

Low-Power Optogenetic Excitation and Suppression of Human Ventricular Cardiomyocytes Expressed with ChRmine and HcKCR1

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OBJECTIVE

To design a novel method for efficient optogenetic control of Human Ventricular Cardiomyocytes (HVCMs) with newly discovered ChRmine and HcKCR1 Channelrhodopsins.

CARDIAC OPTOGENETICS

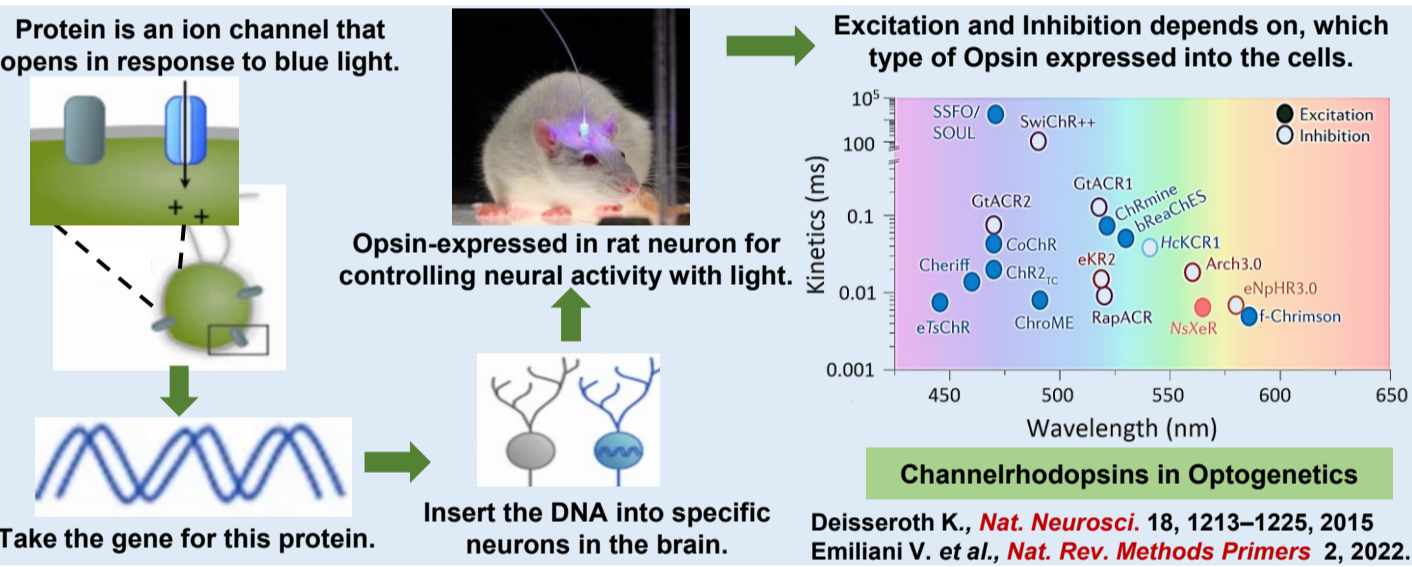
Technique for controlling genetically modified HVCMs with light.

Importance

- Revolutionary Technique
- Relatively Low Invasiveness
- High Spatiotemporal Resolution
- Cardiac Electrophysiology
- Restoring Pacemaking Ability
- Terminating Cardiac Arrhythmias

Applications

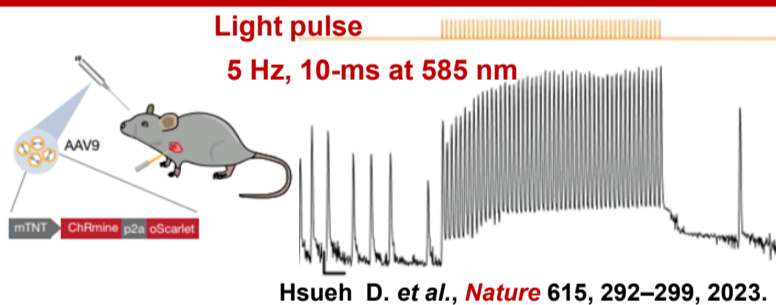
Mechanism



Recent Study (2023)

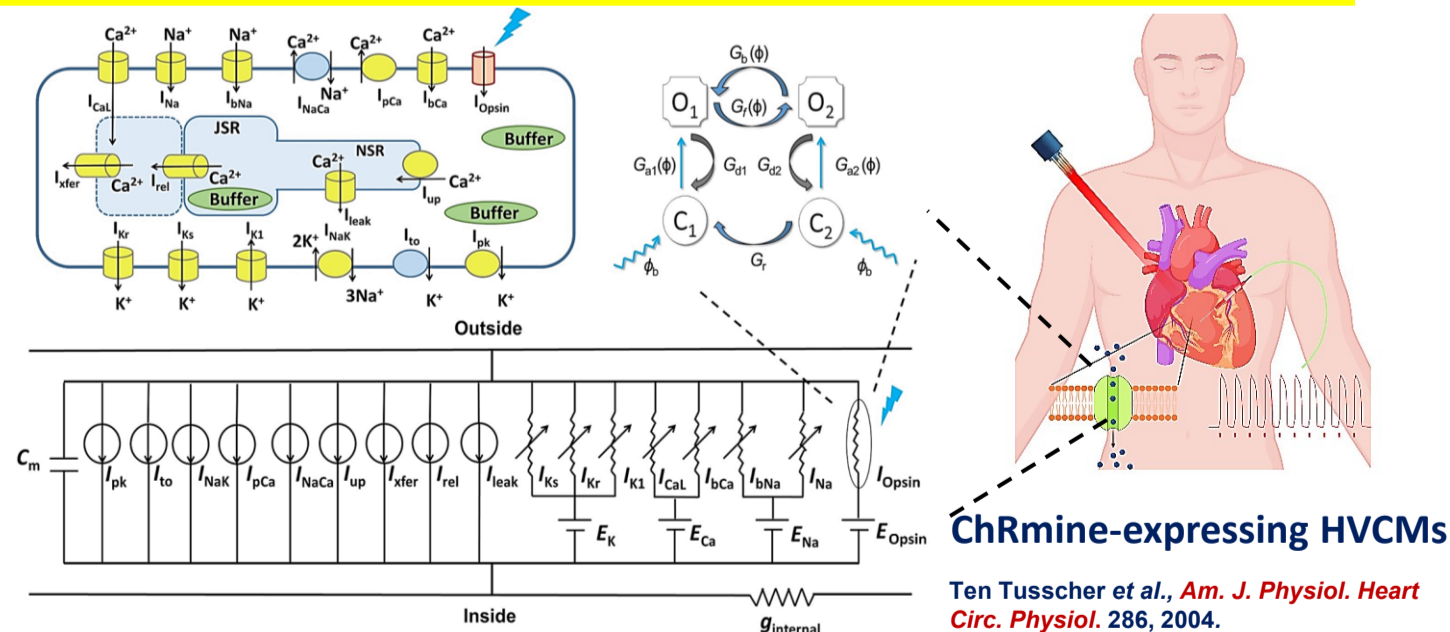
Optical Pacing with ChRmine-expressing Rat Cardiomyocytes

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Cardiogenic control of affective behavioural state
Brian Hsueh, Ritchie Chen, Youngju Jo, Daniel Tang, Misha Rafferty, Yoon Seok Kim, Masatoshi Inoue, Sawyer Bantles, Charu Ramakrishnan, Sneha Patel, Doo Kyung Kim, Tony X. Liu, Soo Hyun Kim, Longzhi Tan, Leili Montazeri, Ajay Cordero, Jenny Shi, Mingming Zhao, Theodore T. Ho, Aljey Crow, Ai-Chi Wang, Yoo, Cepbra Raja, Kathryn Evans, Daniel Bernstein, Karl Deisseroth



THEORETICAL MODEL

Model of Opsin-expressing Human Ventricular Cardiomyocytes



Photocurrent

$$I_{Opsin} = g_{opsin} (O_1 + \gamma O_2) (V - E_{Opsin})$$

Equilibrium condition

$$C_1 + O_1 + O_2 + C_2 = 1$$

Rate equations

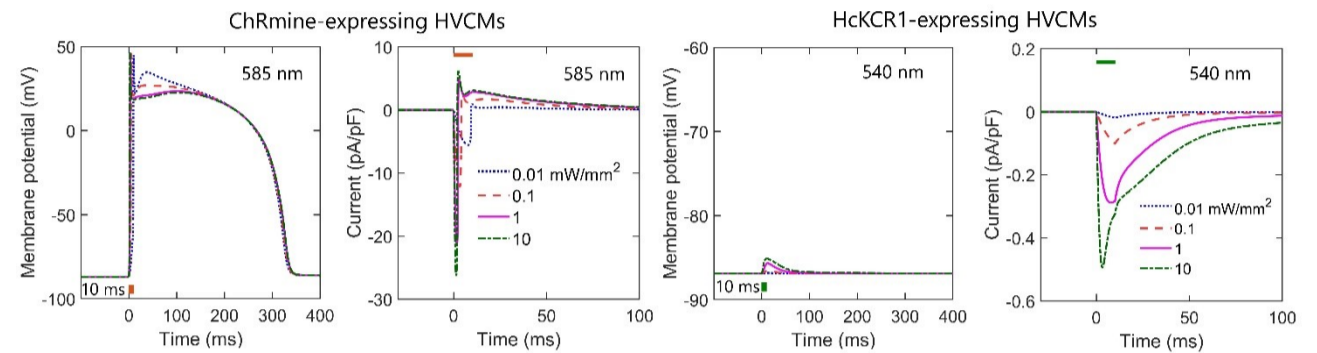
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{O}_1 &= G_{a1}(\phi) C_1 + G_b(\phi) O_2 - (G_{d1} + G_f(\phi)) O_1 & \dot{C}_1 &= G_{d1} O_1 + G_r C_2 - G_{a1}(\phi) C_1 \\ \dot{O}_2 &= G_{a2}(\phi) C_2 + G_f(\phi) O_1 - (G_{d2} + G_b(\phi)) O_2 & \dot{C}_2 &= G_{d2} O_2 - (G_r + G_{a2}(\phi)) C_2 \end{aligned}$$

Rate of Change in membrane potential

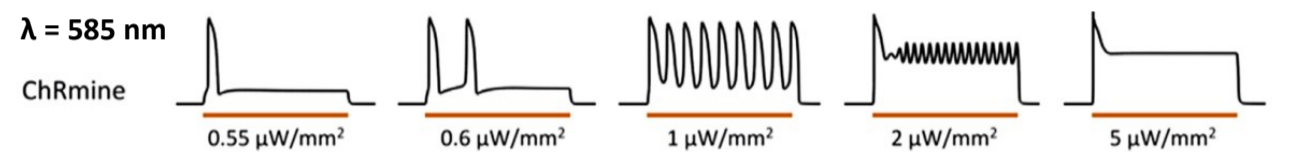
$$C_m \dot{V} = -I_{Opsin} - I_{stim} - (I_{Na} + I_{to} + I_{K1} + I_{Kr} + I_{Ks} + I_{NaK} + I_{pK} + I_{NaCa} + I_{pCa} + I_{bCa} + I_{bNa} + I_{up} + I_{leak} + I_{rel} + I_{xfer} + I_{CaL})$$

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

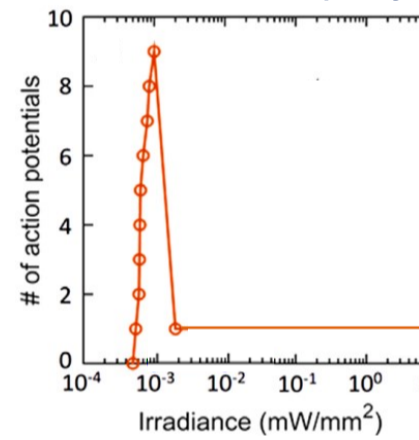
Effect of Irradiance on Membrane Potential and Photocurrent



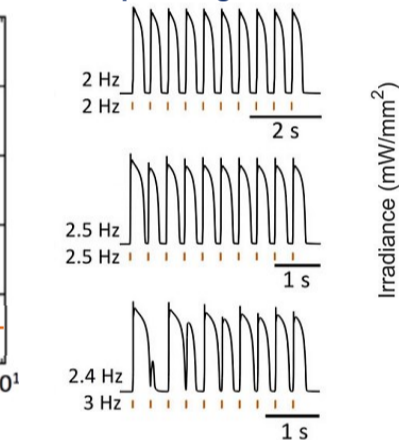
Effect of Continuous and Pulsed Optical Illumination



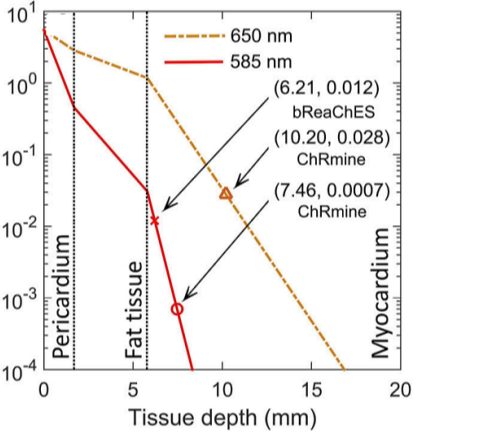
Increase in irradiance results in an increase in AP frequency



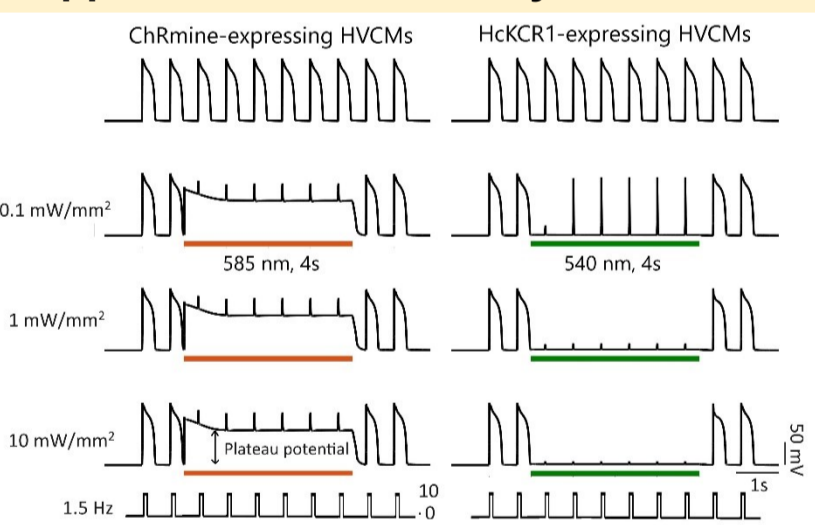
Optical pacing with ChRmine-expressing HVCMs



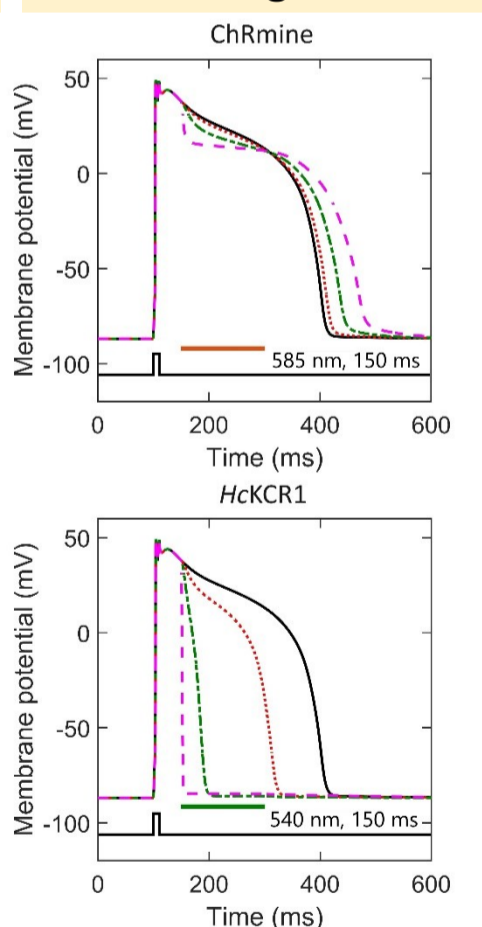
Activable tissue depth at different wavelength in cardiac tissue



Suppression of Electrically-Evoked APs



Shortening of APD



CONCLUSION

- Formulated accurate theoretical models of optogenetic excitation and suppression of cardiac activity in HVCMs.
- Useful for designing compact, low-cost optical pacemaker.
- Upgraded to tissue and organ scales for getting pre-clinical insights.

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