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Description

The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at risk of developing hypertensive end organ damage, such as congestive heart failure.

Congestive heart failure (HF) is a common but severe and complex clinical syndrome, especially among elderly people, characterized by a diminished cardiac contractile function and decreased exercise tolerance, resulting in a gradual deterioration of the patient often leading to cardiovascular mortality. Thus, a large number of patients die within one to five years after diagnosis. However, although an important number of patients progress to develop life threatening complications, other may remain stable for prolonged periods.

As early identification of patients at risk for developing hypertensive end organ damage, such as heart failure, may prevent rapid progression, it would be preferable to be able to identify those patients in which heart failure is likely to occur before it actually does so. In addition, it would be preferable to be able to identify those patients suffering from heart failure who are at risk for developing severe complications.

Current methods can reliably exclude heart failure, but cannot reliably prove the existence of heart failure, nor can they predict the outcome of established heart failure, or require expensive equipment and specifically trained personnel to do so.

A need therefore exists for a simple and reliable method for predicting the likelihood of onset of heart failure and for predicting the outcome of already established heart failure.

The object of the present invention is to provide a method by which patients can be identified who are at particular risk of developing hypertensive end organ damage, such as heart failure, or who are at particular risk to develop complications of heart failure. After identification, these patients may for example be treated before heart failure or its complications occur, which would be of great clinical importance.

This is achieved by the invention by providing a method for identifying a subject at risk of developing hypertensive end organ damage, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample of said subject;
- (b) determining the level of at least one non-myocytical marker in said sample;
- (c) comparing the level of said marker to a standard level; and
- (d) determining whether the level of the marker is indicative of a risk for developing hypertensive end organ damage.

In the research that led to the present invention specific markers were identified that can be used to predict which hypertrophied hearts are prone to failure.

It is generally known that hypertension causes cardiac hypertrophy, which is one of the most important risk factors for heart failure. However, not all hypertrophied hearts will ultimately fail. These observations suggest that additional mechanisms, besides those that cause hypertrophy, are recruited during the progression from compensated cardiac hypertrophy to failure. Although recent studies have reported many molecular and cellular changes underlying cardiac hypertrophy (Lorell BH et al., *Circulation* 102: 470-479, 2000; Panidis et al., *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 3: 1309-1320, 1984), the additional factors that contribute to heart failure have remained unclear until now.

Boluyt and co-workers have for example documented the upregulation of genes encoding extracellular matrix (ECM) components in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) with heart failure (Boluyt et al., *Cardiovasc Res.* 46: 239-249, 2000; *Hypertension* 30: 1362-1368, 1997; *Cardiovasc Res.* 30: 836-840, 1995; *Eur Heart J.* 16 suppl. N: 19-30, 1995). However, it is not clear whether the overexpression of these genes preceded the overt clinical syndrome of heart failure or whether their overexpression was rather a consequence of an established process of active failure.

Several other unbiased approaches have also been employed to identify mechanisms specific for heart failure (Korstin S et al., *Circ Res.* 92: 715-724, 2003; Hein S et al., *Circulation* 107: 984-991, 2003). In addition, recent studies have suggested that immune mechanisms are specifically activated in failing hearts (Vasan RS et al., *Circulation* 107: 1486-1491, 2003).

However, these previous studies often compare end-stage and drug-treated myocardium with normal myocardium. Therefore, the differences obtained may be secondary to failure and its treatment and such studies thus do not identify the factors that may lead to the failure of a compensated hypertrophied heart which may be used as a marker to identify patients at risk.

In the research that led to the present invention, the gene expression profile of a large number of genes from failing hypertrophied hearts was compared with hypertrophied hearts that had remained compensated. Thus, genes were identified that were differentially expressed in failing versus compensated hypertrophied hearts. In particular, the present invention is based on the finding that particular non-myocytical genes are abnormally expressed in diseased heart tissue (Example 1 and 2).

According to the present invention use is made of non-myocytical markers. That is, markers that are derived from cells other than cardiac myocytes. This has the advantage that the method of the invention Aprobes® other processes than the known myocytic changes that occur in stressed myocytes. This opens the opportunity to not only diagnose heart failure, but also to continuously monitor patients with known heart failure, i.e. monitoring whether adverse non-myocytic processes (e.g. inflammation, scarring etc.) occur that may herald major adverse events.

According to the method of the present invention a biological sample is taken from an individual patient. Subsequently, the level of one or more markers in said sample is measured by well-known techniques. Typically, the level is compared with a standard level to determine whether the level of the marker is indicative of the potential of the individual to progress to heart failure. The standard level is based on the level of said marker in healthy subjects. If the level of the marker is elevated compared to the standard level, the subject is at risk for developing CHF or developing complications of heart failure.

The biological sample may be any sample of body fluid, such as blood, plasma, serum, urine etc., or tissue sample such as a cardiac biopsy. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, however, the biological sample is a plasma sample derived from peripheral blood.

Peripheral blood samples can easily be taken from the patients and do not need complex invasive procedures such as catheterization. The biological sample may be processed according to well-known techniques to prepare the sample for testing.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the marker is a protein. The level of proteins can easily be determined by simple and reliable methods, such as immunological methods using specific antibodies against the proteins.

Preferably, the protein is galectin-3, as the level of galectin-3 has been demonstrated to be early and specifically expressed in failure-prone hearts.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the protein is thrombospondin-2. It has been demonstrated that increased cardiac expression of TSP2 identifies those hypertrophied hearts that are prone to progress to overt heart failure.

The level of the markers may be determined by a any well-known suitable method. Preferably, the level of the marker is measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), thus providing a simple, reproducible and reliable method.

The present invention further relates to the use of one or more non-myocytical markers for identifying a subject at risk of developing hypertensive end organ damage, such as congestive heart failure. Several non-myocytical markers may be used according to the invention. Preferably, the marker is galectin-3, and/or thrombospondin-2.

The markers identified according to the present invention may further be used in the prevention and/or treatment of hypertensive end organ damage, in particular for the prevention and/or treatment of congestive heart failure. For example, inhibition of galectin-3 by for example antibodies, and/or activation of TSP-2 by suitable modulators may be beneficial for preventing the occurrence of heart failure. The present invention therefore further relates to the use of galectin-3 and/or modulators thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of hypertensive end organ damage. The invention further relates to the use of thrombospondin-2 and/or modulators thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of hypertensive end organ damage.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following Examples and Figures.

Figure 1 is a flow-chart showing the steps for the implementation of previously reported statistical protocols and the comprehensive cutoff points for data mining. Multistep data filtering narrowed the numbers of differentially expressed genes in heart failure susceptible rats down to 49. HF-S, heart failure-susceptible rats; EST=s, extended sequence tags.

Figure 2 shows the results of real time PCR to quantify the expression of mRNA transcripts of four selected genes in myocardial biopsies taken from 10-week old rats, (a) TSP2 was significantly overexpressed in those rats that later progressed to rapid cardiac decompensation compared to those that remained compensated for the study period of 17 weeks, (b) Osteoactivin expression, (c) Collagen VI expression, (d) Expression level of brain natriuretic peptide. The data were normalized to the house keeping gene, cyclophilin. Comp, compensated; Decom, decompensated. *, $p < 0.01$ compensated versus decompensated groups; __, $p < 0.05$ SD versus Ren-2 rats; $n = 4$ each group.

Figure 3 shows the percentage survival of mice following induction of myocardial infarction. All the TSP2-null mice (dotted line) died within 72 hours after surgery ($n=16$). Excluding immediate postoperative death, no mortality was observed with wild-type (solid line) mice ($n=22$).

Figure 4 is a bar diagram showing the results of the densitometric analysis of myocardial collagen content on day 0 and 48 hours post MI (10 random fields per section). TSP2-null mice failed to mount a reactive fibrosis 48 hours after MI compared to wild-type mice. *, $p < 0.01$, wild-type vs null strains 48 hours post MI; __, $p < 0.01$, day 0 vs 48 hours post MI in wild-type mice.

Figure 5 shows photo- and electron micrographs of the infarcted left ventricular wall. Haematoxyline/Eosin stained section showing intact matrix around the blood vessel with no evidence of interstitial haemorrhage in wild type mice (a). Extensive tissue destruction and interstitial bleeding (*) in TSP^{-/-} mice (b). Electron micrographs from the infarcted left ventricular wall (wild-type strain) (c). Note relatively well maintained vascular and matrix architecture. Sections from TSP2-null mice showed widespread damage of the myocardial matrix and haemorrhage (*) in interstitial areas (d).

Figure 6 shows the haemodynamic parameters of HF-S, HF-R and ARB treated rats. Haemodynamic assessment of Ren-2 transgenic rats with and without ARB (0.05 mg/kg/day candesartan from 7-11 weeks) administration. A, LVW/BW(%), a representative measurement of left ventricular hypertrophy. B, LW/BW(%), indicated the development of congestive heart failure and, C, LVEDP shows the extent of diastolic dysfunction. Both HF-S and HF-R animals had left ventricular hypertrophy. High fibrosis-score animals had higher LW/BW and LVEDP. The parameters were measured before the sacrifice. $N=4$ each for HF-S and HF-R and 8 for ARB. *, $P < 0.05$ in HF-S vs HF-R and ARB.

Figure 7 shows the results of left ventricular collagen volume fraction analysis of picrosirius red stained sections of rat myocardium. The bar diagram shows the quantification of LV interstitial collagen. 1, control; 2, HF-R; 3, HF-S; 4, ARB. $N = 4$ B6 each group; #, $P < 0.01$ vs control; *, $P < 0.05$ HF-S vs HF-R; **, $P < 0.05$ in HF-R vs SD.

Figure 8 shows a dot blot of differentially expressed genes in Ren-2 rats. Galectin-3 mRNA level was compared among HF-S, HF-R and ARB treated group of rats. Density and diameter of the dots corresponds directly to the level of gene expression compared to SD controls. A, Phospho-imager scanned images from HF-S, HF-R and ARB treated rats respectively. The circled dots represent galectin-3 mRNA expression. B, Bar diagram showing the amount of galectin-3 quantified in densitometric units. $N=2$, each group and each sample was spotted in duplicates.

Figure 9. Immunoblot for galectin-3, cyclin D1 and E2F-1. Expression levels in rat myocardial homogenates of galectin-3: A1, representative blot; A2, quantification in densitometric units normalized to GAPDH; cyclin D1: B1, representative blot; B2, quantification in densitometric units normalized to GAPDH.

Figure 10 demonstrates the immunohistochemical co-localization of galectin-3, macrophages and MHC-II. Parallel sections obtained from the myocardium of HF-S rats stained with A, anti-galectin-3 mouse monoclonal antibody counterstained with hematoxyline; B, macrophage specific anti-CD68 mouse monoclonal antibody; C, OX-6 mouse monoclonal antibody against MHC-II antigen. A different microscopic field showing dense infiltration of macrophages, D. Macrophage infiltration in HF-R animals was sparsely seen (E), and well preserved myocardial morphology in SD controls, F.

Figure 11. Electro- and Echocardiographic assesment of LVH and HF in human subjects and quantitative real-time PCR to assess myocardial galectin-3 gene expression.

A, Left ventricular hypertrophy assessed by Skowlow and Lyon criteria ($SV1+RV5 > 35$ mm). EF of less than 55% is considered a decompensated state. B, Real-time PCR using human galectin-3 probe. Galectin-3 gene expression profiled in human myocardial biopsies. The results were normalized to house-keeping gene, cyclophilin. $N=6$, *, $P < 0.05$ HF vs LVH.

Figure 12 shows galectin-3 mRNA expression in 10-week biopsies.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Thrombospondin-2: increased expression identifies failure-prone cardiac hypertrophy

Cardiac hypertrophy increases the risk of heart failure (HF), but, so far, it has been difficult to predict which hypertrophied myocardium will progress rapidly to HF. According to the present invention it was reasoned that, apart from hypertrophy-related genes, distinct failure-related genes are expressed before failure is apparent, thus permitting molecular prediction of hypertrophied hearts liable to fail. Cardiac gene expression (12,336 clones) of hypertensive homozygous renin-overexpressing (Ren-2) rats that progressed to HF at 12-14 weeks of age, were compared with expression by littermates that remained compensated for 17 weeks. Cardiac biopsies taken at the stage of compensated hypertrophy (10 weeks of age) allowed the inventors to test whether altered expression of identified genes preceded later progression to HF. 49 genes that were overexpressed in the myocardium of HF rats were identified, of which matrix genes comprised the largest group. Thrombospondin-2 (TSP2) was selectively overexpressed only in biopsies from rats that later progressed to HF, while brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) was, at this early stage, elevated in all rats. To test the effects of absence of TSP2 on the cardiac matrix, myocardial infarction (MI) was induced in TSP2-null mice; this procedure resulted in cardiac rupture in all TSP2-null mice, but in none of the wild type (WT) mice. In conclusion, TSP2 was identified as a novel and crucial regulator of the integrity of cardiac matrix.

Materials and Methods

Transgenic rats and hemodynamic studies

Homozygous Ren-2 rats were obtained from the Max-Delbrück-Zentrum für Molekulare Medizin, Berlin, Germany. 30 male Ren-2 rats on a Sprague Dawley (SD) background and 9 age-matched SD rats as controls were studied. Of 30 Ren-2 rats, 8 were sacrificed at 10-weeks of age and 8 were treated with 0.05 mg/kg/day of candesartan, an angiotensin II receptor type I blocker (ARB), from 7-13 weeks of age. Of the remaining 14 untreated Ren-2 rats, 6 were sacrificed at 13 weeks upon the development of clinical signs of heart failure and designated as HF-S rats. The remaining 8 Ren-2 rats were closely monitored and were sacrificed at 17 weeks when clinical signs of failure had not yet appeared. These rats were designated as HF-R rats. Hemodynamic parameters were determined before sacrifice and heart, lung and body weight were measured after the sacrifice. The procedure for care and treatment of animals was approved by the institutional animal care committee.

Biopsies from 10-week Ren-2 rats

A second group of 12 Ren-2 and 4 SD rats were anesthetized and the anterior thorax was shaved at the sternum. The rats were fixed to a hard board on top of a warming pad with the help of self-made loops. A blunt 20-gauge needle was placed in the trachea to serve as a tracheal cannula. The cannula was connected to a volume-cycled rodent respirator (model 683, Harvard Apparatus, South Natick, MA) on room air with a tidal volume of 2.5 to 3 ml and respiratory rate of 80 breaths/min. Further procedures were done with visual help of a micro-dissecting microscope. A 5 mm incision at the left 4th intercostal space was made to access the thorax. After having a clear view of the heart, a biopsy was taken using a custom-made 0.35 mm needle connected to a slowly rotating drill. The whole procedure lasted approximately 15 minutes. Of the 9 Ren-2 rats that survived the operation, 5 developed heart failure between 12-14 weeks of age whereas the remaining four rats stayed compensated until 17 weeks.

RNA isolation and reverse transcription

RNA was isolated from left ventricles with an RNeasy Mini Kit, following the RNeasy Mini Protocol (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany), and stored at -80 °C. The quality of the extract was measured using the Eukaryote Total RNA nano-assay in a 2100 Bioanalyser (Agilent Technologies, Amstelveen, The Netherlands). RNA was isolated from 10-week rat heart biopsies with the PicoPure RNA Isolation Kit (Arcturus, CA, USA), according to manufacturer's instructions. The RNA was transcribed into cDNA with reverse transcriptase, using 250 ng of random primers (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Breda, The Netherlands).

cDNA microarrays

cDNA clones isolated from a normalized rat cDNA library were chosen for analysis on microarrays using an Incyte GEM-2/GEM-3 rat cDNA library (total 12,336 genes). PCR-amplified inserts of each cDNA were printed as high-density arrays on treated glass surfaces. Duplicate hybridizations were performed on these array elements with two SD and six Ren-2 rat myocardial mRNAs at 3 different time points. Log transformation of the values was done in order to homogenize the data, and only differences in expression of >1.7 fold were considered differentially expressed. The protocol for data mining and validation was adopted, as detailed previously (Tan et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci. 99: 11387-11392, 2002; Bandman et al., Ann NY Acad Sci., 975: 77-90, 2002).

Sequencing, membrane spotting, and cDNA hybridization for macroarray

Clones of the differentially expressed genes identified by microarray were obtained from Incyte genomics and sequenced with a 5'-GGTGACACTATAGAAGAGC-3'=primer (Eurogentec, Seraing, Belgium). After confirming the identity by sequencing, the plasmid inserts were amplified by a PCR reaction with 5'-ACCATGATTACGCCAAGCTC-3' and 3'-ACGACGGCCAGTGAATTGAA-5' primers. Each clone was then spotted in duplicate on nylon membranes (macroarray). The dot blots were scanned with a personal fx-phospho imager (Cyclone System Packard, Meriden, CO, USA). Individual hybridisation signals were identified and quantified densitometrically using Quantity One, Version 4.2.3 software (BioRad, Munich, Germany). Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was selected as a housekeeping gene for internal normalization of the blots.

Bioinformatic analysis

Bioinformatic analysis of the protein sequences translated from 49 HF-specific candidate genes, selected from microarray analysis and multi-step data-mining strategy, was performed. Based on the annotations of their biological functions, three candidate genes, previously not

identified in myocardium, and that encode matrix-related proteins, were chosen for further testing by real time PCR.

Primers, probes and real-time PCR

Primers and probes were designed from rat sequences available in GenBank™ using Primer Express Software (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Probes were designed from conserved exon splice sites derived from the Ensembl-Mouse Genome Sequencing Consortium and Ensembl-Human Genome Browser, thus preventing recognition by the assay of any potentially contaminating genomic DNA (Table 1). Optimal PCR conditions were found to be 12.5 μ l 2x PCR Master Mix for Taqman™ assays, with a final concentration of 5 mM MgCl₂, 300 nM of each primer, 200 nM probe, and 10 ng cDNA-template in a total volume of 25 μ l. Amplification and detection were carried out using the ABI Prism 7700 Sequence Detection System (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The PCR data were reported relative to the expression level of the housekeeping gene, cyclophilin A.

Experimental MI and morphometry in TSP2^{-/-} mice

Myocardial infarction was induced in 22 wild-type (129 SvJ strain) and 16 TSP2- null mutant (TSP2^{-/-}) mice by occluding the left anterior descending coronary artery. Two sham-operated mice were used as controls. These mice were killed, after ether anesthesia, by injecting 1 ml 0.1 M CdCl₂ into the vena cava. The heart was perfusion-fixed with 5% buffered formalin for 10 minutes and immersion-fixed overnight in 10% buffered formalin. Tissue specimens of wild-type and TSP2^{-/-} mice were evaluated using standard electron microscopical techniques. To quantify the extent of fibrosis, computerized planimetry was performed in seven randomly selected fields per section. Each field represented a 400 μ m² area. Collagen area was quantified selectively from left ventricular interstitium excluding perivascular and epicardial collagen. Collagen area fraction was calculated as the ratio of area stained by picrosirius-red to total myocardial area per field. The details of the procedure have been reported previously (Cherayil et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 87: 7324-7328, 1990; Cleutjens et al., Am J pathol., 147: 325-338, 1995).

Statistical analyses

Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. The data for each study group (candesartan-treated and two groups of untreated renin-transgenic rats) were compared using one-way analysis of variances (ANOVA) in combination with a Dunnett post-hoc analysis to correct for multiple comparisons. SD rats were used as an internal control cohort. Analyses were performed using the statistical package SPSS 10.0 (Chicago, IL, USA). P-values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Rapid transition to overt heart failure and death in a subset of Ren-2 rats

Hypertrophied left and right ventricles were noticed in the 8 rats that were sacrificed at 10 weeks and also in other untreated rats that were sacrificed at later dates. No LVH was noticed in SD controls. Six out of 14 Ren-2 rats on placebo rapidly transitioned towards overt clinical HF between 12 to 14 weeks of age and had depressed cardiac functional indices compared to the 8 rats that remained compensated throughout the observation period of 17 weeks. Pleural effusion and sharp fall in dp/dt_{max} were noted in HF-S rats; these changes were not apparent in HF-R rats (Table 2). Angiotensin II blockade completely prevented the development of cardiac hypertrophy and failure (LV weight/body weight %, 2.52 \pm 0.36, dp/dt_{max}, 8400 \pm 202) when evaluated in sacrificed animals at 13 weeks.

Microarray revealed 49 genes overexpressed in heart failure susceptible rats.

For microarray analysis, we first examined biological variability in gene expression between HF-S and HF-R groups. The expression levels of most genes in the two HF-S and HF-R groups were very similar. Out of a total of 12,336 genes profiled for expression, only 49 genes survived the multistep data mining strategy (Figure 1) and were overexpressed in HF-S rats. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) transhydrogenase was the only gene with reduced expression in failing myocardium. Notably, expression of osteoactivin, TSP2, several pro-collagens and thrombospondin-1 were increased. Many of the identified genes encode proteins with known functions whereas others correspond to genes of unknown function, including novel genes and genes not previously detected in the heart.

Bioinformatic analysis pointed to three novel cardiac matrix-related genes

Since no information was available as to the function of many of the overexpressed genes in HF, we subjected all the 49 genes to bioinformatic analysis. Initially, we made a broad functional classification of the HF susceptibility genes using GeneFIND (Gene Family Identification Network Design) System (<http://www-nbrf.georgetown.edu>), which combines several search/alignment tools to provide rapid and accurate gene family. This strategy indicated that most of the overexpressed genes encode matrix-related proteins. Notably, the functions of 3 selected susceptibility genes (osteoactivin, thrombospondin-2 and collagen VI) were not previously reported in the myocardium.

Macroarray showed normalization of HF susceptibility genes by angiotensin II blockade

To confirm the role of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) activation in this angiotensin-driven model of heart failure, we re-assessed the expression of the target genes identified by microarray after treating a subgroup of Ren-2 rats with a sub-pressor dose of candesartan from 7 to 13 weeks of age. In addition to improving the hemodynamics, ARB treatment prevented the overexpression of all HF-related candidate genes (data not shown).

Myocardial biopsy at 10 weeks showed TSP-2 upregulation in rats that later rapidly progressed to HF

To evaluate the expression status of the 3 matrix-related genes in the myocardium before HF became hemodynamically and clinically apparent, we developed a technique to obtain cardiac biopsies in the spontaneously beating rat heart. After biopsy, the rat was allowed to recover to determine whether it would prove to be resistant or susceptible to heart failure. This novel approach allowed us to establish the levels of gene expression before failure became apparent. TSP2 expression was significantly increased at the early hypertrophy stage (10 weeks) only in those rats that developed rapid cardiac decompensation within 12-14 weeks (Figure 2a), while it was not upregulated at this stage in the rats that subsequently remained compensated, nor in non-transgenic control rat hearts. Expression levels of other HF related

candidate genes, such as osteoactivin (Figure 2b) and collagen VI (Figure 2c), were increased in the early hypertrophy stage both in the rats that later failed, and in those that remained compensated compared to controls. Importantly, the widely used marker of cardiac hypertrophy and failure, was upregulated in the 10-week biopsy in all rats irrespective of later compensation or failure and could therefore not distinguish failure-prone from failure-resistant rats (Figure 2d). In accordance with our initial microarray studies, expression of these 3 genes further increased to more than 2-fold of their 10-week expression levels upon the development of heart failure. Compensated rats, despite having high osteoactivin, collagen VI, and BNP at 10 weeks, had no further significant increase in the expression levels of these genes upon the sacrifice at 17 weeks (data not shown).

TSP-2 knock out (TSP^{-/-}) mice cannot survive acute myocardial infarction

In contrast to various rat models of heart failure, there are no carefully documented mouse models that consistently develop heart failure in response to pressure overload. Therefore, we infarcted the anterior myocardium in 22 wild-type and 16 TSP2^{-/-} mice to address the biological role of TSP2 in acute myocardial structural damage and consequently, rapid cardiac remodelling. Infarction was not tolerated by TSP2-null mice, since all mice died from cardiac rupture within the first 72 hours after MI. On the other hand, 100% of the wild-type mice that did not succumb to immediate post-operative complications survived (Figure 3). Computerized morphometry, 48 hours post-MI, showed an apparent complete lack of reactive increase in myocardial collagen in TSP2-null compared to wild-type mice (0.38"0.05% and 0.70"0.04%, respectively; $p < 0.05$) (Figure 4). Light and electron microscopy revealed extensive disruption of myocardial matrix in TSP2-null mice. None of the wild-type mice demonstrated this phenotype (Figure 5).

Discussion

It was demonstrated in this study that increased cardiac expression of TSP2 identifies those hypertrophied hearts that are prone to progress to overt heart failure. It was further shown that TSP2 is required to mount an effective response to acute cardiac loading. In contrast, known markers of hypertrophy like BNP were invariably increased in all forms of cardiac hypertrophy and therefore could not distinguish between failure-prone and failure-resistant forms of hypertrophy.

Although the family of thrombospondins has been studied extensively in vascular and thrombotic diseases, there are no reports that substantiate an important role for thrombospondins in heart failure. Our findings suggest that TSP2 may perform, directly or indirectly, a crucial function in cardiac matrix biology.

TSP2 is a secreted matricellular glycoprotein whose functions are diverse and incompletely understood. Since no close orthologues of TSP2 were found in the genomes of *Caenorhabditis elegans* or *Drosophila*, it appears that this protein has evolved to cope with the increased complexity of cell-matrix interaction in vertebrates. As evidence for a role of TSP2 in the organization of the extracellular matrix, previous studies in TSP2-null mice have shown that loss of TSP2 expression results in abnormally large collagen fibrils with irregular contours. Furthermore, the skin of TSP2-null mice is fragile and has reduced tensile strength. TSP2-null skin fibroblasts are defective in their attachment to a substratum and have increased levels of matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) in their culture. The current study has identified two, apparently contradictory, functions for TSP2 in the myocardium. In chronic hypertension in Ren-2 rats, increased cardiac expression of TSP2 identifies those animals that are prone to heart failure. While this response would appear to indicate that expression of TSP2 is detrimental, it is likely that the response reflects a heightened, previously activated, injury response in rats that later progress to overt failure, in comparison with the response in rats that remained compensated for a prolonged period of time. It is well established that the expression of TSP2 is characteristic of the response to injury in adult animals. On the other hand in experimental myocardial infarction in mice, the presence of TSP2 clearly protects against cardiac rupture. While the two experimental systems are difficult to compare because different species are involved and, in the case of TSP2-null mice, complex compensatory changes are likely to be present, both sets of results are consistent with an important role for TSP2 in generating a fully functional extracellular matrix after an injury. In the case of excisional skin wound healing in TSP2-null mice, the absence of TSP2 appears to be beneficial because in this particular form of wound healing the resulting increase in angiogenesis and in MMP2 accelerate healing, despite the pre-existing structural changes in collagen fibers that are known to be present in this tissue. However, it is suggested that the prior intrinsic weakness of cardiac tissue, due to similar abnormalities in the matrix of the myocardium, predispose to cardiac rupture after infarction.

The present data suggest that increased cardiac expression of TSP2 precedes progression to failure. Since it is known that thrombospondins can bind to integrins it is possible that TSP2 mediates pro-fibrotic effects via integrin signaling. Recently Zhang et al. (J Clin Invest 111: 833-841, 2003) reported that mice with haploinsufficiency of the adaptor protein gene, *Grb2*, are resistant to cardiac fibrosis in response to pressure overload. Grb2 is recruited in integrin-mediated activation of focal adhesion kinase that can result from mechanical stress. In our study we found that $\beta 1$ integrin was among the genes whose expression was clearly increased in the hearts of hypertensive Ren2 rats and was further increased in failing hearts. This finding was substantiated by our recent observation that the stretching of cardiac fibroblasts in vitro increased protein levels of $\beta 1$ integrin (S. Pokharel and Y.M. Pinto, unpublished data).

It should be noted that the picrosirius red staining technique for quantification of collagen relies on the size, alignment, and packing of collagen fibres to show visible polarization of orange-red colour. Since TSP2-null mice have an abnormal collagen fibril and fiber structure, specifically less organized fibers and irregular and larger fibrils, the birefringence that was measured could have been affected by these changes.

In conclusion, according to the present invention it is proposed that TSP2 functions as a crucial regulator of the integrity of the cardiac matrix. Since increased extracellular matrix formation characterizes both experimental and clinical forms of pressure overload-induced heart failure, the early expression of TSP2 may reflect a matrix response that is crucial in the transition from compensated hypertrophy to heart failure. These observations show that early detection of cardiac overexpression of TSP2 can identify those hypertrophied hearts that are susceptible to heart failure, and may facilitate early identification and possibly treatment of patients that are prone to progress to heart failure.

EXAMPLE 2

Galectin-3 Marks Activated Macrophages in Hypertrophied Hearts Prone to Failure

The increased myocardial expression of macrophage chemoattractant proteins and various cytokines has suggested that macrophages are involved in heart failure (HF). However, it is unclear whether macrophages merely respond to already established injury, or are actively

involved in the early stages of HF. To study these mechanisms in hypertensive HF, the inventors employed homozygous hypertensive TGR(mRen2)27 (Ren-2) rats. These rats invariably develop cardiac hypertrophy by the age of 10 weeks, whereafter some remain compensated up to 17 weeks, while others progress to failure and death around age 12-14 weeks. This study shows that cardiac galectin-3 expression specifically marks hypertrophied hearts prone to progress to failure. Macrophages appear to be activated early and specifically in failure prone hypertrophied hearts and macrophage derived mediators like galectin-3 may contribute to the development of cardiac fibrosis and progression towards HF.

Materials and methods

Transgenic rats and hemodynamic studies

Homozygous Ren-2 rats were obtained from the Max-Delbrück-Zentrum für Molekulare Medizin, Berlin, Germany. We studied 16 male Ren-2 rats and 8 age-matched controls from the non-transgenic background, Sprague Dawley (SD) rats. Of the 16 Ren-2 rats, 8 were treated with 0.05 mg/kg/day of candesartan, an angiotensin II receptor type I blocker (ARB), from 7-13 weeks of age. Within 8 untreated Ren-2 rats, 4 were sacrificed at 13 weeks upon the development of HF. The remaining 4 Ren-2 rats were monitored and were sacrificed at 17 weeks when signs of clinical failure had not appeared. Hemodynamics was taken at 10 weeks and before sacrifice. Heart, lung and body weight were measured after the sacrifice. The procedure for care and treatment of animals was approved by the institutional animal care committee.

Myocardial biopsies from 10-week Ren-2 rats

A second group of 12 Ren-2 and 4 SD rats were anesthetized and a blunt 20-gauge needle was placed in the trachea to serve as a tracheal cannula, which was connected to a volume-cycled rodent respirator (model 683, Harvard Apparatus, South Natick, MA) on room air with a tidal volume of 2.5 to 3 ml and respiratory rate of 80 breaths/min. With the visual help of a micro-dissecting microscope, a 5 mm incision at the left 4th intercostal space was made to access the thorax. Biopsy was taken using a custom-made 0.35 mm needle.

cDNA microarrays

cDNA clones isolated from a normalized rat cDNA library (total 12,336 genes) were chosen for analysis on microarrays (Incyte Genomics, CA, USA, rat GEM-2/3). PCR amplified inserts of each cDNA were printed as high-density array on glass surfaces. Duplicate hybridizations were performed on these glass chips with two SD and six Ren-2 rat myocardial mRNA at three different time points. The target genes that showed statistically significant ($P < 0.001$) changes in expression with at least 2-fold overexpression in HF-S group were reprinted onto a sub-array for further analysis so that the genes were independently assessed four times to improve the level of reliability. The protocol for data mining (Tan FL et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci., 99: 11387-11392, 2002) and validation was adopted, as detailed previously (Bandman O et al., Ann NY Acad Sci. 975: 77-90, 2002).

Primers and probes

Primers (forward, 5'-CCCGACTGGACCACTGACA-3', reverse, 5'-CAGCATGCGAGGCATGACT-3' and probe, 5'-TGCCCTACGATATGCCCTTGCTG-3') specific to galectin-3 were designed from sequences available in GenBank[™] using Primer Express Software (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

RNA isolation and real time PCR

RNA was isolated from rat left ventricle with the RNeasy Mini Kit following the RNeasy Mini Protocol (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) and stored at B80 °C. RNA was isolated from rat heart biopsies with the PicoPure RNA Isolation Kit (Arcturus, CA, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions. Optimal PCR conditions were found to be 12.5 µl 2x PCR Master Mix for Taqman[™] assays with final concentration of 5 mM MgCl₂, 300 nM of each primer, 200 nM probe and 10 ng cDNA-template in a total volume of 25 µl.

Sequencing, membrane spotting and cDNA hybridization for macroarray

Clones of the differentially expressed genes identified by microarray were obtained from Incyte genomics and sequenced with 5'-GGTGACACTATAGAAGAGC-3' primer (Eurogentec, Seraing, Belgium). After confirming the identity, the plasmid inserts were amplified by PCR reaction with the 5'-ACCATGATTACGCCAAGCTC-3' and 3'-ACGACGGCCAGTGAATTGAA-5' primers. Each clone was then spotted in duplicates on nylon membrane (macroarray). The dot blots were scanned with the personal fx-phospho imager (Cyclone System Packard, Meriden, CO, USA).

Protein isolation and Western blotting

Protein isolation and Western blotting was performed as described previously⁹. Primary antibodies (Galectin-3, Bioreagents; ED-1 and OX-6, a kind gift from Dr. M. de Winther, Department of Molecular Genetics, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands) were diluted 1/1000 in tris-buffer saline with tween-20 (TBS-T). Secondary antibody (horseradish-peroxidase conjugated IgG, Cell Signaling Technology) was diluted 1/2000 in TBS-T. Protein bands were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL, Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions.

Immunohistochemistry, galectin cytochemistry and confocal microscopy

The expression of galectin-3 and accessible binding sites were visualised by a specific anti-galectin-3 monoclonal antibody and biotinylated galectin-3, as described previously (Gabius et al., Anal Biochem.: 189: 91-94, 1990). As detailed elsewhere (Andre et al., Chembiochem. 2: 822-830, 2001) galectin-3 was biotinylated under activity-preserving conditions. In confocal laser scanning microscopy, galectin binding sites were detected by FITC-labelled avidin. A Texas-red labelled secondary antibody was used to visualise immunocytochemically the proliferating nuclear antigen (PCNA). Further details on the procedure are available elsewhere (Broers et al., J Cell Sci.: 112 (Pt 20): 3463-3475, 1999).

Cardiac fibroblast proliferation and proline incorporation assays

Rat cardiac fibroblasts were isolated from 2-day-old neonatal Sprague-Dawley rats, as described previously (Pokharel et al., Hypertension, 40: 155-161, 2002). Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modification of eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS), along with 1% L-glutamate, 50 U/mL penicillin, and 0.1 g/L streptomycin, and were incubated at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere. Twenty-four hours after seeding, cells were made quiescent by incubation with media containing 0.5% FBS for 24 hours. Cells were then treated with murine recombinant galectin-3 (control, 10µg/ml and 30µg/ml) for 24 hours. The number of dividing cells was determined by radio-labelled methyl- [³H] thymidine incorporation (0.5µCi per well) assay. Radioactivity was measured in the mixture of fibroblasts and scintillation liquid using LKB-Wallace beta counter (FSA Laboratory Supplies, Loughborough, UK).

Secreted collagen was measured using a [³H]proline incorporation assay. Briefly, cardiac fibroblasts were seeded in 6-well plates at 90B100% confluency. During the final 24 hours of incubation, 15µCi/ml of L-[³H]proline was added. Incorporated [³H]proline from the condition medium was precipitated with 10% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and counted with the scintillation counter.

Statistical analyses

Data are presented as mean ± SEM. The data for each study were compared using one-way analysis of variances (ANOVA) in combination with a Dunnett post-hoc analysis to correct for multiple comparisons, using SD rats as internal control cohort. Analyses were performed using the statistical package SPSS 10.0 (Chicago, IL, USA). P-values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Deteriorated cardiac function and cardiac fibrosis in HF-S rats

Hypertrophied left and right ventricles in 8 placebo-treated rats were observed. In contrast, there was no increase in LV in candesartan treated rats and non-transgenic controls. Four out of 8 rats without treatment developed overt clinical HF between 12-14 weeks of age, which was accompanied by indices of depressed cardiac function. The remaining 4 rats remained compensated during the study period of 17 weeks. Overt HF with pleural effusion (lung weight/body weight %: HF-S, 10.61±0.7 vs HF-R, 4.97±0.2, P <0.001) and elevated left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) was apparent in HF-S rats, which was not present in HF-R and or ARB treated rats (Figure 6a, b and c). At 10 weeks all the placebo-treated Ren-2 rats had LVH but no haemodynamic evidence for decompensation (LV weight/body weight %: Ren-2, 3.88±0.08 vs non-transgenic controls 2.15±0.2, and dp/dt_{max}: Ren-2, 8556±296 vs non-transgenic controls 8780±373). Myocardial collagen content, determined by computer-assisted densitometry, revealed higher degree of cardiac fibrosis in the HF-S rats compared to HF-R rats. ARB normalized LVH and myocardial collagen content so that it remained comparable to that of the normotensive background strains (figure 7).

Microarray reveals abundance of immune-related genes in HF susceptible rats

Firstly, we examined the biological variability in gene expression between HF-S and HF-R groups. The expression levels of most genes between pairs of samples from both groups were highly correlated. We focused on the differentially expressed genes between the failing and non-failing hypertrophied hearts. Log transformation of the values was done and only statistically significant (P<0.05) differences in expression levels exceeding the 2-fold threshold were considered to be differentially expressed. Galectin-3 emerged as the most prominently overexpressed gene with more than 5-fold rise in HF rats (Table 3). Of interest, major histocompatibility complex antigen II (MHC-II) and immunoglobulin receptors genes were among these overexpressed genes.

Macroarray reveals normalization of HF susceptibility genes by angiotensin II blockade

To validate the differentially expressed genes in HF, we first confirmed the identity of the clones by sequencing and consequently re-spotted these genes onto nylon membrane (macroarray) for repeat hybridization in separate biological samples. This also yielded an overexpression of seven major index genes initially identified by microarray. To confirm the role of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) activation in this angiotensin driven model of HF, we re-assessed the expression of the target genes identified by microarray after treating a subgroup of Ren-2 rats with a suppressor dose of candesartan from seven till 13 weeks of age. Angiotensin II blockade completely prevented the development of cardiac hypertrophy and failure. On the level of gene expression, it prevented the overexpression of all HF-related candidate genes. Notably, galectin-3 gene expression was also prevented.

Western blotting shows high galectin-3 expression in failing myocardium

Given the robust transcriptomal increase in galectin-3, we focused on its protein levels in the myocardium. Comparable to the results obtained in micro/macroarrays, the highest level of galectin-3 expression was observed in the same group of animals that had highest degree of cardiac fibrosis and rapidly developed cardiac decompensation by 13 weeks (HF-S, 94.6±8.9; HF-R, 35±5.6; P < 0.01) (Figure 8 a and b).

Co-localization of CD68 positivity, MHC-II antigen and galectin-3

We monitored the distribution of galectin-3 in the rat myocardium by immunohistochemistry. Histologically, HF susceptible rats revealed patchy areas of fibrosis. The architecture of the tissues in non-affected areas was well preserved. In contrast, these areas of high fibrosis were not seen in ARB treated and SD rats, and also not in hypertrophied non-failing HF-R rats. Importantly, galectin-3 positive areas showed pronounced tissue damage and high level of fibrosis. Morphologically, galectin-3 positive cells were rather large. To confirm the assumption that these cells were macrophages, we analyzed the serial sections with a macrophage specific antibody (ED-1). Galectin-3 positive areas co-localized with the macrophage specific staining. These macrophages strongly expressed MHC-II antigen too, indicating an active role of these cells in antigen presentation. These characteristics were not evident in HF-R rats and non-transgenic controls.

Galectin-3 binding sites in cardiac fibroblasts

Having defined strong expression of galectin-3 in macrophages, we determined whether galectin-3 binds to cardiac fibroblasts. We used the biotinylated galectin-3 to visualize galectin-3 binding sites on cardiac fibroblasts. In 0.1% Triton-permeabilised cells, presence of galectin-3 binding sites resulted in diffuse cytoplasmic as well as perinuclear staining in resting cells (Figure 10 a). In contrast, proliferating fibroblasts showed enhanced staining around the nucleus, revealing a mitosis-related alteration in staining profile (Figure 10 b). This pattern was

independently monitored by confocal microscopy. In fact, these experiments confirmed compact presence of accessible galectin-3 ligands around the nucleus in proliferating (i.e., PCNA positive) cardiac fibroblasts (Figure 10c, d and e) evocative of reflecting cell cycle activation in galectin-3 overexpressed state.

Galectin-3 induced fibroblast proliferation and collagen production

Having thus provided evidence for presence of accessible sites in the cardiac fibroblasts, we determined whether galectin-3 stimulates the growth of cardiac fibroblasts. Using recombinant galectin-3, we performed proliferation assays. Galectin-3 was added in different concentrations (0, 10 and 30 µg/ml) with and without serum enrichment. We observed significant increase in cardiac fibroblast proliferation with 10 and 30 µg/ml exogenous galectin-3 over 24 hours (galectin-3 at 30 µg/ml, 347"17.5 counts per minute (cpm); galectin-3 at 10 µg/ml 309"4.8 cpm; control, 145"4.8; $p < 0.01$). We then monitored the collagen production by cardiac fibroblasts with the addition of exogenous galectin-3 using radioactive proline-incorporation assays. With 30 µg/ml of galectin-3 in the medium, the proline incorporation increased by approximately 66% (galectin-3 at 30 µg/ml, 1066"56 cpm; control, 707"52.8 cpm; $p < 0.05$). Lower concentration of galectin-3 failed to produce significant effects (galectin-3 at 10 µg/ml 992"72 cpm; $p = 0.13$).

Myocardial biopsy at 10 weeks showed high galectin-3 expression in rats that later rapidly progressed to HF

To evaluate the expression status of galectin-3 in the myocardium before HF became hemodynamically and clinically apparent (i.e., 10 weeks of age) we developed a technique to obtain cardiac biopsies in the spontaneously beating rat heart. After biopsy, the rat was allowed to recover to determine whether it would prove to be resilient or rather susceptible to HF. Measured by real-time PCR, myocardial expression of galectin-3 gene was increased only in the rats that later progressed to HF (arbitrary units, 5.8"0.17), while it was expressed at relatively lower levels in the rats that subsequently remained compensated (3.4"0.2), and in non-transgenic control rat hearts (2.5"0.033) (Figure 12).

Discussion

The current study aimed to identify the mechanisms recruited specifically in the hypertrophied ventricles transited to failure. We demonstrated that galectin-3, a macrophage expressed protein, is early and specifically expressed in failure-prone hypertrophied hearts. Furthermore, we establish that galectin-3 binds to intracellular binding sites in cardiac fibroblasts and activates cardiac fibroblast proliferation and collagen production, suggesting that this can contribute to myocardial stiffness and probably progression towards HF.

Previous studies have suggested a role for macrophages and inflammatory responses in HF. These studies, however, have left the question unanswered whether macrophage activation preceded or merely accompanied HF. Furthermore, an explanation on the specific mechanisms that link macrophages to cardiac fibrosis was also lacking.

Identified first as an antigen on the surface of peritoneal macrophages, galectin-3 is the only chimera-type member of the galectin family. It has a lectin group sharing calcium-independent specificity to β -galactosides as well as proteins and is located in the phagocytic cups and phagosomes of the macrophages. Besides its anti-apoptotic and growth promoting actions, galectin-3 also regulates monocyte chemotaxis, chemokinesis and modulates the availability of cytokines. Furthermore, recent studies have also suggested that galectin-3 plays a critical role in phagocytosis by macrophages when cross-linked by Fc γ receptor (Fc γ R).

Interestingly, we also observed the overexpression of Fc γ R in our HF models (Table 3).

The biopsy obtained from 10-week old rats showed an increased galectin-3 expression only in the rats that transited to rapid failure. Given the pro-inflammatory and fibroblast growth promoting actions of galectin-3, the increased expression at this stage may contribute to a failure-conducive environment. In accordance with our findings, galectin-3 expressed by liver-analogues of macrophages (i.e., kupffer cells), have been implicated to induce the synthesis of excess fibril-forming collagens in liver. This suggests that galectin-3 is a macrophage related pro-fibrotic mediator and yet another inflammatory infiltrate cytokine with the potential to influence cardiac remodeling in conditions characterized by macrophage infiltration. An alternative hypothesis on how galectin-3 could add to the progression towards HF emerges from the discovery of galectin-3 as the third receptor for advanced glycosylation end-products (RAGE-3), that have critical role in collagen cross-linking and myocardial stiffness.

We also document that galectin-3 binds to intracellular receptors and induces cardiac fibroblast proliferation and accentuates collagen production. Though originally discovered as a carbohydrate binding protein, galectin-3 is known to specifically interact with intracellular targets besides glycoconjugates. Previous studies have proposed several molecules as galectin-3 binding sites including, Mac-2 binding protein, and laminin. However, it is still not known what induces the rapid perinuclear migration of galectin-3 binding elements in proliferating cells. Whether it is an export of galectin-3 binding sites from the dividing nucleus (*centrifugal migration*) or it is a directed cytosolic to nuclear transition (*centripetal migration*) of these receptors, needs further exploration.

The current study suggests a key role for immune system activation and galectin-3 production in the progression from left ventricular hypertrophy to HF and demonstrates a link between pro-immune and pro-fibrotic factors. The increased expression of galectin-3 preceding HF can reflect the early and aberrant activation of macrophages in hypertrophied failing ventricles. Galectin-3, in turn, can relay signals from activated macrophages to cardiac fibroblasts. Peripheral detection of galectin-3 can serve as a predictor of HF and therapeutic inhibition of galectin-3 action can become a novel therapeutic target to counteract excess cardiac fibrosis.

EXAMPLE 3

Evaluation of galectin-3 in human serum

Galectin-3 levels were measured in the serum of patients with cardiovascular disease. A commercially available kit to measure galectin-3 by ELISA was employed. The results are summarized in Table 4-6. It was shown that Galectin-3 is significantly elevated in the serum of patients with cardiovascular disease such as heart failure, LVH. Moreover, an upper limit for galectin-3 levels in healthy control subjects was found, which is surpassed in most CHF patients.

According to the present invention it has thus for the first time been demonstrated that measurement of galectin-3 in the serum of human

subjects reliably distinguishes diseased from non-diseased subjects, and thus provides additional information on non-myocytic disease processes, in conjunction with known myocytic markers (BNP).

Data tables:

LVH= hypertensives, hypertrophy
CHF = heart failure
Infl = inflammatory vascular disease
Poscon= mixed group of diseases
Infarct= infarction patients
Healthy = healthy controls

Table 1. Sequences of real-time quantitative RT-PCR primers and probes of candidate gene transcripts

Gene/primer	Sequence (5'→3')	Position	Species
Cyclophilin A (M19533)			
Fwd	GGGAGAAAGGATTGGCTATAAGG	167-190	Rat
Probe	TGAAGTCACCACCCTGGCAGATGAAT	219-244	
Rev	GCCACCAGTGCCATTATGG	249-267	
Thrombospondin 2 (XM_214778)			
Fwd	GAAATGGTCTACTTCTCAGACCTCAAG	603-629	Rat
Probe	CCCTGCTCTCTAGGCATCTCTGCACTCAT	631-659	
Rev	GCACACTGCTGGAGCTGGA	791-809	
Osteoactivin (NM_002510)			
Fwd	GGACTTCATGTGACCTGCAAA	1350-1371	Rat
Probe	CCACTCCACGGAAGCCTGTACGAT	1376-1400	
Rev	ACCCTGTTCTGGGCGATCT	1421-1439	
Collagen VI (TC322135)			
Fwd	CCCTCCTGCAGGCAGAAC	816-834	Rat
Probe	ATGCCTTGACAGATCAATAACACAGCAGTAGG	845-875	
Rev	CAGGAGGACCGAGAGCTCAT	897-916	
Brain natriuretic peptide (M25297)			
Fwd	GCTGCTTTGGGCAGAAGATAGA	350-371	Rat
Probe	CCTCAGCCCGTCACAGCCCAA	394-414	
Rev	GCCAGGAGGTCTTCCTAAAACA	416-437	

The probes were labelled at the 5' and 3' positions with 6-carboxyfluorescein reporter and 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine quencher, respectively. The position of the primers and probes were annotated according to the sequences derived from GenBank (accession numbers given in parenthesis). Fwd, forward; Rev, reverse.

Table 2. Comparison of hemodynamic parameters at 10-week (hypertrophy, no HF), 12 to14-week (progressed to established HF) and 17-week (compensated hypertrophy) rats

Parameters	10 weeks (n=8)		12-14 weeks (n=6)		17 weeks (n=8)	
	SD	Ren-2	SD	Ren-2	SD	Ren-2
LVW/BW	2.15"0.2	3.88"0.08*	2.21"0.5	3.91"0.9*	2.57"0.1 2	3.60"0.5"
dP/dt _{max}	9010"373	8556"296	9297"221	3764"198* [#]	7612"124	7814"658
- dP/dt _{max}	8943"976	8200"482	9648"514	3251"312* [#]	6937"845	6967"654
LVW/BW, left ventricular weight corrected for body weight; dP/dt _{max} (mmHg/s), maximum rate of LV pressure rise; -dP/dt _{min} , maximum rate of LV pressure fall; *, P <0.05 vs age matched SD rats; #, P <0.01 vs 10-week and 17-week Ren-2 rats.						

Table 3. Sequences for semi-quantitative PCR and real-time quantitative RT-PCR primers and probes of candidate gene transcripts

Gene/primer	Sequence (5'→3')	Species
Cyclophilin A (NM_021130)		
Fwd	TGCTGGACCCAACACAAATG	
Probe	TTCCCAGTTTTTCATCTGCACTGCCA	Human

Gene/primer	Sequence (5'=3=)	Species
Rev	TGCCATCCAACCACTCAGTC	
Galectin-3 (NM_002306)		
Fwd	CTCGCATGCTGATAACAATTCTG	
Probe	CGGTGAAGCCCAATGCAAACAGAATT	Human
Rev	GCAACATCATTCCCTCTTTGG	
MCP-1 (M57441)		
Fwd	GCAGGTCTCTGTCACGCTTCT	
Rev	GATGATCCCAATGAGTCGGCT	Rat

The probes were labelled at the 5' and 3' positions with 6-carboxyfluorescein reporter and 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine quencher, respectively. The position of the primers and probes were annotated according to the sequences derived from GenBank (accession numbers given in parenthesis). Fwd, forward; Rev, reverse.

Table 4. Galectin-3, descriptives

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
LVH	22	6,253	1,457	,311	5,607	6,899	3,7	8,8
chf	39	9,392	1,845	,295	8,794	9,990	5,0	13,1
infl	15	-7,427	1,678	,433	6,498	8,356	4,6	10,5
poscon	3	6,660	,871	,503	4,496	8,824	5,9	7,6
infarct	6	6,317	1,262	,515	4,992	7,641	5,3	8,5
healthy	26	4,717	1,125	,221	4,262	5,171	2,8	6,8
Total	111	7,169	2,390	,227	6,720	7,619	2,8	13,1

Table 5. ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	373,605	5	74,721	30,832	,000
Within Groups	254,464	105	2,423		
Total	628,069	110			

Table 6. Multiple comparisons. Dependent variable: Galectin-3 Bonferroni

(I) GROUP	(J) GROUP	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
LVH	chf	-3,139*	,415	,000	-4,385	-1,892
	infl	-1,173	,521	,397	-2,739	,392
	poscon	-,407	,958	1,000	-3,285	2,471
	infarct	-6,348E-02	,717	1,000	-2,217	2,090
	healthy	1,536*	,451	,014	,182	2,891
chf	LVH	3,139*	,415	,000	1,892	4,385
	infl	1,965*	,473	,001	,544	3,386
	poscon	2,732	,933	,063	-6,994E-02	5,534
	infarct	3,075*	,683	,000	1,024	5,126
	healthy	4,675*	,394	,000	3,491	5,859
infl	LVH	1,173	,521	,397	-,392	2,739
	chf	-1,965*	,473	,001	-3,386	-,544
	poscon	,767	,985	1,000	-2,191	3,724
	infarct	1,110	,752	1,000	-1,149	3,369
	healthy	2,710*	,505	,000	1,194	4,226

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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PATENTKRAV

1. Fremgangsmåde til identificering af en person med risiko for udvikling af hypertensiv endeorganskade eller
5 komplikationer ved hjerteinsufficiens, der omfatter:
(a) bestemmelse i en biologisk prøve fra personen af niveauet af en non-myocytmarkør, der er udvalgt fra gruppen, der består af galectin-3 og thrombospondin-2;
(b) sammenligning af niveauet af markøren med et
10 standardniveau; og
(c) bestemmelse af risikoen for udvikling af hypertensiv endeorganskade eller komplikationer ved hjerteinsufficiens, hvis niveauet af markøren er forhøjet sammenlignet med standardniveauet.
15
2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvorved den biologiske prøve er en plasma- eller serumprøve, der stammer fra perifert blod.
3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvorved niveauet af
20 markøren måles ved hjælp af en immunosorbent analyse.
4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1, 2 eller 3, hvorved markøren er galectin-3.
- 25 5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1, 2 eller 3, hvorved markøren er thrombospondin-2.
6. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvorved den hypertensive endeorganskade er hjerteinsufficiens.

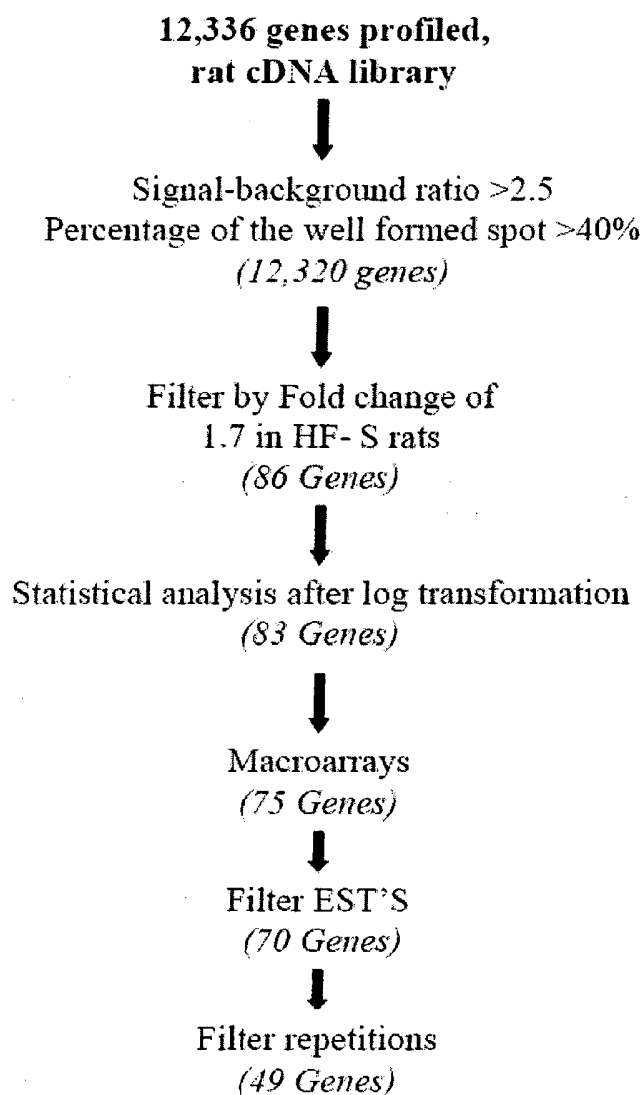


FIG. 1

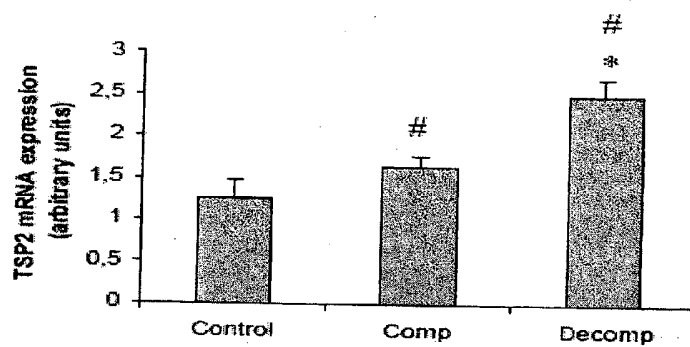


FIG. 2A

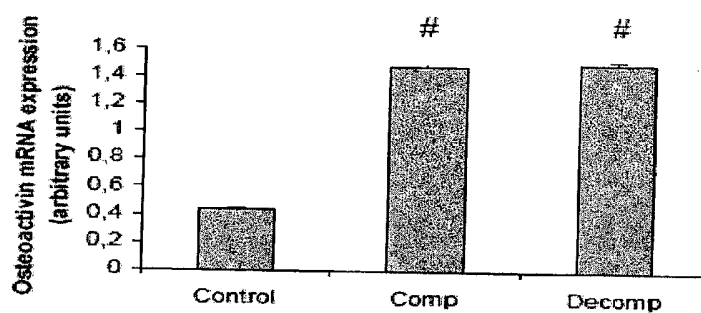
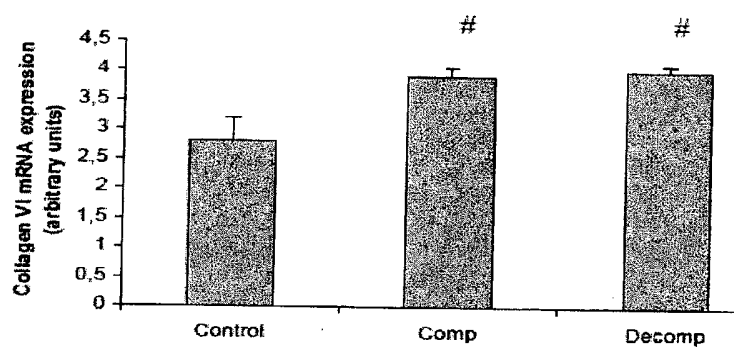
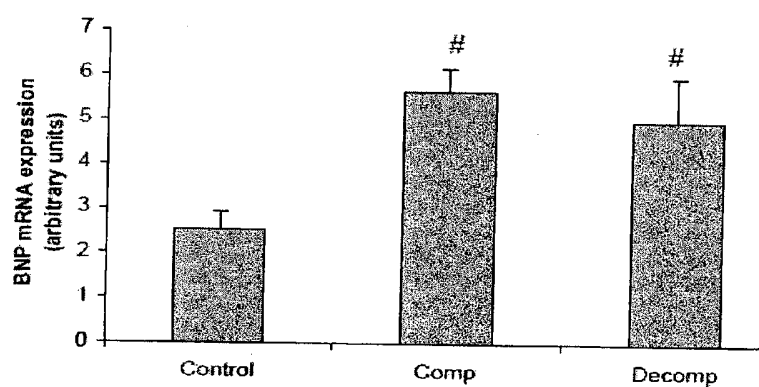


FIG. 2B

FIG. 2CFIG. 2D

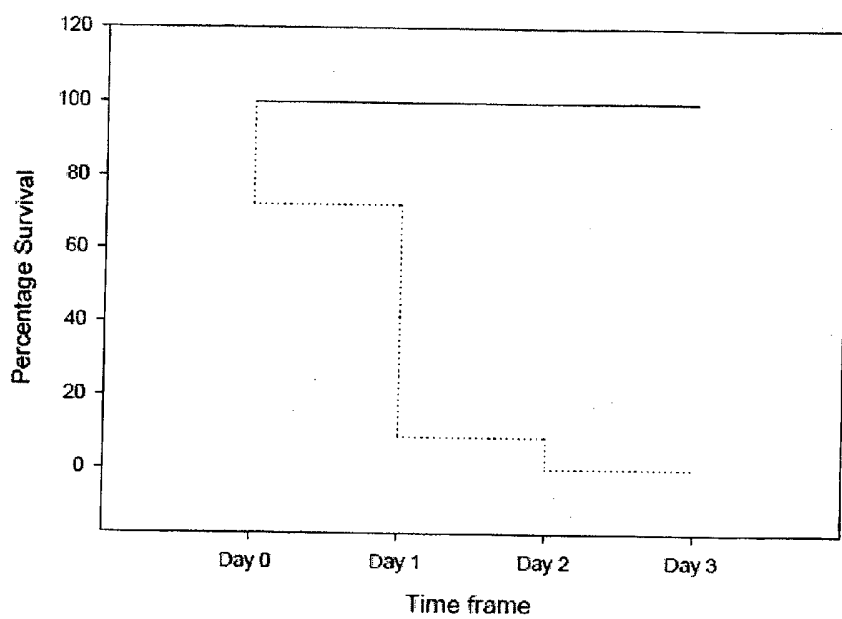


FIG. 3

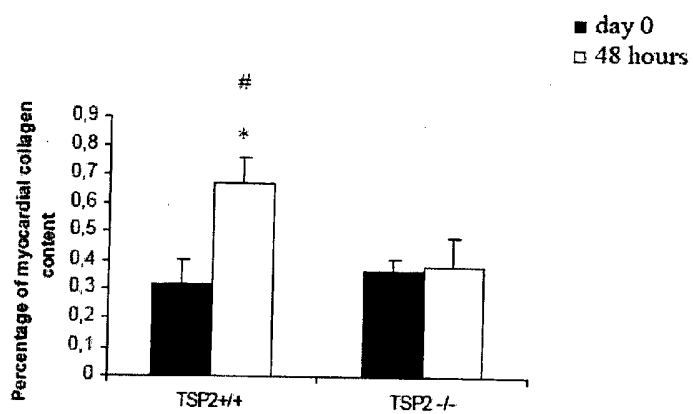


FIG. 4

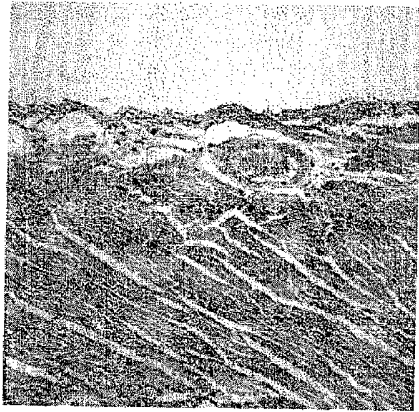


FIG. 5A

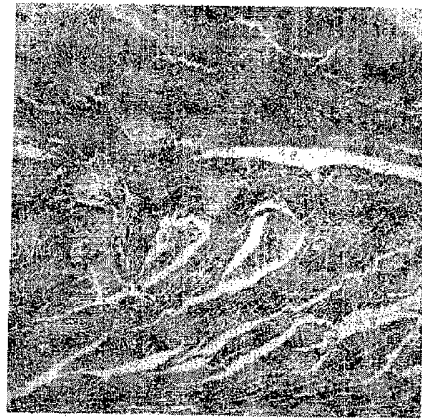


FIG. 5B

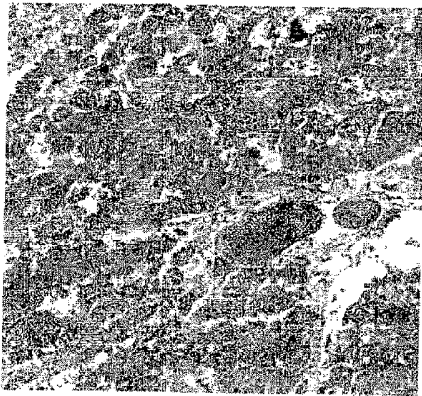
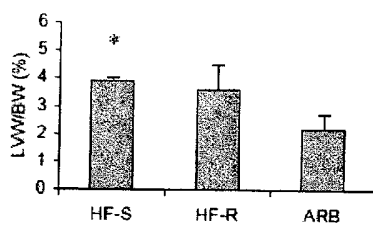
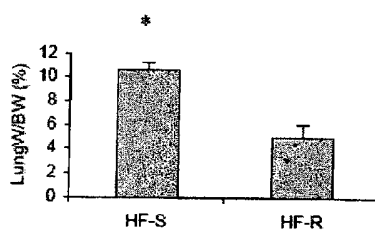
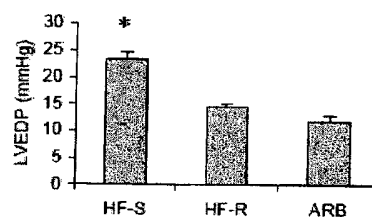
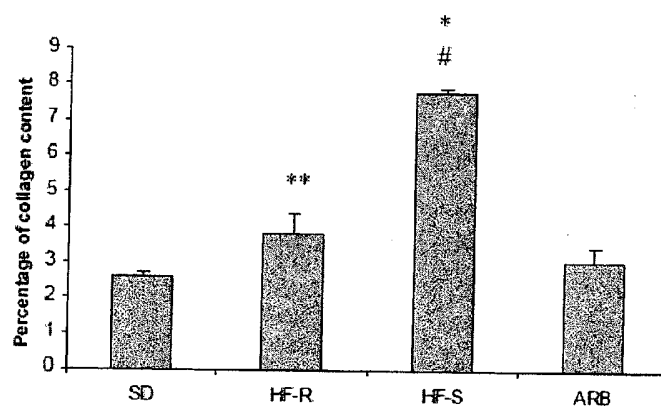


FIG. 5C



FIG. 5D

FIG. 6AFIG. 6BFIG. 6CFIG. 7

HF-S HF-R ARB

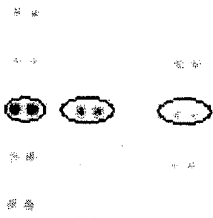


FIG. 8A

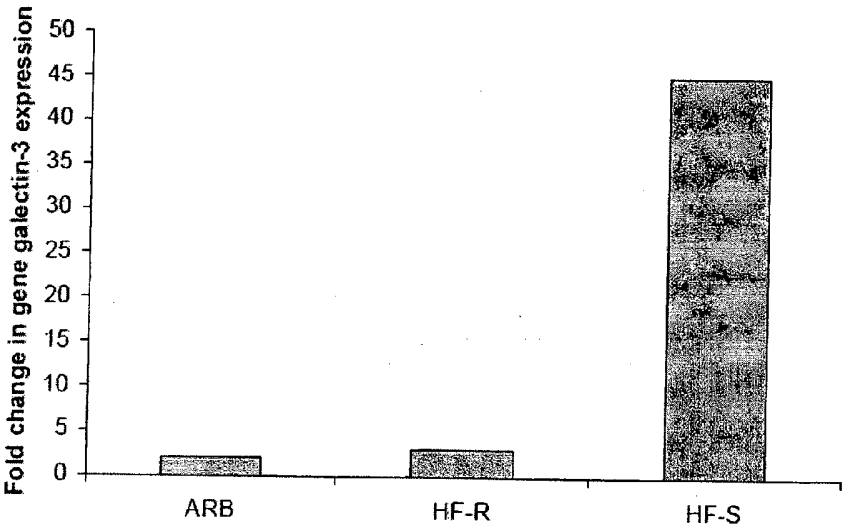
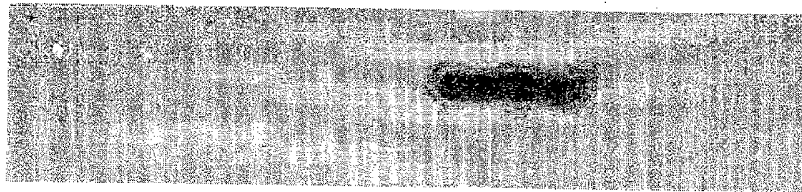


FIG. 8B



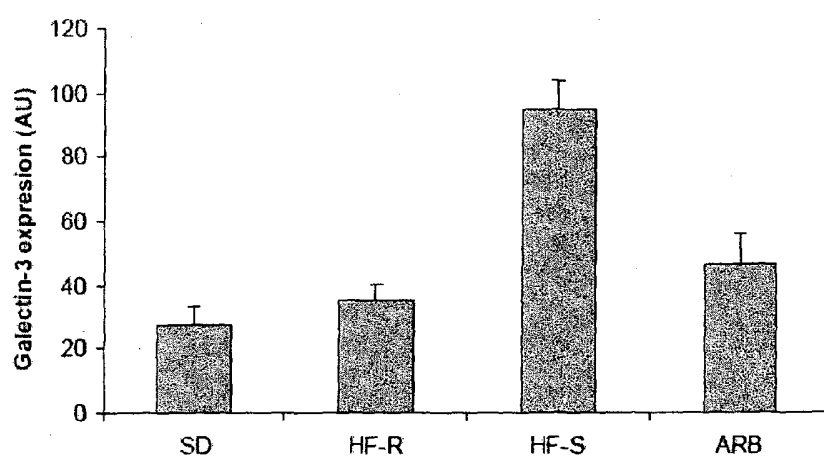
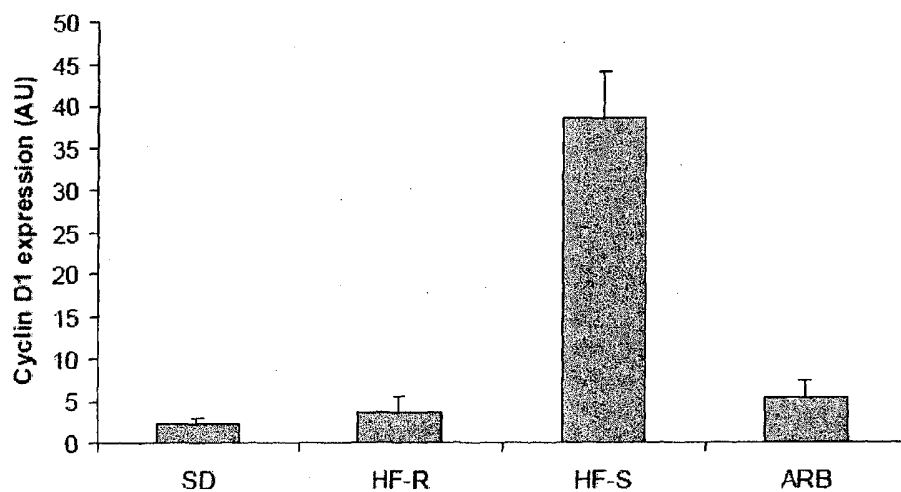
SD HF-R HF-S ARB

FIG. 9A1



SD HF-R HF-S ARB

FIG. 9B1

FIG. 9A2FIG. 9B2

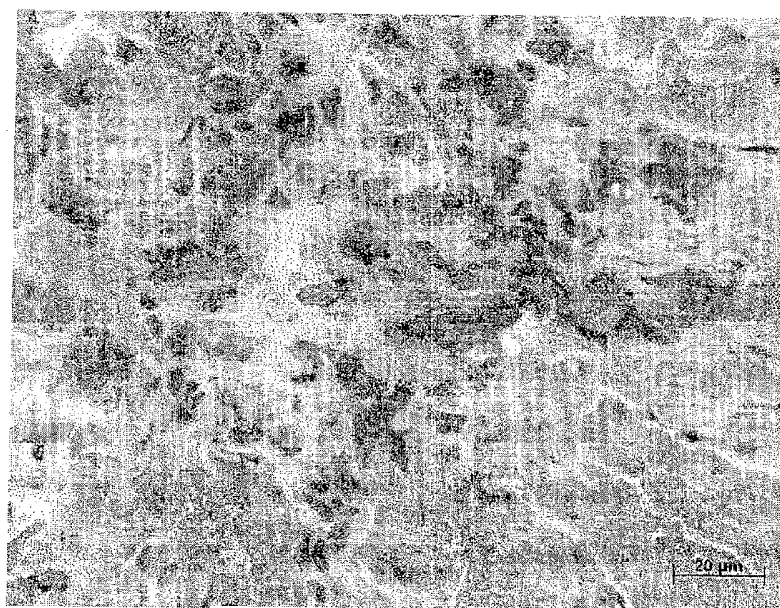


FIG. 10A

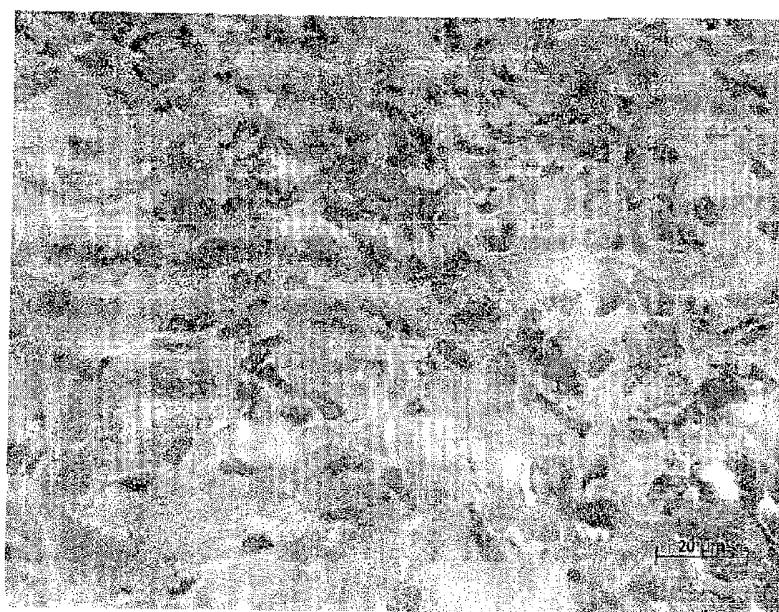


FIG. 10B



FIG. 10C

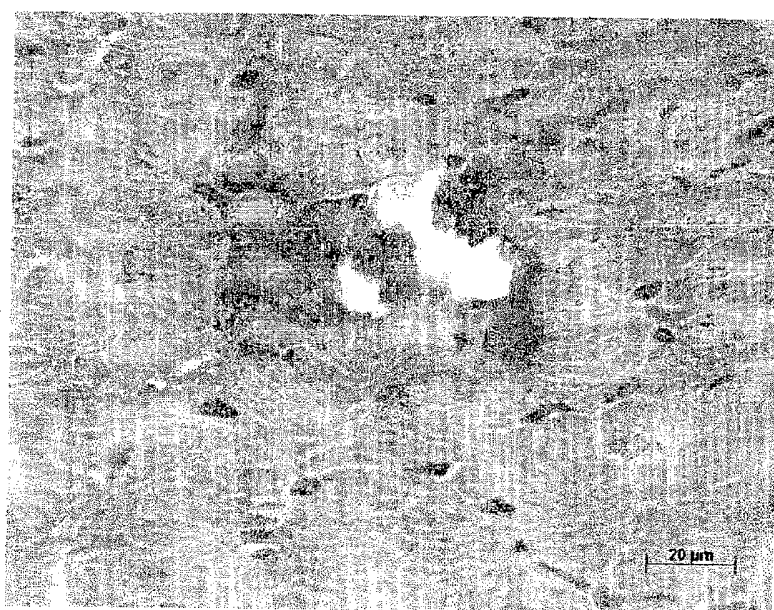


FIG. 10D

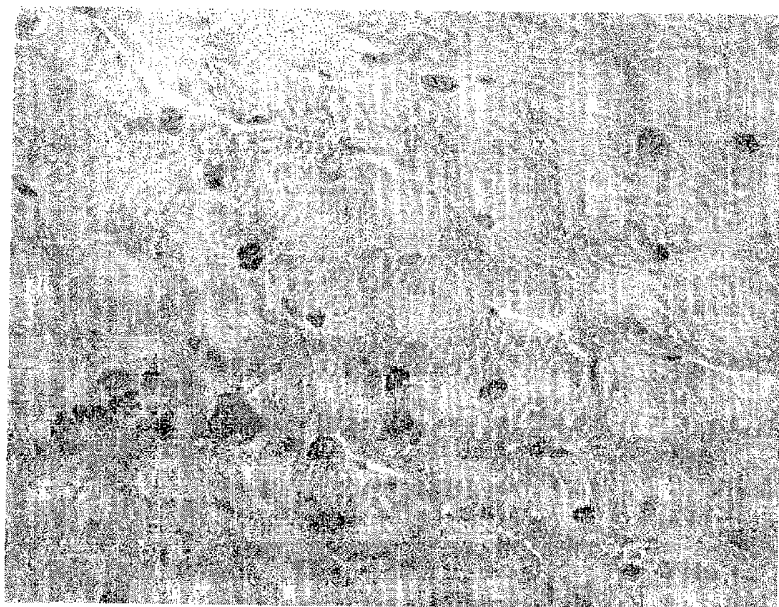


FIG. 10E

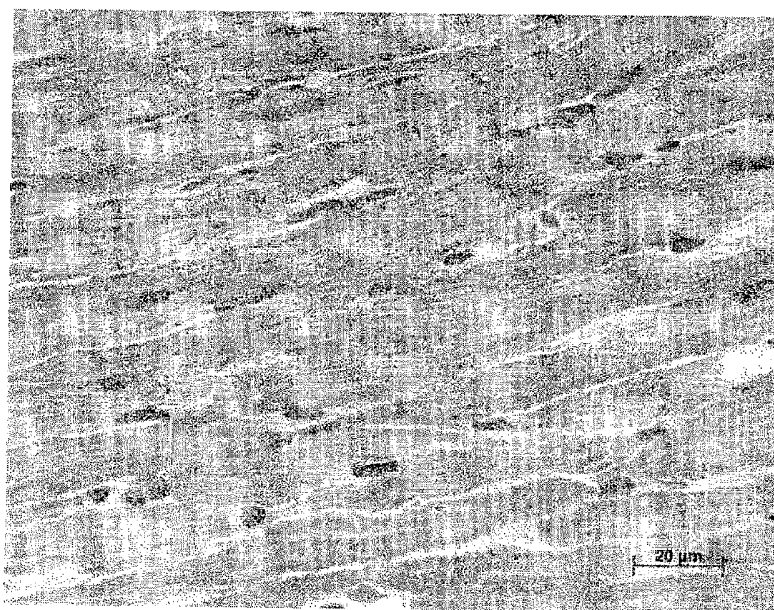
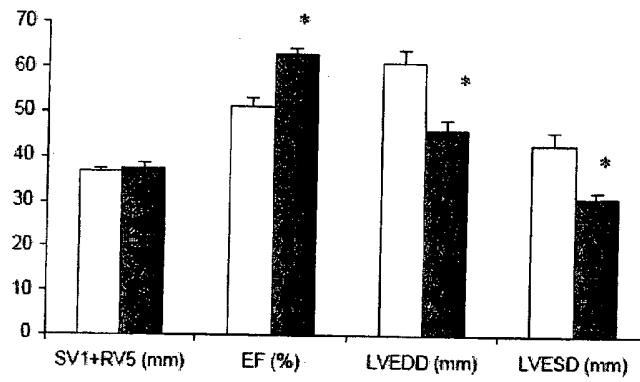
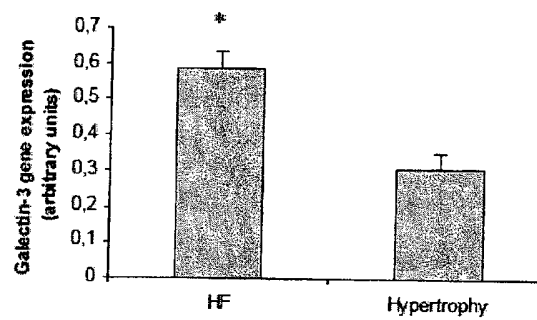
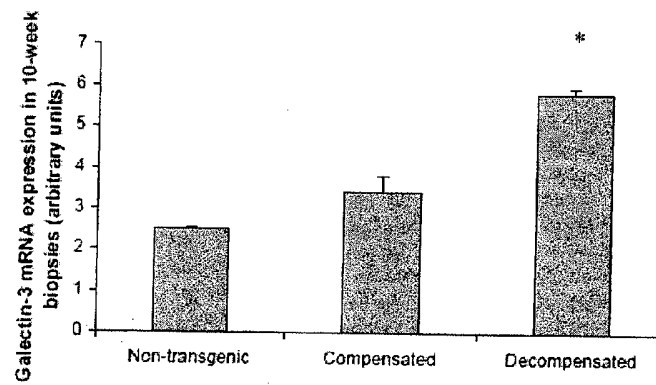


FIG. 10F

**FIG. 11A****FIG. 11B****FIG. 12**