

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

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# PDK4 Deficiency Induces Intrinsic Apoptosis in Response to Starvation in Fibroblasts from Doberman Pinschers with Dilated Cardiomyopathy

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## Abstract

The Doberman pinscher (DP) canine breed displays a high incidence of idiopathic, nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) with increased mortality. A common mutation in DPs is a splice site deletion in the pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4) gene that shows a positive correlation with DCM development. PDK4, a vital mitochondrial protein, controls the switch between glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation based upon nutrient availability. It is likely, although unproven, that DPs with the PDK4 mutation are unable to switch to oxidative phosphorylation during periods of low nutrient availability, and thus are highly susceptible to mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis. This study investigated cell viability, mitochondrial stress, and activation of the intrinsic (mitochondrial mediated) apoptotic pathway in dermal fibroblasts from DPs that were healthy (PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>), heterozygous (PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>), and homozygous (PDK4<sup>del/del</sup>) for the PDK4 mutation under conditions of high (unstarved) and low (starved) nutrient availability *in vitro*. As hypothesized, PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells showed evidence of mitochondrial stress and activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway following starvation, while the PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells remained healthy and viable under these conditions. Adeno-associated virus (AAV) PDK4-mediated gene replacement experiments confirmed cause-effect relationships between PDK4 deficiency and apoptosis activation. The restoration of function observed following administration of AAV-PDK4 provides strong support for the translation of this gene therapy approach into the clinical realm for PDK4-affected Dobermans.

**Keywords:** AAV; cardiomyopathy; dilated Doberman Pinschers; mitochondria; PDK4; pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase

## Introduction

The Doberman Pinscher (DP) canine breed displays a high incidence of idiopathic, nonischemic, dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) with elevated mortality. Pedigree evaluations of affected dogs suggest the disease is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. DCM in the DP breed typically progresses until the dog dies of heart failure or sudden death due to arrhythmias.<sup>1–5</sup> The DP model is an excellent model to study human nonischemic DCM due to the similarity in growth, size, and disease progression.<sup>6</sup>

Thus far, there are two published studies suggesting specific genetic loci that are associated with the DCM phenotype in DPs.<sup>7–9</sup> One is a 16 base pair deletion in the 5' donor splice site of intron 10 of the pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4) gene. Although this trait displays incomplete penetrance and this particular mutation does not account for the entire population of DPs that develop DCM, the correlation is significant, and regular cardiac evaluations in dogs known to carry the mutation in one or both alleles are recommended.<sup>10,11</sup> PDK4 is a mitochondrial protein that

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plays an important role in metabolic flexibility by enabling mitochondria to adjust primary fuel source usage based on nutrient availability.

Although there are four different PDK isoforms, PDK4 is the predominant form expressed in cardiac tissue. In a postprandial state, the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) converts pyruvate, the product of glycolysis, to acetyl-CoA to be utilized by the citric acid cycle. When blood glucose levels are low, the PDC becomes phosphorylated by PDK4 and the cell is required to use oxidative phosphorylation instead of glycolysis for energy production.<sup>12</sup> As cardiomyocytes must produce synchronous, energy-demanding ventricular contractions, oxidative phosphorylation is the preferred method of energy generation because of the higher levels of ATP it yields.<sup>13</sup>

Dogs deficient in PDK4, however, are unable to switch off the PDC and thus continue to use glycolysis. Over time, the constant reliance upon glycolysis for energy production becomes detrimental, as these hearts are unable to generate sufficient energy for long-term healthy cardiac function.<sup>14</sup> The switch away from fuel sources, preferred by the mature heart (fatty acids), and toward glucose, which (along with lactate) is preferred by the immature heart, is a common feature among all cardiomyopathies and believed to exacerbate cardiac remodeling that ultimately manifests as ventricular enlargement, arrhythmias, and ineffective contractions.<sup>15</sup>

For this study, skin biopsies were obtained to isolate dermal fibroblasts from DPs that were prescreened for DCM with echocardiograms, Holter monitoring, and a genetic test for the PDK4 splice site mutation. We have previously shown that fibroblasts from DPs with phenotypic features of DCM that were heterozygous ( $PDK4^{wt/del}$ ) or homozygous ( $PDK4^{del/del}$ ) for the PDK4 mutation displayed significantly reduced oxygen consumption rates compared to healthy control cells from DPs without phenotypic features of DCM and negative for the PDK4 mutation ( $PDK4^{wt/wt}$ ).<sup>16</sup> Our preliminary experiments suggested that glucose deprivation led to decreased viability in cells deficient for PDK4. The purpose of this study was to determine the apoptotic pathway responsible for this cell death.

As PDK4 suppression of the PDC complex is crucial for conservation of glucose and facilitation of fatty acid oxidation when glucose is scarce, we hypothesized that  $PDK4^{del/del}$  cells display a markedly decreased viability when deprived of glucose due to induction of the intrinsic (mitochondrially mediated) apoptotic pathway. As reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels and caspase-9

activity are typically increased during oxidative stress and activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway, we expected that the homozygous mutant ( $PDK4^{del/del}$ ) cells would show the highest levels of these indicators and subsequently, the highest rates of apoptosis when cultured under glucose-free conditions.<sup>17,18</sup>

In the heterozygous cells ( $PDK4^{wt/del}$ ), we expected more moderate levels of ROS and caspase-9 and a lower rate of apoptosis compared to the homozygous cells, as we expect they retain some ability to phosphorylate the PDC. Finally, we expected our healthy control ( $PDK4^{wt/wt}$ ) cells would remain viable under glucose-free conditions, show little to no apoptosis, and generate only low levels of ROS. To test our hypotheses, we evaluated cell viability, markers of mitochondrial stress, and caspase-9 activity and expression. The cause-effect relationship between the PDK4 deficiency and apoptosis was further confirmed through adeno-associated virus (AAV) mediated PDK4 gene replacement experiments.

## Materials and Methods

University of Florida veterinarians performed examinations on DPs that included echocardiograms, 24-h Holter monitoring, and a genetic test for the PDK4 splice site mutation. All procedures met and maintain the highest ethical and welfare standards in all areas involving interactions with animals. Dermal biopsies were obtained according to IACUC standards and primary fibroblasts were isolated as previously described.<sup>19</sup> Fibroblasts from dogs representing  $PDK4^{del/wt}$ ,  $PDK4^{del/del}$ , and  $PDK4^{wt/wt}$  genotypes were plated as necessary for each experiment. For maintenance, cells were grown at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in DMEM (Corning 10-013CV) +20% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% Pen/Strep.

## Viability assays

Cells were counted before being plated at 50,000 cells per well in a 24-well plate with 8 wells per genotype. After 4 h, the cells had adhered and the media were changed. Half of the cells were maintained in a maintenance medium (unstarved) and the other half in FBS and a glucose-free medium (starved). After 24 h, the cells were detached with trypsin, centrifuged, and suspended in fresh medium, and viable cells quantified with an automatic cell counter.

## AAV administration

Fibroblasts were seeded and half the wells from each line were treated with AAV-CBA-PDK4 and the other half were labeled with a green fluorescent



protein (GFP) for visualization, AAV-CBA-GFP, at a multiplicity of infection of 50,000 viral genomes per cell. They were incubated for 7 days with medium changes every other day. Cells were then detached and plated into 96-well plates with 10,000 cells/well. Four hours after seeding, the medium was changed so that half the cells from each condition were starved and the other half remained unstarved. Each experiment was performed after 24 h of starvation.

#### TaqMan gene expression assays

Total RNA was isolated using the Quick-RNA Mini-prep kit (Zymo Research) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The gDNA was removed using DNase I (Zymo Research). Quantitative real-time-PCR was performed on an Applied Biosystems Step-One Plus Real-Time PCR System using TaqMan primer/probes designed to detect PDK4 (Cf02648648\_m1; Thermo Scientific) and RPS19BP1 (Cf02640781\_g1; Thermo Scientific).

#### ROS assay

After starvation, the medium was aspirated and for each condition, half the wells were treated with 20  $\mu$ M of rotenone (a positive control for ROS production) and incubated for 1 h. The medium was aspirated and all wells rinsed with 1  $\times$  phosphate-buffered saline. Five micromolars of dihydroethidium (DHE) was added and cells were incubated for 20 min before microplate analysis.

#### Mitochondrial toxicity assay

After starvation, the medium was aspirated and the Mitochondrial ToxGlo Assay (Cat. No. G800; Promega) was performed as indicated in the kit protocol to evaluate cytotoxicity (fluorescence) and ATP production (luminescence). A sample of each cell line was treated with Digitonin (80  $\mu$ g/mL) as a positive control for cytotoxicity.<sup>20</sup>

#### Caspase-9 assay

After starvation, the medium was aspirated and the Caspase-Glo 9 Assay (Cat. No. G8211; Promega) was performed as indicated in the kit protocol. Following a 45-min incubation period, luminescence was determined using a microplate reader.

#### Protein determination

Following each assay, total protein was quantified in each well and all experimental results were normalized to protein.

#### Immunofluorescence

Representative fibroblasts from each condition were seeded onto cover-slips and fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde. They were stained with TOMM20 anti-Rabbit (HPA011562, 1:100; Sigma) and Cytochrome C anti-Mouse (ab110528, 1:100; Abcam) or Caspase-9 anti-rabbit (NB10056119, 1:100; Novus Bio) and Anti-Alexa Fluor 488 phalloidin (A12379, 1:50; Life Technologies). They were then incubated in corresponding secondary antibodies (AlexaFluor rabbit 488 A11034, rabbit 568 A11036, mouse 488 A11029, and mouse 568 A11031 [Life Technologies] 1:500).

#### Data processing

Data analyses, graph creation, and statistical analyses were performed using Sigma Plot Software. There were four biological replicates for each condition and experiment, and each biological sample was tested in triplicate. Descriptive statistics and paired *t*-tests were performed on all data.

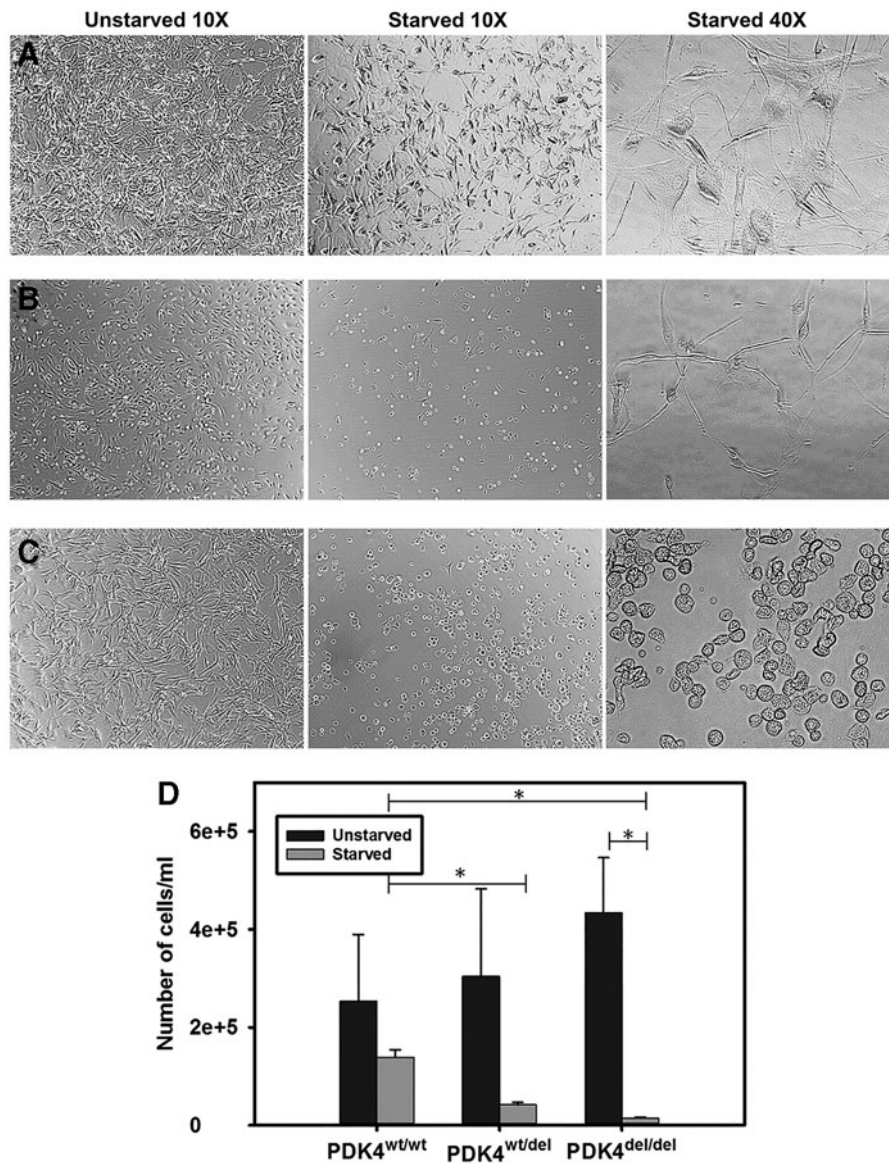
#### Results

Our first experiment was designed to compare viability between PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>, and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblast lines in unstarved and starved medium conditions. Phase-contrast images of fibroblasts from each line in the maintenance medium (unstarved) showed healthy monolayers of cells. In contrast, after 24 h of starvation, PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts displayed slightly altered morphology, PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> fibroblasts appeared more altered and fewer in number, and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts were rounded and far less healthy in appearance (Fig. 1A–C).

All fibroblasts displayed high viability with no statistically significant difference in cell numbers following 24 h of growth in the maintenance medium (Fig. 1D). As expected, the starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblast lines displayed a significant decrease in viable cell numbers compared to the starved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts. The PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts showed the most severe response to starvation as there was a statistically significant decrease in starved cell numbers compared to the same line in the maintenance medium. These results show that a deficiency in PDK4 function results in altered morphology and decreased viability in response to nutrient deprivation.

To confirm that the PDK4 splice site mutation was the cause for the decreased viability in response to starvation, we used AAV to deliver a healthy copy of canine PDK4 driven by a strong, ubiquitous chick beta





**FIG. 1.** Reduced cell viability in PDK4-deficient cells. Phase contrast light microscopy images of (A) PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, (B) PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>, and (C) PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts incubated in unstarved and starved conditions. (D) A significant decrease in cell numbers was observed in starved PDK4-deficient fibroblasts compared to healthy controls (PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>  $p=0.03$ ) (PDK4<sup>del/del</sup>  $p=0.015$ ). PDK4, pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4. \* $p \leq 0.05$ .

actin (CBA) promoter to PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts using a previously described quadruple mutant of the AAV2 capsid, which has been determined to successfully transduce primary cells *in vitro* (AAV-CBA-PDK4).<sup>20</sup> Healthy PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts and untreated PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> control fibroblasts were all transduced with an identical vector expressing the GFP marker transgene in place of PDK4 (AAV-

CBA-GFP) (Fig. 2A, B). TaqMan gene expression assays to compare PDK4 RNA transcript levels showed a 300–400 fold increase in PDK4 expression in AAV-PDK4-treated fibroblasts compared to untreated (AAV-GFP) controls (Fig. 2C).

Quantification of starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts revealed an increase in cell numbers in AAV-PDK4-treated cells compared to those that were





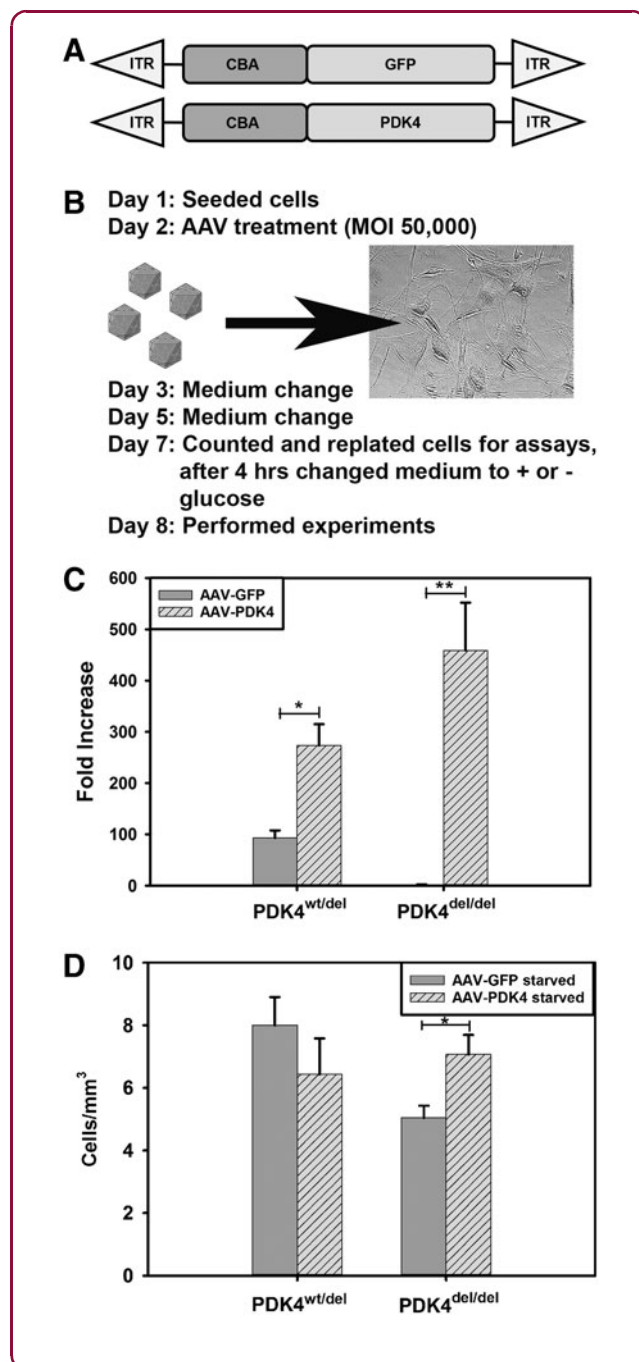
administered the AAV-GFP control vector (Fig. 2D). Thus, our AAV-PDK4 vector successfully transduced the fibroblasts, generated PDK4 RNA transcripts, and improved cell viability in response to starvation.

Several experiments were performed to compare unstarved (AAV-GFP), starved (AAV-GFP), and starved (AAV-PDK4) treated fibroblasts represent-

ing each genotype in a variety of assays to better understand the specific mechanism of cell death in response to nutrient deprivation. A MitoTox assay revealed a significant increase in mitochondrial toxicity in starved samples compared to the same lines in the normal (unstarved) maintenance medium. The most dramatic increase in toxicity was observed in the starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells with levels that were significantly higher than starved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was no difference between the AAV-GFP-treated PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> or PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> cells in starved or unstarved conditions. The starved AAV-PDK4-treated PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts showed a statistically significant decrease in toxicity compared to those same cells treated with the AAV-GFP control virus ( $p = 0.004$ ) (Fig. 3A).

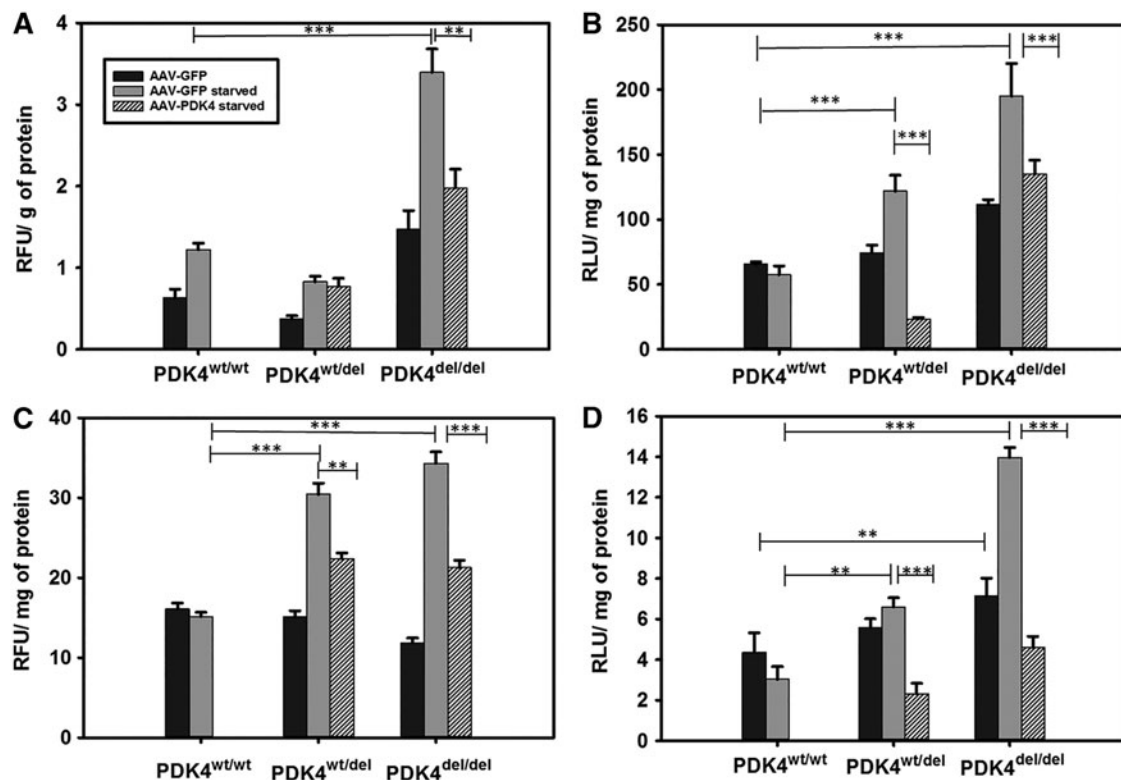
As an increased ATP production is associated with cell death during apoptosis, intracellular ATP was determined in each fibroblast line and condition.<sup>21</sup> Increased levels of ATP were found in the starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells compared to unstarved controls and PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts ( $p < 0.001$ ). The administration of AAV-PDK4 to starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells successfully decreased intracellular ATP levels ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Fig. 3B).

ROS molecules were quantified using dihydroethidium (DHE), a superoxide indicator that exhibits blue fluorescence in the cytosol until oxidized, where it intercalates within the DNA and fluoresces red in the nucleus. In microplate assays, the PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblast lines displayed significantly higher levels of ROS following starvation compared to unstarved



**FIG. 2.** AAV-mediated Gene Delivery. **(A)** A diagram of the vector constructs used in this study—control vector GFP driven by a CBA promoter (top—AAV-GFP) and therapeutic vector canine PDK4 driven by a CBA promoter (bottom—AAV-PDK4). Both promoter-transgene constructs are situated between AAV ITR to enable viral capsid packaging. **(B)** Timeline protocol of AAV treatment and fibroblast starvation. **(C)** Graph showing high level expression of PDK4 RNA transcripts in AAV-PDK4-treated PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts compared to controls ( $*p < 0.05$  and  $**p < 0.01$  respectively). **(D)** Graph showing increased PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblast viability in starvation conditions following AAV-PDK4 treatment ( $*p < 0.05$ ). AAV, adeno-associated virus; CBA, chick beta actin; GFP, green fluorescent protein; ITR, inverted terminal repeats.





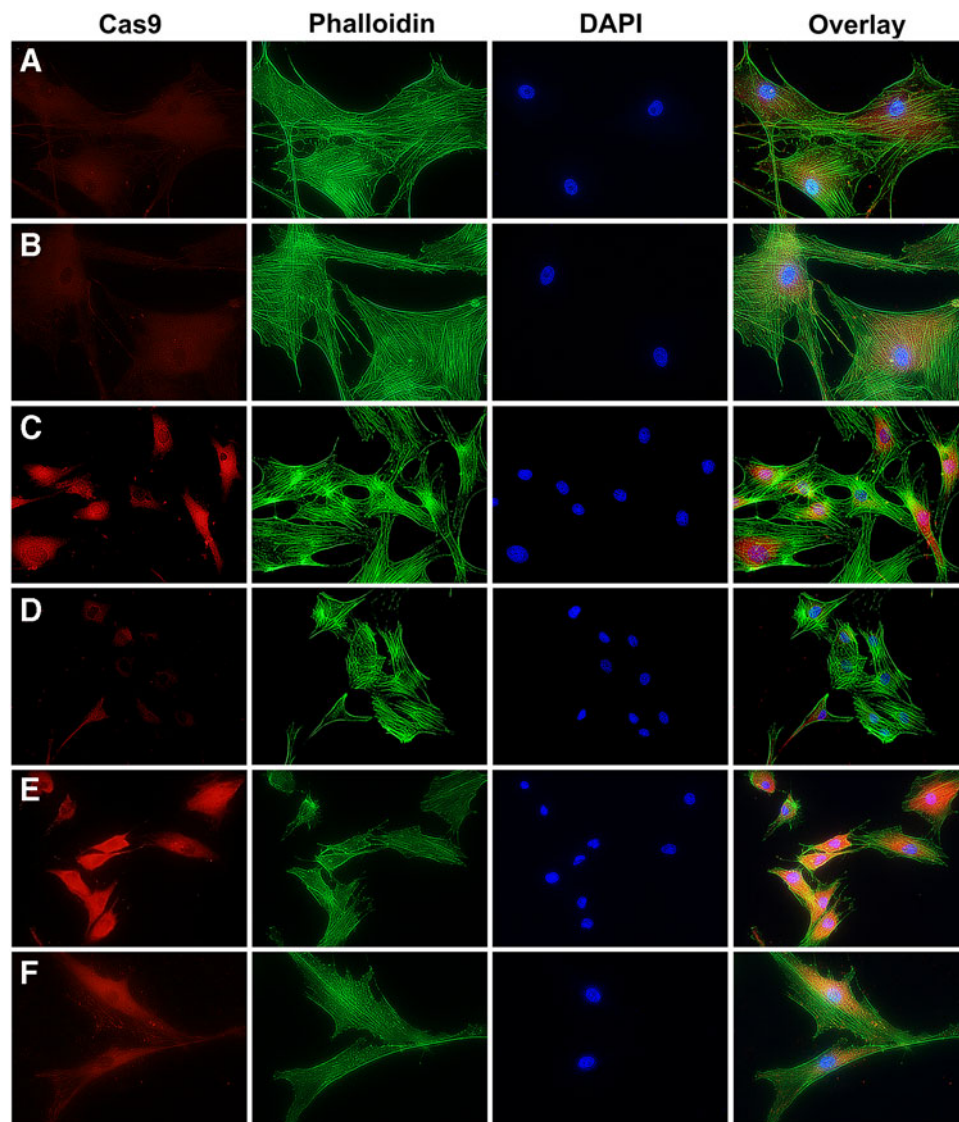
**FIG. 3.** Increased mitochondrial stress and activation of intrinsic apoptotic signaling in PDK4 deficient cells. **(A)** Increased mitochondrial toxicity was observed in starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts (\*\**p* < 0.01). The toxicity level decreased to unstarved levels following administration of AAV-PDK4 (\*\**p* < 0.001). **(B)** An increase in ATP production was observed in starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts. ATP levels decreased following administration of AAV-PDK4 (\*\**p* < 0.001). **(C)** An increase in ROS production was observed in starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts (\*\**p* < 0.01). ROS levels decreased following administration of AAV-PDK4 (\*\**p* < 0.001). **(D)** An increase in caspase-9 activity levels was observed in starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts (\*\**p* < 0.01). Caspase-9 levels decreased following the administration of AAV-PDK4 (\*\**p* < 0.001). ROS, reactive oxygen species.

conditions, whereas the PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts showed no difference in ROS levels. The starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts responded well to AAV-PDK4 administration, which dramatically reduced their ROS levels compared to AAV-GFP controls (*p* < 0.01 and *p* < 0.001, respectively).

To determine whether or not the intrinsic (mitochondrial mediated) apoptotic pathway is activated through starvation of the PDK4-deficient cells, a microplate-based caspase-9 quantification assay was performed. As expected, the starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts displayed significantly increased levels of caspase-9 compared to the PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells (*p* = 0.008 and *p* < 0.001 respectively). By far, the highest

caspase-9 levels were observed in starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts, indicating that these homozygous cells are strongly activated to undergo mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis when starved (Fig. 3D). When fibroblasts were treated with AAV-PDK4 and then starved for 24 h, we observed a significant decrease in caspase-9 levels in both the PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells (*p* < 0.001). Importantly, AAV-PDK4-treated and AAV-PDK4-starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts showed no statistical difference in caspase-9 levels compared to starved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells. Taken together, these results imply that, while mitochondrial stress is clearly activated in PDK4-deficient cells during periods of starvation, this response is dramatically





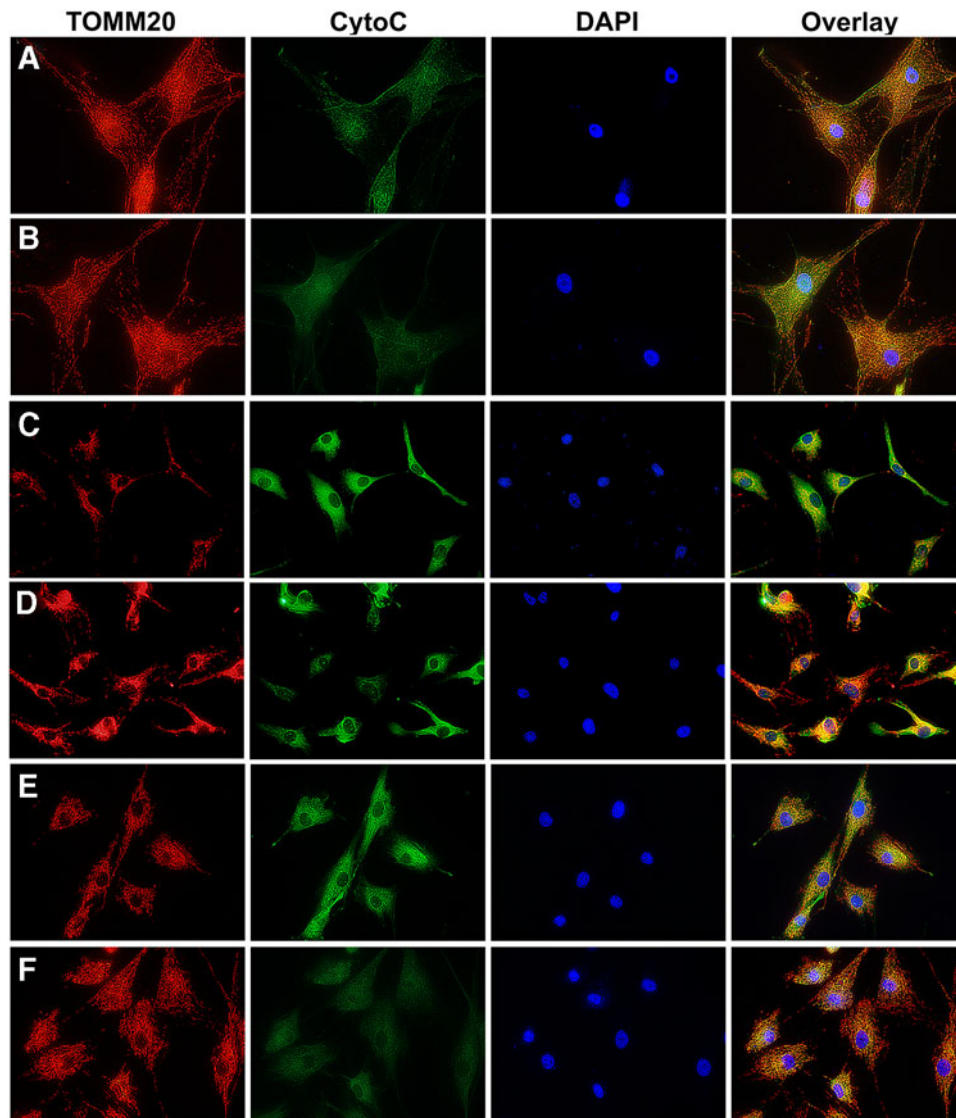
**FIG. 4.** Caspase-9 immunofluorescence. IF images showing caspase-9 (red—expression increases when mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis is activated), phalloidin (green—binds to f-actin to reveal overall cellular morphology), and DAPI (blue—identifies cell nuclei). **(A)** Unstarved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, **(B)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, **(C)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>, **(D)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> treated with AAV-PDK4, **(E)** starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup>, and **(F)** starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> treated with AAV-PDK4. Untreated, starved PDK4-deficient cells appear to express more caspase-9 than healthy or AAV-PDK4-treated PDK4-deficient cells. IF, immunofluorescence.

blunted in those same lines, following the administration of healthy copies of PDK4.

Immunofluorescence (IF) staining for caspase-9 in starved fibroblasts that were either untreated or administered AAV-PDK4 mimicked the caspase-9 assay results by showing an increased caspase-9 expression in untreated starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK<sup>del/del</sup> cells compared to

those that were treated, which appeared similar to healthy PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells (Fig. 4). IF staining for TOMM20 was performed to reveal mitochondrial distribution within cells. Our results showed no discernable difference between unstarved and starved healthy PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells (Fig. 5A, B), while mitochondria in untreated starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK<sup>del/del</sup> cells showed a tendency toward





**FIG. 5.** TOMM20 and cytochrome C immunofluorescence. IF images showing TOMM20 (red—identifies mitochondrial distribution within cells), CytoC (green—expression increases and is released from mitochondrial when apoptosis is activated), and DAPI (blue—identifies cell nuclei). **(A)** Unstarved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, **(B)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup>, **(C)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup>, **(D)** starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> treated with AAV-PDK4, **(E)** starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup>, and **(F)** starved PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> treated with AAV-PDK4. Untreated, starved PDK4-deficient cells appear to express more cytochrome C and tend to display a more perinuclear distribution of mitochondria than healthy or AAV-PDK4-treated PDK4-deficient cells.

perinuclear localization. This appeared to normalize in AAV-PDK4-treated starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts (Fig. 4C–F). Finally, as the release of cytochrome C from mitochondria is a major activator of caspase-dependent apoptotic signaling, IF staining for cytochrome C was performed and revealed an in-

creased expression in starved untreated PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts, which were also reduced in AAV-PDK4 treated cells (Fig. 4C–F). In sum, these results provide further evidence that the cell death observed in PDK4-deficient cells is a result of the intrinsic mitochondrial-mediated apoptotic pathway.





## Discussion

Our results firmly demonstrate that deficient PDK4 function is consequential during periods of low nutrient availability. While PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> fibroblasts are able to adjust to periods of stress through activation of PDK4 and subsequent phosphorylation of the PDC, PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts display difficulty in surviving starvation. As PDK4 is a crucial mitochondrial kinase, we hypothesized that the cell death observed in PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> cells was triggered by the intrinsic mitochondrial-mediated apoptotic pathway.

The increases in mitochondrial toxicity, intracellular ATP generation, and ROS levels in PDK4-deficient fibroblasts compared to healthy PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells in response to starvation indicate that the mitochondria of these cells are at the very least, negatively impacted by their inability to switch from glycolysis to oxidative phosphorylation. Dramatic increases in caspase-9 activity and caspase-9 IF staining in starved PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> fibroblasts, in addition to corresponding increases in cytochrome-c staining compared to healthy PDK4<sup>wt/wt</sup> cells, further confirmed activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway.

The results from our PDK4 gene replacement studies showed improved cellular viability and reduced mitochondrial toxicity, ROS generation, and caspase-9 activation in response to starvation in AAV-PDK4-treated fibroblasts that were deficient for PDK4. In addition to confirming the cause-effect relationship between deficient PDK4 function and mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis, these data also provide strong support for the translation of this gene therapy approach into PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> DPs in the clinic.

In sum, we have demonstrated the importance of PDK4 function during periods of low nutrient availability. Our observed activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway in fibroblasts deficient for PDK4 suggests that cardiomyocytes in the hearts of PDK4<sup>wt/del</sup> and PDK4<sup>del/del</sup> DPs face a similar metabolic challenge. While these dogs rarely experience true nutrient deprivation, the inability to effectively switch from glycolysis to oxidative phosphorylation likely has minor initial consequences that evolve over time into cardiac remodeling and ultimately result in DCM and heart failure. Further investigations into the specific diets of affected and unaffected DPs with identical mutation statuses may reveal a relation-

ship between the development of DCM and nutrition in this at-risk population.

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## Author Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist.

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#### Abbreviations Used

AAV = adeno-associated virus  
CBA = chick beta actin  
DCM = dilated cardiomyopathy  
DHE = dihydroethidium  
DP = Doberman pinscher  
FBS = fetal bovine serum  
MOI = multiplicity of infection  
PDC = pyruvate dehydrogenase complex  
PDK4 = pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4  
ROS = reactive oxygen species

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