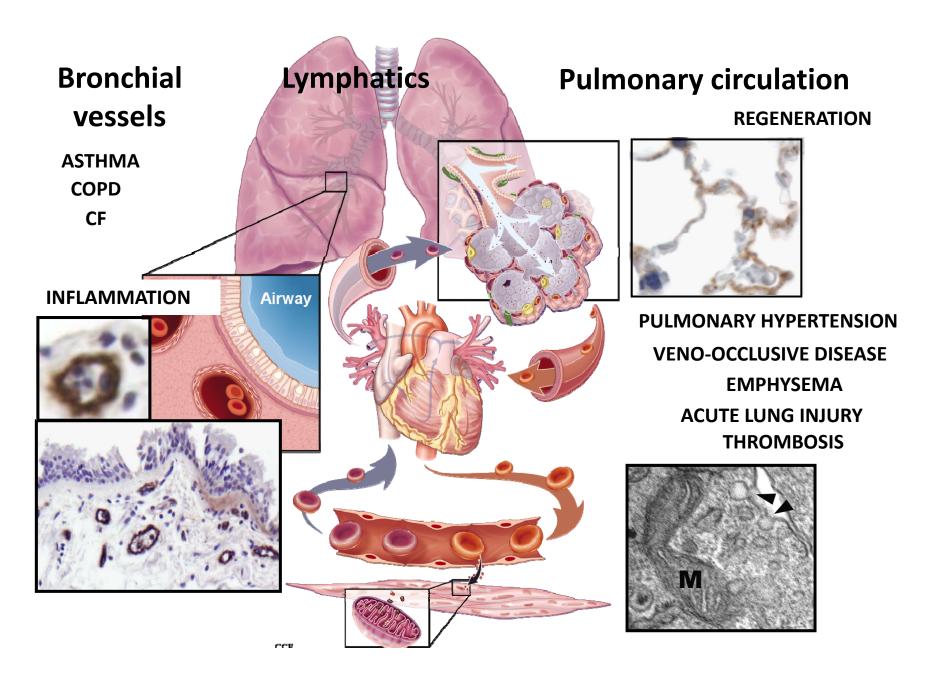
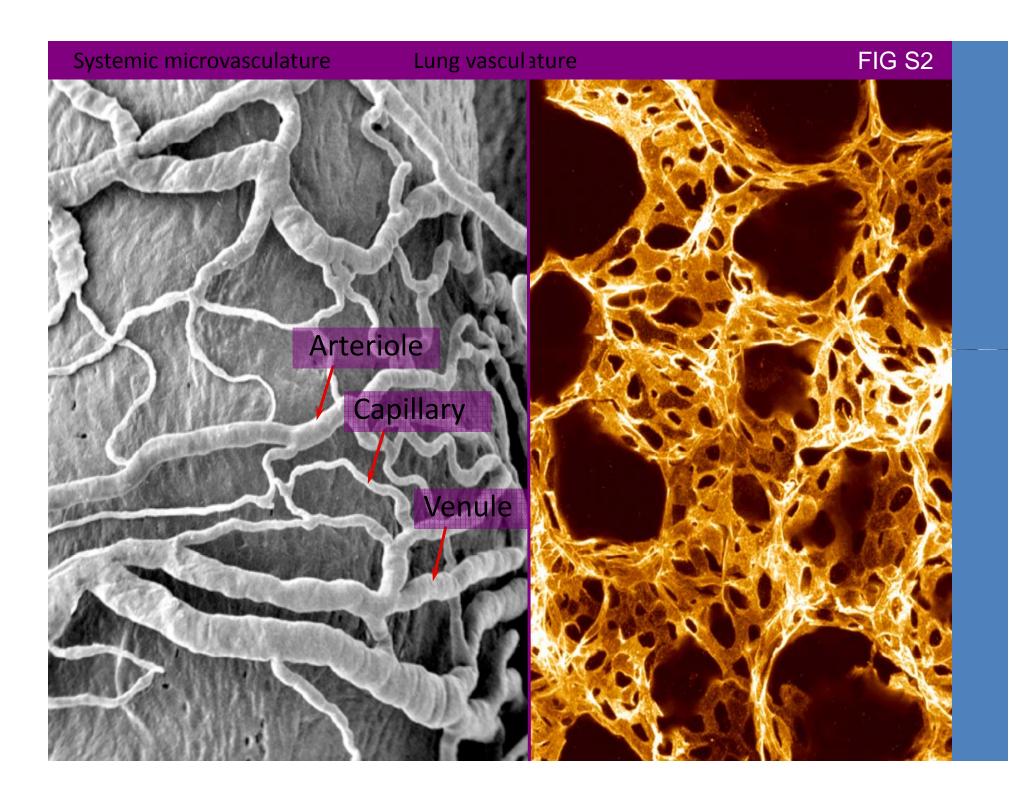
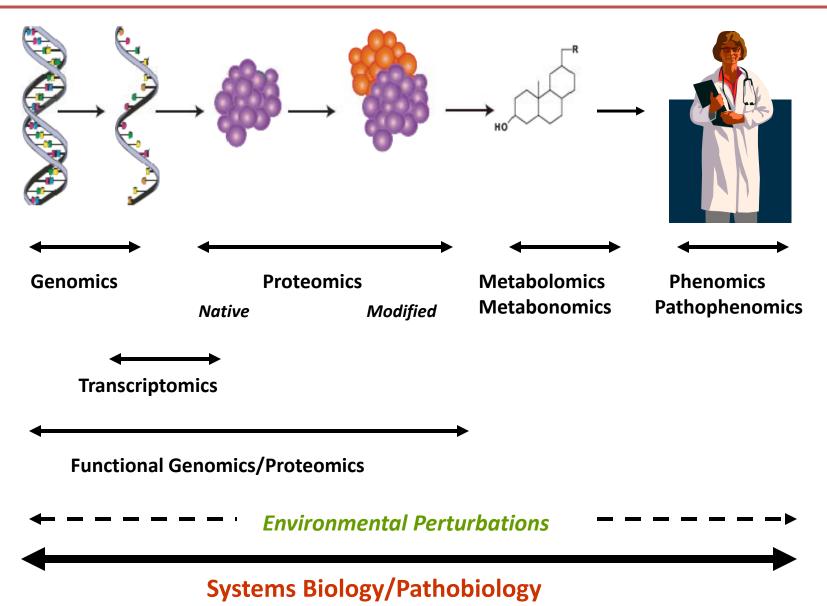
### **Lung Vascular Function and Disease**

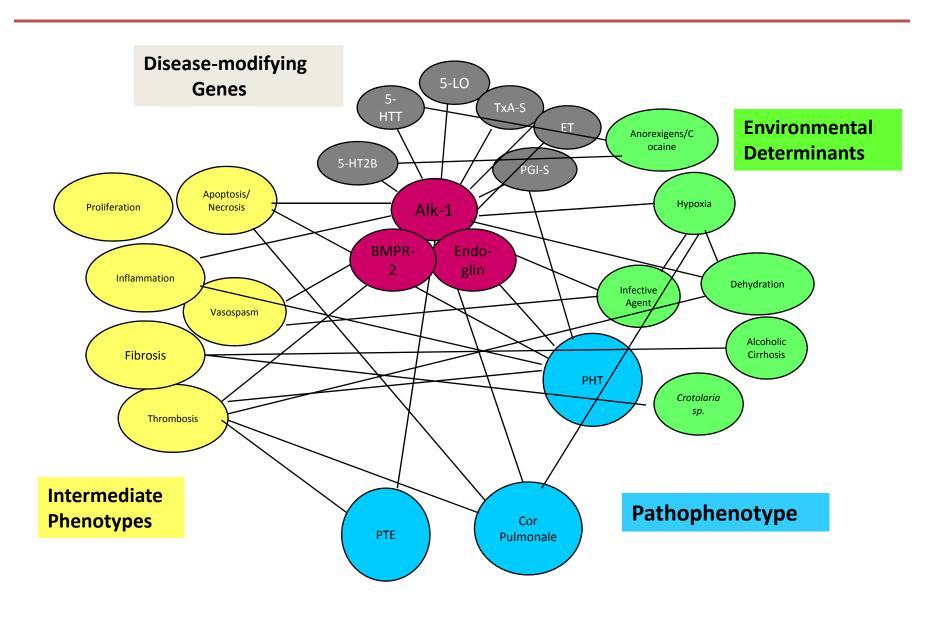




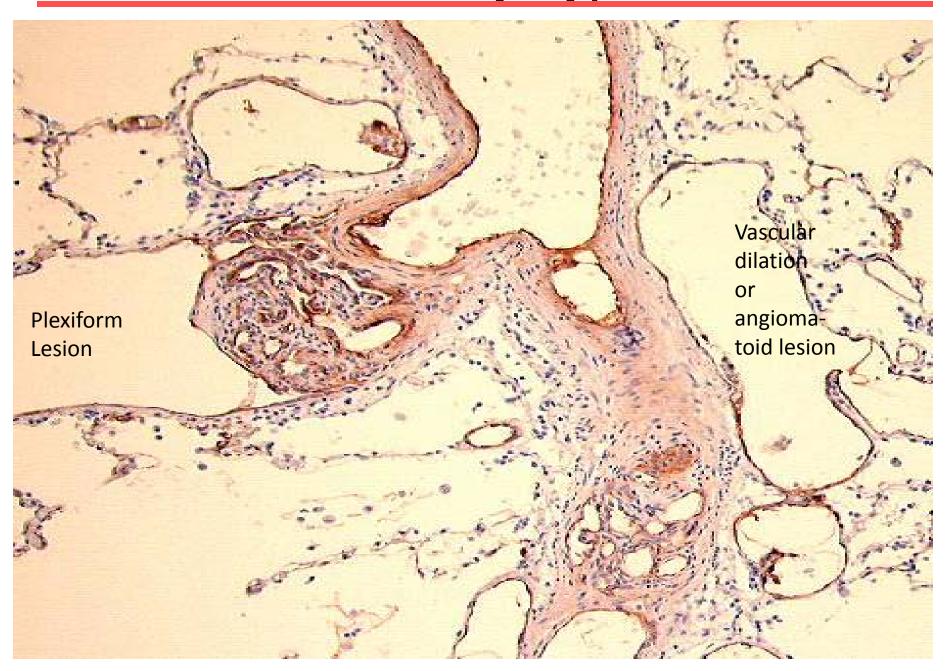
### Systems Biology and Pathobiology



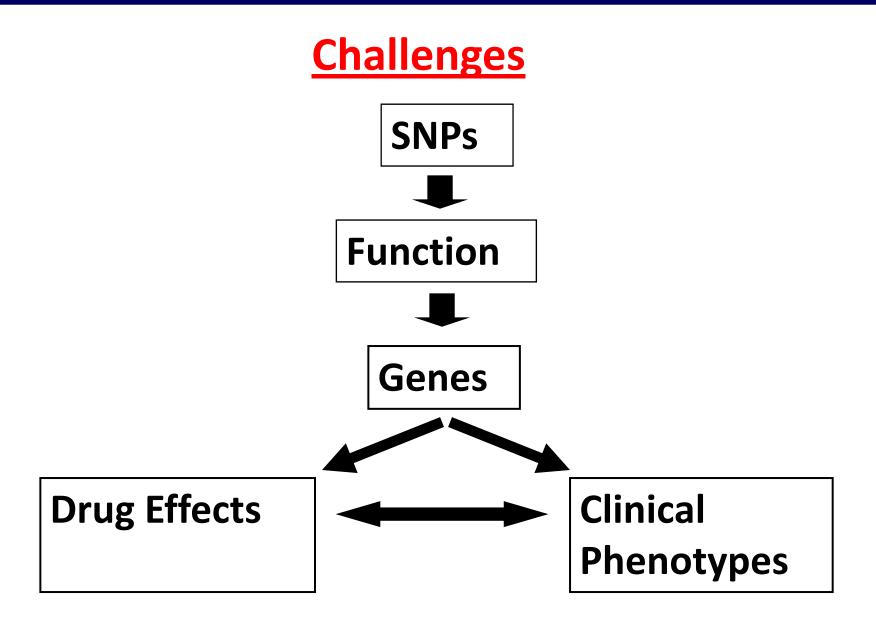
## **Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension**



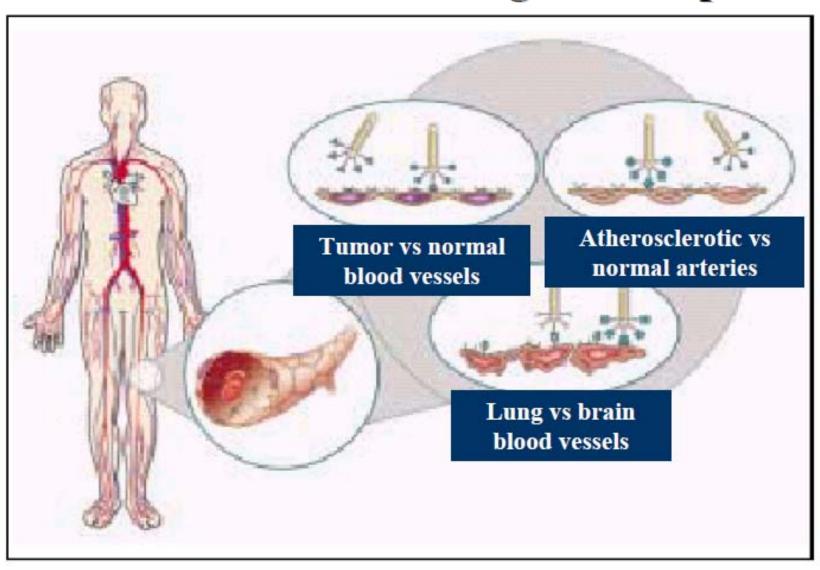
### Severe Pulmonary Hypertension

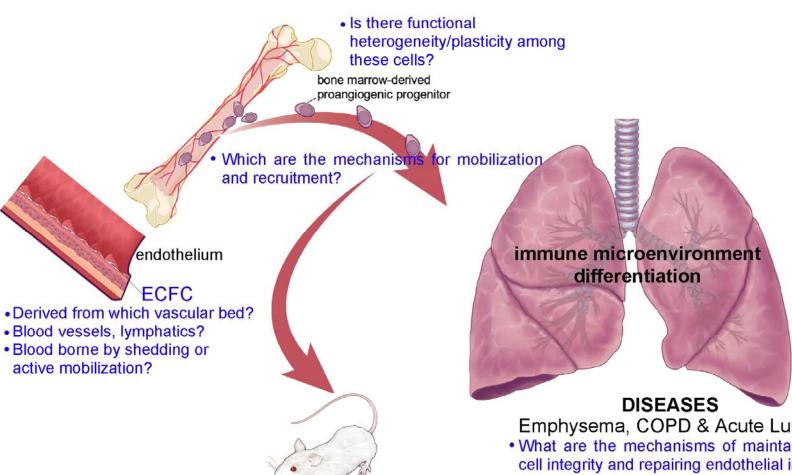


### Pharmacogenomic GWAS



## Molecular diversity of tissues & vasculatures : molecular signature/zip code





Development of in vivo models that allow robust evaluation of human angiogenic cell function:

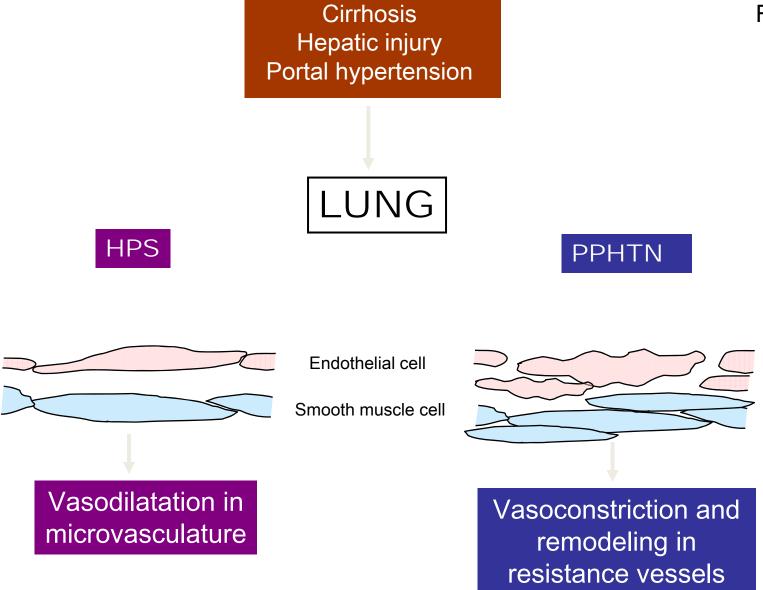
- · adoptive transfer or engraftment
- · quantitative outcomes

Emphysema, COPD & Acute Lung Injury

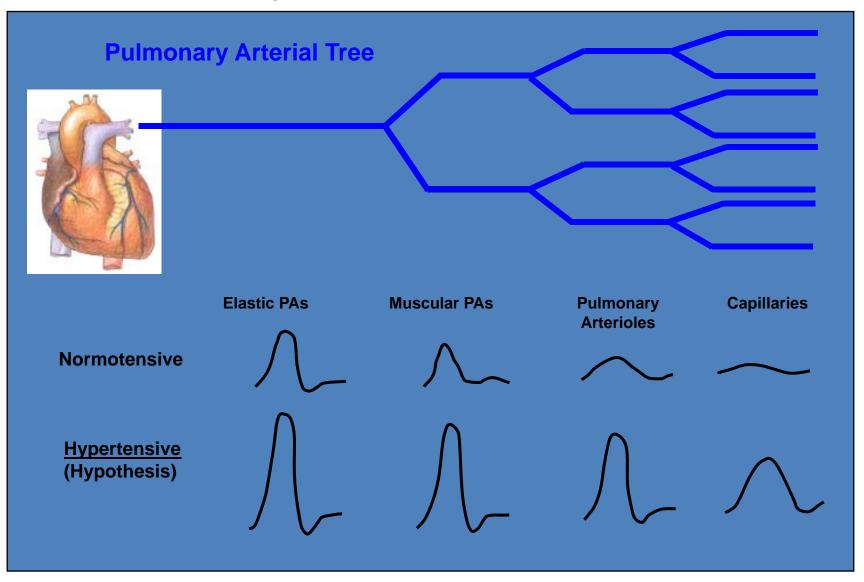
· What are the mechanisms of maintaining endothelial cell integrity and repairing endothelial injury?

#### PAH & Asthma

- · Remodeling and pro-inflammatory responses are induced via which mechanisms?
- · Effects via direct interactions with endothelial cells or via interactions with other resident cells as well?



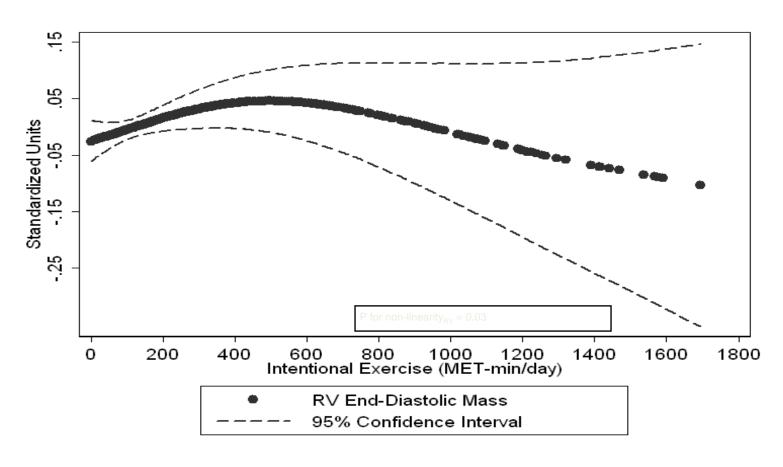
# Proximal Stiffening Leads to High FIG S10 Pulsatility Flow in Distal Vessels



## Non-Pharmacological and Pharmacological Treatment Associated With Reduction in Arterial Stiffness FIG S11

Non-Pharmacological	Pharmacological
Exercise training Dietary changes Weight Loss Low -salt diet Moderate alcohol consumption Garlic powder Alpha-Linolenic acid Fish oil HRT	Anti-hypertensive treatment Diuretics Beta-blockers ACE-inhibitors AT1 blockers Calcium channel antagonists Treatment of congestive heart failure ACE-inhibitors Nitrates Hypolipidemic agents Statins Antidiabetic agents Thiazolidinediones Ace-breakers Alagebrium (ALT-711) PDE5 inhibitors Sildenafil

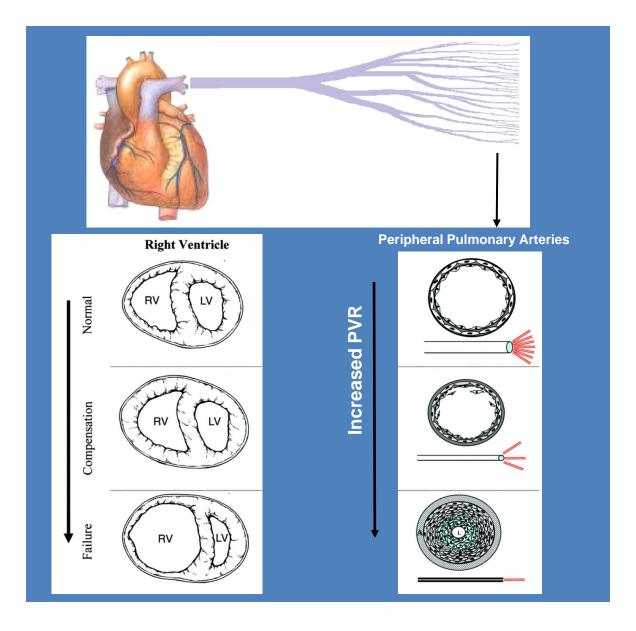
# Intentional Exercise and RV Mass



Adjusted for age, sex, race, education, height, weight, smoking, pkyrs, blood pressure, HTN, DM, chol, statin use, LV mass

## Right Ventricular Dysfunction / Failure is Largely the Result of Increased Afterload Which is Traditionally Considered in Terms of Pulmonary Vascular Resistance

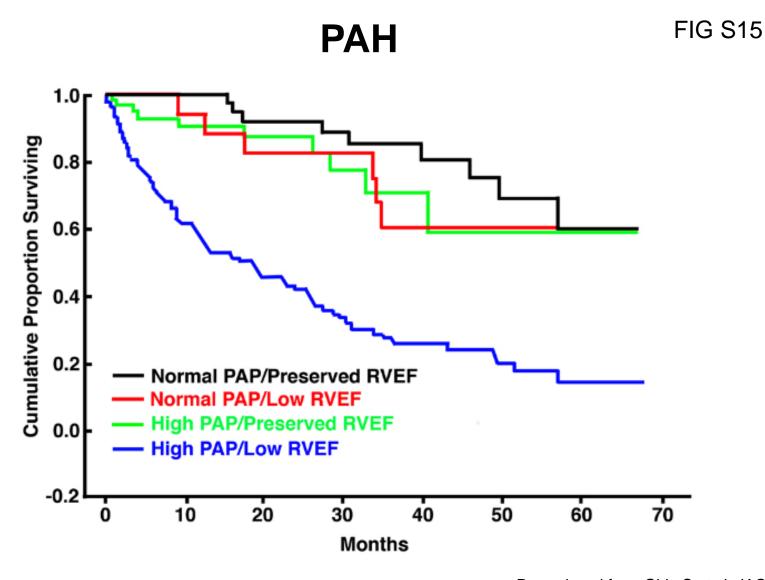
FIG S13



RV		LV
Fold ↑	afterload	%↑
Adaptive	hypertrophy	maladaptive
PAB damaging	HDAC inhibition	TAC beneficial
ANP zero	expression	ANP expressed
No hypertrophy	norepinephrine	hypertrophy
↓ contraction	phenylephrine	↑ contraction
↓ miRNA 21 & 24	failure	↑ miRNA 21 & 24

Some important differences which distinguish the RV

## **RV Failure Due to Elevated Afterload is the Proximate Cause of Death in Patients With**



Reproduced from Ghio S et al. JACC Vol. 37, No 1, 2001. Jan 2001:183-8