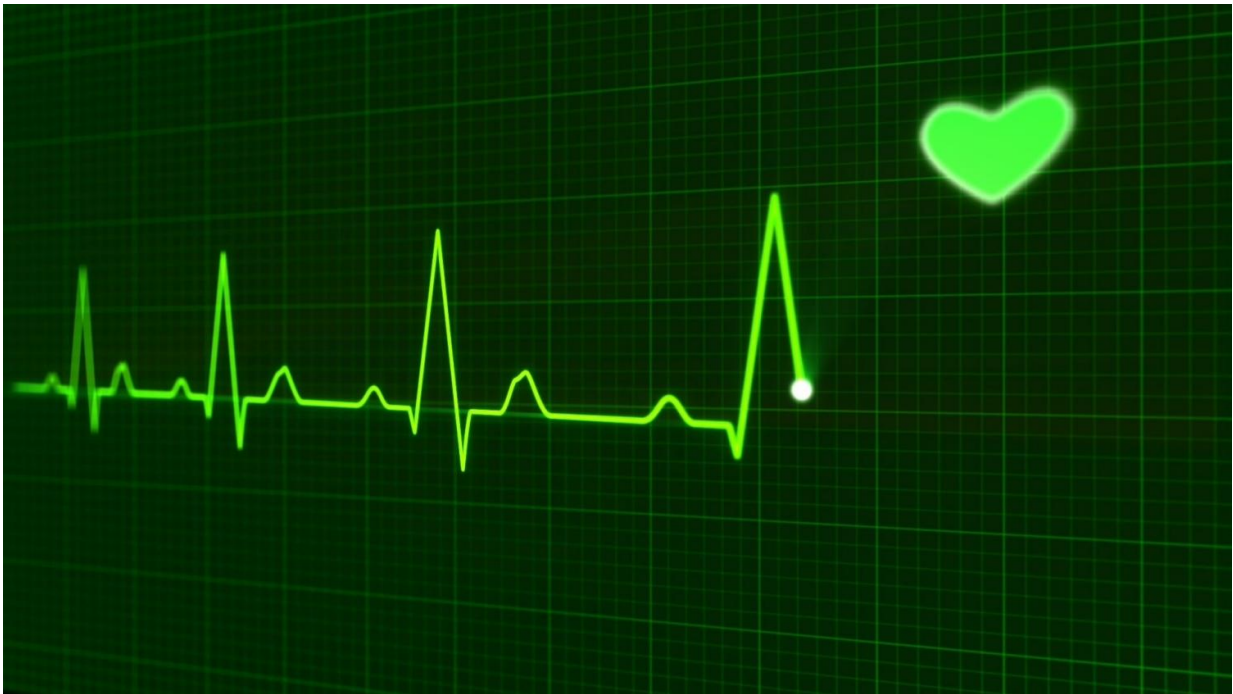


Getting to the heart of congenital cardiac defects

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Heart defects are the most common type of birth defect, and can be caused by mutations in the gene *CHD4*. Researchers at the UNC School of Medicine have now revealed key molecular details of how *CHD4* mutations lead to heart defects.

The team, in their study published in *Proceedings of the National*

Academy of Sciences this week, found that the CHD4 [protein](#) normally works in developing [heart muscle cells](#) to repress the production of muscle-filament proteins that are meant to operate in non-[heart](#) types of muscle cell. The failure of this repression leads to the development of abnormal, "hybrid" muscle [cells](#) that can't pump blood as efficiently as normal heart cells.

"For patients with congenital [heart defects](#) linked to CHD4 mutations, this research helps explain why their hearts don't work as well as normal, and suggests strategies for therapeutic intervention," said study senior author Frank Conlon, Ph.D., a professor in the departments of biology and genetics at UNC and a member of the UNC McAllister Heart Institute.

The research was a collaborative effort involving the Conlon Laboratory, the laboratory of Ian Davis, MD, Ph.D., associate professor in UNC's division of pediatric hematology-oncology, and the laboratory of Paul Wade, Ph.D. at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

The team, including first author Caralynn M. Wilczewski, a graduate student in the Conlon Laboratory, began by engineering mice whose developing embryos lack CHD4 just in their heart cells. The embryonic mice developed severe cardiac defects midway through gestation and none was born alive. These results confirmed the necessity for CHD4 in heart development.

CHD4, the protein encoded by the CHD4 gene, normally works as part of a multi-protein "machine" that helps regulate gene activity within the nuclei of cells. The researchers therefore conducted a set of experiments to measure and analyze the changes in developing heart-muscle cell gene activity when CHD4 is absent. They found that the CHD4 protein normally binds directly to DNA in a way that represses the activity of genes that encode non-heart muscle proteins. These proteins help make

up the springy fibers (myofibrils) that contract and relax when muscles work.

The team determined that when the CHD4 protein is absent, these other, non-cardiac muscle proteins are inappropriately produced in developing heart muscle cells. They become incorporated into the myofibrils in these cells, forming abnormal, hybrid myofibrils that lack the functional properties of the normal heart.

Wilczewski developed an advanced ultrasound technique and used it to record the activity of the tiny hearts developing in mice—organs which in mid-gestation are only about as large as the period at the end of this sentence.

"We observed that the hearts lacking CHD4 and having these abnormal cardiac myofibrils had severely reduced ventricular contractions, indicating a loss of the ability to pump blood normally," Wilczewski said.

"These findings indicate that normal cardiac development in mice depends on the repression of non-cardiac myofiber proteins in heart [muscle](#) cells, to allow the formation of normal cardiac myofibers capable of sustaining normal heart contractions," Conlon said.

The findings provide the first clear insight into the mechanism of CHD4-related cardiac defects. They also suggest the possibility that restoring the normal repression of non-cardiac myofiber proteins could prevent heart defects in cases where CHD4 is mutated.

The researchers now plan to investigate the ways in which specific human CHD4 mutations lead to [cardiac defects](#).

In addition, they plan to use the new ultrasound technology developed by

Wilczewski in further research. "This technology has broad applications for testing models of congenital heart disease," Conlon said.

More information: Caralynn M. Wilczewski et al, CHD4 and the NuRD complex directly control cardiac sarcomere formation, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1722219115](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1722219115)

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