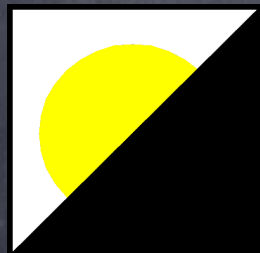


Telomere Biology, Vascular Aging and Coronary Artery Disease

Mariuca Vasa-Nicotera
Clinical Lecturer in Cardiology, University of Leicester

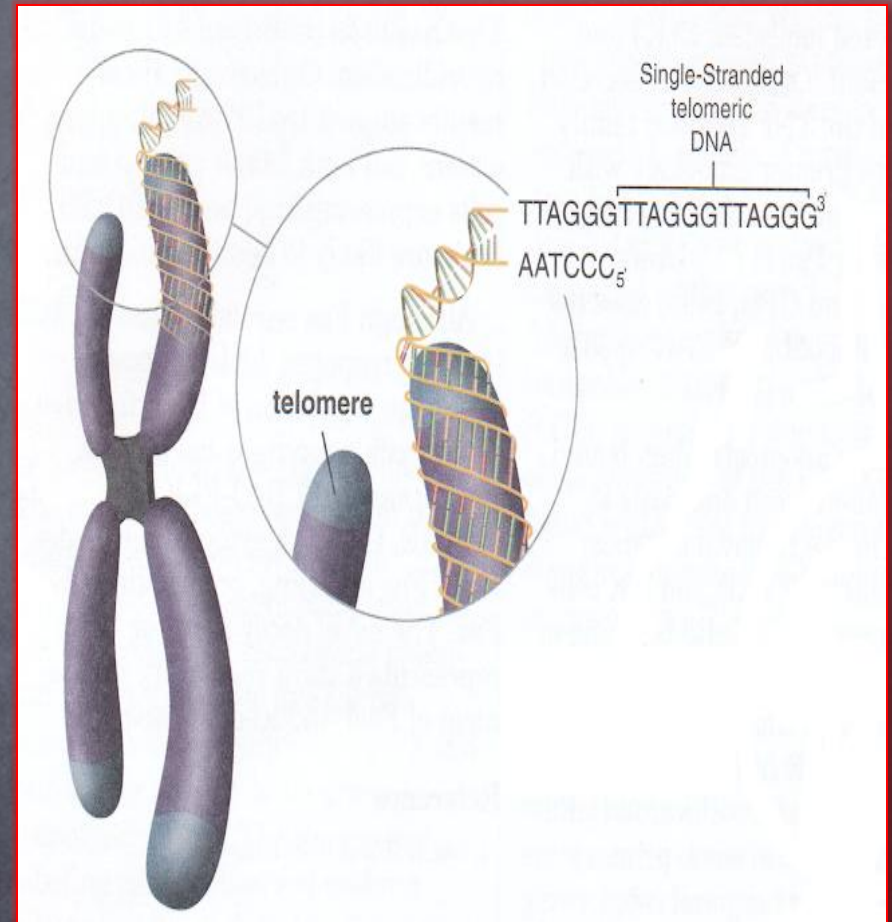


Sir Jules Thorn Trust

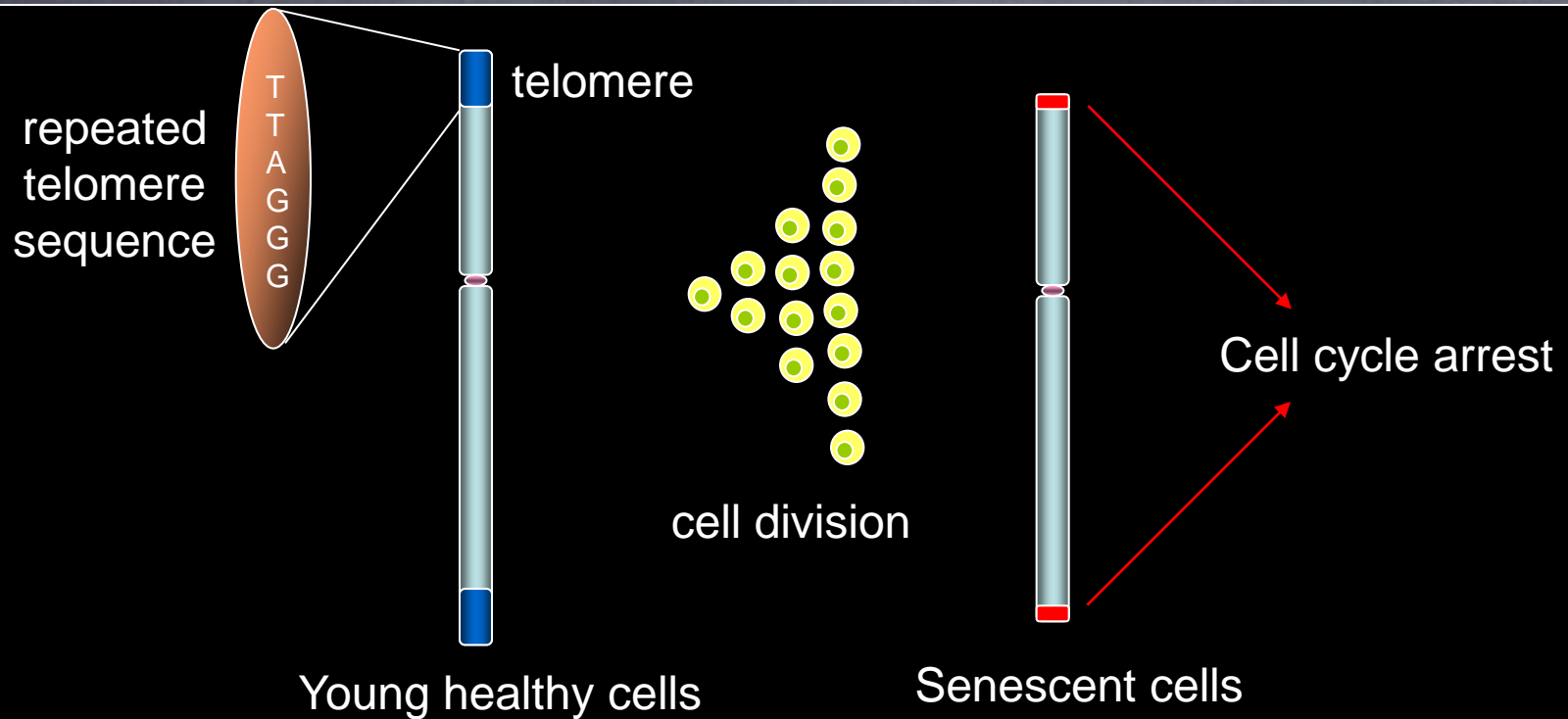


Telomere structure: an overview

- Telomeres are the ends of chromosomes
- Human telomeres consist of TTAGGG repeat
- Function to protect the ends of chromosomes

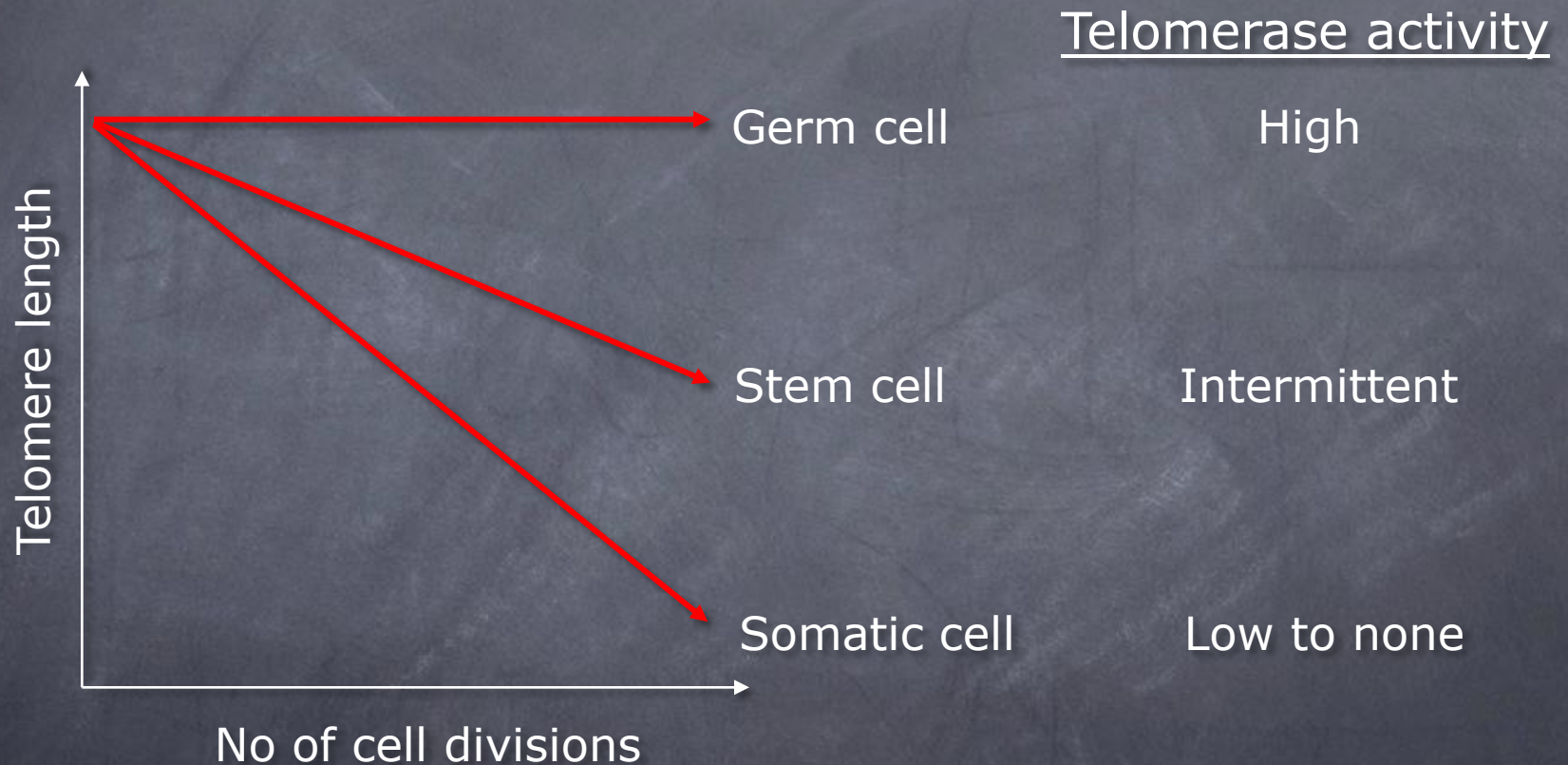


Telomere attrition leads to senescence



Mean telomere length provides a measure of *biological age*

The Telomere End Replication Problem



Physiological Ageing

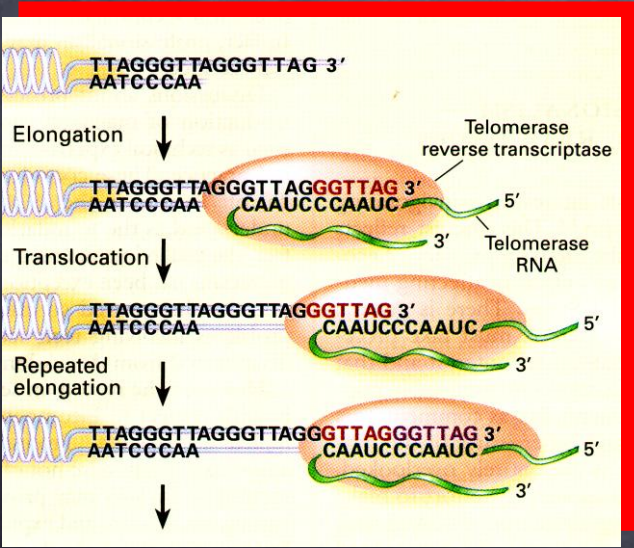
Ageing

Pathological Ageing

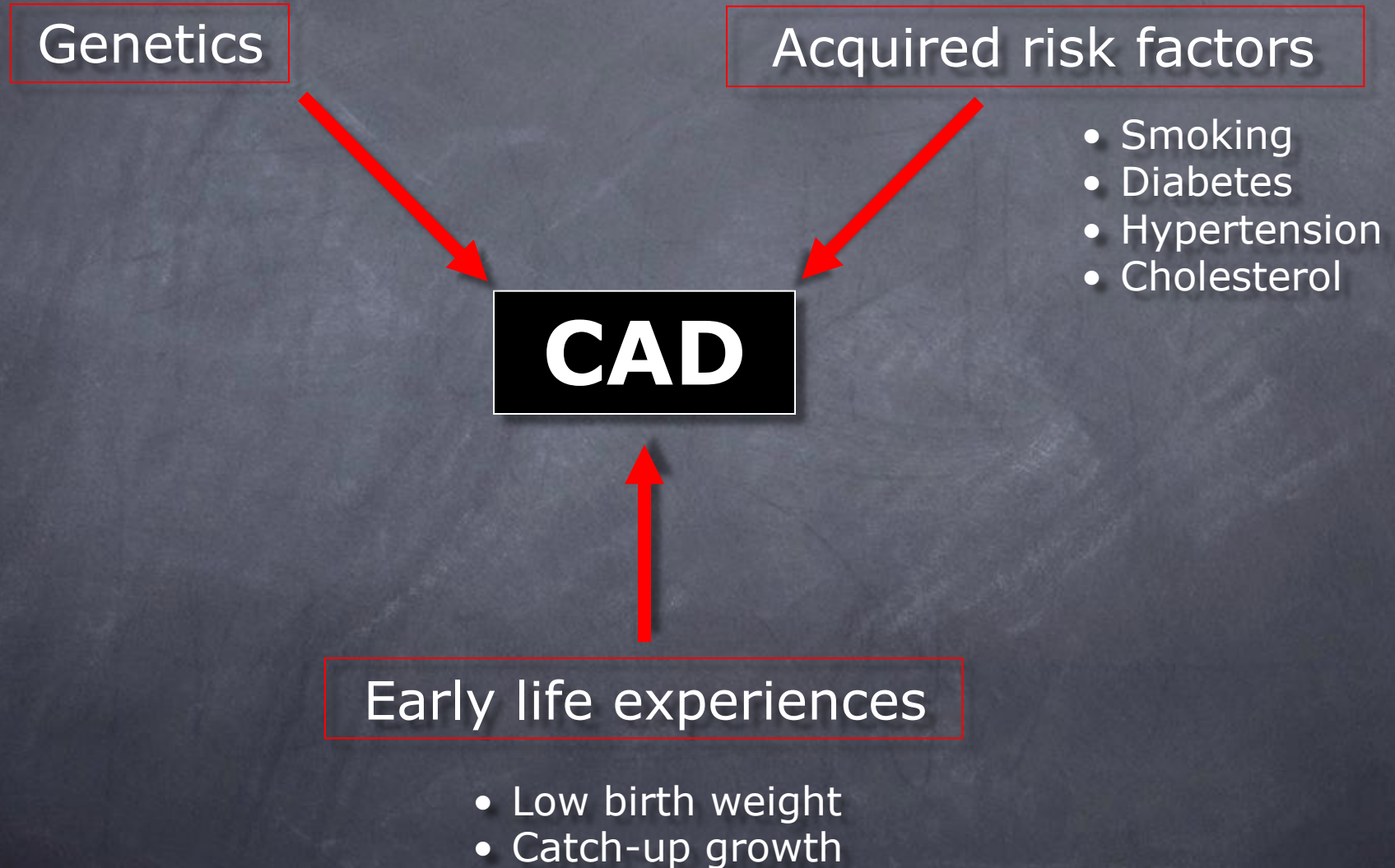
Atherosclerosis

Alzheimer's disease

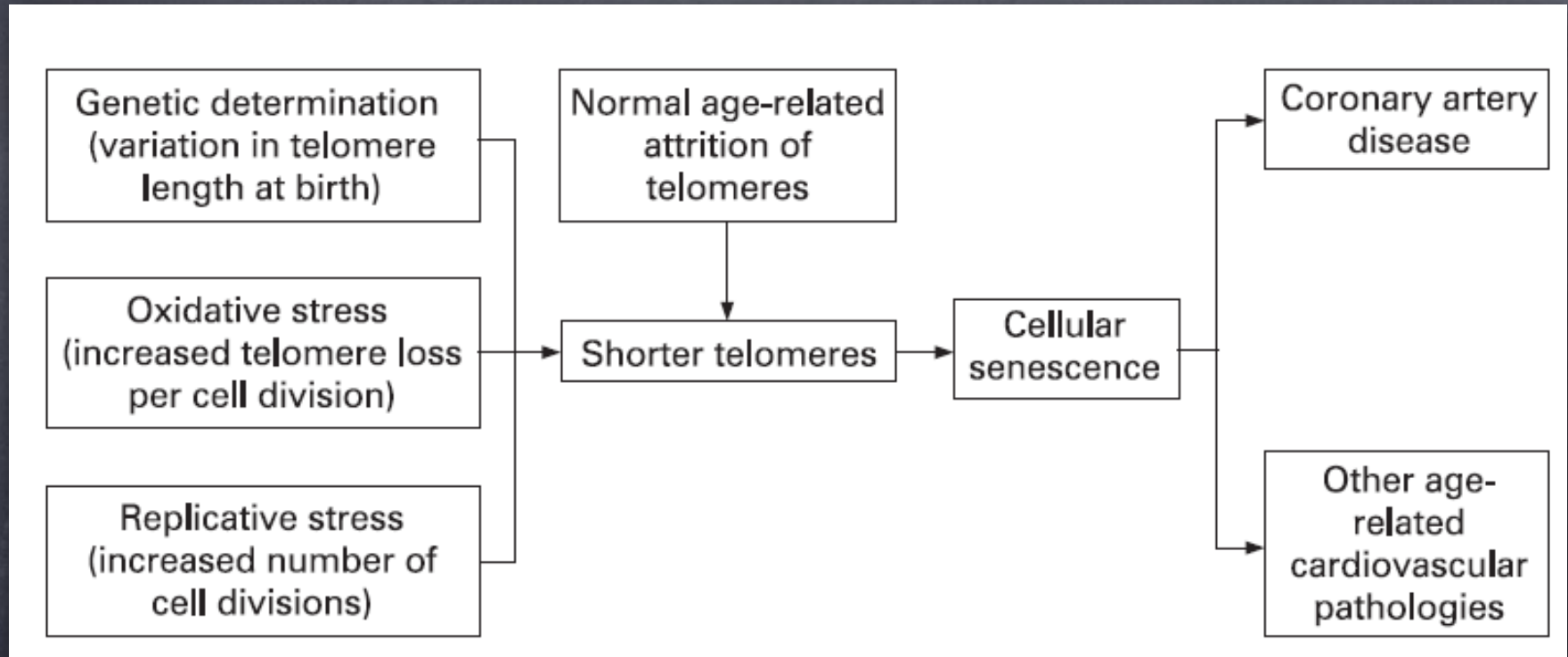
Cellular Senescence



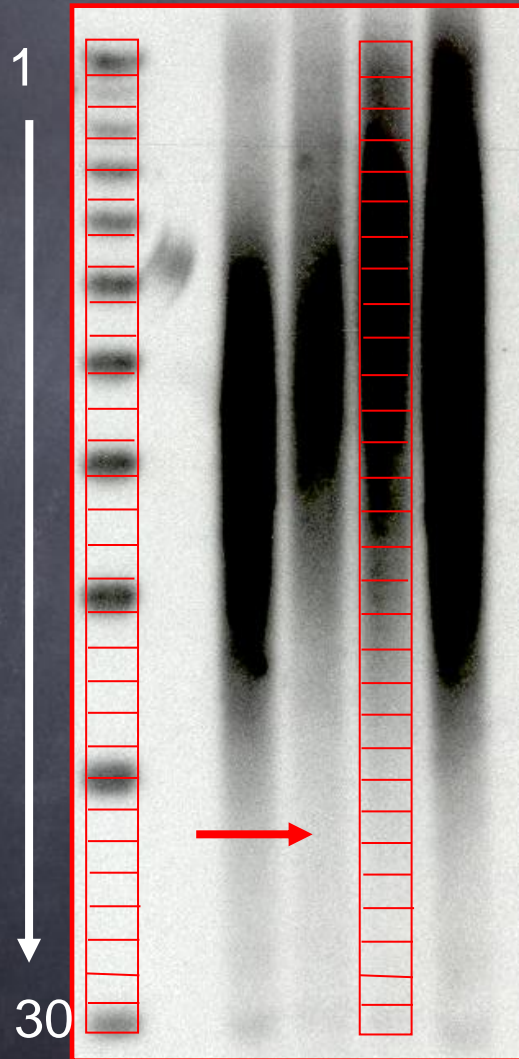
Aetiology of CAD



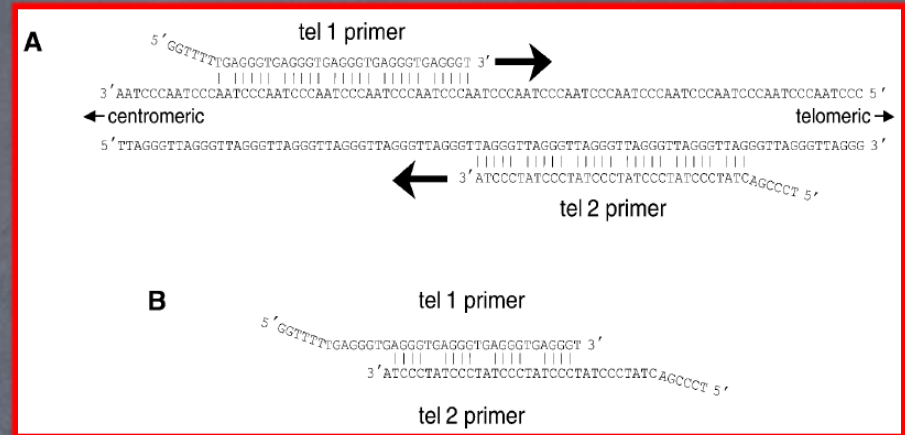
Biological ageing and cardiovascular disease



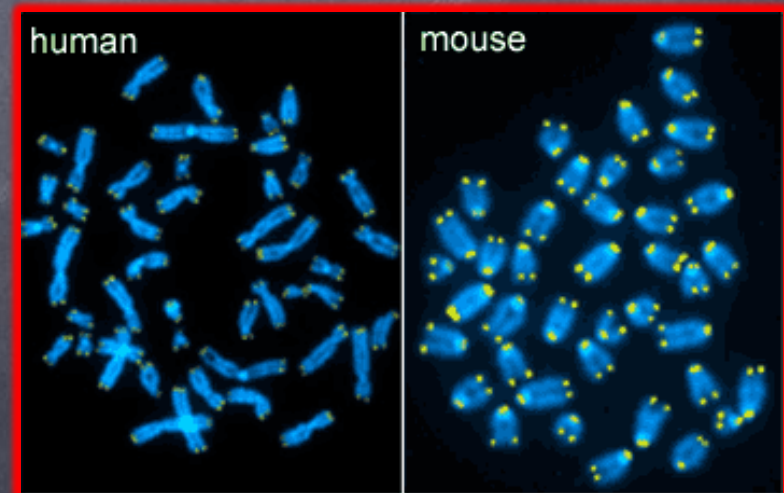
Measurement of telomere length



Southern blot



Real-time PCR



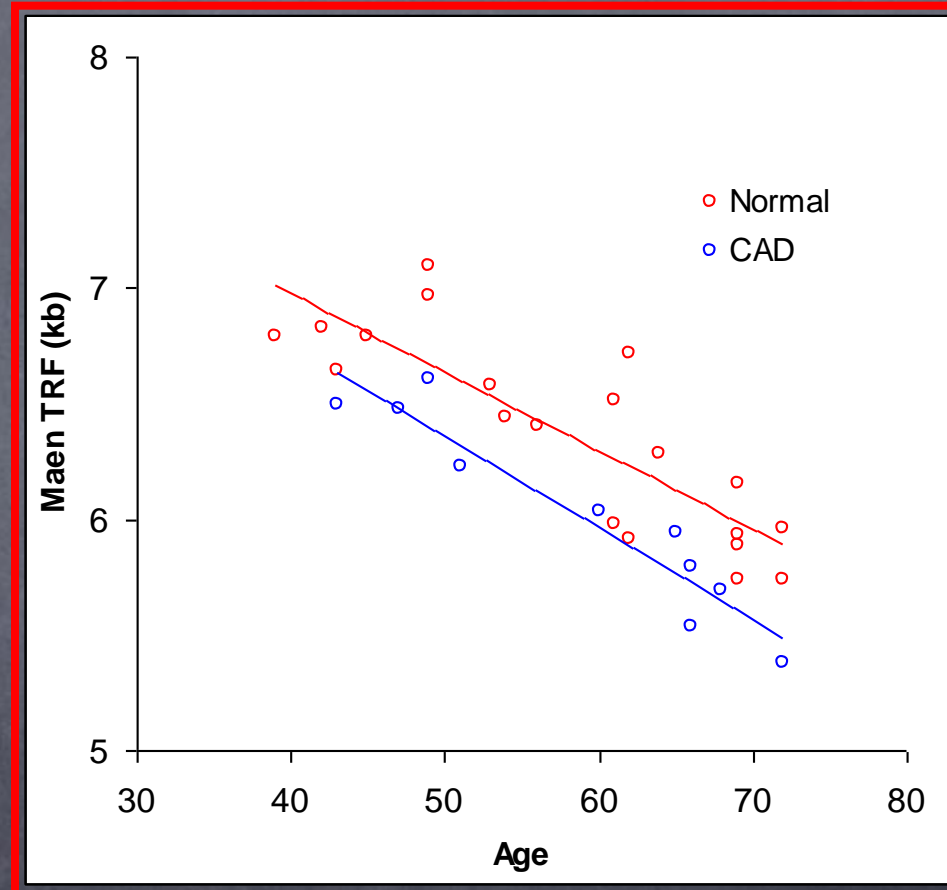
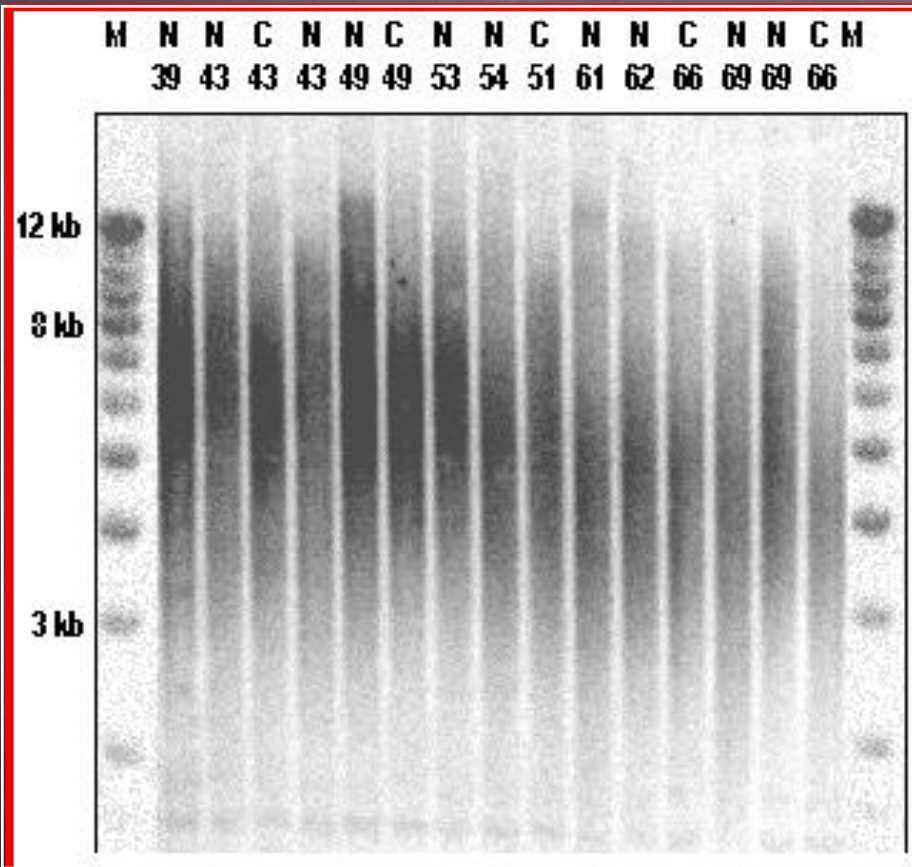
Fluorescence in-situ hybridization

Hypothesis

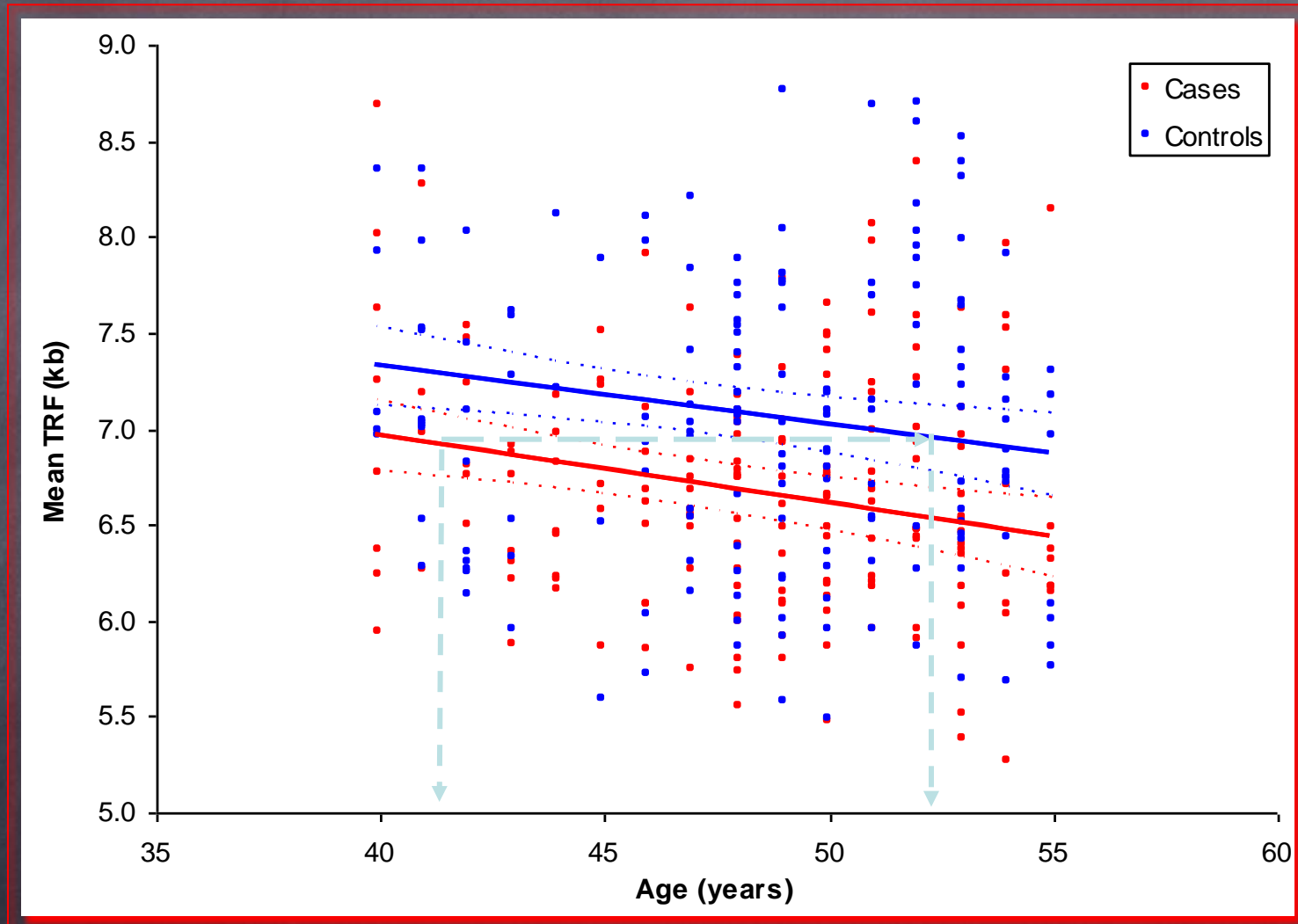
Coronary artery disease is
a disease of premature
biological ageing

Olovnikov AM "Biological clock" 1973

Telomere shortening in atherosclerosis



Telomere shortening in premature MI



Risk of MI increases with progressive shortening



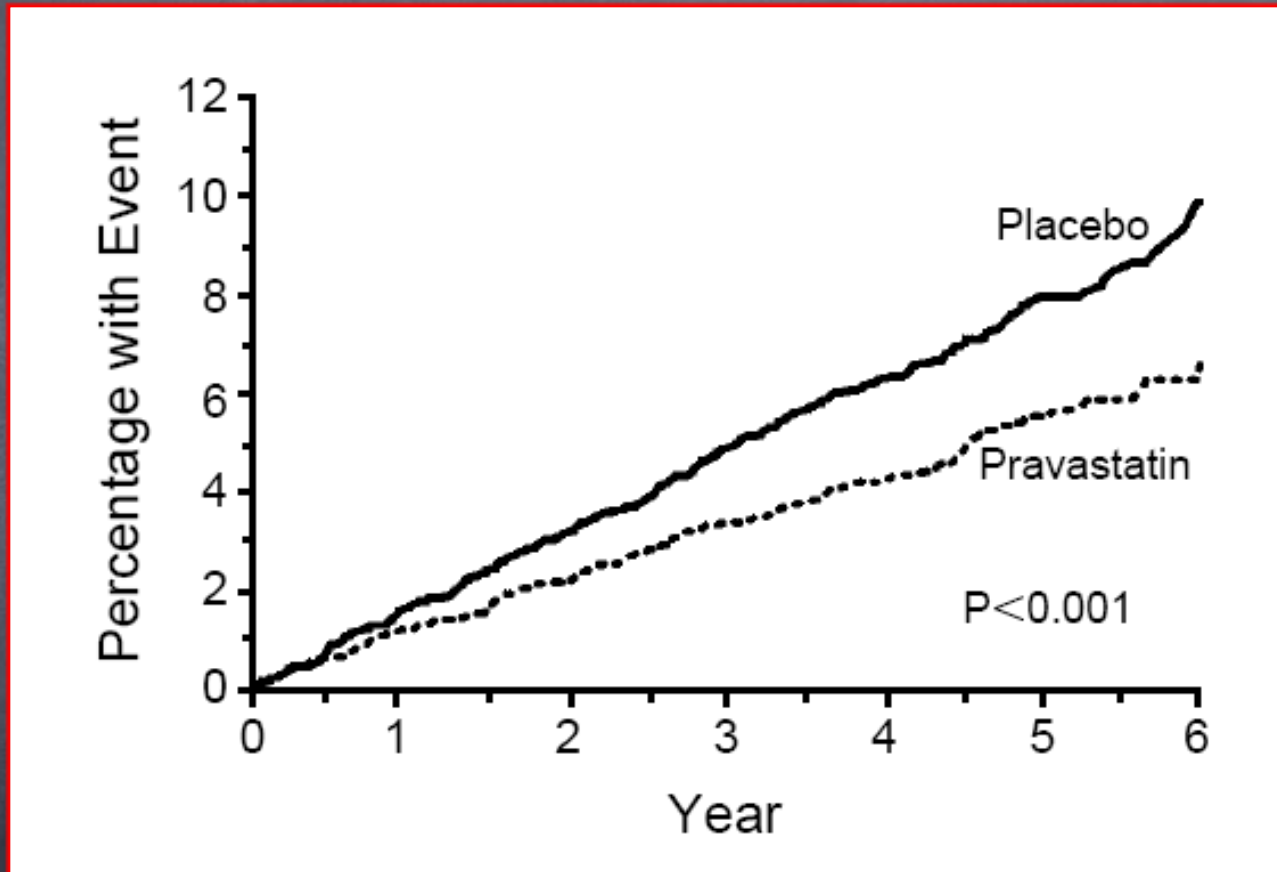
Prospective association of telomere length with CHD

West of Scotland Prevention Study (WOSCOPS)

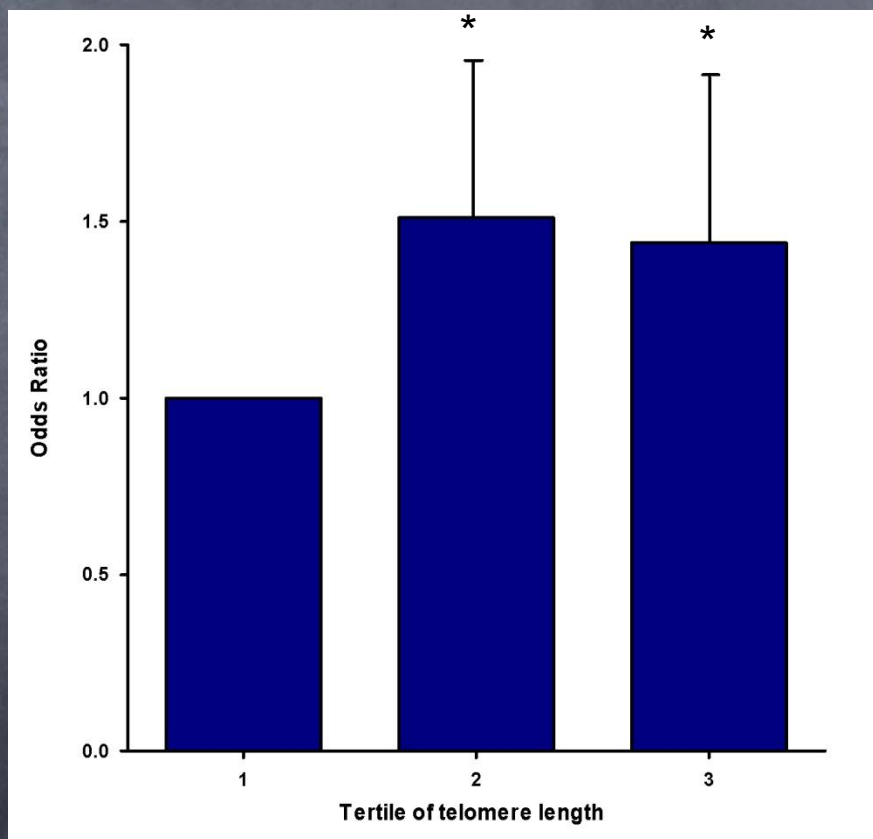
6595 males, age 45-65 years, with a mean baseline total cholesterol of 7.0 mmol/l and no history of MI were randomised to pravastatin (20 mg) or placebo

Over a mean follow-up of 4.2 years, 580 subjects developed CHD end-points

Benefit of statin treatment in WOSCOPS

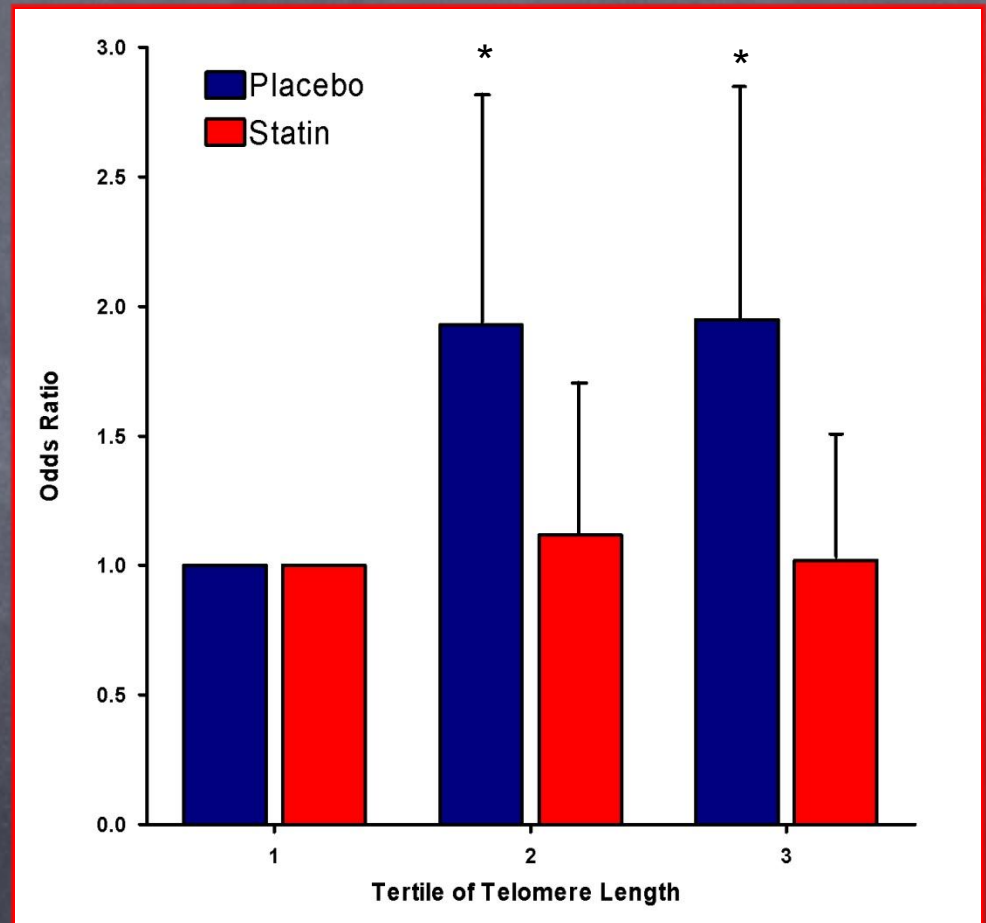


Baseline mean telomere length and risk of CAD in WOSCOPS

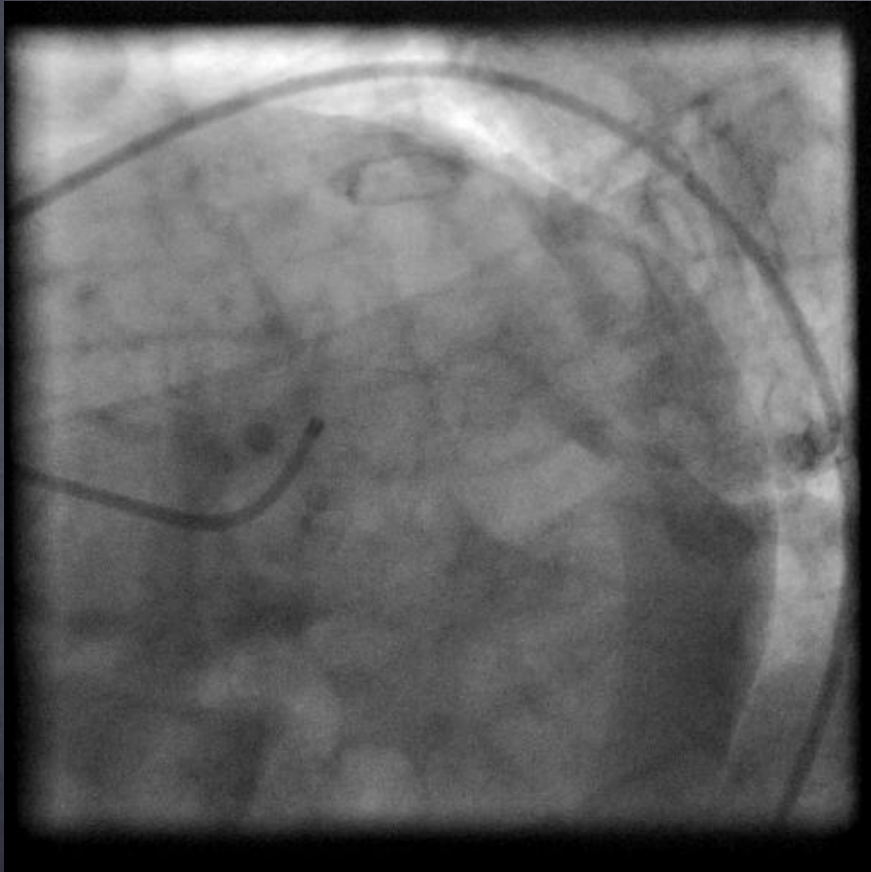


Telomere length, CHD events and benefits from statin treatment

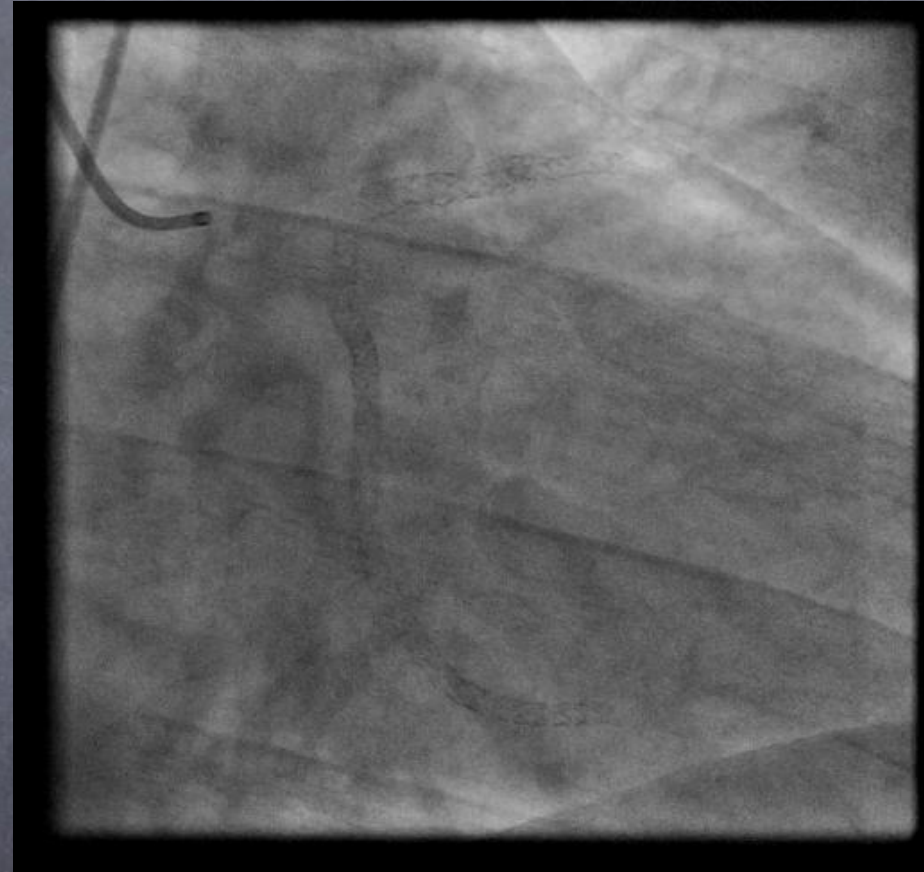
<i>Tertile</i>	<i>Placebo</i>	<i>Statin</i>
1	62	61
2	118	68
3	109	68



The coronary heart disease paradox



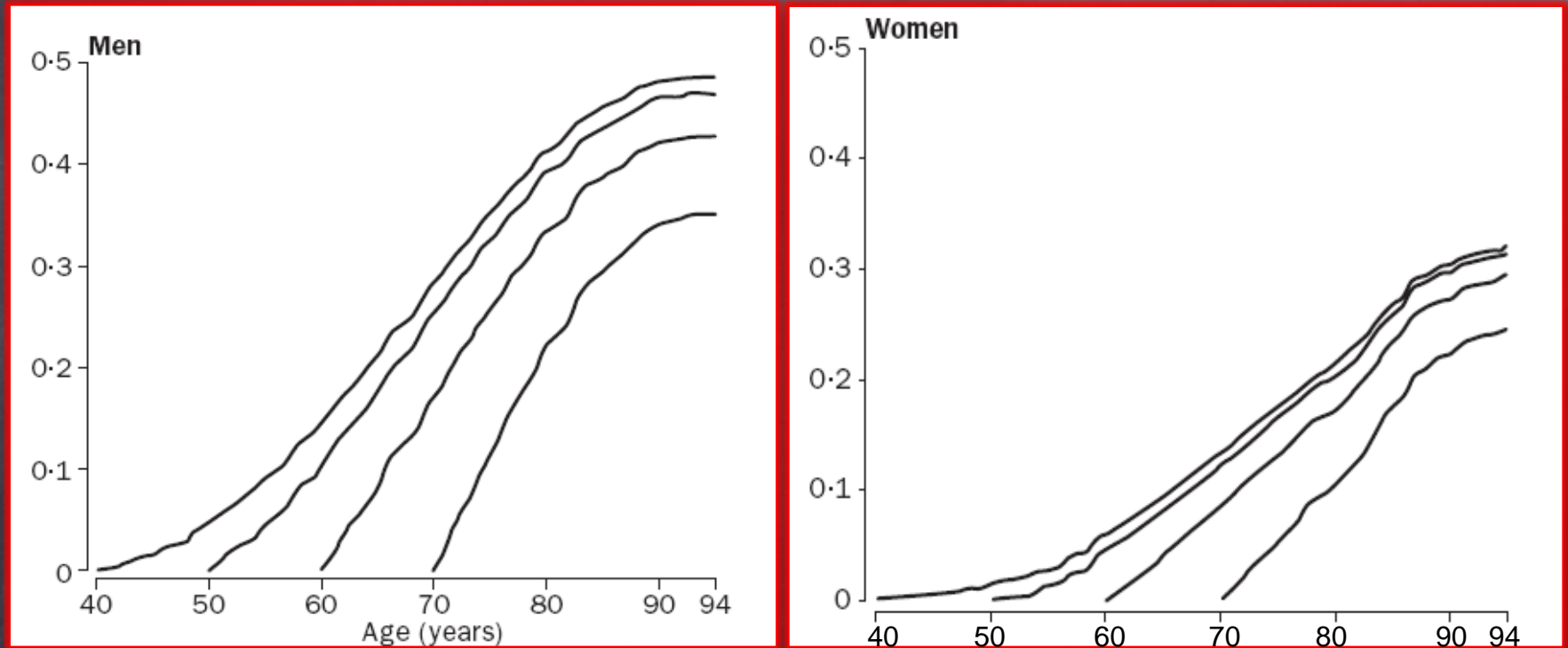
78 year old male



40 year old male

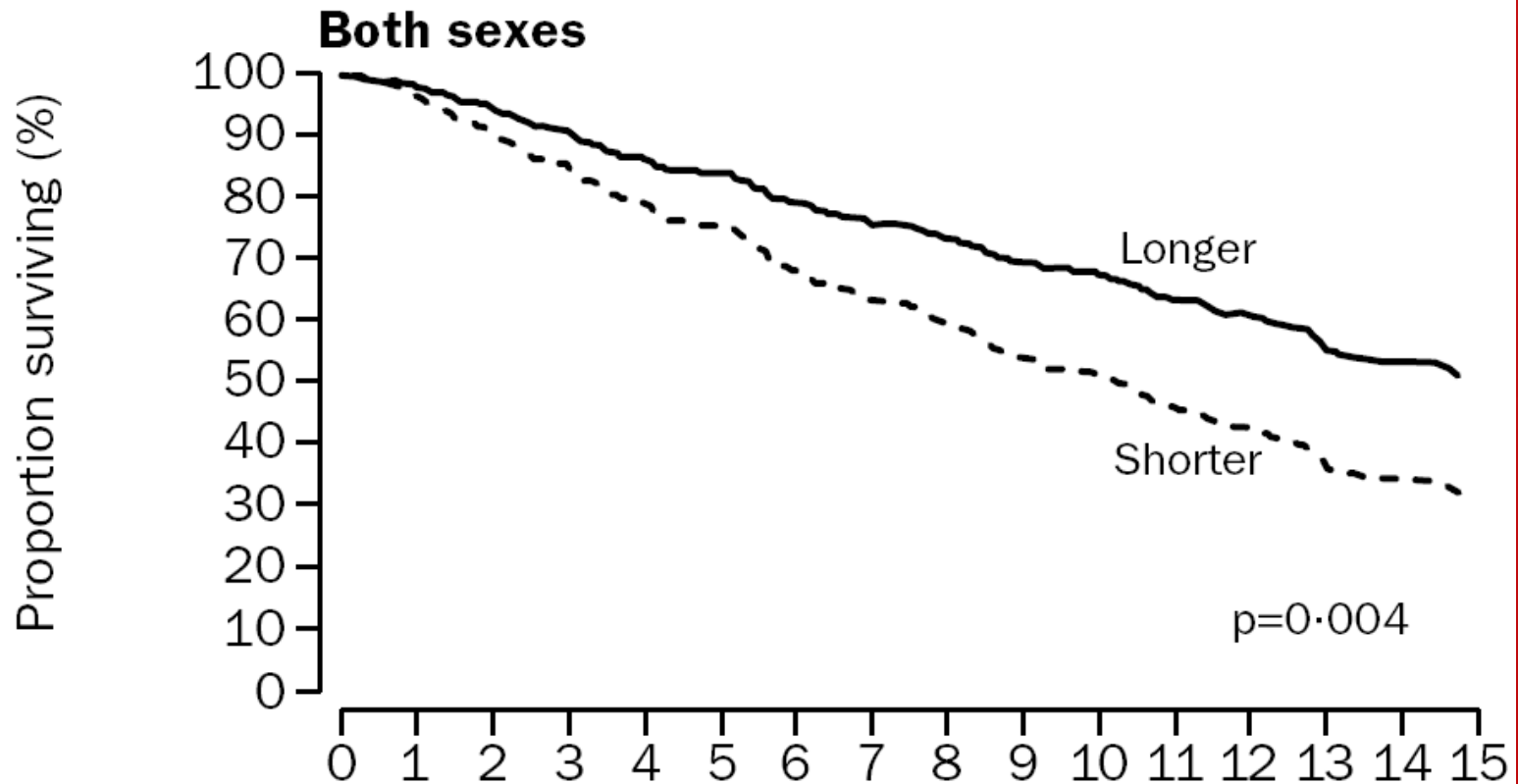
CAD is an age-associated disease but not an inevitable consequence

Cumulative risk for CHD



Telomere length and mortality

Association between telomere length in blood and mortality in people aged 60 years or older



Shorter telomeres and cause-specific mortality in normal subjects 60 years or older

	Number of individuals/ number of deceased	Mortality rate ratio* (95% CI)	p
All-cause mortality†			
Both sexes	143/101	1.86 (1.22–2.83)	0.004
Women	71/46	2.16 (1.07–4.39)	0.033
Men	72/55	1.94 (1.01–3.74)	0.047
Age at blood draw			
Younger than 75 years	93/53	1.96 (1.11–3.48)	0.021
Age 75 years or older	50/48	1.73 (0.93–3.24)	0.086
Cause-specific mortality‡			
Heart†	124/30	3.18 (1.36–7.45)	0.008
Cerebrovascular§	124/15	1.35 (0.36–5.13)	0.660
Cancer§	124/12	1.43 (0.34–6.03)	0.625
Infectious§	124/8	8.54 (1.52–47.9)	0.015
Other known§	124/16	2.15 (0.71–6.50)	0.174
All known causes apart from heart and infectious§	124/43	1.70 (0.82–3.53)	0.156

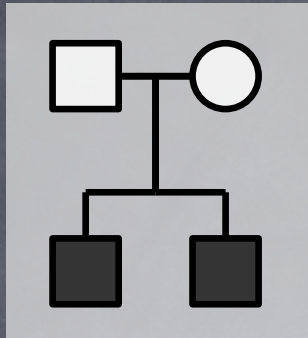
Regulation of telomere length

Genetics – what you start with

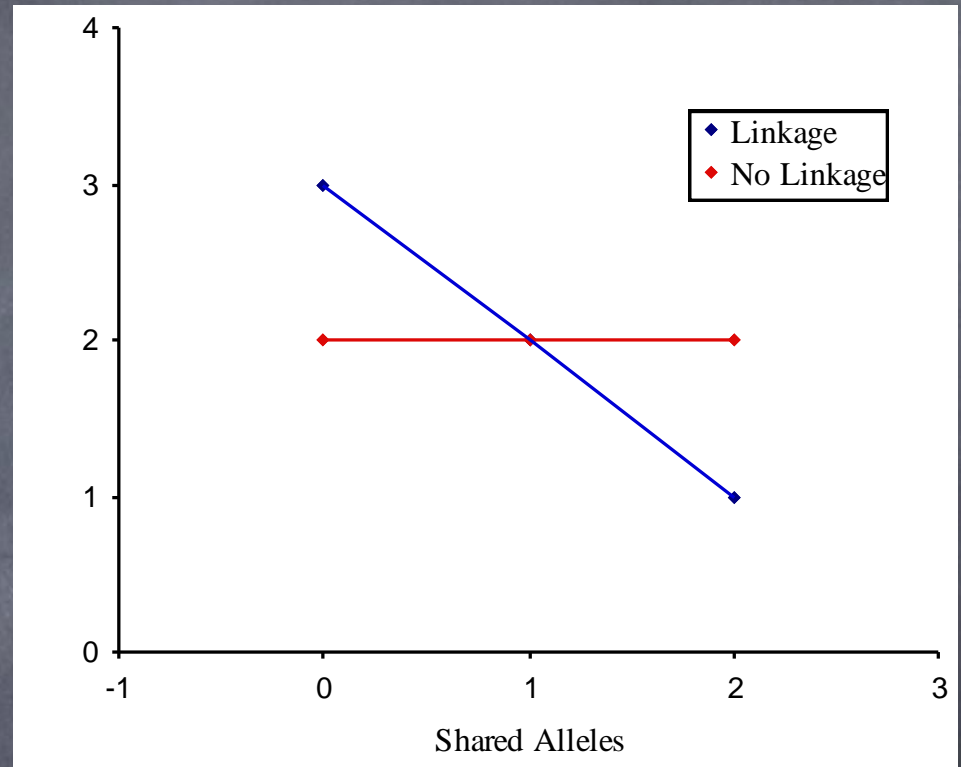
Replicative stress – more cell divisions

Oxidative stress – more loss per division

Telomere length is heritable

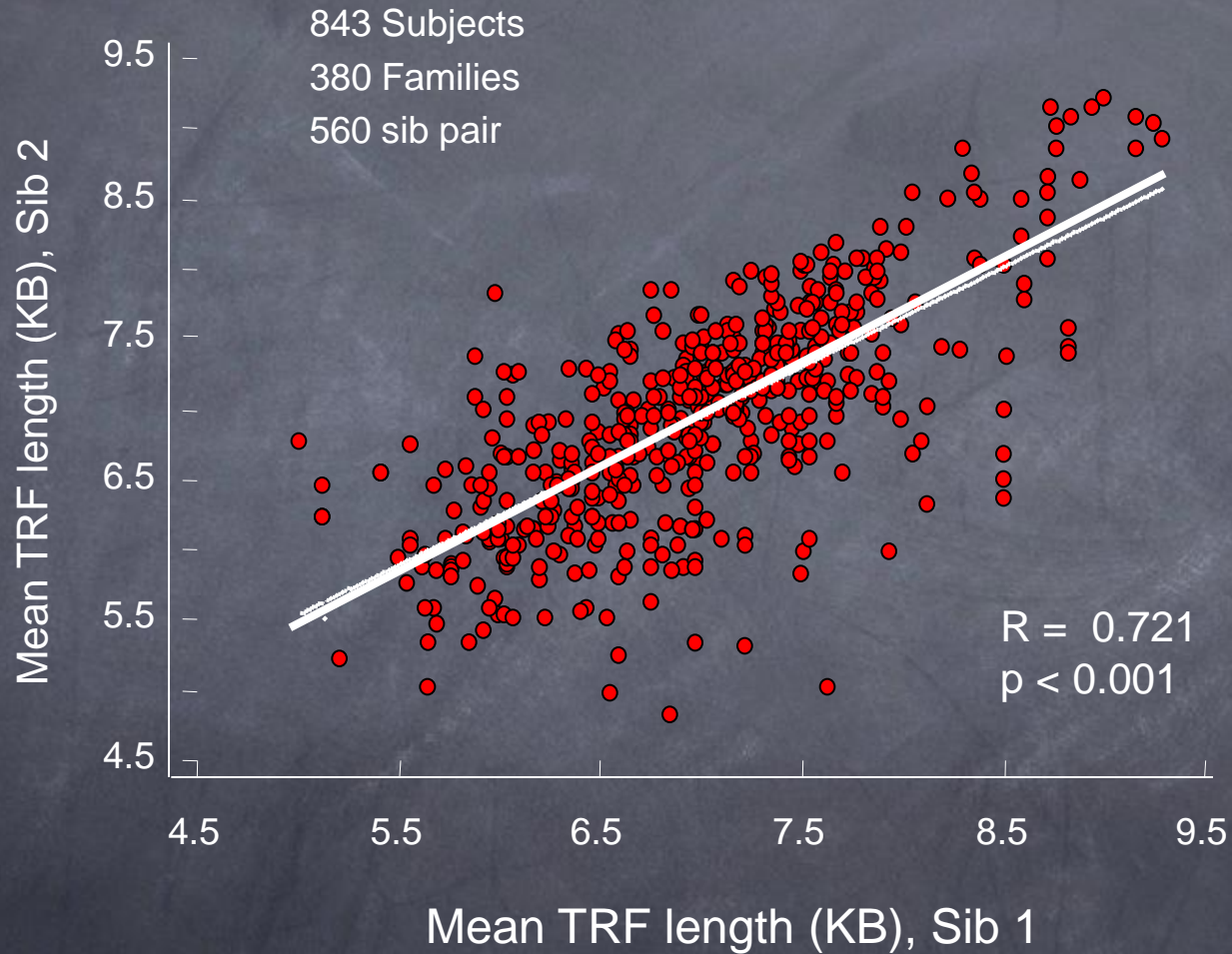


<i>Shared Alleles</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
0 alleles	0.25
1 allele	0.5
2 alleles	0.25

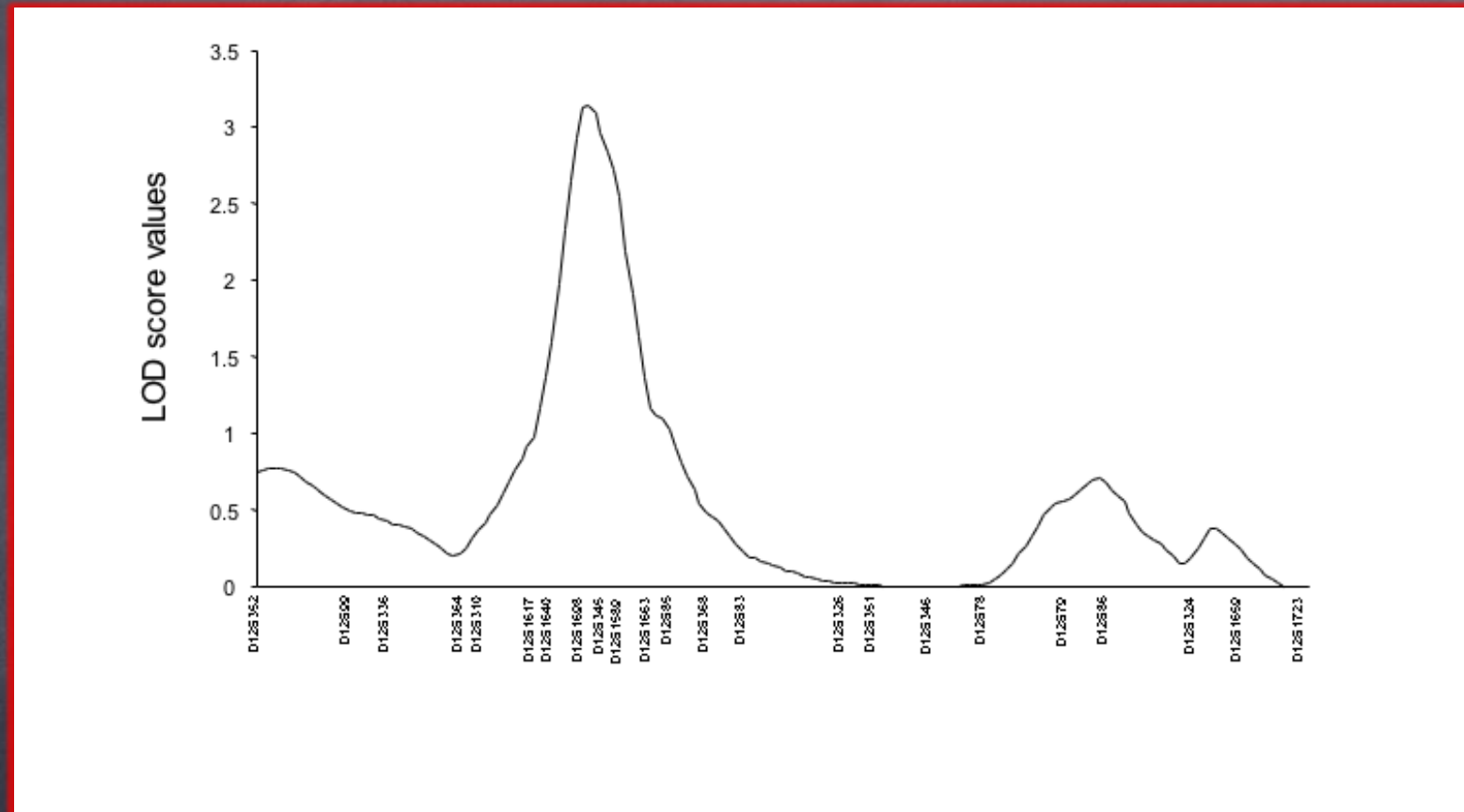


- If marker & QTL (telomere length) are *not* linked, siblings will not differ significantly in length, regardless of the number of shared alleles (red line).
- However, if the marker *is* in linkage, the difference in telomere length between siblings will decrease as they share more alleles (blue line).

Telomere length is heritable



A locus on chromosome 12 determines mean telomere length in humans



Common variants near *TERC* are associated with mean telomere length

Veryan Codd^{1,11}, Massimo Mangino^{2,11}, Pim van der Harst^{1,3,11}, Peter S Braund¹, Michael Kaiser¹, Alan J Beveridge¹, Suzanne Rafelt¹, Jasbir Moore¹, Chris Nelson¹, Nicole Soranzo^{2,4}, Guangju Zhai², Ana M Valdes², Hannah Blackburn⁴, Irene Mateo Leach³, Rudolf A de Boer³, Masayuki Kimura⁵, Abraham Aviv⁵, Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium¹⁰, Alison H Goodall¹, Willem Ouwehand⁶, Dirk J van Veldhuisen³, Wiek H van Gilst³, Gerjan Navis⁷, Paul R Burton⁸, Martin D Tobin⁸, Alistair S Hall⁹, John R Thompson⁸, Tim Spector^{2,11} & Nilesh J Samani^{1,11}

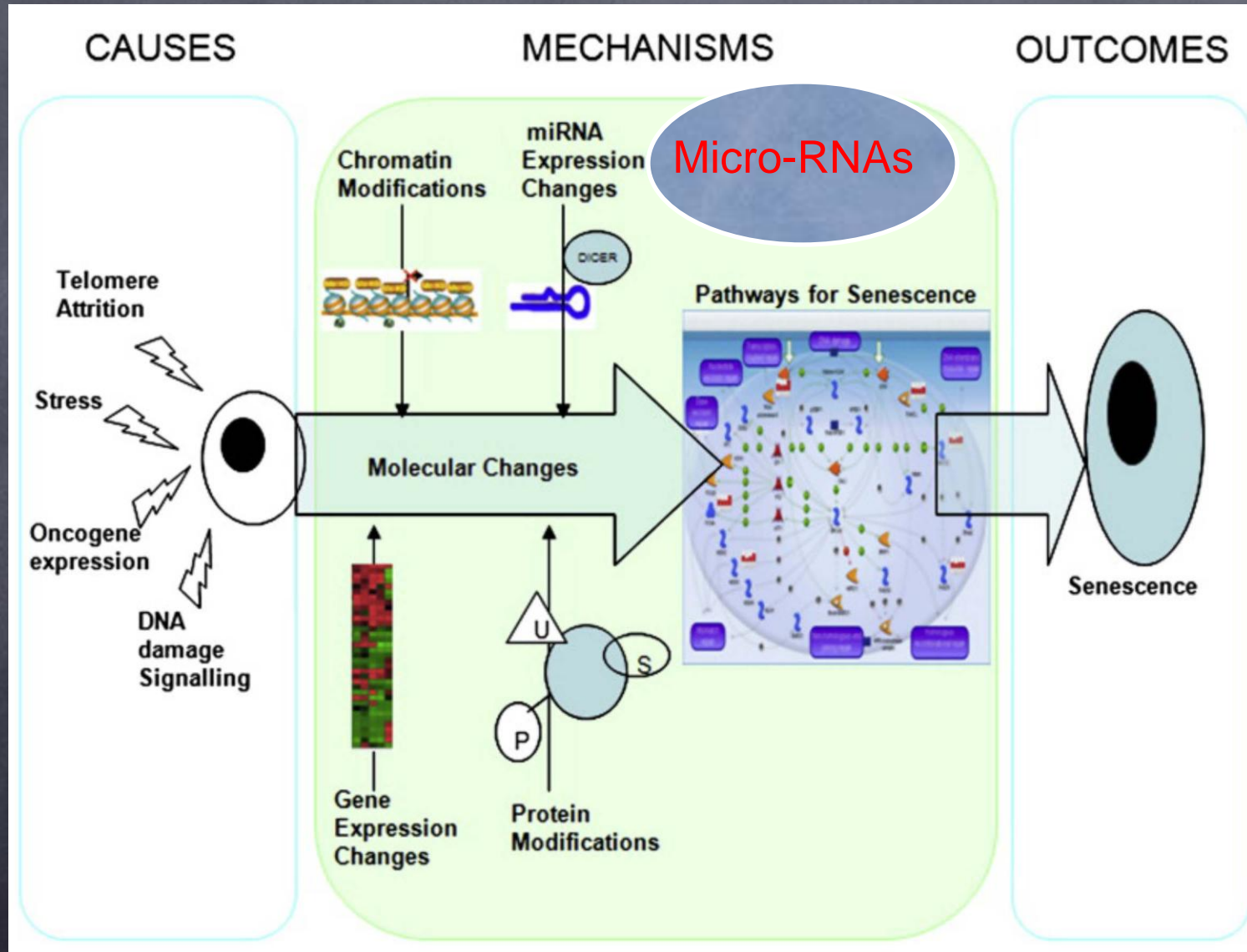
to human chromosomes 3p26.1, 10q26.13, 12q12.22 and 14q23.2 (refs. 3–5). A recent genome-wide association study (GWAS) identified associations of two SNPs on chromosome 18q12.2 with telomere length, although the associations were not at a genome-wide significant level⁶. To identify additional variants that affect telomere length, we undertook genome-wide association analyses in two large European cohorts followed by replication of promising signals in three further European cohorts.

The discovery cohorts comprised 1,487 individuals with coronary artery disease from the British Heart Foundation Family Heart Study (BHF-FHS)⁷ and 1,430 United Kingdom Blood Service donors (UKBS)⁸ for whom there was genome-wide SNP genotype data available that was generated using the Affymetrix 500K array as part of the Wellcome Trust Case-Control Consortium (WTCCC) study⁸. Further details of

Potential implications of the telomere hypothesis

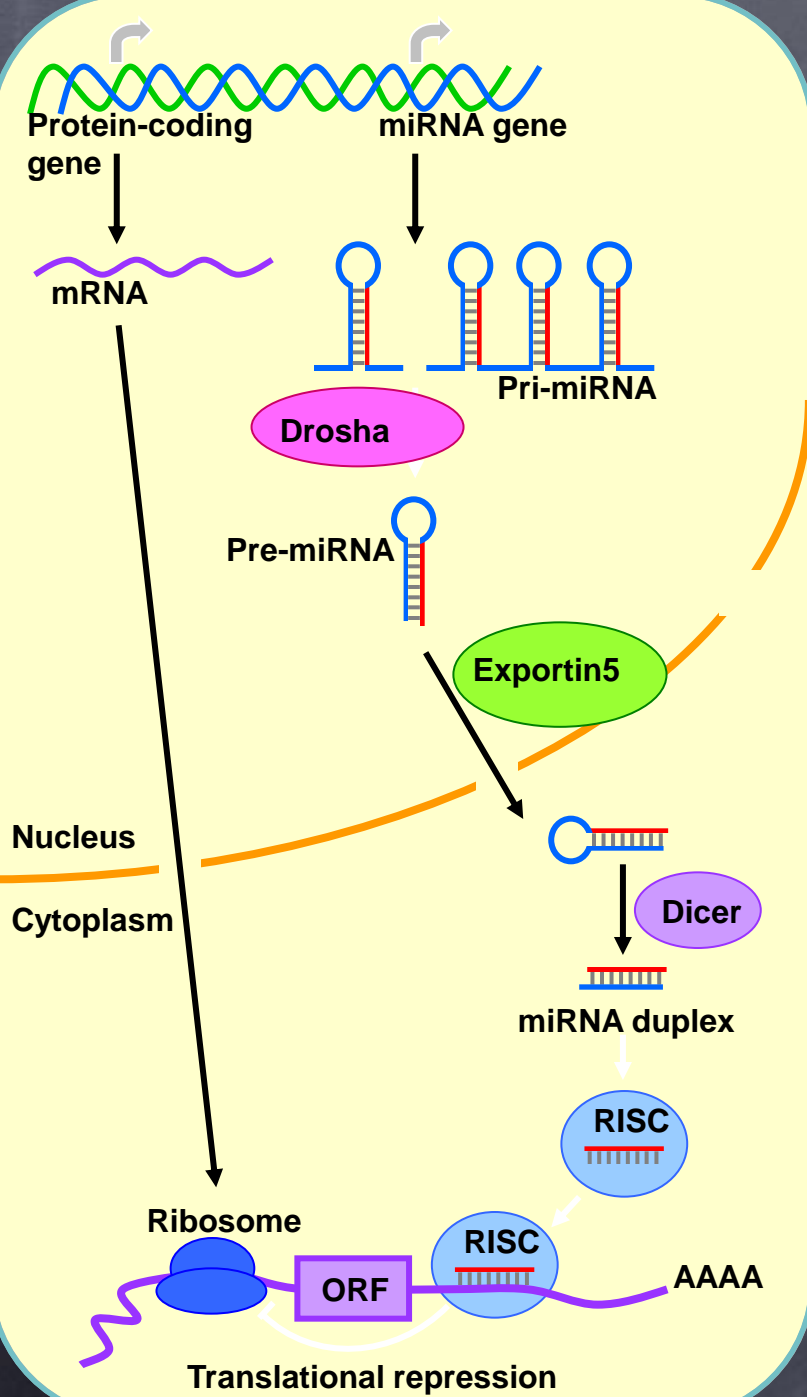
- Individuals with shorter telomeres have an increased risk of CHD
- CHD risk associated with shorter telomeres is AT LEAST AS GREAT as that with conventional risk factors
- Global structural property of DNA that is inherited i.e. telomere length, may at least partly explain the familial basis
- Variation in telomere length, may explain, in part, the variable age of onset of CHD

Novel mechanisms in modulation of cellular senescence

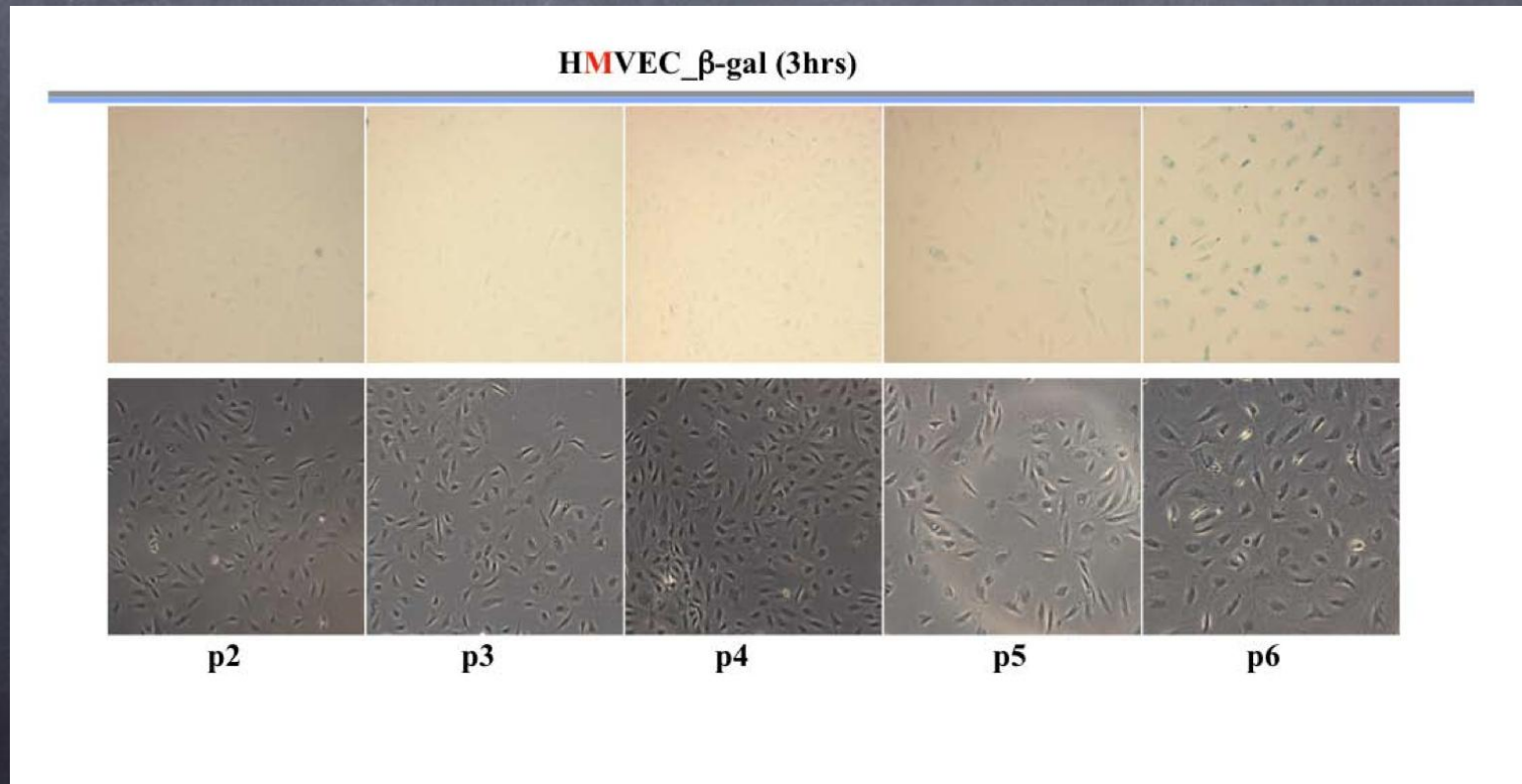
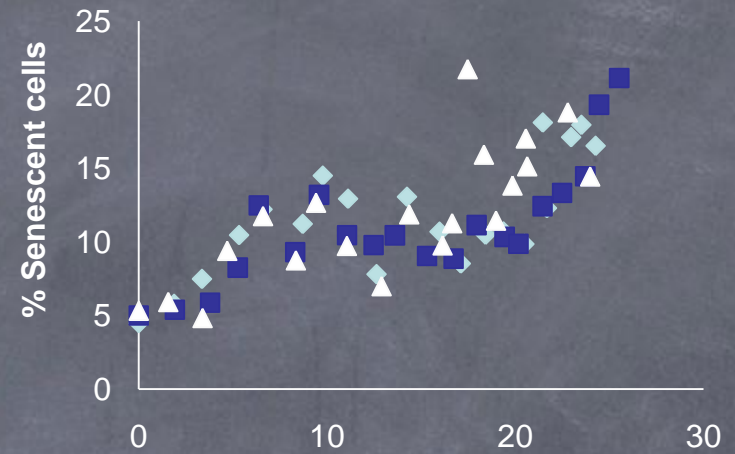
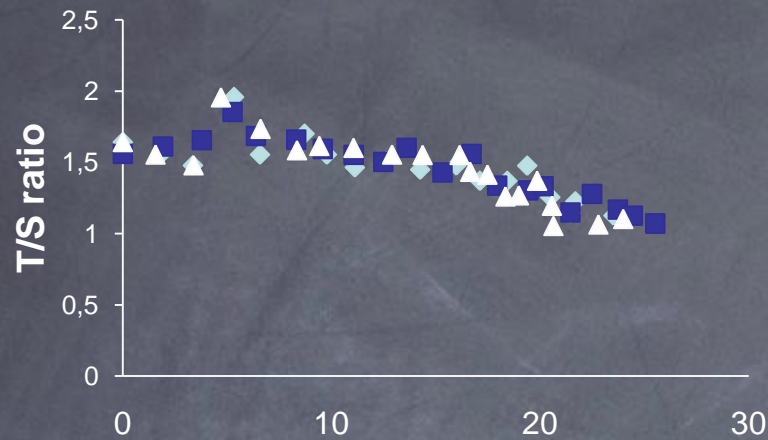


Micro-RNAs

- Short (19-22nt) endogenous non-coding RNA molecules.
- Transcribed from RNA polymerase II promoters.
- Regulate protein expression through interaction with the 3'UTR of target mRNA
- Repression of protein expression or promotion of target mRNA degradation

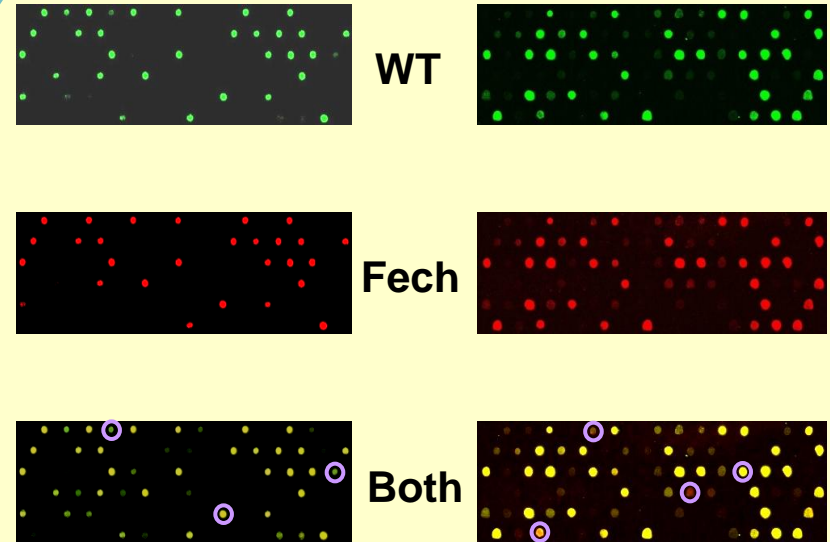
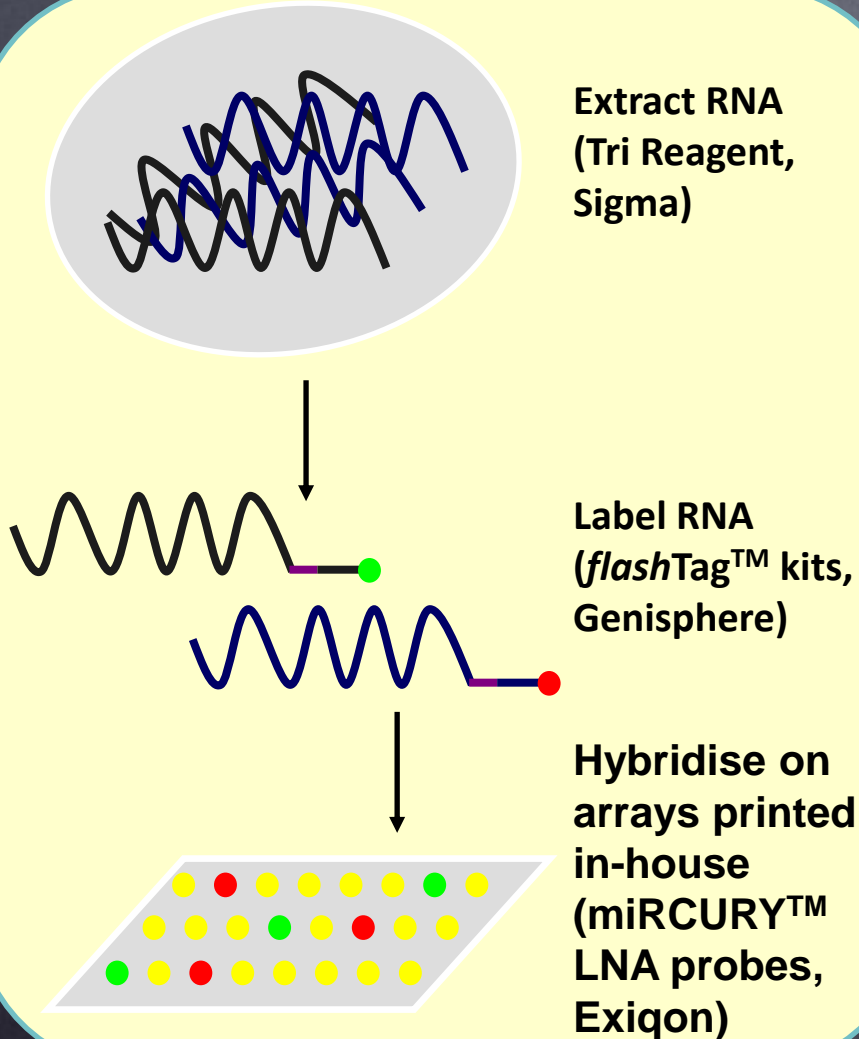


Model of *in vitro* EC senescence



miRNA arrays

Method



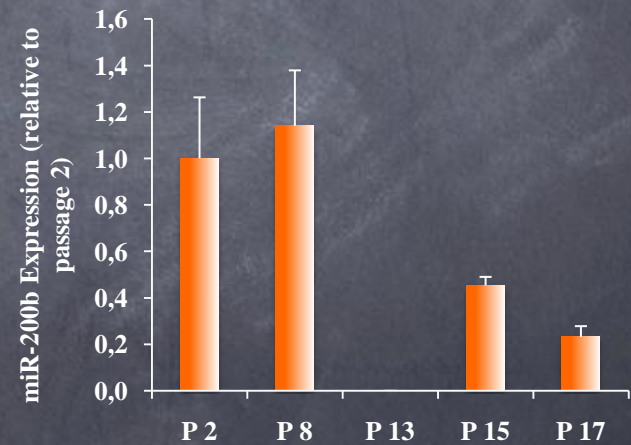
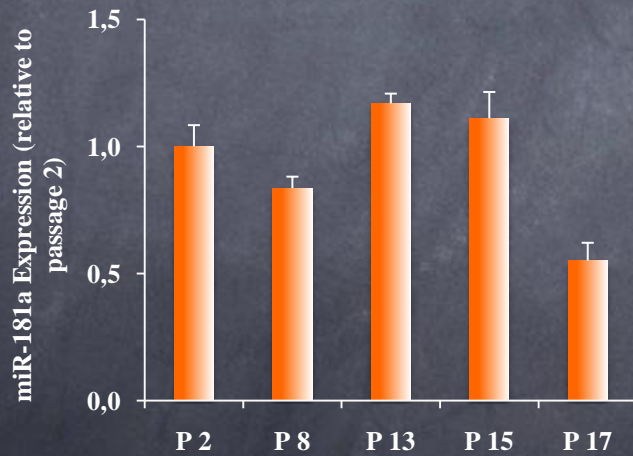
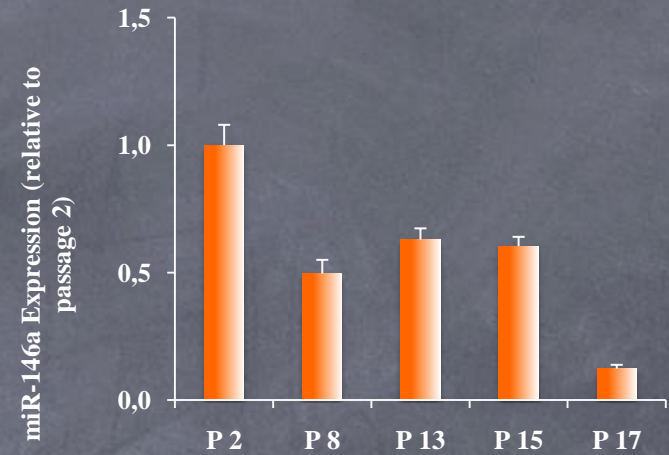
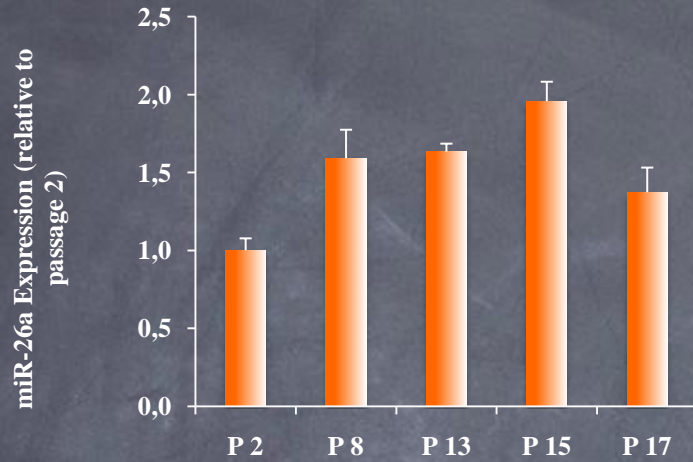
Increased
expression
Decreased
expression
No change

Example of a miRNA array

Potential miRNA targets

Name	fold change	p value
hsa-miR-26a	1.16136	0.00169
hsa-miR-181a	1.31859	0.00267
hsa-miR-769-3p	1.45341	0.00105
hsa-miR-221	1.52227	0.00484
has-miR-744	1.76016	0.00062
hsa-miR-146a	0.86406	0.00261
hsa-miR-92b	0.72013	0.04975
<u>hsa-miR-200a</u>	0.77659	0.04672
<u>hsa-miR-200b</u>	0.80369	0.02005
hsa-miR-217	0.79781	0.01839

Validation of selected miRNA



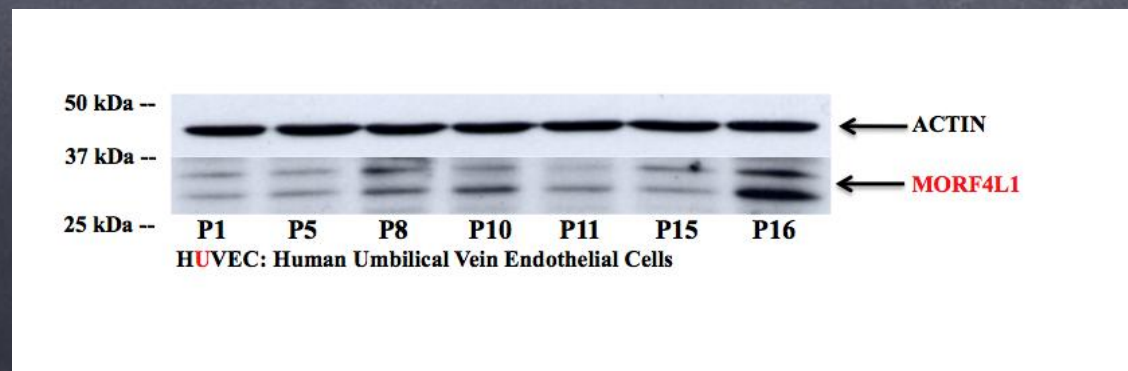
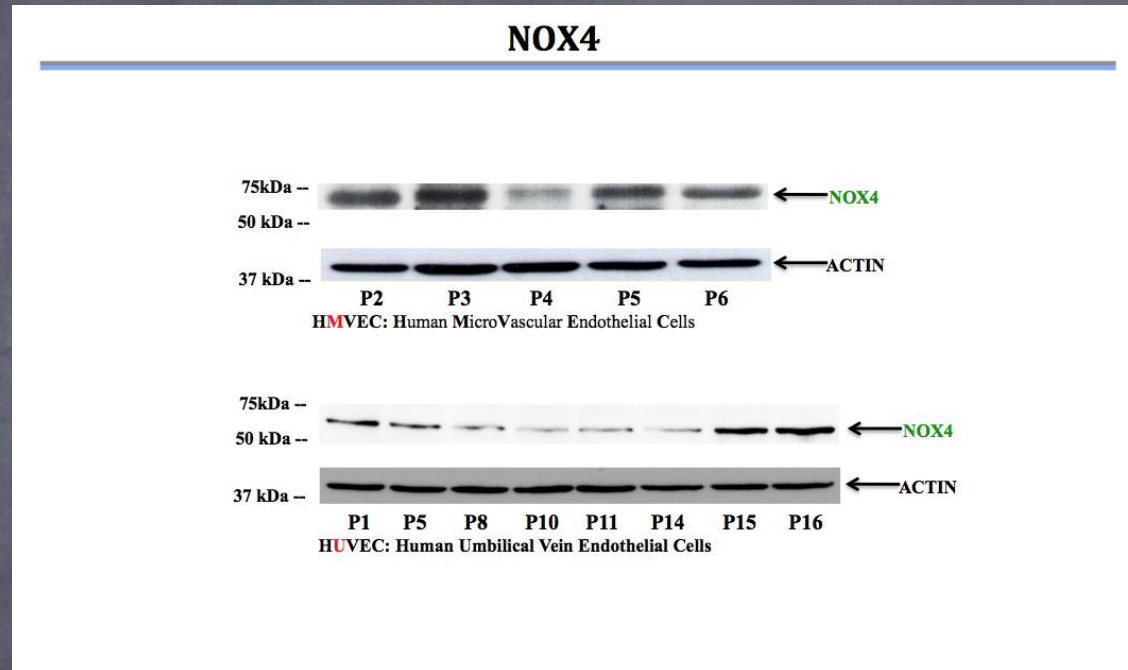
HUVEC

Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells

Potential Target Proteins

miR	Potential Targets	Express in	Function	Select
has-miR-146a	<u>NOX4</u>	HUVEC	Cell senescence	Yes
has-miR-181a	<u>AKT3</u>	HUVEC(Abcam); 3T3- cells, MEFs	Development & Cells Aging	Yes
has-miR-181a	<u>MAPK1</u>	HUVEC	Cell proliferation & apoptosis	Yes
has-miR-221	<u>MORF4L1</u>	Hela cells	Cell senescence	Yes. Check the express in HUVEC
has-miR-26a	<u>CDK6</u>	HEK293 HDFs	Cell Senescence	Yes. Check the express in HUVEC

Initial expression profile of target proteins





**“Every man desires to live long,
but no man wishes to be old.”**

Jonathan Swift, author & satirist, 1667-1745.

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