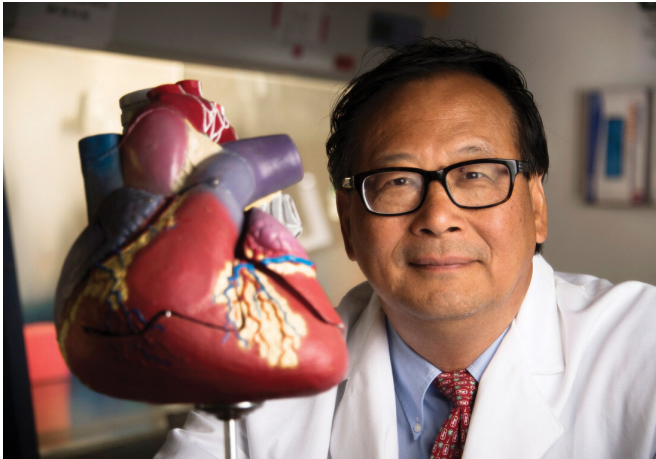


Changed gene expression after heart surgery extends cardiomyocyte regeneration

24 June 2022, by Jeff Hansen



Jianyi "Jay" Zhang. Credit: UAB

While lower vertebrates can repair their adult hearts after a heart attack, mammals—including humans—cannot. The ability to regenerate dead muscle tissue in mammalian hearts disappears just a few days after birth because the heart muscle cells, called cardiomyocytes, exit the cell cycle.

After that, all growth of the heart comes from enlargement of existing cells, not from creation of new muscle cells. In an adult [heart attack](#), heart failure results when the lost cardiomyocytes are replaced by fibrous scar tissue, instead of new muscle cells. This starts a vicious cycle of heart enlargement, loss of pumping function and eventual death.

In 2020, University of Alabama at Birmingham researchers reported that surgery to remove the [left ventricle](#) apex of the heart of pigs, one day after birth, somehow extended the replication ability of heart muscle [cells](#). In fact, after such surgery, pigs can completely recover from a heart

attack four weeks after birth, without scarring or decline in heart function.

To better understand the underlying gene expression changes in this extended regeneration window, UAB researchers now report nuclear RNA-sequencing of [heart muscle cells](#), using this porcine model. From such knowledge, and much further research yet to come, clinicians may potentially learn how to regenerate adult heart cardiomyocytes after a heart attack.

This study, led by Jianyi "Jay" Zhang, M.D., Ph.D., chair of the UAB Department of Biomedical Engineering, is published as a *Circulation* research letter.

The researchers compared nuclei from heart tissue of five groups of pigs. Two groups were regeneration models that had left ventricle apical resections, or AR, at postnatal day one, or P1. One of those two groups then had ligation of the left anterior descending coronary artery four weeks after birth, or P28, to induce a [myocardial infarction](#), or MI; this group is called AR_{P1}MI_{P28}. The other group, called AR_{P1}, did not have ligation.

Two non-regenerative controls did not have the P1 apical resection, but one of those did have the induced heart attack at P28. Those two groups were called Control and MI_{P28}.

Hearts were removed for single-nucleus RNA-sequencing at P30 through P56 for the AR_{P1}MI_{P28} animals, and hearts from all other groups were explanted for sequencing on P1, P28 or P56.

The fifth group were fetal hearts, or FH, at embryonic day 80.

A total of 218,945 high-quality nuclei were

captured, and a network biology clustering analysis identified all eight major heart cell types. Complete gene nucleus data were available for 94,844 cardiomyocytes. The cardiomyocytes were distributed among six clusters, named cardiomyocyte 1 through cardiomyocyte 6.

Three clusters were almost entirely composed of cardiomyocytes from a single experimental group: cardiomyocyte 2 from control–P56, cardiomyocyte 3 from control–P1, and cardiomyocyte 6 from FH.

The cardiomyocyte 4 and 5 clusters contained primarily AR_{P1}MI_{P28–P35} cardiomyocytes. The cardiomyocyte 1 cluster included cardiomyocytes from all other animal groups and time points and a small number of AR_{P1}MI_{P28–P35} cardiomyocytes, but few fetal or control–P56 cardiomyocytes.

The cardiomyocyte 4 and 5 clusters that contained primarily AR_{P1}MI_{P28–P35} cardiomyocytes showed increased [cell cycle](#) activity and proliferation, changes that helped remuscularize the left ventricle after experimental heart attack, without scarring. The researchers also found 506 genes that were positively correlated with the highly proliferative AR_{P1}MI_{P28–P30} and AR_{P1}MI_{P28–P35} [cardiomyocytes](#); these genes participated in pathways that regulated heart development, [cell proliferation](#) and cardiomyocyte proliferation.

"It will be interesting to examine these two distinct cell populations from the AR_{P1}MI_{P28} injury in future studies," Zhang said. "The findings are highly impactful because they show, for the first time, that the left ventricle can remuscularize the myocardial infarct beyond postnatal day seven, or P7, in large mammals. These observations provide a foundation for future investigations of the molecular mechanisms and signaling molecules that regulate the injury-induced preservation of cardiomyocyte cell cycle activity in newborn large mammals, and ultimately to remuscularize the heart muscle in patients suffering from heart attacks, thus preventing [heart](#) failure."

The study is titled "Single nucleus transcriptomics: Apical resection in newborn pigs extends the time window of cardiomyocyte proliferation and myocardial regeneration."

More information: Yuji Nakada et al, Single Nucleus Transcriptomics: Apical Resection in Newborn Pigs Extends the Time Window of Cardiomyocyte Proliferation and Myocardial Regeneration, *Circulation* (2022). [DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.121.056995](#)

Provided by University of Alabama at Birmingham

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