



Endothelial Biology of PAH and HHT: *A "Genotype"-Phenotype Assessment*

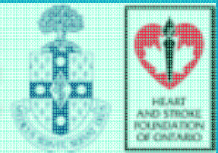
Duncan J. Stewart

NIH Workshop – Hereditary Hemorrhagic
Telangiectasia: Vascular Biology and
Pathophysiology

Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, MD

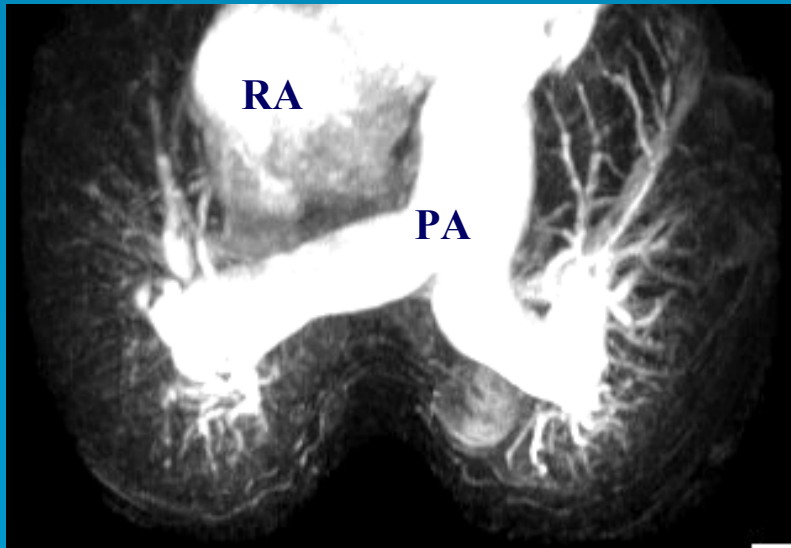
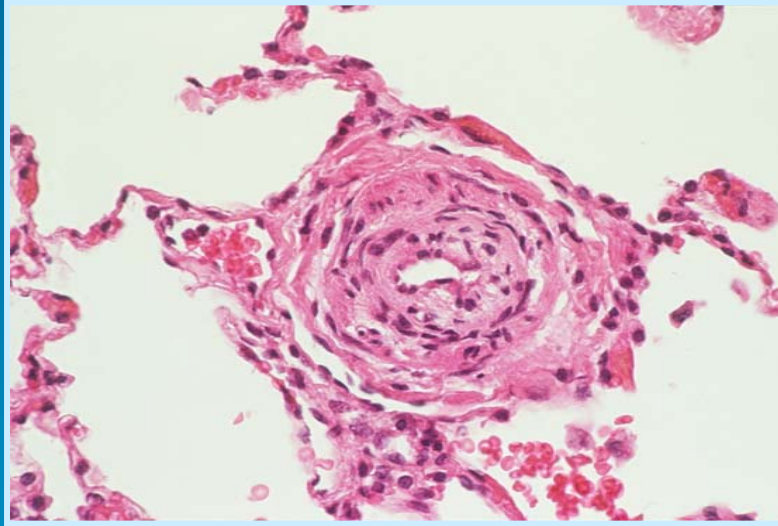
June 8-9, 2006

Disclosure: DJS is the founding scientist and CSO
of Northern Therapeutics

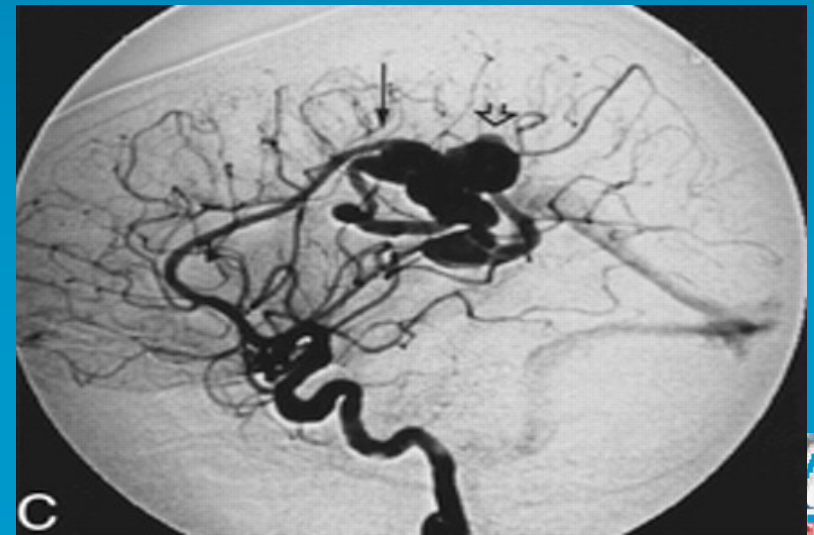




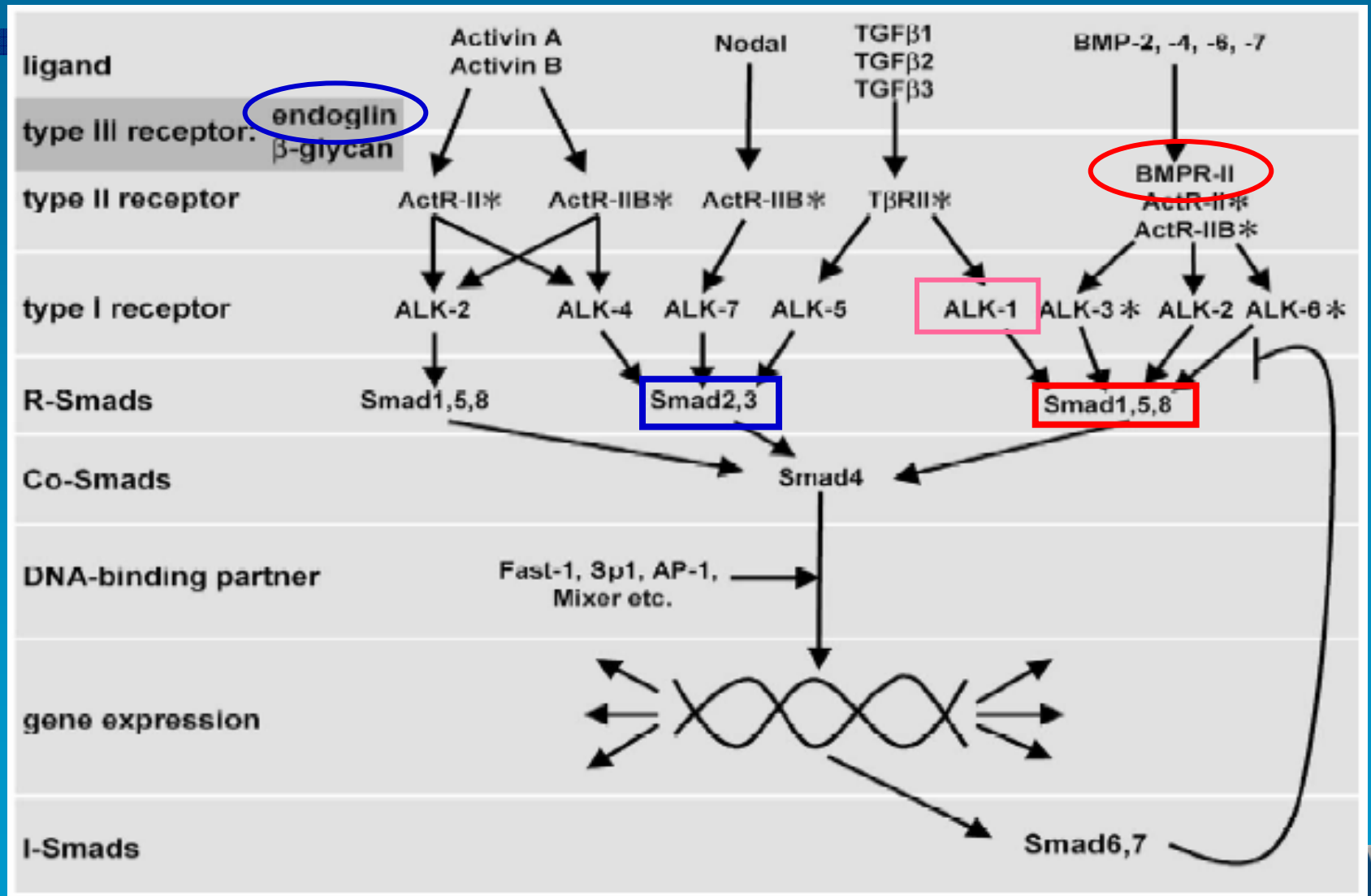
PAH



HHT



Molecular Basis for PAH and HHT

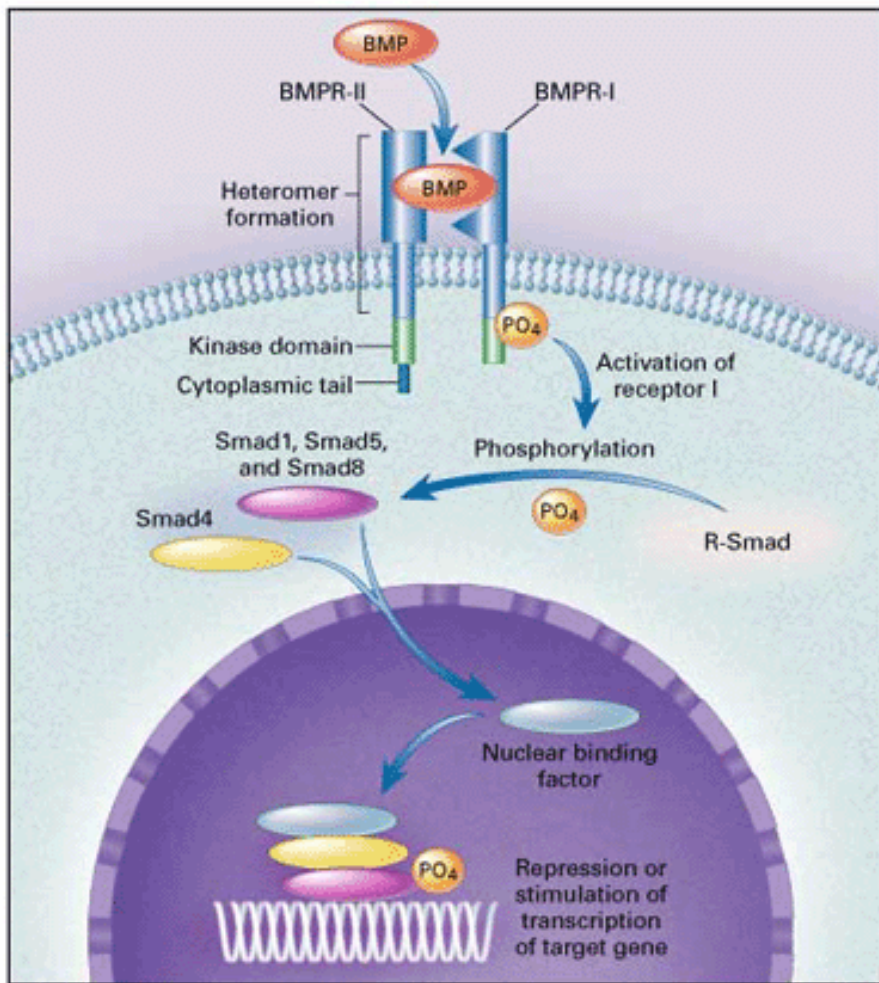


van den Driesche et al, 2002

McLaughlin Centre for Molecular Medicine

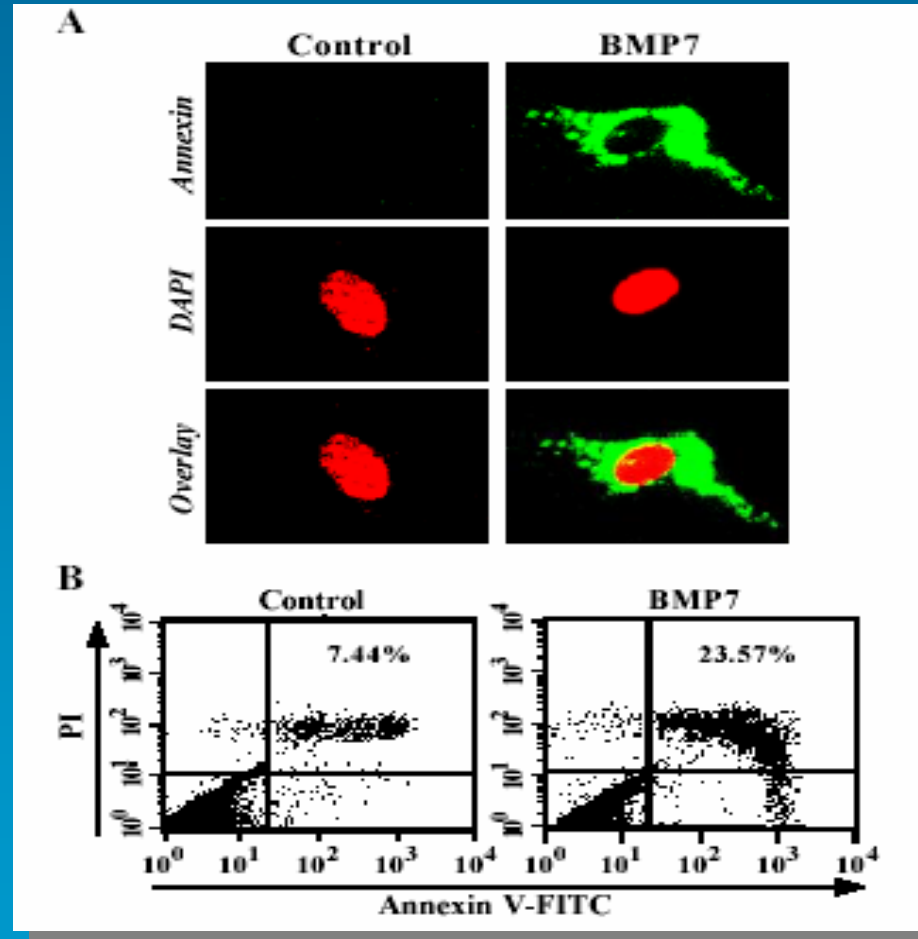


How are mutations of BMPR2 related to the development of iPAH?



- Bone Morphogenetic Protein Receptor type II is a member of the transforming growth factor B receptor family.
- BMPR II is a receptor for a group of secreted growth factors called BMPs.
- In general, the BMPR-II pathway plays a role in inhibiting cell growth (SMCs)
- BMPs can have pro- or anti-apoptotic actions depending on cell-type and conditions.

BMPs induce apoptosis in human pulmonary artery SMCs

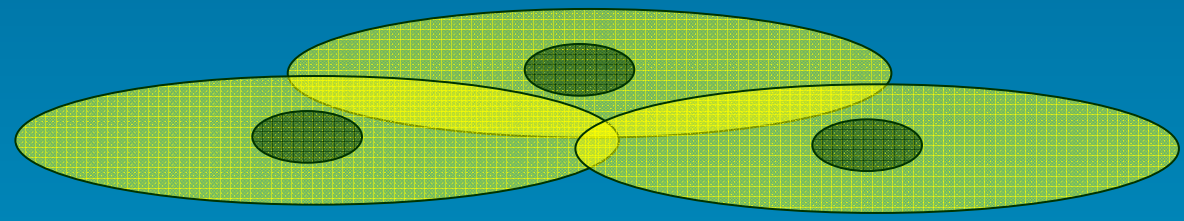


Zhang S, AmJ Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol, 2003



BMPRII mutations lead to dysregulated SMC growth

Loss of inhibitory BMP signaling



- increased SMC survival/proliferation



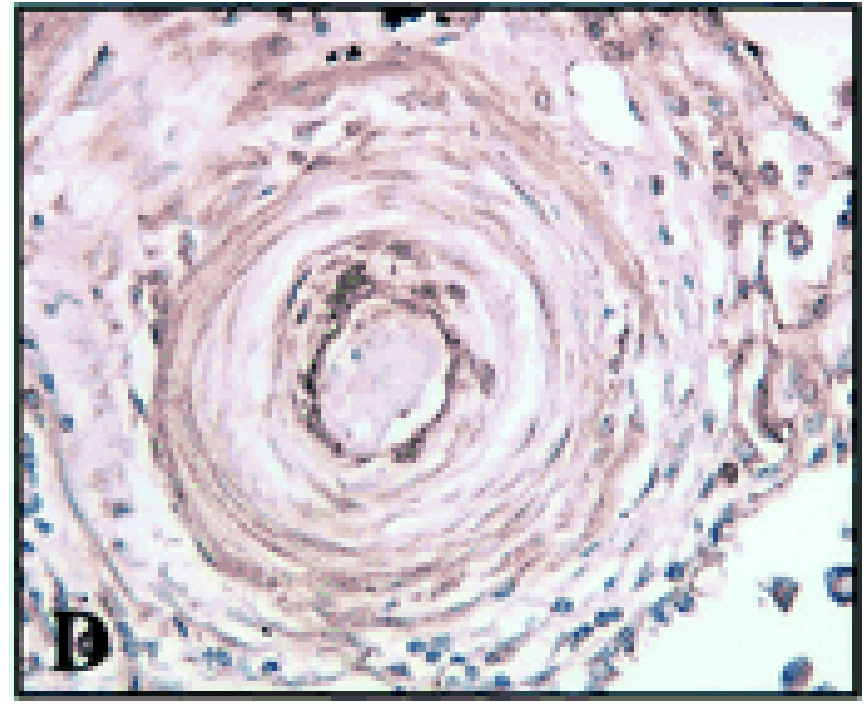
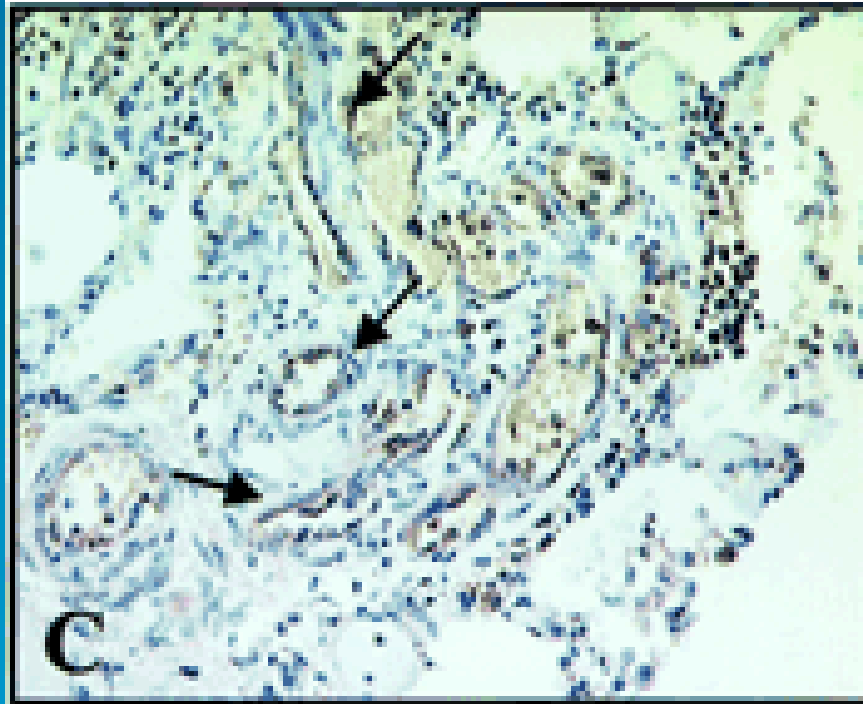
Intimal and medial hyperplasia of arterioles



PAH

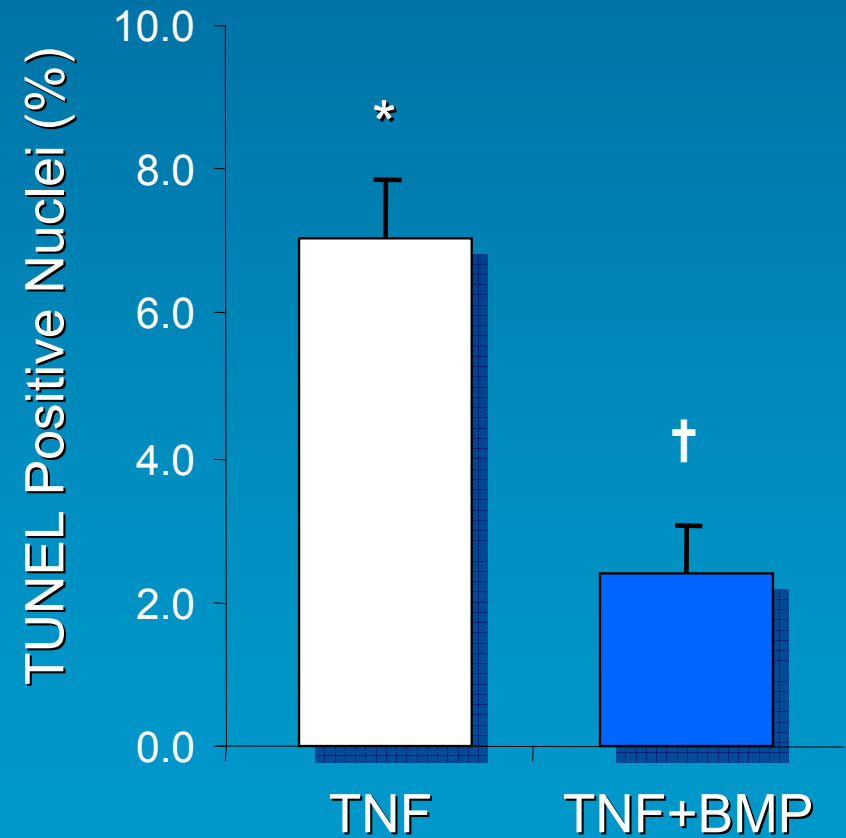
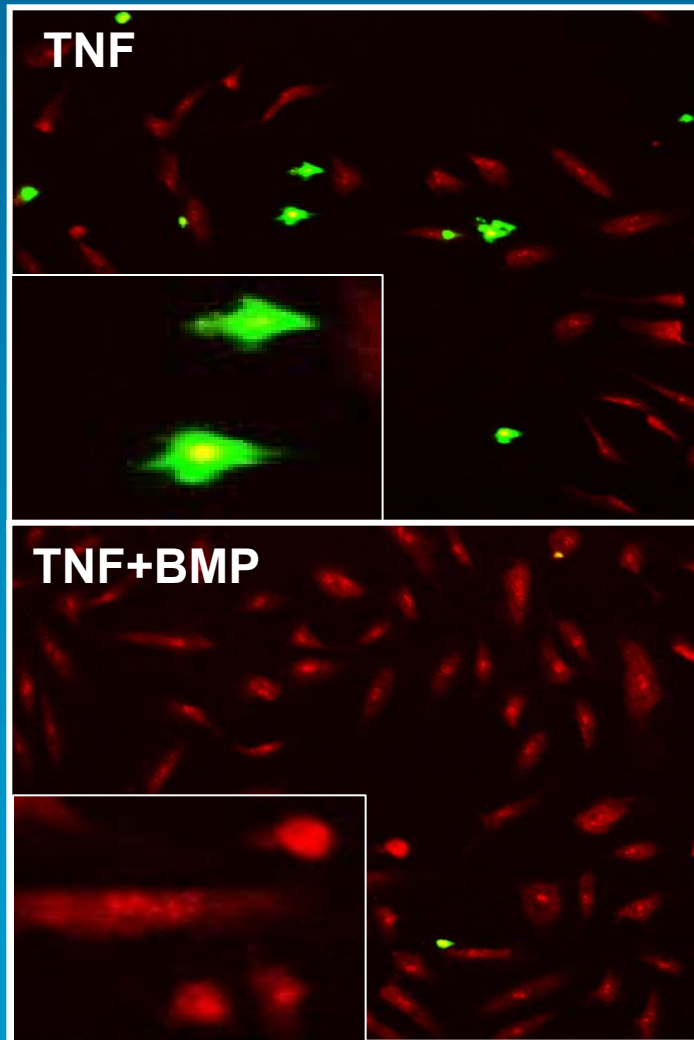


BMPR2 is mainly localized to pulmonary vascular ECs



Atkinson et al. Circulation 105:1672,2002

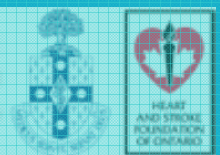
Effect of BMP-2 on TNF α -induced HPAEC apoptosis (TUNEL)



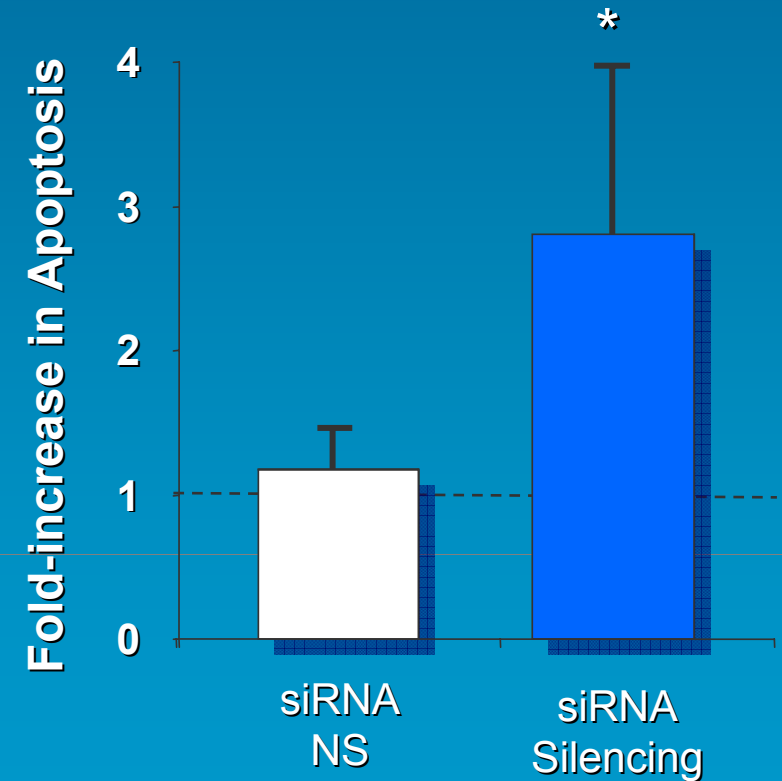
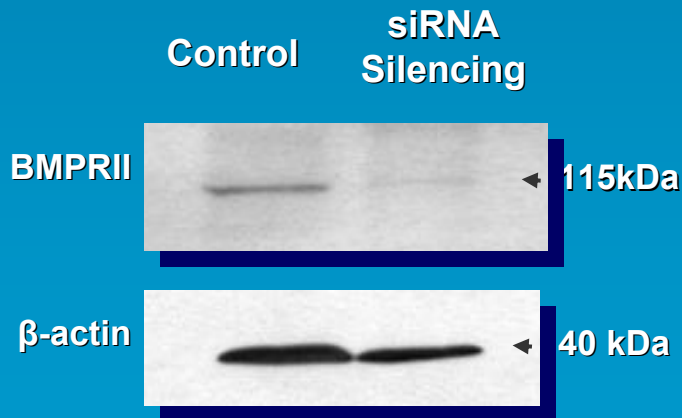
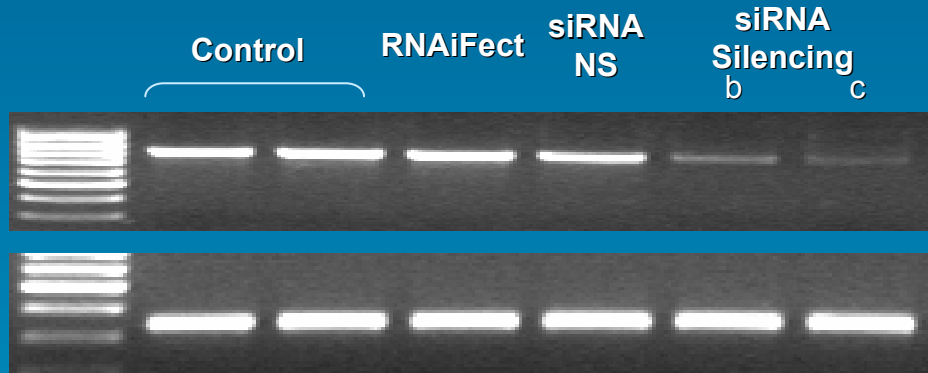
Circulation Research 2005



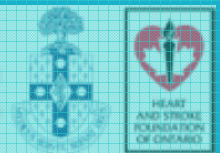
Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre



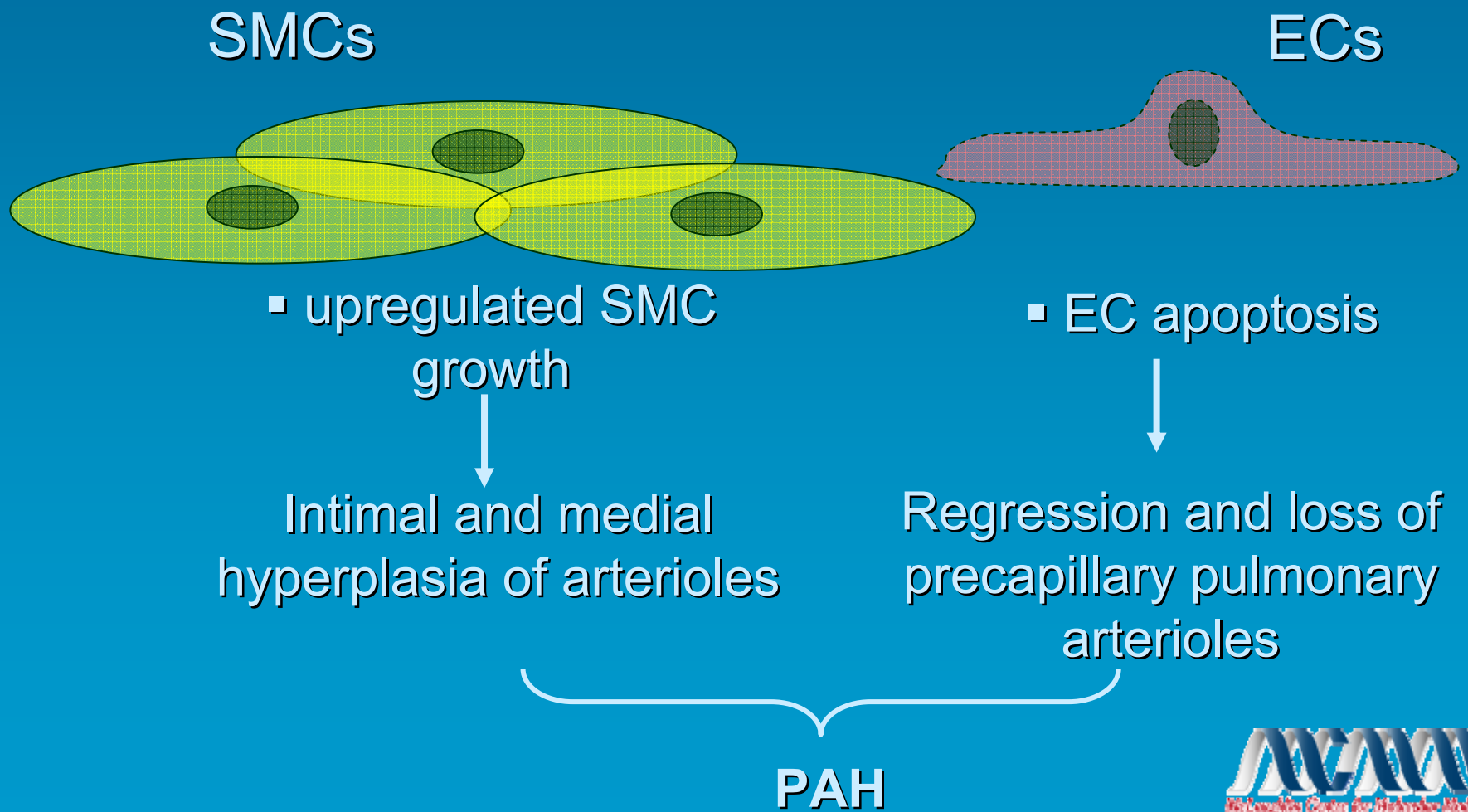
BMPRII gene silencing by siRNA



Circulation Research 2005



BMPRII mutations: "Double Jeopardy" for PAH?

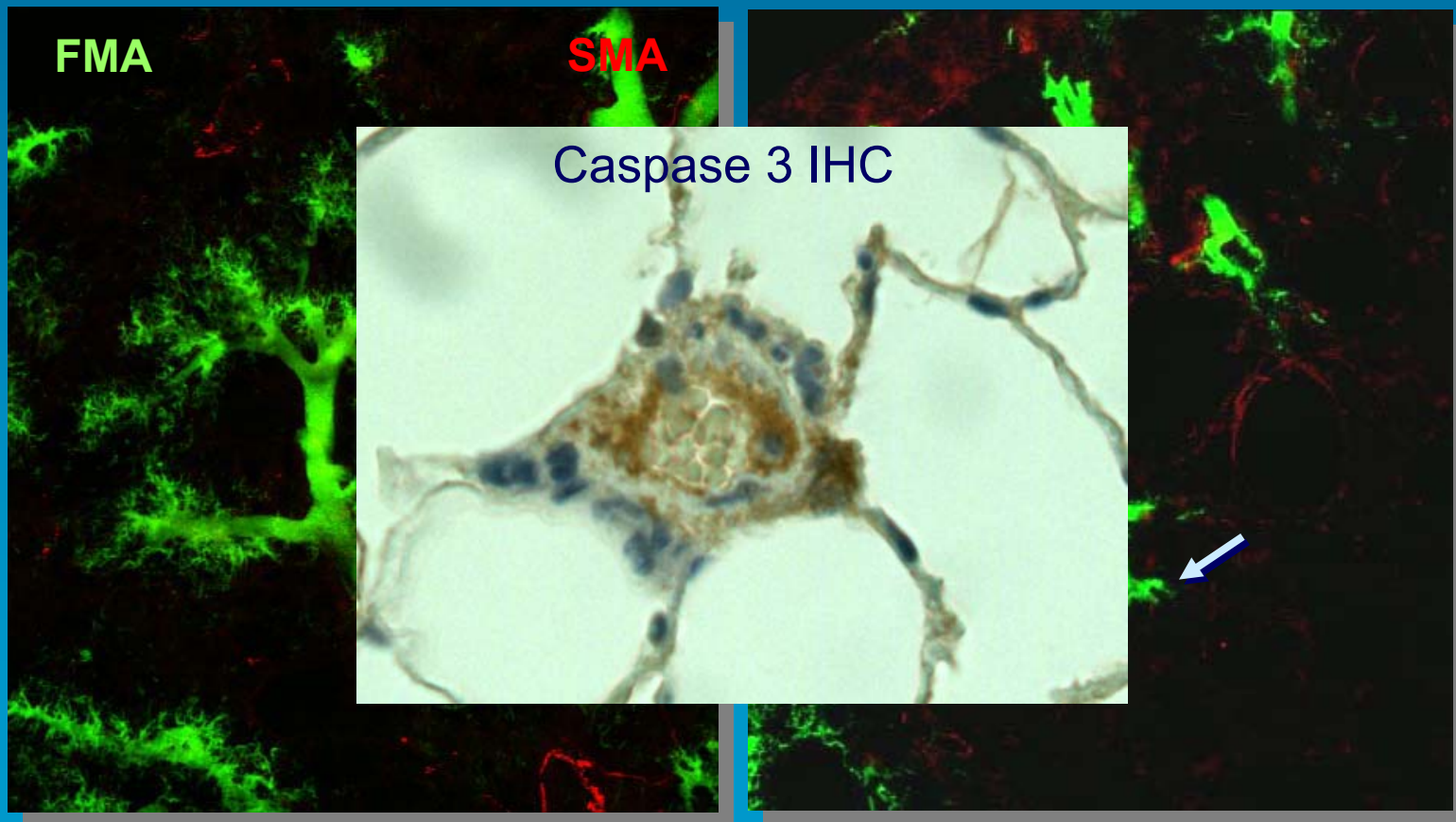




Pulmonary Microvasculature in the Rat Monocrotaline model of PAH: *21 Days post MCT*

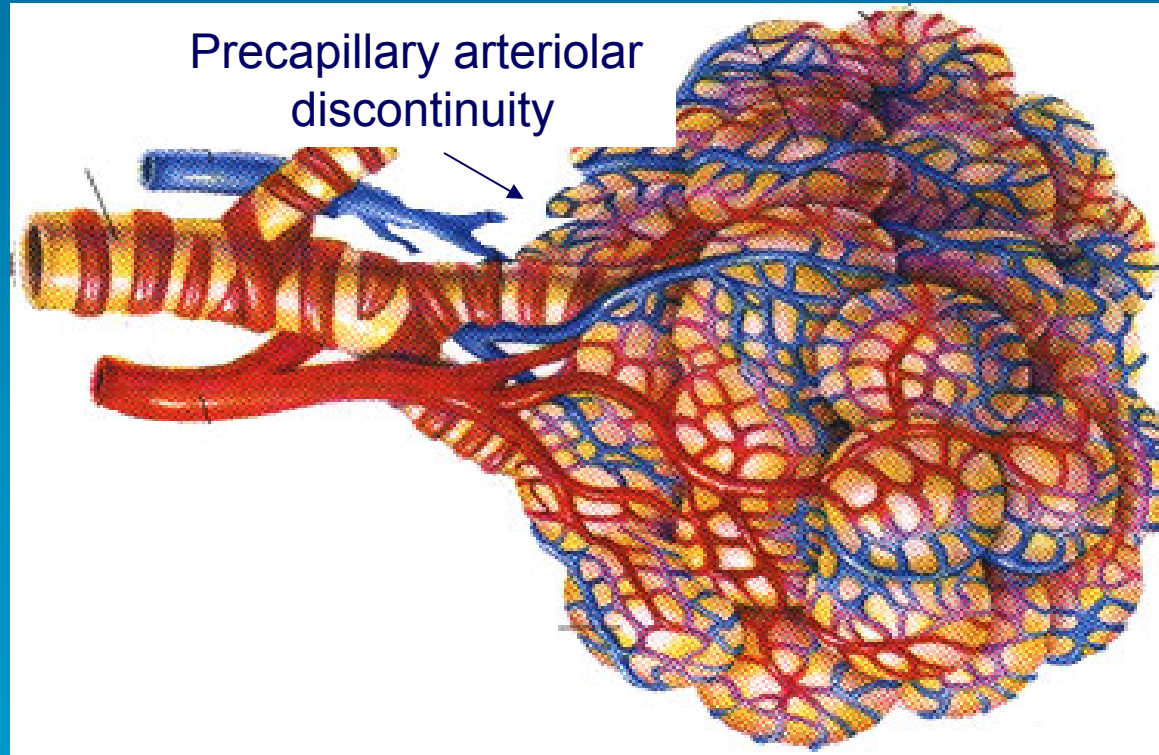
Normal

MCT (3 wks)

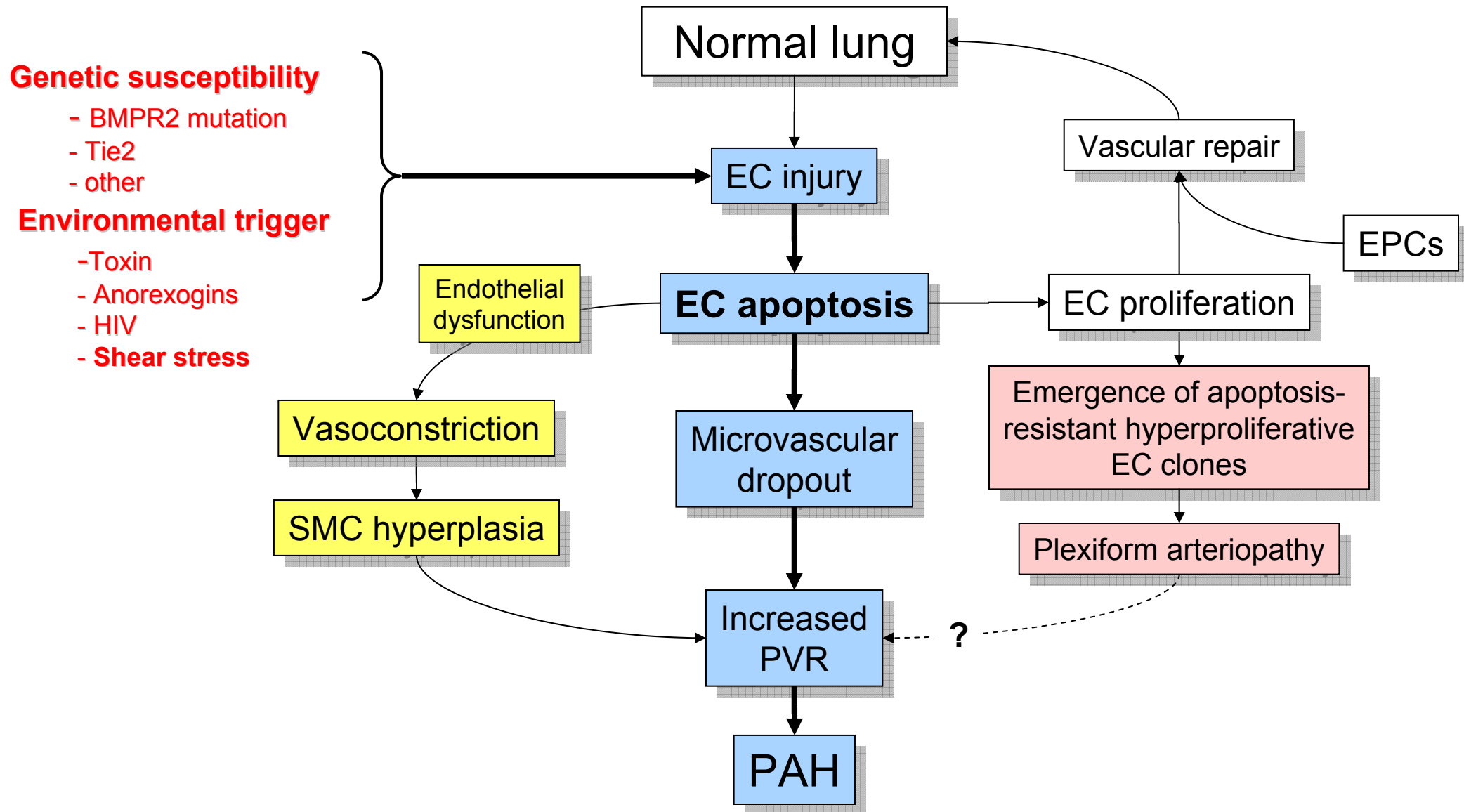




The Pre-Capillary Arteriole: the Achilles Heel of Pulmonary Microvasculature?



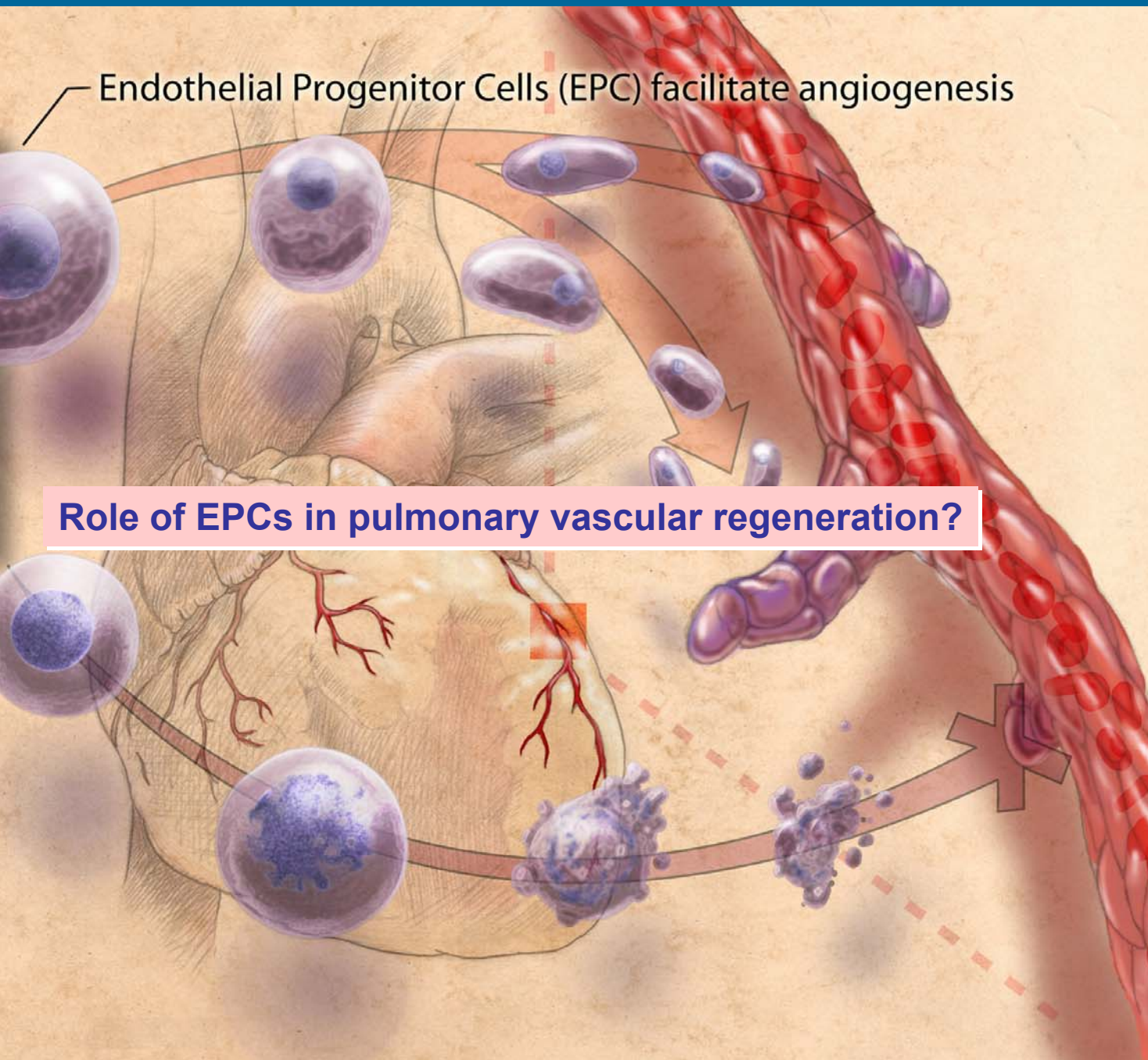
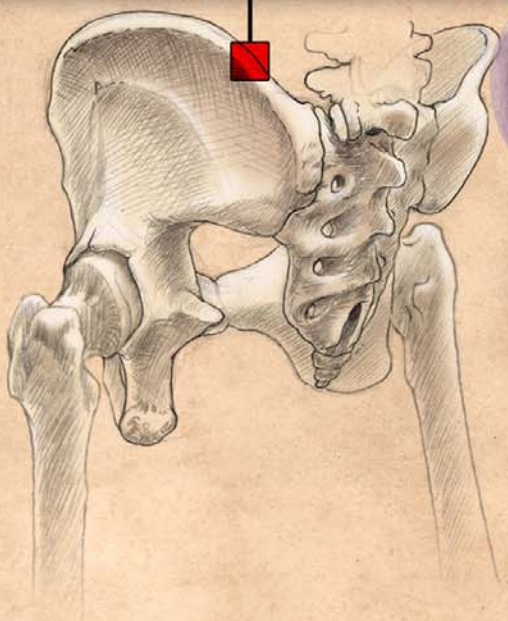
Central Role of EC Apoptosis in PAH?





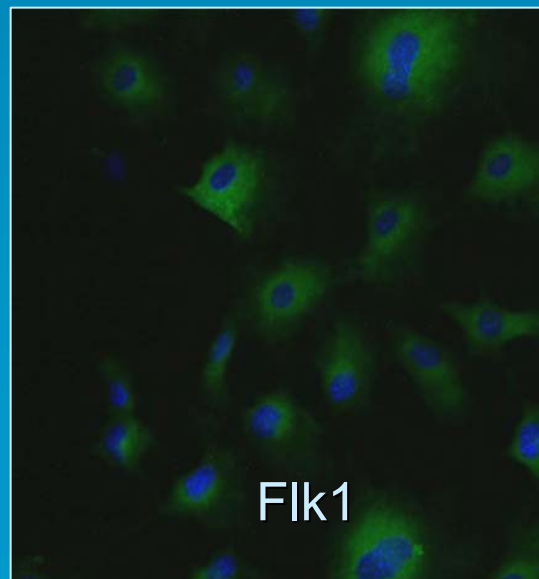
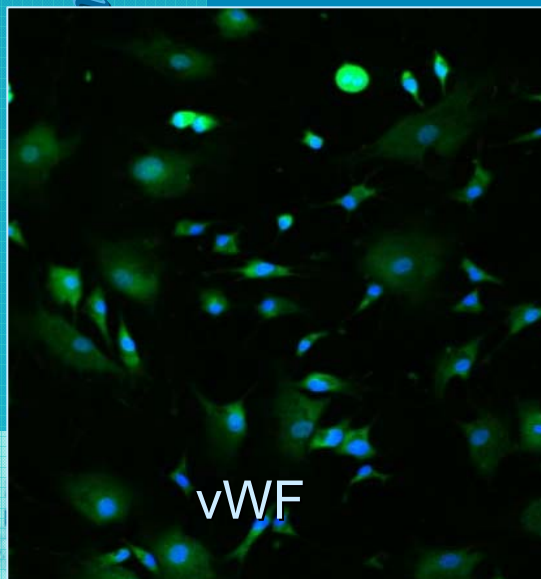
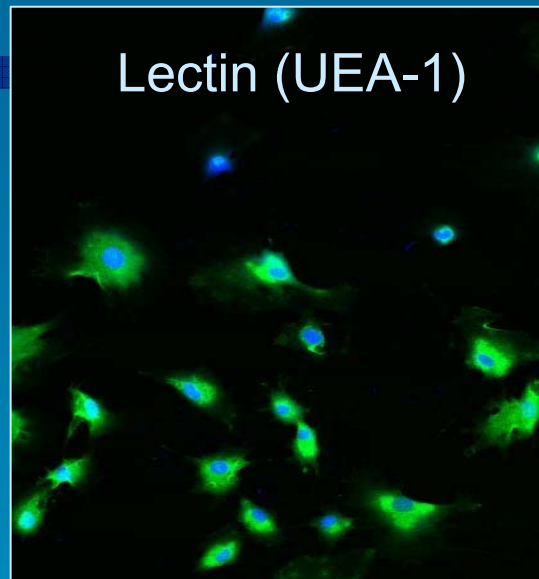
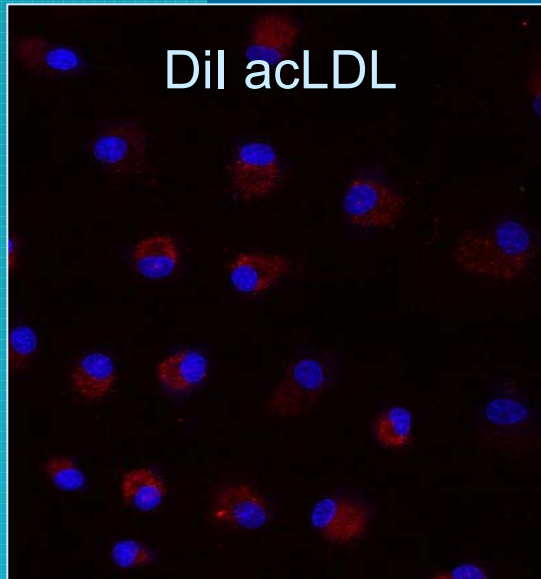
Endothelial Progenitor Cells (EPC) facilitate angiogenesis

Role of EPCs in pulmonary vascular regeneration?



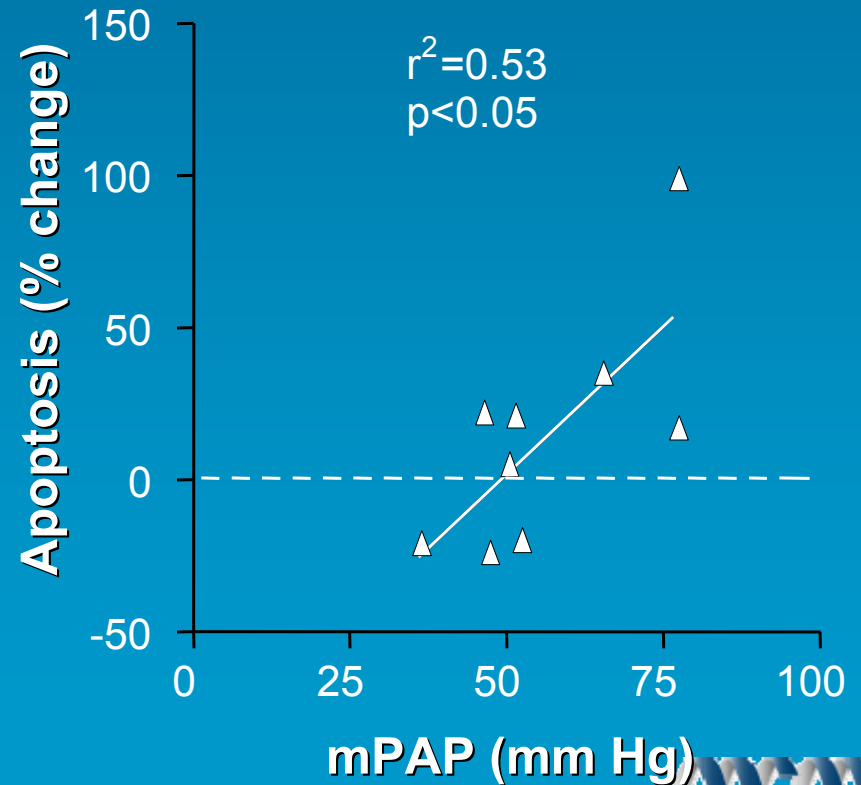
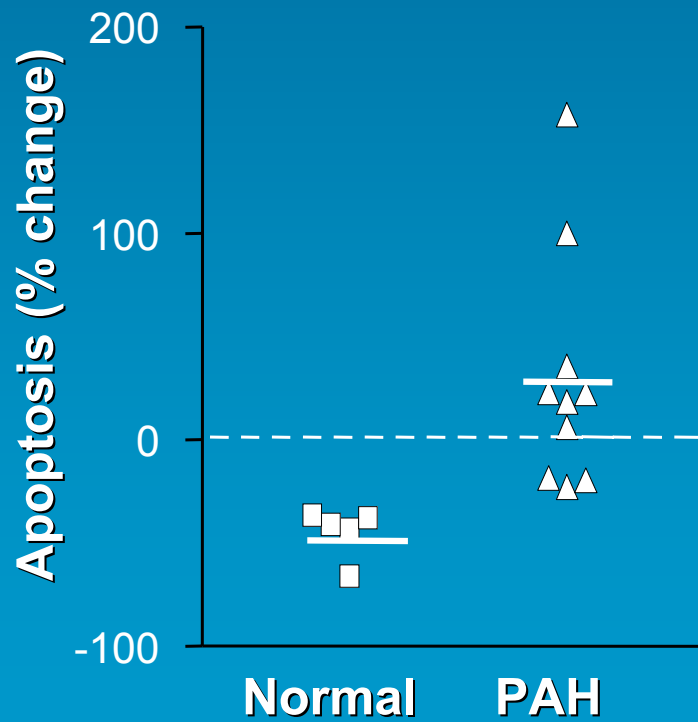
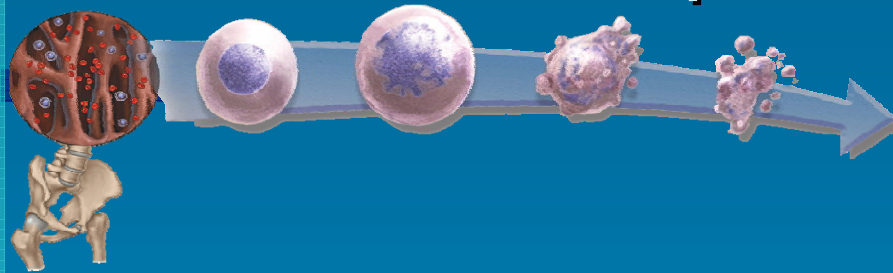


Isolation and characterization of EPCs



- Bone marrow was harvested from tibia and femur of syngeneic Fisher 344 rats
- Mononuclear cells were isolated by Ficoll gradient centrifugation
- Differential culture in EBM-2 medium supplemented with endothelial growth factors for 7-10 days

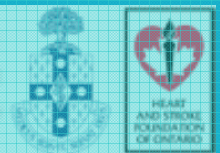
Heterogenous response to BMP-2 in EPCs from patients with iPAH



Circulation Research 2005



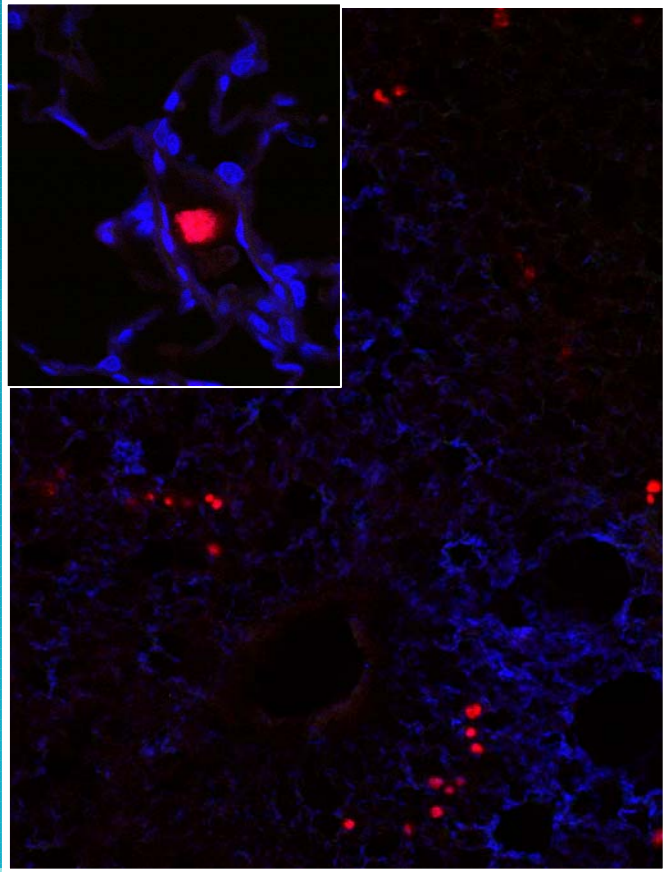
Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre



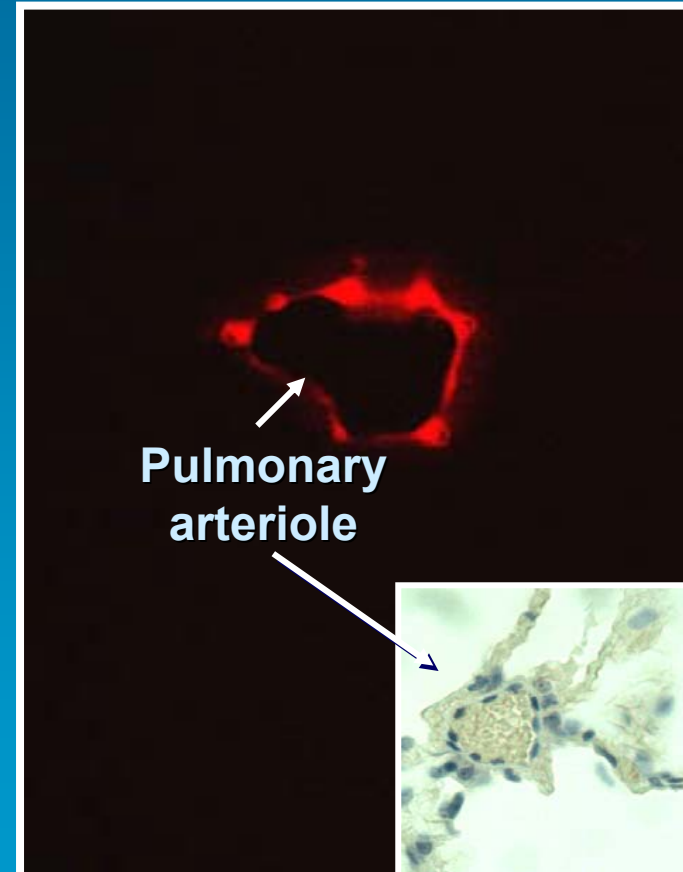
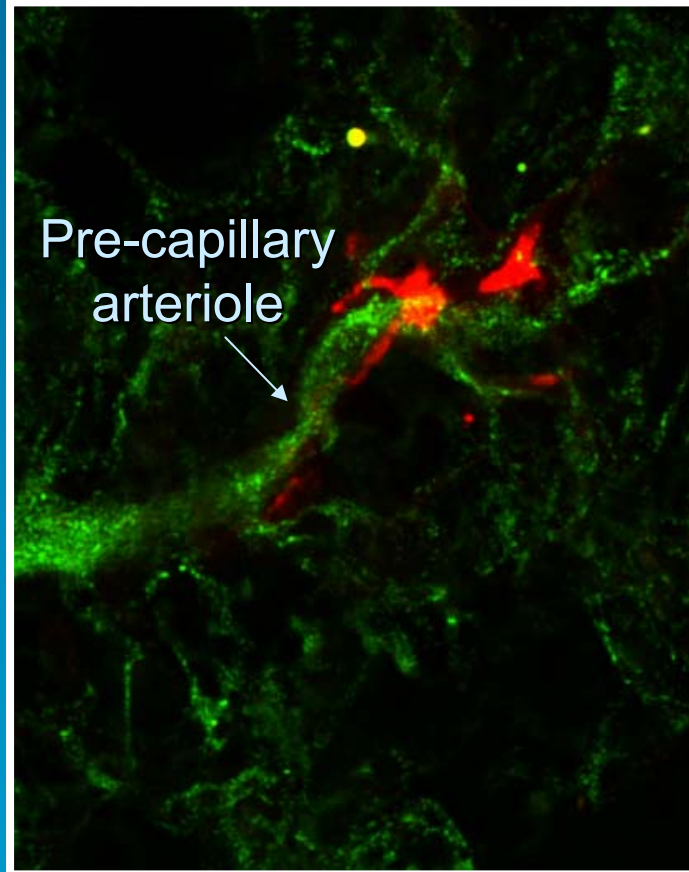


Centre

Engraftment of EPCs into lung microcirculation and re-endothelialization of distal arterioles



15 minutes

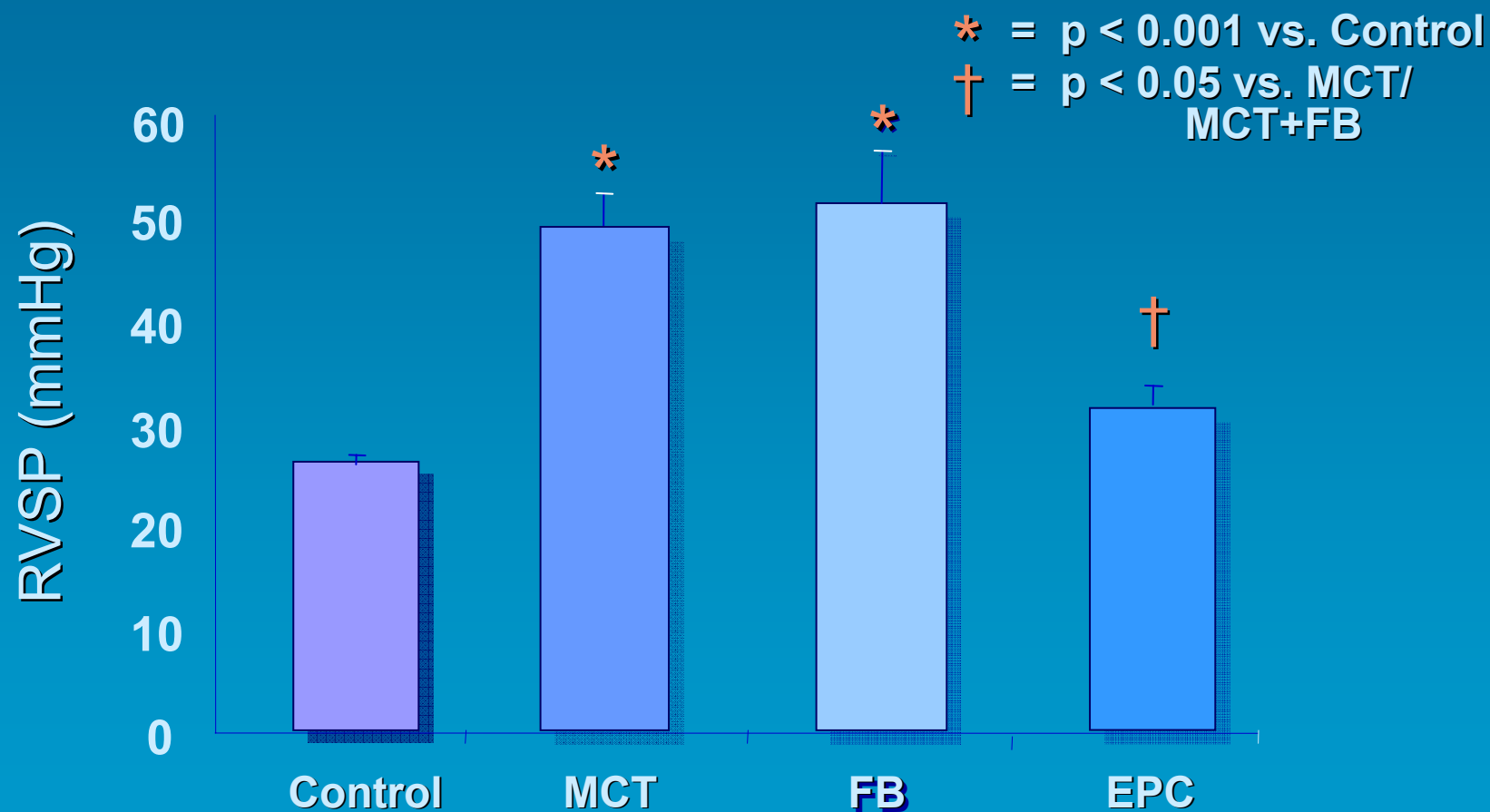


1 week post MCT



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Right Ventricular Systolic Pressure (RVSP)



Zhao et al. *Circ Res.* 2005; 96(4):442-50





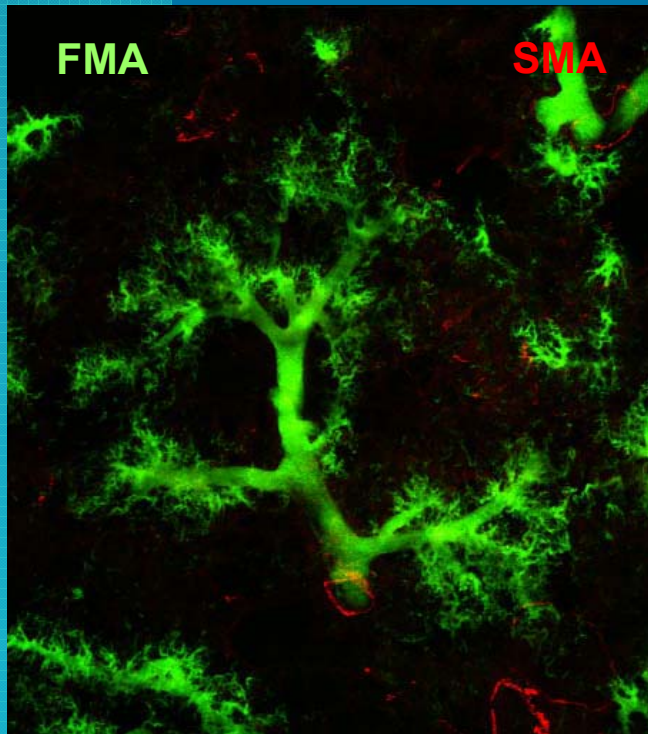
Centre

Effect of EPC transplant on lung microvascular structure: *21 Days post MCT*

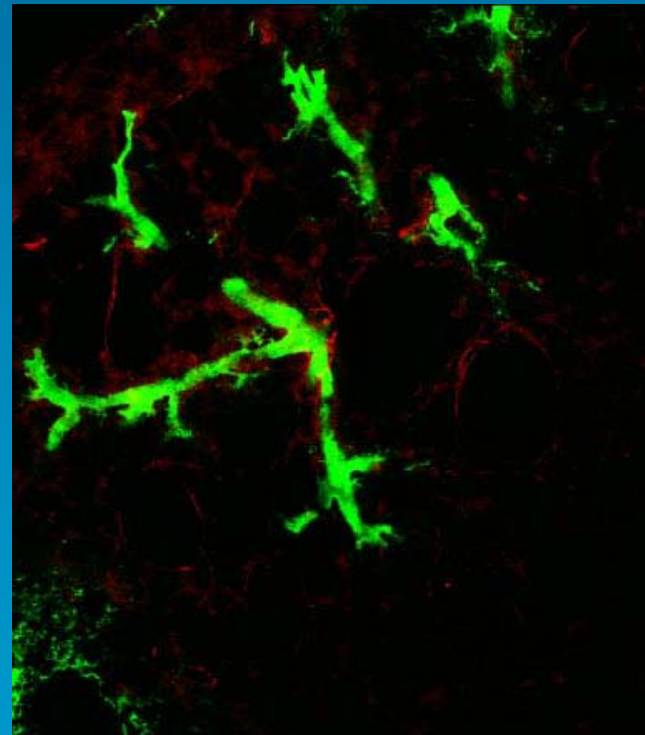
Control

MCT-FB

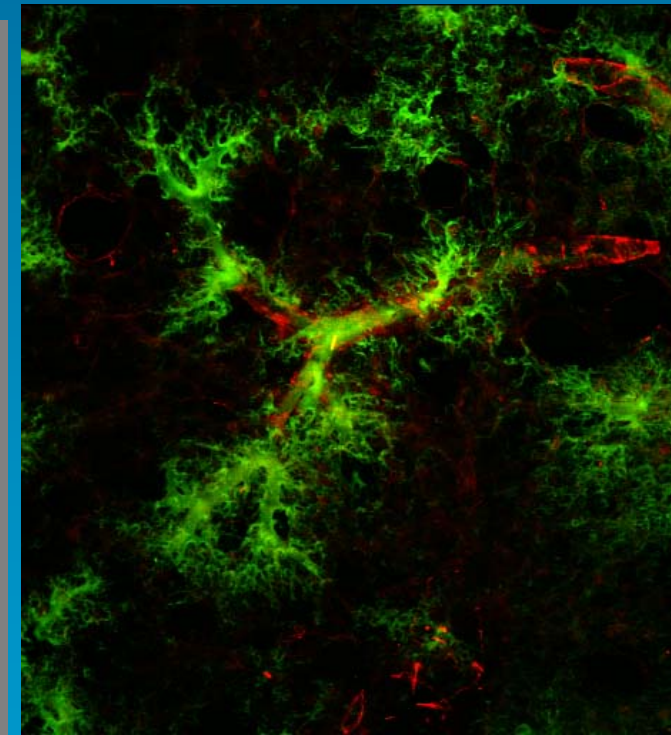
MCT-EPC



100 x

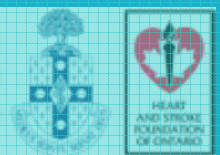


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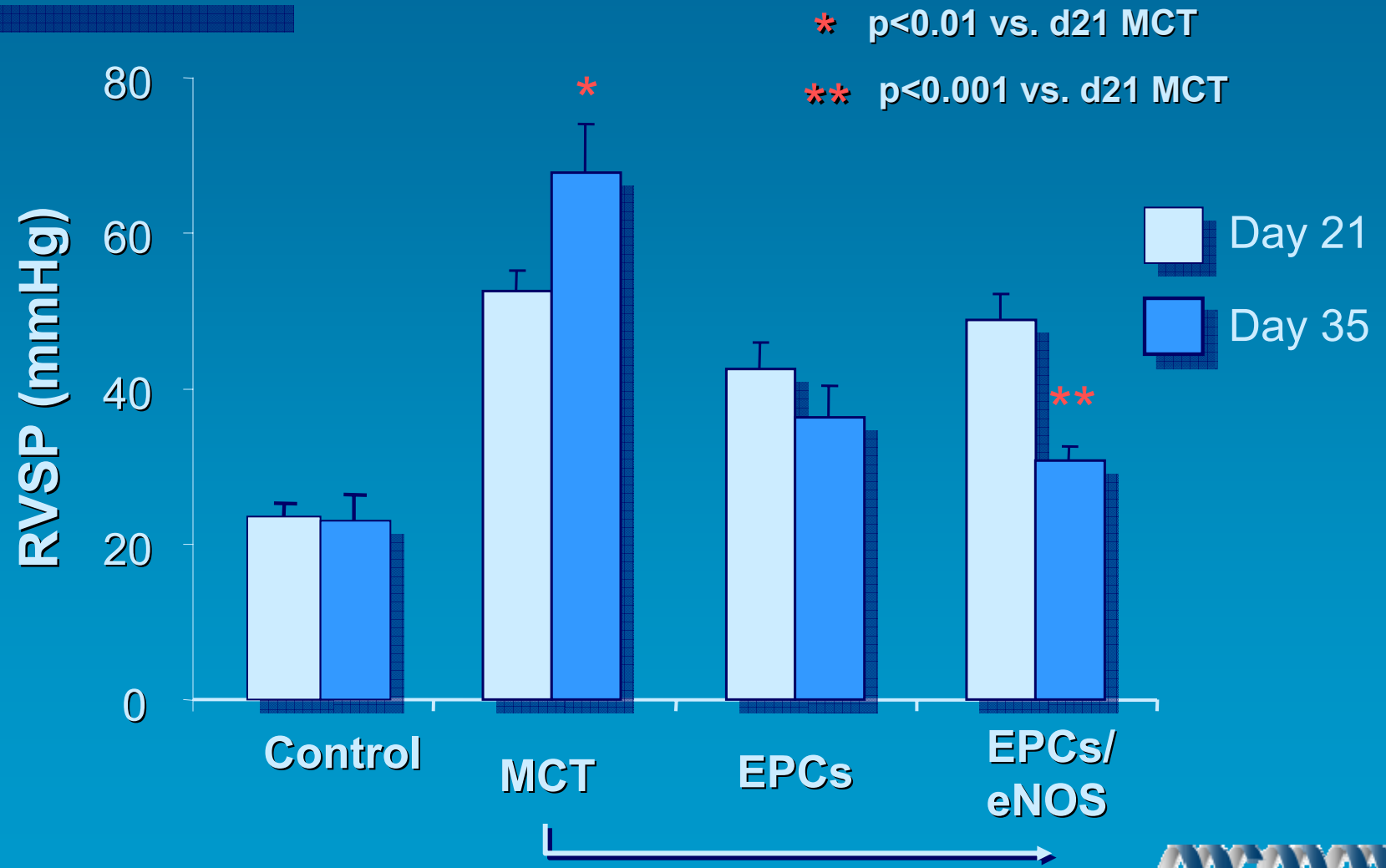
100 x

Zhao et al. *Circ Res.* 2005; 96(4):442-50

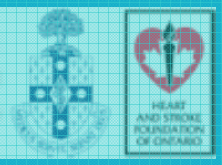




Right Ventricular Systolic Pressure (RVSP)



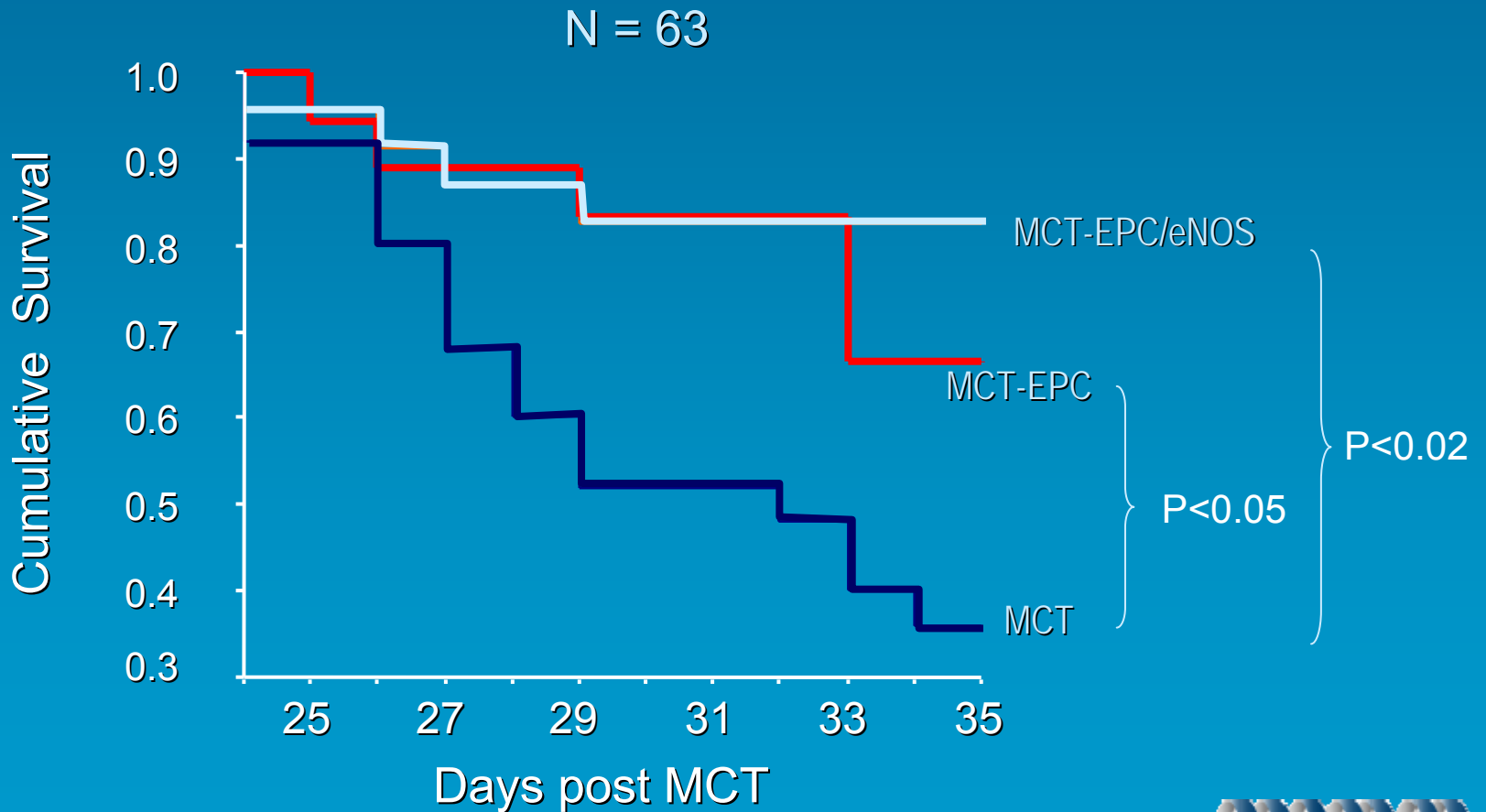
Zhao et al. *Circ Res.* 2005; 96(4):442-50



Survival analysis of eNOS EPC treatment in reversal PAH model

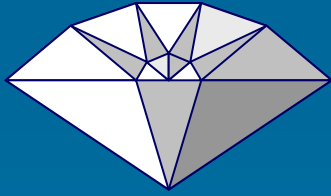


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Zhao et al. *Circ Res.* 2005; 96(4):442-50





Pulmonary Hypertension And Cell Therapy (PHACeT) Trial

- ◆ Safety study (18 patients)
 - 1^o EP: tolerability of cell transplantation in patients with PAH refractory to all standard therapies
- ◆ Cell delivery
 - eNOS transfected autologous EPCs
 - Delivery via SG catheter
 - Pacing port (i.e. RV delivery)
 - allows continuous monitoring of PA pressure
 - exclude intra-cardiac shunting (echo bubble study)
 - Cell dose: extrapolation from rat and porcine models
 - Dose ranging up to 150×10^6 eNOS transfected cells given over 3 days in divided doses

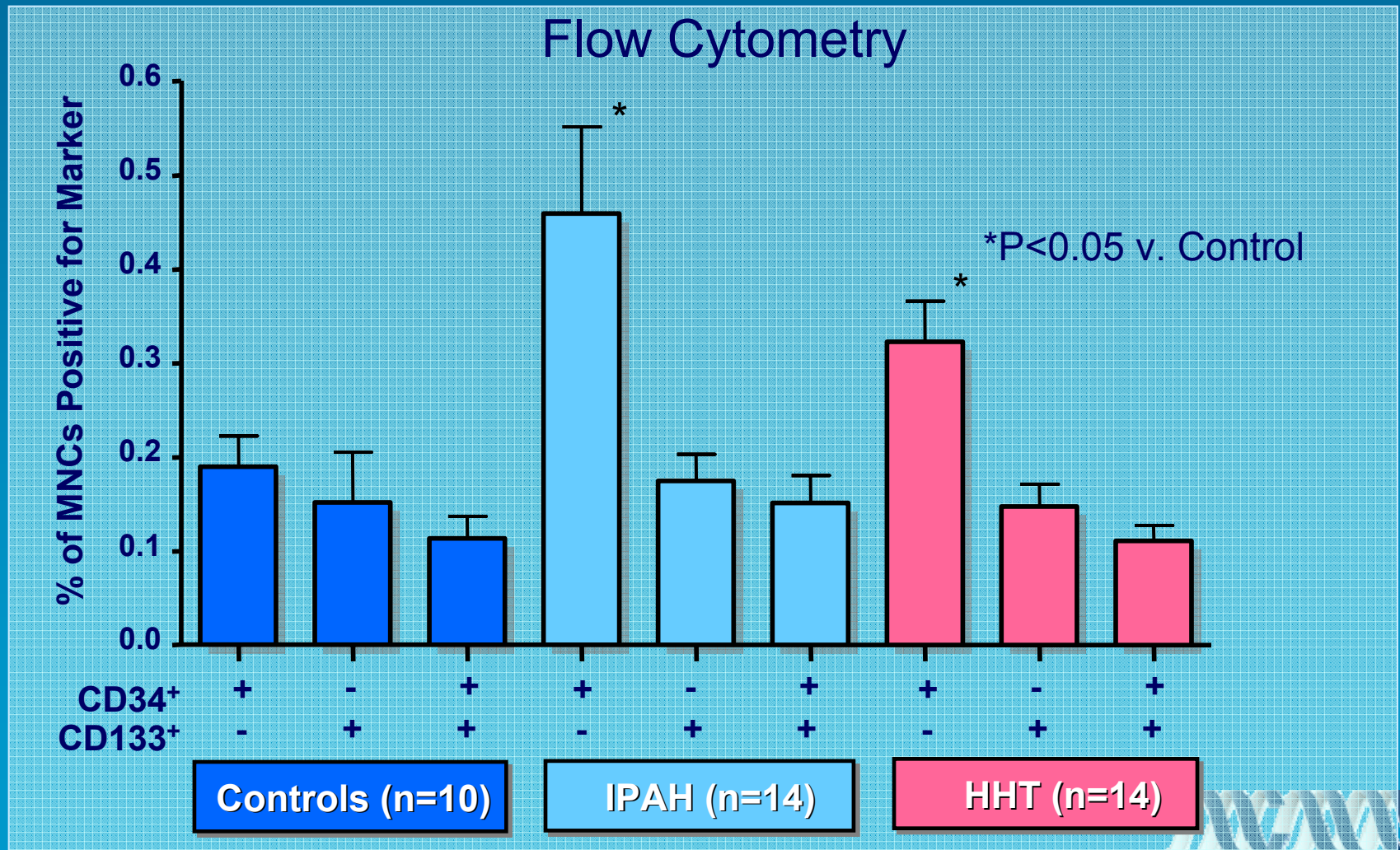


Hypothesis

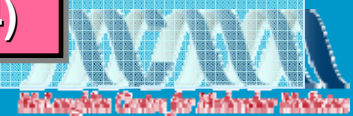
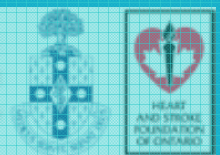
- Do mutations in the TGF- β receptor superfamily effect progenitor cell number and function?
- Do the specific mutations associated with PAH and HHT produce distinct disease-specific abnormalities in EPC phenotype?



Circulating "EPCs"



Liana Zucco, PhD Candidate

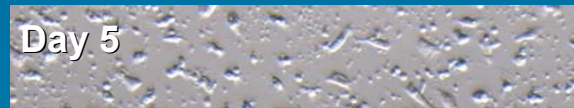




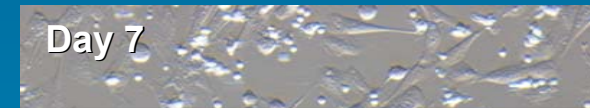
Heart Centre

EPC Isolation and Culture

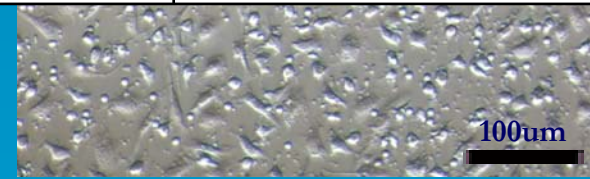
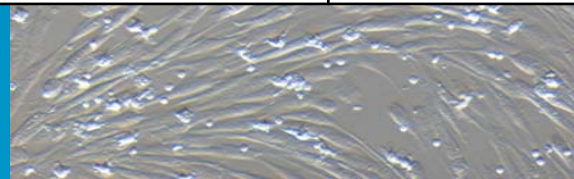
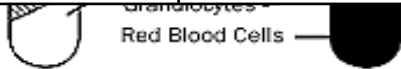
Day 5



Day 7



	Males	Females	Average Age (M)	Average Age (F)	Mutation
Control (30)	9	21	35.8 ± 6.5	40.7 ± 8.3	None
IPAH (30)	5	25	48.5 ± 5.58	45.2 ± 12.3	N/A (Possibly 2 Familial)
FPAH (5)	1	4	N/A	46.3	5
CTEPH (6)	3	3	47.0	74.0	None
HHT (32)	9	23	49.4 ± 22.2	44.5 ± 14.4	Endoglin: n=23 ALK-1: n= 8 Smad4: n = 1



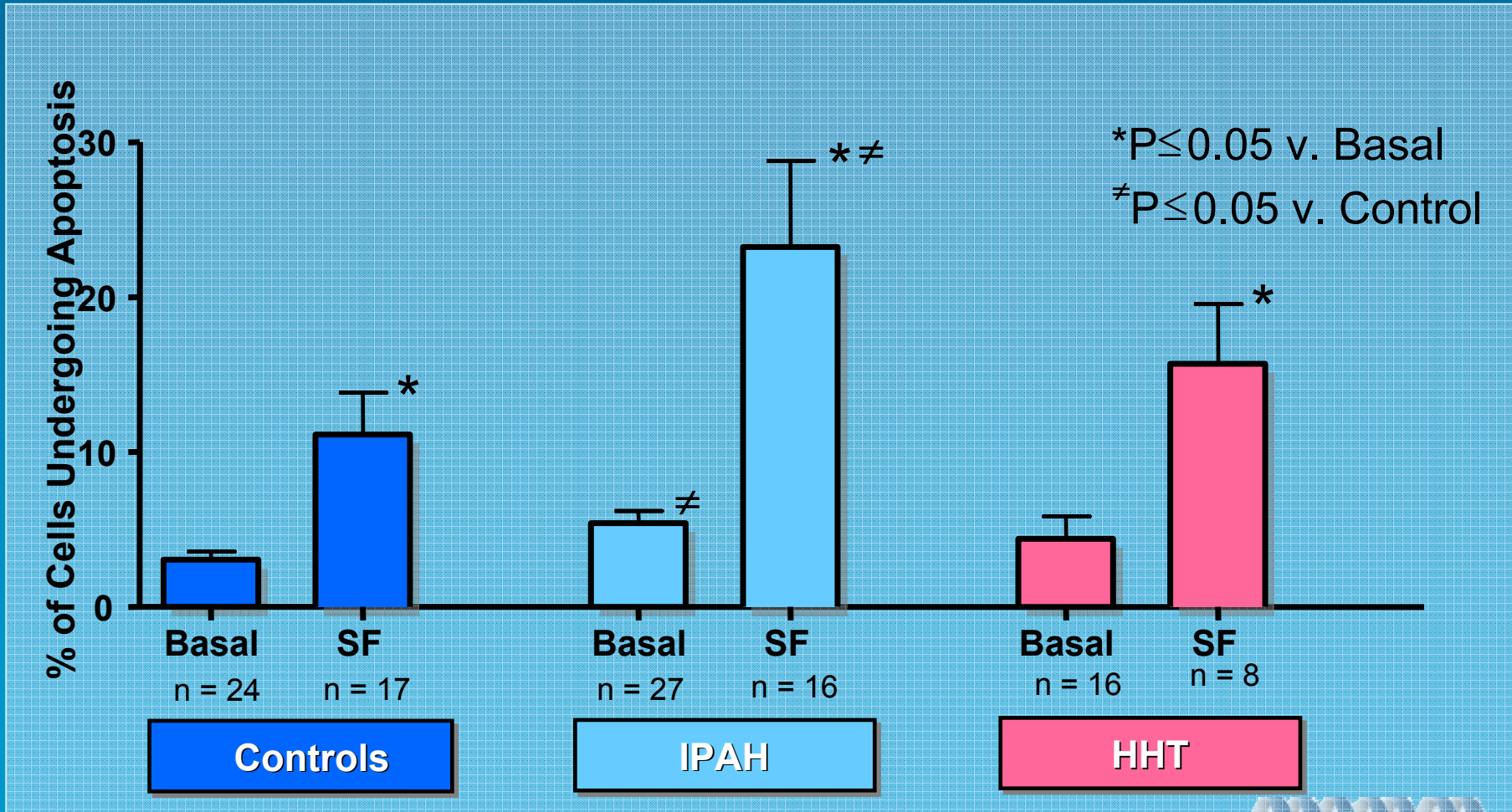
Terrence

Liana Zucco, PhD Candidate



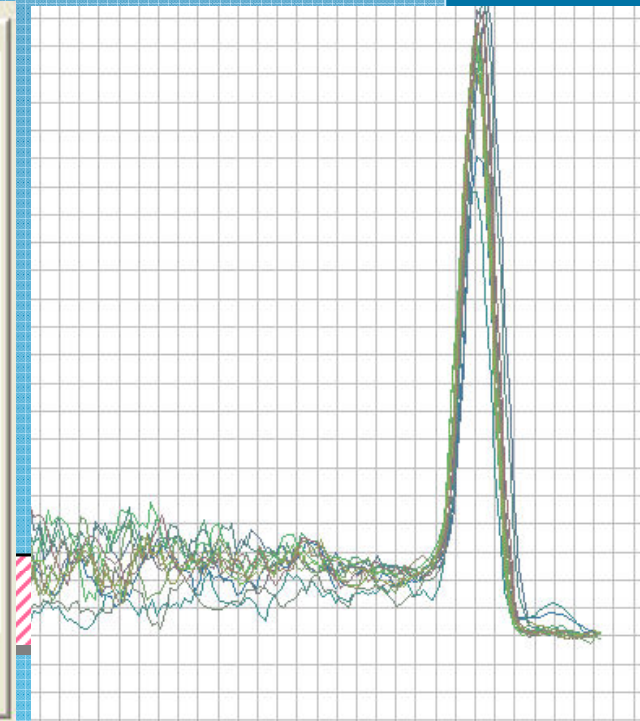
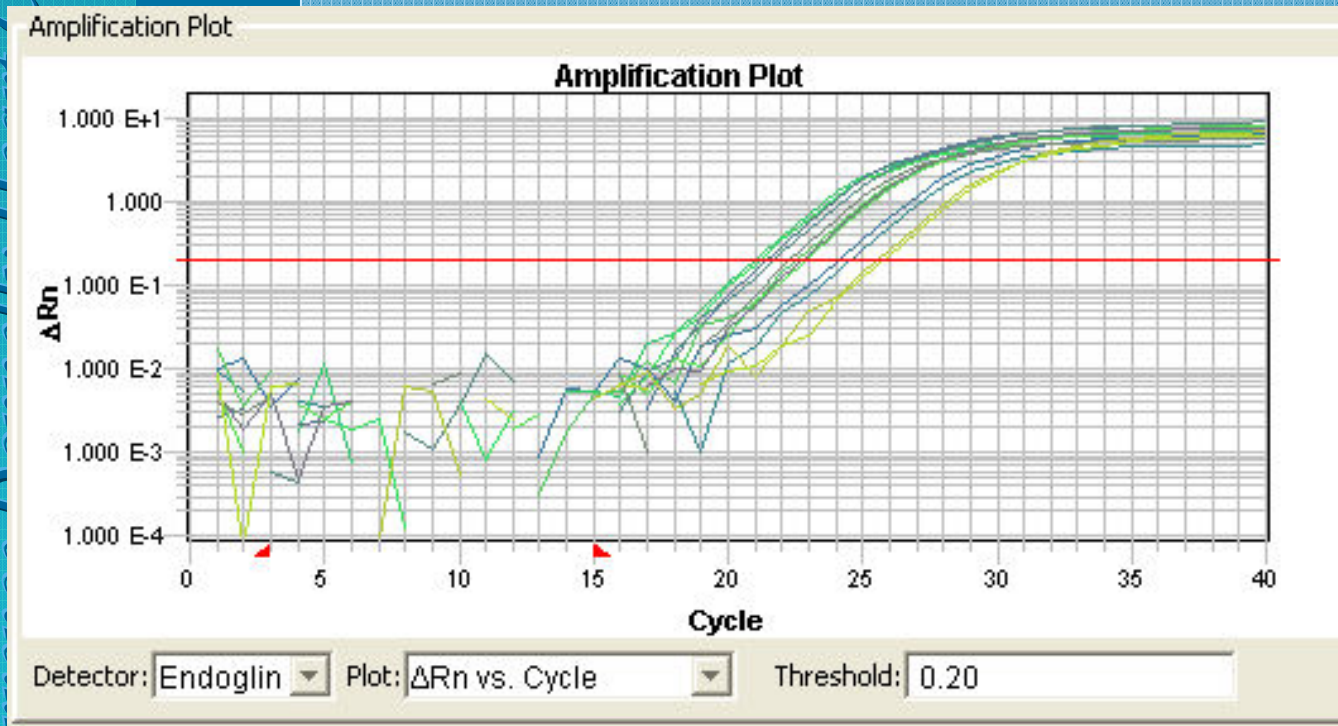


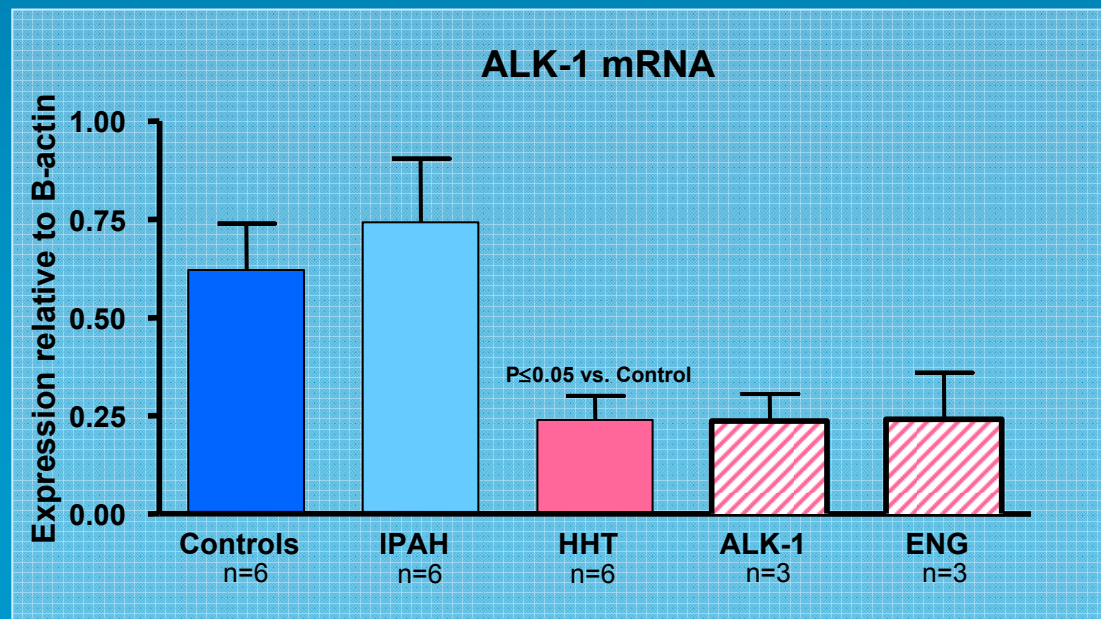
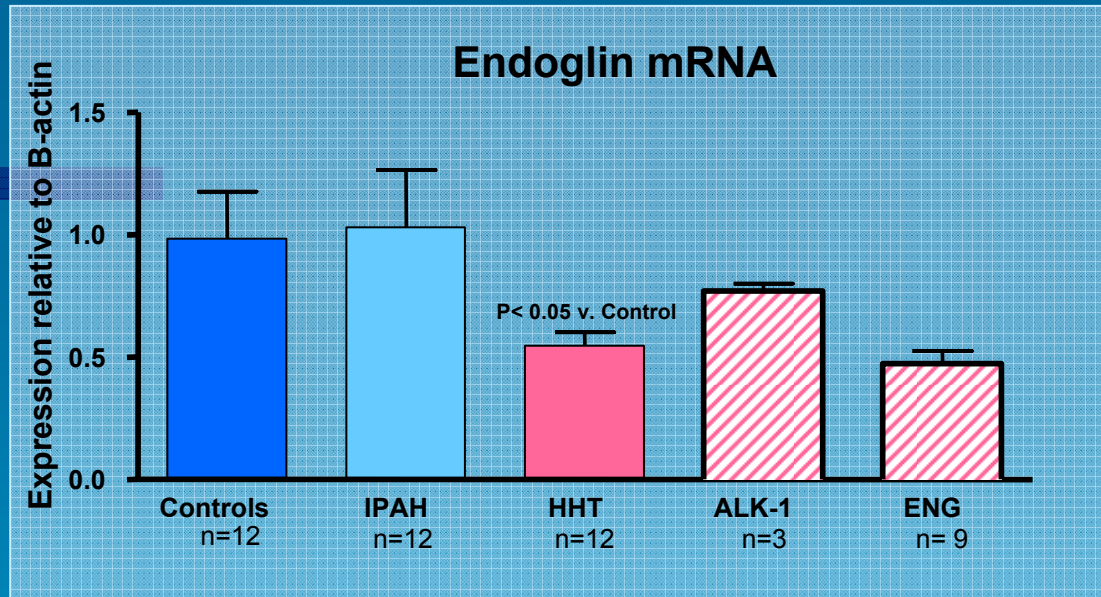
Effect on Apoptosis





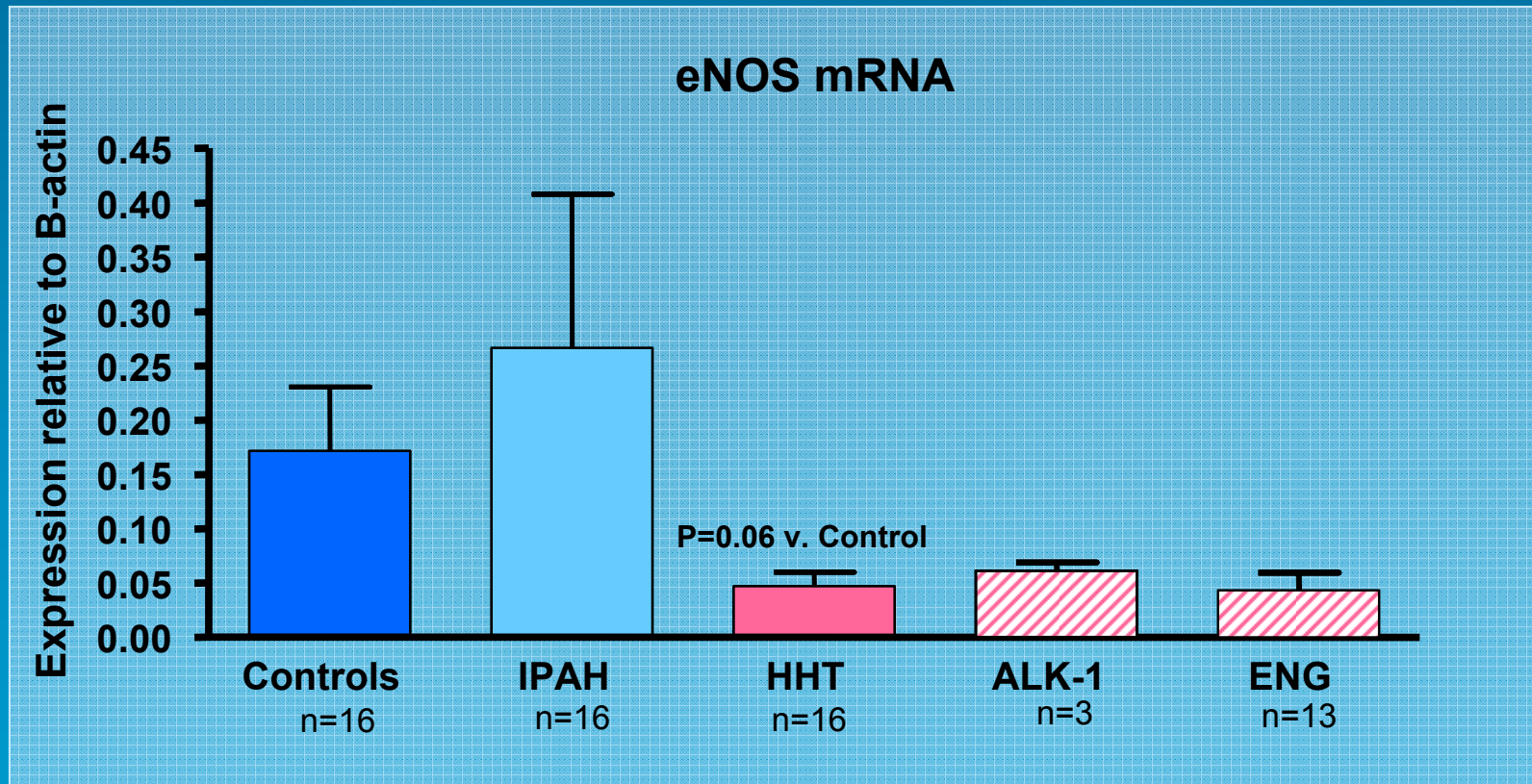
Effect on Gene Expression



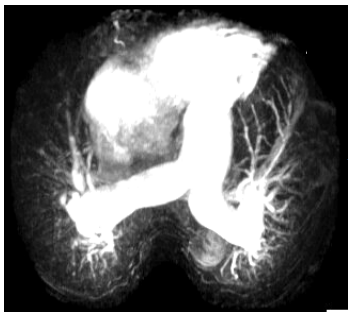
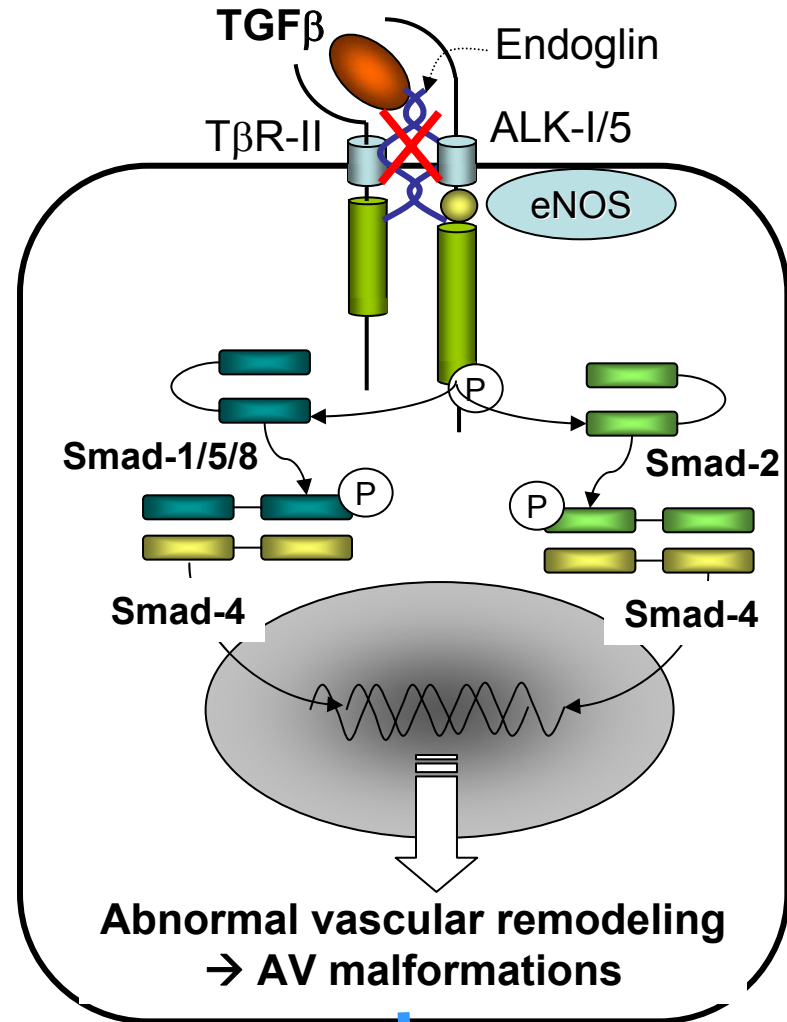
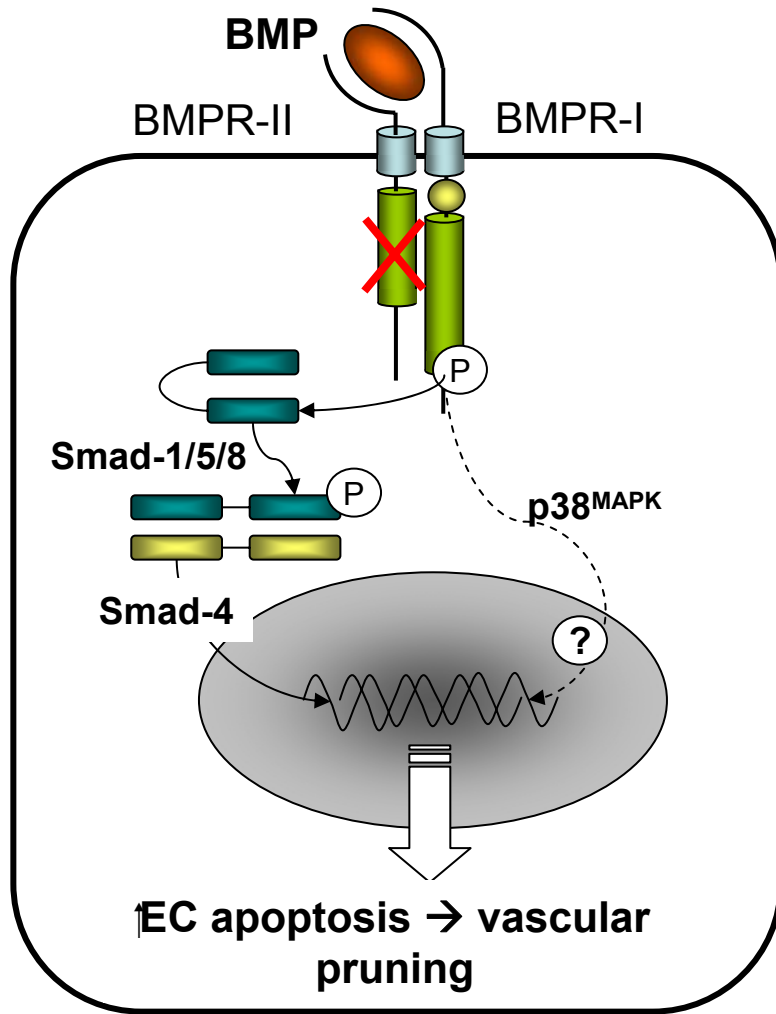




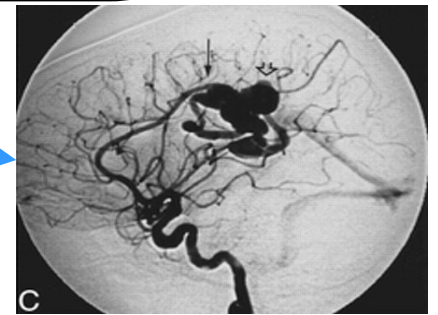
Effect on Gene Expression



Endothelial Cells/EPCs



PAH



HHT



Acknowledgements

◆ PPH Research Team

- Yidan Zhao
- Andrew Campbell
- Saeid Babaei
- Lakshmi Kugathasan
- Liana Zucco
- Malcom Robb
- Yu Pu Deng
- Judy Trogatis
- Qiuwang Zhang

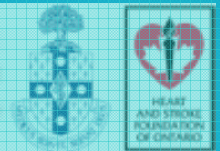
◆ Clinical Research Team

- Nancy Camack
- Jan Mitchell

◆ Collaborators/Co-Investigators

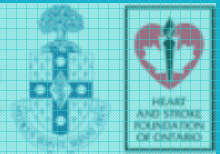
- David Courtman
- John Granton
- Mike Kutryk
- Mike Ward
- Marie Faughnan
- Nick Morrell

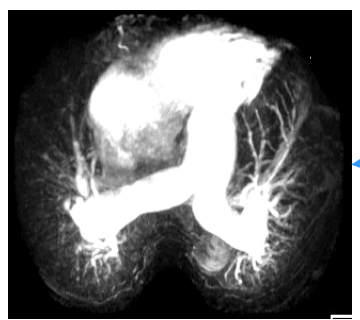
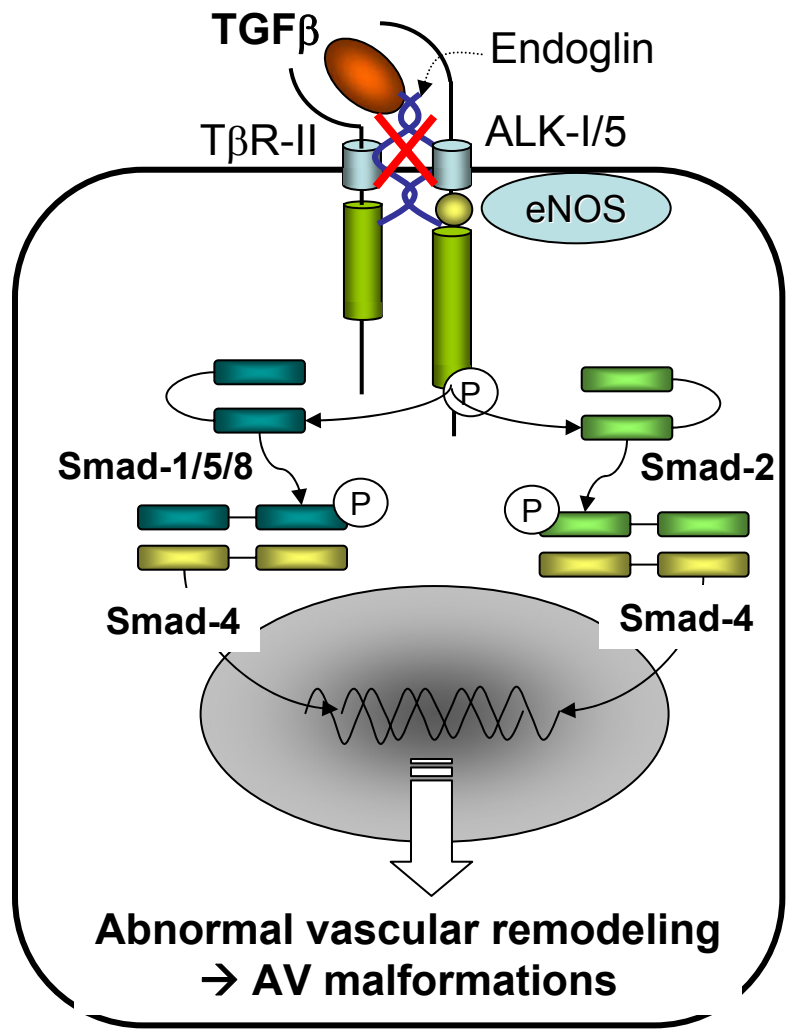
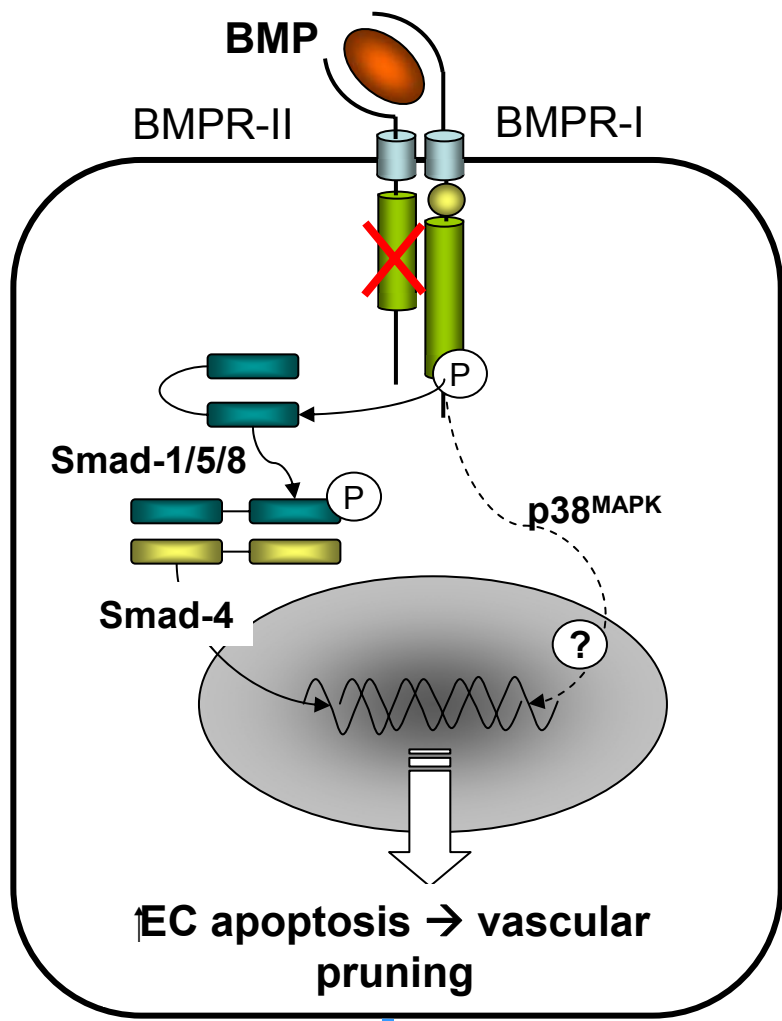
Supported by Northern Therapeutics



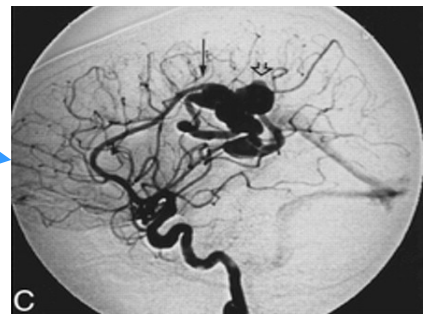


Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre





PAH

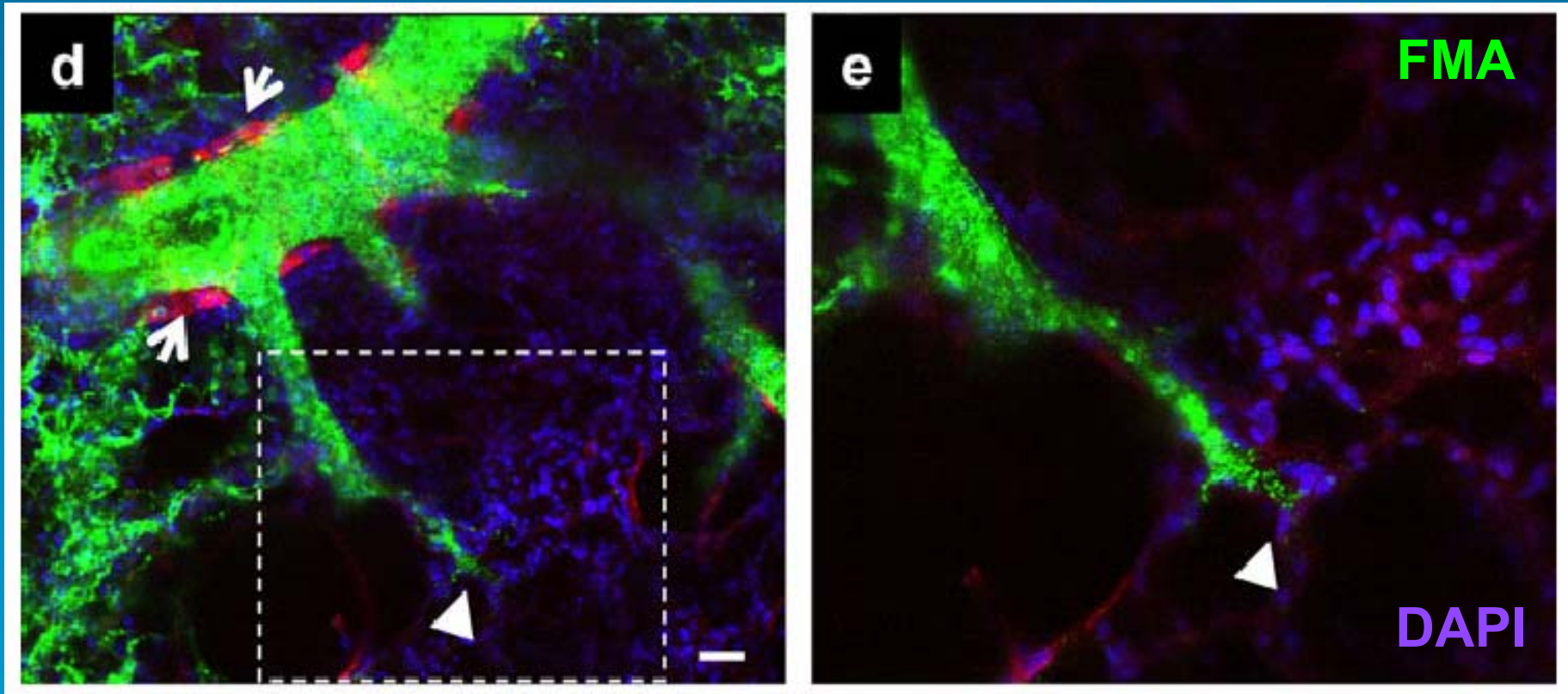


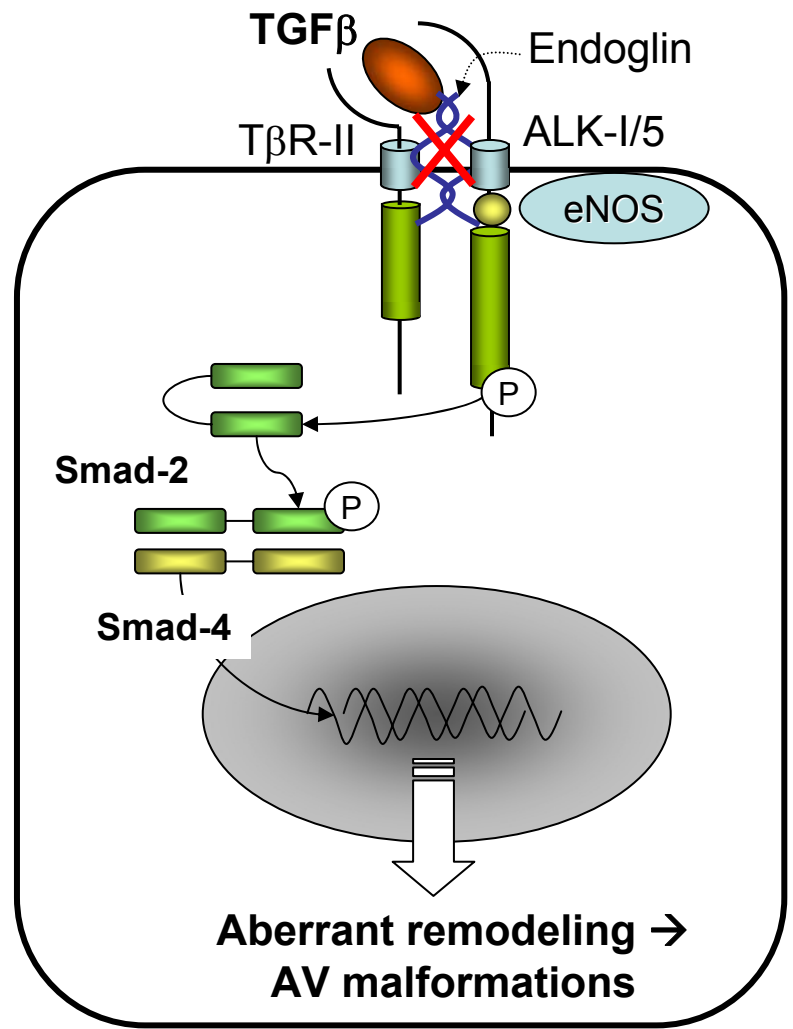
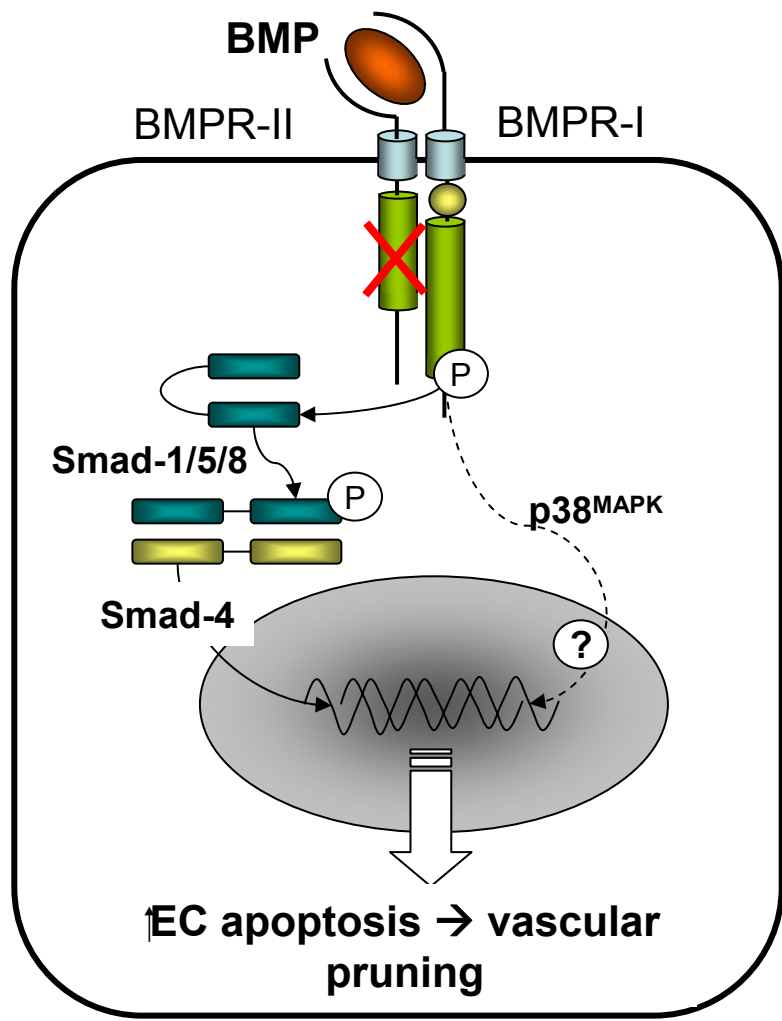
HHT

C



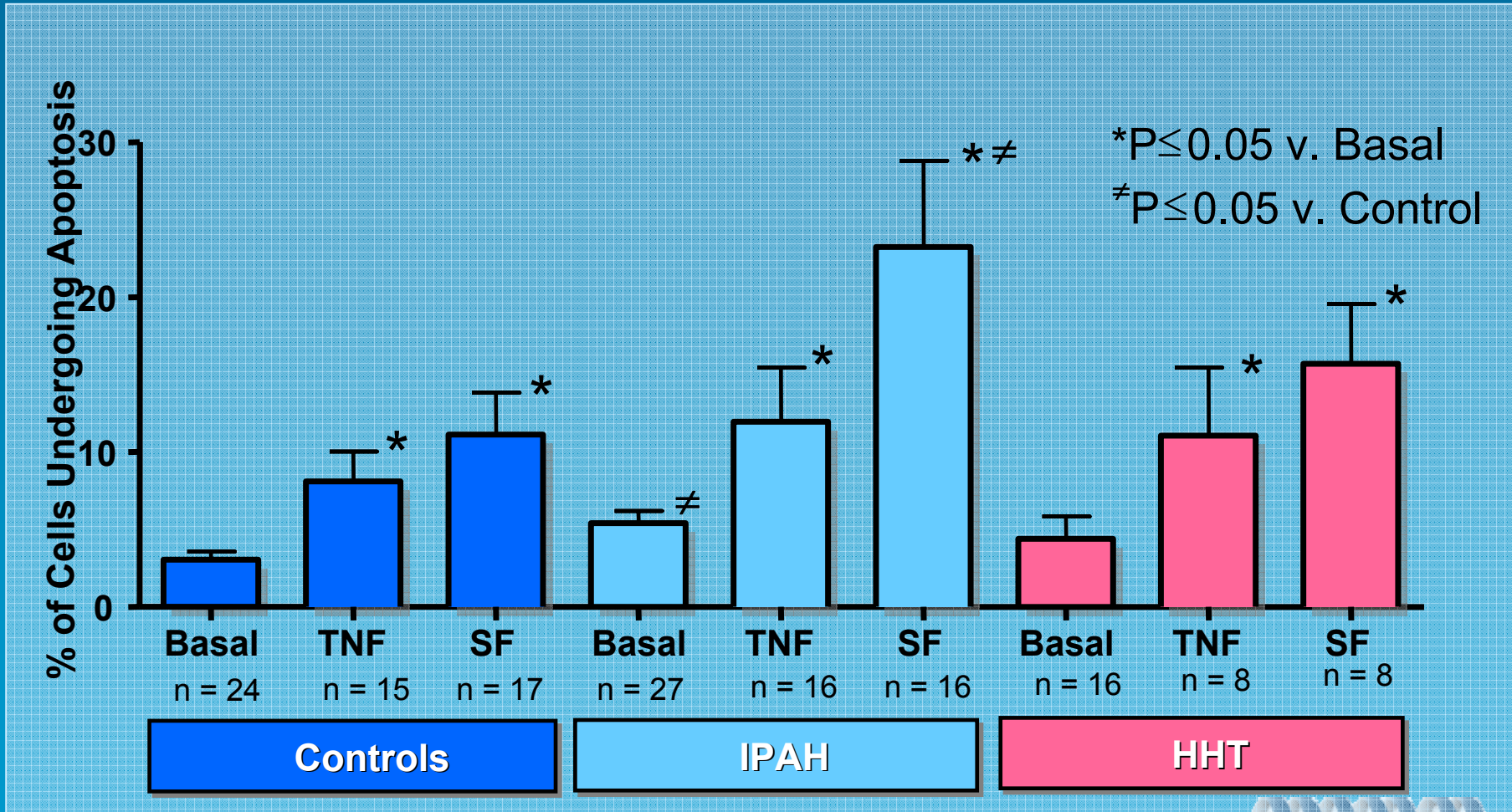
Arteriolar "discontinuity" in MCT-induced PAH





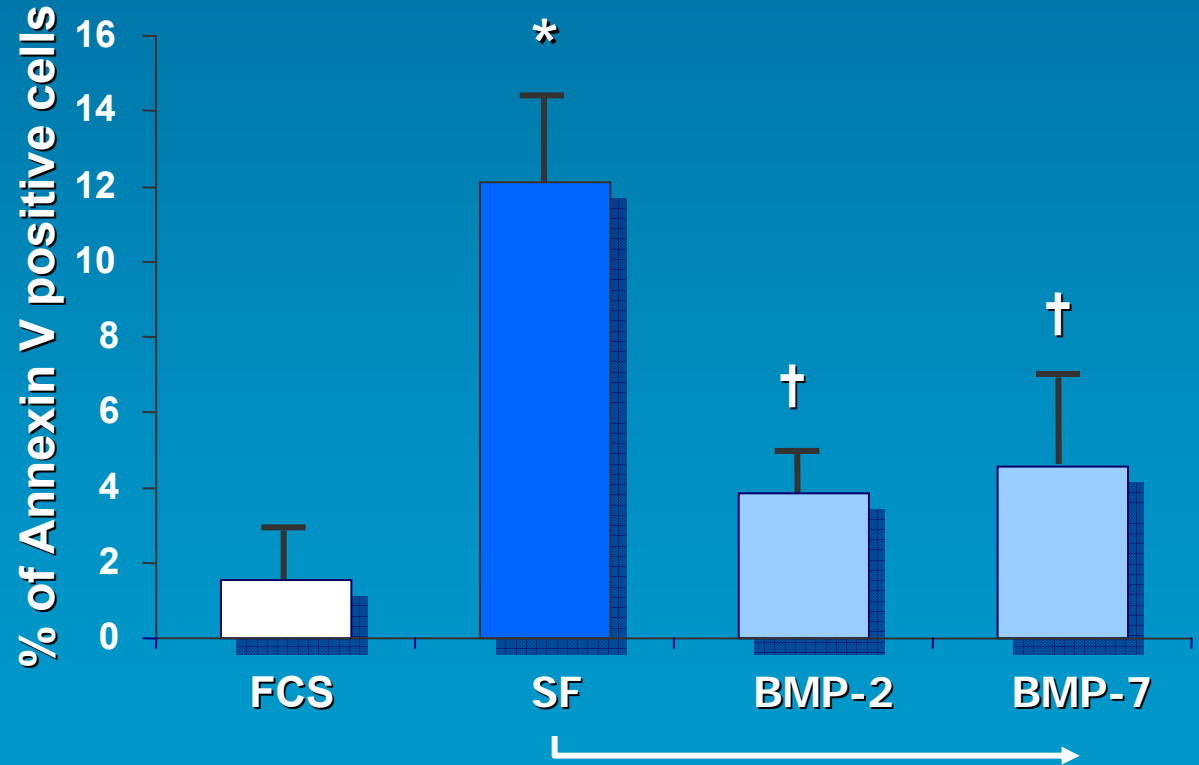
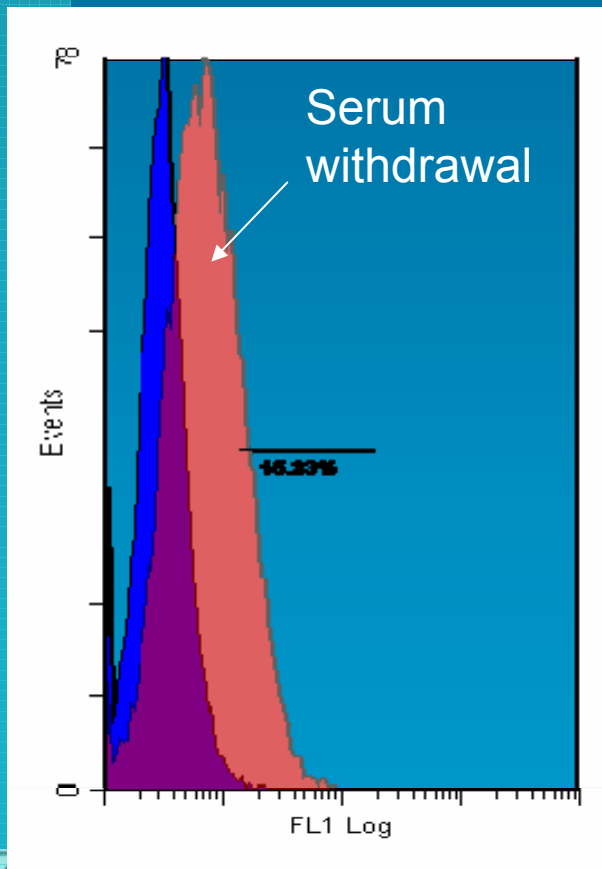


Effect on Apoptosis

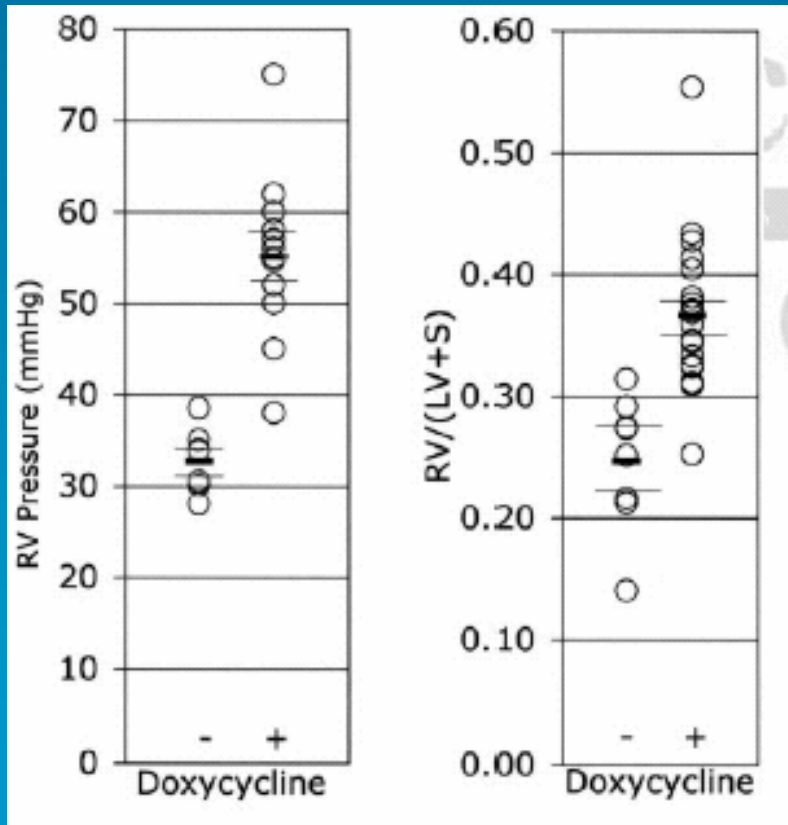




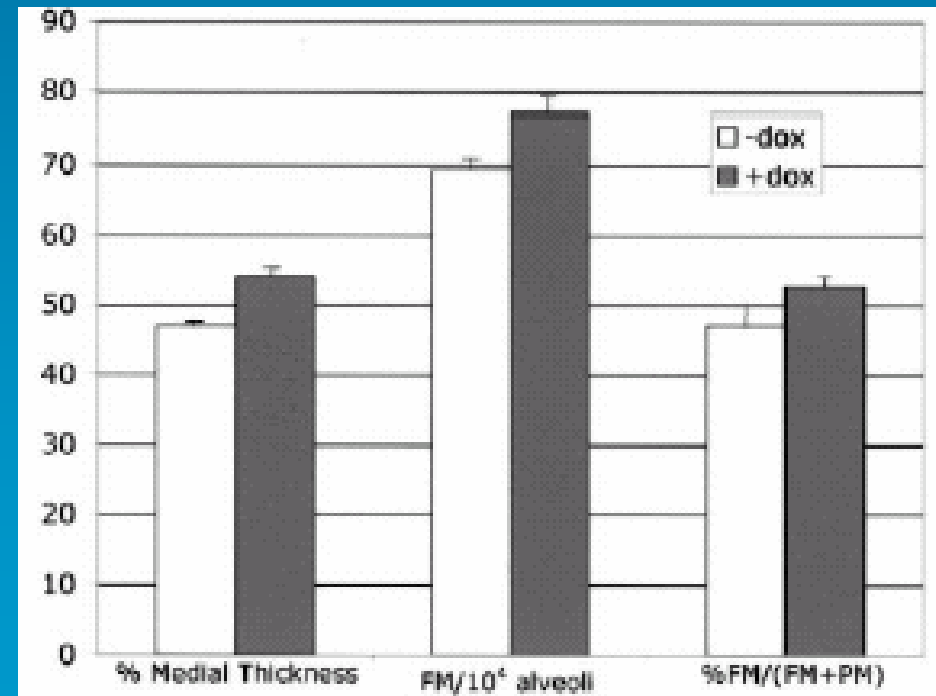
BMPs Inhibits Apoptosis in human PAEC post serum withdrawal



PAH in transgenic mice overexpressing dominant negative BMRPR2



...but lack of marked arteriolar remodeling?

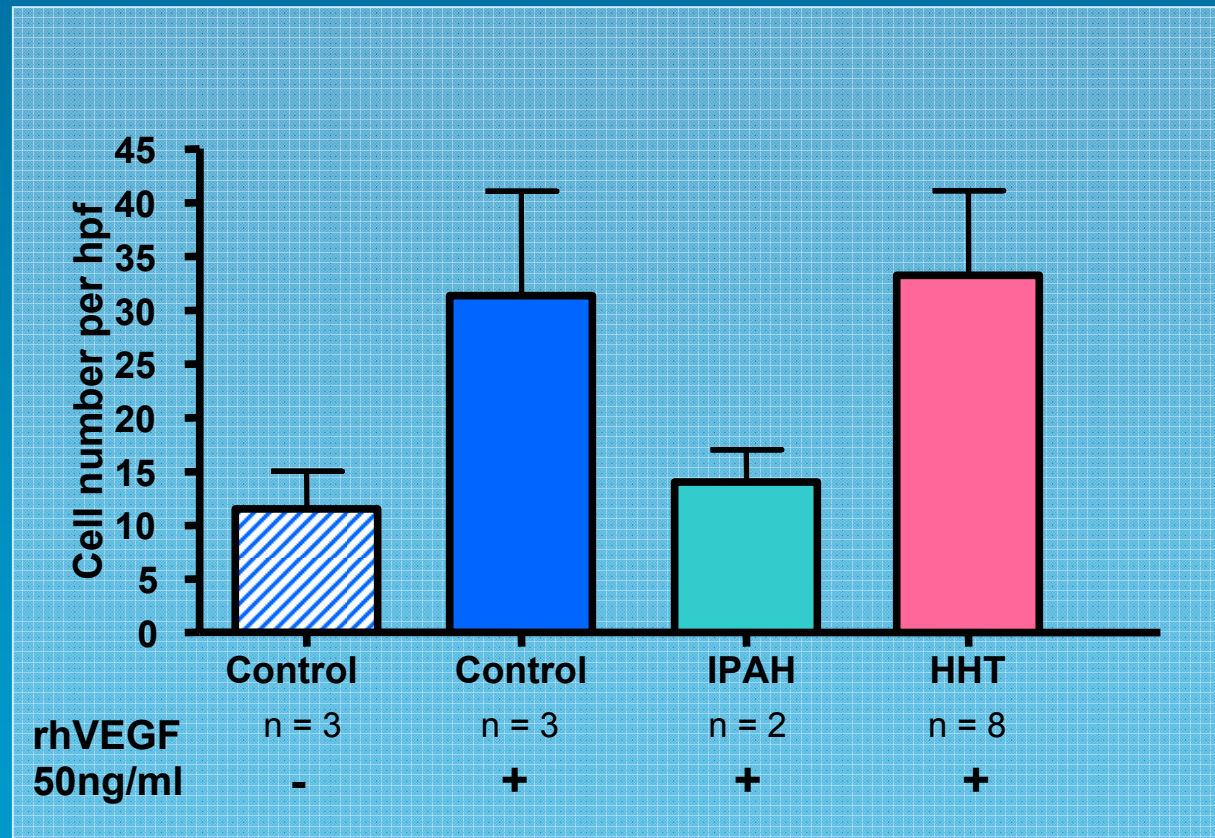


West et al. *Circ Res* 94: ●●●, 2004



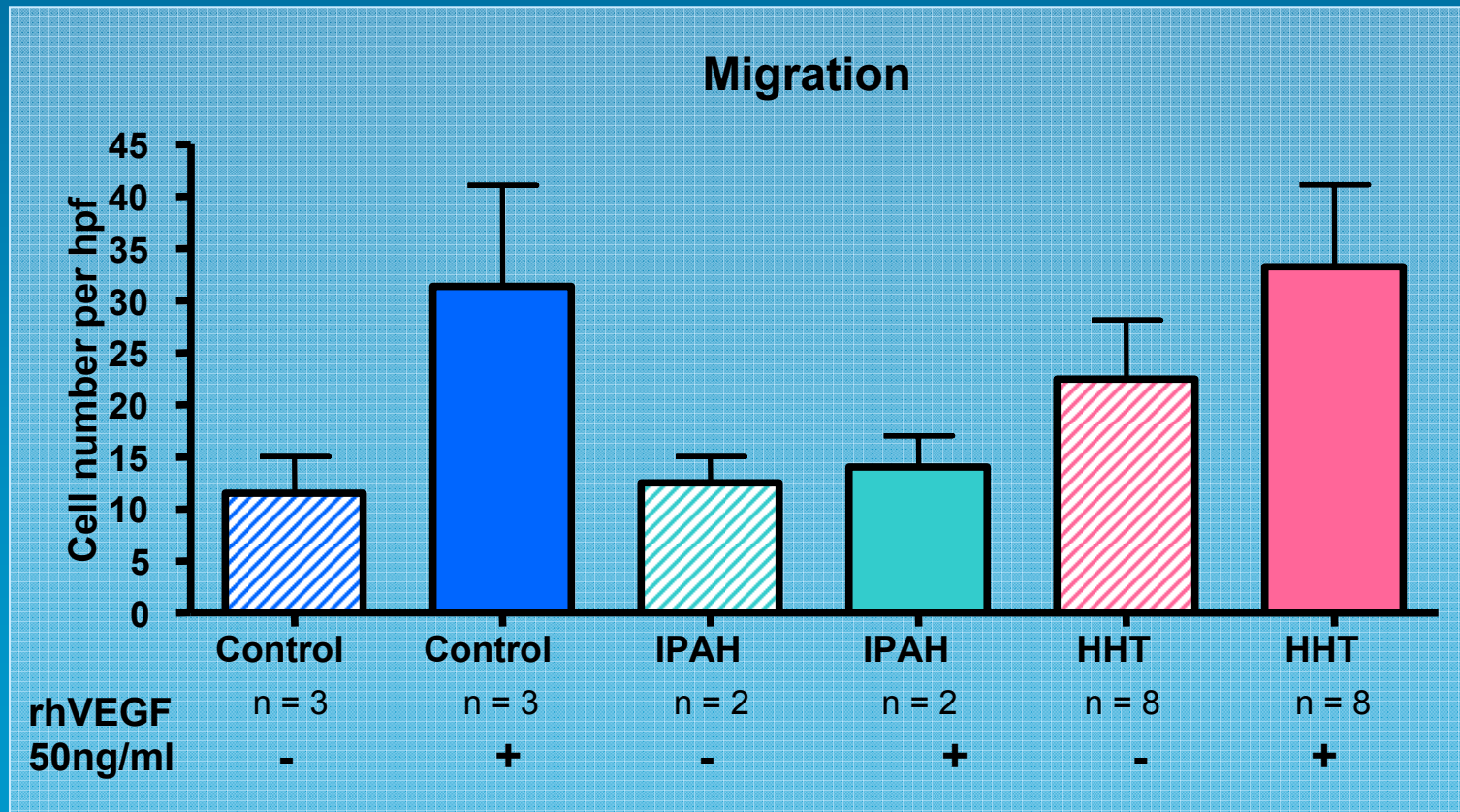


Effect of "Genotype" of EPC Migration



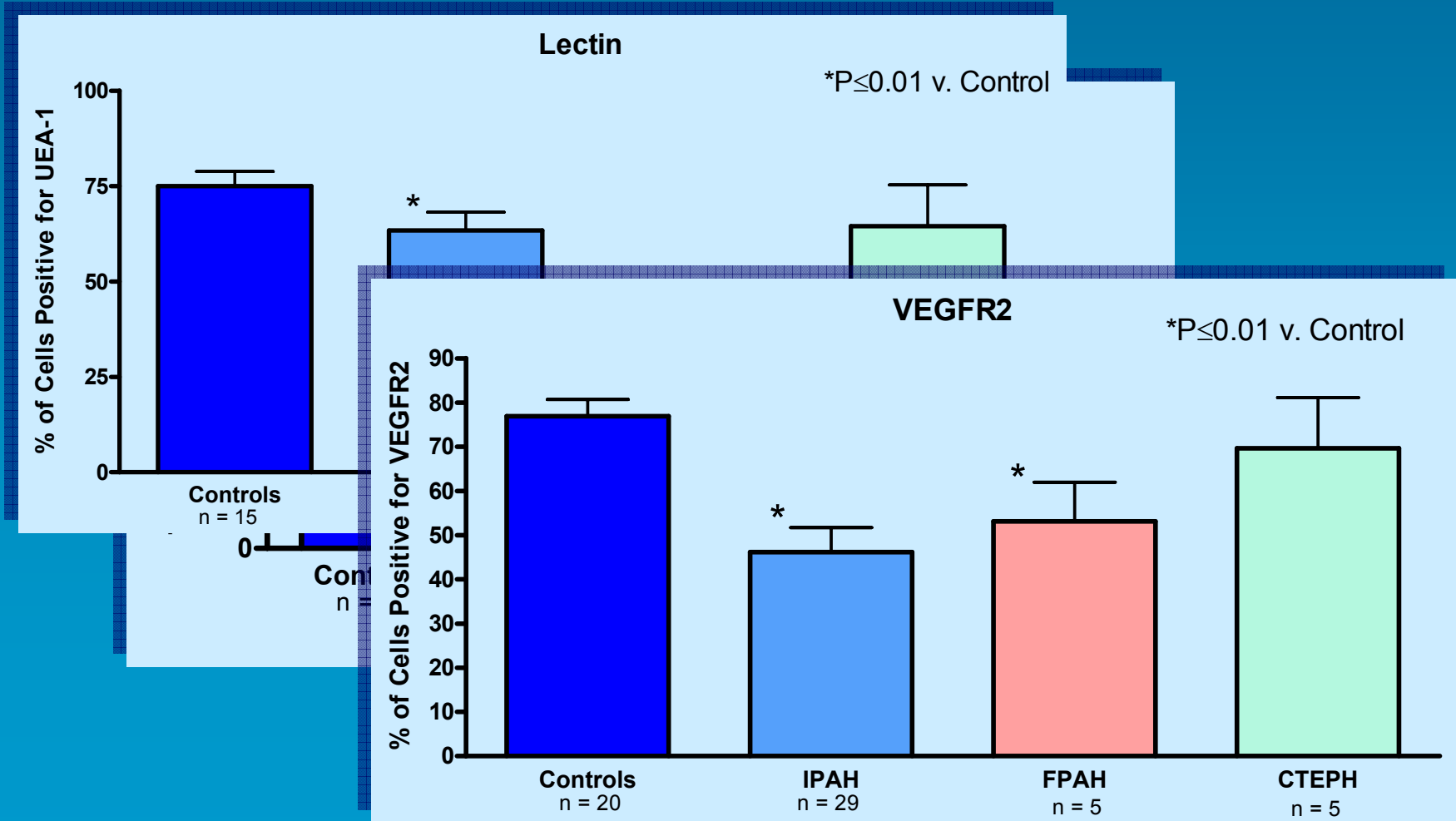


Effect of "Genotype" of EPC Migration



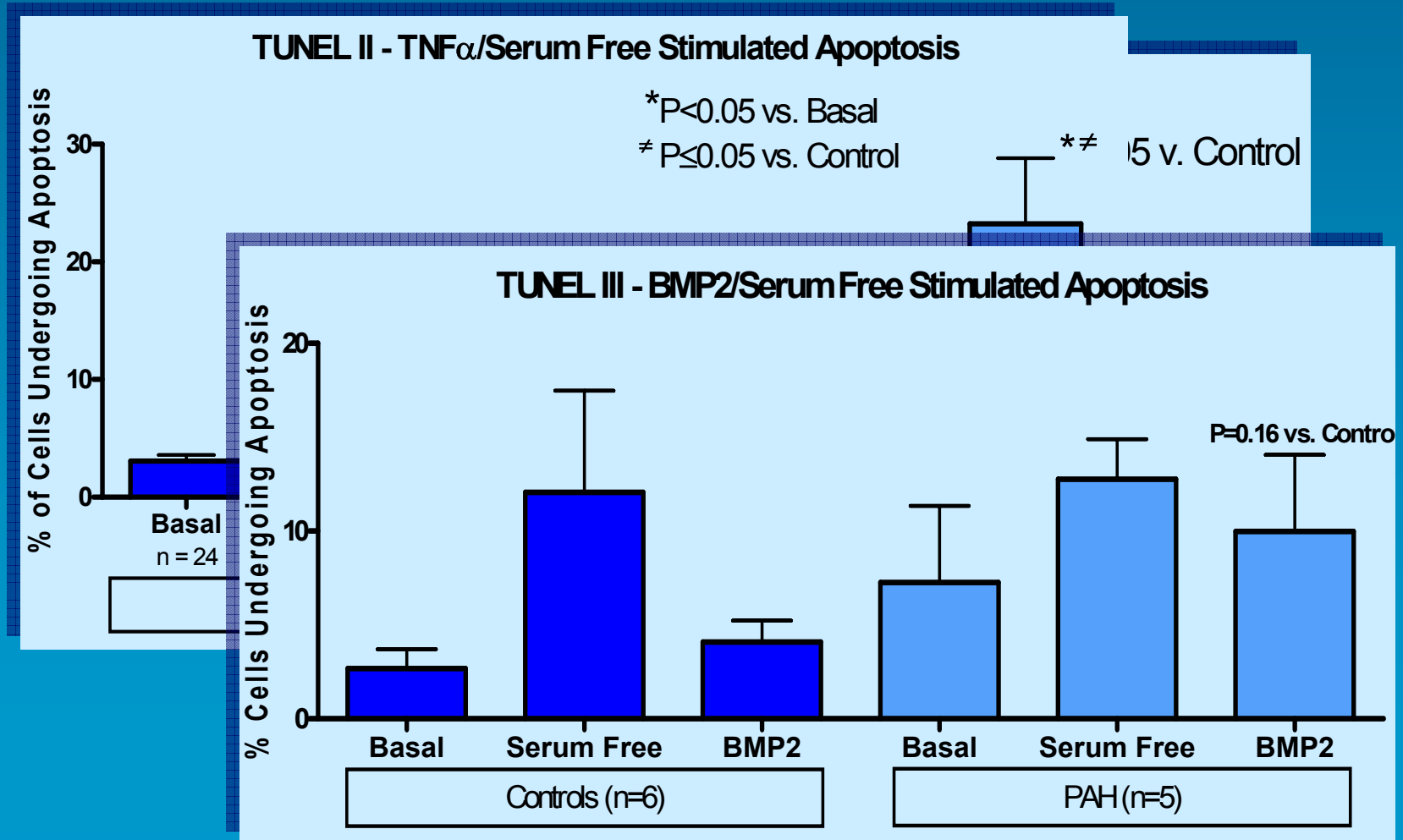


EPC Differentiation



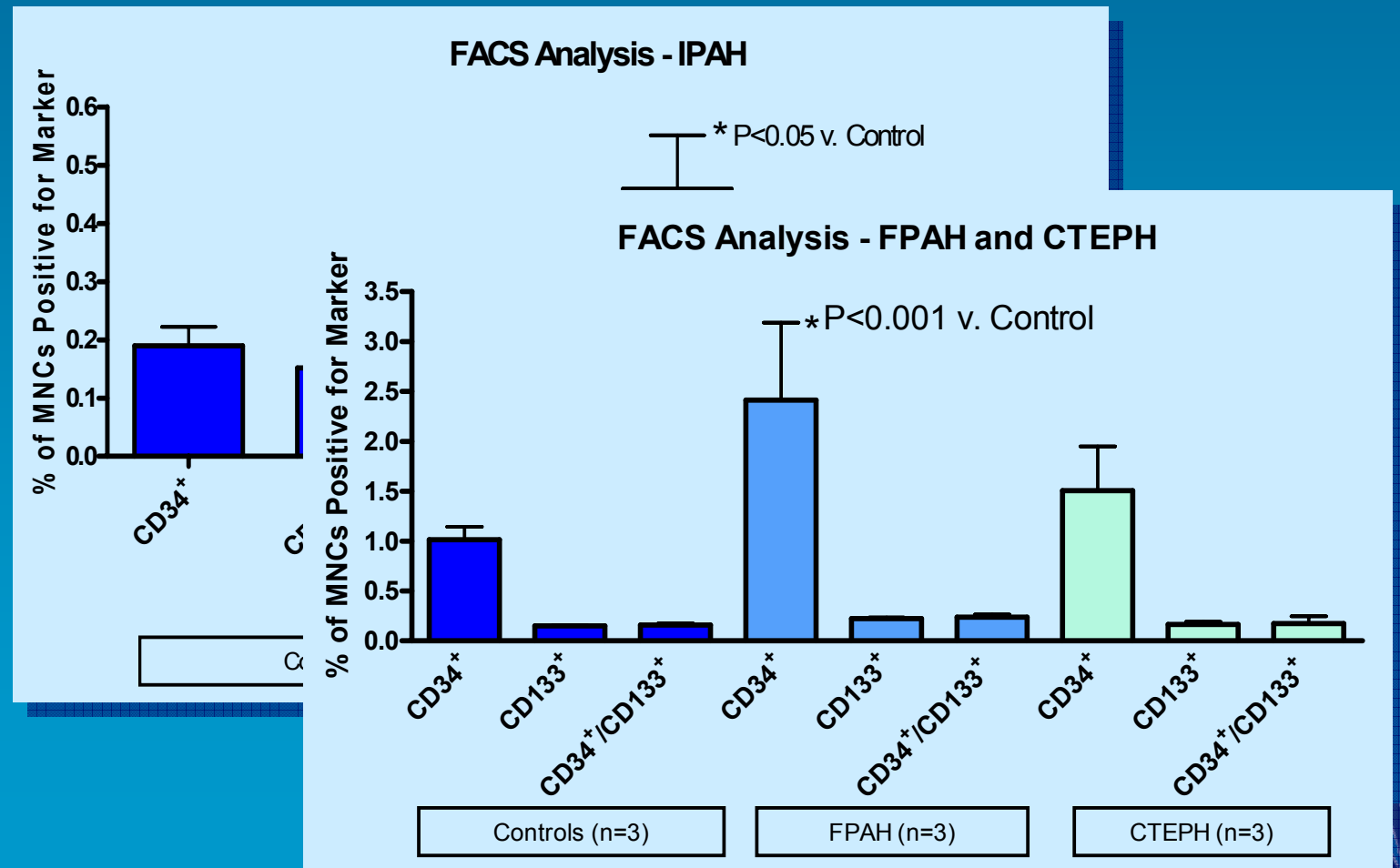


Effect of "genotype" on EPC apoptosis





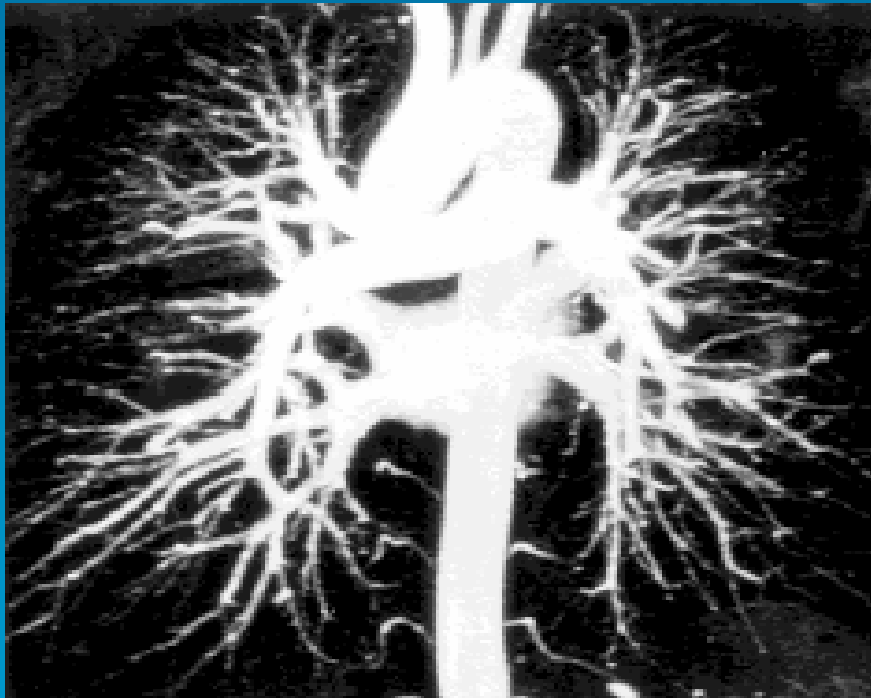
Circulating "EPCs"



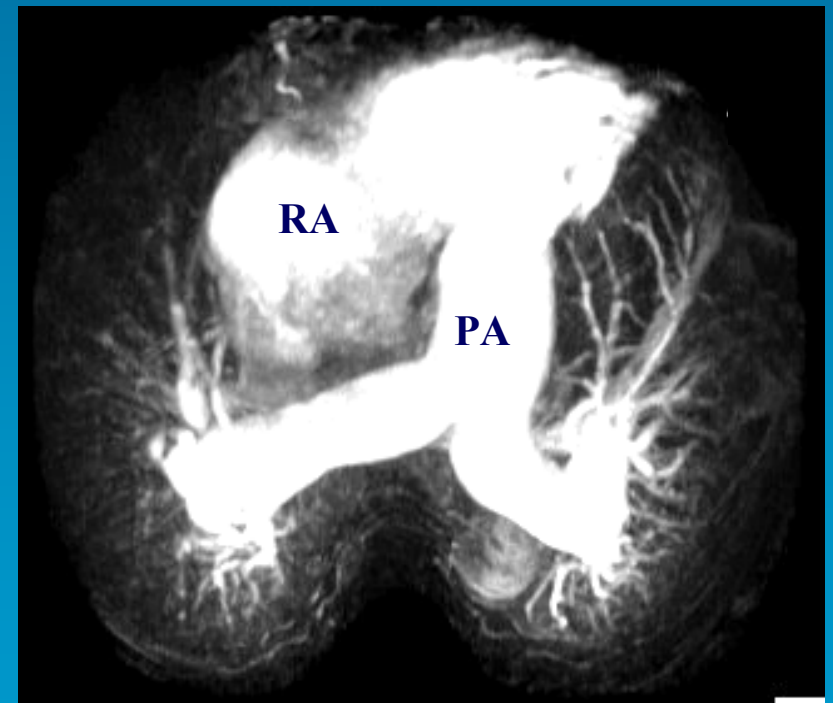


MRI perfusion imaging of the pulmonary vasculature

Normal



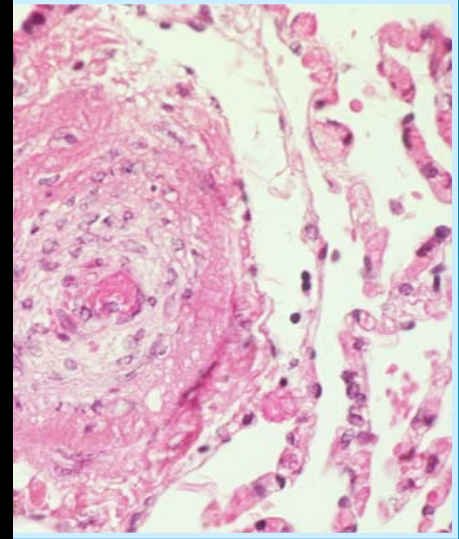
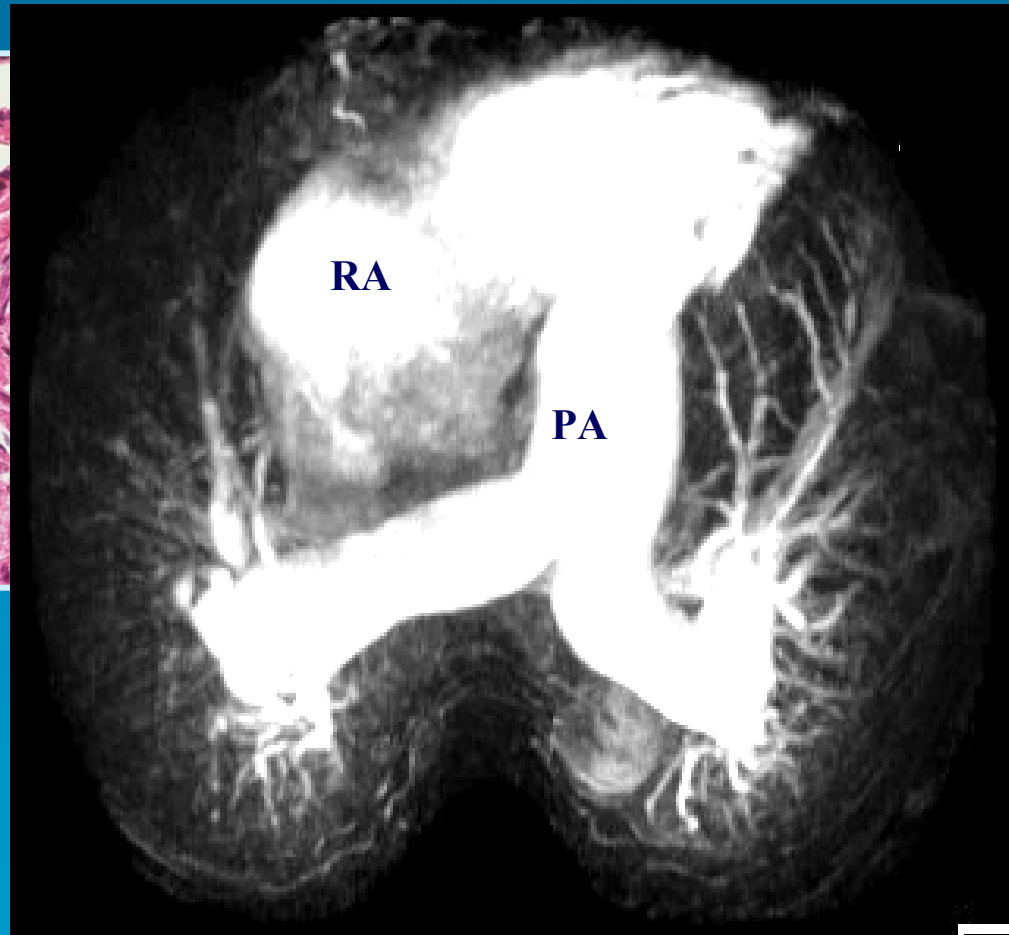
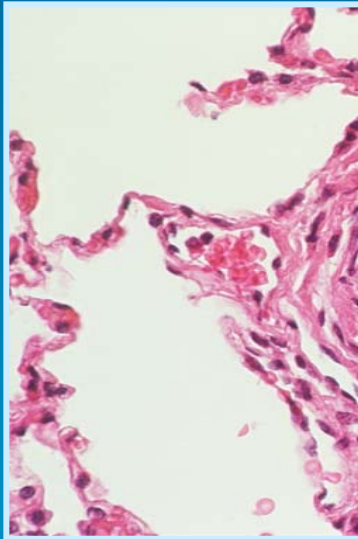
PAH



Courtesy of Evangelos Michelakis, U of Alberta



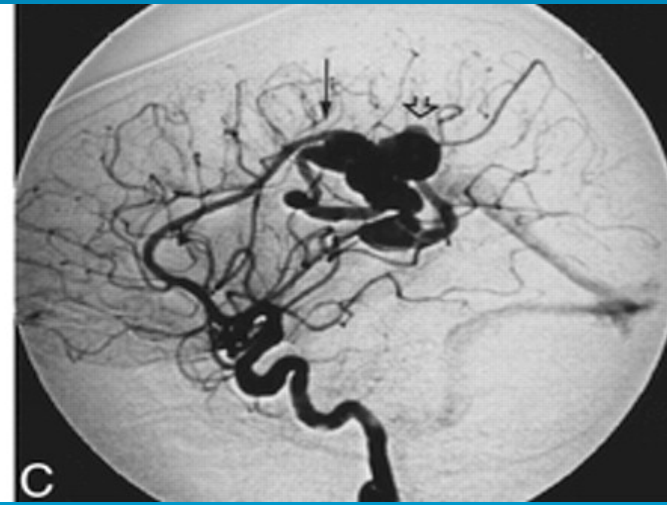
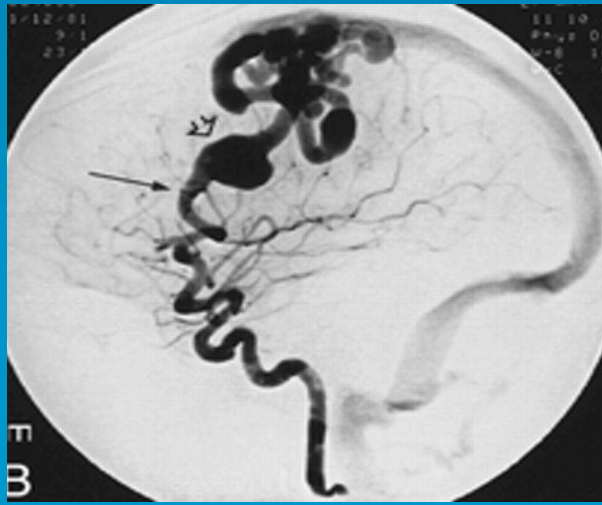
The problem – PAH through the looking glass



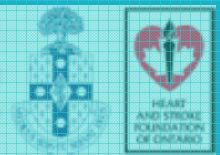
Archer and Rich: Circulation 102:2781, 2000



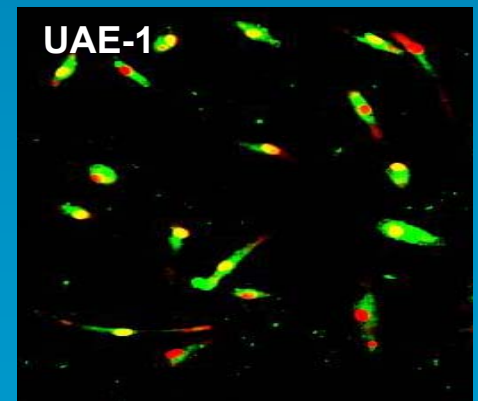
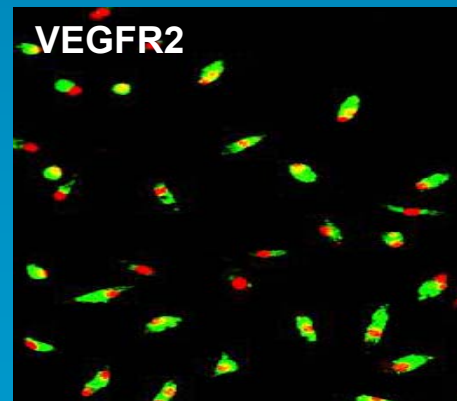
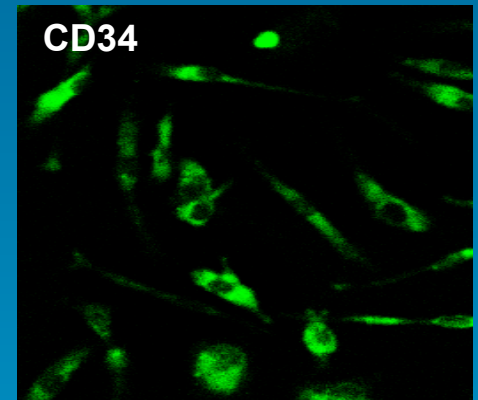
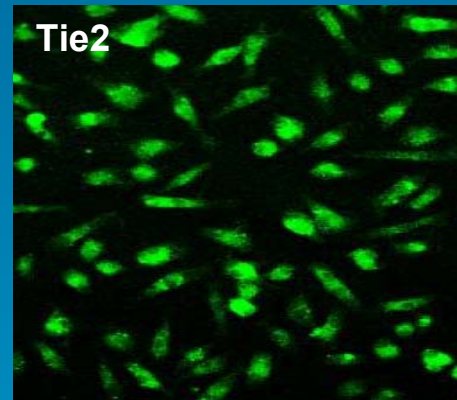
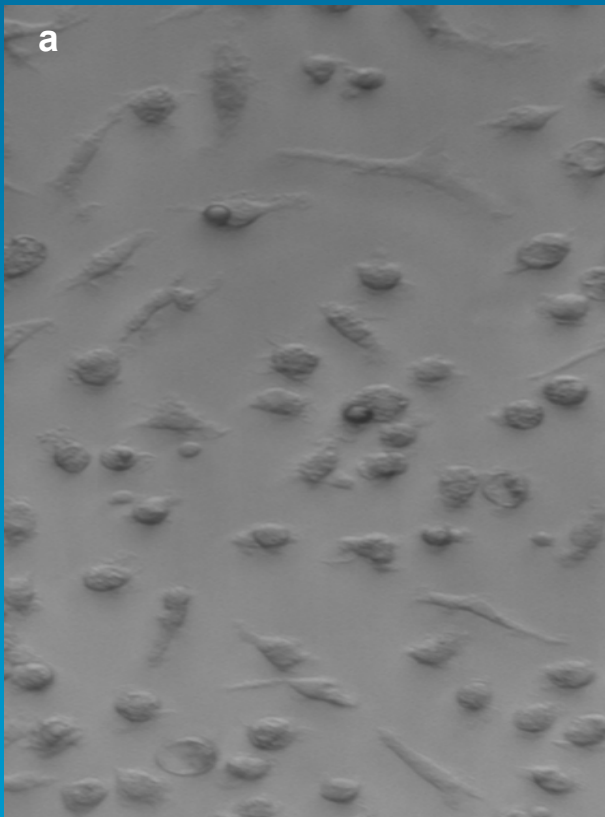
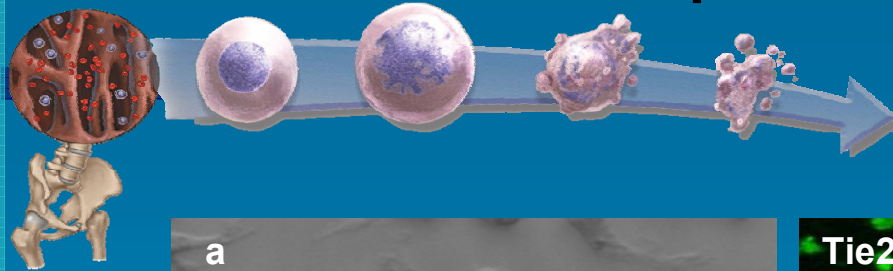
Thy lesions of HHT



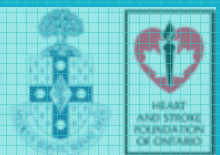
Terrence Donnell



Heterogenous response to BMP-2 in EPCs from patients with iPAH

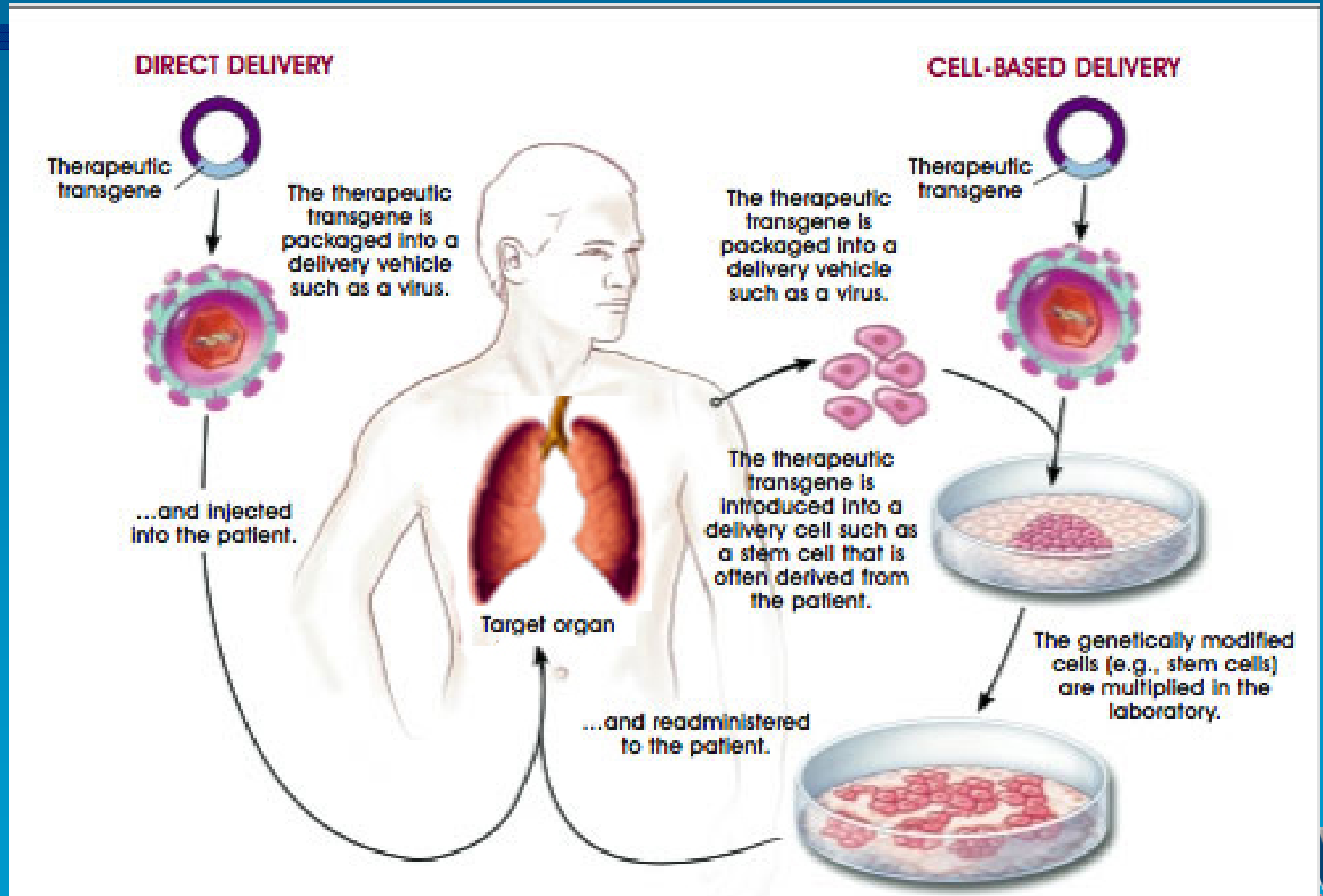


Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre





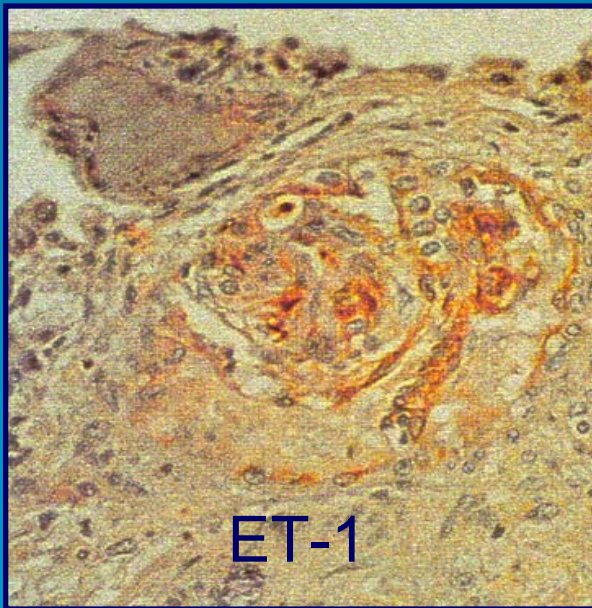
Cell-based gene therapy





Imbalance in growth regulation?

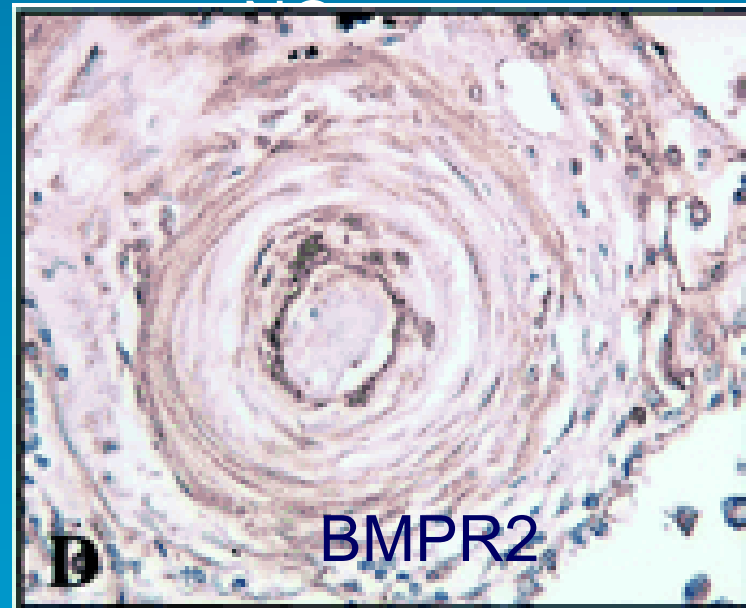
↑ Vascular growth factors



ET-1

Giaid ... Stewart NEJM, 1993

↓ Growth inhibitory pathways



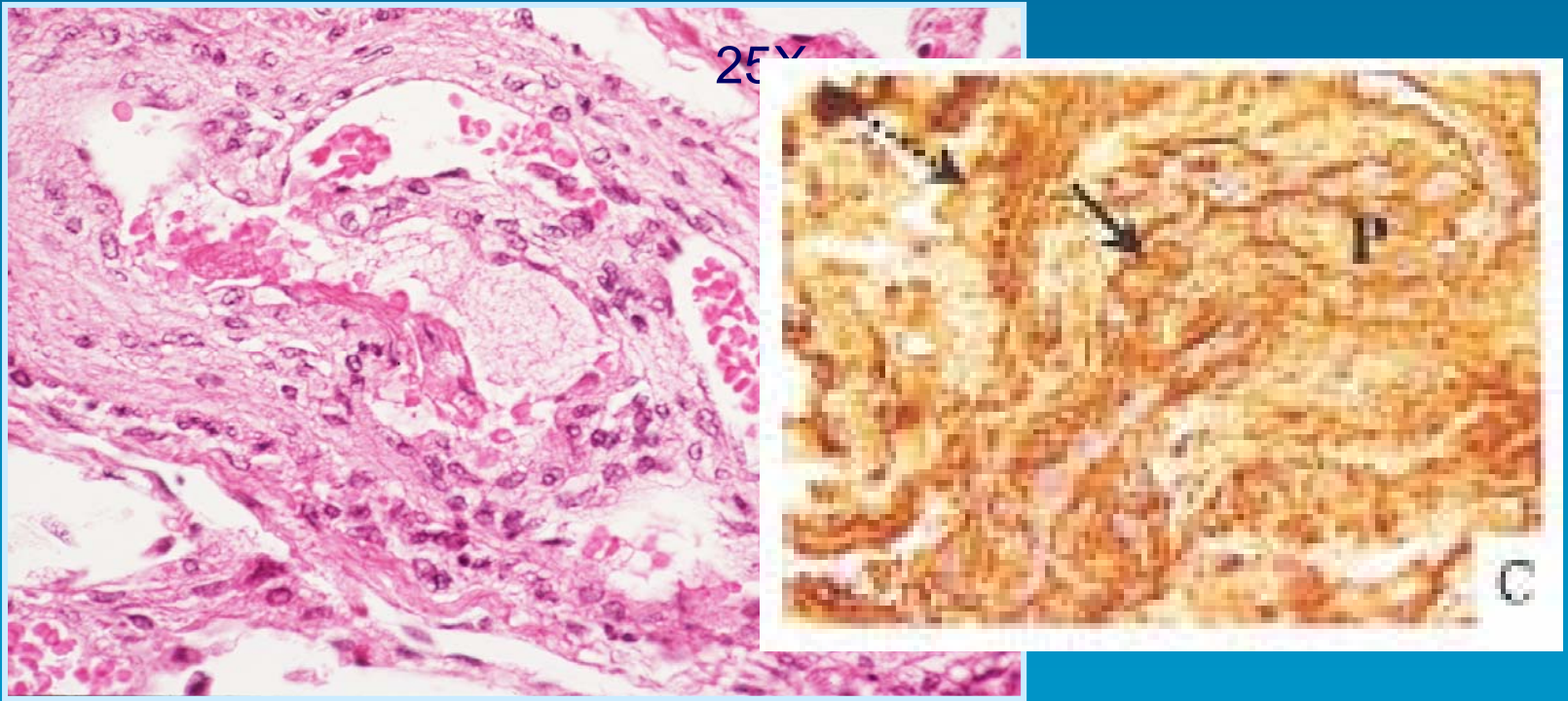
BMPR2

Atkinson et al. Circulation 105:1672, 2002



The plexiform lesion: role of angiogenesis?

Tuder et al J Pathol 195:367, 2001



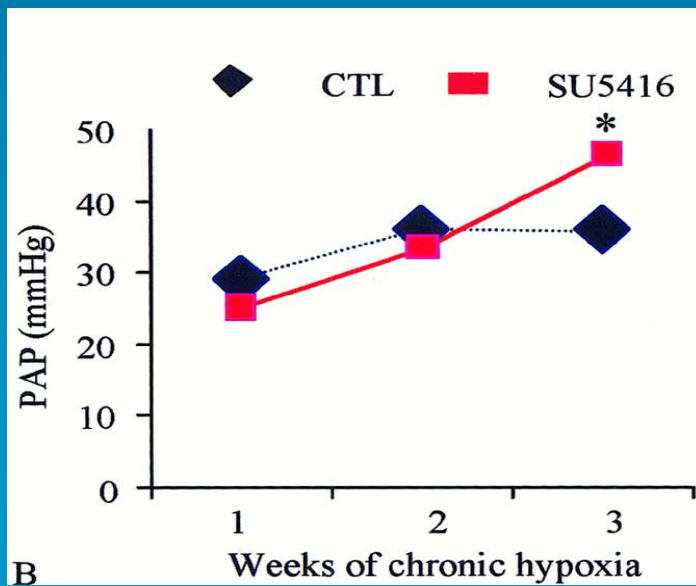
Archer and Rich Circulation 102:2781, 2000

- Abnormal growth of vascular endothelial cells
- Upregulation of VEGF



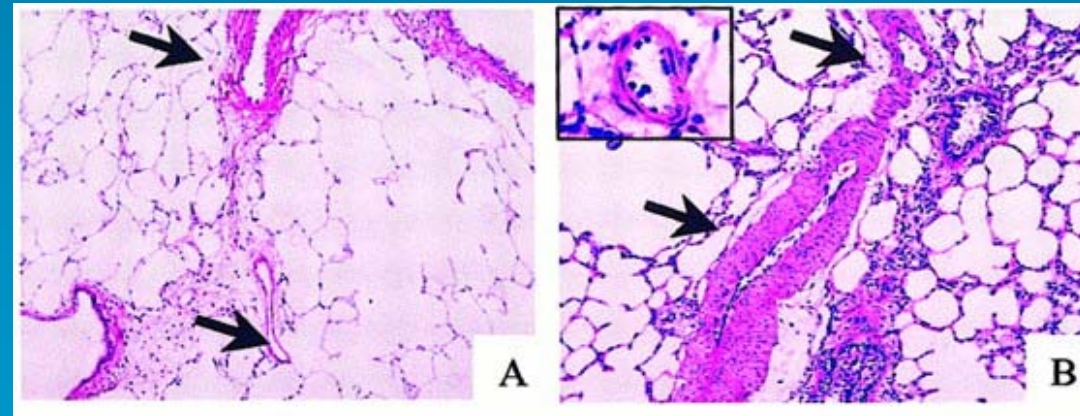
Experimental studies: inhibition of growth factor signaling

Effect of VEGF receptor antagonist (SU5416)



Hypoxia

Hypox & SU5416

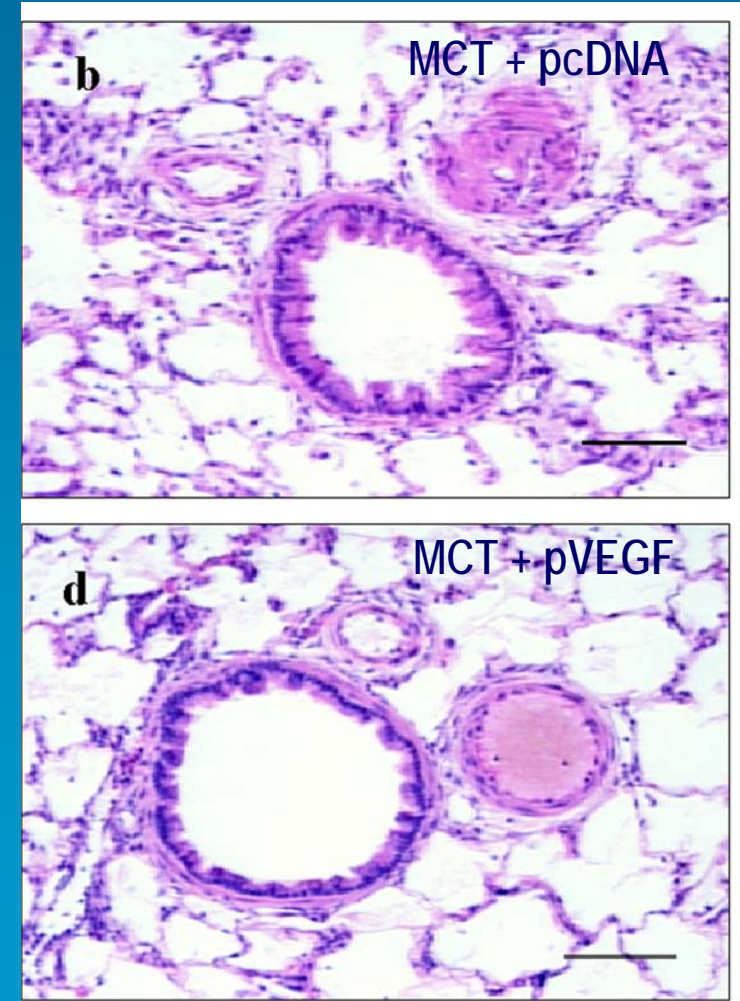
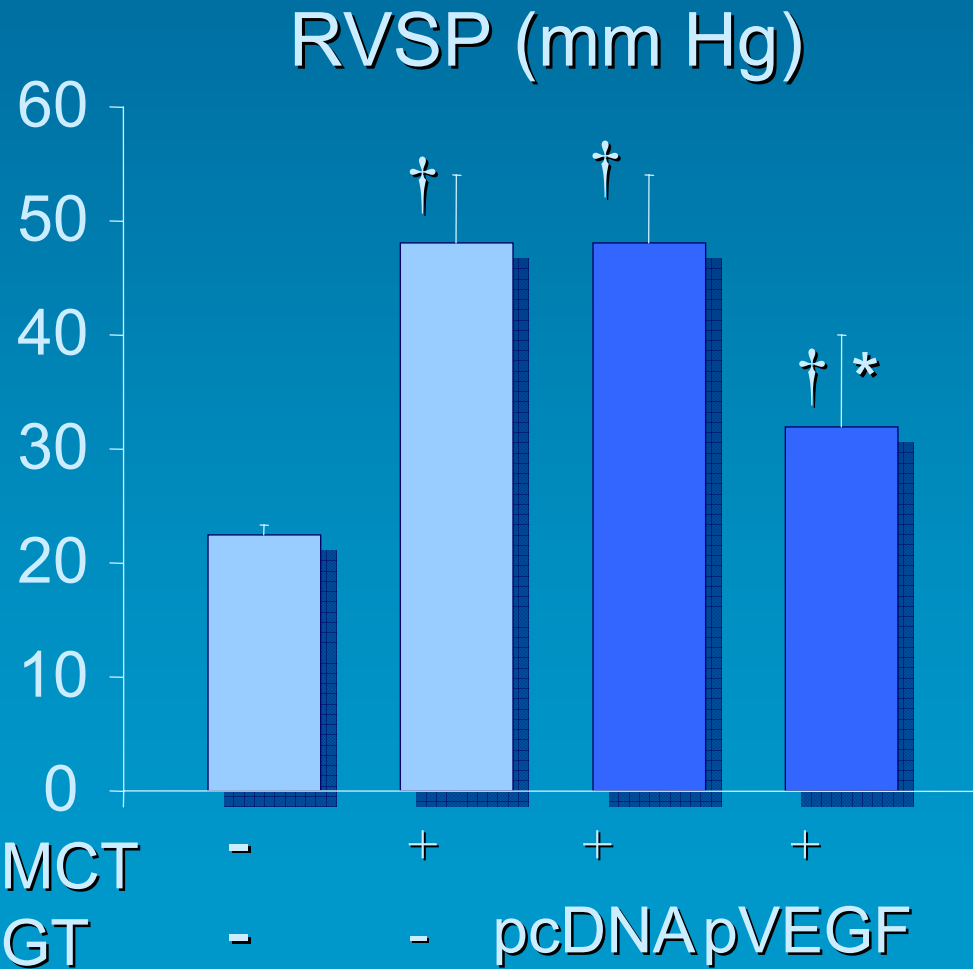


Effects of SU5416 reversed by z-ASF

Effect of VEGF gene transfer in MCT model of PAH



Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre

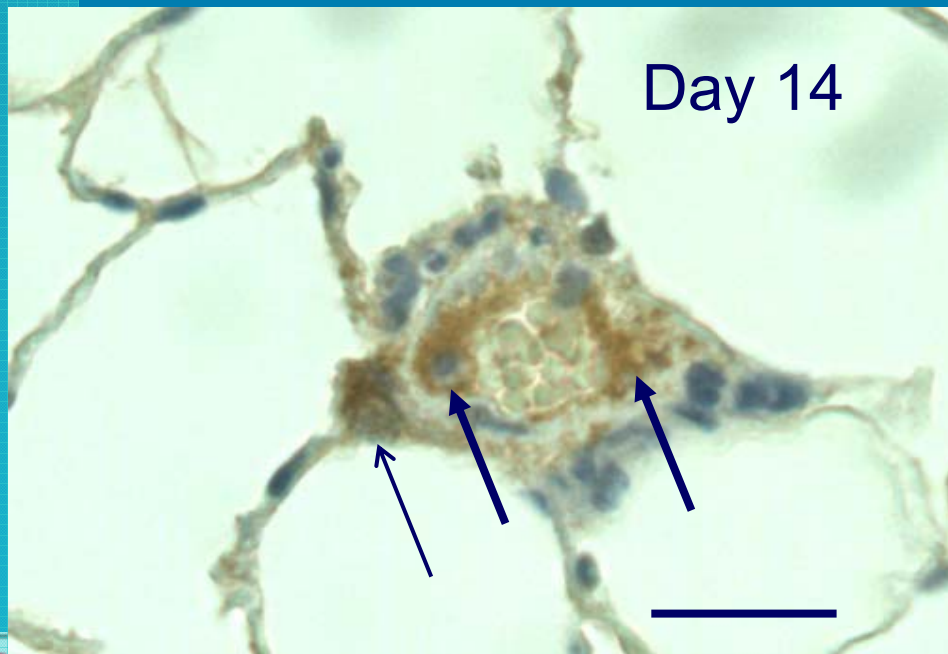


Campbell et al. *Circulation* 2001;104:2242-2248

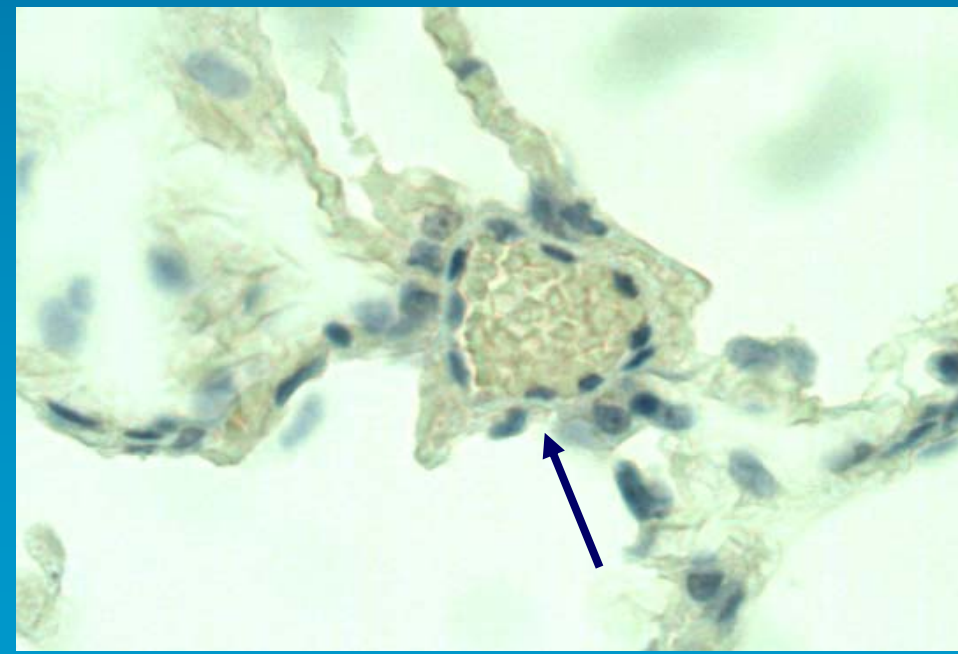


VEGF inhibits MCT-induced microvascular EC apoptosis

MCT alone



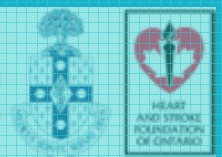
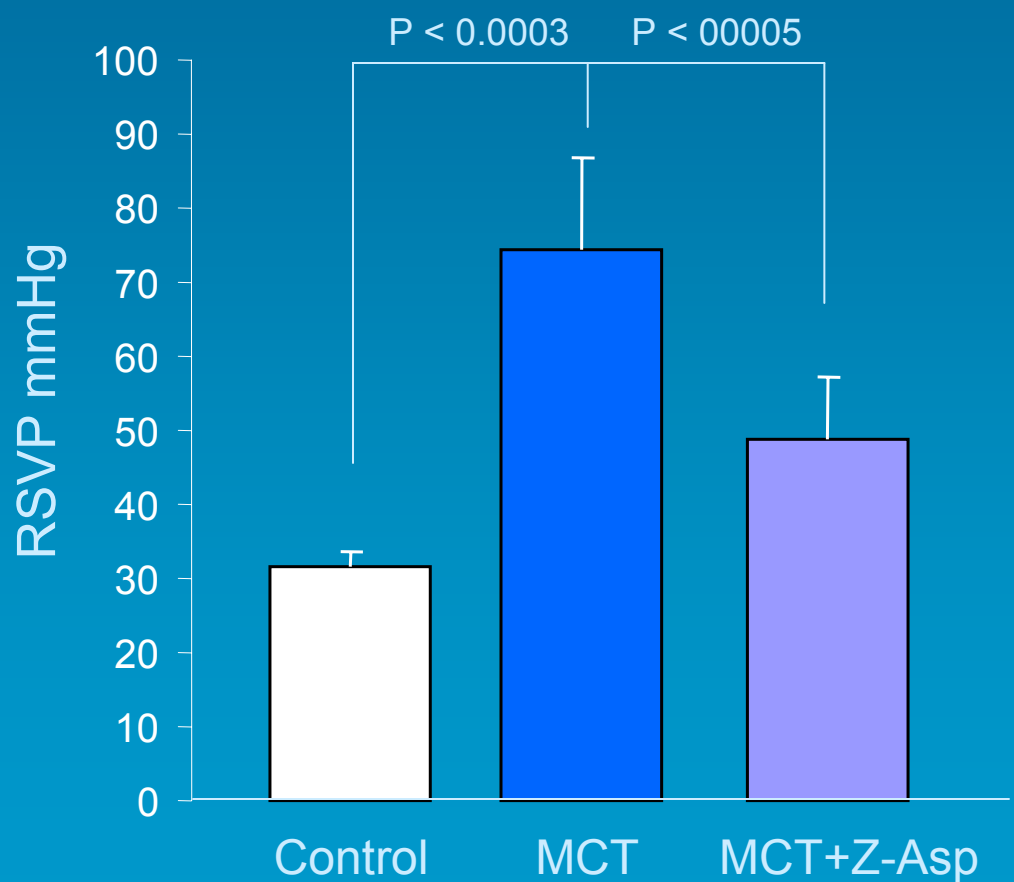
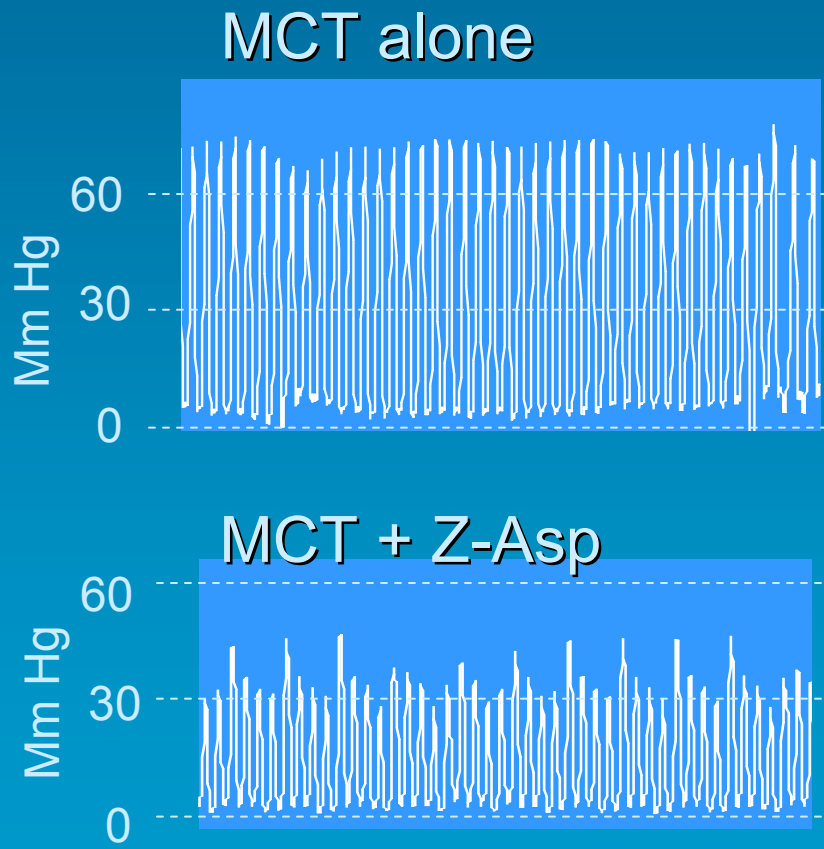
MCT and pVEGF





Effect of Z-Asp on RVSP at day 21

Z-Asp (2.5 mg/kg i.p.) administered 3-times/week





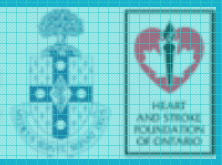
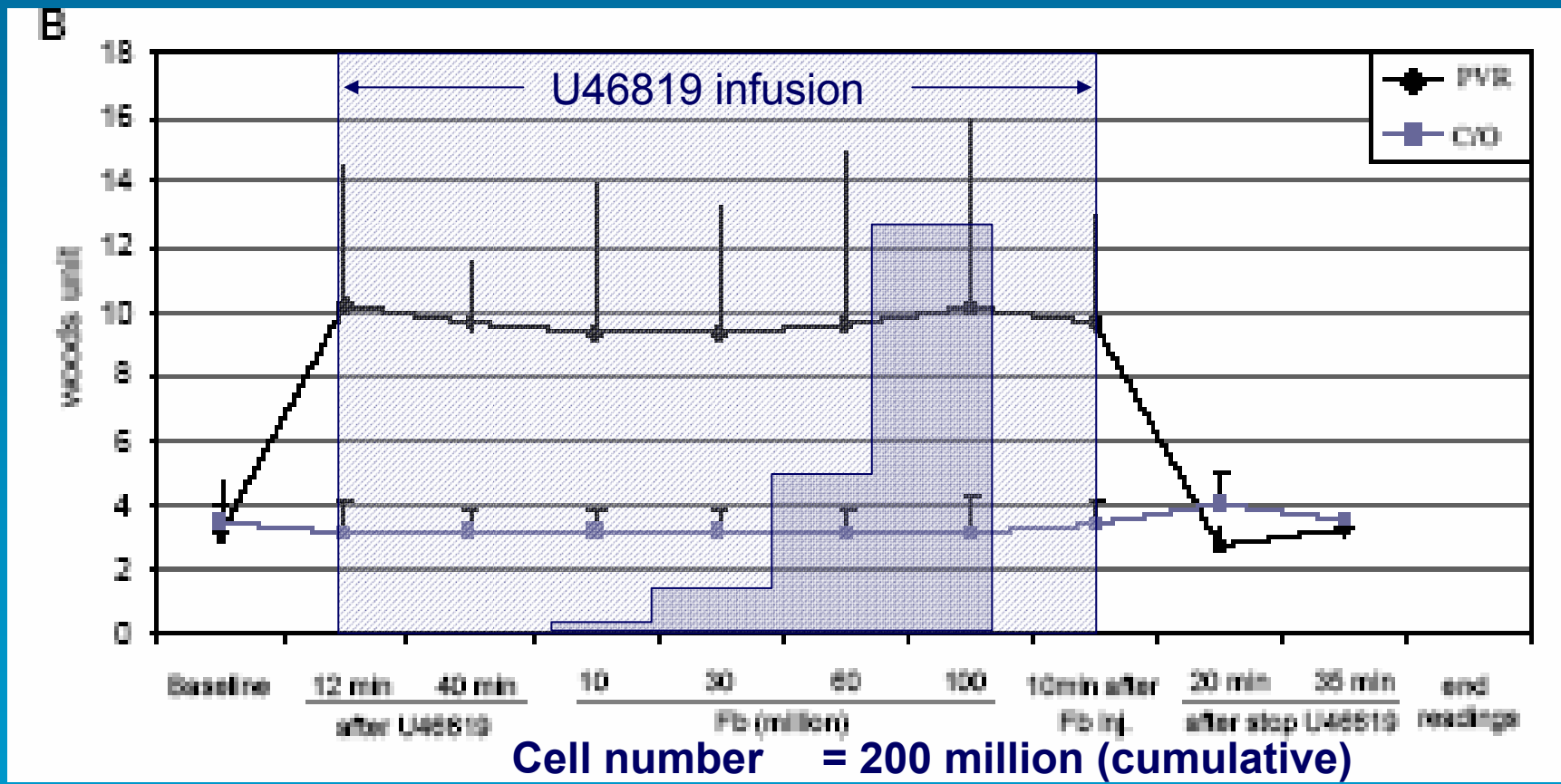
Stopping Criteria for Dose Escalation

- 1 pt with SAE “definitely related”* to cell delivery
 - 2 pts with SAE “probably related”* to cell delivery
 - 3 pts with SAEs “possibly related”* to cell delivery
 - Go back to lower dose and complete enrol and additional 3 pts to complete the trial
- * Definition arrived at in consultation with the Safety Committee (D. Langleben, Mtl; S. Mehta, London)

Safety study in acute porcine PAH model –PVR (Wood's units)

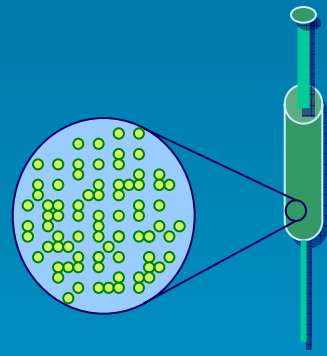


Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre

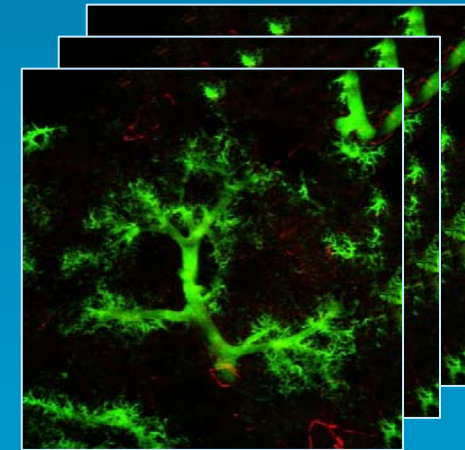
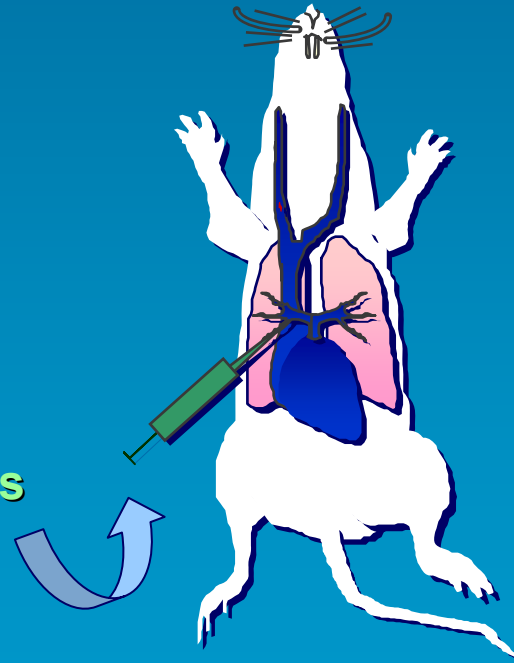




Fluorescent 3-dimensional microangiography



Microangiography with fluorescent microspheres (0.2 μm) suspended in agarose solution

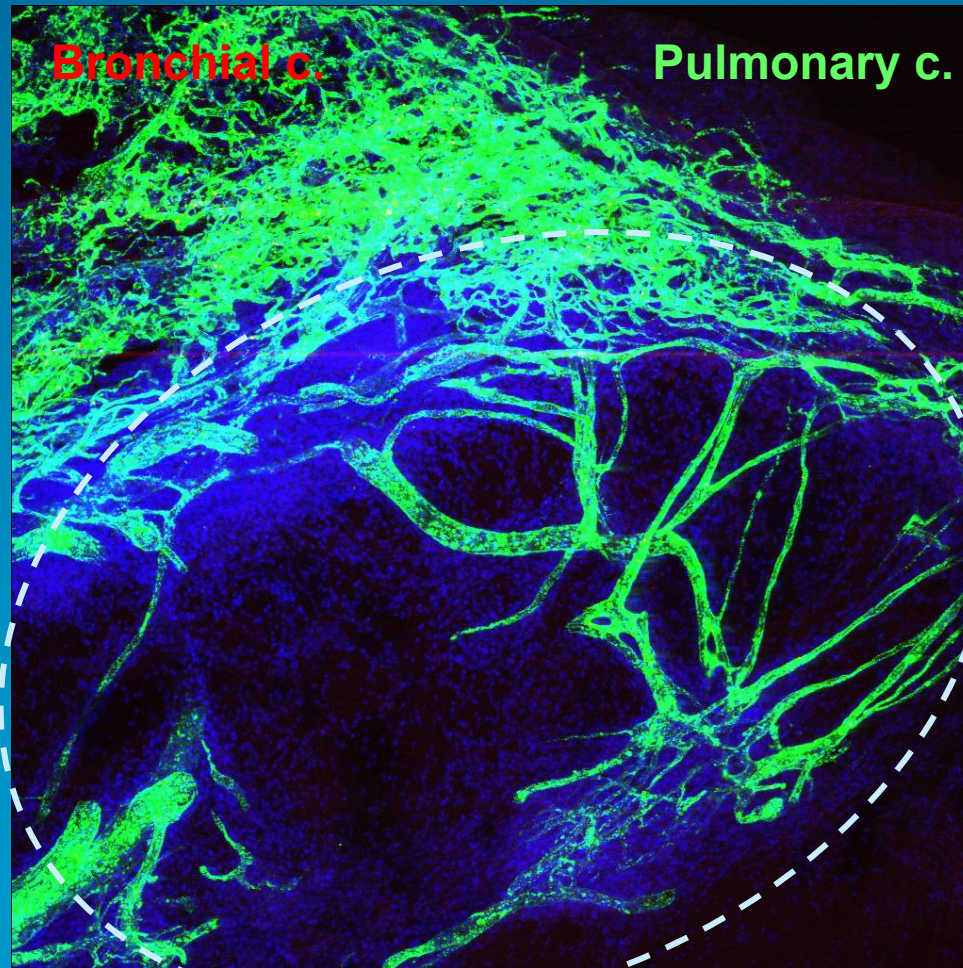


Confocal optical sectioning of thick (100 – 200 μm) sections of lung





De novo angiogenesis from the pulmonary microvasculature



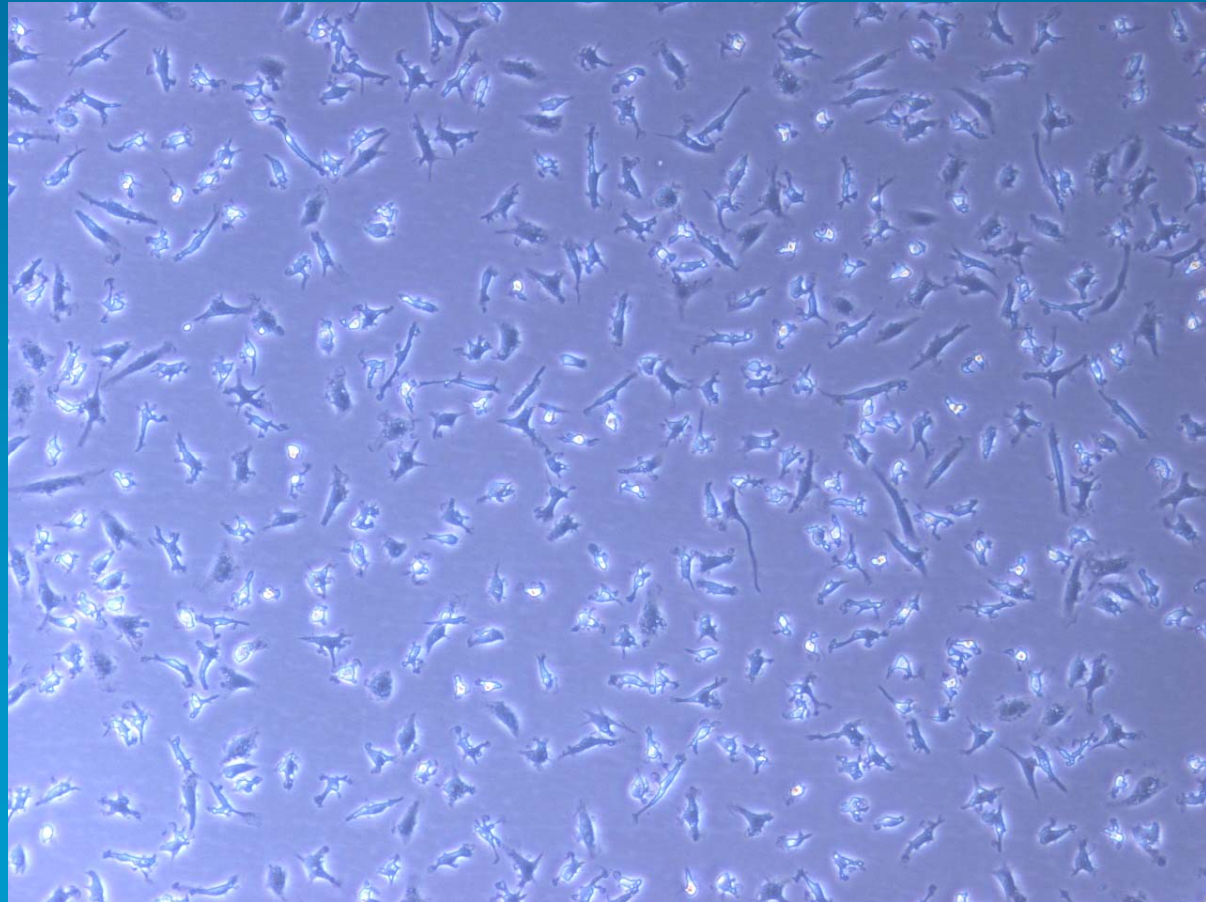
Avascular
Matrigel plug



The final product!



2.5×10^6 heNOS-Tx EPCs/ml

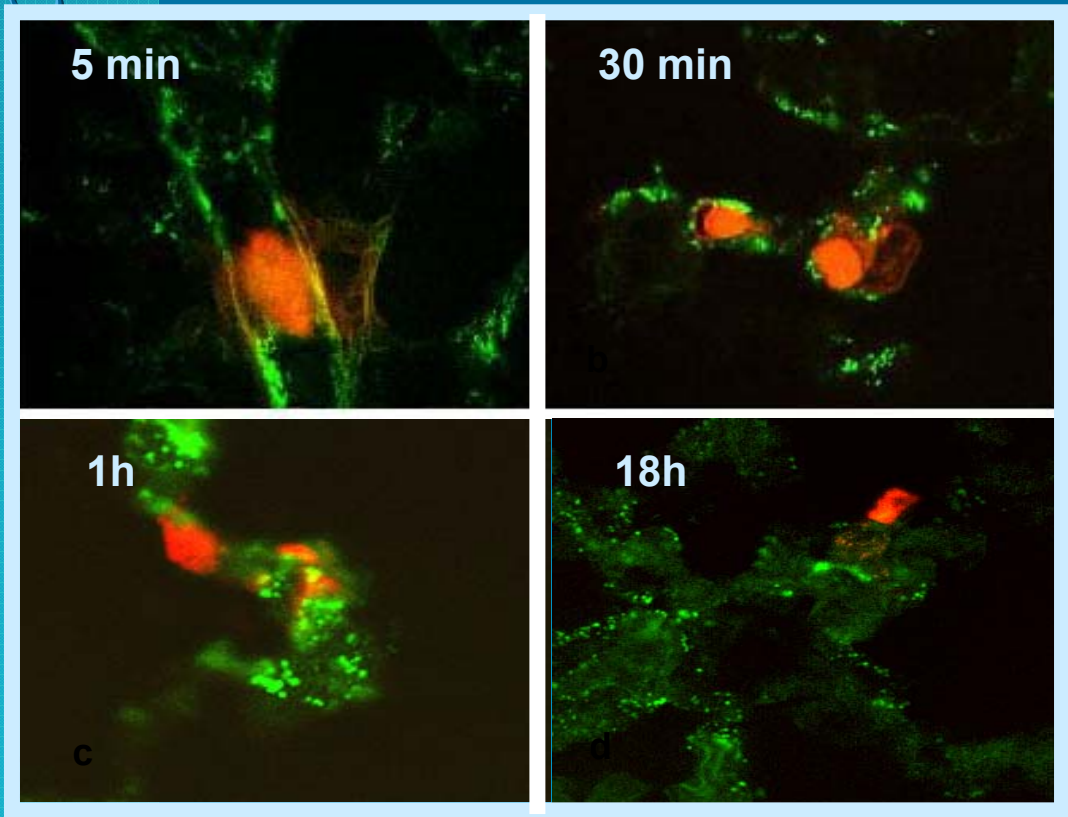




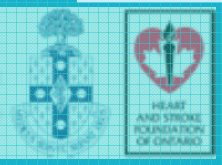
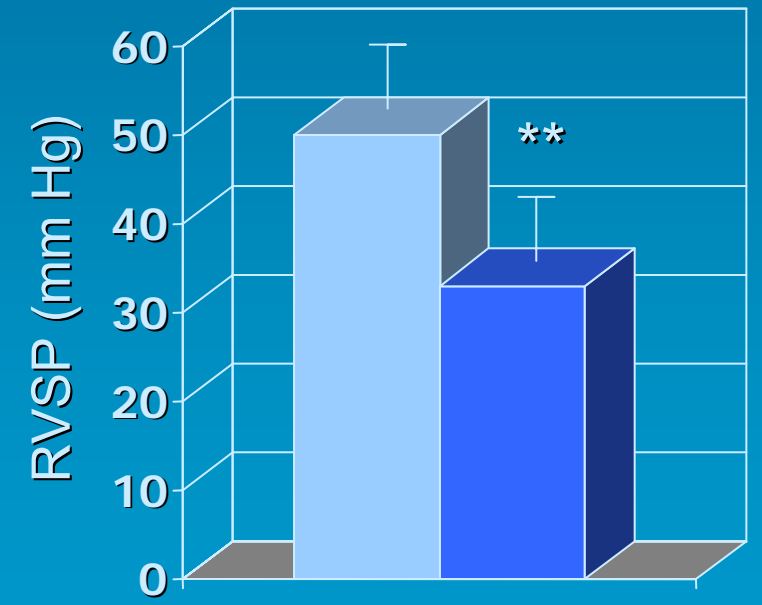
Centre

CMTMR-labeled SMCs

Transmigration through arteriolar endothelium



■ MCT alone
■ MCT/peNOS ** = <0.005



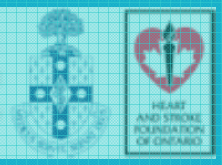
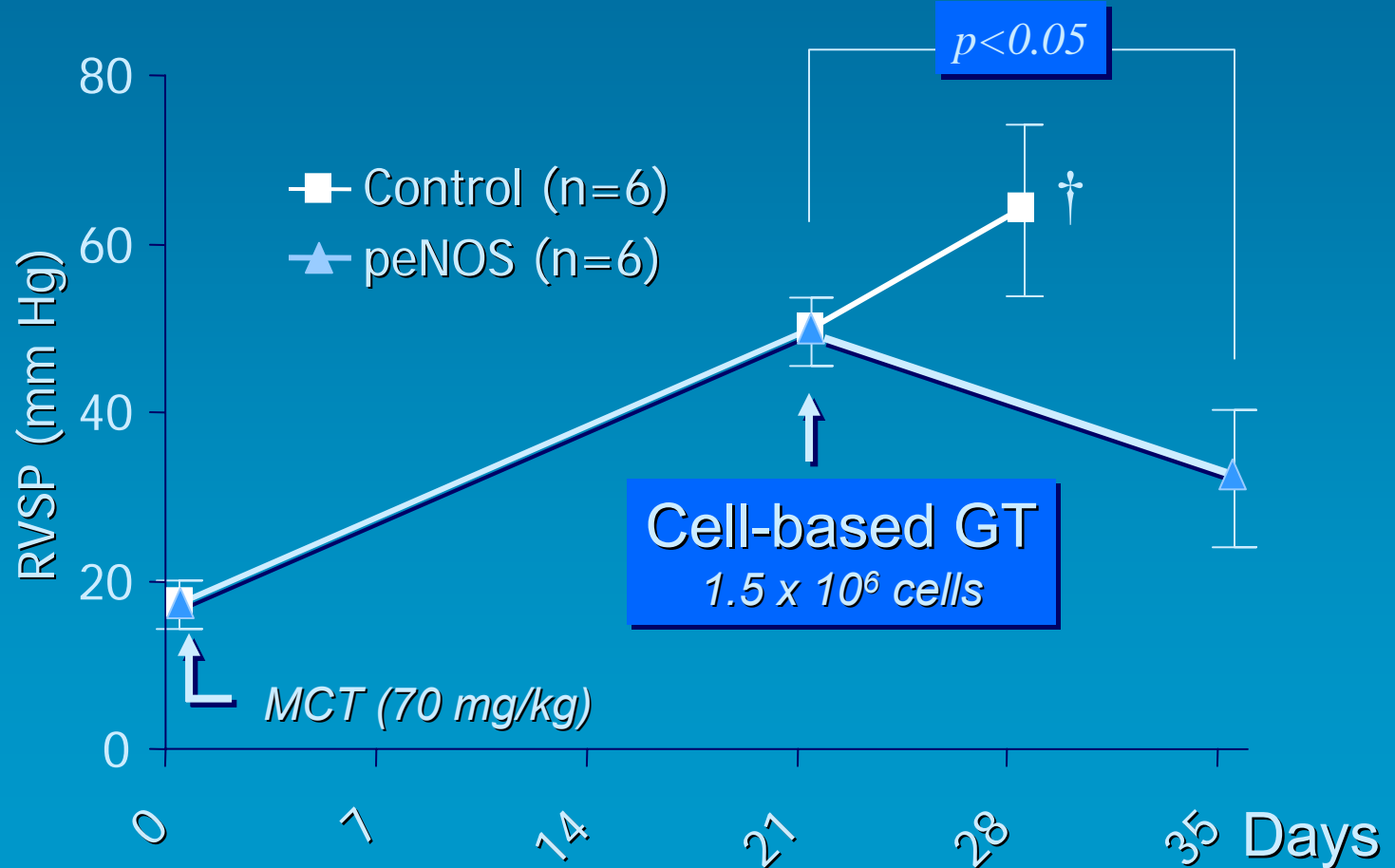
Campbell et al. *Circulation* 2001;104:2242-2248



Reversal of PH by eNOS gene transfer



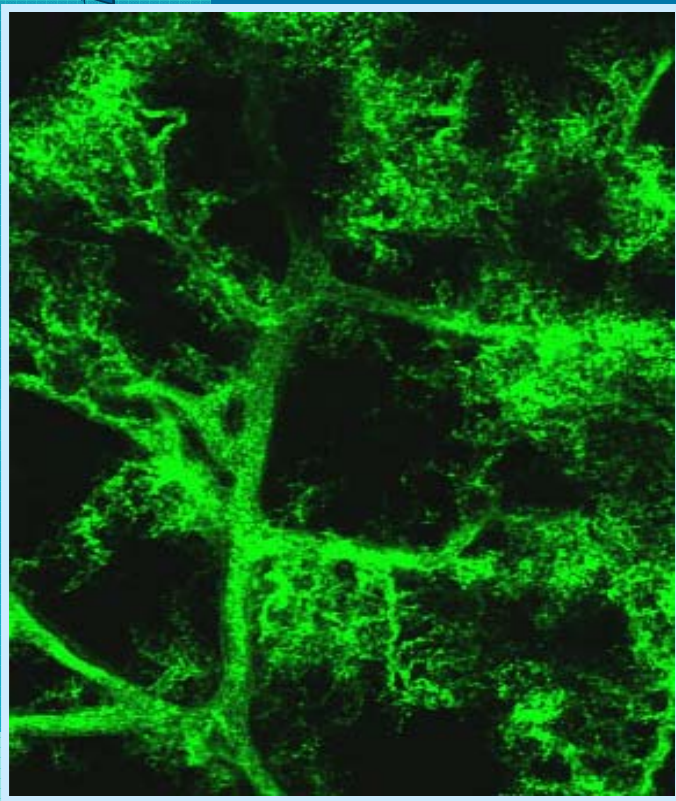
Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre



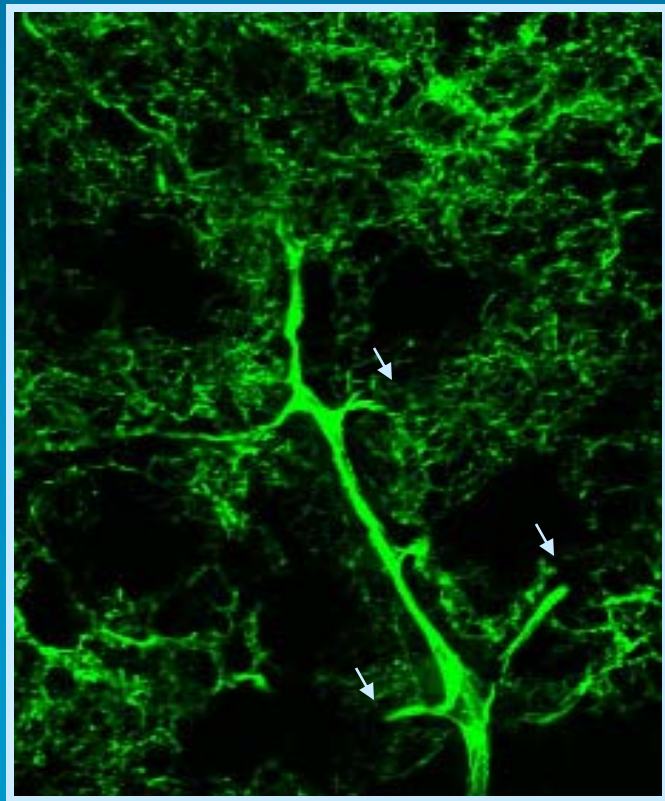


Reversal of PAH: *evidence for pulmonary vascular regeneration?*

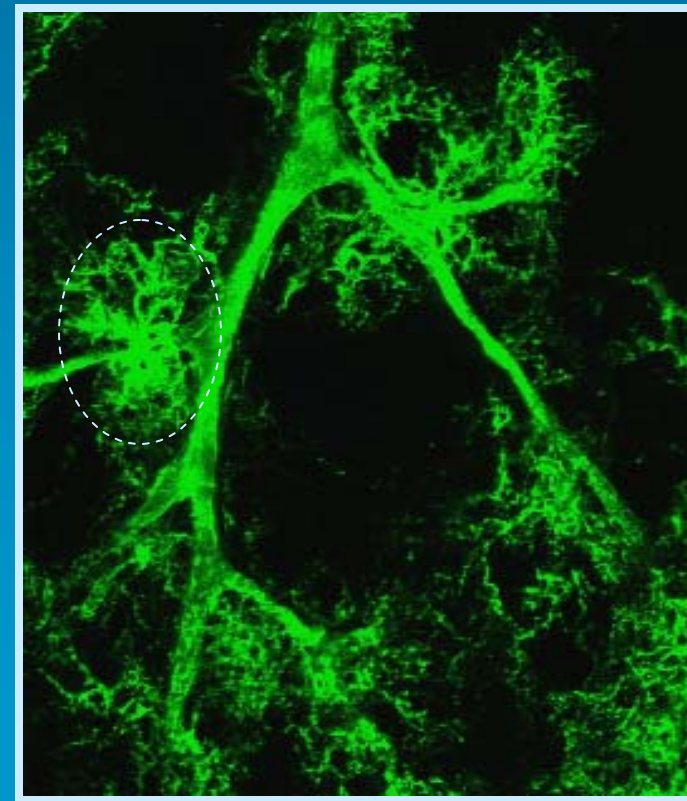
Normal



MCT (3 wks)

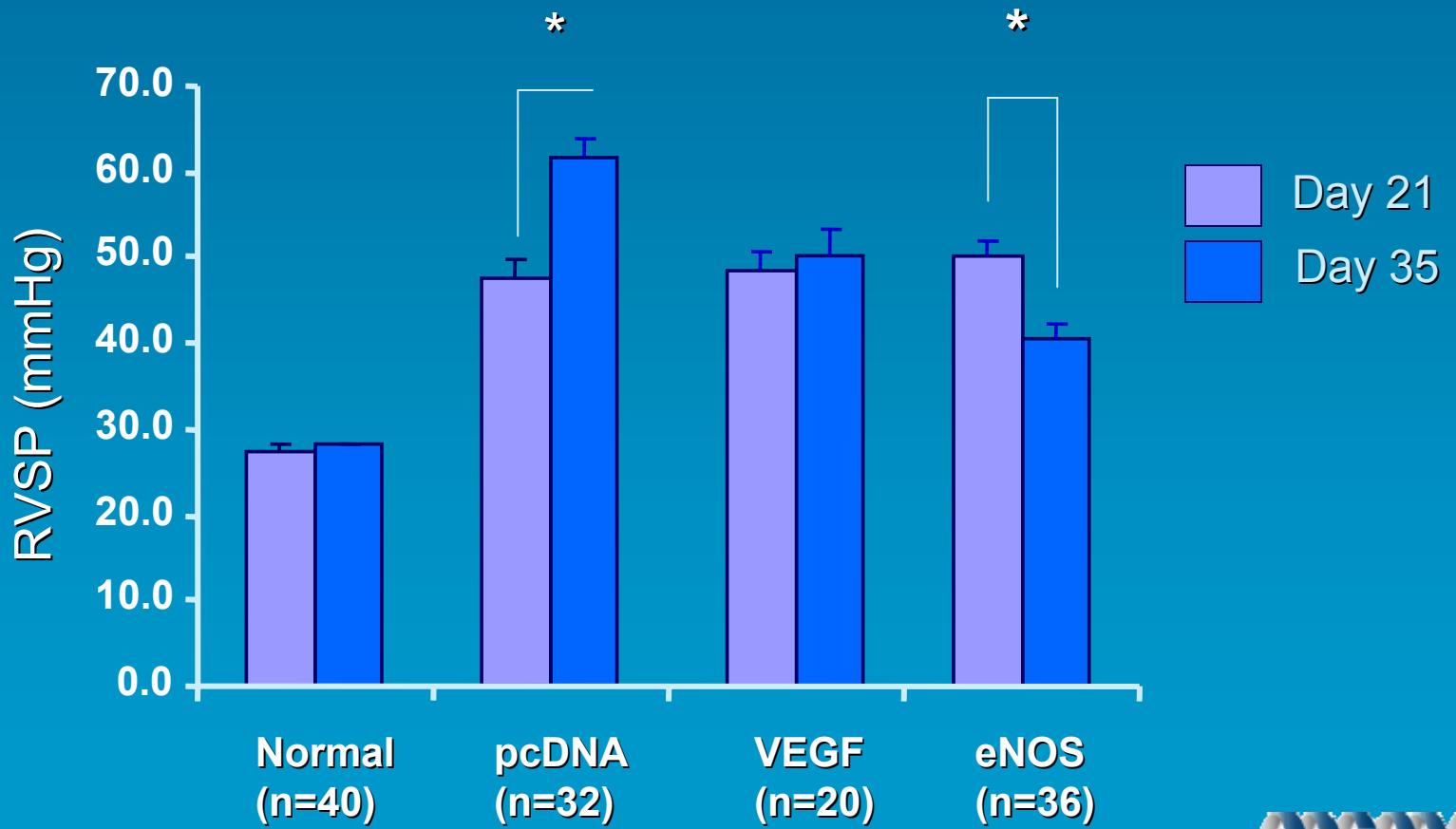


MCT (5 wks)/
eNOS (3 wks)

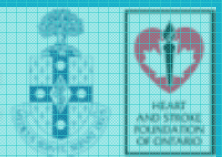




Comparison of eNOS vs VEGF gene therapy for reversal of MCT PH



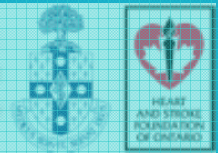
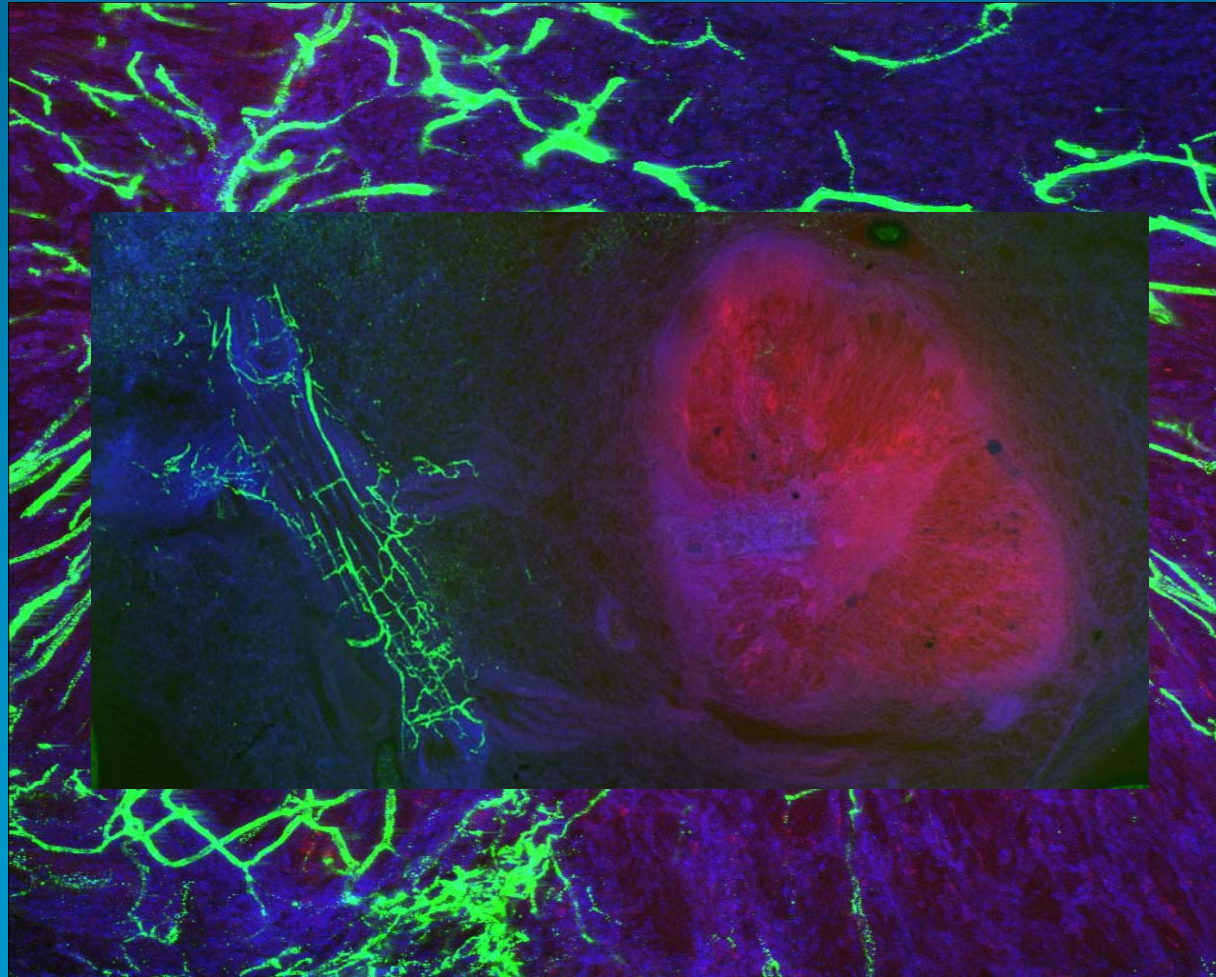
* = P < 0.05



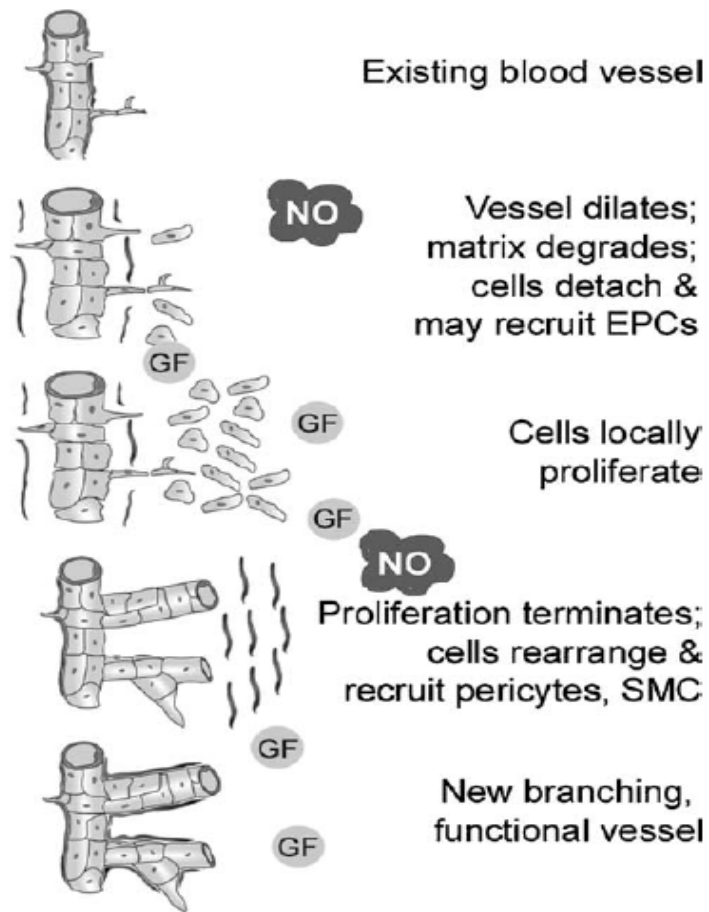


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De novo angiogenesis from the pulmonary microvasculature



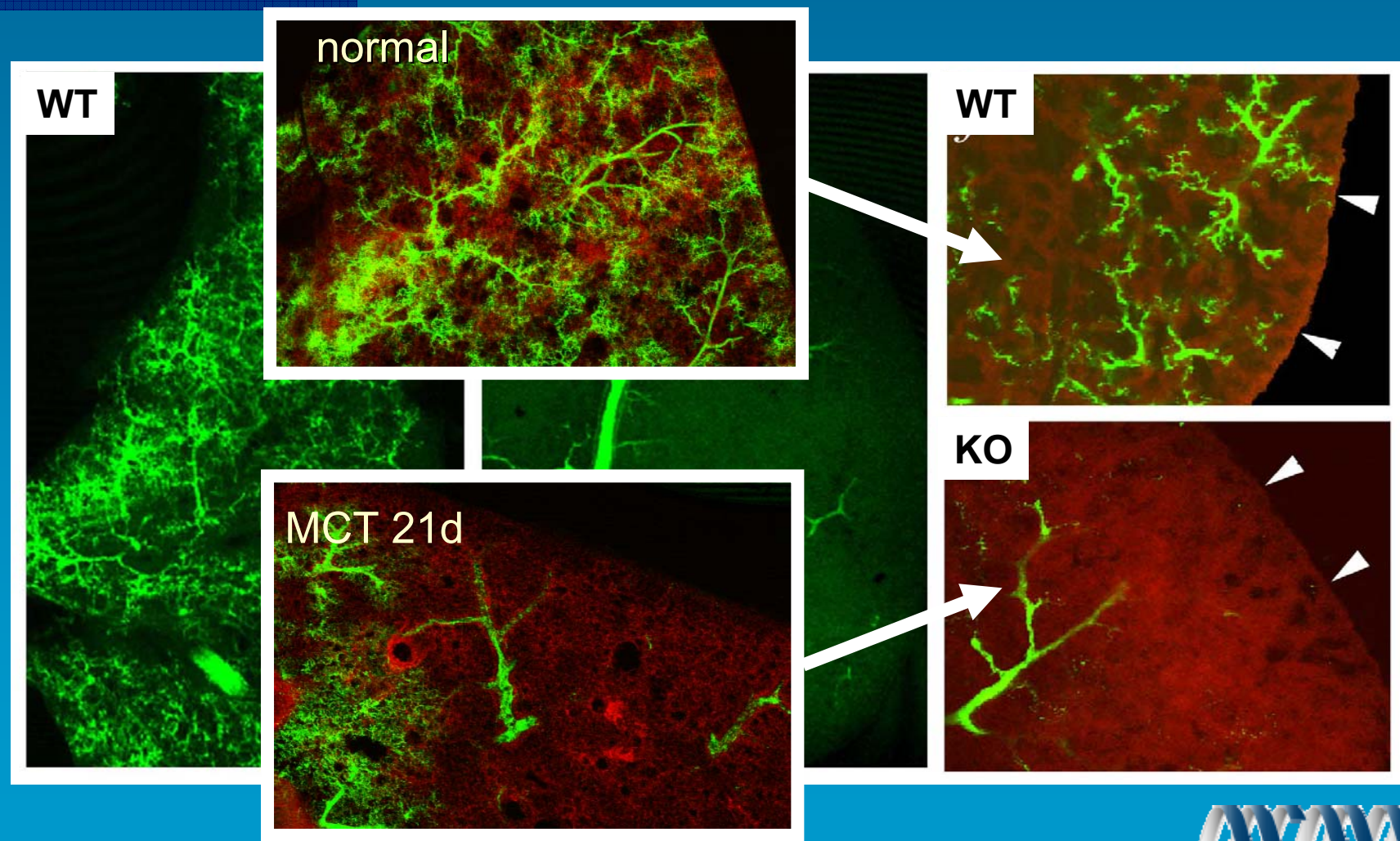
NO and Neovascularization



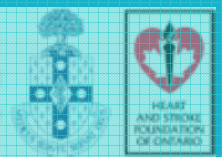
- Angiogenic factors (VEGF, bFGF, TGF β) upregulate eNOS and stimulate NO release
- VEGF-stimulated capillary formation is prevented by inhibitors of NOS *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Hood 1998 and Ziche 1997)
- eNOS knockout mice have impaired neovascularization (Murohara 1998)
- eNOS has been shown to upregulate VEGF (Dulak 2000, Jozkowicz 2001)



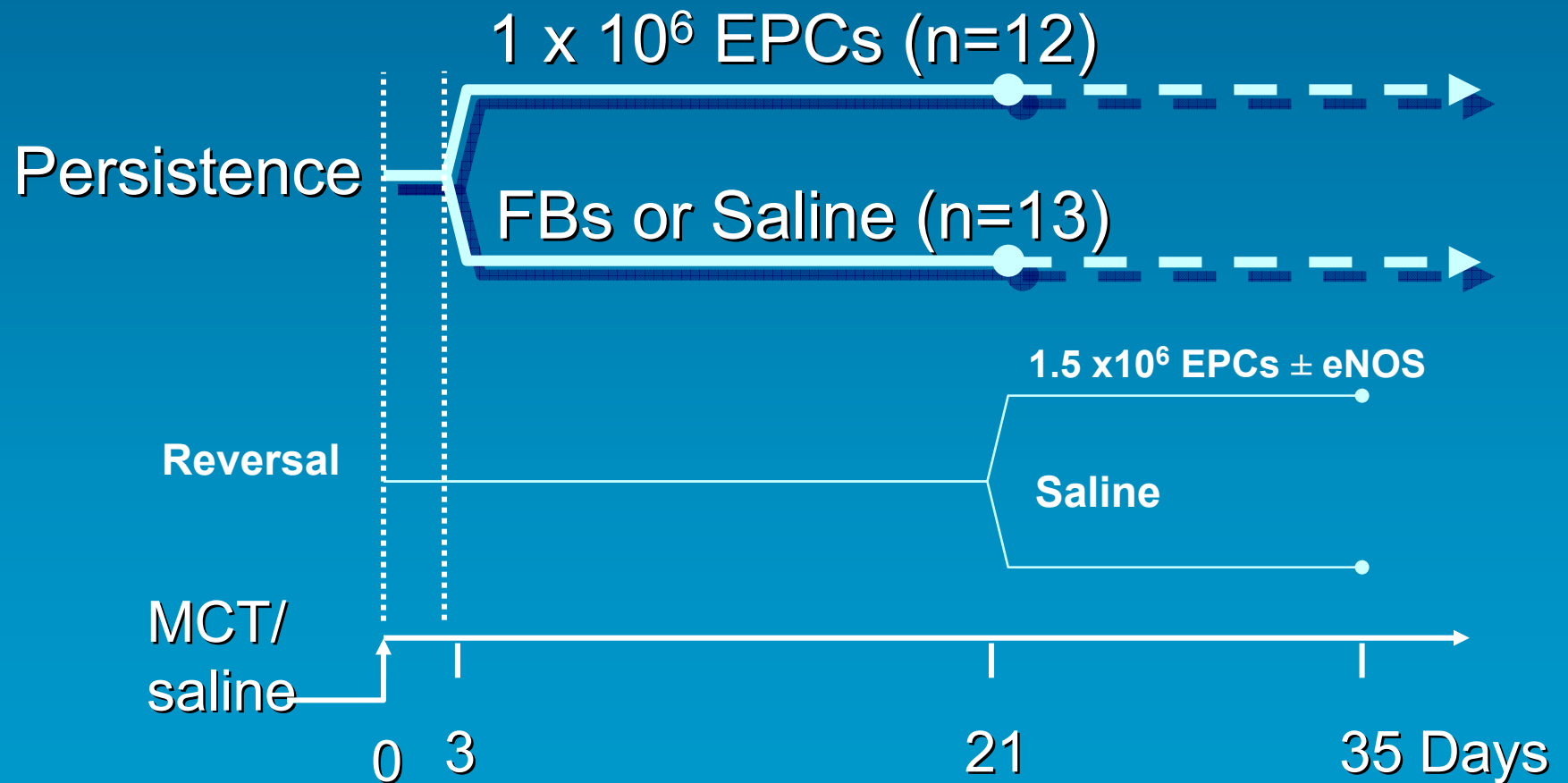
Abnormal vascular development in E20 eNOS^{-/-} fetal lungs



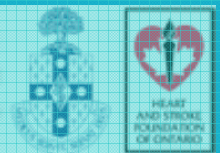
Han et al. *Circ. Res.* in press, 2004



Experimental Plan: persistence of beneficial effects in the prevention model

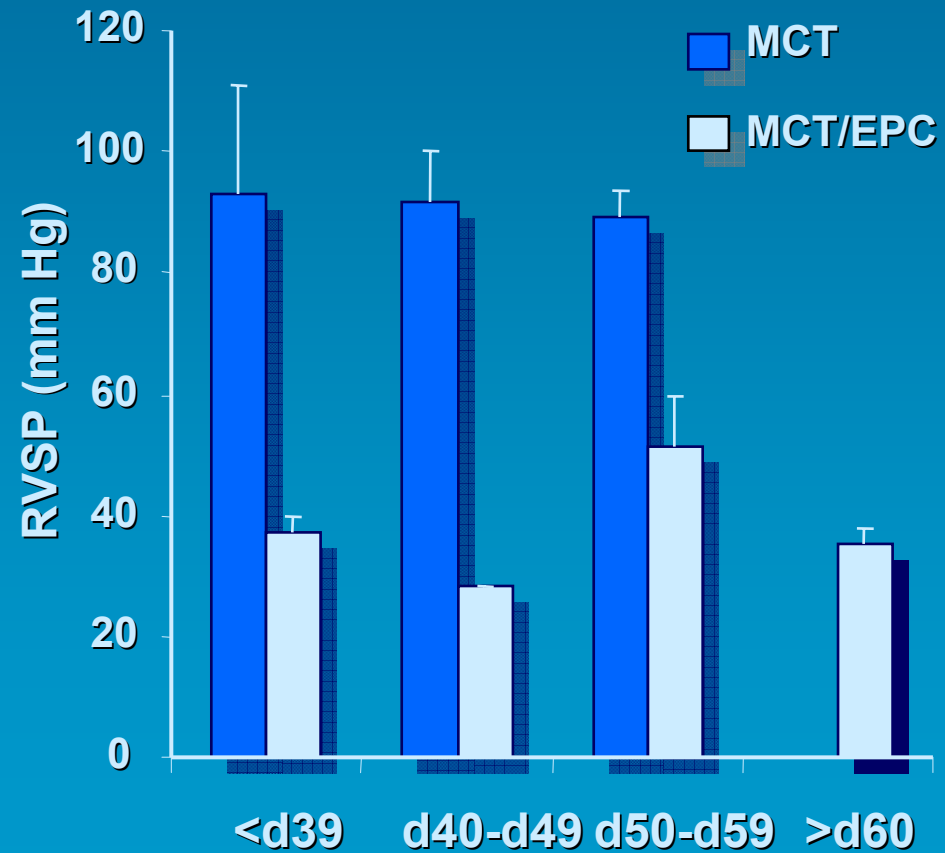
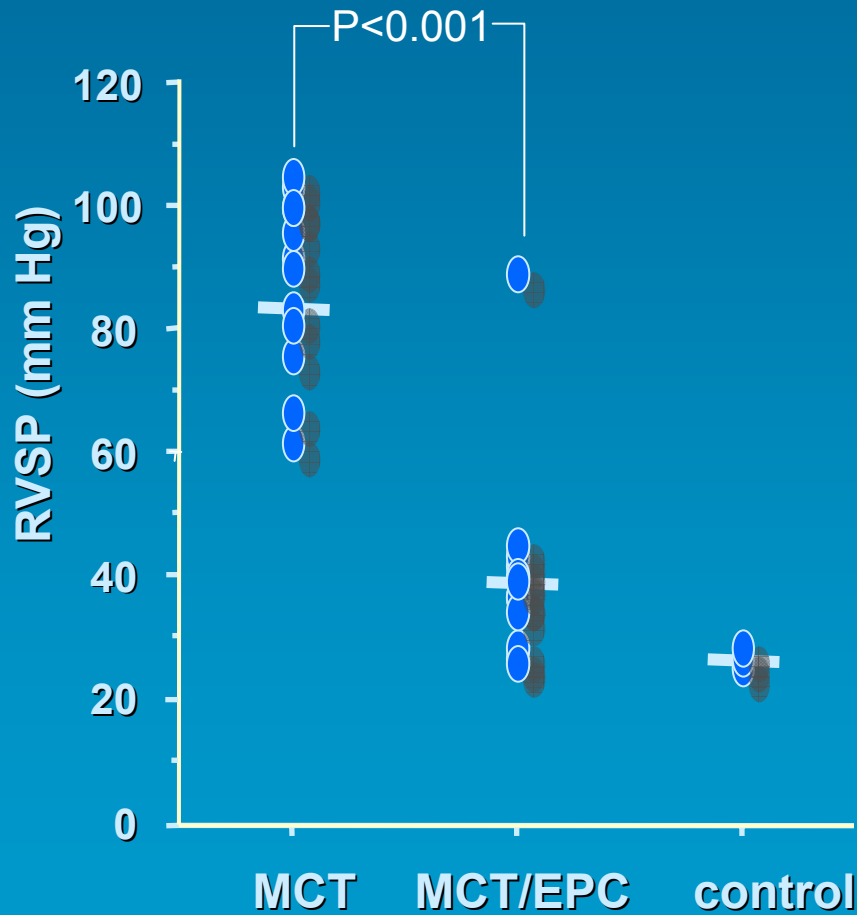


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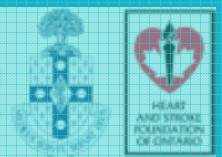
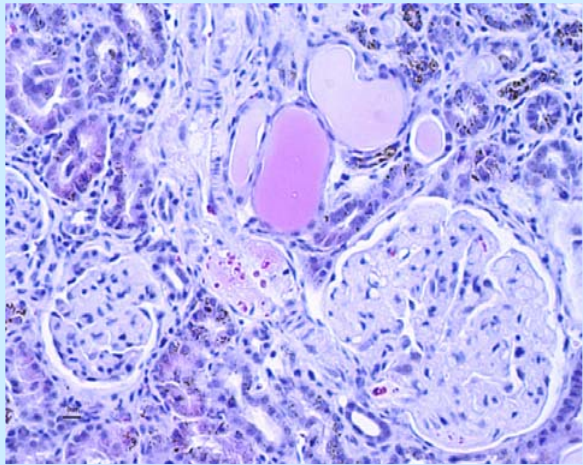
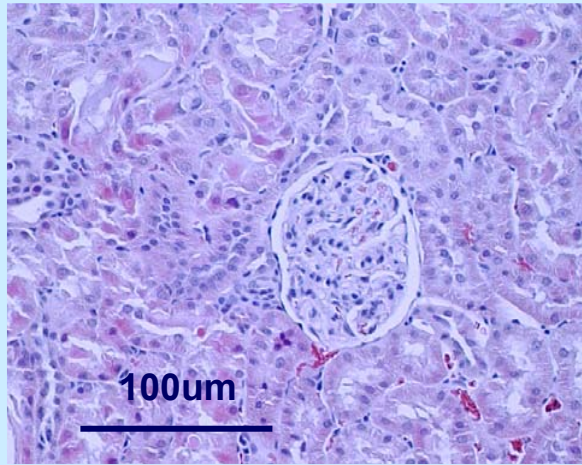
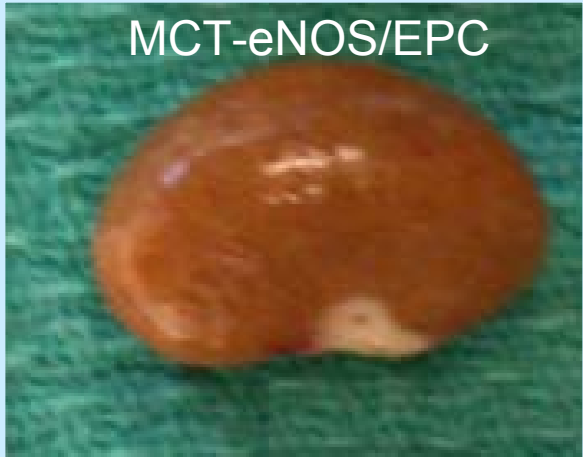
Persistence of the effect EPCs treatment on RVSP >60 days



Histological Changes of kidney from MCT treated rats

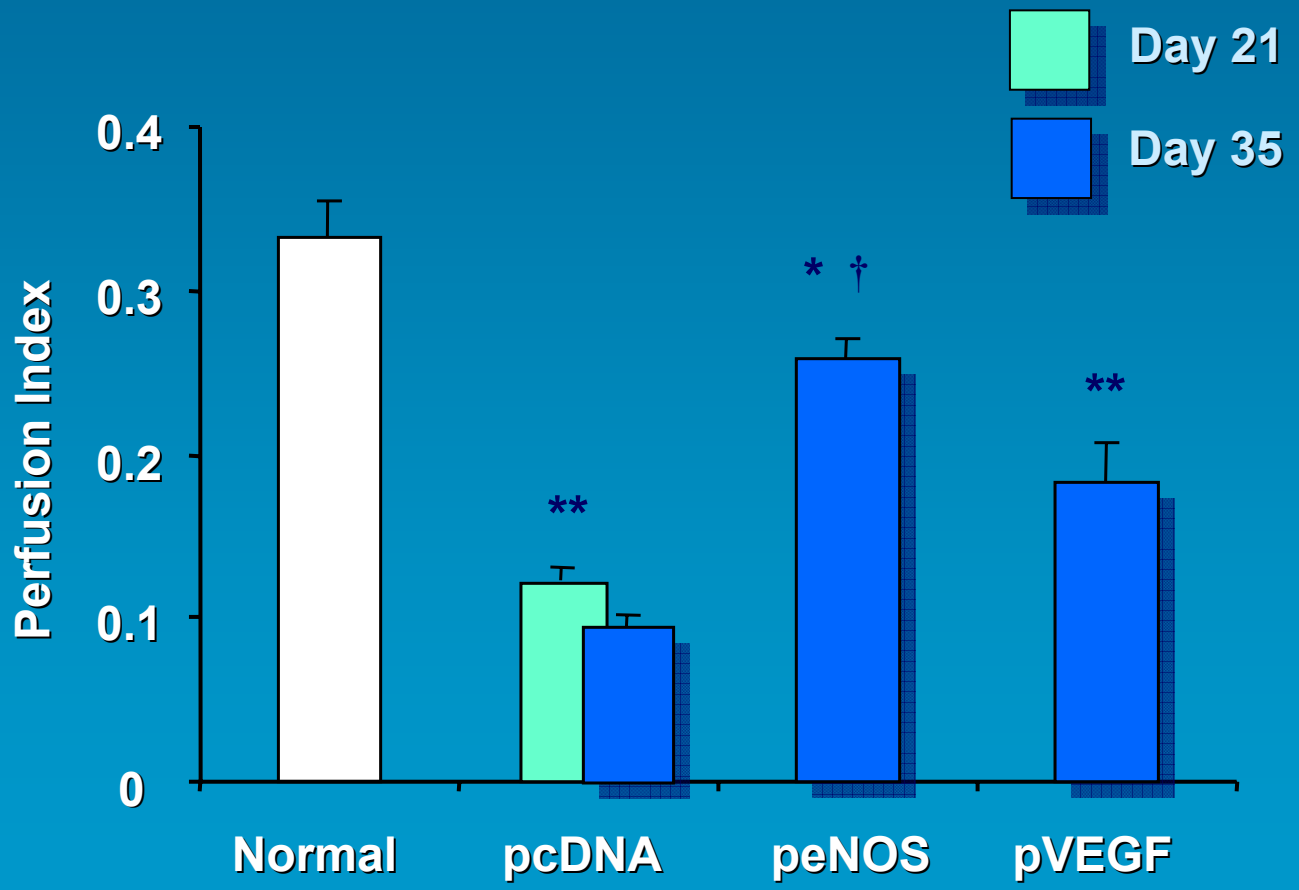


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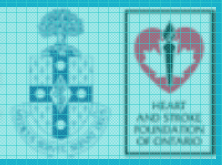




Comparison of eNOS vs VEGF gene therapy for reversal of MCT PH

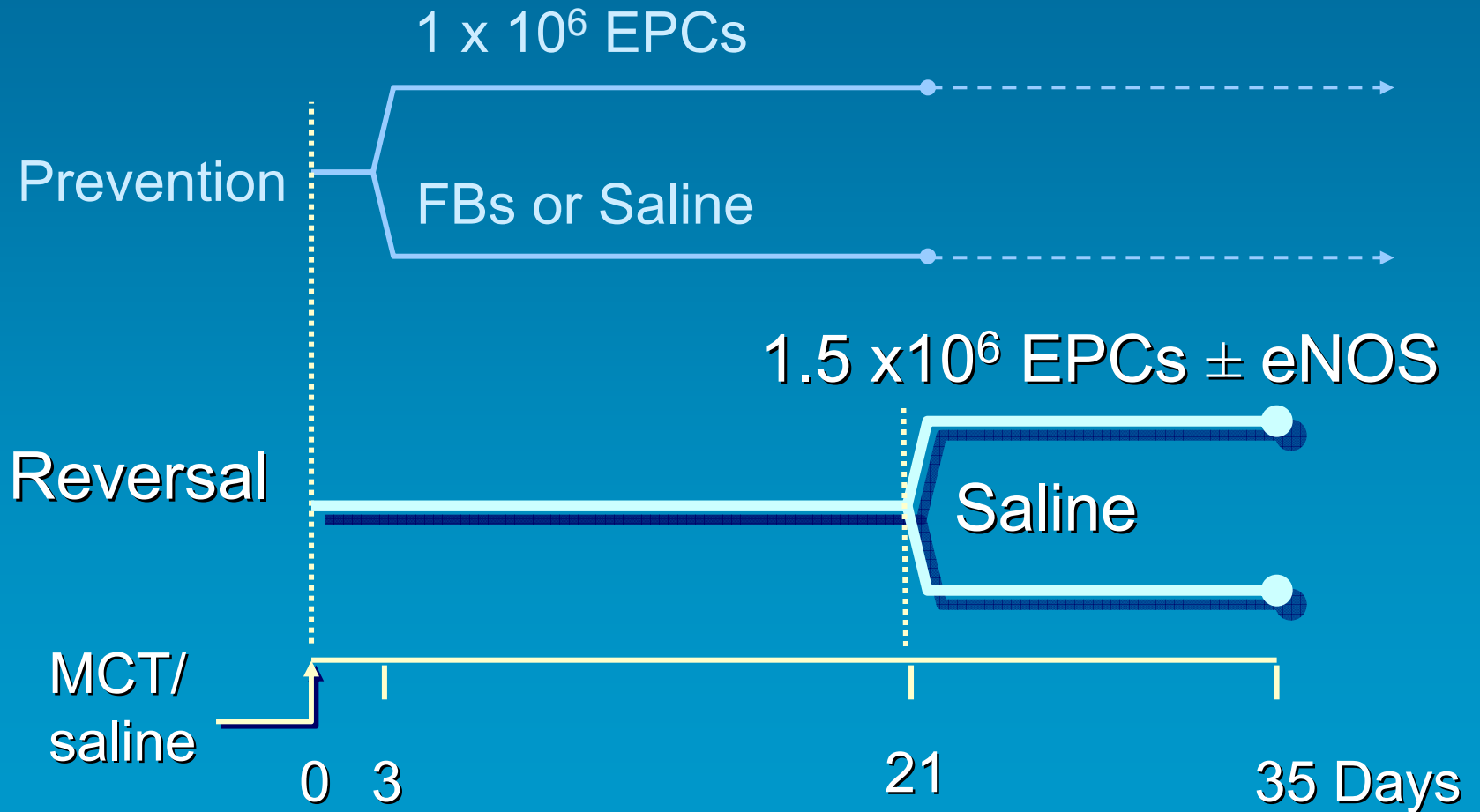


** p<0.01 vs.normal; * p<0.05 vs. normal; †<0.05 vs. Day 21



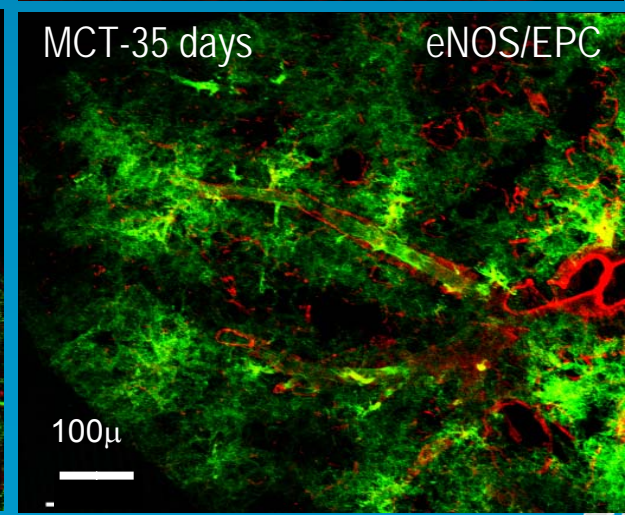
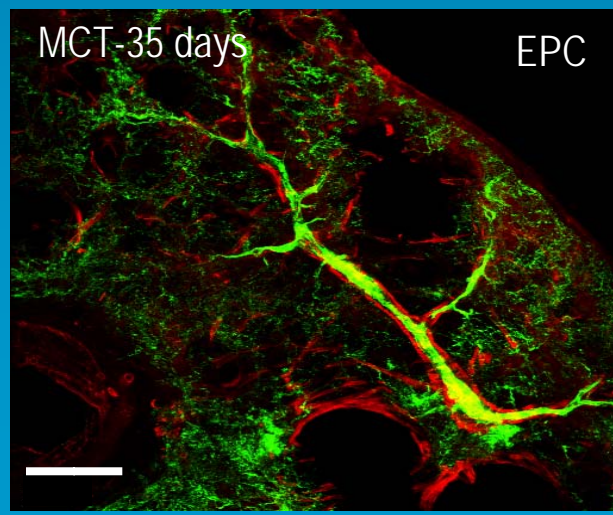
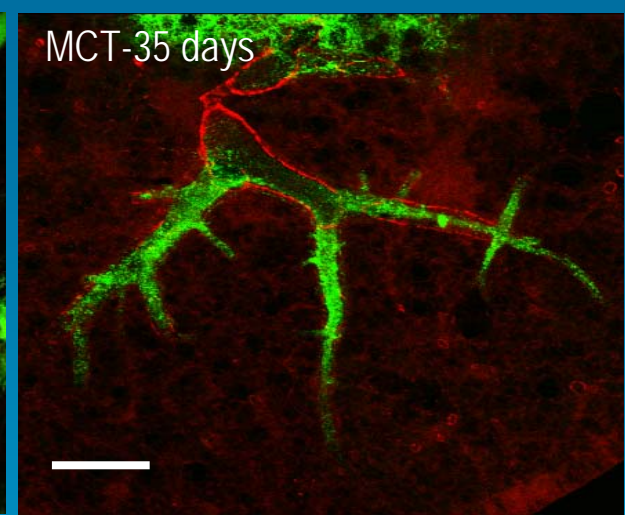
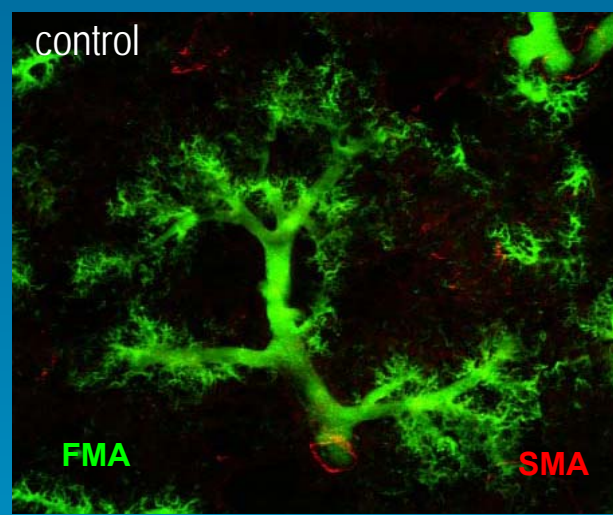


Reversal Protocol



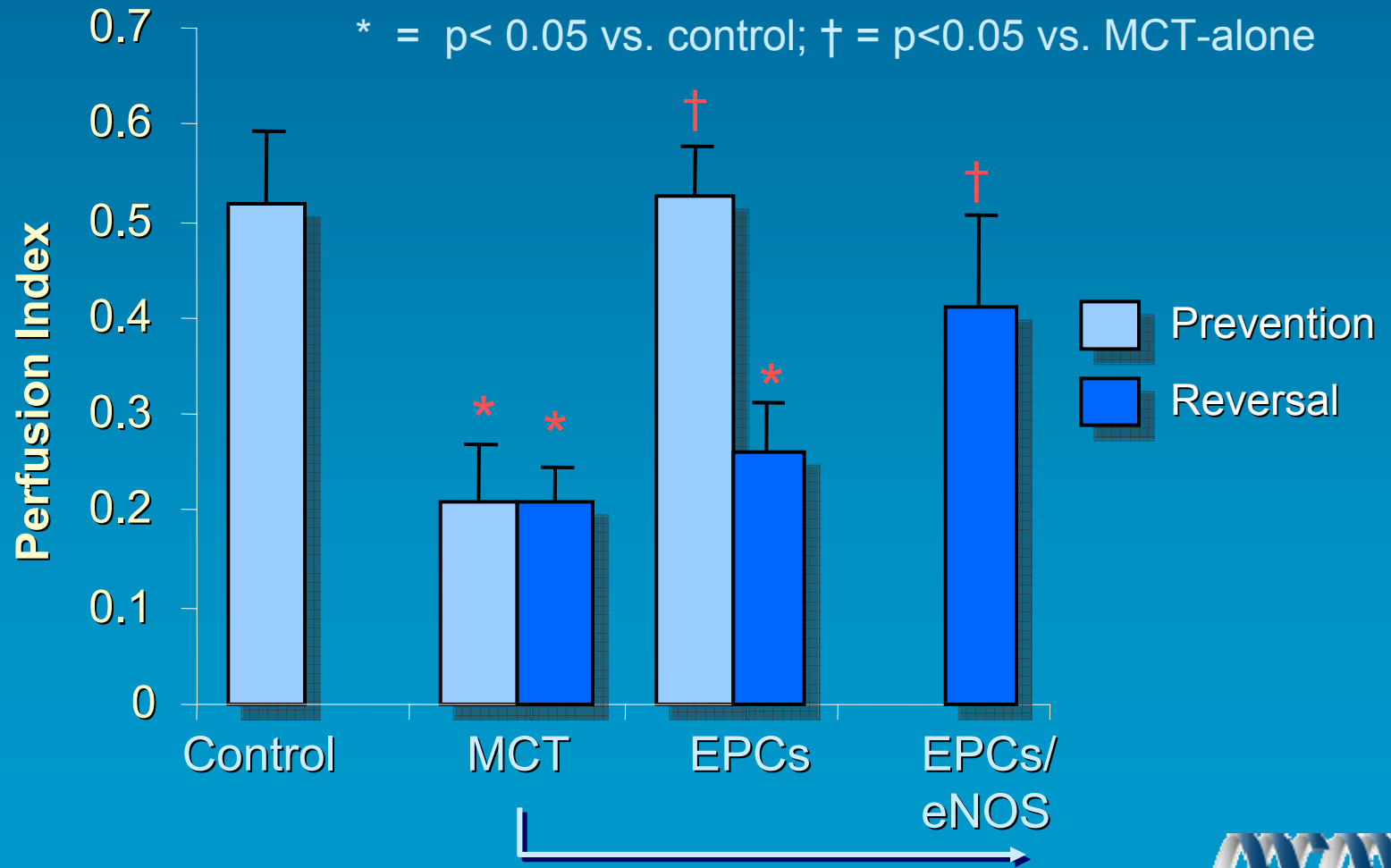


Fluorescent microangiography





FMA - perfusion index (PI):



Zhao et al. *Circ Res.* 2005 (in press)



Summary and Conclusions

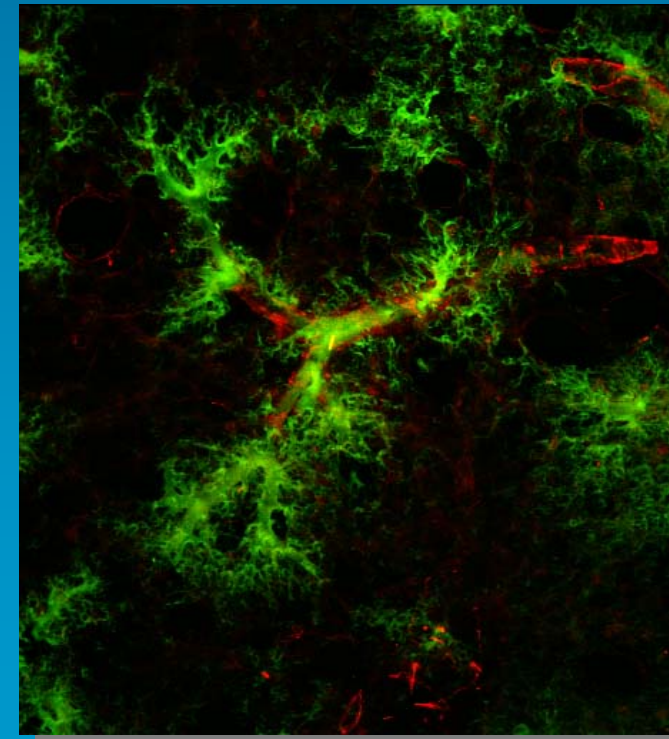
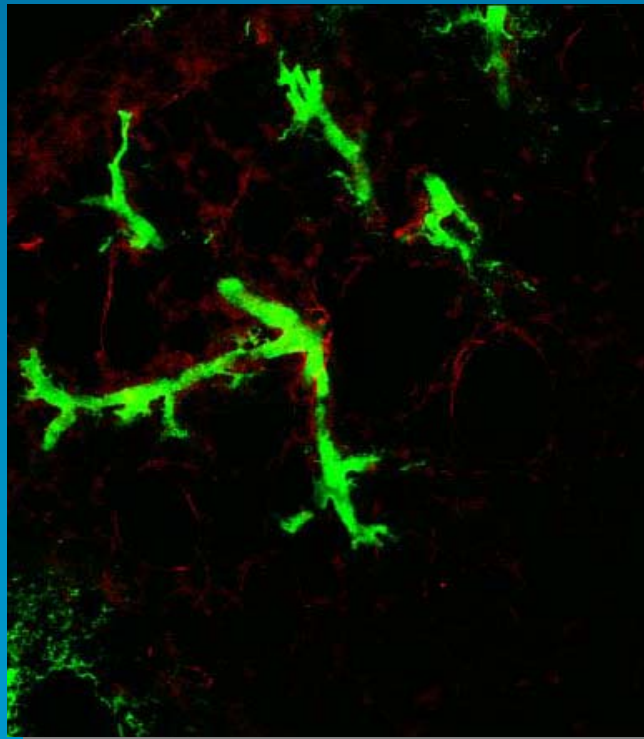
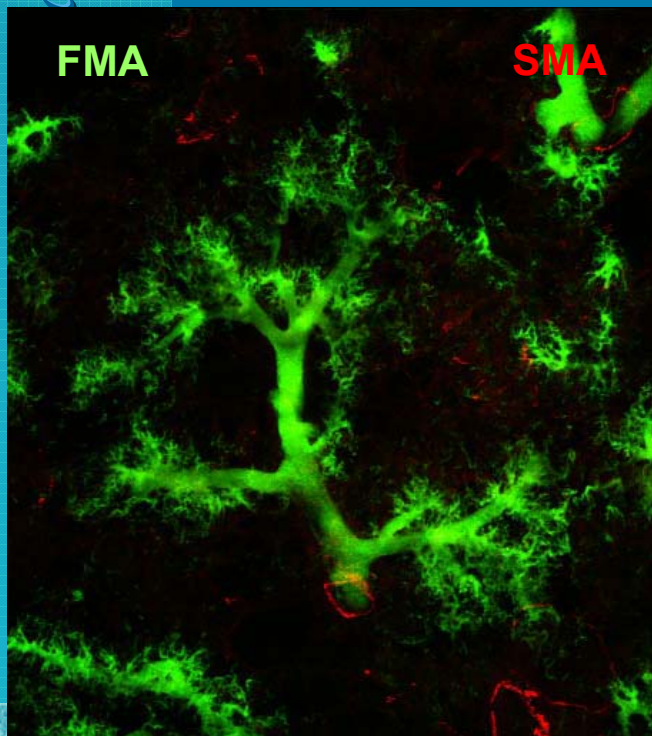
- Cell-based gene therapy with eNOS can prevent and reverse experimental PAH at least in part by regeneration of pulmonary microvasculature
- EPC alone given within 3 days of MCT prevent the development of PAH, but did not reverse established disease when delivered at 3 weeks
- EPCs transfected with eNOS dramatically improved survival in established PAH suggesting that the combination of regenerative cell and gene therapy will be the most effective in the treatment of this disease

Effect of EPC transplant on lung microvascular structure: *21 Days post MCT*

Control

MCT-FB

MCT-EPC

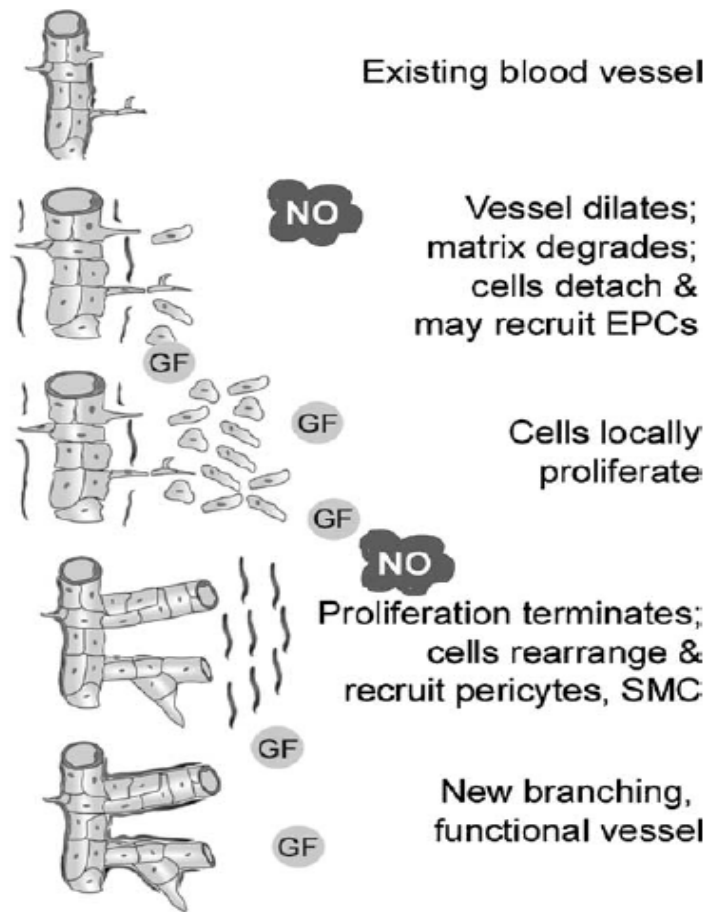


40 x

40 x

40 x

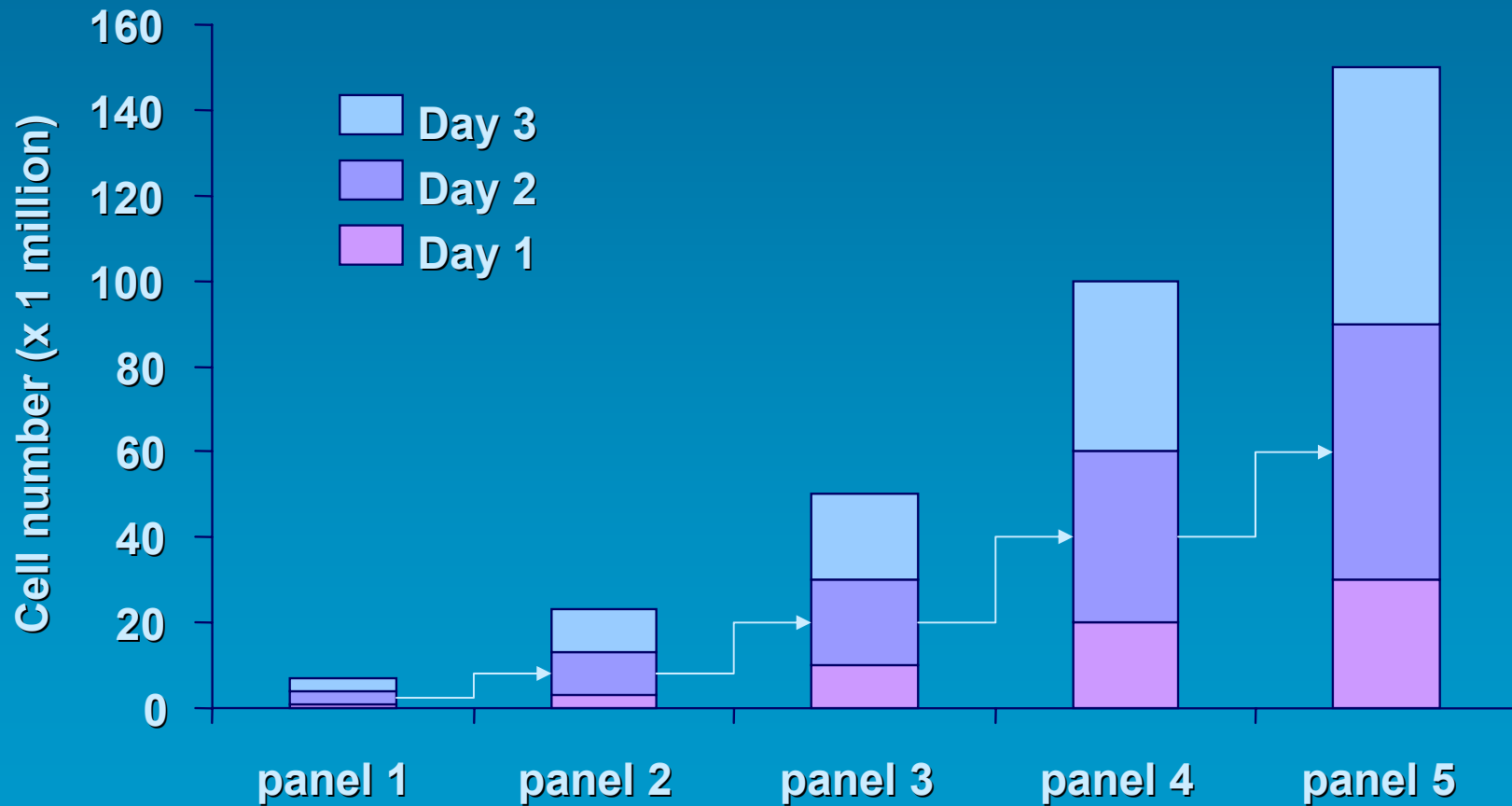
NO and Neovascularization



- Angiogenic factors (VEGF, bFGF, TGF β) upregulate eNOS and stimulate NO release
- VEGF-stimulated capillary formation is prevented by inhibitors of NOS *in vitro* and *in vivo* Hood 1998 and Ziche 1997
- eNOS knockout mice have impaired neovascularization Murohara 1998
- eNOS has been shown to upregulate VEGF Dulak 2000, Jozkowicz 2001



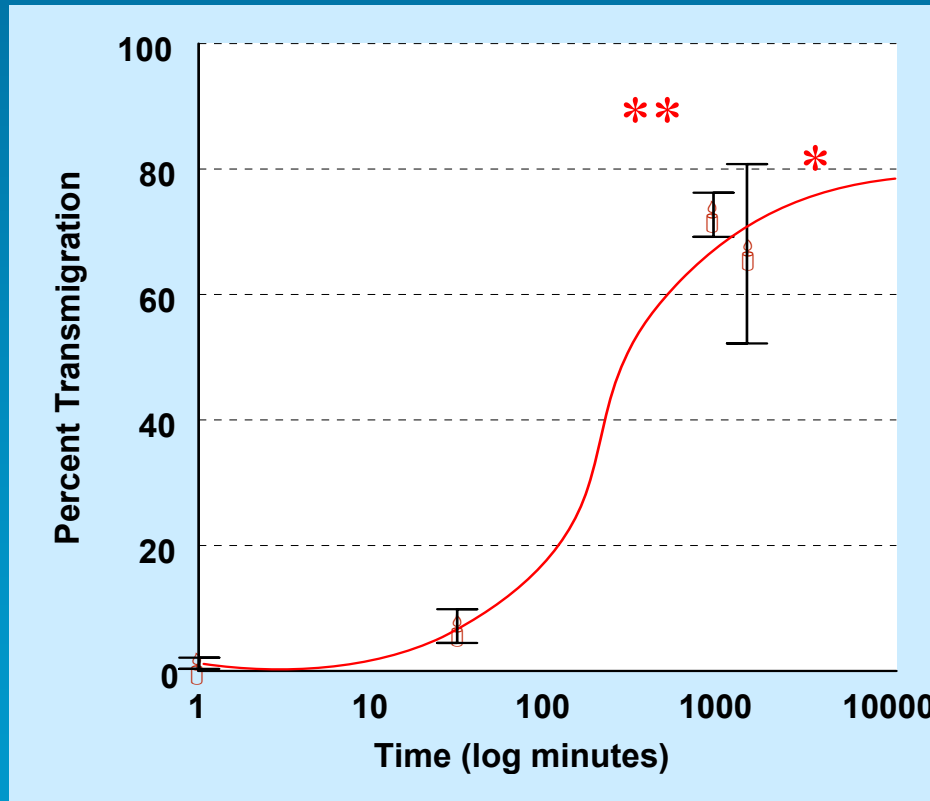
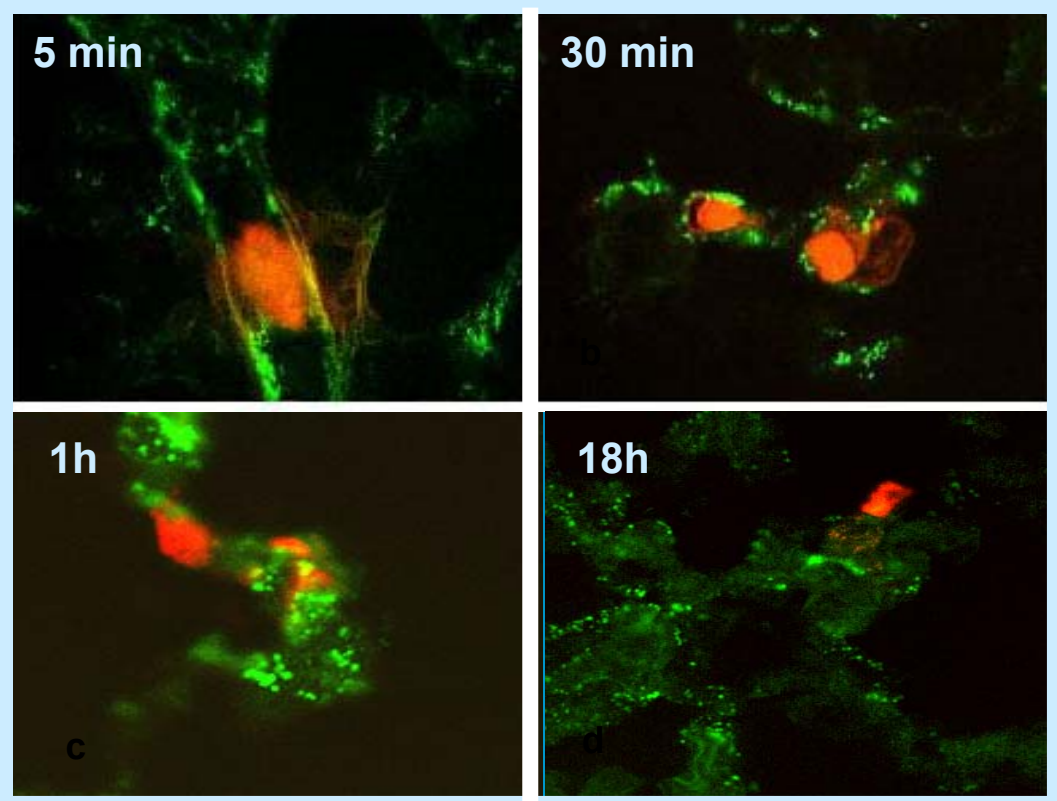
Dose escalation





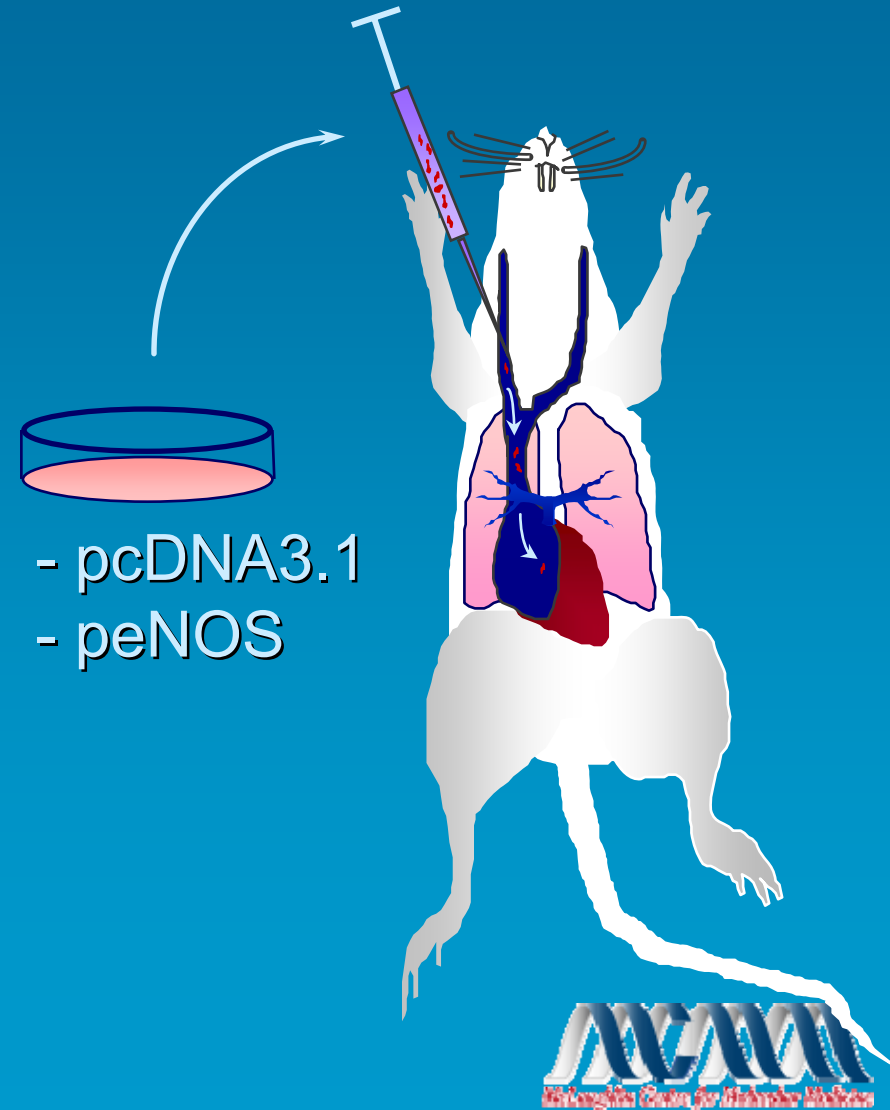
CMTMR-labelled SMCs

Transmigration through arteriolar endothelium



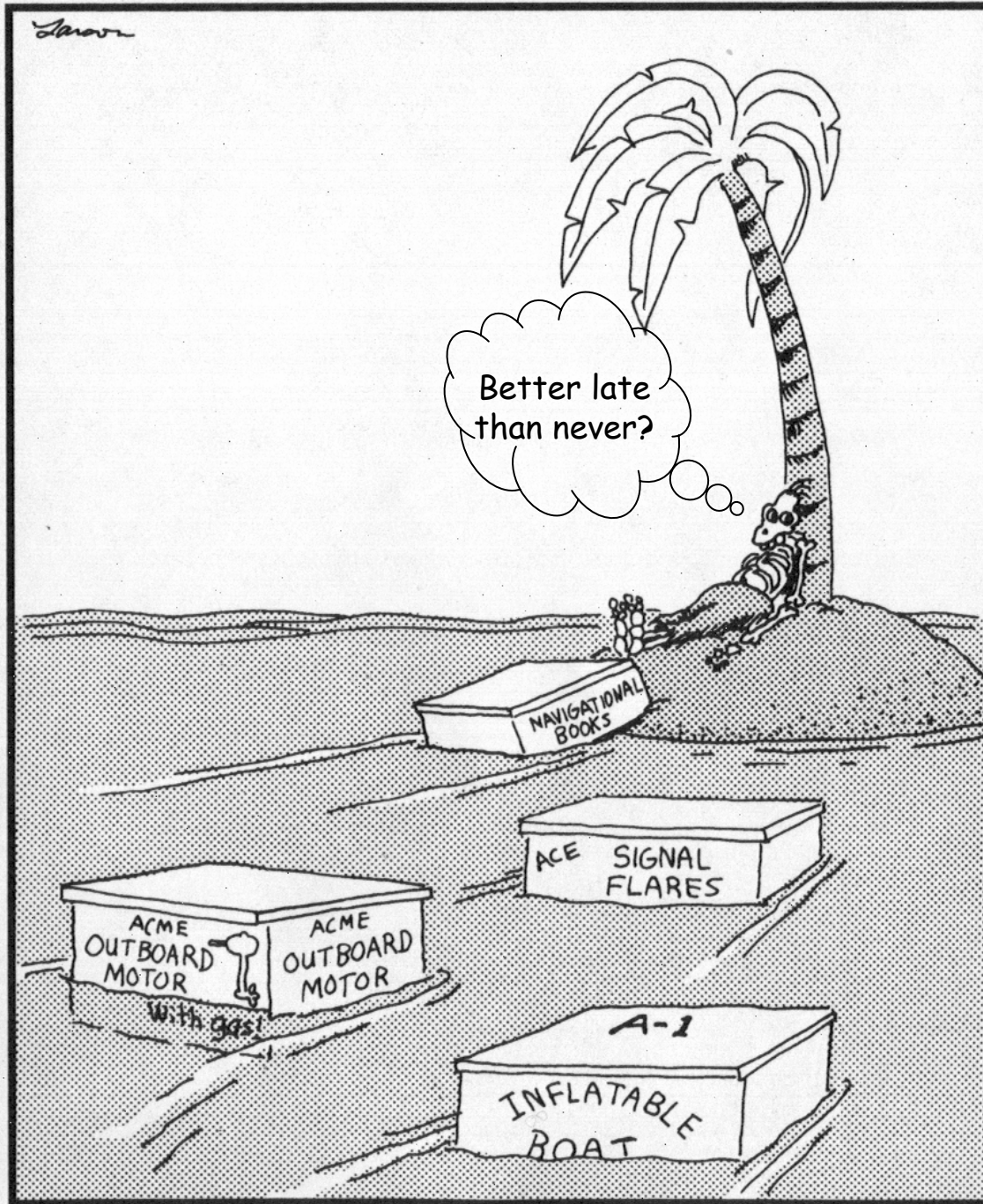
Effect of cell-based eNOS gene therapy: *rat MCT model of PH*

- Fisher 344 rats injected with 70 mg/kg MCT s.c. and 500,000 transfected smooth muscle cells via the internal jugular vein
- RVSP measured at 28 days
- animals sacrificed and RV/LV ratio measured, pulmonary histology examined, RNA extracted



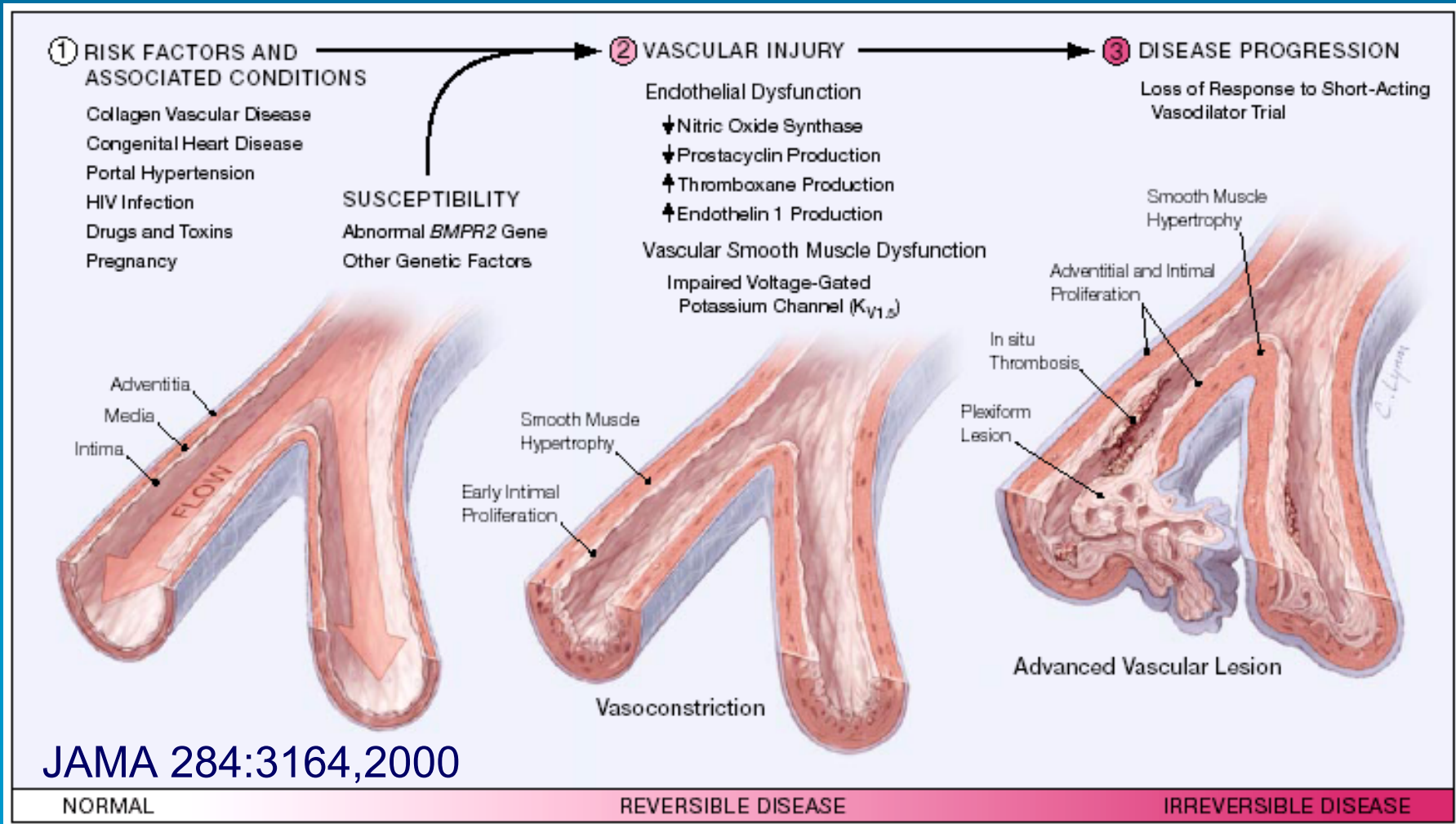


■ ave
diag



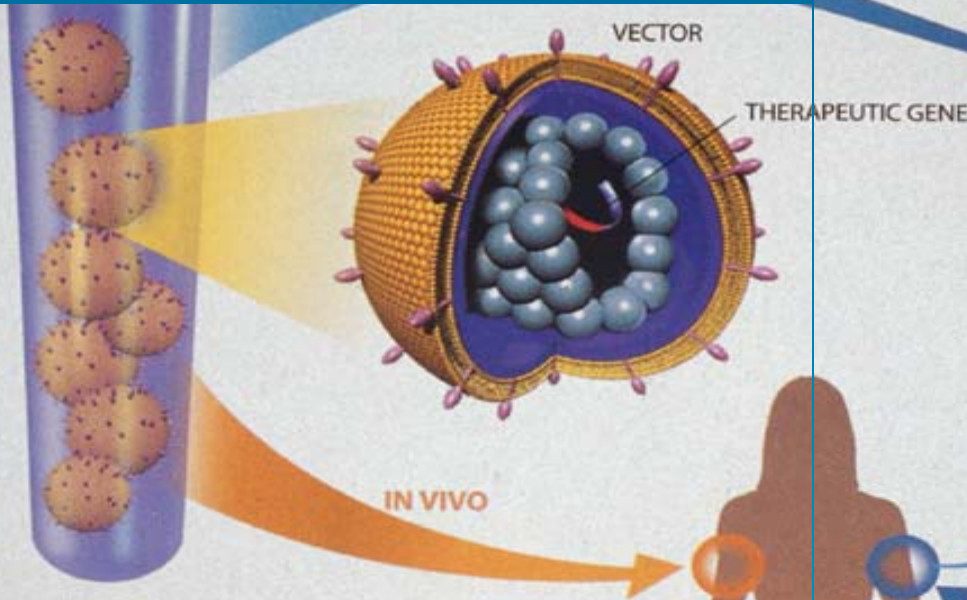


The future – reversing “irreversible” PAH?

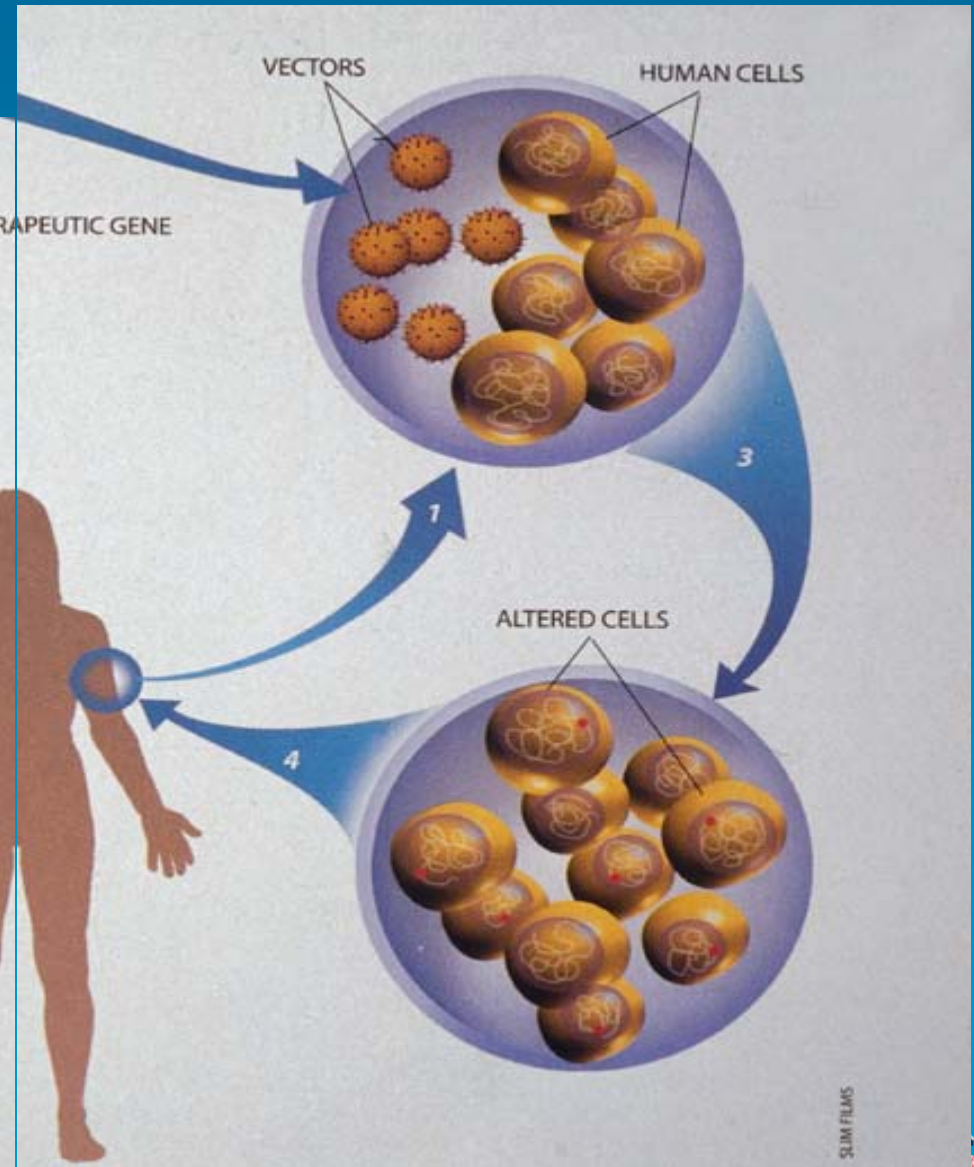




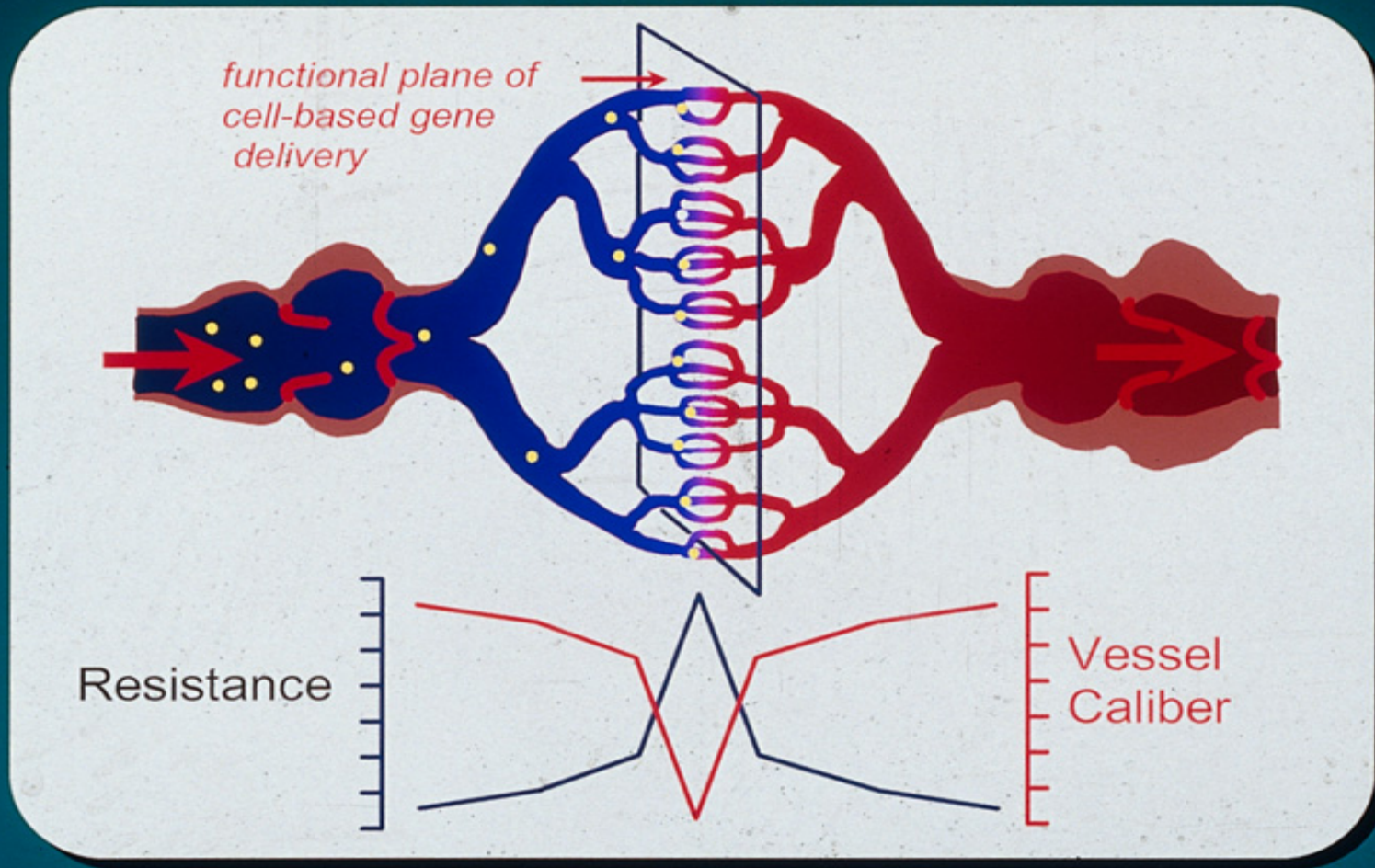
Cell-based gene therapy



DELIVERY OF GENES to human subjects is sometimes accomplished directly (*orange arrow*), by putting vectors (agents carrying potentially therapeutic genes) straight into some target tissue in the body (*in vivo*). More often the *ex vivo* approach (*blue arrows*) is used: physicians remove cells from a patient, add a desired gene in the laboratory and return the genetically corrected cells to the patient. An *in vivo* approach still in development would rely on “smart” vectors that could be injected into the bloodstream or elsewhere and would home to specific cell types anywhere in the body.



Targeted transgene delivery to the lung



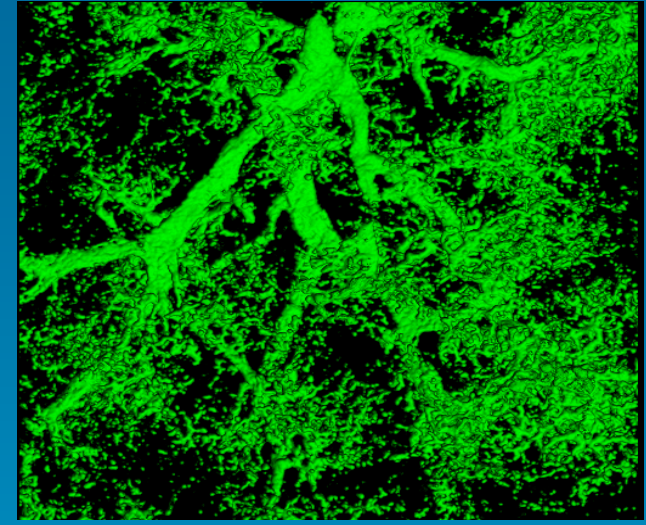


The Pulmonary Vasculature

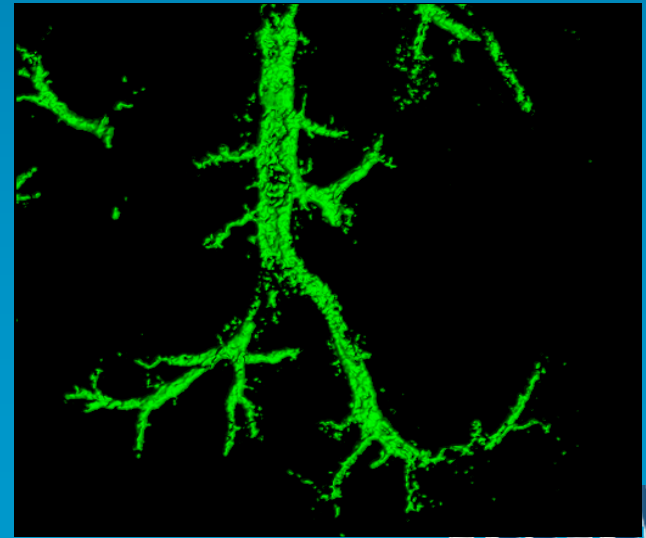
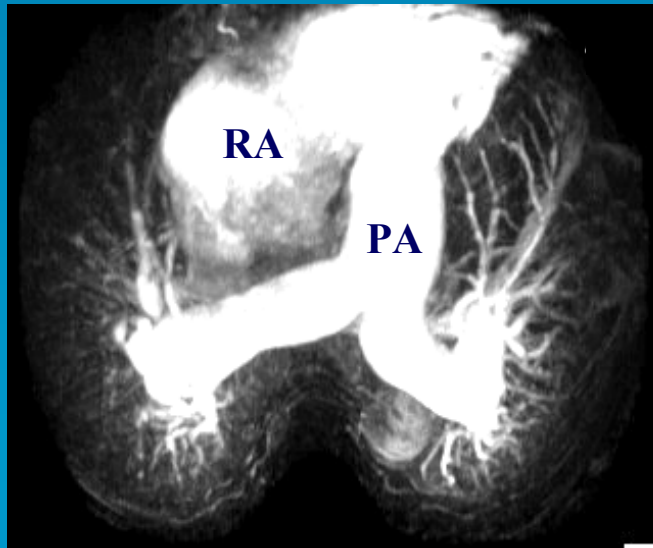
Human

Rat MCT model

Normal



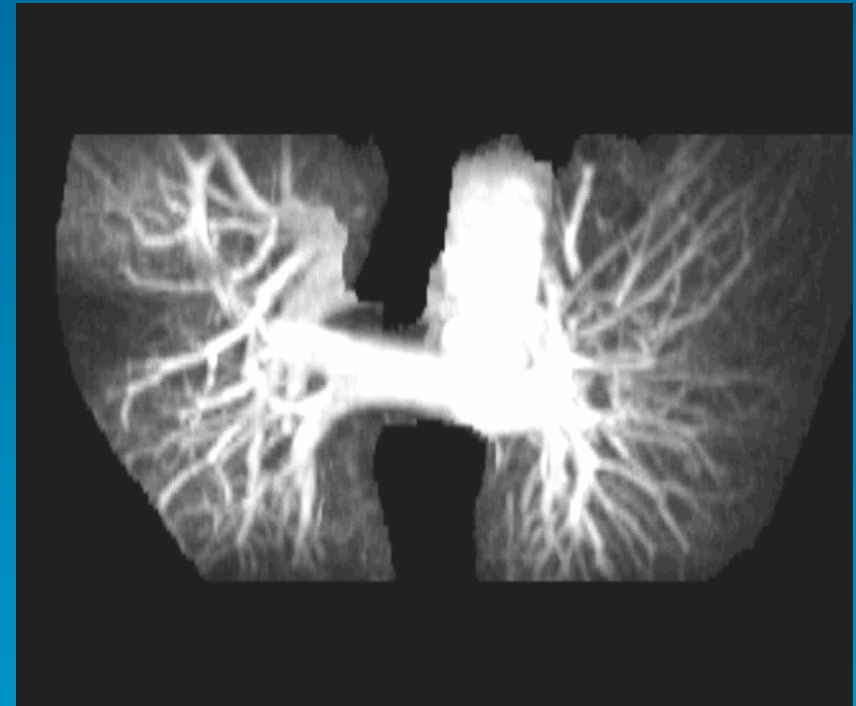
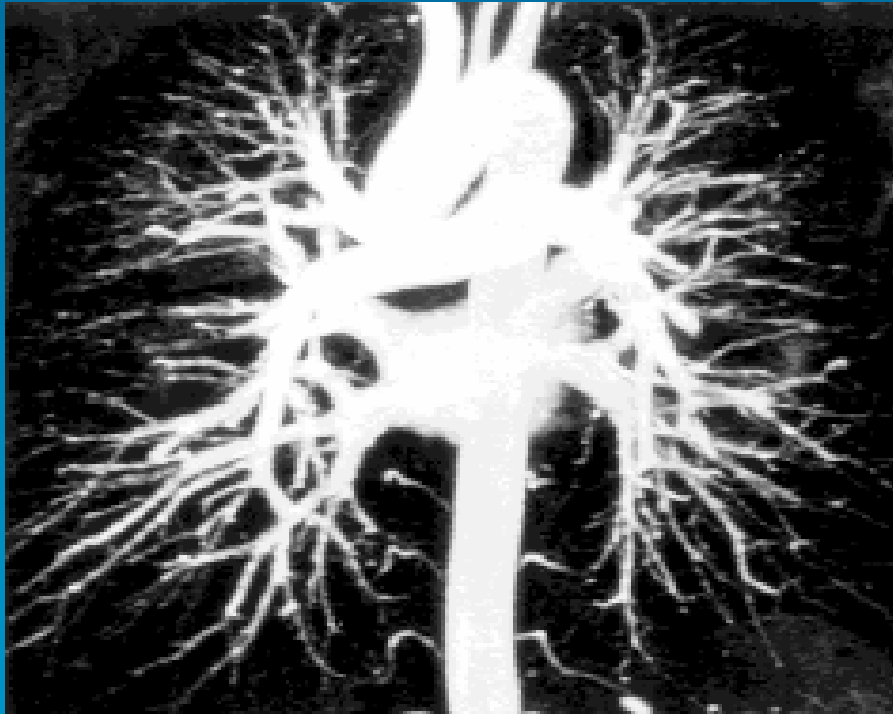
PAH



Courtesy of Evangelos Michelakis, U of Alberta



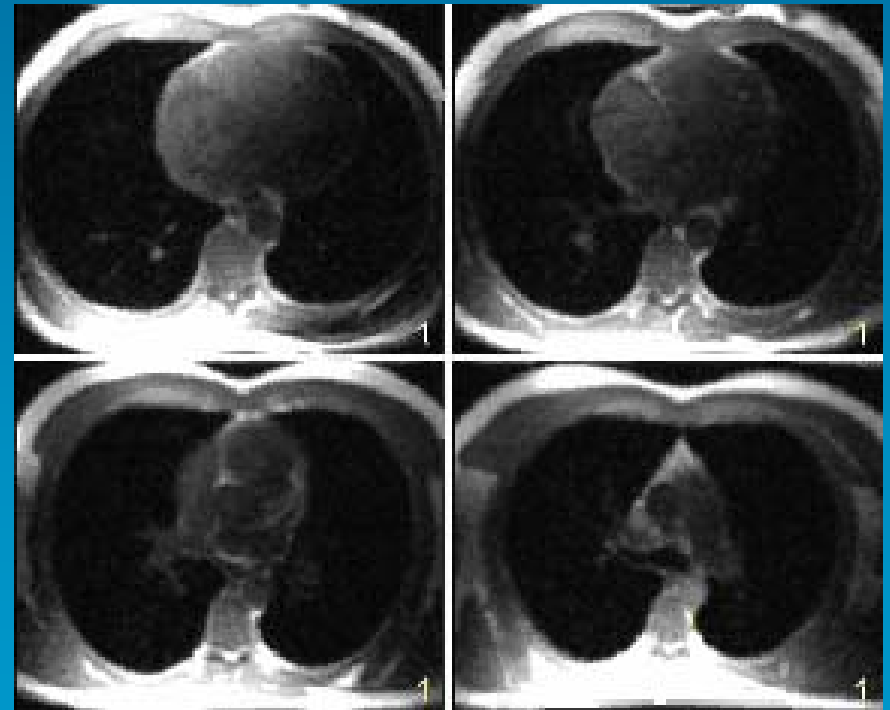
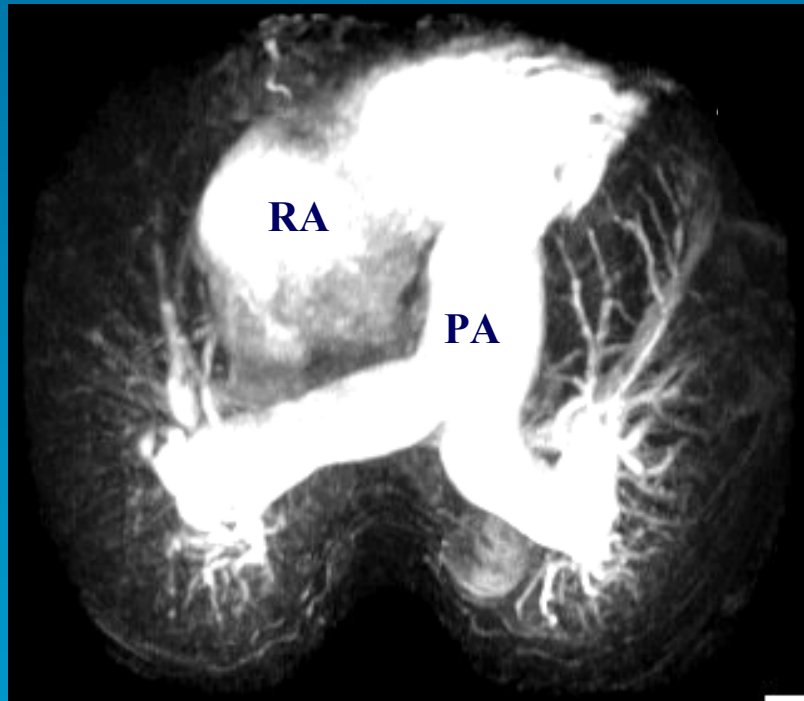
The Normal Pulmonary Vasculature



Courtesy of Evangelos Michelakis, U of Alberta



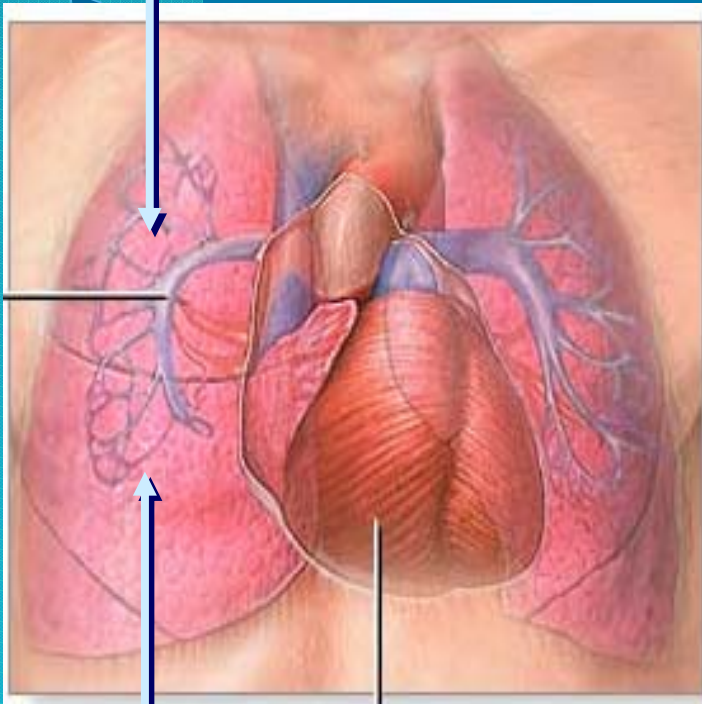
Pulmonary Vasculature in PAH



Courtesy of Evangelos Michelakis, U of Alberta

Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)

Arteriolar narrowing



Microvascular loss

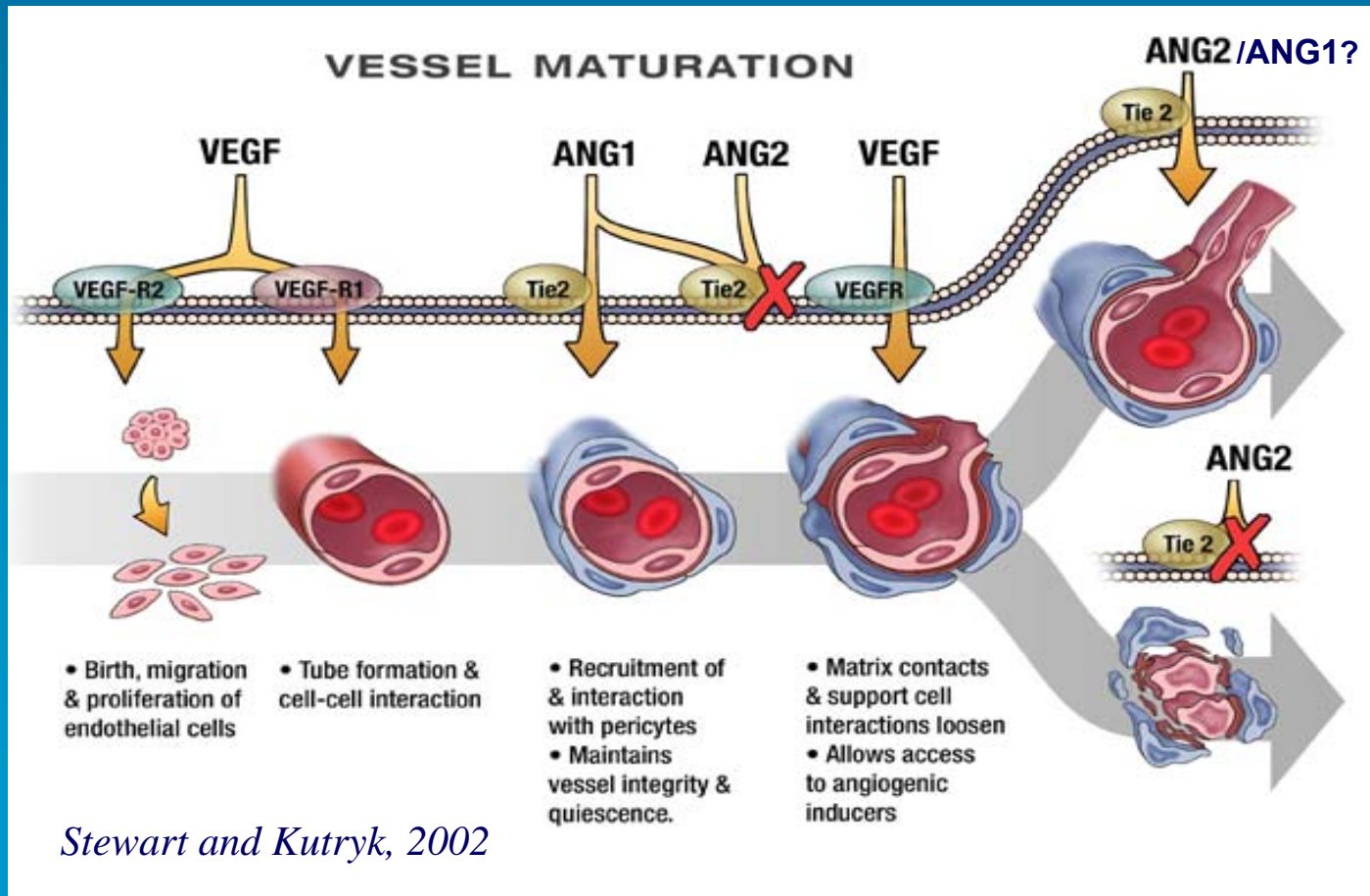
- The pulmonary vasculature bed is a high flow, low impedance system that accommodates entire cardiac output with low arterial pressures
- In PAH, there is a persistent elevation in PA pressure due to narrowing of arterioles and *loss of pulmonary microvessels*



Heart Centre



Regulation of vascular growth and regression



Stewart and Kutryk, 2002

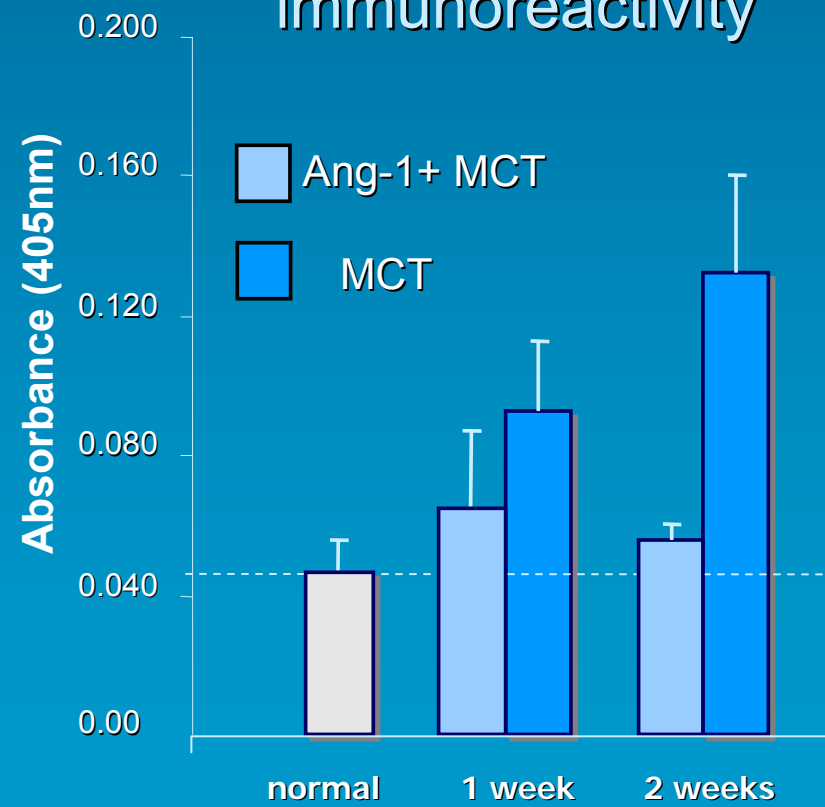
Angiogenesis/
arteriogenesis

Vascular
regression

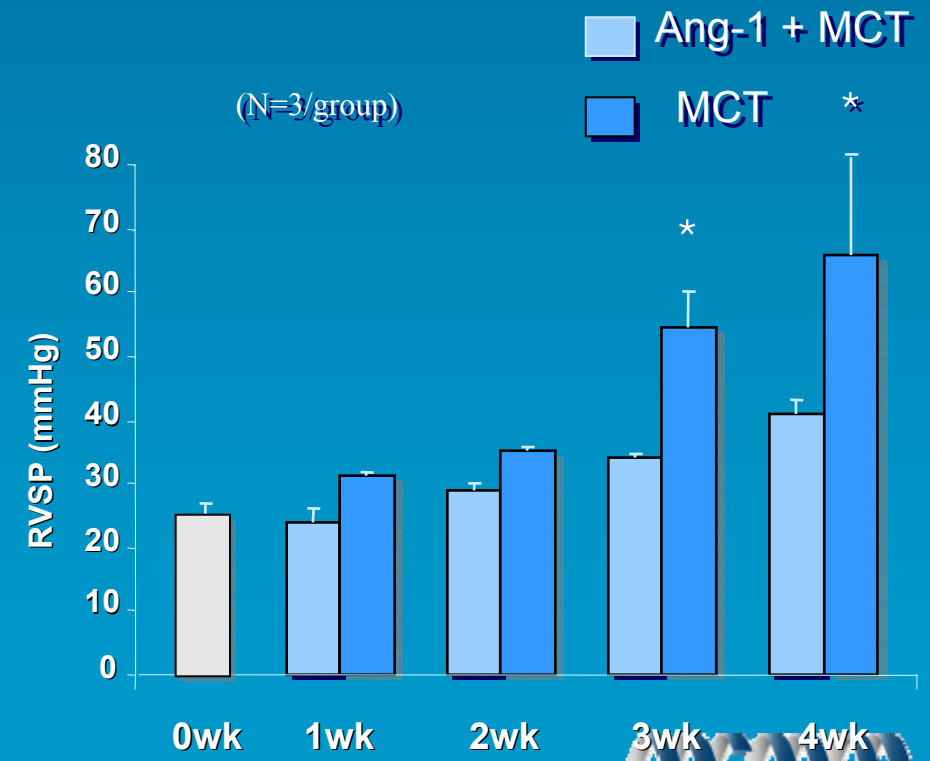


Ang1 gene transfer inhibits apoptosis in rat model of MCT-induced PH

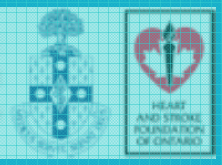
Activated caspase-3 immunoreactivity



RV systolic pressure

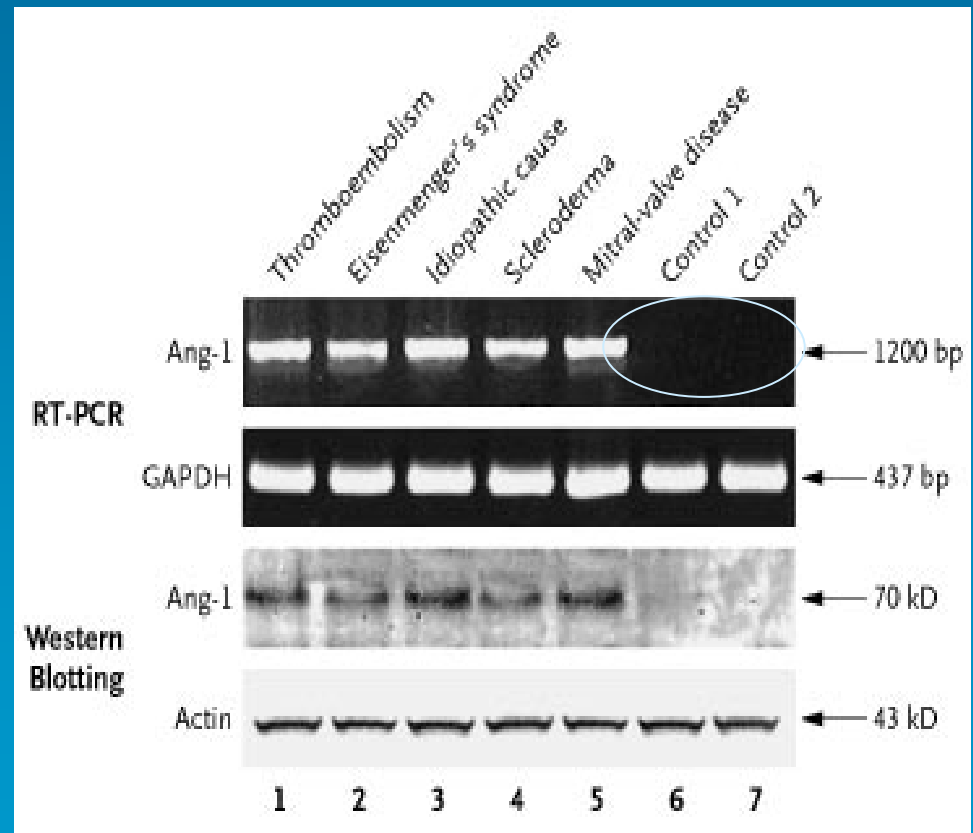


Zhao et al *Circulation Research* 92:984, 2003





Is Angiopoietin-1 a mediator of PAH?



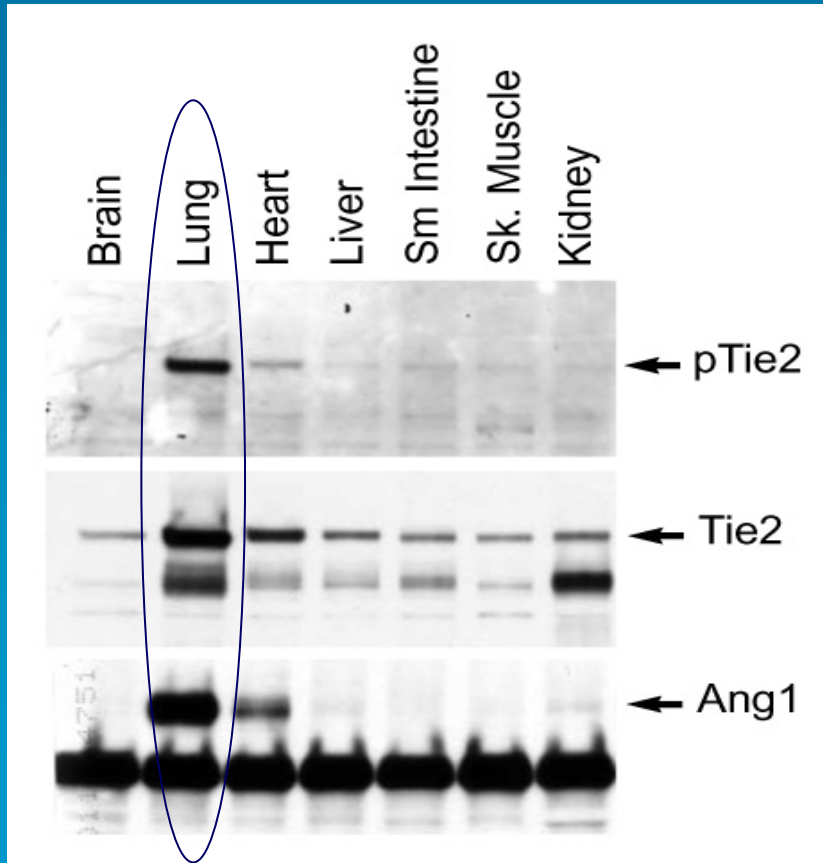
Du L. Signaling Molecules in Nonfamilial Pulmonary Hypertension. *NEJM* 2003;348:500-509.



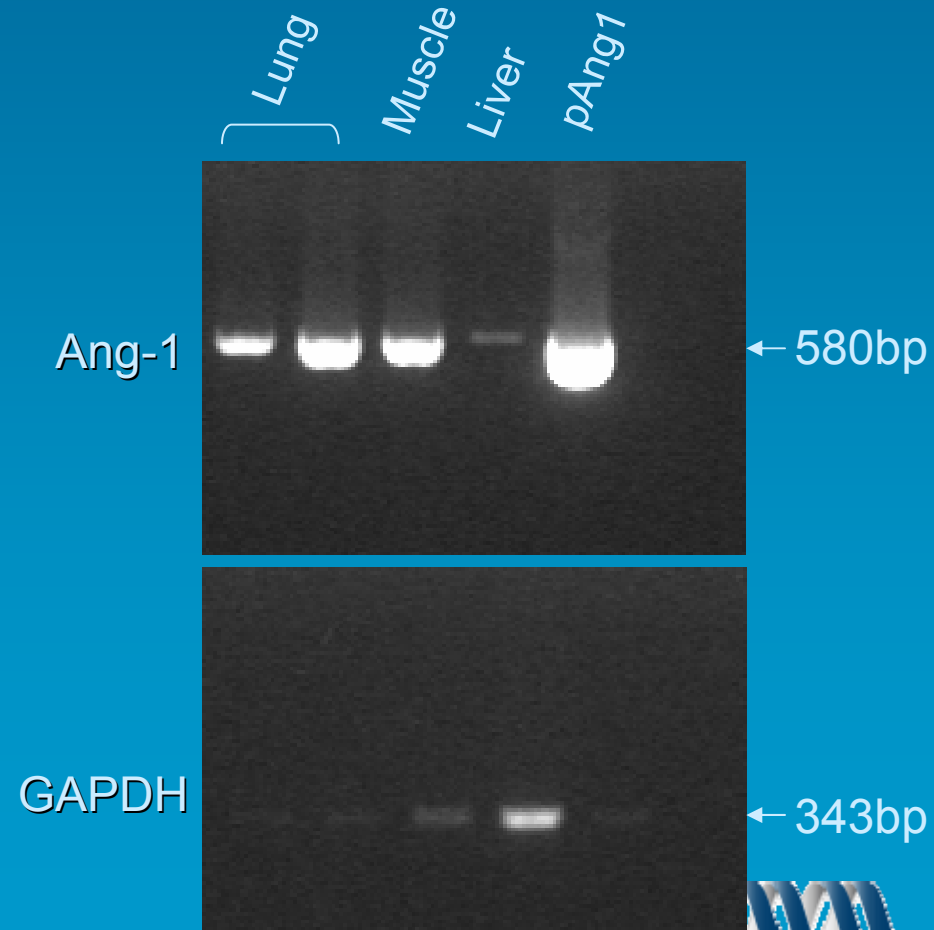


Expression of Angiopoietin in Multiple Organ Blots: "Of Mice and Men"

Murine



Human



Rudge and Yancopoulos, Regeneron





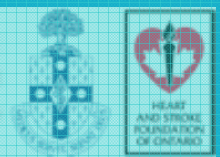
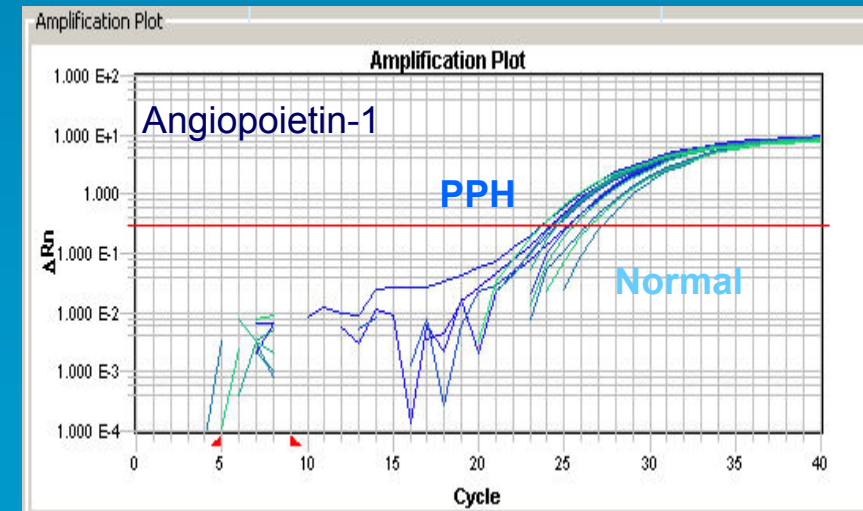
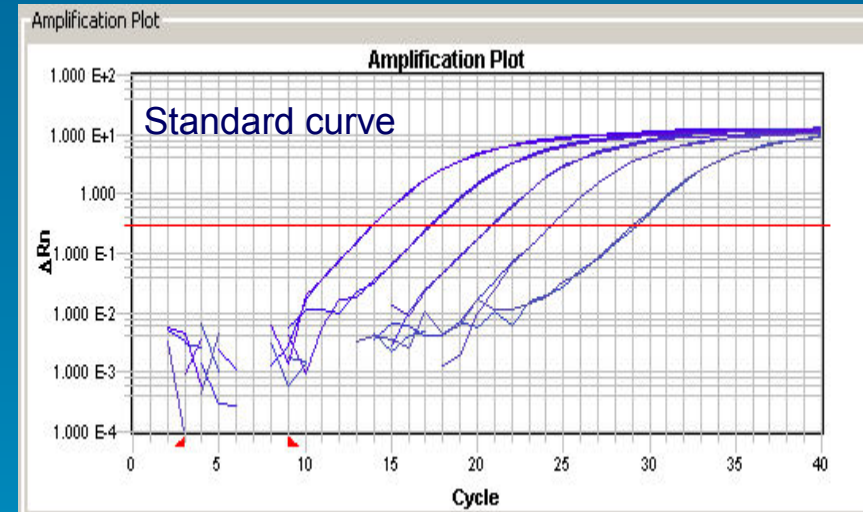
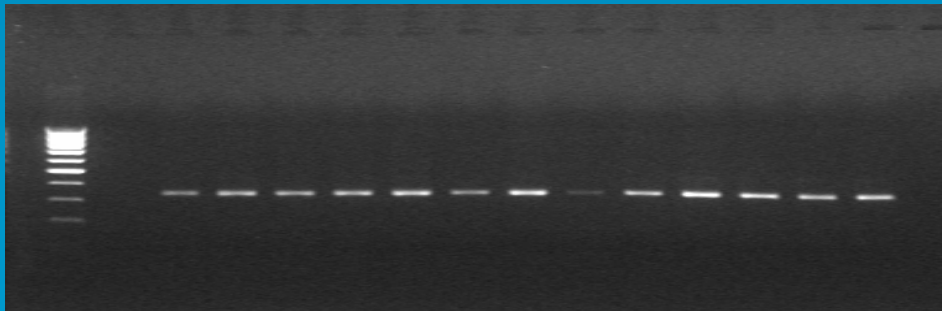
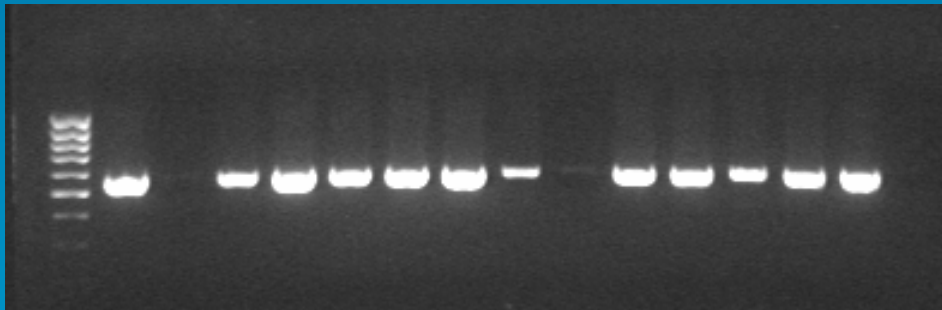
Ang-1 in PPH Lungs

Human pAng1
Surgical control

Normal donor
Lungs

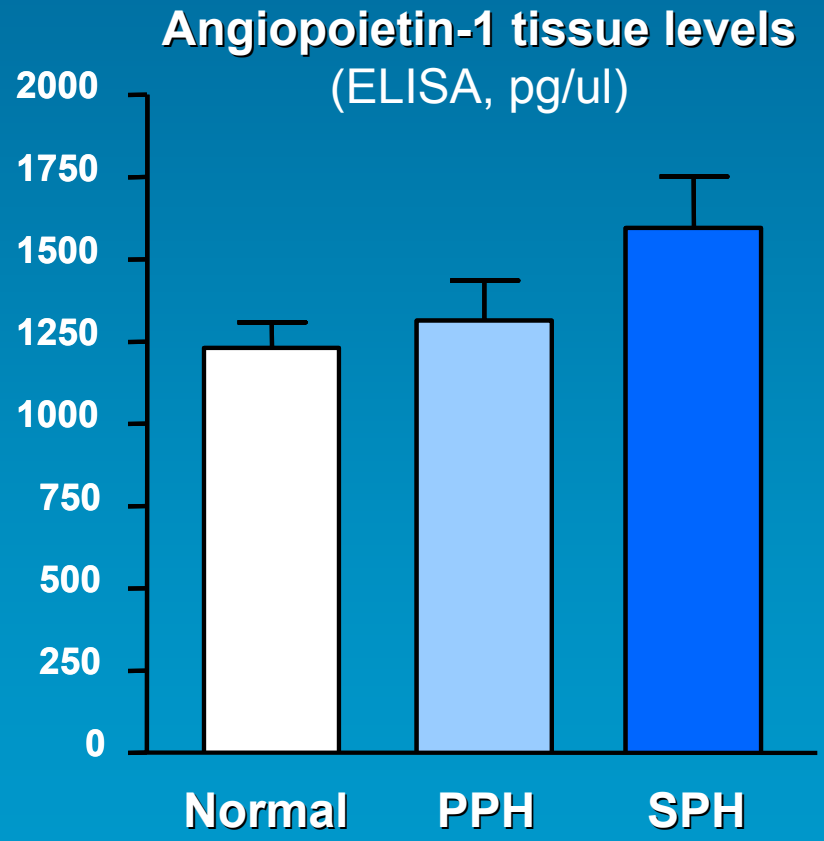
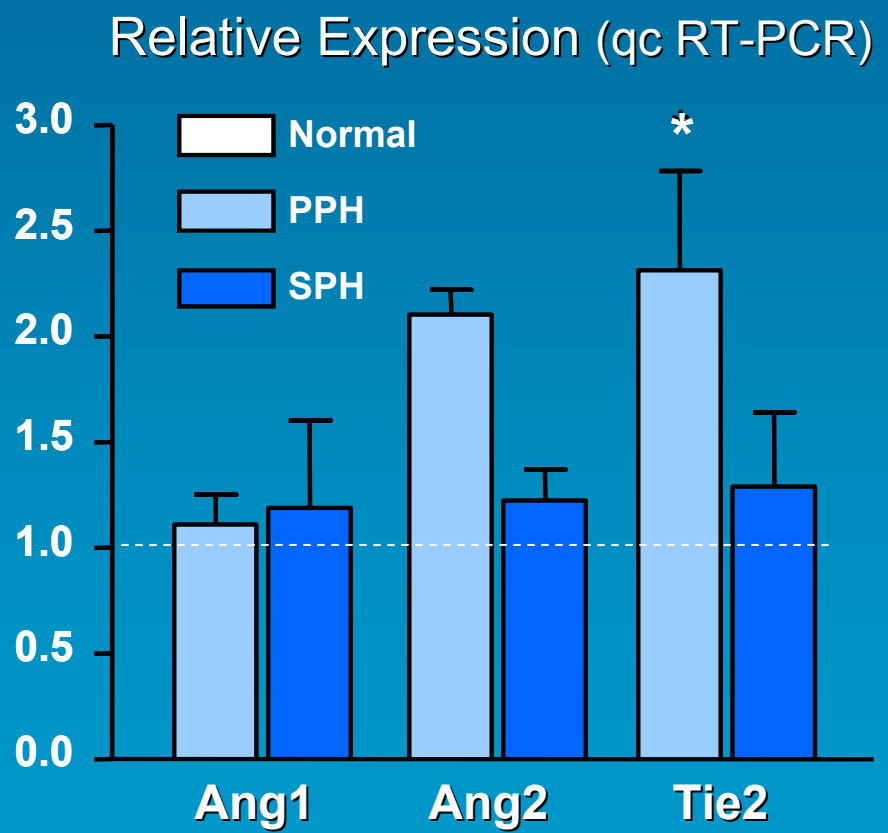
Surgical Control

PPH Lungs



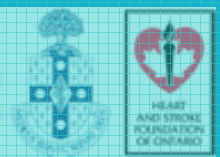
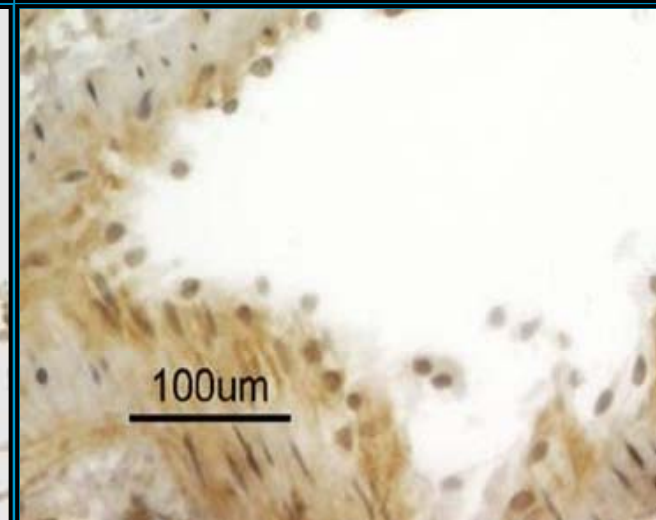
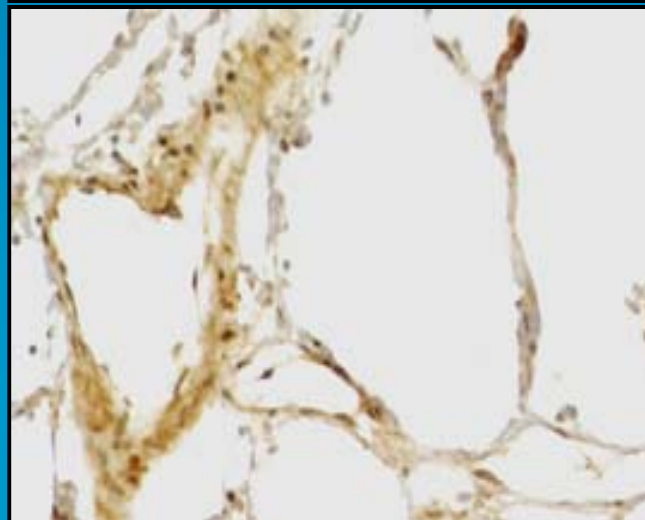
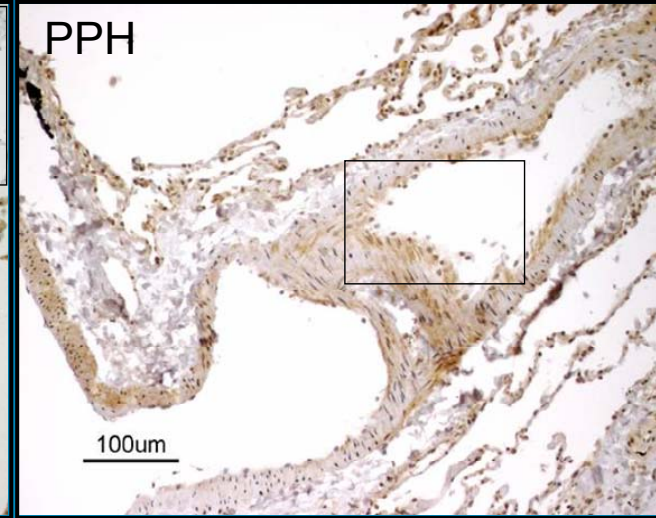
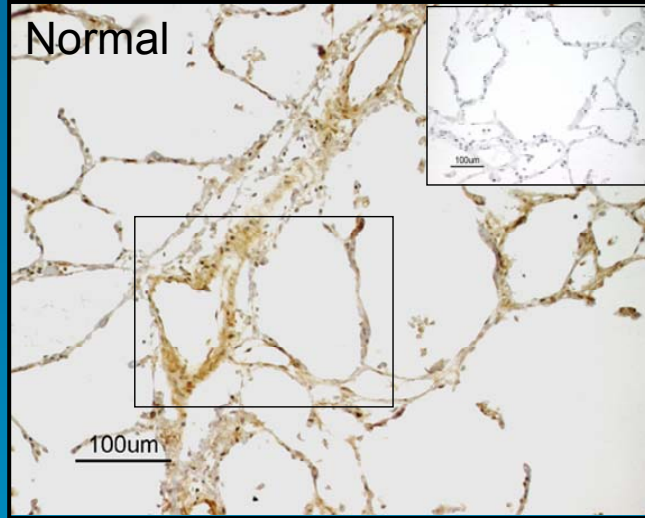


Angiopoietin expression in PAH



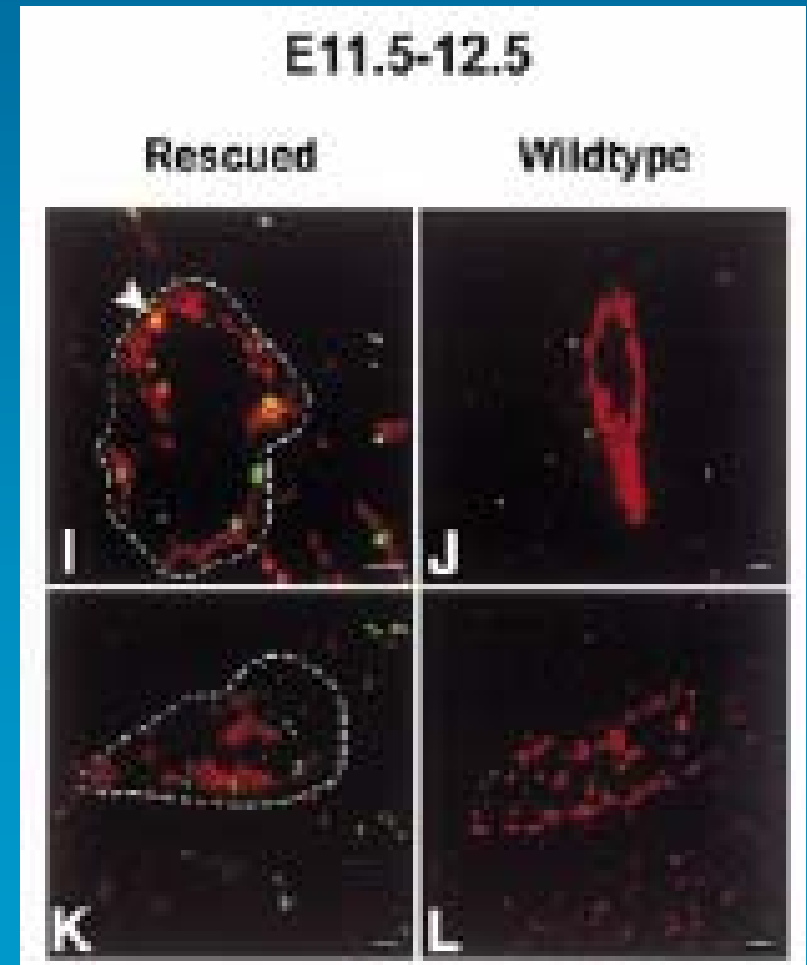


Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre





Partial rescue of Tie2^{-/-} mice by dox-conditional targeted Tie2 expression

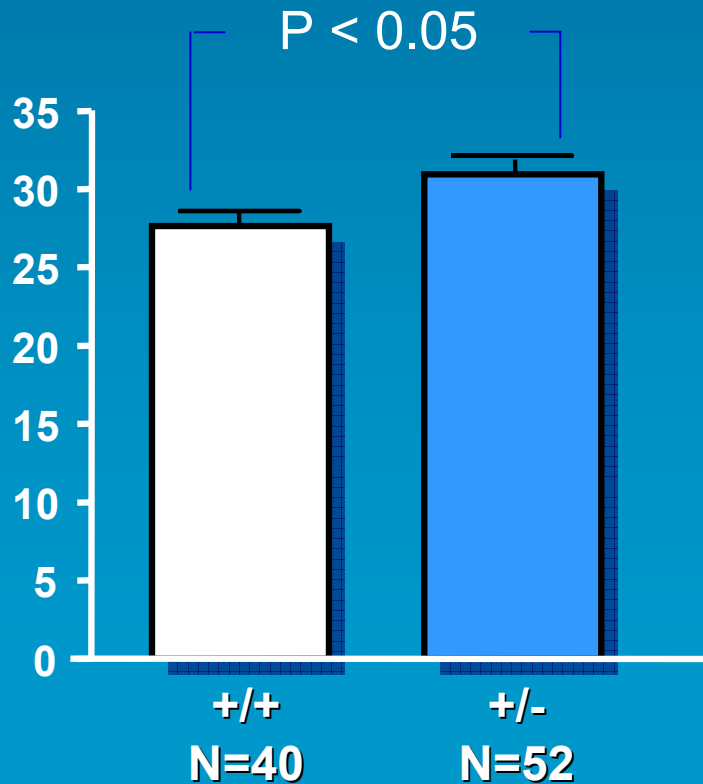


Jones et al. EMBO J 5:438, 2001

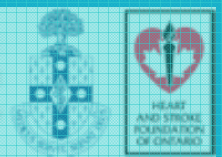
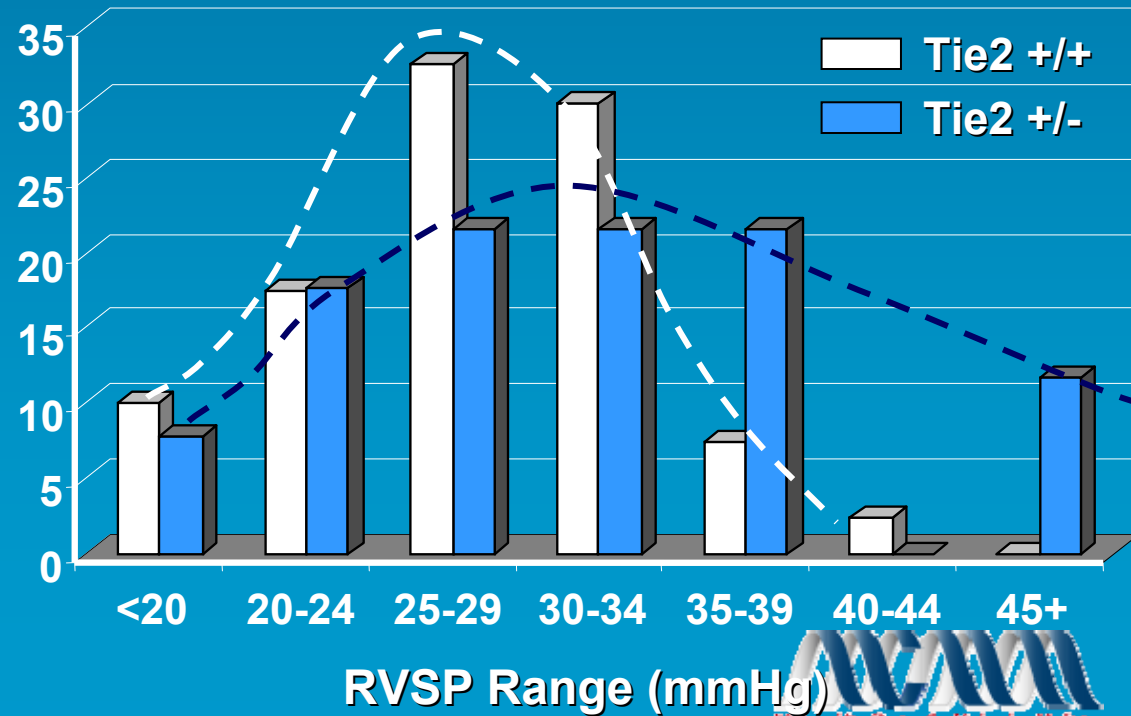
Tie2 +/- mice develop spontaneous PAH



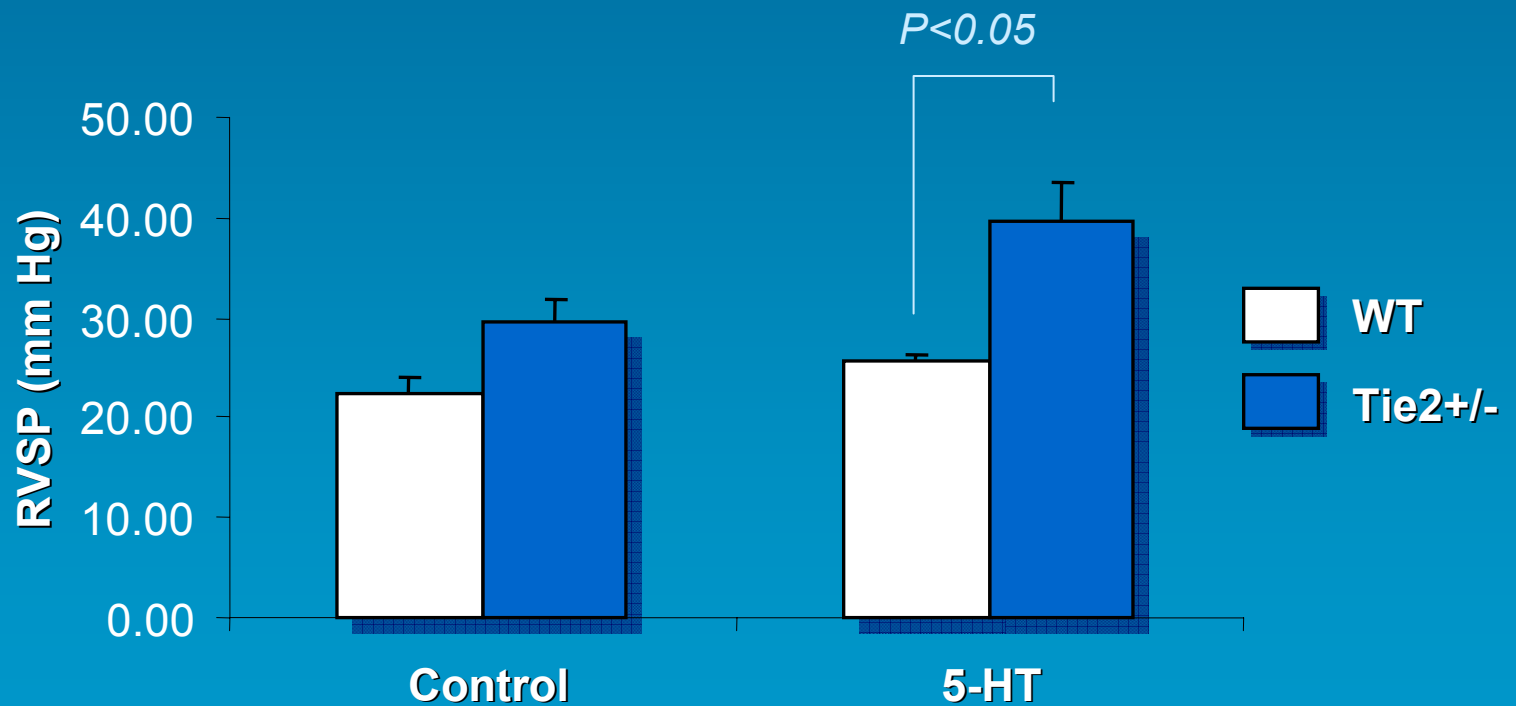
RVSP (mmHg)



Frequency Distribution (%)

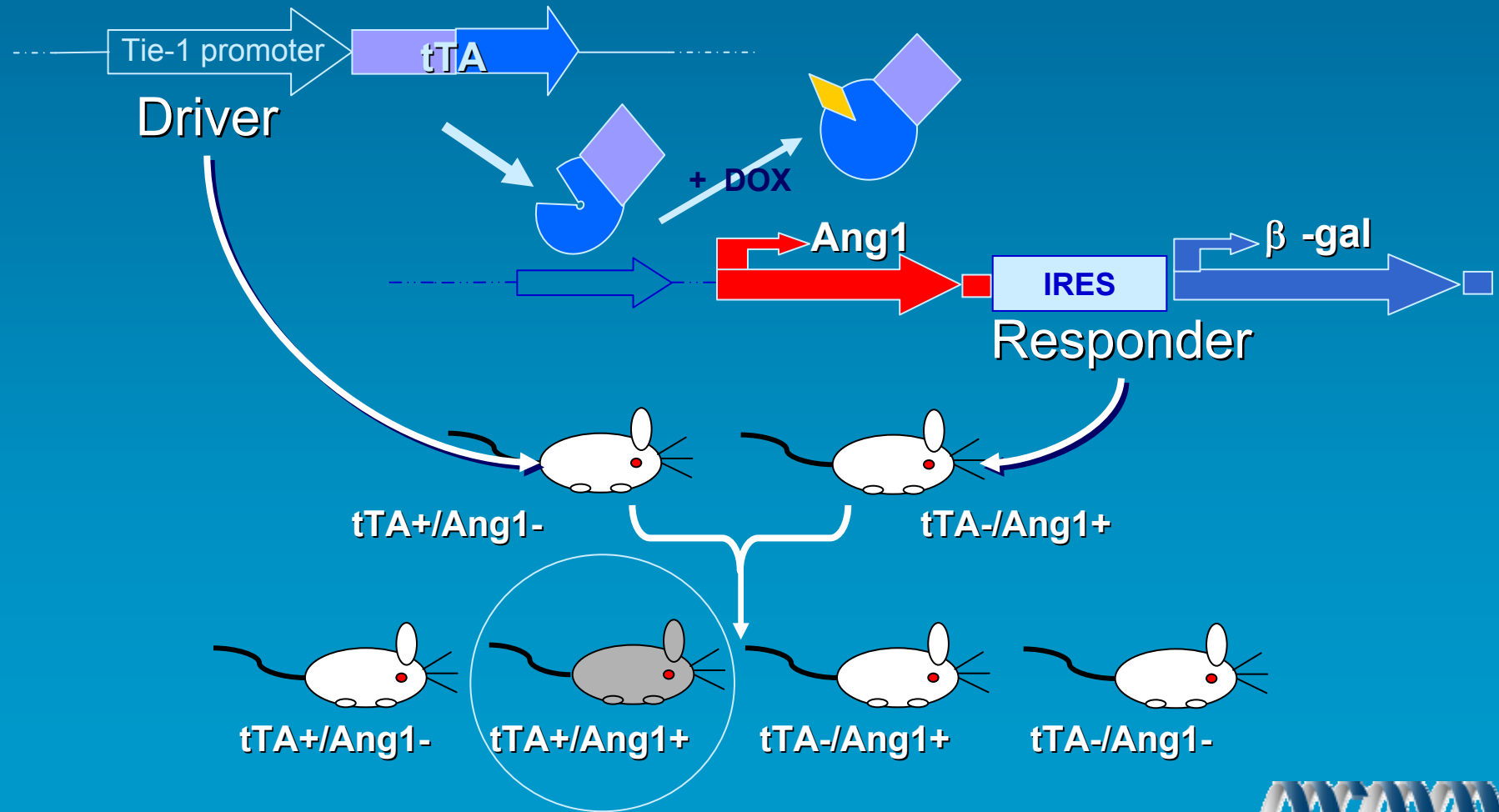


Effect of chronic Serotonin infusion





Conditional Endothelial Angiopoietin-1 Overexpression

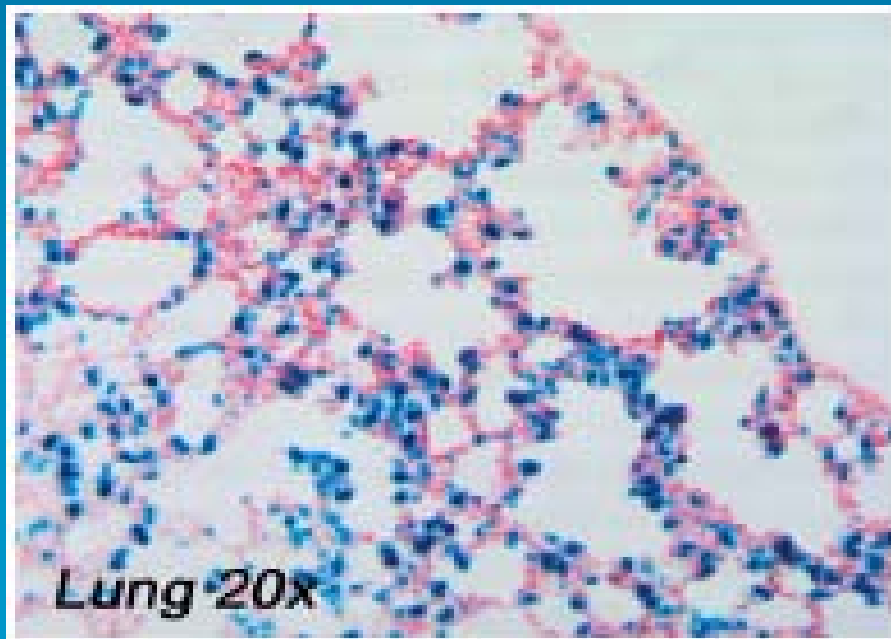


Conditional Endothelial Angiopoietin-1 Overexpression: protein

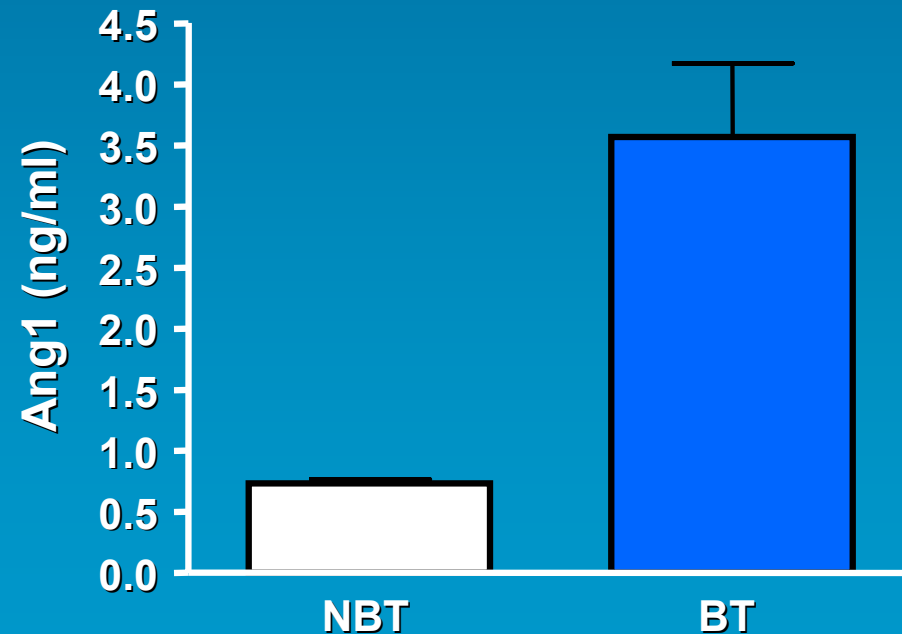


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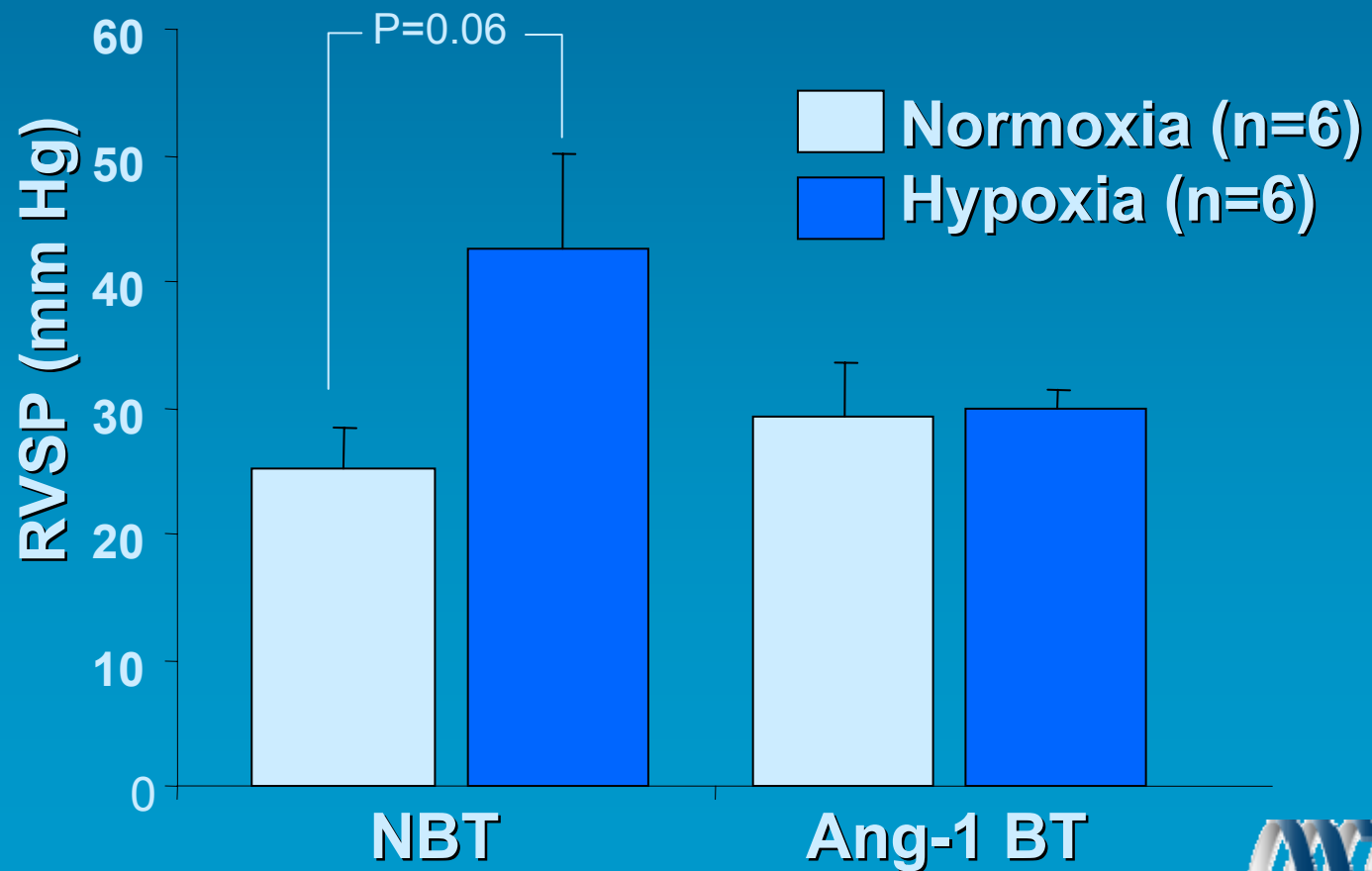
B-Gal staining



Ang-1 ELISA



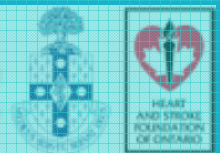
Endothelial Angiopoietin-1 overexpression reduces hypoxic PAH



Lakshmi Kugathasan – Msc Candidate



Terrence Donnelly Heart Centre





Angiopoietin-1 in pulmonary hypertension: *Cause or cure?*

Editorial comment: Rudge, Thurston and Yancopoulos, *Circ Res* 92:947, 2003

- Promotes EC survival; Does not induce mitosis
- Reduces vascular permeability
- Stabilizes microvessels by pericyte recruitment and *physiological* muscularization
- Thought to be a key factor in the maintenance of postnatal vascular homeostasis

