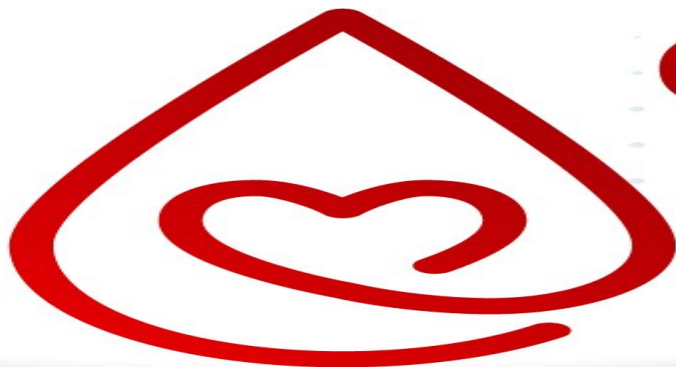




"Al **CUORE** del **DIABETE**"

Roma | 11.12 Marzo 2022
Aula Brasca, Policlinico Gemelli

PERCHÉ IL DIABETE AUMENTA IL RISCHIO CARDIOVASCOLARE

AGOSTINO CONSOLI

DMSI & CeSI MeT Università d'Annunzio – CHIETI

ITALY



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DISCLOSURES

Bristol Mayer Squibb , Astra Zeneca, Boheringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Merck Sharp & Dhome , Novartis, Novo-Nordisk, Sanofi-Aventis, Sigma-Tau, Takeda.
(Speaker)

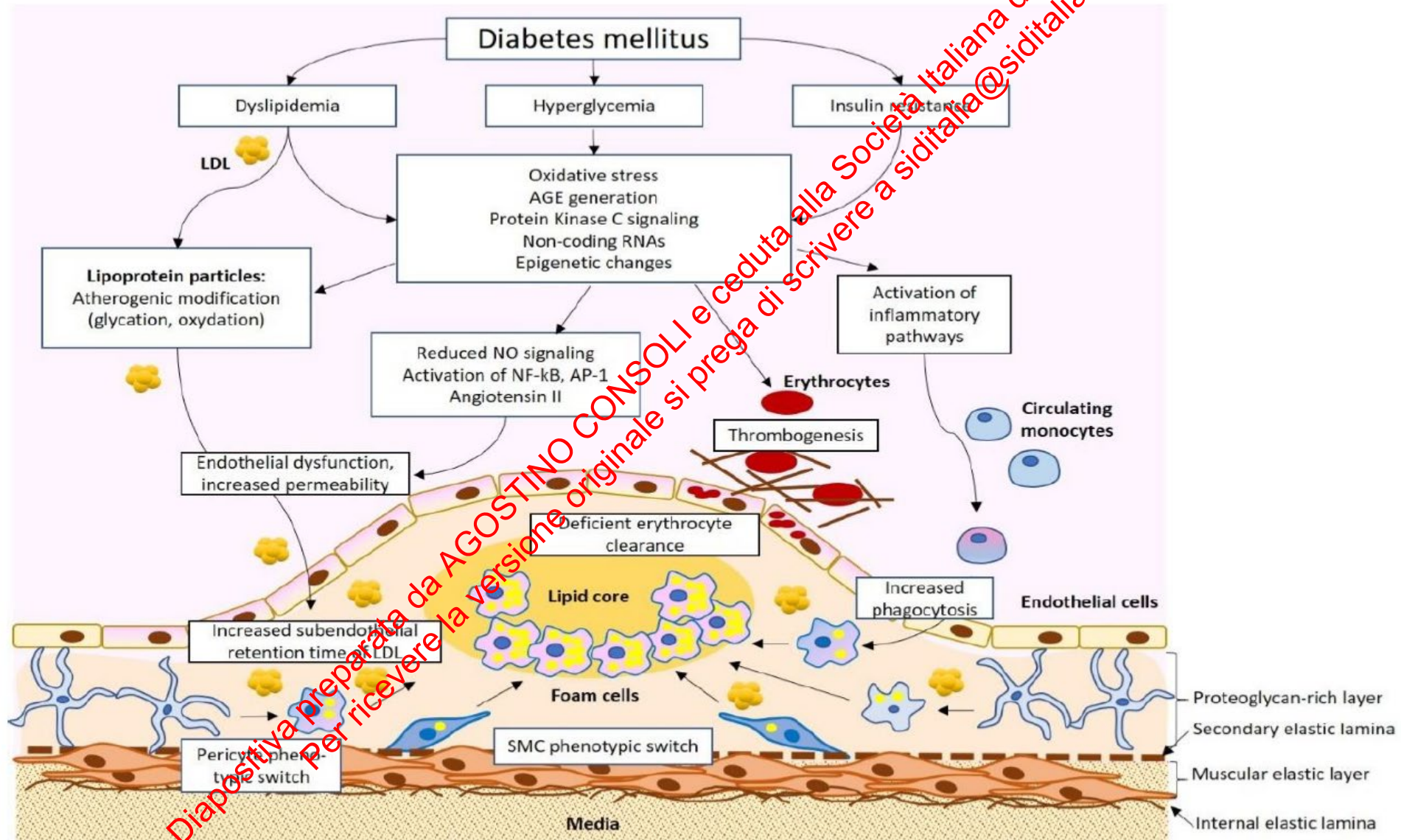
Astra Zeneca, Bristol Mayer Squibb, Boheringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Janssen Farmaceutici, Merck Sharp & Dhome, Novo-Nordisk.
(Advisory Board)

Astra Zeneca, Novo-Nordisk
(Consultant)

Eli Lilly, Novo-Nordisk
(Research Grant)

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A simplified scheme of the pathophysiological connection between diabetes mellitus and atherosclerosis



HYPERGLYCEMIA



OXIDATIVE STRESS
↓ NO AVAILABILITY
EPIGENETIC CHANGES
NON-CODING RNAs

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HYPERGLYCEMIA



OXIDATIVE STRESS

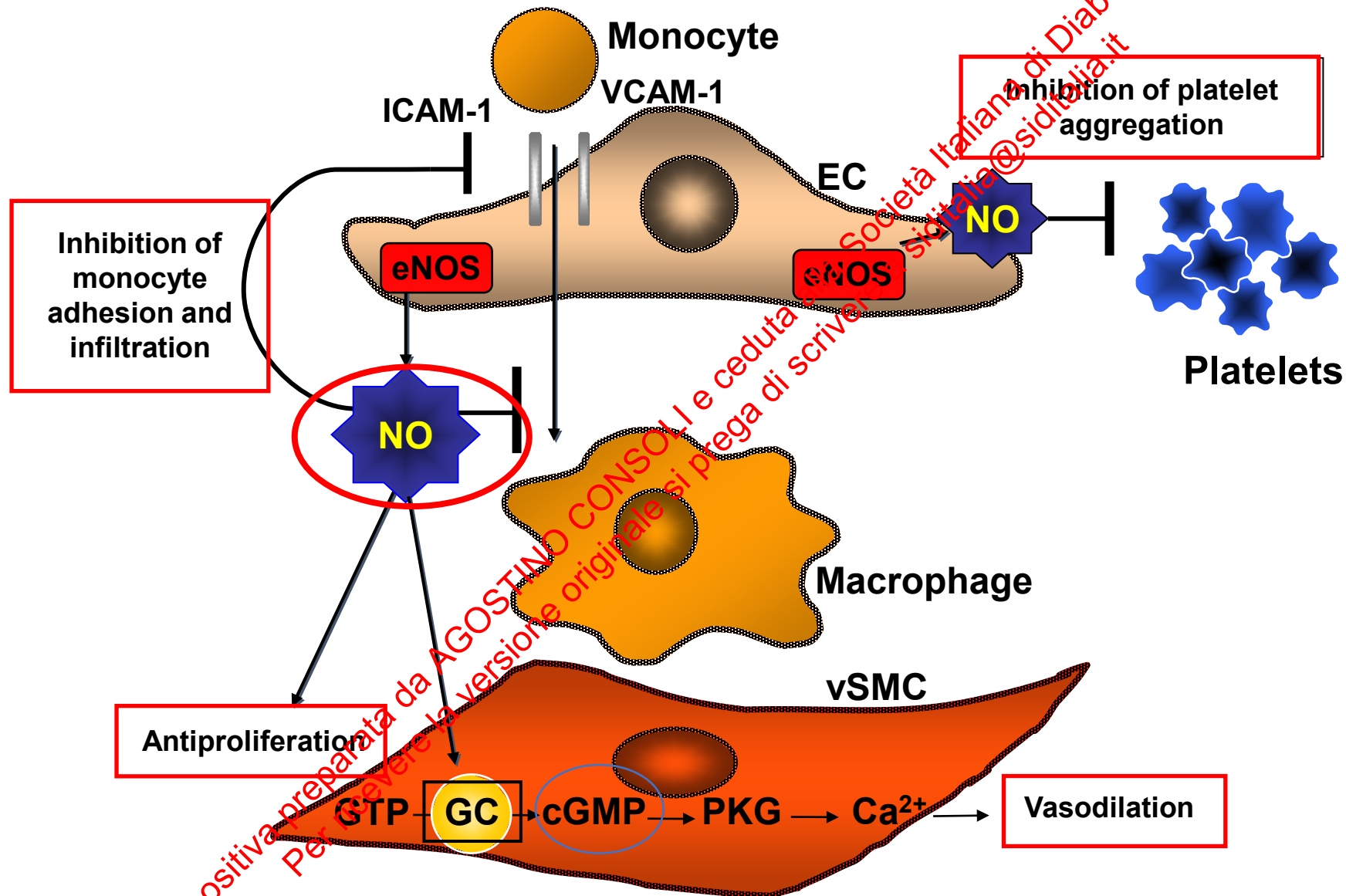
↓ NO AVAILABILITY

EPIGENETIC CHANGES

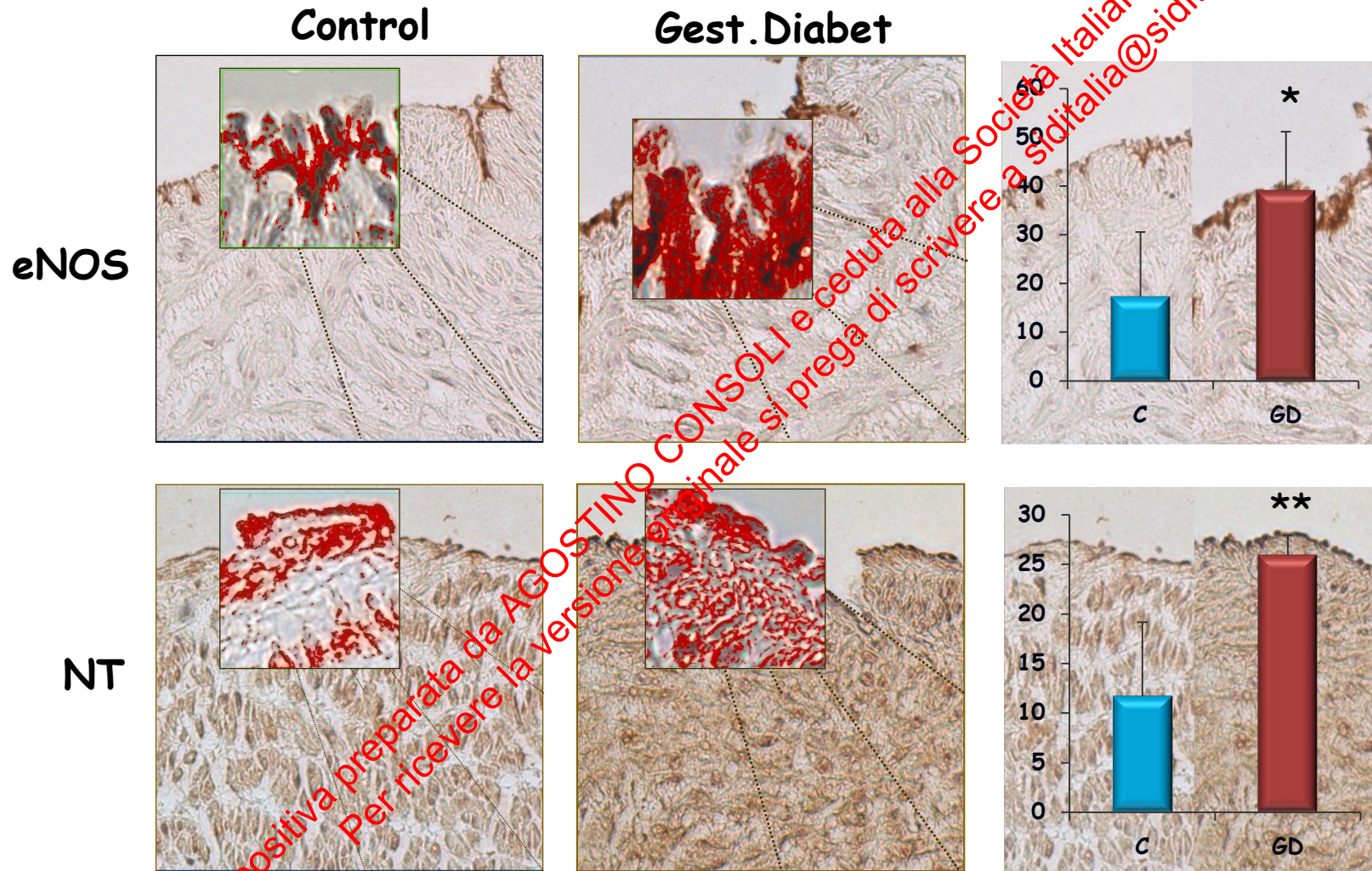
NON-CODING RNAs

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NORMAL ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION

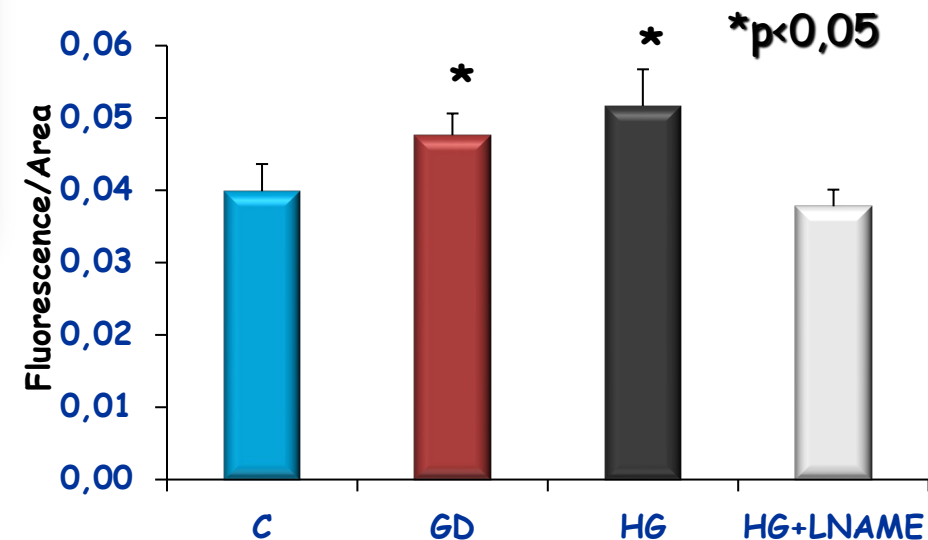
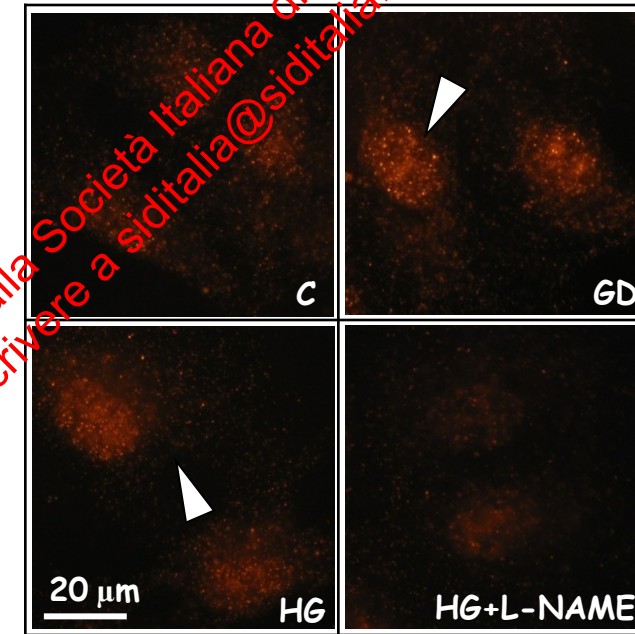
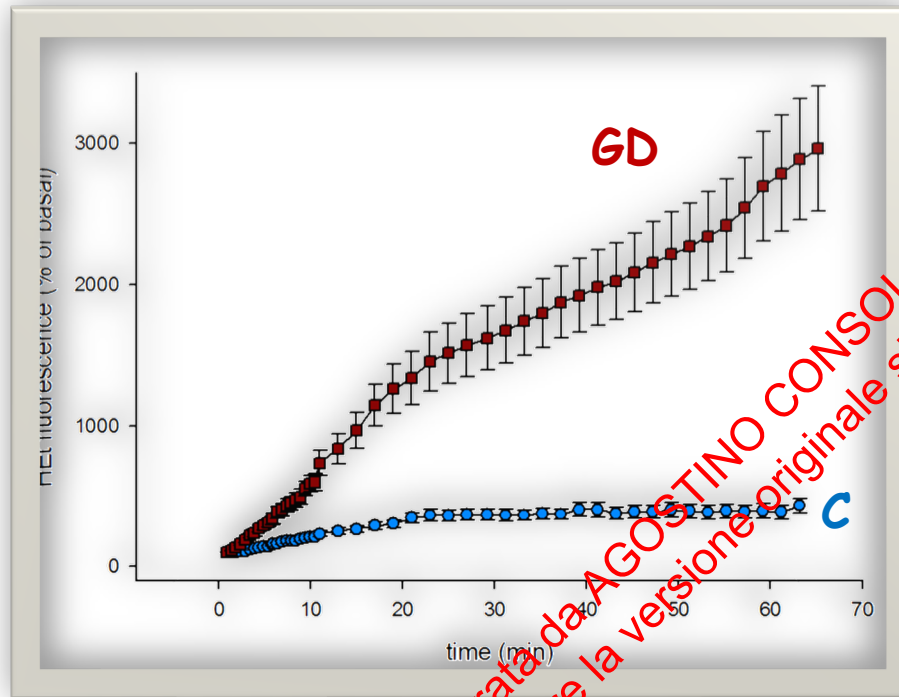


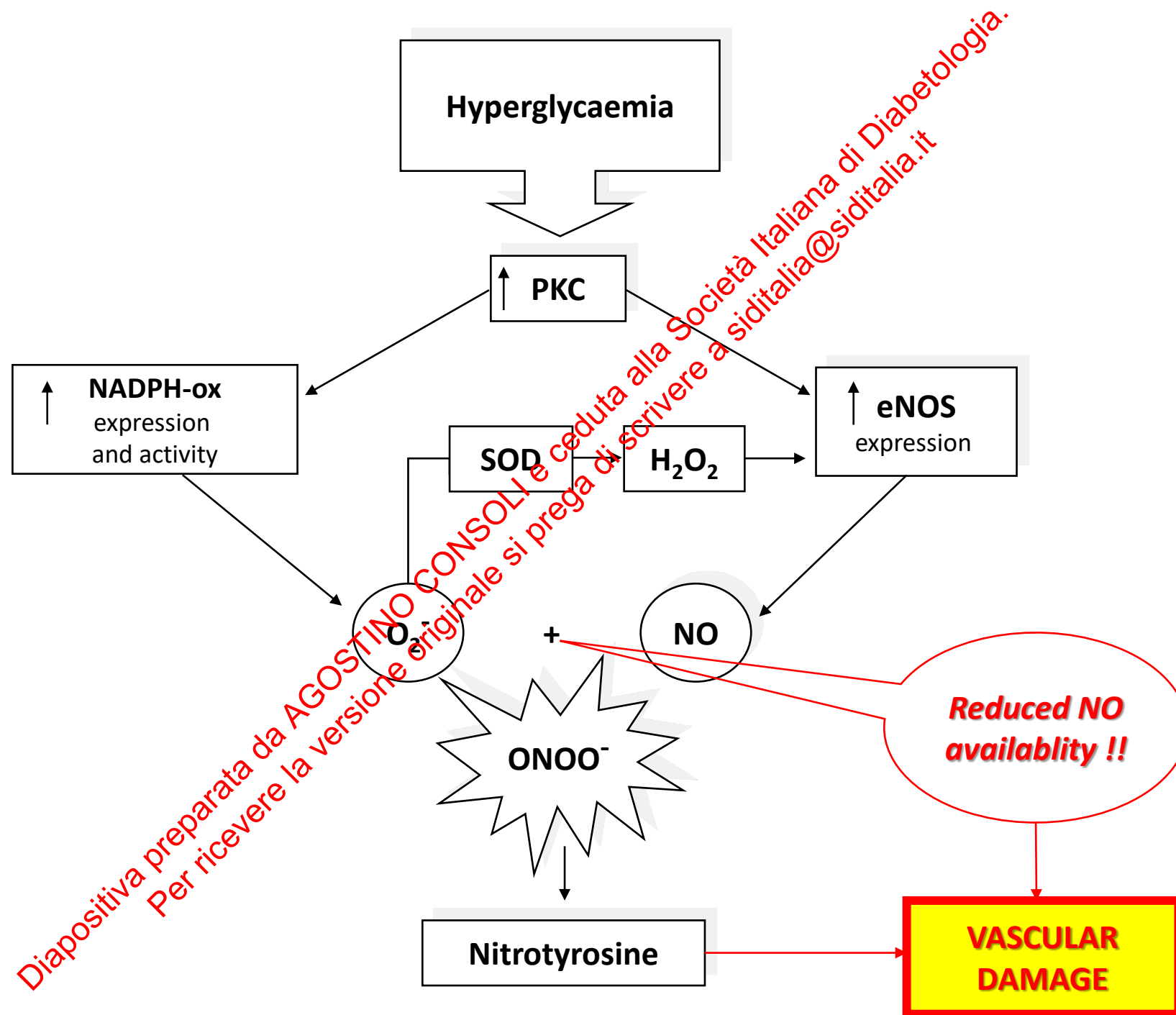
eNOS and Nitrotyrisine localization in the endothelial layer of vessels from umbilical cords obtained from women with Gestational Diabetes



* $p < 0,01$, ** $p < 0,05$ GD vs C

O_2^- production and nitrotyrosine immunofluorescence in HUVEC from umbilical cords obtained from women with Gestational Diabetes





HYPERGLYCEMIA



OXIDATIVE STRESS

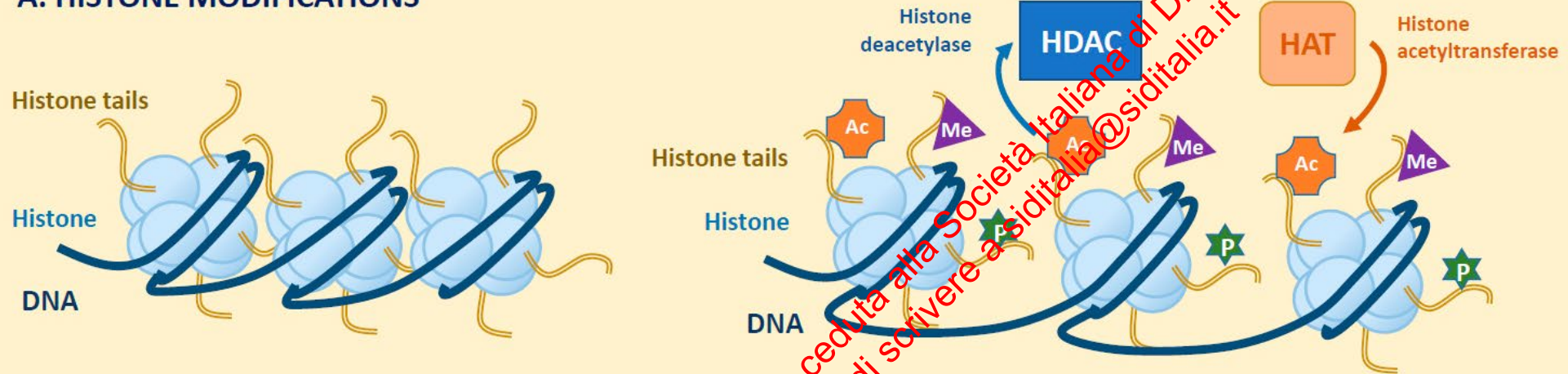
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EPIGENETIC CHANGES

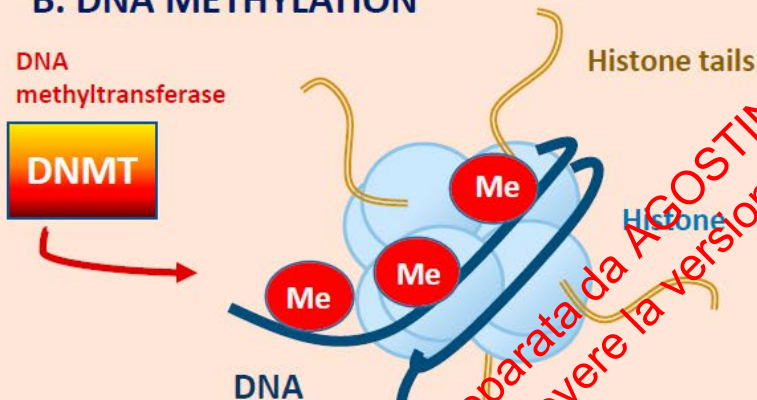
NON-CODING RNAs

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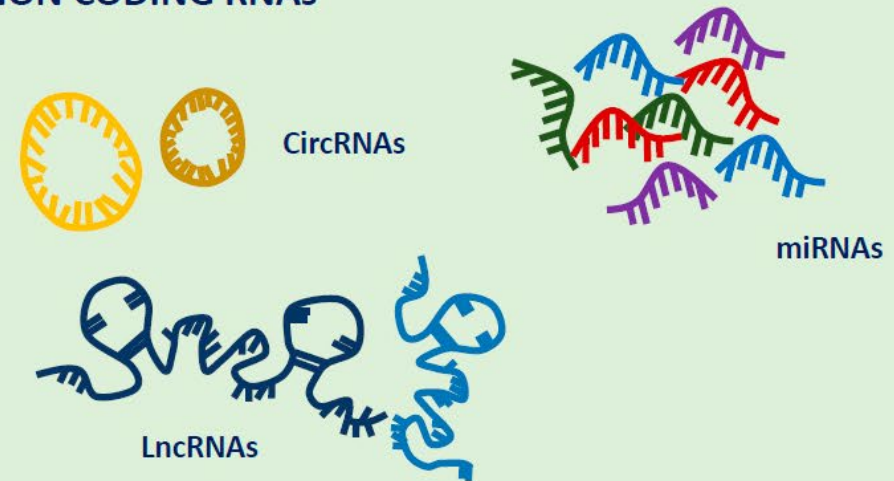
A. HISTONE MODIFICATIONS

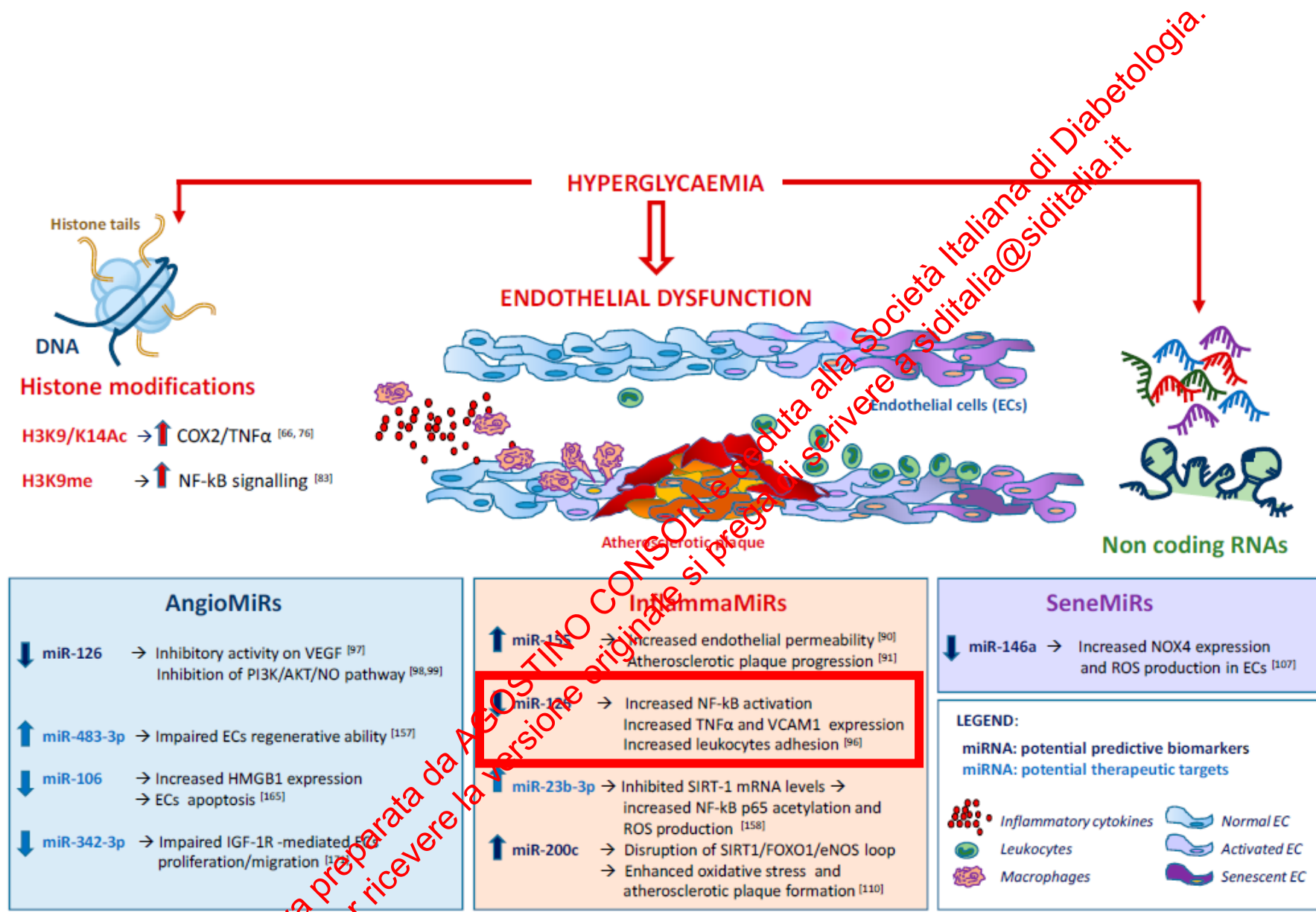


B. DNA METHYLATION



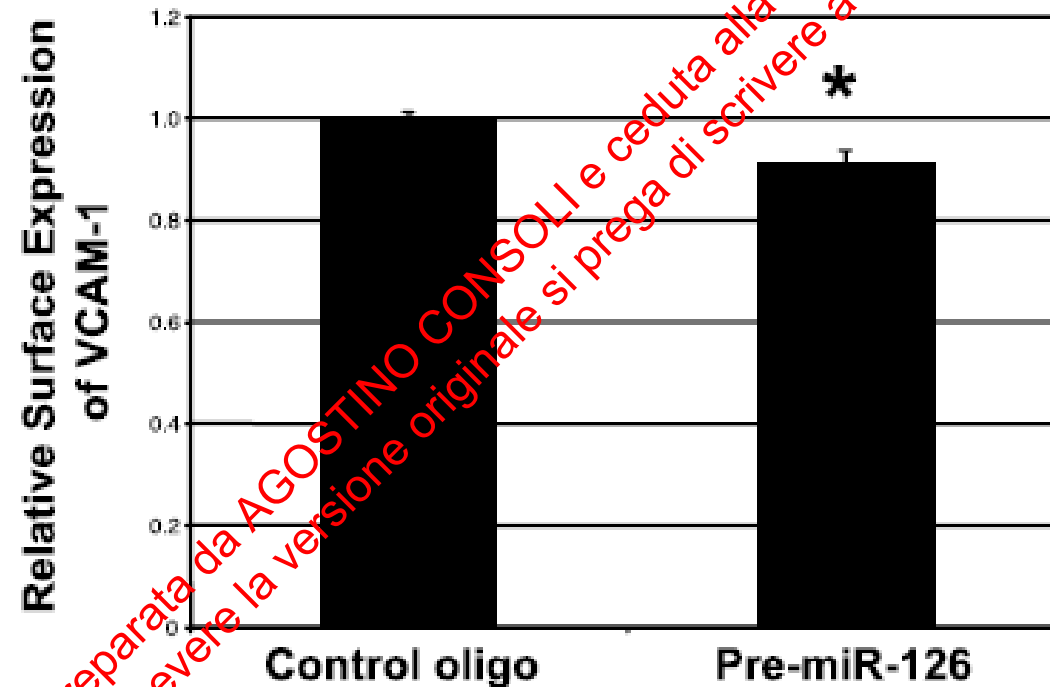
C. NON CODING RNAs



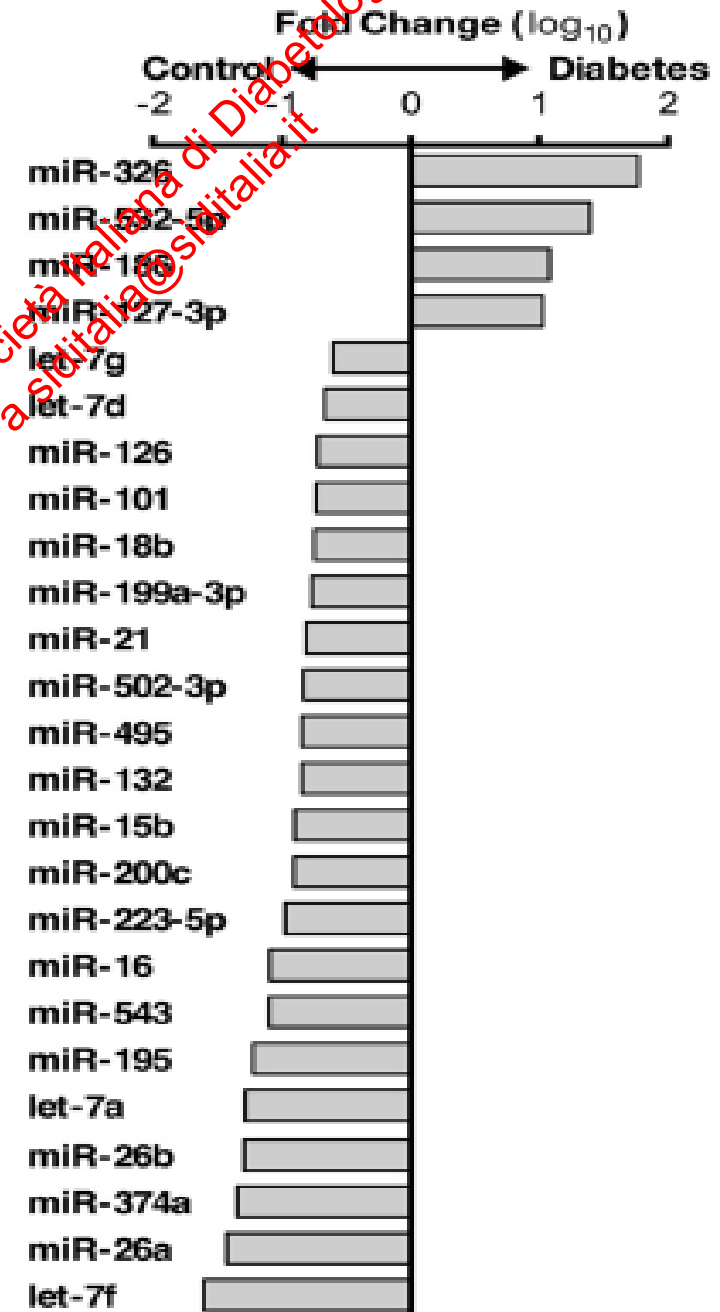


MicroRNA-126 regulates endothelial expression of vascular cell adhesion molecule 1

Tamia A. Harris*, Muneakazu Yamakuchi[†], Marcella Ferlito[†], Joshua T. Mendell^{†§¶}, and Charles L. Lowenstein^{*†||**}

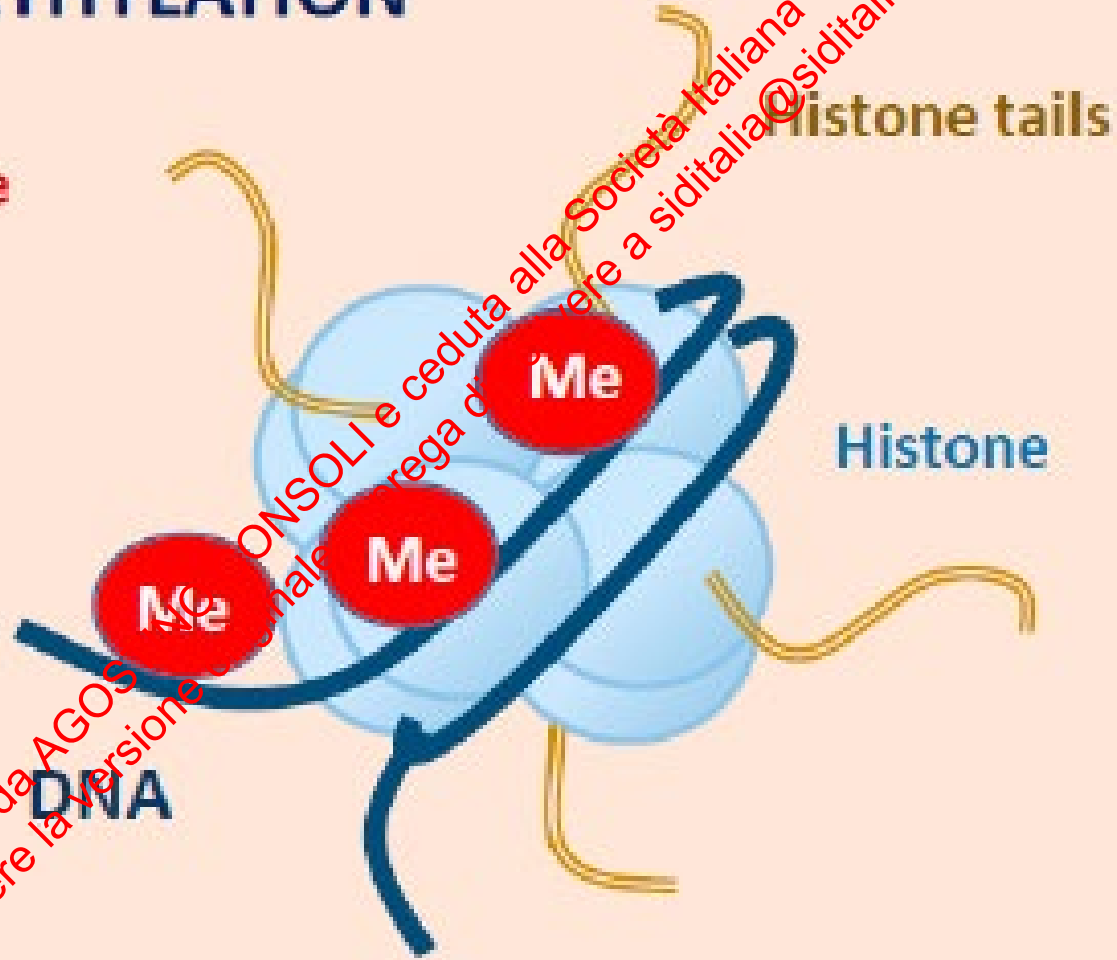


Circulating microRNA profile in diabetic patients



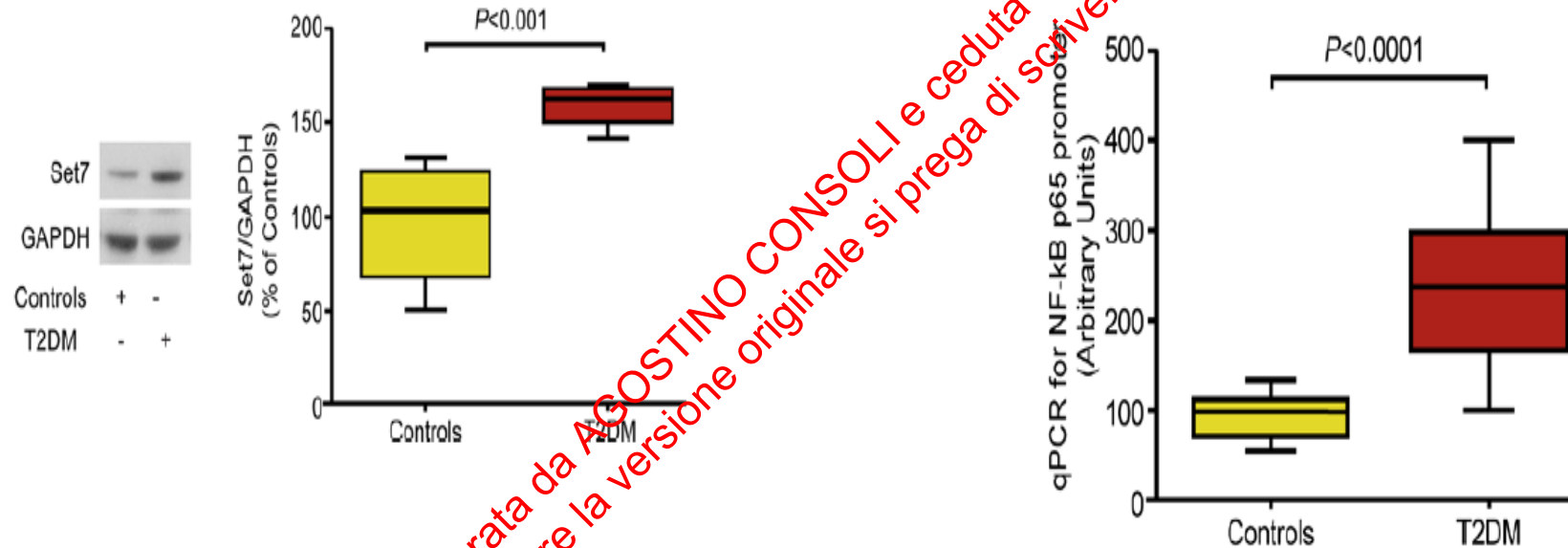
B. DNA METHYLATION

DNA
methyltransferase



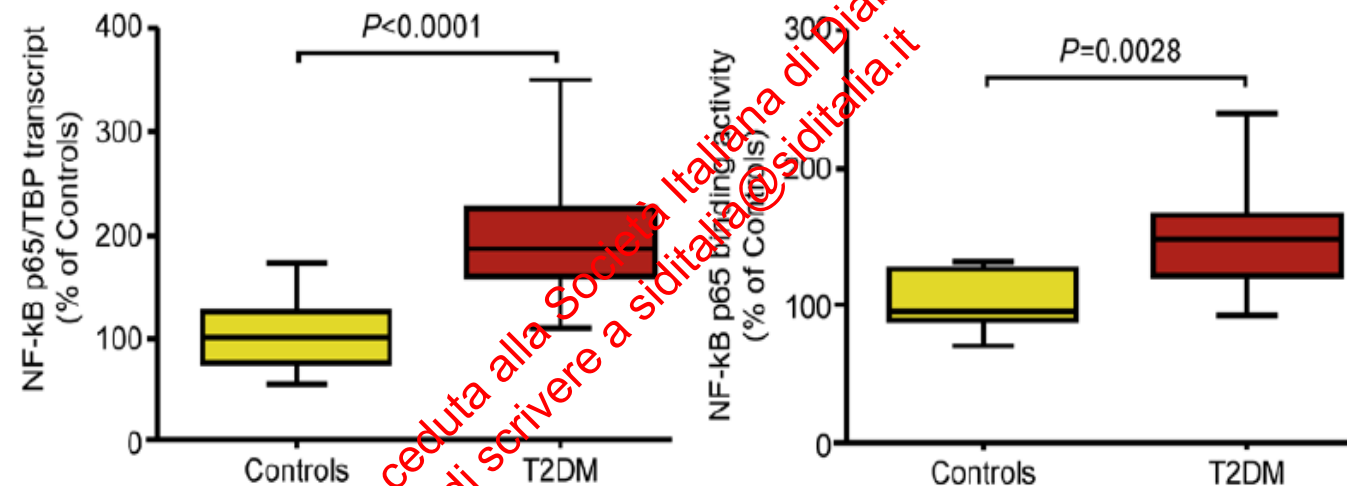
Diapositiva preparata da AGOS e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
Per ricevere la versione finale pregate di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

Methyltransferase Set7 expression and Histone H3K4 methylation in peripheral blood monocytes of Control and T2DM subjects

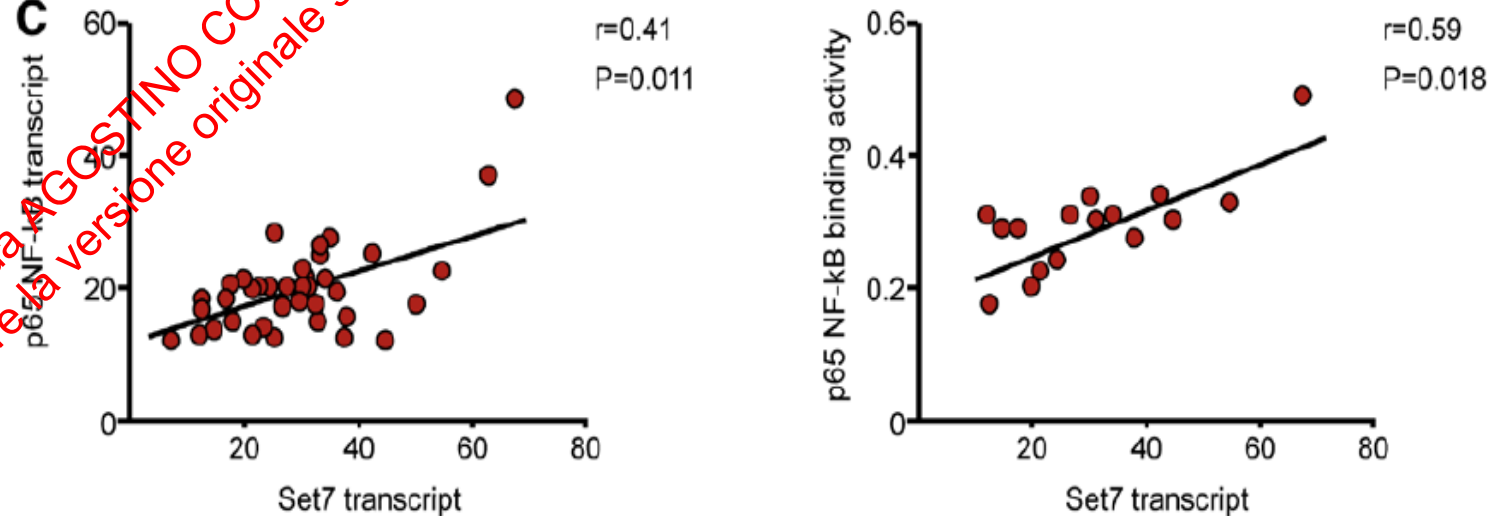


NF- κ B transcript and activity are increased in T2DM subjects and correlate with methyltransferase Set7 transcript

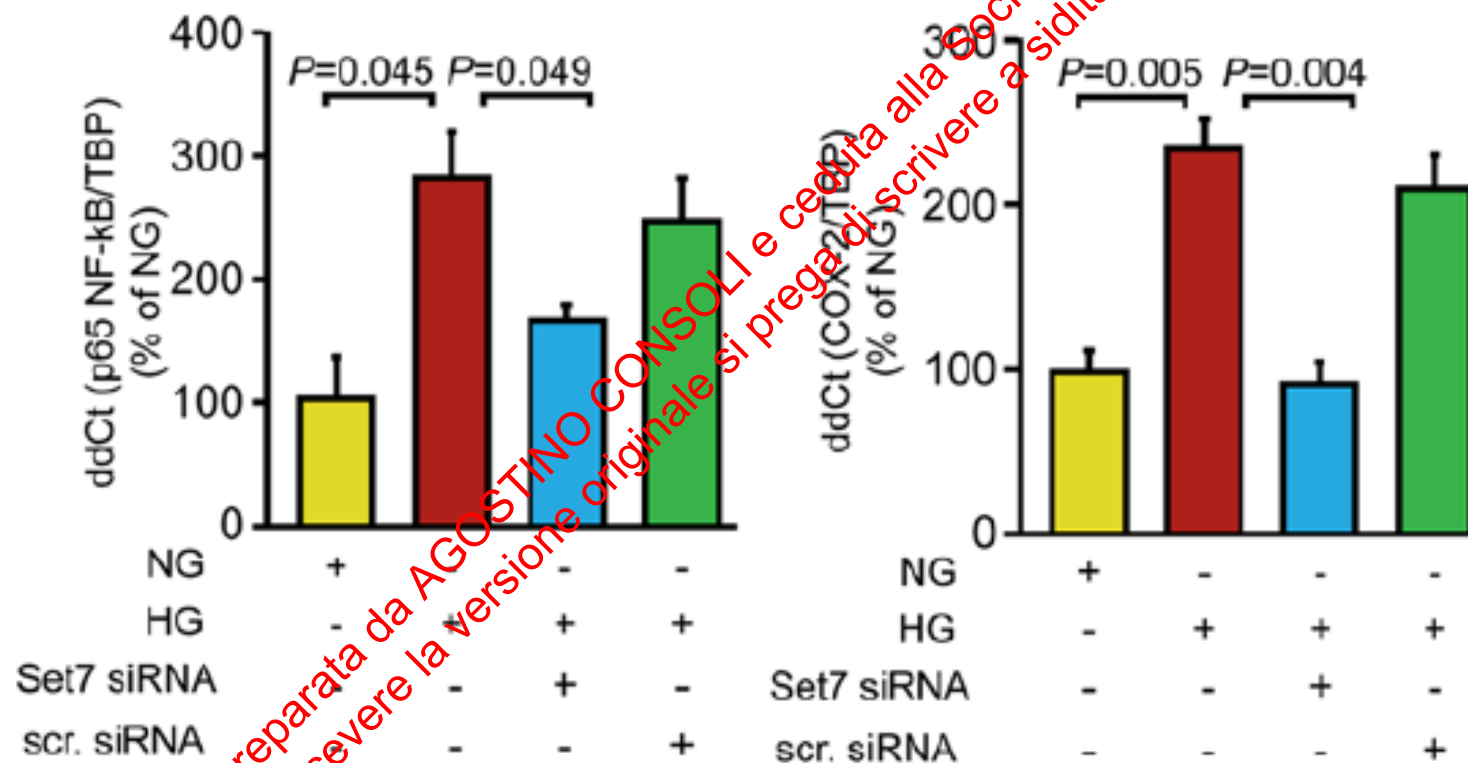
B



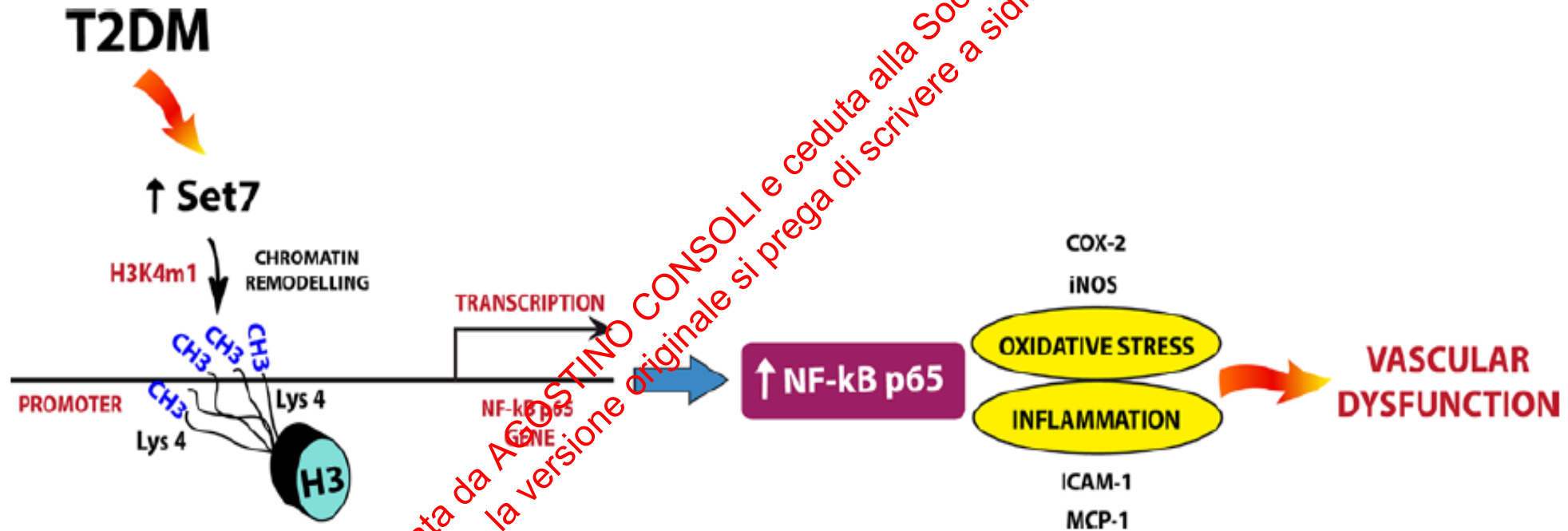
C



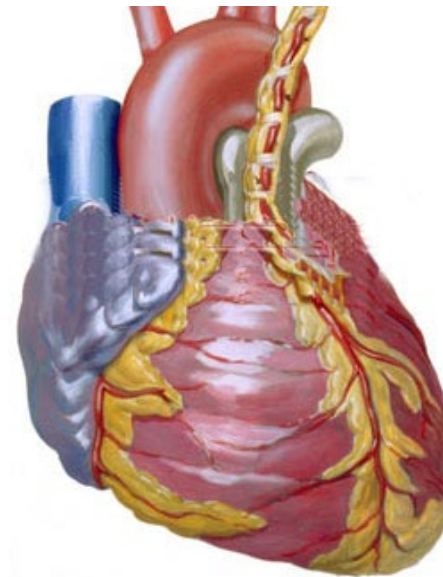
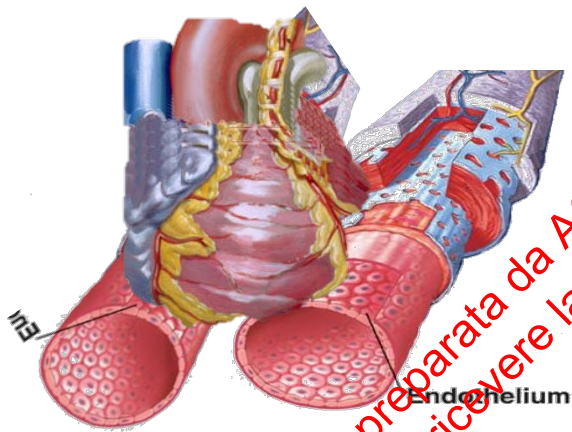
NF- κ B and COX2 gene expression in HAEC exposed to high glucose concentrations in the presence or in the absence of Set7 silencing RNA



From T2DM to vascular dysfunction through epigenetic modifications



CARDIO VASCULAR RISK In T2DM

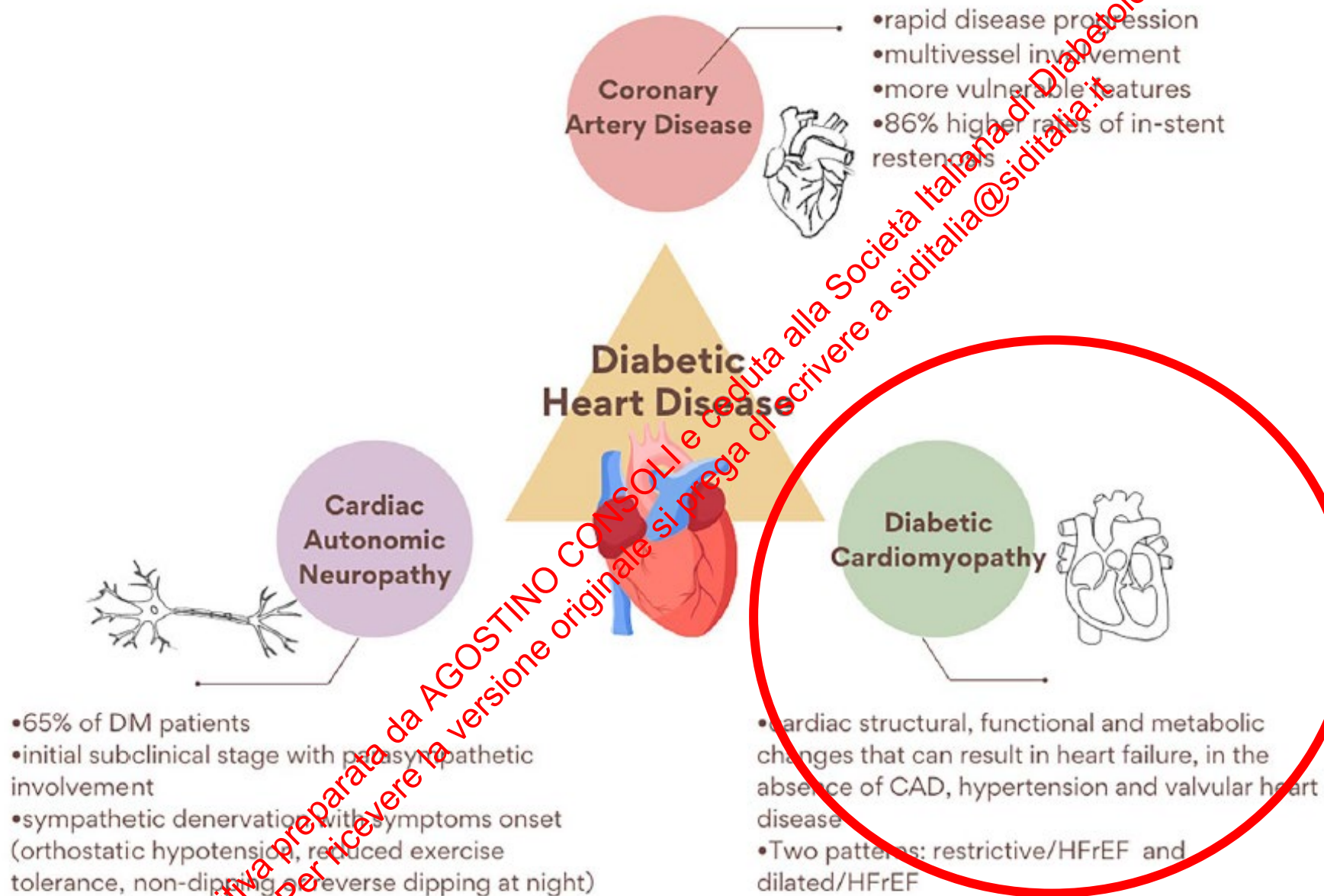


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CARDIO VASCULAR RISK In T2DM

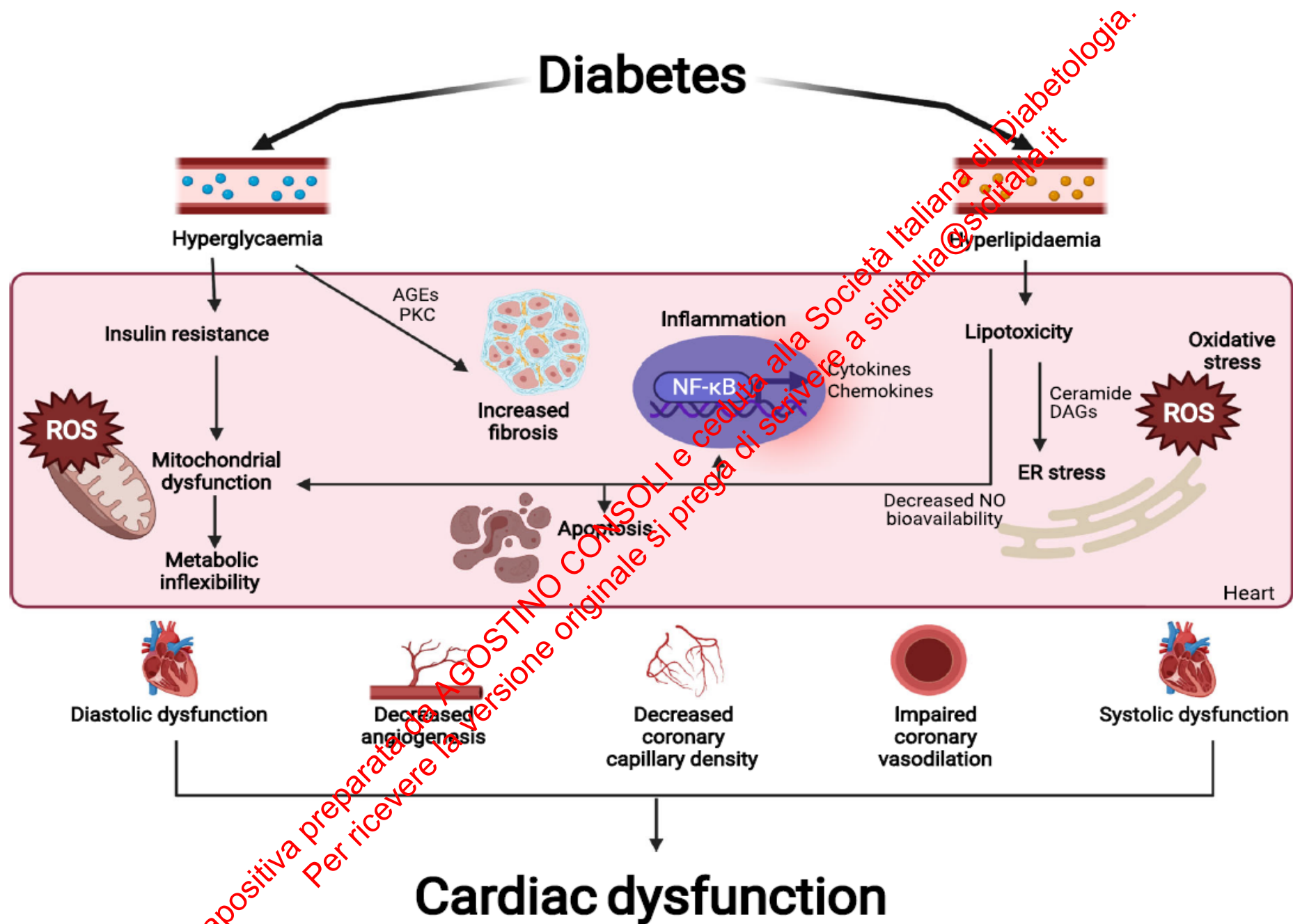


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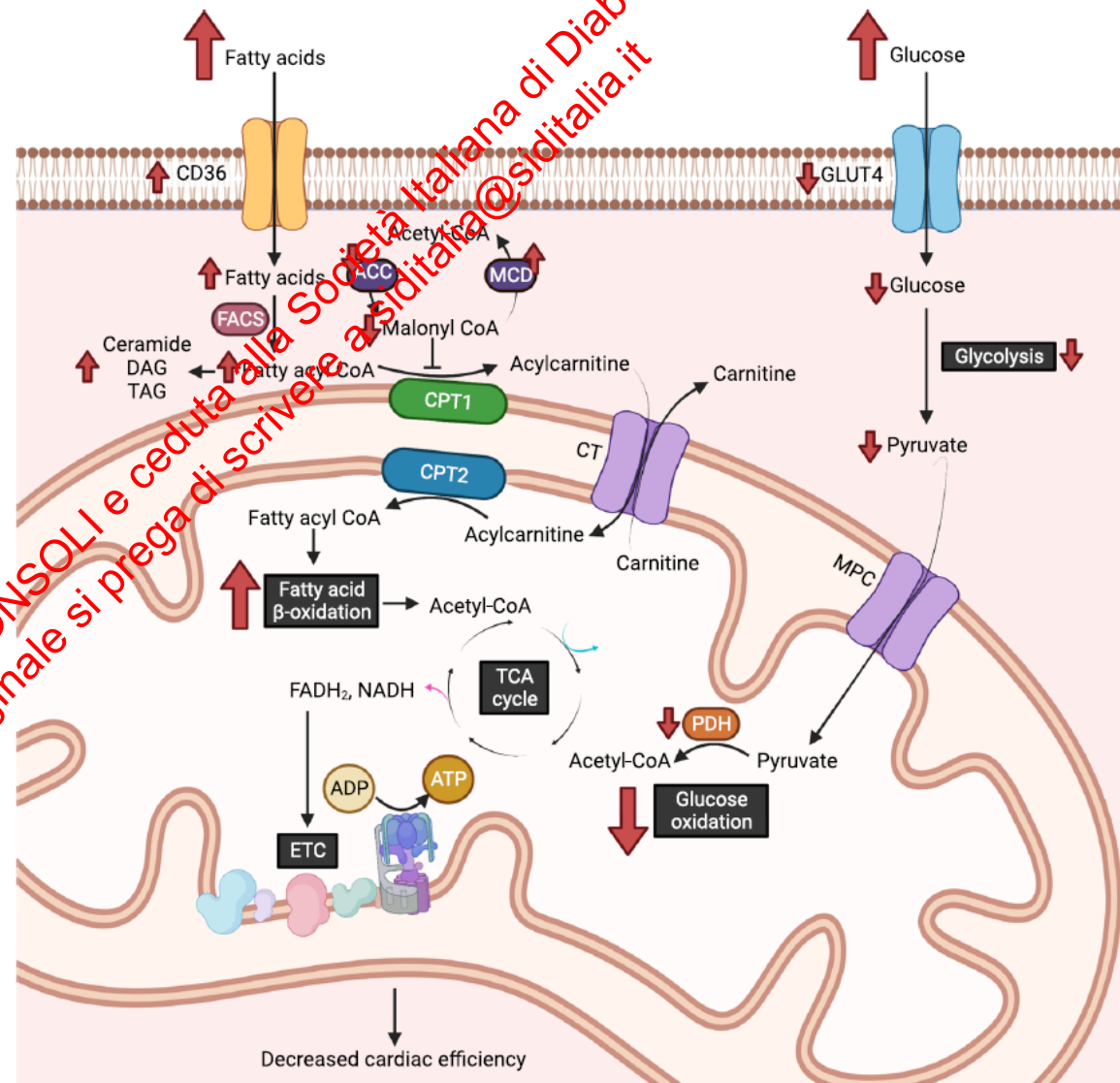
Diapositiva preparata da AGOSTINO CONSOLI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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Diabetes



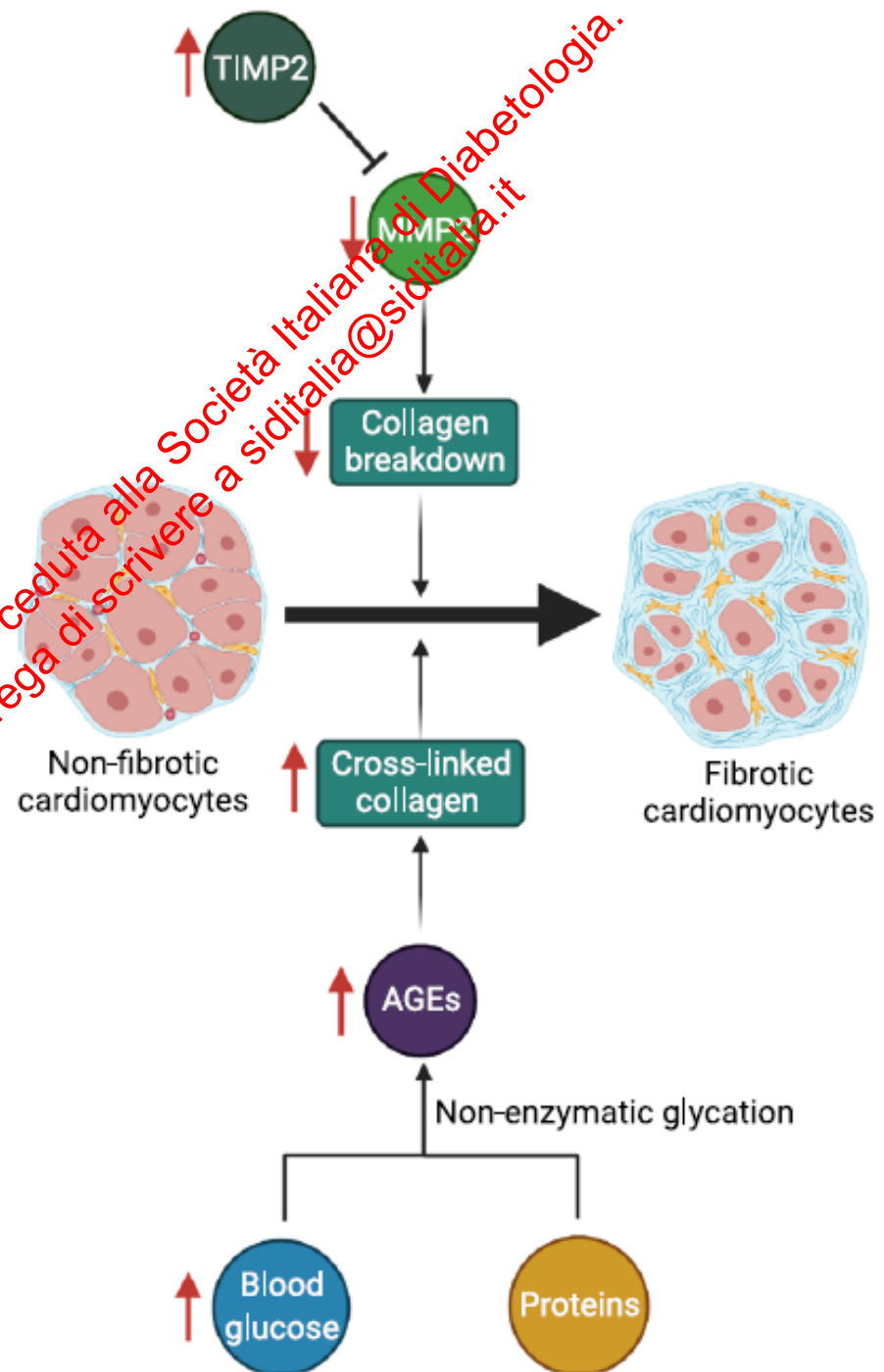
Cardiac energy metabolic changes in diabetes

- Increased myocardial fatty acid oxidation
- Decreased myocardial glucose uptake, glycolysis and glucose oxidation
- Decreased cardiac efficiency

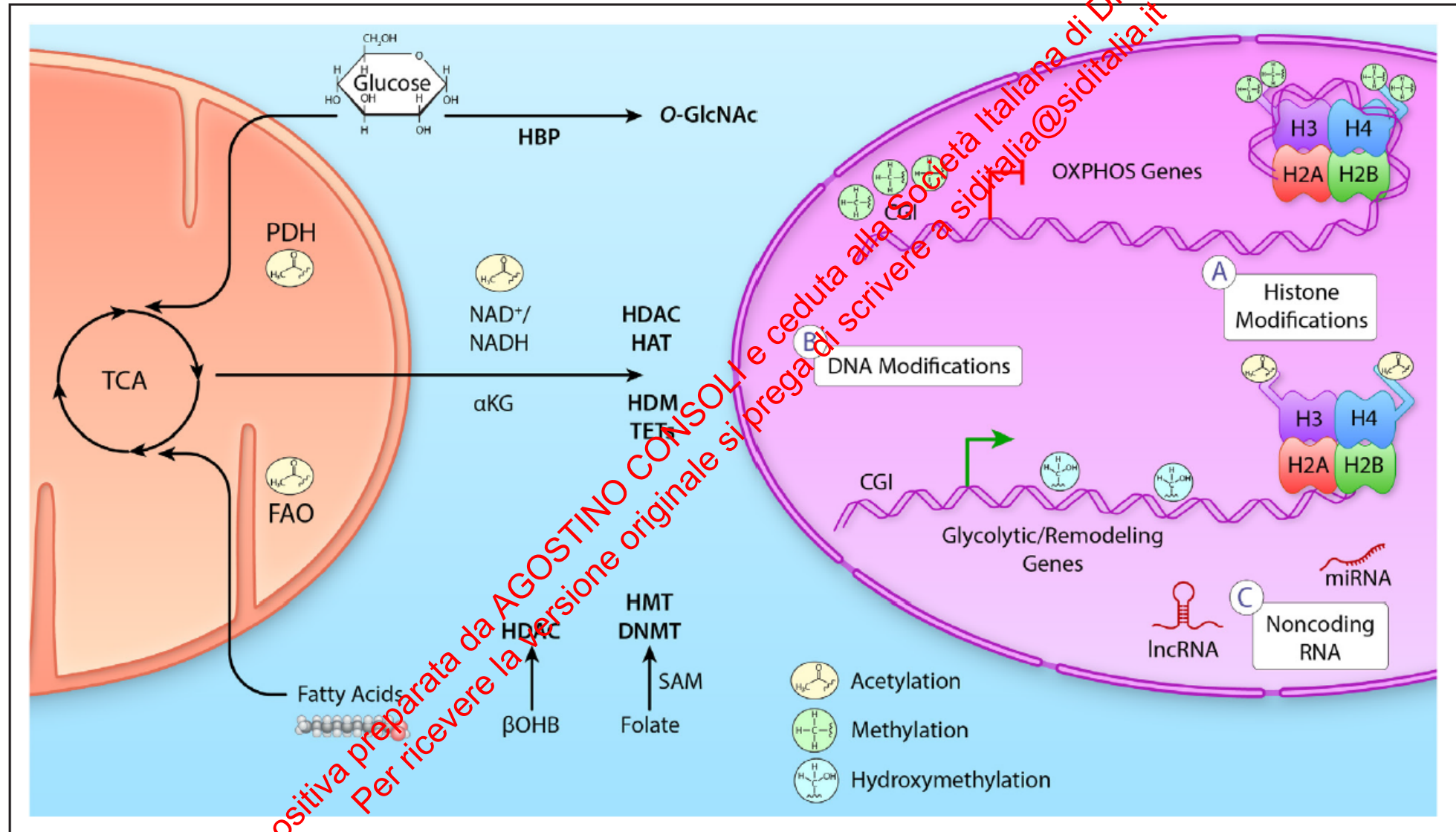


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MECHANISMS FOR CARDIAC FIBROSIS IN DIABETES



Metabolic signaling to epigenetic transcriptional control in the failing heart



Studies examining DNA methylation in DCM

Species	Genes	Methylation status	Reference
DCM patients	RASSF1A	Hypermethylation	Tao et al. (2019)
STZ-induced diabetic rats	LXR α	Demethylation	Cheng et al. (2011)
Type 2 diabetes patients	Keap1	Demethylation	Li et al. (2015)
STZ-induced diabetic rats	AT1b	Undermethylated	Bogdarina et al. (2007)
Type 2 diabetes patients	HIF3A	DNA methylation	Guo et al. (2021)
db/db mice	Histone H3	H3K9 and H3K23 acetylation	Gaikwad et al. (2010)
		H3K4 dimethylation	
Diabetic rats	p21(Waf1/Cip1)	DNA methylation	Monkemann et al. (2002)
Type 2 diabetes patients and STZ-induced diabetic mice	JunD	Hypermethylation, Post-translational modification	Hussain et al. (2020)
STZ-induced diabetic mice	Sirt1 and DNMT3b	H3 acetylation and DNA Demethylation	Costantino et al. (2018)

miRNAs potentially involved in the pathogenesis of DCM.

Mechanism	miRNAs	Regulated genes	Species	Reference
Hypertrophy	↓miR-1	MEF2a/Gata4	HG-treated NRCMs and diabetic rats	Ikeda et al. (2009)
	↓miRNA-146a	DLST	HG-treated NRCMs	Heggermont et al. (2017)
	↓miR-133a	SCK1/IGF1R	STZ-induced diabetic mice	Feng et al. (2010)
	↓miR-150	p300	Diabetic rats	Duan et al. (2013)
	↑miR-200c	DUSP-1	HG and STZ-induced diabetic rats	Singh et al. (2017)
Fibrosis	↓miR-152-3p	Wnt1/β-catenin	HG-treated NRCMs	Xu et al. (2021)
	↑miR-26a/b-5p	GAS5	STZ-induced diabetes model	Zhu et al. (2021a)
	↓miR-29b-3p	circHIPK3	STZ-induced diabetes model	Wang et al. (2021)
	↓miR-223	NLRP3	HG-induced cardiomyocyte injury mode	Xu et al. (2020)
	↓miR-155	TGF-β1	STZ-induced diabetes model	Zhang et al. (2016)
	↓miR-21	DUSP8	HG-induced diabetes model	Liu et al. (2014a)
	↑miR-133a	caspase-3, caspase-8	Type 2 diabetic rats	Habibi et al. (2020)
Apoptosis	↑miR-181a-5p	JAK2/STAT3	Human cardiomyocytes	Tan et al. (2021)
	↑miR-146a	MAPK	H9C2 cells	Chu et al. (2021)
	↑miR-140-5p	HDAC4/Neat1	STZ-induced diabetic mice	Zou et al. (2019)
	↓miR-1	IGF1	Diabetic rats	Delfan et al. (2020)
	↓miR-675	VDAC1	STZ-induced diabetic rats	Li et al. (2016b)
	↑miR-221-3p	GAS5	STZ-induced diabetic rats and HG treated H9C2	Chen and Zhang, (2021)
	↑miR-551b-5p	DCRF	STZ-induced diabetic rats	Feng et al. (2019)
Autophagy	↑miR-34a	Bcl2 and Sirt1	HG treated H9C2	Zhu et al. (2019)
		-	STZ-induced diabetic mice and HG- induced cardiomyocytes	Ni et al. (2020)
	↓miR-128	PIK3R1/Akt/mTOR	C57 BL/6 mice	Zhan et al. (2021)
	↓miR-22	Sirt1	HFD and STZ-induced diabetic mice	Tang et al. (2018)
Inflammation	↓miR-1 and ↓miR-499	RyR2	Diabetic rats	Yildirim et al. (2013)
	↓miR-150	P300	Diabetic rats	Duan et al. (2013)
	↓miR-130	PPAR-γ	H9C2 cells	Chu et al. (2018)
	↑miR-150-5p	Sirt1	HG- induced diabetes model	Che et al. (2020)
	↓miR146a	IL6, TNFα, IL-1β, MCP-1	Human cardiac microvascular endothelial cells and STZ-induced diabetes	Feng et al. (2017)
	↓miR-214-3p	KCNQ1	STZ-induced diabetes model and cardiomyocytes treated with HG	Yang et al. (2018)
	↓miR-675	VDAC1	STZ induced diabetic rats	Li et al. (2016b)

....However, our current insight is only a drop in the bucket regarding the role of extracellular ncRNAs in DCM

Further studies are needed to identify more ncRNAs involved and the underlying mechanism.

Then, the existing techniques could poorly label and trace the dynamic movement of extracellular ncRNAs, which limit further research in this field.

Moreover, large-scale and multi-center population studies are required for the identification of ncRNAs in body fluid as sensitive and specific biomarkers of DCM.

Last but not least, ongoing researches are expected to provide powerful tools for the routine clinical application of ncRNA-based therapy in DCM.



Abbiamo assistito ad un «cambio di paradigma» nel trattamento del DM2, con uno «shift» dal treat to target al treat to benefit. Ma in questo contesto, quanto conta, per proteggere il cuore della persona con diabete, raggiungere in sicurezza target ambiziosi di controllo glicemico ?

- A. **MOLTISSIMO** (*e' necessario*)
- B. **MOLTO** (*e' di fondamentale aiuto*)
- C. **ABBASTANZA** (*puo' essere di aiuto*)
- D. **RELATIVAMENTE POCO** (*la protezione e' legata quasi totalmente ad azioni dei farmaci innovativi indipendenti dalla glicemia*)