

# Progress in Atherosclerosis Research- Impact on Treatments and Biomarkers

Department of Cardiology  
Nagoya University School of Medicine

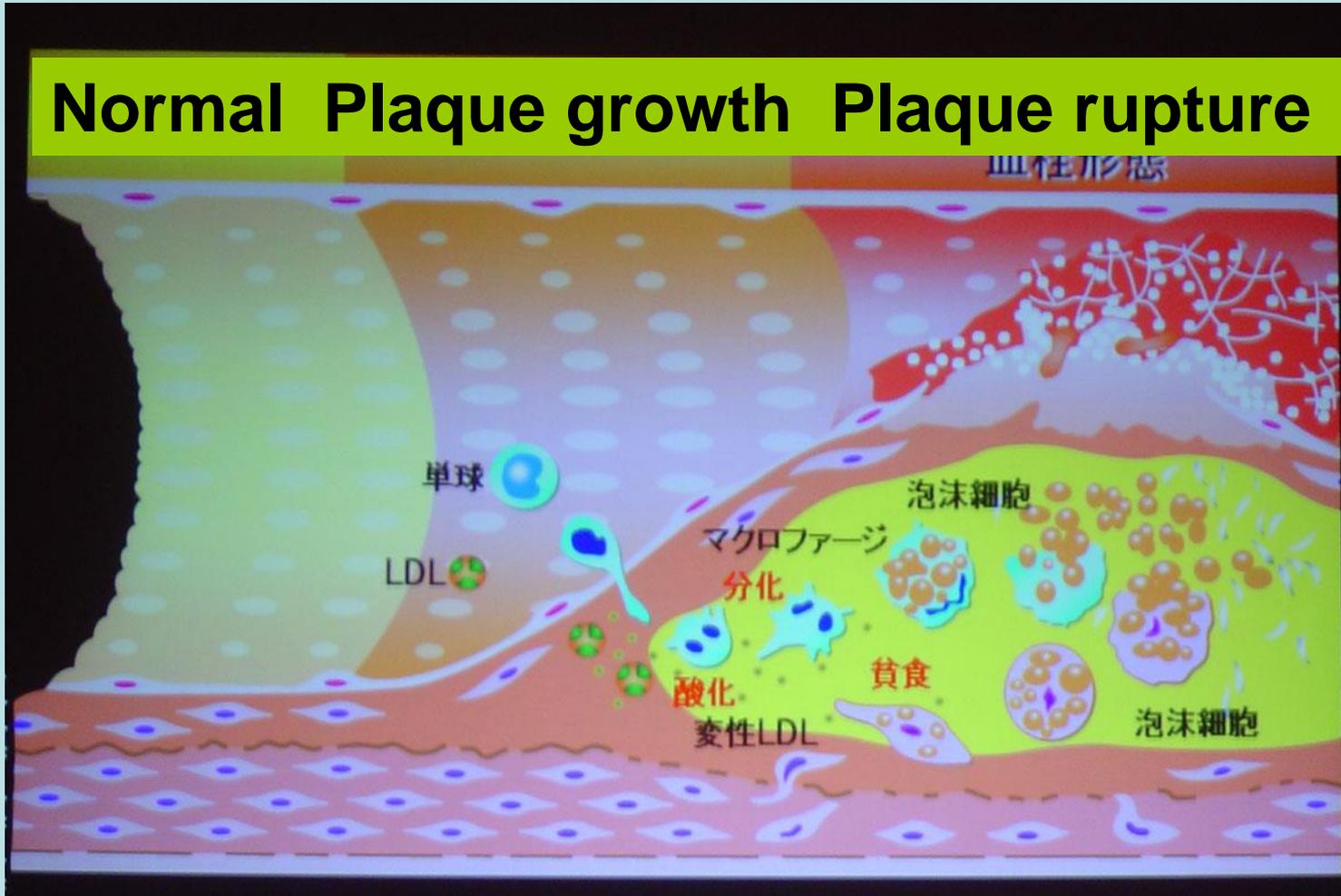
Xian Wu Cheng MD, PhD

# Outline

- ❖ Angiotensin type 1 receptor (AT1R) antagonism on atherosclerosis-associated vasa vasorum.
- ❖ Identification of new biomarker for atherosclerosis-based coronary artery disease (CAD).

# Atherosclerotic plaque growth and rupture

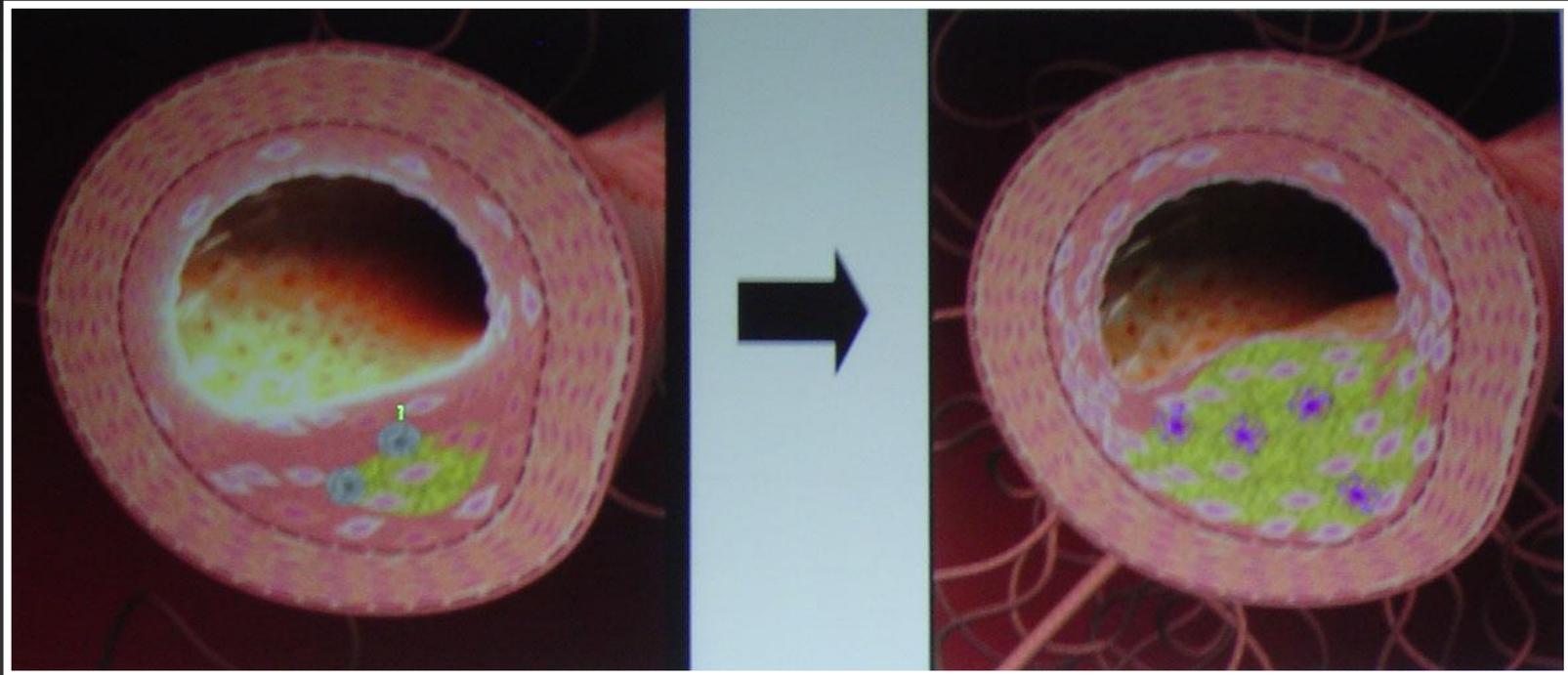
Normal Plaque growth Plaque rupture



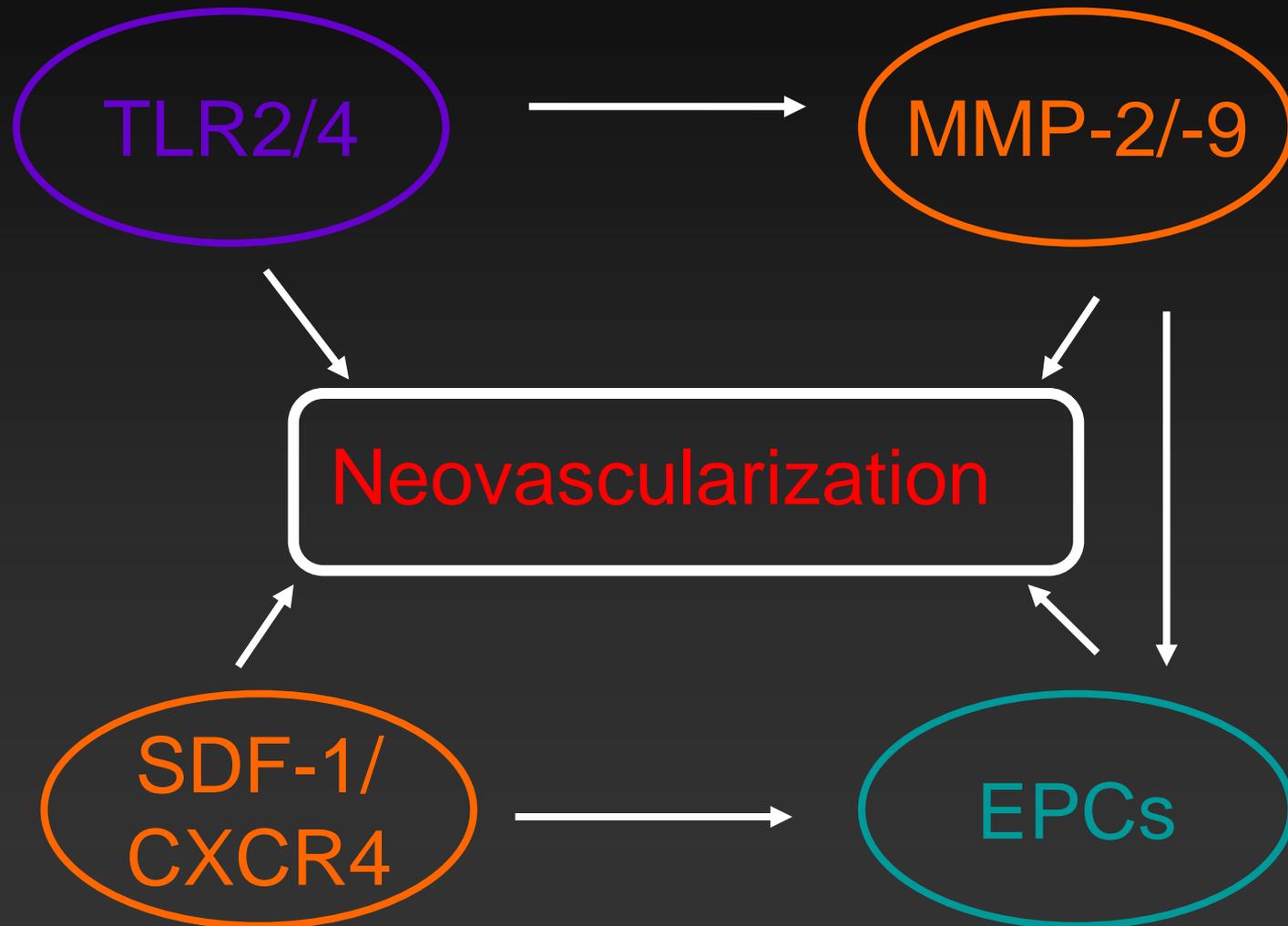
# Atherosclerotic plaque and vasa vasorum

Stable

Vulnerable

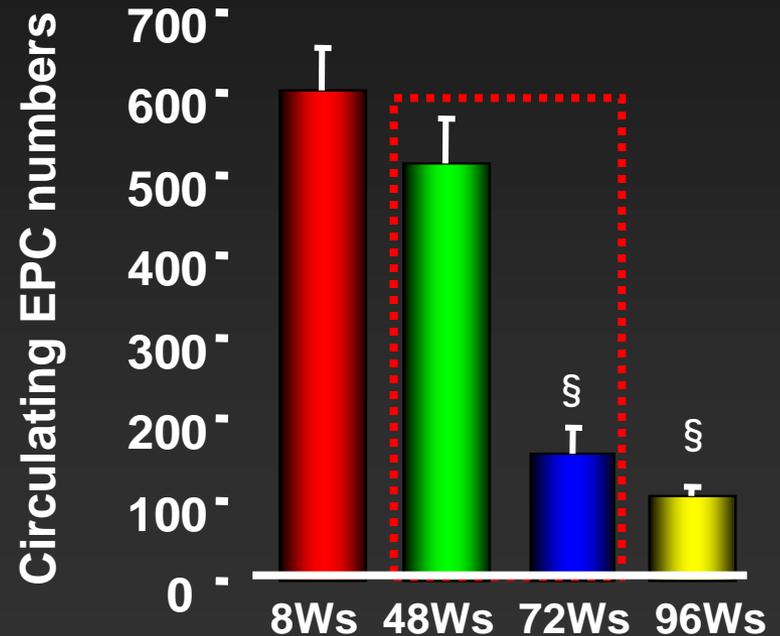
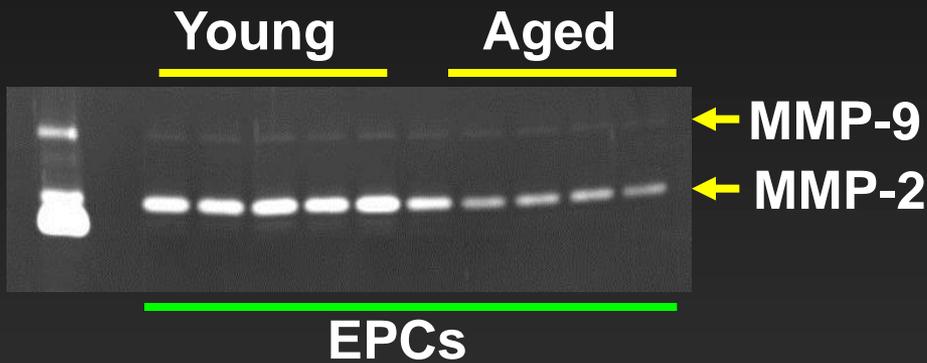


# Key players in neovascularization processes



TLR: toll-like receptor; EPC: endothelial progenitor cell; CXCR4, CXC chemokine receptor  
SDF-1: stromal cell-derived factor-1; MMP: matrix metalloproteinase

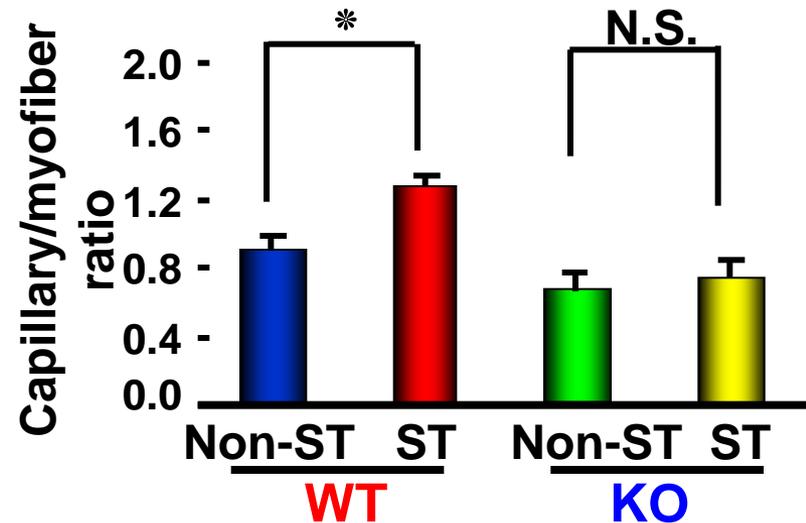
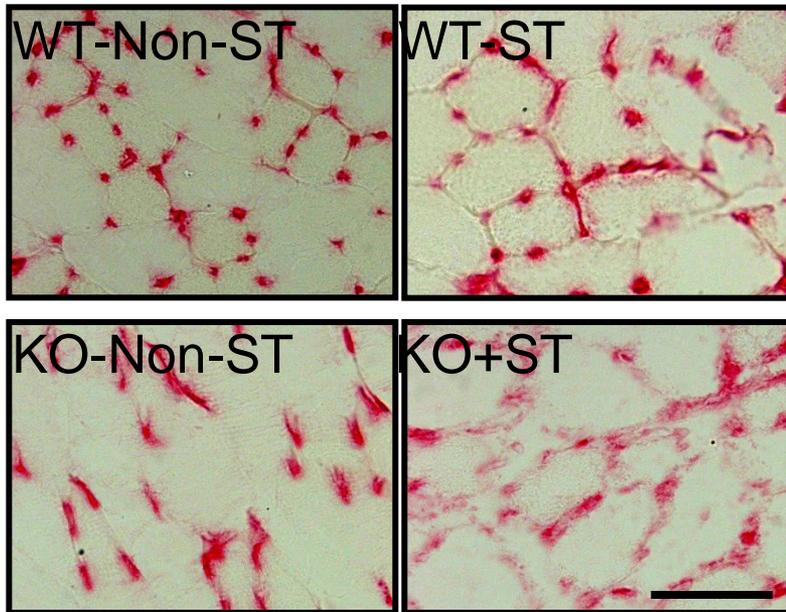
# Aging reduces MMP-2 expression and EPC recruitment in response to ischemia



§  $P < 0.01$ , †  $P < 0.01$   
vs. corresponding controls

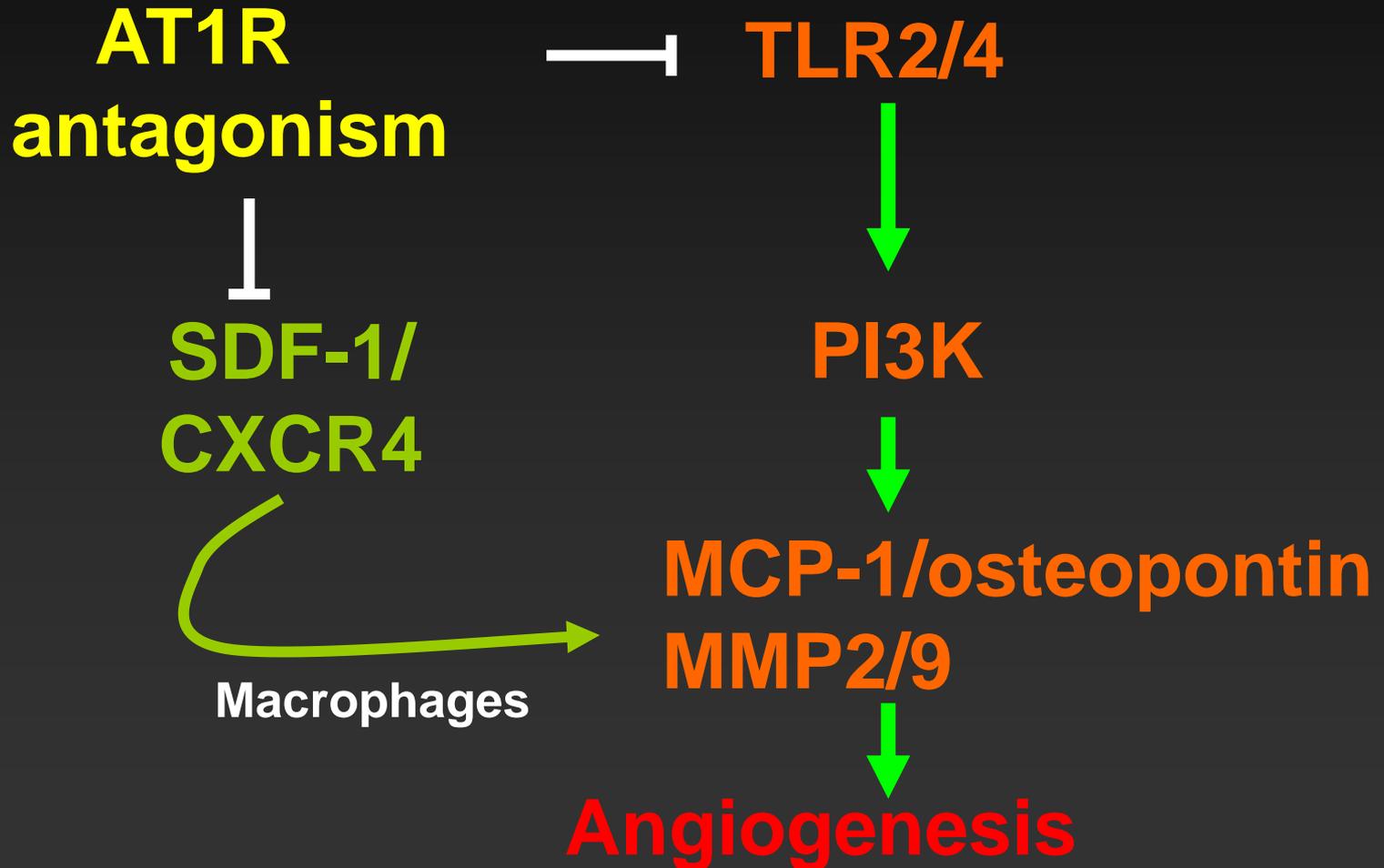
Cheng XW Murohara T et al. Circ Res 2007; CEPP 2010

# MMP-2 deficiency impairs exercise-induced neovascularization in advanced age



- P < 0.05 vs. corresponding controls
- N.S.: no significant difference

# Hypothesis



AT1R: angiotensin II type 1 receptor;

MCP-1: macrophage chemoattractant protein-1; PI3K: phosphatidylinositol 3-

# Goal

- To investigate the protective effects and the mechanism of action of angiotensin II type 1 receptor antagonism therapy on atherosclerotic plaque growth and instability in apolipoprotein E-deficient (ApoE<sup>-/-</sup>) mice with a special focus on plaque neovascularization.

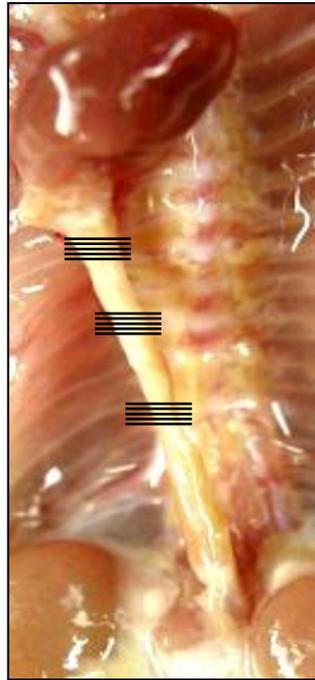
# Exp: Protocol (1): Early atherosclerotic lesion formation

**ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> mice (n = 26)**



- ① 0.5% Carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC, **CONT**)
- ② Olmesartan (1 mg/kg/d: **OLM**)

# Sampling procedure



**Aortic sinus**

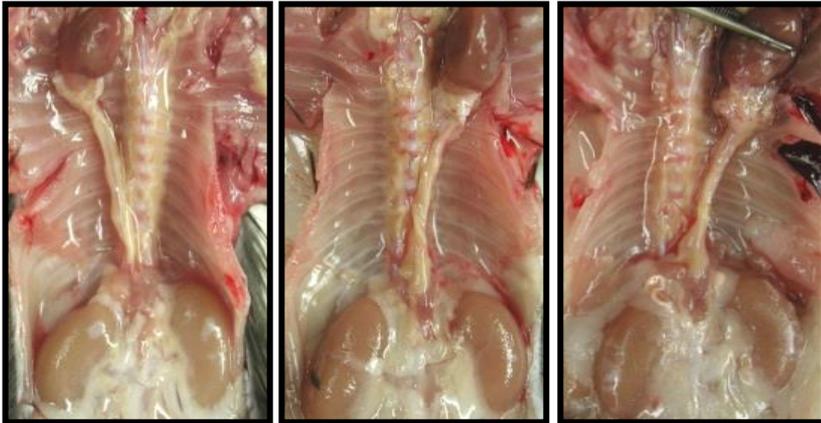
**Thoracic**

**Abdominal**

Microscopy images show whole aortas of ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> mice treated with or without olmesartan

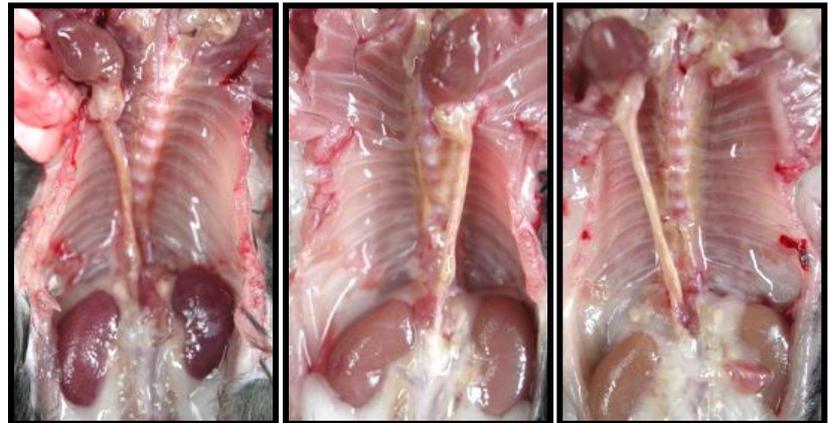
CONTROL

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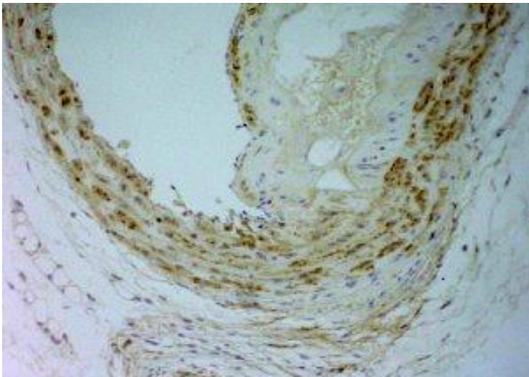
OLMESARTAN

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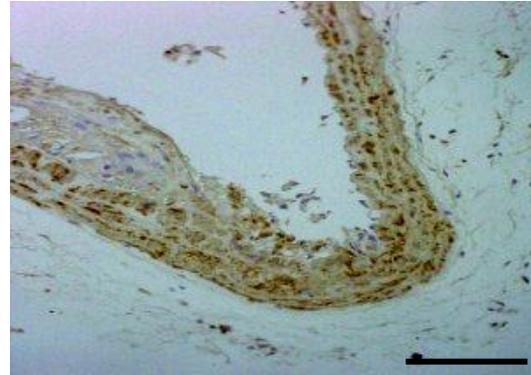


# Olmesartan inhibits atherosclerotic lesion formation

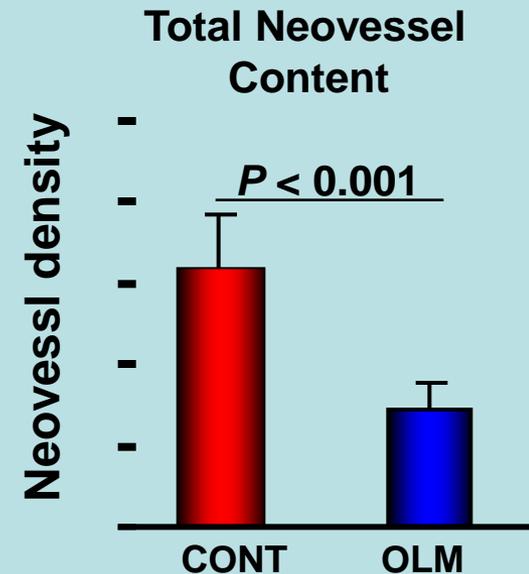
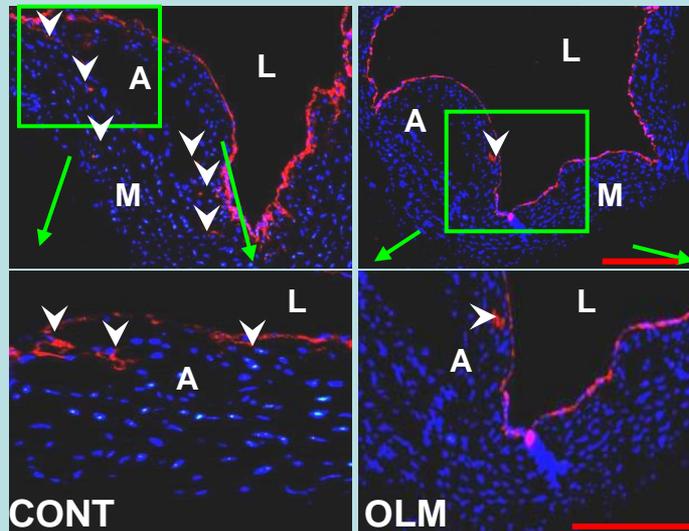
**Control**



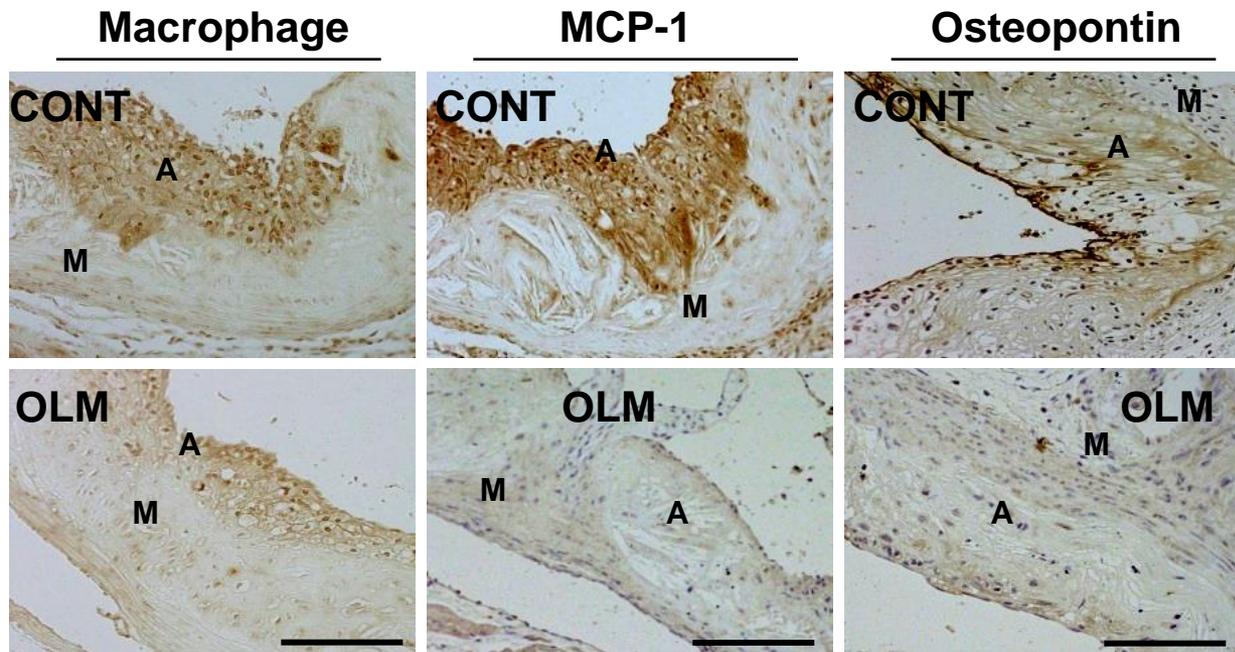
**Olmesartan**



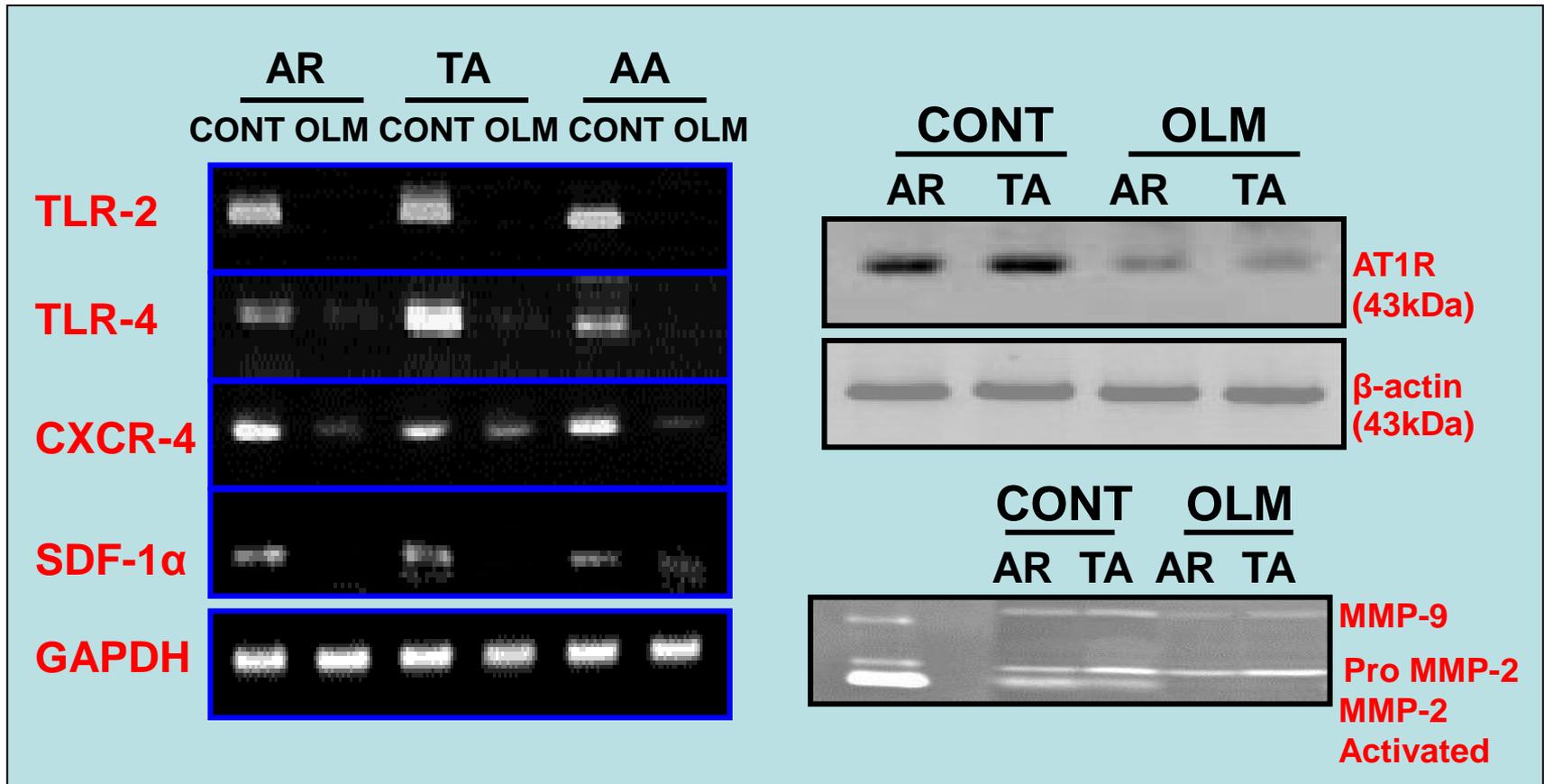
# OLM treatment reduces neovessel in the atherosclerotic plaques of ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> mice



# OIM inhibits macrophage infiltration and inflammatory chemokine expressions

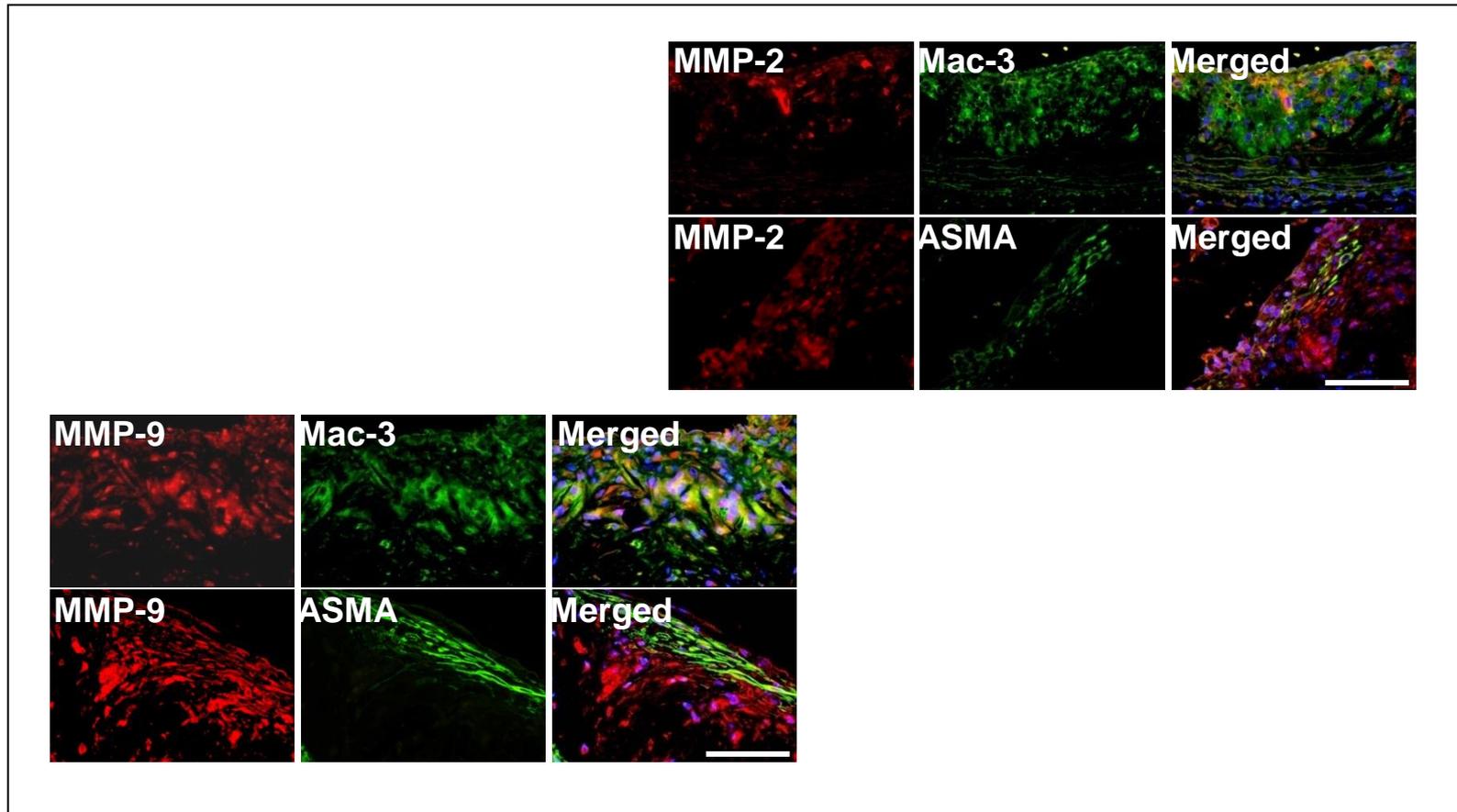


# OLM inhibits targeted gene expressions in atherosclerotic plaques

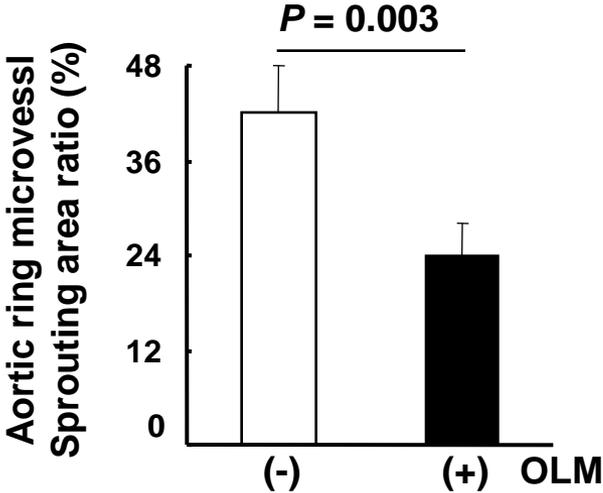
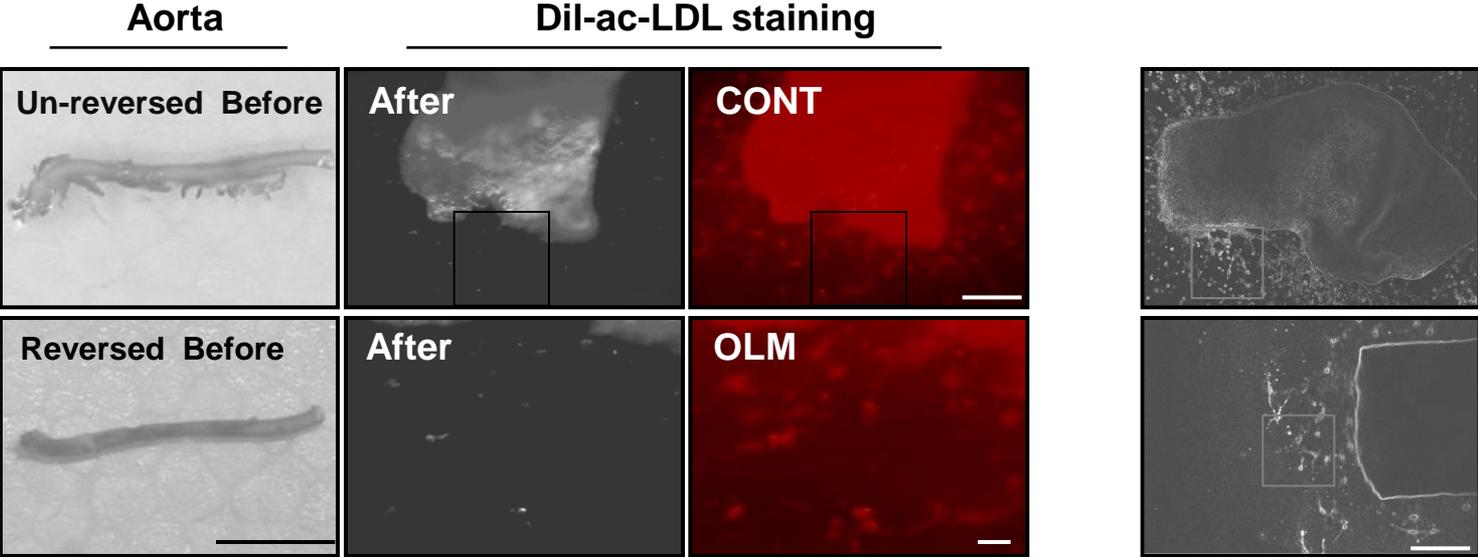


AR, aortic root; TA, thoracic aorta; AA, abdominal aorta; TLR, toll-like receptor  
SDF-1, stromal-derived factor-1; CXCR4, CXC chemokine receptor

# Localization of MMP-2/-9 in macrophages and SMCs of atherogenic plaques

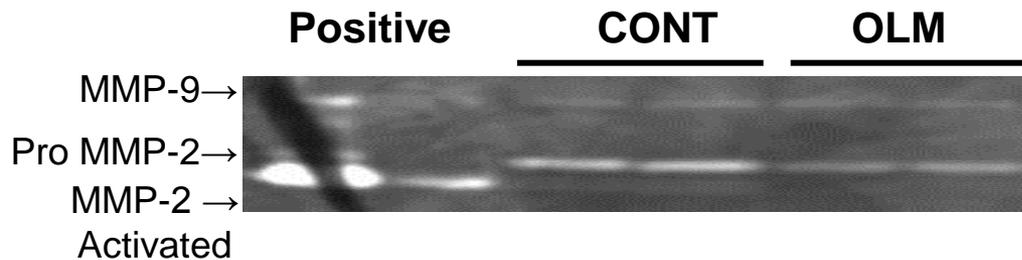
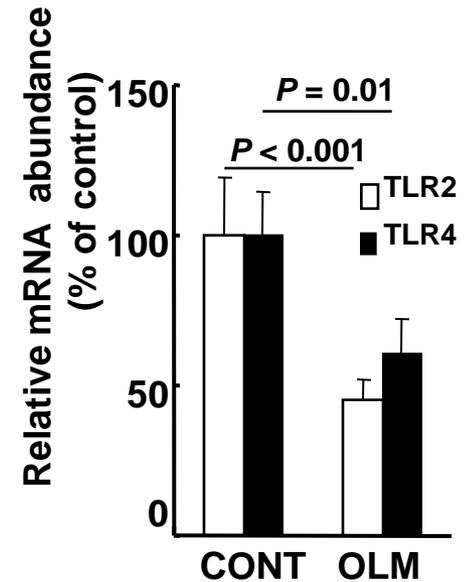
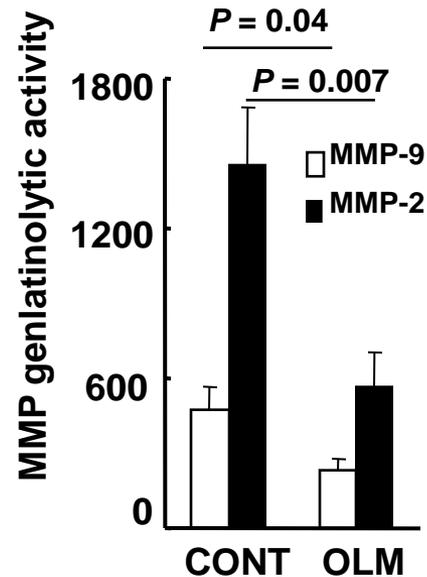
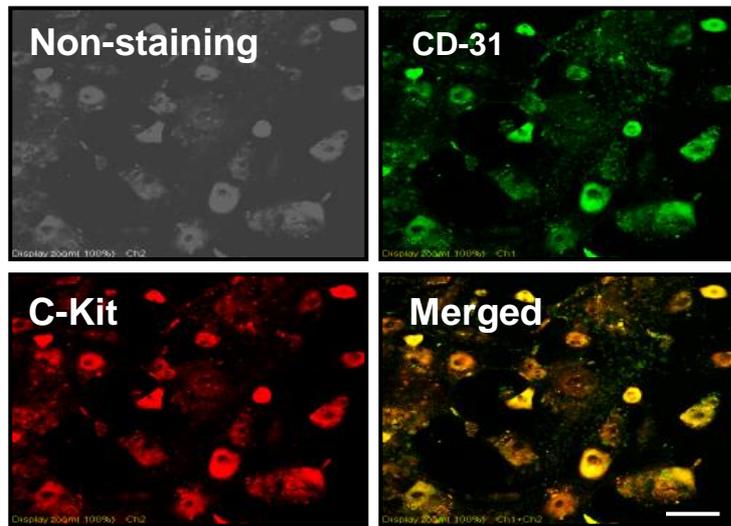


# OLM inhibits aorta-ring angiogenic action



# OLM inhibits the levels of MMP-2/-9 mRNAs in bone marrow-derived EPCs

## EPC identification



# Exp: Protocol (2)

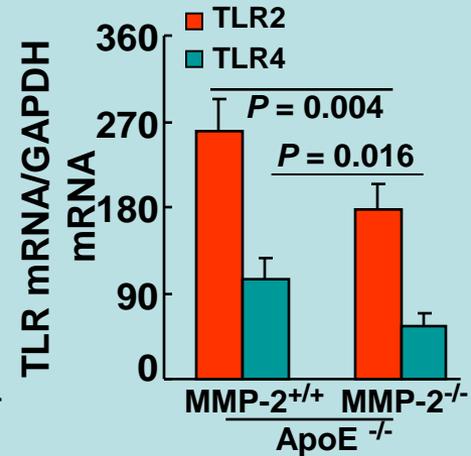
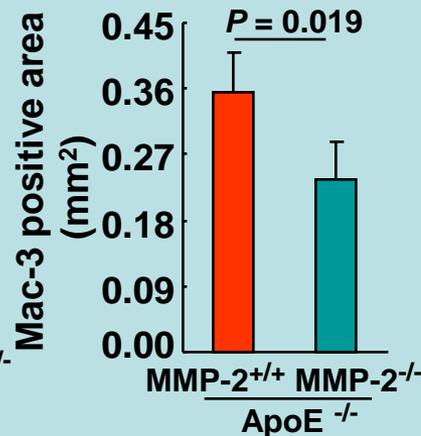
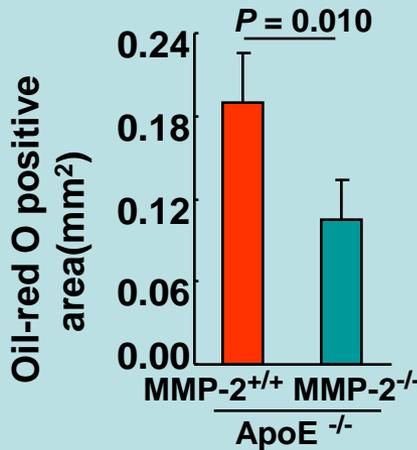
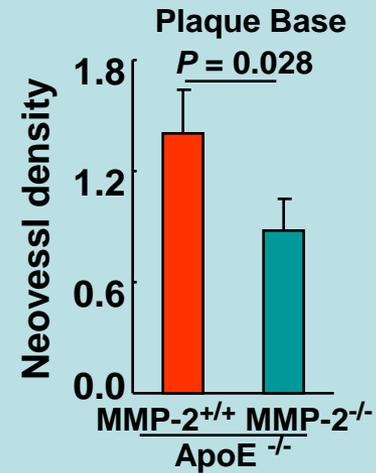
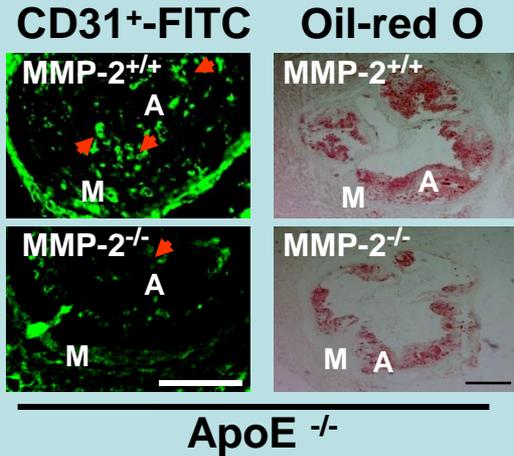


- ① ApoE<sup>-/-</sup>/MMP-2<sup>+/+</sup> ( $n = 13$ )
- ② ApoE<sup>-/-</sup>/MMP-2<sup>-/-</sup> ( $n = 12$ )

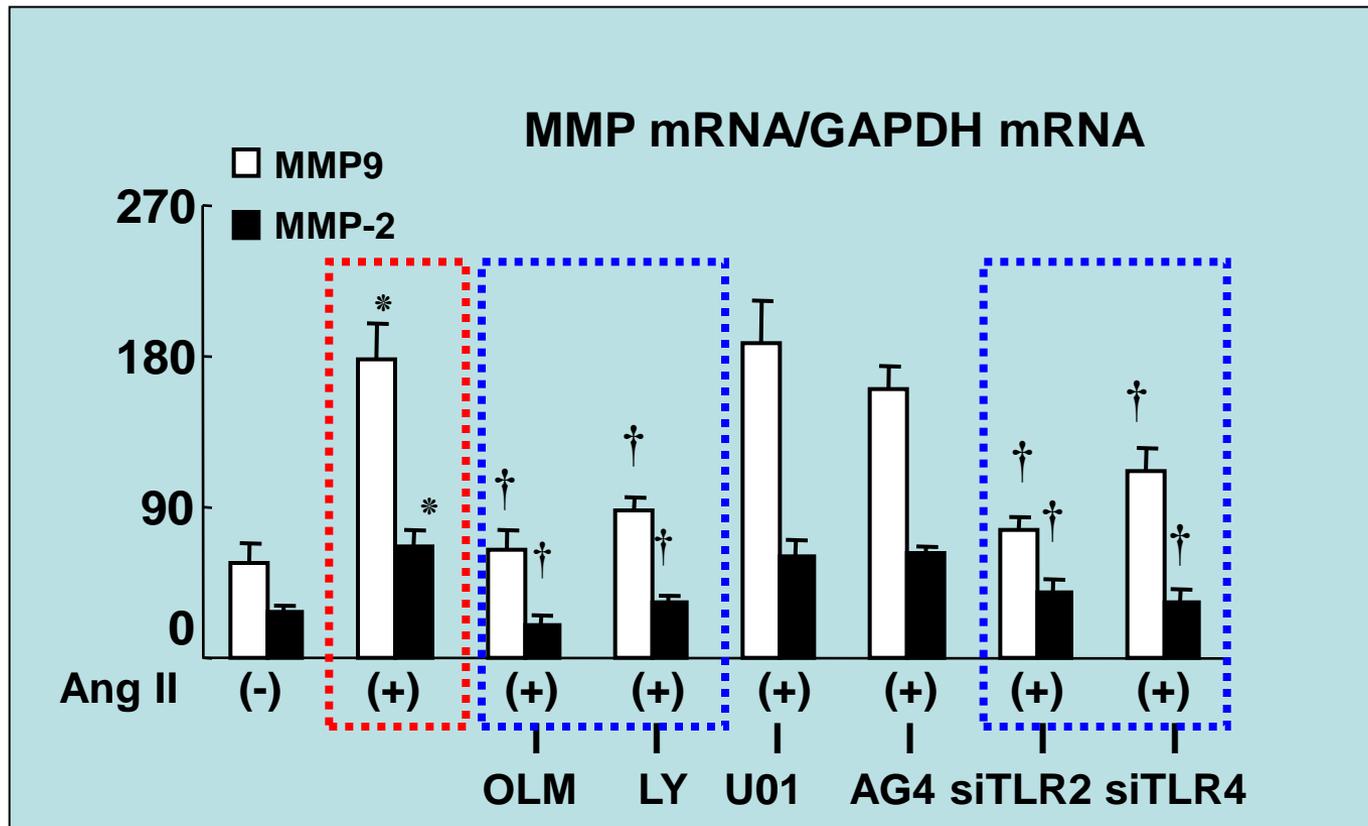
# MMP-2 deficiency reduced fat accumulation around aortas in ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> mice



# MMP-2 deficiency reduces atherosclerotic plaques and neovessel formation



# OLM inhibits Ang II-induced MMP expression via TRL signaling pathway in HUVECs

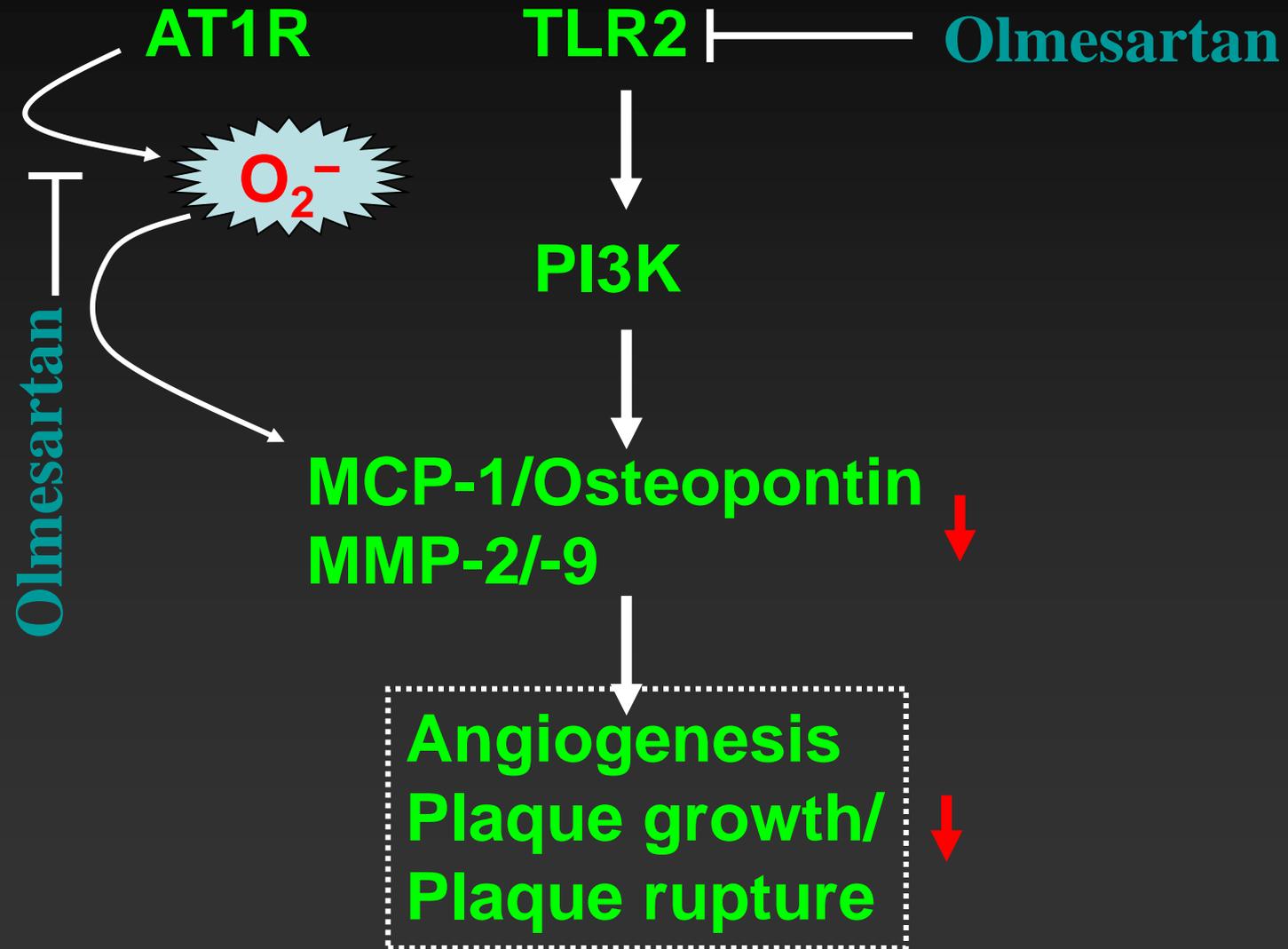


**HUVEC**, human umbilical vein endothelial cell; **Ang II**, angiotensin II; **LY** LY294002, PI3K inhibitor; **U1024**, extracellular signal-regulated kinase inhibitor **AG490**, janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 inhibitor.

# Observations

- ❖ Olmesartan lessened the levels of TLR2/4 and SDF-1/CXCR4 genes and MMP-2/-9 protein and activity in the atherosclerotic plaques.
- ❖ Olmesartan reduced diet-induced atherosclerotic plaque neovessel density and plaque instability in *Apo E*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.

# Proposed mechanisms



# Conclusion

Our findings suggest that olmesartan exerts inhibitory effect on TLR2-mediated MMP-2/-9 expression and activity and angiogenic action, leading to the enhancement of atherogenic plaque stability and protection of its disruption in *ApoE*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse model without lipid lowering effect.

# Outline

- ❖ Exercise rescues vascular action in response to hypoxia in aged animals and humans.
- ❖ Identification of new biomarker for atherosclerosis-based coronary artery disease (CAD).

# ***The properties of cysteine protease: cathepsins (Cats)***

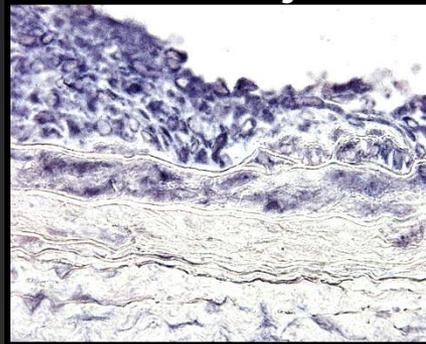
- ❖ Cats generally known as functioned in lysosomes, were discovered in the half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are 11 human Cats (B,C,F,H,K,L,O,S,V,W,and X) that belong to papain subfamily of cysteinyl proteases. Cystatin C (CystC) is one of the major endogenous inhibitor o cathepsins.
- ❖ Previously, we have reported that CatK, which is one of the most potent mammalian collagenase, was overexpressed in the failing myocardium of humans and rats with hypertension.

# **CatK expression in the balloon-injured carotid artery and failing myocardium of rat**

## **In situ hybridization**

**Control**

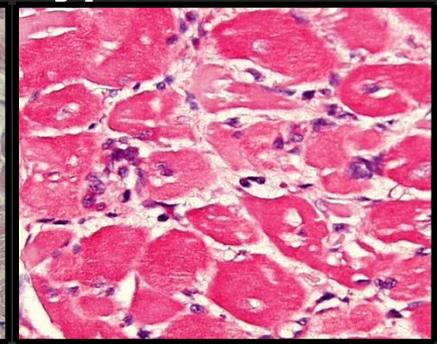
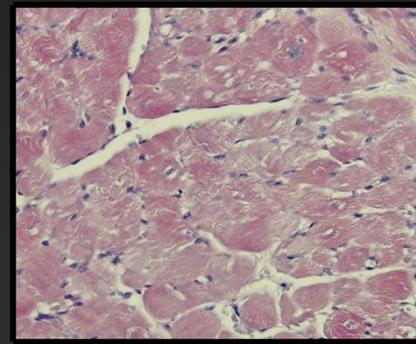
**Balloon-injured**



## **Immunostaining**

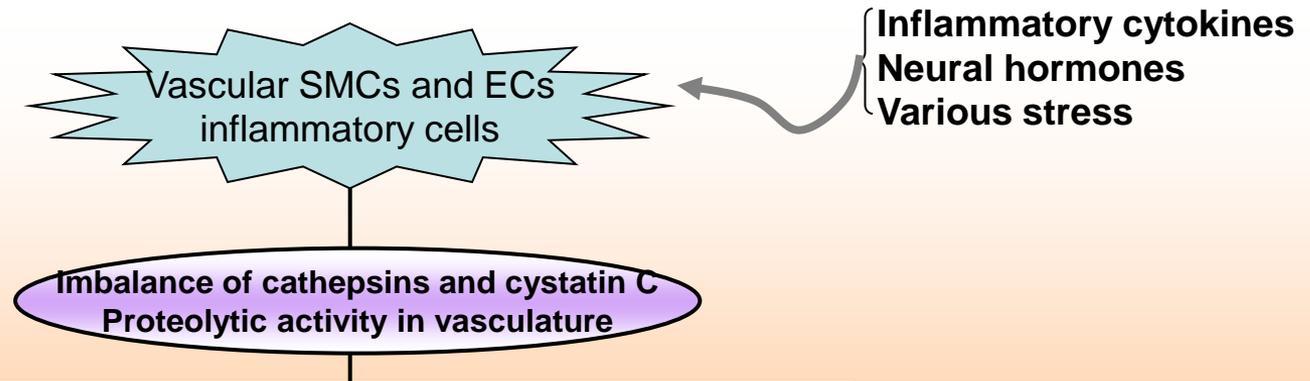
**Control**

**Hypertensive-HF**



**Rat**

# Illustration of cathepsin function in pathogenesis of atherosclerosis-based vascular disease and its implications



**December 2011**

(next issue online December 14)

**Editor's Picks** **FREE**

Cysteine Protease Cathepsins in Atherosclerosis-Based Vascular Disease and Its Complications.

[Full Text](#) | [PDF](#)

Cheng XW and Murohara T *Hypertension* 2011.

# *Hypothesis*

- ❖ Circulating CatK levels might represent a novel marker of patients with CAD predict potential atherosclerotic plaque.

# *Study Protocol: 3*

## *Subjects:*

***257 CAD*** vs ***100 controls***

(admitted for scheduled RFCA between Mar. 2009 - Dec. 2010)

## *Definition*

- Coronary angiography (at least one major artery **50%** > stenosis)

## *Exclusion criteria*

- Dilated or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Congenital heart disease
- Congestive heart failure
- Valvular heart diseases
- Renal failure on hemodialysis

# Methods

## *Laboratory measurements*

- CatK, CystC
- Intact procollagen type I N-terminal propeptide (**I-PINP**), Carboxy-terminal telopeptide of collagen type I (**ICTP**, either as an index of collagen synthesis or degradation, respectively)
- High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP)
- Interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$  level

## *Echocardiography*

- Left atrial (LA) dimension
- Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)

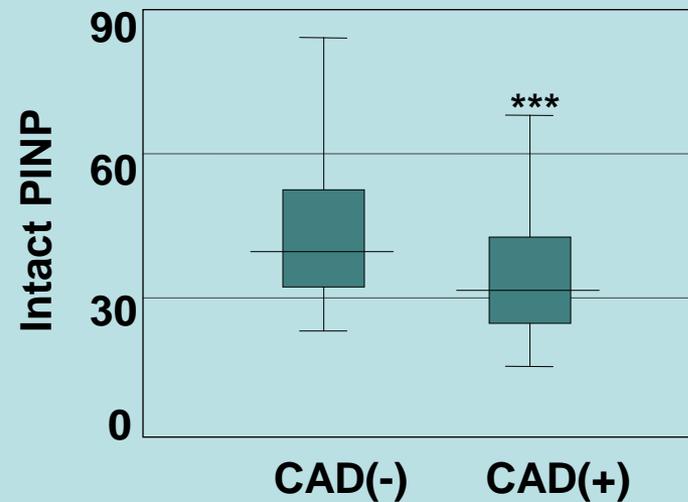
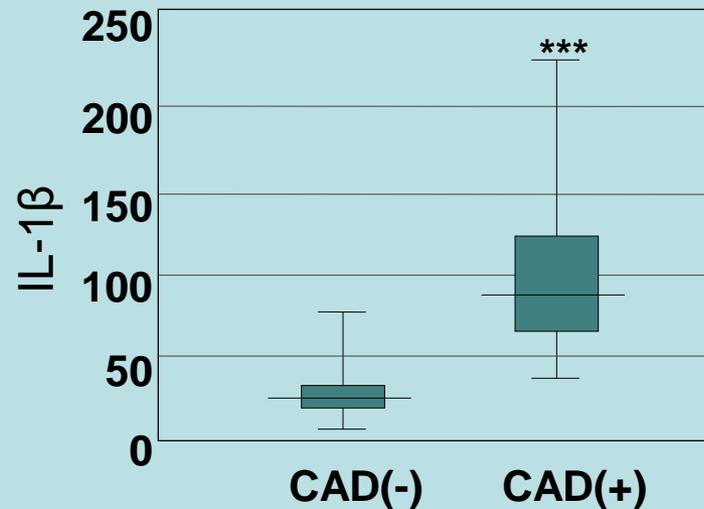
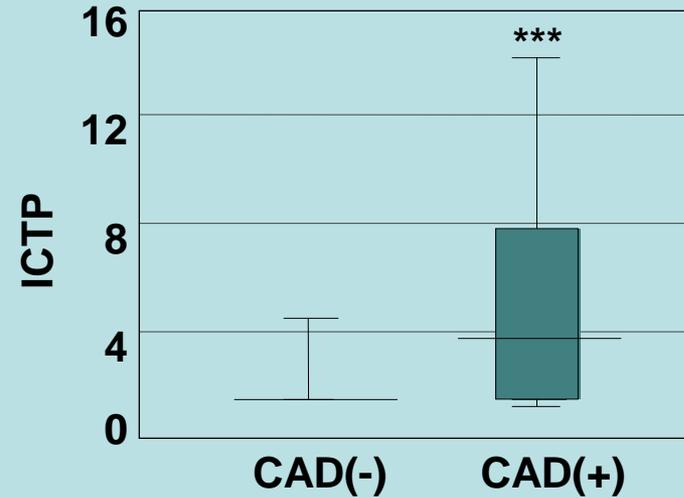
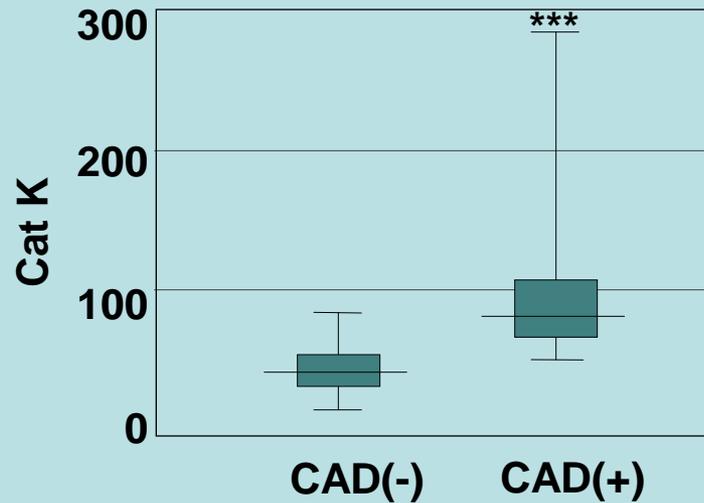
# CAD study

## Patients Characteristics

	CAD (-) (n=100)	CAD (+) (n=257)	<i>p</i>
Age (yrs)	60.1 ± 5.08	62.8 ± 6.96	N.S.
Male (%)	61	67.5	N.S.
BMI	23.5 ± 2.42	24.3 ± 5.21	N.S.
HT (%)	16.0	30.2	***
DM (%)	13.0	57.5	***
Smoker (%)	29.0%	28.3	N.S.
LDL (mg/dl)	101.2 ± 25.6	123.0 ± 27.6	***
Statins (%)	8.0	35.2	***
ARBs (%)	5.0	24.5	***
CCB (%)	7.0	29.1	***
ACEI (%)	3.0	7.5	***
Insulin (%)	0.0	25.1%	***

BMI, body mass index; HT, Hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; LDL, low-density lipoproteins; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.

# The levels of serum Cat K, ICTP, I-PINP, and IL-1 $\beta$ in CAD and non-CAD patients

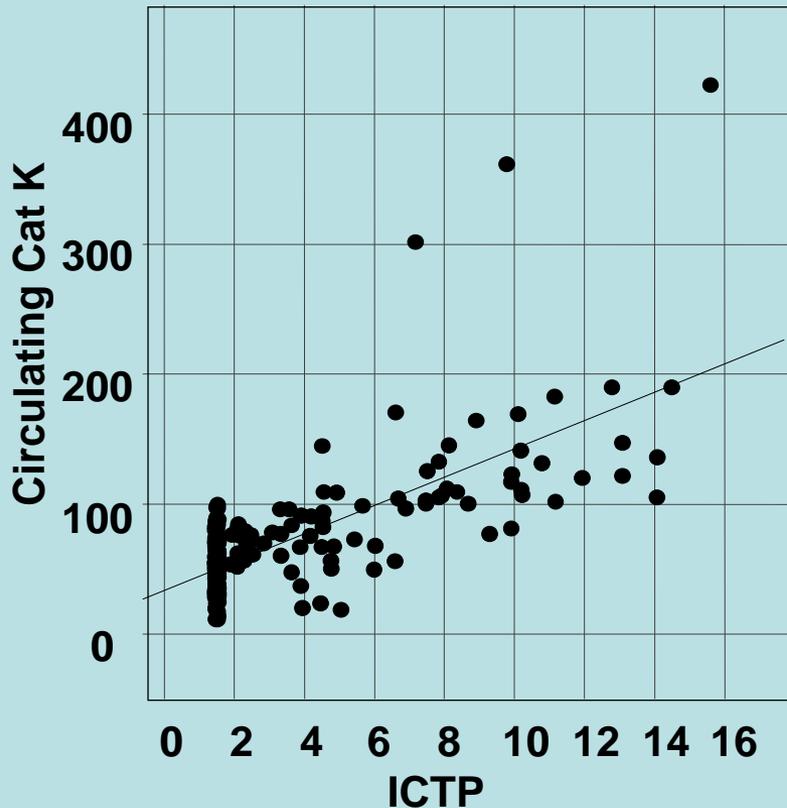


ICTP: linked carboxy-terminal telopeptide of collagen type I  
I-PINP: intact procollagen type I N-terminal propeptide

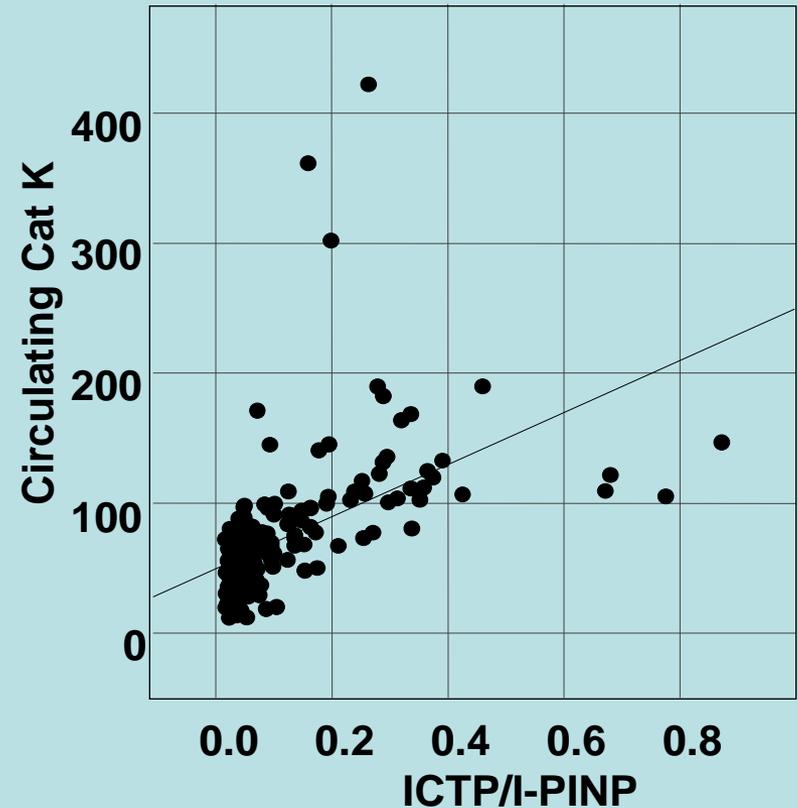
\*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , vs CAD(-)

# The correlations of circulating Cat K and ICTP and ICTP/I-PINP

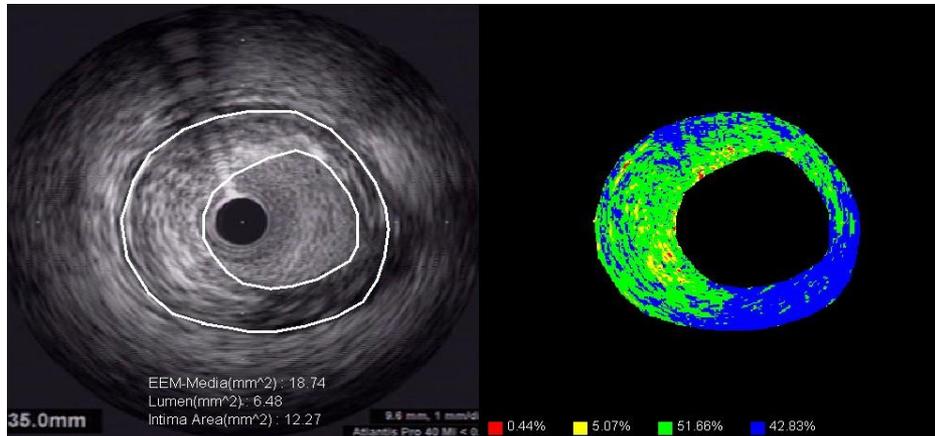
$P < 0.0001$ ,  $r = 0.7144$ ,  
 $Y = 33.8227 + 10.8668x$ ,  $n = 206$



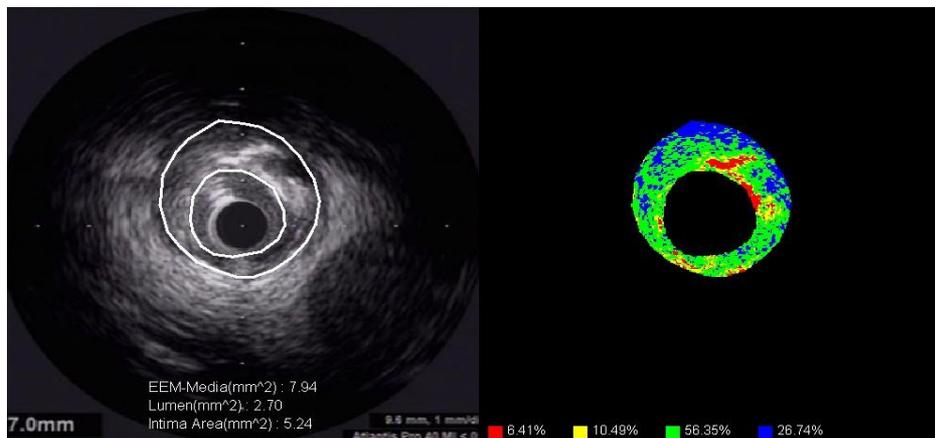
$P < 0.001$ ,  $r = 0.5235$ ,  
 $Y = 49.4874 + 200.162x$ ,  $n = 206$



# Representative images of serial conventional and integrated backscatter (IB) intravascular images



Serum Cat K: 156 pg/ml)

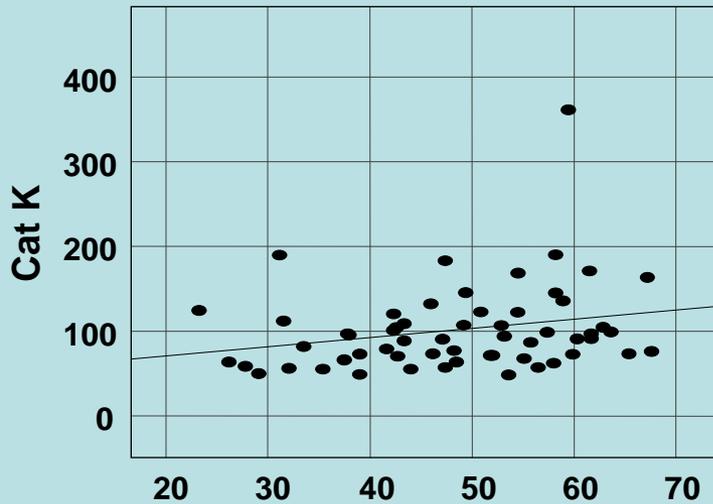


Serum Cat K: 72 pg/ml)

**Green**: fibrous volume  
**Blue** : lipid volume  
**Red** : Calcification: red

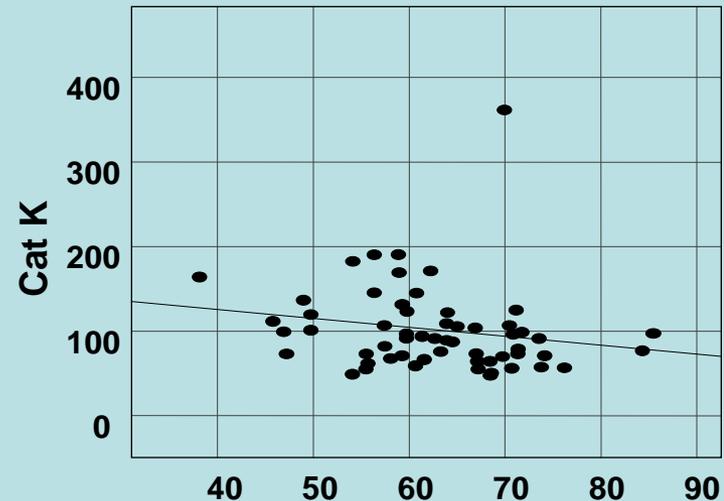
# IVUS analysis shows that the correlations of serum Cat K and plaque and fibrous volumes in CAD patients

$P = 0.04116$ ,  $r = 0.2387$ ,  
 $Y = 48.8731 + 1.08591x$ ,  $n = 58$



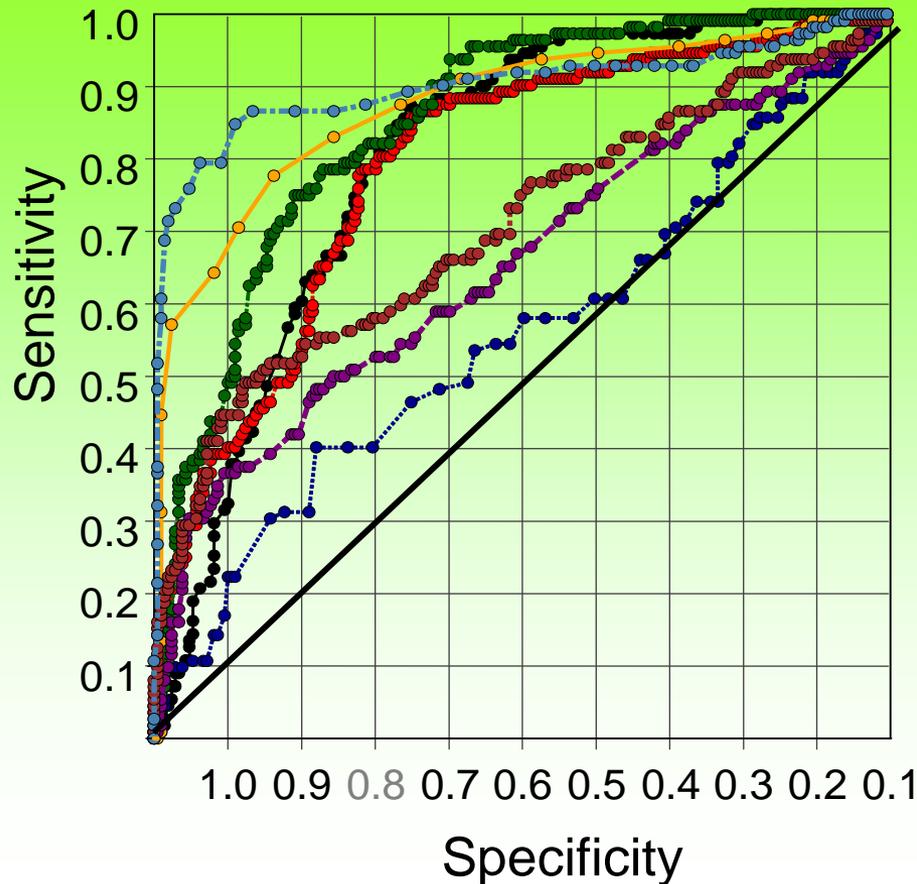
Plaque volume (%)

$P = 0.07327$ ,  $r = 0.1999$ ,  
 $Y = 167.557 - 1.0558x$ ,  $n = 58$



Plaque fibrous volume (%)

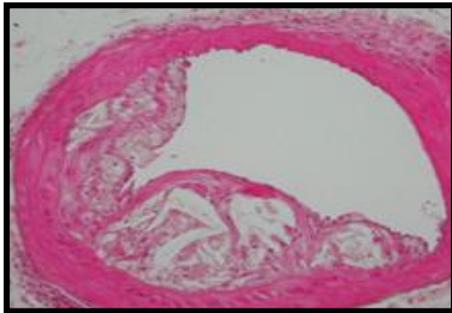
# Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve for logistic regression models



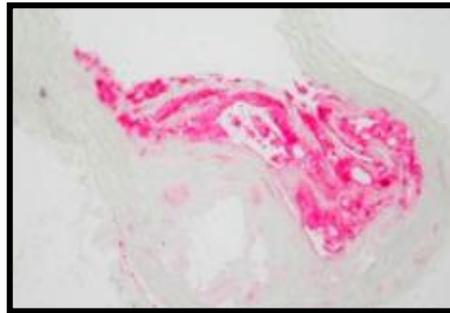
○	CatK	0.901
○	ICTP	0.875
●	I-PINP	0.850
●	LAD	0.801
●	ANP	0.790
●	I-PINP/ICTP ratio	0.703
●	IL-1 $\beta$	0.652
●	Cystatin C	0.557

# The levels of Cat K, collagen, and elastin in the aortic plaques of mice

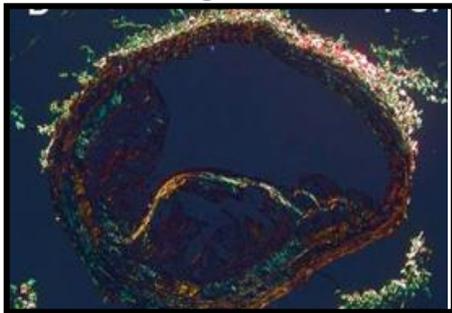
H& E



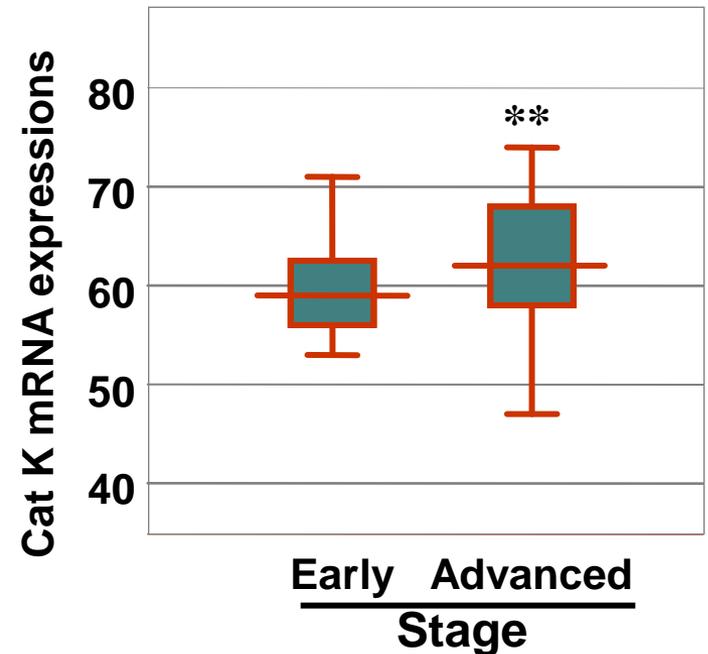
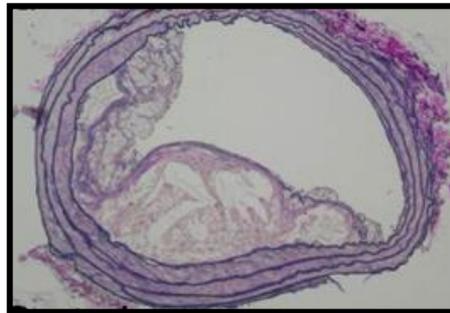
Cathepsin K



Collagen (PSR)



Elastin (EVS)

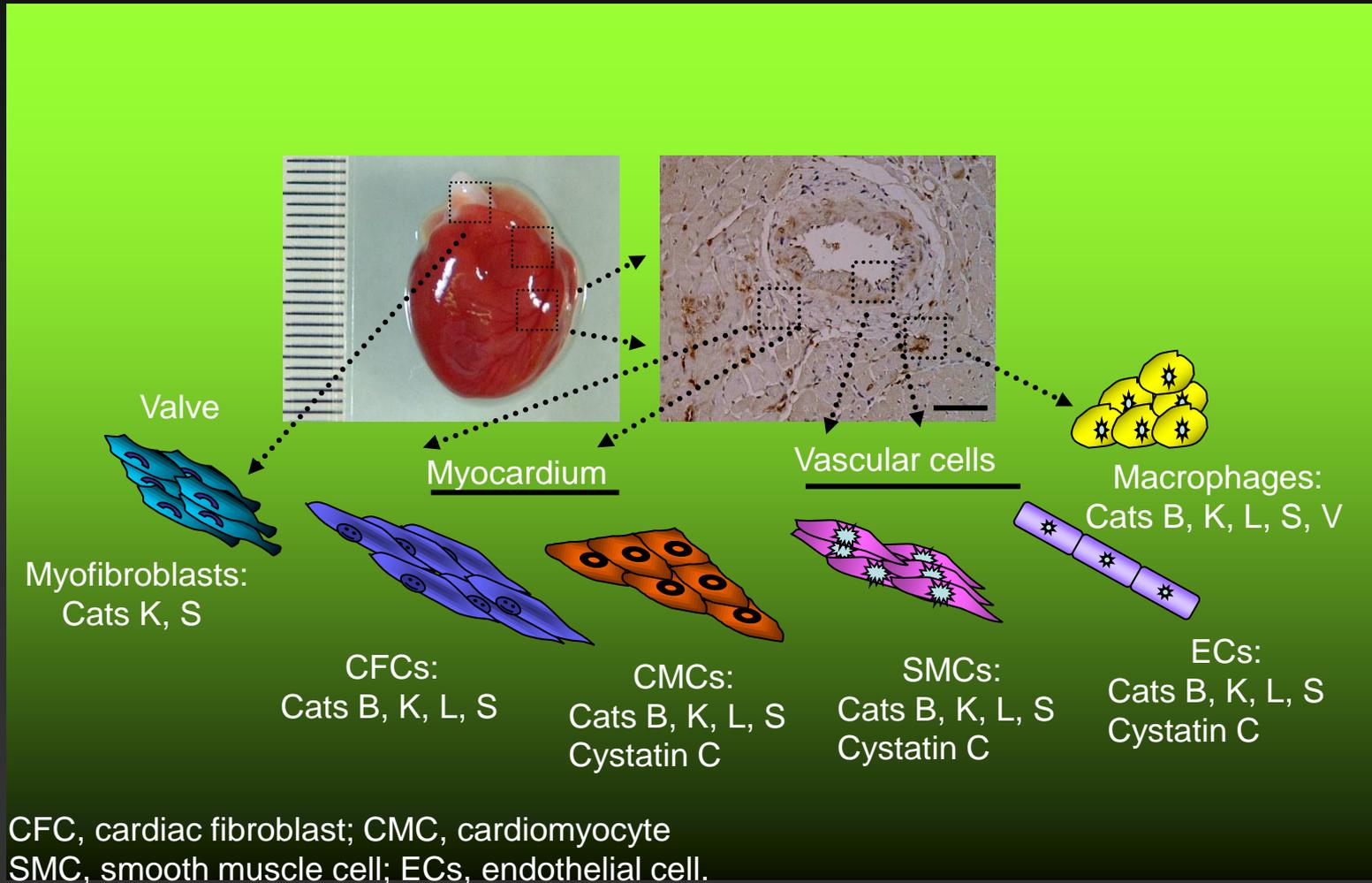


PSR: picosirous red staining for collagen  
EVG: elastica van Gieson staining for elastin

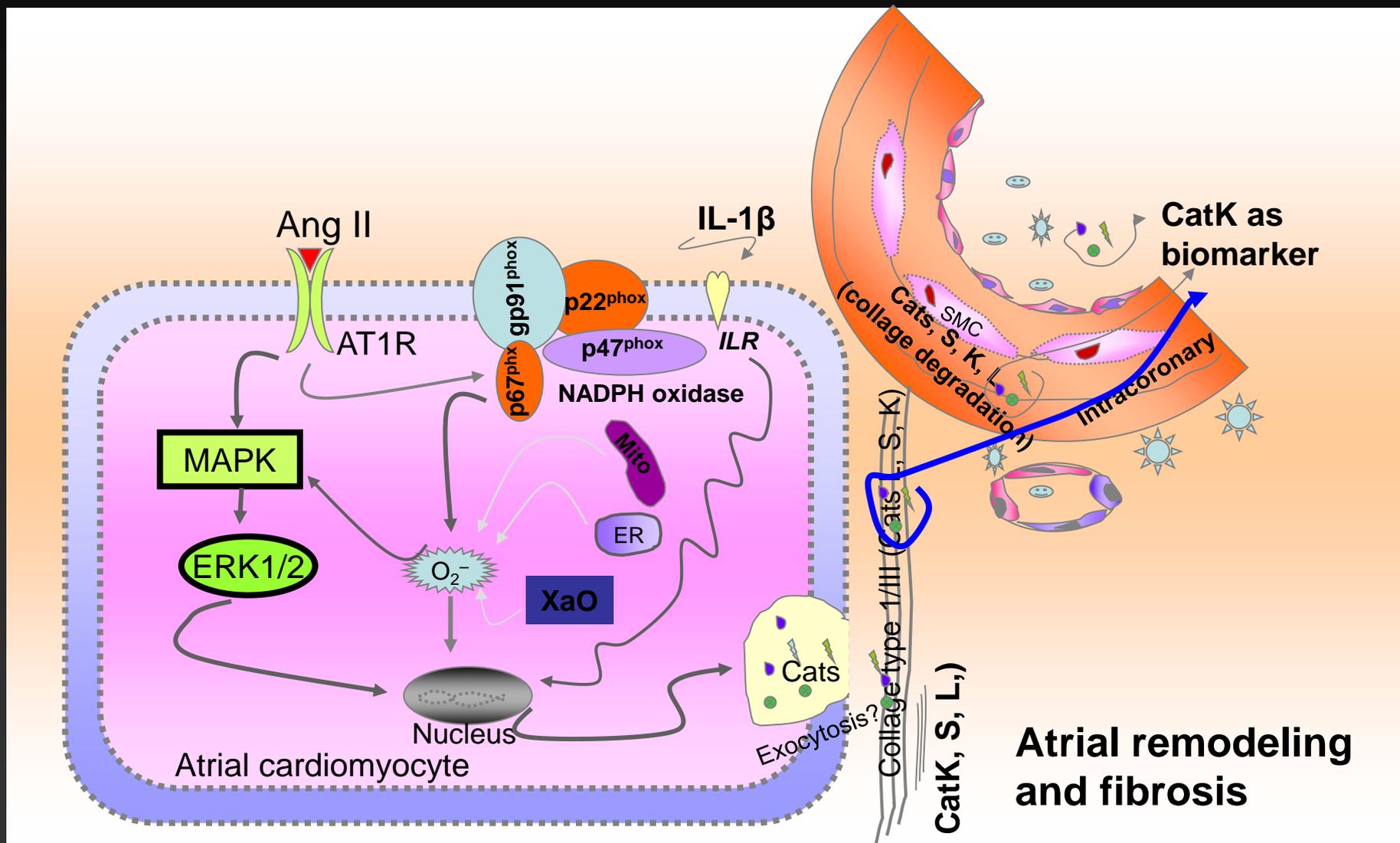
# *Summary*

- Patients with CAD had significantly higher plasma CatK levels as well as IL-1 $\beta$  and ICTP levels than control subjects.
- Plasma CatK levels were correlated positively with ICTP, and IL-1 $\beta$ .
- Stepwise Logistic regression analysis revealed that, among age, gender, CatK, and collagen markers, CatK, and I-PINP/ICTP ratio were independently associated with CAD.

# Cat expressions in cardiovascular and valve cells



# Proposed mechanisms underlying the regulation of CatK expression and releasing in atrium with AF



Mito = mitochondria; ER = endoplasmic reticulum

Xao = xanthine oxidase

Cheng XW, Murohara T (Review) Circulation 2011 (accept)

# *Conclusions*

- ❖ These findings suggest that serum CatK levels represent a novel marker of patients with CAD and predict potential atherosclerotic plaque.

# Collaborative Researchers

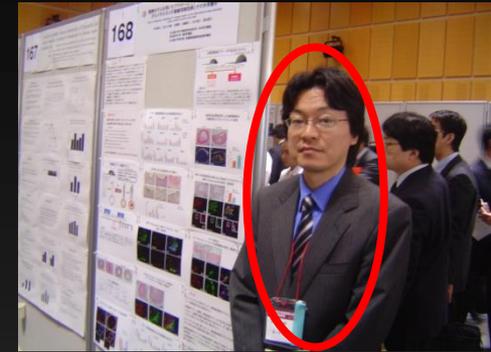
Harvard University



Nagoya University



Hamamatsu University



Takeshi Sasaki

Peter Libby

Guo-Ping Shi

Masafumi Kuzuya

Michigan University



Y. Eugene Chen



Circ Res 2003, 2007; AJP 2004, 2006, 2008; Hypertension 2006, 2011; JCVF 2009; J Hyperten 2010 (2); Circulation 2010.

PPAR- $\gamma$  and mesenteric artery aneurysm (on going)

Zhao X et al. YMJ 2011  
Yanbian University



Weonsam Kim



Like Guan

# Acknowledgments

## Nagoya University

Cardiology

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Cardiovascular Research  
Medicine

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Kenji Okumura

Geriatrics

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Lina Hu  
Kae Nakamura  
Wazuko Adachi  
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## Hamamatsu University

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Takeshi Sasaki