

Controlling ceramides could help treat heart disease

March 6 2018



The Bodmer Laboratory investigates the genetics of underlying heart development, susceptibility to diet-induced obesity and obesity-associated heart disease using fruit flies. Credit: Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute

Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute (SBP) researchers

have discovered that accumulation of a type of lipid (fat), known as ceramides, plays a crucial role in lipotoxic cardiomyopathy (LCM)—a heart condition that often occurs in patients with diabetes and obesity. The study, described in a new paper published today in *Cell Reports*, also identified several potential therapeutic targets that could prevent or reverse the effects of LCM.

"We have used *Drosophila* as a model to show that elevated levels of ceramide—driven by genetic or dietary manipulation—is sufficient to induce LCM," says Rolf Bodmer, Ph.D., professor and director of the Development, Aging and Regeneration Program at SBP and senior author of the paper. "This is the first direct evidence of the association between ceramides and heart dysfunction, and supports previous indirect evidence in other animal models. Importantly, we were able to inhibit LCM symptoms by inhibiting ceramide synthesis."

Ceramides play a complex role in the heart. They help form cellular membranes, but can accumulate when we eat too much fat or consume excess calories, causing cardiovascular issues, such as ventricular thickening, weakened contractility and heart failure.

The research team used a variety of methods to manipulate ceramide levels in *Drosophila* hearts. They showed that feeding the flies ceramides and reducing expression of genes that break down these lipids have similar, negative effects. They also found that reducing ceramide levels too much caused characteristic symptoms of 'restrictive cardiomyopathy.

"Elevation or reduction of ceramide levels causes specific forms of lipotoxic cardiomyopathy," says Bodmer. "Too much or too little ceramide is detrimental to heart function—the levels need to stay within a well-balanced range to ensure robust cardiac function."

This conclusion was based on a variety of genetic and pharmacological

methods to increase and decrease ceramide levels, all pointing to ceramides playing a central role in LCM. These studies also reinforce fruit flies as an excellent genetic model to shed light on what causes or aggravates cardiac disorders because many of their metabolic control systems are also found in mammals.

"From a therapeutic standpoint, this work outlines the opportunity to control ceramide levels to treat LCM. In fact, we identified dozens and tested ten ceramide-interacting proteins (CIPs). Ceramide can affect these molecules through a variety of mechanisms, ultimately leading to apoptosis (programmed cell death), [heart](#) muscle [protein](#) instability or deregulation of lipid metabolism, to name a few," says Bodmer.

"In particular, we saw promising results from a protein called dIAP1. By overexpressing this protein, we inhibited protein breakdown enzymes called caspases, thereby alleviating many LCM symptoms. We also identified Unc45, a muscle protein maintenance factor that can be turned down by ceramides," Bodmer explains.

"Identifying novel lipid/protein interactions is valuable because they represent possible new targets to treat lipotoxic cardiomyopathies or end-stage [heart failure](#)," says Stanley Walls, Ph.D., a postdoctoral research in Bodmer's lab and first author on the paper.

"For example, if this interaction between Unc45 and ceramide is preventing Unc45 from performing its normal maintenance, then screening for small molecules that blocks that interaction could be an avenue to find therapeutics that help Unc45 maintain its role in optimizing [muscle protein](#) function."

These findings could influence research in a number of areas, including diabetic cardiomyopathy and cancer. The Bodmer lab is currently studying how these lipids influence breast cancer in patients where

obesity is a risk factor.

"We see upregulation of [ceramide](#) levels in certain cancer cell lines," said Walls. "By targeting these interactions, we could manipulate cancer establishment or progression."

Provided by Sanford-Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute

Citation: Controlling ceramides could help treat heart disease (2018, March 6) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-03-ceramides-heart-disease.html>

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