



The relation between plasma concentration of osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 and severity of chronic heart failure.

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قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

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Abstract

Background—Extracellular matrix remodeling is thought to play an important role in the progression of heart failure (HF). Matrix metalloproteinases-2 (MMPs) have been demonstrated to influence left ventricular properties and serve as targets of potential anti-remodeling agents. Osteopontin, a glycoprotein that can be detected in plasma, was found to be up regulated in several animal models of cardiac failure and may thus represent a new biomarker that facilitates risk stratification in patients with heart failure.

Aim— We therefore tested whether osteopontin and MMP-2 plasma levels are elevated in patients with chronic heart failure and whether they are related to the severity of (CHF) speculating it may assume prognostic value.

Subjects and Methods— We analyzed osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 plasma levels using sandwich ELISA technique in fifty one patients suffering from chronic heart failure (group C). Seventeen with asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction (group B) (E.F=40%-55%) were enrolled in this study. Sixteen age and sex matched healthy controls (group A) (E.F>55%) were also included in the present study.

Results—We found that osteopontin plasma levels were significantly elevated in patients with heart failure as compared with healthy control subjects (72.0 ± 20 versus 25.4 ± 5.3 ng/mL, $P=0.001$), irrespective of heart failure origin (ischemic, valvular and idiopathic).

Also, metalloproteinase-2 plasma levels were significantly elevated in patients with heart failure as compared with healthy control subjects (416.6 versus 194 ng/mL, $P=0.001$), irrespective of heart failure origin (ischemic, valvular and idiopathic).

Furthermore, osteopontin and metalloproteinase-2 levels were higher in patients with moderate to severe heart failure than in patients with no or mild symptoms. For OPN (76.8 ± 17 and 95.2 ± 11.9 ng/mL for New York Heart Association class III/IV respectively, versus 53.4 ± 7.7 ng/mL for class I/II, $P<0.0001$), and for MMP-2 (420 ± 110 and 502 ± 100 ng/mL for New York Heart Association class III/IV respectively, versus 361 ± 59 ng/mL for class II, $P<0.0001$).

Conclusion—Our findings suggest that osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 plasma levels are directly related to severity of chronic heart failure.

Key Words: heart failure, metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin.

Contents

List of Tables	<i>I - II</i>
List of Figures	<i>III - IV</i>
List of Abbreviations	<i>V – VI</i>
Abstract.....	<i>VII</i>
Introduction and Aim of the Work.....	<i>1</i>
Review of Literature	
➤ Chapter 1: Clinical Syndrome of heart Failure	<i>4</i>
➤ Chapter 2: Matrix metalloproteinase- 2	<i>31</i>
➤ Chapter 3:Osteopontin.....	<i>50</i>
Subjectsand Methods	<i>69</i>
Results	<i>79</i>
Discussion	<i>100</i>
ConclusionandRecommendation	<i>112</i>
Summary	<i>113</i>
References	<i>116</i>

List of Tables

		Page
Table 1:	Definitions of heart failure	5
Table 2:	Classification of heart failure by structural abnormality (ACC/AHA), or by symptoms relating to functional capacity (NYHA).	8
Table 3:	Abnormalities resulting in Systolic dysfunction.	15
Table 4:	Sensitivity, Specificity and Predictive Value of Symptoms and Physical Signs in Diagnosing Chronic Heart Failure.	17
Table 5:	Key features of the clinical examination in patients with heart failure.	18
Table 6:	Diagnostic assessments supporting the presence of heart failure.	20
Table 7:	Conditions associated with a poor prognosis in heart failure	23
Table 8:	Objectives of treatment in chronic heart failure	26
Table 9:	Demographic and clinical data of the studied group.	80
Table 10:	Demographic and clinical data of subgroups of heart failure	81
Table 11:	plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (ng/dl)in all studied groups.	82
Table 12:	plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase- 2 (ng /dl)in subgroups of heart failure.	84
Table 13:	plasma levels of osteopontin(ng /dl)in all studied groups.	85
Table 14:	plasma levels of osteopontin(ng /dl)in subgroups of heart failure.	94

Table 15:	correlation between plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase- 2 (ng /dl)and various assessed parameters in all patients	87
Table 17:	correlation between plasma levels of osteopontin(ng /dl) and various assessed parameters in all patients.	88
Table 17:	Correlation between the plasma OPN and MMP-2.	89
Table 18:	Plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase according to NYHA classification.	90
Table 19:	Plasma levels of osteopontin according to NYHA classification.	91
Table 20:	Correlation between various assessed parameters and NYHA classification.	92
Table 21:	Correlation between NYHA classification and etiology of heart failure.	95
Table 22:	Area under the receiving operator curve (AUC) for MMP-2.	96
Table 23:	Criterion values and coordinates of the receiving operator curve (ROC) for MMP-2.	96
Table 24:	Area under the ROC curve (AUC) for osteopontin.	98
Table 25:	Criterion values and coordinates of the receiving operator curve ROC for osteopontin .	98

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 1:	Mechanisms of disease progression in congestive heart failure	14
Figure 2:	Diagnosis of heart failure	16
Figure 3:	Flow chart for the diagnosis of HF with natriuretic peptides in untreated patients with symptoms suggestive of HF	19
Figure 4:	Management of heart Failure	24
Figure 5:	A treatment algorithm for patients with symptomatic heart failure and reduced ejection fraction	27
Figure 6:	Initial approach to the management of the patient considered to have intractable heart failure	28
Figure 7:	Schematic structure of 72 and 64 kDa MMP-2 isoforms.	33
Figure 8:	Proteolytic and non-proteolytic activation mechanisms of MMP-2.	34
Figure 9:	MMPs are typically classified according to the substrates they degrade and possess several general common structural characteristics.	37
Figure 10:	Paradigm of intracellular and extracellular MMP-2 in the cardiomyocyte and intracellular regulation of MMP-2 by phosphorylation.	40
Figure 11:	Targets of MMP-2 in the heart following I/R injury.	42
Figure 12:	OPN structural features.	54
Figure 13:	OPN receptors and potential integrin-binding sites	56
Figure 14:	plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (ng/dl)in all studied groups.	83
Figure 15:	plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (ng/dl)in subgroups of heart failure.	84

Figure 16:	Plasma levels of osteopontine(ng /dl)in all studied groups.	85
Figure 17:	Plasma levels of osteopontine(ng /dl)in subgroups of heart failure.	86
Figure 18:	Correlation between the following parameters and MMP2	89
Figure 19:	Plasma levels of matrix metalloproteinase according to NYHA classification.	90
Figure 20:	Plasma levels of osteopontin according to NYHA classification	91
Figure 21:	Correlation between ejection fraction and NYHA classification.	93
Figure 22:	Correlation between end systolic dimention and NYHA classification.	93
Figure 23:	Correlation matrix metalloproteinase-2 and NYHA classification.	94
Figure 24:	correlation between plasma osteopontine and NYHA classification.	94
Figure 25:	ROC curve (MMP2)	97
Figure 26:	ROC curve (OPN)	99

Abbreviations

6.WT	6 walk minute test
ACC	American College of Cardiology
ACF	AortoCaval Fistula.
ACEIs	Angiotensine converting enzyme Inhibitors
AF	Atrial fibrillation.
AHA	American Heart Association.
ANG II	angiotensin II
ARB	Angiotensine receptor blocker
AP-1	functional activating protein-1
BMP	Body mass Index
CABG	Coronary artery bypass grafting
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
CMR	Cardio magnetic resonance image
COP	Cardiac Output
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CRP	C-Reactive protein
CRT	Cardiac resynchronization therapy
cTnT	Cardiac troponin T
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
DHF	Diastolic Heart failure
DM	Diabetes mellitus
ECM	Extra-cellular matrix
EMB	Endomyocardial biopsy
Et-1	Endothelin -1
Eta-1	Early t-lymphocyte activating protein-1
ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate
HF	Heart failure

HFNEF	Heart failure normal ejection fraction
HFPEF	Heart failure preserved ejection fraction
HFPSF	Heart failure preserved systolic function
IMA	Ischaemic modified albumin
I/R	Ischemia/ Reoxygenation.
LCF	Liver cell failure
LV	Left ventricle
LVAD	Left ventricular assist devices
LVEF	Left ventricular ejection fraction
MR	Mitral regurge
MMPs	Matrix Metalloproteinases
MT-MMPs	Mnebrane Type Matrix Metalloproteinases
NICP	non-ischaemic chest pain.
NYHA	New York Heart Association.
PAWP	Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure
PCI	Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
PDGF	platelet-derived growth factor
PLE	Protein loosing enteropathy
PRCGVPD sequence	
RCTs	Randomized Clinical Trial
SHF	Systolic Heart Failure.
SIBLING	Small Integrin Binding Ligand N-linked Glycoprotein.
STEMI	ST elevated myocardial infarction
TNF α	Tumor Necrosis Factor- α
UA	Unstable Angina
VHD	ValvularHeart Disease

Introduction

Heart failure is a common severe disease which affects about 1% of population after the age of 65. The prognosis of patients with HF is poor with an annual mortality about 20%, and they display a six to nine folds higher risk of dying from sudden cardiac death (*Rosamond et al., 2007*). Thus in patients with heart failure an accurate diagnosis and prognostic evaluation are critical to identify those at great risk for cardiac decompensation and death among these patients.

The development and prognosis of heart failure can be caused by a series of factors such as myocardial infarction , persisting hypertension induces among other effects , neuro-hormonal disorders (*Zugc et al.,2003*), local and systemic inflammation (*Bristown, 1984*),apoptosis of cardiomyocytes (*Cohn,1996*).As a consequence there is a deleterious extra cellular matrix turnover that proceeds and leads to heart hypertrophy and cardiac remodeling (*Weber,1989*) .

Heart failure (HF) pathophysiologic mechanisms include physiological, neurohormonal, molecular, and cellular changes that culminate in the activation of compensatory mechanisms aimed at maintaining heart function. When prolonged, these alterations can evolve into adverse accomodation processes. Hearts subjected to volume overload are challenged by distinct hemodynamic, and mechanical stress and neurohormonal activation resulting from increased preload, to accommodate the increased preload, the left ventricle (LV) undergoes structural and functional changes such as eccentric cardiac hypertrophy and extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling (*Spinale et al.,2007*) .

Myocardial remodeling is structural changes occur within the myocardial wall that result in changes in LV geometry (*Chen et al., 2000*).

Myocardial remodeling is the summation of both cellular and extracellular processes, (*Brutsaert et al., 2003*). While historically considered a static structure, it is now recognized that the myocardial extracellular matrix (ECM) is a complex microenvironment containing a large portfolio of matrix proteins, signaling molecules, proteases, and cell types that play a fundamental role in the myocardial remodeling process (*Coghlan and Coghlan, 2001*), (*Cohn et al., 2000*).

Expression and activity of MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-9 and/or MMP-13 are increased in severe congestive HF and in human cardiomyopathic hearts (*Peterson et al., 2001*) & (*Spinale et al., 2002*) .

Increased matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity is associated with progressive LV dilatation and ECM degradation, contractile dysfunction, and neurohormonal activation in animal models of chronic pacing-induced tachycardia (*Coker et al., 1998*) & (*King et al., 2003*). This constant remodeling of the ECM is regulated by the activity of MMPs , which in turn are regulated by growth factors and cytokines. For example, the expression of TNF α and IL-1 β is increased in patients with heart failure.

Osteopontin (OPN), also called cytokine Eta-1, is synthesized in a variety of tissues and cells and secreted into body fluids. Full-length human OPN protein consists of 314 amino acid residues with a predicted molecular mass of 32 kDa. Due to extensive post-translational modifications and negative charge resulting from the presence of acidic amino acids, apparent molecular weight of OPN can range from 45 to 75 kDa on SDS-PAGE. The functional domains of OPN are well conserved among species (*Kazanecki et al., 2007*) .

Osteopontin is an extracellular matrix protein that plays an important role in cardiac remodeling and fibrosis. In animal models, its expression is significantly upregulated after increased mechanical stress due to pressure overload (*Xie et al., 2004*).

The aim of the present study is:

- 1- To assess appropriateness of plasma level of osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 to monitor disease progression and severity of heart failure.
- 2- Evaluation of the relation between osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 plasma levels and left ventricular dimensions (end-systolic and end-diastolic dimensions) and performance (ejection fraction) assessed by echocardiography.
- 3- Showing if there is difference in the change in plasma osteopontin and matrix metalloproteinase levels in chronic heart failure of different etiological origins whether ischemic or idiopathic.

Heart failure

Heart failure (HF) remains the only common cardiovascular syndrome increasing in prevalence and incidence. Despite significant advances in pharmacological and device therapies, morbidity and mortality for those afflicted with HF remains high (*Adams, 2001*) & (*Hunt et al., 2001*).

Description of Heart Failure

Heart failure is a condition or process in which the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the needs of the body's tissues. Due to under-perfusion of organs, heart failure leads to reduced exercise capacity, fatigue, shortness of breath and may also lead to organ dysfunction (e.g., renal failure) in some patients (*Shlipak et al., 2003*).

The heart doesn't "fail" in the sense of ceasing to beat (as occurs during a heart attack), it weakens, usually over the course of months or years, so that it is unable to pump out all the blood that enters its chambers (*Radford et al., 2005*).

Mechanism of heart failure:

Heart failure can occur in several ways:

1. The muscles of the heart pumps (ventricles) become thin and weakened they stretch (dilate) to the extent that they cannot pump the blood with enough force to reach all the body tissues.
2. The heart muscles stiffen or thicken where; they lose elasticity and cannot relax.
3. Insufficient blood enters the chamber, so not enough blood is pumped out into the body to serve its needs.