

CARDIAC DISEASE

A new mouse model for heart failure

A mouse model that replicates the clinical features of the most common form of heart failure opens a window on the mechanisms underlying this disease, and could help scientists to explore future therapies. [SEE ARTICLE P.351](#)

DULGUUN AMGALAN & RICHARD N. KITSIS

Heat failure is a lethal condition that affects at least 26 million people worldwide¹. A preclinical model that faithfully recapitulates the most common form of this syndrome, known as heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), has been lacking. On page 351, Schiattarella *et al.*² report the development of a mouse model of HFpEF, and its use to identify a molecular pathway not previously known to have a role in this disease.

Heart failure has generally been seen as an inability of the heart to pump sufficient blood to meet the metabolic needs of the body. The weakening of the heart muscle is quantified by measuring the reduction in the percentage of blood in the heart expelled with each heartbeat, which is called the ejection fraction. This syndrome is referred to as heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF)³. But

in more than half of cases of heart failure, ejection fraction remains normal, although abnormalities in heart-muscle contraction can be detected with more sensitive tests. This form of heart failure is called HFpEF and is defined by impaired filling of the heart with blood⁴. Dysfunction in other organs, including the lungs, kidneys and skeletal muscles, is also likely to contribute to the symptoms of the disease.

Although the two forms of heart failure have similar symptoms, including shortness of breath, reduced ability to exercise, and fatigue, their mechanisms differ markedly. HFrEF is characterized by persistent activation of stress-associated molecular pathways in heart muscle cells (cardiomyocytes), leading to a decrease in the ability of these cells to contract, or to cell death. By contrast, HFpEF is driven by ageing, high blood pressure, metabolic changes associated with obesity and diabetes, and generalized

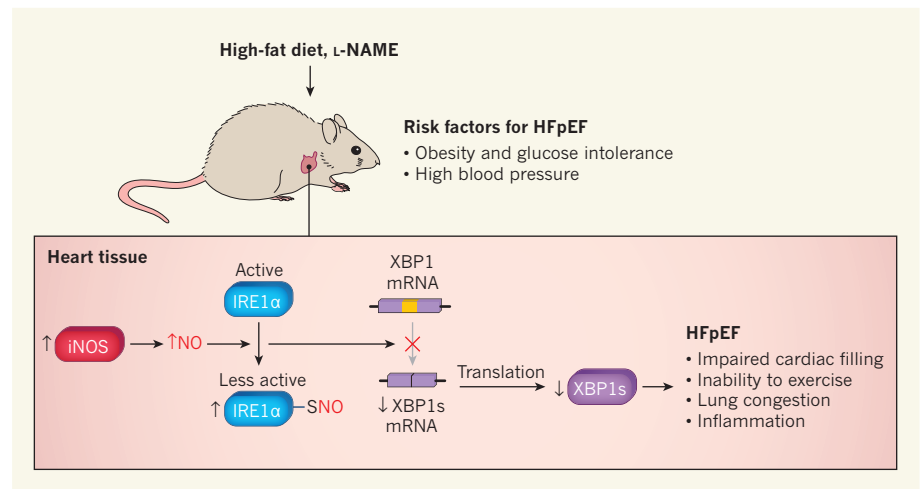


Figure 1 | Inhibition of the unfolded protein response contributes to heart failure with preserved ejection fraction. Schiattarella *et al.*² fed mice a high-fat diet to produce obesity and glucose intolerance (an inability to transport sugar efficiently from the blood into cells, which can lead to diabetes), and gave the animals the drug *N*^o-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) to cause high blood pressure. These treatments induced some of the hallmarks of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), including impaired filling of the heart with blood, inability to exercise, lung congestion and increased levels of molecular markers associated with inflammation. The authors also observed increased expression of the enzyme inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), which increases the production of nitric oxide (NO). The addition of NO to sulfur atoms (S-nitrosylation) of inositol-requiring enzyme 1α (IRE1α) decreases this protein's activity. IRE1α is a component of the unfolded protein response (UPR), a mechanism that protects cells against abnormal levels of misfolded proteins. Decreased IRE1α activity leads to reduced conversion (splicing) of messenger RNA encoding X-box binding protein 1 (XBP1) to the mRNA that encodes XBP1 spliced (XBP1s), a transcription factor that activates UPR genes. The authors observed that IRE1α splicing activity and XBP1s levels were reduced in their mouse model of HFpEF.

chronic inflammation. These factors induce alterations in several cell types in the heart.

In HFpEF, the endothelial cells that line small blood vessels in the heart become dysfunctional and fail to synthesize adequate amounts of nitric oxide (NO), a substance involved in the relaxation of blood vessels. Connective-tissue cells called fibroblasts generate scarring. And the cardiomyocytes themselves become stiffer because of changes related to proteins involved in molecular signalling pathways and cellular contraction⁵. The end result is sluggish filling of the heart.

None of the existing therapies for HFpEF helps in HFpEF, and a good animal model for HFpEF has been lacking. Modelling HFpEF is challenging because of the complex interplay of many contributing factors and the plethora of clinical manifestations of the disease. Rather than recreating all the stimuli that lead to HFpEF, Schiattarella *et al.* combined two major risk factors — obesity linked with glucose intolerance (an inability to transport sugar efficiently from the blood into cells, which can lead to diabetes) and high blood pressure — in mice. The authors' reasoning was that each of these factors activates several disease-associated pathways.

Mice were rendered obese and glucose-intolerant with a high-fat diet. High blood pressure was induced by administration of a drug called *N*^G-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), which inhibits the enzymes that are normally expressed at constant levels to catalyse the production of NO (called constitutive NO synthases). Mice treated in this way had several characteristics of HFpEF, including impaired filling of the heart, inability to exercise, lung congestion and increased levels of molecular markers of inflammation in the heart and blood (Fig. 1). Notably, ejection fraction in these mice remained normal up to at least 12 months of age, which is half the lifespan of a mouse.

The authors then used their model to investigate the role of misfolded proteins in HFpEF. These proteins accumulate in several disorders in which cardiac stress is present⁶, including HFpEF, and they activate a molecular program known as the unfolded protein response (UPR)⁷. Schiattarella *et al.* focused on inositol-requiring enzyme 1 α (IRE1 α), which is activated in response to cellular stress caused by an excess of misfolded proteins. IRE1 α cuts the messenger RNA that encodes X-box binding protein 1 (XBP1) and transforms it into a shorter mRNA that encodes a protein called XBP1 spliced (XBP1s). XBP1s is a transcription factor that activates genes involved in the UPR.

Schiattarella and colleagues found that IRE1 α activation and XBP1s levels were reduced in the hearts of HFpEF model mice, as well as in heart-tissue samples from people with HFpEF, when compared with those from healthy individuals (Fig. 1). By contrast, cardiac XBP1s levels were increased or unchanged in mice and humans with HFpEF. The decrease

in XBP1s levels in the hearts of HFpEF mice was due to IRE1 α modification by S-nitrosylation. This process, in which an NO molecule is attached to specific sulfur atoms on proteins, is known to decrease IRE1 α activity⁸.

Although Schiattarella *et al.* did not identify the cells that produce NO, they observed that inducible NO synthase (iNOS), an enzyme that was highly expressed in their HFpEF model, promoted IRE1 α S-nitrosylation. They went on to show that pharmacological or genetic inhibition of iNOS or cardiomyocyte-specific overexpression of XBP1s attenuated cardiac filling defects, the inability to exercise, and lung congestion in mice induced to develop features of HFpEF. These findings highlight the role of XBP1s loss in the mechanisms underlying this disease.

This work demonstrates that two common risk factors for HFpEF are sufficient to reproduce many of the manifestations of this disease. The authors' mouse model will be useful for dissecting disease mechanisms and developing new treatments. Although large-animal models are often valuable in studying complex physiological processes and testing therapeutics, the mouse has the advantage of being easy to manipulate genetically and having

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ENERGY STORAGE

Accurate predictions of lithium-ion battery life

Highly reliable methods for predicting battery lives are needed to develop safe, long-lasting battery systems. Accurate predictive models have been developed using data collected from batteries early in their lifetime.

MAITANE BEREICIBAR

A problem that hinders the rapid development of battery technology is that testing and monitoring battery ‘health’ — which affects battery life — takes a long time. Better methods for predicting battery lives are, therefore, much needed, but are extremely challenging to develop. Writing in *Nature Energy*, Severson *et al.*¹ report that machine learning can be used to construct models that accurately predict battery lives, using data collected from charge–discharge cycles measured in the early stages of a battery's life.

Society needs to stop producing carbon

a short lifespan⁹. The latter factor will also facilitate the study of the influence of ageing, another key risk factor for HFpEF.

Some questions remain unanswered. The less-than-complete reversal of HFpEF disease manifestations observed in response to iNOS inhibition suggests that other molecular pathways are also involved in the reduction of XBP1s levels. More generally, the study explored a single candidate mechanism for this disease. It is likely that other mechanisms also contribute, and the new HFpEF mouse model provides an *in vivo* platform with which to define them. ■

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emissions if it is to tackle the impending climate crisis. To achieve this aim, a twofold approach has emerged: the electricity sector is making use of renewable-energy sources; and electric vehicles are replacing those that use conventional combustion engines. Both transitions come with their own barriers.

One of the main hurdles for renewable energy is that the sources are often intermittent, producing an imbalance between demand and supply. The issues with electrified transport are ensuring that enough electricity is produced to charge all vehicles when conventional combustion engines are no longer used, and the integration of charging infrastructure with the electrical grid. The on-board