

Cardiac insulin-like growth factor-1 and cyclins gene expression in canine models of ischemic or overpacing cardiomyopathy

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Abstract

Background: Insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), transforming growth factor β (TGF β) and cyclins are thought to play a role in myocardial hypertrophic response to insults. We investigated these signaling pathways in canine models of ischemic or overpacing-induced cardiomyopathy. **Methods:** Echocardiographic recordings and myocardial sampling for measurements of gene expressions of IGF-1, its receptor (IGF-1R), TGF β and of cyclins A, B, D1, D2, D3 and E, were obtained in Δ dogs with a healed myocardial infarction, Δ dogs after Υ weeks of overpacing and in Υ healthy control dogs. **Results:** Ischemic cardiomyopathy was characterized by moderate left ventricular systolic dysfunction and eccentric hypertrophy, with increased expressions of IGF-1, IGF-1R and cyclins B, D1, D2 and E. Tachycardiomyopathy was characterized by severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction and dilation with no identifiable hypertrophic response. In the latter model, only IGF-1 was overexpressed while IGF-1R, cyclins B, D1, D2 and E stayed unchanged as compared to controls. The expressions of TGF β , cyclins A and D3 were comparable in the Υ groups. The expression of IGF-1R was correlated with the thickness of the interventricular septum, in systole and diastole, and to cyclins B, D1, D2 and E expression. **Conclusion:** These results agree with the notion that IGF-1/IGF-1R and cyclins are involved in the hypertrophic response observed in cardiomyopathies. © 2009 Mahmoudabady et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

Reaxys Database Information

Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: cyclin A; cyclin B; cyclin D1; cyclin D2; cyclin D3; cyclin E; cycline; somatomedin C; somatomedin C receptor; transforming growth factor beta

EMTREE medical terms: animal experiment; animal model; animal tissue; article; cardiomyopathy; controlled study; diastole; dog; echocardiography; gene expression; heart dilatation; heart hypertrophy; heart infarction; heart left ventricle; heart muscle; heart ventricle septum; ischemic heart disease; nonhuman; priority journal; protein expression; systole; systolic dysfunction

MeSH: Animals; Arrhythmias, Cardiac; Cardiac Pacing, Artificial; Cardiomyopathy, Dilated; Cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic; Cyclins; Disease Models, Animal; Dogs; Echocardiography; Gene Expression Regulation; Insulin-Like Growth Factor I; Myocardial Ischemia; Myocardium; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Receptor, IGF Type 1; Transforming Growth Factor beta; Ventricular Dysfunction, Left

Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.

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