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Thromboinflammation in therapeutic medicine

Bo Nilsson, Uppsala University, Sweden



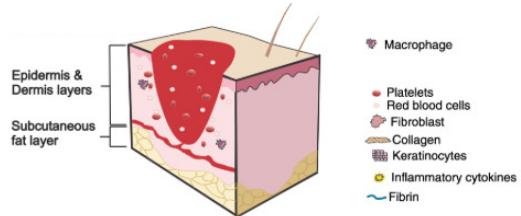
Höstmöte KITM 30-31th of August, 2017, Uppsala



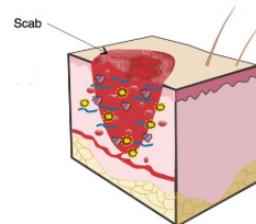
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Thromboinflammation

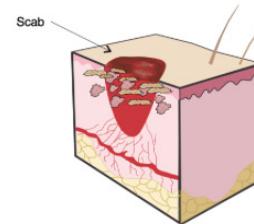
Clot



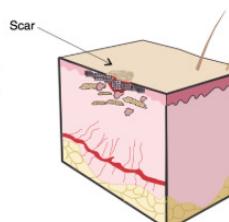
Inflammation



Proliferation



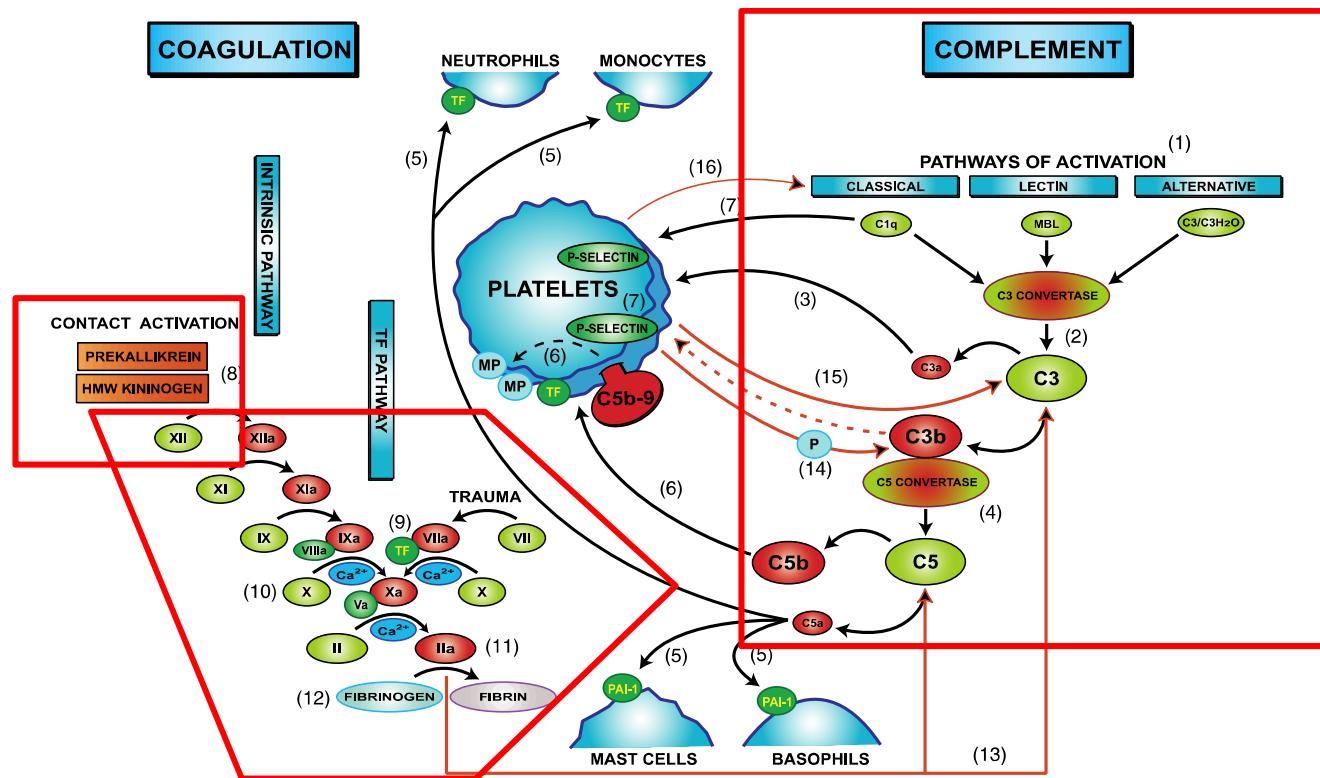
Remodelling





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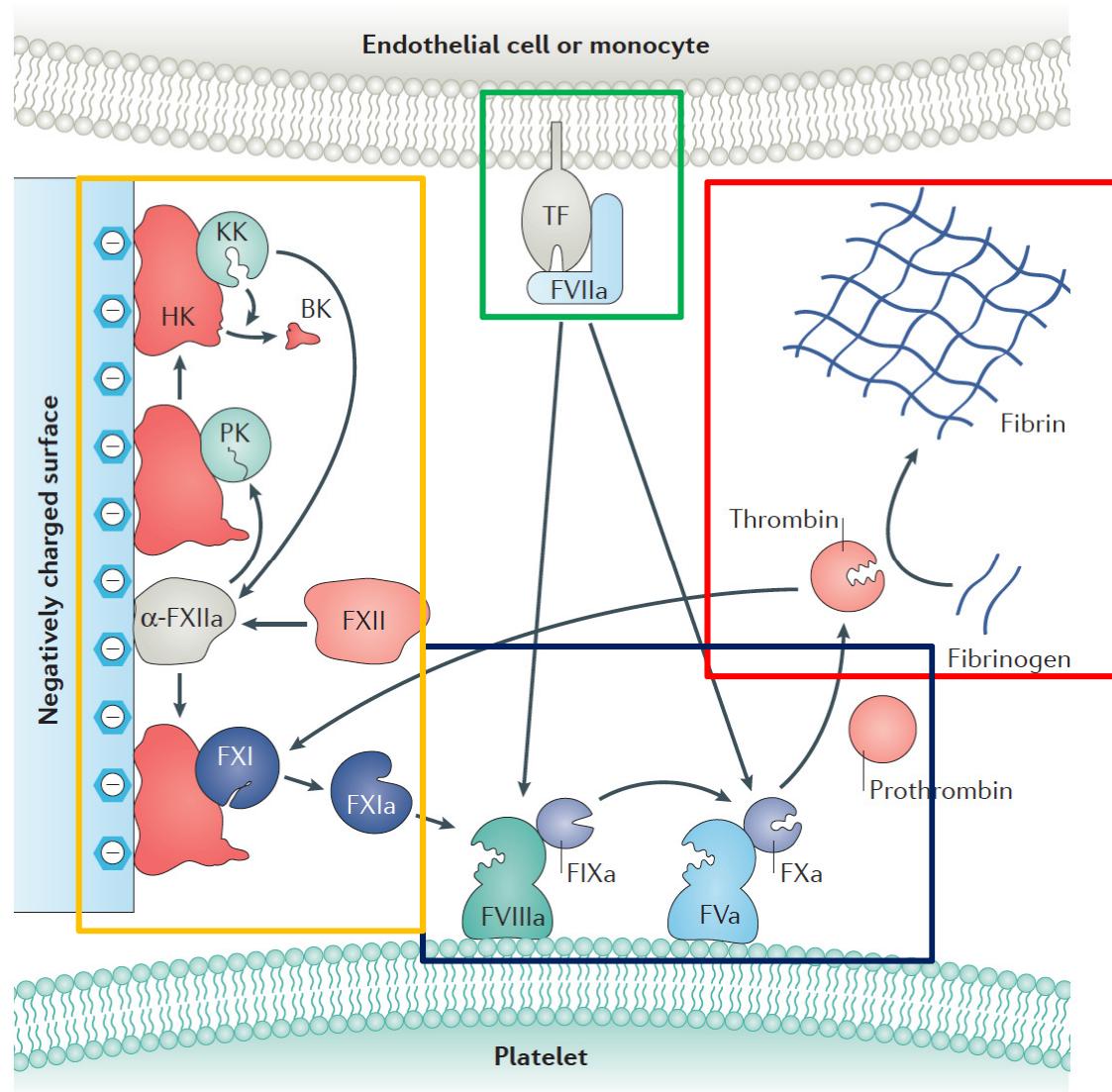
The cascade systems of the blood





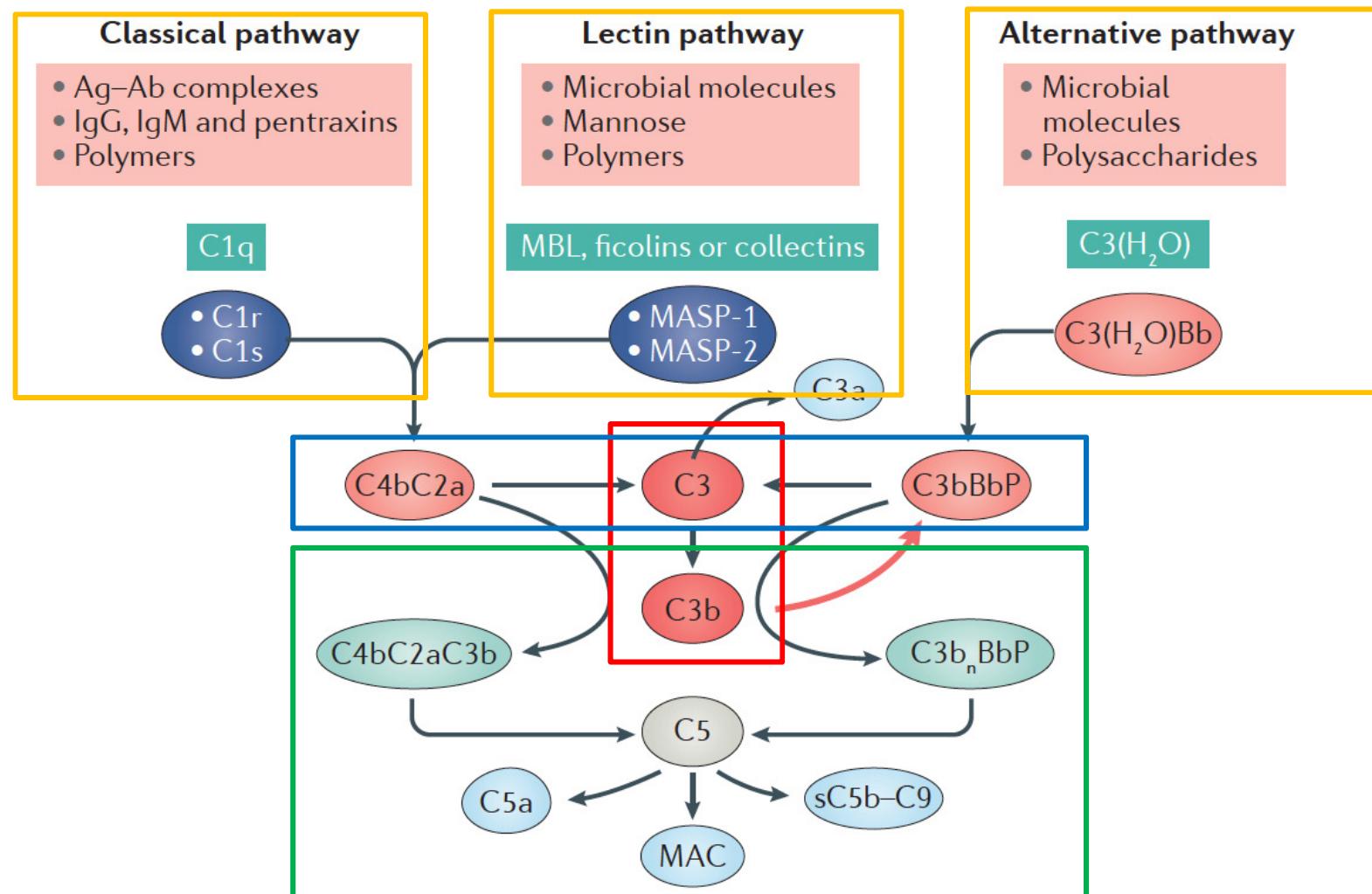
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Coagulation





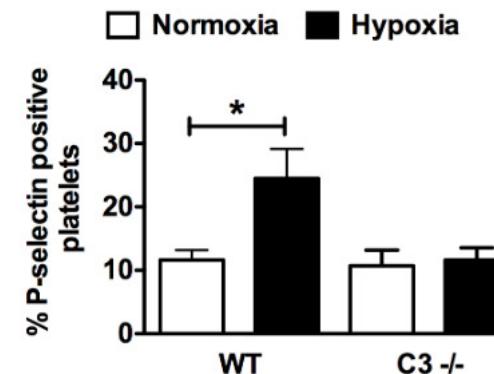
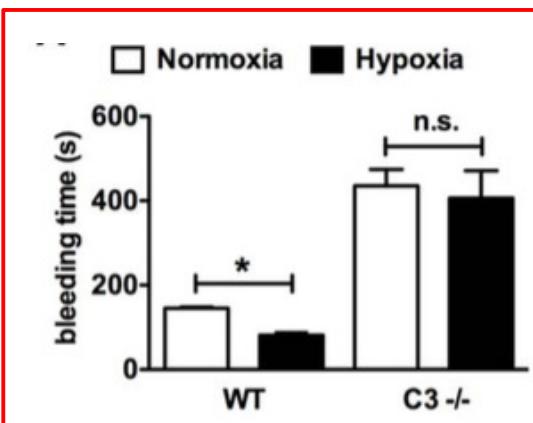
Complement



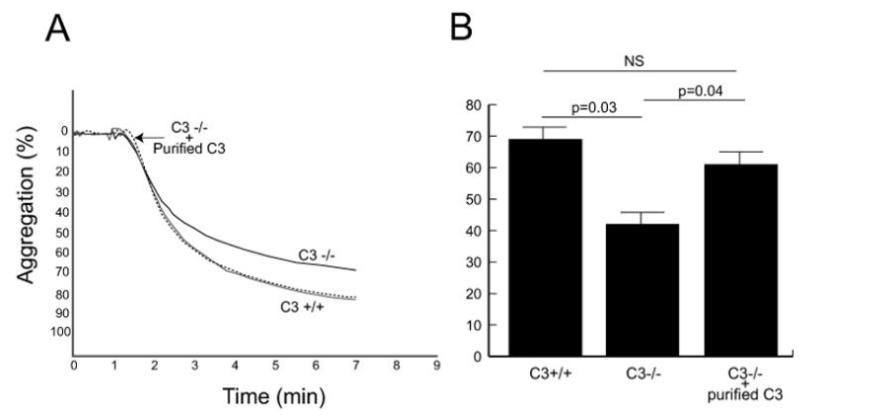
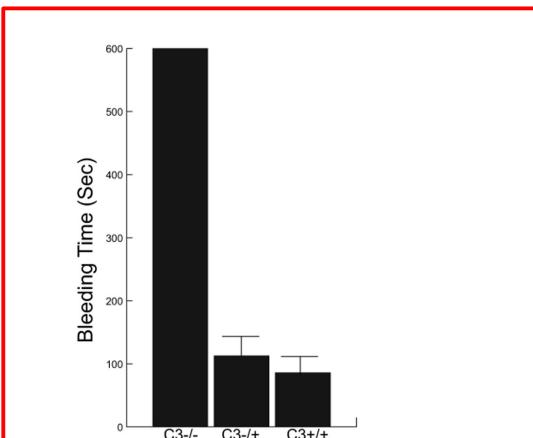


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C3 deficiency leads to prolonged bleeding time



Bauer et al., PlosOne, 2011

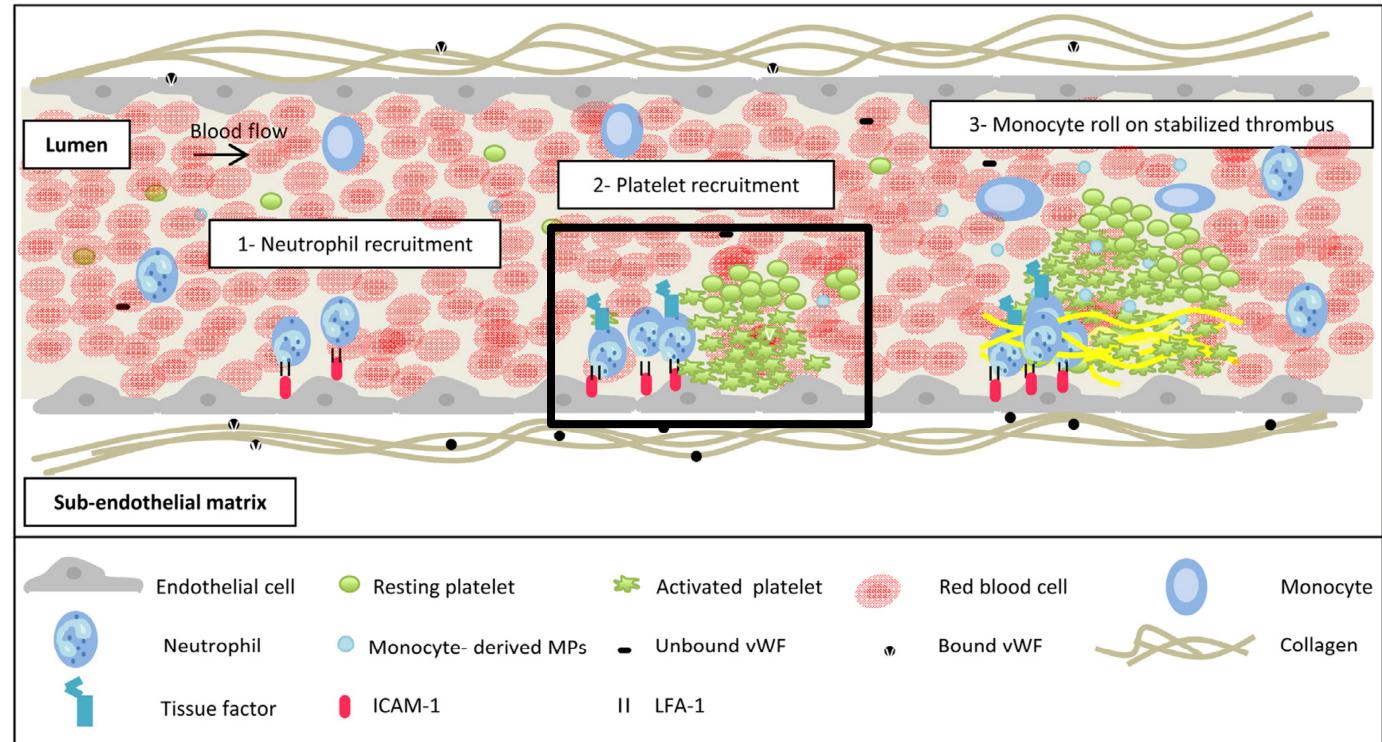


Gushiken et al., J Thromb Haemost. 2009



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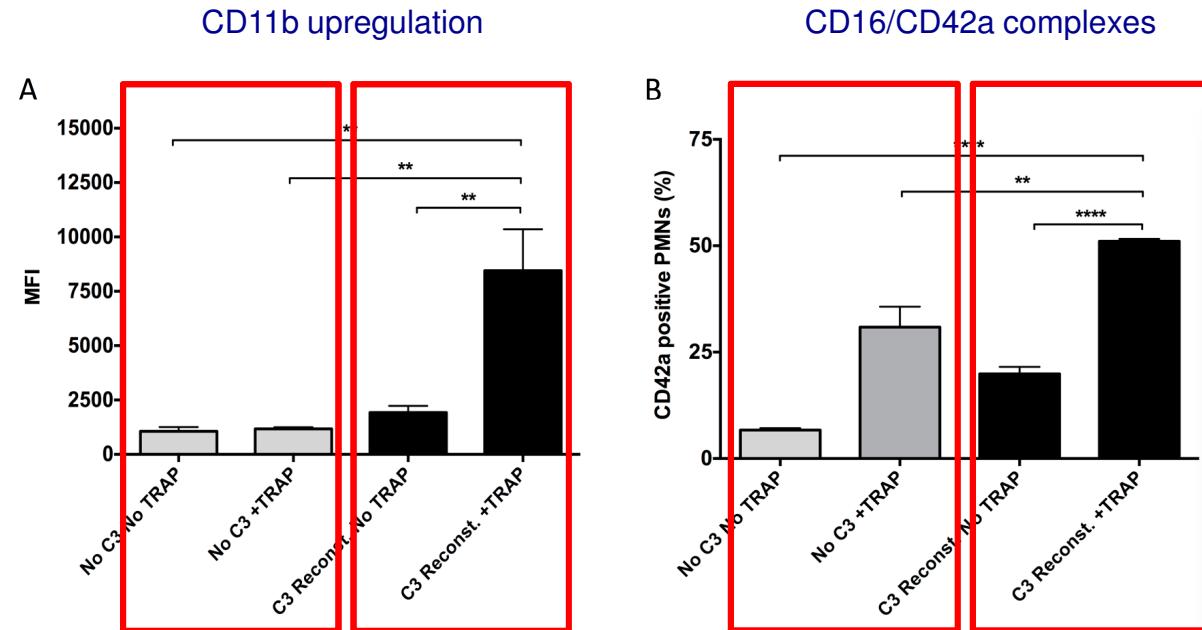
C3 KO mice have attenuated platelet aggregation and prolonged bleeding time





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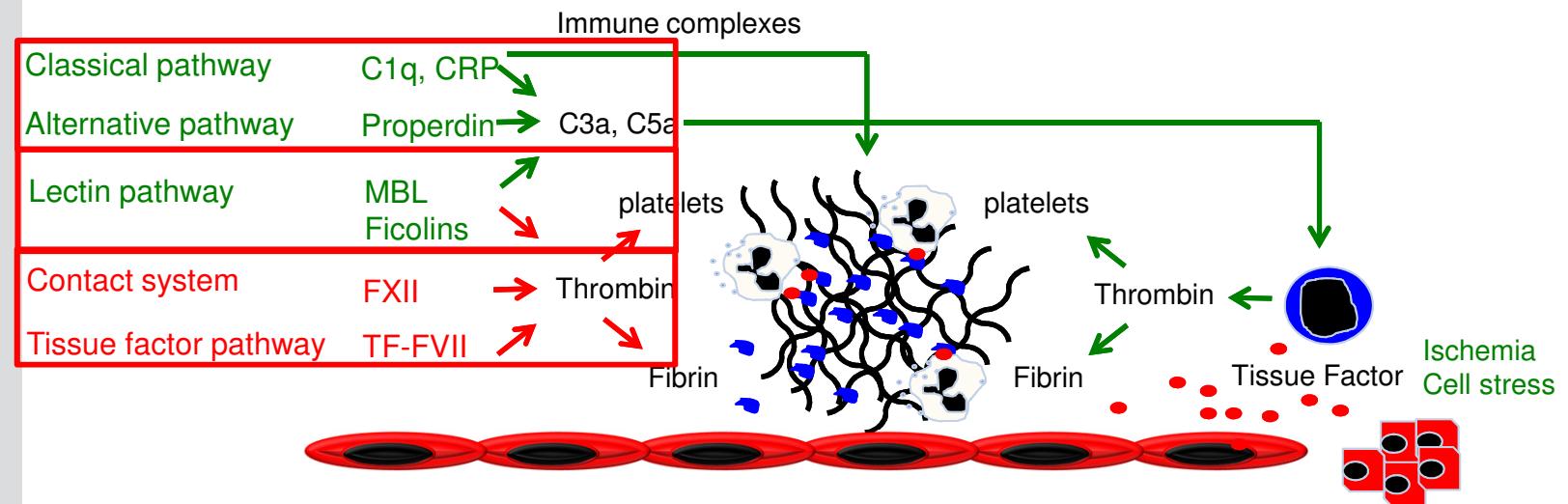
Formation of PMN (CD16+)-platelet (CD42a+) complexes in whole blood from a C3 deficient person





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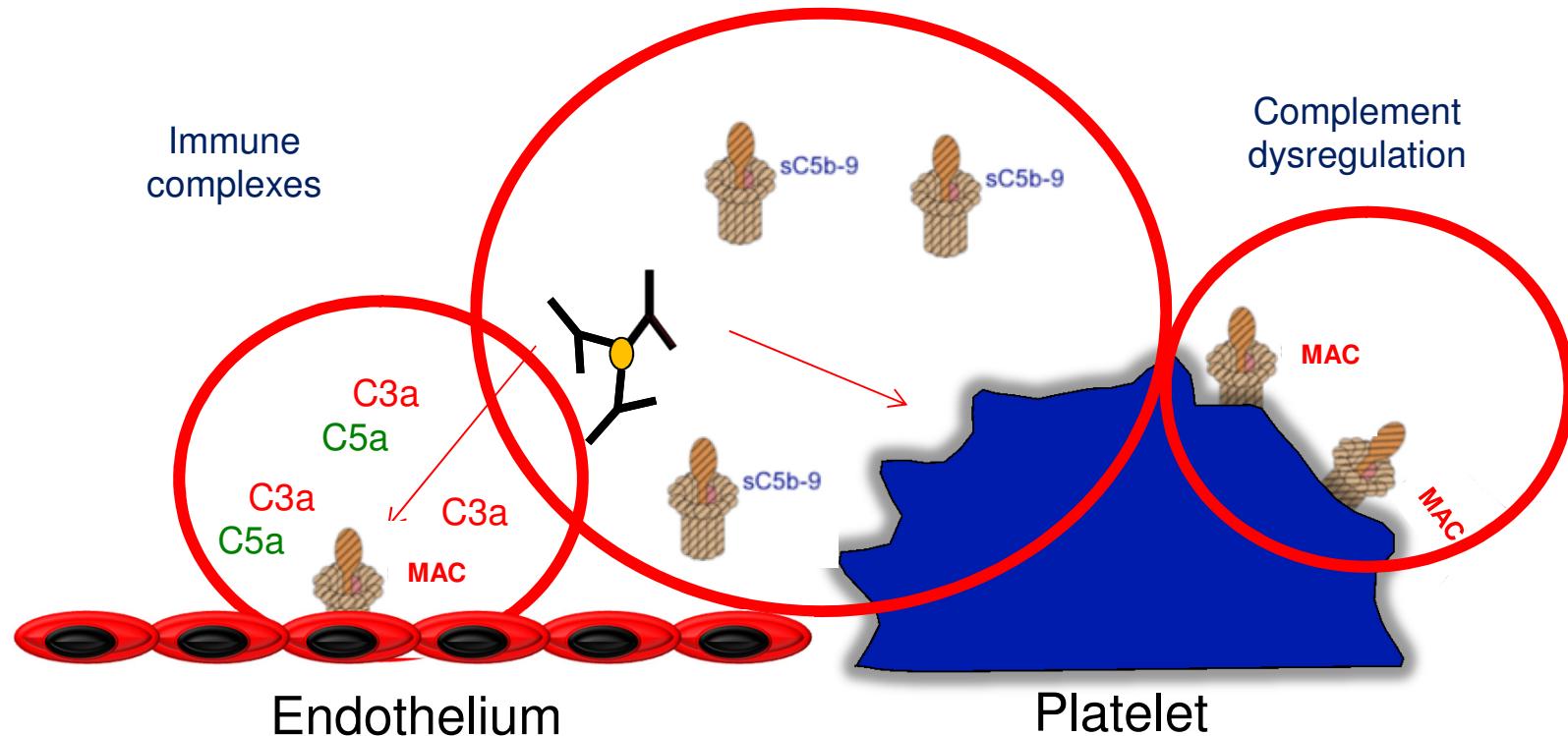
Thrombo-inflammation





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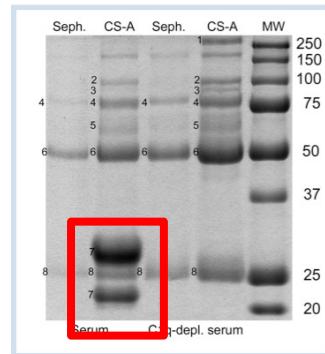
Thromboinflammation triggered by complement



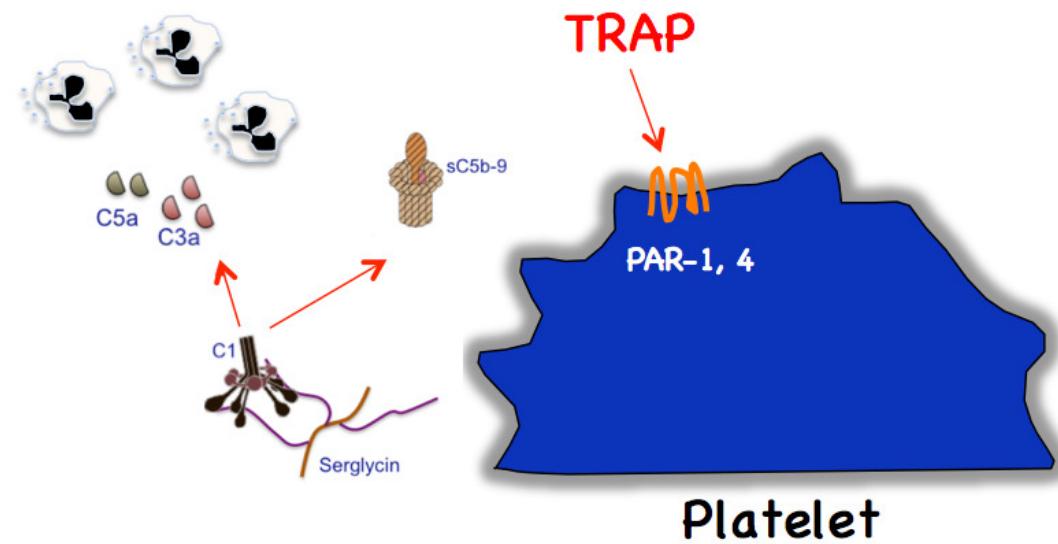


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1. Complement activation triggered by C1q



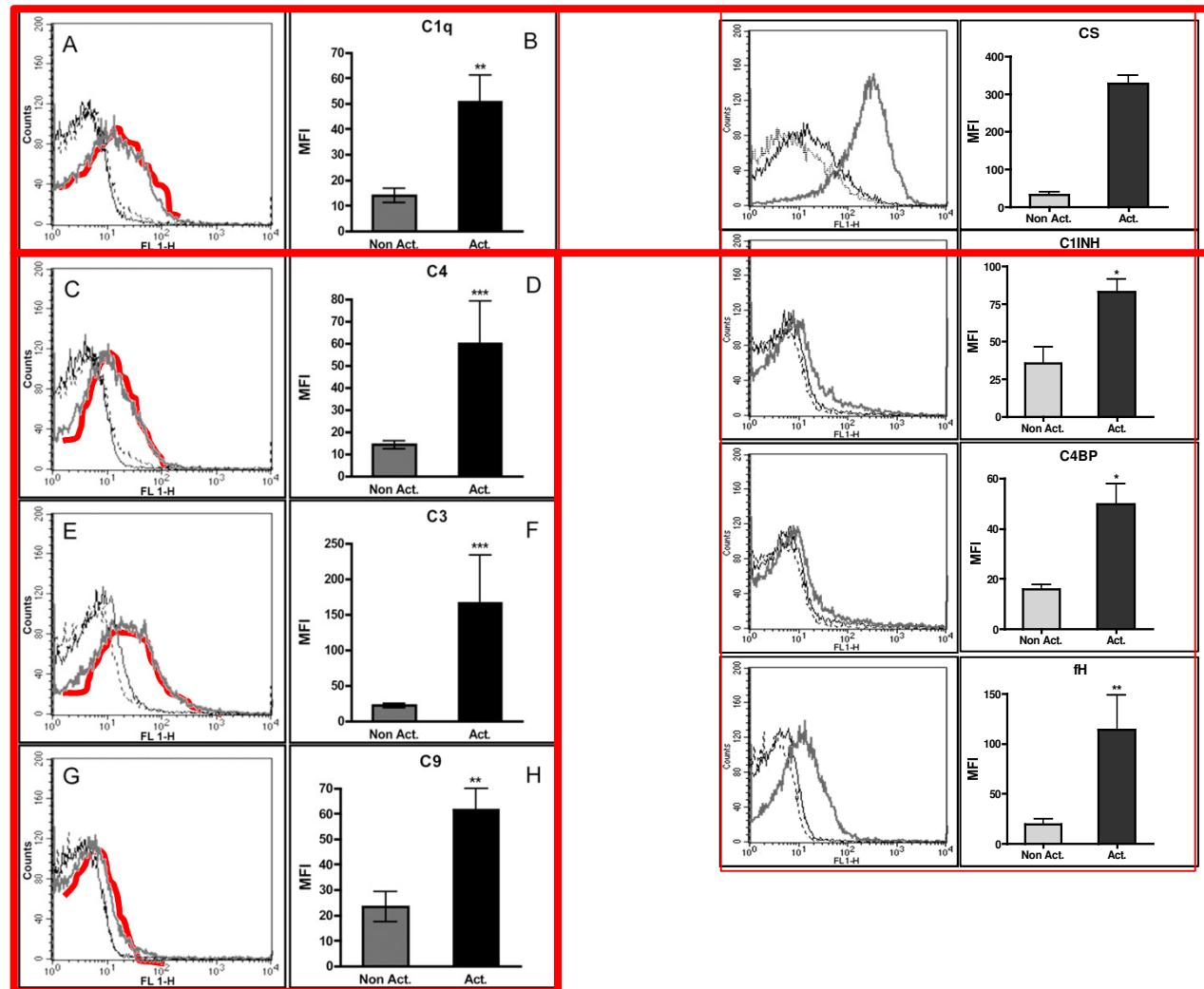
C1q is the main ligand for CS-A





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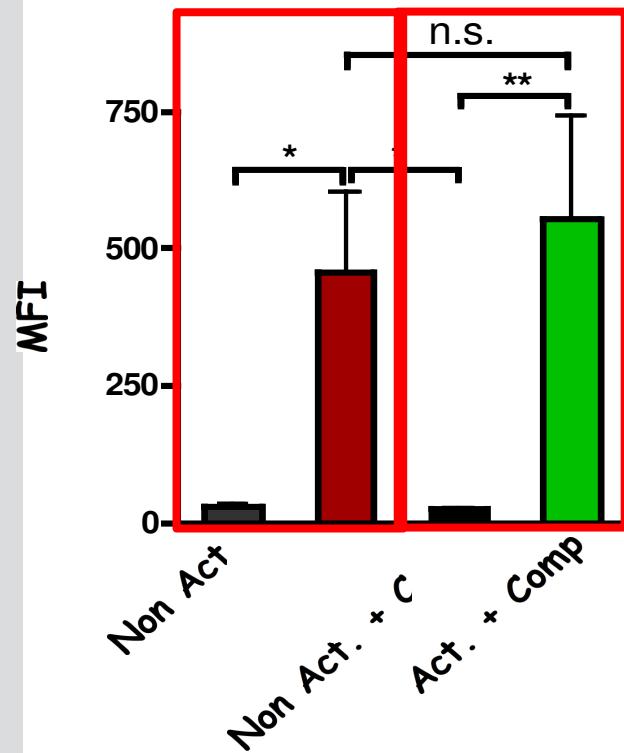
Binding of complement components to activated platelets



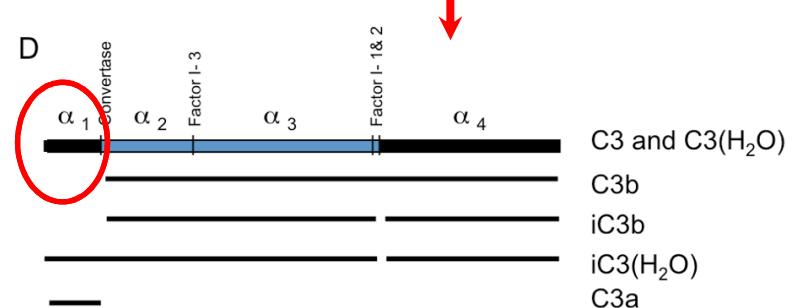
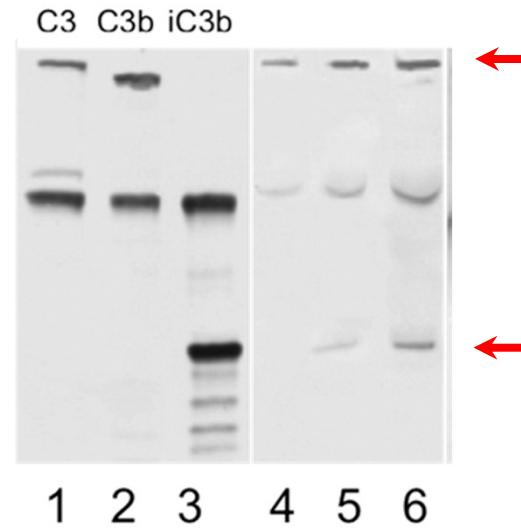


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Blocking Complement Activation



Blocking at the C1q and C3 levels or activation in the presence of EDTA, EGTA did not affect the binding.





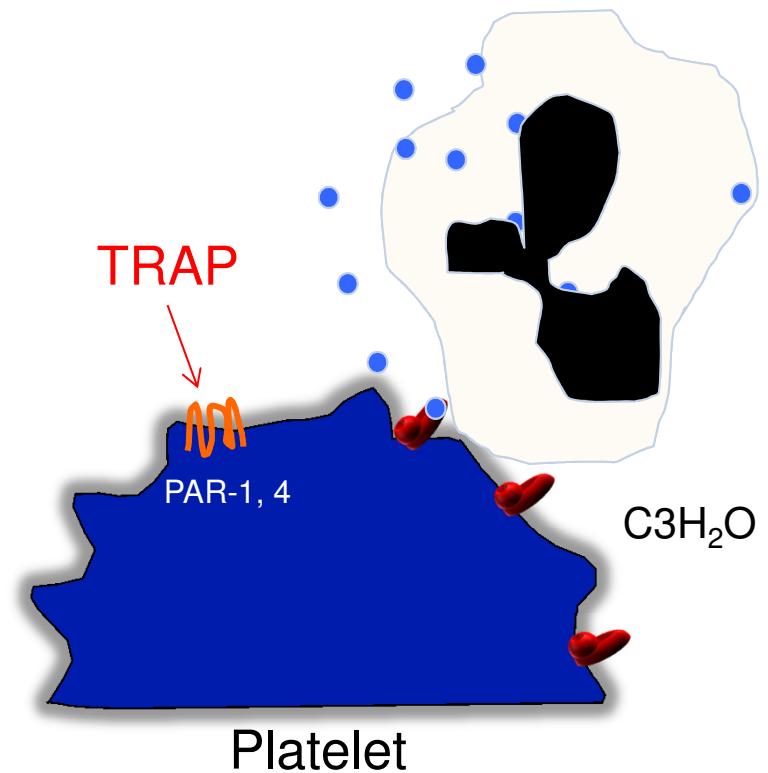
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2. C₃H₂O acts as a ligand for leukocyte receptors CR1 and CR3

C₃H₂O acts as a ligand for:

1. CR1 (CD35)
2. CR3 (CD11b/CD18)

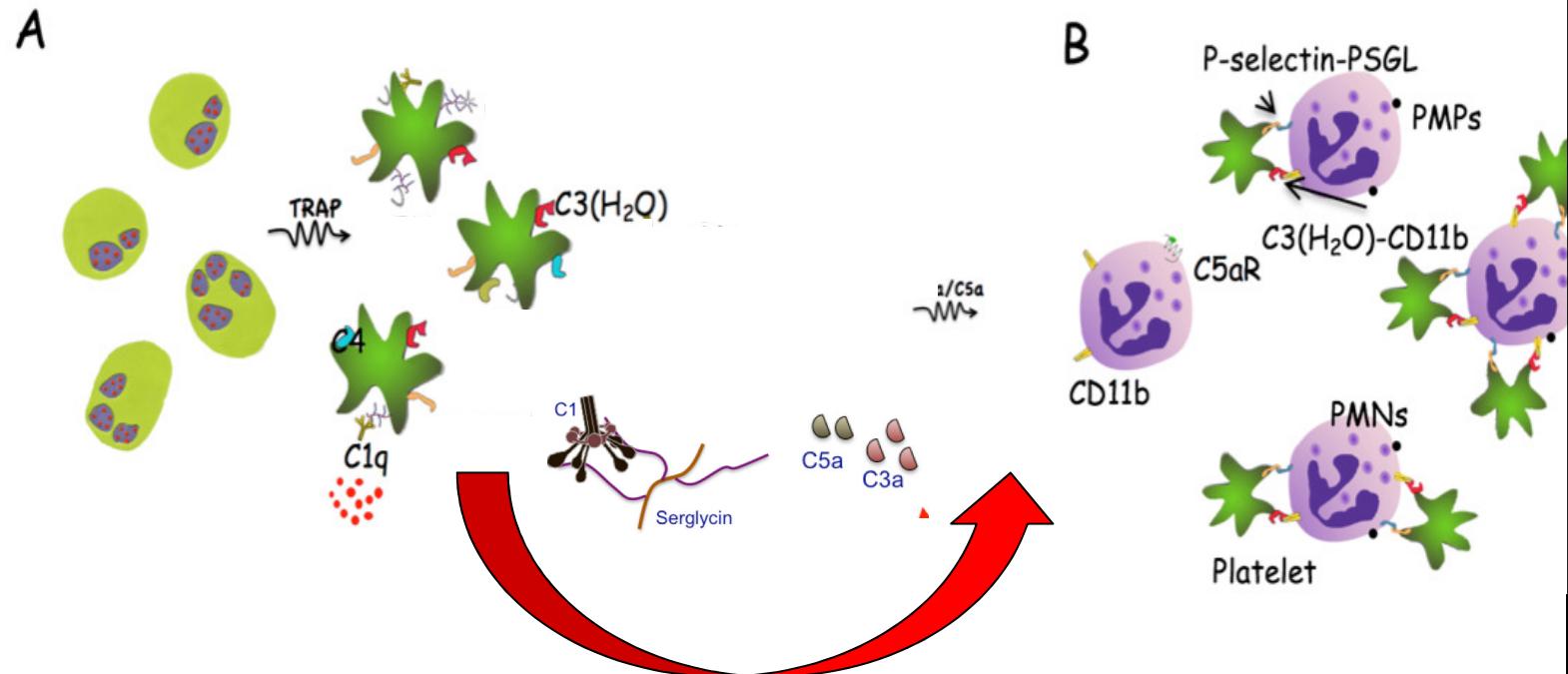
on PMNs and monocytes





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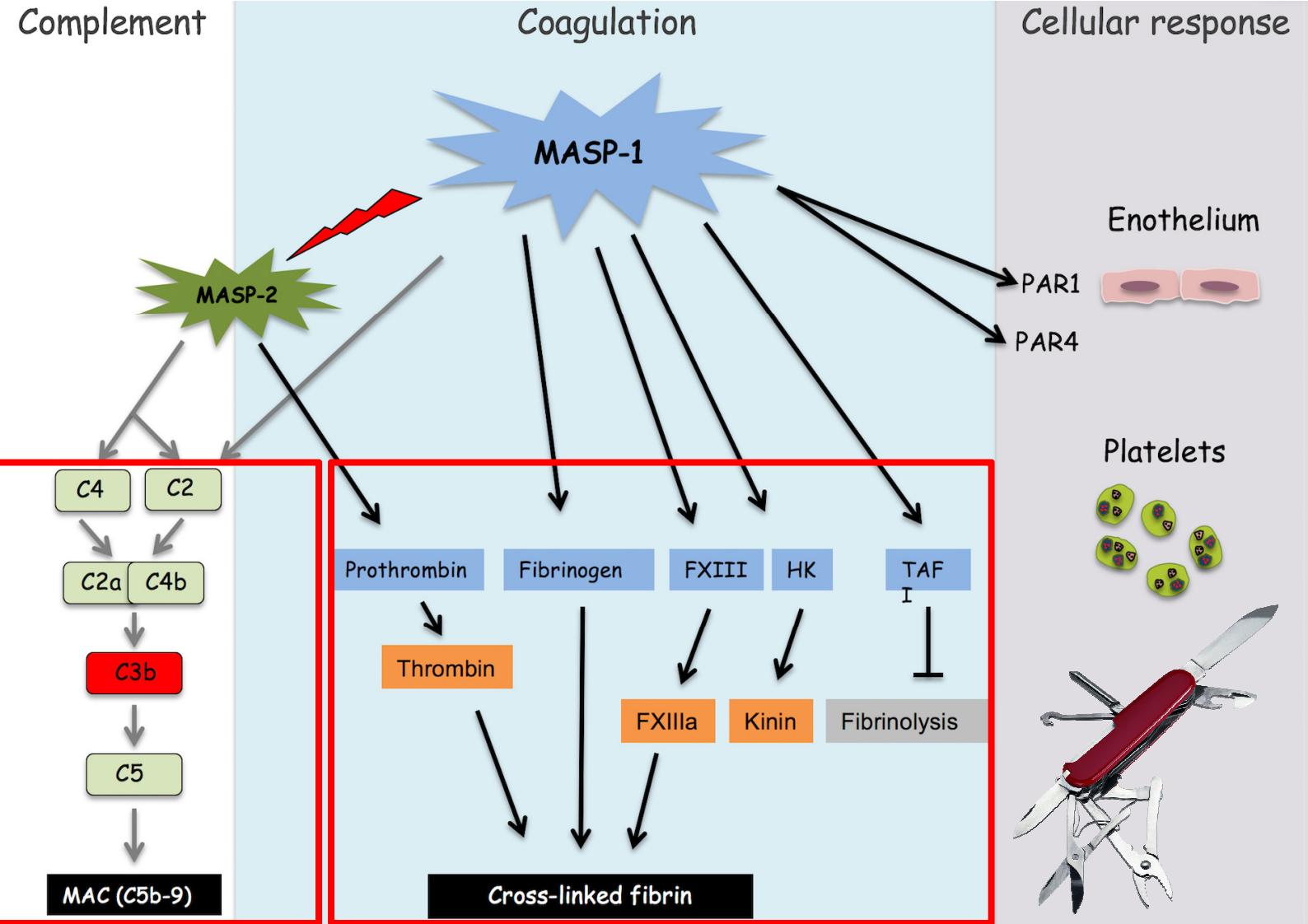
Summary





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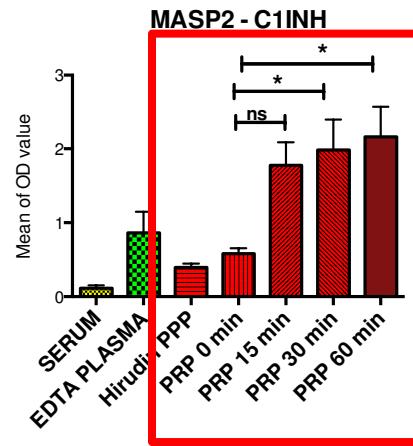
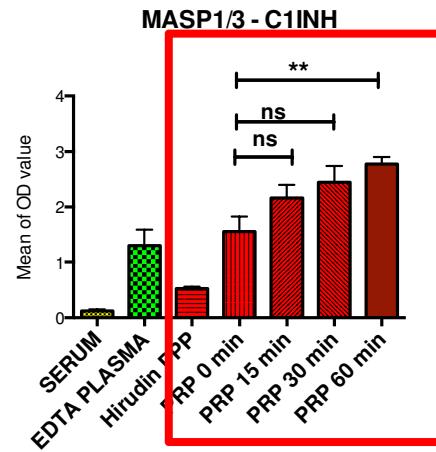
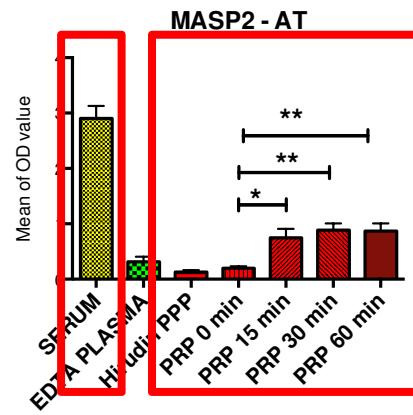
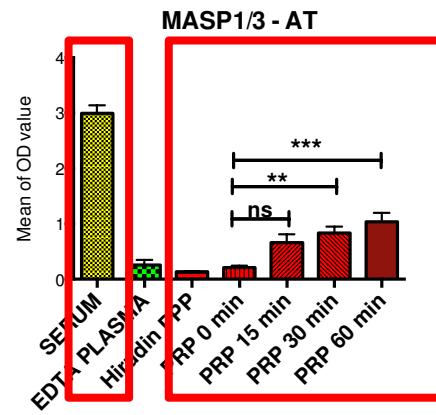
The specificity of MASP-1 and -2





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Generation of MASP-AT/C1INH Complexes by TRAP activated platelets

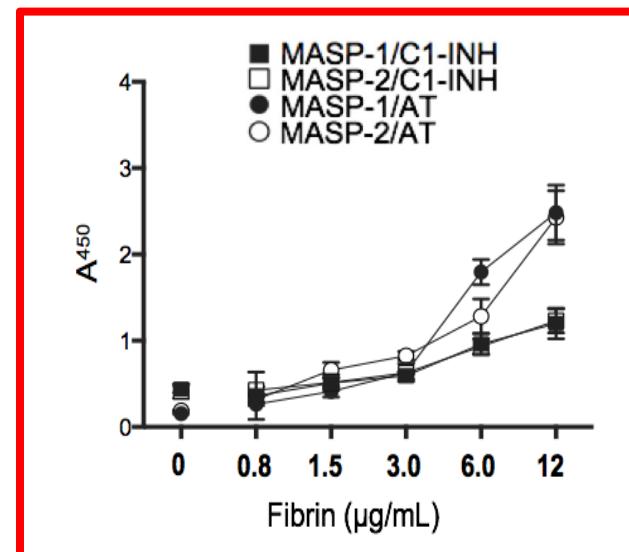
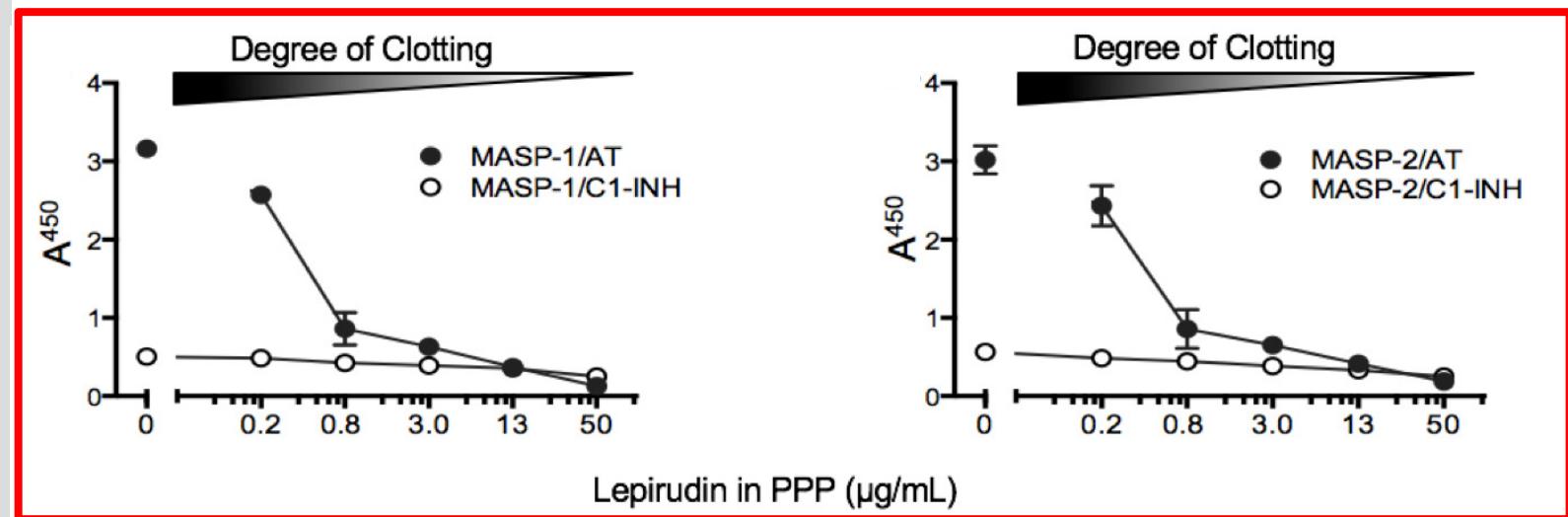




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MASP-1,-2/serpin complexes

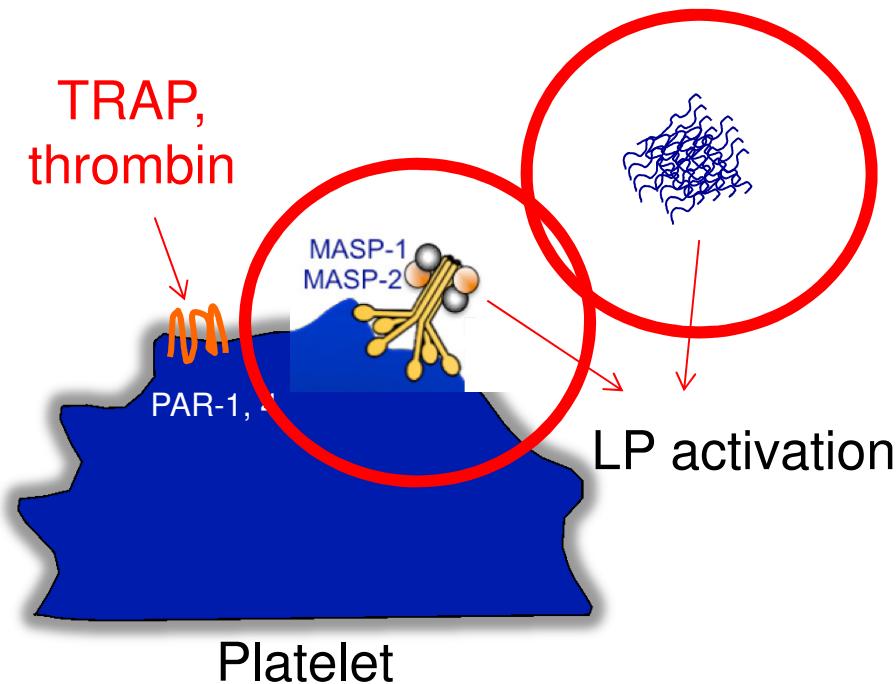
Activation of PPP by glas





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3. Platelet- and fibrin-mediated lectin pathway activation





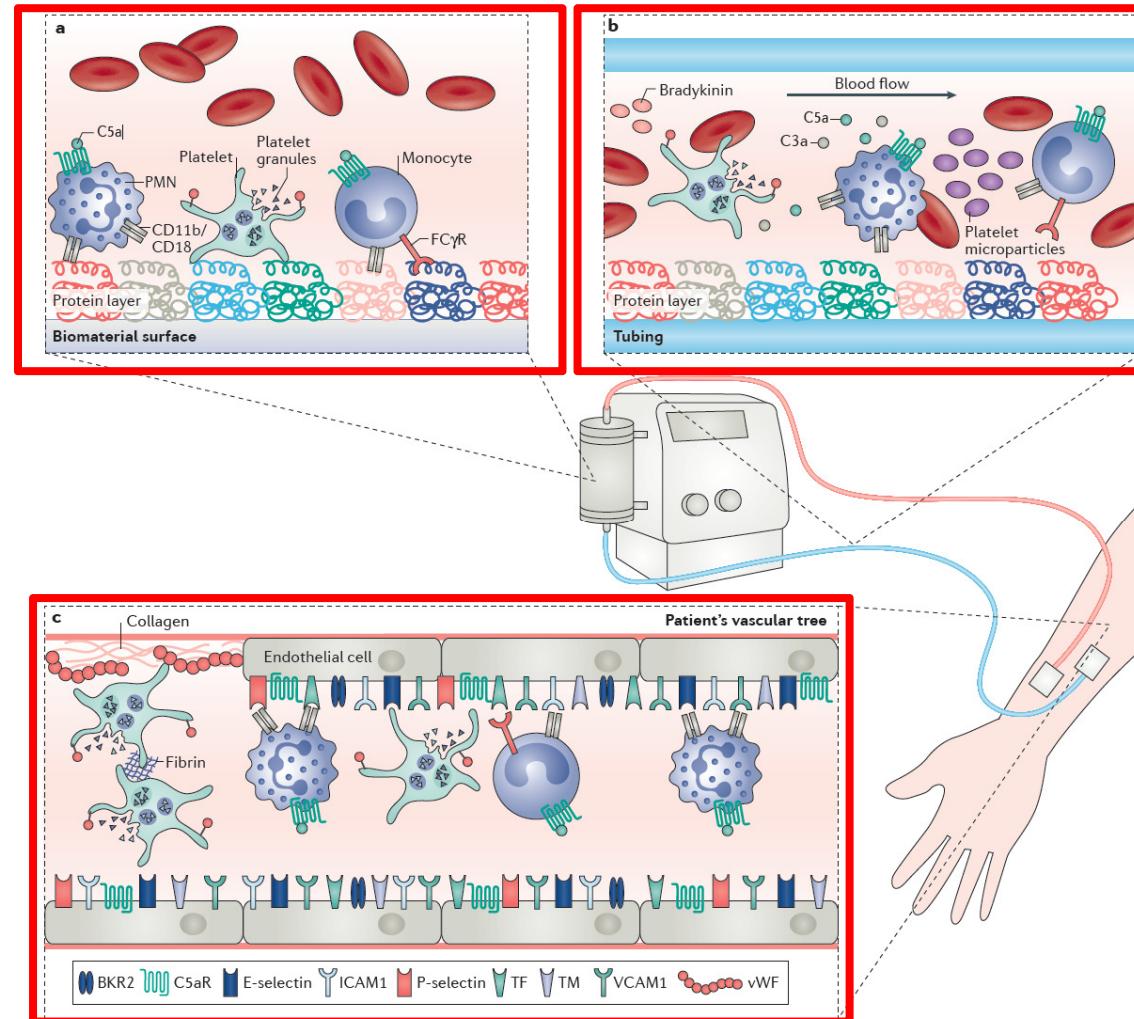
Thromboinflammation is an important pathophysiological mechanism in several clinical conditions and treatments

1. DIC
 2. Thrombotic events such as cardiac infarction, stroke and other cardiovascular conditions
 3. Biomaterials implants (joint replacements, scaffolds for tissue engineering etc), extracorporeal treatments (hemodialysis, cardiopulmonary bypass)
 4. Pharmacological delivery systems e.g. lipid micelles, polymers, virus vectors etc.
 5. Microangiopathies- dysregulation (aHUS)
 6. Cell and cell cluster transplantation and therapies.
 7. Whole organ transplantation
-
1. Rheumatic disease (scleroderma, SLE, antiphospholipid syndrome).



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1. Thromboinflammation in hemodialysis





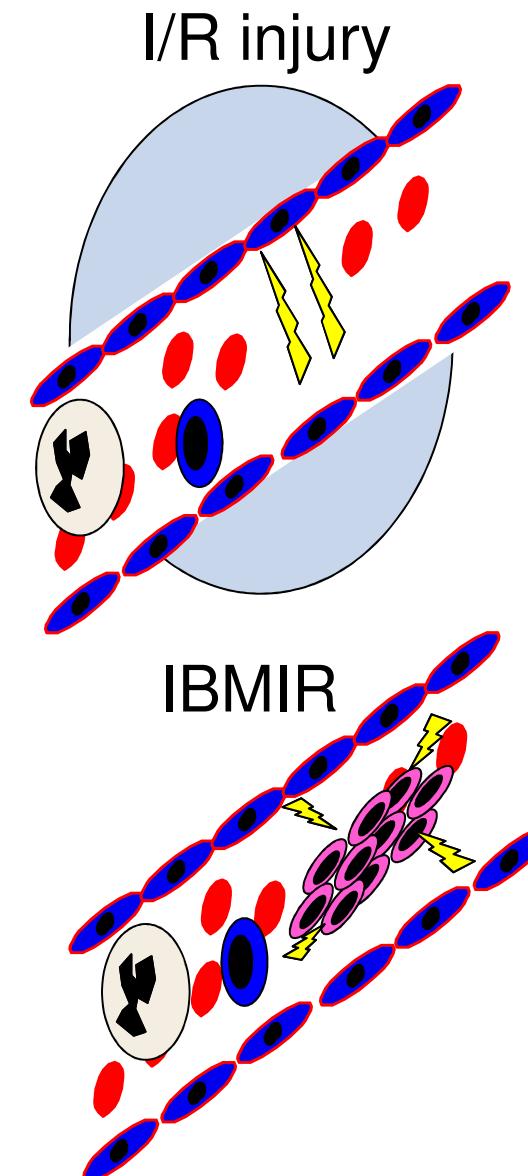
2. Thromboinflammation in transplantation

Mechanism:

- Antibodies and lectins
- Lack of cell associated regulators e.g. DAF, MCP, AT, C1-INH
- Cell stress- cyto/chemokines, TF expression

Characterized by:

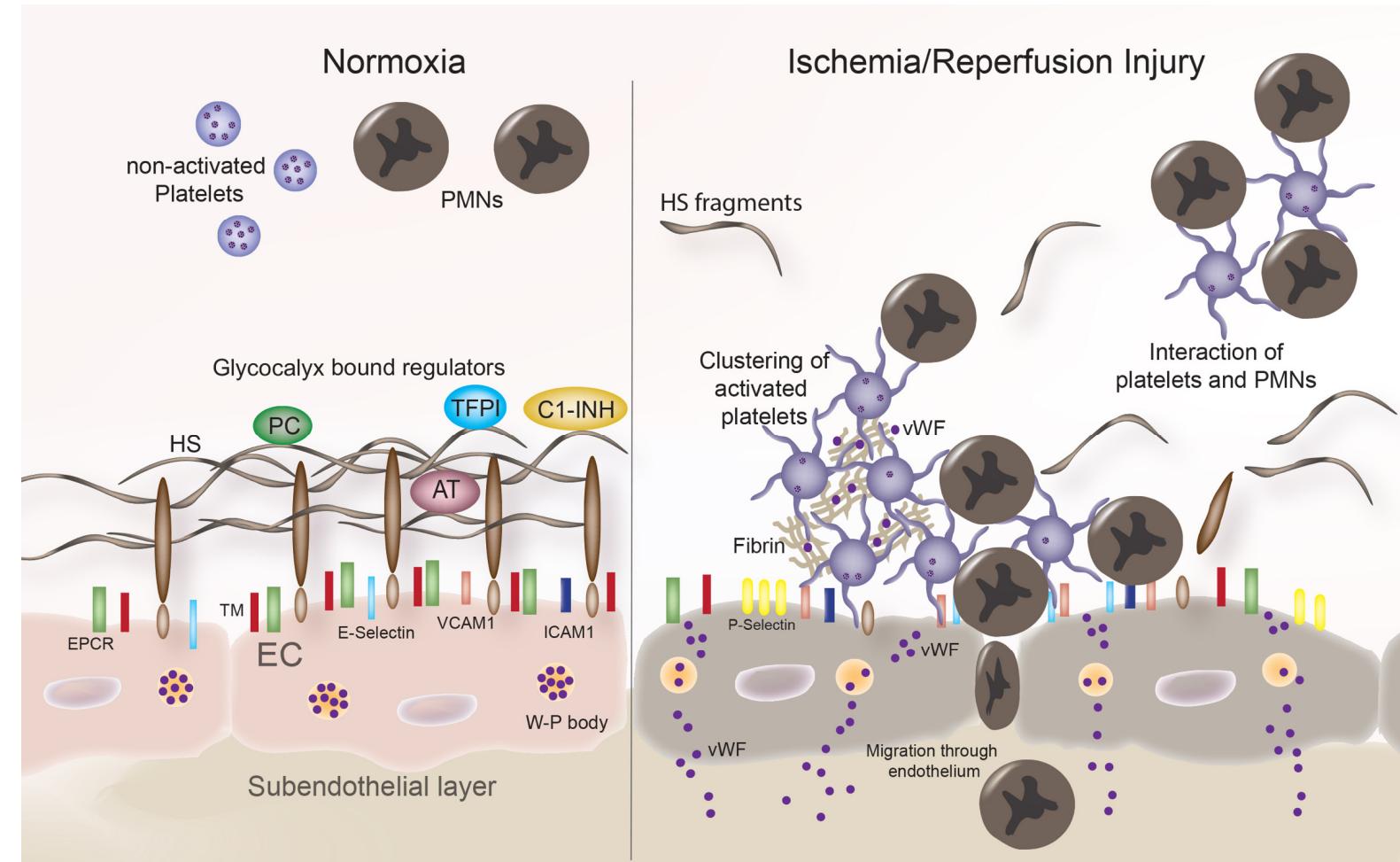
- Coagulation and complement activation
- Platelet consumption
- Leukocyte activation and infiltration
- Cytokine generation
- Cell death
- Graft loss / delayed graft function





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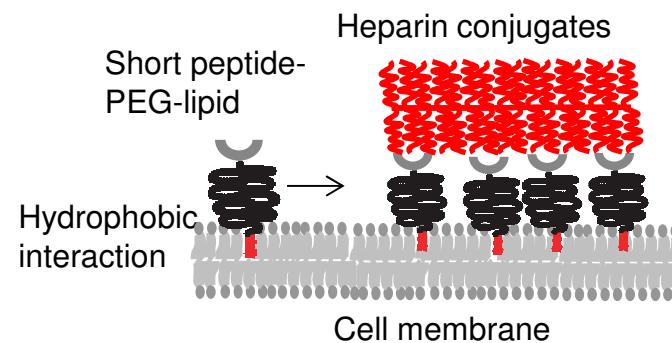
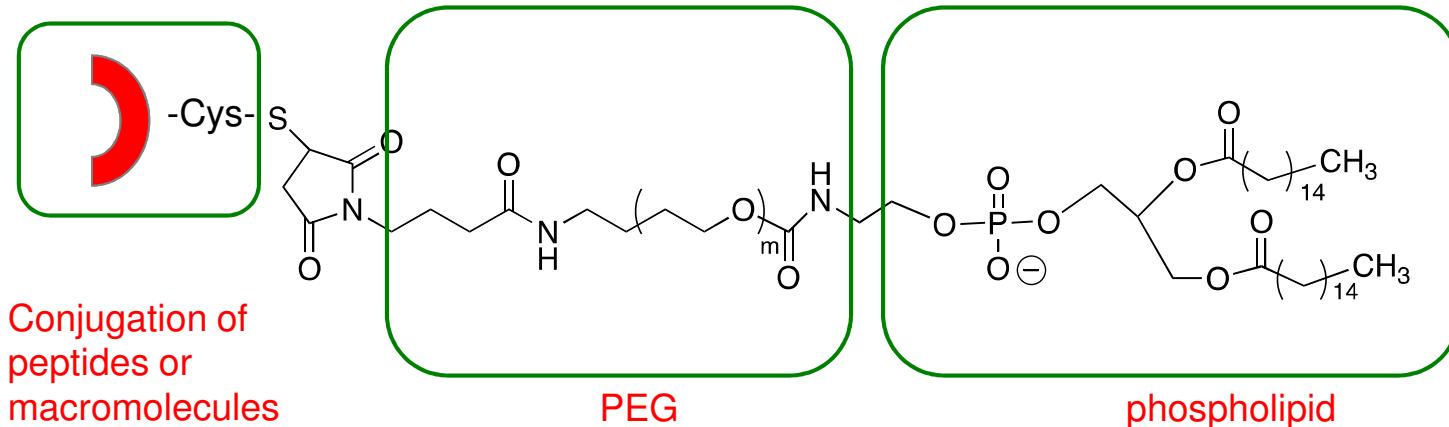
Ischemia/reperfusion injury





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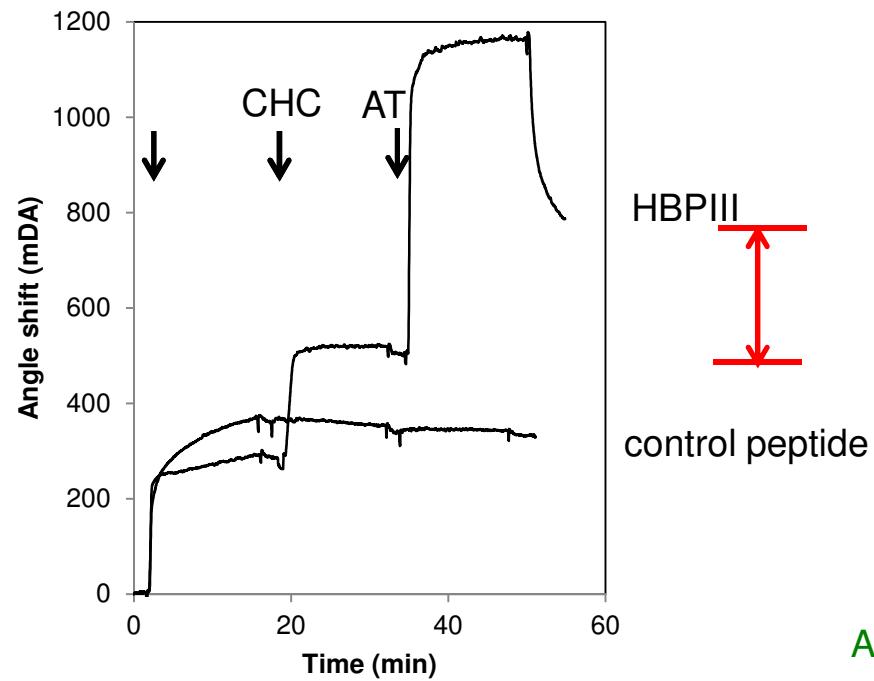
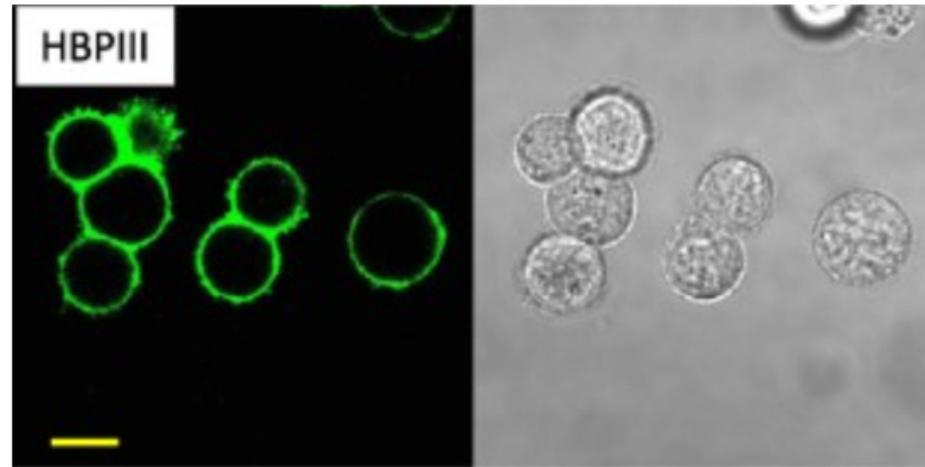
PEG-phospholipid linker





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Heparin-coating



Asif, Acta Biomaterialia, 2015

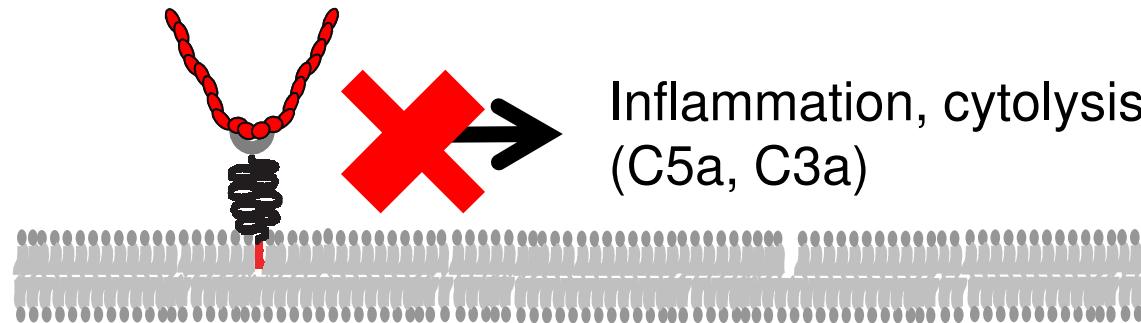


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Regulation of the complement and coagulation system by autoregulation

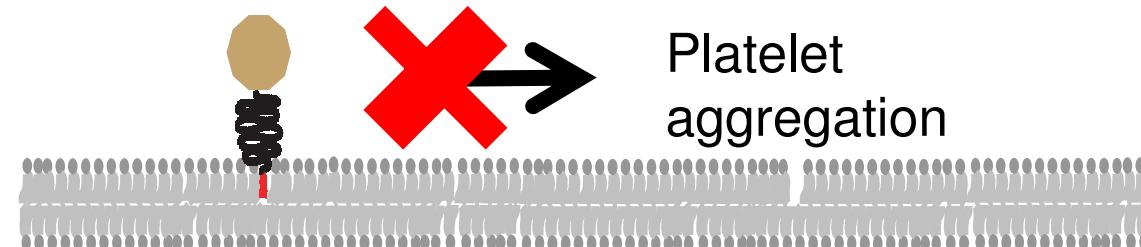
A. Regulation of the complement system

Recruited factor H



B. Regulation of platelet activation (and coagulation system)

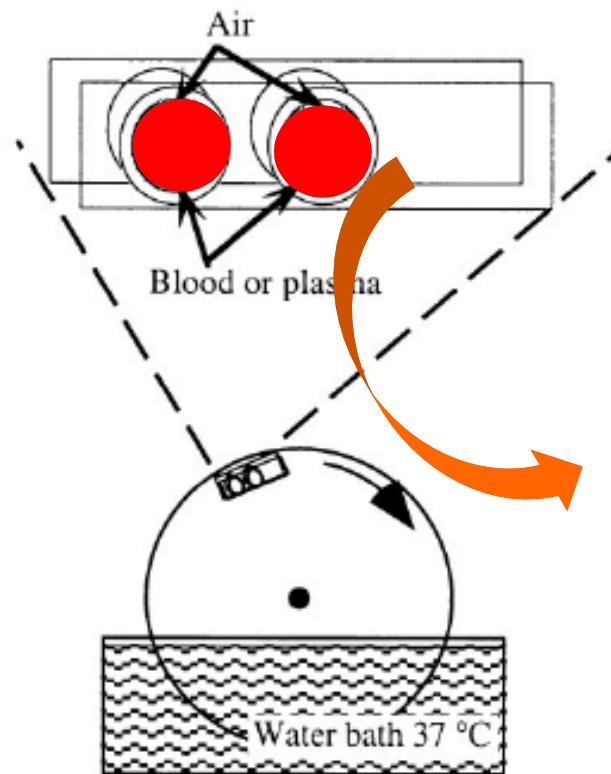
Immobilized apyrase (CD39)





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Slide chamber model experiment



Porcine aortic endothelial cells



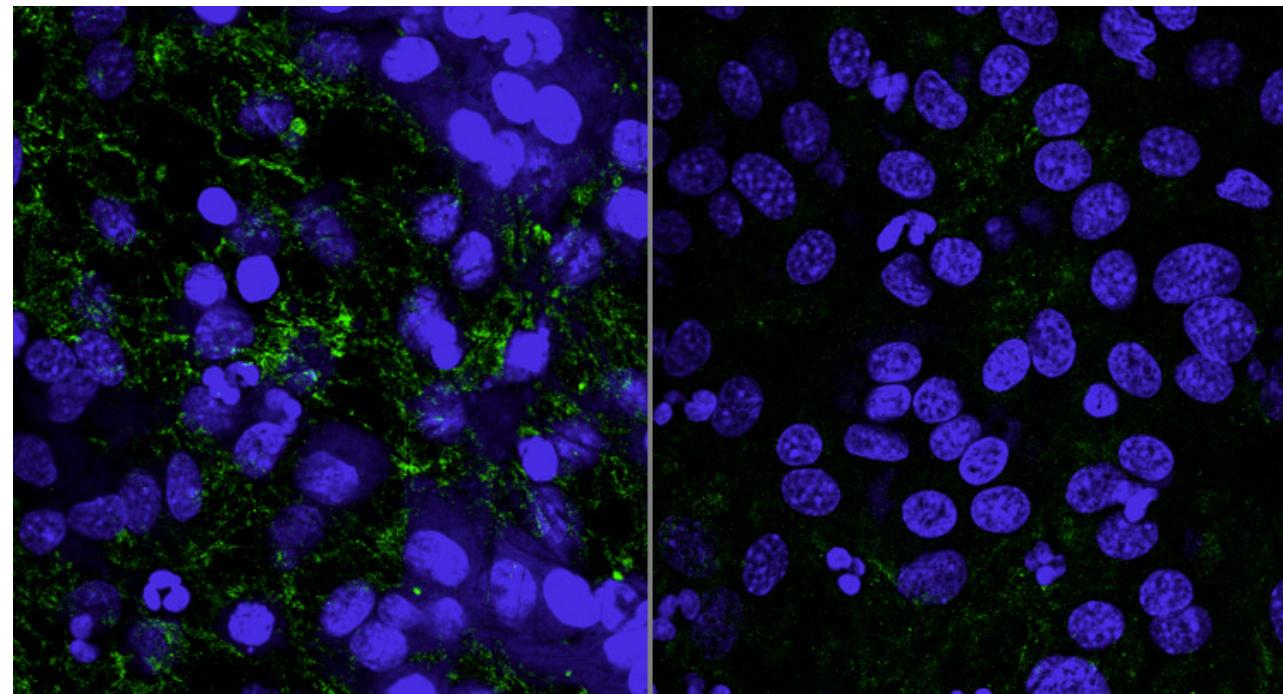
Microscope slide glass



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Factor H on PAEC after exposure with whole blood

5% fH-bp-PEG-
lipid/PAEC

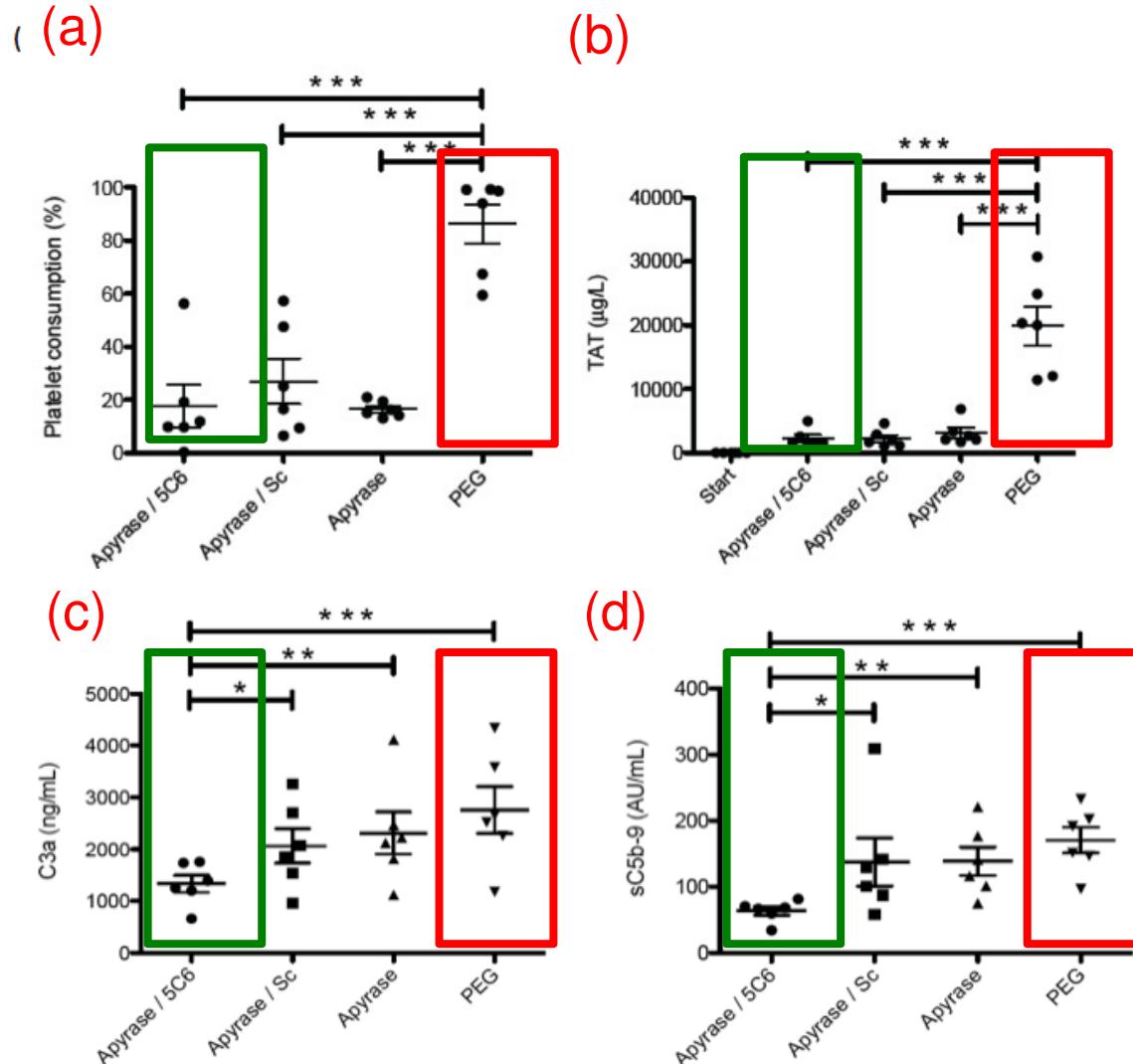


Control PAEC



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Whole blood experiment on Apyrase/5C6-immobilized surface

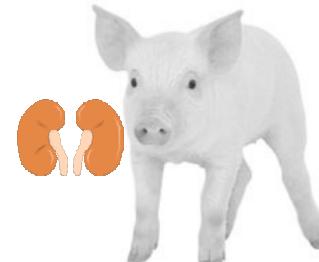




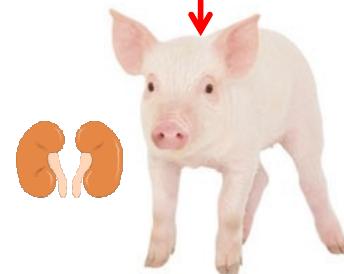
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Protection of transplanted kidneys against I/R in two models

En bloc, short-term

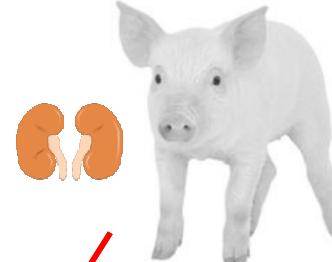


Donors
N=7

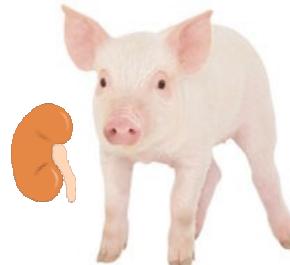


Recipient, not
related to donor
(n=7)

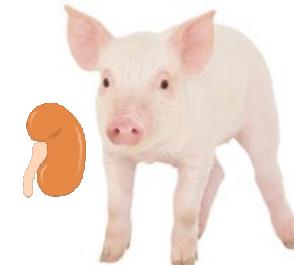
Long-term, allogeneic



Donors
n=6



Recipient A, not
related to donor
(n=6)

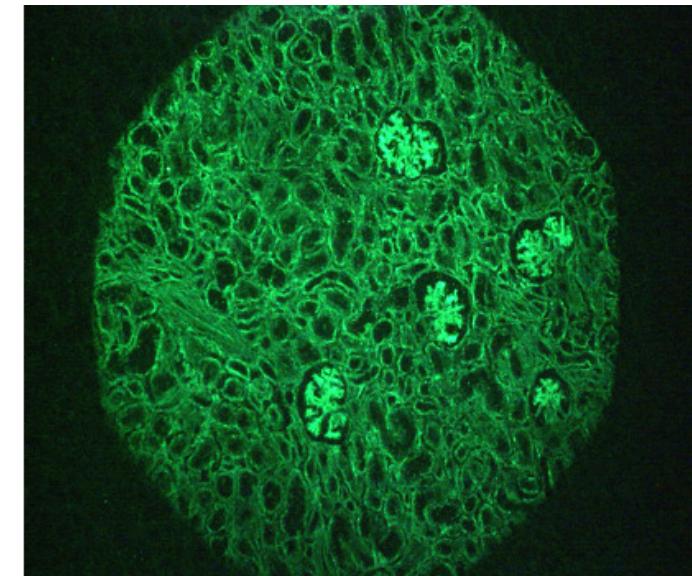
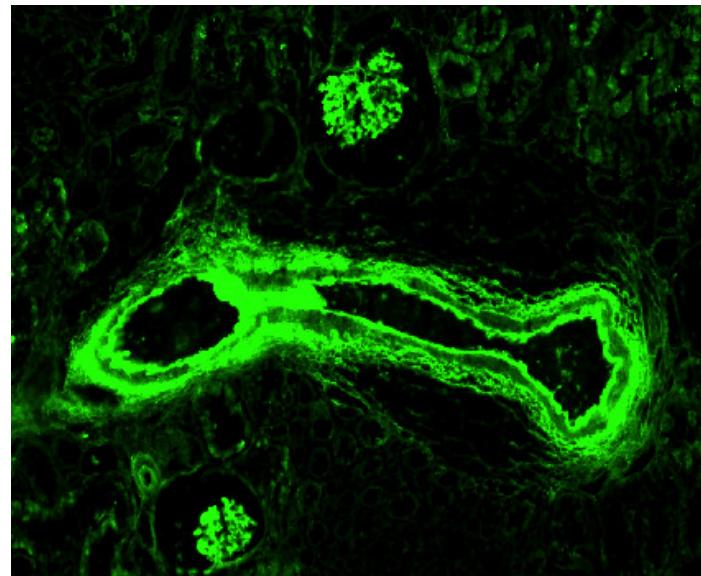


Recipient B, not
related to donor
(n=6)



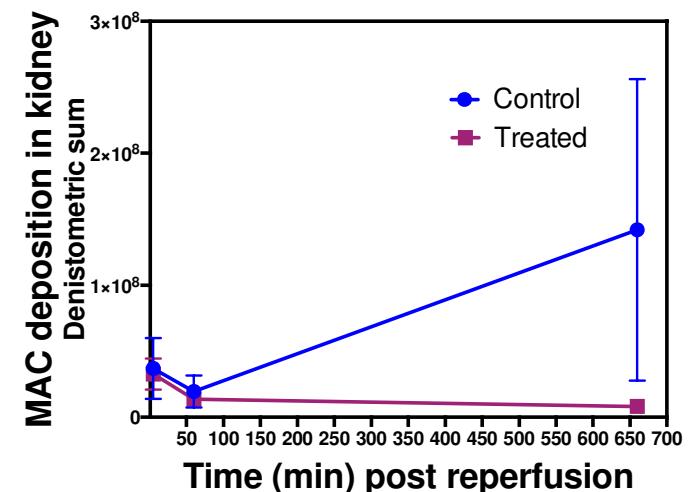
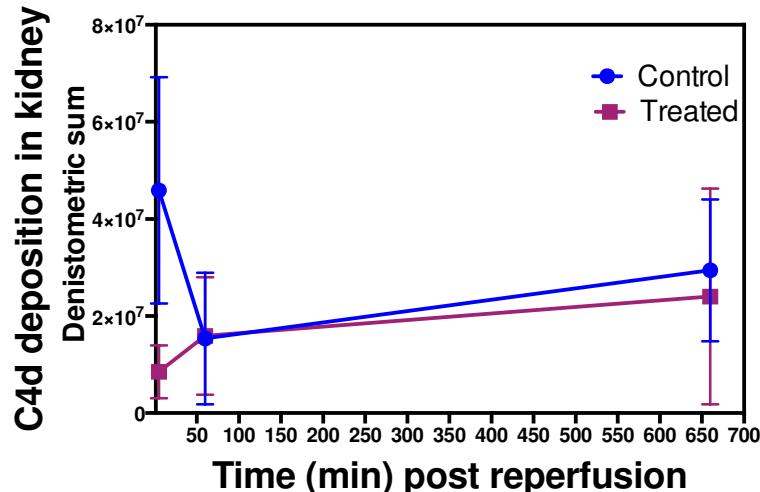
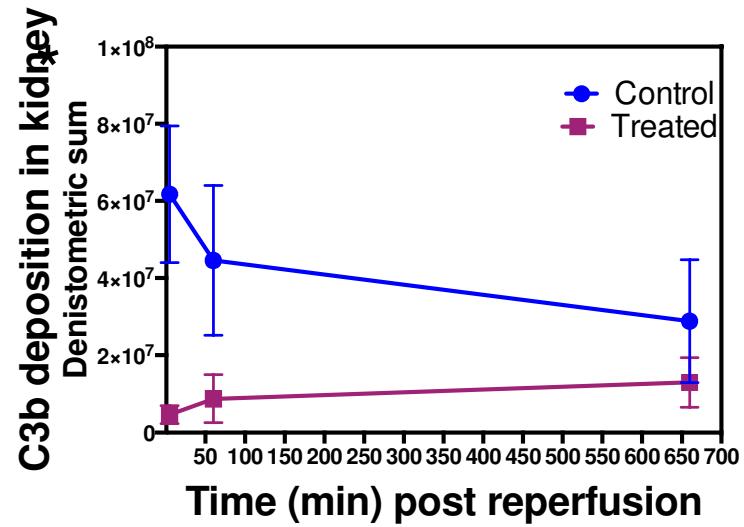
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Binding of PEG-phospholipid





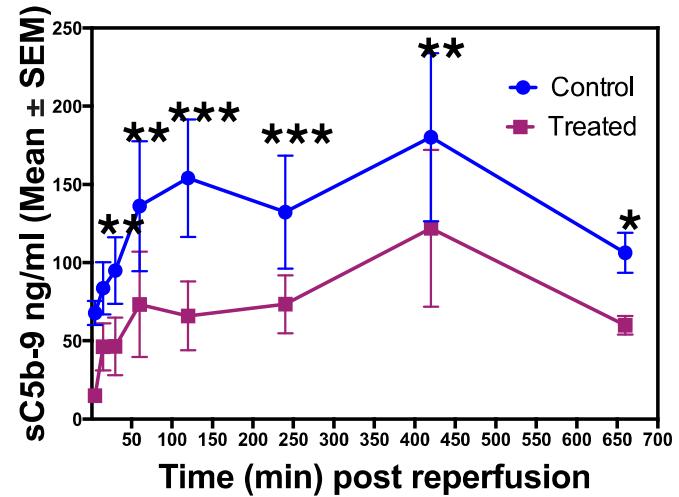
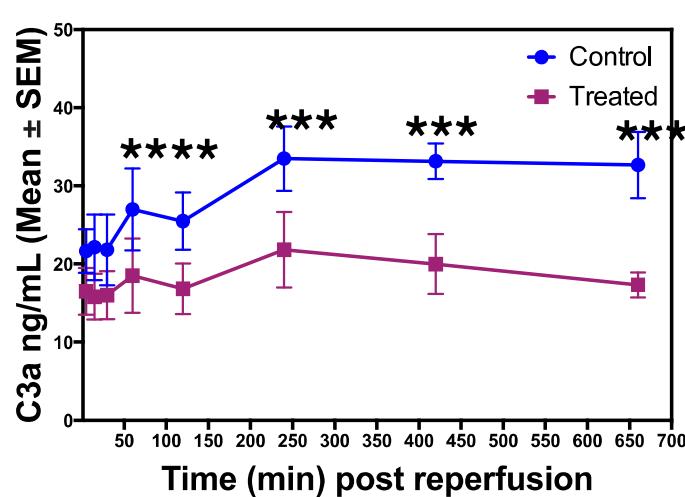
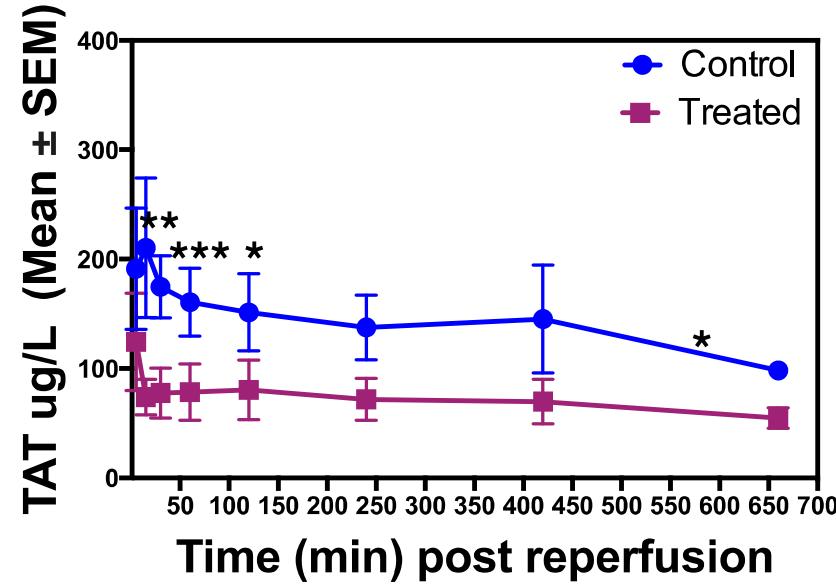
Complement deposition





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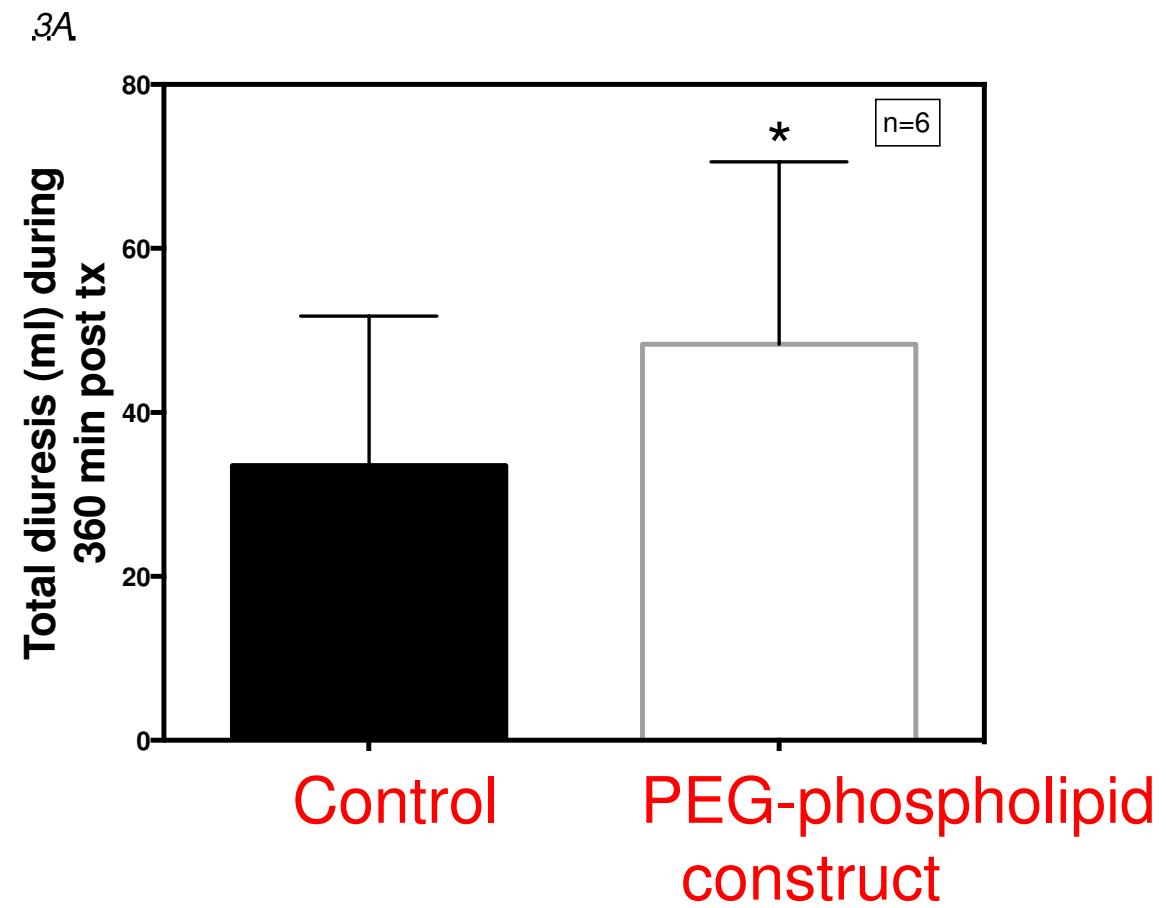
Coagulation and Complement activation





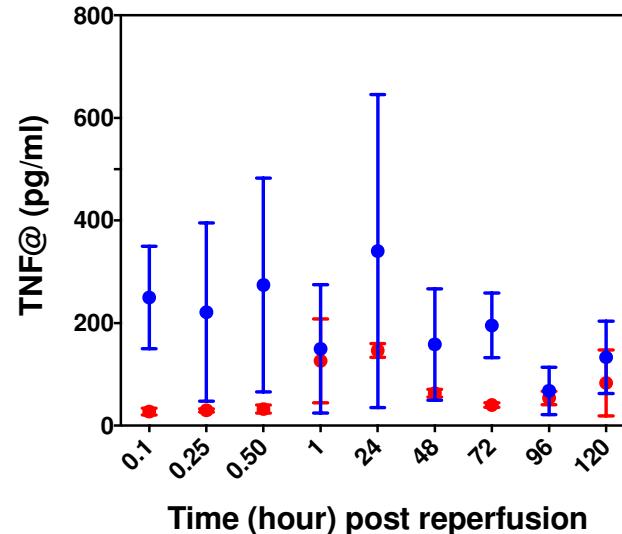
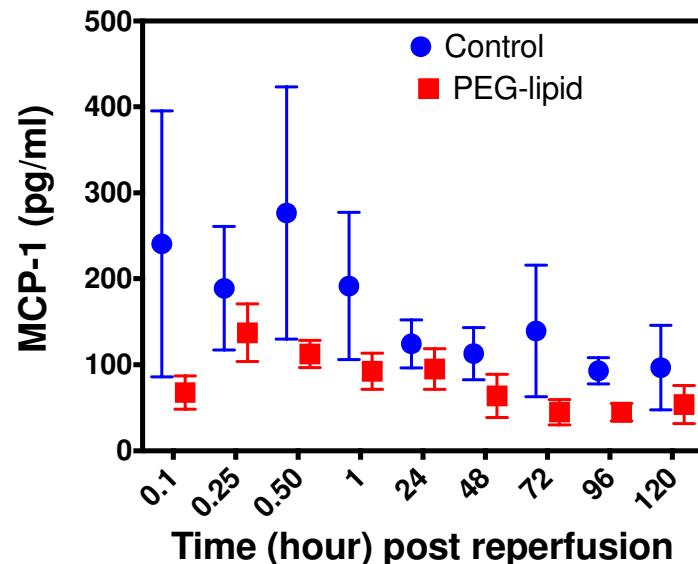
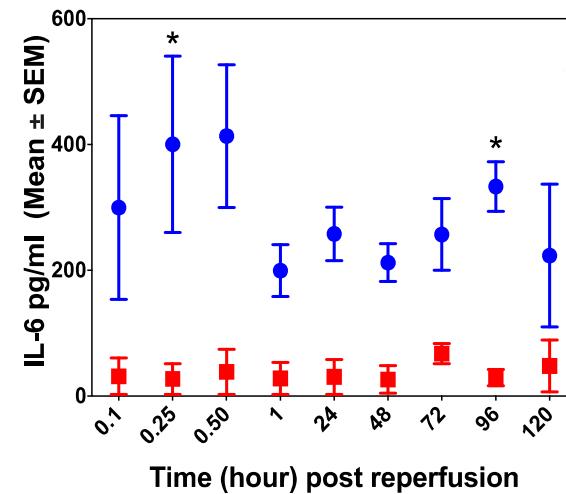
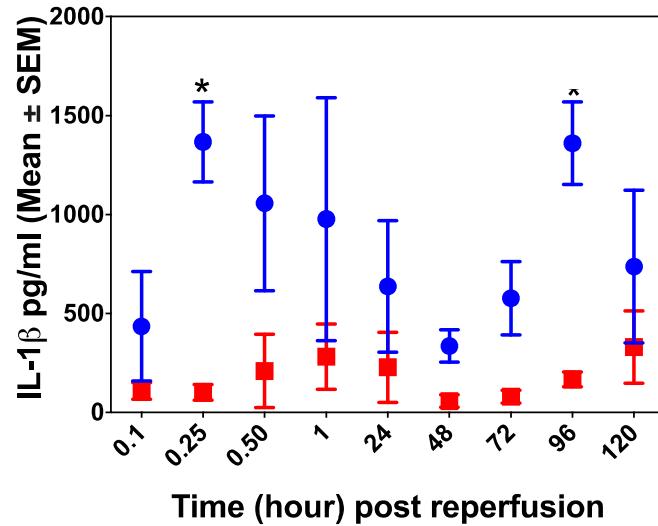
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Diuresis





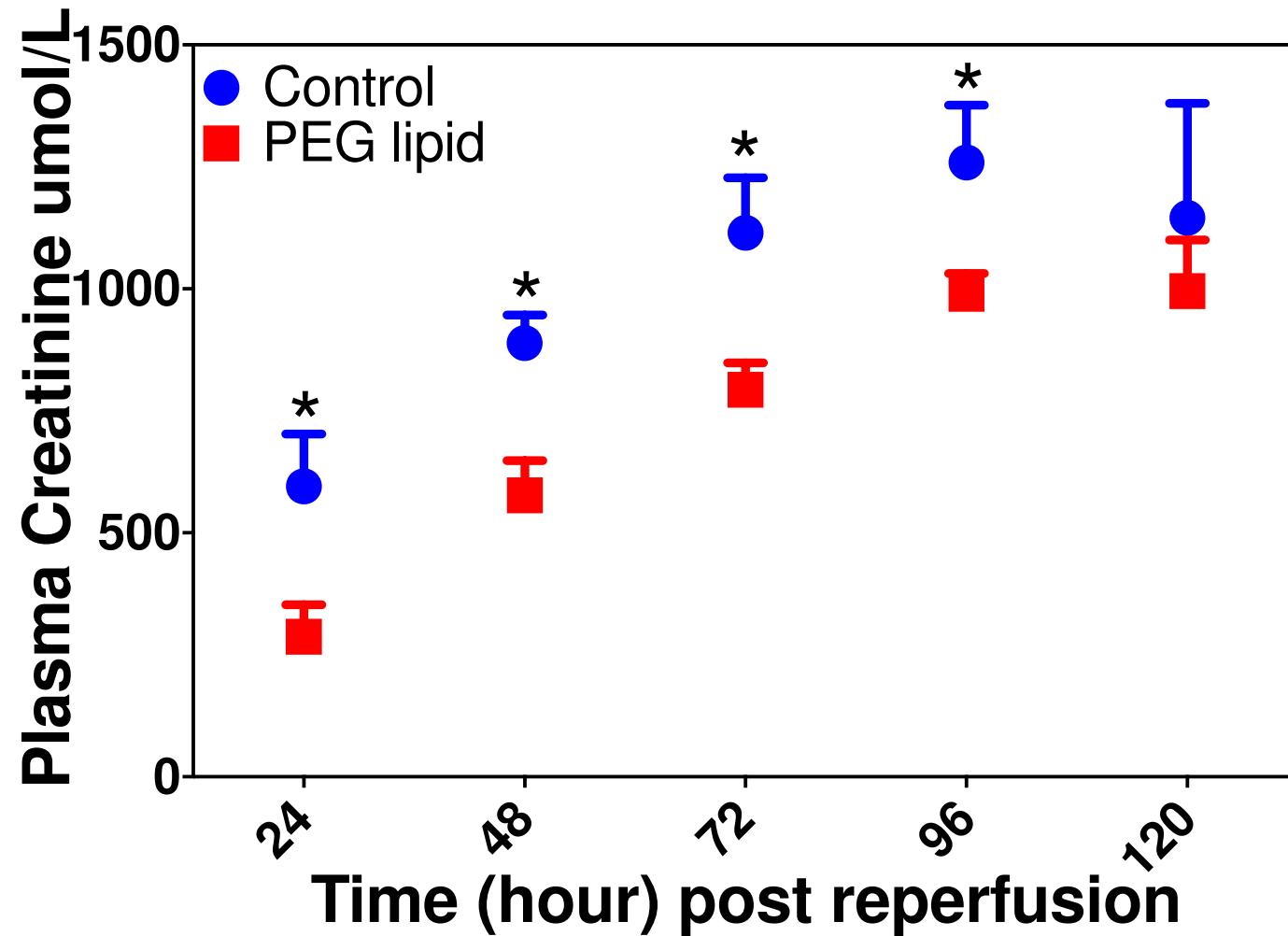
Cytokines Inflammatory markers





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Plasma Creatinine Kidney function marker





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Summary

1. PEG/phospholipid-linked regulators are efficient regulators of these reactions *in vitro*
2. Also the PEG/phospholipid linker alone has a significant effect on I/R injury *in vivo*



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Alireza Bigliarnia
Lund University

Peter Garred
Copenhagen University

John Lambris
Daniel Ricklin
Pennsylvania University

Markus Huber-Lang
Ulm University, Ulm

Per Nilsson
Oslo University
Linneus University

John Lambris
Daniel Ricklin
Pennsylvania University

Trian Chavakis
Iannis Kourtzelis
Dresden Technical
University

Tack!

