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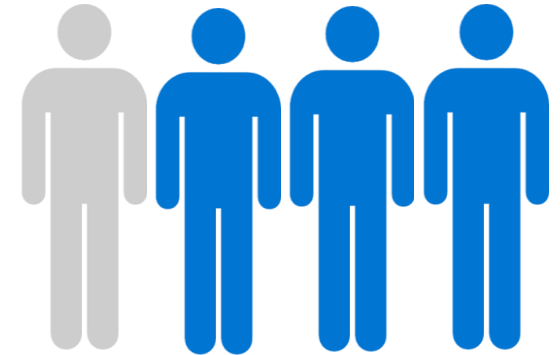
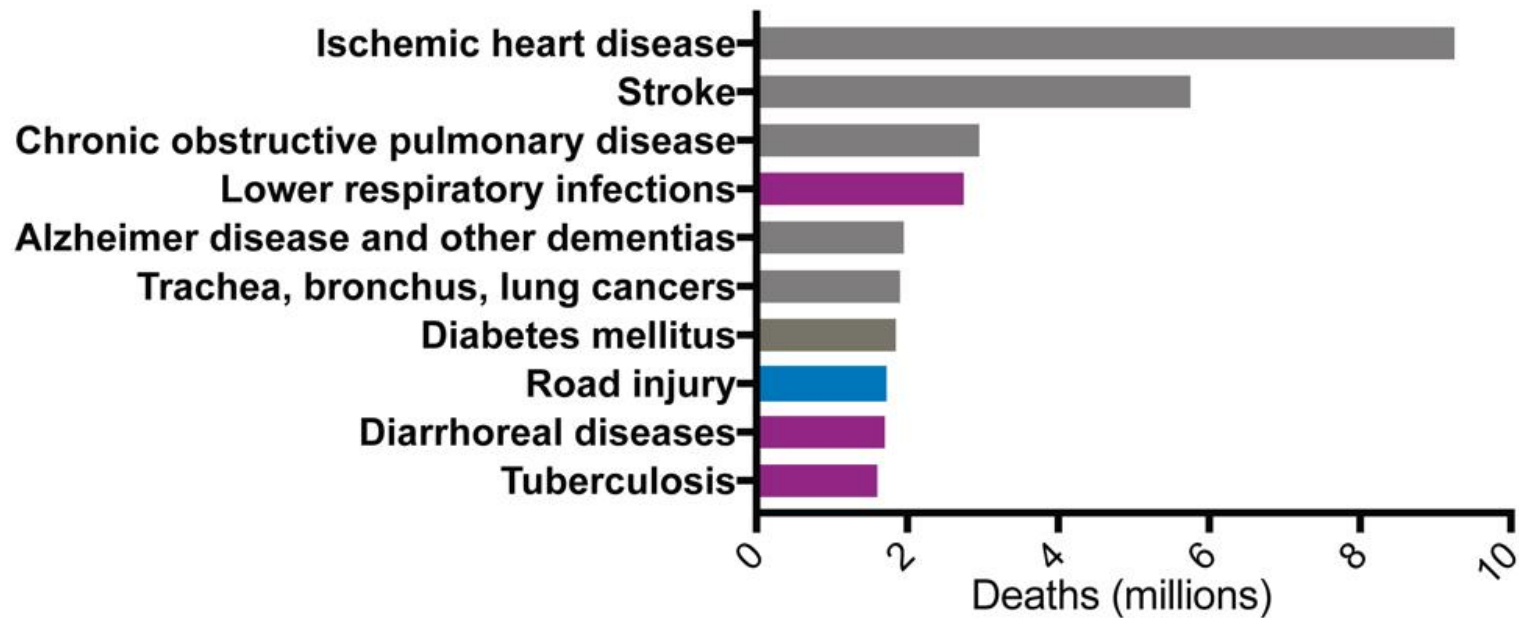
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Instituto de Engenharia Biomédica

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Cardiac aging and injury: alterations in the cellular and extracellular compartments

Diana S Nascimento
(dsn@ineb.up.pt)

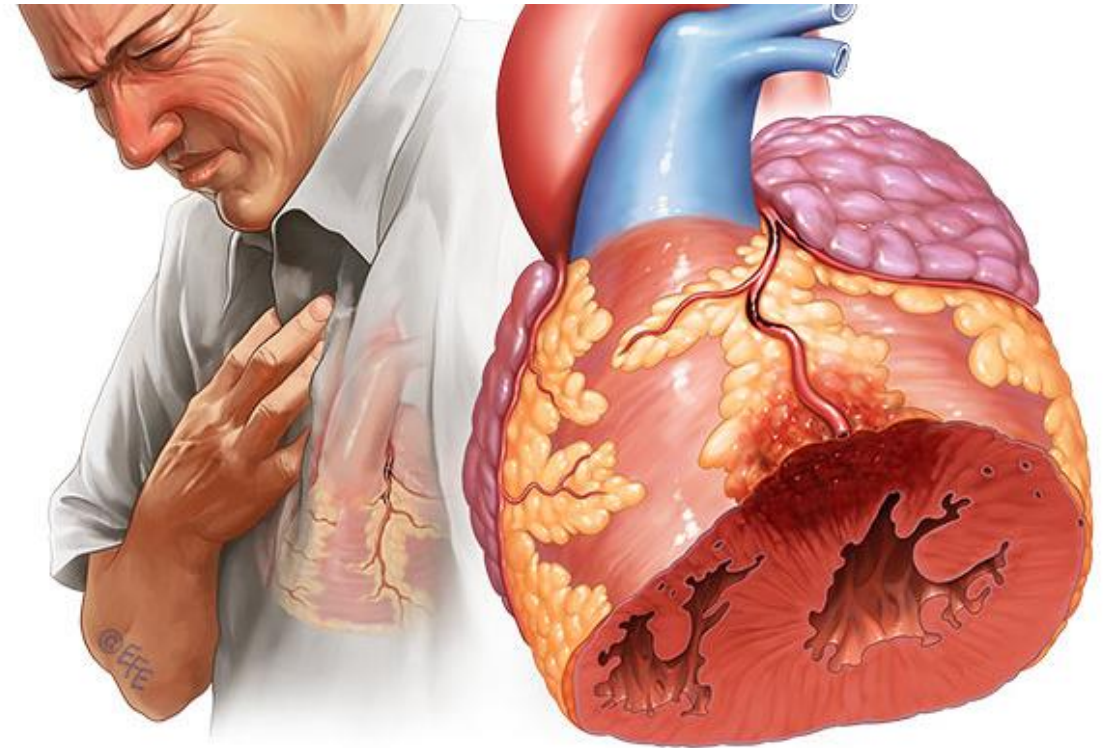
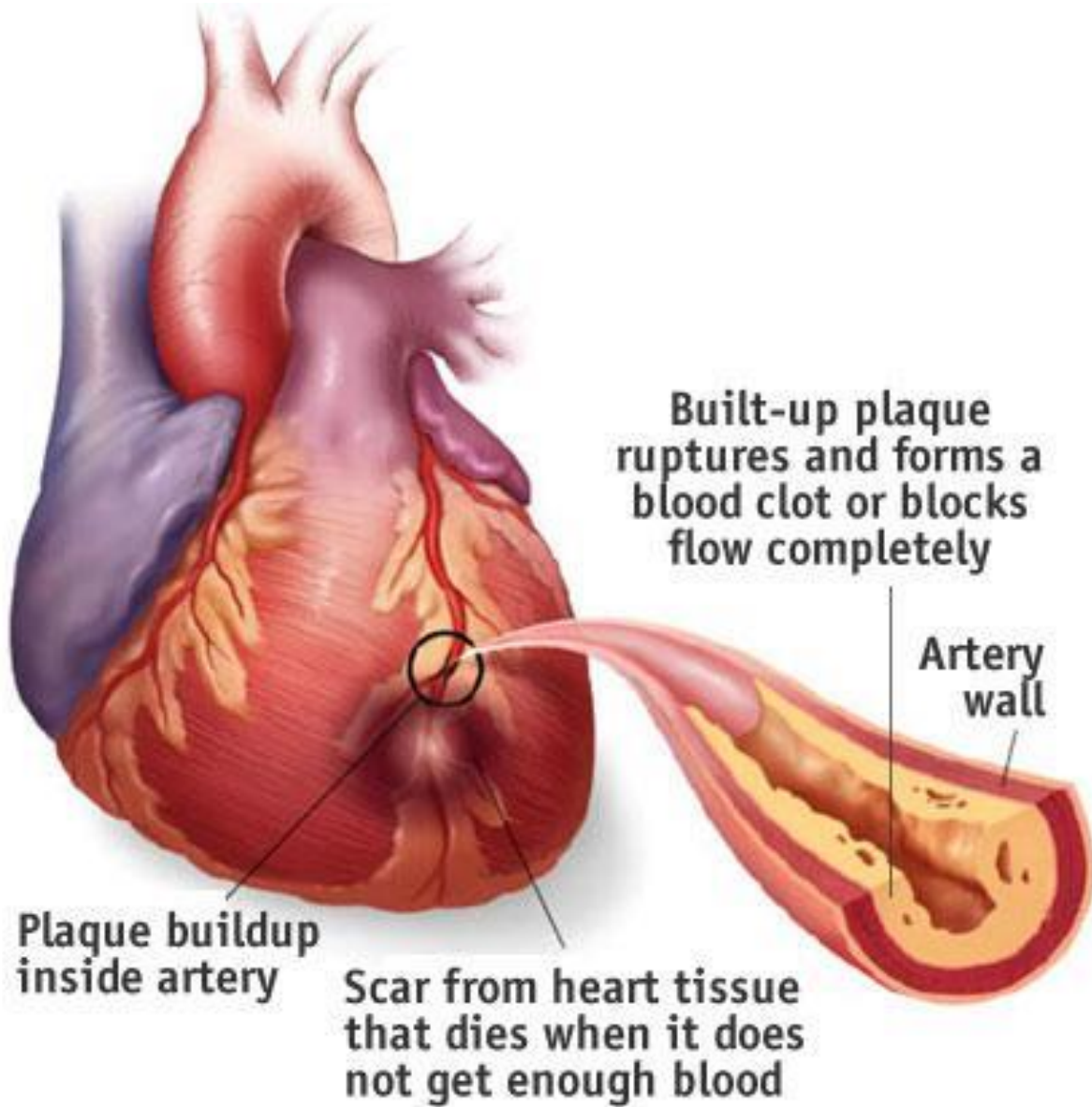
Cardiovascular Diseases Are the Leading Cause of Death Worldwide



1 in every 4 deaths
are from Heart Diseases

Adapted from Global Health Estimates 2016 | World Health Organization 2018

Myocardial infarction

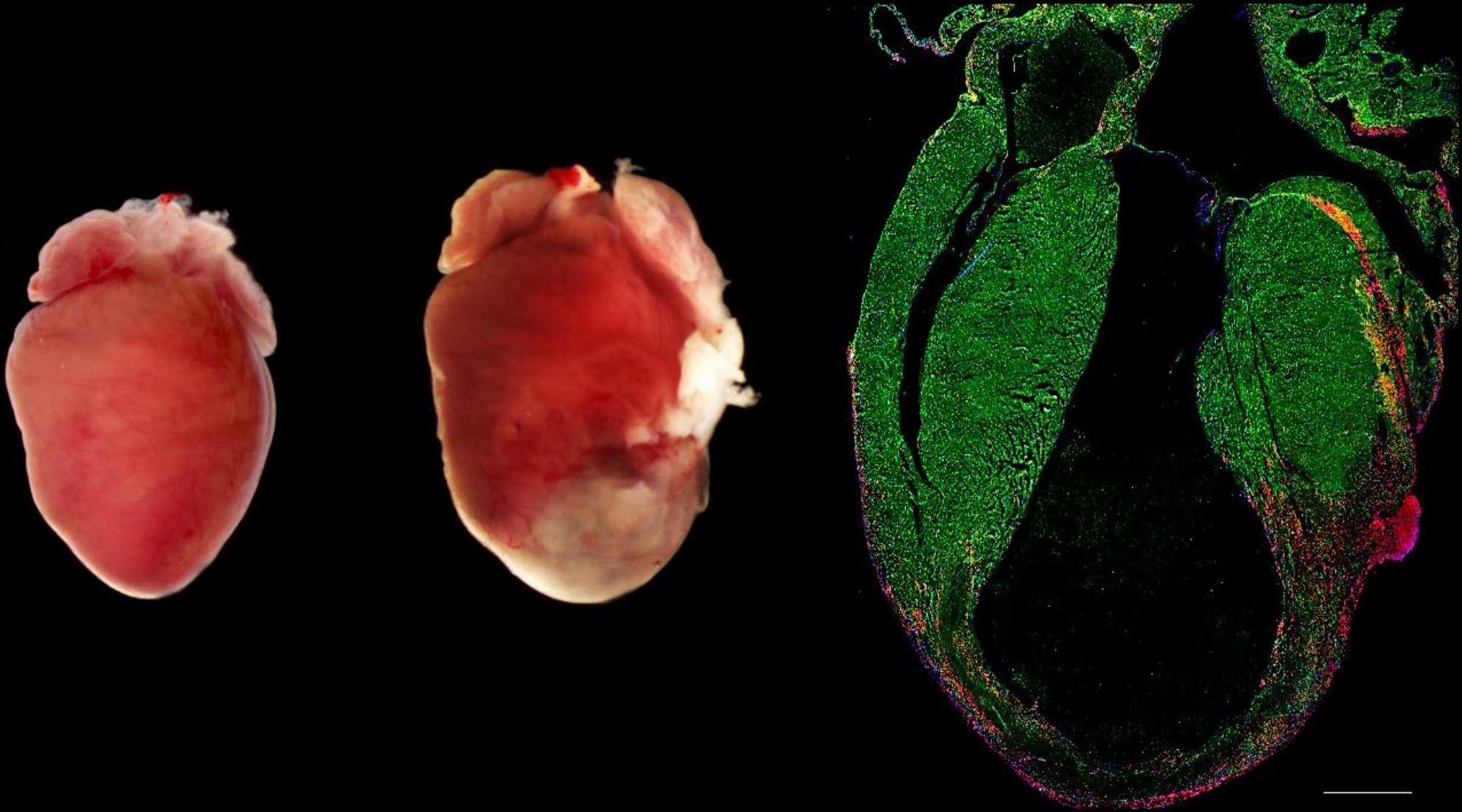


Animal models of disease

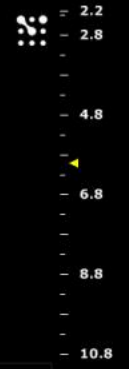
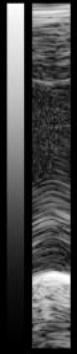
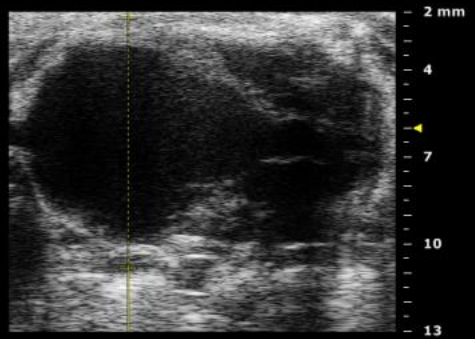
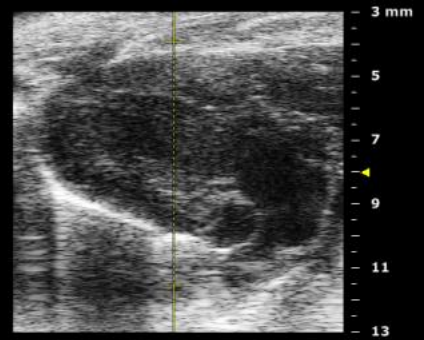




The adult mammalian heart does not regenerate



The adult mammalian heart does not regenerate



The adult mammalian heart does not regenerate

Inflammatory phase

Proliferative phase

Maturation phase

24 hours

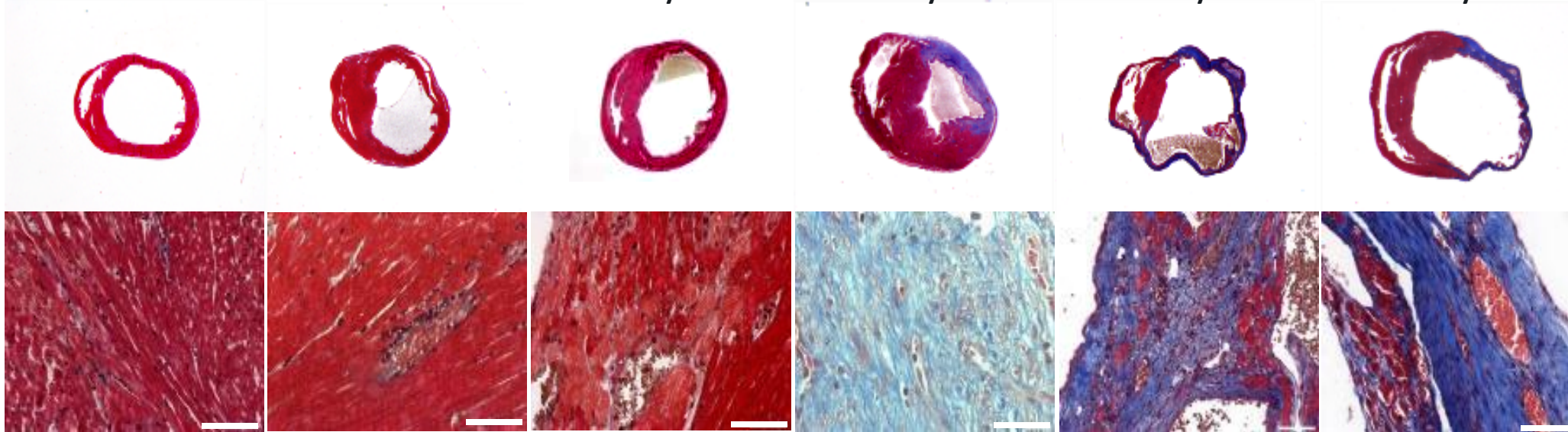
48 hours

4 days

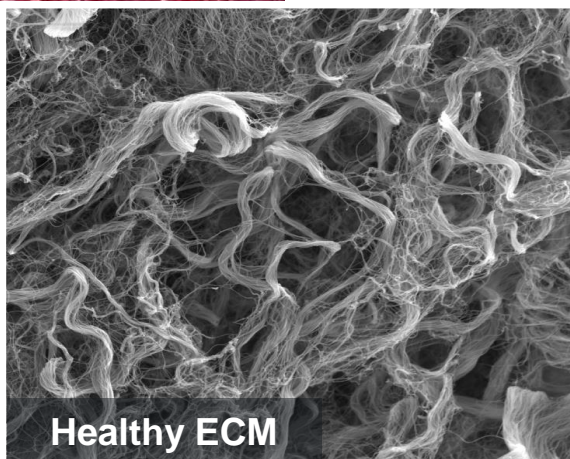
7 days

14 days

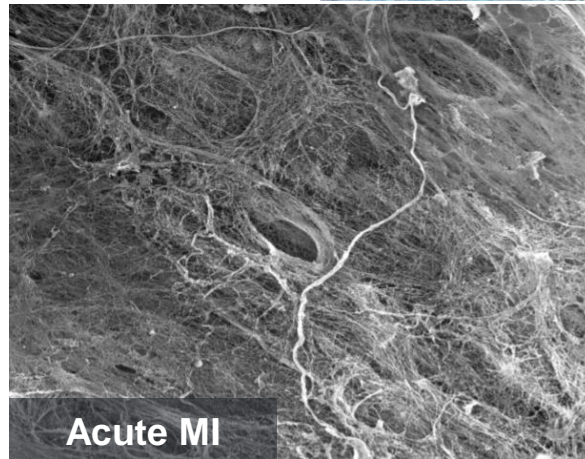
21 days



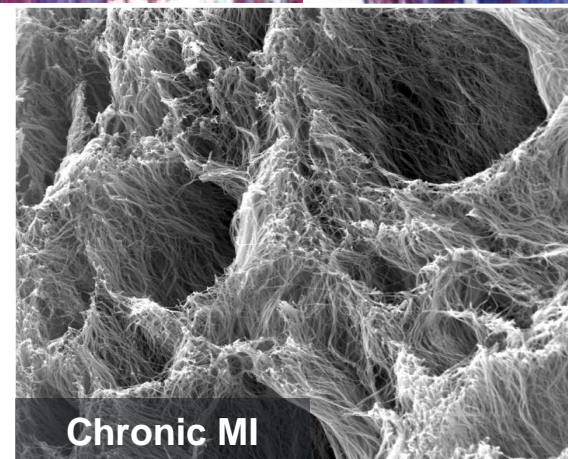
MT



Healthy ECM



Acute MI

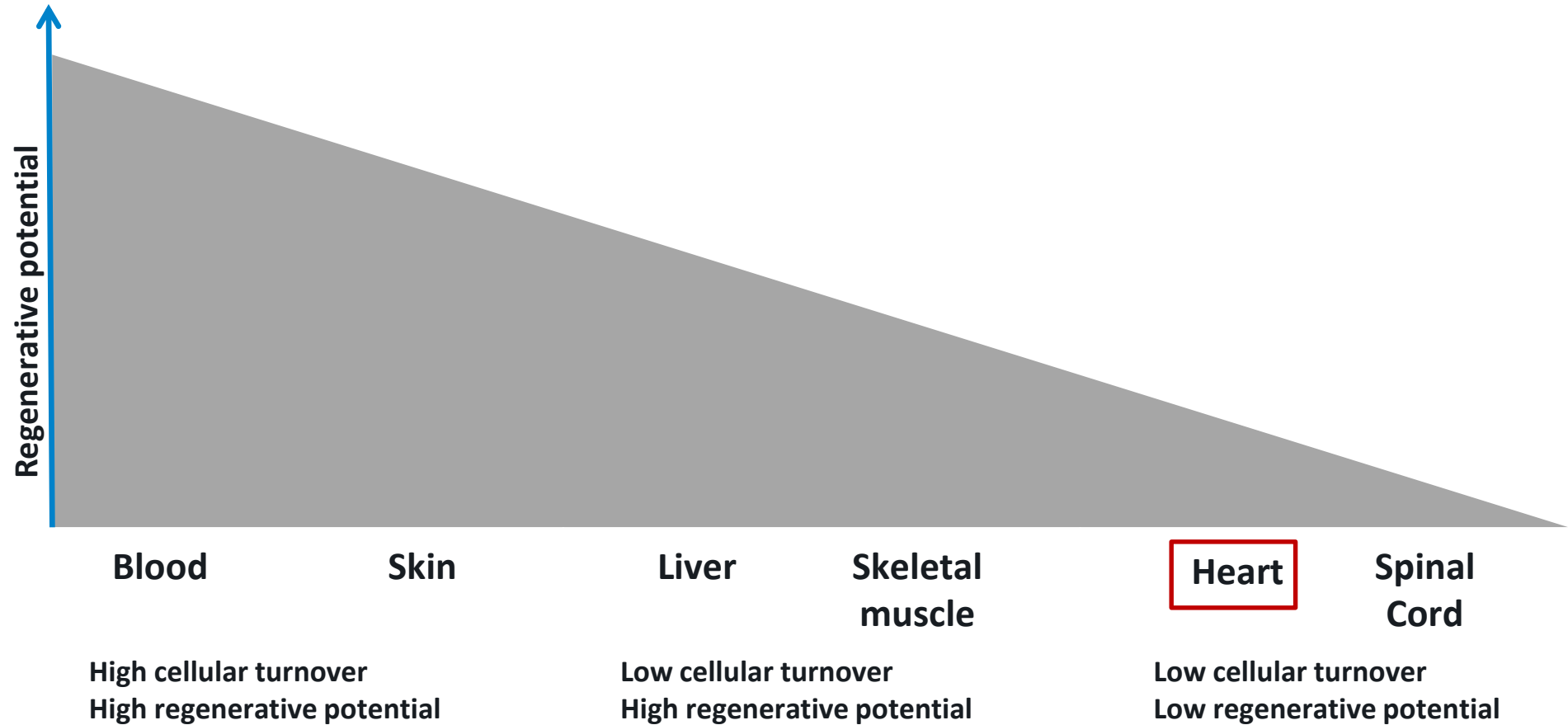


Chronic MI



Why does the heart fails to regenerate?

The adult mammalian heart does not regenerate

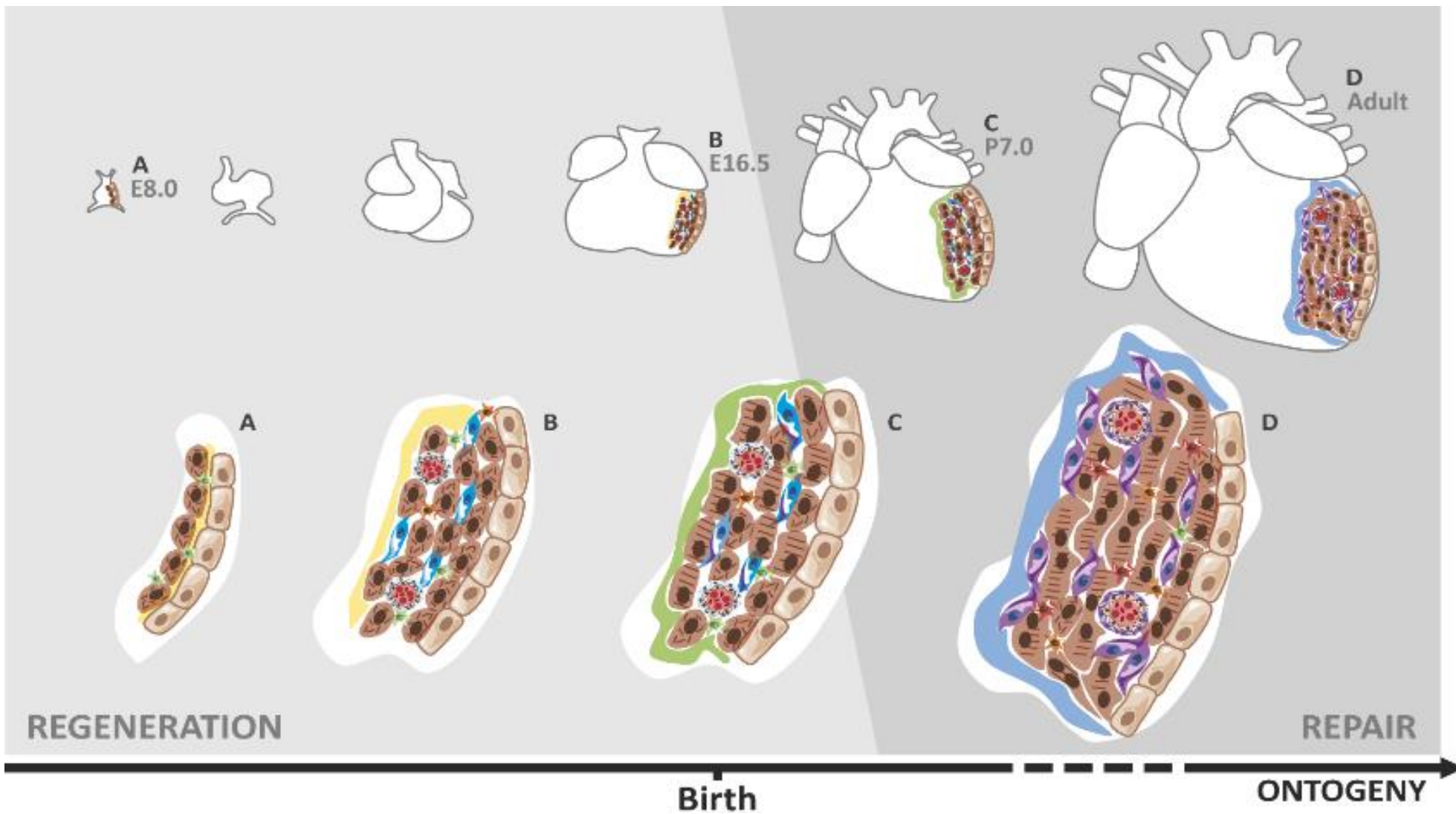


Adapted from Rando TA. Nature (2005) and Poss KD. Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology (2007)

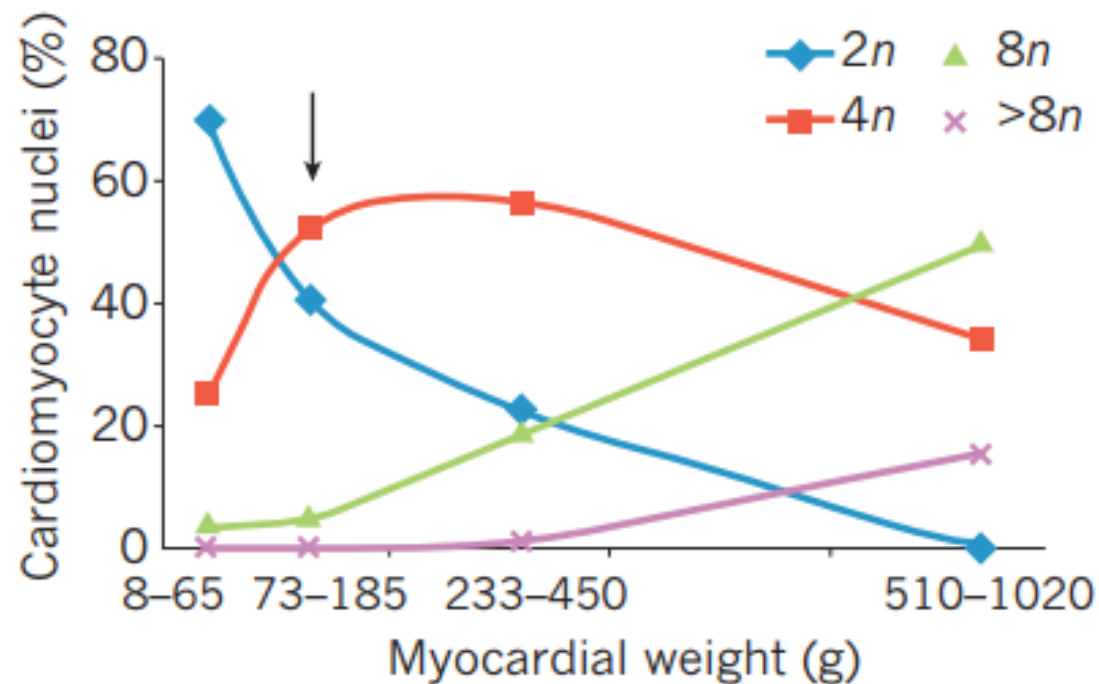
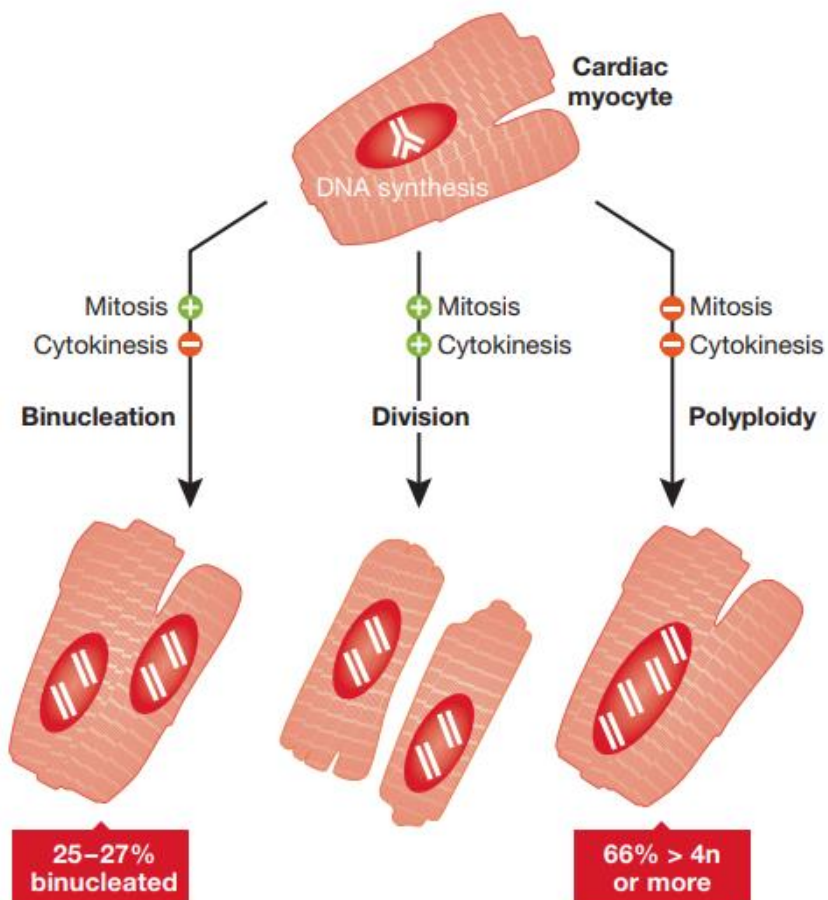
Cell turnover of cardiomyocytes through ontogeny



Cell turnover of cardiomyocytes through ontogeny



Cell turnover of cardiomyocytes through ontogeny

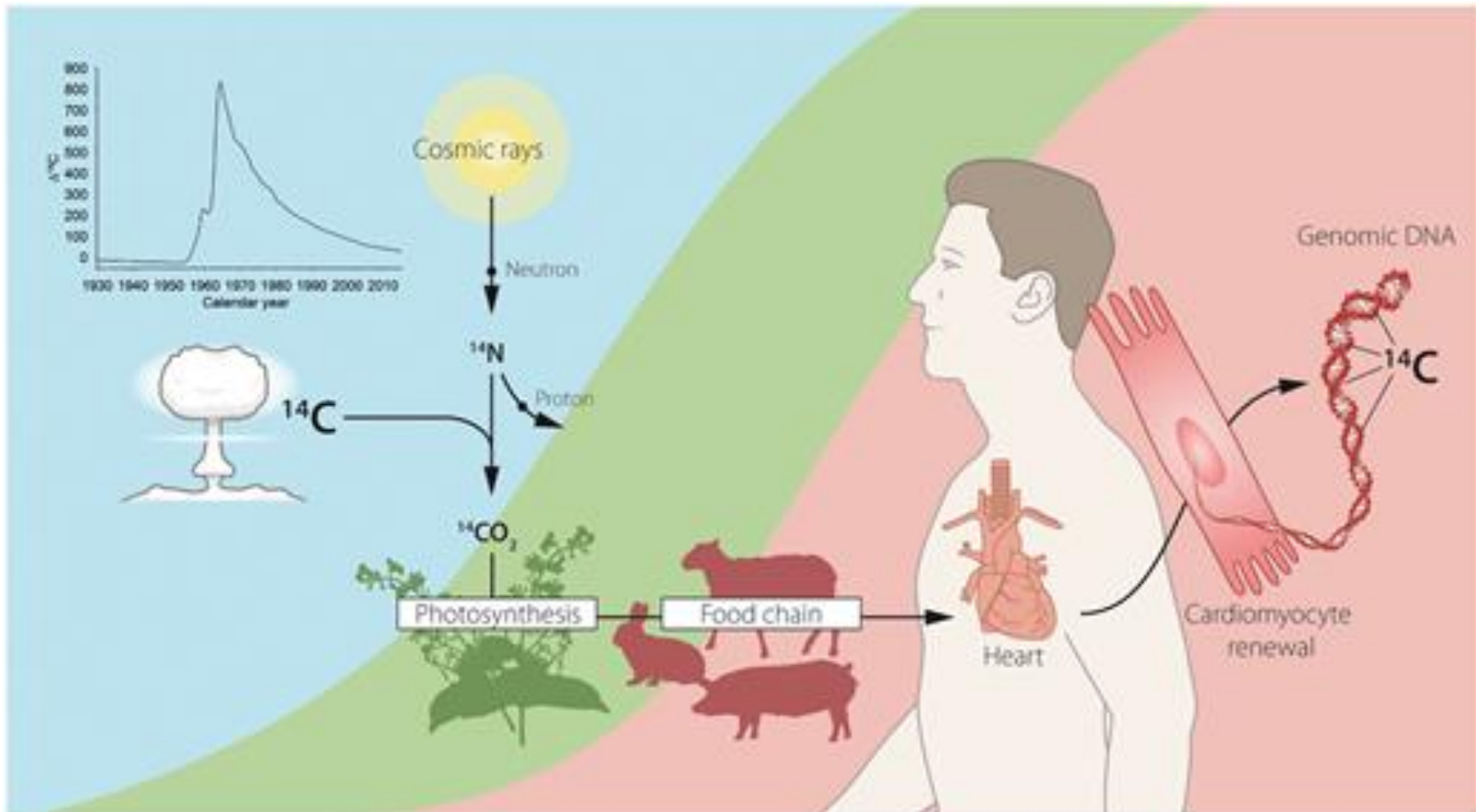


Cell turnover of cardiomyocytes in adulthood

Evidence for Cardiomyocyte Renewal in Humans



Olaf Bergmann,^{1*} Ratan D. Bhardwaj,^{1*} Samuel Bernard,² Sofia Zdunek,¹
Fanie Barnabé-Heider,¹ Stuart Walsh,³ Joel Zupicich,¹ Kanar Alkass,⁴ Bruce A. Buchholz,⁵
Henrik Druid,⁴ Stefan Jovinge,^{3,6} Jonas Frisén^{1†}





What is the origin of the newly formed cardiomyocytes?

Stem cells in the adult mammalian heart



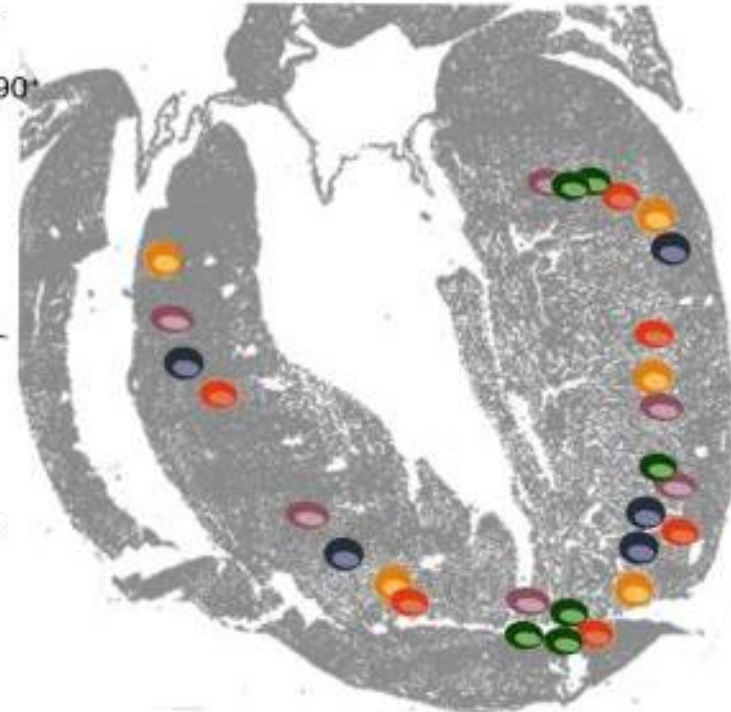
¹Sca-1⁻ c-Kit⁻ CD34⁻ Flk-2⁻ Thy1.1⁻

²Sca-1⁺ Abcg2⁺ ckit^{low} CD45^{low} CD34^{low} CD31⁻

³Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ CD31⁻ CD45⁻ CD44⁻ CD34⁻

⁴Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ VE-cadherin⁻ CD34⁺ CD73⁺ CD90⁺
CD105⁺ CD45⁻

Side population



Thymosin β 4 primed Wt-1⁺
epicardial progenitors



¹³Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ CD31⁻ Flk-1⁻

CADUCEUS



Sphere formation

⁵c-Kit⁺ Sca-1⁺ CD34⁺ CD31⁺ Flk-1⁺

⁶Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ CD-45⁻ CD34⁺ CD31⁻
CD29^{low} CD133⁻ Flk-1⁻

SCIPIO

c-Kit⁺ cells



⁷c-Kit⁺ CD45⁻ CD34⁻ CD20⁻ CD45RO⁻
CD8⁻ TER-119⁻

⁸c-Kit⁺ CD29⁺ CD44⁺ CD105⁺ CD90⁺

Sca-1⁺ cells



⁹Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ Flt-1⁻ Flk-1⁻ CD34⁻ CD31⁺ CD45⁻

¹⁰Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ CD34⁻ CD31⁻ CD45⁻ CD90⁺ CD105⁺
CD29⁺ CD44⁺ CD106⁺ CD73⁺ CD13⁺

¹¹Sca-1⁺ PDGFR α ⁺ CD31⁻ CD45⁻ CD90⁺ CD105⁺
CD29⁺ CD44⁺ Flk-1⁻

¹²Sca-1⁺ c-Kit⁻ CD34⁻ CD31⁻ CD45⁻ CD29⁺

Stem cells in the adult mammalian heart



c-kit⁺ CPCs



Home / News & Opinion

Dozens of Retractions Requested for Heart Stem Cell Studies

Harvard and Brigham and Women's Hospital disavow the work by former faculty member Piero Anversa.

Stem cells in the adult mammalian heart

Cardiac Sca-1⁺ Cells Are Not Intrinsic Stem Cells for Myocardial Development, Renewal, and Repair

Lu Zhang, Nishat Sultana, Jianyun Yan, Fan Yang, Fuxue Chen, Elena Chepurko, Feng-Chun Yang, Qinghua Du, Lior Mingjiang Xu, Lei Bu, Chen-Leng Cai ✉

Genetic Lineage Tracing of Sca-1⁺ Cells Reveals Endothelial but Not Myogenic Contribution to the Murine Heart

Ronald J. Vagnozzi, Michelle A. Sargent, Suh-Chin J. Lin, Nathan J. Palpant, Charles E. Murry, Jeffery D. Molkentin ✉

Evidence for Minimal Cardiogenic Potential of Stem Cell Antigen 1-Positive Cells in the Adult Mouse Heart

Lauren E. Neidig, Florian Weinberger, Nathan J. Palpant, John Mignone, Amy M. Martinson, Daniel W. Sorensen, Ingrid Bender, Natsumi Nemoto, Hans Reinecke, Lil Pabon, Jeffery D. Molkentin, Charles E. Murry ✉, Jop H. van Berlo

Absence of Cardiomyocyte Differentiation Following Transplantation of Adult Cardiac-Resident Sca-1⁺ Cells Into Infarcted Mouse Hearts

Mark H. Soonpaa, Pascal J. Lafontant, Sean Reuter, John A. Scherschel, Edward F. Srouf, Marc-Michael Zaruba, Michael Rubart-von der Lohe, Loren J. Field ✉

Fate Mapping of Sca1⁺ Cardiac Progenitor Cells in the Adult Mouse Heart

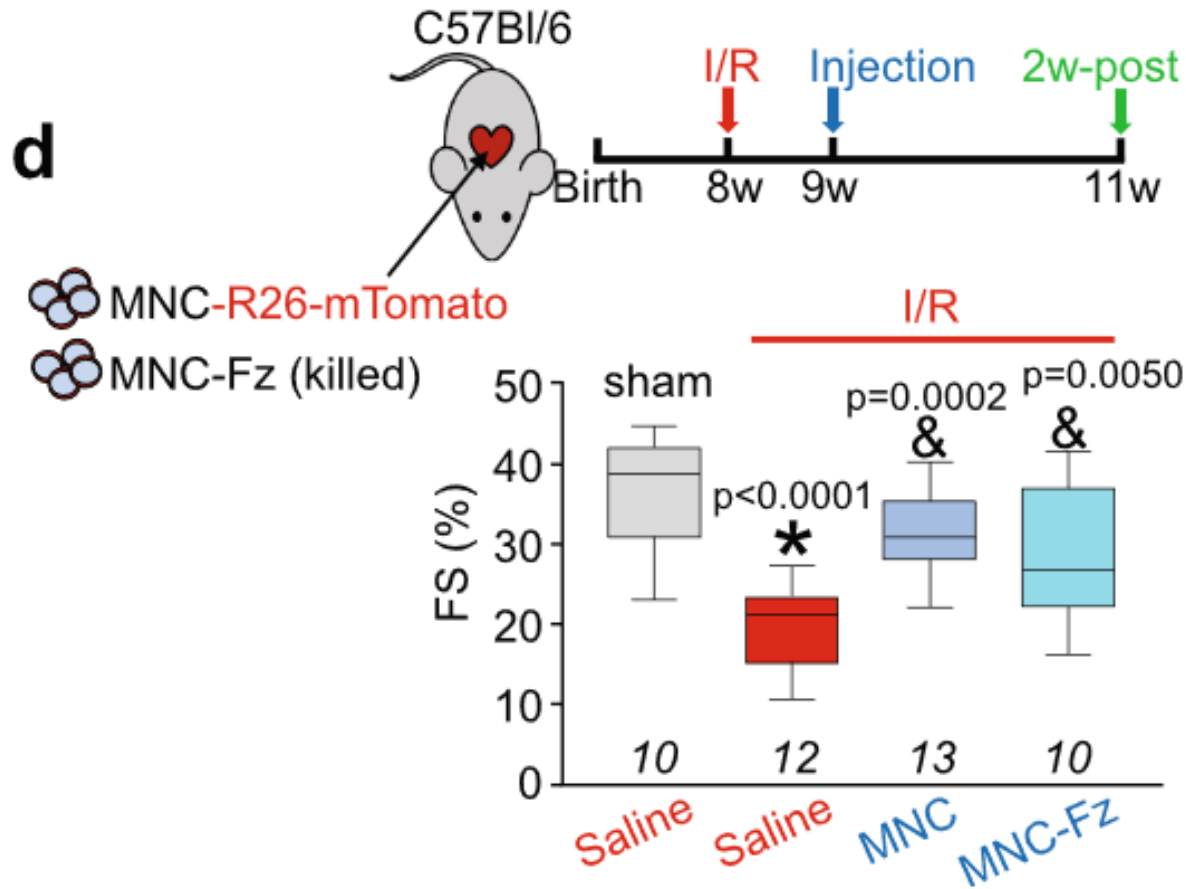
Juan Tang, Yan Li, Xiuzhen Huang, Lingjuan He, Libo Zhang, Haixiao Wang, Wei Yu, Wenjuan Pu, Xueying Tian, Yu Nie, Shengshou Hu, Qing-Dong Wang, Kathy O. Lui, Bin Zhou ✉

Originally published 17 Dec 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.036210> | Circulation. 2018;138:2967–2969



Circulation
Sca-1⁺ CPCs

Stem cells in the adult mammalian heart




nature

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Article | Published: 27 November 2019

An acute immune response underlies the benefit of cardiac stem cell therapy

Ronald J. Vagnozzi, Marjorie Maillet, Michelle A. Sargent, Hadi Khalil, Anne Katrine Z. Johansen, Jennifer A. Schwaneckamp, Allen J. York, Vincent Huang, Matthias Nahrendorf, Sakthivel Sadayappan & Jeffery D. Molkentin 

Nature 577, 405–409(2020) | Cite this article

Stem cells **DO NOT** contribute to cardiomyocyte renewal



Cell cycle re-entry of preexisting cardiomyocytes

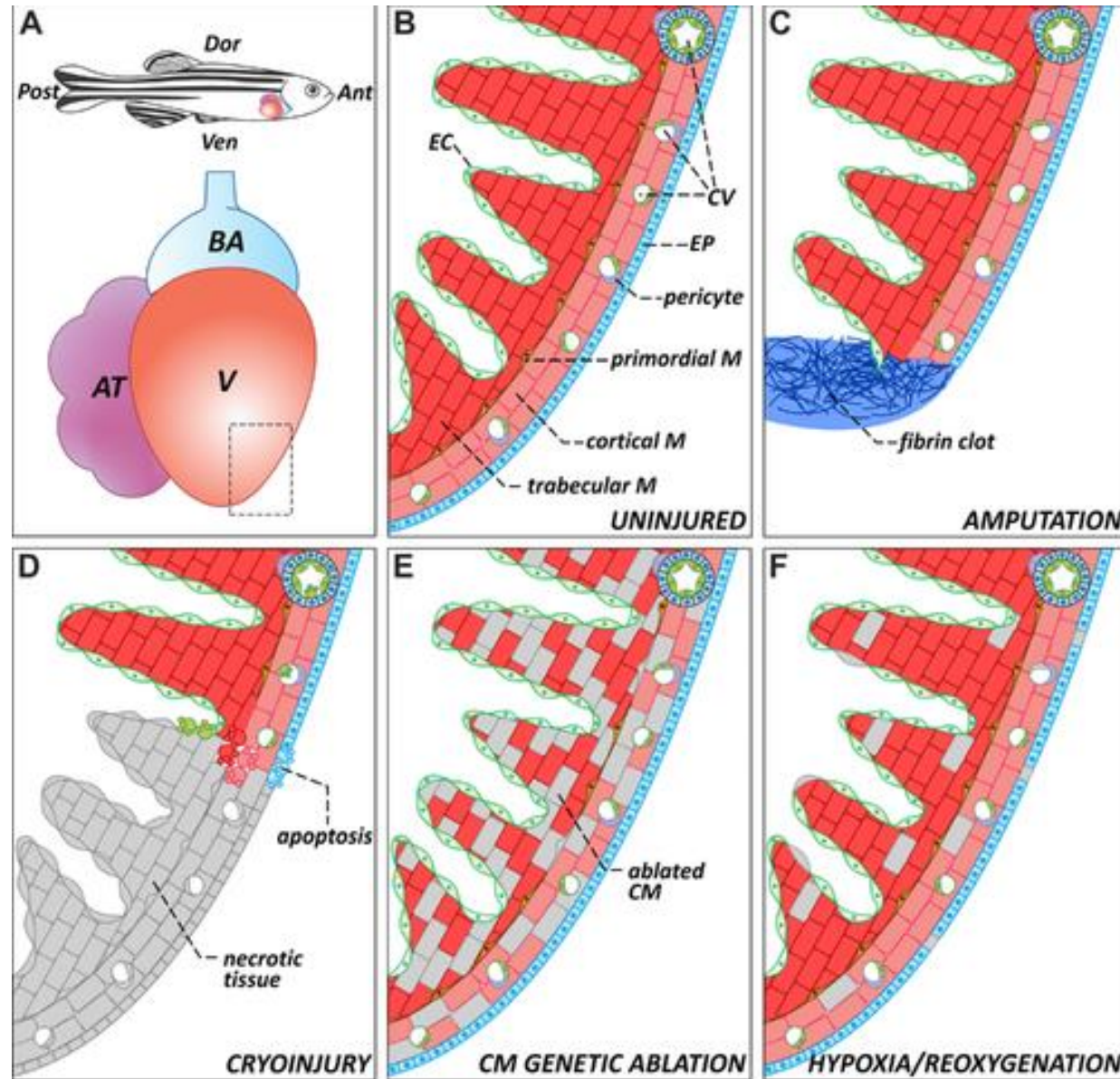


Differentiation of Cardiac Progenitor Cells (CPCs)

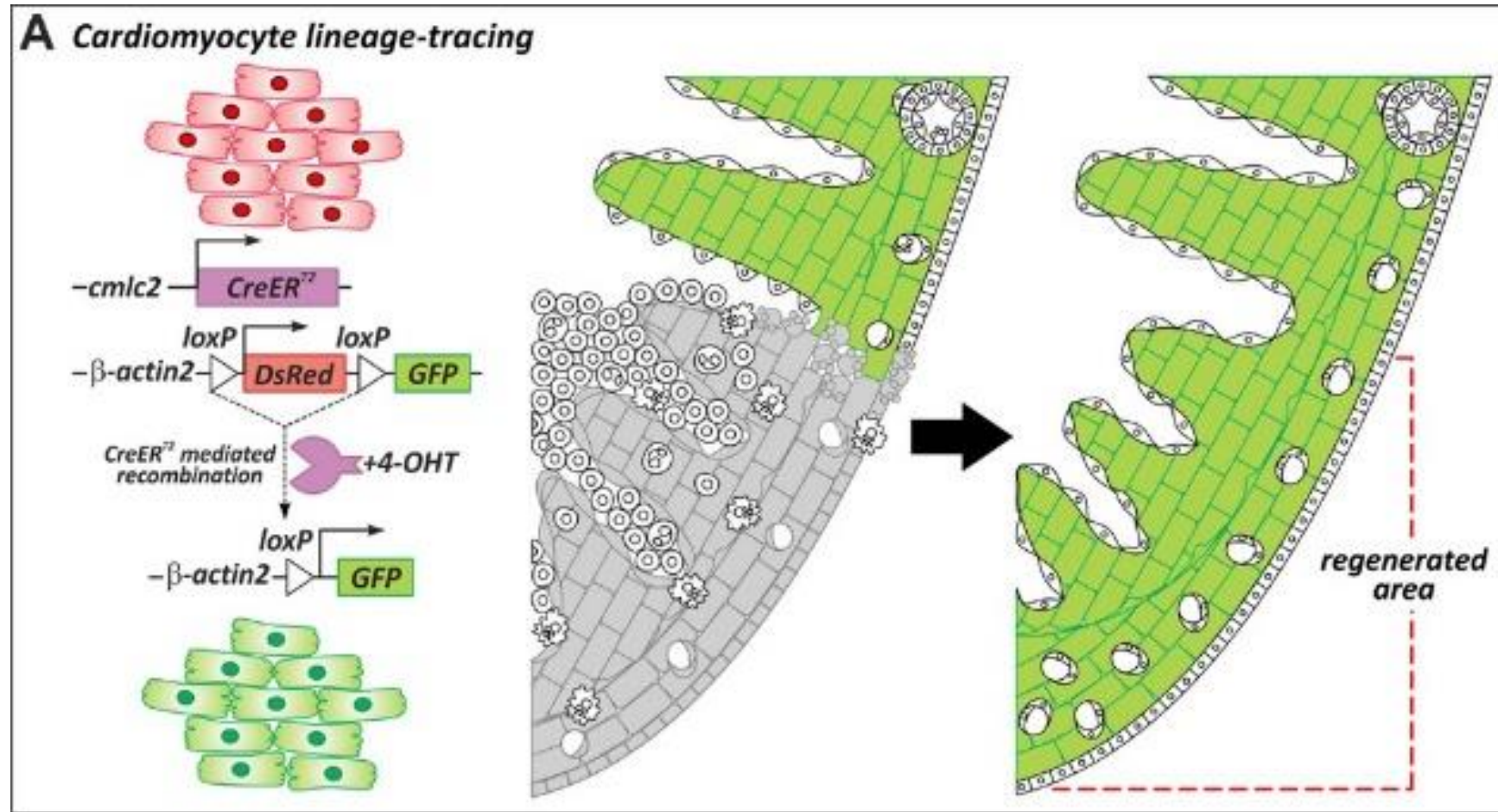
Fish and amphibian species can regenerate their hearts



Fish and amphibian species can regenerate their hearts



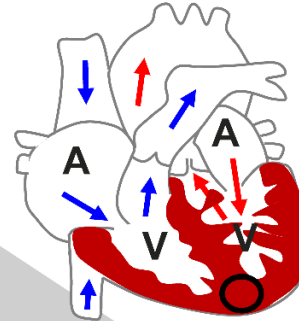
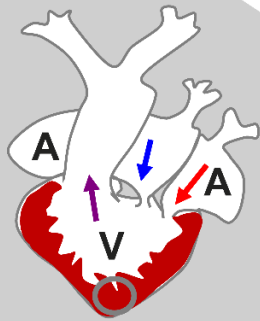
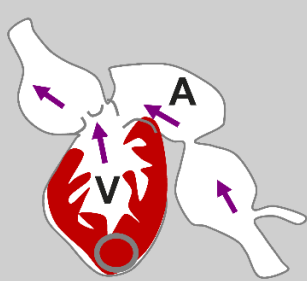
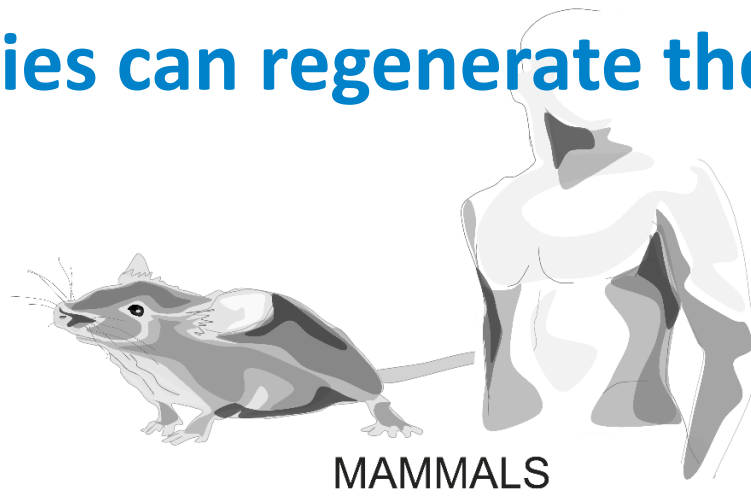
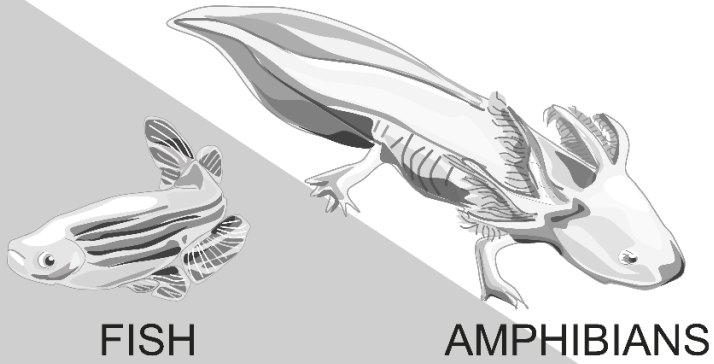
Fish and amphibian species can regenerate their hearts



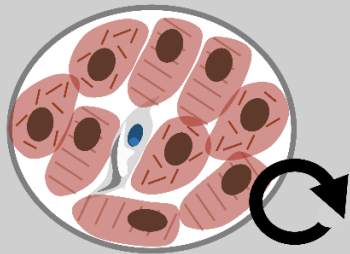
Fish and amphibian species can regenerate their hearts



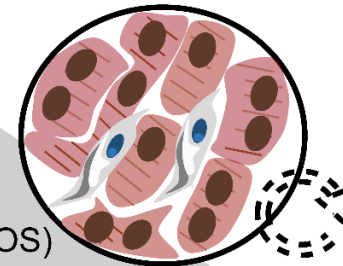
REGENERATIVE CAPACITY



Glycolytic metabolism
 Hypoxic environment
 High CM proliferation
 Lack of DNA damage response
 Mononucleated and diploid CM



Oxidative metabolism
 Hyperoxic environment
 Low CM proliferation
 DNA damage response (ROS)
 Binucleated CM / Polyploid CM
 (mouse) / (human)



COMPLEXITY

A, atrium; V, ventricle; , mixture of arterial and venous blood; , venous blood; , arterial blood; , high proliferation; , low proliferation; , mononucleated cardiomyocytes; , binucleated cardiomyocytes; , fibroblasts; iM, immature myocardium; mM, mature myocardium



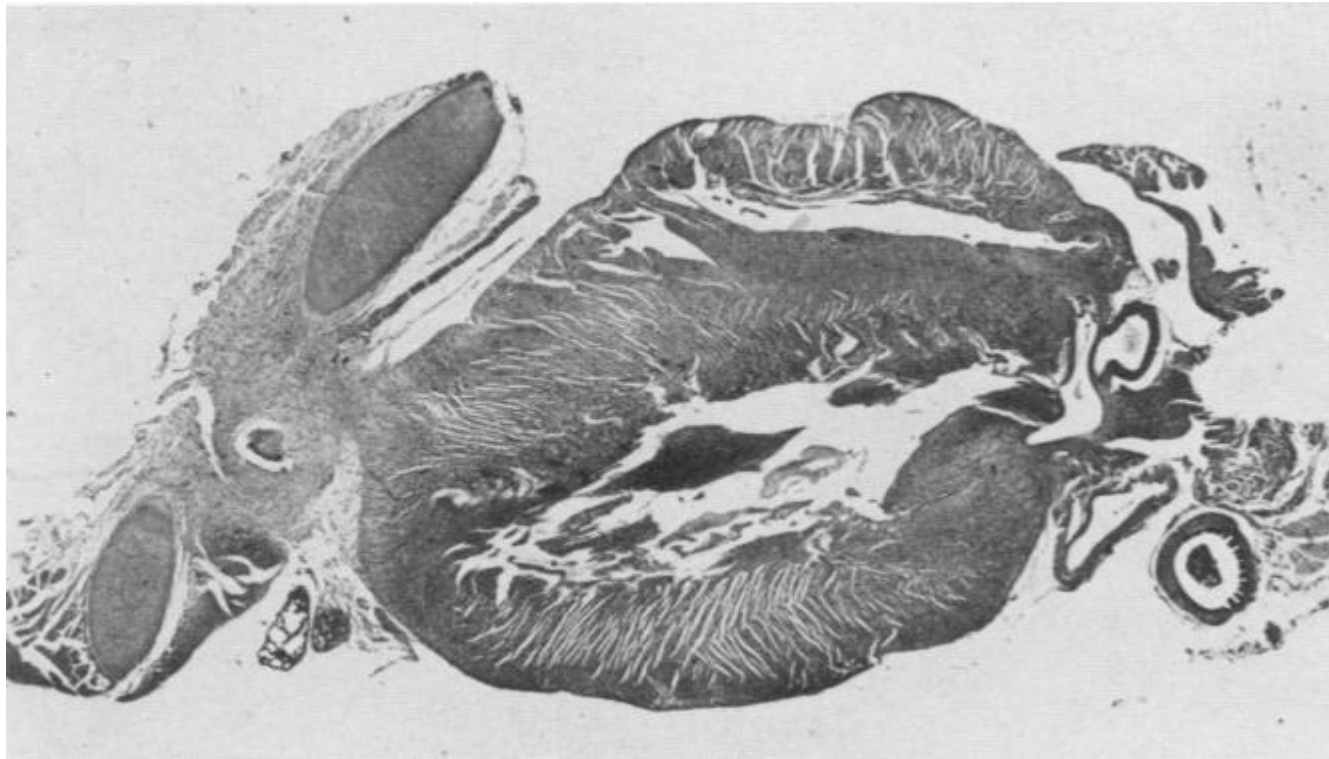
Does the regenerative capacity of the heart change throughout life?

An ontogenic-specific window for cardiac regeneration

MYOCARDIAL REGENERATION IN YOUNG RATS *

MARIO ROBLEDO, M.D.†

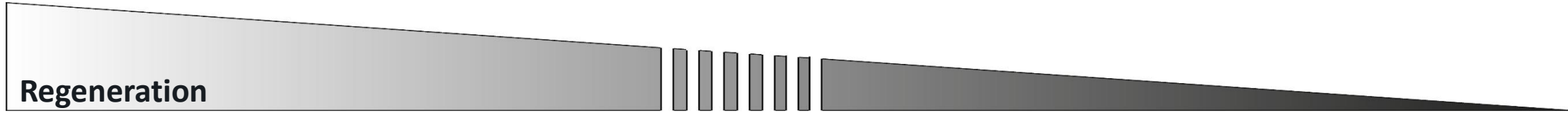
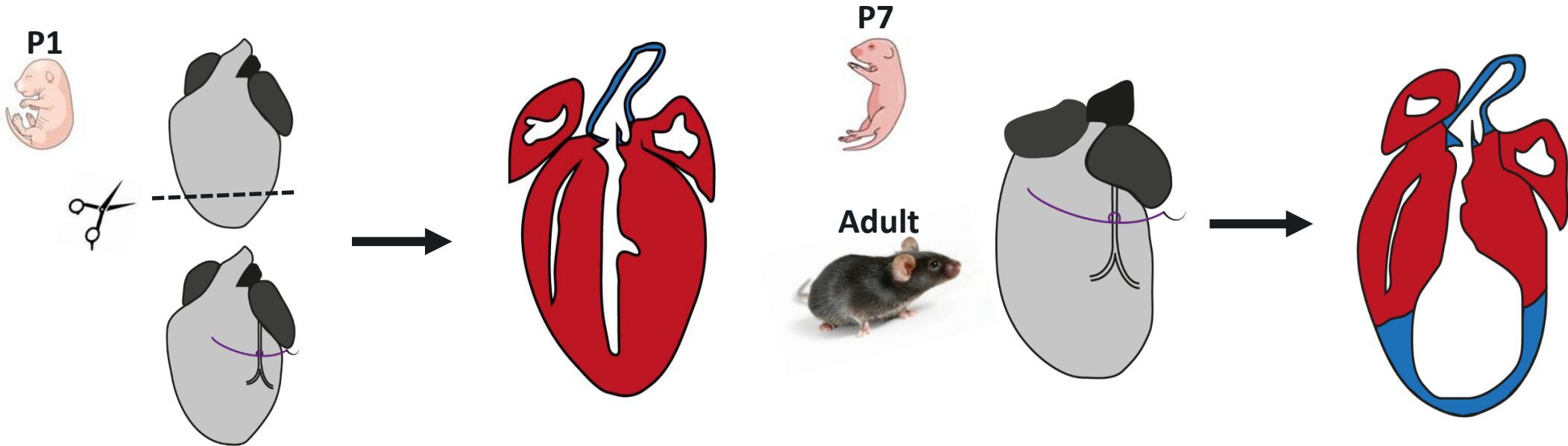
*From the Department of Pathology, University of Michigan Medical School,
Ann Arbor, Mich.*



An ontogenetic-specific window for cardiac regeneration



Transient Regenerative Potential of the Neonatal Mouse Heart
Enzo R. Porrello *et al.*
Science **331**, 1078 (2011);
DOI: 10.1126/science.1200708



Regeneration

Do neonatal mouse hearts regenerate?

Stem Cell Reports Report



OPEN ACCESS



Do Neonatal Mouse Hearts Regenerate following Heart Apex Resection?

Ditte Caroline Andersen,^{1,2,*} Suganya Ganesalingam,^{1,3} Charlotte Harken Jensen,¹ and Søren Paludan Sheikh^{1,3,*}

¹Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, Department of Clinical Biochemistry and Pharmacology, Odense University Hospital, Winsloewparken 21^{3rd}, 5000 Odense C, Denmark

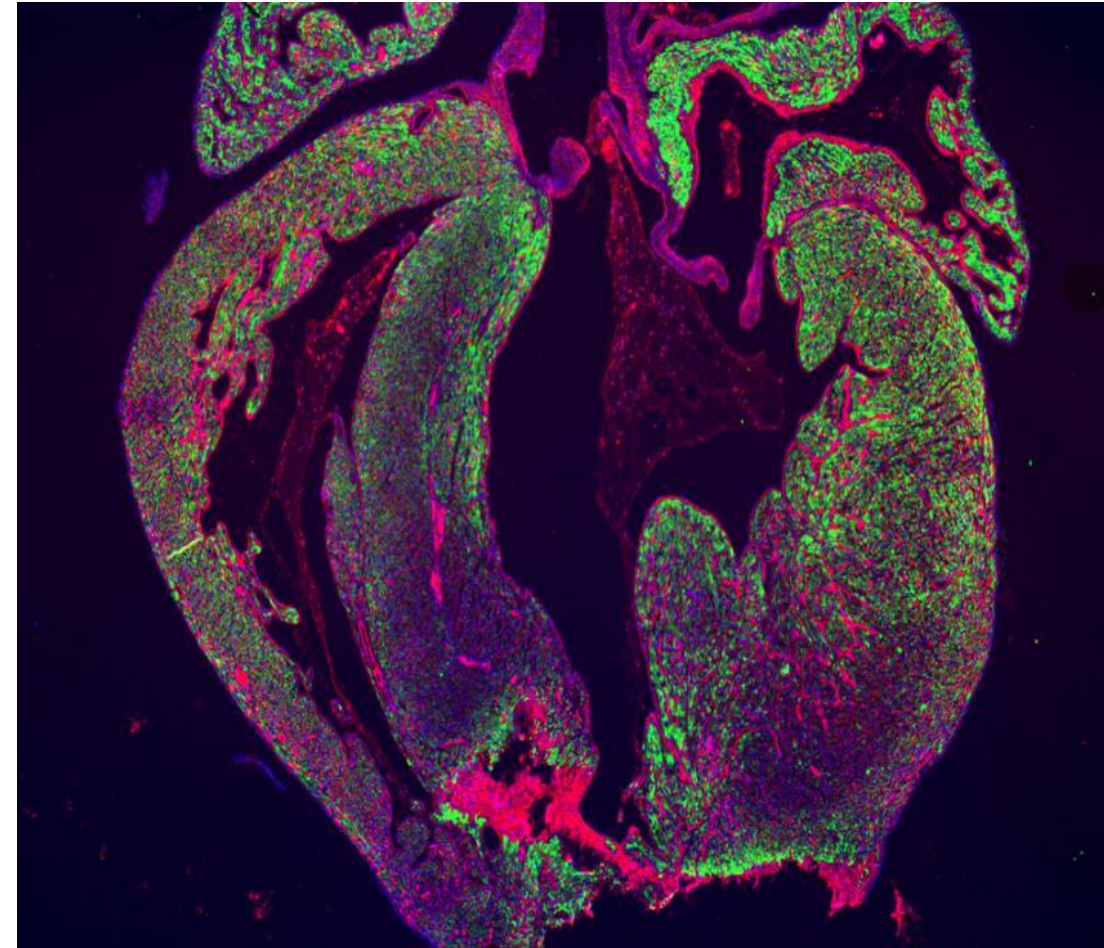
²Clinical Institute, University of Southern Denmark, 5000 Odense C, Denmark

³Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Southern Denmark, 5000 Odense C, Denmark

*Correspondence: dandersen@health.sdu.dk (D.C.A.), soeren.sheikh@rsyd.dk (S.P.S.)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2014.02.008>

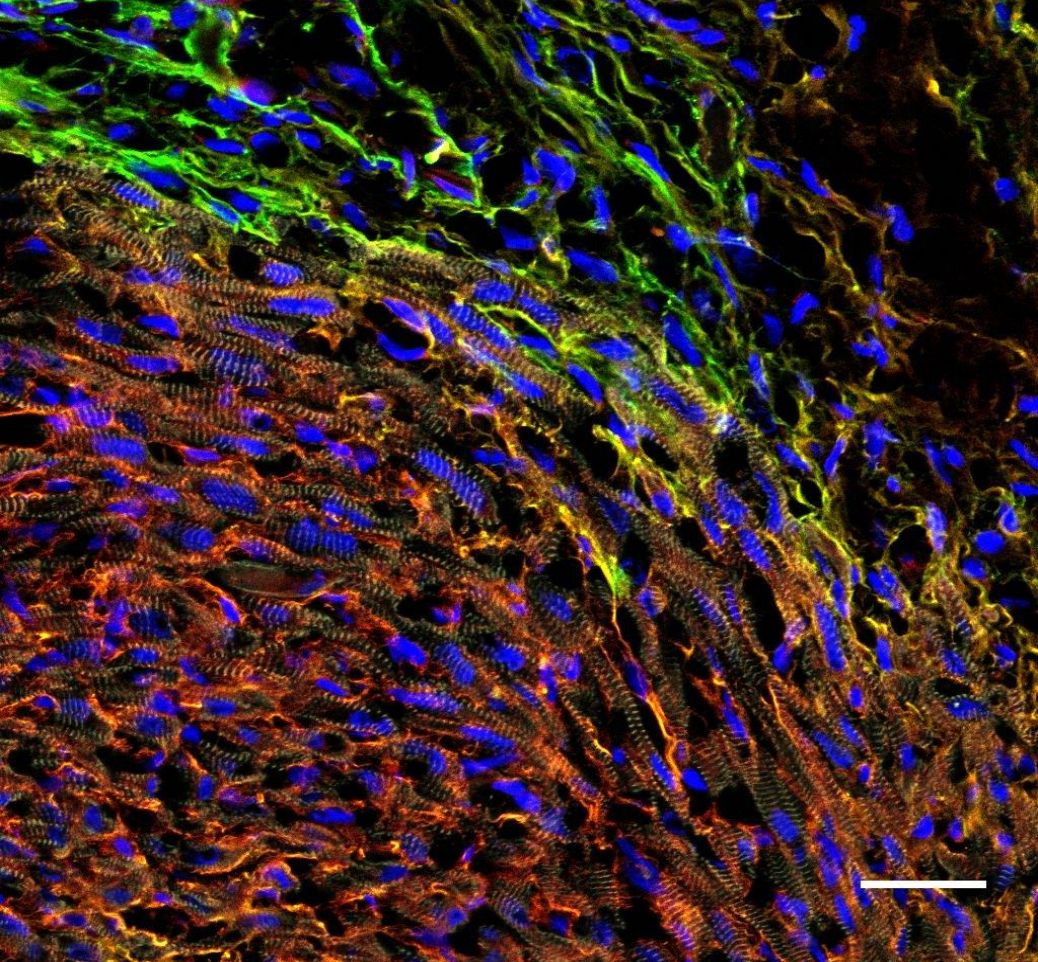
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Dynamic deposition of extracellular matrix instructs the myocardium upon injury

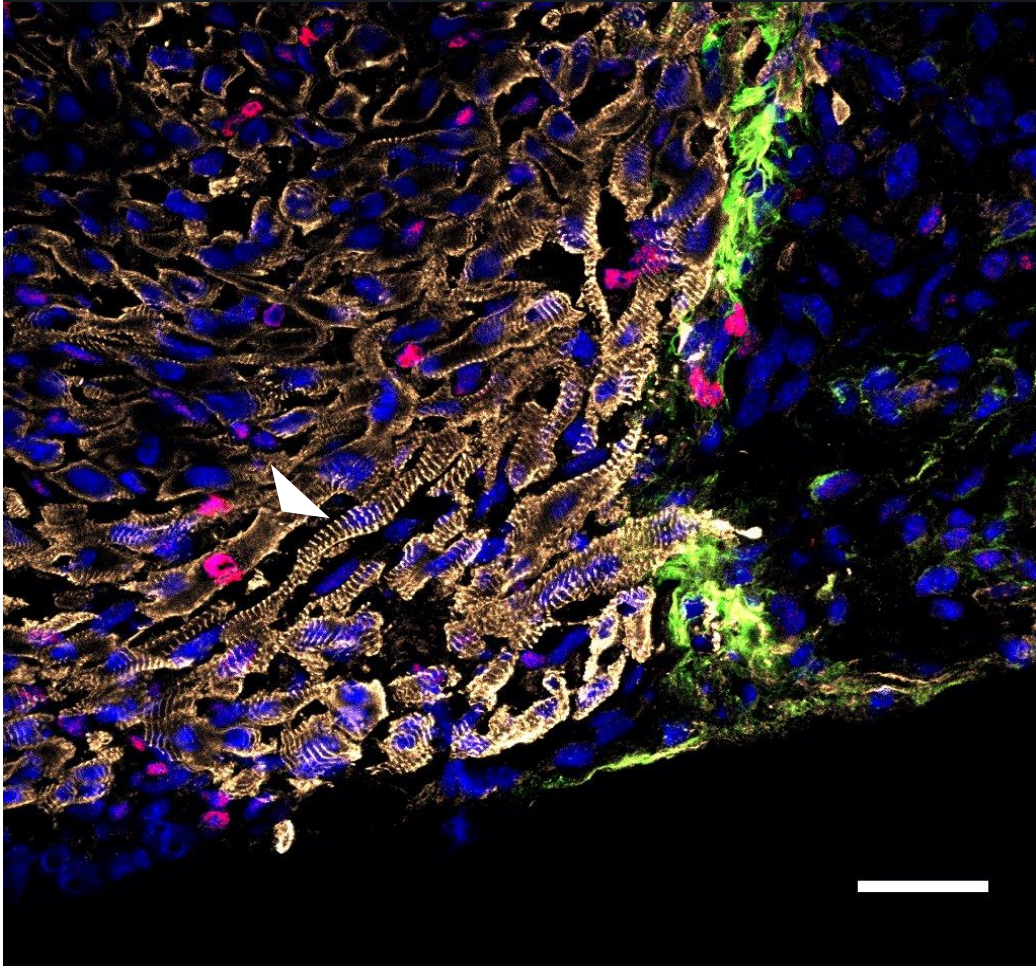


DAPI CD29 Fn s- α -actinin

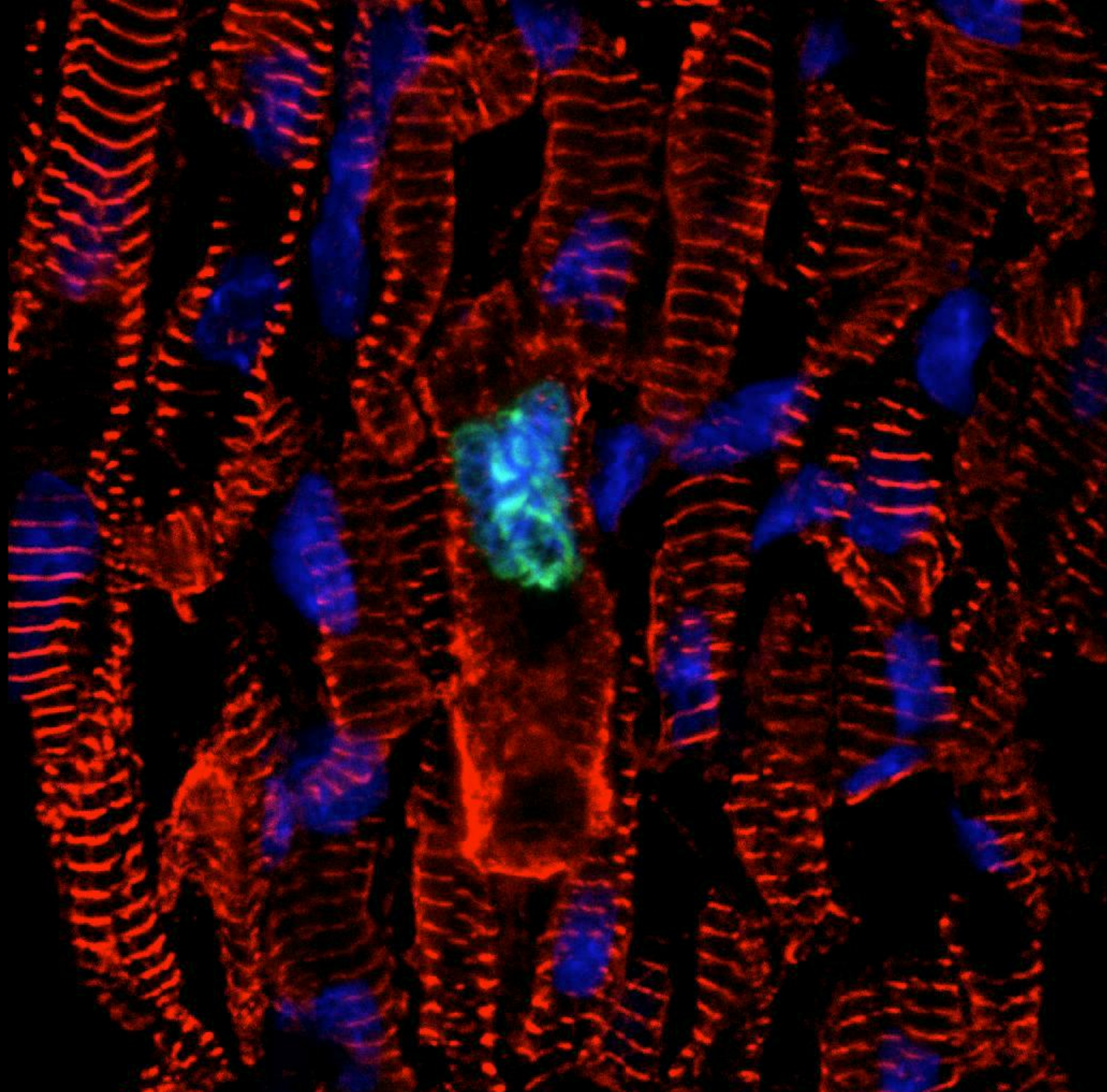


Scale bar: 30 μ m

DAPI pH3 Tn-C s- α -actinin



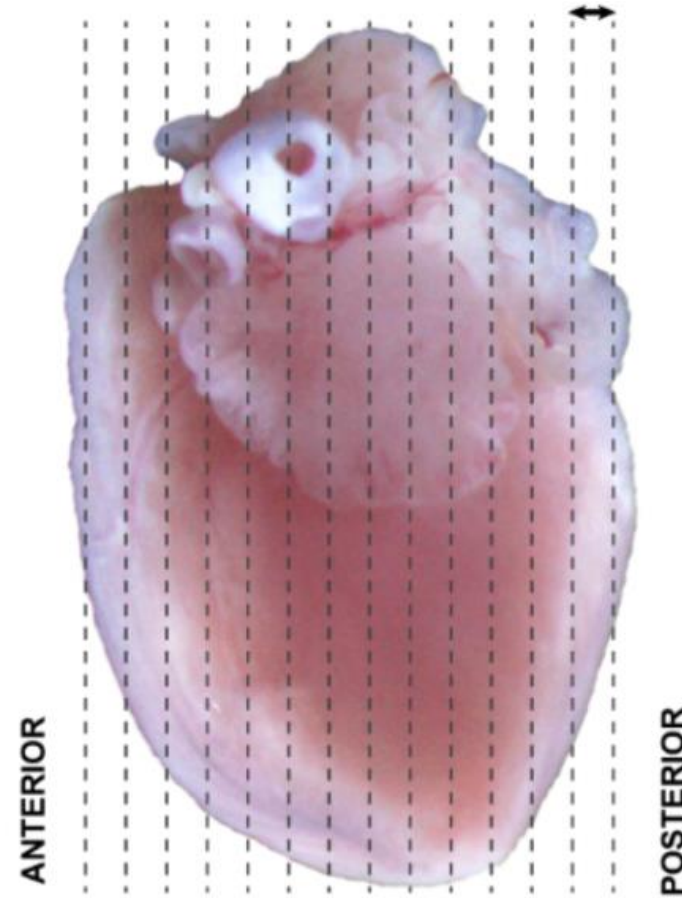
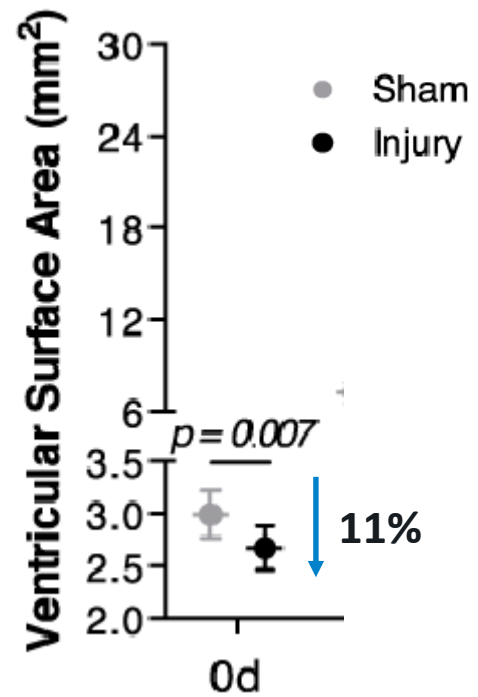
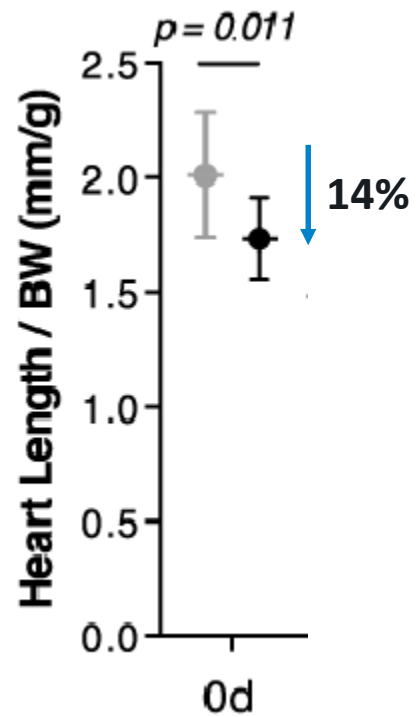
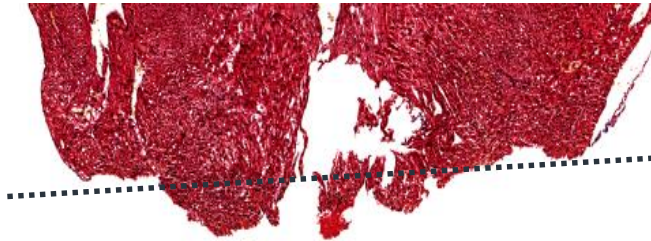
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DAPI
pH3
 α -s-actinin

Neonatal apex resection in mice

0d



↔

40 μm (0d)

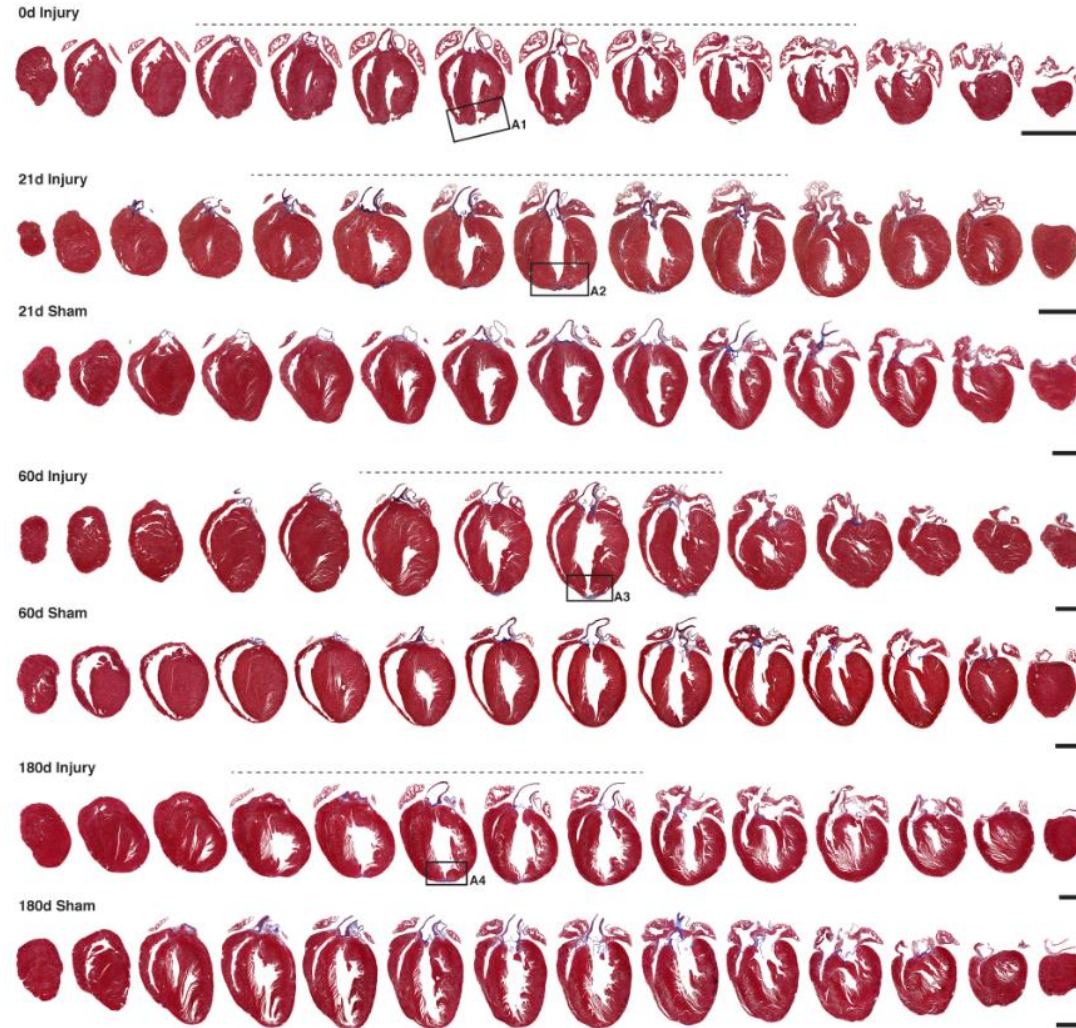
50 μm (7d)

70 μm (14d)

90 μm (21d)

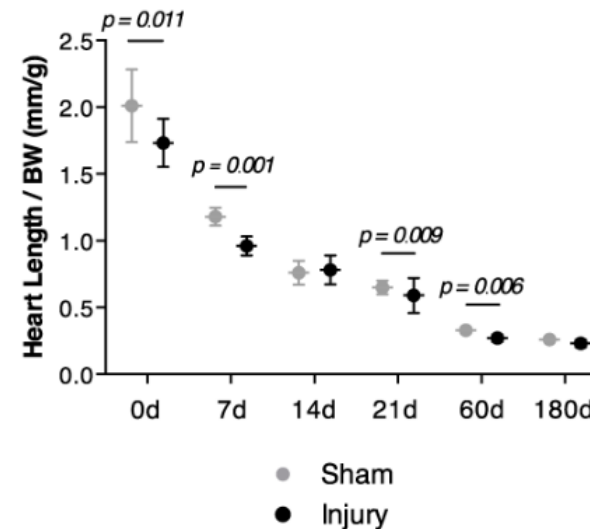
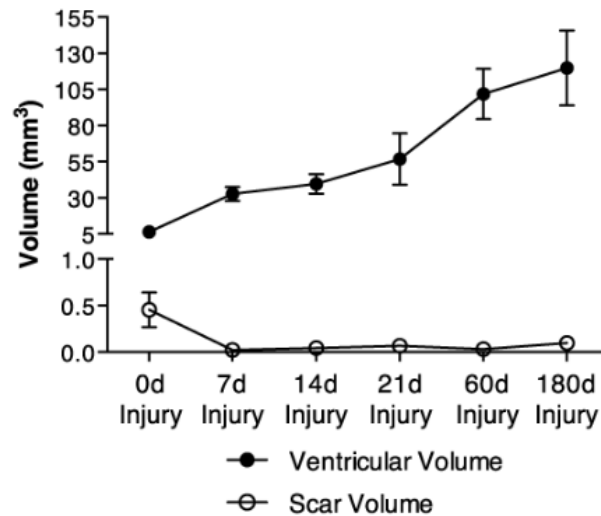
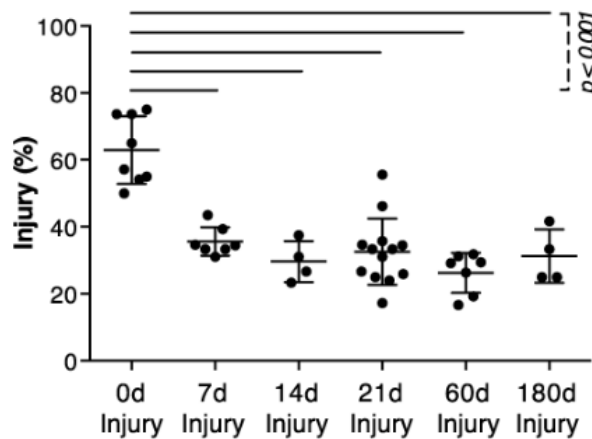
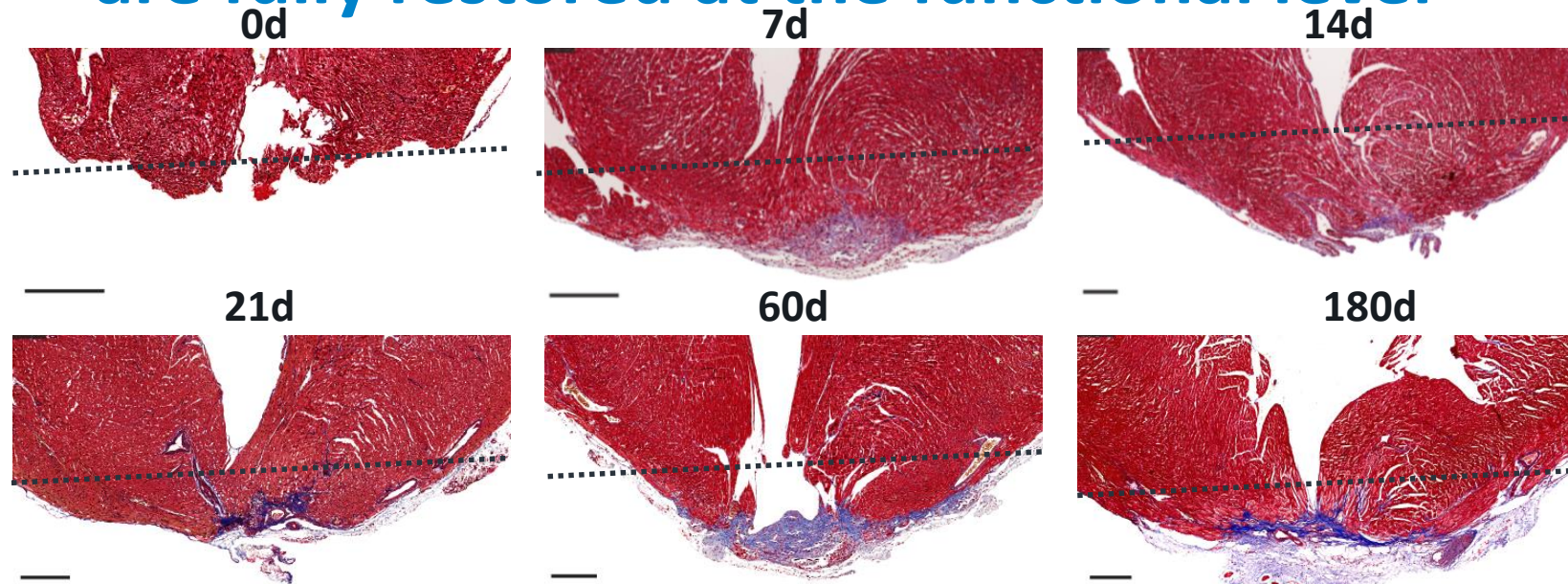
130 μm (60d, 180d)

Hearts are not fully restored at the histological level

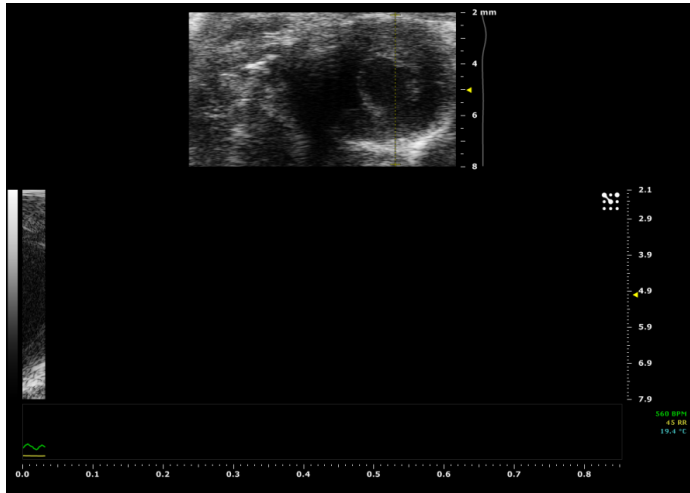


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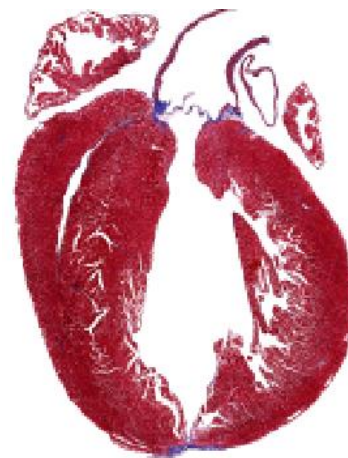
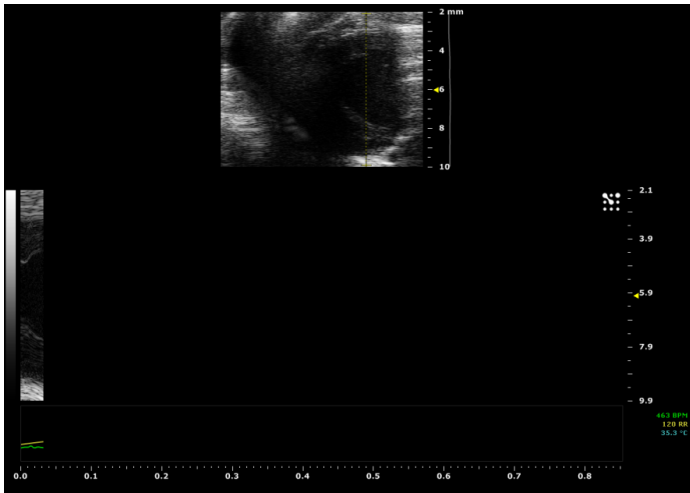
Hearts are not fully restored at the histological level but are fully restored at the functional level



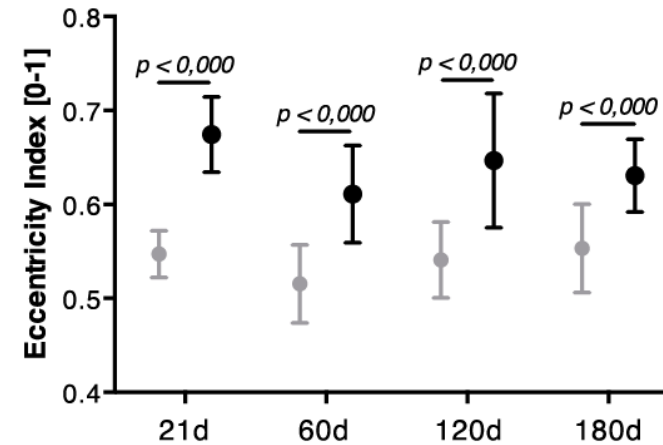
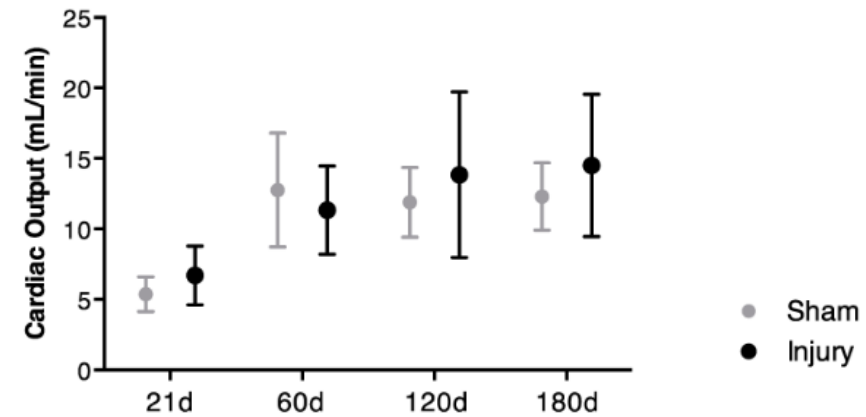
Hearts are not fully restored at the histological level but are fully restored at the functional level



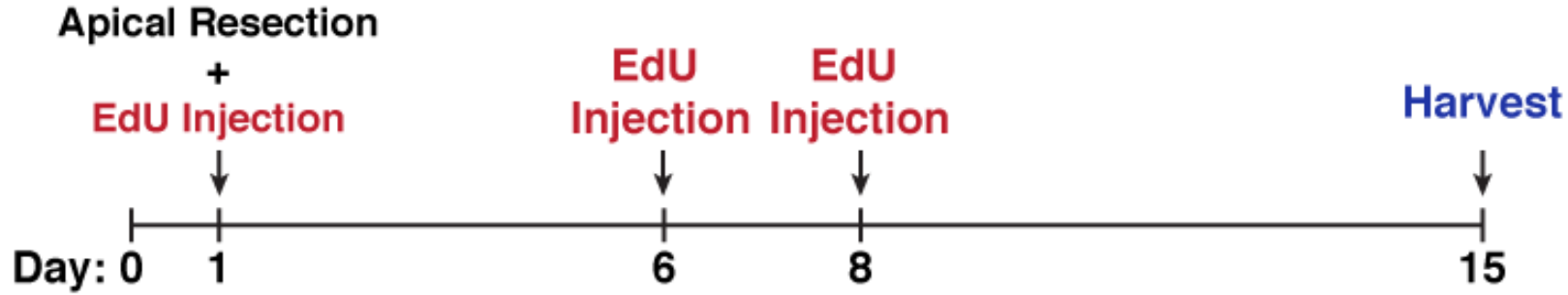
Sham



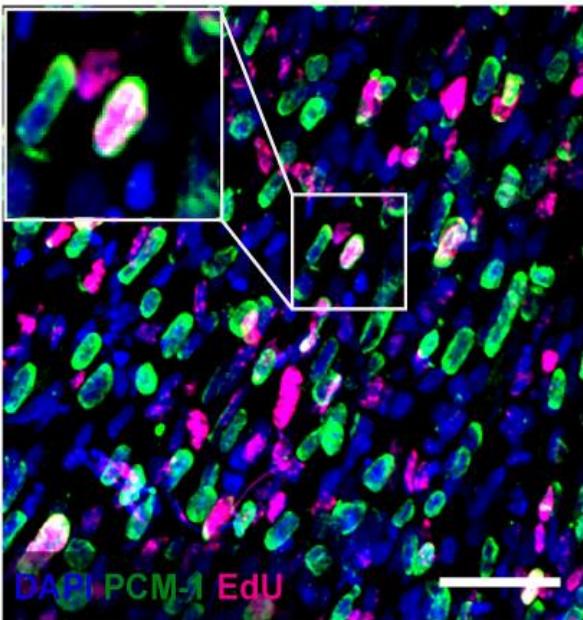
Injury



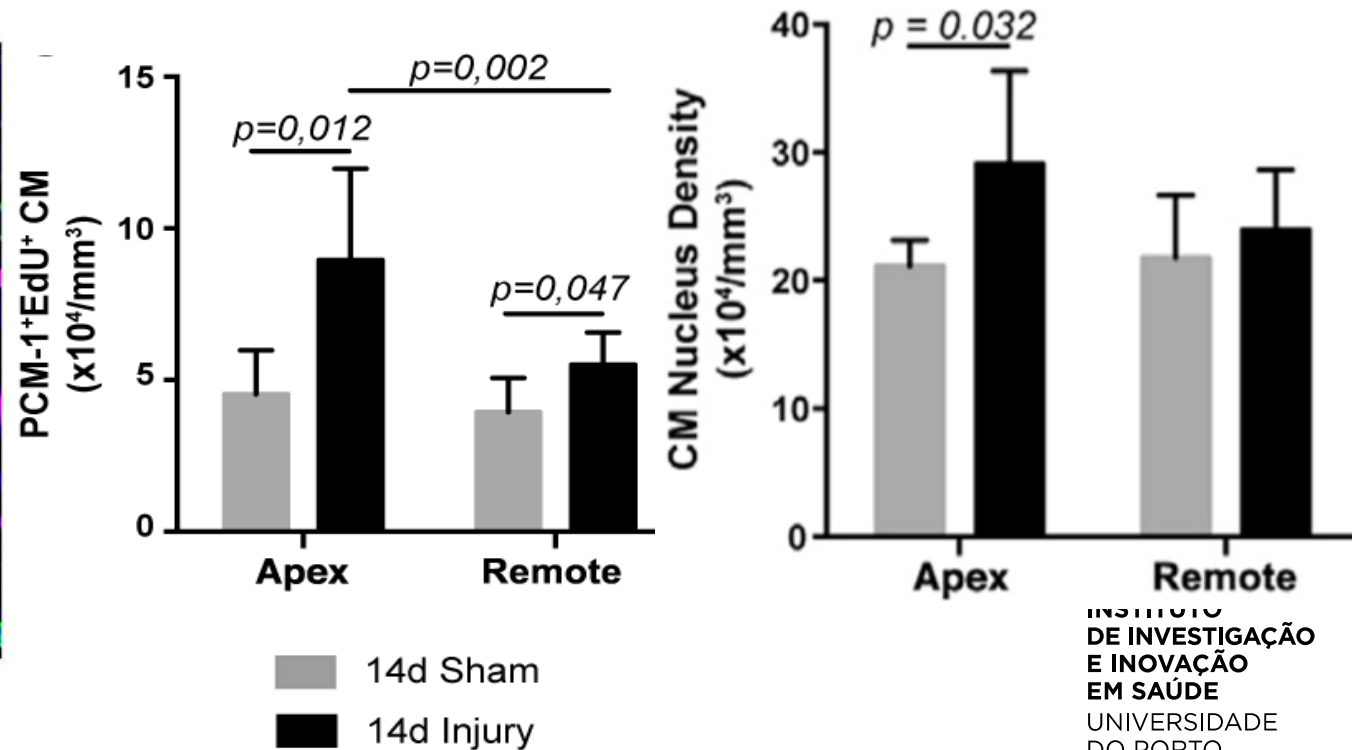
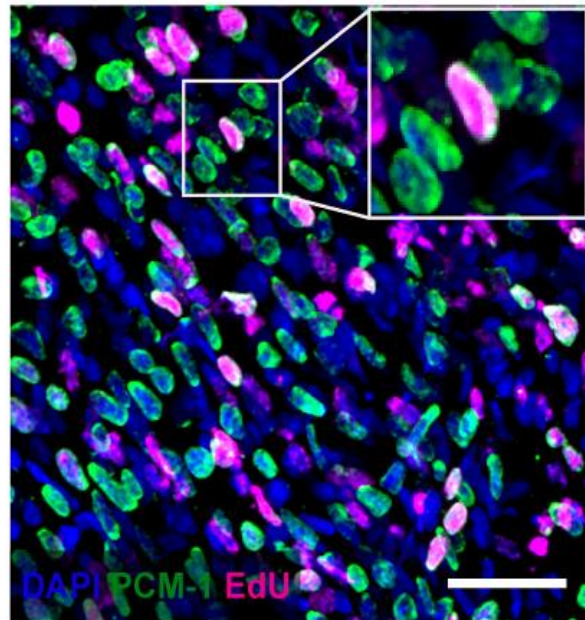
Resected hearts have more cardiomyocytes in the LV



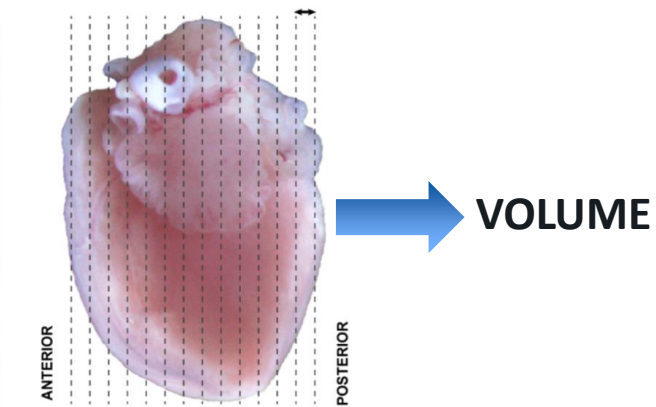
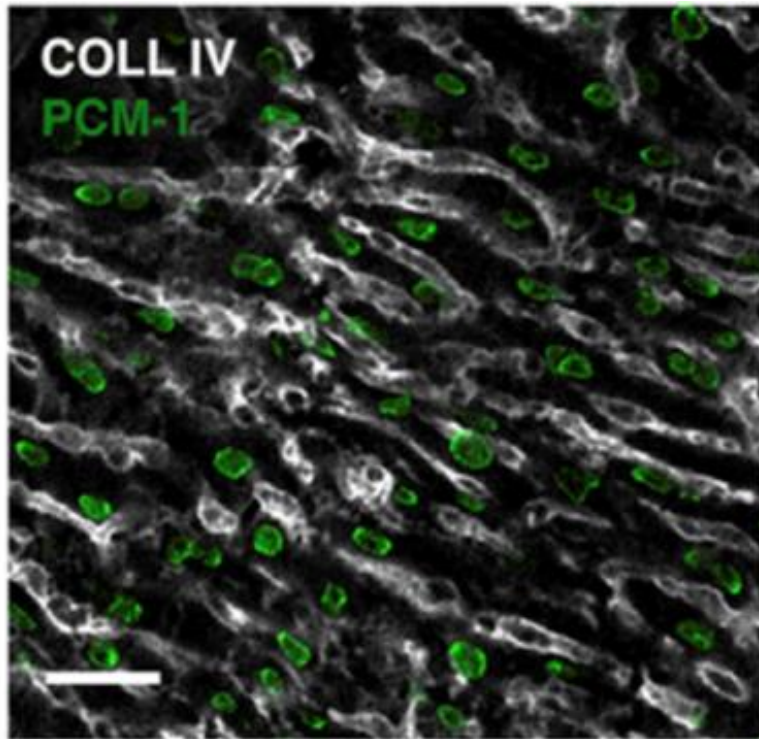
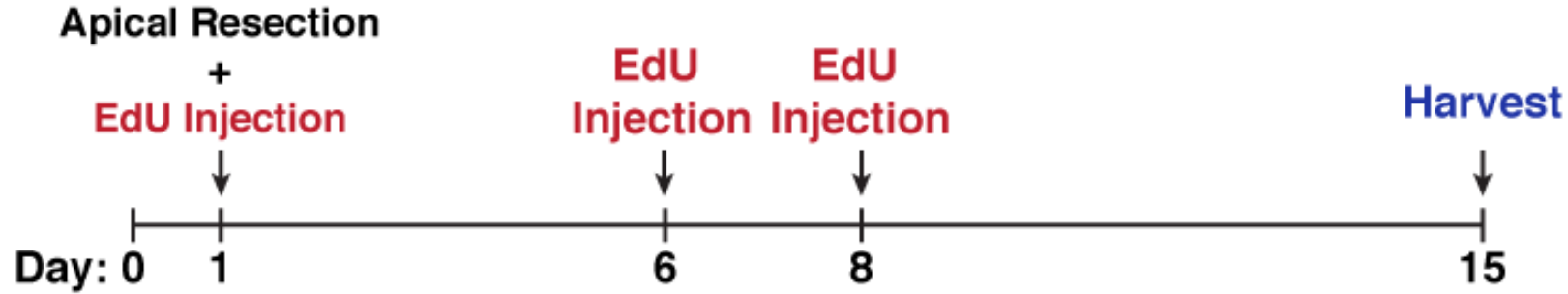
14d Sham



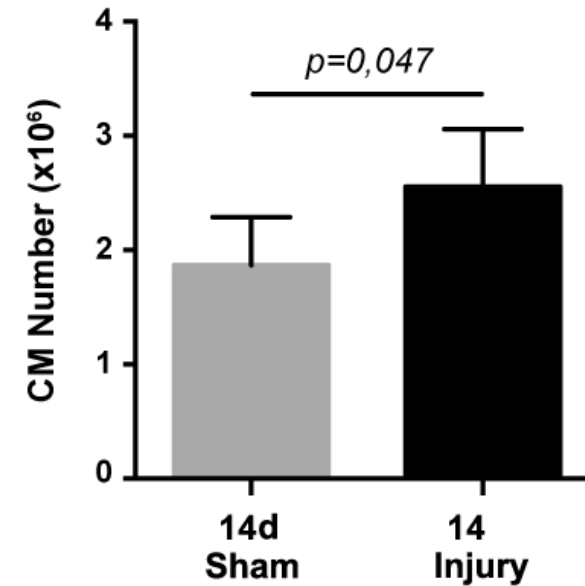
14d Injury



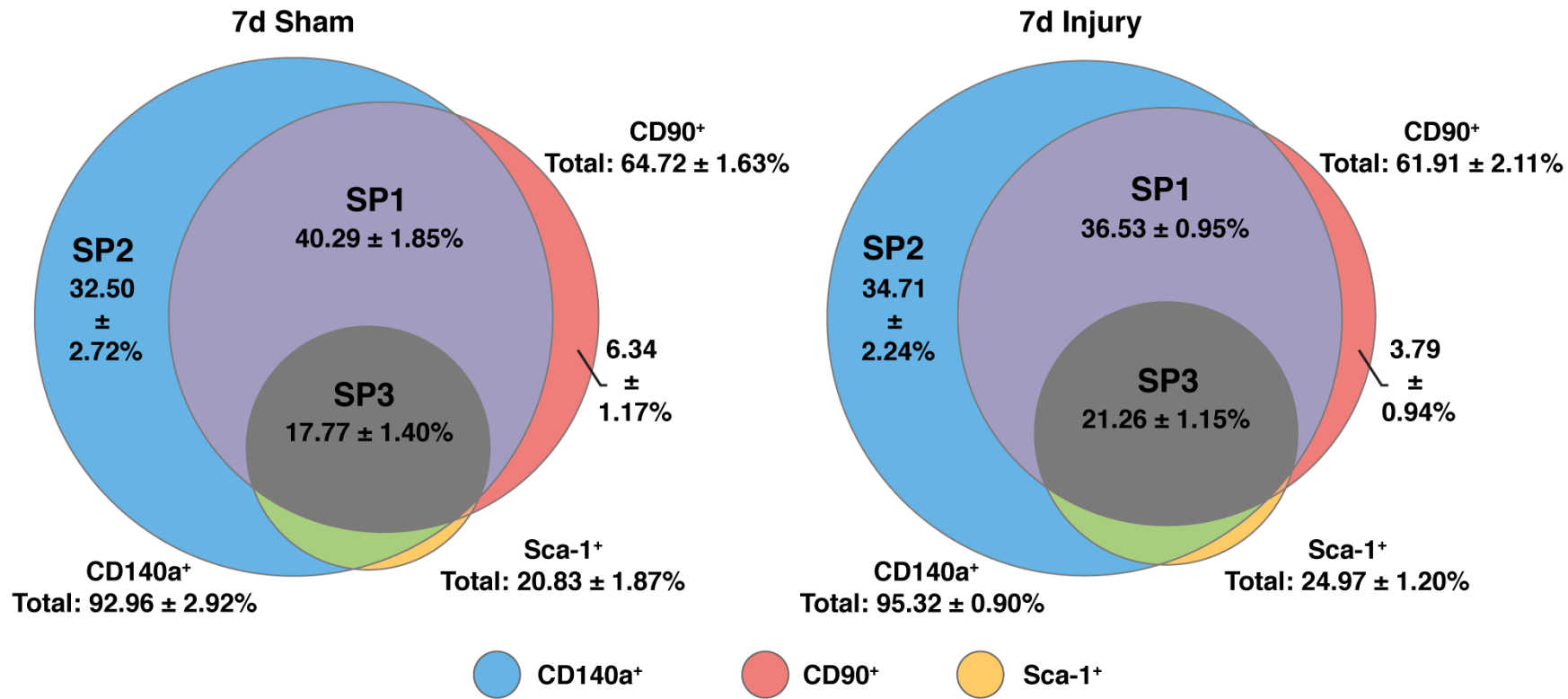
Resected hearts have more cardiomyocytes in the LV



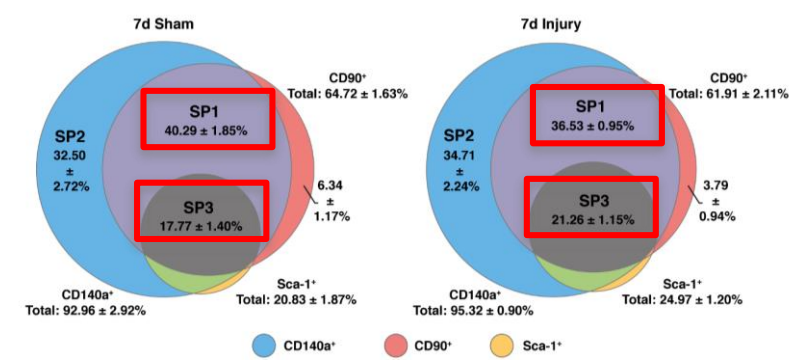
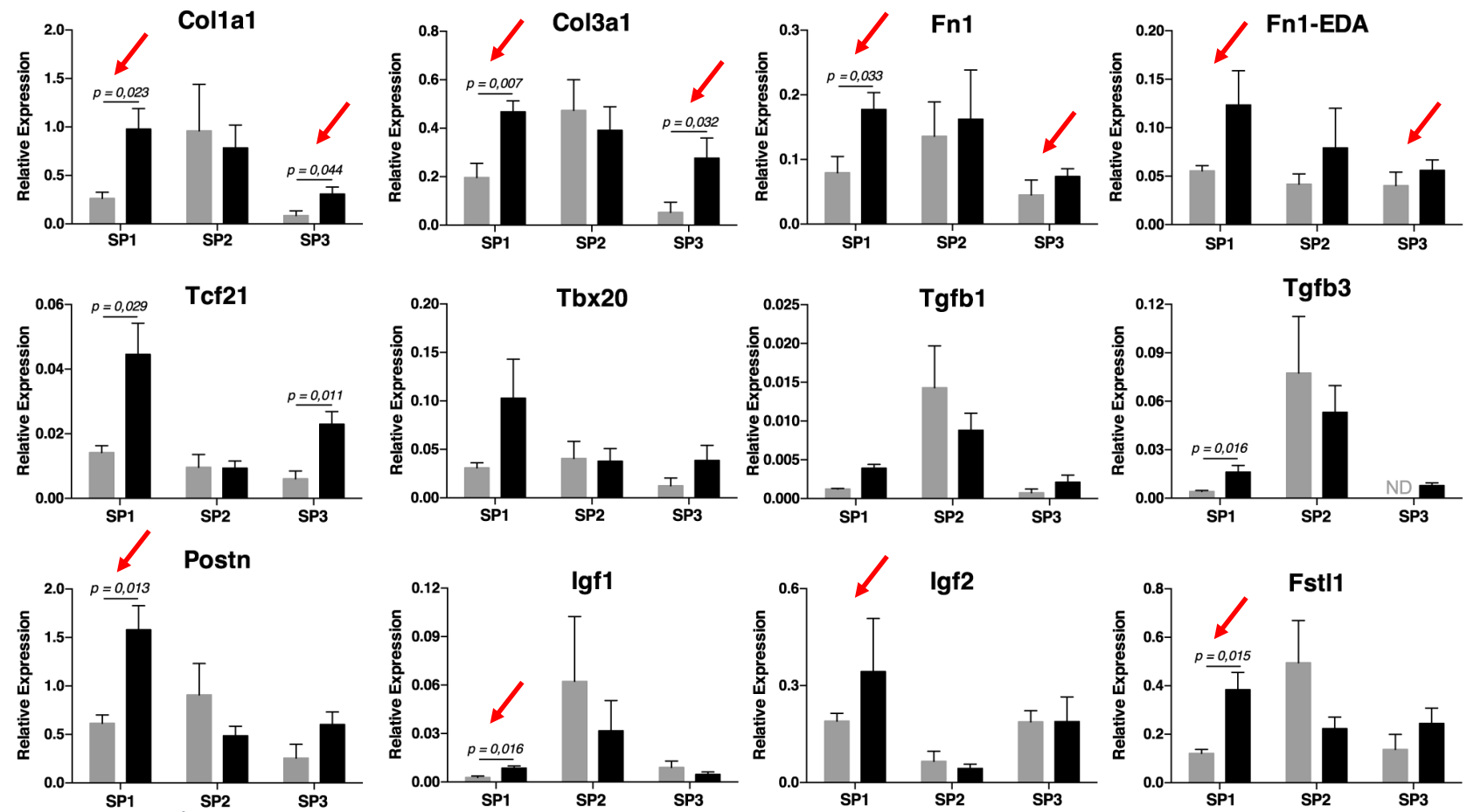
BINUCLEATION
RATE



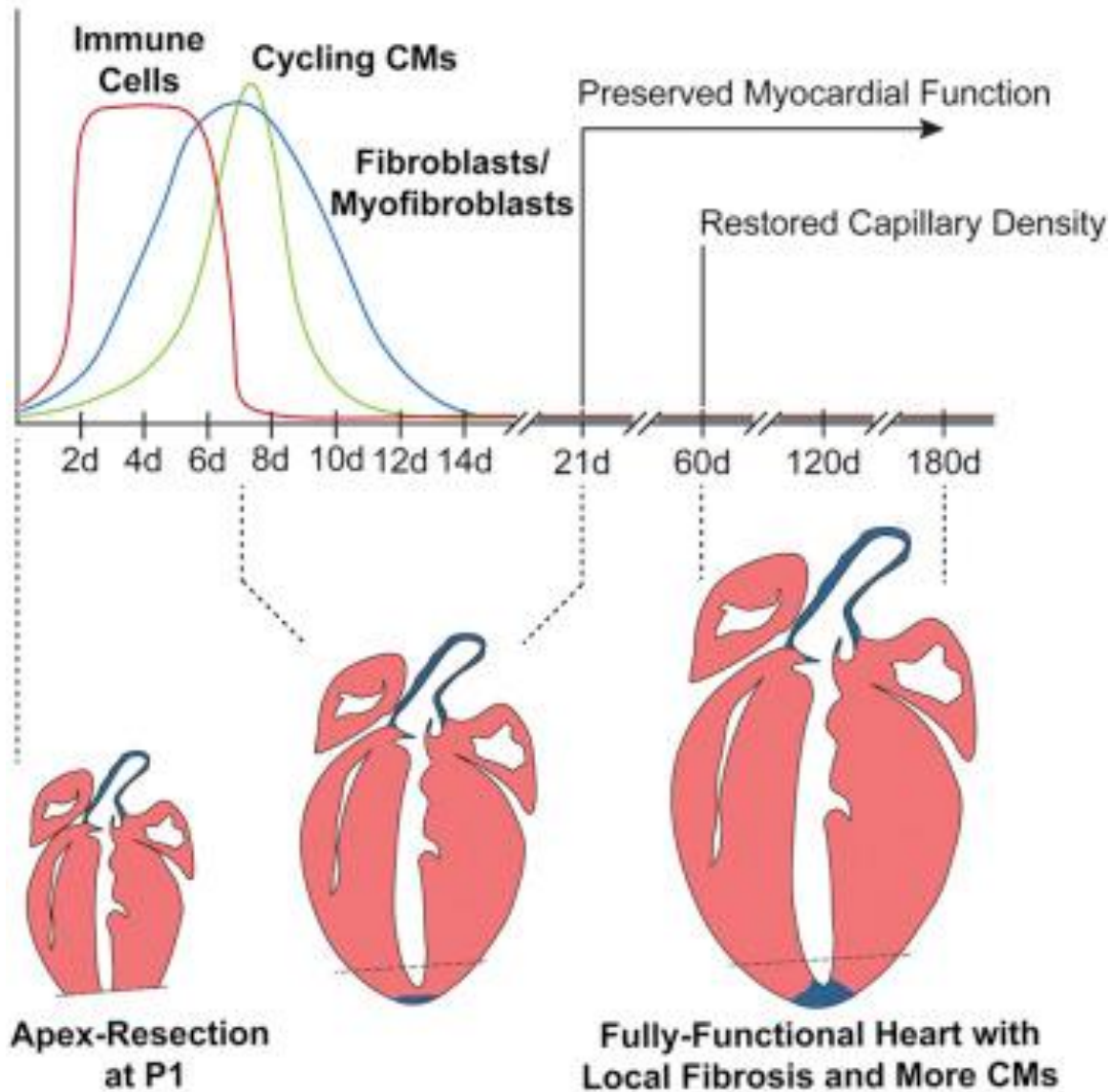
Short-Term Response to Cardiac Injury Involves ECM Remodeling and Fibroblast Activation



Short-Term Response to Cardiac Injury Involves ECM Remodeling and Fibroblast Activation



SP1 CD140a⁺CD90⁺Sca-1⁻
SP2 CD140a⁺CD90⁻Sca-1⁻
SP3 CD140a⁺CD90⁺Sca-1⁺
 Legend:
 ■ 7d Sham
 ■ 7d Injury



Regeneration and fibrotic deposition are both activated upon apex resection

Cardiac fibroblasts seem to be involved in both processes

Transcriptomic alterations during the neonatal period



E16



DNA replication

DNA replication

ECM organization

ECM organization

ECM organization

Type I interferon & cytokine-mediated signalling pathways

Fatty acid transport & metabolism

Heart contraction & conduction

Brown fat cell differentiation



GO enrichment analysis

Transcriptomic alterations during the neonatal period



ECM organization

ECM organization

ECM organization

- Mdk**
- Mfap4
- Ambp
- Slit2
- Bmp2
- Matn4
- Plau
- Sfrp2
- Col12a1**
- Serpinf2
- Cx3cl1
- Wnt2b
- Col9a3**
- Igfbp3
- Edil3
- P4ha1
- Spp1**
- Fbln5
- Ptn**
- Col16a1**
- Sema5b
- Lgi2
- Spon2**

- Lox
- Col9a1**
- Sema4g
- Sema3d
- Col2a1**
- Lamb3**
- Hapln1
- Thbs2
- Bmp7
- Fgf11
- Scube1
- Emilin3**
- Plxna3
- Serpinc1
- Igfbp2
- Ltbp2
- Wnt5a
- Gpc3
- Serpina6

- Lgals4
- Stfa1
- S100a9
- Sfrp1
- Timp4**
- Ccl9
- Adamts6**
- Fam132b
- Col23a1**
- Mst1
- Wnt4
- S100a8
- Serpina6b
- Smoc1
- Pik3ip1
- Oit3
- Fgf12
- Fgb
- Fras1

- Loxl1**
- Mfap4
- Nov
- Col1a2**
- Plxdc1
- Plau
- Sfrp2
- Fgf9
- Gpc6
- Col5a3**
- Adamts2**
- Pcolce
- Smoc2
- Emilin2**
- Cxcl9
- Sdc3
- Igfbp7
- Vwa1
- Postn**
- Sparcl1
- Cd109

- Spon2
- Clec3b
- Col14a1**
- Vtn**
- Wisp2
- Thbs2**
- Lum**
- Serpine2
- Col3a1**
- Fndc1
- Tll2
- Cilp
- Pcolce2
- Tnc**
- Col15a1**
- Pcsk6

- Adamts10**
- Lgals12
- Mfap4
- C1qtnf7
- Cxcl13
- Ctsf
- Hmcn2
- Lgals4
- Fbln1**
- Crispld2
- Cilp2
- Fbln5**
- Adamtsl4**
- Abi3bp
- Podn
- Col28a1**
- Col11a2**
- Eln**
- Col8a1**
- S100a6
- Comp**

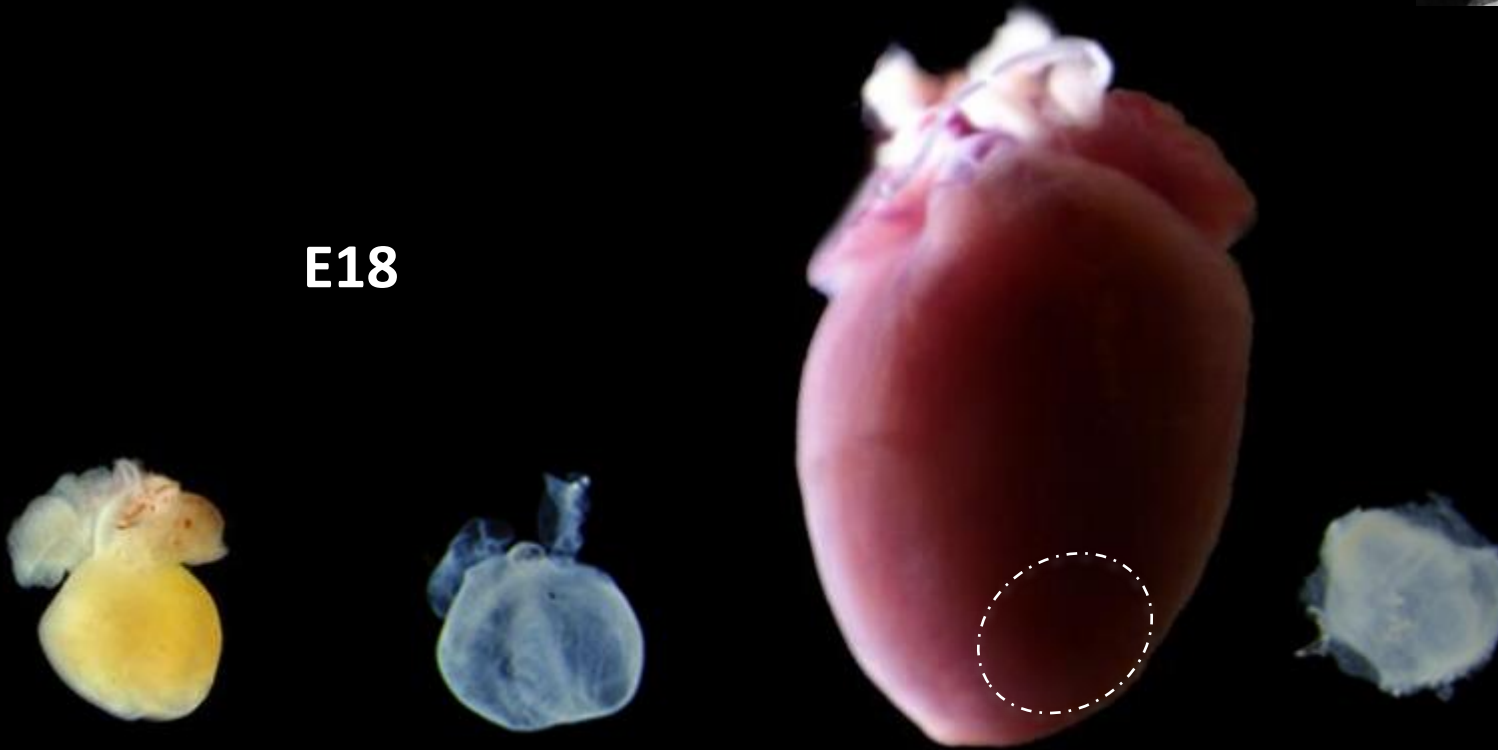
- Adamtsl2**
- Mfap5
- Gdf7
- Anxa8
- Papln
- Ntng2
- Vtn**
- Fst
- Serpinf1
- Clec3a
- Scube1
- Colec11
- Htra3
- Adipoq**
- Fgf10
- Cilp**
- Clec11a
- Col6a5**
- Pcolce2
- Itih4
- Chad
- Tnfsf10
- Pcsk6

How does ECM from different stages of cardiac aging impact on cardiac cells?

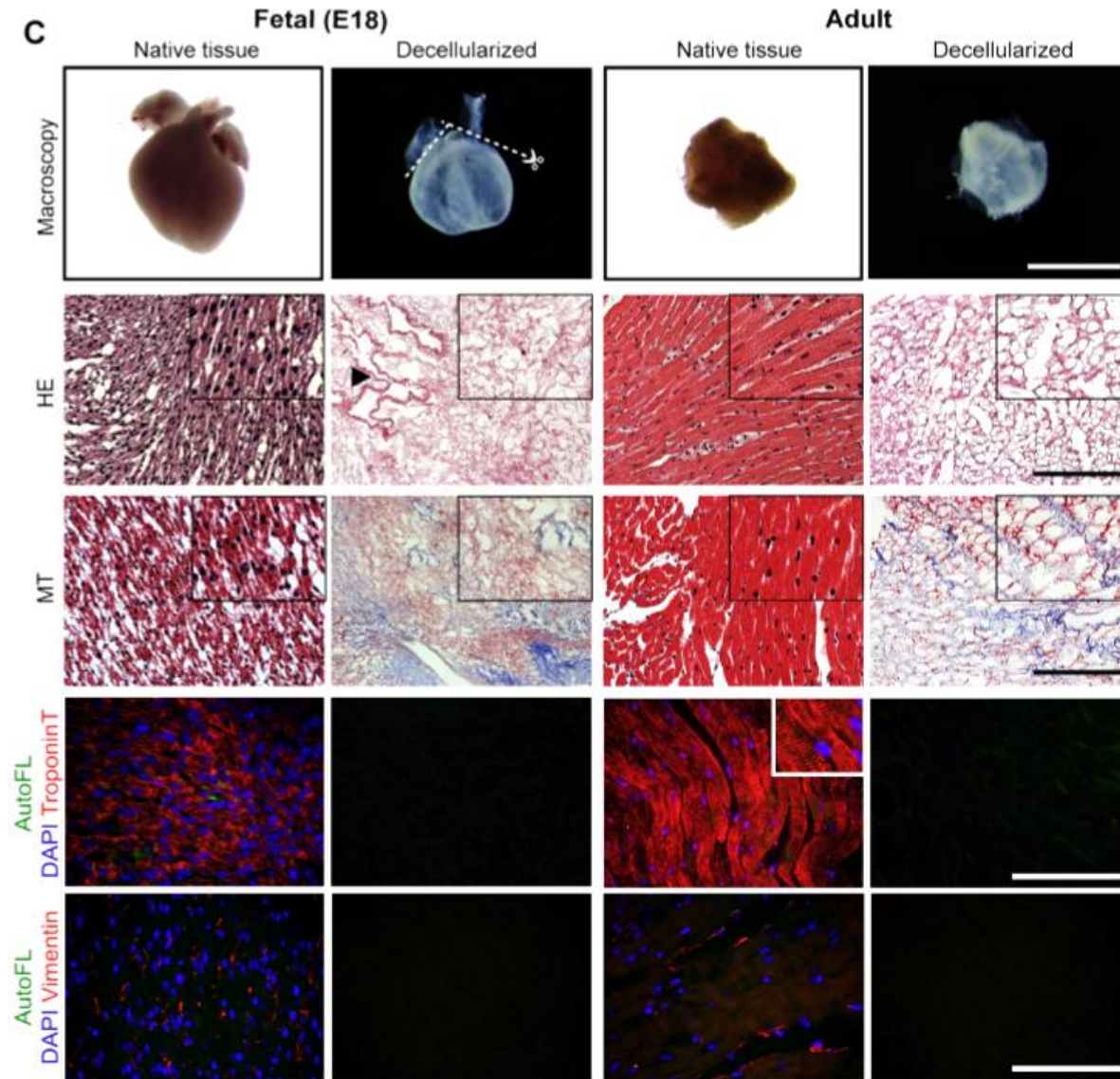
Adult



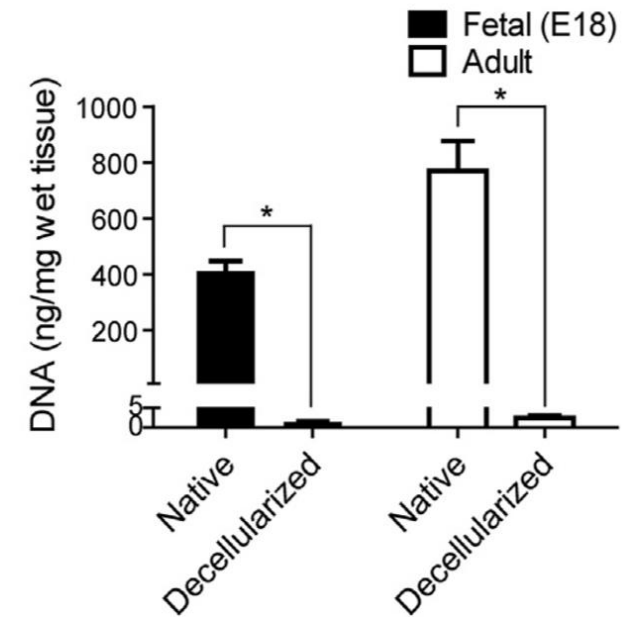
E18



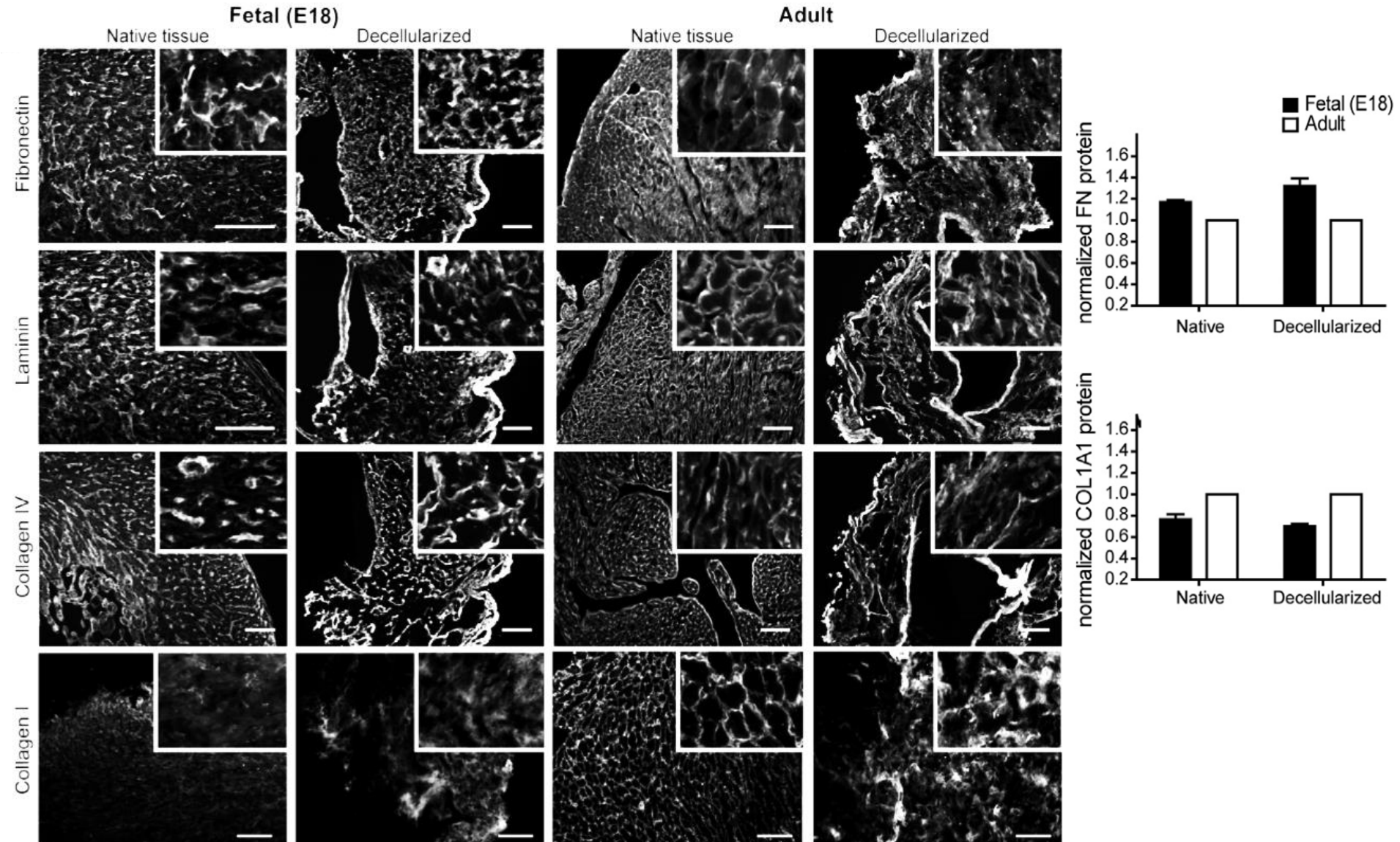
Is the ECM a key player in heart regeneration?



Silva AC* et al. *Biomaterials* 2016



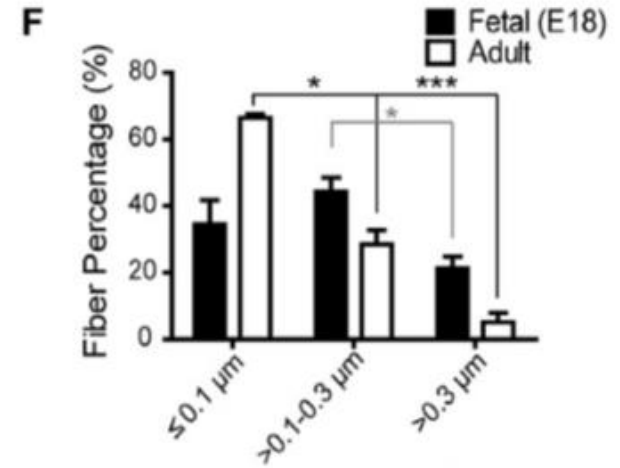
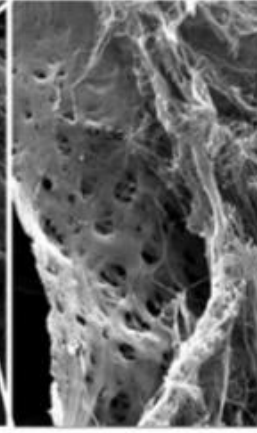
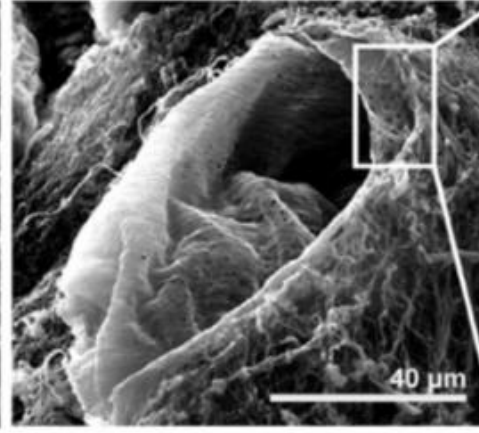
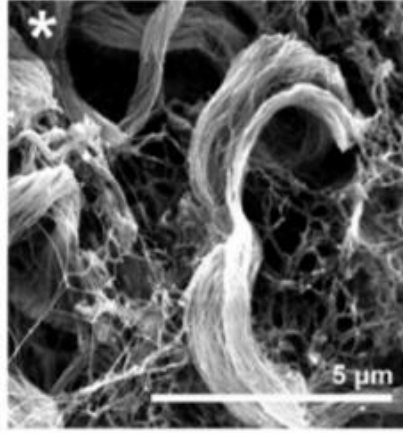
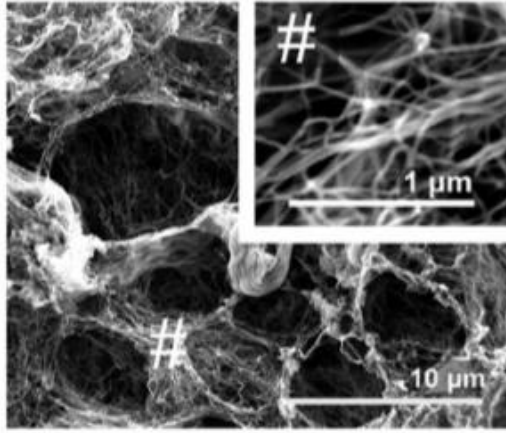
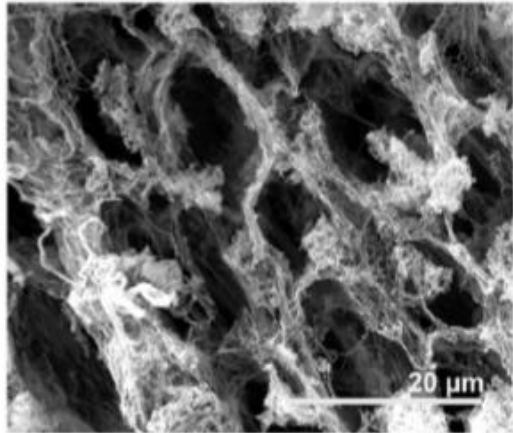
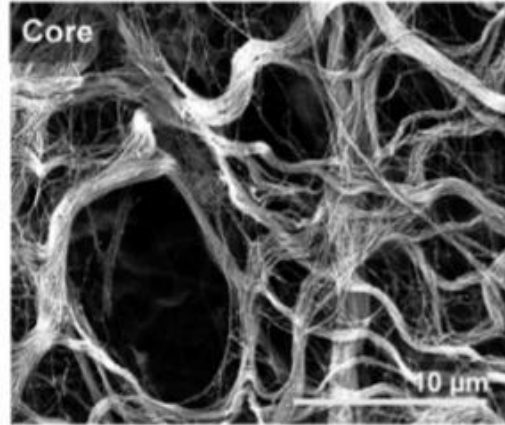
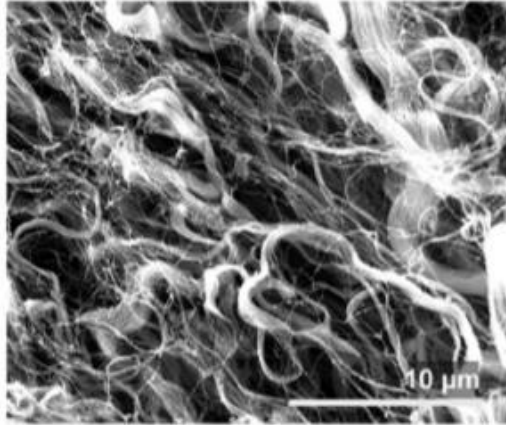
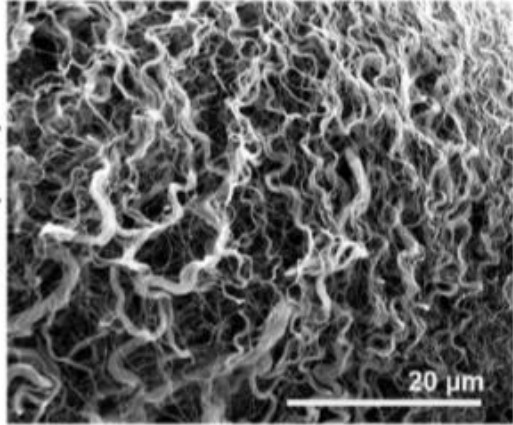
Is the ECM a key player in heart regeneration?



Is the ECM a key player in heart regeneration?

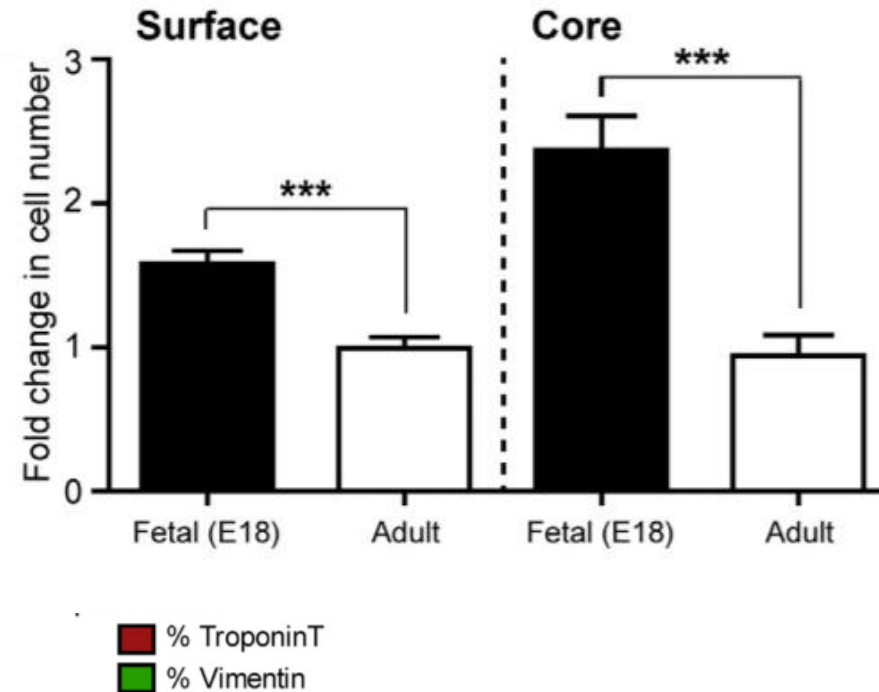
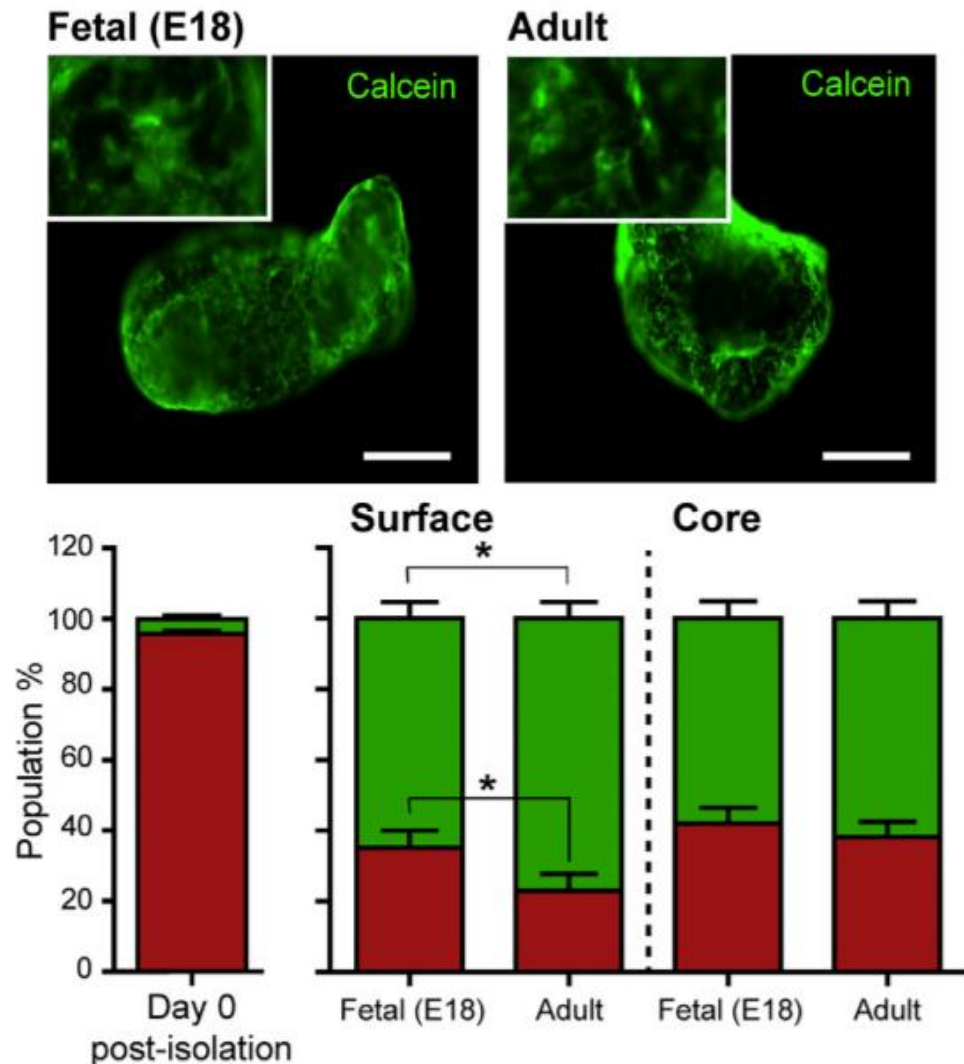


Decellulitized (SEM)



Is the ECM a key player in heart regeneration?

Repopulation with Neonatal cardiomyocytes (15 days)

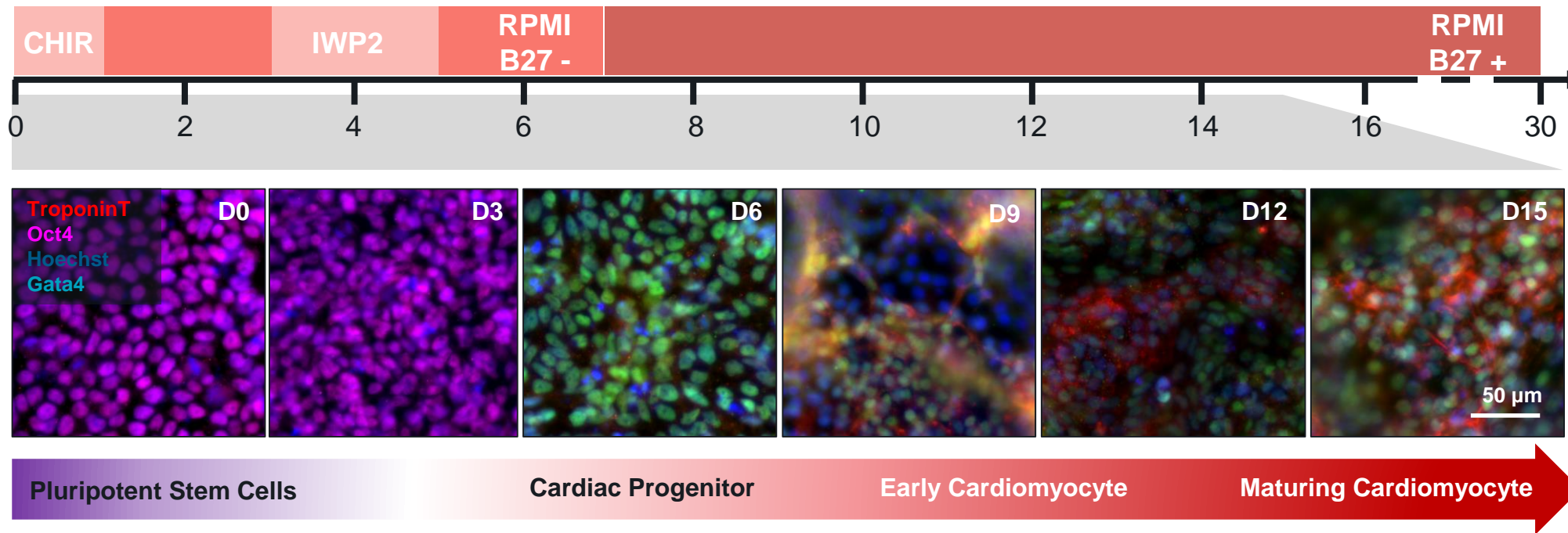


Young cardiac ECM is a better environment for cardiomyocytes

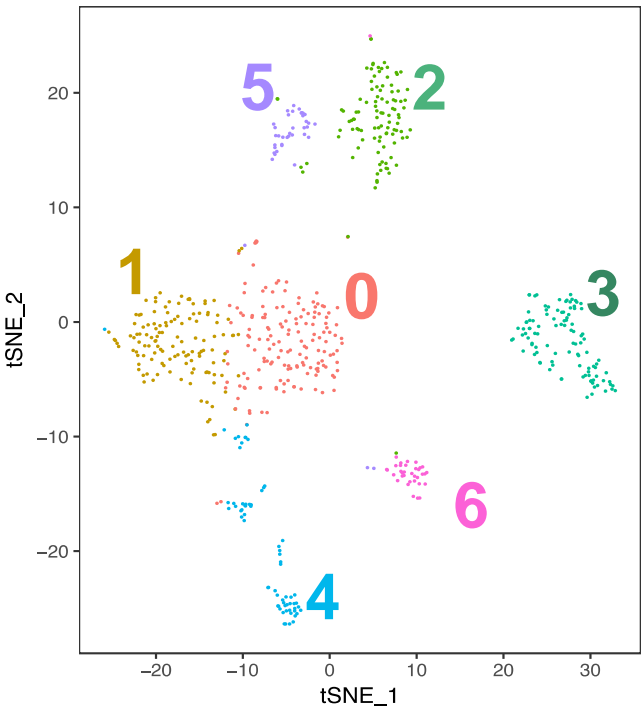
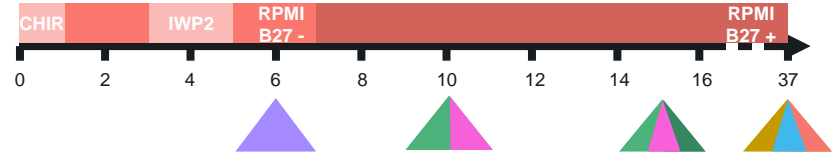
Temporal Expression Properties of iPSC-Derived Cardiac Cells



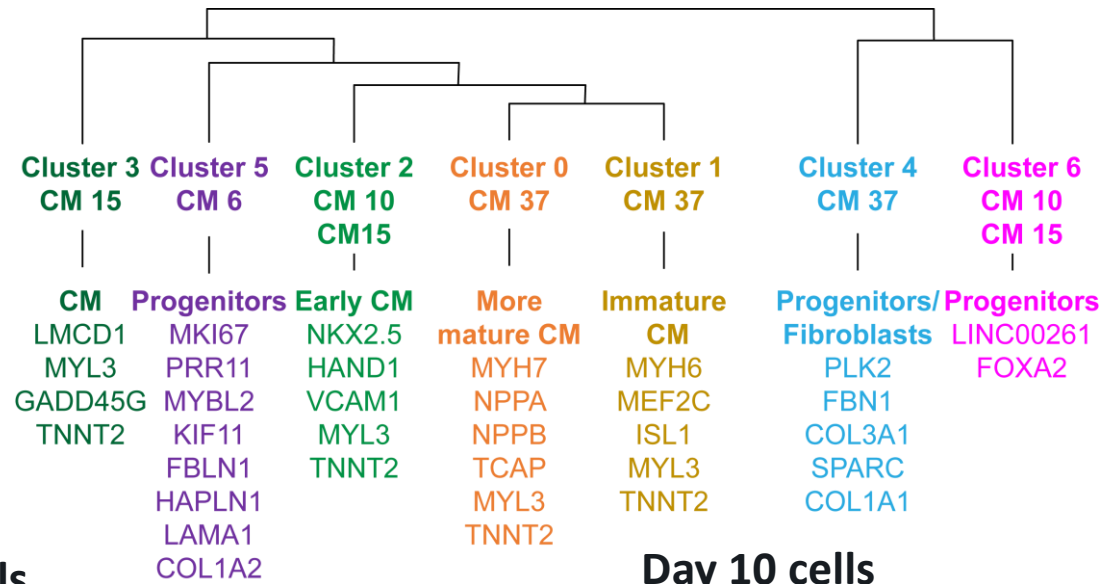
GLADSTONE
INSTITUTES



iPSC-Derived Cardiac Cell Identity and Heterogeneity



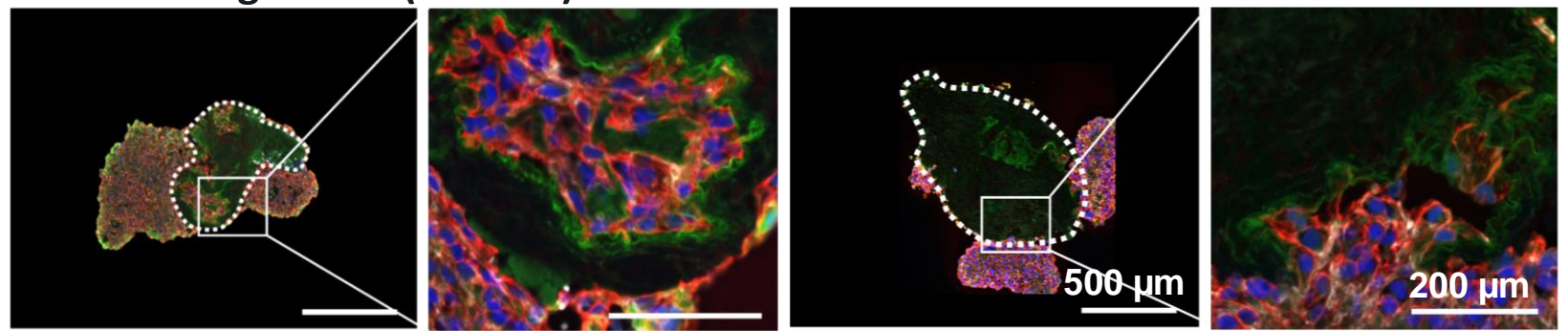
CM 6 - 5
 CM 10 - 2, 6
 CM 15 - 2, 3, 6,
 CM 37 - 0, 1, 4



Day 5 cells
 Cardiac Progenitors (iPSC-CP)

Day 10 cells
 Early Cardiomyocytes (iPSC-eCM)

Adult Heart



TroponinT Vimentin DAPI autoFL

Fetal Heart ECM Promotes High Repopulation and Differentiation into Cardiomyocytes by iPSC-CP

Heart

Lung

Fetal (E18)

Adult



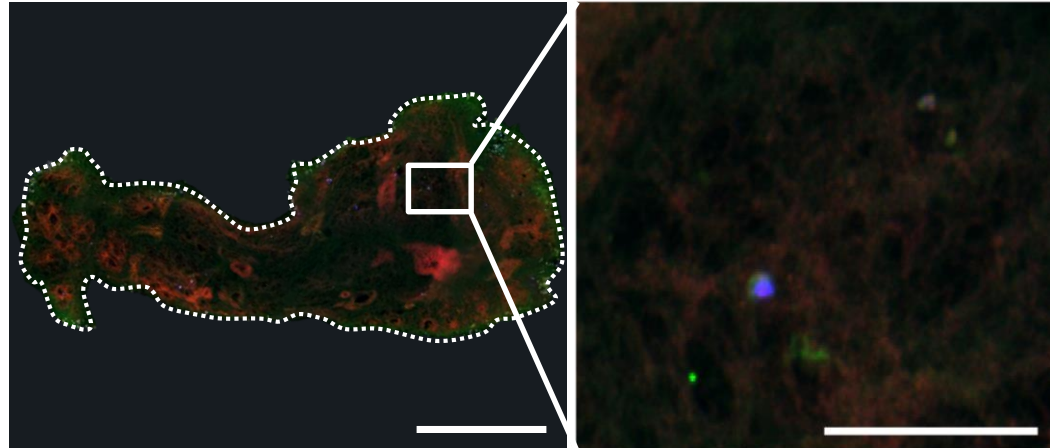
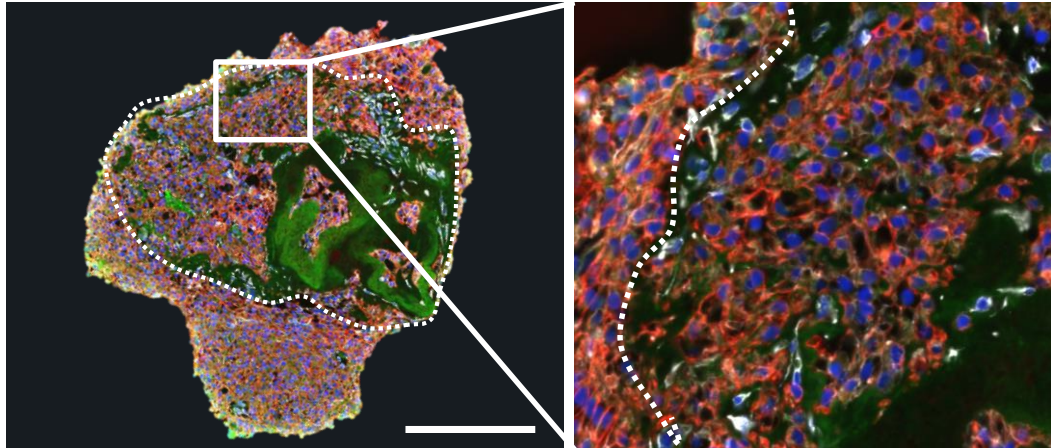
Fetal Heart ECM Promotes High Repopulation and Differentiation into Cardiomyocytes by iPSC-CP



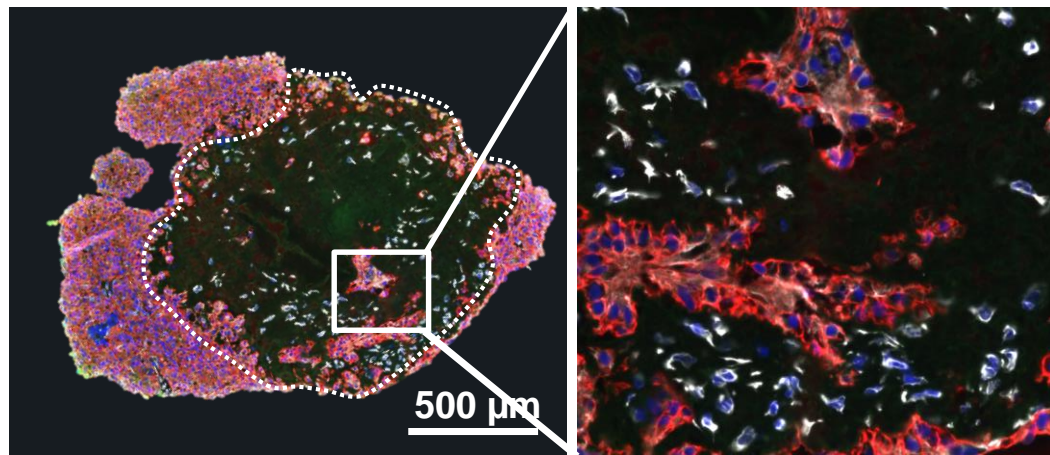
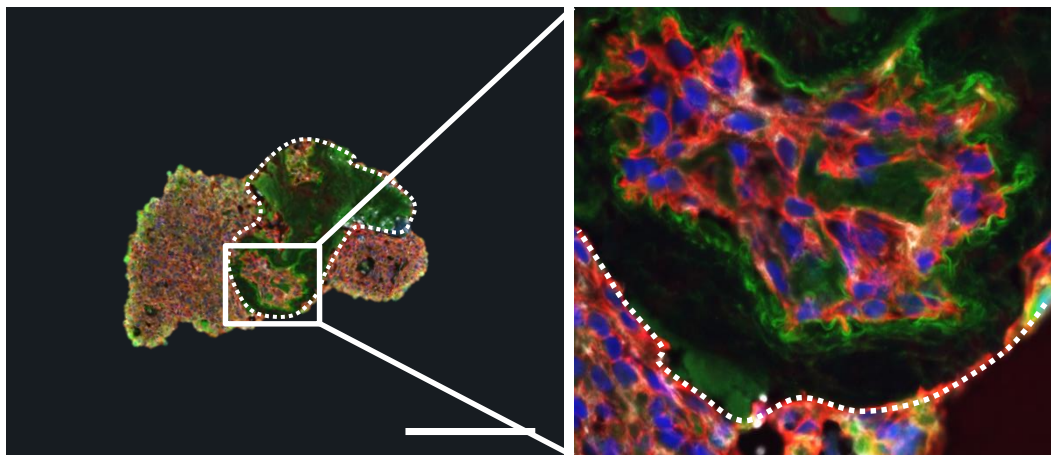
Heart

Lung

Fetal (E18)

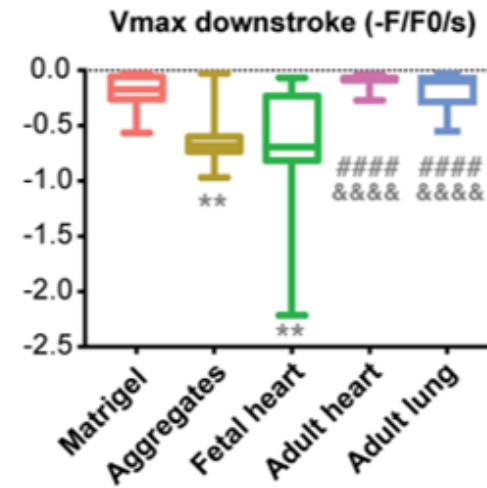
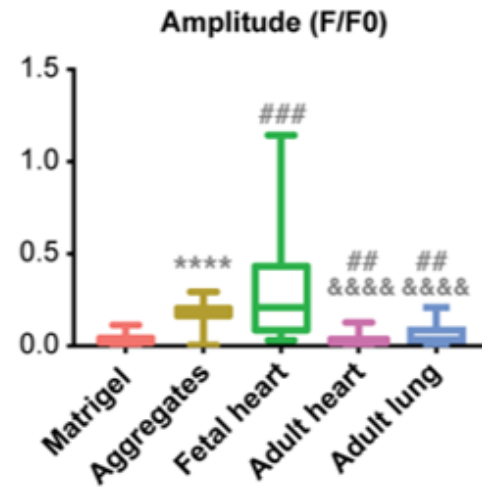
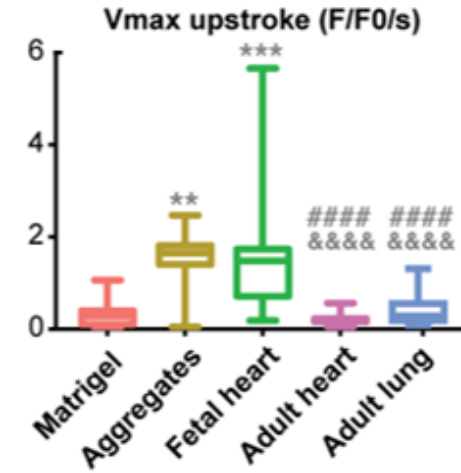
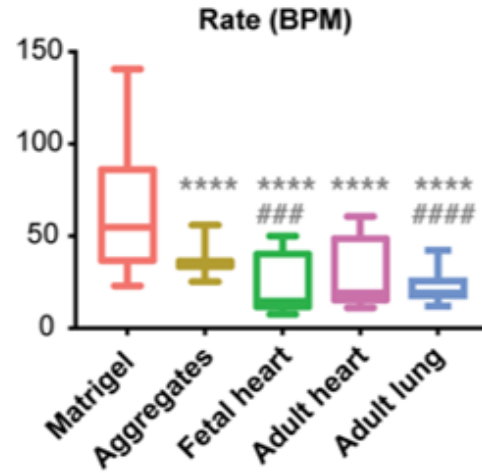
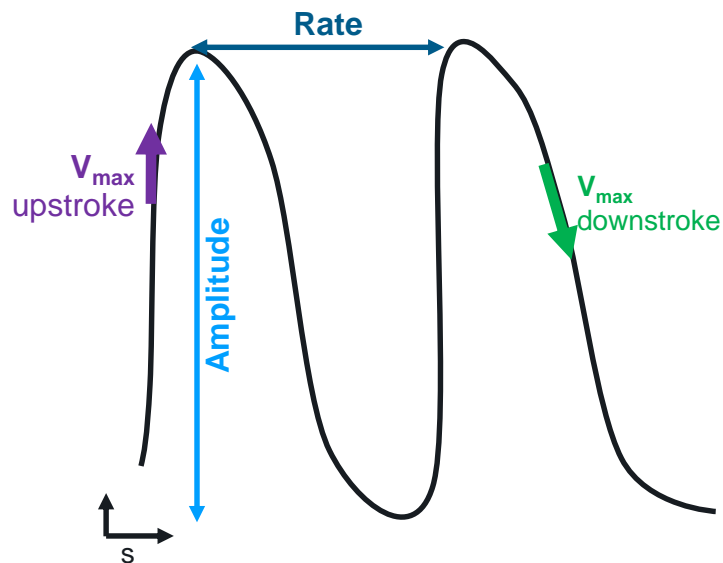
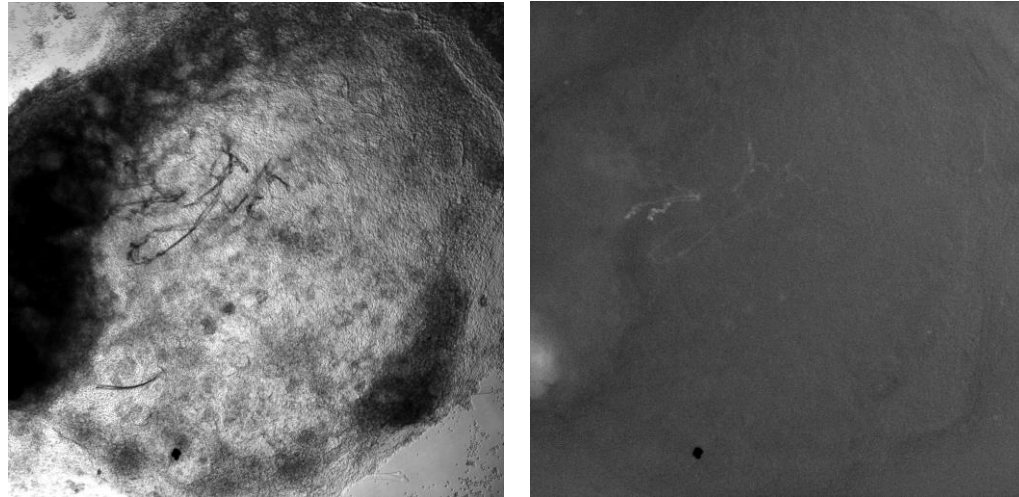


Adult



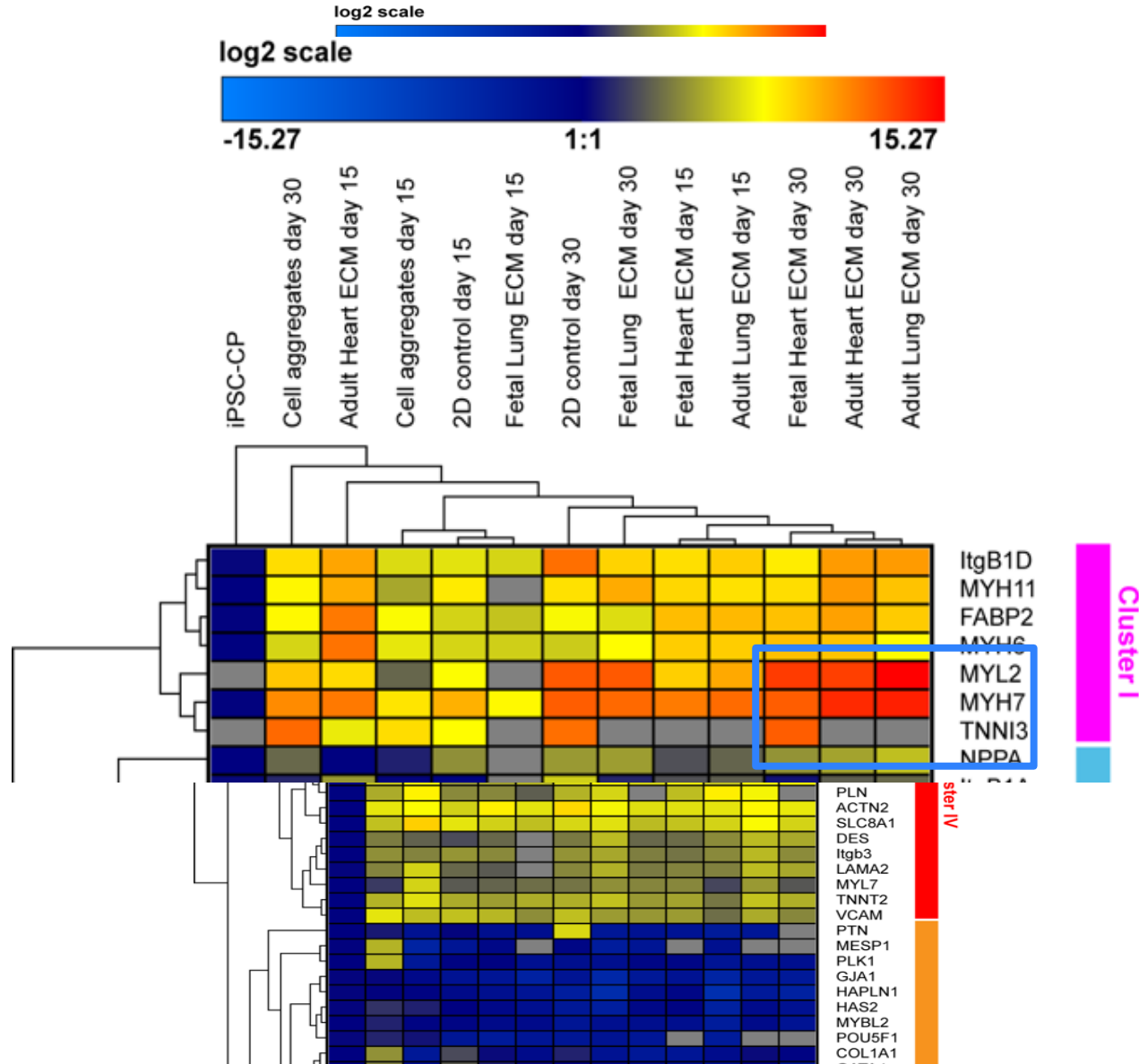
TroponinT Vimentin Hoechst autoFL
..... ECM boundary

Cardiomyocytes Differentiated on Fetal Heart ECM Display Higher Functional Maturation



* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.0005$, **** $p < 0.0001$, * vs Matrigel, # vs Aggregates, & vs Fetal Heart

Decellularized Tissues Accelerate Cardiomyocyte Transcriptional Maturation



- Fetal ECM bioscaffolds promote better colonization rates of cardiac cells *in vitro*
- Differentiation of iPSC-CP in ECM bioscaffolds accelerates maturation and specification into ventricular-like cells.
- Fetal heart ECM promotes improved CM calcium handling properties and CM maturation.

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Perpétua Pinto-do-O

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