

How Gata4 helps mend a broken heart

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During a heart attack, blood stops flowing into the heart; starved for oxygen, part of the heart muscle dies. The heart muscle does not regenerate; instead it replaces dead tissue with scars made of cells called fibroblasts that do not help the heart pump. The heart weakens; most people who had a severe heart attack will develop heart failure, which remains the leading cause of mortality from heart disease.

"Our most important goal is to treat post-heart attack cardiac failure," said Dr. Megumi Mathison, associate professor of surgery at Baylor College of Medicine. "Our approach is to restore [cardiac function](#) by reprogramming [scar tissue](#) into cardiomyocytes."

In the Laboratory for Cardiac Regeneration, led by Dr. Todd K. Rosengart, professor and chair of surgery and professor of molecular and cellular biology at Baylor, a team of researchers has shown that administration of a cocktail made of transcription factors Gata4, Mef2c and Tbx5 (GMT) results in less scar tissue, or fibrosis, and up to a 50 percent increase in cardiac function in small animal models of the disease.

This result was presumed to be mostly a consequence of the reprogramming of heart

fibroblasts into cardiomyocyte-like cells.

Interestingly, the Rosengart team noticed that reduced fibrosis and improved cardiac function far exceeded the extent of induced new cardiomyocyte-like cells. "This observation suggested the existence of unexplored and non-optimized underlying mechanisms," Rosengart said.

A novel role for Gata4

"We and others had described that, in addition to inducing reprogramming of fibroblasts into cardiomyocyte-like cells, the GMT cocktail also induced reduction of post-heart attack fibrosis," Mathison said. "However, not much attention had been paid to the latter."

The research team investigated in more detail how the GMT cocktail activated mechanisms that reduced fibrosis. They found the first evidence that, of the three components in the GMT cocktail, only Gata4 was able to reduce post-heart attack fibrosis and improve cardiac function in a rat model of heart attack.

Further exploration of the molecular mechanism mediating this novel effect showed that administering Gata4 to rat fibroblasts in the lab resulted in reduced expression of Snail, the master gene of fibrosis.

"Gata4 plays a complex role in heart regeneration: as part of the GMT cocktail, it contributes to the reprogramming of fibroblasts into cardiomyocyte-like cells; we know it contributes to heart hypertrophy - the development of an enlarged [heart](#) - and now we discovered that it alone can decrease cardiac fibrosis," Mathison said. "Others have reported that Gata4 also can suppress liver [fibrosis](#). There is still a lot to be done before we can transfer these discoveries to the bedside, but they are important first steps."

More information: Megumi Mathison et al, Cardiac reprogramming factor Gata4 reduces postinfarct cardiac fibrosis through direct repression

of the profibrotic mediator snail, *The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* (2017). DOI: [10.1016/j.jtcvs.2017.06.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcvs.2017.06.035)

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