



Nanotoxicology of Dendrimers in the Mammalian Heart: ex vivo and in vivo Administration of G6 PAMAM Nanoparticles Impairs Recovery of Cardiac Function Following Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury

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Aim: The effects of polyamidoamine (PAMAM) dendrimers on the mammalian heart are not completely understood. In this study, we have investigated the effects of a sixth-generation cationic dendrimer (G6 PAMAM) on cardiac function in control and diabetic rat hearts following ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) injury.

Methods: Isolated hearts from healthy non-diabetic (Ctr) male Wistar rats were subjected to ischemia and reperfusion (I/R). LV contractility and hemodynamics data were computed digitally whereas cardiac damage following I/R injury was assessed by measuring cardiac enzymes. For ex vivo acute exposure experiments, G6 PAMAM was administered during the first 10 mins of reperfusion in Ctr animals. In chronic in vivo studies, nondiabetic rats (Ctr) received either vehicle or daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM (40 mg/kg) for 4 weeks. Diabetic (D) animals received either vehicle or daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM (10, 20 or 40 mg/kg) for 4 weeks. The impact of G6 PAMAM on pacing-postconditioning (PPC) was also studied in Ctr and D rats.

Results: In ex vivo studies, acute administration of G6 PAMAM to isolated Ctr hearts during reperfusion dose-dependently impaired recovery of cardiac hemodynamics and vascular dynamics parameters following I/R injury. Chronic daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM significantly ($P < 0.01$) impaired recovery of cardiac function following I/R injury in nondiabetic animals but this was not generally observed in diabetic animals except for CF which was impaired by about 50%. G6 PAMAM treatment completely blocked the protective effects of PPC in the Ctr animals.

Conclusion: Acute ex vivo or chronic in vivo treatment with naked G6 PAMAM dendrimer can significantly compromise recovery of non-diabetic hearts from I/R injury and can further negate the beneficial effects of PPC. Our findings are therefore extremely important in the nanotoxicological evaluation of G6 PAMAM dendrimers for potential clinical applications in physiological and pathological settings.

Keywords: PAMAM, postconditioning, diabetes, ischemia, reperfusion

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Background

Currently, there is a growing interest in the use of hyperbranched, cationic polyamidoamine (PAMAM) dendrimer nanoparticles in the delivery of therapeutic compounds to diseased cells.¹⁻⁴ These polymeric nanostructures are unique in that their synthesis can be controlled to produce spherical branched-like architectures (dendrimers) with defined molecular size and surface properties.¹⁻⁴ PAMAM dendrimers can be engineered to

possess cationic amine surface groups that allow binding of negatively charged drugs and nucleic acids (eg, plasmid DNA, siRNAs, oligonucleotides) to enhance their uptake and delivery into targeted cells^{1–4} by endocytosis or via membrane pore formation.^{5,6} PAMAM dendrimers have been examined for their use as delivery vehicles for genes to target host cells for the treatment of a variety of diseases.⁴ Despite the wide use of PAMAM dendrimers in research and drug delivery, there is evidence that they may exert biological actions of their own that could lead to toxicological adverse effects.^{1–4,7–11} PAMAM dendrimer-mediated cell toxicity *in vitro* is dependent on the surface chemistry and molecular weight (or generation) *in vitro*.^{2,11} However, *in vivo* studies with cationic PAMAM dendrimers suggest that safe use of these polymer structures is possible, depending on the route and dose administered.^{10,12} Indeed, we have recently shown that chronic, repeated *i.p.* administration of PAMAM dendrimers in an animal model of diabetes led to a significant correction in diabetes-induced vascular remodeling and dysfunction.¹⁰ However, the effects of PAMAM dendrimers on the functioning of the healthy and pathological heart in animal models are not known. In this study, we aim to investigate the effect of a G6 cationic PAMAM dendrimer nanoparticles on cardiac function in normal and diabetic hearts.

Coronary heart disease (CHD), is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the world.¹³ The lethal type of CHD occurs due to the occlusion of the coronary artery by an atherosclerotic plaque, leading to acute inadequate blood flow and oxygen supply to heart which leads to acute myocardial infarction (AMI).¹⁴ AMI is the major cause of morbidity and mortality among ischemic heart diseases.¹⁵ Several methods like thrombolytics, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) have been successfully used in reducing AMI size and patients' mortality.¹⁶ However, these techniques are associated with reperfusion injury which is created by the revascularization.¹⁷

Several methods of myocyte protection have been attempted to salvage the myocardium from reperfusion injury.^{18–22} These procedures were proven to attenuate oxidative stress,^{20,23} reduce apoptosis and necrosis,^{24,25} prevent the opening of mitochondrial permeability transition pore (mPTP) at early phase of reperfusion,²⁶ save myocytes and normalize heart function.^{18,20,22,27,28} Among these procedures, postconditioning provided protection to the myocardium¹⁹ and attenuates apoptosis, necrosis, endothelial dysfunction, ROS formation as well as reperfusion arrhythmias.²⁹ The application of postconditioning after ischemia and after myocyte injury has occurred, makes it a potentially promising procedure

for the clinic that is likely to be preferred by many surgeons compared to other procedures. However, recently postconditioning started to lose its popularity because of the disappointing results obtained when this procedure was translated to the clinic.^{30–32} Pharmacological conditioning of the heart was also employed and provided cardiac protection similar to that provided by classical postconditioning.^{27,28,33} Adenosine agonists, for example, have improved myocardial perfusion and reduced infarction when administered intravenously at the time of reperfusion.^{34,35} Opioids such as morphine showed ability to reduce AMI and attenuate ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury when applied at the time of reperfusion.^{33,35,36} Furthermore, bradykinin administration at early reperfusion showed ability to protect the heart and reduce infarct size, while administration of bradykinin antagonists abolished the cardiac protection induced by postconditioning.^{27,33,37} Volatile anesthetics were shown to protect the heart against reperfusion injury in both *in vivo* and clinical studies.^{33,38} The intensive studies done to date on these pharmaceutical agents proved that these drugs activate pathways similar to that of postconditioning.^{27,35,39} Although PAMAM dendrimers have recently been reported by us to improve diabetes-induced vascular dysfunction through modulation of key signaling pathways,¹⁰ little is known about their direct effects on the heart, or on cardiac recovery following I/R injury. In this study, we have investigated the *ex vivo* and *in vivo* effects of a sixth-generation cationic (G6) PAMAM dendrimer on recovery of cardiac function in control (healthy non-diabetic) and diabetic rat hearts following I/R injury. Furthermore, we also studied the impact of G6 PAMAM dendrimers on pacing-postconditioning (PPC) in control and diabetic rats.

Materials and Methods

Drugs and Reagents

The “as-supplied” G6 PAMAM dendrimer nanoparticles (6.7 nm diameter, MW of 58,048 and bearing 256 surface amino groups) were synthesised by Dendritech (USA) and acquired from the Sigma Chemical Company (St Louis, MO, USA). Their properties have been previously characterized and appear to be mono-disperse structures (Akhtar et al, 2019). Streptozotocin (STZ) and all other reagents were purchased from Sigma Chemical Company (St Louis, MO, USA).

Experimental Animals

Male Wistar rats (250–350 g) were collected from the Animal Resources Center at Kuwait University. All experiments were performed following the approval of the Animal

Ethics Committee of the Health Science Center, Kuwait University, Kuwait. Animal treatment and handling were in accordance with the International Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. All animals were maintained under controlled temperature (21–24°C), 12 h light/dark cycle (light 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.) and humidity (50%). Animals were housed in plastic cages (2 rats/cage) and food and water were available ad libitum.

Induction of Diabetes

Diabetes was induced as described previously,⁴⁰ using a single intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin (STZ) 55 mg/kg body weight. Basal glucose levels were determined prior to STZ injection and 48 h after STZ injection. Rats with a blood glucose concentration above 250 mg/dL were declared diabetic and any rats not meeting this criterion were excluded from the study. The animals' diabetic state was re-assessed after 4 weeks just before sacrificing the animals.

Experimental Procedure

Rats were anesthetized with intramuscular injection of sodium pentobarbital (60 mg/kg) and anticoagulated with heparin (1000 U/kg body weight) intraperitoneally. The diaphragm was accessed by a transabdominal incision and cut carefully to expose the thoracic cavity. The thorax was opened by a bilateral incision along the lower margin of the chest from the last to first ribs. The thoracic cage was folded back and the heart was exposed and excised. To limit ischemic injury during the time between excision and restoration of vascular perfusion, the heart was directly immersed in a cold (4°C) Krebs-Henseleit (KH) solution.⁴¹

Heart cannulation and perfusion were done using a modified Langendorff setup for the perfused rat heart as described previously.⁴² Briefly, the heart was perfused retrograde with freshly prepared Krebs-Henseleit buffer. The buffer was gassed with a mixture of O₂ (95%) and CO₂ (5%), pH 7.35–7.45 at 37 ± 0.5°C. Myocardial temperature was monitored by a needle thermistor probe (Thermalert TH-5, Physitemp, USA) inserted at the apex of the heart. Pacing electrodes were placed on RA appendage to keep the heart beating at physiological rat heart rate. Regional ischemia was induced by occluding left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery for 30 min. Preload was kept constant at 6 mmHg under basal controlled conditions and perfusion pressure (PP) was kept constant at 50 mm Hg throughout the experimental procedure in all protocols. PP was measured immediately downstream from the flow probe in a branch of the aortic cannula using a Statham pressure transducer (P23 Db). Constant PP

was ensured electronically by means of the perfusion assembly (Module PPCM type 671, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, Germany).

Study Protocol

This study was conducted in 3 experimental protocols (Figure 1). Experiment 1 consisted of 24 non-diabetic rats and hearts isolated from these rats were divided equally into 4 groups (n=6 per group). This experiment was designed mainly to check for a possible safe concentration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer following acute, ex vivo administration in isolated control hearts. One group received no treatment and served as the control (n=6) and the other three groups received G6 PAMAM dendrimer in concentration (0.1, 1.0 and 2 µg/mL, respectively) and subjected to reperfusion (n=6 in each group) (Figure 1)

Experiment two consisted of 24 rats, which were divided into two groups each of nondiabetic (n=12) or diabetic (n=12) rats. One subgroup received only vehicle (n=6) and served as the control and another subgroup (n=6) received daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM dendrimer, 40 mg/kg for 4 weeks and served as a treatment group. Hearts isolated from all animals were subjected to 20 min stabilization followed by 30 min reperfusion with no additional treatment (Figure 1).

Experiment 3 consisted of 48 rats, divided into two groups; nondiabetic group (n=18) and diabetic group (n=30). In this experiment, we wanted to evaluate the effect of chronic, repeated in vivo (i.p) administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer on the procedures that protect the heart against I/R injury like PPC. The first group (nondiabetic) was further subdivided into three subgroups (n=6 per group). Subgroups 1 and 2 received only vehicle and subgroup 3 (n=6 in each group) received daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (40 mg/kg) for 4 weeks. From these, subgroup 1 was subjected to ischemia with no other treatment and served as control, subgroups 2 and 3 were subjected to ischemia and PPC. The second group (diabetic rats) was further subdivided into 5 subgroups (n=6 in each subgroup) to illustrate the effect of variable concentrations of the G6 PAMAM dendrimer on the diabetic animals in presence of PPC. Subgroup 1 and 2 (n=6 per subgroup) received only daily i.p. injections of vehicle, subgroups 3, 4 and 5 (n=6 per subgroup) received daily i.p. injections of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (10, 20 or 40 mg/kg) respectively, for 4 weeks. Subgroup 1 was subjected to only ischemia with no other treatment (control group) and subgroup 2 subjected to ischemia and PPC and subgroups 3, 4 and 5 were subjected to ischemia and PPC (Figure 1). All animals were subjected to 30 min reperfusion.

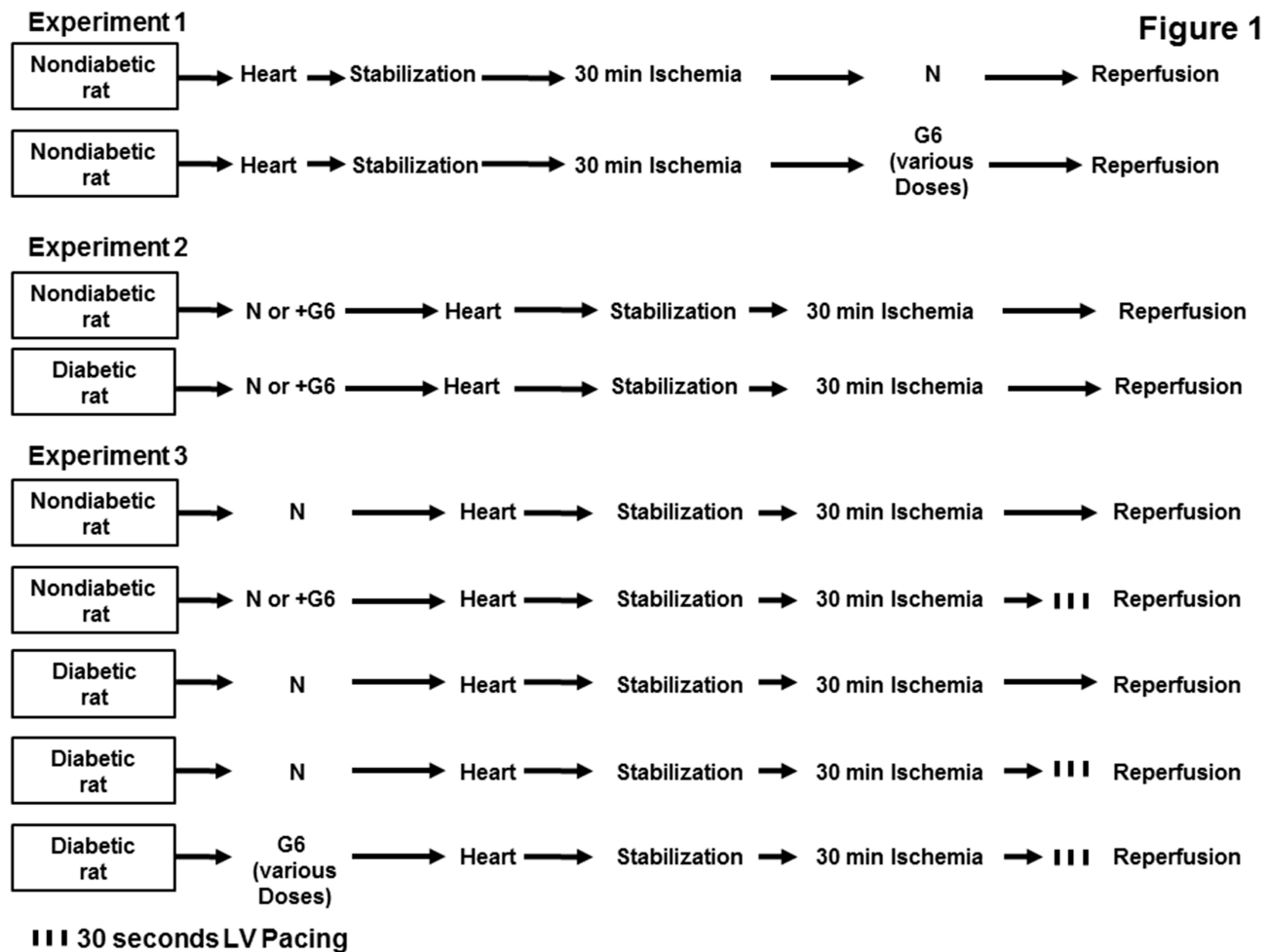


Figure 1 Schematic representation showing the experimental protocols used for the study (n=6 per group). Experiment 1 shows a dose-dependent effect of G6 PAMAM on the heart. Experiment 2 shows normal and diabetic rats treated with G6 PAMAM 40 mg/kg for 4 weeks or with normal saline. Experiment 3 shows nondiabetic rats treated with normal saline and diabetic rats treated with variable doses of G6 PAMAM (10, 20 or 40 mg/kg).

Abbreviations: N, normal saline; G6, G6 PAMAM.

All hearts isolated from non-diabetic and diabetic rats were subjected to 30 min of ischemia produced by LAD coronary artery occlusion. The LAD coronary artery was encircled by a snare approximately 0.5 cm below the atrioventricular groove and a small rigid plastic tube was positioned between the heart and the snare to ensure complete occlusion of coronary artery. PPC involved three alternate RA and LV pacing episodes 30 sec each. The on and off cycles of pacing were selected based on our previous study.⁴³ In paced animals, a pacing electrode was fixed to the posterior basal LV wall and connected to a pacemaker set to the required pacing frequency. Simultaneous atrioventricular (AV) pacing (AV-interval = 0 ms) was used for ventricular pacing to ensure complete ventricular activation initiated from the pacing electrode.

Data Collection and Processing

LV function was evaluated by the assessment of LV hemodynamics; LV end diastolic pressure (LVEDP), LV developed pressure (DPmax) and LV contractility (+dP/dt or -dP/dt). Coronary-vascular dynamics were evaluated by the assessment of the coronary flow (CF) and coronary-vascular resistance (CVR). Cardiac functions were measured as previously described.⁴¹ Briefly, a water-filled latex balloon was placed and secured in the LV cavity. The balloon was attached to a pressure transducer and a “DC-Bridge amplifier (DC-BA)” with a pressure module (DC-BA type 660, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, Germany) interfaced to a personal computer for on-line monitoring of DPmax. LV developed pressure was derived from online acquisition of LVESP using Max-Min module (Number MMM type 668, Hugo Sachs Elektronik-Harvard ApparatusGmbH, Germany) which has the ability to

convert the output from DC bridge amplifier to DPmax by subtracting LVEDP from the LVESP.

Coronary flow was continuously measured using an electromagnetic flow probe attached to the inflow of the aortic cannula and interfaced to a personal computer. Continuous monitoring of the CF in mL/min was done digitally and verified manually by timed collection of coronary effluent. The CVR was computed for every 10 seconds along with the hemodynamics data by an online data acquisition program (Isoheart software V 1.524-S, Hugo Sachs Elektronik, Germany).

Sample and Tissue Collection and Storage

Coronary effluent was collected at the end of reperfusion phase. The hearts were also collected at the end of reperfusion. All coronary effluents were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C for the assessment of the creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase levels.

Cardiac Damage Assessment via Creatine Kinase and Lactate Dehydrogenase Levels

Cardiomyocytes injury was evaluated by measuring creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release in the coronary effluent during the reperfusion period as described previously by Ferrera et al.⁴⁴

Statistical Analysis

The data were represented as mean \pm SEM. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to assess the statistical differences between the means of different groups. If an analysis of variance showed a significant difference, post hoc analysis with Tukey's test was used for further comparison. An unpaired two-sided *t*-test was used to analyze differences in the heart enzyme levels between the groups. In all cases, $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

The Dose-Dependent Effects of ex vivo Direct Administration of G6 PAMAM on Recovery of Cardiac Function in Isolated Hearts Following I/R Injury

To examine the effect of acute, ex vivo direct administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer on isolated healthy nondiabetic hearts, G6 PAMAM dendrimer was infused to the heart in the reperfusion buffer at various concentrations (0.1, 1.0 and 2.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,

respectively). LV dynamics (DPmax and LVEDP), coronary-vascular dynamics (CF and CVR) and LV contractility (+dP/dt and -dP/dt) were not significantly different between the groups during baseline heart perfusion. Hearts exposed to ischemia showed a considerable deterioration in LV dynamics, coronary-vascular dynamics and LV contractility (Figure 2). Acute, ex vivo direct administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer to healthy control hearts resulted in a dose-dependent deterioration in the LV dynamics, coronary-vascular dynamics, LV contractility and increased CK and LDH levels compared to control (Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2). For example, at the highest dose G6 PAMAM dendrimer significantly reduced Dpmax and CF to about 10% of control ($P < 0.05$) and significantly exacerbated LVEDP and CVR by 2.5 to 5 folds, respectively ($P < 0.05$; Figure 2). The CF was reduced to about 10% of the control and the CVR was increased by about 5 folds ($P < 0.05$; Figure 2). Cardiac enzyme levels of CK and LDH were non-significantly increased with increasing doses of G6 PAMAM relative to controls (Table 2).

The Effect of Chronic, Repeated in vivo Administration of G6 PAMAM on Recovery of Cardiac Function Following I/R Injury in Normal and Diabetic Hearts

We next investigated whether chronic in vivo administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer impaired recovery of cardiac function in healthy and diabetic hearts following I/R injury. Chronic, repeated daily i.p. administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (40 mg/kg) for 4 weeks in healthy, nondiabetic hearts resulted in a significant deterioration in LV hemodynamics, coronary-vascular dynamics, LV contractility and increased heart enzyme levels compared to controls ($P < 0.05$; Figure 3 and Tables 1 and 2). For example, G6 PAMAM dendrimer treatment significantly reduced DPmax by about 60% and CF by about 50% compared to ischemia alone ($P < 0.05$; Figure 3). Although G6 PAMAM significantly exacerbated recovery in CVR by about 30% ($P < 0.05$), it did not appear to significantly affect LVEDP relative to ischemia alone (Figure 3).

In diabetic hearts, recovery of cardiac function following I/R injury was significantly impaired compared to healthy (nondiabetic) hearts (Figure 3). For example, I/R injury in diabetic hearts reduced DPmax and CF to about 10–15% of baseline whereas marked (2–3 folds) increase in LVEDP and CVR were observed in these hearts ($P > 0.05$; Figure 3). Although there was a general trend towards a further, albeit modest, impairment in recovery of cardiac function (DPmax, LVEDP, and

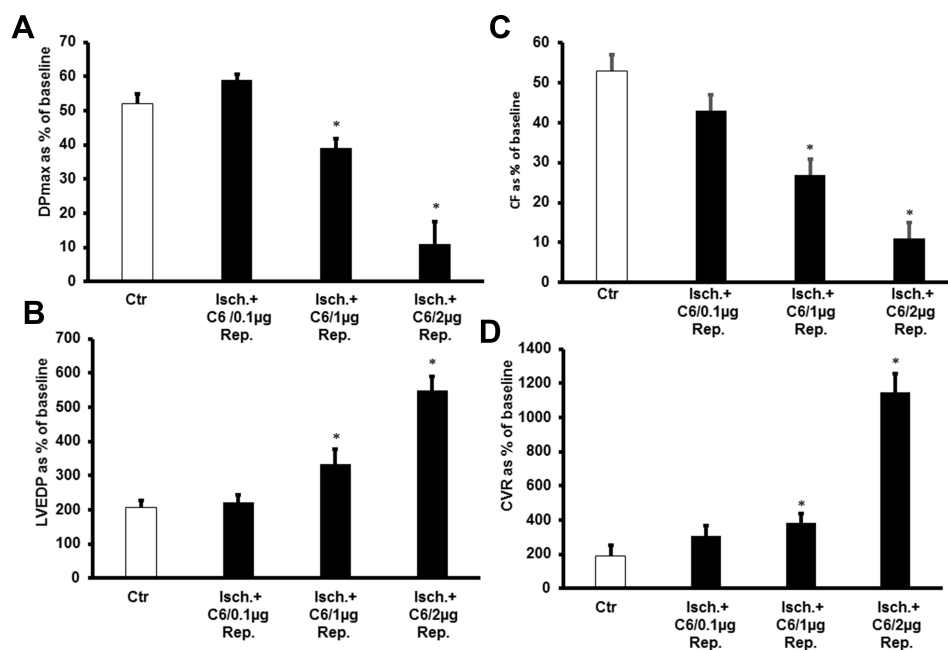


Figure 2 The dose-dependent effects of ex vivo direct administration of G6 PAMAM (0.1, 1.0 and 2 µg/mL) on recovery of cardiac function in isolated non-diabetic hearts following I/R injury (n=6). Recovery of the heart functions: (A) DPmax; (B) LVEDP; (C) CF; and (D) CVR. The data were computed at 30 min of reperfusion and are expressed as the means ± SEM. *P<0.01 compared to the respective control.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch., ischemia; G6/0.1 µg/mL, G6 PAMAM at 0.1 µg/mL; G6/1.0 µg/mL, G6 PAMAM G6 at 1.0 µg/mL; G6/2.0 µg/mL, G6 PAMAM at 2.0 µg/mL.

CF) in diabetic animals receiving repeated i.p. treatment with G6 PAMAM dendrimer, this was only statistically significant for CF ($P<0.05$; Figure 3, Tables 1 and 2). G6 PAMAM treatment had no statistically significant effect on CVR of diabetic hearts ($P>0.05$; Figure 3, Tables 1 and 2). Cardiac enzyme CK and LDH levels were not significantly altered by PAMAM treatment relative to ischemia alone controls (Table 2).

The Impact of in vivo Administration of G6 PAMAM on PPC-Mediated Recovery of Cardiac Function Following I/R Injury in Normal and Diabetic Hearts

We next investigated the impact of G6 PAMAM dendrimer treatment on functional recovery of normal and diabetic hearts following PPC. In healthy control hearts, PPC significantly improved recovery of hearts following I/R injury (Figure 4 and Table 1). This improvement of heart function was accompanied by a significant reduction in the CK and LDH levels ($P<0.001$) compared to the untreated controls (Table 2). However, these protective effects of PPC were significantly attenuated in hearts isolated from non-diabetic control rats receiving chronic in vivo daily i.p injections of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (40 mg/kg) for 4 weeks (Figure 4, Tables 1 and 2). For example, the 50% improvement in

LVEDP observed with PPC was completely abrogated by in vivo G6 PAMAM dendrimer treatment in control, non-diabetic (healthy) rats (Figure 4, Tables 1 and 2).

We next examined the effects of PPC in isolated diabetic hearts and whether in vivo administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer altered PPC-mediated changes in cardiac function in isolated hearts from diabetic rats receiving daily i.p. doses of 10, 20 or 40 mg/kg of G6 PAMAM dendrimer for 4 weeks (Figure 5, Tables 1 and 2). In contrast to healthy hearts, PPC did not significantly improve cardiac function or cardiac enzyme levels in diabetic hearts subjected to I/R injury. Furthermore, increasing doses of G6 PAMAM dendrimer did not significantly alter cardiac function in diabetic hearts compared to that observed with PPC alone in hearts isolated from diabetic animals ($p>0.05$; Figure 5, Tables 1 and 2).

Discussion

PAMAM dendrimer nanoparticles are gaining increasing attention for their potential clinical applications as nanomedicines for drug delivery. However, their full nanotoxicological profiling in vivo especially their effects on the mammalian heart function are not completely understood. In this study, we have investigated the ex vivo and in vivo effects of a G6 PAMAM dendrimer on

Table 1 Effects of Ischemia Reperfusion, G6 PAMAM and PPC on Left Ventricle Contractility

Treatment	+dP/dt	P value	-dP/dt	P value
Ctr	60.08±6.27	–	45.93±3.78	–
Isch. + PPC	84.72±4.34	0.04	62.89±1.92*	0.02
Isch. + G6/40mg	53.42±1.93	0.261	51.32±1.38	0.213
Isch. + G6/40mg + PPC	52.56±0.87	0.660	56.19±1.34	0.127
Ctr	62.16±5.17	–	53.72±4.62	–
Diabetic + Isch. + PPC	48.15±1.32	0.395	54.42±1.51	0.198
Diabetic + G6/10mg + Isch. + PPC	57.62±3.56	0.959	58.94±3.79	0.076
Diabetic + G6/20mg + Isch. + PPC	54.45±1.95	0.798	54.79±3.66	0.202
Diabetic + G6/40mg + Isch. + PPC	59.37±1.91	0.824	57.53±1.80	0.093
Ctr	52.20±1.98	0.412	49.10±1.11	0.321
Ctr + Isch. + G6/0.1µg	49.40±3.67	0.734	42.40±3.82	0.162
Ctr + Isch. G6/1.0µg	31.31±1.13*	0.01	23.12±1.22*	0.01
Ctr + Isch. + G6/2.0µg	07.37±3.34**	0.001	09.13±1.13**	0.001

Note: *P<0.01 and **P<0.001 compared to the respective control.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch, ischemia; PPC, pacing postconditioning; G6/10 mg, G6 PAMAM at 10 mg/kg; G6/20mg, G6 PAMAM at 20 mg/kg; G6/40 mg, G6 PAMAM at 40 mg/kg; G6/0.1 µg, G6 PAMAM at 0.1 µg/mL; G6/1.0 µg, G6 PAMAM at 1.0 µg/mL; G6/2.0 µg, G6 PAMAM at 2.0 µg/mL.

Table 2 Effects of Ischemia Reperfusion, G6 PAMAM and PPC on Cardiac Enzymes Levels

Treatment	CK IU/L	P value	LDH IU/L	P value
Ctr	9.42±1.74	–	8.83±1.05	–
Isch. + PPC	3.12±1.23*	0.01	3.64±1.43*	0.01
Isch. + G6/40mg	10.11±1.24	0.512	9.23±1.84	0.553
Isch. + G6/40mg + PPC	8.95±1.04	0.344	7.38±1.90	0.541
Ctr	9.63±2.24	–	8.92±1.85	–
Diabetic + Isch. + PPC	11.13±2.12	0.316	9.61±2.11	0.342
Diabetic + G6/10mg + Isch. + PPC	9.71±1.83	0.271	10.37±2.28	0.371
Diabetic + G6/20mg + Isch. + PPC	8.93±1.95	0.253	9.57±1.17	0.406
Diabetic + G6/40mg + Isch. + PPC	10.71±1.79	0.283	9.87±1.62	0.342
Ctr	9.20±1.68	0.312	9.17±2.34	0.321
Ctr + Isch. + G6/0.1µg	9.40±2.57	0.437	9.46±2.61	0.564
Ctr + Isch. + G6/1.0µg	10.31±2.13	0.412	11.32±1.51	0.426
Ctr + Isch. + G6/2.0µg	11.37±2.34	0.354	11.12±1.34	0.321

Note: *P<0.01 compared to the respective control.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch, ischemia; PPC, pacing postconditioning; G6/10 mg, G6 PAMAM dendrimer at 10 mg/kg; G6/20 mg, G6 PAMAM at 20 mg/kg; G6/40 mg, G6 PAMAM at 40 mg/kg; G6/0.1 µg, G6 PAMAM dendrimer at 0.1 µg/mL; G6/1.0 µg, G6 PAMAM at 1.0 µg/mL; G6/2.0 µg, G6 PAMAM at 2.0 µg/mL.

several cardiac function parameters in control (healthy non-diabetic) and diabetic rat hearts following I/R injury.

The major findings of this study are that ex vivo and in vivo administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer nanoparticles attenuated recovery of cardiac function in control (healthy) hearts subjected to I/R injury. Furthermore, chronic in vivo repeat administration of G6 PAMAM at a dose of 40 mg/kg daily for 4 weeks completely negated the beneficial effects of PPC on cardiac recovery from I/R injury in these

hearts. In diabetic hearts, G6 PAMAM dendrimer treatment only significantly exacerbated recovery of CF whereas other cardiac parameters (DPmax, LVEDP and CVR) were not significantly affected – implying possible differential effects in diabetes versus healthy hearts. Our findings are therefore extremely important in the toxicological evaluation of PAMAM dendrimers for potential clinical applications in physiological and pathological settings.

We have been studying the toxicological profile of drug delivery systems including PAMAM dendrimers from

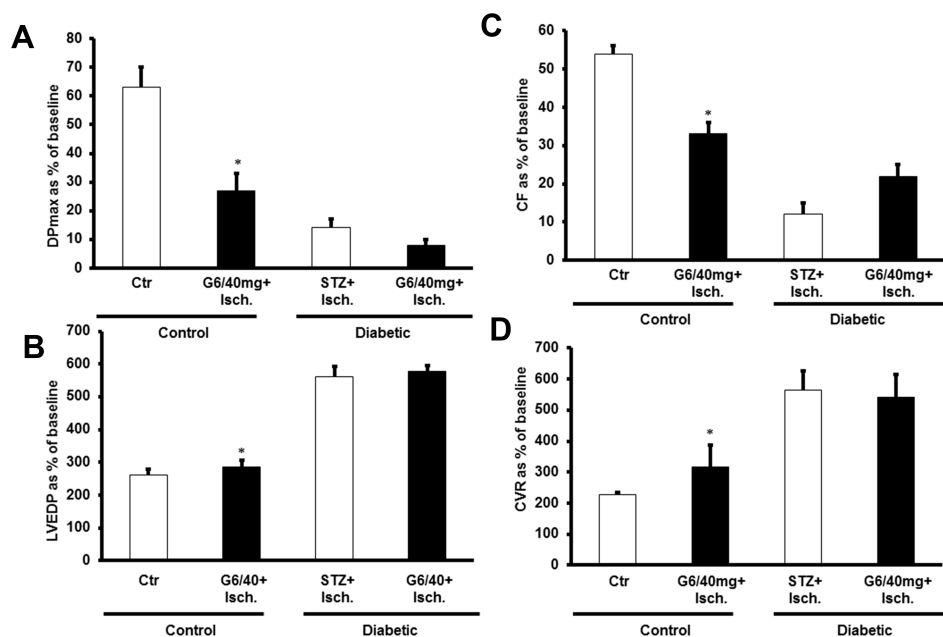


Figure 3 The effect of chronic, repeated in vivo administration of G6 PAMAM on recovery of cardiac function following I/R injury in normal and diabetic hearts (n=6). Recovery of the heart functions: (A) DPmax; (B) LVEDP; (C) CF; and (D) CVR. The data were computed at 30 min of reperfusion and are expressed as the means \pm SEM. *P<0.01 compared to the respective control.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch, ischemia; PPC, pacing postconditioning; G6/40mg, G6 PAMAM at 40 mg/kg.

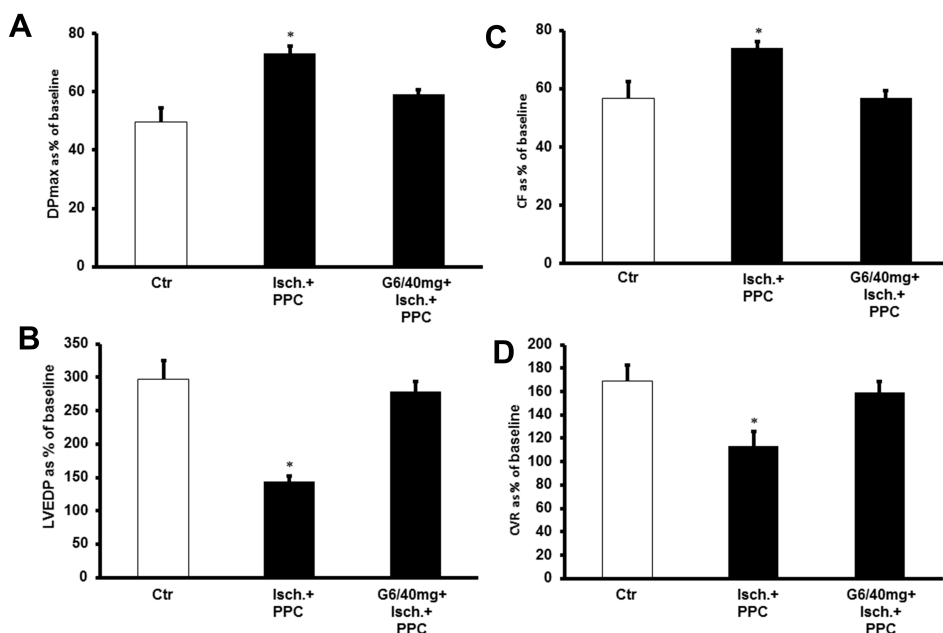


Figure 4 PPC-mediated cardiac protection in nondiabetic hearts and the effect of in vivo administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (n=6). Post-ischemic recovery of the heart function: (A) DPmax; (B) LVEDP; (C) CF; and (D) CVR. The data were computed at 30 min of reperfusion and are expressed as the means \pm SEM. *P<0.01 compared to the respective control.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch, ischemia; PPC, pacing postconditioning; G6/40, G6 PAMAM at 40 mg/kg.

their toxicogenomic to proteomic effects in vitro and in vivo.^{7–11,45–50} These studies have highlighted that beyond their drug delivery role, PAMAMs are actually

biologically active polymers that have the potential to affect important genes and cell signaling protein networks in vitro and in vivo. Our findings from the present study

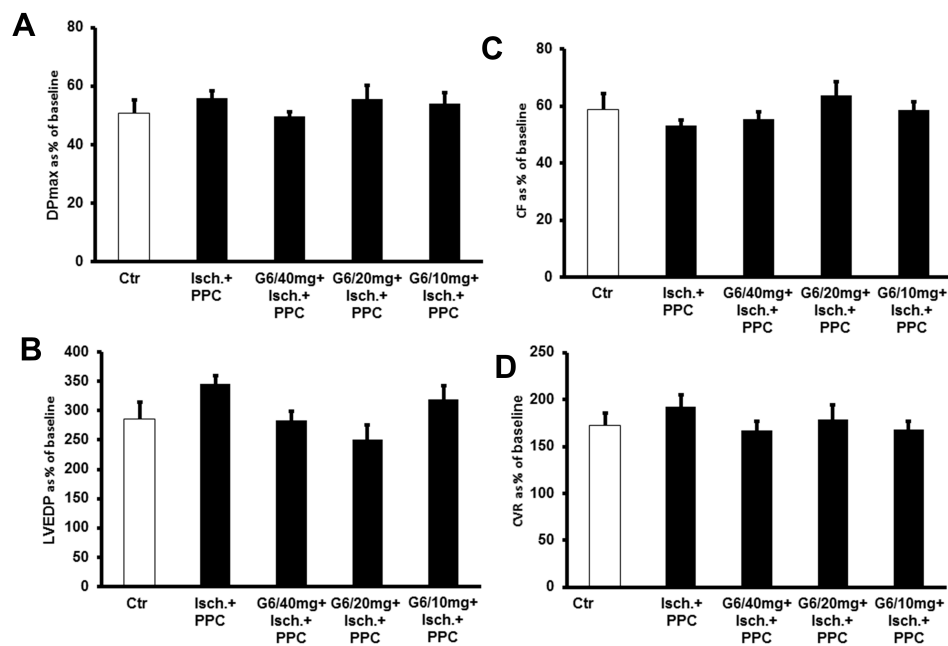


Figure 5 PPC-mediated protection in diabetic hearts and the effect of 4 weeks in vivo treatment with different doses of G6 PAMAM dendrimer (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg) (n=6). Post-ischemic recovery of the heart functions: (A) DPmax; (B) LVEDP; (C) CF; and (D) CVR. The data were computed at 30 min of reperfusion and are expressed as the means \pm SEM.

Abbreviations: Ctr, control; Isch, ischemia; PPC, pacing postconditioning; G6/10, G6 PAMAM at 10 mg/kg; G6/20, G6 PAMAM at 20 mg/kg; G6/40, G6 PAMAM at 40 mg/kg.

support this notion and show for the first time that G6 PAMAM dendrimer nanoparticles can dose-dependently compromise cardiac function recovery following I/R injury (such as would be the case after a “heart attack” or myocardial infarction). Although not studied here, the likely mechanisms for the acute, direct effects of G6 PAMAM dendrimer following ex vivo administration in the isolated heart might involve either: 1) rapid inhibition of key survival/cardiac function recovery pathways or 2) PAMAM nanoparticle-induced clot formation and induction of coronary-vascular occlusion, or 3) a combination of these two mechanisms. Direct rapid intravenous administration of cationic PAMAM nanoparticles into the bloodstream is known to induce hemolysis and blood coagulation,⁵¹ though this is thought to be less likely following i.p. administration of these dendrimers.^{10,12} The fact that in this study, even chronic i.p. administration G6 PAMAM dendrimer attenuated cardiac function recovery from I/R injury coupled with our previous finding that i.p. administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer actually improved vascular function in vivo, implies that it is more likely that this dendrimer inhibits key cardiac survival/recovery signaling pathways essential for hearts to recover from I/R injury. In this regard, we have previously shown that signaling pathways involving the epidermal

growth factor receptor are essential for hearts to recover from I/R injury.⁵² Furthermore, the fact that PAMAM dendrimers can also inhibit EGFR signaling in vitro and in vivo^{8–11} leads us to speculate that G6 PAMAM dendrimer most likely impairs cardiac recovery in vitro and in vivo via inhibition of this key EGFR-dependent salvage pathway necessary for the recovery of hearts from I/R injury.

Similarly, the fact that G6 PAMAM dendrimer negated the beneficial effects of PPC in healthy hearts also suggests that this dendrimer could likely interfere with these beneficial signaling pathways induced by PPC. Indeed, there appears to be significant identity and overlap in the nature of the recovery pathways induced by PPC, preconditioning (PC) and postconditioning (PostC).^{43,53,54} It is quite likely that the EGFR pathway is involved in PPC-induced improvements in cardiac function, as we have previously shown the EGFR signaling is critical for mediating the beneficial effects of ischemic PC.⁵⁵ Thus, our proposed mechanism of G6 PAMAM-mediated inhibition of EGFR leading to impaired recovery of cardiac function following I/R injury could also account for the dendrimers ability to completely negate the beneficial effects of PPC seen in the present study.

It is noteworthy that in the diabetic pathological state, *in vivo* administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer did not significantly exacerbate recovery of cardiac function (with the exception of CF) beyond ischemia alone. The most likely explanation for this phenomenon is that I/R injury in diabetic hearts leads to a near maximal impairment in cardiac function from which little recovery is possible, and thus *in vivo* administration of G6 PAMAM dendrimer cannot have any additional detrimental effects on cardiac function as the damage threshold from which hearts can recover following I/R has already been exceeded in this pathological state. Indeed, we reported similar findings with conventional small molecule inhibitors of EGFR in diabetic rats.⁵² Furthermore, this assertion may also account for the inability of PPC to enhance cardiac function recovery in diabetic rats that was in contrast to control non-diabetic hearts- a fact we have also noted previously.^{56,57} These findings suggest there is a cardiac damage threshold beyond which PPC is ineffective and that might also explain why G6 PAMAM dendrimer was unable to exacerbate recovery even further as near maximal damage was already in existence in the diabetic heart pathology. Indeed, it is well known that salvage signaling mechanisms of post-conditioning are impaired in diabetes mellitus.^{47,58,59} In addition to the above explanations, a cationic G4 PAMAM dendrimer was found to inhibit heart mitochondrial function when administered *in vivo* by daily *i.p.* injections at a dose of 0.5 mmol/kg for 60 days⁶⁰ implying that PAMAMs may also impair cardiac function through compromised cardiac mitochondrial function and bioenergetics. Thus, if PAMAM drug delivery vehicles were to be used systemically for potential long-term therapies as is envisaged for patients for chronic diseases, then our 4-week treatment study suggests that cardiac recovery may be compromised in such patients already receiving chronic PAMAMs who might subsequently undergo a heart attack (MI) or develop other cardiac pathologies. However, in another study using cationic G3 PAMAM dendrimer, the effects of PAMAM on heart mitochondria function could not be confirmed due to lethal toxicity of the G3 PAMAM dendrimer when administered at a dose of 20 mg/kg/day for 60 days.⁶¹

In contrast to naked PAMAMs, drugs conjugated on the surface of PAMAMs can be engineered to afford cardioprotection. For example, a G4 PAMAM dendrimer

conjugated with 64 moieties of an agonist of A3 adenosine receptor (AR) mediated cardioprotective effects without inducing detrimental hemodynamic side effects in an isolated mouse heart model of I/R injury.⁶² Other polymer nanoparticles bearing antioxidants and/or anti-inflammatory drugs such as curcumin or resveratrol have also been shown to be cardioprotective.^{63–65} Therefore, it seems that if suitably modified, PAMAM dendrimers can be converted from potentially cardiotoxic to cardioprotective agents. Indeed, several strategies now exist to minimize the toxicity of cationic polymers that including reducing the number of surface cationic charges, altering the surface chemistry to neutral or anionic or by conjugating with other drugs or polymers such as polyethylene glycol.^{63,64} Based on our findings with naked G6 PAMAM dendrimer, such modifications may be essential for PAMAM dendrimers to meet the required safety profile for progression into the clinic as potential nanomedicines.

Conclusions

In this study, we have shown for the first time that acute *ex vivo* or chronic *in vivo* treatment with naked G6 PAMAM dendrimer can significantly compromise recovery of non-diabetic hearts from I/R injury and can further negate the beneficial effects of PPC. Surprisingly, G6 PAMAM dendrimer generally did not significantly affect cardiac function of diabetic hearts – implying its differential effects in pathological states. Although further mechanistic studies (a potential limitation of this study) are needed, our findings are extremely important in the toxicological evaluation of PAMAM dendrimers for potential clinical applications in physiological and pathological settings. Further studies are needed in order to demonstrate if despite the undesired effect of “naked” PAMAM on experimental cardiac ischemia, PAMAMs bearing therapeutic molecules could impart important beneficial effects in functional recovery of ischemic heart diseases.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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