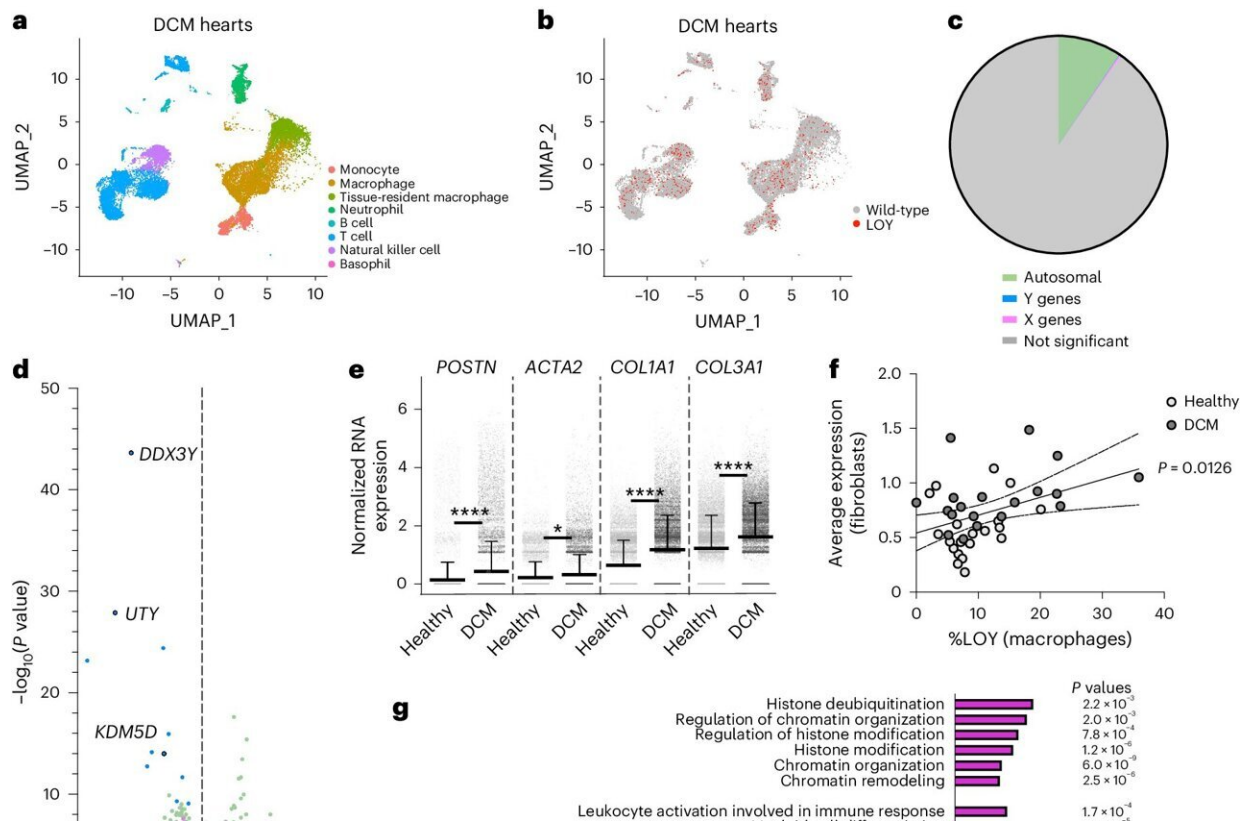


New gene discovery leads advance against a form of heart failure prevalent in men

April 1 2024



Hematopoietic LOY in human DCM scRNA-Seq datasets. Credit: *Nature Cardiovascular Research* (2024). DOI: 10.1038/s44161-024-00441-z

University of Virginia School of Medicine researchers have discovered a gene on the Y chromosome that contributes to the greater incidence of heart failure in men. The work is [published](#) in the journal *Nature Cardiovascular Research*.

Y chromosome loss in men occurs progressively throughout life and can be detected in approximately 40% of 70-year-old men. UVA's Kenneth Walsh, Ph.D., discovered in 2022 that this loss can contribute to heart muscle scarring and lead to deadly [heart failure](#). That finding was the first to directly link Y chromosome loss to a specific harm to men's health; Y chromosome loss is increasingly thought to play a role in diseases ranging from Alzheimer's to cancer.

In an important follow-up finding, Walsh and his team have discovered how Y chromosome loss triggers changes in heart immune cells that make the cells more likely to cause scarring and heart failure.

Further, the researchers found they could reverse the harmful heart changes by giving lab mice a drug that targets the process of fibrosis that leads to the heart scarring, which could lead to a similar treatment for men.

"Our previous work identified that it was loss of the entire Y chromosome that contributed to [heart disease](#) in men," said Walsh, the director of UVA's Hematovascular Biology Center. "This new work identified a single gene on the Y chromosome that can account for the disease-promoting effects of Y chromosome loss."

About Y chromosome loss

Unlike women, who have two X chromosomes, men have an X and a Y.

For a long time, the genes found on the Y chromosome were not thought to play important roles in disease. Sex hormones, scientists thought, explained the differences in certain diseases in men and women. But Walsh's groundbreaking work has helped change that perception.

It also suggested an explanation for why heart failure is more common in men than women. Cardiovascular disease, which includes heart failure, is the leading cause of death worldwide.

Y chromosome loss occurs in only a small percentage of affected men's cells. This results in what is called "mosaicism," where genetically different cells occur within one individual. Researchers aren't entirely sure why this partial Y chromosome loss occurs, but predominantly it strikes elderly men and men who smoke compared to those who don't.

To better understand the effects of Y chromosome loss, Walsh and his team examined genes found on the Y chromosome to determine which might be important to heart scarring. One gene they looked at, Uty, helps control the operating instructions for immune cells called macrophages and monocytes, the scientists determined.

When the Uty gene was disrupted, either individually or through Y chromosome loss, that triggered changes in the immune cells in lab mice. Suddenly, the macrophages were much more "pro-fibrotic," or prone to scarring. This accelerated heart failure as well, the scientists found.

"The identification of a [single gene](#) on the Y chromosome provides information about a new druggable target to treat fibrotic diseases," said Walsh, of UVA's Division of Cardiovascular Medicine and Robert M. Berne Cardiovascular Research Center.

Walsh and his team were able to prevent the harmful changes in the mice's macrophages by giving them a specially designed monoclonal

antibody. This halted the harmful changes in the heart, suggesting the approach might, with further research, lead to a way to treat or avoid heart failure and other fibrotic diseases in men with Y chromosome loss.

"Currently, we are working with our clinician colleagues in the Division of Cardiovascular Medicine at UVA to assess whether loss of the Y chromosome in men is associated with greater scarring in the heart," Walsh said. "This research will provide new avenues for understanding the causes of heart disease."

Based on their findings, Walsh and his team believe that a small group of genes found on the Y chromosome may have big effects on a wide array of diseases. Their new work identifies mechanisms that may lead to this, and they are hopeful that further research will provide a much better understanding of unknown causes of sickness and death in men.

"This research further documents the utility of studying the genetics of mutations that are acquired after conception and accumulate throughout life," Walsh said. "These mutations appear to be as important to health and lifespan as the mutations that are inherited from one's parents. The study of these age-acquired mutations represents a new field of human genetics."

More information: Keita Horitani et al, Disruption of the Uty epigenetic regulator locus in hematopoietic cells phenocopies the profibrotic attributes of Y chromosome loss in heart failure, *Nature Cardiovascular Research* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s44161-024-00441-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s44161-024-00441-z)

Provided by University of Virginia

Citation: New gene discovery leads advance against a form of heart failure prevalent in men

(2024, April 1) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-04-gene-discovery-advance-heart-failure.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.