Alterations in Janus Kinase (JAK)-Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription (STAT) Signaling in Patients With End-Stage Dilated Cardiomyopathy

Edith K. Podewski, MD; Denise Hilfiker-Kleiner, PhD; Andres Hilfiker, PhD; Henning Morawietz, PhD; Artur Lichtenberg, MD; Kai C. Wollert, MD; Helmut Drexler, MD

Background—Experimental studies indicate that interleukin-6 (IL-6)–related cytokines, signaling via the shared receptor gp130, Janus kinases (JAKs), and signal transducers and activators of transcription (STATs), provide a critical cardiomyocyte survival pathway in vivo. Little is known about the activation of this signaling pathway in the myocardia of patients with end-stage dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM).

Methods and Results—We performed a comprehensive expression and activation analysis of IL-6–related cytokines, receptors, signal transducers, and signal transduction inhibitors in left ventricular (LV) myocardia from patients with DCM (n=10) and non-failing (NF) donor hearts (n=5). Differential expression (DCM versus NF) was observed by immunoblotting at each level of the signaling cascade, including receptor ligands (IL-6: −59%, P<0.01; leukemia inhibitory factor [LIF]: +54%, P<0.05), receptor subunits (LIF receptor: −16%, P<0.05), signaling molecules (the Janus kinase TYK2: −48%, P<0.01; STAT3: −47%, P<0.01), and suppressors of cytokine signaling (SOCS1: +97%, P<0.05; SOCS3: −49%, P<0.01). Tyrosine-phosphorylation status of gp130 was increased (+60%, P<0.05), whereas tyrosine-phosphorylation status of JAK2 was reduced in DCM (−72%, P<0.01). Moreover, as shown by immunohistochemistry, the number of STAT3-positive cardiomyocytes was reduced in DCM (−42%, P<0.01).

Conclusion—Signaling via gp130 and JAK-STAT is profoundly altered in DCM. Importantly, tyrosine-phosphorylation of JAK2 is reduced in the face of increased gp130 phosphorylation, indicating impaired downstream activation of this critical pathway in DCM. (Circulation. 2003;107:798-802.)

Key Words: cardiomyopathy • interleukins • signal transduction

Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) represents a common end-stage disease state of the myocardium in response to different environmental and genetic factors, a fact that has led to the proposition of shared signaling pathways for cardiac dilation and failure.1 In this regard, a growing body of evidence indicates that interleukin-6 (IL-6)–related cytokines signaling via the shared receptor gp130 provide a critical myocyte survival pathway in vivo. Most notably, gene-targeted mice with a cardiomyocyte-restricted deletion of gp130 develop massive cardiomyocyte apoptosis and dilated cardiomyopathy when subjected to biomechanical stress.2 A prevailing concept predicts that an intricate balance between cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and apoptosis determines heart failure progression.3 In this regard, the Janus kinases-signal transducers and activators of transcription (JAK-STAT) signaling pathway has been shown to mediate hypertrophic and cytoprotective effects of gp130 activation in cardiomyocytes.2–8 IL-6–related cytokines potently activate gp130, which in turn promotes tyrosine-phosphorylation (ie, activation) of JAKs and cytoplasmic latent transcription factors of the STAT family.9 Signaling via gp130 and JAK-STAT is controlled in a negative-feedback fashion by a family of proteins referred to as suppressors of cytokine signaling, including SOCS1 and SOCS3.10,11

Despite increasing evidence implicating IL-6–related cytokines, gp130, and JAK-STAT as a critical myocyte survival pathway, little is known regarding expression and activation of this pathway in patients with DCM. In the present study, we have conducted a comprehensive expression and activation analysis of the gp130-JAK-STAT signaling cascade in left ventricular (LV) myocardia from patients with DCM.

Methods

Patient Population
LV myocardium was obtained from patients undergoing heart transplantation because of end-stage DCM (n=10; mean age: 44±13 years; New York Heart Association functional classes III and IV; LV ejection fraction: 16±7%; LV end-diastolic diameter: 65±14 mm).
Seven patients had been treated with angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, 6 patients with diuretics, 7 patients with digoxin, and 5 patients with β-blockers. For comparison, we studied LV tissue samples from non-failing (NF) donor hearts that could not be transplanted for technical reasons (n=5; mean age: 42 ± 1 years). The non-failing state of these hearts was confirmed by low LV mRNA expression levels of B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) as assessed by Northern-blot (0.07 ± 0.02 densitometric units in NF versus 0.44 ± 0.05 in DCM).

**Immunoblotting**

Total protein extracts were subjected to 10% SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF membranes, and incubated with primary antibodies according to standard immunoblotting procedures. Antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, Calif) (IL-6, leukemia inhibitory factor [LIF], LIF receptor [LIFR], JAK1, TYK2, SOCS1, SOCS3), R&D Systems (Minneapolis, Minn, cardioprotein-1 [CT-1], gp130, IL-6r), Affinity Bioreagents (Golden, Colo, JAK1, phospho-JAK1, phospho-JAK2), and Cell-Signaling Technology (Beverly, Mass, STAT1, STAT3, phospho-TYK2, phospho-STAT1, phospho-STAT3). Equal loading was confirmed by Ponceau-S staining, and protein levels were normalized to total actin content. Tyrosine-phosphorylation of gp130 and STAT3 was evaluated by immunoprecipitation' using an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Cell Signaling Technology) and protein A-garos (Roche, Basel, Switzerland), followed by anti-gp130 and anti-STAT3 immunoblotting. Specific bands were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif). Images were scanned using the Gel Doc 2000 documentation system and quantified with Quantity One software (Bio-Rad).

**Immunohistochemistry**

Immunohistochemistry was performed on serial sections from NF and DCM hearts using antibodies from New England Biolabs (Beverly, Mass, JAK2), Cell Signaling Technology (STAT3), Biomedica (Foster City, Calif, skeletal muscle α-actin), and Alexix (San Diego, Calif, myosin) and the Vectastain ABC elite kit from Vector Laboratories ( Burlingame, Calif).

**Semi-Quantitative Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction**

IL-6, LIF, and CT-1 mRNA expression levels were determined by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction under linear amplification conditions. All RNA samples were tested for equal G3PDH content. The following primer pairs were used: CCATCCAGGTTC-CTCTCTTGATGTCATCATCCGTGGTTCATAC (IL-6), CTGTTGGTATGCGGACA-GCACATCATCCGTGGTTCATAC (LIF), TCA-GACACACAGCCCTTGCGGCTCAAGGACACATGCATTAGCT (CT-1), and ACCACAGTCCATGGCATCACACTCCGATGGTCA-G3PDH.

**Statistical Analysis**

Data are presented as mean ± SD. Differences between DCM and NF were analyzed by ANOVA. A 2-tailed probability value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Results**

IL-6 protein expression was downregulated (−59%, P<0.01), whereas LIF protein expression was increased in DCM (+54%, P<0.05) (Figure 1A). Similar changes were observed at the mRNA level; however these differences did not reach statistical significance (not shown). LIFR protein levels were decreased (−16%, P<0.05) in DCM (Figure 1A), CT-1 and IL-6R protein levels were unchanged in DCM (not shown).

Protein levels of TYK2 (−48%, P<0.01) and STAT3 (−47%, P<0.01) were decreased, although protein levels of gp130, JAK1, JAK2, and STAT1 were unchanged in DCM. Expression levels of phospho-JAK2 (−72%, P<0.01), phospho-TYK2 (−39%, P<0.01), and phospho-STAT3 (−57%, P<0.01) were decreased, whereas expression levels of phospho-JAK1 and phospho-STAT1 were unchanged in DCM (representative blots are shown in Figure 1B). Immunoprecipitation with anti-phosphotyrosine antibodies followed by gp130 immunoblotting demonstrated that expression levels of phospho-gp130 were increased in DCM (+60%, P<0.05, Figure 1B); on the same blots, phospho-STAT3 levels were decreased (−63%, P<0.05; not shown), confirming our data obtained with anti-phospho-STAT3 antibodies. The expression ratio of tyrosine-phosphorylated protein/total protein was calculated in each case, revealing a reduced phosphorylation status of JAK2 (−66%, P<0.01) and enhanced phosphorylation status of gp130 (+60%, P<0.05) in DCM (bar graphs in Figure 1B). By contrast, the phosphorylation status of JAK1, TYK2, STAT1, and STAT3 was not significantly altered in DCM versus NF (Figure 1B).

Expression levels of SOCS1 were elevated (97%, P<0.05), whereas expression levels of SOCS3 were decreased (−49%, P<0.01) in DCM (Figure 1C).

As shown by immunohistochemistry, JAK2 was predominantly expressed in a perinuclear fashion, whereas STAT3 was detectable in the cytoplasm and nuclei of cardiomyocytes from NF and DCM hearts (Figure 2A). Importantly, the number of cardiomyocytes expressing STAT3 was significantly decreased in DCM (−42%, P<0.01) (Figure 2A).

**Discussion**

Our study demonstrates that signaling via the gp130-JAK-STAT pathway is profoundly altered in the myocardia of patients with DCM, at the levels of both expression and phosphorylation (ie, activation). Differential expression was observed at each step of the signaling cascade, including receptor ligands (IL-6 downregulation, LIF upregulation), receptor subunits (LIFR downregulation), signaling molecules (TYK2 and STAT3 downregulation), and suppressors of cytokine signaling (SOCS1 upregulation, SOCS3 downregulation). Intriguingly, expression levels of tyrosine-phosphorylated JAK2, TYK2, and STAT3 were substantially reduced, whereas the expression level of tyrosine-phosphorylated gp130 was enhanced in DCM (Figure 2B).

Plasma levels of IL-6 and CT-1 are increased in patients with heart failure; however, little is known regarding the cellular source(s) of these cytokines (reviewed in 12). IL-6 is elaborated, at least in part, in the peripheral vascular bed in heart failure patients.13 As demonstrated here, myocardial IL-6 expression decreases, whereas myocardial CT-1 expression is unchanged in DCM, suggesting that circulating and tissue levels of IL-6 and CT-1 are controlled by distinct mechanisms.

Regulatory circuits controlling phospho-JAK and phospho-STAT abundance are highly complex.14 Our data indicate that decreases in protein levels are primarily responsible for reduced phospho-TYK2 and phospho-STAT3 levels in the failing heart. By contrast, differences in phosphorylation status per se account for the decreased phospho-JAK2 and increased phospho-gp130 abundance observed in patients.
with DCM. Angiotensin II activates the JAK-STAT pathway in cardiomyocytes, raising the possibility that decreases in JAK-STAT phosphorylation may be due to ACE-inhibitor treatment of patients with DCM. However, JAK2, TYK2, and STAT3 phosphorylation levels were not different in patients treated with (n=7) or without (n=3) ACE-inhibitors, making such a possibility unlikely (not shown).

JAK2 and STAT3 were readily detectable by immunohistochemistry in cardiomyocytes from NF and DCM hearts. The expression pattern of JAK2 was similar in failing and
non-failing hearts, supporting our immunoblotting data, which demonstrated no differences in JAK2 protein expression levels. By contrast, STAT3 protein abundance was significantly reduced in cardiomyocytes from failing hearts. This finding would support the concept that the decrease in STAT3 levels in patients with DCM reflects downregulation, mainly in the cardiomyocyte compartment. Moderate staining was also present in non-myocytes, however, suggesting that part of the alterations in gp130-JAK-STAT signaling may reflect changes in the non-myocyte compartment.

Recently Zolk et al.\textsuperscript{16} reported increased CT-1 and diminished gp130 protein levels in the face of increased gp130 mRNA levels in a heterogeneous group of patients with ischemic and dilated cardiomyopathy. We focused on patients with DCM, and, importantly, excluded NF hearts with significant BNP mRNA levels.

Experimental studies have provided ample evidence that the JAK-STAT pathway protects cardiomyocytes from apoptosis,\textsuperscript{2–5} induces hypertrophy\textsuperscript{6–8} and promotes expression of cardioprotective genes, including superoxide dismutase and

Figure 2. Myocardial distributions of JAK2 and STAT3 were analyzed by immunohistochemistry (A). Serial sections were stained for skeletal muscle α-actin or myosin to identify cardiac myocytes; a control slide was stained with non-specific immunoglobulin G. Myosin-positive cardiomyocytes (>100 cells per heart) were scored for STAT3 expression; results are summarized in the bar graph in A. **P<0.01 versus NF (NF, n=4; DCM, n=4). B, A schematic representation of gp130-JAK-STAT signaling alterations in DCM.
vascular endothelial growth factor. Therefore, reduced JAK-STAT activation may play an important pathophysiological role in patients with end-stage DCM and may represent a target for therapeutic intervention.

Acknowledgments
This study was supported by a grant from the Jean Leducq Foundation.

References
Alterations in Janus Kinase (JAK)-Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription (STAT) Signaling in Patients With End-Stage Dilated Cardiomyopathy
Edith K. Podewski, Denise Hilfiker-Kleiner, Andres Hilfiker, Henning Morawietz, Artur Lichtenberg, Kai C. Wollert and Helmut Drexler

Circulation. 2003;107:798-802; originally published online February 3, 2003; doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.0000057545.82749.FF
Circulation is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 2003 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/107/6/798

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Circulation can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Circulation is online at:
http://circ.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/