



C-terminal Src Kinase Inhibits Endothelial Fibrosis and is Upregulated in Early-Stage Experimental Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

Bradley M. Wertheim,¹ Rui-sheng Wang,² Ying-Yi Zhang,³ Andriy O. Samokhin,³ George A. Alba,⁴ Elena Arons,³ William M. Oldham,¹ Bradley A. Maron³

¹Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine,²Channing Division of Network Medicine, and ³Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital ⁴Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA



DISCLOSURES

Presenter: Bradley M. Wertheim, MD Change Healthcare: Consulting

Co-author: Andiry O. Samokhin, PhD Deerfield: Investigator-initiated research

Co-author: George A. Alba, MD Verve Therapeutics: Stock Patents: Anti-NEDD9 antibody (US Patent ID# PCT/US2019/059890), Plasma NEDD9 ELISA (US Patent ID# PCT/US2020/066886)

Co-author: Bradley A. Maron, MD Actelion Biosciences: Steering committee Deerfield: Investigator-initiated research



BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Background

- Inflammation, endothelial dysfunction, and pulmonary arteriolar fibrosis promote irreversible right heart failure in advanced-stage pulmonary arterial hypertension (asPAH).¹
- Identifying mechanisms that regulate vascular fibrosis in early-stage PAH (esPAH) may have therapeutic importance.

Objective

 We hypothesized that profibrotic molecular pathways differentiate esPAH from asPAH.



FIG 1. IMPAIRED RIGHT VENTRICLE-PULMONARYFIG 2. NETWORK ANALYSIS IDENTIFIESARTERY COUPLING PRECEDES SEVEREC-TERMINAL SRC KINASE (CSK) AS APULMONARY HYPERTENSION IN VIVOFIBROSIS MEDIATOR IN ESPAH PAECS



N=6 rats/condition, mean \pm SE. *P<0.05 vs control. Representative images shown.

1066 asPAH vs. Control Map human orthologs (715) to protein-protein interaction network **Identify esPAH Subnetwork Identify fibrosis Dynamic network** genes in curated biomarker analysis literature Normal Phenopedia State "tipping 🥌 point' Fibrosis genes Early PAH **KIE184** FDR \$10.05 Time Csk

1058

2757

8

31

esPAH vs.

asPAH

esPAH

vs. Control

<u>Abbreviations</u>: **asPAH**, advanced-stage pulmonary arterial hypertension; **Ea**, pulmonary arterial elastance; **Ees**, RV end-systolic elastance; **esPAH**, e y-stage pulmonary arterial hypertension; **FDR**, false discovery rate; **PVRi**, indexed pulmonary vascular resistance in mmHg*min*mL^{-1*}g⁻¹; **RVSP**, right ventricle systolic pressure

FIG 3. PULMONARY ENDOTHELIAL CSK EXPRESSION IS INCREASED IN ESPAH AND CORRELATES WITH VASCULAR COLLAGEN QUANTITY

FIG 4. INFLAMMATION INDUCES CSK ACCUMULATION IN HUMAN PAECS



N =4/condition, mean \pm SE.

Abbreviations: asPAH, advanced-stage pulmonary arterial hypertension; a.u., arbitrary units; C, control; esPAH, early-stage pulmonary arterial hypertension; IFN-γ, interferon gamma; IL-1β, interleukin-1-beta; LPS, lipopolysaccaride; M.F.I., mean fluore scence intensity.

FIG 5. INFLAMMATION INCREASES HUMAN PAEC HYDROXYPROLINE, AN INDICATOR OF COLLAGEN ABUNDANCE

FIG 6. CSK OVEREXPRESSION ATTENUATES INFLAMMATION-MEDIATED HYDROXYPROLINE ACCUMULATION IN HUMAN PAECS



Mean +/- SE N = 3/condition Micrograms hydroxyproline/100,000 live PAECs

<u>Abbreviations</u>: AdGFP, adenovirus expressing GFP; AdGFP, adenovirus expressing Csκ, IB, immunoblot; IFN-γ, interferon gamma; IL-1β, interleukin-1-beta; LPS, lipopolysaccharide.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



Csk regulates PAEC fibrosis in the setting of inflammation.

If impaired Csk activity is validated in human esPAH, this may have therapeutic implications for the prevention of fibrotic vascular remodeling and PAH progression.



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H E A R S T*foundations*

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