



Transgenic rabbit models of long QT syndromes: implications for arrhythmia prediction and testing novel therapeutic modalities

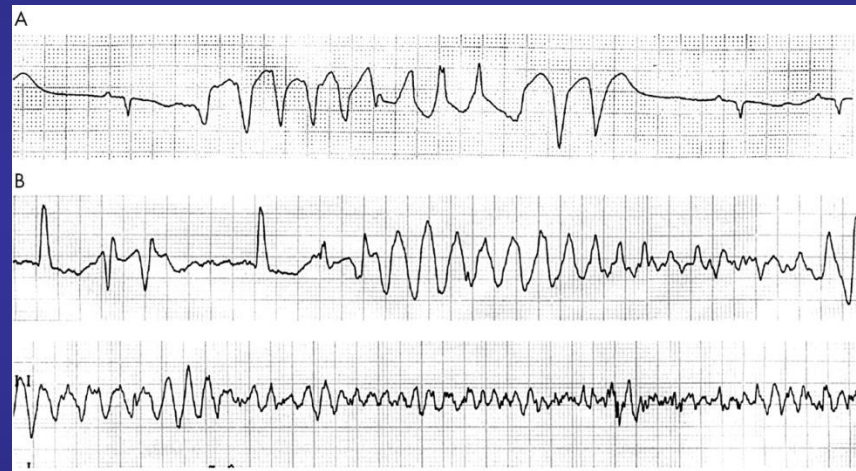


István Baczkó, MD, PhD

*Department of Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapy
Albert Szent-Györgyi Medical School
University of Szeged
Szeged, Hungary*

Drug-induced arrhythmias: Torsades de Pointes ventricular tachycardia

- Drug-induced Torsades de Pointes (TdP) challenges pharmaceutical and regulatory communities, poses threat to patients, leads to drug attrition



- Notoriously hard to predict in clinical settings
- Clinical incidence: 1:10 000 – 1:100 000 with non-cardiac drugs

International guidelines on non-clinical cardiac safety testing ICH-S7B

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HARMONISATION OF TECHNICAL
REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS FOR HUMAN USE

ICH HARMONISED TRIPARTITE GUIDELINE

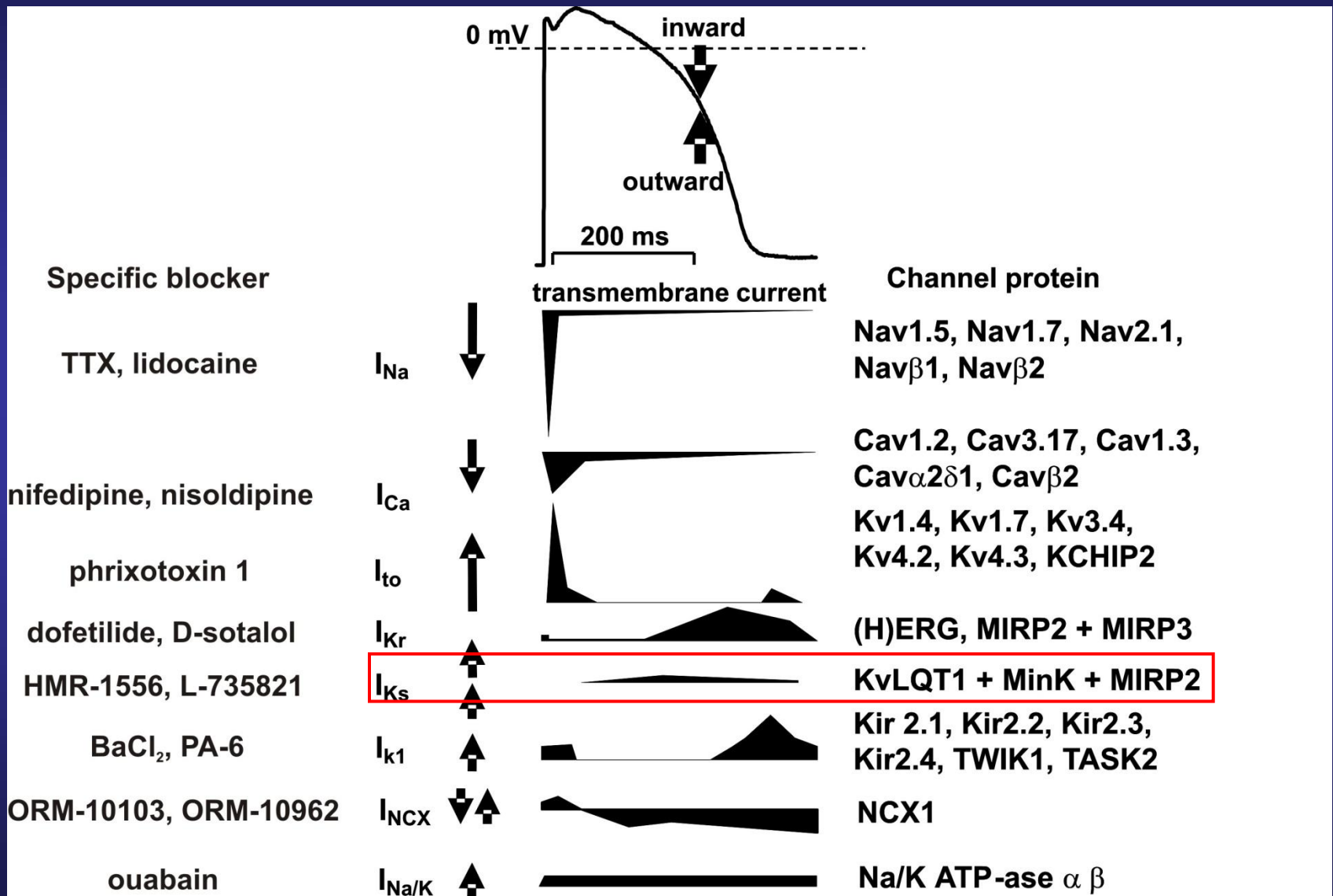
THE NON-CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE POTENTIAL FOR DELAYED
VENTRICULAR REPOLARIZATION
(QT INTERVAL PROLONGATION)
BY HUMAN PHARMACEUTICALS

S7B

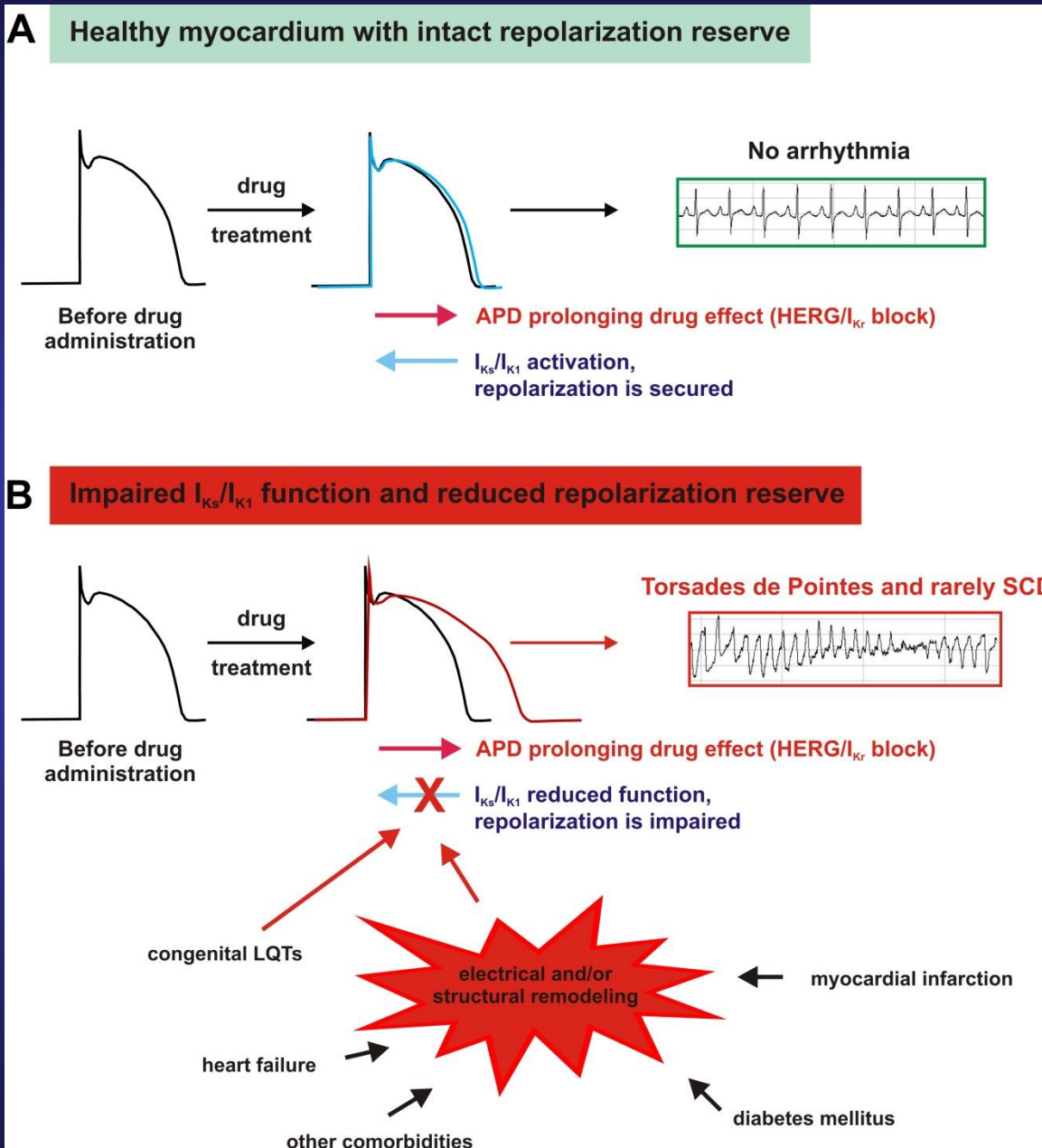
Current *Step 4* version
dated 12 May 2005

2005 guidelines recently updated: 2020

The role of I_{Ks} in cardiac repolarization



Cardiac repolarization reserve and the role of I_{Ks} function

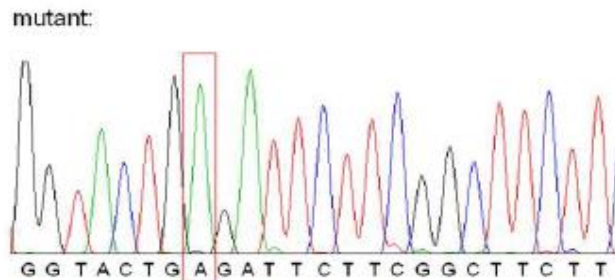
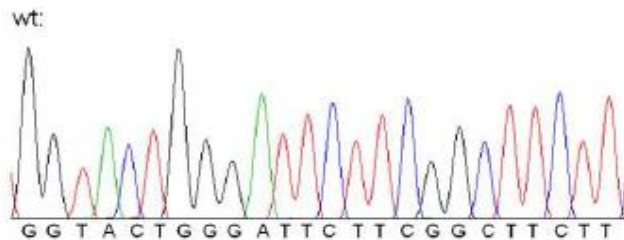
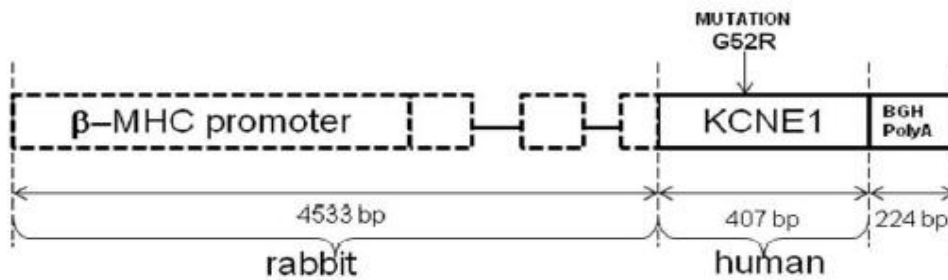
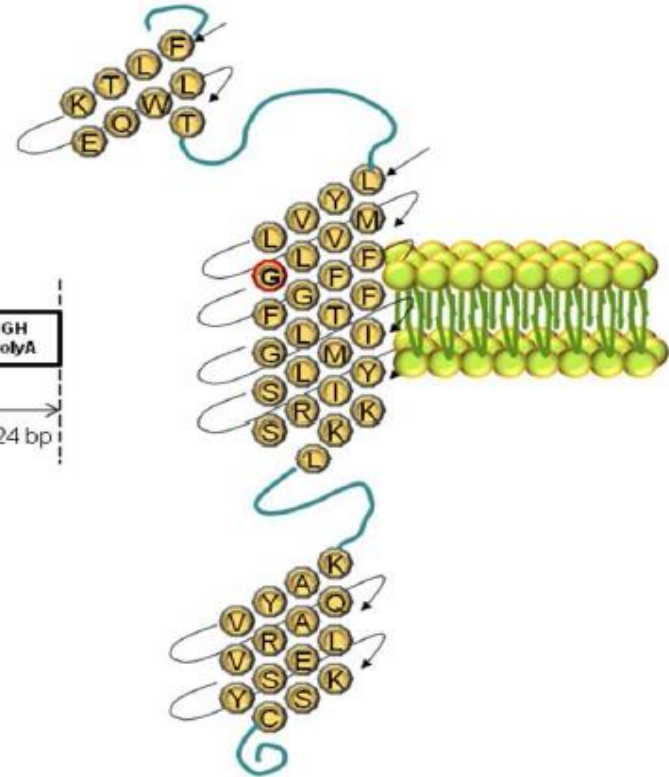
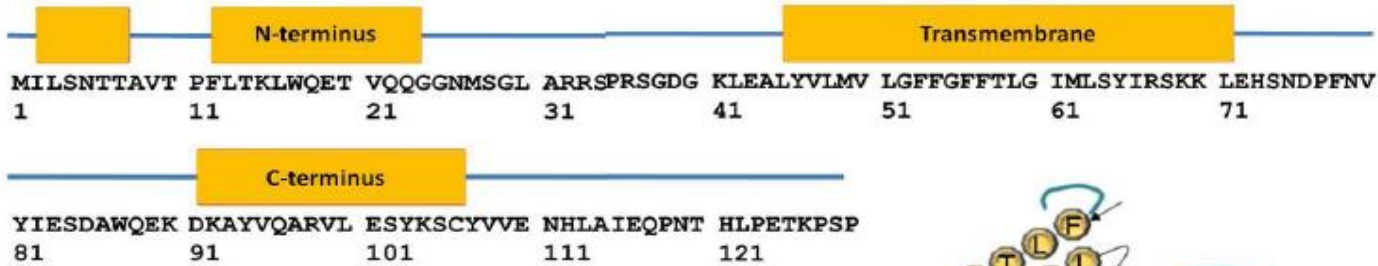


Preclinical models:

Current safety testing

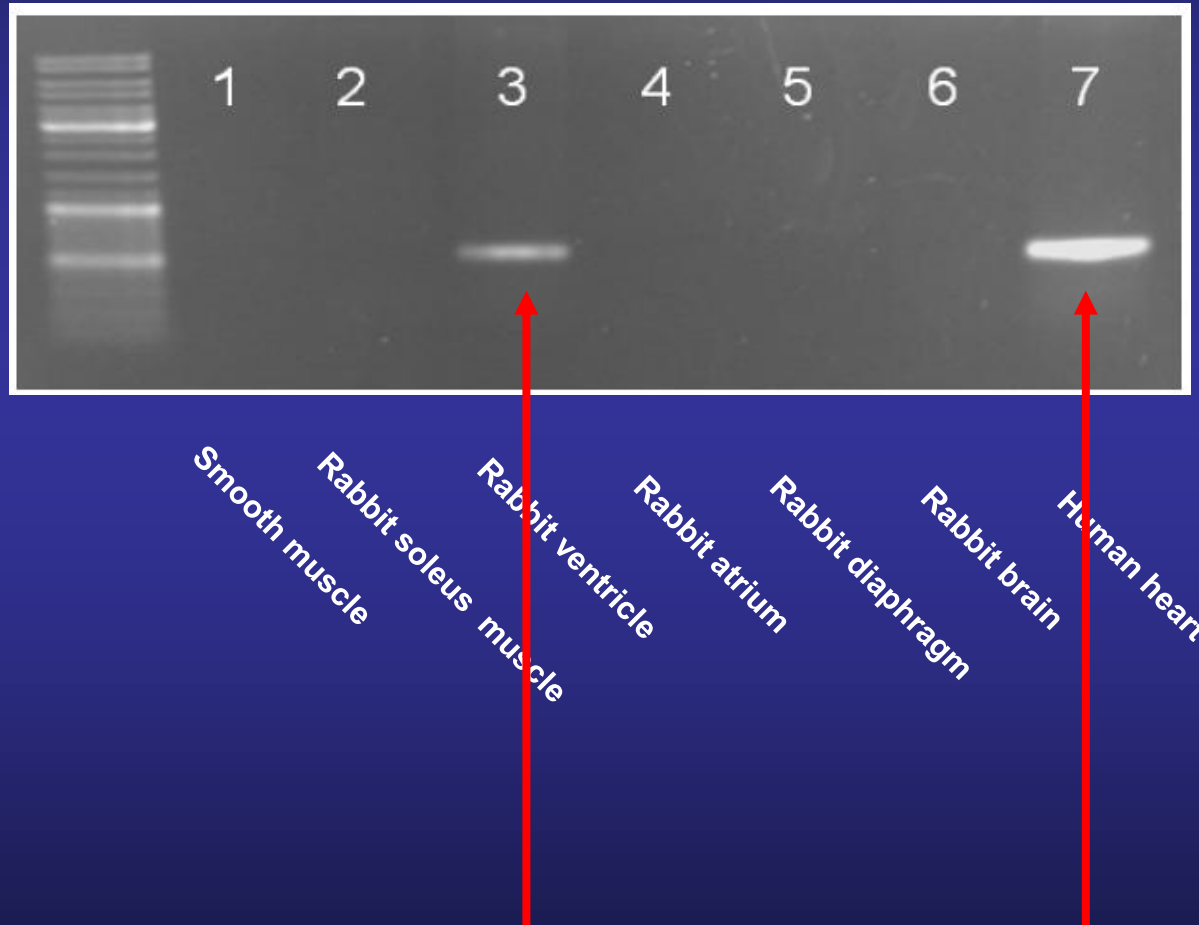
Unmet need:

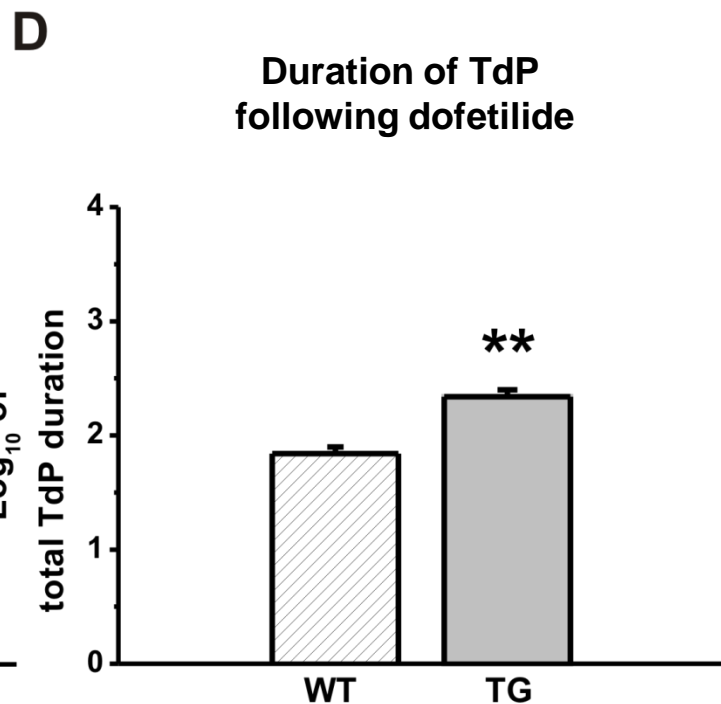
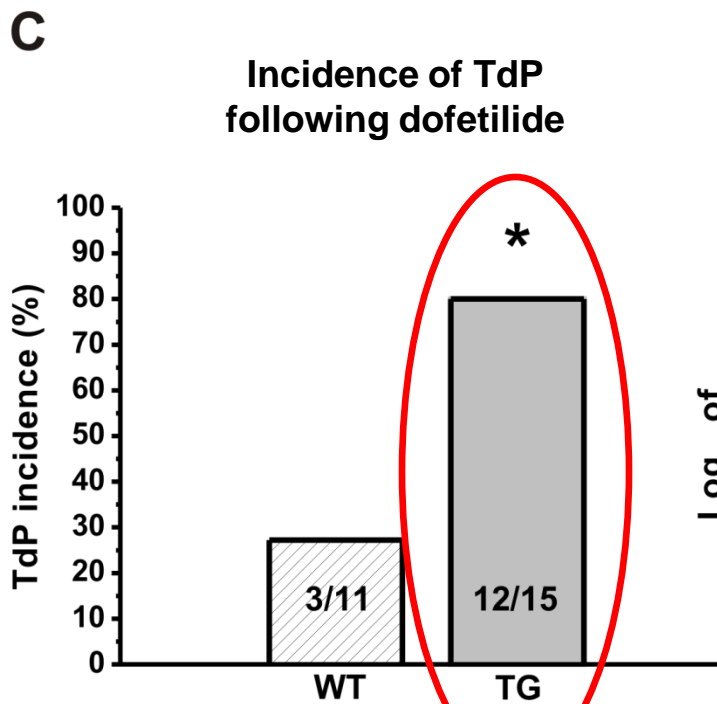
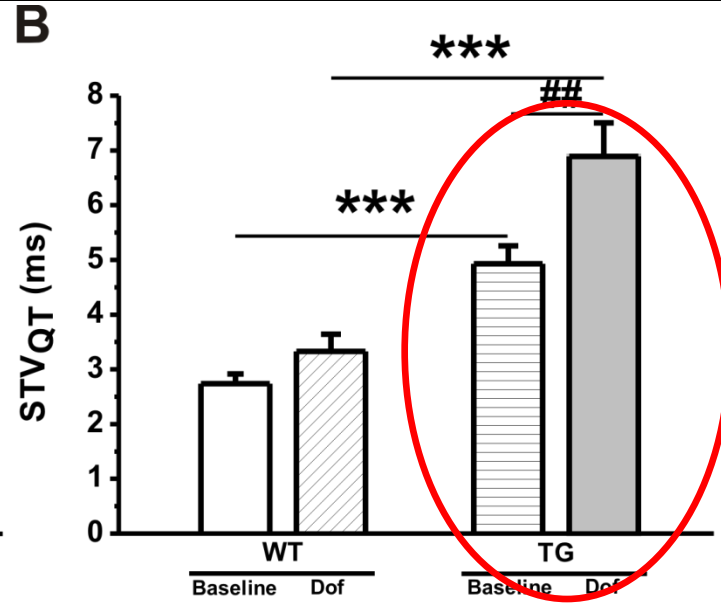
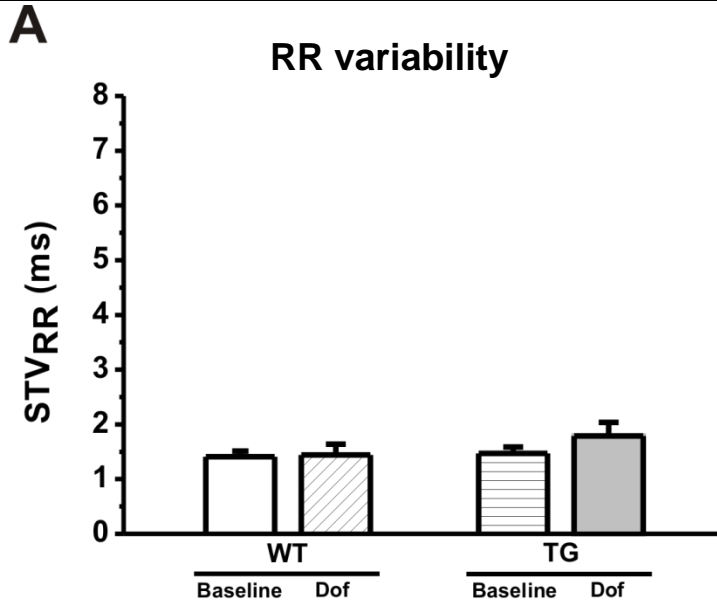
Models with remodeling & impaired repolarization reserve

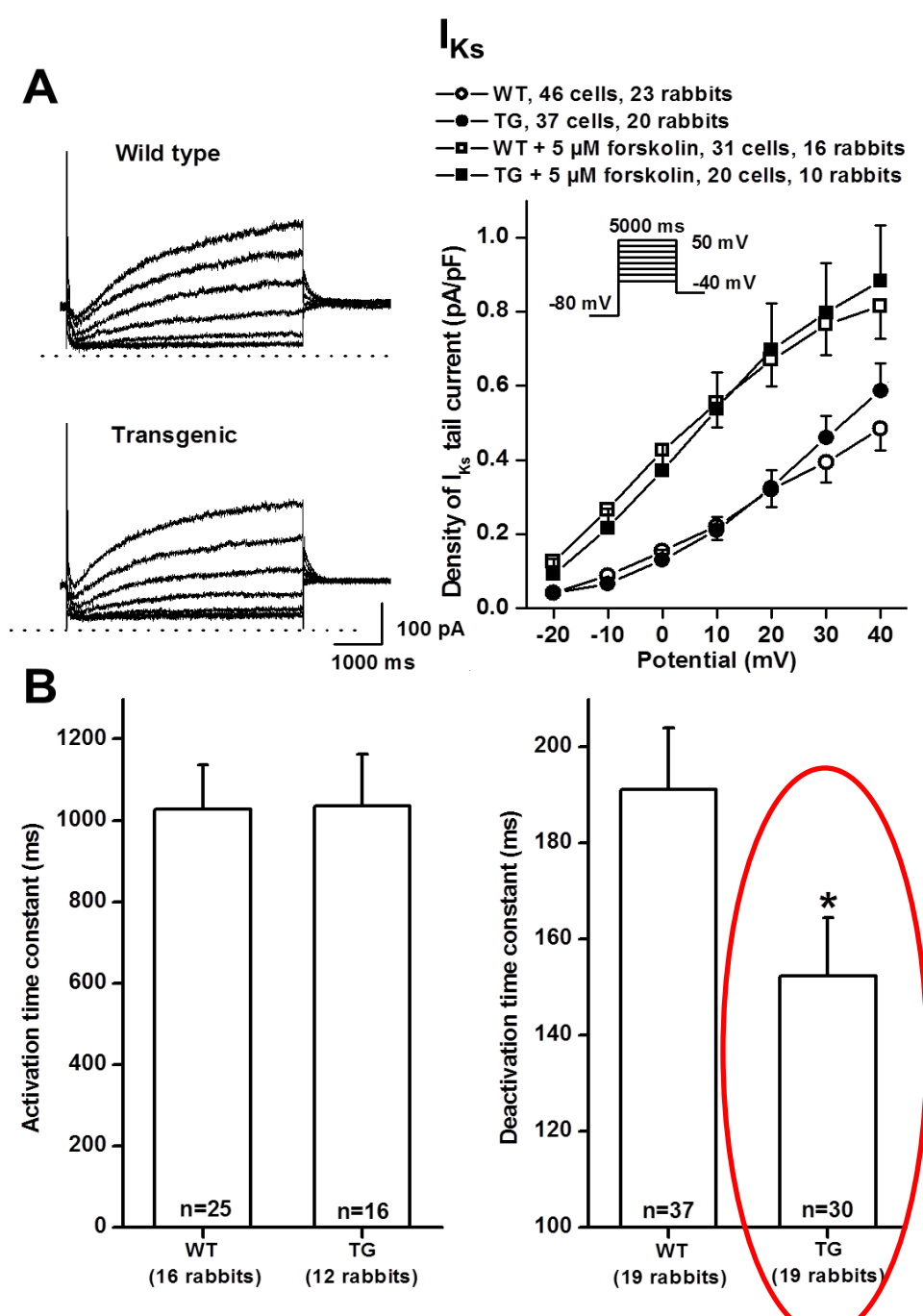


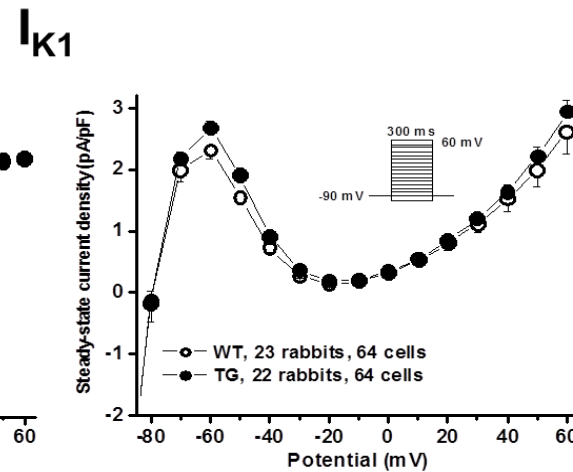
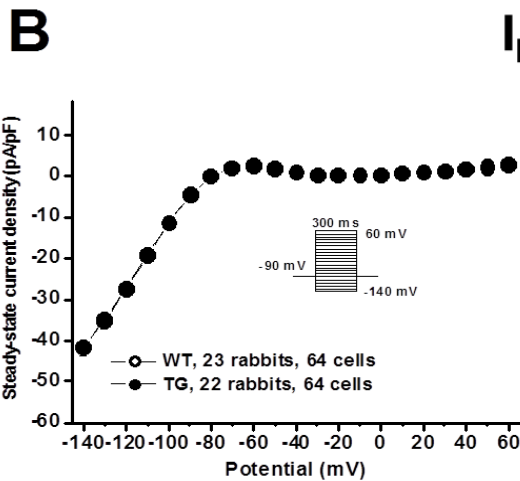
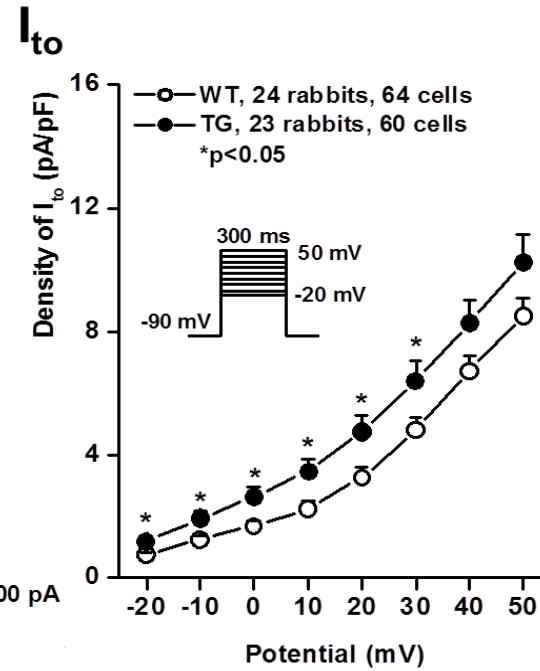
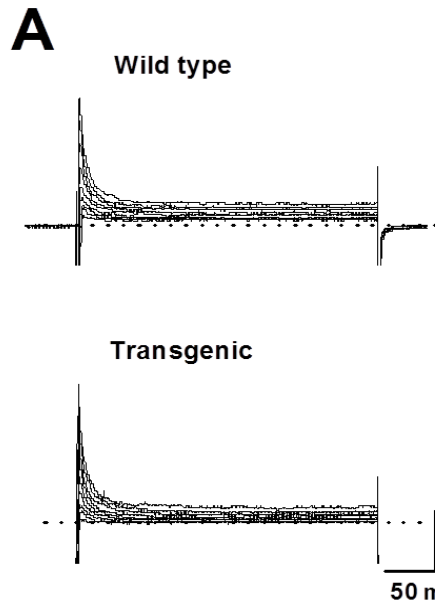
Schematic drawing of the mutation in KCNE1 polypeptide (top) and the transgene construct (middle). Mutation G to A at position 154 of human KCNE1 cDNA and wild type sequence. Sense-strand sequences are shown (bottom).

Expression profile of hKCNE1 specific mRNAs detected by RT-PCR in transgenic rabbits









Double transgenic LQT2-5 rabbits

LQT2

(Brunner et al, JCI 2008)

rabbit β -MHC

HERG

hGH

FLAG

G628S



pathological HERG

Loss of I_{Kr}

LQT5

(Major, Baczkó et al, BJP 2016)

rabbit β -MHC

KCNE1

BGH PolyA

G52R



pathological minK

I_{Ks} reduction

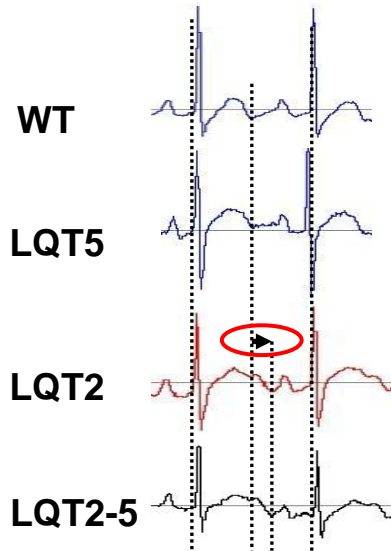
LQT2-5

(Hornyik, ... Bősze, Baczkó, Odening,
Brit J Pharmacol 2020)

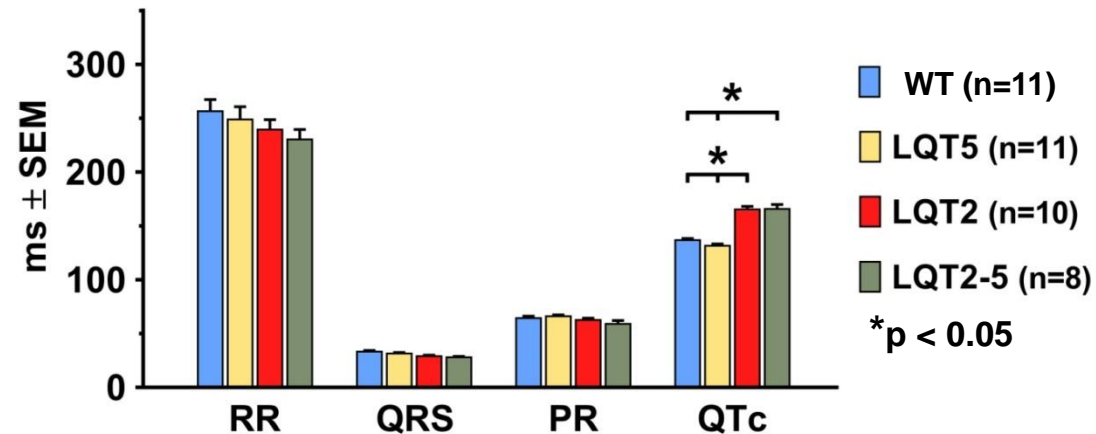
β -MHC: beta - myosin heavy chain promoter

Telemetric ECG from conscious rabbits

Control ECG



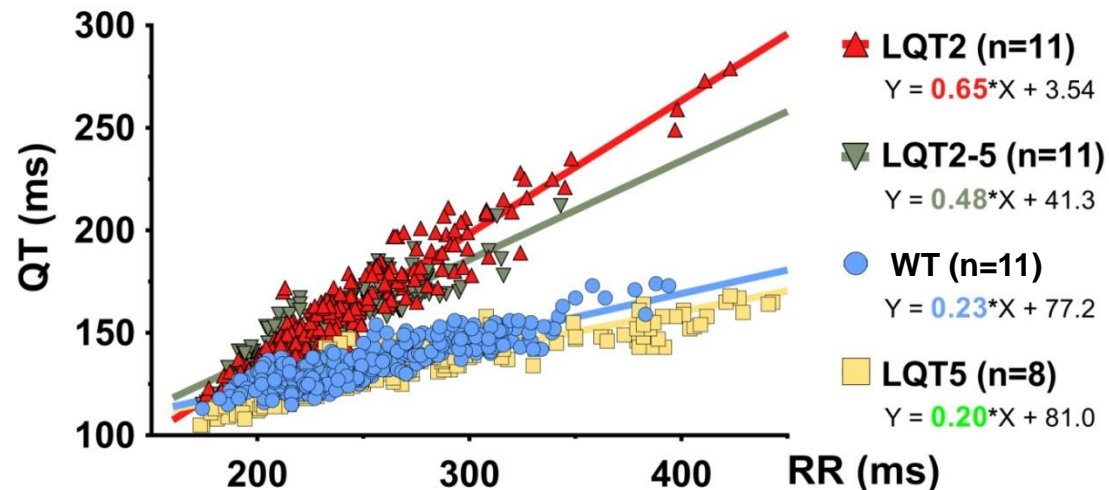
ECG parameters (24 h average values)



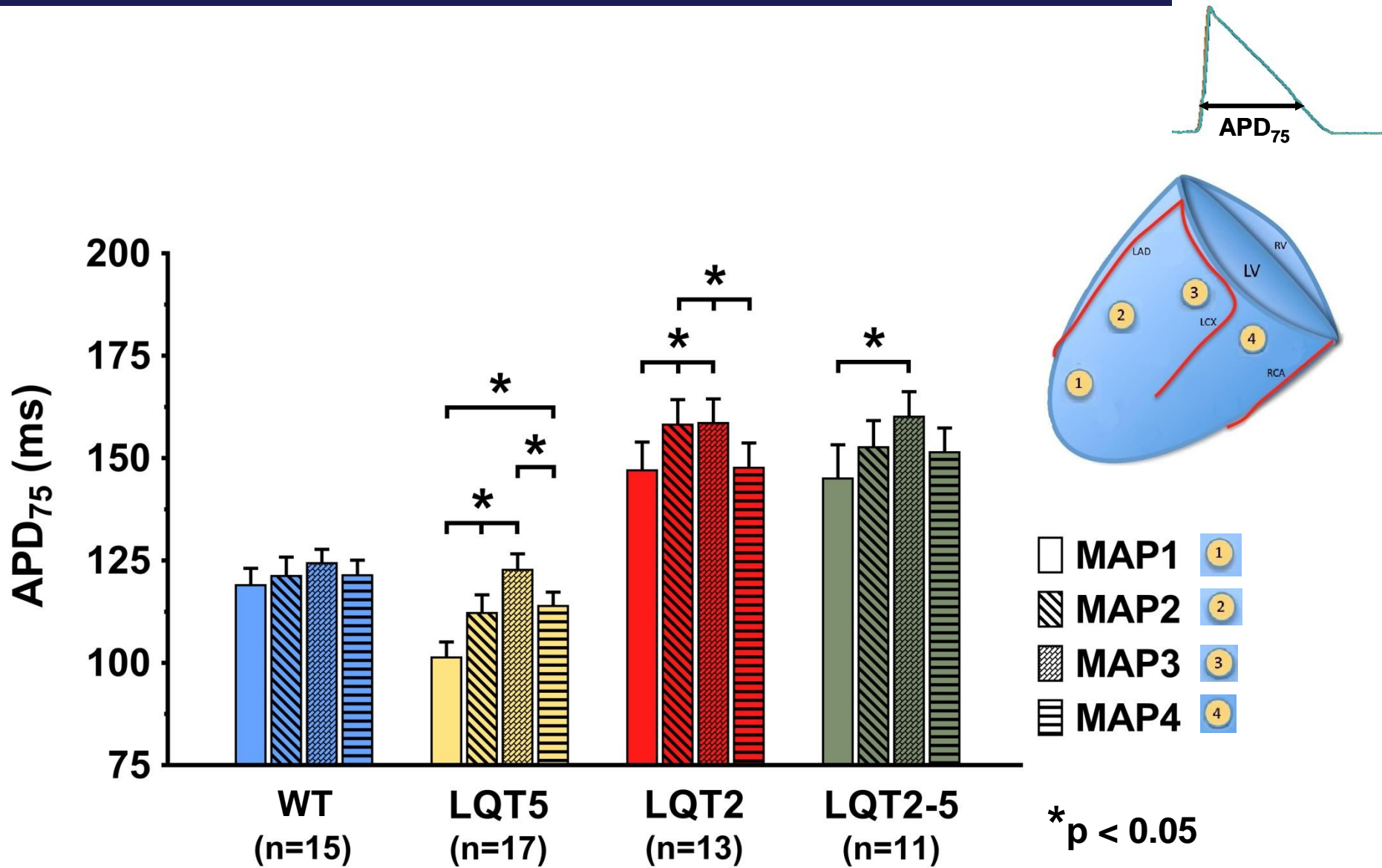
	STV _{QT}	T _{peak-end} (ms)
WT	2.2±0.3	32.2±1.2
LQT5	2.1±0.2	32.2±1.5
LQT2	3.0±0.1	42.6±1.7
LQT2-5	3.1±0.3	41.5±0.7

*p < 0.05

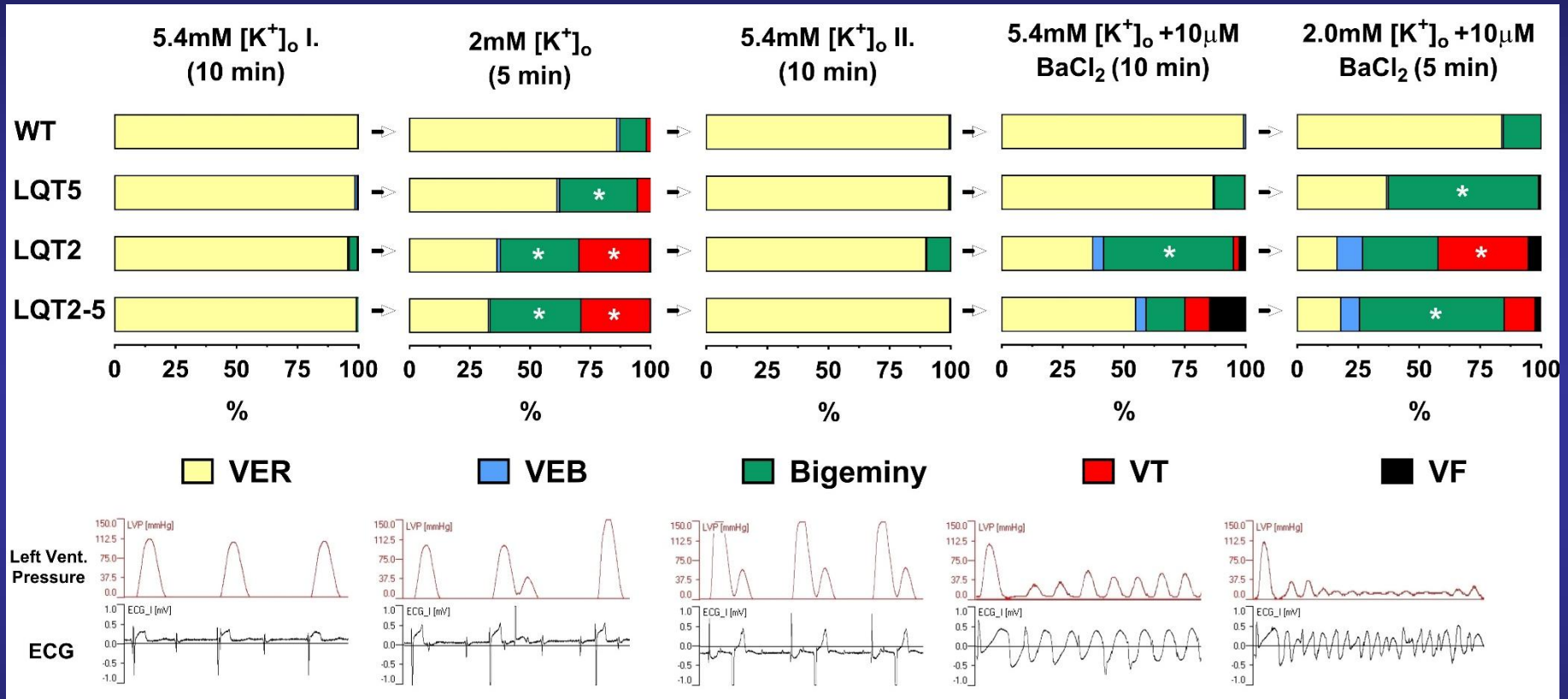
QT - RR relationship



Regional differences in APD₇₅ (ex vivo)

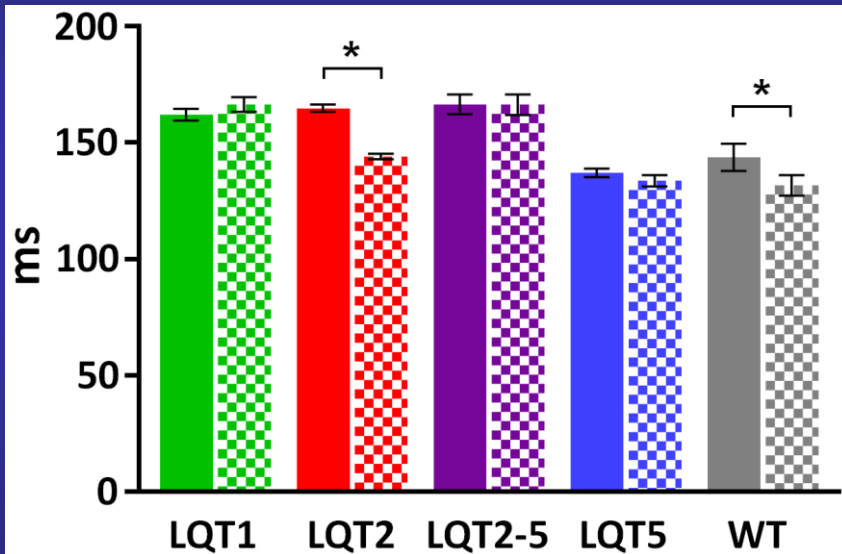


Arrhythmia provocation (*ex vivo*, AV-ablated hearts)

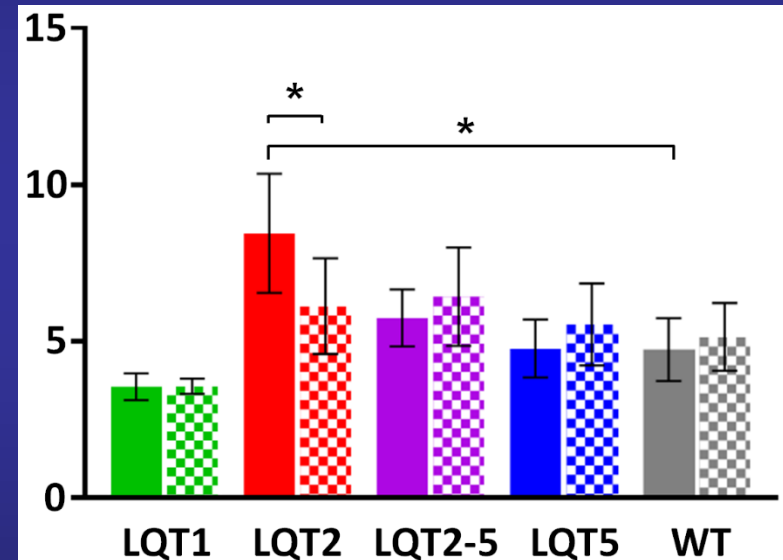


Repolarization-normalizing effect of DHA in the transgenic LQT2 rabbit model

DHA-induced QTc shortening



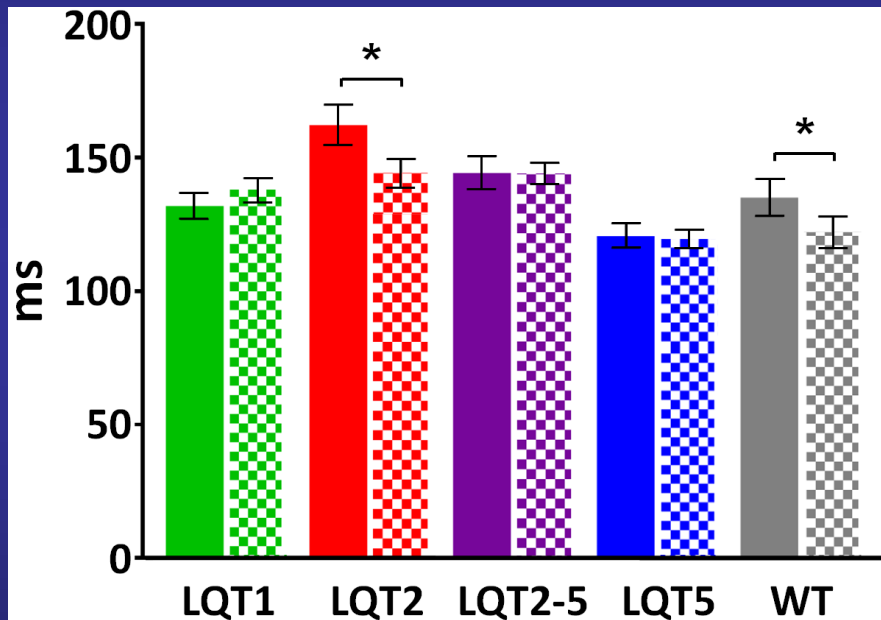
DHA-induced STV_{QT} changes



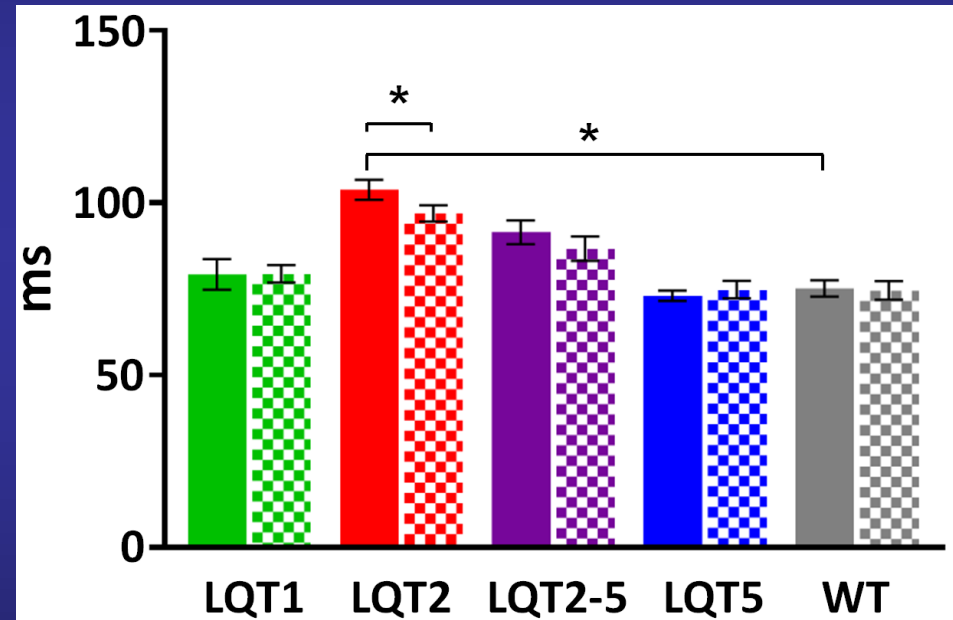
DHA: docosahexaenoic acid (I_{Ks} activator, 10 μ M); STV_{QT}: short-term variability of the QT interval

Repolarization-normalizing effect of DHA in the transgenic LQT2 rabbit model

DHA-induced APD₇₅ shortening



DHA-induced APD₉₀₋₃₀ changes



DHA: docosahexaenoic acid (I_{Ks} activator, 10 μ M); APD: action potential duration

Conclusions

- LQT2, LQT5 and LQT2-5 transgenic rabbits demonstrate **pronounced increase in various pro-arrhythmic biomarkers**
- cLQT rabbits are **susceptible to arrhythmia development** and may represent useful models for **testing the proarrhythmic potential** of new drugs under development
- cLQT rabbits are suitable for **testing novel therapeutic modalities in LQT syndromes**

Acknowledgements

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Freiburg, Germany*

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Deutsche
Herzstiftung

DSHF F/02/14

Rabbit ventricular myocytes labelled with anti-human KCNE1 antibody



non-transgenic

G52R transgenic

