A microscopic image of cardiac tissue, showing several cells with prominent nuclei and a complex, interconnected network of fibers. The tissue is stained in shades of green and yellow, highlighting its intricate structure.

# Recovery of Myocardial Infarction via Unique Modulation of the Cardiac Microenvironment

**Youngkeun Ahn, MD, PhD**

**Department of Cardiology, Cardiovascular Center  
Chonnam National University Hospital**

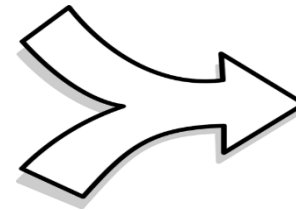
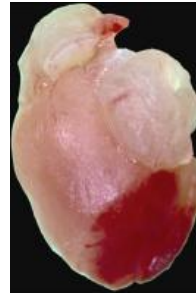
# Main Events in Cardiac Injury

**Cardiomyocytes Loss**

**Fibrosis**

**Delayed Angiogenesis**

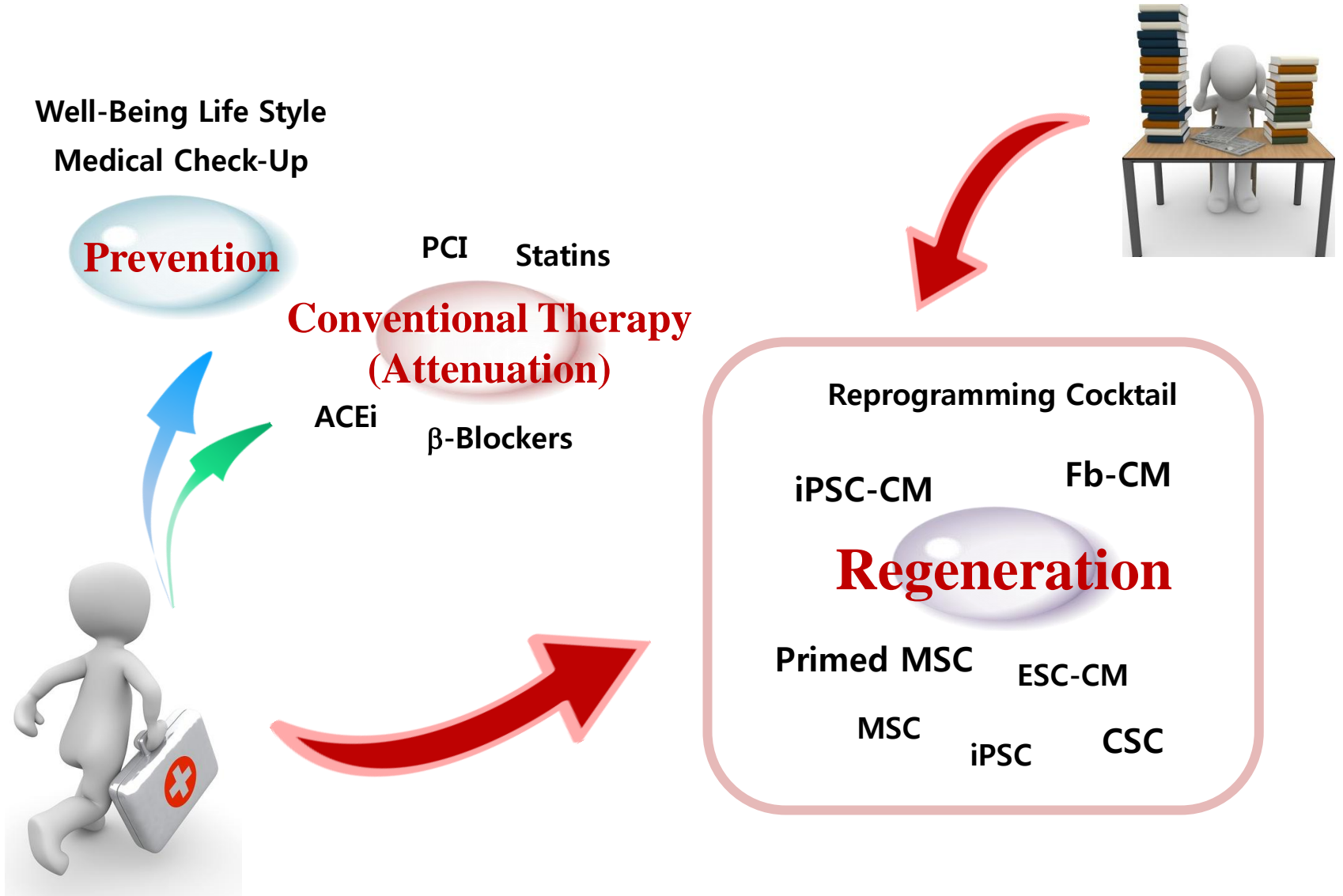
**Uncontrolled Inflammation**



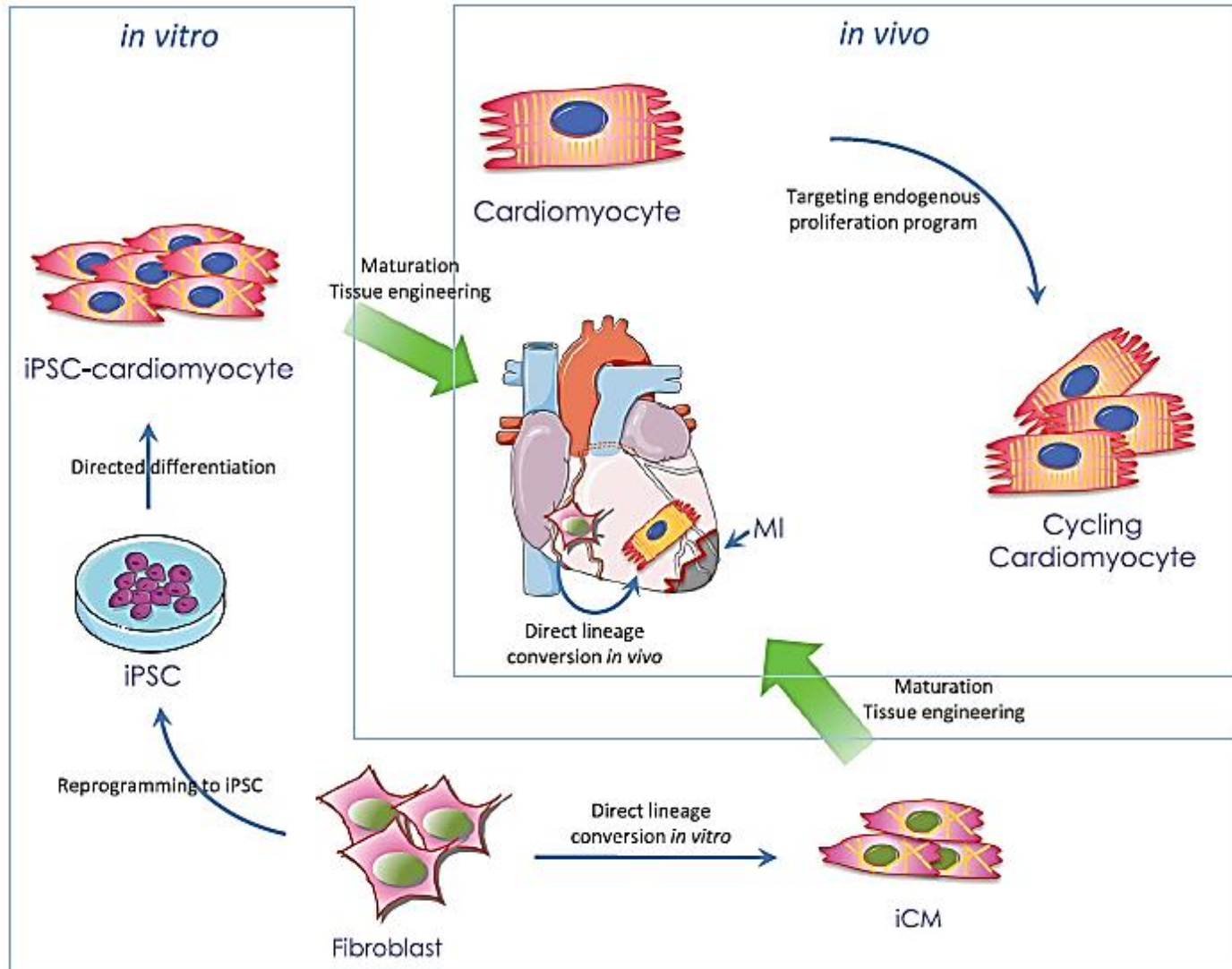
**Remodeling &  
Dysfunction**



# Current Strategies for Cardiac Repair



# Cardiac Regeneration by New CM

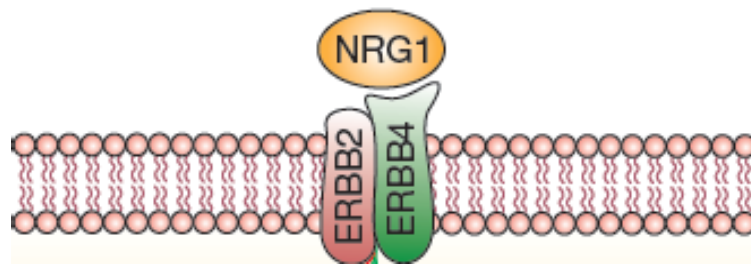


# Cardiac Regeneration by Nrg1

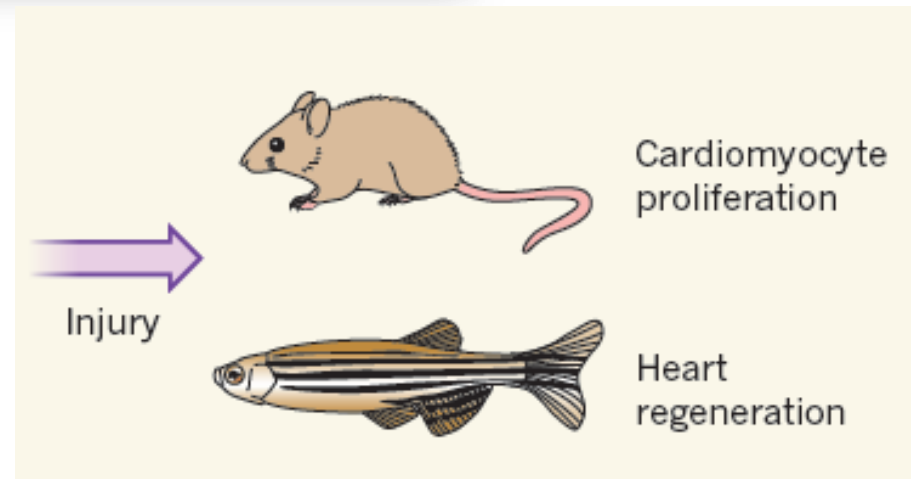
REGENERATIVE BIOLOGY

## Neuregulin 1 makes heart muscle

Three studies reveal that augmentation of a signalling pathway involving the growth factor neuregulin 1 and its receptor protein ERBB2 can promote the generation of muscle cells in zebrafish, mice and infant heart tissue.

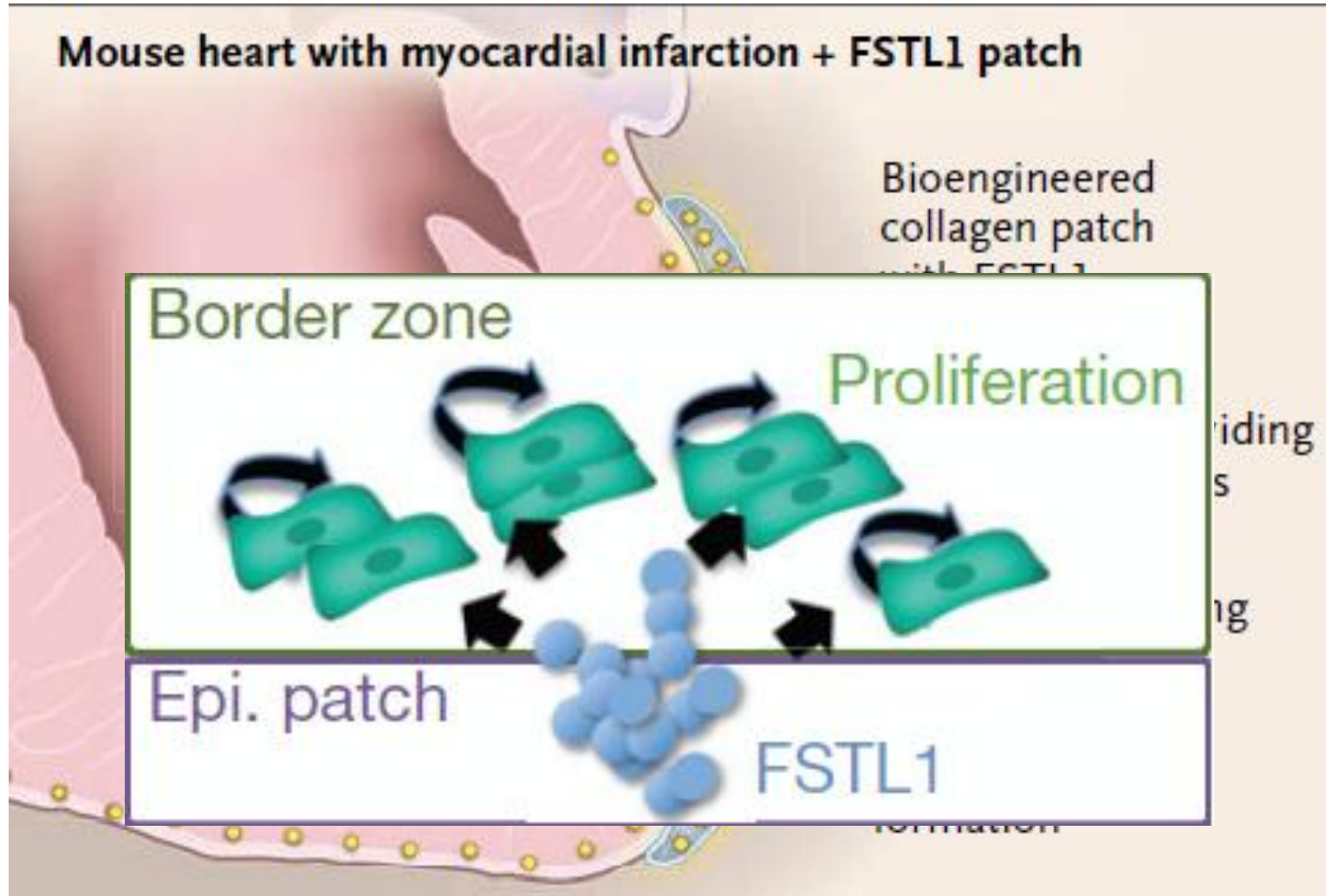


cardiomyocyte



2015 Nat Cell Biol, 2015 eLIFE, 2015 Sci Trans Med, 2015 Nature

# Cardiac Regeneration by FSTL1

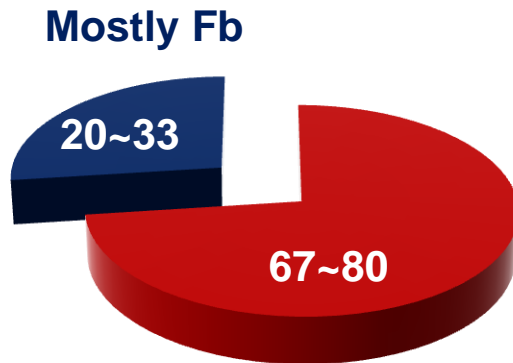


# Myocytes and Nonmyocytes in the Myocardium

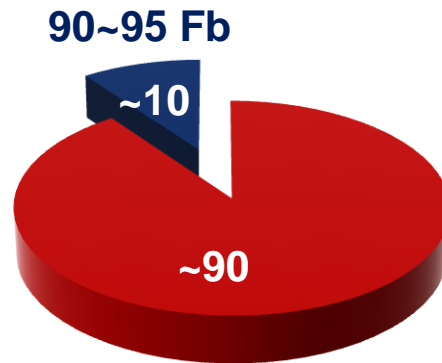
---

---

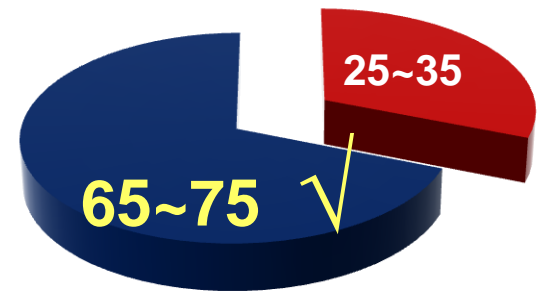
## By Cell Vol.



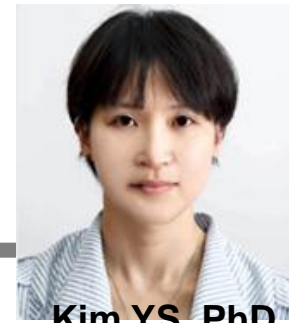
## By Cell Mass



## By Cell No.



# Introduction of BIO

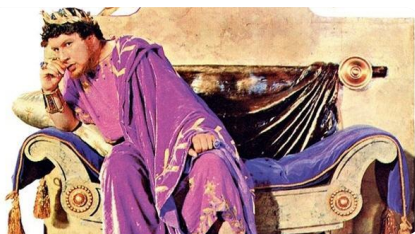


Kim YS, PhD



Jeong HY, MS

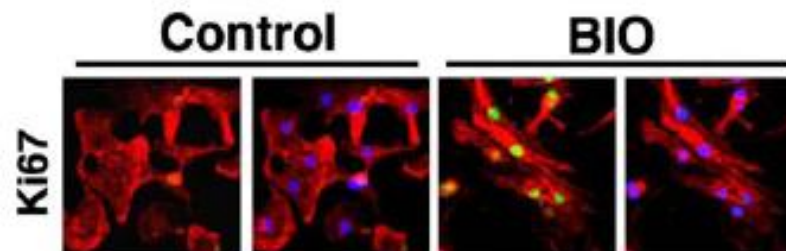
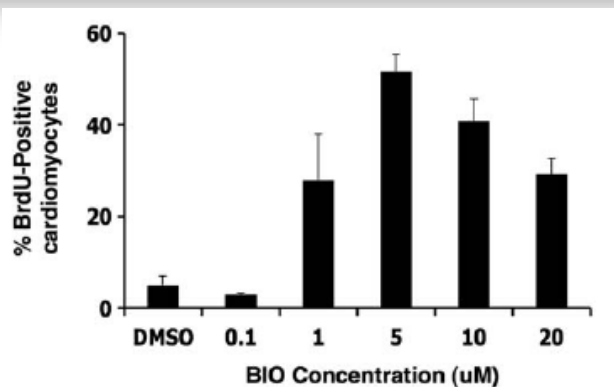
'Tyrian purple'  
dye



2'Z,3'E-6-Bromoindirubin-3'-oxime

Chemistry & Biology 13, 957–963, September 2006 ©2006 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved DOI 10.1016/j.chembiol.2006.08.004

## The GSK-3 Inhibitor BIO Promotes Proliferation in Mammalian Cardiomyocytes

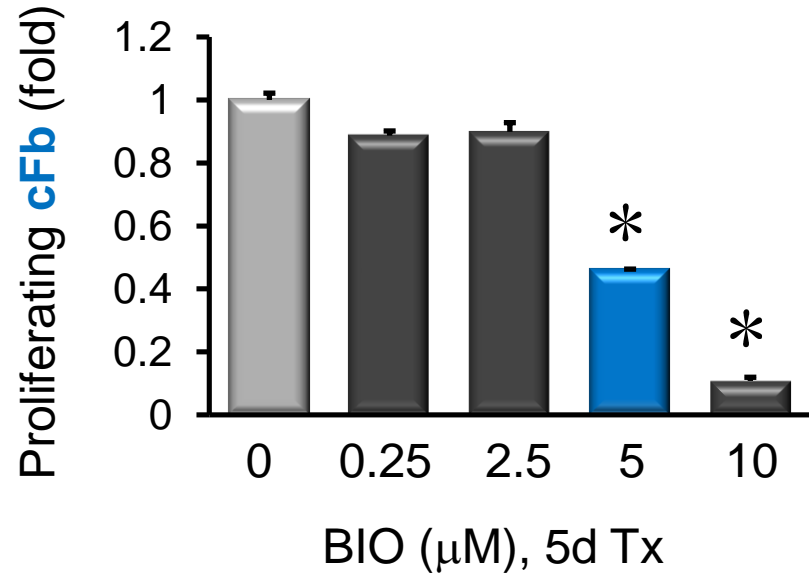
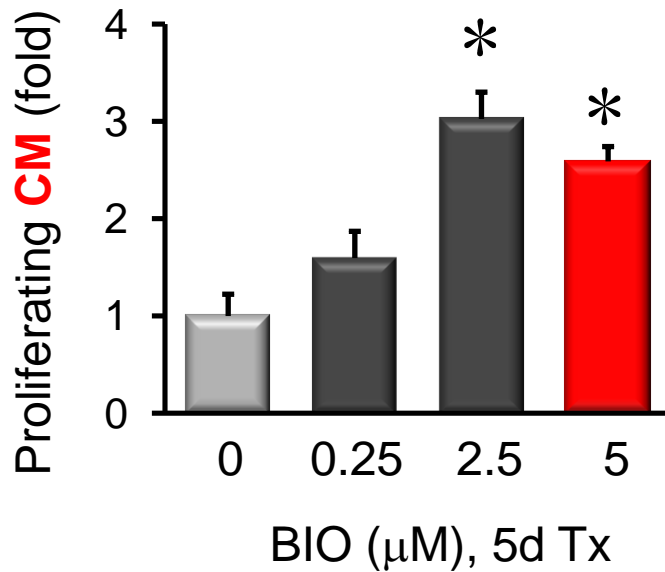


**No Further Study...**

**2006 Chem Biol**



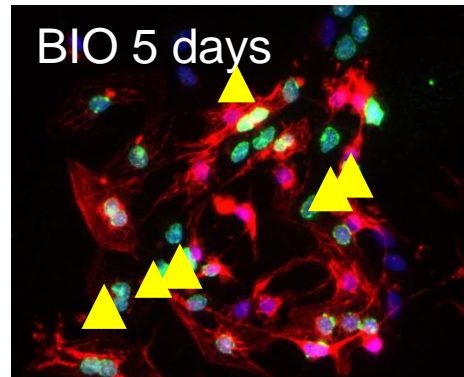
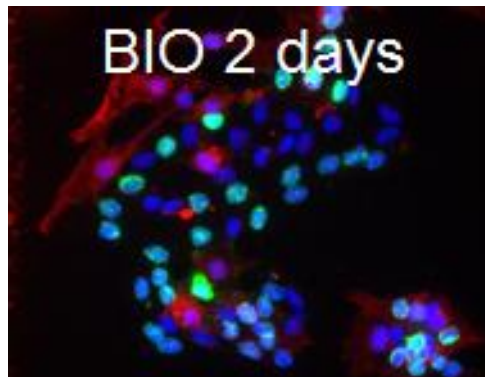
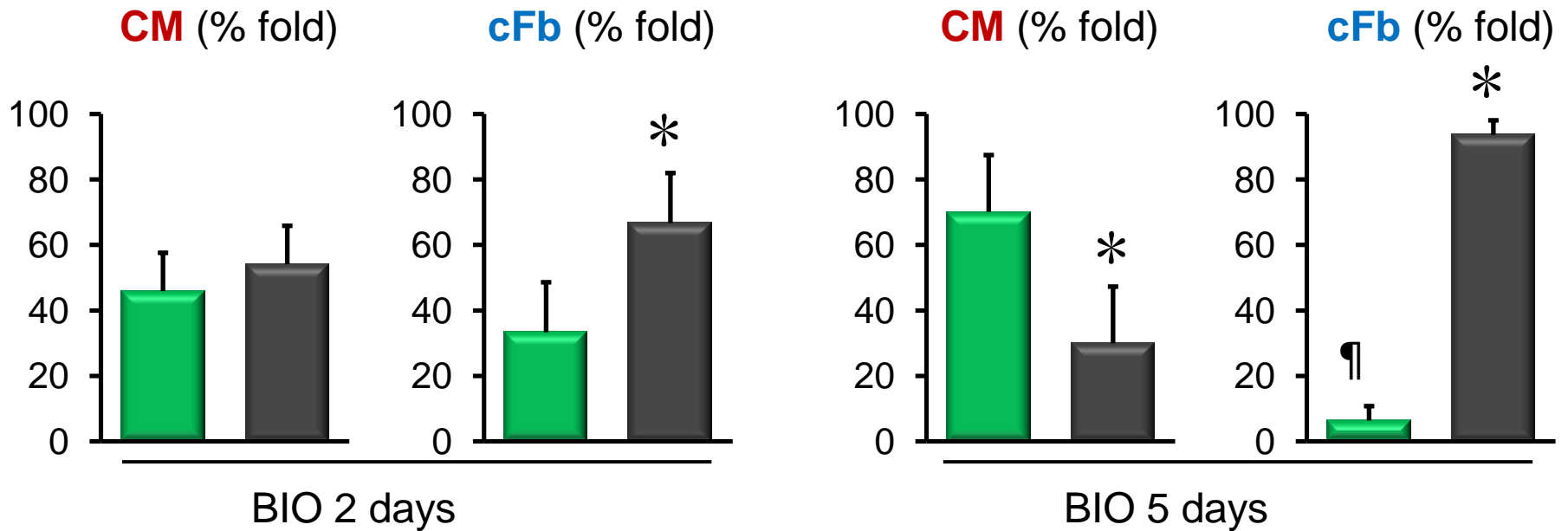
# Effect of BIO on Proliferation of CM and cFb



# Effect of BIO on Proliferation of CM and cFb

■ Proliferating cells

■ Non-proliferating cells

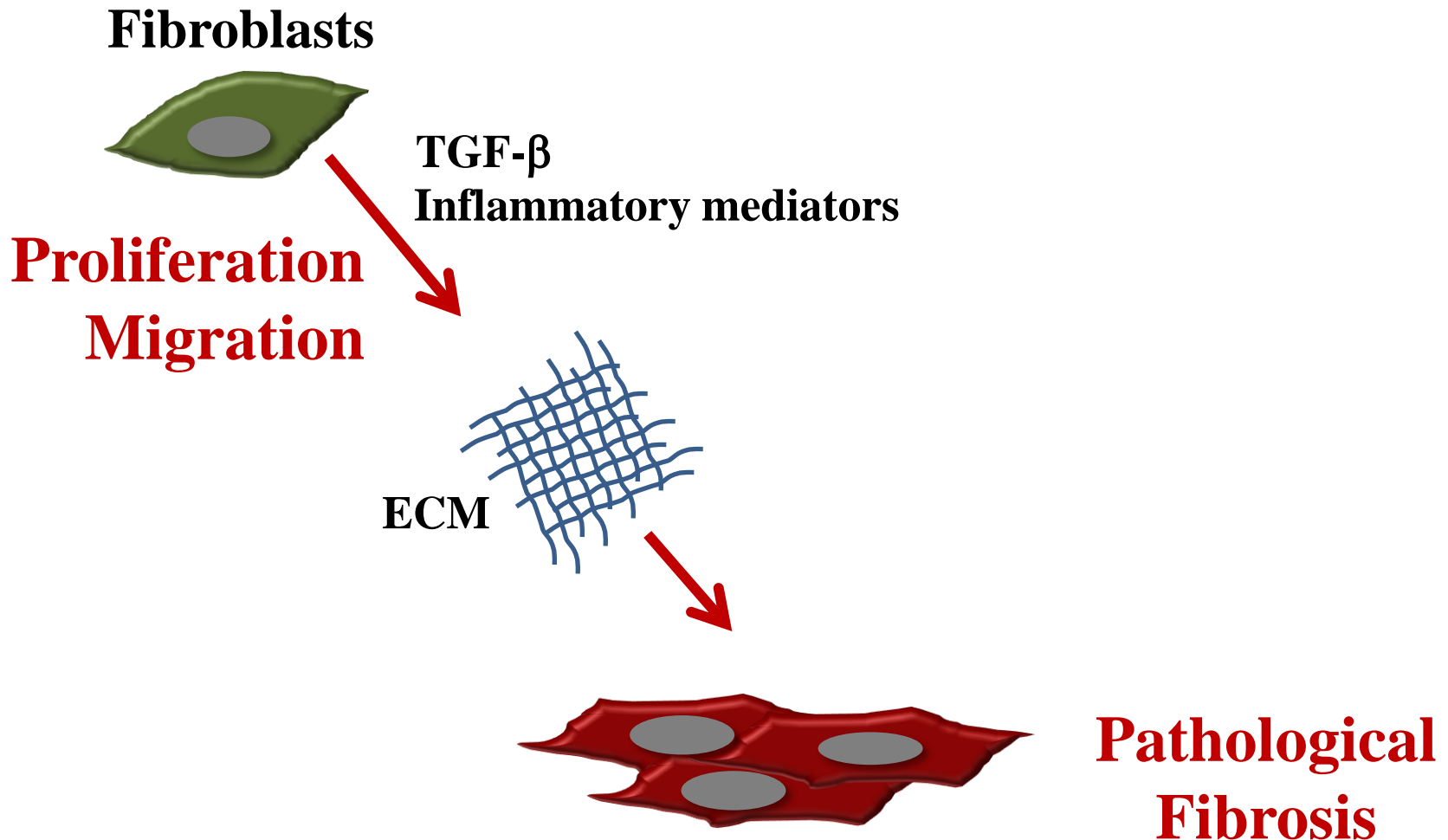


BrdU(+)cTnl(+)  
Proliferating CM

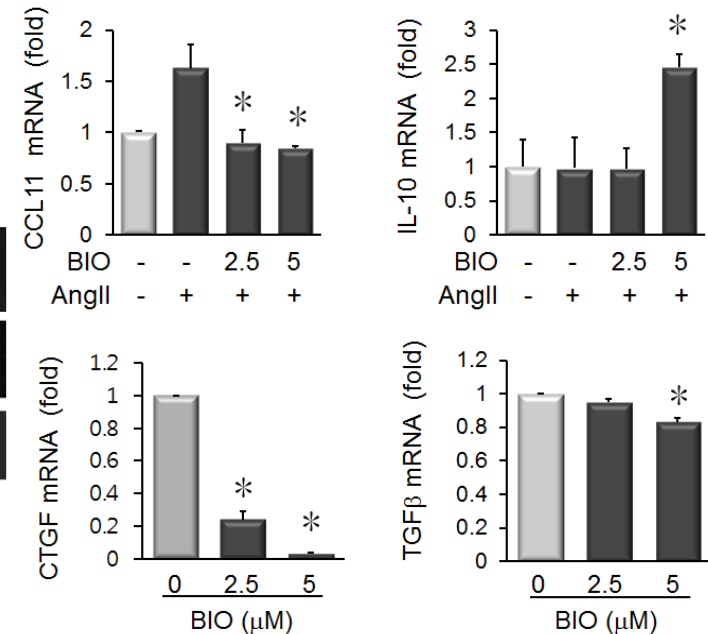
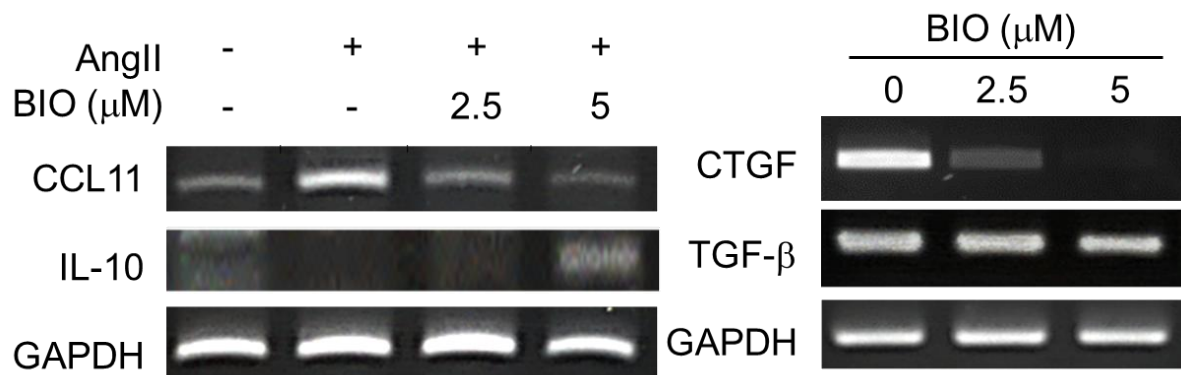
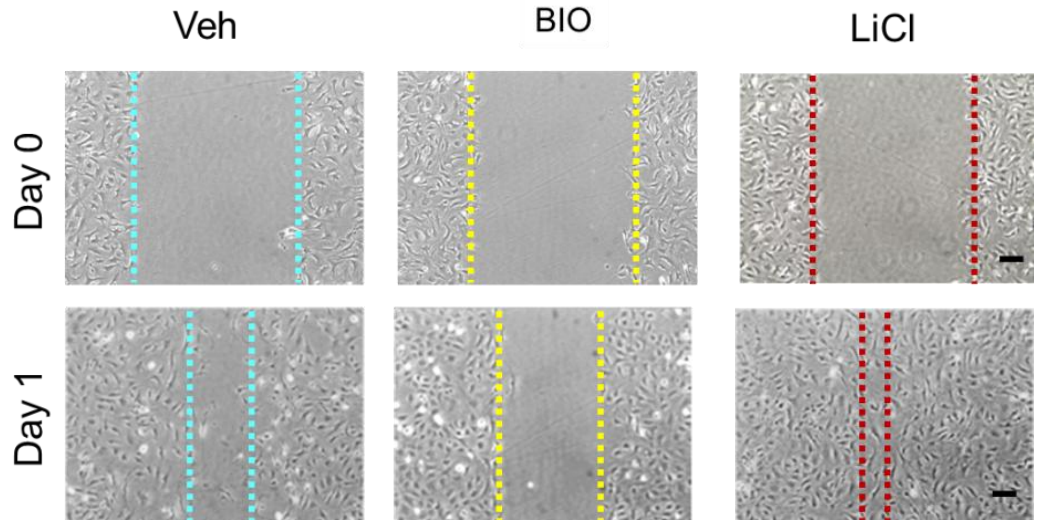
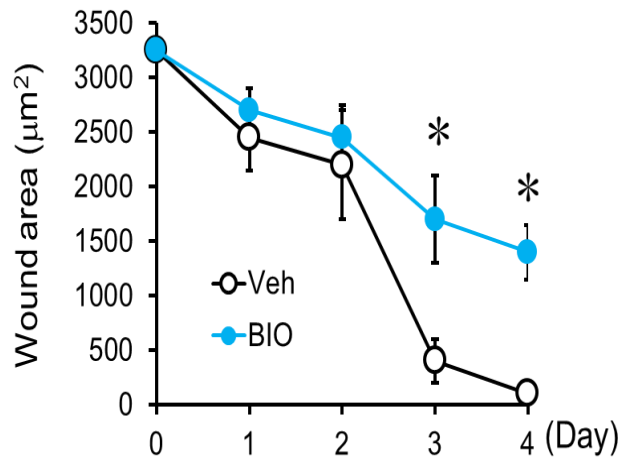
# Cardiac Fibroblasts

---

---

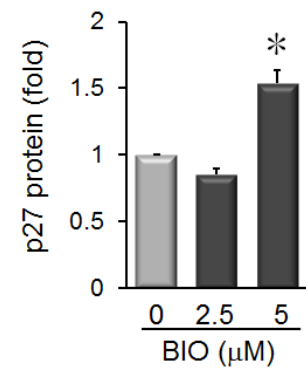
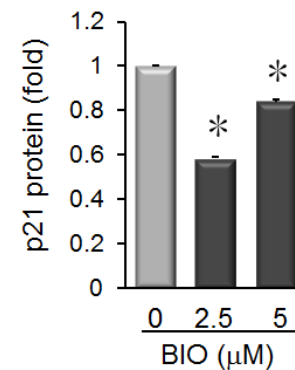
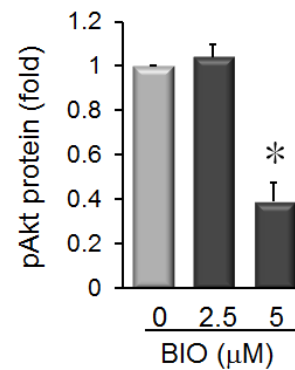
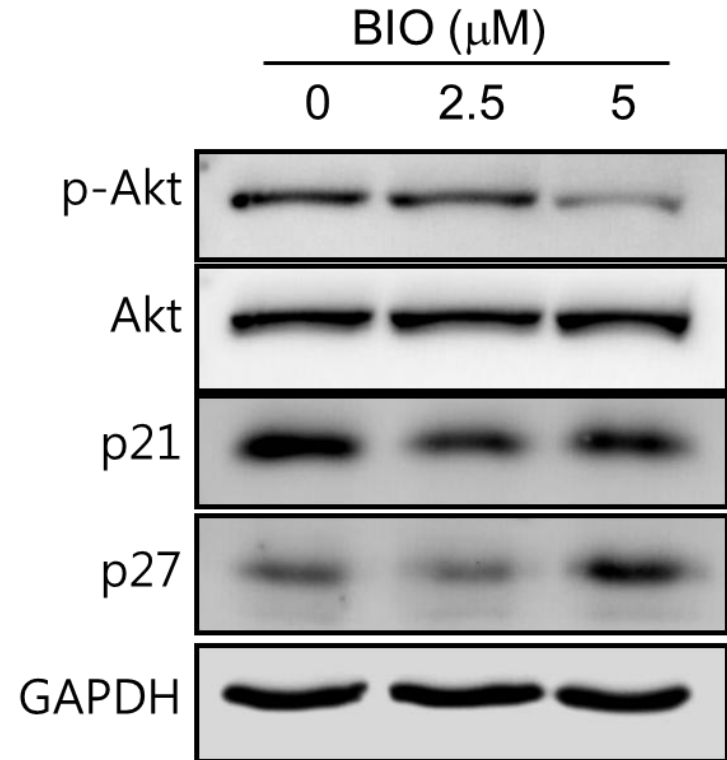
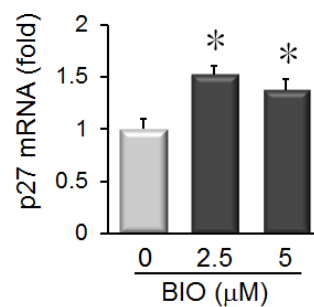
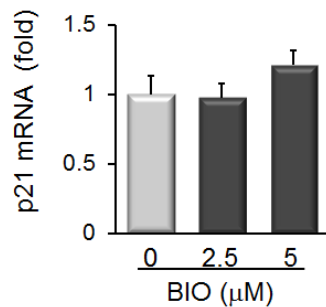
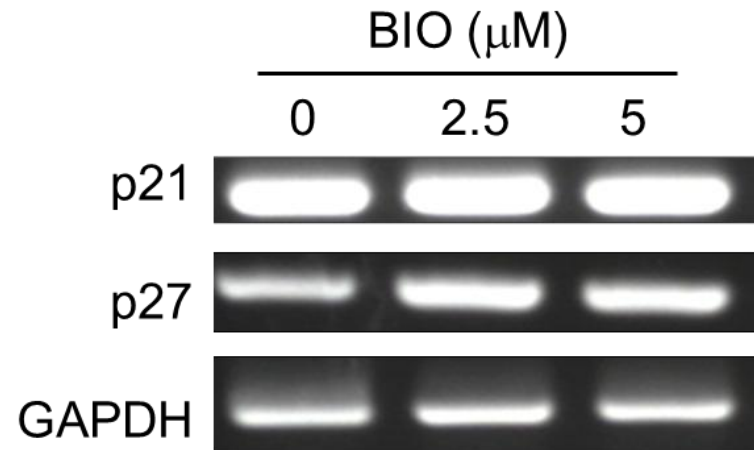


# Effect of BIO on Pro-fibrotic cFb



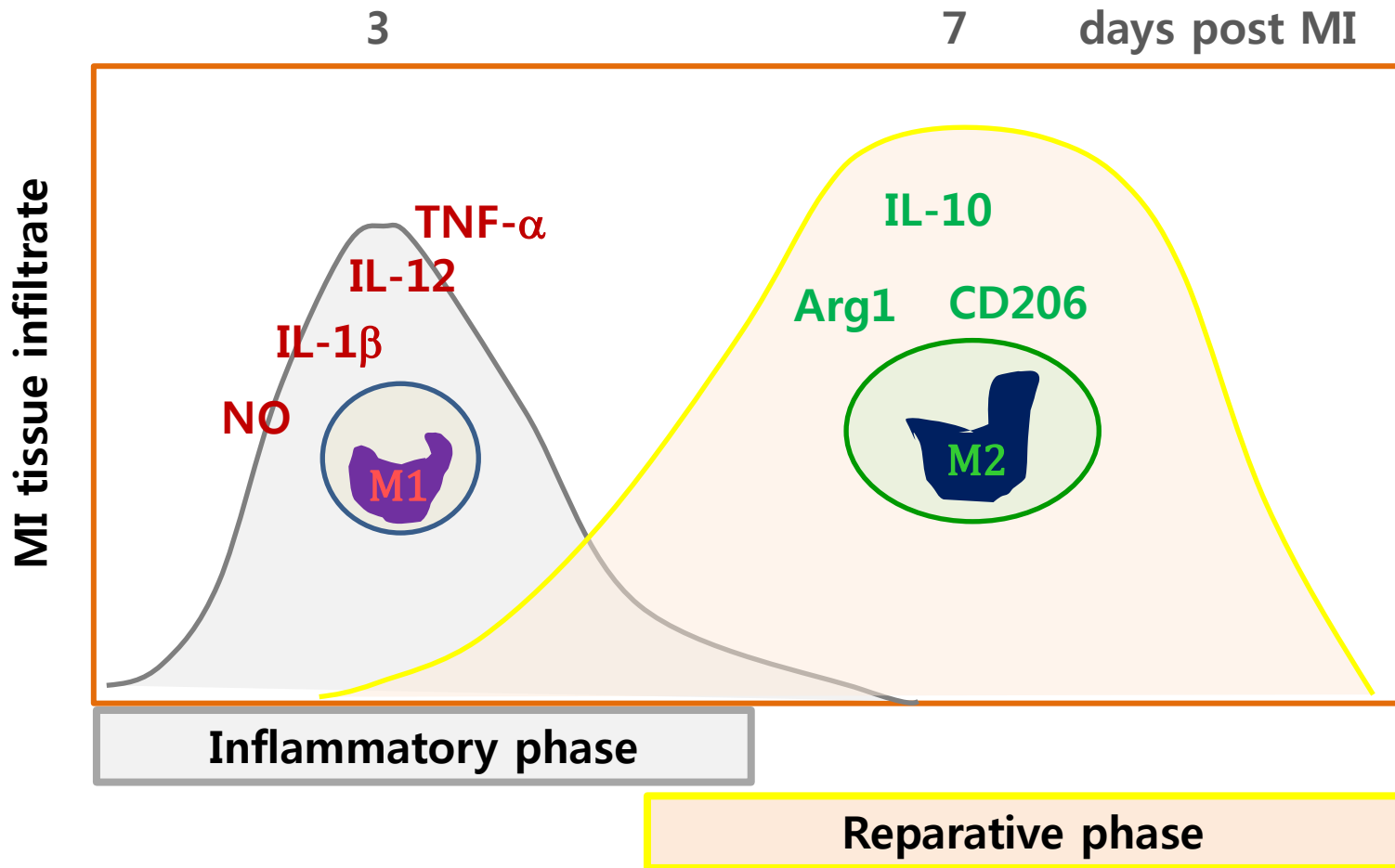
20 mM LiCl, BIO 3 days Tx

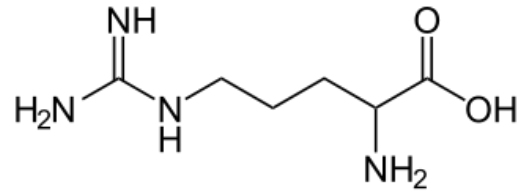
# Effect of BIO on Akt and p27 in cFb



BIO 5 days Tx

# Cardiac Macrophages





**L-Arginine**

**iNOS**

**NOHA**

**NO + L-Citrulline**

**Cytotoxicity  
Inflammation**

**Arginase-1**

**L-Ornithine + urea**

**OAT**

**P5C**

**L-Proline**

**Collagen**

**ODC**

**Putrescine**

**Spermidine**

**Spermine**

**Tissue Regeneration  
Cell Proliferation  
Anti-inflammation**

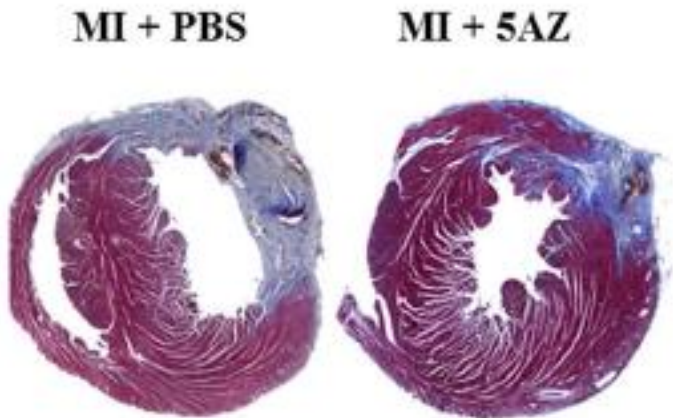
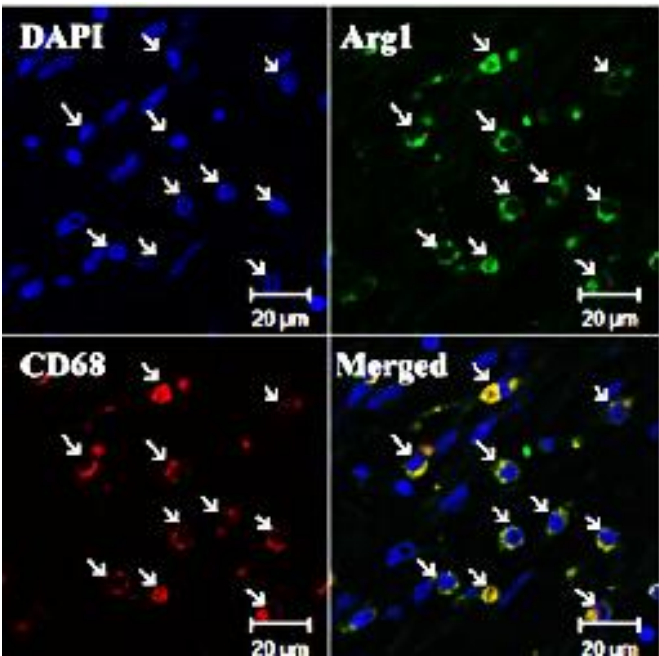
# Cardiac Recovery by Macrophage Modulation

Protective role of 5-azacytidine on myocardial infarction is associated with modulation of macrophage inhibition of fibrosis

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

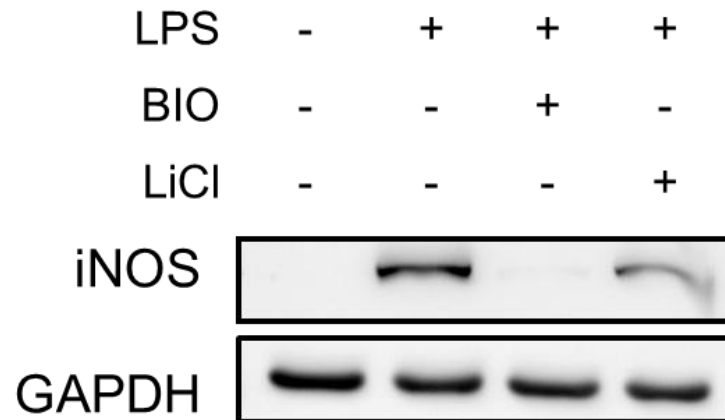
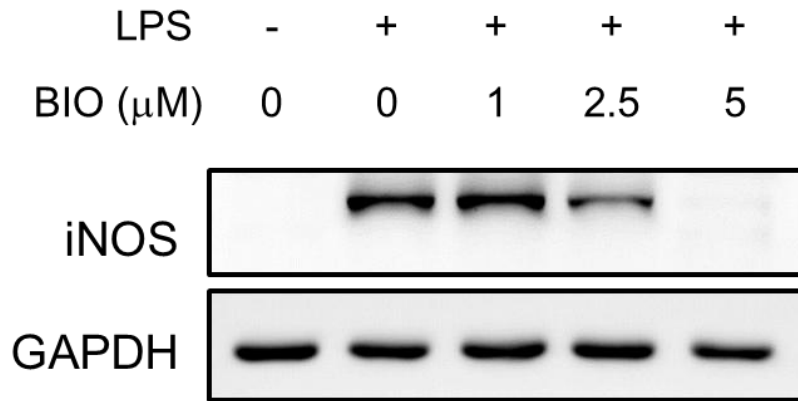
Yong Sook Kim <sup>a</sup>, Wan Seok Kang <sup>b, c</sup>, Jin Sook Kwon <sup>a</sup>, Moon Hwa Hae Chang Jeong <sup>d</sup>, Myung Ho Jeong <sup>a, d</sup>, Youngkeun

OPEN 5-Azacytidine modulates interferon regulatory factor 1 in macrophages to exert a cardioprotective effect



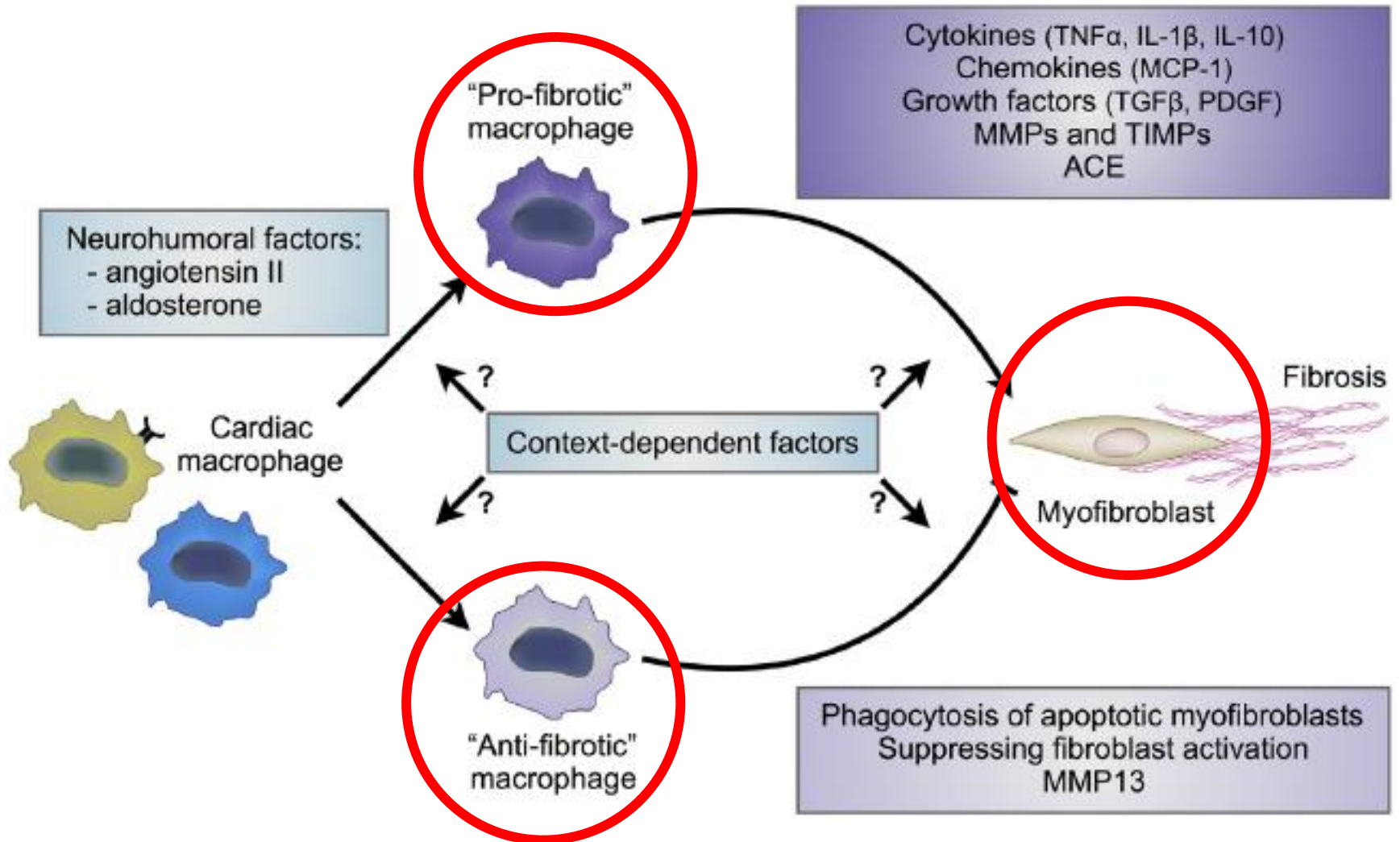


# Anti-inflammatory Effect of BIO on RAW264.7 cells



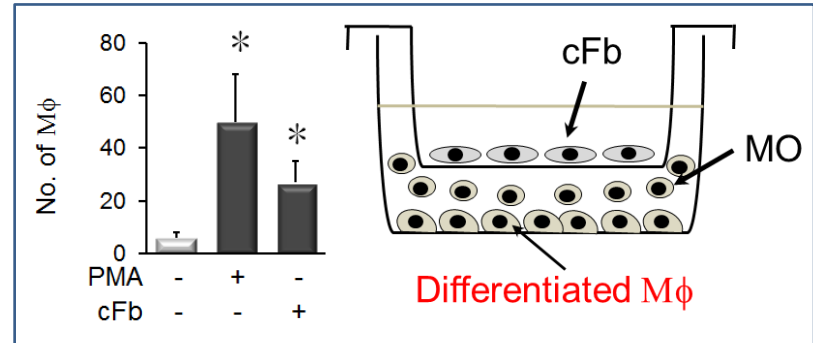
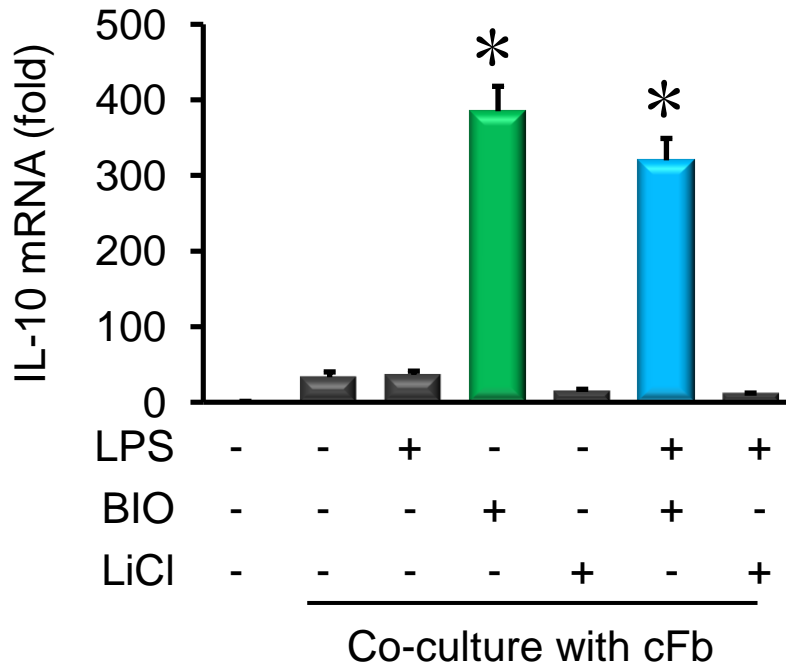
LPS (100 ng/mL) treatment for 24 hours  
20 mM LiCl

# Fibroblasts and Macrophages

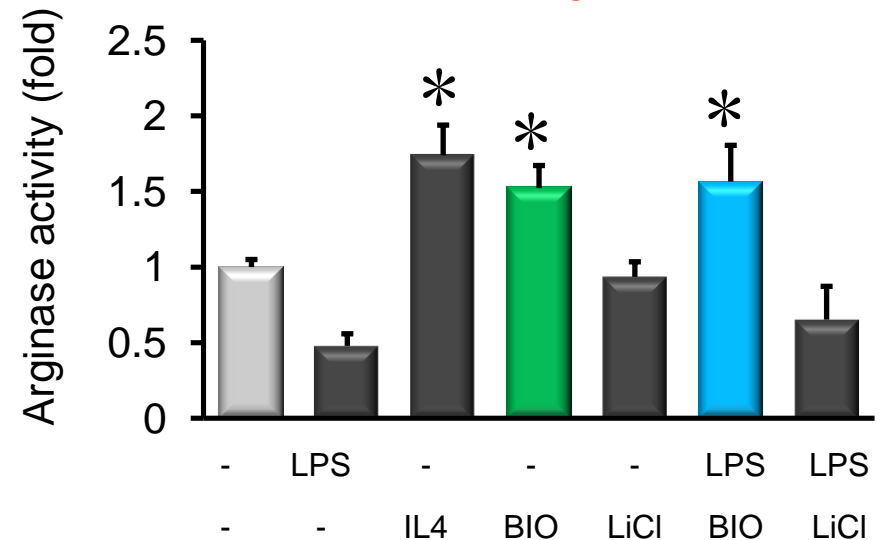


# Effect of BIO on Crosstalk between cFb and M $\phi$ (1)

## Macrophages



## Macrophages

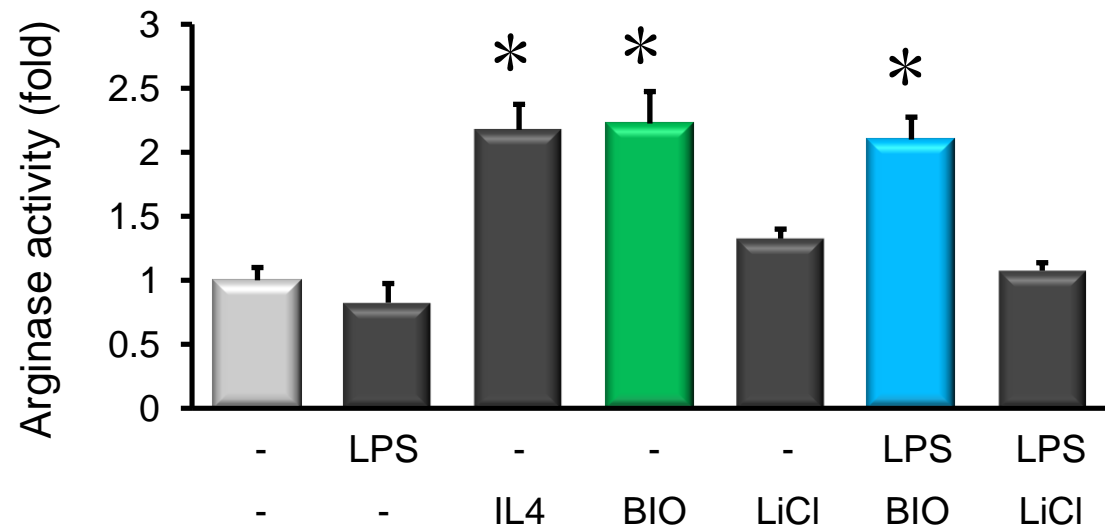
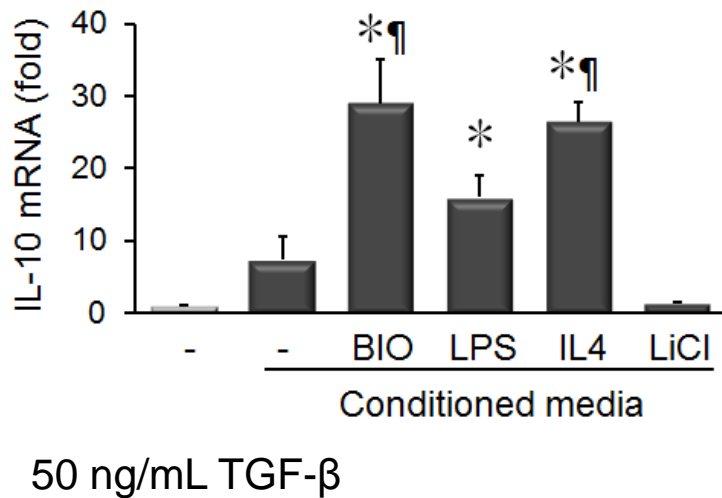
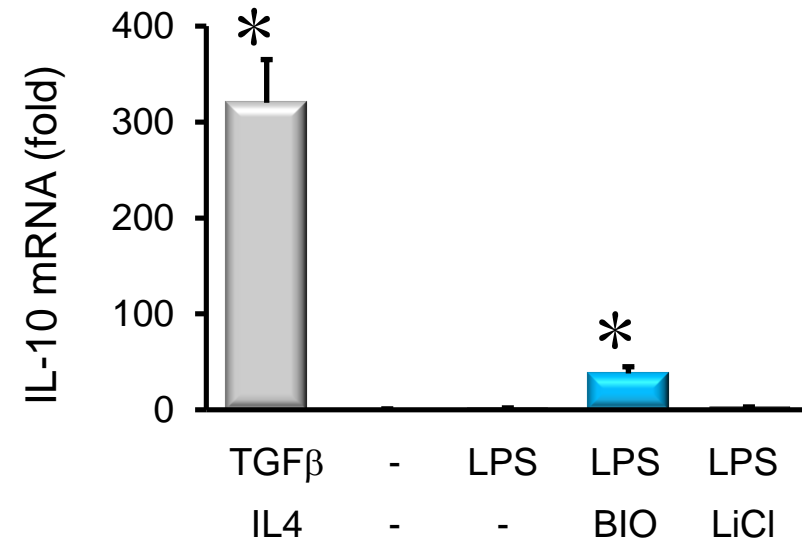
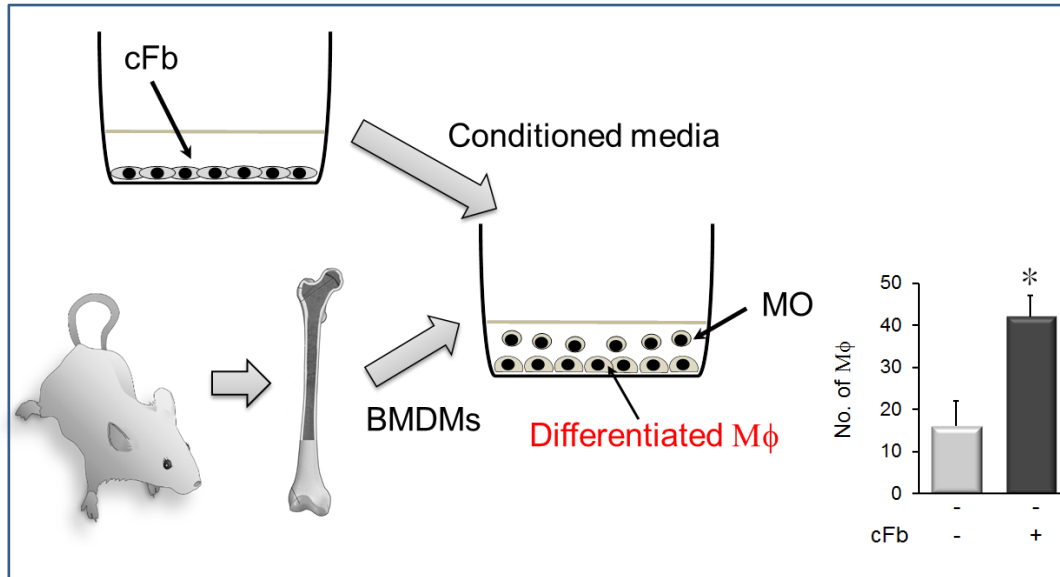


5  $\mu$ M BIO or 10 ng/mL IL-4

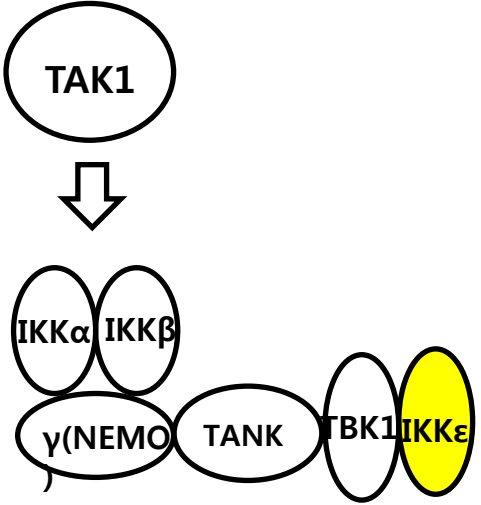
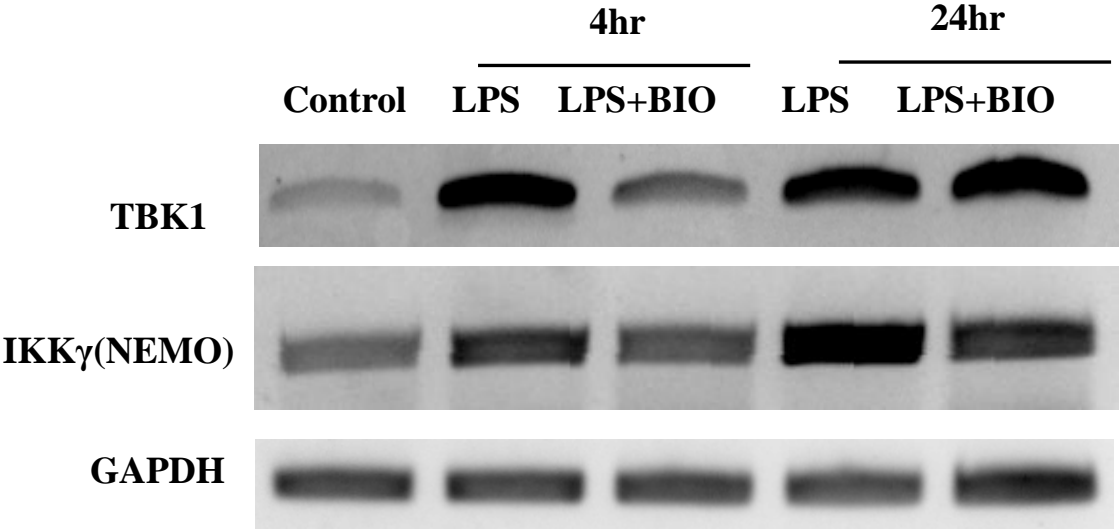
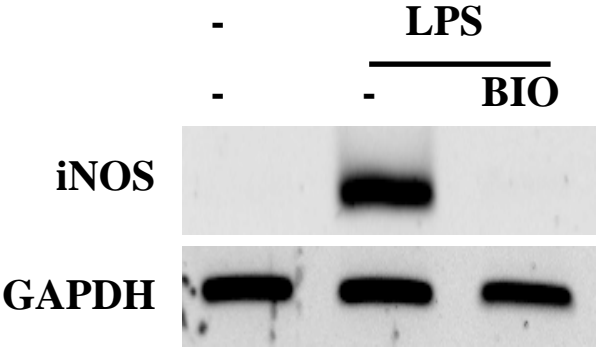
20 mM LiCl

Co-culture of cFb with THP-1 MO for 72 h induced M $\phi$  differentiation

# Effect of BIO on Crosstalk between cFb and M $\phi$ (2)

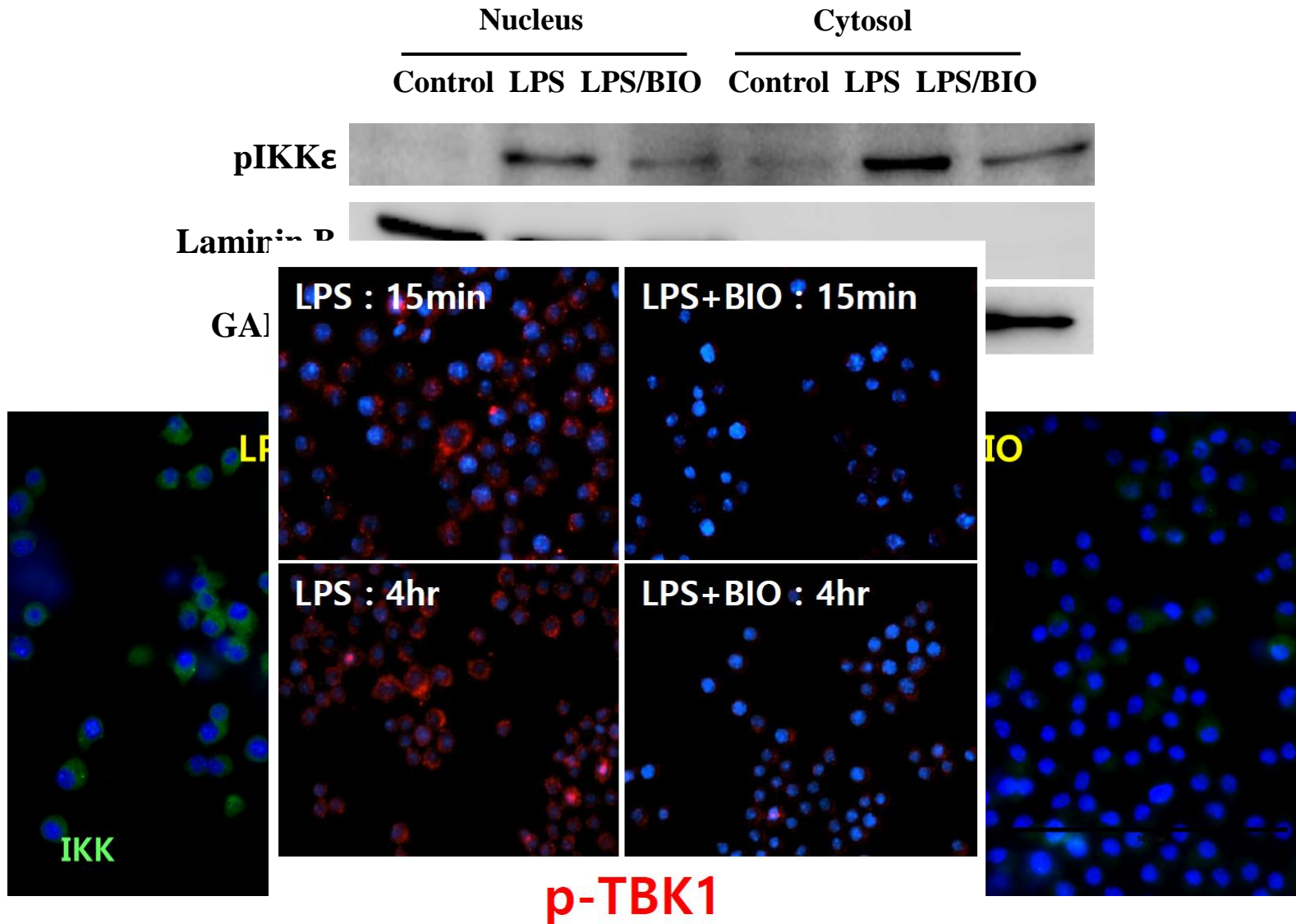


# Effect of BIO on Activated Macrophages

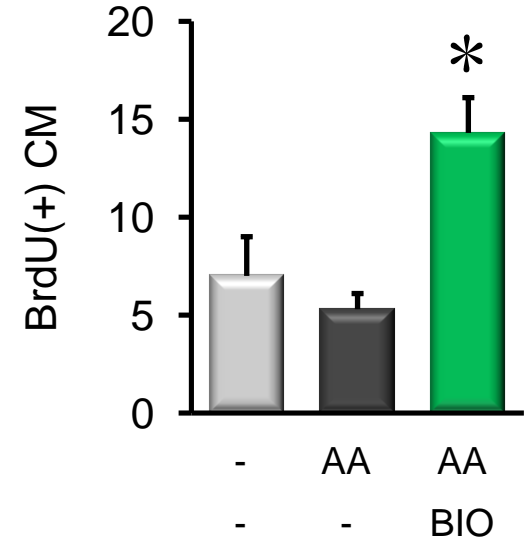
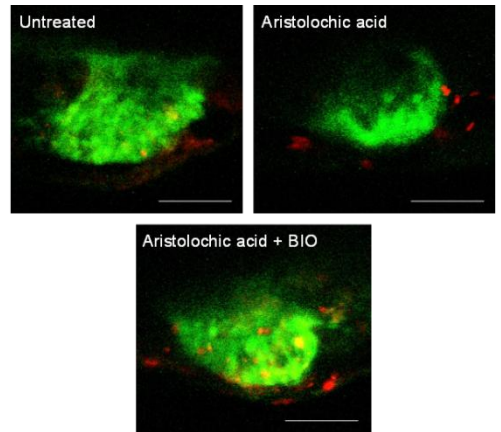
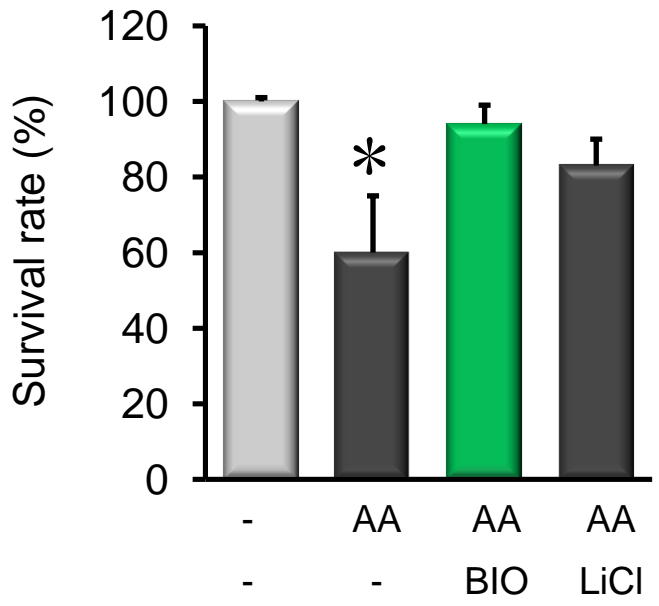
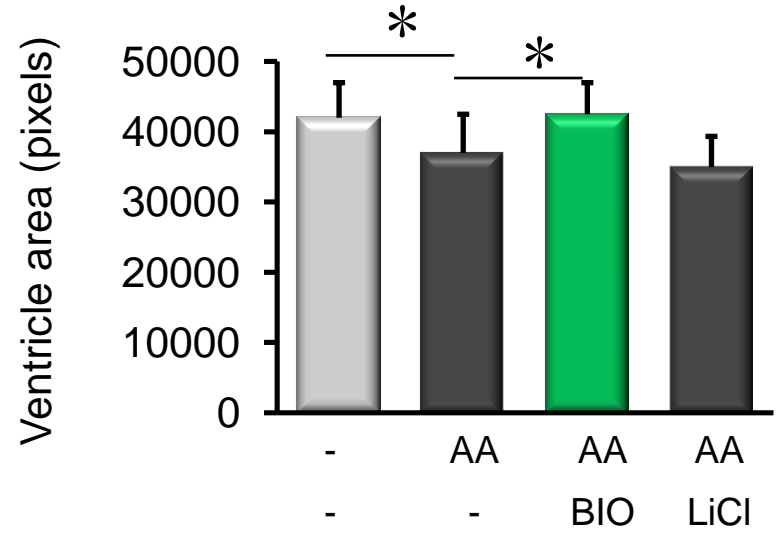
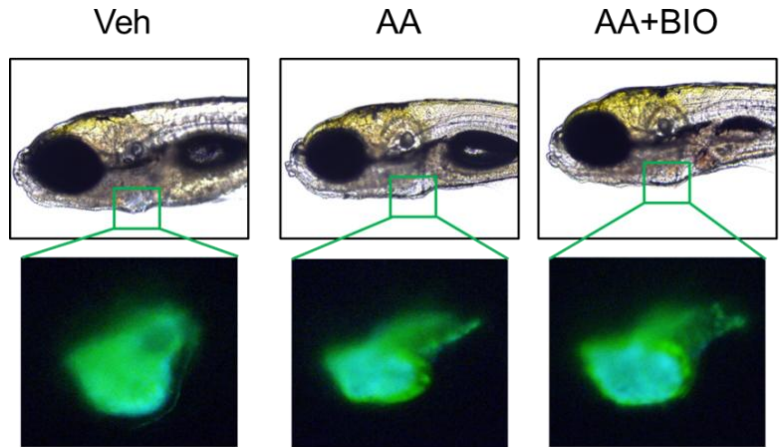


Raw cell 264.7, BIO 5μM

# Effect of BIO on IKK in Macrophages



# Cardiac Regeneration in Zebra Fish HF Model

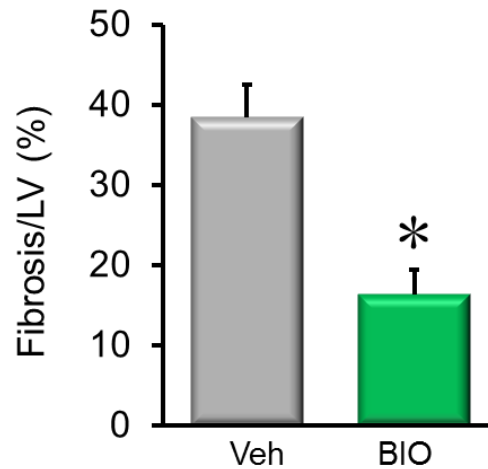
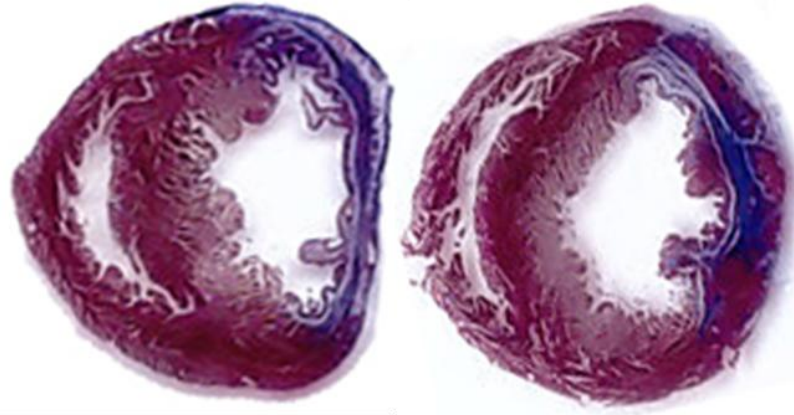


72 hpf *Tg(cmlc2:GFP)* transgenic zebrafish larvae, 2.5  $\mu$ M aristolochic acid for 3 h

# Therapeutic Effect of BIO on MI Model

MI+Veh

MI+BIO

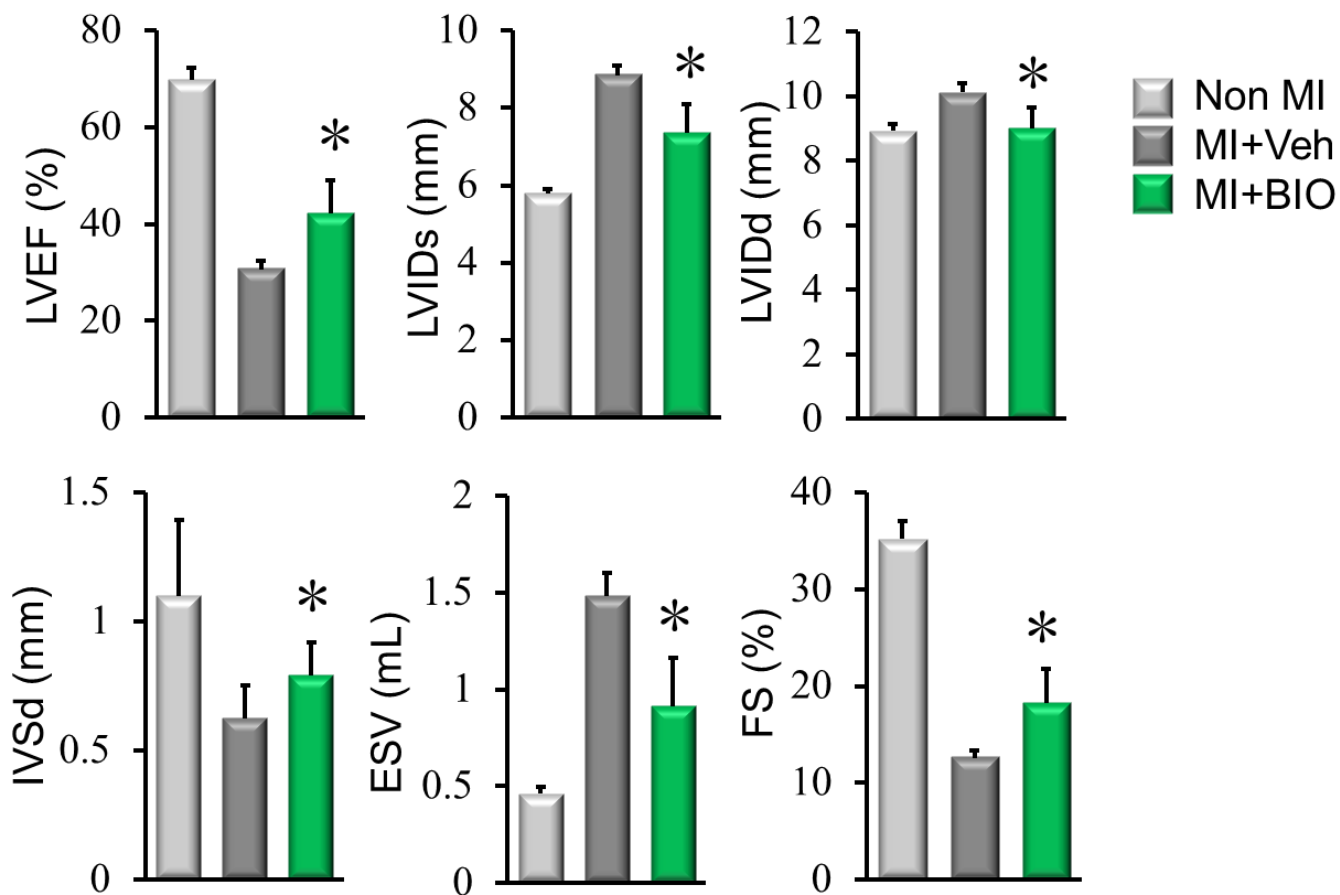
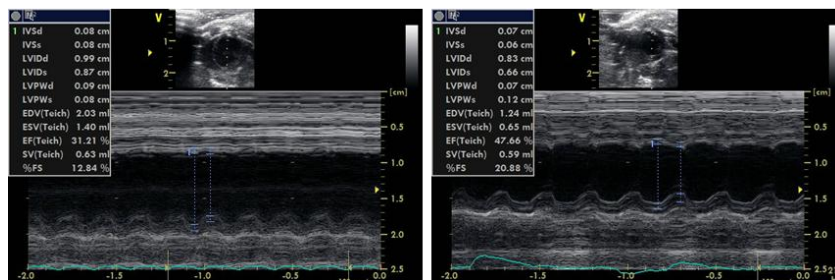


0.2 mg/kg BIO treatment



MI+Veh

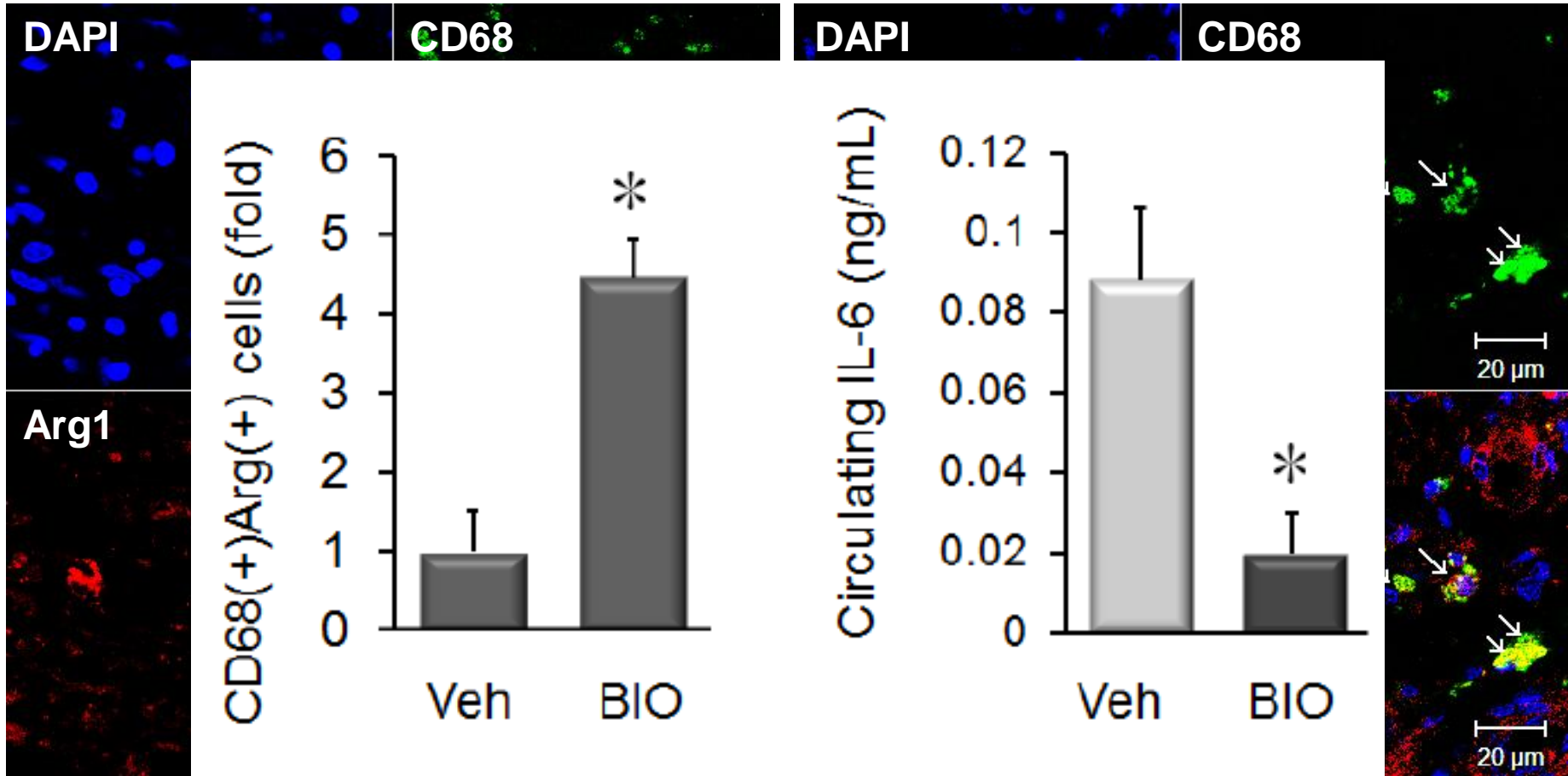
MI+BIO

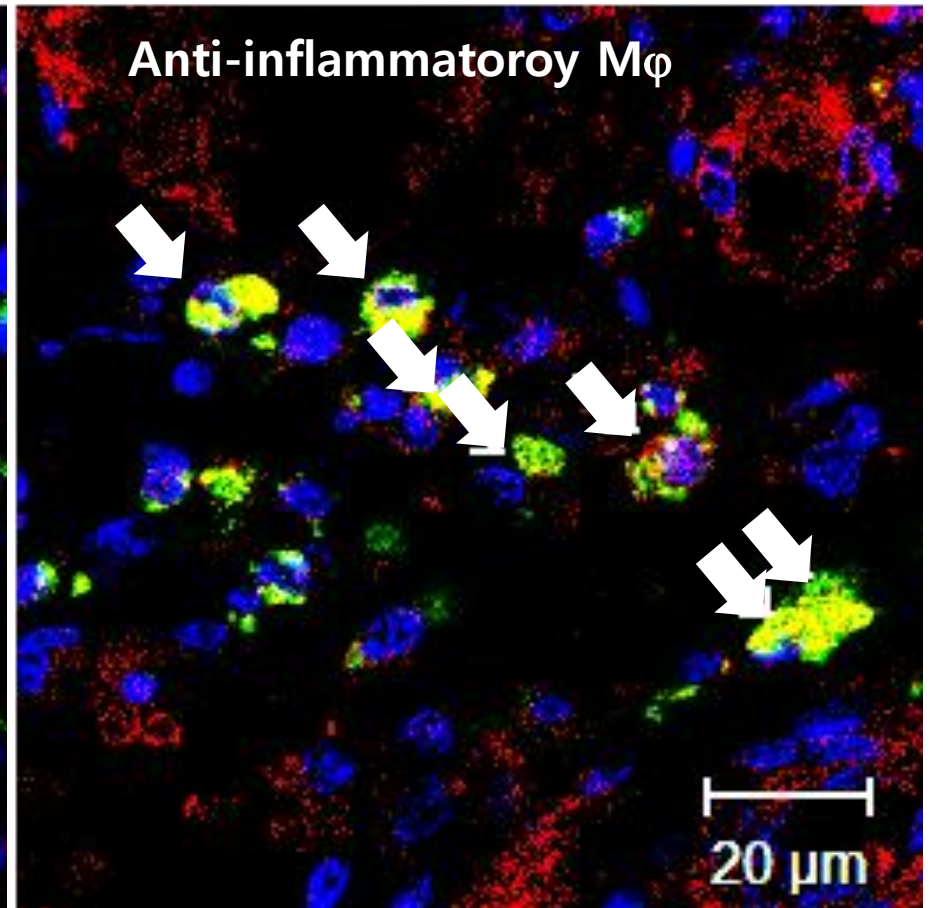
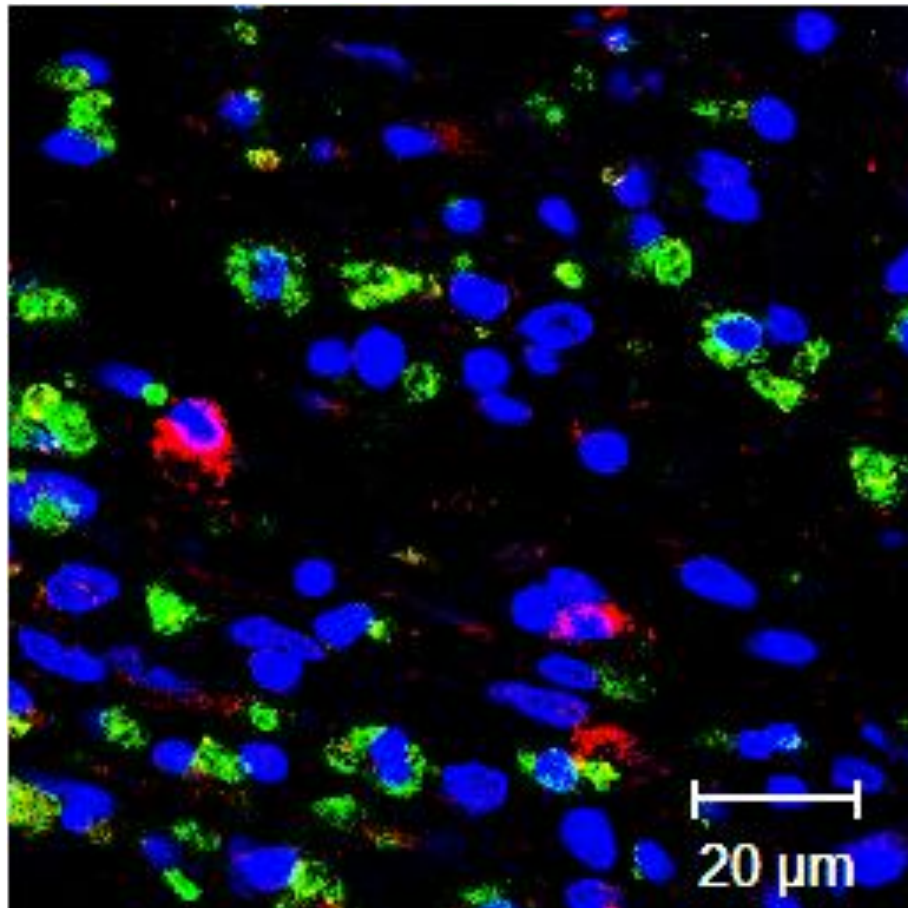


# Anti-inflammatory M $\phi$ in BIO/MI Group

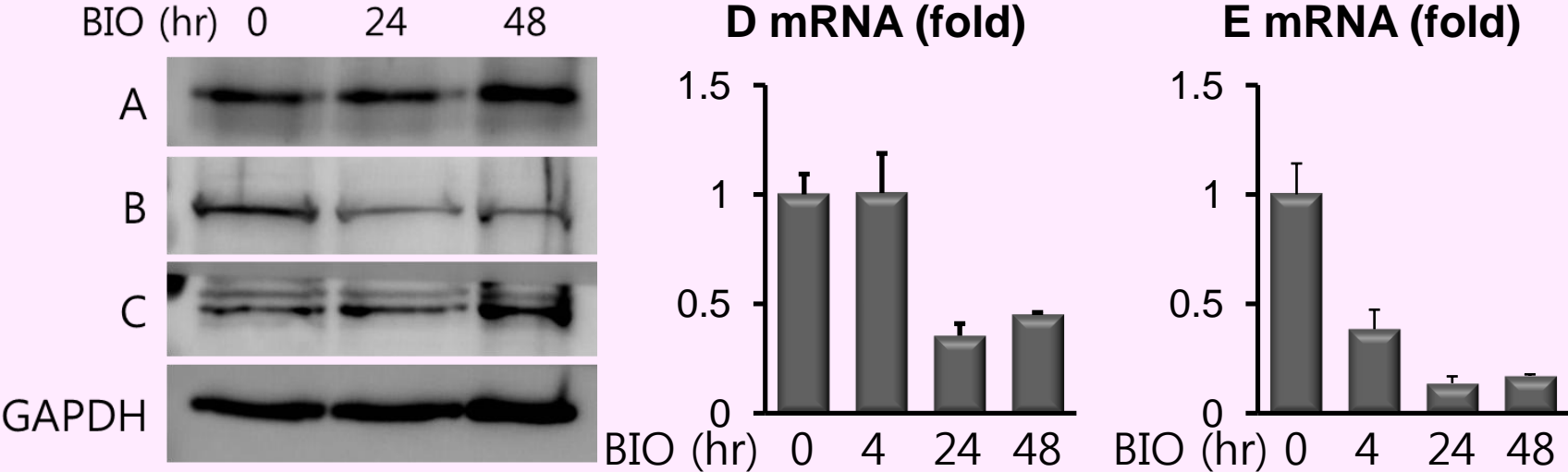
MI+Veh: CD68(+)Arg1(+)

MI+BIO: CD68(+)Arg1(+)

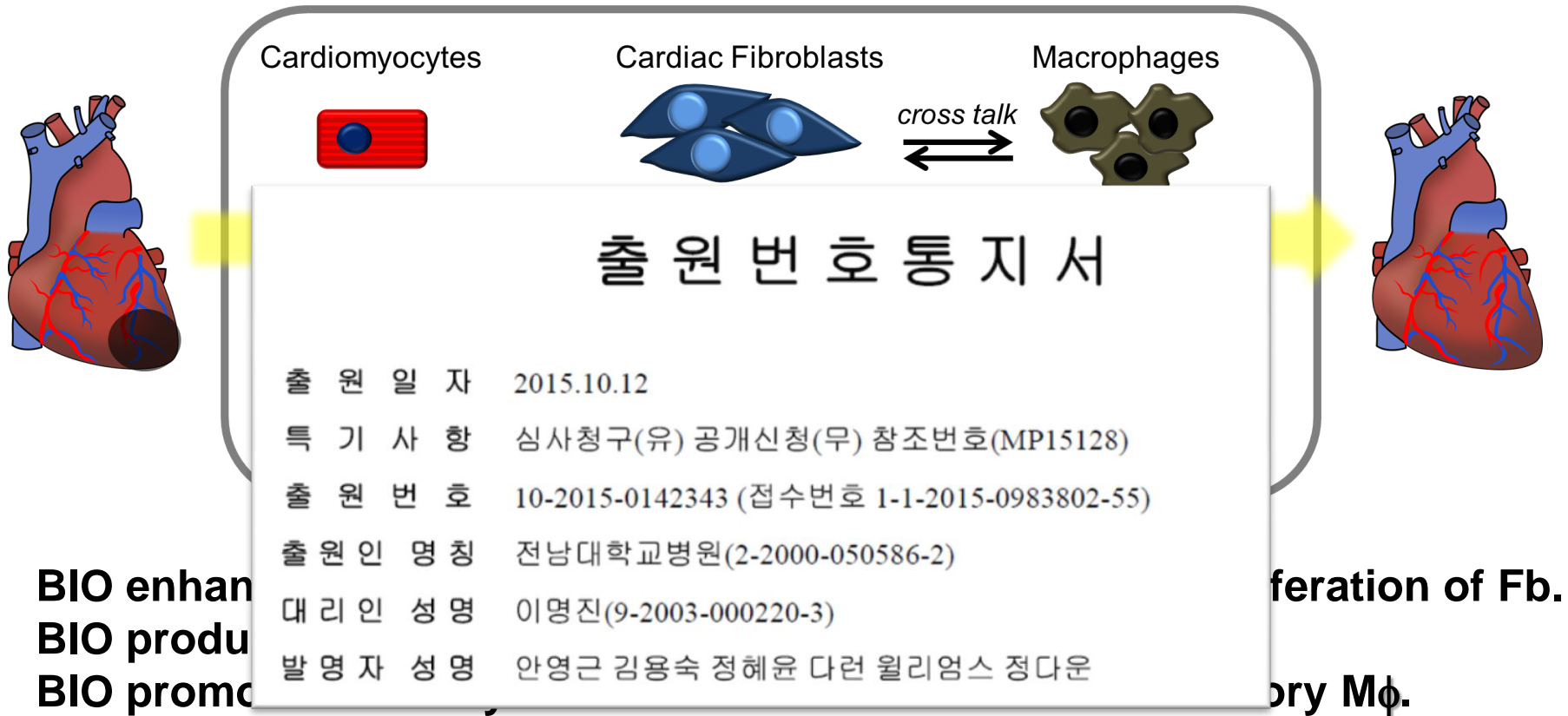




# Microarray Analysis of BIO-treated CM



# Summary: Pleiotropic Effects on Cardiac Environment Cells



- BIO enhances proliferation of Fb.
- BIO produces primary Mφ.
- BIO promotes
- These beneficial effects of BIO can be observed in a zebrafish HF model and a rat MI model.
- This study supports the further development of BIO as a drug to target

## F/E of BIO derivatives

2016

# The 5<sup>th</sup> Gwangju-Boston Joint Cardiology Symposium

20-21<sup>st</sup> May, 2016, Myung-Hak Hall

Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju

## I Course Directors I



**Youngkeun Ahn**

(MD, PhD, Chonnam National University Hospital, Korea)



**Kiyuk Chang**

(MD, PhD, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital)



**Darren R. Williams**

(PhD, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Korea)



**Ronglih Liao**

(PhD Harvard Medical School, USA)