

May 22nd, 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM

Circulating microRNAs are associated with Paroxysmal or Persistent Atrial Fibrillation

David D. McManus

University of Massachusetts Medical School

Jeanine Ward


University of Massachusetts Medical School

Amir Y. Shaikh

University of Massachusetts Medical School

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat

 Part of the [Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Structural Biology Commons](#), [Cardiovascular Diseases Commons](#), [Genetics and Genomics Commons](#), and the [Medical Biochemistry Commons](#)

McManus, David D.; Ward, Jeanine; Shaikh, Amir Y.; Jaggi, Khushleen; Ambros, Victor R.; Freedman, Jane; and Keaney, John F. Jr., "Circulating microRNAs are associated with Paroxysmal or Persistent Atrial Fibrillation" (2012). *UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat*. 44.

http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cts_retreat/2012/posters/44

This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in UMass Center for Clinical and Translational Science Research Retreat by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.

Presenter Information

David D. McManus, Jeanine Ward, Amir Y. Shaikh, Khushleen Jaggi, Victor R. Ambros, Jane Freedman, and John F. Keane Jr.

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/).

CIRCULATING MICRORNAS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PAROXYSMAL OR PERSISTENT ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

David D. McManus, MD¹; Jeanine A. Ward, MD PhD²; Amir Y Shaikh, MD¹; Khushleen Jaggi, MD¹; Victor Ambros, PhD³; Jane E. Freedman, MD¹; John F Keaney Jr., MD¹

¹Departments of Medicine, ²Emergency Medicine, and ³Molecular Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA 01655

Contact information: David D. McManus, MD; Phone 508-856-3905; Email mcmanusd@umhc.org

Abstract:

Introduction: Novel methods of identifying individuals at risk for atrial fibrillation (AF) are needed. MicroRNAs (MiRNAs) regulate gene expression in a number of cardiovascular diseases, including AF. It is unknown, however, if key circulating, cardiac-specific miRNAs differ between individuals with paroxysmal or persistent AF and those in sinus rhythm.

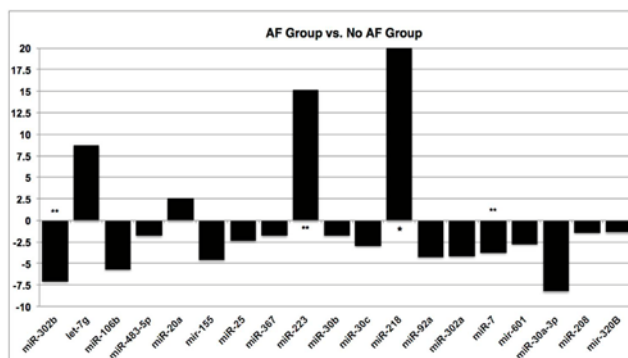
Methods: 17 individuals with a history of AF were recruited prior to catheter ablation. 24 hospitalized patients in normal sinus rhythm and no history of AF comprised the control group. 94 plasma miRNAs were selected based on *a priori* associations with processes implicated in AF for evaluation using the TaqMan miRNA expression profiling system.

Results: We found that miRNA expression differed by at least 2-fold for 14 miRNAs, including several previously implicated in cardiovascular remodeling and disease (**Figure 1**). Levels of miR-7, miR-208, and miR-302b were statistically significantly up- or down-regulated in AF patients relative to controls ($p < 0.05$) and levels of miR-218 differed by greater than 20-fold ($p = 0.095$).

Application: Although power was limited by the modest sample size, these data support the rationale for using circulating miRNA as AF biomarkers. Moreover, since miRNA can modulate disease pathways, miRNA-based therapeutics would theoretically enable targeting of novel gene regulatory pathways implicated in AF in a unique and powerful manner.

Next Steps/ Future: Further investigations involving well-characterized, large samples from longitudinal studies with standardized miRNA assessment and evaluation for AF are required to validate the observed associations.

Figure 1. MiRNAs Differentially Expressed (Fold-Difference) in Patients with AF as compared without AF



*miR-218 expression was >20-fold higher in AF patients than in controls (p value = 0.095)

**Fold-difference in miR-302b, miR-223, and miR-7 were significantly different between AF and controls ($p < 0.05$)