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Doxorubicin-induced and trastuzumab-induced cardiotoxicity in mice is not prevented by metoprolol

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Abstract

Aims Our objectives were to validate a murine model of chronic cardiotoxicity induced by Doxorubicin (Dox) and Trastuzumab (Trast) and to test the potential cardio-protective effect of metoprolol.

Methods and results Male C57Bl6 mice were intraperitoneally injected during 2 weeks with Dox (24 mg/kg) or saline, and then with Trast (10 mg/kg) or saline for two more weeks. Half of the mice received metoprolol (100 mg/kg). Cardiotoxicity was defined by a decline in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) ≥ 10 points. At Day 42, Dox + Trast-treated mice exhibited a 13-points decline in LVEF ($74 \pm 2.6\%$ vs. $87 \pm 0.8\%$ for control mice, $P < 0.001$) and a severe cardiac atrophy (heart weight: 105 ± 2.7 mg vs. 119 ± 3.9 mg for control mice, $P < 0.01$). This cardiac atrophy resulted from an excess of cardiac necrosis (assessed by plasma cardiac troponin I level: 3.2 ± 0.4 ng/L vs. 1.3 ± 0.06 ng/L for control mice, $P < 0.01$), an increase in apoptosis (caspase 3 activity showing a six-fold increase for Dox + Trast-treated mice vs. controls, $P < 0.001$), and cardiomyocyte atrophy (myocyte size: $0.67 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{m}^2$ vs. $1.36 \pm 0.10 \mu\text{m}^2$ for control mice, $P < 0.001$). In addition, Dox + Trast-treated mice were shown to have an increased cardiac oxidative stress (164 ± 14 dihydroethidine-marked nuclei per area vs. 56 ± 9.5 for control mice, $P < 0.01$) and increased cardiac fibrosis (the semi-quantitative fibrosis score was three-fold higher for Dox + Trast-treated mice as compared with controls, $P < 0.01$). Metoprolol was not able to prevent either the decrease in LVEF or the severe cardiac atrophy, the cardiac necrosis, and the cardiac remodelling induced by chemotherapies.

Conclusion A murine model of chronic cardiotoxicity induced by Dox and Trast was characterized by a decrease in cardiac function, a cardiac apoptosis and necrosis leading to cardiomyocyte atrophy. Metoprolol did not prevent this cardiotoxicity.

Keywords Cardiotoxicity; Metoprolol; Doxorubicin; Trastuzumab; Cardiac atrophy

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Ferial Azibani and Alain Cohen-Solal contributed equally to this work.

Introduction

Trastuzumab (Trast) associated to doxorubicin (Dox) has been shown to improve the median survival in patients with epidermal growth factor receptor type 2 positive breast cancer.¹ However, the incidence of cardiotoxicity (defined by a decrease in the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) $< 50\%$ with a 10% decrease from baseline²) when these two chemotherapies are used together can reach 20%.³ Anthracyclines (such as Dox) are well known to exert a dose-dependent cardiotoxic action due to reactive oxygen species generation,⁴ oxidative stress, topoisomerase-IIb

inhibition,⁵ and mitochondrial damage leading to cardiac cell death and cardiac dysfunction.⁶ Trast, a humanized monoclonal antibody directed against epidermal growth factor/HER2 inhibiting homeostasis and cardiomyocyte survival, is responsible for a reversible cardiotoxicity.⁷ The early identification of anthracycline and antiHER2-induced cardiotoxicity is based on the presence of cardiac plasma biomarkers (troponin I)^{8,9} and imaging assessment: longitudinal global strain¹⁰ and LVEF. The effects of beta-adrenergic blockade on anthracycline-related cardiomyopathy are not clear. A systematic preventive approach using standard heart failure treatment did not improve outcome in cancer patients

treated with anthracycline and Trast.¹¹ Avila *et al.*¹² were also not able to show any protective effect of carvedilol to prevent anthracycline-induced chronic cardiotoxicity.

Our aim is first to describe and validate the cardiac molecular and functional phenotype of a murine model of chronic cardiotoxicity induced by Dox and Trast, and then to test the potential protective effect of the metoprolol (β 1-blocker) on cardiac function in this murine model of chronic cardiotoxicity.

Methods

Animals and experimental protocol

Male C57BL6 wild-type mice ($n = 42$) (Janvier laboratory, Le Genest-Saint-Isle, France) aged 8 to 10 weeks were randomly divided into five groups (Figure 1). In the first group (Dox + Trast, $n = 11$), Dox (Accord, Healthcare, France SAS) was administered by six intraperitoneal injections during 2 weeks (total dose: 24 mg/kg), and after 1 week, Trast (Herceptin, Roche) was administered by six intraperitoneal injections during 2 weeks (total dose: 10 mg/kg). In the second group (Dox, $n = 8$), Dox was administered by six intraperitoneal injections for 2 weeks (total dose: 24 mg/kg), and after 1 week, mice were injected with saline for two more weeks. In the third group (saline, $n = 9$), control mice were injected with saline, simulating the combined Dox and Trast. In addition, 14 mice were treated with metoprolol¹³ [Sigma Aldrich,

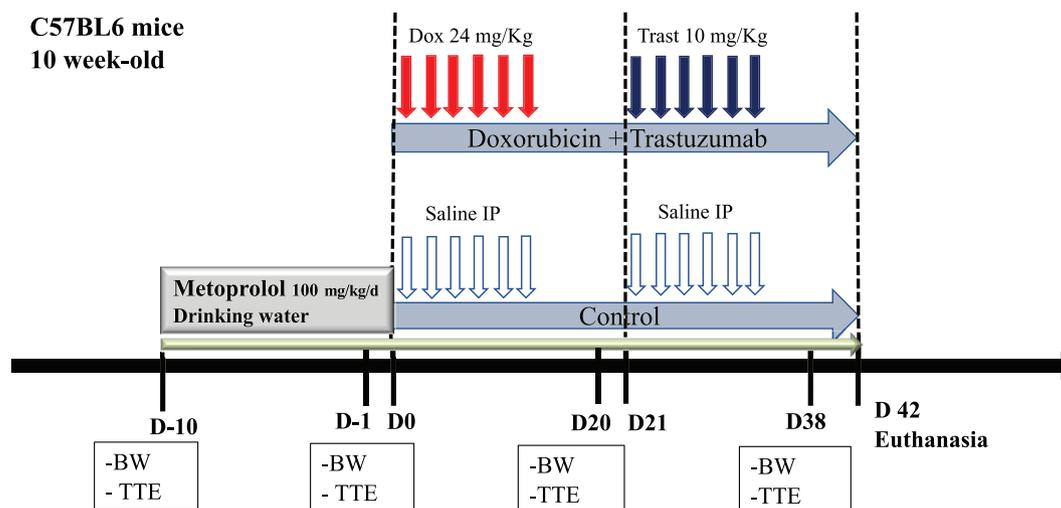
PHR 1076, 100 mg/kg in drinking water from Day 10 before the onset of the protocol with Dox + Trast ($n = 8$) or saline ($n = 6$). The drinking water was weekly refreshed.

All animal experiments were approved by the local animal ethics committee. Protocols complied with national and international laws and policies. The investigation conforms to the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication No. 85–23, revised 1985).

Echocardiography

Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) was performed using the ACUSON S3000 (Siemens Healthcare, Germany) and a 14 MHz linear transducer with simultaneous electrocardiographic recording. Analyses were performed on mice anaesthetised with intraperitoneal 80 mg/kg Ketamine (Ketamine Panpharma, 50 mg/5 mL). Each mouse was anaesthetised with intraperitoneal 80 mg/kg Ketamine at Day 0, Day + 20, and Day + 38 in order to perform echocardiography at the same time. Targeted heart rate was between 400 and 650 beats per minute, as recommended by Scherrer-Crosbie and Kurt.¹⁴ In the metoprolol subgroup, mice were also anaesthetised to undergo TTE just before starting drinking water + metoprolol, which corresponds to 10 days before chemotherapy. Two-dimensional short-axis M-mode echocardiography¹⁵ was performed to measure left ventricular (LV) end-systolic diameter, LV end-diastolic diameter, LV septal and posterior wall thickness in diastole and

Figure 1 Plan of the experimental protocol for a chronic chemotherapy-induced cardiomyopathy with beta-blockers. Ten-week-old C57BL6 male mice were evaluated 2 days before the onset of chemotherapy, with measurements of body weight (BW) and cardiac parameters by transthoracic echocardiography (TTE). This evaluation was repeated on Days 21 and 38. Doxorubicin (Dox, $n = 11$) or saline ($n = 9$) was IP injected every 2 days (from Days 0 to 14), and 1 week later, mice received IP of either trastuzumab (Trast) or saline again for 2 weeks. In addition, 14 mice were treated with metoprolol (100 mg/kg) in the drinking water from Day 10 prior to the onset of the protocol with Dox + Trast ($n = 8$) or saline ($n = 6$) to the end. BW, body weight; TTE, transthoracic echocardiography.



systole, and LV end-systolic and end-diastolic volumes to calculate LVEF according to Quinones *et al.*¹⁶ Heart rate was also assessed during TTE. Data were collected and blindly analysed. At least three measures on three cardiac cycles were performed, and final analysis was made with the means of these values.

Blood and tissue analysis

Retro orbital blood sampling (anticoagulant: heparin) was performed in anaesthetised mice. Lethal anaesthesia was performed by pentobarbital injection (40 mg/kg; CEVA, Libourne, France). The hearts were then arrested in diastole by KCl (30 mmol/L), quickly rinsed in cold saline, and blotted. Body, heart, lung and liver weights, and tibia lengths were recorded. The heart was transversally divided into two parts: the base part was embedded into Tissue-Tek O.C.T. (Sakura Finetek, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France) and frozen in liquid nitrogen for further histological and immunohistochemical analyses, and the apical part was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen. All samples were stored at -80°C until further analyses.

For the evaluation of intracardiac oxidative stress, the cross sections (cryostat) of the ventricles were dried. Dihydroethidine (DHE, Sigma-Aldrich, D7008) has the property to be oxidized in the presence of superoxide anions to form ethidium, a molecule that then intercalates in DNA to render it fluorescent. The final solution [185 μL of 1 mM DHE in 50 mL of phosphate-buffered saline (final concentration: 37 μM)] was deposited (1 mL) on each slide in a dark room. The slides were then placed in a humid chamber for 30 min. Then, three washes of 3 min each with phosphate-buffered saline were carried out. The slides were mounted with Vectashield + DAPI mounting medium (Vector Laboratory, USA), left for 15 min at 20°C and observed using an epifluorescence microscope at $\times 20$ magnification.

For the evaluation of cardiac fibrosis, equatorial cryostat sections (7 μm) of the ventricles were stained with the collagen-specific picosirius red stain (0.5% in saturated picric acid). Stained sections were observed under polarized light, and acquired images were used for the measure of collagen area/total ventricular surface ratio on at least five fields per section, three sections per heart, and $n > 5$ animals per group. All images were acquired using a Leica microscope (Leica Microsystems, Rueil Malmaison, France) and recorded for further analyses. All the measures were performed in a blinded fashion using the IPLab software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Images were assembled using Photoshop (Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA).

For cAMP quantification, tissues were sonicated in 0.1 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 0.1% IGEPAL CA-630 (Sigma-Aldrich), and protein inhibitor cocktail (complete, EDTA-free, Roche Diagnostics) and centrifuged at 1000g for 10 min at 4°C . Cell lysates were stored at -80°C until use. The cAMP content

was determined using the DetectX cyclic AMP EIA Kit (Arbow Assays, Eisenhower Place Ann Arbor, MI). Protein concentrations were measured using the Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit (Thermo-Fischer, ref 23227).¹⁷

Gene expression analysis

For quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction analyses, total RNA extraction from the LVs, reverse transcription, and quantitative polymerase chain reaction were performed as described in Azibani *et al.*¹⁸ MicroRNA (mRNA) levels for genes of interest were normalized to the *GAPDH* mRNA levels and expressed as the relative change compared with the control samples. Western blot and immunofluorescence analyses were performed as published.¹⁹

Plasma samples

Plasma levels of cardiac troponin I, myeloperoxidase were measured by sandwich immunoassay methods using commercially available electro-chemiluminescent detection system, plates, and reagents (V-PLEX kits, Meso-Scale Discovery, Gaithersburg, USA) as per manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 20 μL of plasma were loaded per well in the Meso-Scale Discovery plate. Plates were analysed using the SECTOR Imager 2400. Caspase-3 activity was determined with the substrate DEVD-AFC in the presence or absence of the caspase-3 inhibitor Ac-DEVD-CHO (Calbiochem) as described by the manufacturer (Abcam). The caspase-3 activity was calculated by subtracting the activity in the presence of Ac-DEVD-CHO from the activity in its absence.

Data analysis

Results are presented as means \pm SEM, computed from the average measurements obtained from each group of animals. Interaction between chemotherapies and treatment was performed by a two-way ANOVA analysis followed by a Bonferroni post hoc test. Shapiro-Wilk test was used to assess normality. The Mann-Whitney *U* test was used to assess statistical differences between two experimental conditions.

The sample size was calculated using 'The Cohen's *d* calculation'. The primary outcome was defined by a decrease of 10 points in LVEF. The standard deviation of LVEF in most of studies evaluating the LVEF decrease effect with Dox was 3 to 5.²⁰ Taking into account a $P < 0.05$ and a statistical power of 90%, the sample size was seven mice per group.²¹ Statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 7. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Validation of a chronic murine model of cardiac dysfunction induced by doxorubicin and trastuzumab

As shown in *Figure 2A,B*, the LV function assessed by the LVEF declined rapidly after the onset of chemotherapy to reach $74 \pm 2.7\%$ vs. $87 \pm 0.8\%$ in controls, $P < 0.001$ at Day 38. This severe decrease of cardiac function in Dox + Trast-treated mice occurred despite the absence of ventricular dilation (end diastolic LV diameters: 3.37 ± 0.08 mm vs. 3.28 ± 0.06 mm for Dox + Trast-treated and control mice, respectively, $P > 0.05$).

Mice treated with chemotherapies were characterized by a marked decrease of the heart weight (-10% , $P < 0.001$, *Table 1*). The LV mass calculated from echocardiography was reduced in Dox + Trast-treated mice (68 ± 3.9 mg/mm² vs. 80 ± 5.8 mg/mm² for controls, $P < 0.05$, *Table 1*).

In parallel, cardiac remodelling was assessed by a decrease of SERCA2a cardiac transcripts and protein

expression (*Figures 2D and S1*) and an increase of both BNP cardiac transcripts (*Figure 2C,D*) and plasma cardiac troponin I (3.2 ± 0.4 ng/L vs. 1.3 ± 0.06 ng/L for controls, $P < 0.01$, *Figure 3A*).

Cardiac atrophy could be explained by a significant cardiomyocyte necrosis as assessed by the plasma cardiac troponin I level (a three-fold increase in Dox + Trast-treated mice as compared with control mice, *Figure 3A*) but also by an increase of cardiac cell apoptosis as assessed by the six-fold higher plasma caspase 3 activity in mice treated with chemotherapies (6.2 ± 0.92 pmol/min/mL vs. 0.96 ± 0.11 pmol/min/mL, $P < 0.001$, *Figure 3B*) and also by an increase of caspase 3 activity protein expression (*Figure S2*).

Finally, the cardiac hypotrophy was also secondary to cardiomyocyte atrophy. Indeed, using vinculin immunostaining, we measured the average cross-sectional area of cardiomyocytes in the LV sub-endocardial area: the cardiomyocyte size of Dox + Trast-treated mice was smaller than the one of control mice (0.67 ± 0.08 μm^2 vs. 1.36 ± 0.10 μm^2 , $P < 0.001$, *Figure 3C*).

Table S1 shows that despite no effect of Trast when added to Dox regarding LVEF, Troponin I levels were increased in

Figure 2 Effects of metoprolol on chemotherapy-induced cardiac dysfunction. (A) Typical echo image of LV dysfunction without any LV dilation at Day 38 after chemotherapies were initiated. (B) The measure of LVEF with echocardiography from baseline to Day 38 indicates a rapid decline in LVEF, which is not prevented by metoprolol treatment (Ctrl with and without Meto $n = 15$, Dox + Trast $n = 11$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 8$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$ by two-way using ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test). (C–D) Quantification of natriuretic peptides (NPPs) (C) and SERCA2a (D) mRNAs in ventricular tissues. Note the significant increase of NPPs after chemotherapy. The decrease in SERCA2a mRNA level is a sign of heart failure. Values are means \pm SEM, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$ by two-way using ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test. (Ctrl $n = 8$; Ctrl + Meto $n = 5$, Dox + Trast $n = 10$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 7$).

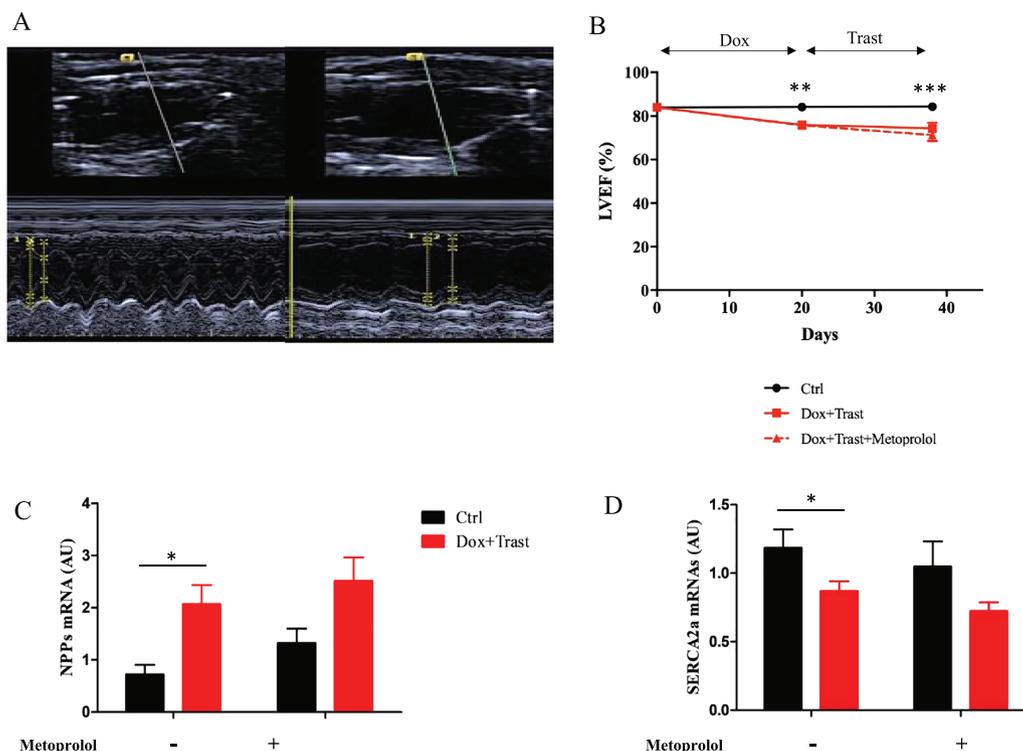


Table 1 Anatomic-pathological, echocardiographic data

Characteristic	Ctrl (n = 9)	Ctrl + Meto (n = 6)	Dox + Trast (n = 11)	Dox + Trast + Meto (n = 8)
Anatomical parameters				
Body weight (g)	27 ± 0.8	27 ± 1.0	24 ± 0.5***	19 ± 0.9 ^{\$\$\$}
Heart weight (mg)	119 ± 3.9	126 ± 5.5	105 ± 2.7*	86 ± 4.2 ^{\$\$\$}
Heart weight/Tibia length (mg/mm)	5.8 ± 0.2	6.5 ± 0.3	5.3 ± 0.2	4.6 ± 0.2 ^{\$\$\$}
Heart weight/Body weight	4.2 ± 0.07	4.6 ± 0.08	4.5 ± 0.09	4.5 ± 0.11
End diastolic left ventricular diameter (mm)	3.3 ± 0.06	3.6 ± 0.06	3.4 ± 0.08	3.5 ± 0.09
Echocardiographic data				
LV mass (mg/mm ²)	80 ± 5.8	100 ± 3.0	68 ± 3.9**	76 ± 4.3 ^{\$\$}
Shortening fraction (%)	55 ± 0.9	50 ± 1.8	40 ± 1.3***	41 ± 2.0 [§]
LVEF (%)	87 ± 0.8	81 ± 2.1	74 ± 2.7***	71 ± 2.7 [§]
Heart rate (beats per min)	614 ± 15	571 ± 37	598 ± 15	322 ± 29 ^{\$\$\$}
Intracardiac AMPc (pmol/mg proteins)	7.7 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.3	56 ± 5.3***	20 ± 0.5 ^{\$\$}

LV, Left ventricle; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

*Ctrl vs. Dox + Trast $P < 0.05$,

** $P < 0.01$,

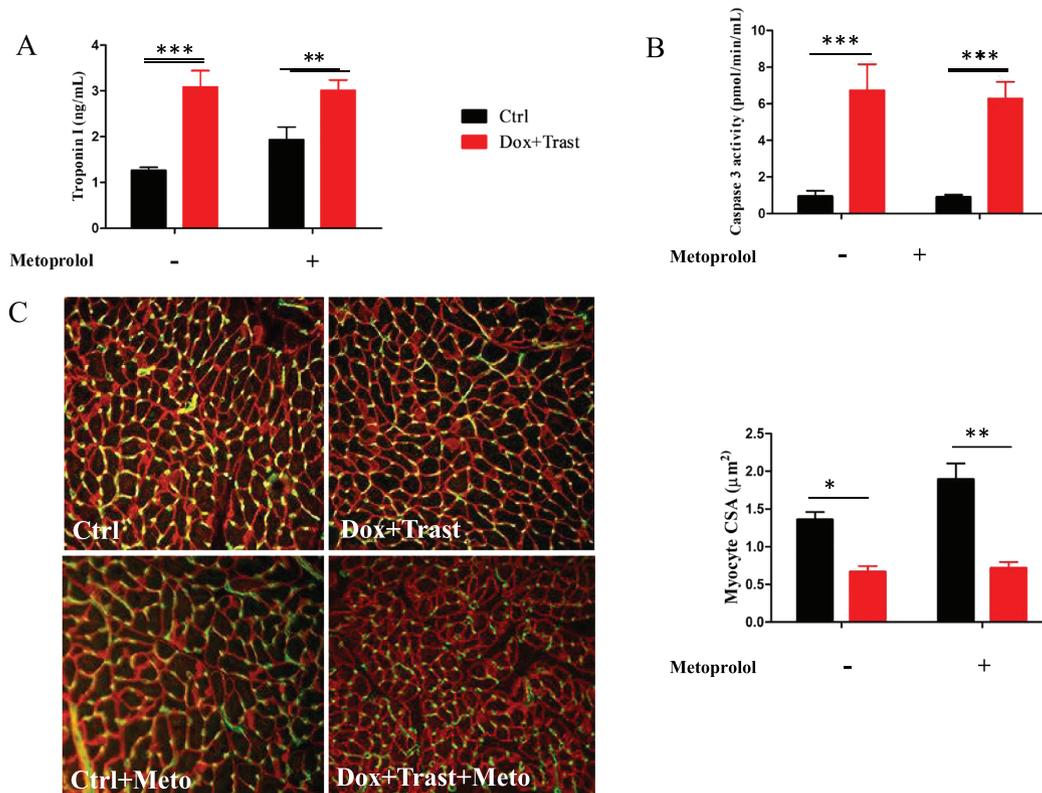
*** $P < 0.001$ using two-way ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

[§]Ctrl + Meto vs. Dox + Trast + Meto $P < 0.05$,

^{\$\$} $P < 0.01$,

^{\$\$\$} $P < 0.001$ using two-way ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

Figure 3 Chemotherapy-induced cardiac injury and cardiac atrophy. (A) Plasma Troponin I at Day 42 (ng/mL, Ctrl $n = 8$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 6$, Dox + Trast $n = 11$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 6$). (B) Plasma caspase 3 activity (pmol/min/mL, Ctrl $n = 8$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 6$, Dox + Trast $n = 11$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 6$). (C) Vinculin (red) and caveolin (green) immunostaining. Analysis of myocyte cross sectional areas at Day 42 in control and chemotherapy-treated mice ($\times 20$, Ctrl $n = 5$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 5$, Dox + Trast $n = 5$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 5$). Values are means \pm SEM. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ using two-way ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.



Dox + Trast mice compared with Dox alone ($P < 0.01$). The intracardiac oxidative stress was also increased in Dox + Trast mice vs. Dox alone as assessed by both DHE staining ($P = 0.04$) and plasmatic myeloperoxidase dosage ($P = 0.02$). Plasmatic caspase 3 activity was also increased in Dox + Trast mice vs. Dox alone ($P = 0.03$).

Effects of metoprolol in this chronic cardiotoxicity model

The efficiency of beta-blockade induced by metoprolol was assessed by the decrease in heart rate (457 ± 45 vs. 605 ± 11 bpm in mice with and without metoprolol respectively, $P = 0.01$, Mann Whitney test). This efficiency was confirmed by the decline in intracardiac AMPc concentration: 13 ± 9 pmol/mg protein vs. 38 ± 13 pmol/mg protein in mice with and without metoprolol, respectively, $P < 0.01$ (Table 1).

In Dox + Trast-treated mice, metoprolol did not prevent either the decrease in LVEF (Table 1) or the cardiomyocyte atrophy, the cross-sectional area being $0.71 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{m}^2$ in mice treated with Dox + Trast and metoprolol vs. $0.67 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{m}^2$ in mice receiving chemotherapies only ($P > 0.05$).

In mice receiving chemotherapies and metoprolol, natriuretic peptide mRNAs levels were twice as high as compared with those who had not received chemotherapies. Similarly, myocardial expression of SERCA2a mRNAs remained low (Figure 2D).

We also investigated whether an excess of cardiac oxidative stress could partly explain the impairment of cardiac

function in mice receiving chemotherapies. The DHE staining revealed a three-fold increase in the level of cardiac oxidative stress for Dox + Trast-treated mice as compared with controls (Figure 4A,B): 164 ± 14 vs. 56 ± 9.5 DHE marked nuclei per area in Dox + Trast and control mice, respectively, $P < 0.01$. Treating with metoprolol did not prevent this excess of cardiac oxidative stress, which was confirmed by the higher myeloperoxidase plasma levels in Dox + Trast-treated mice, whether or not the animals were pre-treated with metoprolol (Figure 4C).

Moreover, we observed an important impairment of cardiac metabolism as assessed by intracardiac expression of AMPK mRNA without any protective effect of metoprolol (Figure S3). The cardiac expression of *sirtuin-3* mRNA, a cardiac metabolic sensor, was significantly decreased by metoprolol and chemotherapy administration (Figure S4). Sirtuin-3 is known to be activated through the PKA pathway. Beta-1 adrenergic blockade could then blind the Sirtuin 3 activation leading to a decrease of the protective sirtuin-3 pathway controlling oxidative stress, mitochondrial function and fibrosis (Figure 6).

Finally, the chronic exposure to Dox and Trast led to an increased cardiac fibrosis as assessed by the Red Sirius staining (the semi-quantitative fibrosis score was $1.6 \pm 0.36\%$ vs. $0.53 \pm 0.10\%$ of region of interest for controls, $P < 0.01$, Figure 5A,B). Moreover, the intracardiac connective tissue growth factor mRNA was increased two-fold in Dox + Trast vs. control mice, $P < 0.01$ (Figure 5C). Metoprolol did not prevent this cardiac fibrosis.

Figure 4 Chemotherapy-induced cardiac oxidative stress. (A) Intracardiac DHE staining ($\times 20$) and marked nuclei per area (Ctrl $n = 5$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 5$, Dox + Trast $n = 5$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 5$). (B) Plasma myeloperoxidase (ng/mL, Ctrl $n = 8$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 6$, Dox + Trast $n = 11$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 6$). Values are means \pm SEM. $^{***}P < 0.01$ using two-way ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

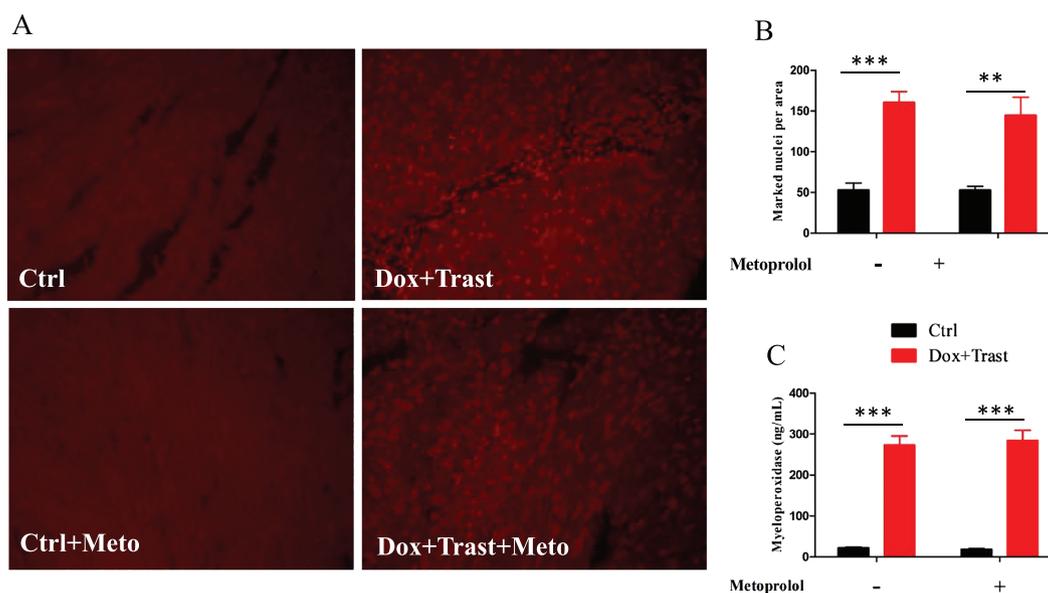


Figure 5 Chemotherapy-induced cardiac fibrosis. (A) Representative cardiac section stained with Sirius Red ($\times 20$), and score graph of cardiac fibrosis (Ctrl $n = 5$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 5$, Dox + Trast $n = 5$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 5$). (B) Intracardiac CTGF (Connective tissue growth factor) expression (Ctrl $n = 9$, Ctrl + Meto $n = 4$, Dox + Trast $n = 10$, Dox + Trast + Meto $n = 6$). Values are means \pm SEM. $**P < 0.01$ using two-way ANOVA test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

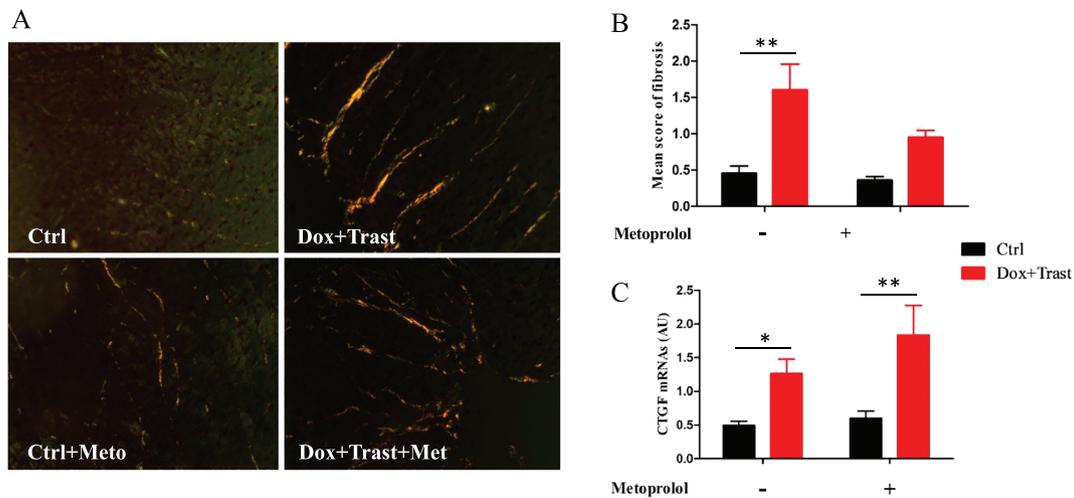
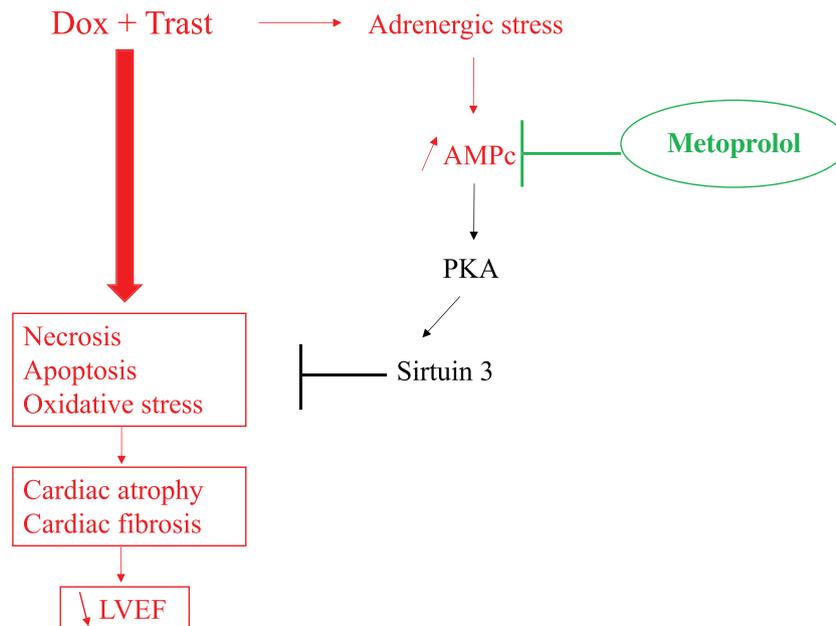


Figure 6 Metoprolol is ineffective to prevent chronic cardiotoxicity induced by Dox + Trast. Dox, Doxorubicin; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; PKA, Protein Kinase A; Trast, Trastuzumab.



Discussion

Our murine model of chronic and sequential cardiotoxicity induced by Dox and Trast was characterized by both cardiac dysfunction and an increase in plasma levels of cardiac troponin I. We used this chemotherapy combination because of its

extensive use in the current treatment of breast cancer. This model has been previously used to show the synergistic effects of these two chemotherapies on the decrease of ventricular function.²⁰ We clearly showed that metoprolol, administered before the chemotherapies, failed to prevent this cardiotoxicity.

The effectiveness of a cardioprotective strategy using conventional heart failure therapies (beta-blockers and/or ACE inhibitors) remains controversial. Some studies²² have shown the promising effect of carvedilol in a cohort of patients treated by a high dose of anthracycline with antioxidant properties and protective effect on the LVEF decline. However, a systematic preventive treatment with metoprolol¹¹ does not seem to improve cardiac function in patients undergoing potential cardiotoxic chemotherapies. Our hypothesis was built on the potential property of metoprolol to control the adrenergic stress caused by anthracyclines to avoid a severe synergistic cardiac dysfunction with Trast. Indeed, Sysa-Shah *et al.*²³ found a possible co-regulation between the ErbB2/4 and the β -adrenergic pathways. They proposed that beta-blockers would reduce the cardiac expression of the survival Neuregulin1/ErBb/pERK axis and thus make the myocardium less vulnerable to an aggression induced by anthracycline. The present study indicates that metoprolol did not prevent the cardiac dysfunction induced by doxorubicin and Trast and especially did not reverse the cardiac atrophy caused by a decrease in cardiomyocyte size and an increase in cell death (apoptosis and necrosis) as already mentioned by Sweeney *et al.*²⁴ Neilan *et al.*²⁵ have described the link between the decrease of indexed LV mass and cardiovascular events in 91 patients treated with anthracyclines. This particular phenotype of cardiac atrophy and dysfunction has been well described in a recent study²⁶ in a subacute model of cardiotoxicity induced by doxorubicin with the role of the ubiquitin ligase, muscle ring finger-1, upregulated in the hearts of mice treated with doxorubicin. We did not find the same results in our chronic model of cardiotoxicity, very likely because we performed a chronic cardiotoxicity model. At Day 42, the cardiac expression of muscle ring finger-1 was decreased in Dox + Trast-treated mice as compared with controls (*Figure S4*).

The blockade of the beta-1 adrenergic pathway (with metoprolol) could even be deleterious. Indeed, we observed that metoprolol induced a decrease of the intracardiac Sirtuin 3 expression. Many animal models had shown the protective effect of Sirtuin 3 on oxidative stress, mitochondrial function,²⁷ cardiac fibrosis and cardiac function,²⁸ especially in doxorubicin-induced cardiomyopathy²⁹ (*Figure 6*).

Limitations

One of the limits of our model is that, like in most of the studies, chemotherapies have been injected into healthy mice without tumours. The tumour may affect the sensitivity to cardiotoxicity.²⁴ However, chemotherapies indeed induced a severe cardiac dysfunction, and it was then possible to test the effect of metoprolol.

Moreover, the anaesthetic agent used in this study could also be discussed. Because ketamine is sometimes more

cardio-depressant than isoflurane, especially when associated with xylazine, xylazine was not used in our model to induce anaesthesia. However, its use is validated for carrying out echocardiography. In addition, sedation was very light (dose of intraperitoneal ketamine: 80 mg/kg). When anaesthetic agents are used for carrying out echocardiography in mice, the most important recommendation for the operator is to obtain a cardiac frequency between 400 and 650 beats per min in order to be able to interpret the echocardiographic results.³⁰ In this study, all mice had cardiac frequencies between 400 and 650 beats per min (except for those treated with metoprolol).

The number of mice appeared to differ among the groups. Due to the limited total number of mice available and the high risk of mortality, we included more animals in the groups receiving chemotherapy. The power analysis revealed that for a 10 points difference in LVEF, each group should include at least seven mice. Three mice died from hypothermia and/or anaesthesia: one in the Dox + Trast group, one in the Control group, and one in the Dox + Trast + Metoprolol group.

The choice of the metoprolol as beta-blocker could be discussed. We chose metoprolol because more data are available on its use in mice and because it had been tested in large clinical trials.¹¹ Carvedilol, because of its interesting antioxidant properties, may have led to different results, but it recently failed to show any cardioprotective effect in patients in the CECCY trial.¹² Recently, Guglin *et al.*³¹ have shown a better survival without cardiotoxicity in cancer patients treated with Trast and who received carvedilol versus placebo, especially in patients who also had received anthracyclines. However, carvedilol was not effective in preventing a decline of LVEF in those patients.

The reason why beta blockers do not seem to be effective in chemotherapy-induced heart failure while they are in the large majority of heart failure in animals and humans is not clear. It may be related to the specific phenotype of this form of heart failure with atrophy and cardiomyocyte loss rather than hypertrophy or to other unknown reasons.

The MANTICORE 101-Breast trial³² that assessed pharmacological prevention of Trast-cardiotoxicity found no differences between the groups: perindopril and bisoprolol were able to attenuate LVEF decline in these patients but did not prevent LV remodelling that was the primary outcome of the study. The CECCY trial¹² that evaluated the potential beneficial effects of carvedilol in breast cancer employed carvedilol in anthracycline cardiotoxicity, but no differences were found in ejection fraction between treatment and placebo even though the authors found a significant reduction in troponin levels and LV diastolic dysfunction. In contrast, Guglin and collaborators showed that carvedilol prevents cardiotoxicity in women treated with Trast + anthracyclines, in agreement with experimental findings concerning a bidirectional cross-regulation between ErbB2 and β -adrenergic signalling pathways²³ with specific involvement of the β 2

adreno-receptor. Sysa-Shah has also shown that catecholamines (which increase with the onset of heart dysfunction and with anthracycline treatment) can enhance ErbB2 expression in cardiomyocytes, hence making these cells more 'targetable' by Trast and thus vulnerable to the drug toxicity. This would explain why β 1-blockade alone is not sufficient to protect women on Trast. On the other hand, while carvedilol was not beneficial in patients treated with anthracyclines alone,¹² Sysa-Shah *et al.*²³ and Guglii *et al.*³¹ support carvedilol in the Trast setting. Importantly, the SAFE-HEaRt trial³³ employs carvedilol as the β -blocker of choice, in patients with heart dysfunction treated with HER2-targeted therapies, providing insightful safety data and relevant clinical findings in Cardio-Oncology.

In conclusion, this murine model of chronic cardiotoxicity induced by a sequential doxorubicin and Trast is characterized by a decrease of cardiac function explained by a cardiac atrophy related to cardiac apoptosis, necrosis, and fibrosis accompanying by cardiomyocyte atrophy. Metoprolol treatment before and during the chemotherapy failed to prevent the occurrence of a severe and chronic cardiotoxicity

Conflict of interest

None declared.

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Supporting information

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

Figure S1. Intracardiac SERCA2a expression at Day 42 (Western Blot) (Ctrl n=4, Ctrl+Meto n=3, Dox+Trast n=5, Dox+Trast+Meto n=4) Values are means \pm SEM. * p <0.05 using Anova-2 way test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

Figure S2. Intracardiac Caspase 3 activity expression at Day 42 (Western Blot) (Ctrl n=4, Ctrl+Meto n=3, Dox+Trast n=5, Dox+Trast+Meto n=4) Values are means \pm SEM. * p <0.05 using Anova-2 way test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

Figure S3. Effect of chemotherapy on cardiac metabolism. A. Intracardiac AMPK expression (Ctrl n=6, Ctrl+Meto n=5, Dox+Trast n=9, Dox+Trast+Meto n=5). B. Intracardiac Sirtuin 3 expression (Ctrl n=6, Ctrl+Meto n=5, Dox+Trast n=9, Dox+Trast+Meto n=5). Values are means \pm SEM. * p <0.05 using Anova-2 way test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test.

Figure S4. Murf1 cardiac expression at day 42 (Western Blot). Values are means \pm SEM. * p <0.05 using Anova-2 way test followed by Bonferroni post hoc test (Ctrl n=6, Ctrl+Meto n=5, Dox+Trast n=9, Dox+Trast+Meto n=5).

Table S1. Comparative data between the Dox vs Dox + Trast groups.

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