

ANDRÁS VARRÓ



Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy
University of Szeged

Address: Dóm tér 12., H-6720 Szeged, Hungary

RESEARCH AREA

Sudden cardiac death is among the leading causes of mortality worldwide. Therefore to better understand the mechanisms of sudden cardiac death and consequently to introduce effective preventive measures represent extremely important issues in the field of public health care. Sudden cardiac death may occur due to cardiac ischaemia, adverse reaction following drug treatment is associated with diseases like heart failure, congenital diseases or can develop in top athletes due to excessive exercise and/or doping. These cases can manifest due to electrophysiological malfunctions of the heart as a consequence of disturbances in cardiac transmembrane ion channel function including various types of potassium channels. Our research team focuses on investigations on the physiology and pathophysiology of these ion channels including pharmacological modulation and possible prevention of cardiac arrhythmias in general, achieving international attention worldwide.

TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE IN THE LAB

Basic cardiac electrophysiological and molecular biological methods, such as *in vivo* arrhythmia models, cellular action potential measurements, patch-clamp techniques, epifluorescent Ca^{2+} signal detection, gene transfer, PCR and Western Blot techniques.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Jost, N., Virág, L., Comtois, P., Ördög, Ö., Szűts, V., Seprényi, Gy., Bitay, M., Kohajda, Zs., Koncz, I., Nagy, N., Szél, T., Magyar, J., Kovács, M., Puskás, LG., Lengyel, Cs., Wettwer, E., Ravens, U., Nánási, PP., Papp, J.Gy., **Varró, A.**, Nattel, S. (2013) Ionic mechanisms limiting cardiac repolarization-reserve in humans compared to dogs. **J Physiol** **591**: 4189-4206.

Jost, N., Nagy, N., Corici, C., Kohajda, Zs., Horváth, A., Acsai, K., Biliczki, P., Levijoki, J., Pollesello, P., Koskelainen, T., Otsomaa, L., Tóth, A., Papp, J.Gy., **Varró, A.**, Virág, L. (2013) ORM-10103, a novel specific inhibitor of the sodium/calcium exchanger, decreases early and delayed afterdepolarization in the canine heart. **Brit J Pharmacol** **170**: 768-778.

Nagy, N., Acsai, K., Kormos, A., Sebők, Zs., Farkas, A.S., Jost, N., Nánási, P.P., Papp, J.Gy., **Varró, A.**, Tóth, A. (2013) $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ -induced augmentation of the inward rectifier potassium current (IK1) in canine and human ventricular myocardium. **Pflügers Arch Eur J Physiol** **465**: 1621-35.

Jost, N., Virág, L., Bitay, M., Takács, J., Lengyel, Cs., Biliczki, P., Nagy, Zs., Bogáts, G., Lathrop, D.A., Papp, J.Gy., **Varró, A.** (2005) Restricting excessive cardiac action potential and QT prolongation: a vital role for IKs in human ventricular muscle. **Circulation** **112**: 1392-1399.

Varró, A., Baláti, B., Jost, N., Takács, J., Virág, L., Lathrop, D.A., Lengyel, C., Tálosi, L., Papp, J.Gy. (2000) The role of IKs in dog ventricular muscle and Purkinje fibre repolarisation. **J Physiol (London)** **523**: 67-81.