Ryanodine receptor inhibition improves cardiac repolarization reserve and contractile function and prevents sudden arrhythmic death in failing hearts.

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Sudden cardiac death (SCD) from ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation (VT/VF) are a leading cause of death, but current therapies are limited. Despite extensive research on drugs targeting sarcolemmal ion channels, none have proven sufficiently effective for preventing SCD. Sarcoplasmic ryanodine receptor 2 (RyR2) Ca release channels, the downstream effectors of sarcolemmal ion channels, are underexplored in this context. Recent evidence implicates reactive oxygen species (ROS)-mediated oxidation and hyperactivity of RyR2s in the pathophysiology of SCD.

OBJECTIVE: To test the hypothesis that RyR2 inhibition of failing arrhythmogenic hearts reduces sarcoplasmic Ca leak and repolarization lability, mitigates VT/VF/SCD and improves contractile function.

METHODS: We used a nonischemic HF guinea pig model that replicates key aspects of human clinical HF, such as a prolonged QT interval, a high prevalence of spontaneous arrhythmic SCD, and profound Ca^{2+} leak via a hyperactive RyR2. HF animals were randomized to receive dantrolene (DS) or placebo in early or chronic HF and intention-to-treat analysis was done. We assessed the incidence of VT/VF and SCD (primary outcome), ECG heart rate and QT variability, echocardiographic left ventricular (LV) structure and function, immunohistochemical LV fibrosis, and sarcoplasmic RyR2 oxidation.

RESULTS: DS treatment prevented VT/VF and SCD by decreasing dispersion of repolarization and ventricular arrhythmias. Compared to placebo, DS lowered resting heart rate, preserved chronotropic competency during transient β-adrenergic challenge, improved heart rate variability, and improved cardiac function.

CONCLUSION: Inhibition of RyR2 hyperactivity with dantrolene mitigates the vicious cycle of sarcoplasmic Ca leak-induced increases in diastolic Ca and ROS-mediated RyR2 oxidation to improve repolarization reserve and protect against VT/VF/SCD. Moreover, the consequent increase in sarcoplasmic Ca load improves contractile function. These potentially life-saving effects of RyR2 inhibition warrant further investigation, such as clinical studies of repurposing dantrolene as a potential new therapy for heart failure and/or SCD.

Introduction

Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD) in heart failure (HF) is the leading cause of death in the modern world. Current therapies for preventing SCD due to VT/VF (ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation) are limited. Implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICDs), the only effective therapy for VT/VF and SCD are palliative, expensive, and pose several risks. Eligibility to receive an ICD is subject to risk stratification. Interestingly, a large cohort of patients experiencing VT/VF and SCD/sudden cardiac arrest are in early stages of HF and therefore ineligible for ICD[1-9]. Current pharmacological approaches to prevent lethal VT/VF are also limited. Antiarrhythmic drugs which target ion channels on the cell membrane have shown poor efficacy and may worsen survival[10,11]. Due to mixed outcomes, in the past two decades, we have seen limited efforts to develop new antiarrhythmic drugs. There is a pressing need to focus on different targets and develop new pharmacological approaches to prevent SCD. One critical target of interest is RyR2. Cardiac stress-induced ryanodine receptor 2 (RyR2) hyperactivity causes sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) Ca^{2+} leak that contributes to VT/VF and SCD [12-15].

RyR2, located in the SR membrane, releases Ca^{2+} during systole that is pivotal in myocyte excitation-contraction coupling. The timing and magnitude of Ca^{2+} released by RyR2 determines contractility. In diseased hearts, diastolic Ca^{2+} leak via hyperactive RyR2 elevates Ca^{2+} levels in the cytosol, which can cause delayed afterdepolarization (DAD), thereby increasing the risk of reentry circuit formation if an arrhythmogenic substrate exists[16-19].

In compensated HF, the sympathetic nervous system becomes hyperactive to meet the increased metabolic demand. A hyperactive sympathetic signaling activates β-adrenergic receptors (β-AR) to increase inotropy. Chronic activation of β-AR causes reactive oxygen species (ROS) overload and activation of PKA among other downstream effects. Whereas PKA hyper-phosphorylates the RyR2, high ROS load causes RyR2 oxidation. These post-translational modifications (PTM) cause a leaky RyR2 and contribute to the altered Ca^{2+} signaling in HF and SCD [10,11]. SR Ca^{2+} leak during diastole leads to DADs which are a trigger for ventricular tachyarrhythmias and SCD.

Treatment with antioxidants can prevent the post-translational modifications of the RyR2 due to cardiac stress in animal models[20,21]. But ROS is also a secondary messenger and is required for cell signaling. An alternative approach would be to reduce RyR2 leak with RyR2 inhibitors, which could be a promising new therapeutic strategy against lethal arrhythmias and HF. Recent studies have shown the positive effects of the RyR2 inhibitor dantrolene on atrial fibrillation inducibility in animal models of myocardial infarction [22-25]. However, the utility of chronic inhibition of RyR2 in non-ischemic heart failure has not been studied.

In this study, we examine the effects of chronic dantrolene treatment on VT/VF and SCD in early and chronic non-ischemic HF. To test our hypothesis that inhibition of RyR2 leaks prevents VF/VT and SCD and reverses chronic HF, we utilize a guinea-pig model of non-ischemic HF and SCD that recapitulates key features of human HF and SCD[20,26,27]. Moreover, the proteomic, transcriptomic, metabolic profile, and autonomic, electrophysiological, hormonal, calcium handling, energetic, redox, metabolic, extracellular matrix, and inflammatory components of this model are remarkably similar to human HF. Notably, the incidence of VT/VF is highest after but not during the mild transient β-adrenergic stress, which is also similar to human pathology.

Results

1. Inhibition of RyR2 leak with dantrolene therapy prevents VT/VF and SCD.

To study the effects of RyR2 leak inhibition on SCD and HF, we leveraged the pressure overload guinea pig model of HF/SCD with spontaneous arrhythmias. Unique to this model is the high incidence of PVC and VT/VF, leading to SCD in about two-thirds of the animals within 4 weeks. Notably, the SCD occurs early on, in the first 2 weeks over the course of cardiac hypertrophy, even before the heart dilates or progresses into failure[20,26]. Hence, the primary endpoint of our study was SCD, and the secondary endpoint was cardiac contractility measured by echocardiography at four weeks. To determine if DS treatment can be used as a potential therapeutic agent, we treated the HF/SCD animals with and without oral dantrolene in the early stages of heart failure **(Fig. 1A)**. HF animals exhibit frequent PVCs that often trigger sustained and non-sustained VT and VF, causing SCD **(Fig. 1B)**. Dantrolene treatment not only drastically reduced the rate of PVCs in early and late stages of HF **(Fig. 1C)**, but also improved survival **(Fig. 1D)**. Compared to the HF group, the HF+DS group had a significantly higher rate of survival (55% HF vs 80% in HF+DS, $p<0.05$).

2. Dantrolene therapy improves cardiac function and prevents HF.

Cardiac structure and function were preserved in HF animal treated with dantrolene as compared to the HF group. In contrast to the HF group, the HF+DS group did not display a significant dilation of the left ventricle (LV) at the 4-week endpoint **(Fig. 2A)**. Echocardiography measures **(Fig. 2B)** show that the relative wall thickness (rwt), which is a measure of the LV dimensions and is a marker for adverse events in LV dysfunction, was significantly lower in HF group as compared to control **(Fig. 2C,** $p<0.05$**)**. Progressive decline of the rwt causes the end systolic volume (ESV) and the end diastolic volume (EDV) to increase and cardiac output to decrease. Reduced contractility and increased afterload both reduce the ejection fraction and increase end-systolic volumes in failing hearts **(Fig 2D-F)**. Additionally, EDV increased (not shown) without an increase in the stroke volume. To summarize, chronic dantrolene therapy in HF prevented the thinning of the LV walls and the eventual decline in cardiac contractility.

3. Dantrolene prevents myocardial structural and molecular damage.

Interstitial fibrosis is a histological hallmark associated with the progression of HF and can causes lethal arrhythmias due to reentry circuits. Analysis of the myocardial structure showed increase in interstitial fibrosis in the HF group compared to the normal controls. Whereas the fibrotic tissue was twofold higher in the untreated HF group compared to normal hearts, the HF+DS group displayed lower fibrotic tissue thereby confirming that dantrolene therapy was delaying the progression of HF, keeping the myocardial architecture intact **(Fig 3A-B)**.

In our previous report, we noted HF-associated changes in both expression and phospho-proteome of key ion channels, transporters, and excitation contraction-coupling proteins. In particular, hyperphosphorylation of several RyR2 sites were noted in failing hearts when compared to normal[20](**Supplementary Fig S1)**. A targeted antioxidant therapy prevented these modifications, pointing to oxidative damage as the primary cause. Therefore, we tested if dantrolene therapy prevented the downstream oxidative damages by quantifying the oxidation profile of RyR2 with and without dantrolene. RyR2 oxidation was significantly reduced in HF+DS group as compared to HF group **(Fig 3D)**.

4. Dantrolene treatment decreases heart rate and improves chronotropic competency in HF/SCD.

As per our experimental protocol, all groups of animals received a daily low dosage isoproterenol bolus for one hour. As anticipated, the heart rate was elevated in response to β-adrenergic stimulation and recovered to resting heart rate 3–4 hours later. We assessed ECG parameters at resting heart rate and during post β-AR stress recovery **(Fig. 4A)**. As expected, to adequately respond to the metabolic demand and increased workload, failing hearts fine-tune the resting heart rate. The HF animals had a significant elevation of the resting heart rate (269±10 bpm) as compared to normal controls (251±5, $p<0.005$). HF+DS animals, however, demonstrated a significantly lower heart rate compared to the HF group, which was similar to that of normal controls (243±5 bpm, $p<0.005$) **(Fig. 4B)**. Paired analysis of the heart rate for each subject over 4 weeks show that HF animals experienced an increase in resting heart rate by 20-40 bpm. Whereas HF+DS animals experienced a decreased in heart rate by a minimum of 20-30 bpm.. The histogram in **Figure 4C** depicts the distribution of heart rate over a 24-hour period from the normal, HF, and HF+DS groups, demonstrating the decreased heart rate in the HF+DS group.

Despite increased resting heart rate, the peak response to transient β-AR stress was much lower in HF than HF+DS group, indicative of the therapeutic role of dantrolene in restoring chronotropic competence in failing hearts. Chronotropic competence describes the capacity of the heart to increase its rate in response to increased demand effectively. The average increase in heart rate during transient stress in HF group (96±5 bpm) was significantly lower ($p<0.05$) than HF+DS group (114±9 bpm). Furthermore, the heart rate variability (SDNN) was higher in HF+DS group (9.00 ± 0.21) at rest and post stress recovery **(Fig 4D)**, similar to normal animals as compared to HF (7.28 ± 0.16; $p<0.005$). Dantrolene treatment not only restored the chronotropic response to stress but also reduced the incidences of VT/VF and SCD. To understand this protective mechanism, we next tested the hypothesis that dantrolene prevents VT/VF and SCD by preventing repolarization abnormalities.

5. Dantrolene prevents repolarization abnormalities, normalizes the QT variability, and reduces T-wave heterogeneity.

Detailed analysis of the ECG features revealed how inhibition of the RyR2 leak with dantrolene prevents VT/VF and SCD. QT variability and prolongation are known to have prognostic significance in failing hearts. While prolonged QTc is considered a risk factor for arrhythmias, QT heterogeneity as an add-on is a surrogate for lethal VT/VF. (Cvijić, Marta et al. (2018)) The HF group displayed prolonged QTc, increased QT variability and repolarization abnormalities **(Fig 5A)**. The guinea pig model of HF exhibits prolonged QTc, as shown in our previous studies[20,26]. The QTc of HF+DS group was significantly shorter than HF group and was similar to normal animals at resting heart rate (HF vs HF+DS;175.59±4 vs 155.07±10 msec, $p<0.05$). Dantrolene treatment not only prevented QTc prolongation **(Fig 5B)**, but also significantly reduced QT variability. **Figure 5A** also illustrates the temporal dispersion of repolarization by superimposing T waves from a 24-hour period of ECG recording at week 4. QT dispersion was reduced in the dantrolene-treated group, thereby imparting greater electrical stability to the heart. The QT variability at resting heart rate and post stress recovery are lower in DS treated HF animals **(Fig. 5C-D)** (HF vs HF+DS; -0.35±0.02 vs -0.58±0.02, $p<0.001$). Inhibiting RyR2 with dantrolene reduced the dispersion of repolarization/QT variability, demonstrating a central role of diastolic calcium in increasing cardiac repolarization reserve, and terminating triggered activity.

6. Crossover studies. Dantrolene after HF development mitigates VT/VF and prevent SCD.

A crossover study was designed where (i) only vehicle was administered until the endpoint i.e., week 4 (HF) (ii) dantrolene was administered at the onset of aortic constriction until chronic contractile dysfunction is evident in the HF group (usually 3 weeks post banding; HF+/-DS) or (iii) after HF had already developed (3 weeks post banding; HF-/+DS group) **(Fig. 6A).** HF animals were randomized and were either treated with DS after chronic HF had developed or at the time of aortic banding. In the HF+/-DS group, none of the animals experienced SCD, including the period when Dantrolene therapy was stopped **(Fig. 6B)**. Serial echocardiography shows that the FS% in the HF group declines over a period of 4 weeks. Dantrolene prevented decline in cardiac function. Interestingly, HF+/-DS group, the fractional shortening does not decline significantly after stopping DS therapy. This could possibly be an effect of the washout period (**Fig. 6C** FS; pre vs post: 43.35 ± 0.45 vs 53.10 ± 3.16, p:ns). In contrast, the HF-/+DS groups experienced SCD similar to that of HF before dantrolene therapy was started. However, after crossover to dantrolene treatment, no further SCD occurred. Notably, HF-/+DS group, which showed poor cardiac function at week 3 was noted to quickly recover and normalize FS% **(Fig. 6C**, FS%; pre vs post: 32.43 ± 3.48 vs 43.10 ± 0.87).

We next examined the ECG parameters **(Fig 6E-F)** in HF-/+DS group at week 1 (post banding, initial stages of HF), Week 3 (chronic HF) and Week 4 (after starting DS therapy). PVC burden significantly increases in the HF-/+DS group pre dantrolene therapy but declines sharply post therapy. , We observed the opposite effect in the HF+/-DS group, where PVC burden increases after Dantrolene therapy is stopped (**Supplementary Fig S2**). The resting heart rate during chronic HF is significantly higher than pre-HF. After starting DS therapy in chronic failing hearts, we observed a decrease in resting HR to pre-HF levels. Similar trends were seen in the post stress recovery period. Similarly, HRV improved significantly after the start of DS. The QTc interval was shortened after DS treatment as compared to during pre or chronic HF. The QT variability was also reduced after starting DS. Taken together, RyR2 inhibition with Dantrolene is effective both in early and late stages of HF, preventing VT/VF and SCD and improving cardiac contractile function.

Discussion

The novel findings of this study are: (1) DS inhibition of RyR2 hyperactivity abolishes VT/VF and SCD by (normalizing repolarization abnormalities, normalizing the QTc variability and shortening prolonged QTc in non-ischemic HF; (2) dantrolene improves β-adrenergic signaling and chronotropic competency, thereby improving LV contractility; and (3) inhibition of RyR2 with DS not only prevents the progression of HF but also reverses chronic heart failure. These findings support the idea that the coupling between chronic sympathetic activity and oxidative stress makes RyR2 hyperactive. ROS increases the channel activity by decreasing the threshold for store overload-induced Ca^{2+} release [34-36]. This causes dispersion of calcium transients, reduces repolarization reserve leading to spontaneous ectopic beats and VT/VF/SCD in HF[37,38].

Oxidative stress has been centrally implicated in HF. We and others have shown that the ROS dynamics affect the functioning of RyR2[21,29,36,39,40]. Increased energy demand and workload due to impaired contractile function and downregulation of antioxidant enzymes lead to high ROS accumulation[41]. This is followed by an increase in use

and shortage of reducing equivalents like NADPH/NADH, that further weakens the antioxidant defense[20,41]. Our previous studies have confirmed that targeting mROS in failing hearts prevents ventricular fibrillation (VT/VF) and sudden cardiac death (SCD), and reverses heart failure. We see that mROS brings about several changes in protein function including oxidation[29], phosphorylation[14,42-45], S-nitrosylation[39,40,46], and remodeling of the contractile machinery. Notably, the RyRs are in proximity to and tightly coupled with the mitochondrial network. They are readily modified by ROS[47-50], via direct oxidation of thiol groups of cysteine residues[48-50] as well as ROS-mediated calcium-independent activation of CaMKII[51], increasing SR calcium leak[52-55] to promote VT[56], and increasing the channel activity by decreasing the threshold for store overload-induced Ca^{2+} release [34-36].

In normal physiology, transient stimulation of the beta-adrenergic receptors prompts a positive inotropic response to meet the physiological demands. This includes opening of L-type calcium channels (LTCCs) and the release of cytosolic calcium from the SR, triggering contraction through the activation of ryanodine receptors. Tight regulation of Ca^{2+} release from and reuptake into the sarcoplasmic reticulum is required for proper excitation-contraction coupling. However, in pathology, chronic activation of β-adrenergic receptors is maladaptive, increases ROS which remodels ion channels, modifies proteins and worsens Ca2+ leak from ryanodine receptors; these factors result in EADs or DADs that depose the heart to VT/VF, SCD or injure myocardium; they may also impede contractile machinery. During diastole, the RyR2 still releases a small volume of Ca^{2+} known as the leak. When this leak is continuous, like in failing hearts, the SR Ca^{2+} is depleted and diastolic Ca^{2+} is elevated, which weakens contractile force. At the same time, SR's capacity to retain the Ca^{2+} is compromised. With the efflux of Na via the NCX, the exchanger imports Ca^{2+}, but this influx doesn't not replenish SR Ca^{2+} load, but rather contributes to the diastolic Ca^{2+} [57-60]. The increased Na load also depolarizes membrane potential and reduces conduction velocity, thus increasing anisotropy[61,62]. Additionally, intracellular [Na^{+}] accumulation at higher heart rates decreases Ca^{2+} extrusion by NCX, which may now function in its reverse mode[63,64].

In the GP model of non-ischemic HF and SCD, we found that not only SERCA and RyR2 protein expression was downregulated, but the proteins were also hyperphosphorylated. Treatment with an mROS scavenger prevented these alterations from occurring[20]. Because ROS is a secondary messenger, a systemic antioxidant therapy may suppress cellular signaling. A target like RyR2, which is downstream of ROS and directly involved in Ca^{2+} handling, could be of potential clinical interest. Post-translational modifications by oxidation of the RyR2 during the progression of HF causes leaky RyR2, which decreases SR Ca^{2+} stores and elevated levels of diastolic calcium. Decreased SR Ca^{2+} stores, leads to decreased Ca^{2+} transient amplitude and duration during systole.

Our results show that chronic treatment with dantrolene in HF/SCD animal prevents lethal VT/VF, prevents HF, and delays the onset of cardiac decompensation in pressure overload. The effects of dantrolene on RyR2 were reflected by a decrease in oxidation of the RyR2 at the molecular level, a decrease in PVC burden, and an improvement in survival at the functional level *in vivo*. Pressure overload-induced structural alterations like increased fibrosis[28]. and progressive contractile dysfunction, thinning of ventricular walls and ventricular dilation were successfully ameliorated by chronic dantrolene treatment. Our previous work confirmed that sham controls (sham HF+ isoproterenol challenge in the absence of pressure overload) did not significantly increase fibrosis, although there was a trend towards more[26,27]. Although no mechanistic links between SR calcium leak and fibrosis has been explained, an association between reduced SR Ca^{2+} and fibrosis has been previously reported[28-30]. When dantrolene treatment was started after chronic HF was established, the contractile function and electrical properties of the heart started to recover and reverse.

Comprehensive analysis of the electrophysiological properties of the HF/SCD group shows that with chronic HF decrease in heart rate variability, QT prolongation, increase in dispersion of repolarization. An increase in QT variability is due to the reduction of repolarization reserve. Reduction of repolarization reserve is associated with increased susceptibility of arrhythmogenesis in patients with prolonged QT and/or structural heart disease. With high cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} load, the inward sarcolemmal NCX current might significantly reduce the function of repolarization reserve in calcium overloads and induce early (EADs) and delayed after-depolarization (DADs). Subsequently, the vulnerability to arrhythmias is increased. These local Ca^{2+} handling abnormalities are reflected in beat-to-beat changes in ECG[31]- T wave morphology and lability causing augmented QT variability[32,33]. Dantrolene prevents SR Ca^{2+} leak from RyR2 and normalize Ca handling, suggesting that SR Ca^{2+} leak is central to Ca^{2+} induced triggered activity. Chronic dantrolene therapy enhanced chronotropic competence in response to

increased metabolic demand in addition to correcting ventricular electrophysiological abnormalities, even when DS therapy started after HF had already been established.

Because the electrophysiological, Ca handling, autonomic, metabolic, and immune systems of the guinea pig are similar to that of humans, the findings in this study may be more relevant to humans as compared to other small animal models of SCD. For example, the ventricular action potential has a rapid upstroke and long plateau, defined by the balance of inward L-type Ca current (Cacna1c) and repolarizing currents carried by the inward rectifier K channel (Kcnj2), and the rapid (Kcnh2) and slow (Kcnq1/Kcne1) components of the delayed rectifier K current, as well as the long cellular action potential plateau morphology that contributes to the prolonged QT interval of human heart failure. Excitation-contraction (EC) coupling displays a 60:35 balance between SR Ca reuptake and Na/Ca exchange for Ca removal on each beat, as well as a 3:1 β to α myosin heavy chain isoform ratio[65,66]. These properties are very similar to the adult human heart and essential for studying how cardiac remodeling contributes to contractile dysfunction and VT/VF as HF develops and progresses.

Conclusion

Widespread damage caused by oxidative stress alters the proteomic profile of the cell, including altering expression levels of EC-coupling proteins and augmenting the structure/function of the proteins. This study demonstrates that inhibition of Ca2+ leak via RyR2 pauses the transition to heart failure by reducing cardiac fibrosis, increasing repolarization reserve and decreasing QT heterogeneity, improving chronotropic competency, thus improving LV contractility and mitigating lethal VT/VF.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Dantrolene mitigates VT/VF and prevents SCD in vivo. (**A**) Schematic of experimental design. (**B**) Representative ECG tracings from 24-hour telemetry recordings. Spontaneous incidences of PVCs, VT and VF were suppressed in HF animals with chronic dantrolene treatment. (**C**) Dantrolene therapy lowered PVC burden ($p<0.001$) in HF animals (blue). (**D**) Kaplan Meier survival plot shows that over 50% of the animals in the vehicle group (HF, N=68, red) group experienced SCD. Chronic dantrolene treatment (HF + DS, N=10, blue) prevented VT and VF in heart failure models and mitigated SCD in 80% of the heart failure animals ($p<0.05$). **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

Figure 2. Dantrolene improves cardiac function and reverses heart failure. (**A**) The hearts in the vehicle group are enlarged, as shown in representative photos of gross hearts (top) and matching cross-sections (bottom) after 4 weeks. In the HF animals, the LV cavity is bigger, and the LV free wall is thinned. Treatment with dantrolene stops the LV walls from thinning. Chronic dantrolene group hearts were normal in size. **(B)** Representative M-mode echocardiography images from all groups (**C-F**) Echocardiography parameters at 4 weeks. HF animals showed significant ($p<0.005$, N: Control=15, HF=20, HF+DS=8)) loss of cardiac function with decline in fractional shortening and relative wall thickness and increase in stroke volume (SV) and end systolic volume (ESV). Dantrolene therapy prevented pressure overload dependent structural remodeling of the heart ($p<0.005$).

Figure 3. Dantrolene reverses tissue damage and oxidation profile of RyR2. (**A**) Representative image of Masson trichrome staining in Ctrl, HF & HF+DS hearts (N=3) demonstrating high fibrotic regions as (**B**) summarized. (**C**) The percent carbonyl content/mg of protein was lower in dantrolene treated heart failure animals, demonstrating reversal of RyR2 oxidation profile with dantrolene therapy in HF animals ($p<0.005$, $N\geq4$). **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

Figure 4. Dantrolene treatment decreases heart rate and improves chronotropic competency in HF. (**A**) Plot shows heart rate derived from 24-hour continuous ECG recordings. The animals were subjected to mild transient β-AR stress for 1 hour. Continuous ECG analysis was performed at the following time points: resting heart rate (pre-stress); transient stress and, post stress recovery (4 hours post stress) (**B**) The box plots summarize HR during the resting and recovery phases. The dantrolene treated group (HF+DS) demonstrate a lower heart rate (HR) both at rest and post-stress recovery. The Δ Heart Rate (bpm) indicates the net increase in HR from resting HR to peak HR in response to transient β-AR stress. Failing hearts displayed higher resting HR and blunted chronotropic response to stress ($P<0.02$, $N\geq7$ for all models). (**C**) Histogram shows resting HR distribution for all groups. Resting heart rate in decreased in HF+DS animals. However, the peak heart rates (during stress) are higher in HF+DS compared to HF (N; Ctrl=8, HF=10; HF+DS=7). (**D**) Dantrolene increases heart rate variability (HRV) both at rest and during stress ($p<0.05$, $N\geq7$ for all models). **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

Figure 5. Dantrolene mitigates repolarization abnormalities, normalizes the QT variability and reduces T-wave heterogeneity. (**A**) Representative QT segments recorded over 24 hours from Ctrl, HF and HF+DS shows heterogeneity of T wave repolarization in HF (red), but not in HF+DS (blue) animals. Dantrolene mitigates increased dispersion of repolarization in HF animals. (**B**) QTc prolongation in HF animals is significantly shortened by Dantrolene treatment ($p<0.005$), both a rest and post-stress recovery. The dispersion of repolarization was quantified by measurement of QT variability. (**C**) Increased QT variability predisposes the heart to VT/VF, which is prevented by dantrolene therapy ($p<0.0001$). (**D**) Kernel density plots show that QT variability index increases during rest, transient stress and post-stress recovery. QT variability recovers quickly post stress in the dantrolene treated group. **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

Figure 6. Dantrolene after HF development can mitigate VT/VF and prevent SCD. (**A**) Schematic illustrates a randomized 2X2 cross-over experimental design to examine the impact of dantrolene therapy. The protocols were as follows (i) only vehicle administered till the endpoint i.e., week 4 (HF), (ii) dantrolene administered from the onset of HF till until chronic contractile dysfunction is evident in the untreated control HF group (usually 3 weeks post banding; HF+/-DS), or (iii) dantrolene administered after HF had already developed in the HF group (3 weeks post banding; HF-/+DS group). Echocardiography and ECG recordings were taken at week 2/3/4/5. (**B**) Kaplan Meier survival curve showed that 50% of the HF animals experience SCD. Treatment with dantrolene after HF development (around week 3) prevented additional SCDs and improved survival after starting dantrolene therapy in the HFDS-/+ group (purple). Discontinuation of Dantrolene however did not increaser mortality in HF+/-DS group(yellow)**.** (**C**) Serial echocardiography plot shows that Dantrolene reversed heart failure in HF-/+DS (purple) animals. The FS% in this group initially declined at a pace similar to HF (red) animals, but it quickly normalized as soon as Dantrolene therapy was started. However, in the HF+/-DS (yellow) group when the therapy was stopped, the FS% started showing gradual decline, most likely due to washout effect without additional SCD. (**D**) Dantrolene treatment pre or post HF development alters RyR2 oxidation of HF animals ($p<0.05$). Treatment with dantrolene reduced RyR2 oxidation even when therapy was initiated or discontinued after HF development. (**E**) Close examination of the HF-/+DS (purple) group, pre and post dantrolene therapy shows an increase in PVC load with progression of HF. **(G)** The box plots summarize QTc pre-HF (light purple), during chronic HF (medium purple) and after dantrolene therapy was initiated (dark purple). The HF-/+DS group displays all symptoms of HF including prolonged QTc after development of HF (around week 3, medium purple box). After start of therapy (dark purple box), QTc shortened at rest and recovery.

A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.

Figure 7. Graphical abstract. Stress induced ROS increases Ca2+ overload via leaky RyR2 channels causing VT/VF and SCD. External or internal stress releases large amounts of ROS in the cardiovascular system. This ROS can alter the oxidation/phosphorylation profiles of several EC coupling proteins including RyR2. The altered RyR2 is leaky causing spontaneous calcium release into the cytosol causing early afterdepolarizations (EADs) and diastolic calcium overload causing delayed afterdepolarizations (DADs). This can ultimately lead to triggered activity and cause ventricular tachyarrhythmias (VT/VF) leading to sudden cardiac death (SCD).

Supplemental Figure

Figure S1. Guinea Pig model of HF/SCD shows a remodeled and hyperactive RyR2. (**A**) Proteomics data show decreased RyR2 protein expression in HF animal hearts compared to sham ($p<0.05$ (LIMMA)). (**B**) Carbonyl content assay performed on LV tissue indicates that RyR2 protein is highly oxidized in animals with HF compared to sham/normal ($p<0.005$). (**C**) Baseline ROS assay indicates increased cellular ROS in HF cardiomyocytes compared to normal/sham cardiomyocytes (*$p<0.005$, N>10/group). (**D**) Phosphorylation profile of EC coupling proteins in HF cardiac tissue indicates hyperphosphorylation of RyR2 ($p< 0.05$ (LIMMA)). (**E**) HF cardiomyocytes have higher diastolic calcium than normal or sham ($p<0.005$, N≥10/group for all models). **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

Figure S2. Dantrolene after HF development alleviates HF symptoms. (**A**) In the HFDS+/- (yellow) group, PVC burden decreased with chronic Dantrolene treatment and increased after Dantrolene treatment was stopped. (**B**) HFDS-/+ (purple) group displays all symptoms of HF including increased HR, **(C)** decreased HRV, and **(D)** increased QT variability at week 3 (HF). After start of therapy (week 4), the HR decreased, HRV increased, and QT variability increased at rest and recovery. (**E**) Paired analysis shows % decrease in resting heart rate (bpm) before and after dantrolene therapy in DS+/- (yellow) and DS-/+ (purple) groups. (**F)** Paired analysis indicates that response to β-adrenergic stimulation is blunted in without therapy phase but recovers once dantrolene therapy starts (purple). Vice versa in observed in DS+/- group (yellow) **A $p<0.05$ was considered significant; two-tailed log-rank analysis was performed on each group for each measure.**

METHODS

Animal model: All animal work followed IACUC-approved protocols at the Vanderbilt University Medical Center and University of Cincinnati. Aortic constriction was performed on male Hartley guinea pigs (~300 grams) to create pressure-overload HF models as previously described (Dey et al., 2018). Briefly, the animals were anesthetized with isoflurane, the ascending aorta was ligated with an 18 mm ligation clip, and the thoracic cavity then closed. The procedure was conducted while monitoring vital signs including ECG and pulse oximetry. An ECG transmitter (Data Sciences International ETA-F10 Biopotential Telemetry device) with leads in lead II arrangement and an iPRECIO programmable pump (Primetech Corp., Tokyo, Japan) were implanted in the abdominal cavity. The iPRECIO pump delivered a bolus of isoproterenol (2mg/kg/day) at a pre-programmed time. The animals were then randomly administered vehicle or dantrolene sodium (Patterson Vet Cat# 07-893-7963) (25mg/kg) in drinking water following the experimental scheme in Fig. 1A and 6A.

Echocardiography: Echocardiography was performed on conscious animals using a L16-4HE Linear Array transducer (5.4 MHz. - 13.5 MHz) with a Mindray M9 Vet Ultrasound System. Long axis views were used to obtain two-dimensionally directed M-mode images. Echocardiography measurements from M-mode images were used to determine fractional shortening, wall thickness, cardiac function, volumes, and ejection fraction of the different treatment groups.

ECG: Continuous ECG recordings were collected using the implanted ETA-F10 devices (Data Sciences International, St. Paul MN). The collected data were analyzed in using a custom-developed MATLAB software (MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA) to quantify the incidences of VT and occurrences of SCD. Various ECG parameters including heart rate, heart rate variability (HRV), QTc and QT variability were compared between the various treatment groups.

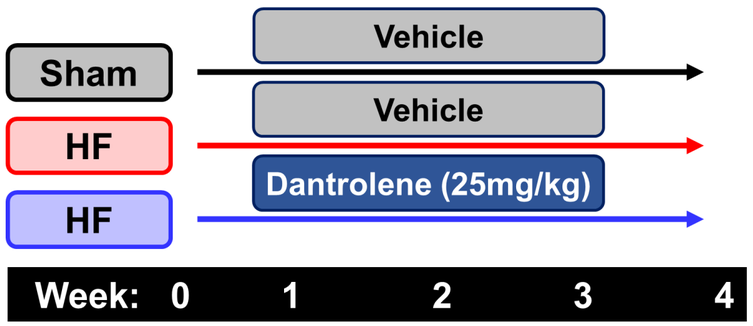
RyR2 immunoprecipitation and oxidation assay from guinea pig left ventricle tissue: Snap frozen guinea pig LV tissue was lysed using RIPA lysis buffer (Sigma, cat# R0278), supplemented with phosphatase (Roche, cat# 4906837001) and protease inhibitors (Roche, cat# 4693124001). RyR2 was immunoprecipitated from tissue lysate using anti-RyR2 antibody (Invitrogen Cat# MA3916, 5µL) in 0.5 mL RIPA buffer overnight at 4 °C as previously described (Hamilton et al., 2020). Samples were incubated with Protein A/G Plus agarose beads (Santa Cruz, cat# sc-2003) for 1 h at 4 °C and washed three times with RIPA buffer. To determine the oxidation status of RyR2, the Carbonyl Content Assay Kit (Abcam, cat #ab126287) was used, whereby carbonyl groups of immunoprecipitated RyR2 were derivatized to 2,4dinitrophenylhydrazone (DNP) by reaction with 2,4 dinitrophenylhydrazine which can be quantified using a spectrophotometer at 375nm.

Masson's Trichrome (MT) staining: Connective and fibrotic tissues are stained blue, nuclei are stained dark brown to black, and the cytoplasm is stained red with MT staining. LV tissue was collected from HF animals with and without dantrolene treatment and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. The samples were sectioned and stained at the Translational Pathology Shared Resource at Vanderbilt University.

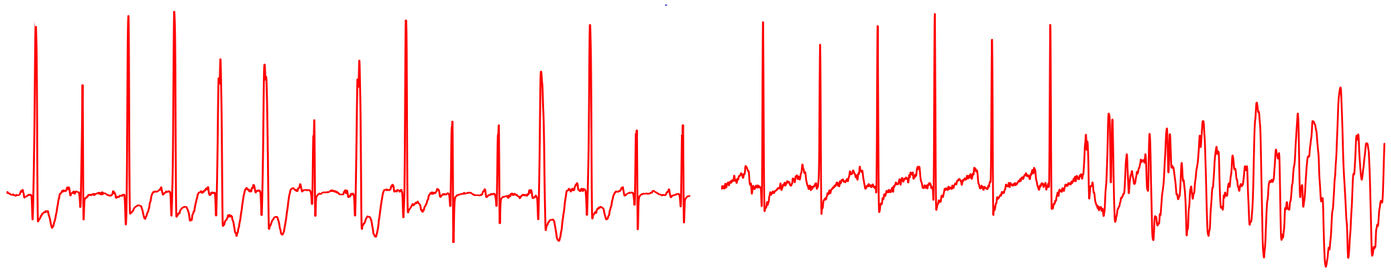
Statistical analysis: Data following normal distribution were compared using a paired t test. Bonferroni's correction was applied when a sample had multiple time points/treatment measurements. Significant difference between groups was a p value less than 0.05 and denoted with an asterisk (*). Kaplan-Meier curves were used to analyze survival.

FIGURE 1

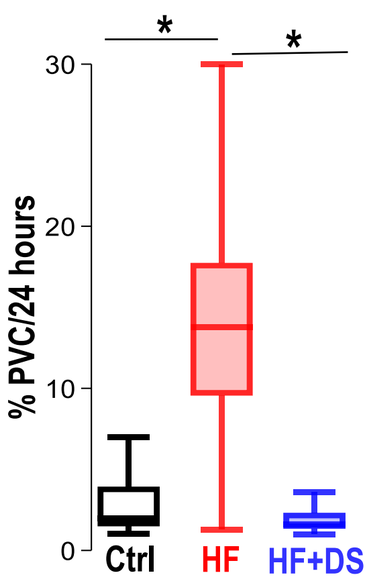
A.



B.



C.



D.

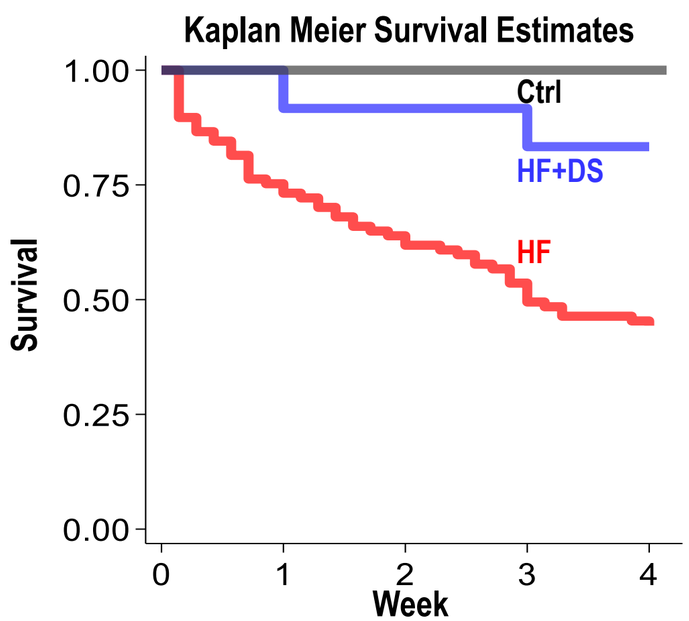


FIGURE 2

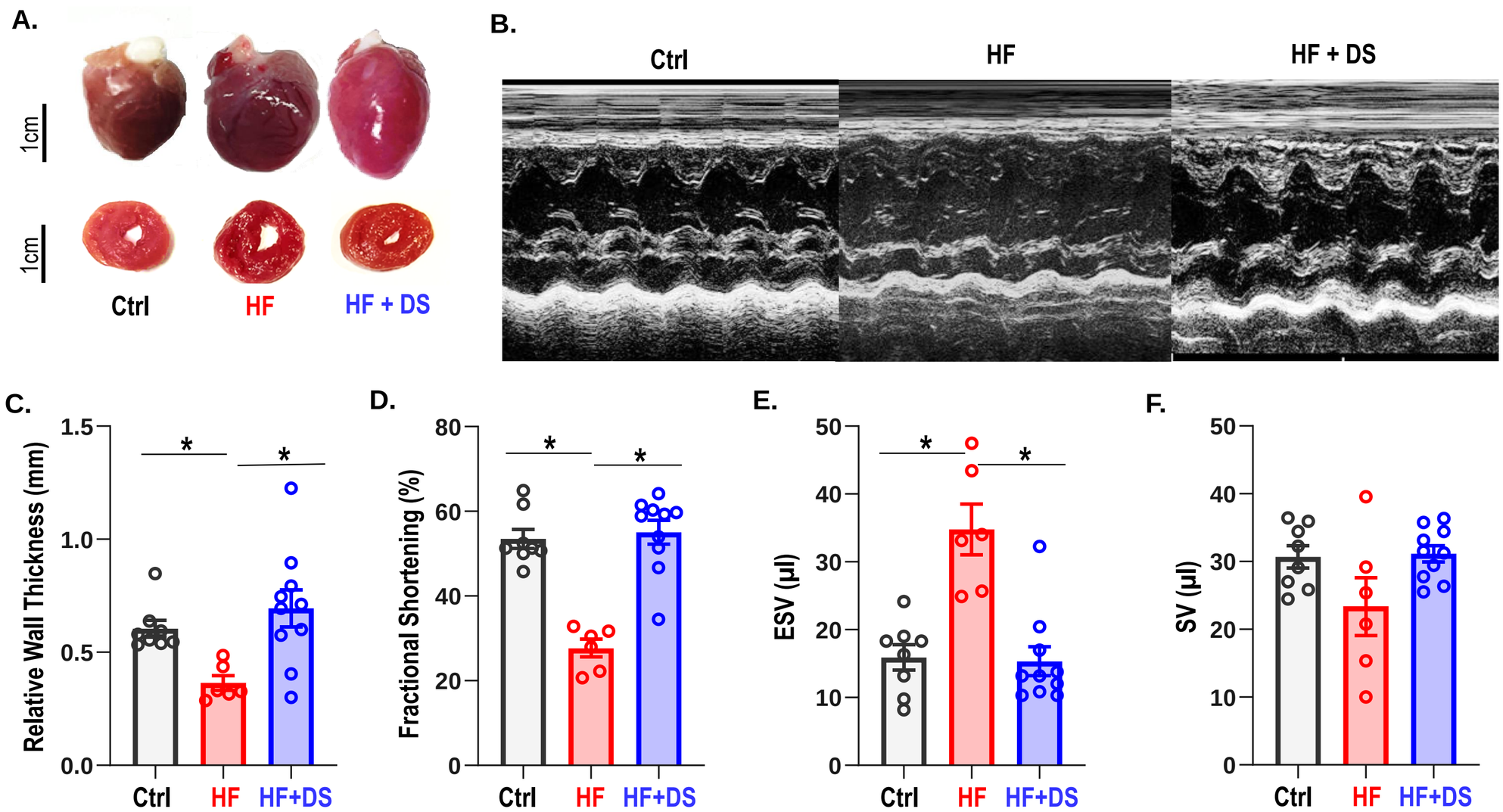

A.
1cm
1cm
Ctrl
HF
HF + DS
B.
Ctrl
HF
HF + DS
C.
Relative Wall Thickness (mm)
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
D.
Fractional Shortening (%)
80
60
40
20
0
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
E.
ESV (µl)
50
40
30
20
10
0
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
F.
SV (µl)
50
40
30
20
10
0
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS

FIGURE 3

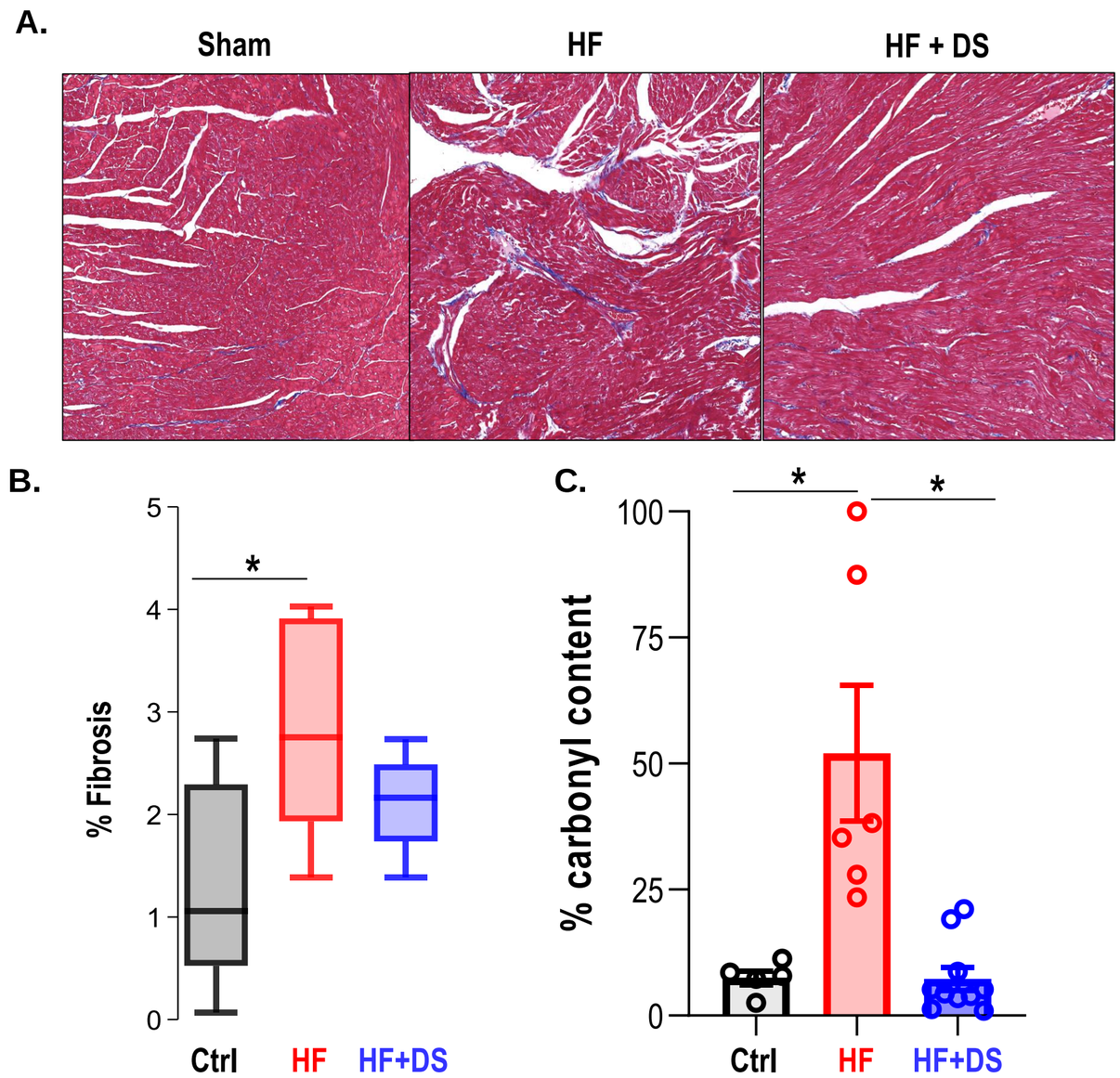

A.
Sham
HF
HF + DS
B.
% Fibrosis
5
4
3
2
1
0
*
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
C.
% carbonyl content
100
75
50
25
0
*
*
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS

FIGURE 4

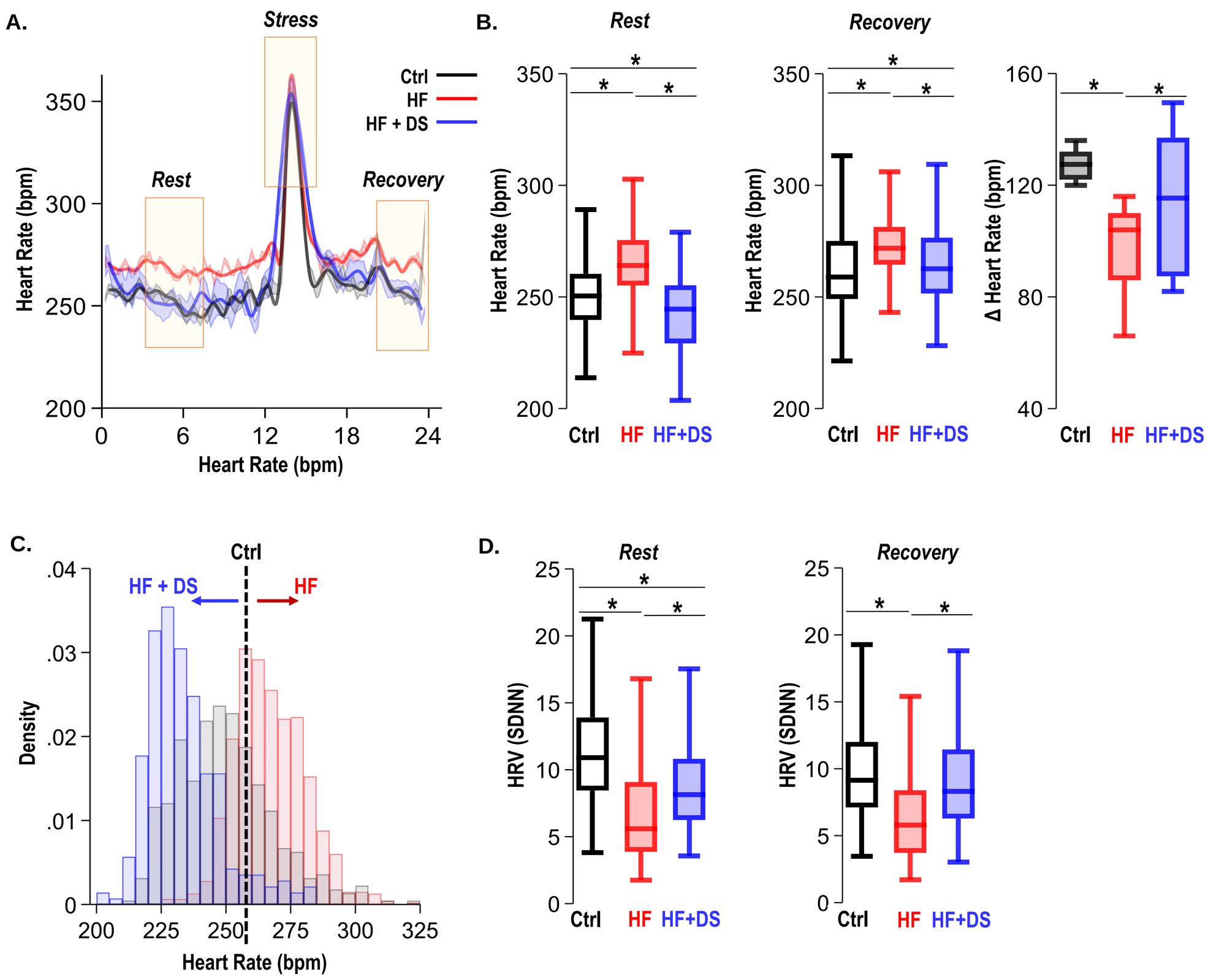

A.
Stress
Rest
Recovery
Ctrl
HF
HF + DS
Heart Rate (bpm)
Heart Rate (bpm)
B.
Rest
Recovery
Heart Rate (bpm)
Δ Heart Rate (bpm)
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
C.
Ctrl
HF + DS
HF
Density
Heart Rate (bpm)
D.
Rest
Recovery
HRV (SDNN)
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS

FIGURE 5

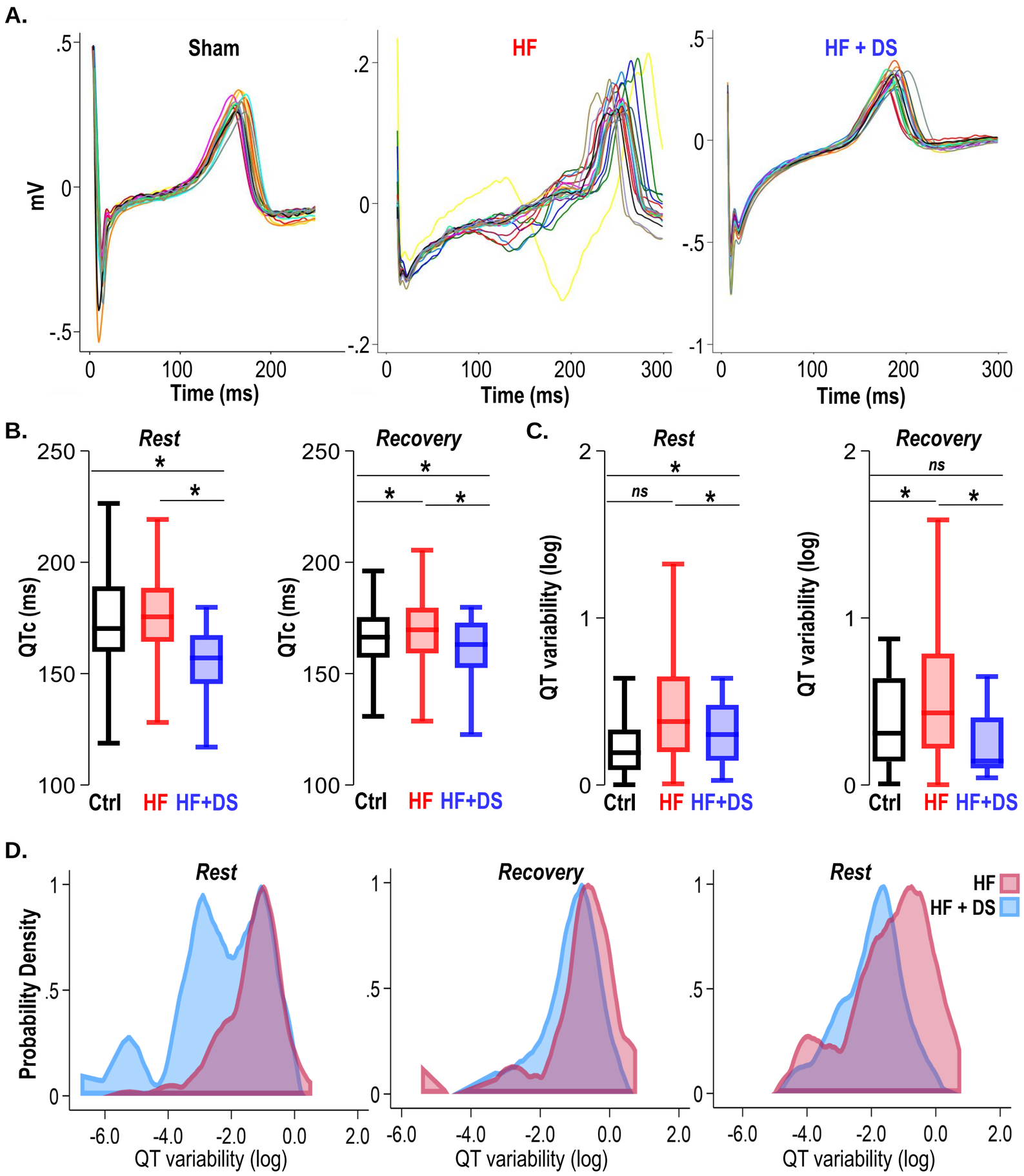

A.
Sham
HF
HF + DS
mV
Time (ms)
B.
Rest
Recovery
QTc (ms)
Ctrl
HF
HF+DS
C.
QT variability (log)
ns
D.
Probability Density
QT variability (log)
HF
HF + DS

FIGURE 6

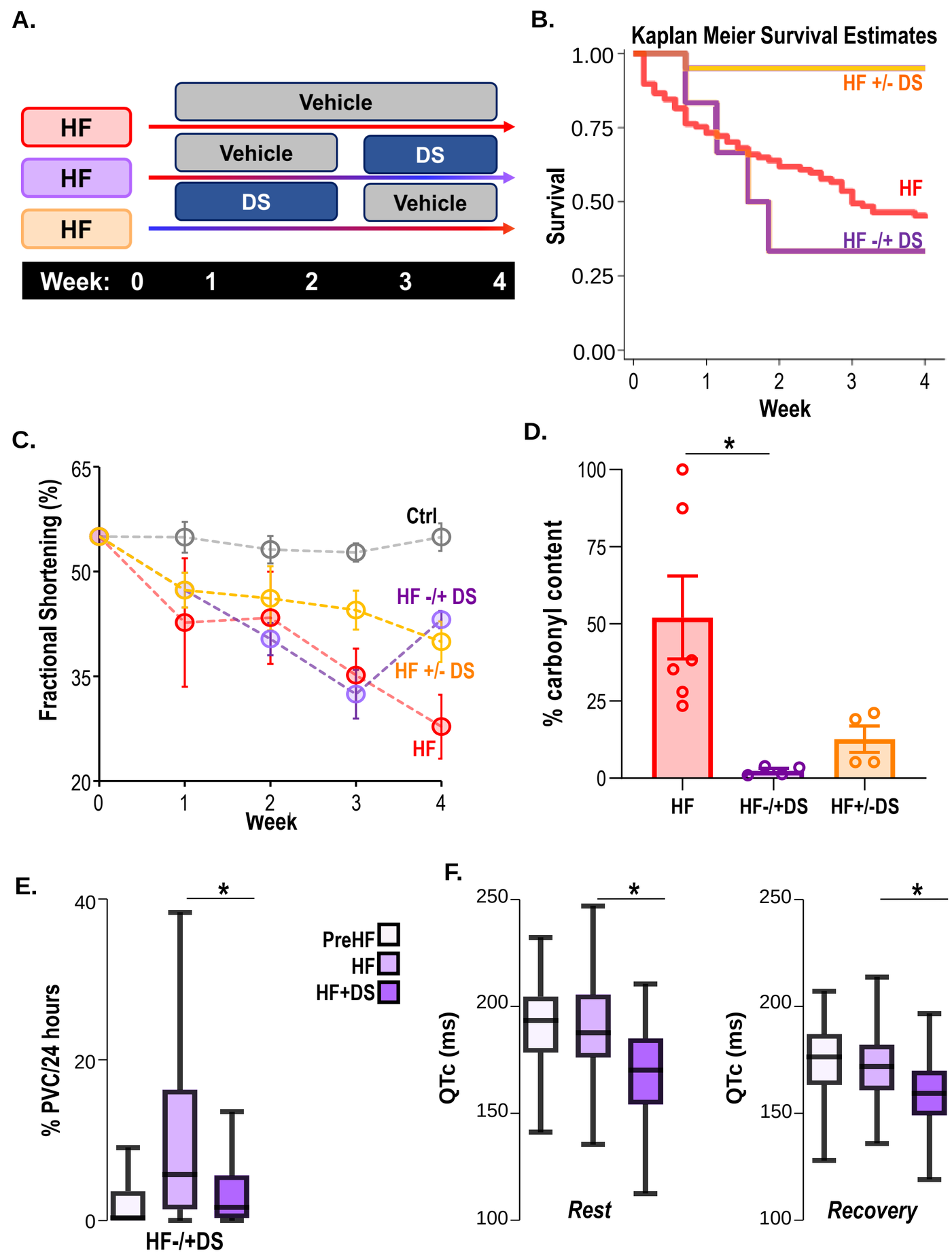

A.
HF
HF
HF
Vehicle
Vehicle
DS
DS
Vehicle
Week: 0 1 2 3 4
B.
Kaplan Meier Survival Estimates
Survival
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
HF +/- DS
HF
HF -/+ DS
0 1 2 3 4
Week
C.
Fractional Shortening (%)
65
50
35
20
Ctrl
HF -/+ DS
HF +/- DS
HF
0 1 2 3 4
Week
D.
% carbonyl content
100
75
50
25
0
*
HF
HF-/+DS
HF+/-DS
E.
% PVC/24 hours
40
20
0
*
PreHF
HF
HF+DS
HF-/+DS
F.
QTc (ms)
250
200
150
100
*
Rest
QTc (ms)
250
200
150
100
*
Recovery

FIGURE 7

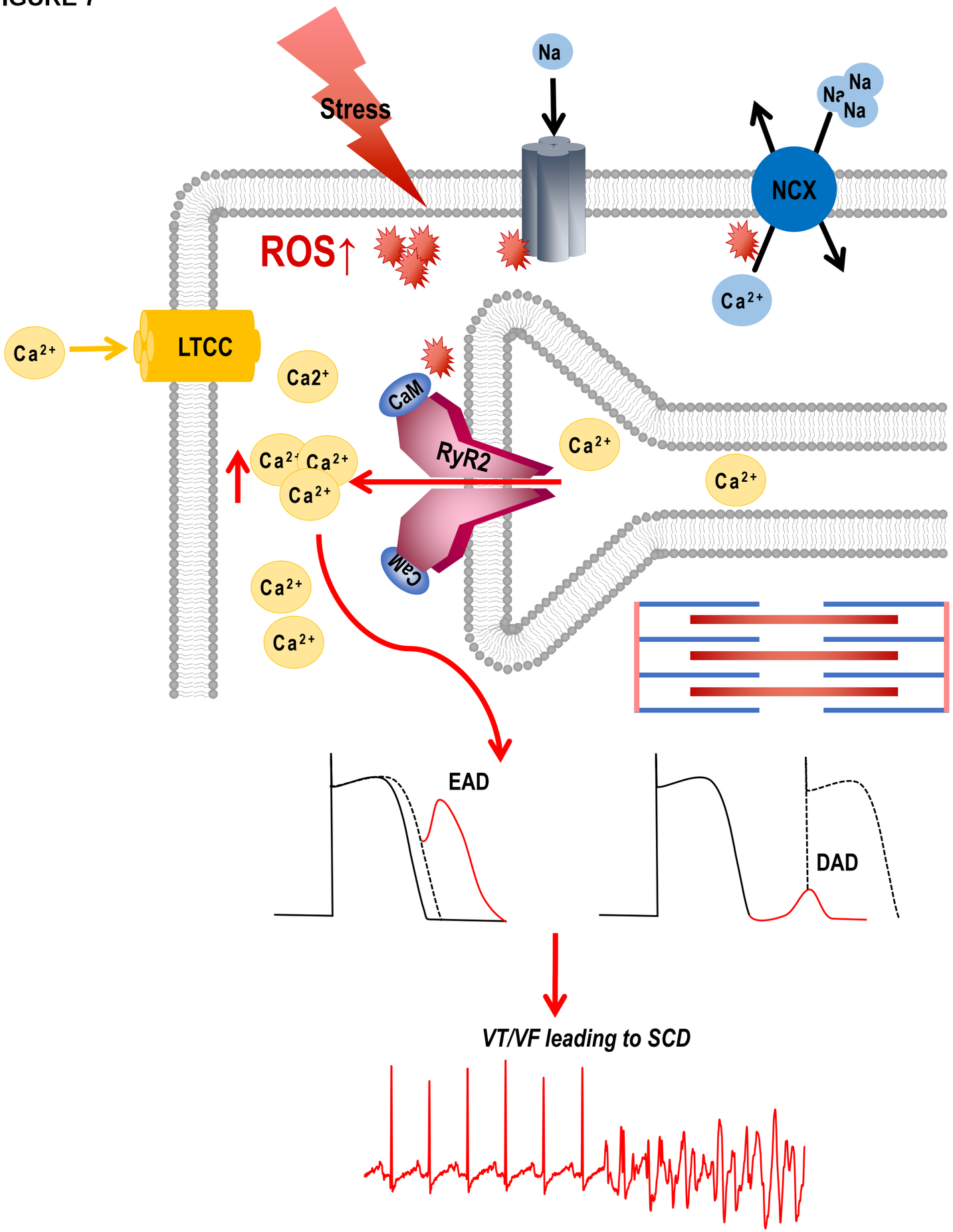

Stress
Na
Na
Na
Na
NCX
ROS↑
Ca2+
Ca2+
LTCC
Ca2+
CaM
RyR2
Ca2+
Ca2+
Ca2+
Ca2+
Ca2+
Ca2+
Ca2+
CaM
EAD
DAD
VT/VF leading to SCD

Figure S1

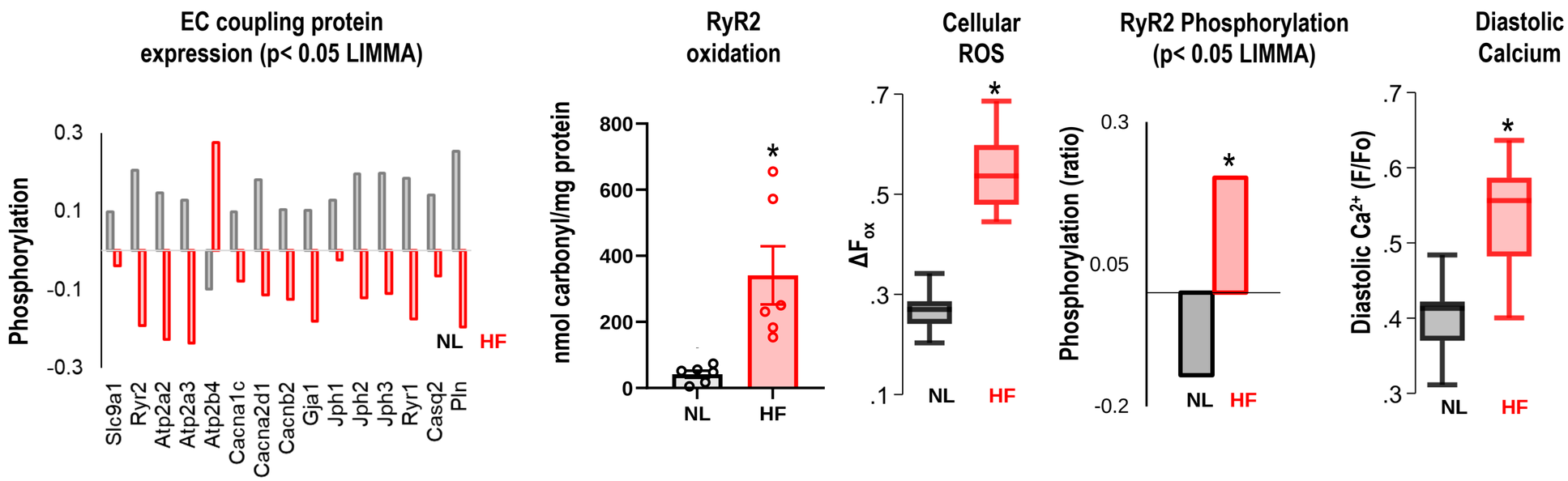
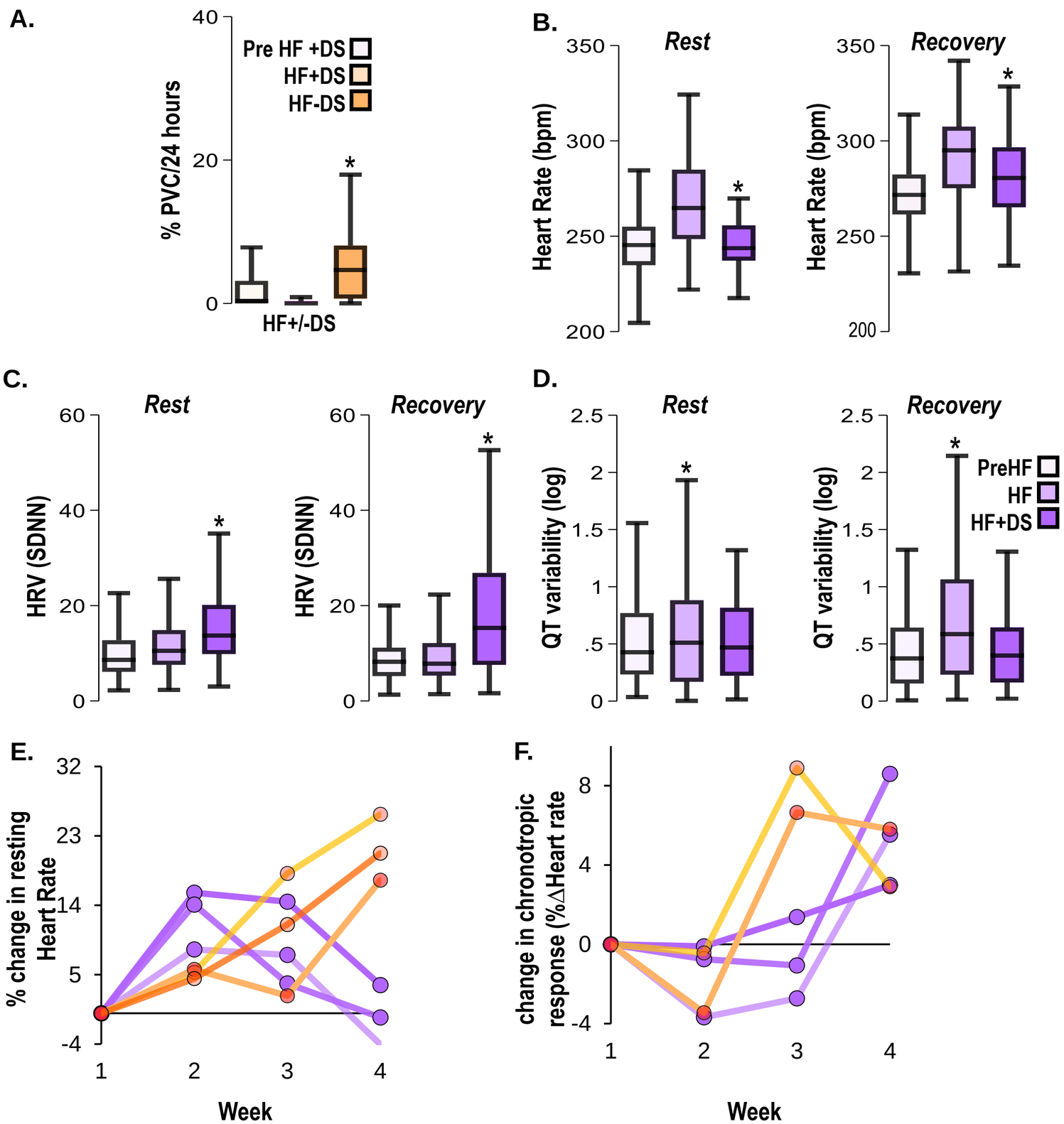

EC coupling protein expression (p< 0.05 LIMMA)
Phosphorylation
0.3
0.1
-0.1
-0.3
NL
HF
Slc9a1
Ryr2
Atp2a2
Atp2a3
Atp2b4
Cacna1c
Cacna2d1
Cacnb2
Gja1
Jph1
Jph2
Jph3
Ryr1
Casq2
Pln
RyR2 oxidation
nmol carbonyl/mg protein
800
600
400
200
0
*
NL
HF
Cellular ROS
ΔFox
.7
.5
.3
.1
*
NL
HF
RyR2 Phosphorylation (p< 0.05 LIMMA)
Phosphorylation (ratio)
0.3
0.05
-0.2
*
NL
HF
Diastolic Calcium
Diastolic Ca2+ (F/Fo)
.7
.6
.5
.4
.3
*
NL
HF

Figure S2


A.
% PVC/24 hours
Pre HF +DS
HF+DS
HF-DS
HF+/-DS
B.
Rest
Recovery
Heart Rate (bpm)
C.
Rest
Recovery
HRV (SDNN)
D.
Rest
Recovery
QT variability (log)
PreHF
HF
HF+DS
E.
% change in resting Heart Rate
Week
F.
change in chronotropic response (%ΔHeart rate
Week