

New Mechanisms of Collateral Formation: The Role of Perivascular Cells and Extracellular RNA in Arteriogenesis

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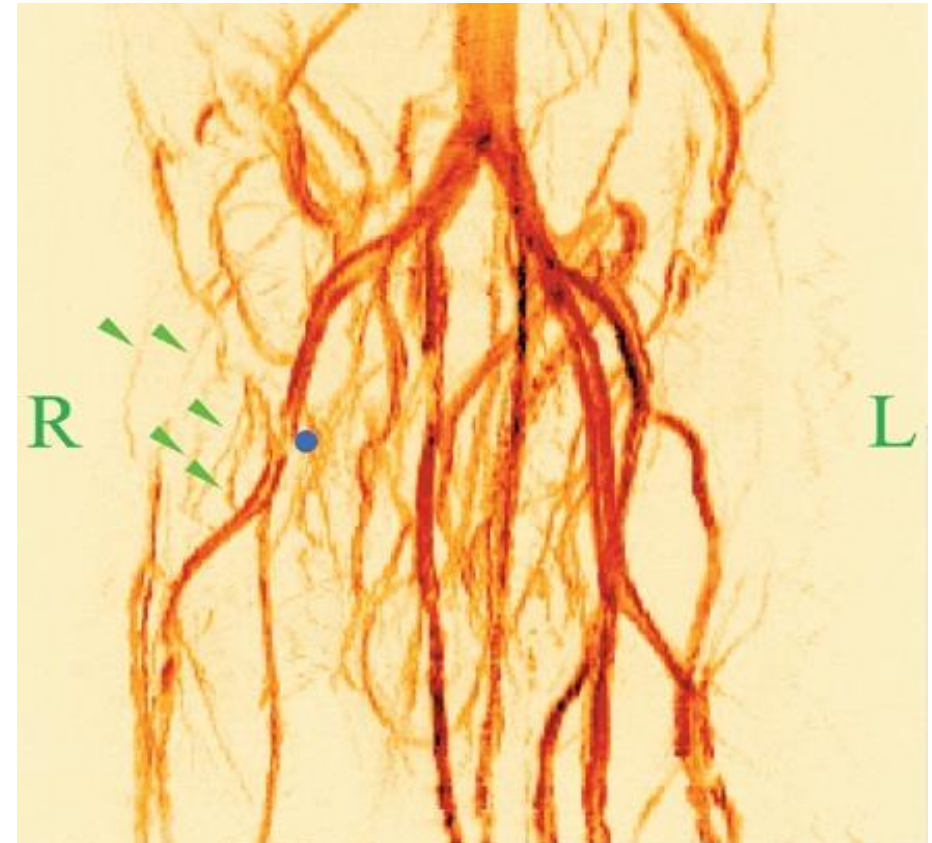
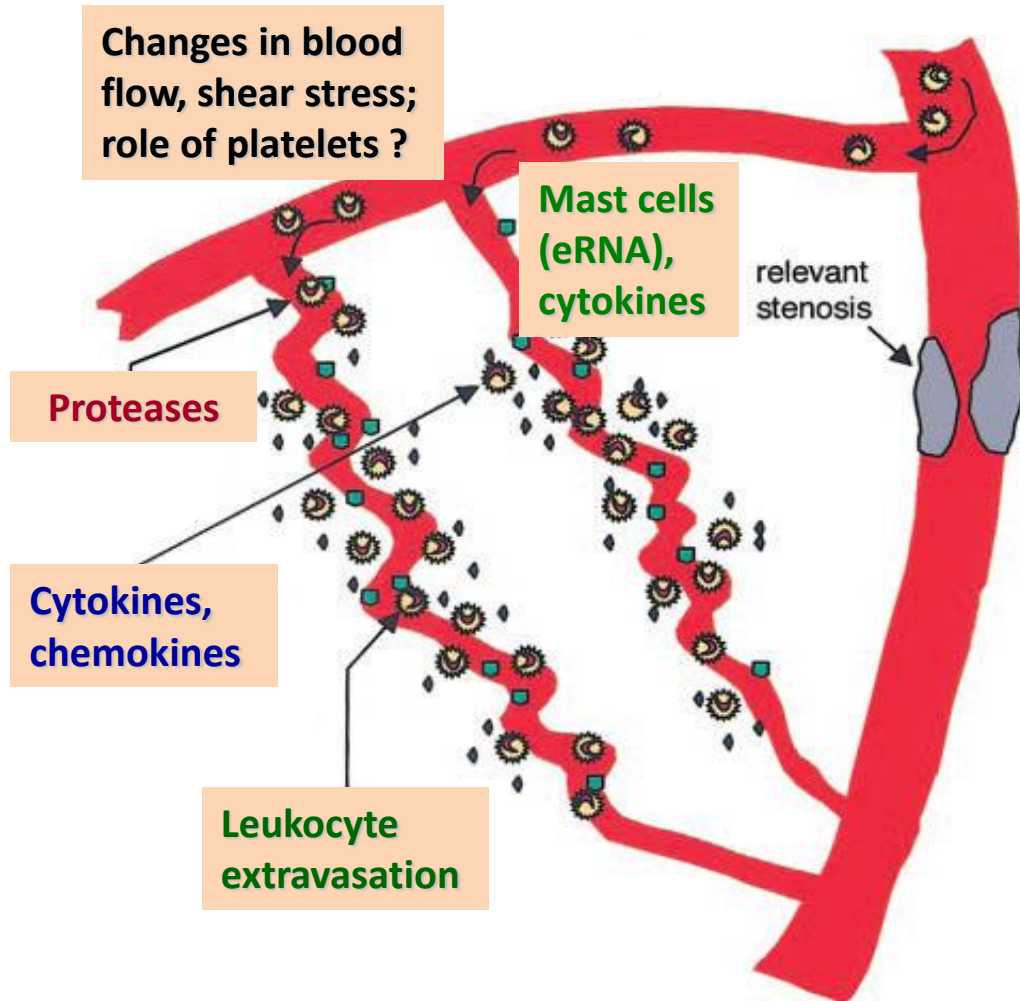


Busan-South Korea, 2015



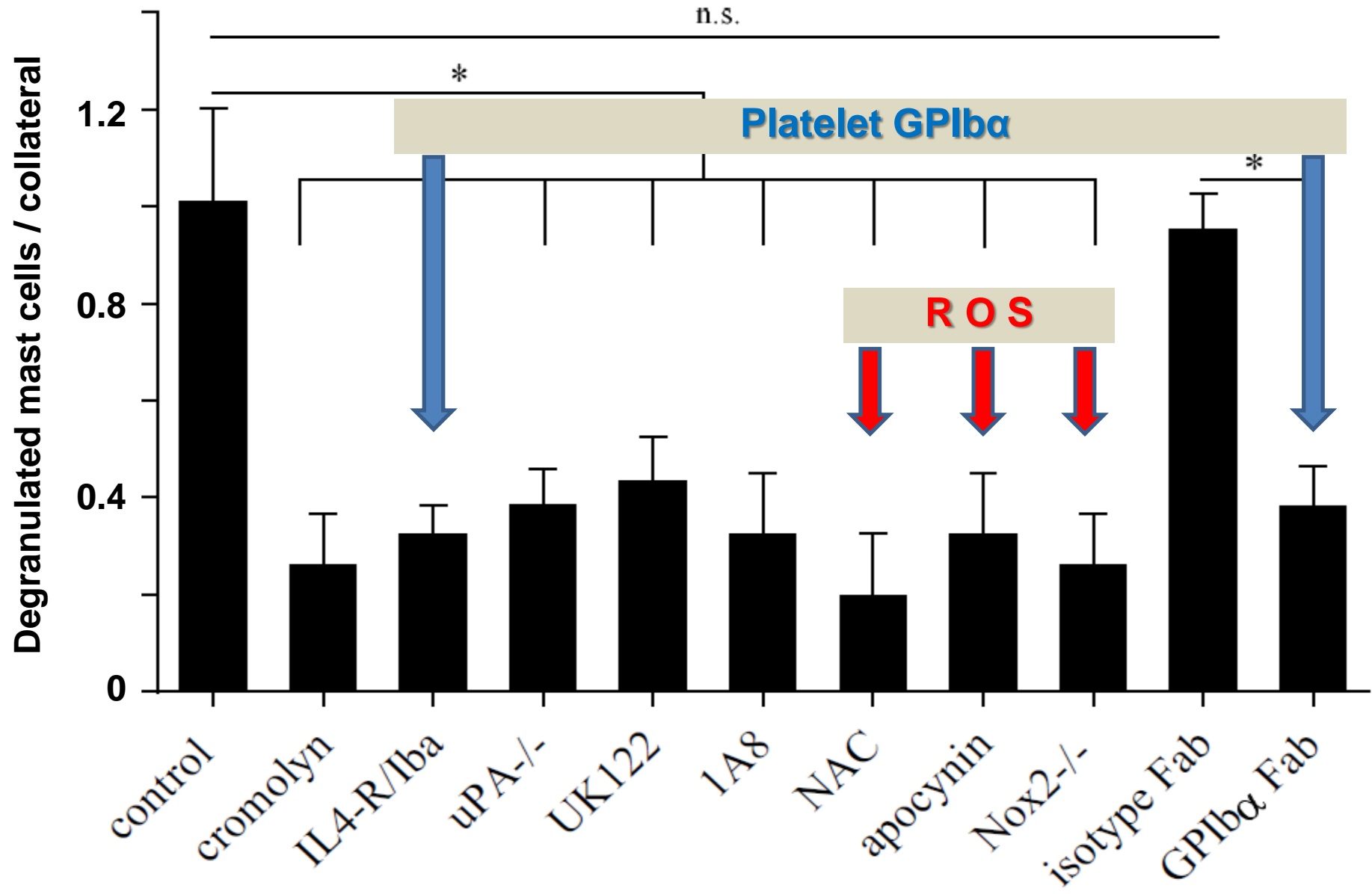
Reactions and Players in Arteriogenesis

Arteriogenesis: Formation of collateral vessels upon ischemia
(Elisabeth Deindl, Markus Sperandio - Munich)

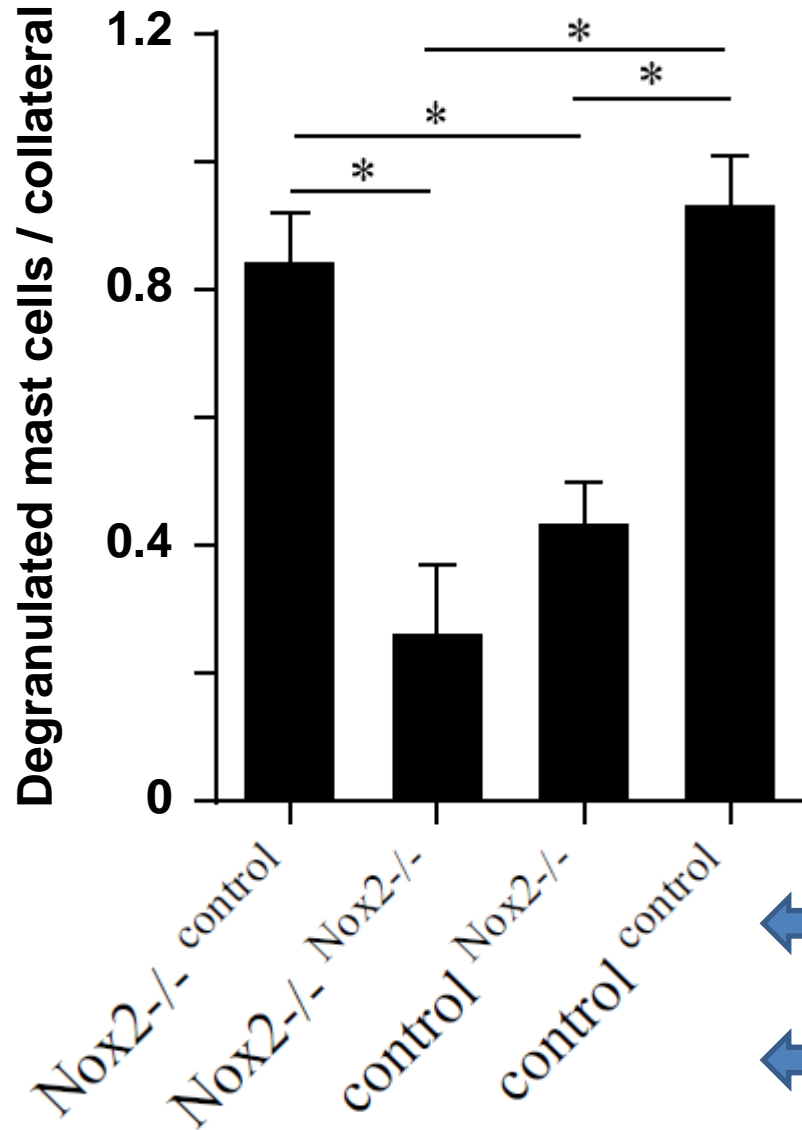


Ligation of *A. femoralis* (R); sham-operation (L); quantification by Laser-Doppler analysis

Platelets and Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) Contribute to Mast Cell Stimulation and Arteriogenesis



Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)-dependent Mast Cell Stimulation: The Role of Nox2-deficiency



Day 1 following *femoral artery ligation*:
Number of perivascular, degranulated mast cells

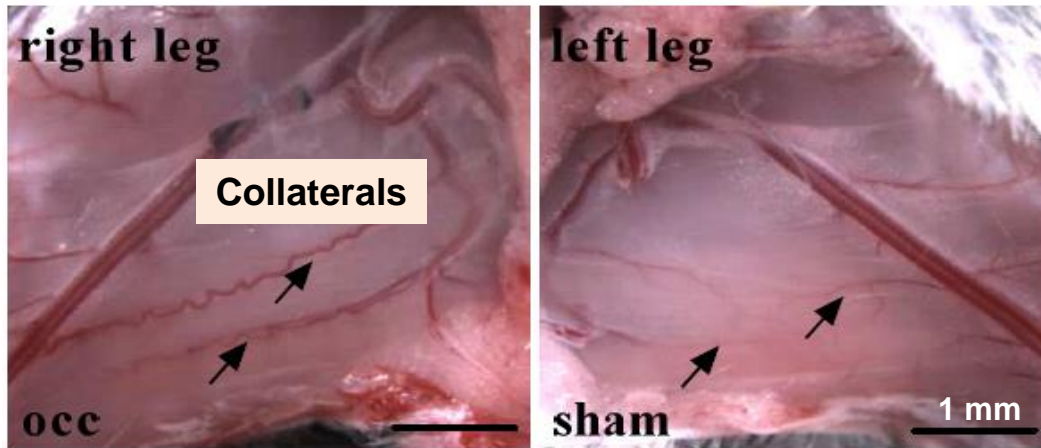
Chandraratne et al., ATVB 2015

← Transplanted bone marrow

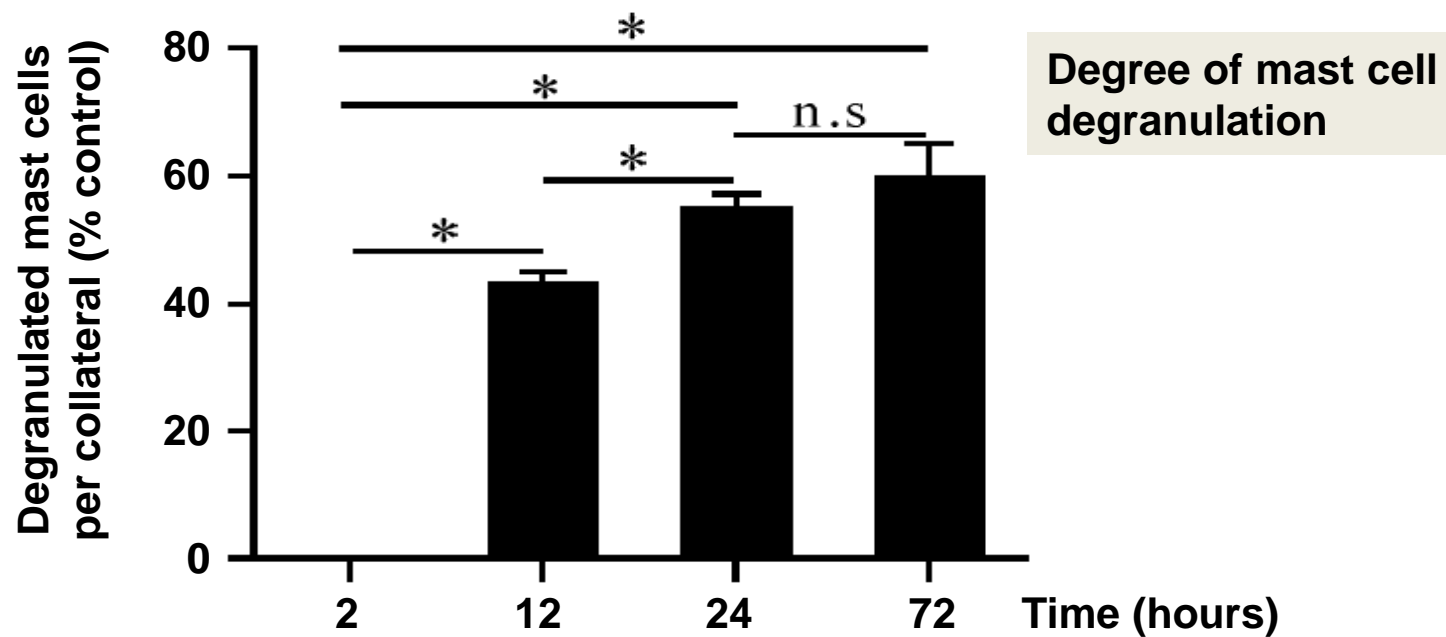
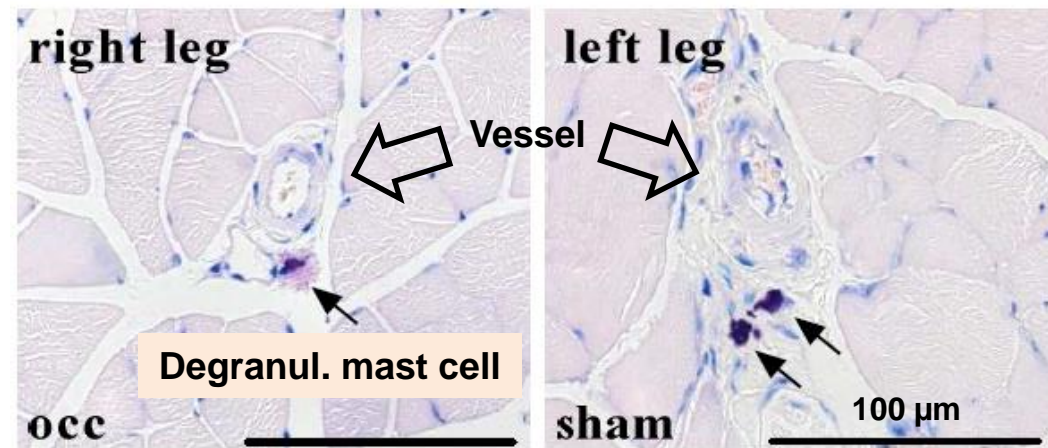
← Mouse genotype

Mast Cell Degranulation Promotes Arteriogenesis (I)

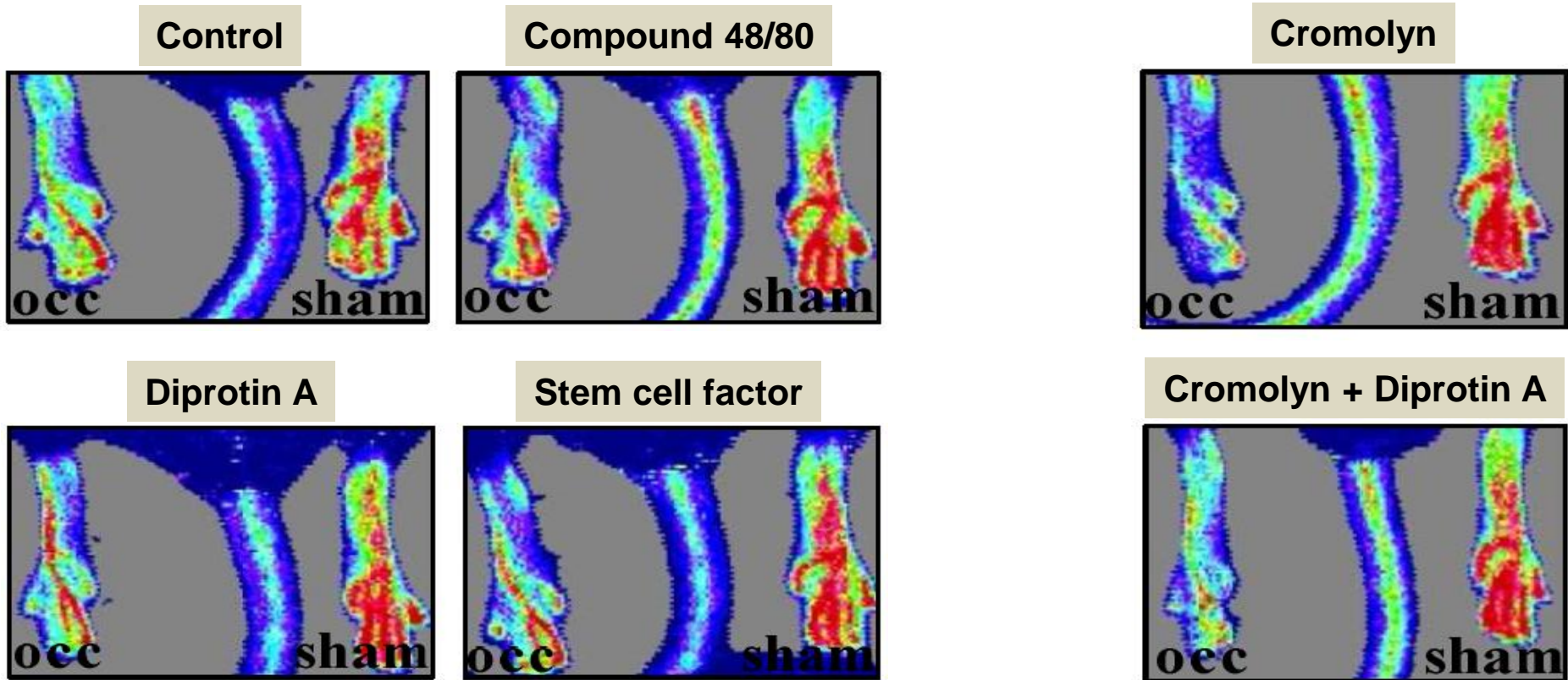
Collateral vessel formation



Pericellular mast cell degranulation



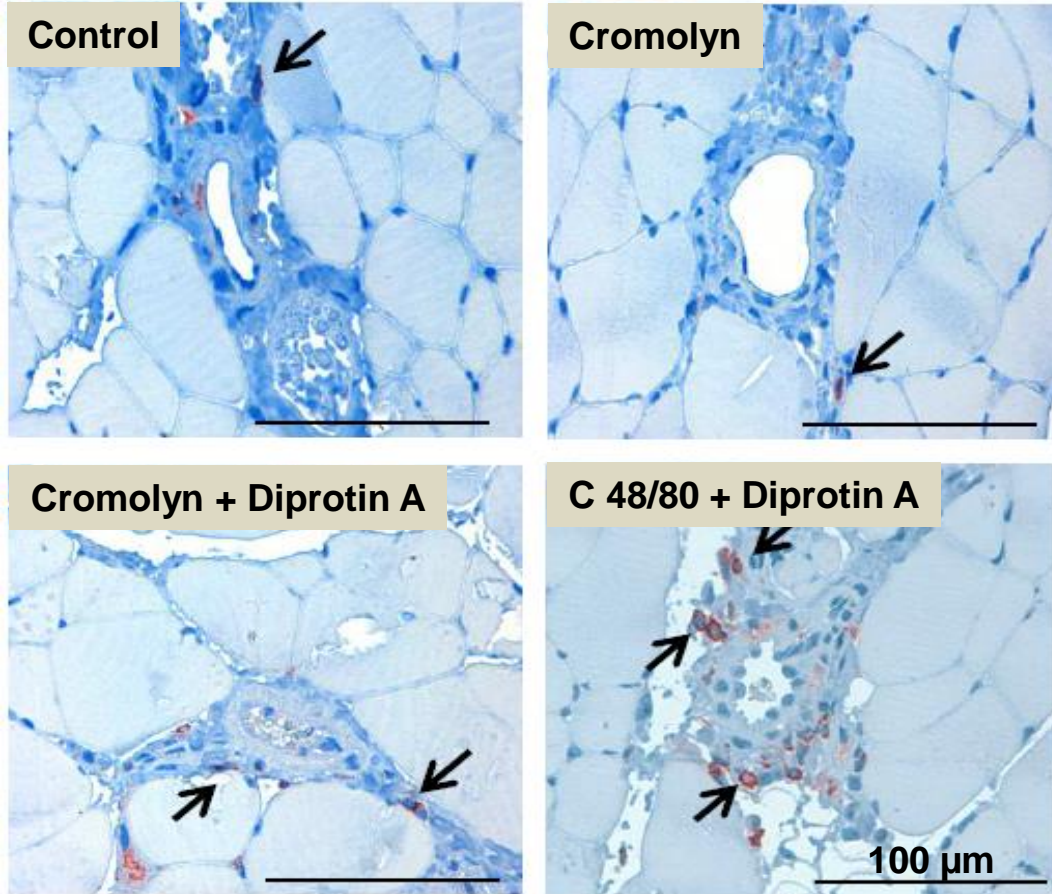
Mast Cell Degranulation Promotes Arteriogenesis (II)



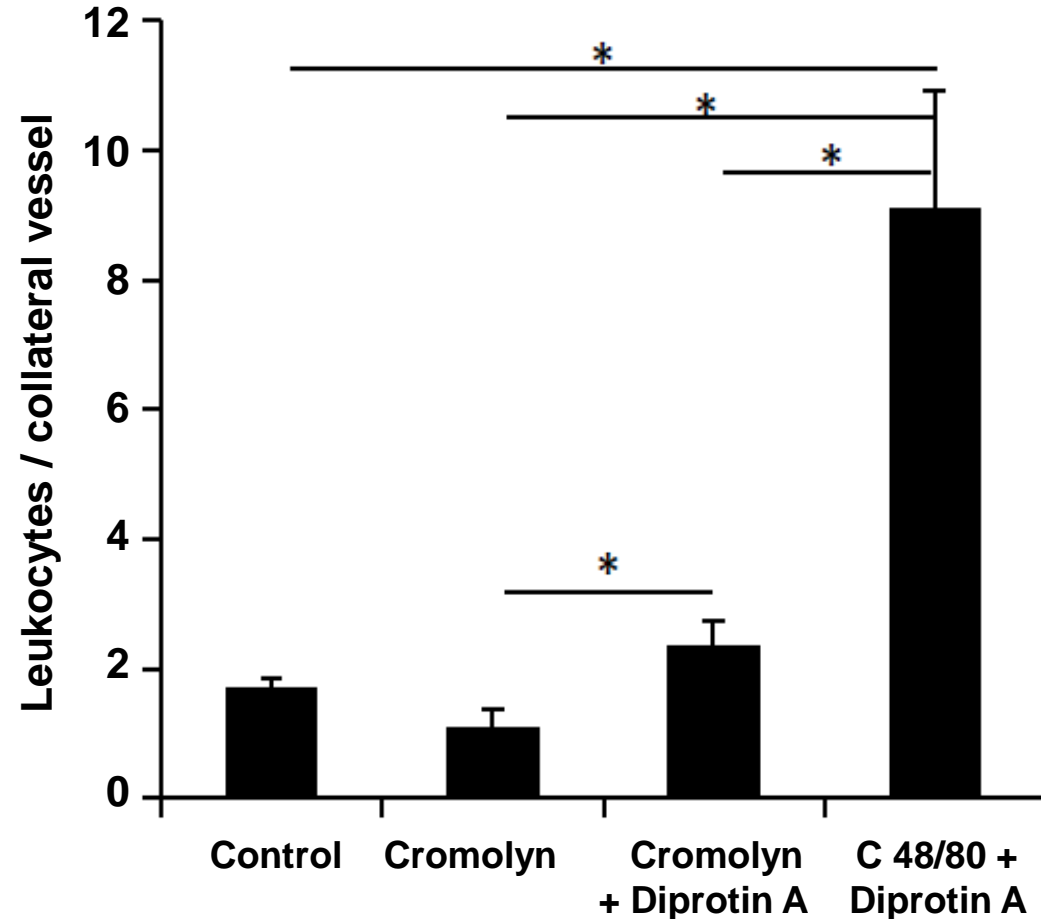
— Control
— Compound 48/80
— Diprotin A
— Stem cell factor
— Comp. 48/80 + Diprotin A

— Control
— Diprotin A
— Cromolyn
— Cromolyn + Diprotin A

Mast Cell Products Recruit Leukocytes in Arteriogenesis

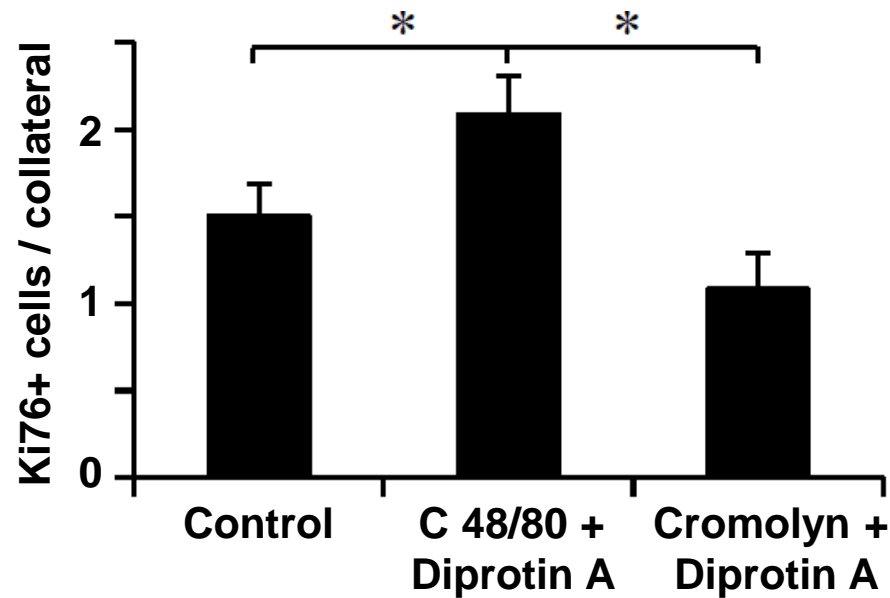
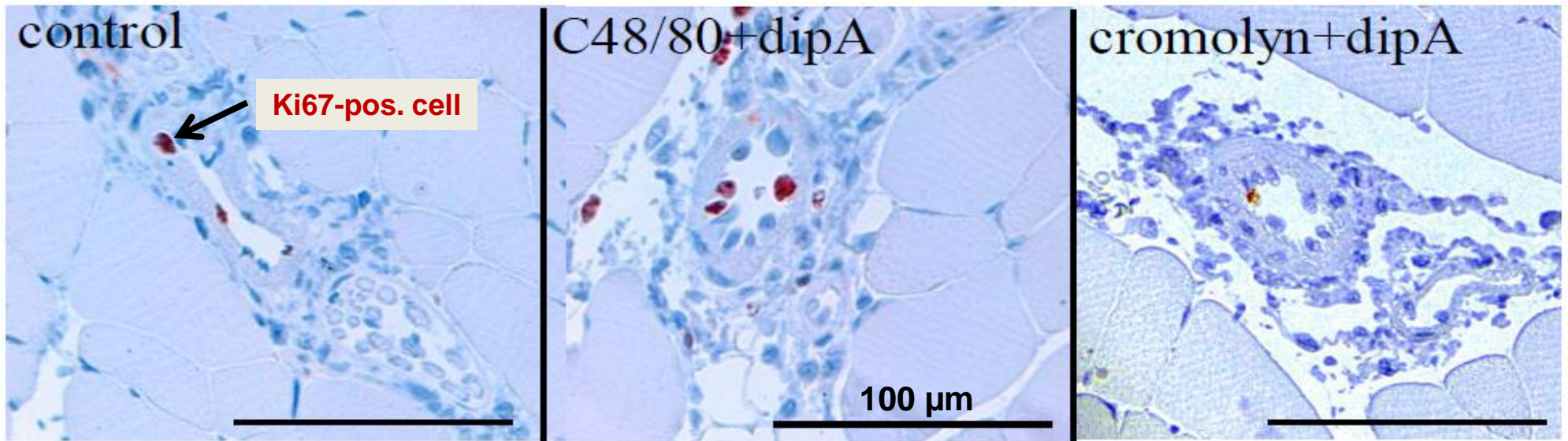


↗ : CD45-positive leukocytes

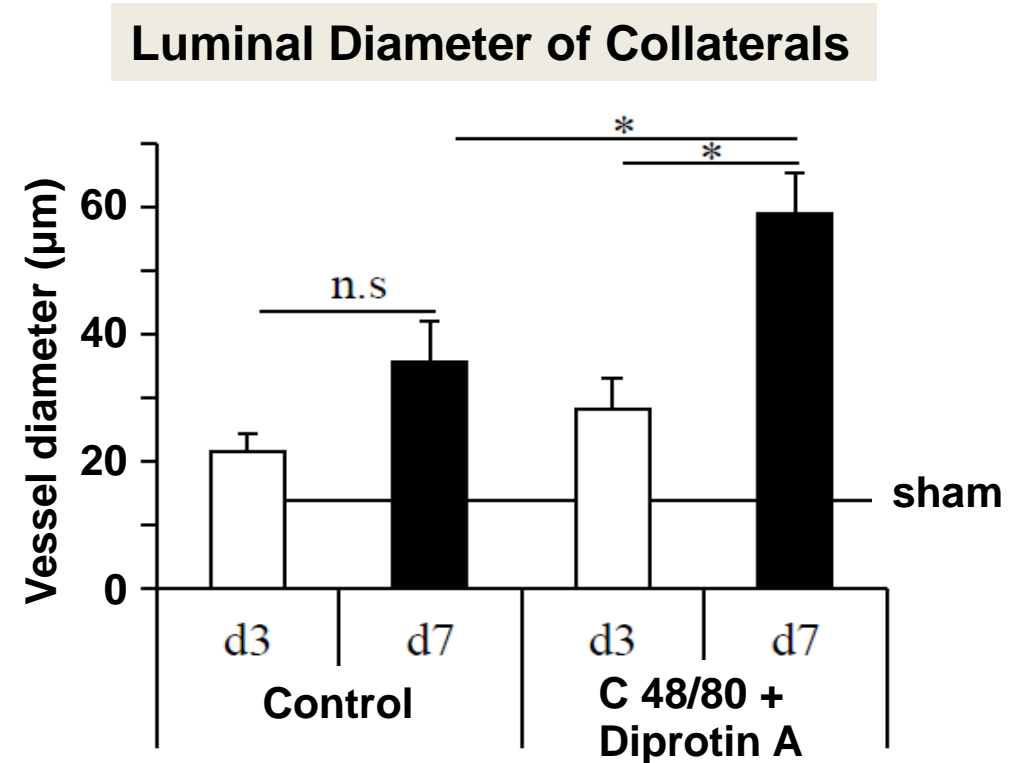
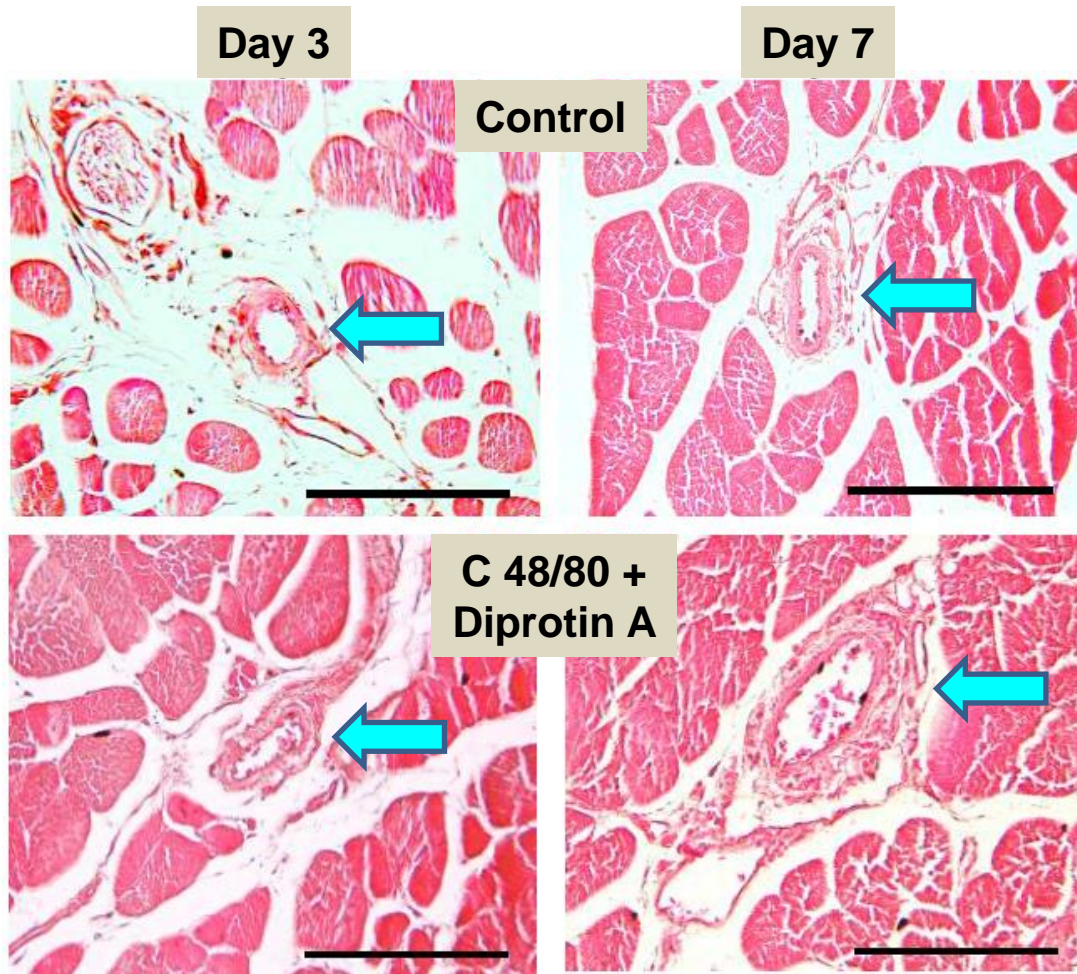


Chillo et al., 2014 (unpublished data)

Mast Cell Degranulation Promotes Collateral Vessel Growth

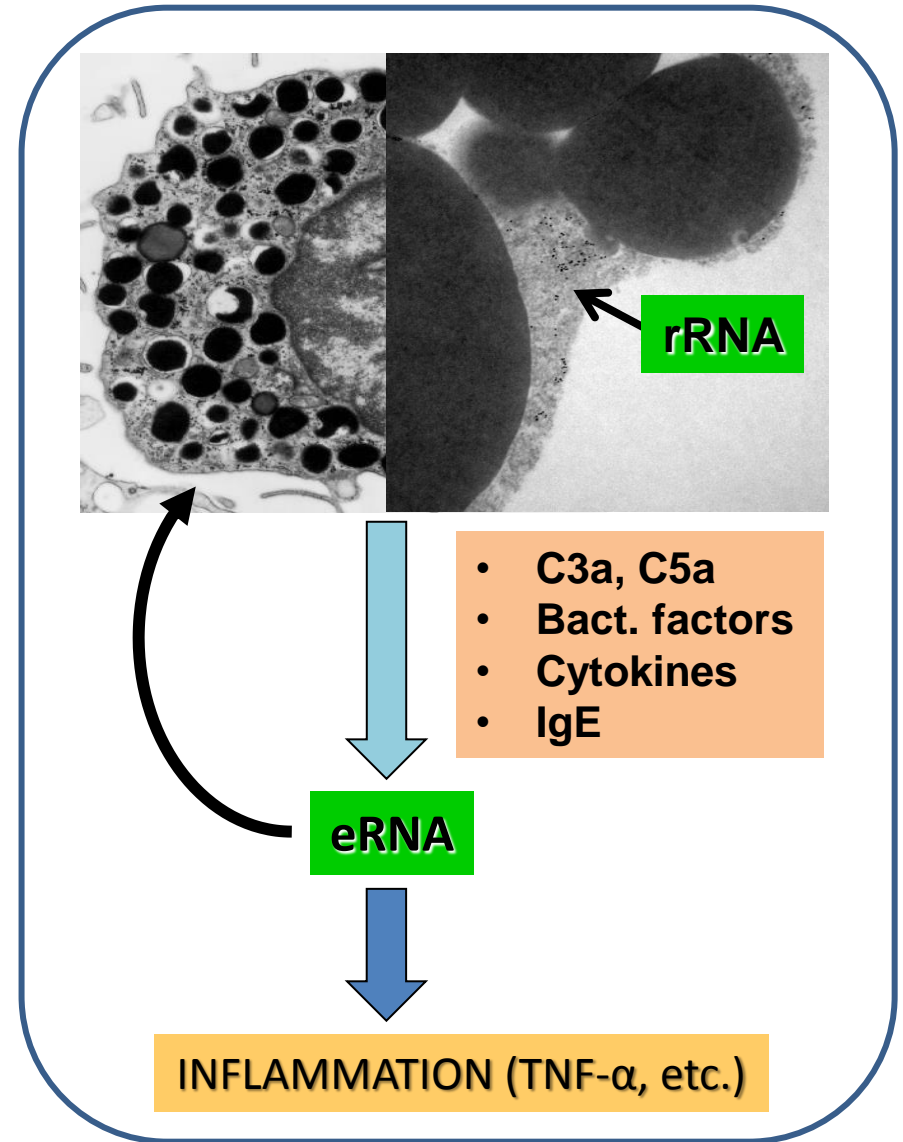
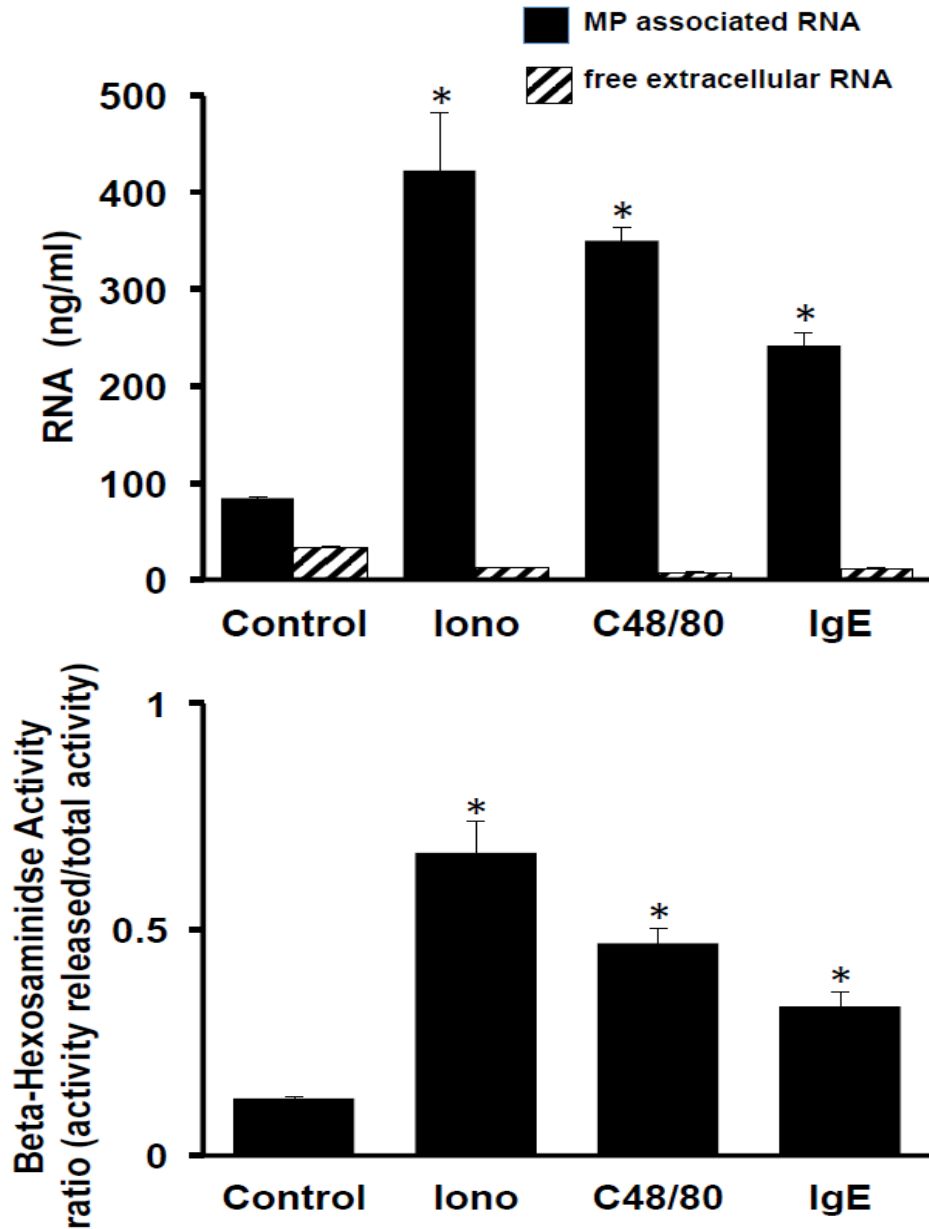


Mast Cell Degranulation Promotes Collateral Vessel Enlargement



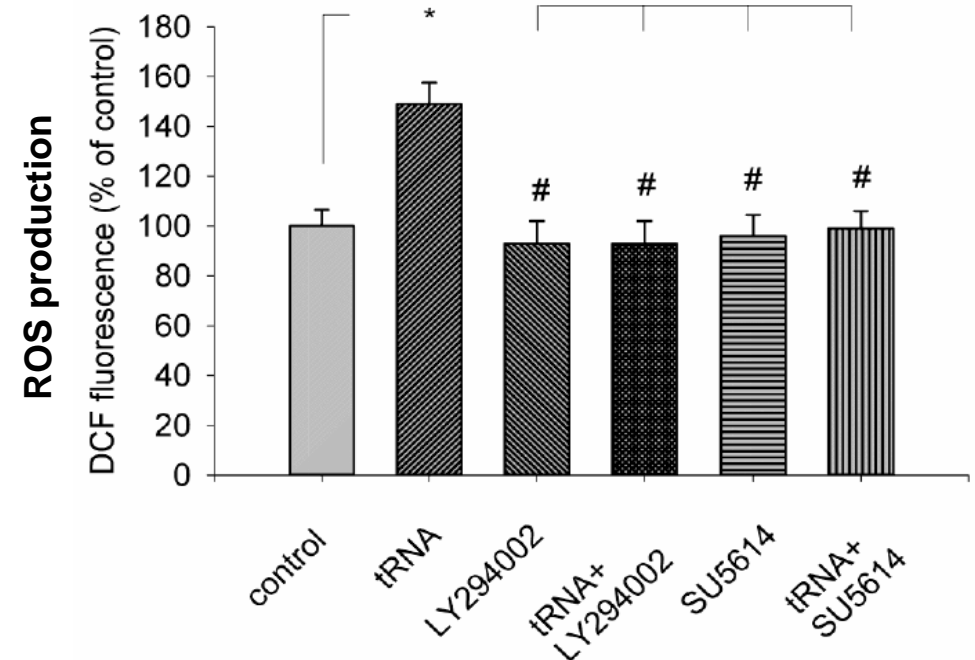
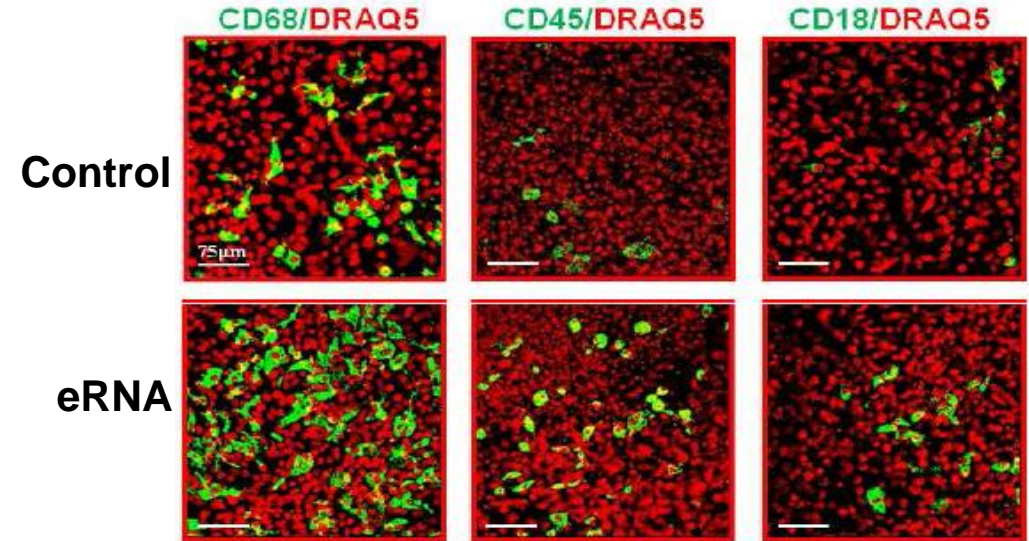
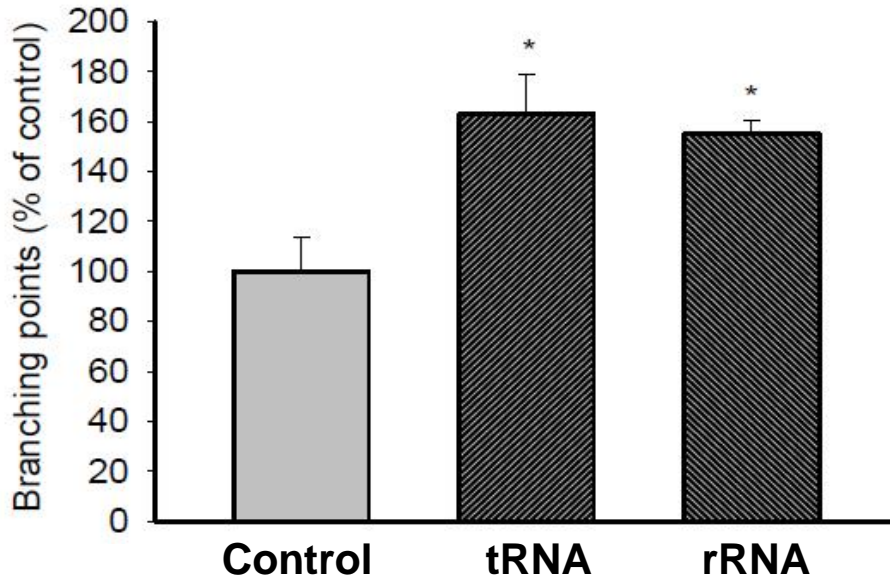
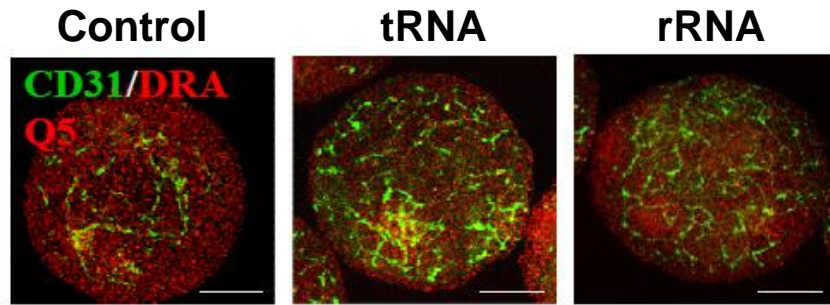
Chillo et al., 2014 (unpublished data)

Mast cells: Major Source of Extracellular RNA

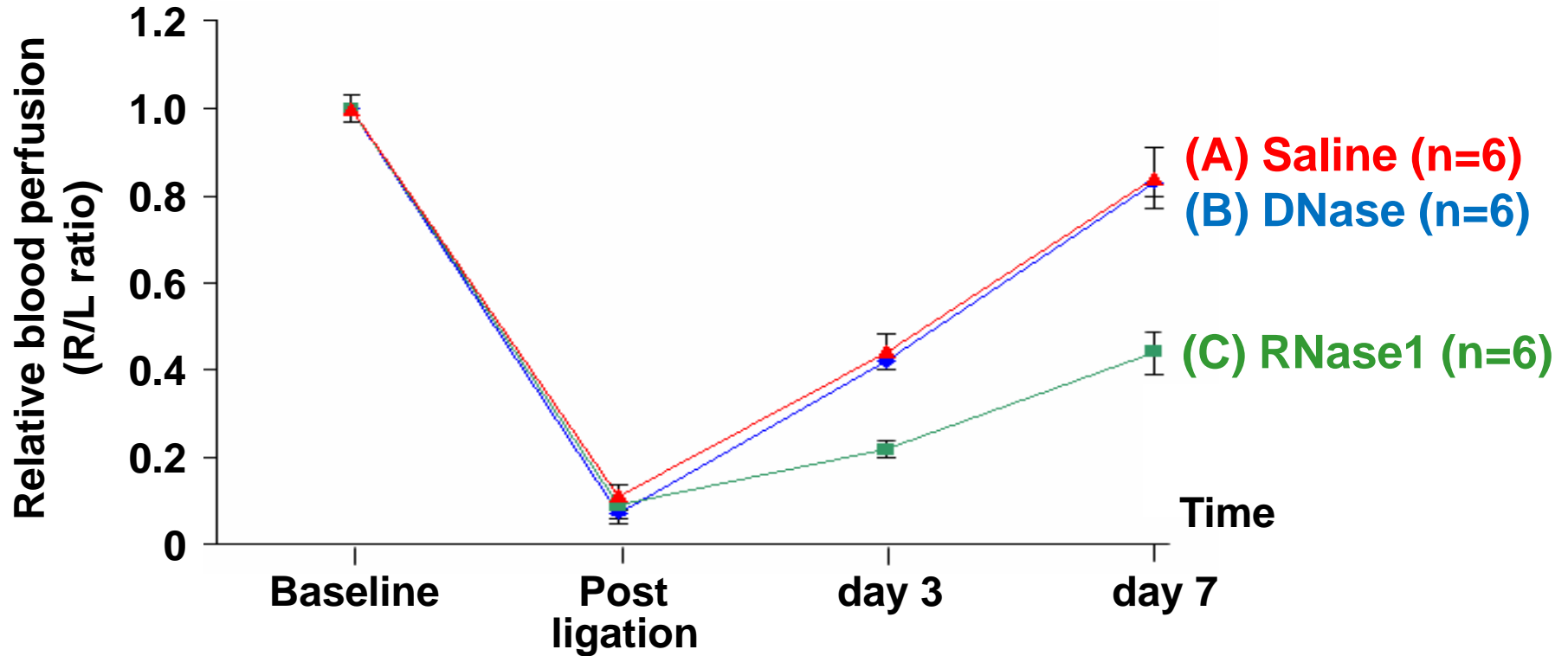
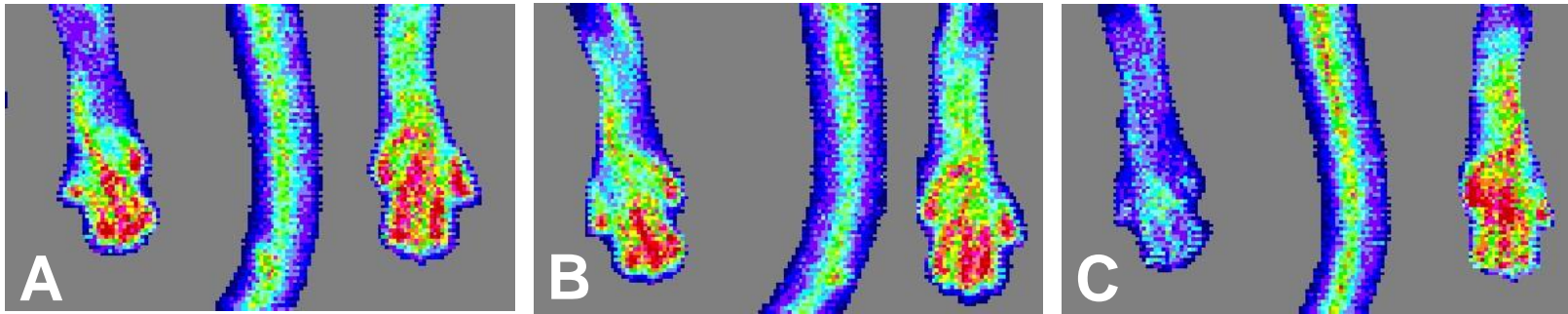


Fischer et al., 2014 (unpublished data)

Induction of Vasculogenesis/Angiogenesis by Extracellular RNA



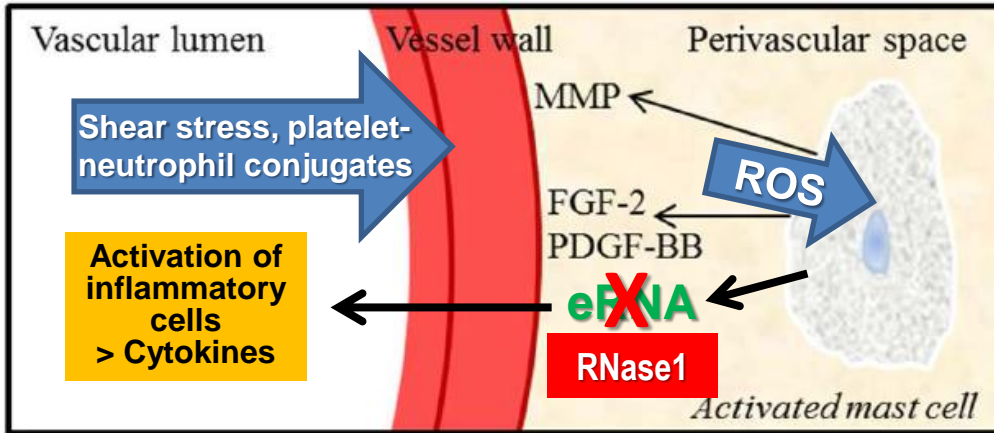
The Extracellular RNA – RNase1 System and Arteriogenesis



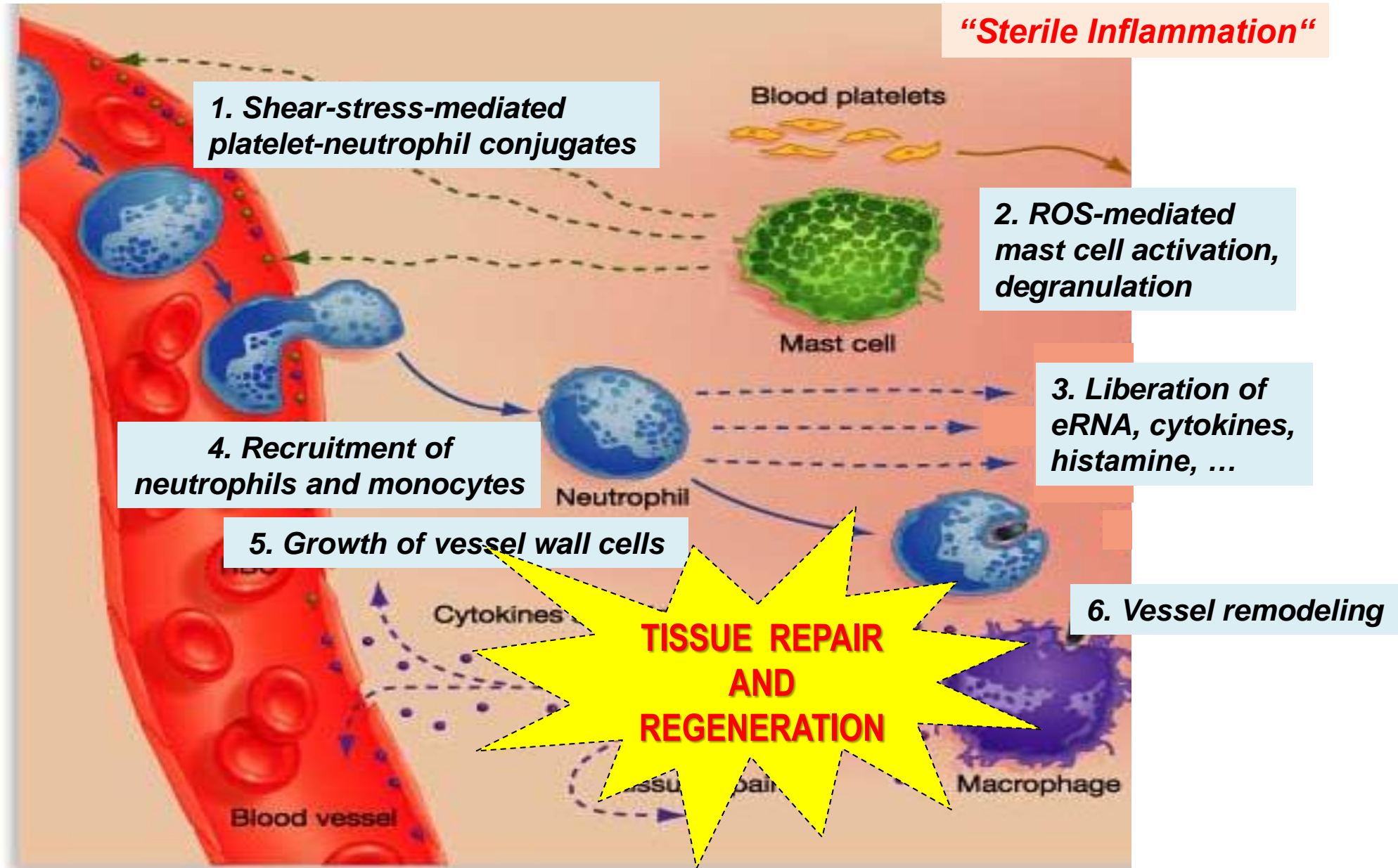
Novel molecular relations between extracellular RNA, mast cells and arteriogenesis

Mast Cells Orchestrate Arteriogenesis

1. Mast cell degranulation >>> Vascular remodeling & cell proliferation



Innate Immunity Reactions as Template for Tissue Regeneration



Acknowledgements



Dept. Biochemistry, JLU (Giessen)

Silvia Fischer

Annika Mauer

Bärbel Fühler

Dept. Physiology, JLU (Giessen)

Fatemeh Sharifpanah

Heinrich Sauer



R. Virchow Center, University
(Würzburg)

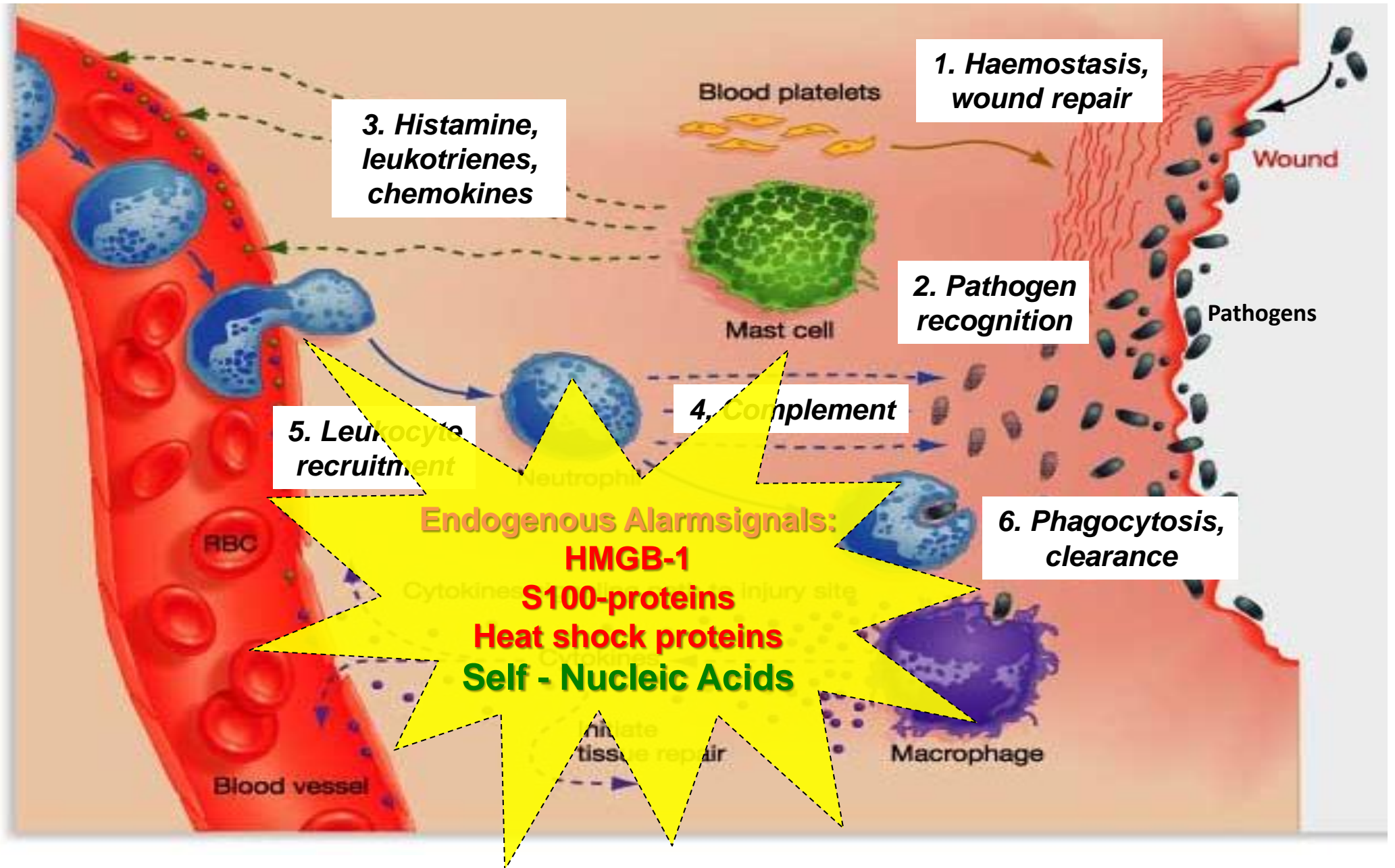
Bernhard Nieswandt

W. Brendel-Center, LMU (Munich)

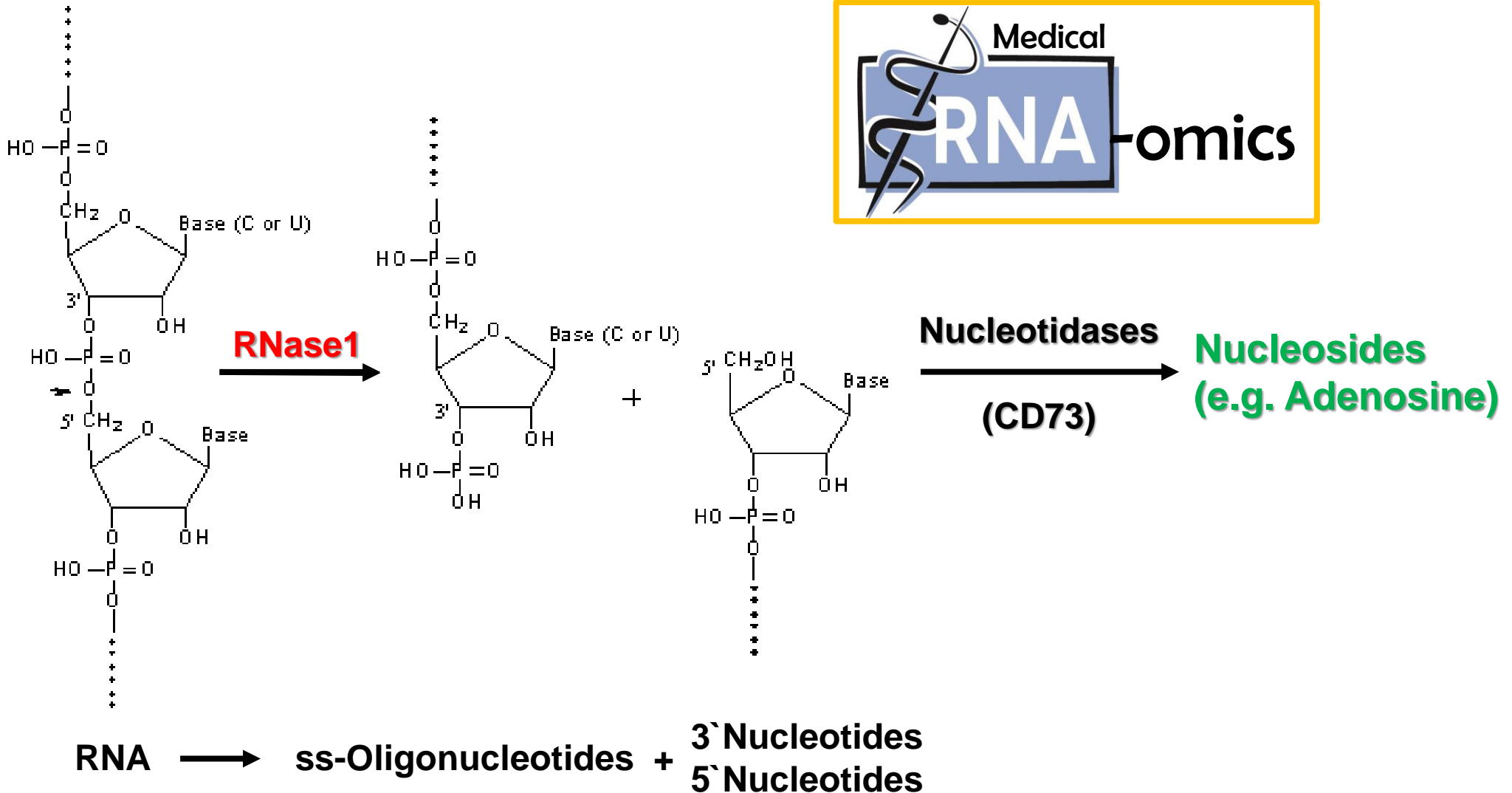
Omary Chillo

Elisabeth Deindl

Players and Reactions in Innate Immunity and Defense



RNase1-mediated Hydrolysis of RNA: Generation of Vaso- and Tissue-protective Products?



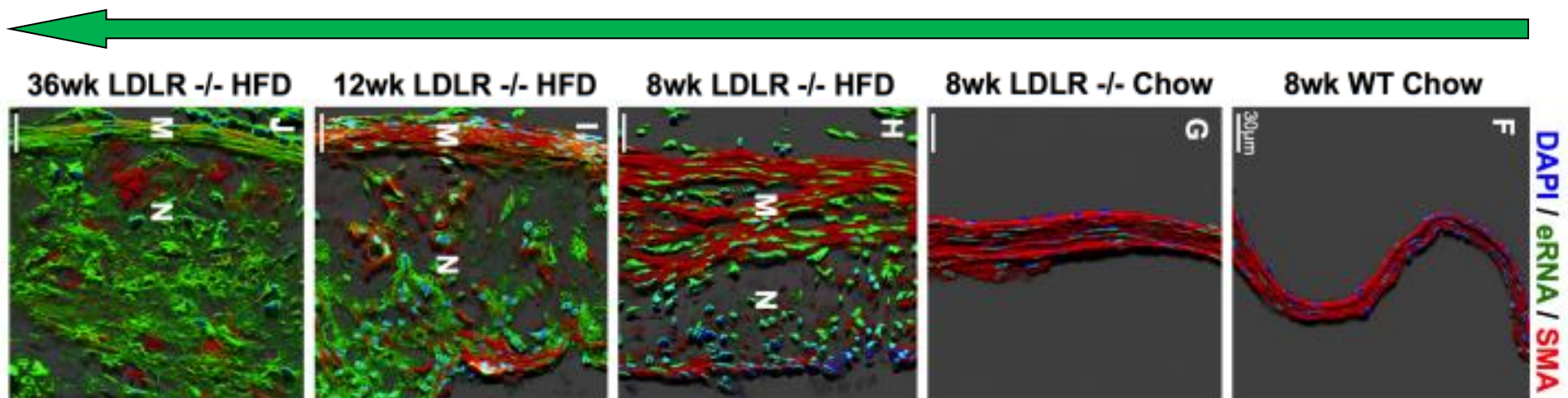
Damaging Nature of Extracellular RNA and Induction of Endogenous Inflammatory Pathways

- **Atherosclerosis**
- **Stroke, edema formation**
- **Acute inflammation**
- **Tumor development**
- **Ischemia/reperfusion injury**
- **Transplantation (?)**

Damaging Nature of Extracellular RNA and Induction of Endogenous Inflammatory Pathways

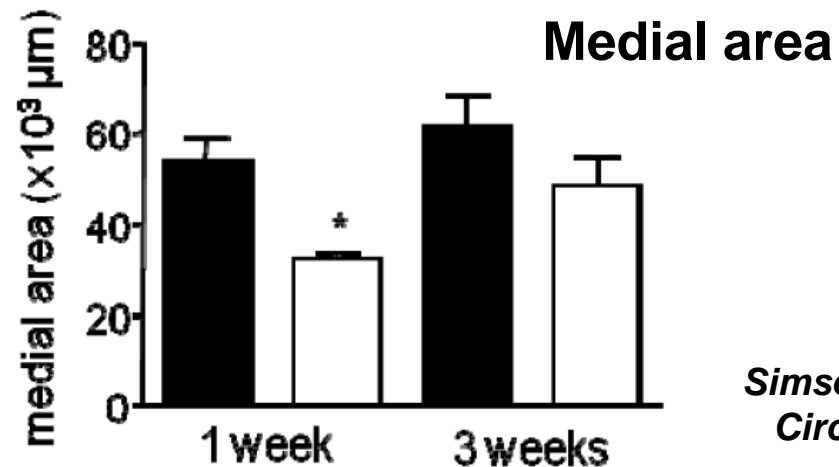
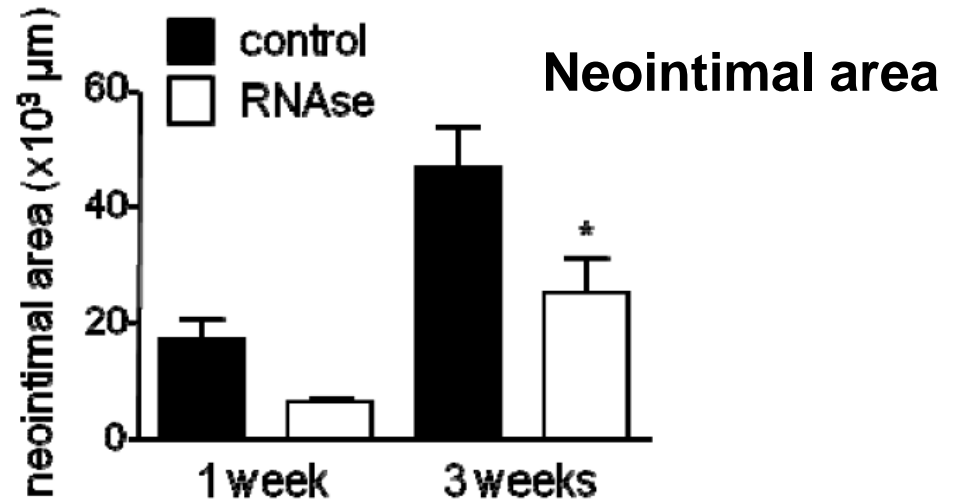
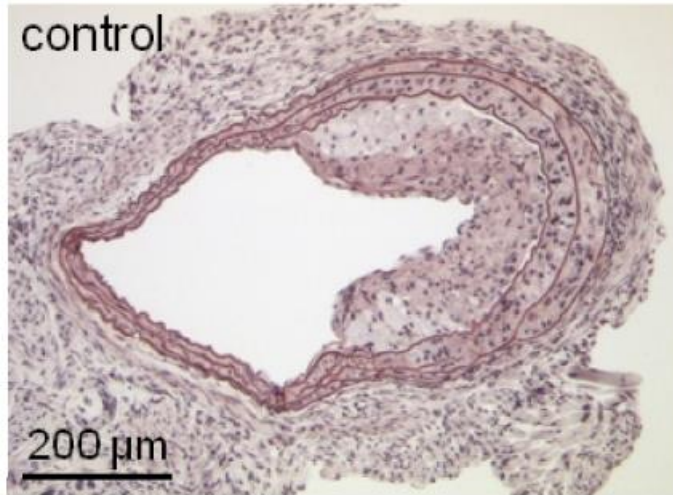
- Atherosclerosis
- Acute inflammation
- Ischemia/reperfusion injury
- Stroke, edema formation
- Tumor development
- Transplantation (?)

Development of atherosclerotic lesions (LDLR^{-/-} mice) in an eRNA-dependent manner



RNase1 Treatment of Atherosclerosis-prone Apo-E^{-/-} Mice

**Atherosclerosis-prone apo-E^{-/-} mice: Wire-induced vessel injury
(Alma Zerneck, Aachen/Würzburg)**



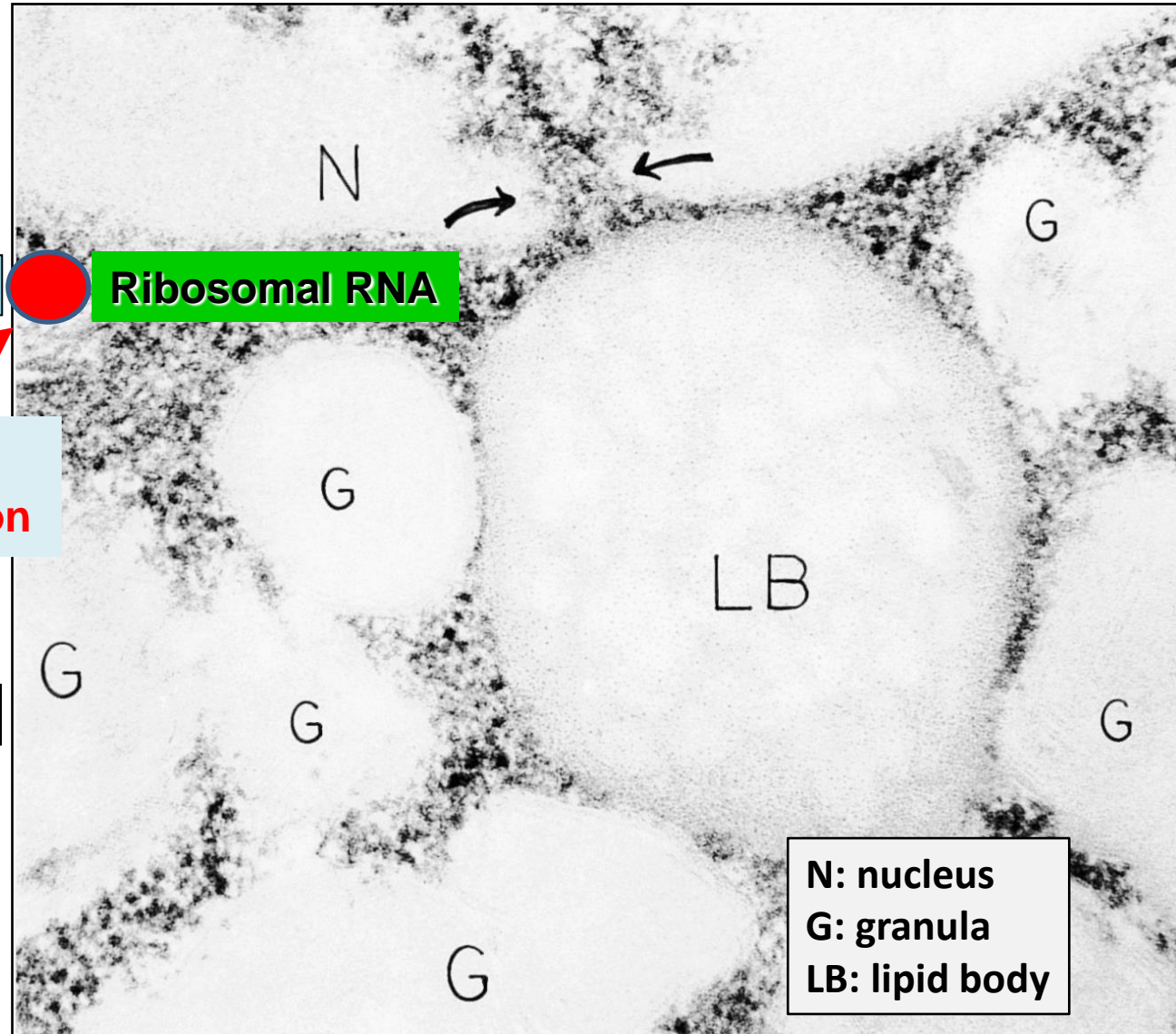
Mast Cell Degranulation, eRNA Release and Cytokine Storm

- Mast cell degranulation
- Cytokine release

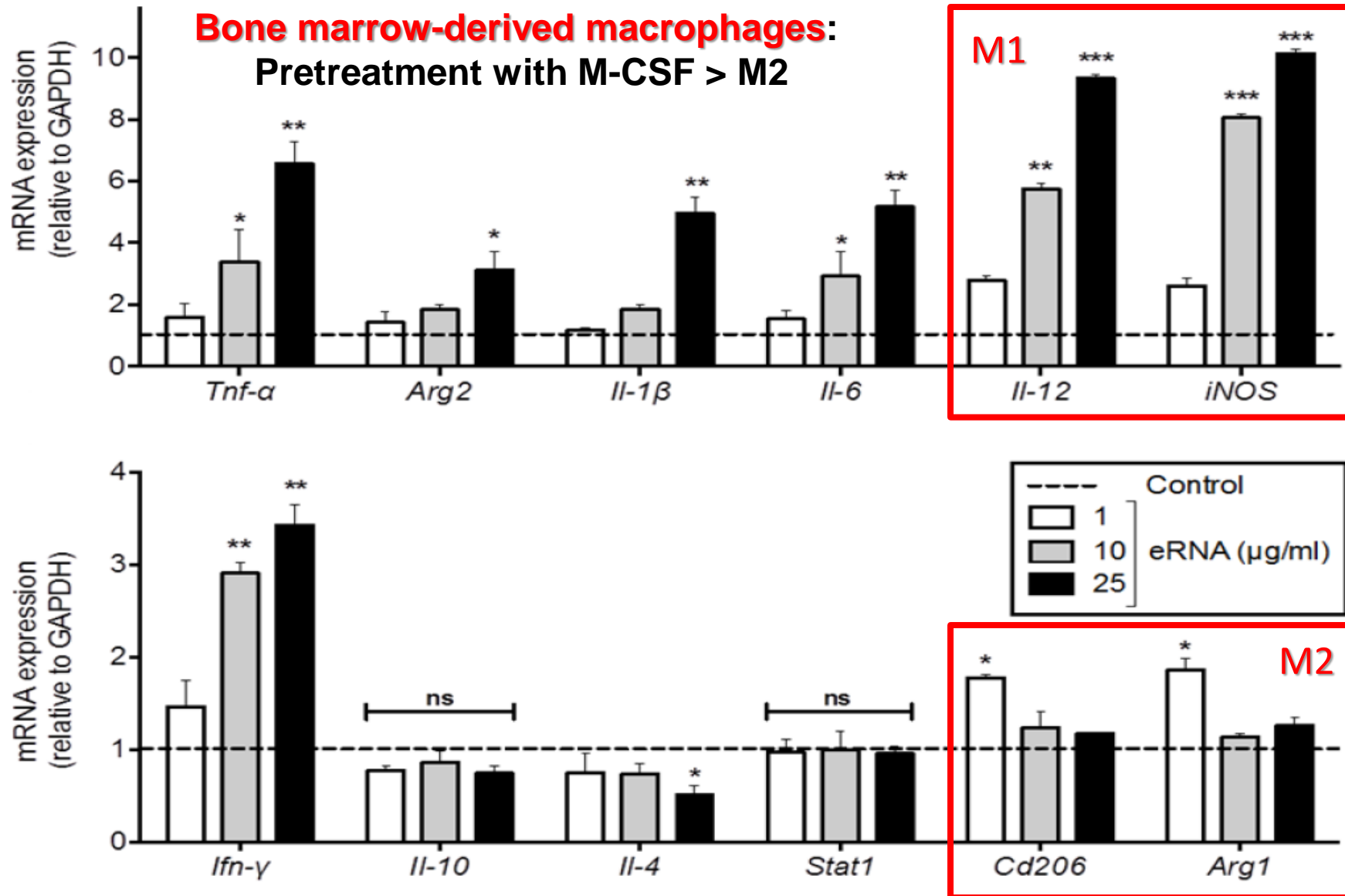
- Mechanisms
- Signal Transduction

Monocyte /
macrophage

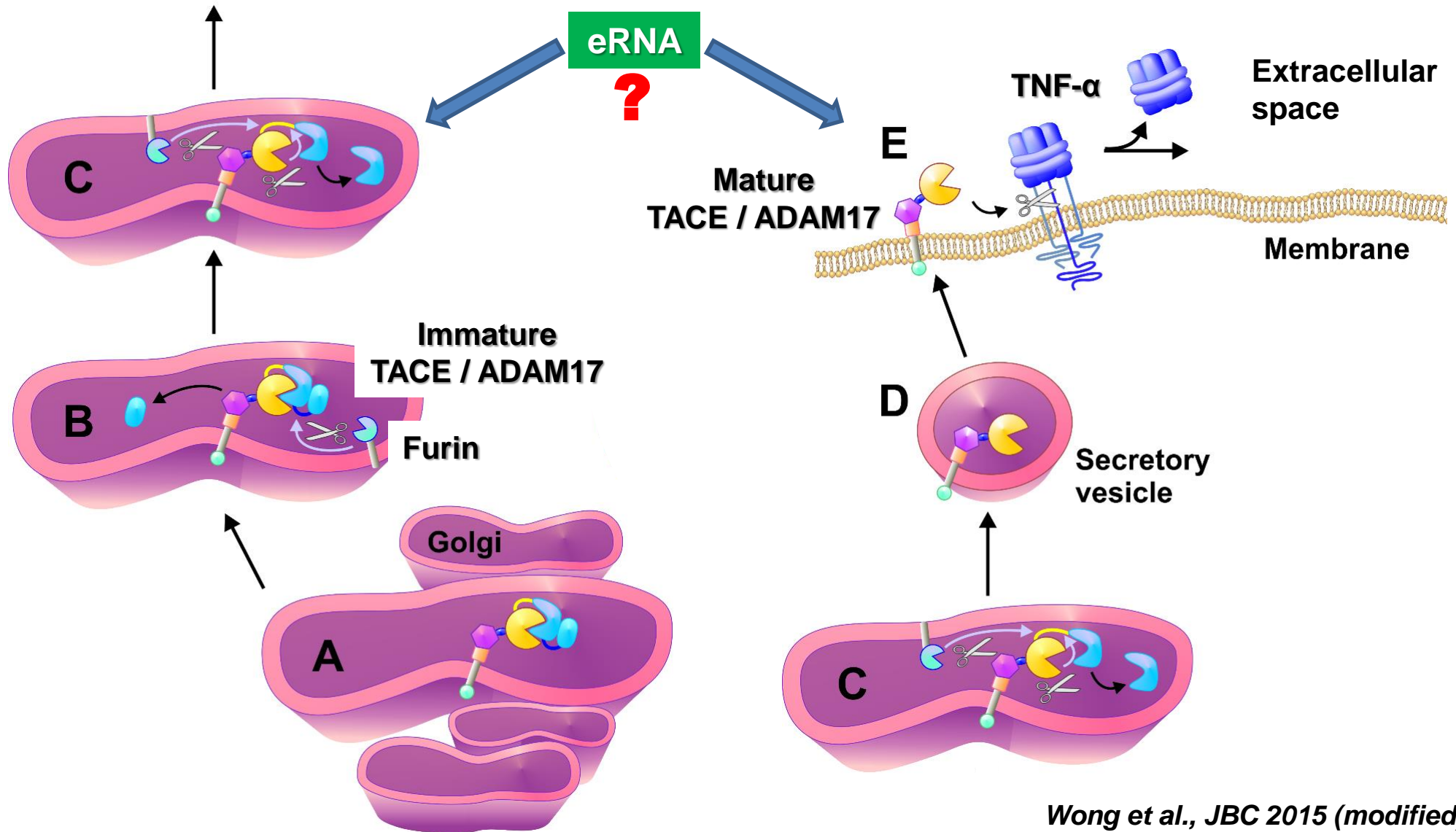
- Cytokine expression
- Cytokine release



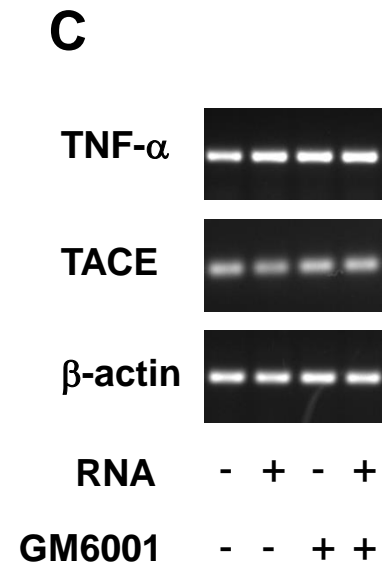
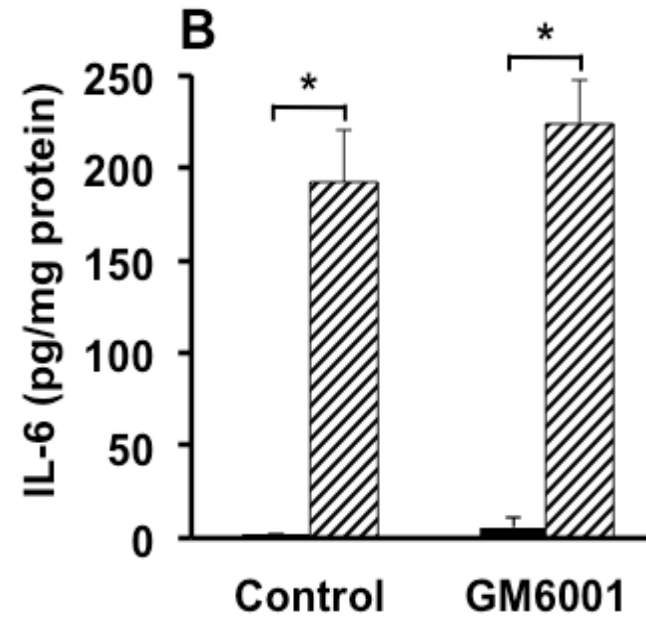
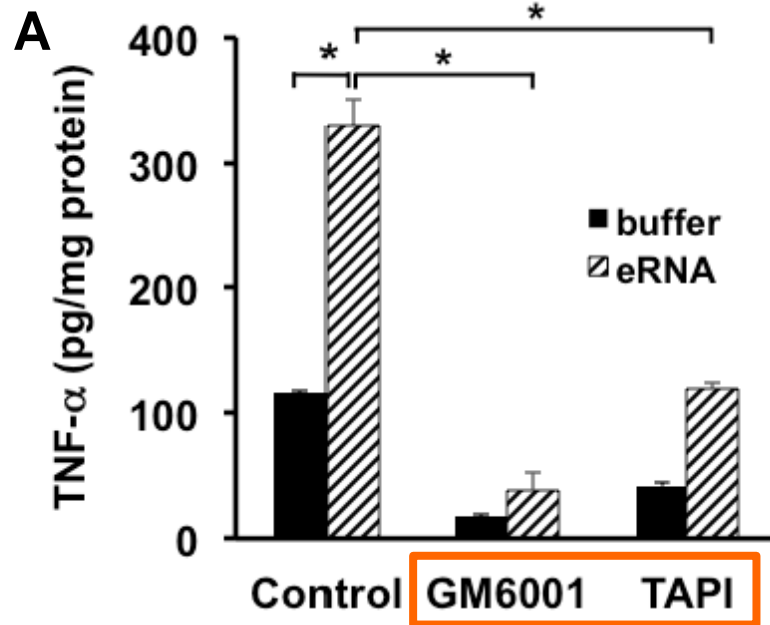
Extracellular RNA Drives Macrophages Towards M1-Polarization



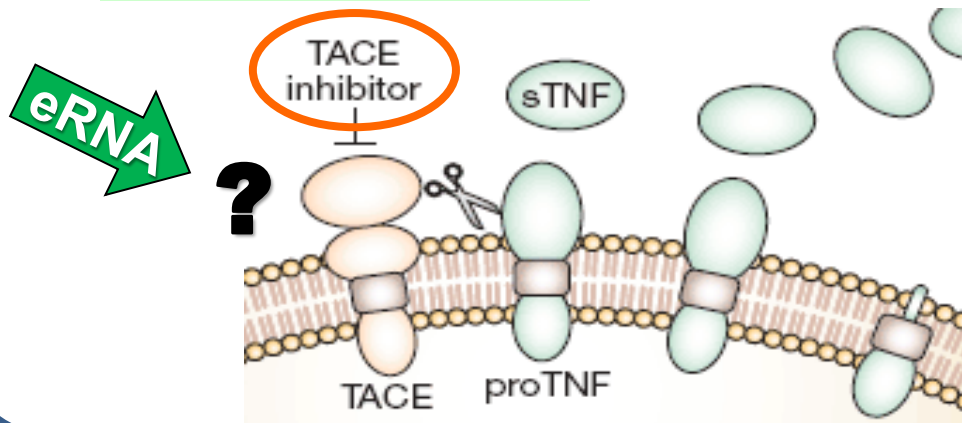
Intracellular Processing of Immature TACE / ADAM17 by Furin-mediated Removal of Auto-inhibitory Prodomain



Extracellular RNA-induced TNF- α Release: Contribution of the Sheddase TACE / ADAM-17

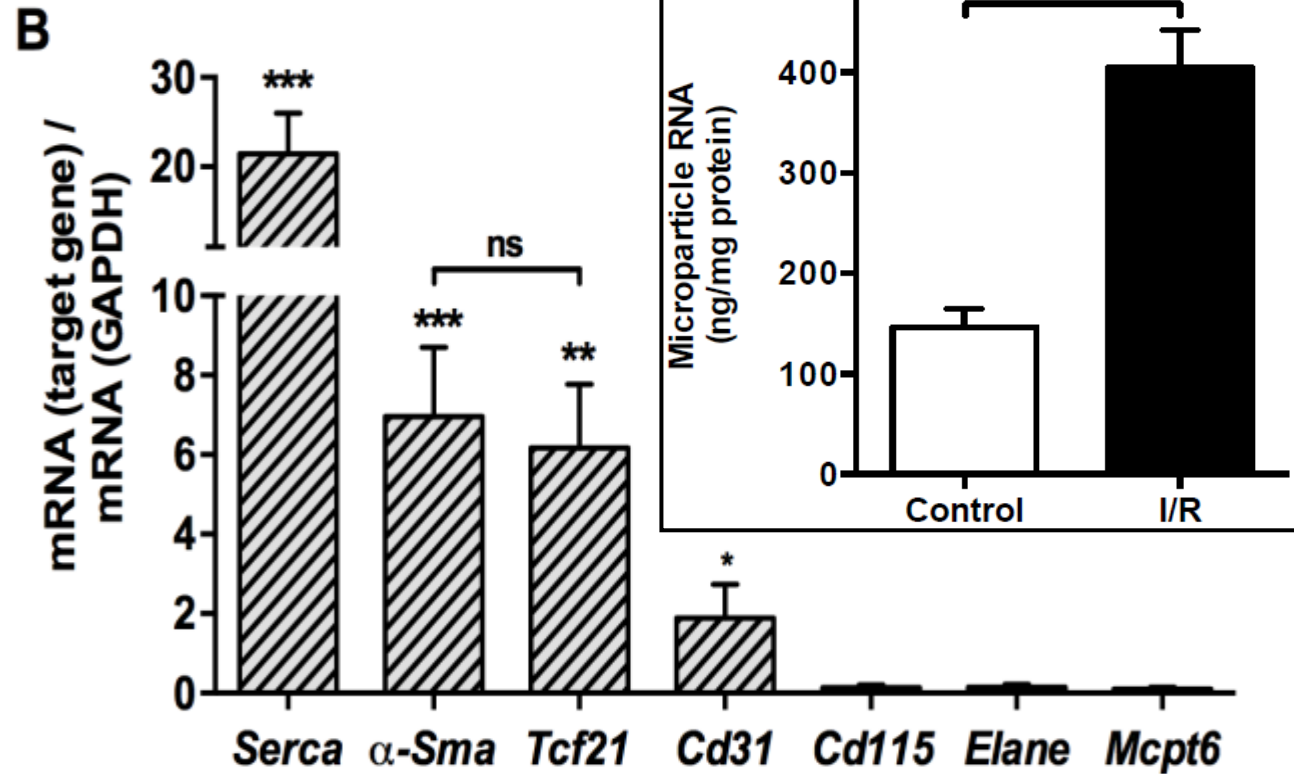
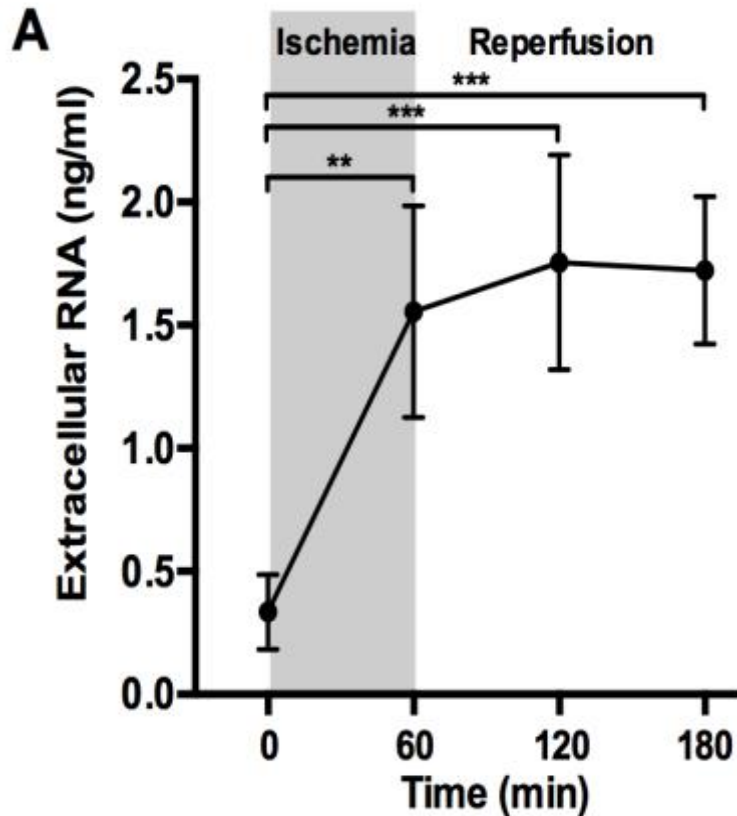


Proposed mechanism



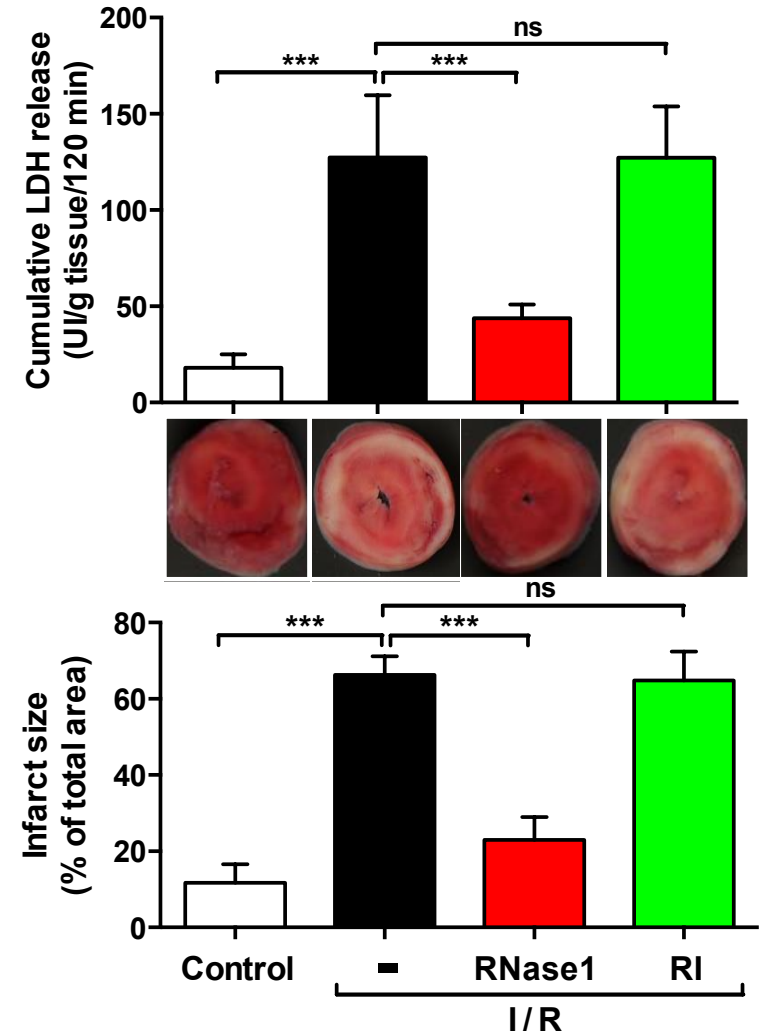
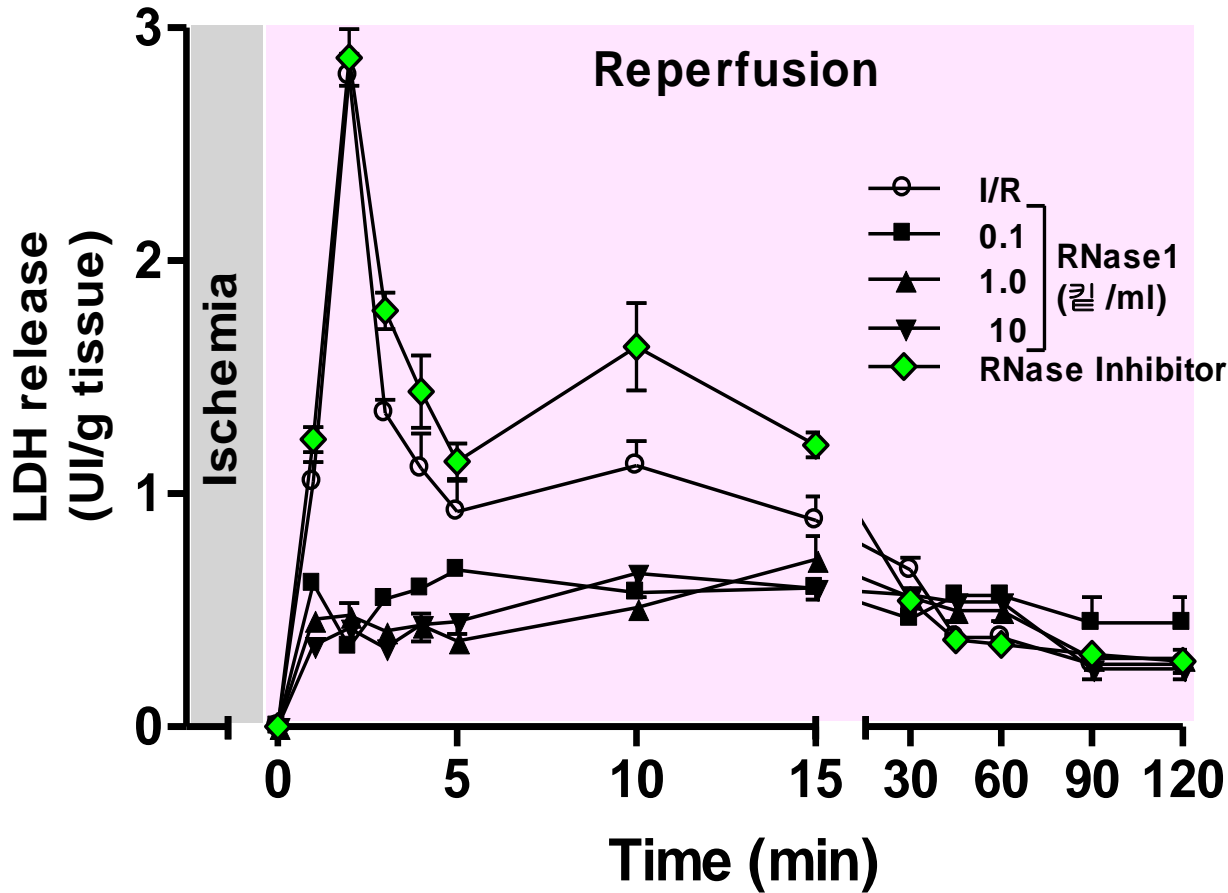
Extracellular RNA promotes
TACE-induced cleavage of
membrane-bound pro-TNF.

In vivo Release of eRNA Following Ischemia-Reperfusion in the Mouse Heart



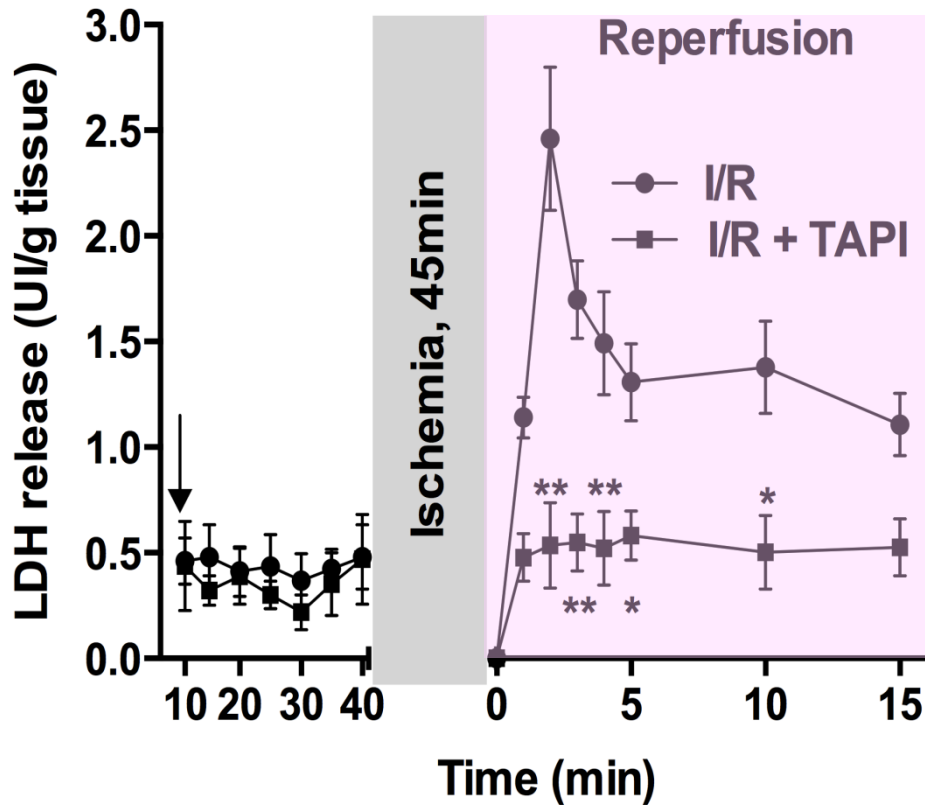
> eRNA is mainly derived from cardiomyocytes <

Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Isolated Rat Hearts: RNase1 Prevents Tissue Damage and Reduces Infarct Size



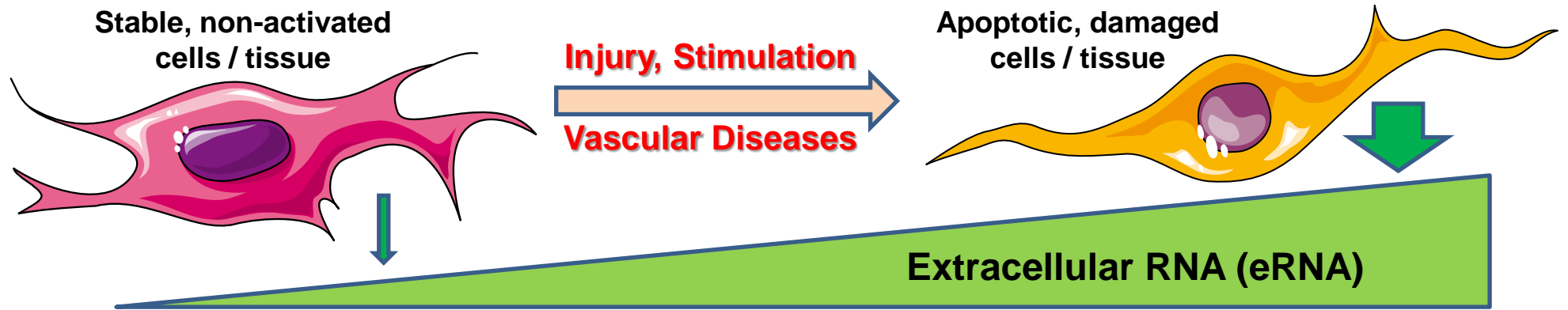
LDH and TNF- α Release in Isolated Rat Hearts Submitted to I/R: Influence of TACE/ADAM17-Inhibition by TAPI

A. LDH release

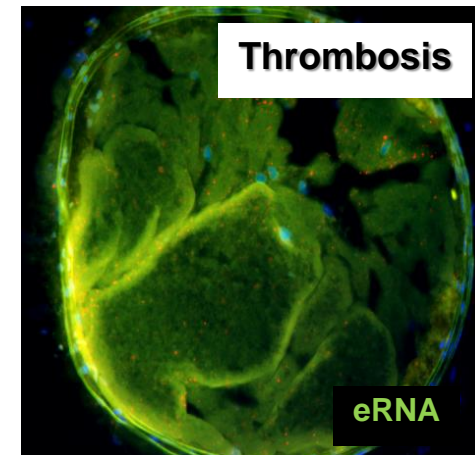
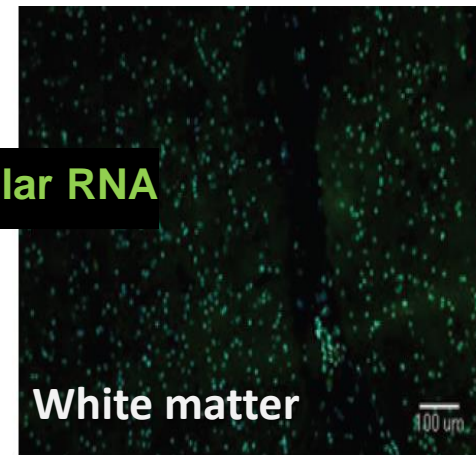
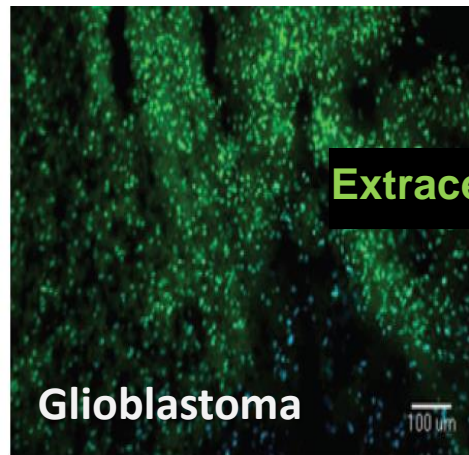
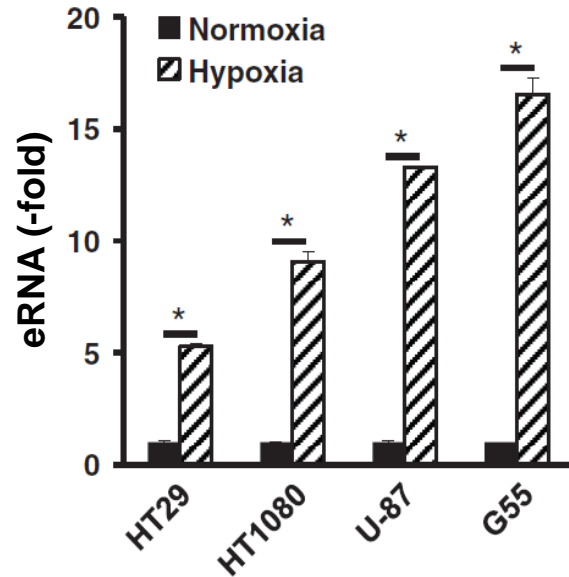


→ Administration of TAPI

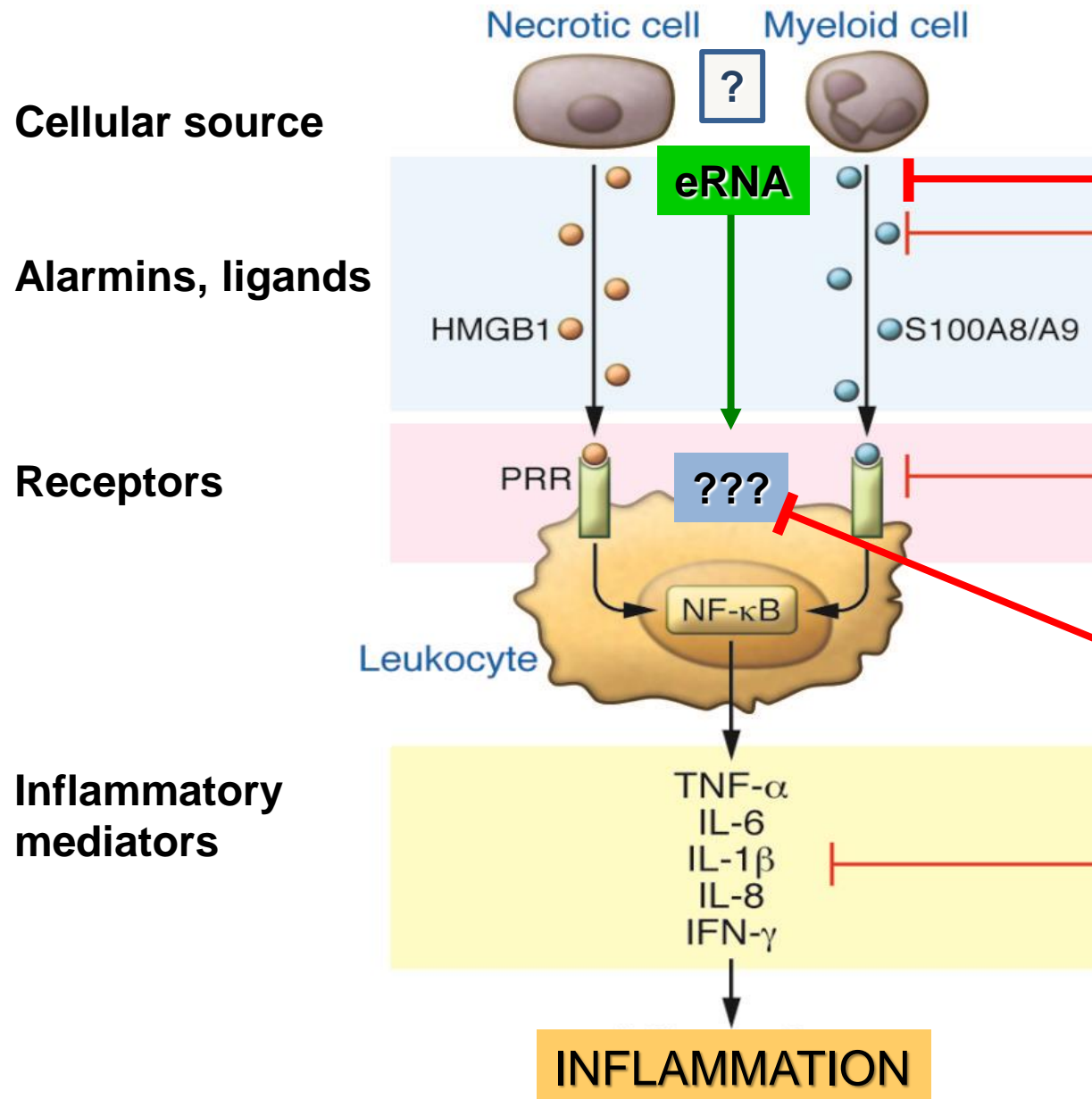
Distribution and Cellular Release of Extracellular RNA



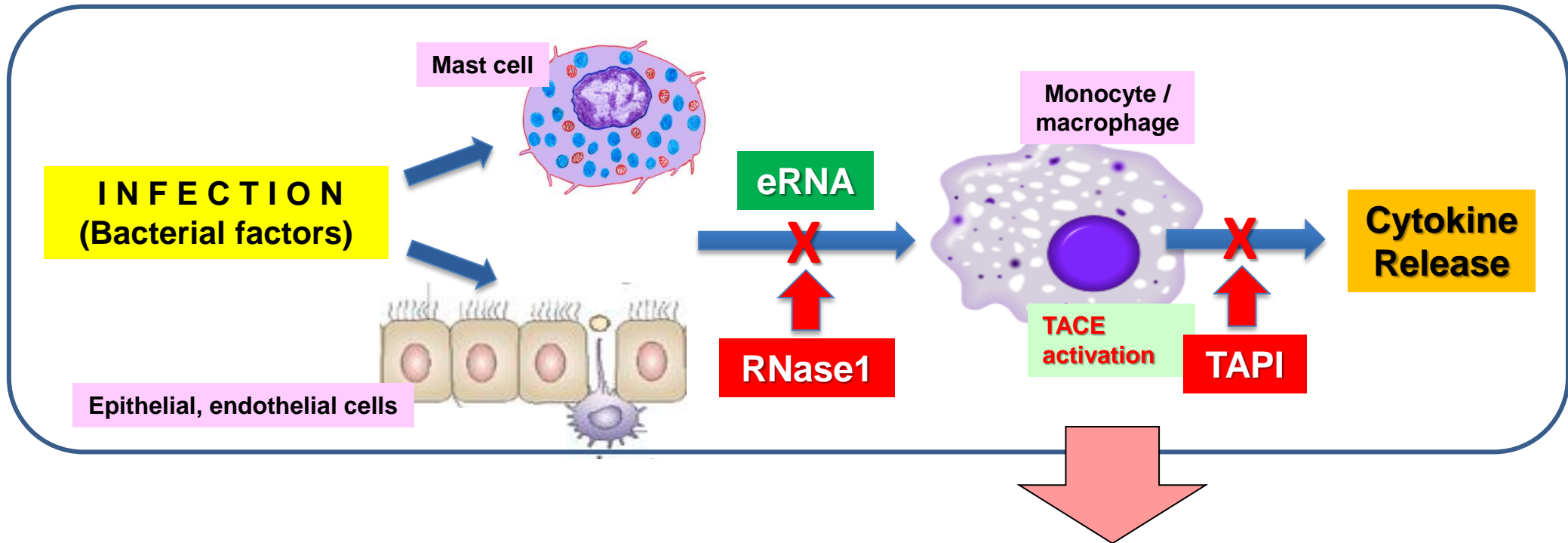
eRNA liberation from tumor cells (hypoxia)



The Endogenous Inflammatory Cascade



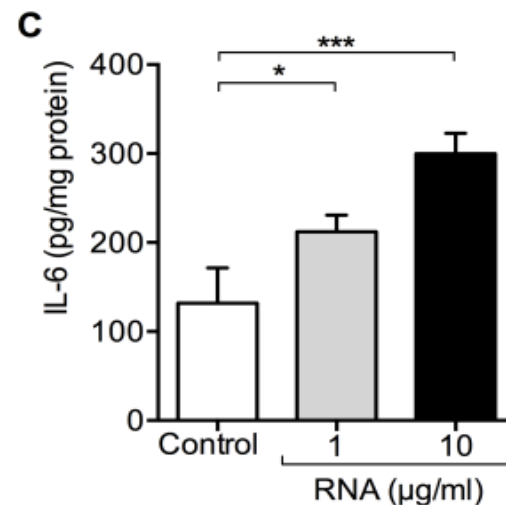
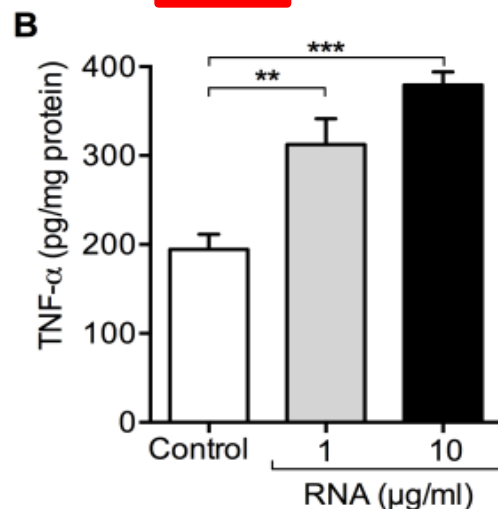
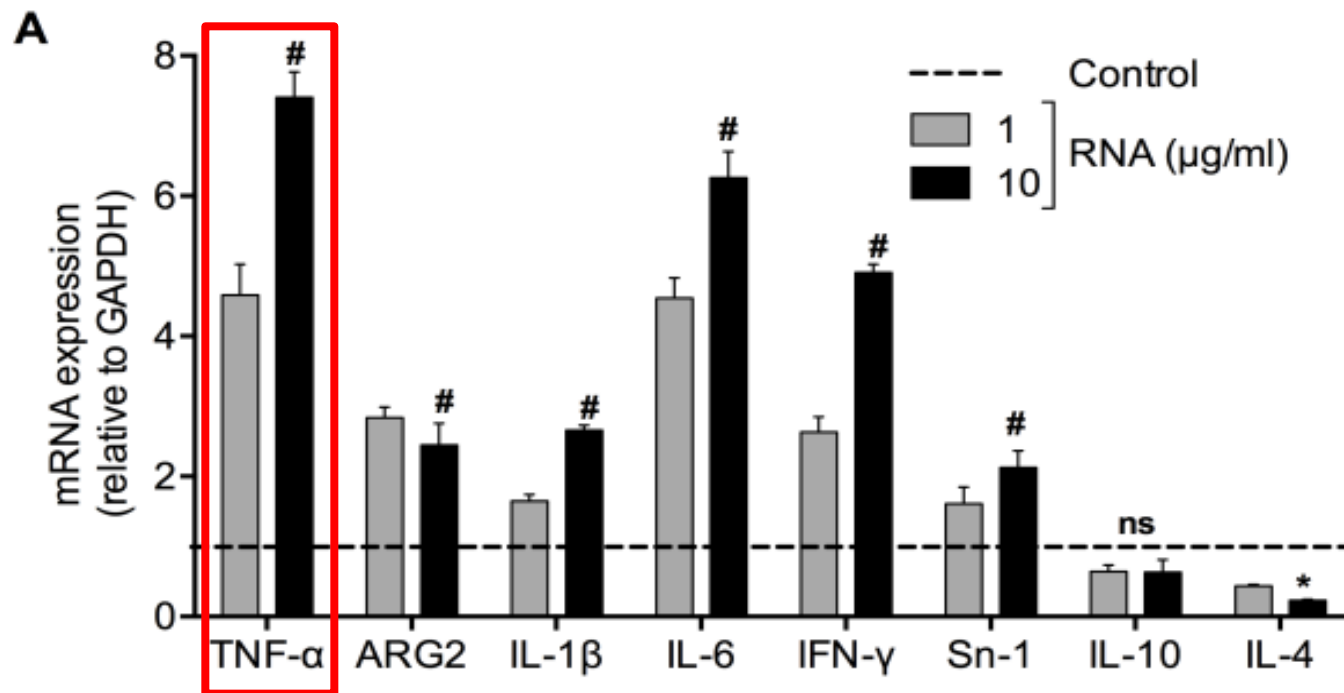
Extracellular RNA-mediated Inflammatory Cascade Involving TACE /ADAM17



TACE / ADAM-17 cleaves more than 70 substrates. Examples are:

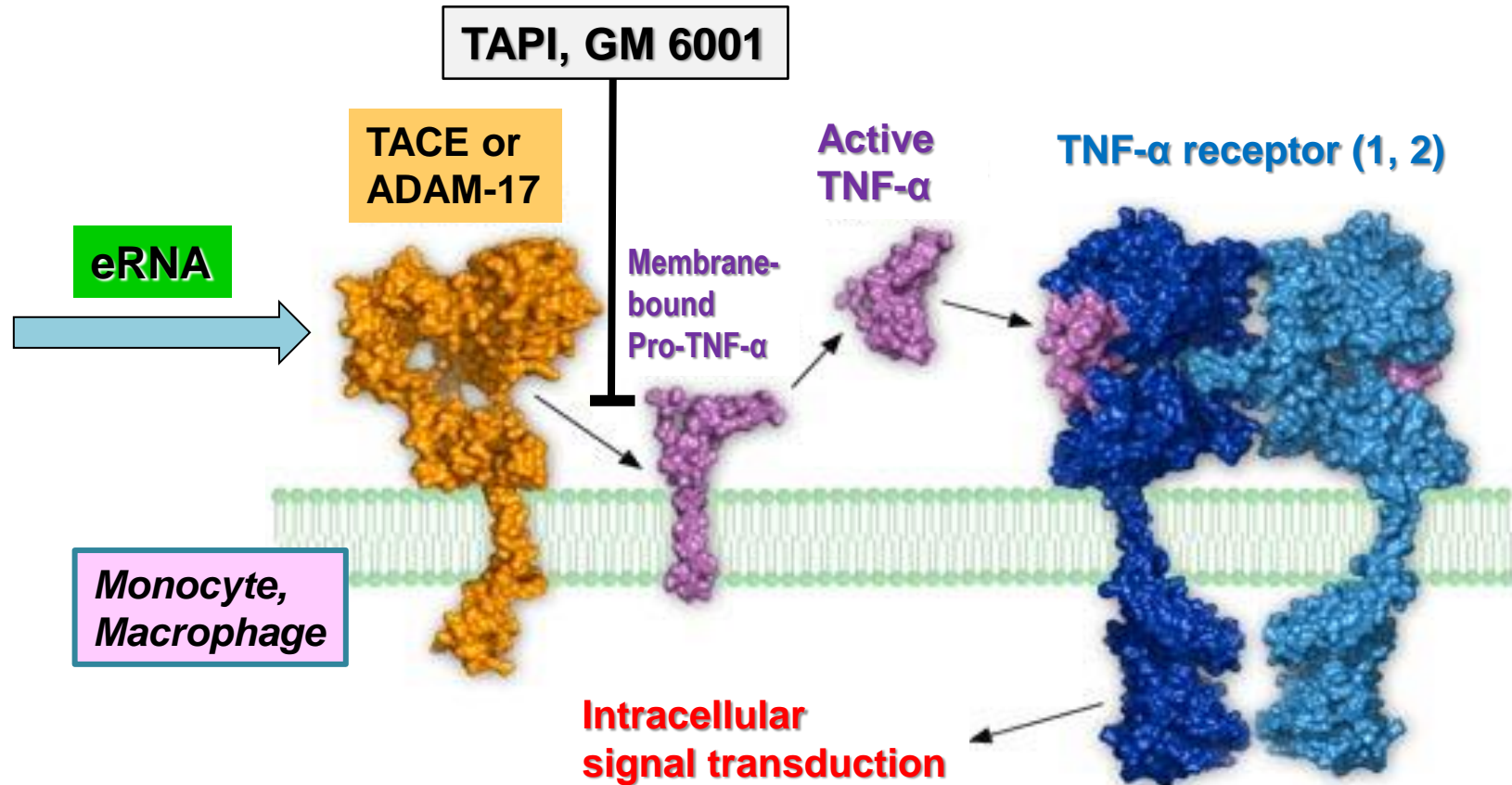
Pro-TNF- α ● Pro-EGF ● NOTCH ● ICAM-1 ● VEGF-R2 ● GPIIb α
IL6-R ● L-selectin ● IGF2-R ● L-selectin ● ErbB-ligand ● CD44

Extracellular RNA-mediated Cytokine Production in Bone Marrow-derived Macrophages (BMDM)



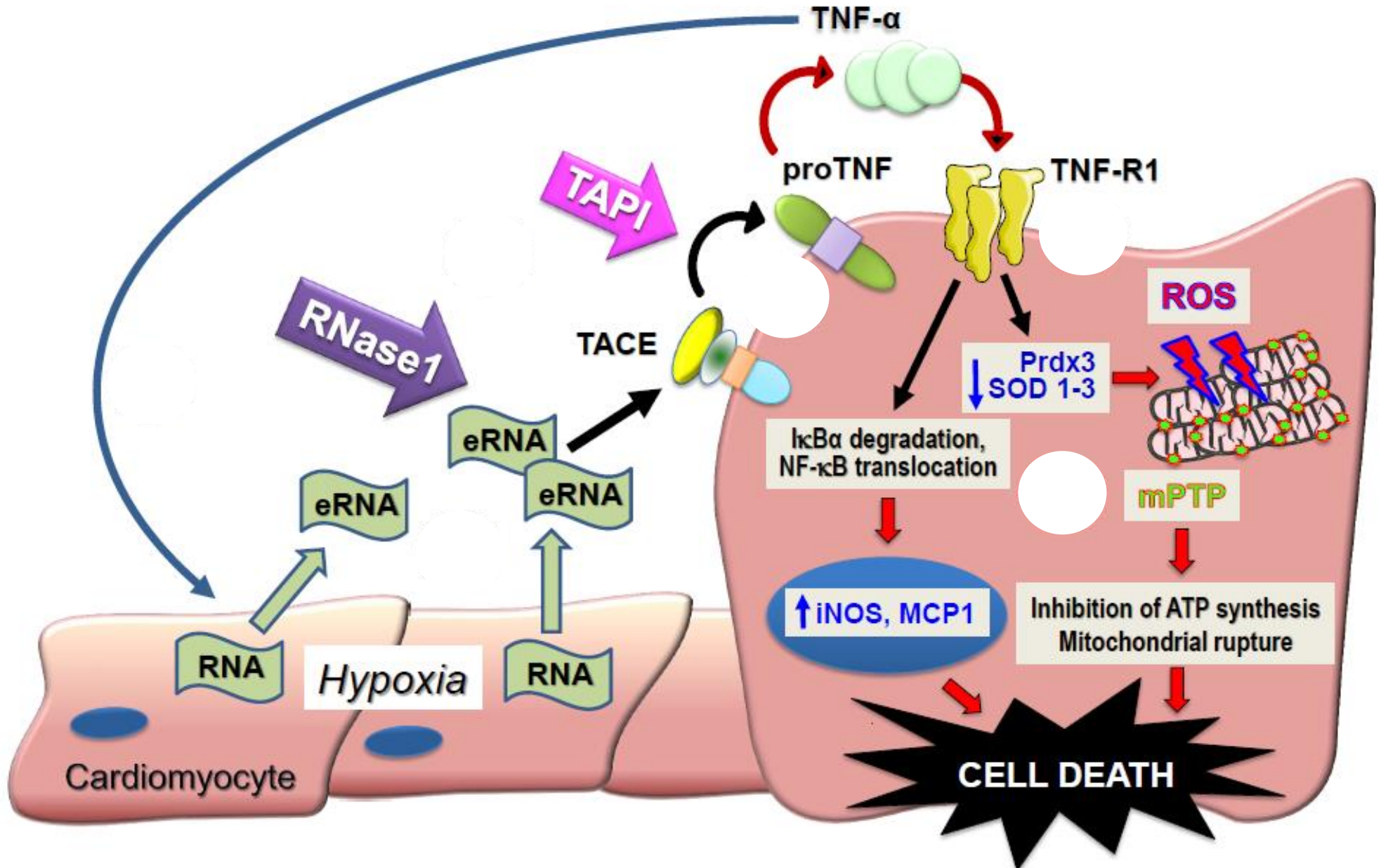
*Simseyilmaz et al.,
Circulation 2014*

Mechanism of TNF- α Shedding: The Role of TACE / ADAM-17



TACE / ADAM-17: TNF- α Converting Enzyme
TAPI, GM 6001: TACE-inhibitors

Damaging Interplay Between eRNA and TNF- α in Cardiac Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury



New Mechanisms of Collateral Formation: The Role of Perivascular Cells and Extracellular RNA in Arteriogenesis

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