SGLT2 i Dapaglirozin reduces NF-kB expression in heart and kidneys of preclinical models exposed to doxorubicin through MYd-88 and NLRP3 pathways: an histological study

N. Maurea1, I. Bisceglia2, M. Iovine1, A. Paccone1, F. Florio1, S. Grimaldi1, G. Palma1, A. Luciano1, F. Brizzese1, F.M. Zito3, M. Montella3, R. Franco3, M. Scherillo4, V. Quagliariello1

1National Cancer Institute G.Pascale Foundation IRCCS, Naples, Italy
2S. Camillo-Forlanini Hospital, Rome, Italy
3Luigi Vanvitelli University Hospital, Naples, Italy
4San Pio Hospital, Benevento, Italy

Funding Acknowledgements: Type of funding sources: Public grant(s) – National budget only. Main funding source(s): Ministero della Salute

Background: Doxorubicin-mediated adverse cardiovascular events are among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in breast cancer patients. Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors have recently been shown to be of therapeutic value in patients with type 2 diabetes, chronic kidney disease, and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), conditions that commonly coexist and are interrelated pathophysiologically.

Purpose: We hypothesized that Dapaglirozin (an SGLT2i), administered during doxorubicin, could improve cardiac function in preclinical models.

Methods: Female C57Bl/6 mice were untreated (Sham, n=6) or treated for 10 days with doxorubicin i.p at 2.17 mg/kg (DOXO, n=6), DAPA at 12 mg/kg (DAPA, n=6) or doxorubicin combined to DAPA (DOXO-DAPA, n=6). Ejection fraction, radial and longitudinal strain were analyzed through transthoracic echocardiography (Vevo 2100). Cardiac tissue expression of NLRP3 inflammasome, Myd88, DAMPs (galectine 3 and calgranulinS100), pAMPK, NF-kB, and 13 chemokines (IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, IL17-α, IL-18, IFN-γ, TNF-α, G-CSF, and GM-CSF) were quantified through ELISA and western blot methods.

Results: DAPA improved significantly the EF and prevented the reduction of radial and longitudinal strain after 10 days of treatment with doxorubicin. A reduced expression of NLRP3 inflammasome, Myd88, DAMPs (galectine 3 and calgranulinS100), pAMPK, NF-kB, and 13 chemokines (IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, IL17-α, IL-18, IFN-γ, TNF-α, G-CSF, and GM-CSF) were quantified through ELISA and western blot methods.

Conclusion: In this preclinical study, DAPA is able to improve cardiac function and reduce biomarkers involved in heart failure and fibrosis. The overall picture of the study pushes the use of DAPA in prevention of cardiomyopathies induced by anthracyclines in cancer patients.