A microscopic image of cells, likely fibroblasts or epithelial cells, showing a dense network of red-stained cytoskeletal structures (actin filaments) and several purple-stained nuclei. Some green fluorescence is also visible, possibly indicating specific organelles or markers.

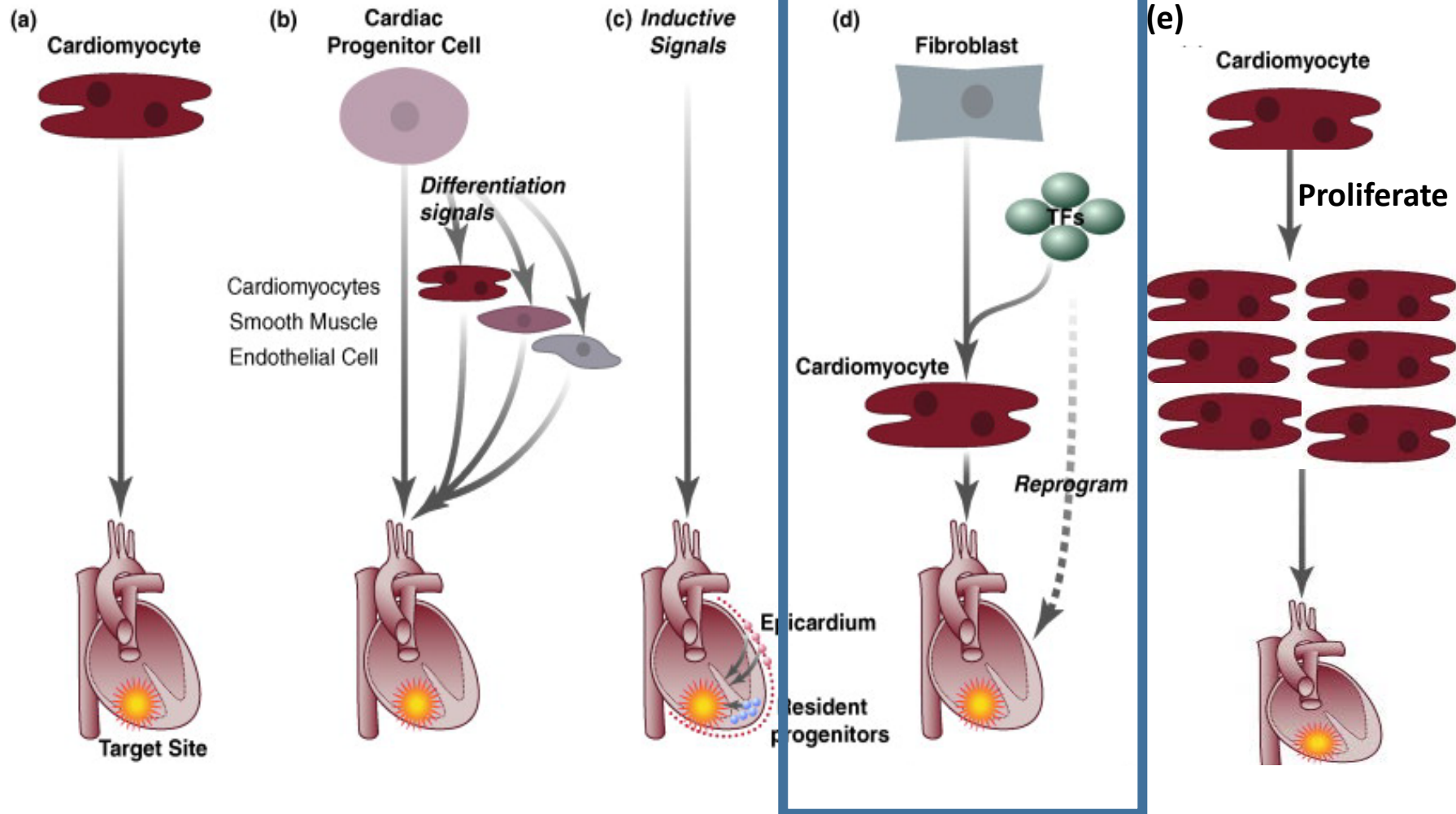
Reprogramming Approaches to Cardiovascular Disease

Deepak Srivastava

Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease and
Roddenberry Stem Cell Center at Gladstone
&

University of California San Francisco

Cell Replacement Strategies to Treat Heart Failure

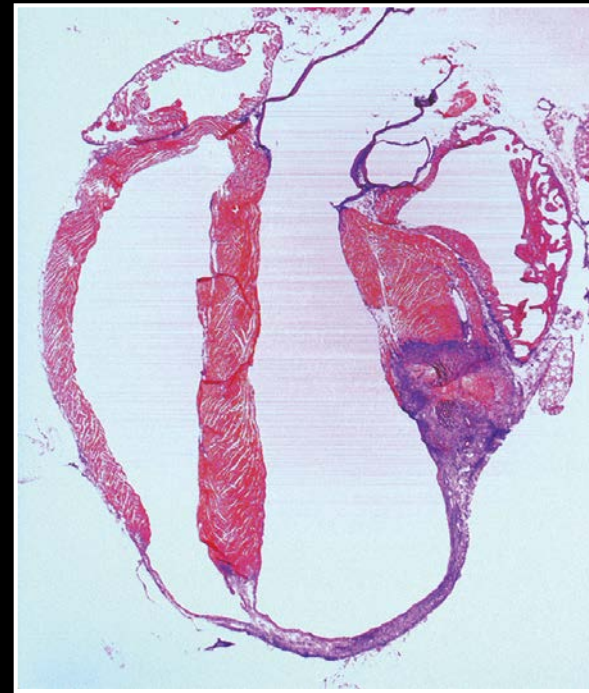


Modified from Alexander and Bruneau *Trends Mol Med.* 2010 Sep;16(9):426-34.

Cardiac Fibroblasts Are Abundant and Induce Scar and Fibrosis

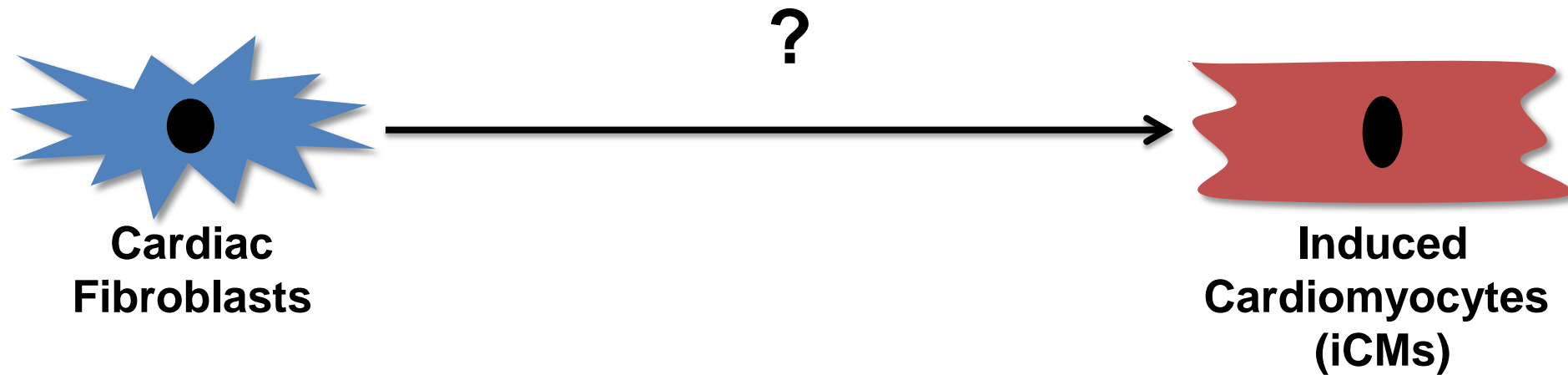


Myocardial Infarction

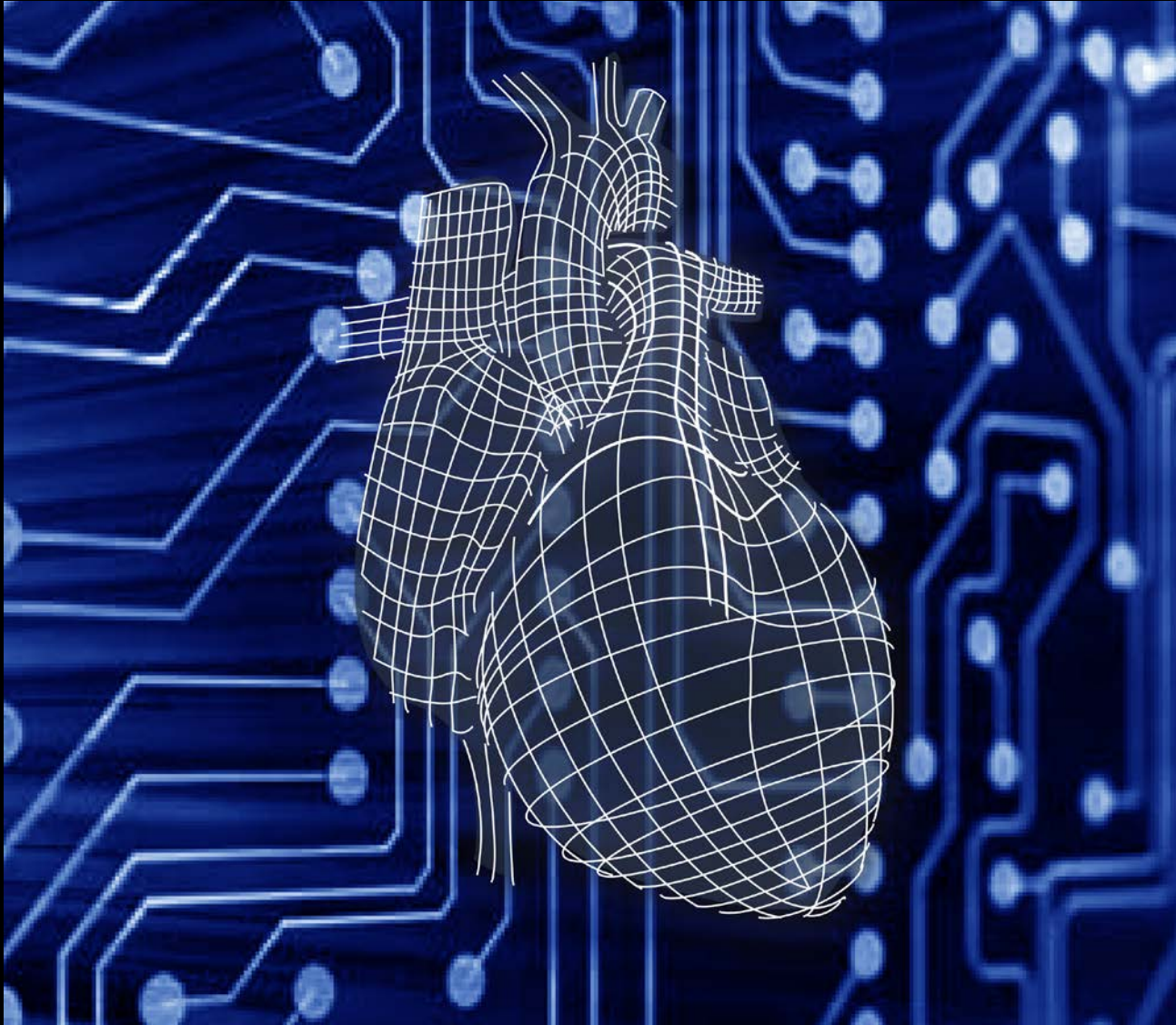


Fibrosis

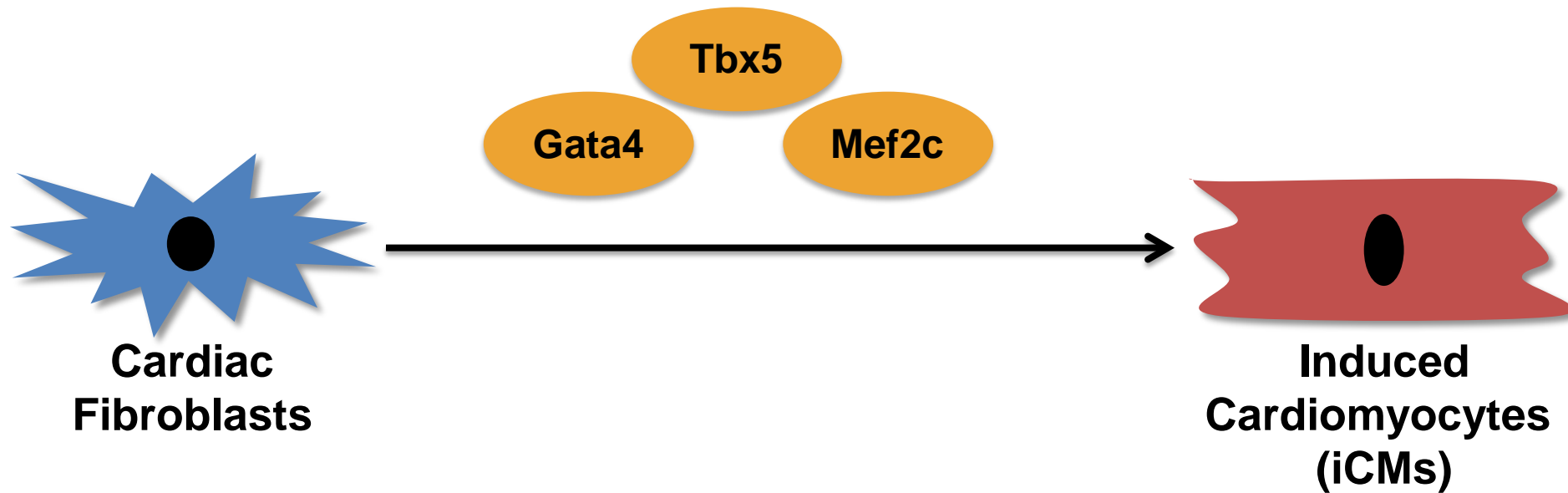
Direct Cardiac Reprogramming



Gene Networks That Dictate Fate and State



Direct Cardiac Reprogramming



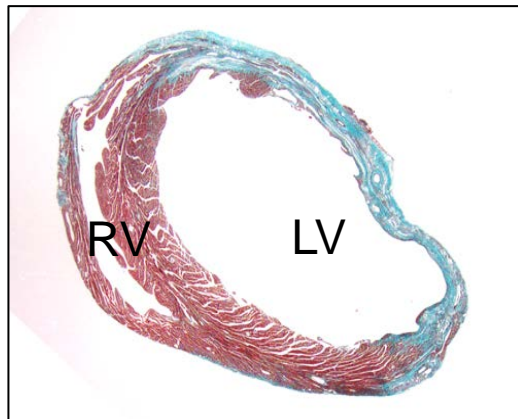
Ieda et al., *Cell*, 2010

Qian et al., *Nature*, 2012

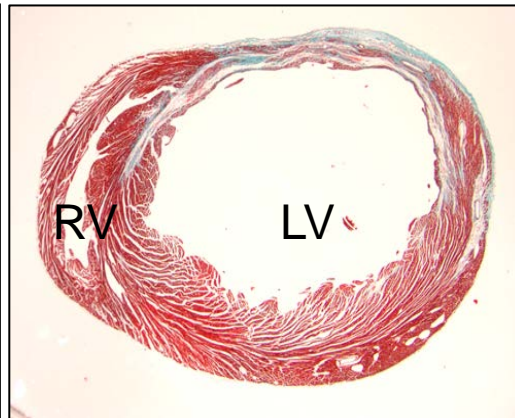
Qian et al., *Nat Protocols*, 2013

In Vivo Cardiac Reprogramming

- ▶ Cells electrically couple
- ▶ Electrically similar to adult ventricular CMs
- ▶ Improved cardiac output by MRI

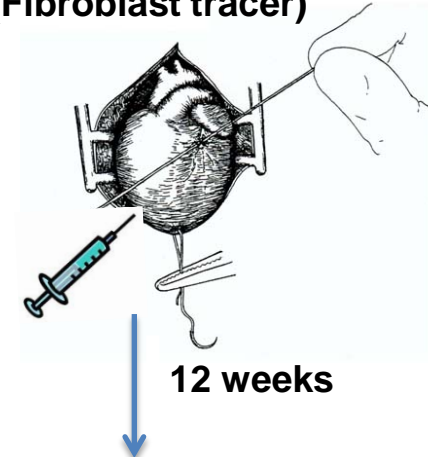


dsRed

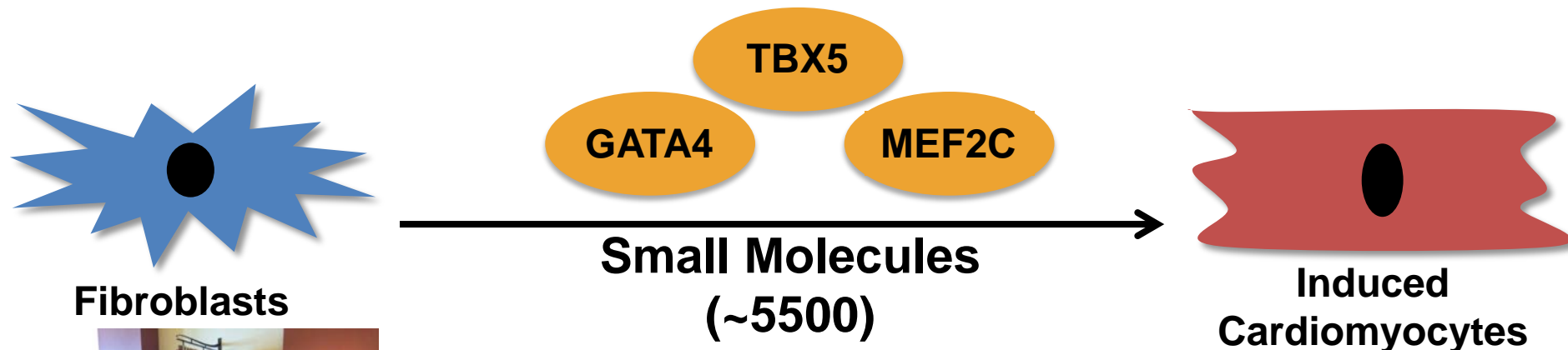


Gata4/Mef2c/Tbx5

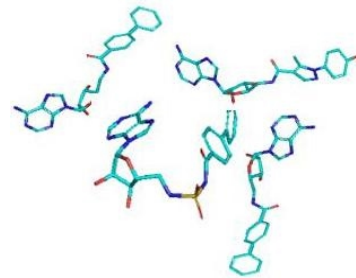
Periostin-Cre-YFP
(Fibroblast tracer)



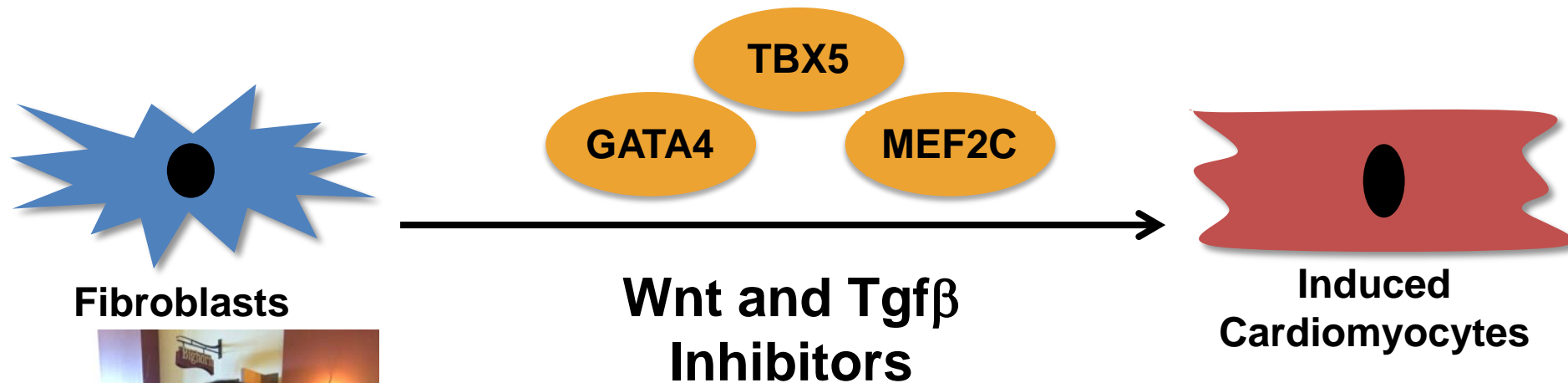
Small Molecule Screening to Enhance Gene-Based Direct Cardiac Reprogramming



Tamer Mohamed

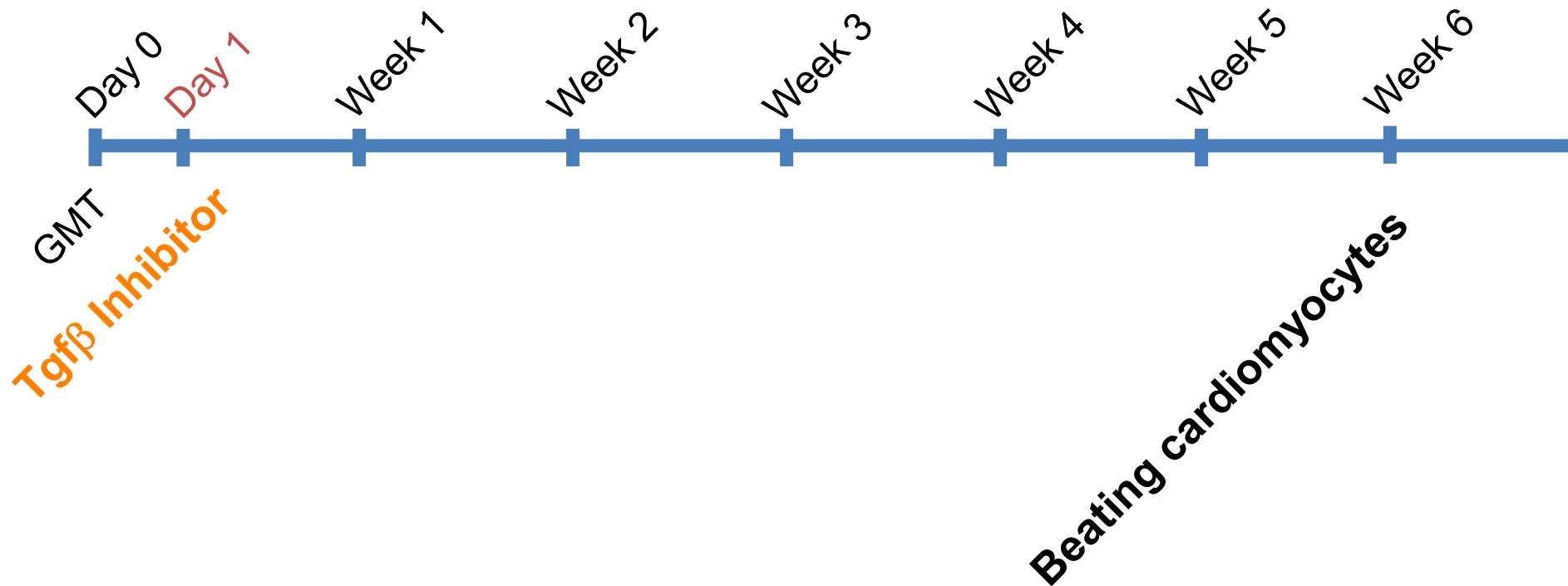


Wnt and Tgf β Inhibitors Enhance Efficiency, Quality and Speed of Direct Cardiac Reprogramming

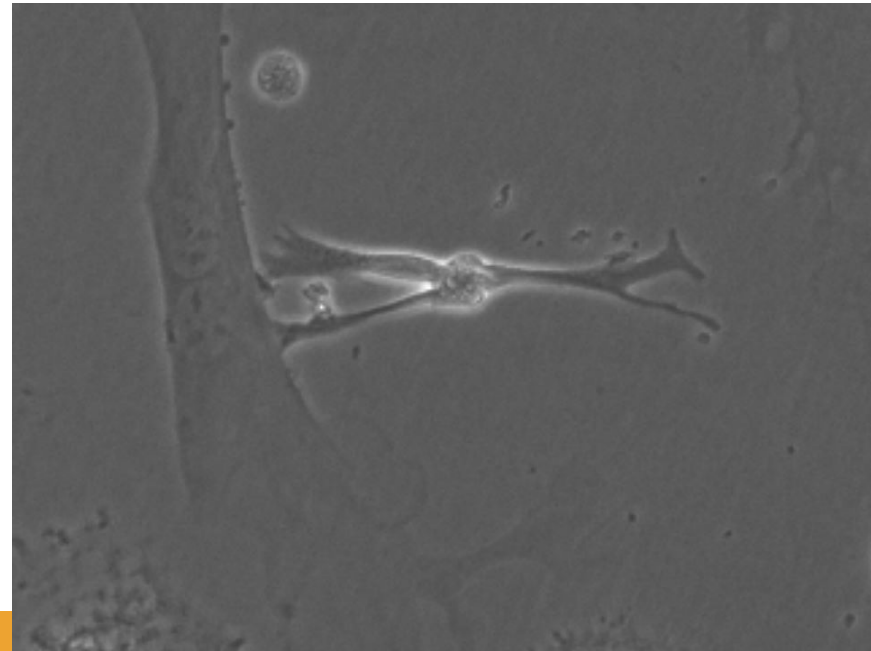
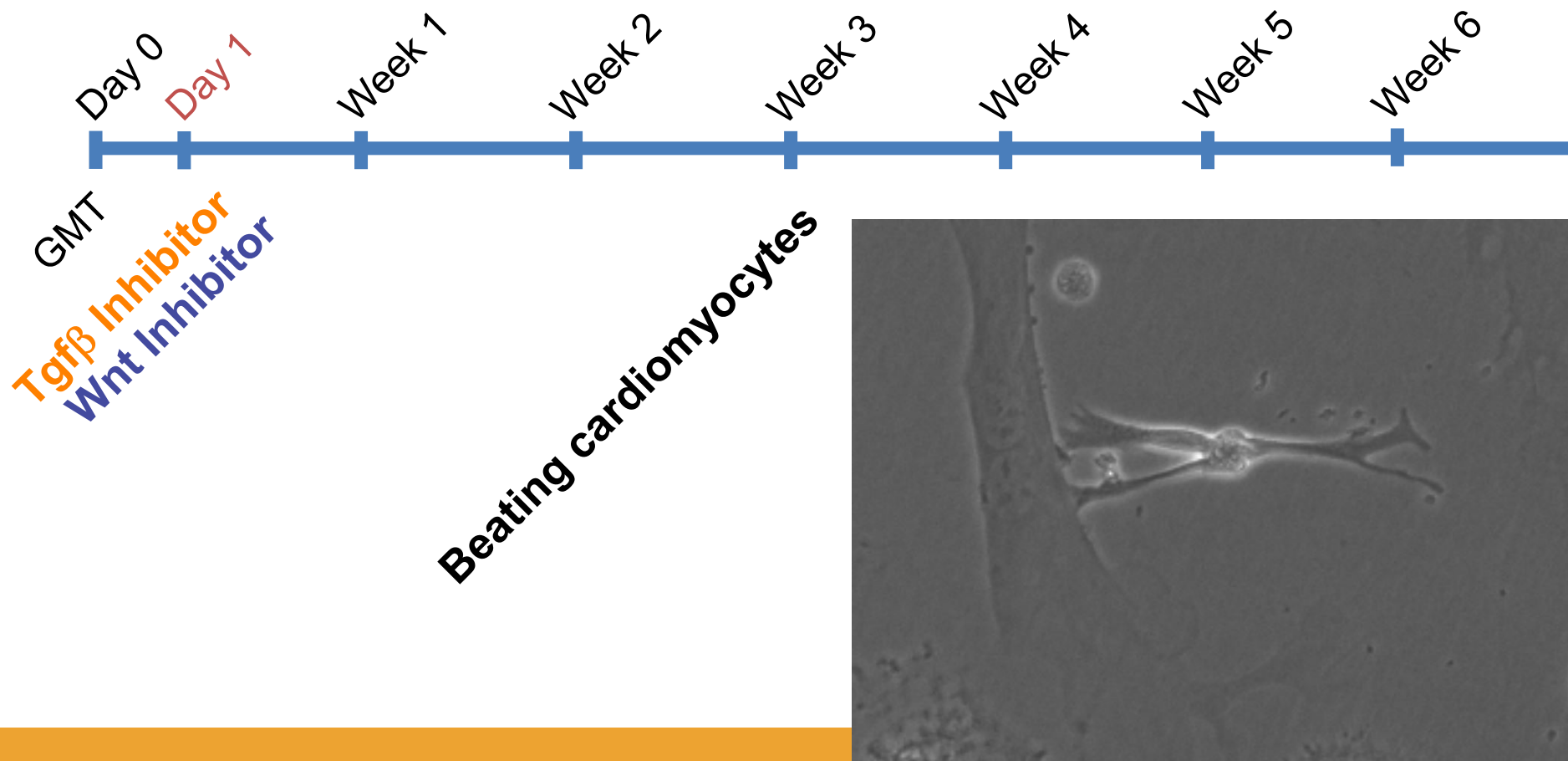


Tamer Mohamed

GMT + Chemicals Induce Beating Cardiomyocytes By 1 Week

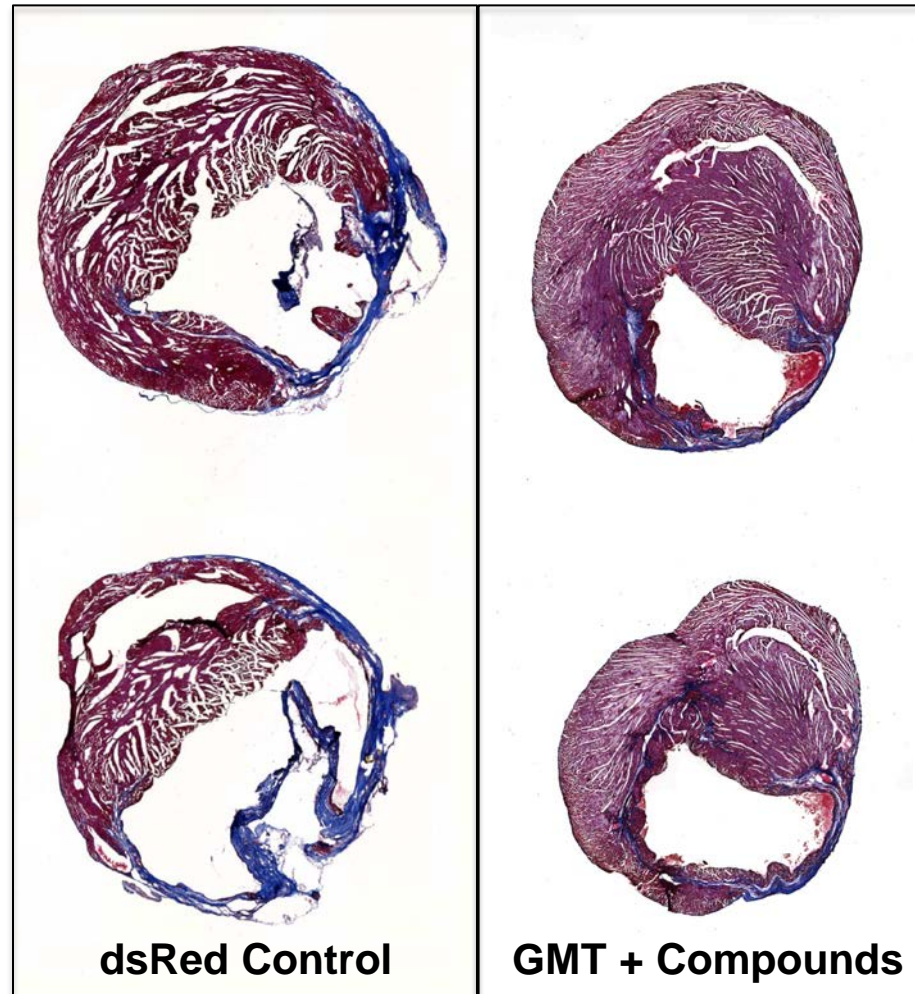
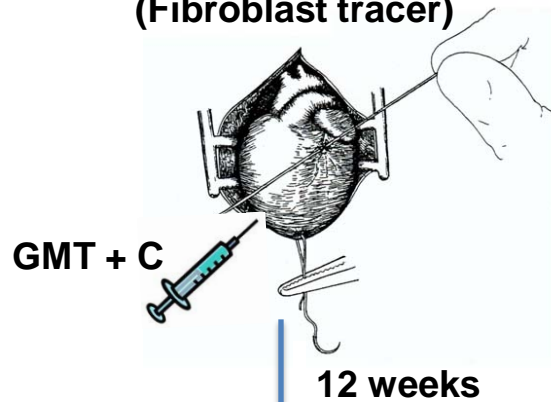


GMT + Chemicals Induce Beating Cardiomyocytes By 1 Week



GMT + Chemicals Promotes Greater Cardiac Reprogramming *In Vivo*

Periostin-Cre-YFP
(Fibroblast tracer)



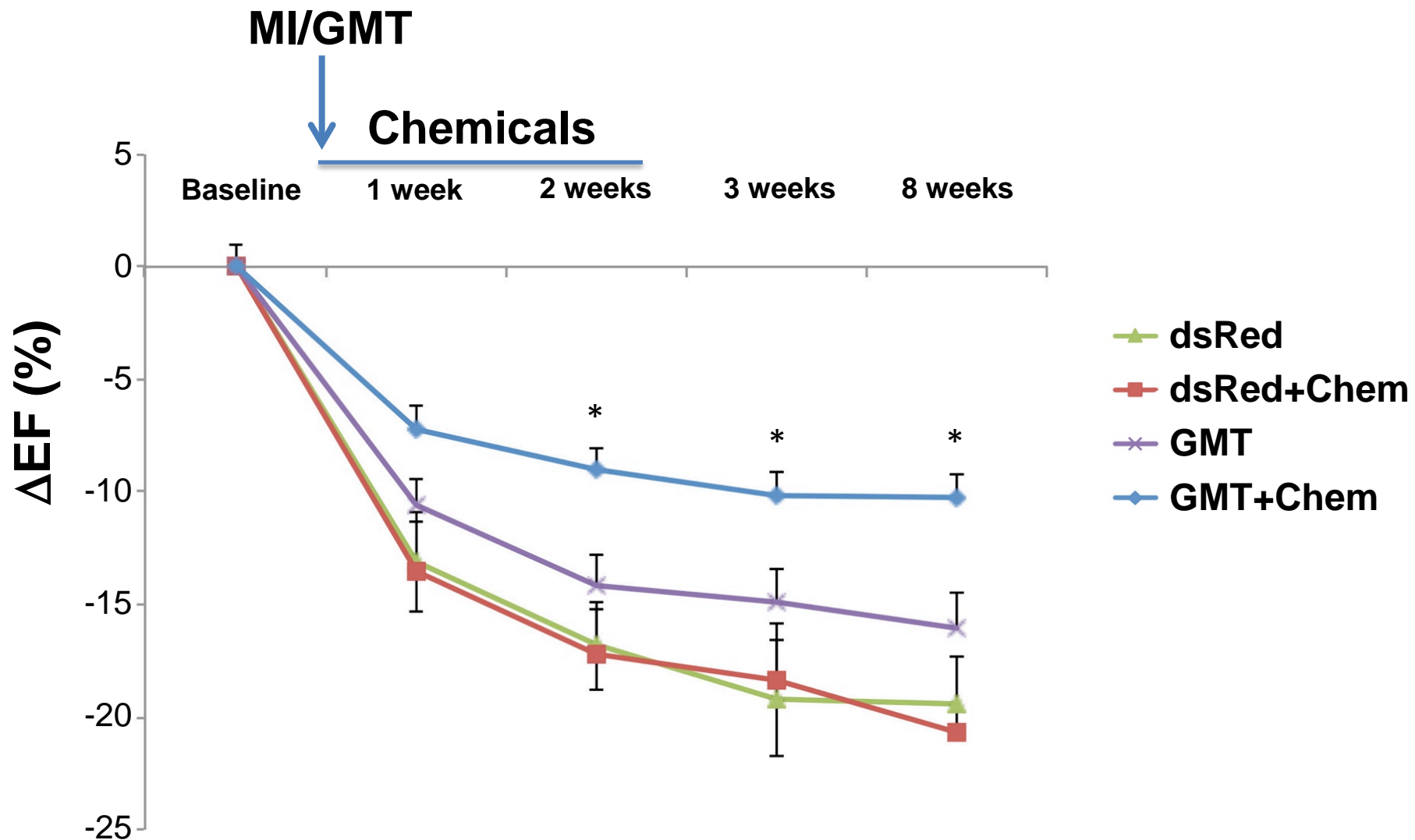
dsRed Control

GMT + Compounds

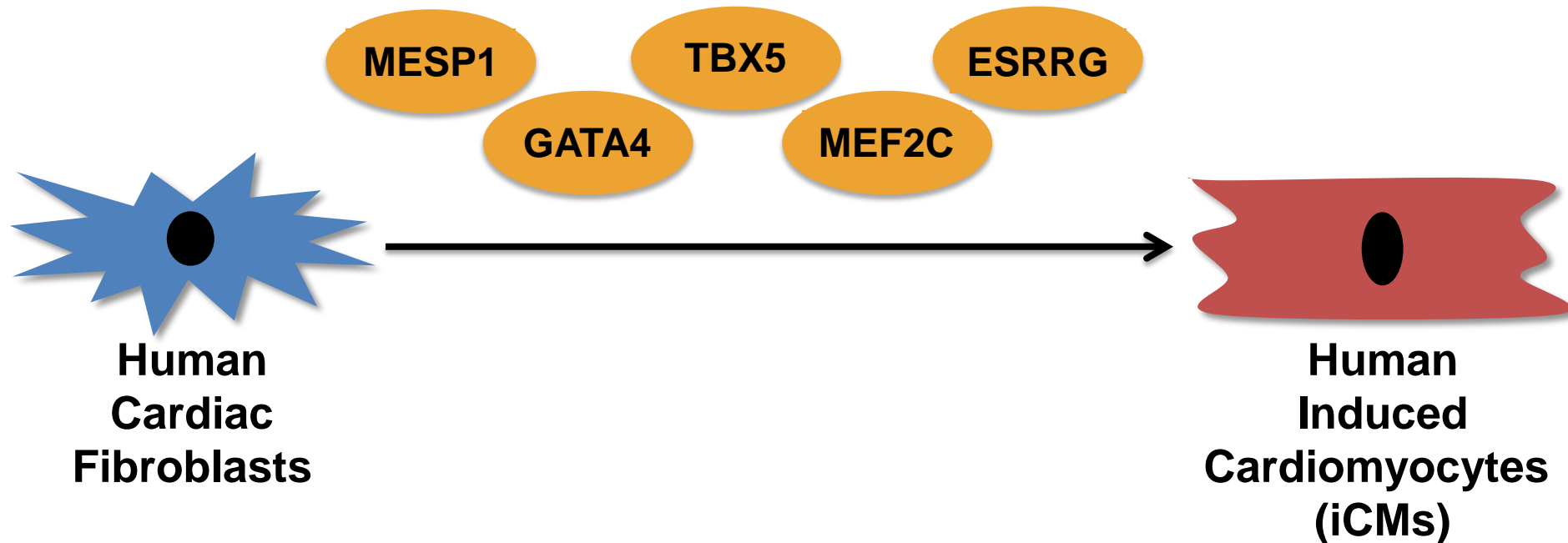
Top

Bottom

GMT + Chemicals Promotes Greater Improvement in Cardiac Function



Human Cardiac Fibroblast Reprogramming Requires Additional Factors



Fu et al., *Stem Cell Reports*, 2013

Pig Experimental Timeline

Day 0: Infarct Creation



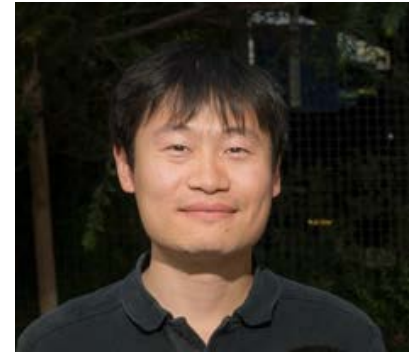
Day 3: MRI Measurement



Day 5: Retrovirus Delivery (5F)

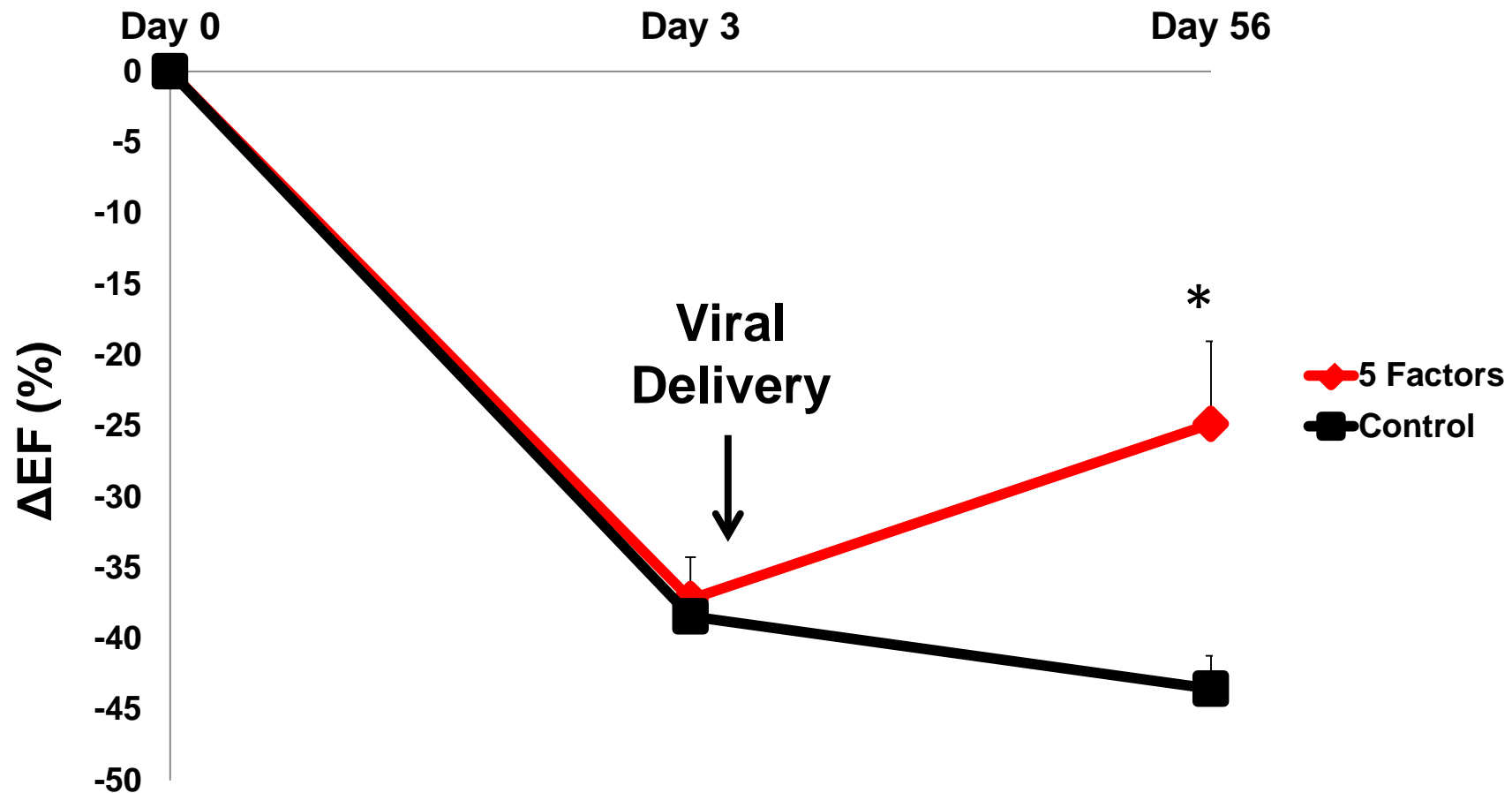


Day 56: MRI, Histology

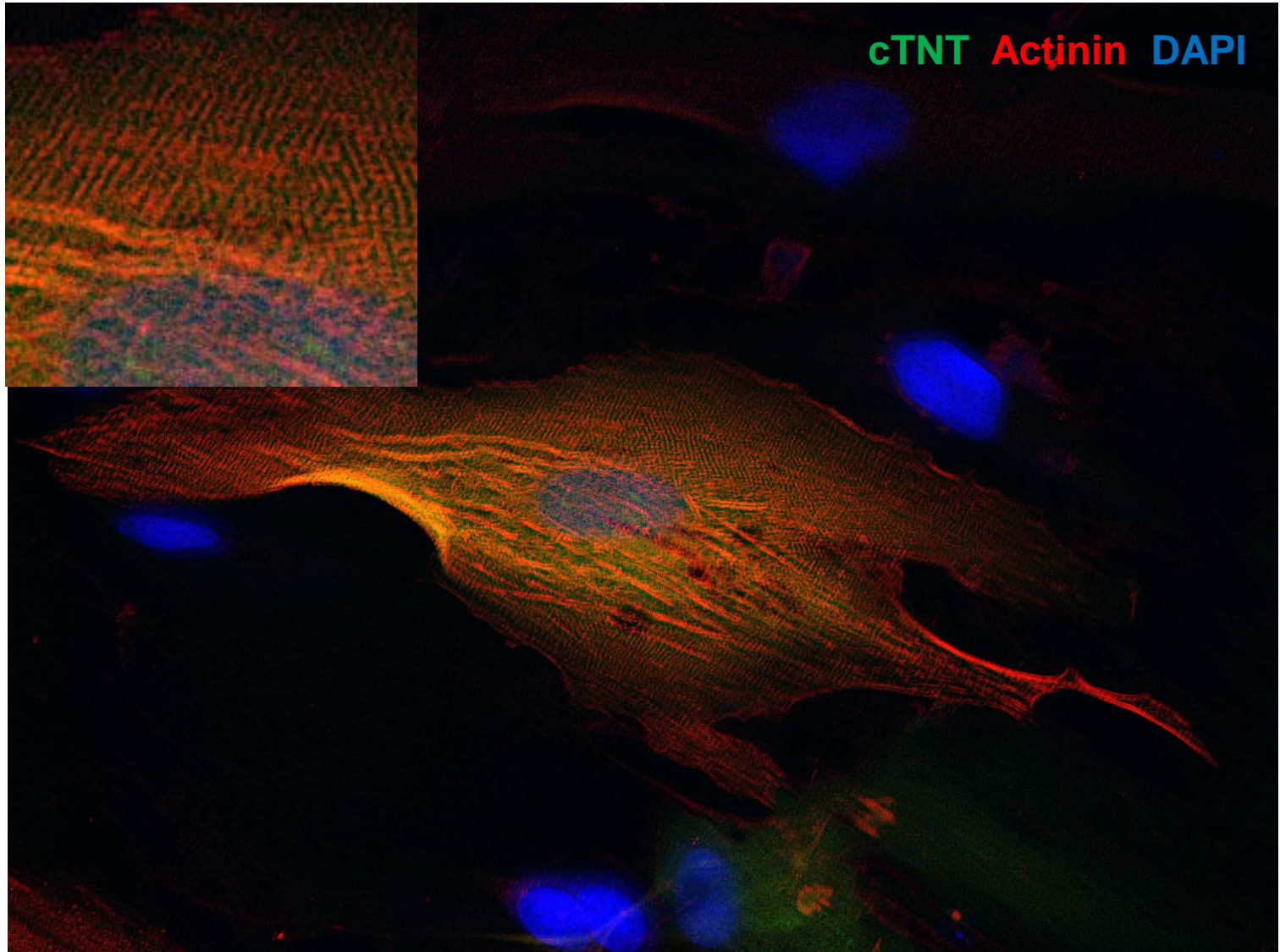


Palmer Yu

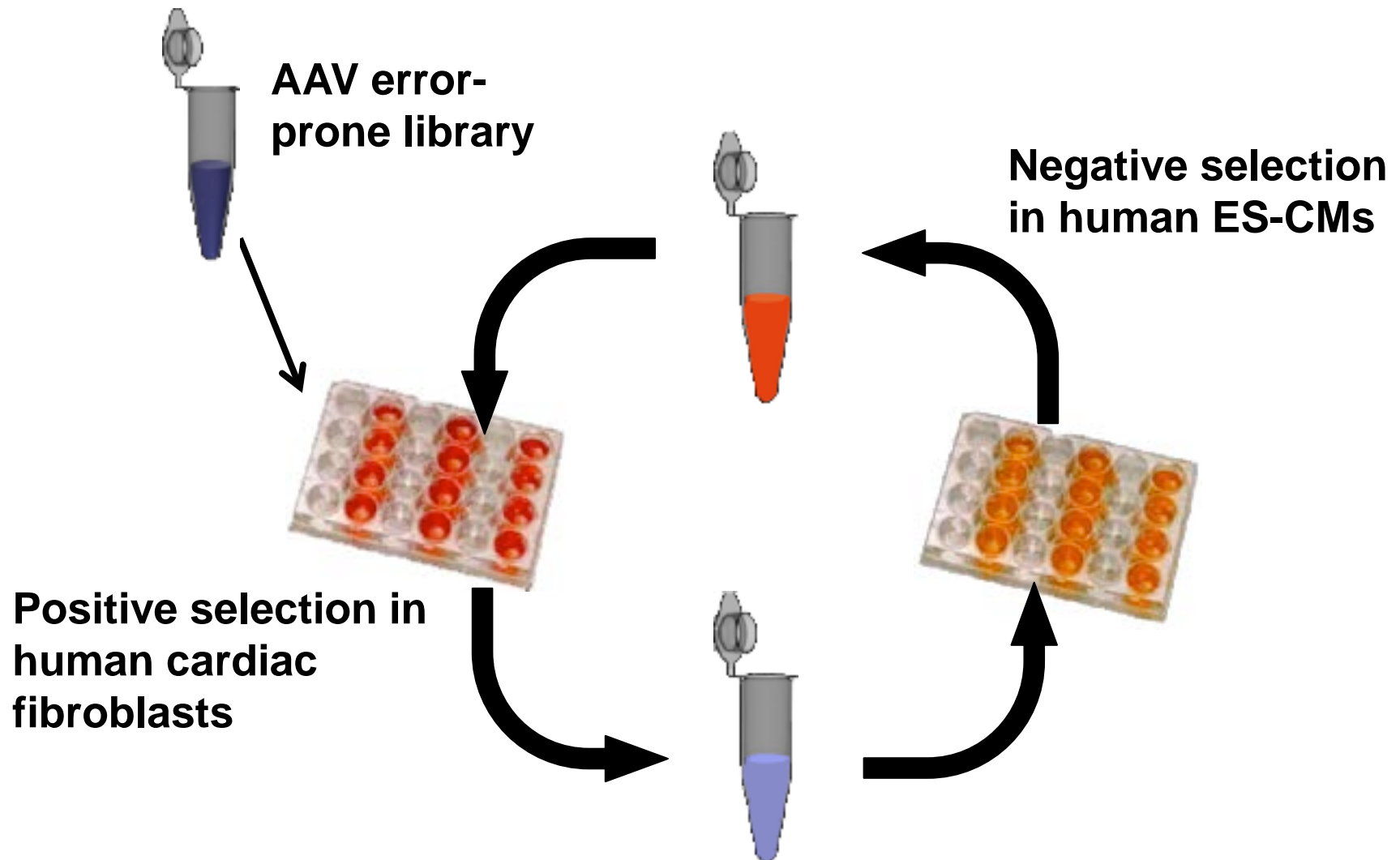
Porcine Cardiac Reprogramming: Improved Cardiac Function Assessed by MRI



Sarcomere Formation With MEF2C/TBX5/Myocardin + Inhibitors Within 3 Weeks in Human Cardiac Fibroblasts

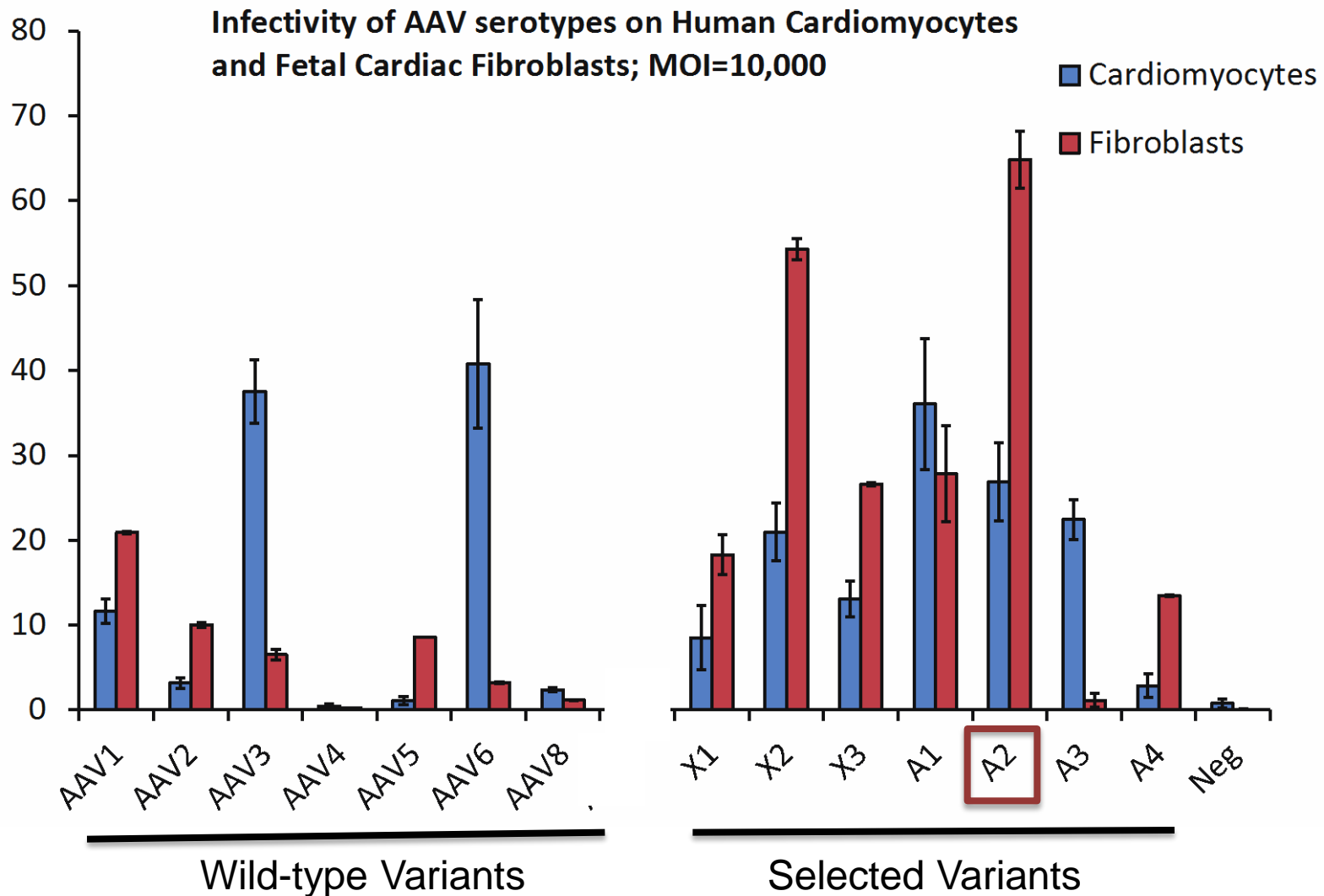


Screening for AAV Variants with Cardiac Fibroblasts Tropism



Collaboration with David Ojala, Schaffer Lab, UC-Berkeley

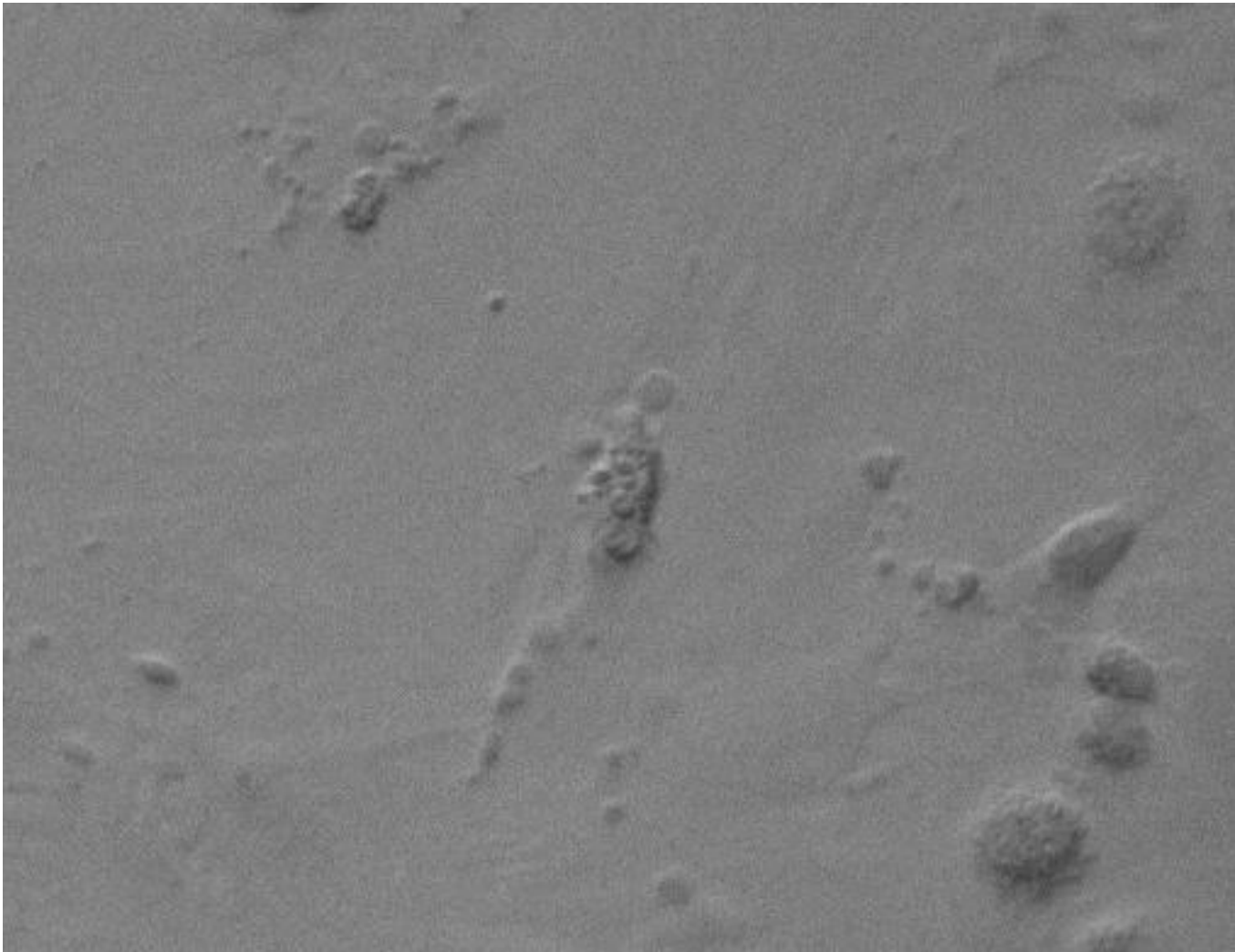
Selecting for Fibroblast Specific AAV Variants



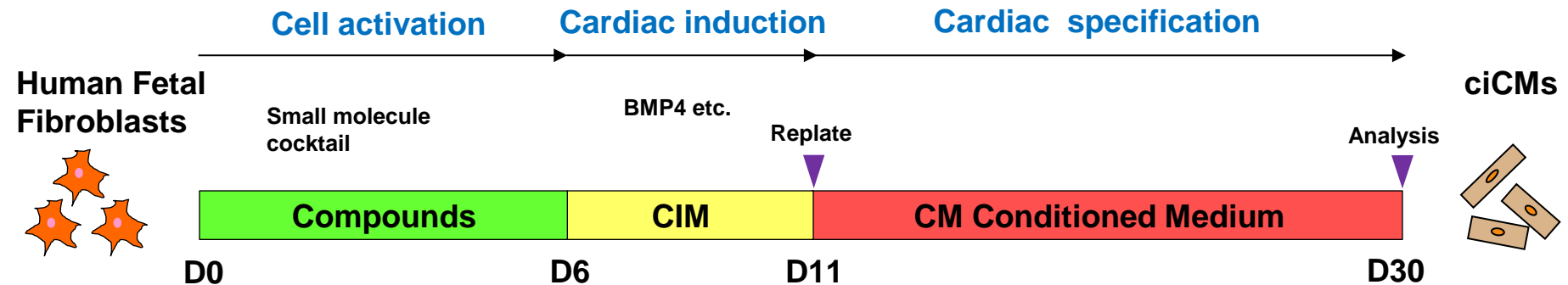
Collaboration with David Ojala, Schaffer Lab, UC-Berkeley

AAV-A2 Delivery Reprograms Cardiac Fibroblasts

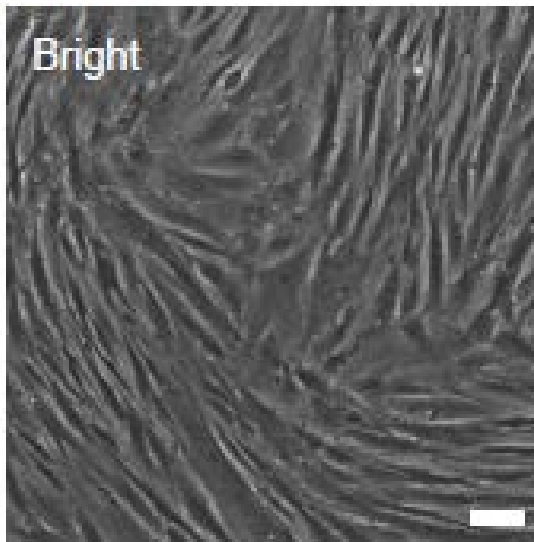
One Week



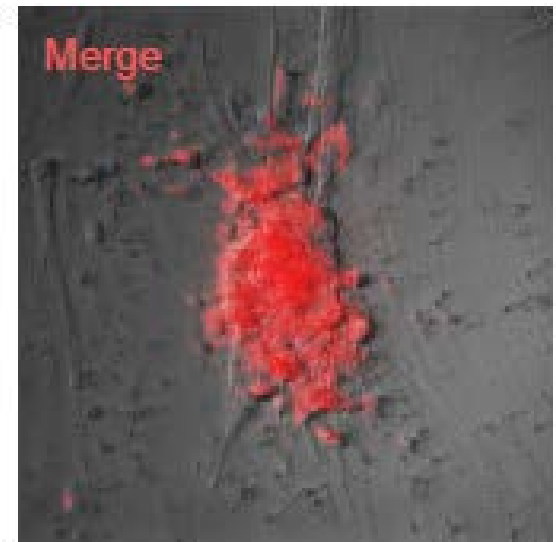
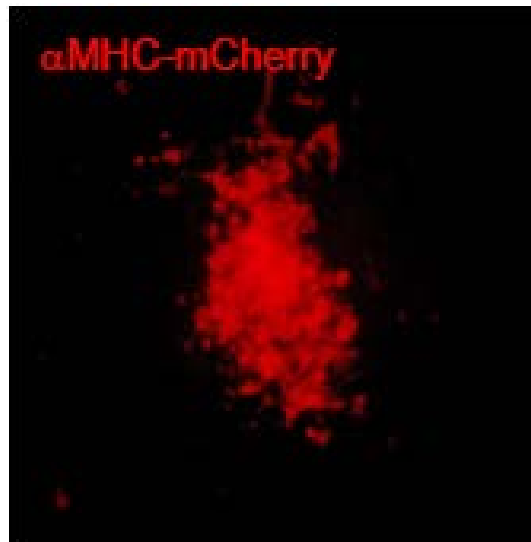
All Chemical Approach to Human Cardiac Reprogramming Through a Progenitor State



Control Day30



9 Compounds (9C) Day 30

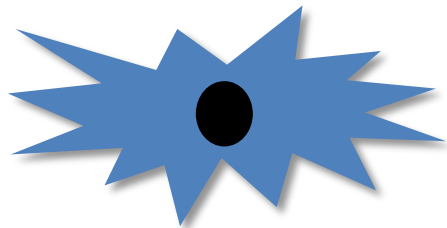


(Cao et al., *Science*, 2016)

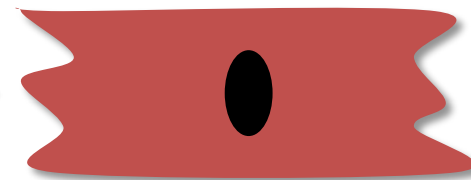
Direct Cardiac Reprogramming

Challenges

1. Delivery
2. Regulatory for combinatorial approach
3. Safety – e.g., arrhythmias

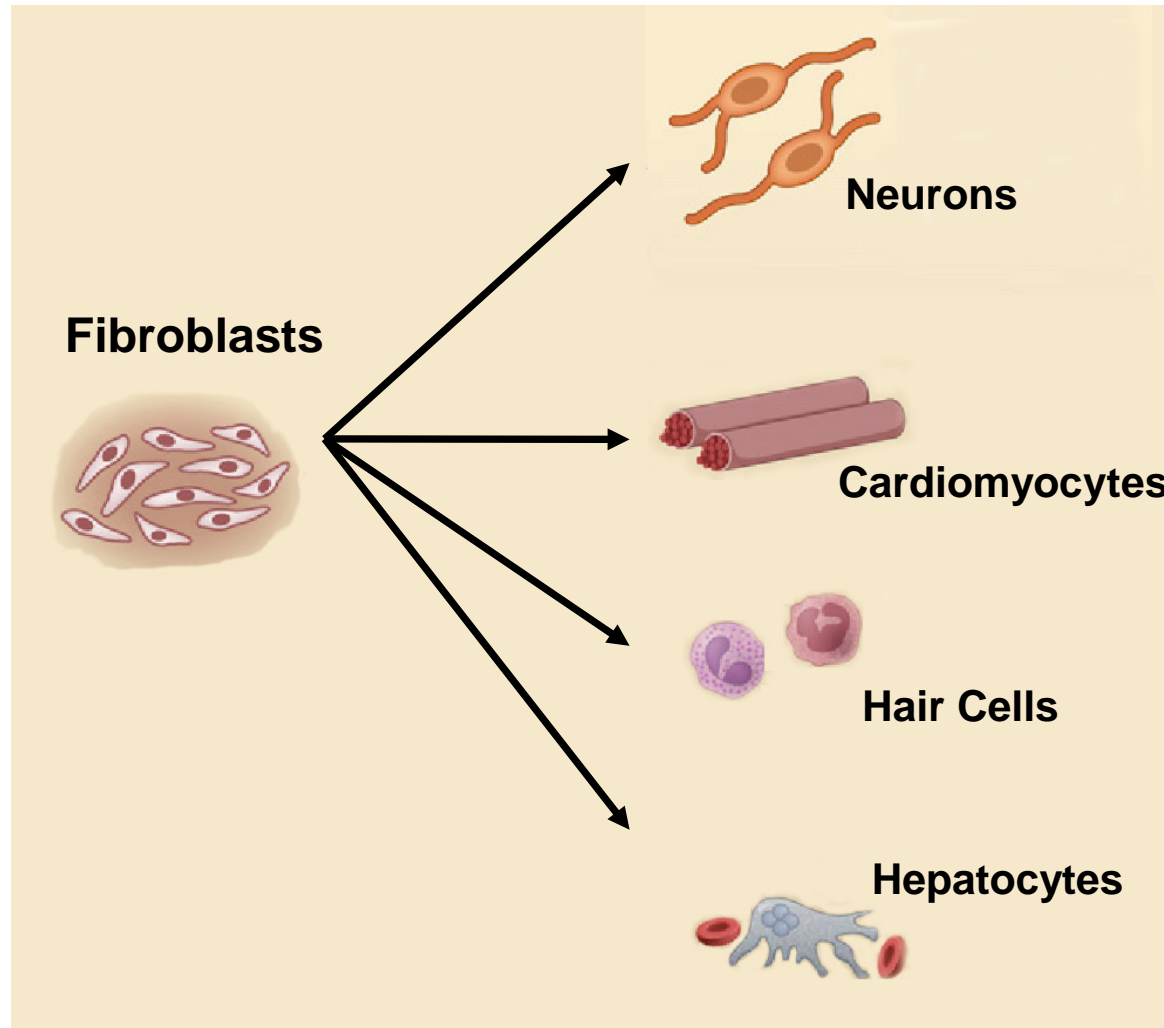


**Cardiac
Fibroblasts**



**Induced
Cardiomyocytes
(iCMs)**

Direct Reprogramming (Transdifferentiation) for Generating Multiple Cell Types



In Vivo Cellular Reprogramming: The Next Generation

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¹Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease

²Roddenberry Stem Cell Center at Gladstone

³Departments of Pediatrics and Biochemistry & Biophysics

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