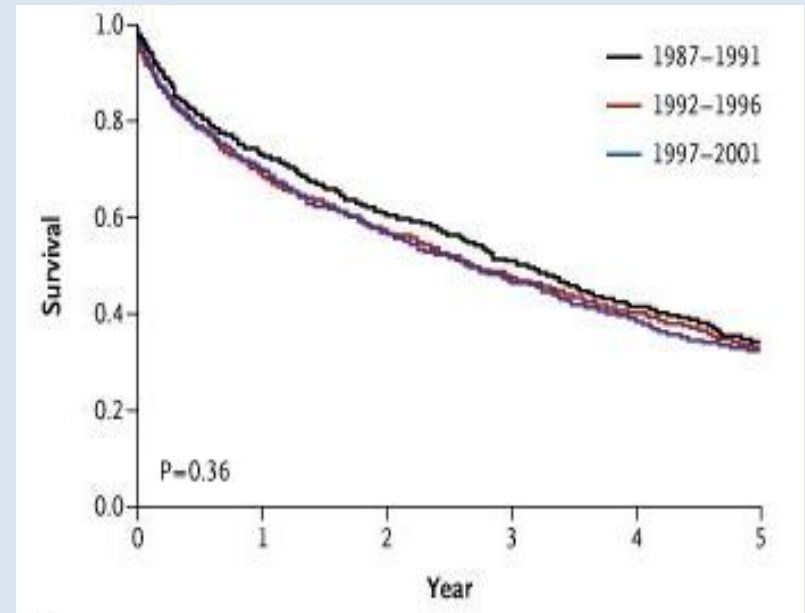


Heart failure treatment today?

HREF



HFPEF



Owan T et al. N Engl J Med 2006;

Task

**Identification of new mechanisms
Personalized medicine / Biopsy-guided
Genetic/Epigenetic
Systeme medicine**

Merci



Kooperationspartner/Funding:

TR-SFB 19: inflammatorische Kardiomyopathie

BCRT/BMBF: Immunsystem u. Herz

EU FP7: Diabetes mellitus u. diastolische Herzinsuffizienz

EU FP7: Stammzelle u. Diabetes mellitus

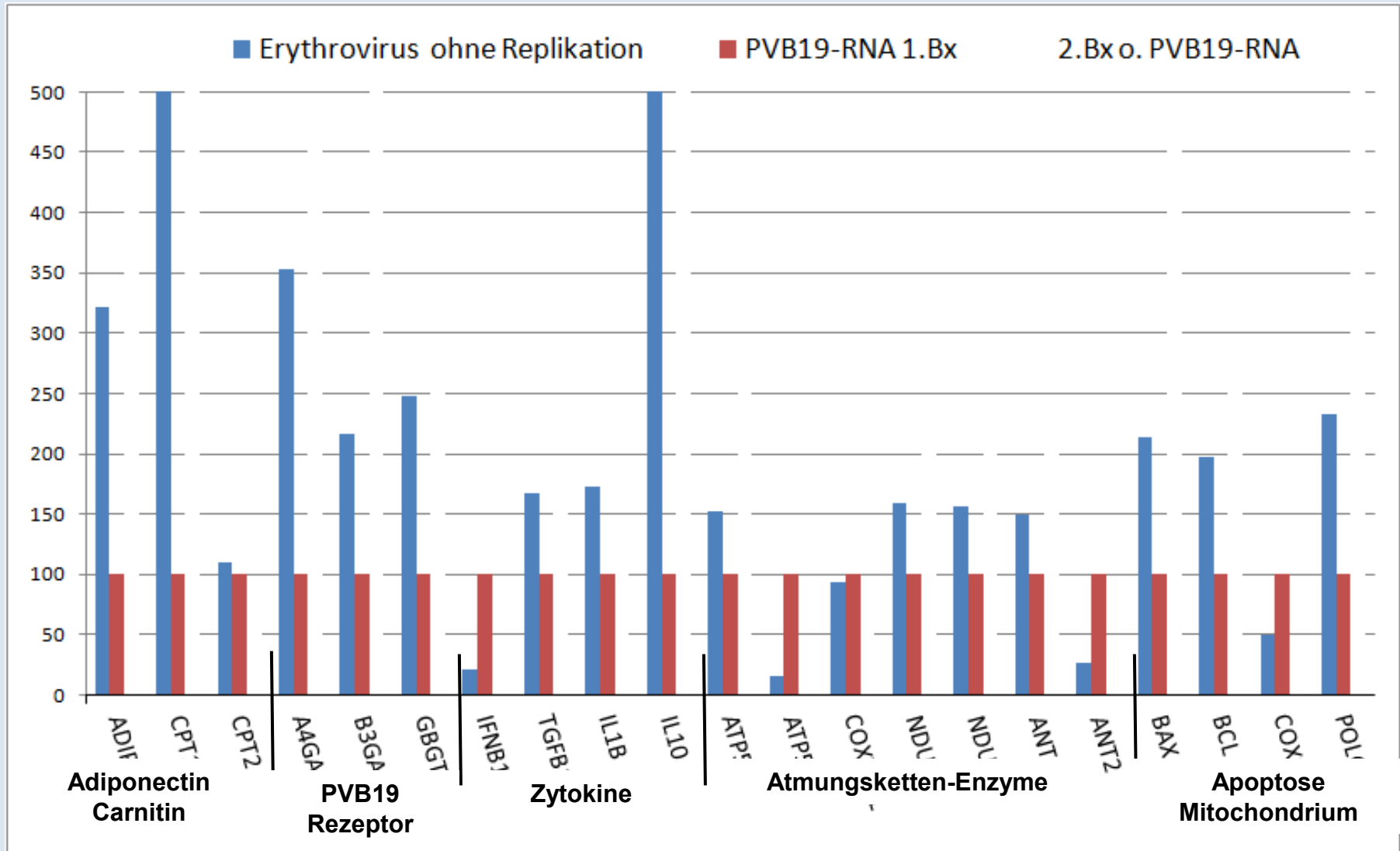
DZHK: Inflammatorische Kardiomyopathie

Summary and Conclusion

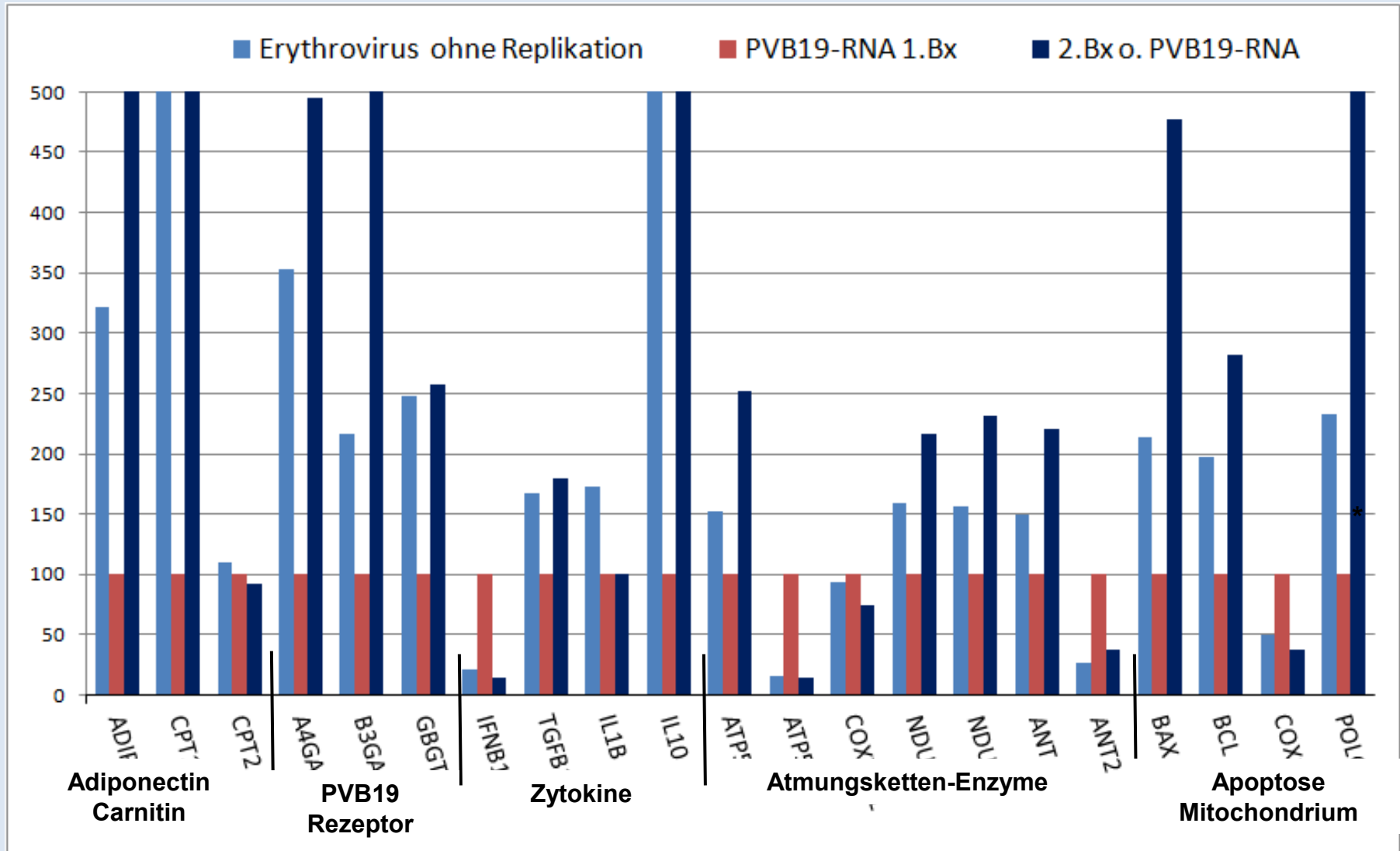
PVB19 genomes were predominant in patients with unexplained isolated diastolic dysfunction in our study group.

A strong association with the incidence of endothelial dysfunction was obvious, consistent with the hypothesis that PVB19-induced endothelial dysfunction may be a possible pathomechanism underlying diastolic dysfunction.

Gegenregulation der Gene nach Abklingen der PVB19-mRNA (Follow-up Biopsien)



Gegenregulation der Gene nach Abklingen der PVB19-mRNA (Follow-up Biopsien)



Inflammatory Cardiomyopathy

Conclusion I

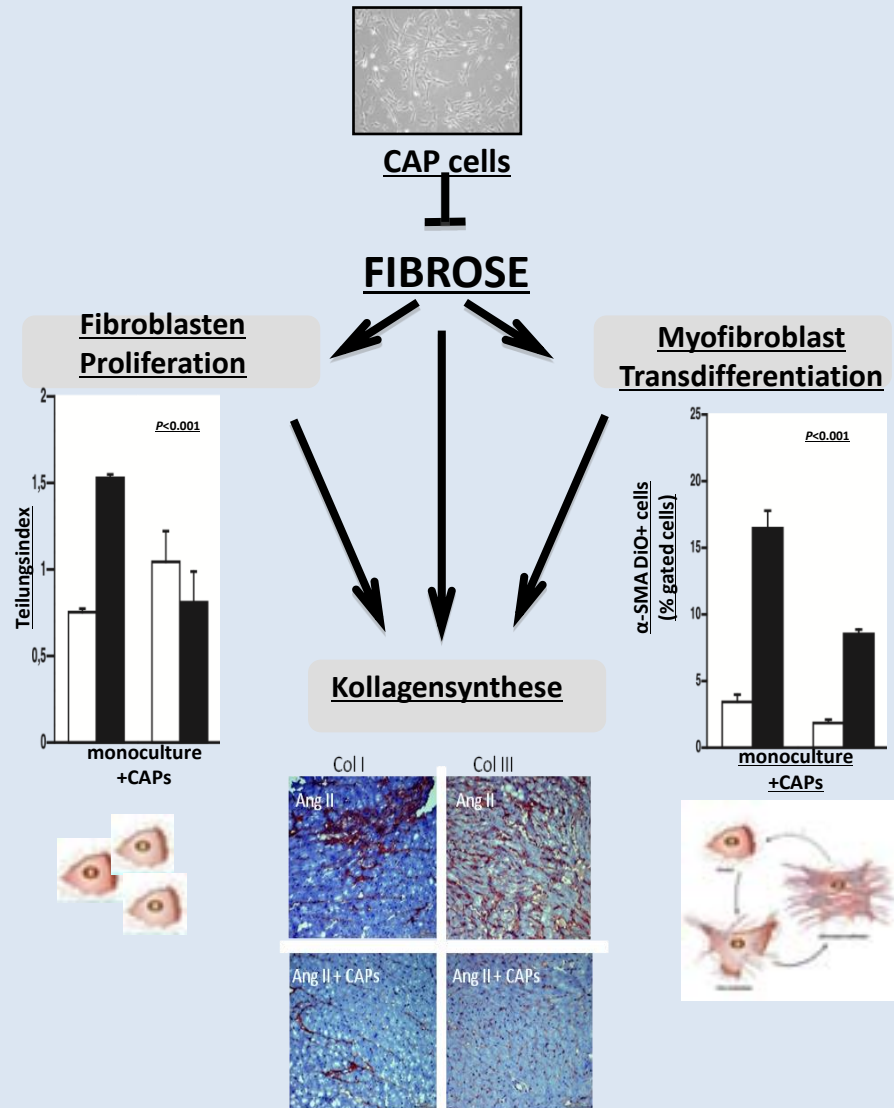
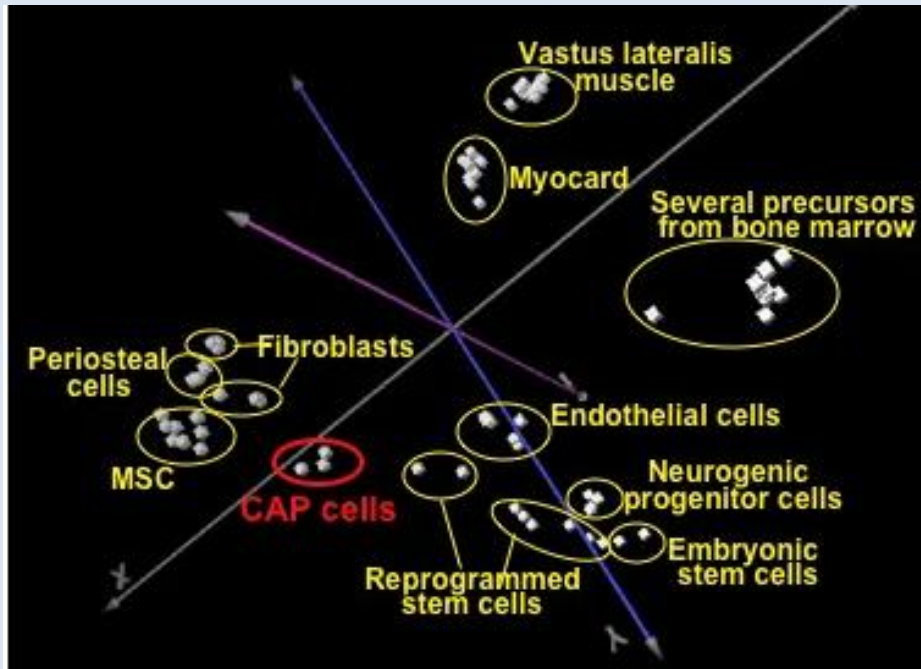
- The detection of [viral genome](#) and or [inflammation](#) in the myocardium has been shown by multivariate regression analysis to be [an independent predictor](#) of clinical outcome.
- This cannot be detected by echo/MRI

Inflammatory Cardiomyopathy

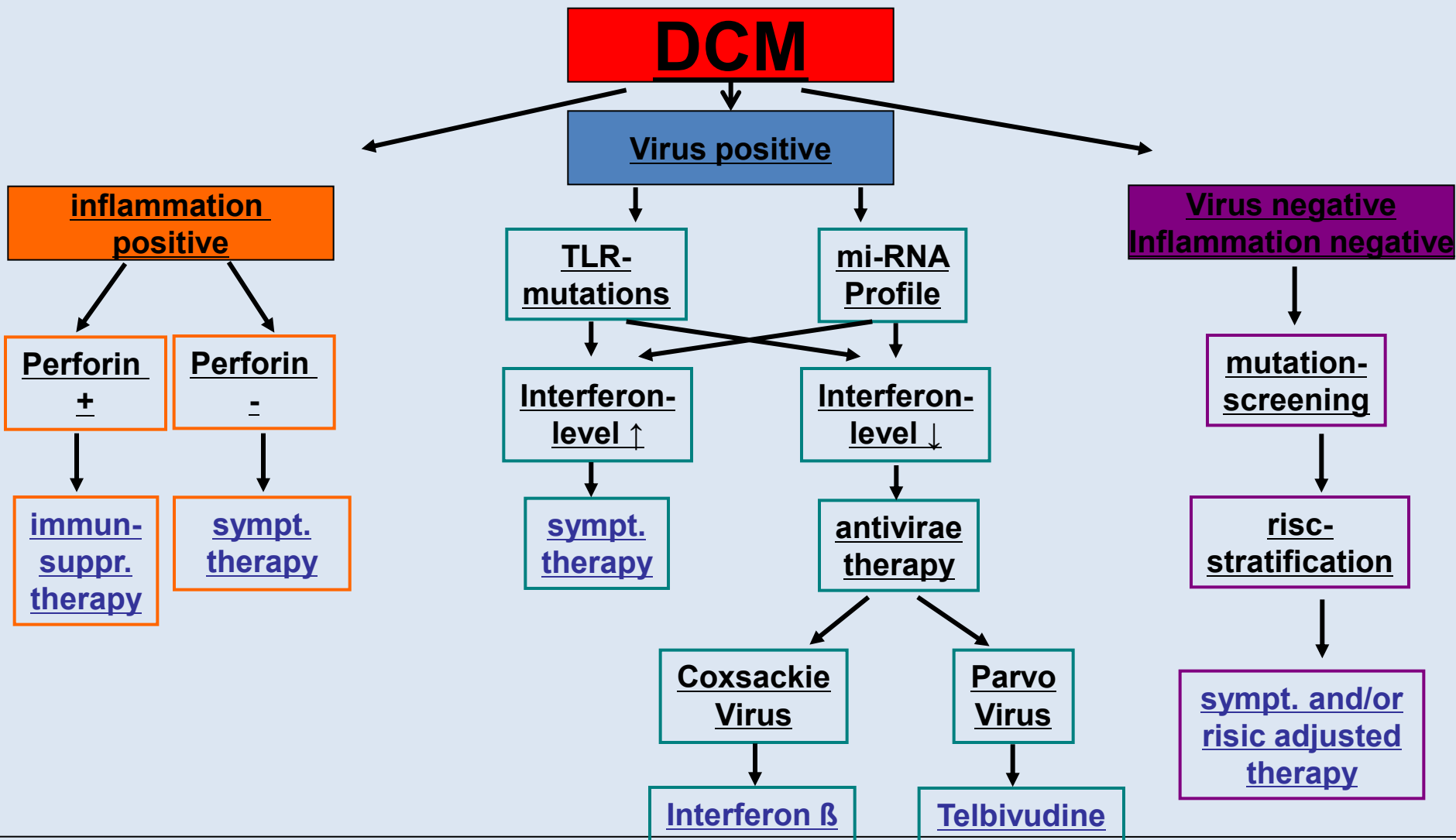
Conclusion III

- However, any rational immunomodulatory therapeutic regimen for inflammatory cardiomyopathy must consider the underlying pathogenesis based on
 - histological,
 - immunohistological and
 - viral
- evaluation of endomyocardial biopsies.

Cardiac Adherent Proliferating Cells (CAP's): Anti-fibrotische und anti-entzündliche Effekte

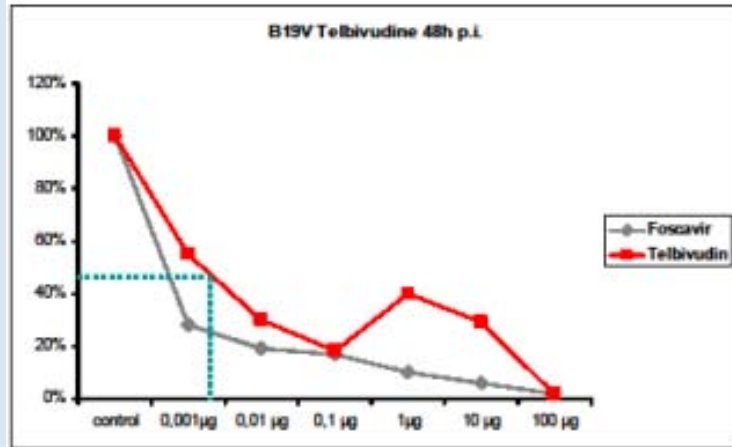
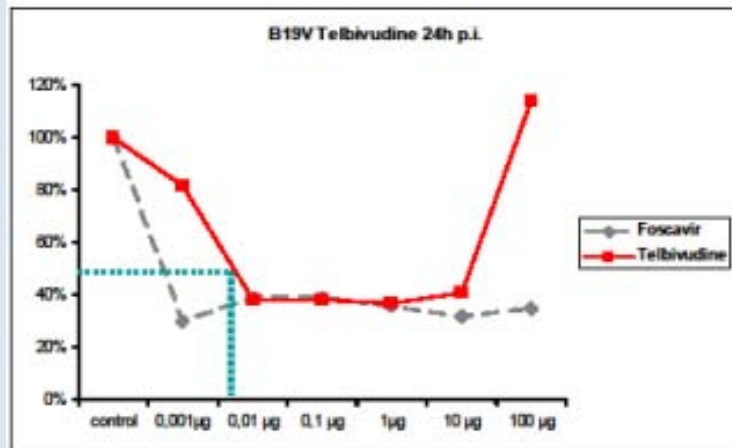


Personalised medicine in Dilated Cardiomyopathy



Susceptibility and inhibitory concentration (IC) of Telbivudine on parvovirus B19 replication in endothelial cell culture experiments

Determination of IC₅₀ of telbivudine in cell culture

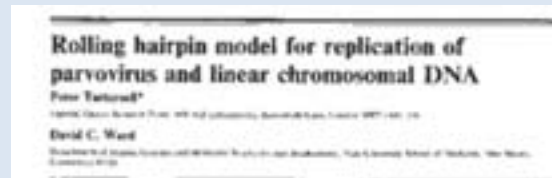
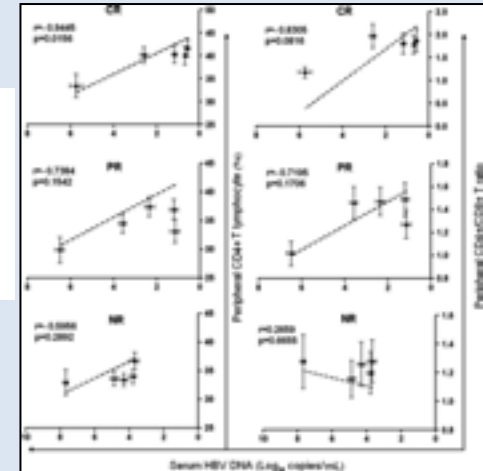


**IC₅₀ < 0.001 µg (2 µM)
comparable to HBV**

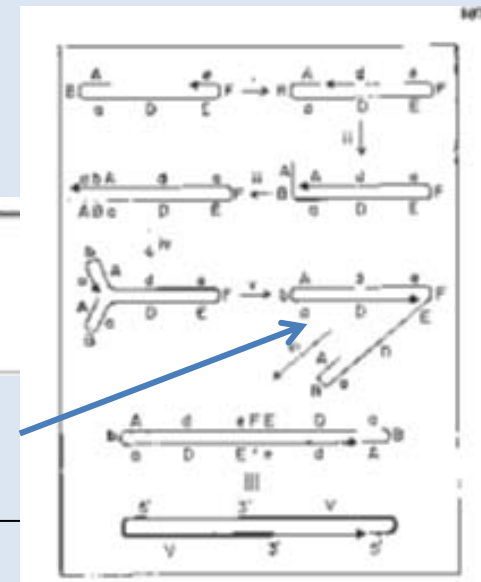
Proposed mechanisms of telbivudine



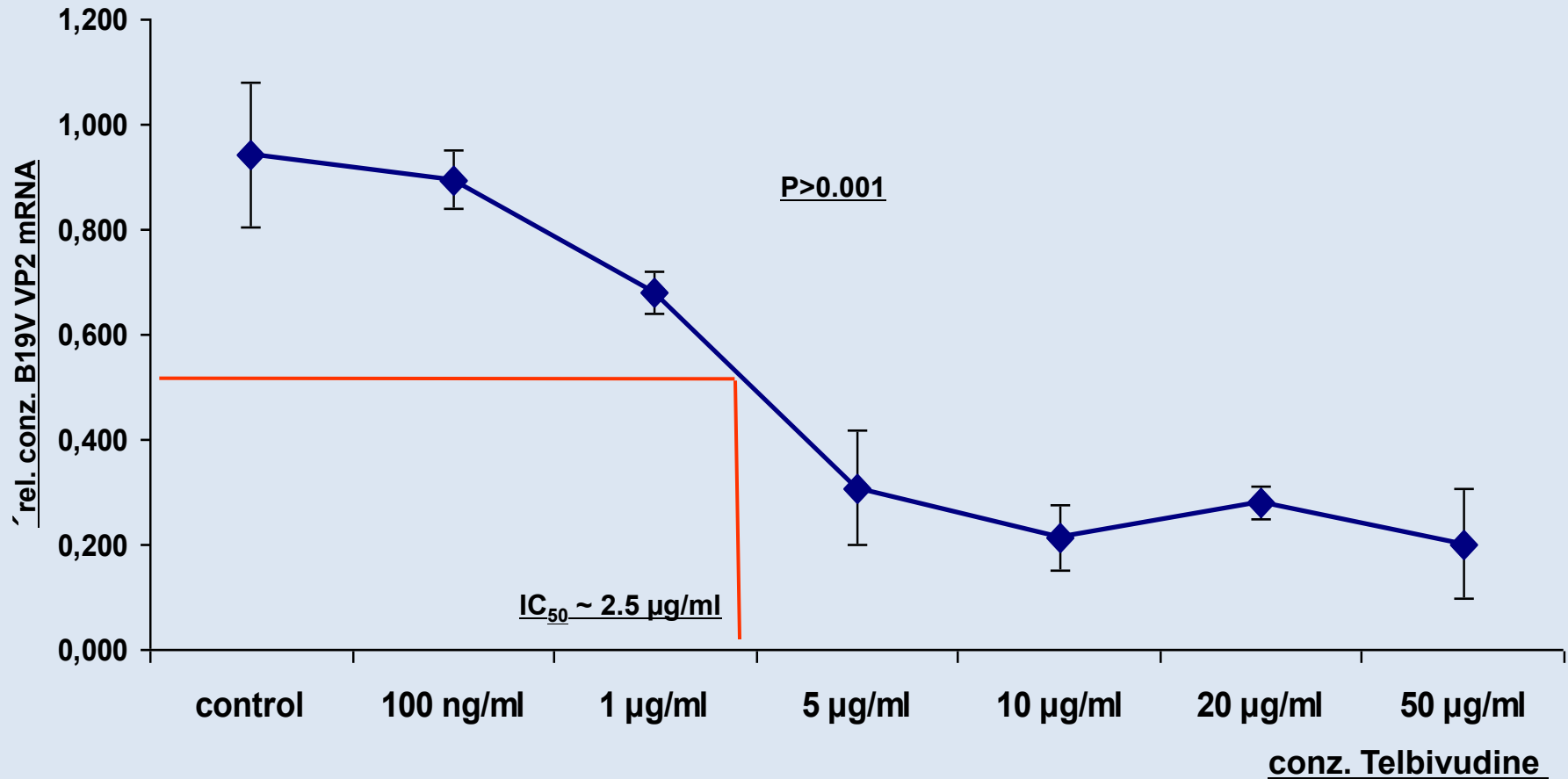
Telbivudine can probably interact with host immune system to control B19V replication



Telbivudine can probably interact with DNA-synthesis during rolling hairpin replication

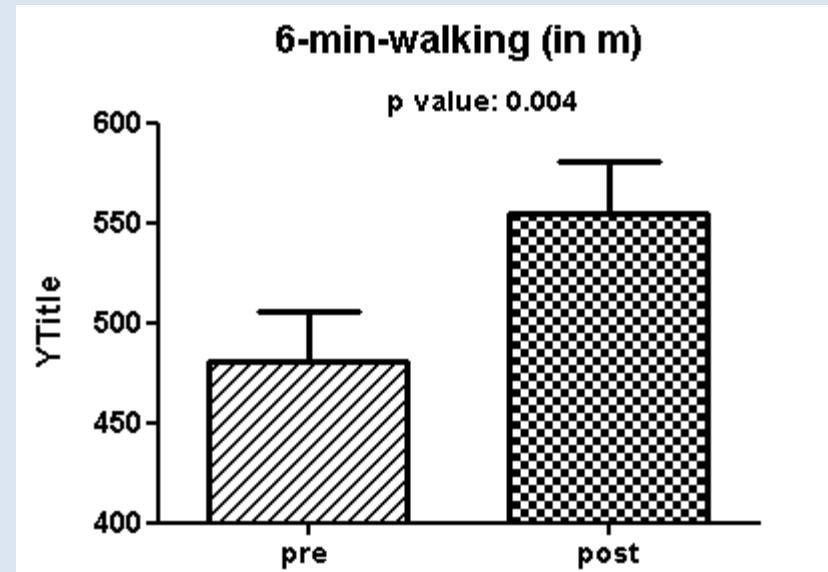
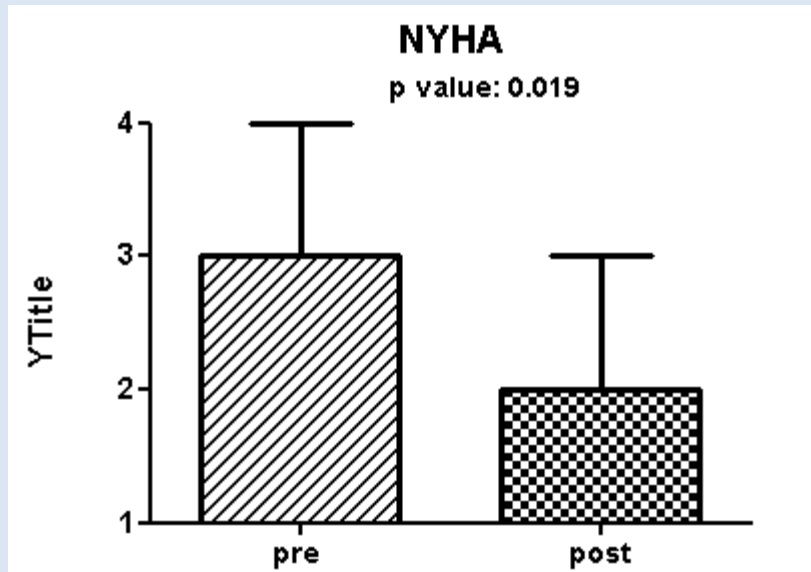


Inhibition of Parvovirus B19 Replication by Telbivudine Treatment in B19V-infected endothelial Cell Culture (hMEC-1)



Clinical improvement of Telbivudine-treated patients with subacute/chronic disease, n=7*

(Telbivudine treatment: 24 weeks, n=7)



Entwicklung neuer Interventionsziele zur Therapieoptimierung der Zukunft bei der Herzinsuffizienz

Kardiale Inflammation

Zytokin-System



IL1 β , IL2, IL4, IL6,
IL10, IL23, TNF α

Angeborene Immunsystem



TLR-4, -9
TRIF, MYD-88
NOD2
S100 A8/A9

Matrix Proteine (MMP's)



MMP-2, MMP-9
Biglycan

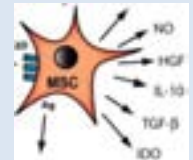
Virustoxizität



PV B19
Coxsacki B

Interferon β
Telvibudine

Regeneration

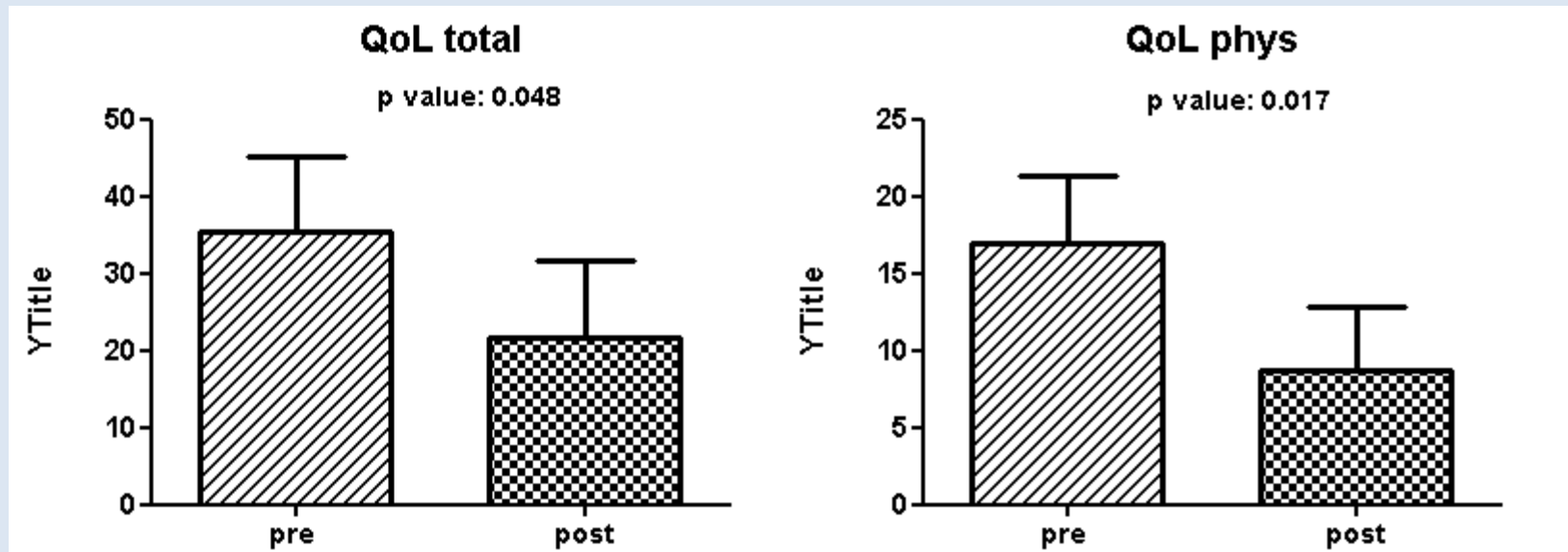


Mesenchymale Stromazelle
T reg's
CAP's

IL: Interleukin, TNF; Tumor Nekrose faktor, TLR: Toll-like Rezeptor, NOD: Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-containing protein, MMP: Metalloproteinase, MSC: Mesenchymale Stromazelle, Treg's: regulative T-Zelle; CAP's: cardiac derived adherent proliferating cell

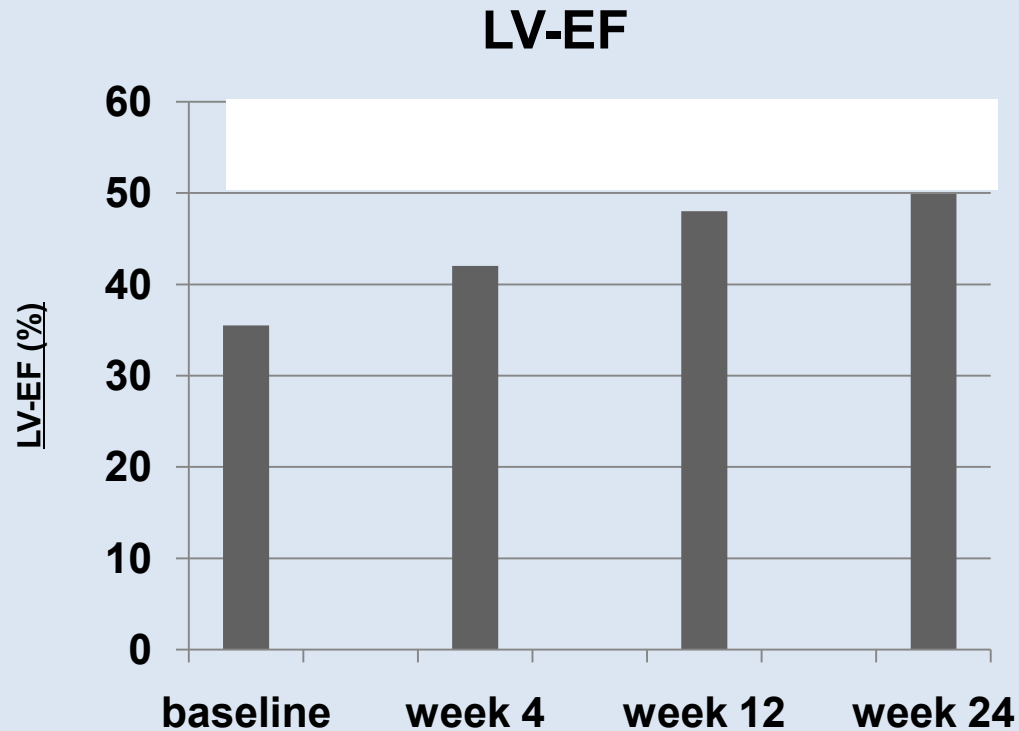
Clinical improvement of Telbivudine-treated patients with subacute/chronic disease, n=7*

(Telbivudine treatment: 24 weeks, n=7)

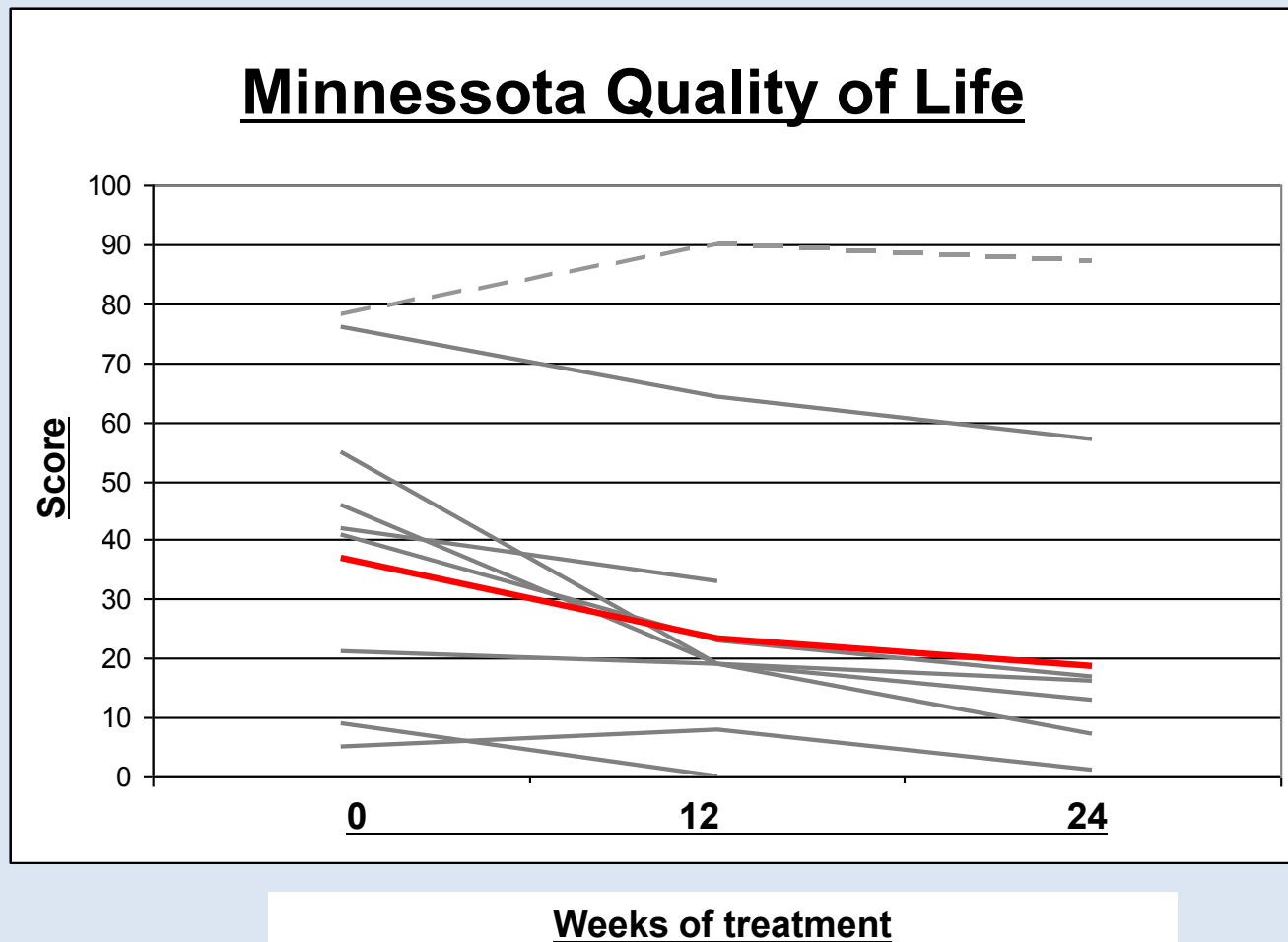


Hemodynamic changes in Telbivudine-treated Patients with subacute/chronic disease

* Acute B19V infections excluded

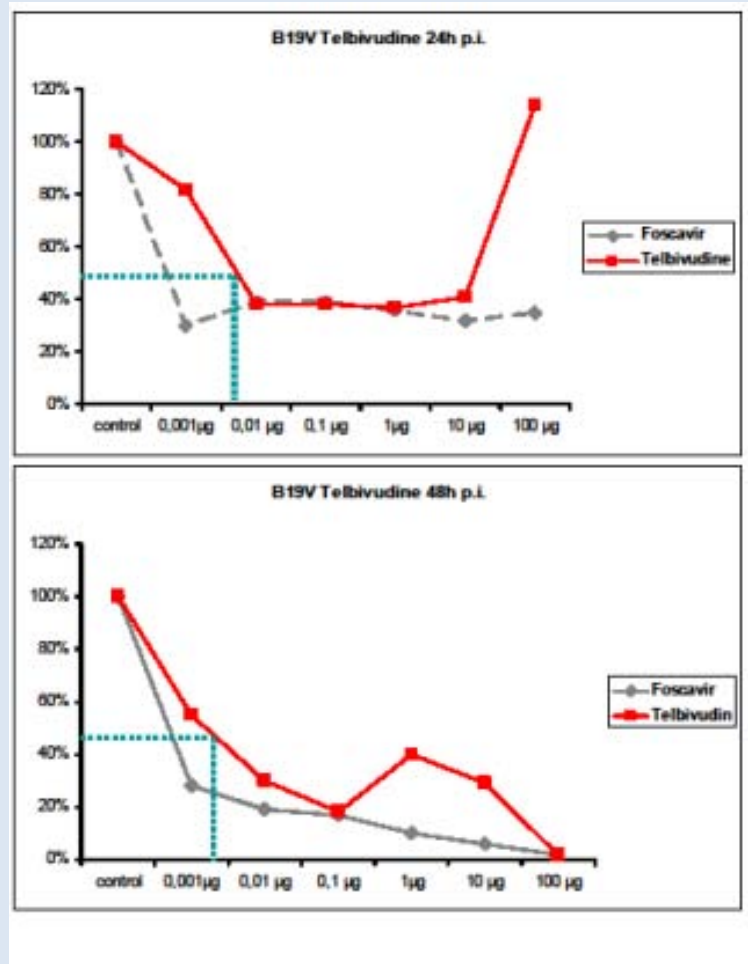


Symptomatic improvement (QoL)



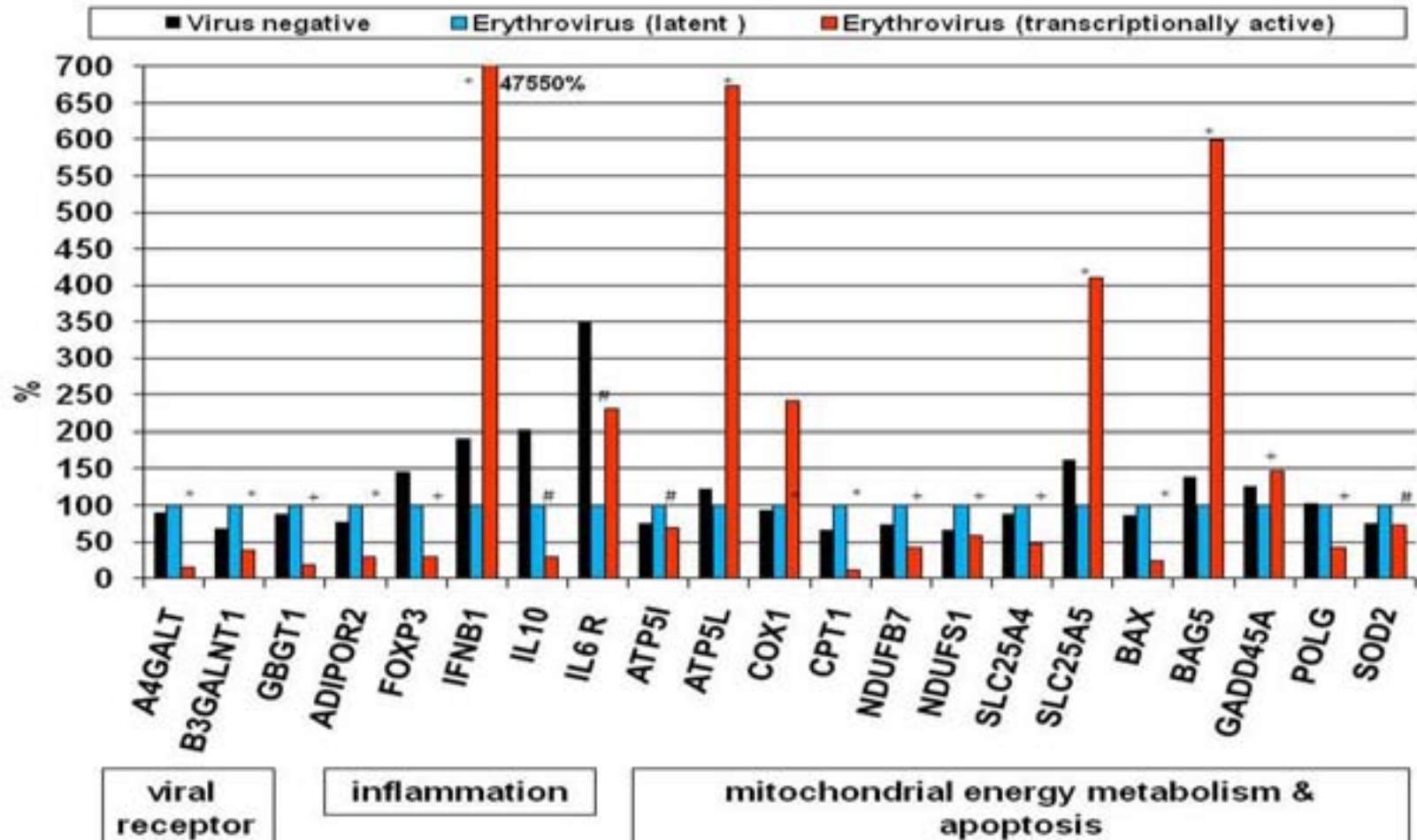
Susceptibility and inhibitory concentration (IC) of Telbivudine on parvovirus B19 replication in endothelial cell culture experiments

Determination of IC₅₀ of telbivudine in cell culture



IC₅₀ < 0.001 µg (2 µM)
comparable to HBV

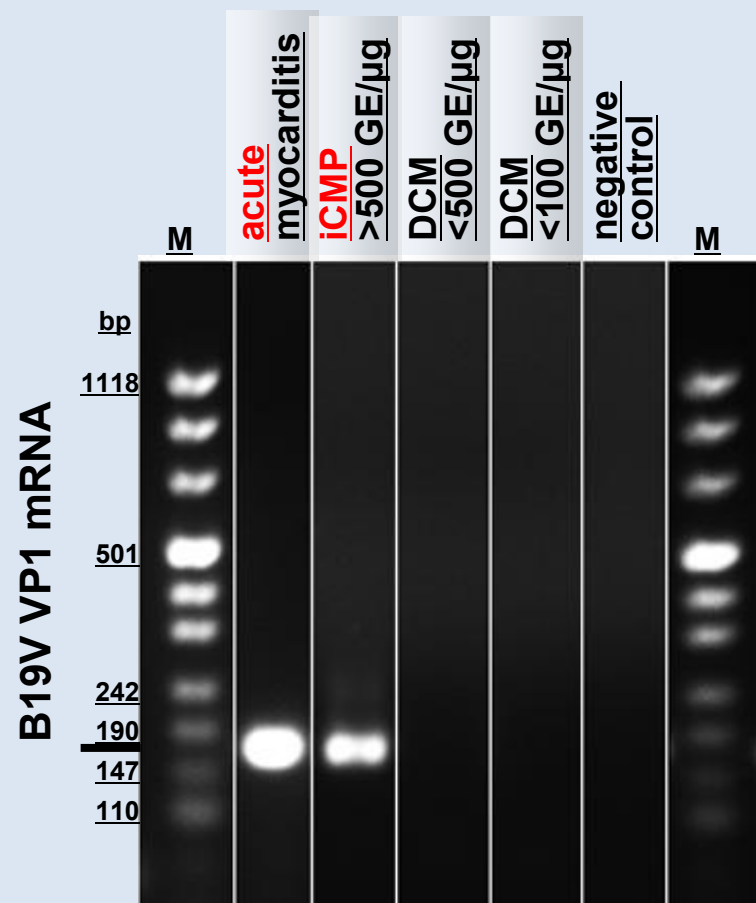
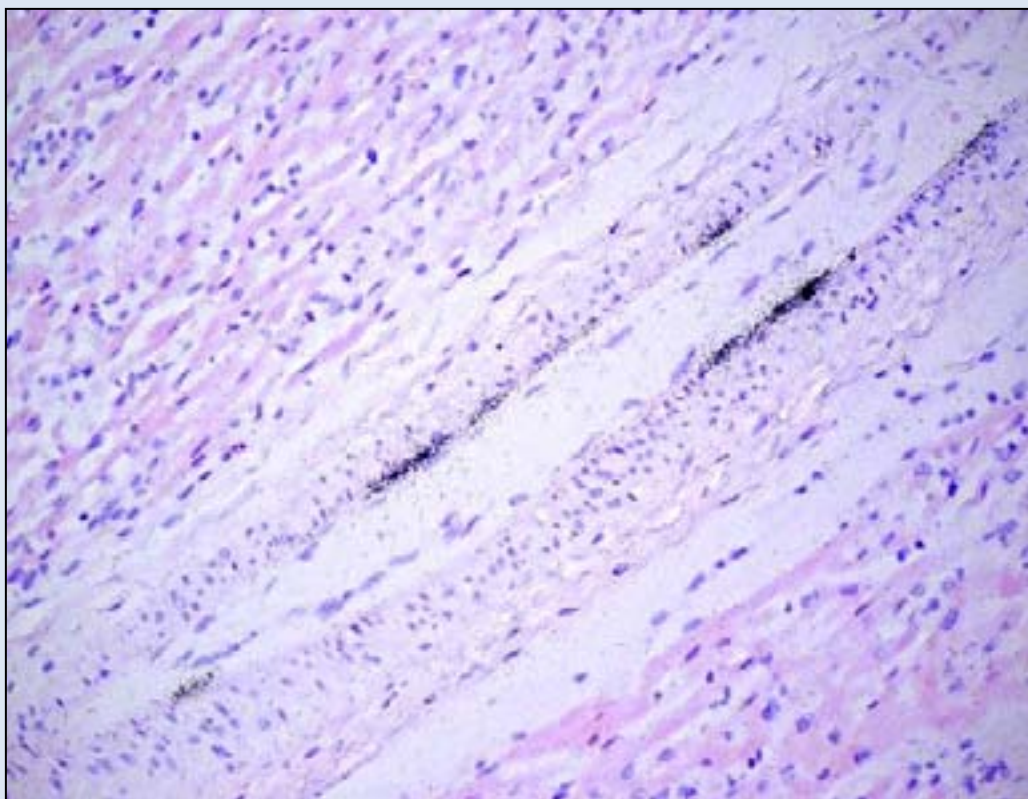
Veränderung der kardialen Genexpression ist assoziiert mit transkribierter Parvovirus-RNA



*P ≤ 0.001, +p ≤ 0.01, #p ≤ 0.05

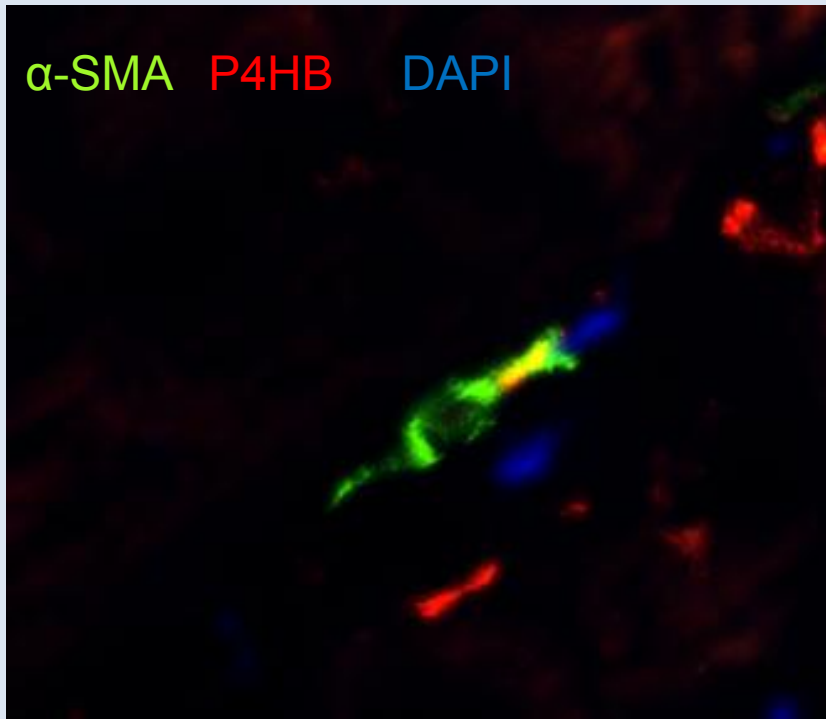
Nachweis von Parvovirus B 19 mRNA in endomyokardialen Biopsien: Hinweis auf aktive Replikation

In situ Hybridisierung (PVB DNA)



Nachweis von aktivierten Myofibroblasten in humanen endomyokardialen Biopsien

Myofibroblast



Myofibroblasten Anzahl
korreliert mit endomyokardialer
Inflammationsreaktion

