

# **Modulation of Smooth Muscle Cell Proliferation in Atherosclerotic Plaque by CD98**

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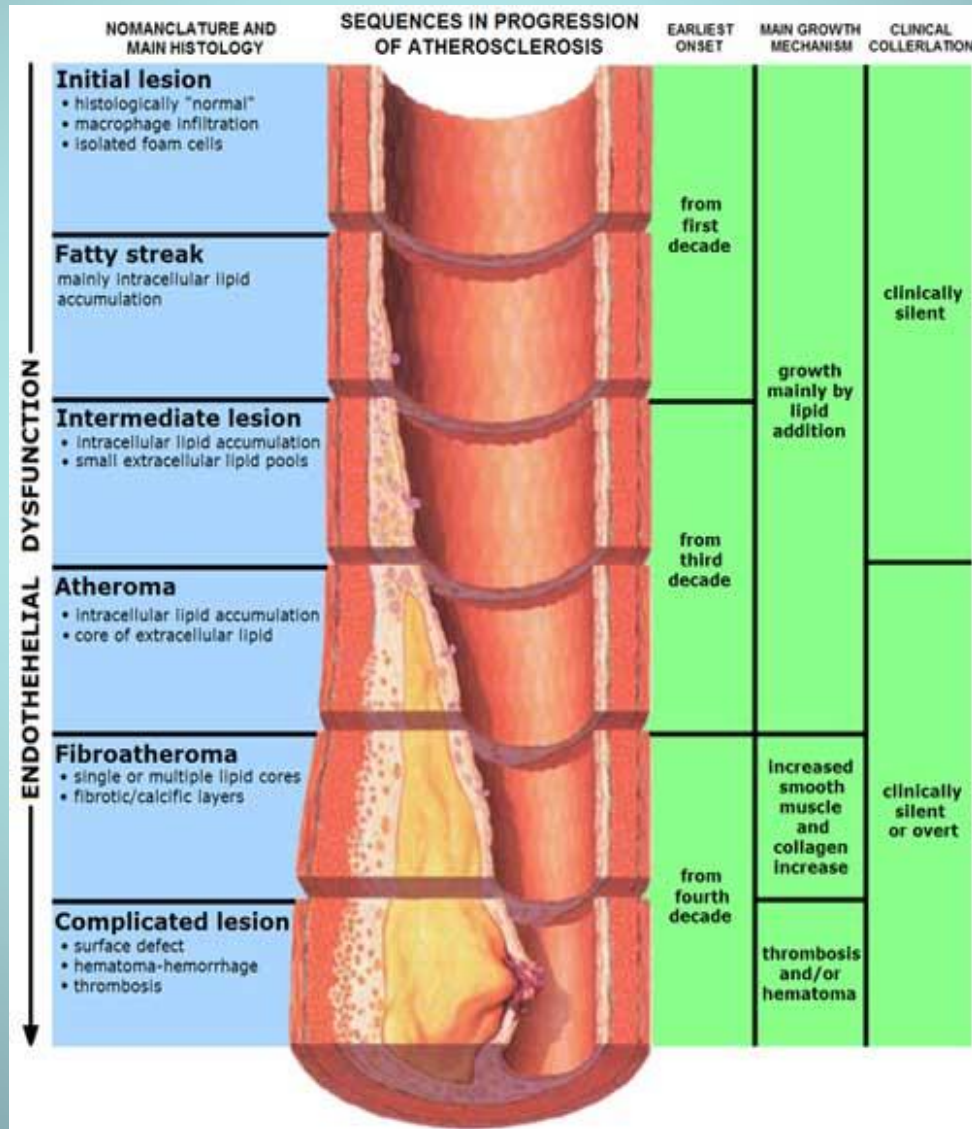
**JCR 2014, Busan Korea**

# **ATHEROSCLEROSIS IS A DISEASE OF INFLAMMATION AND HYPERLIPIDEMIA**

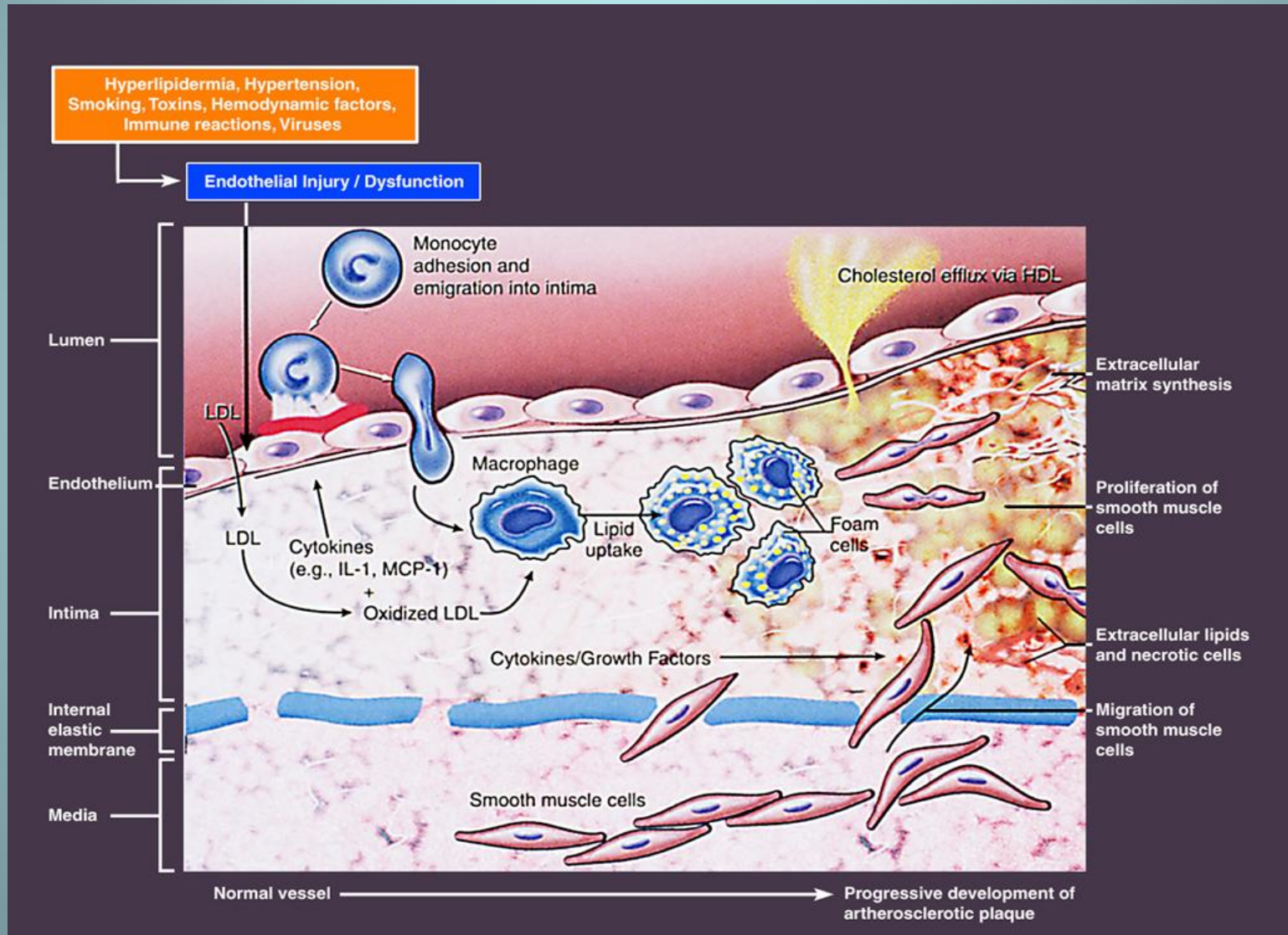
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- **Intimal thickening that progresses with time**
- **Mononuclear cell infiltrate consisting of monocyte-derived macrophages is very prominent during fatty streak formation**
- **The intimal macrophages and smooth muscle cells are cholesterol loaded**
- **T lymphocytes, natural killer cells and mast cells accumulate during later stages**
- **The plaque contains cholesterol crystals, necrotic core, fibrous cap (collagen fibers, extracellular matrix)**

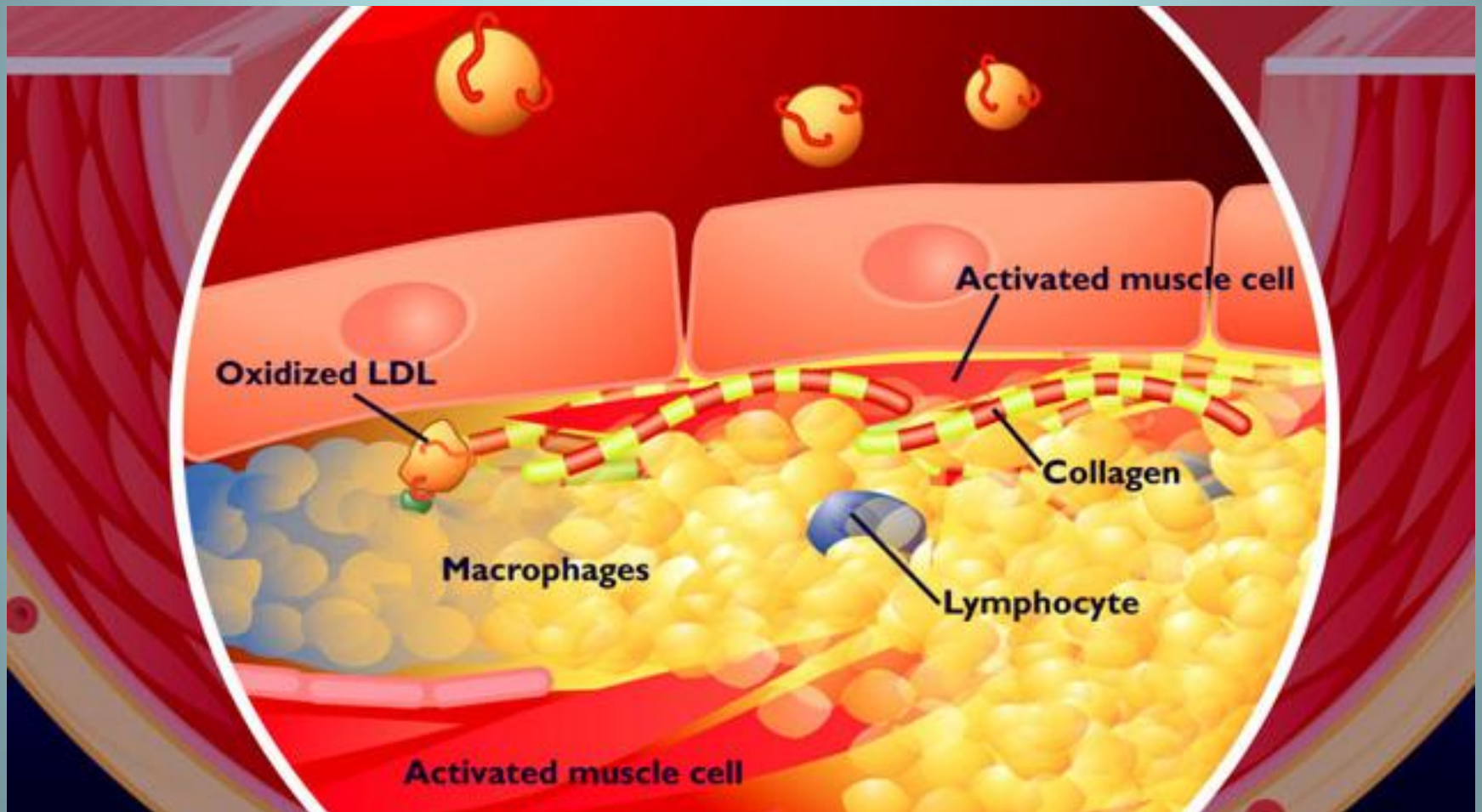
# PROGRESSION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS



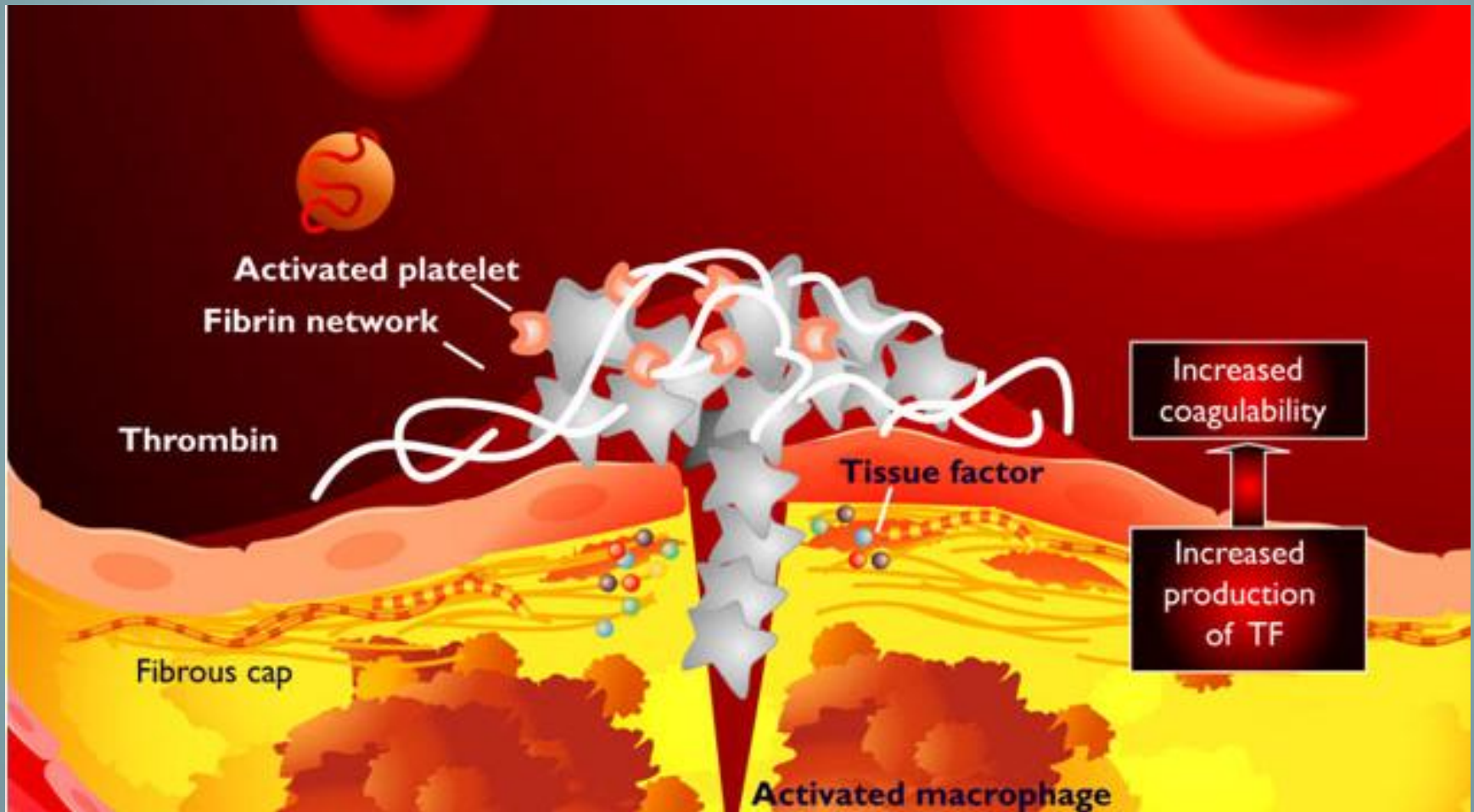
# DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS



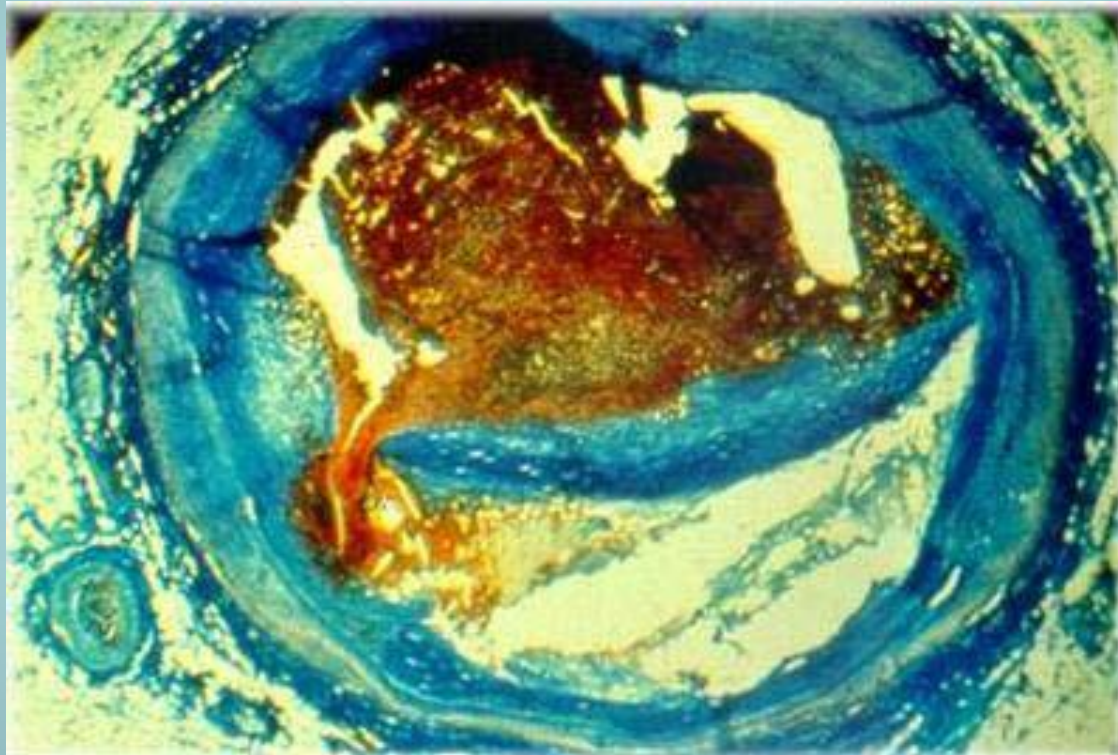
# FORMATION OF THE FIBROUS CAP



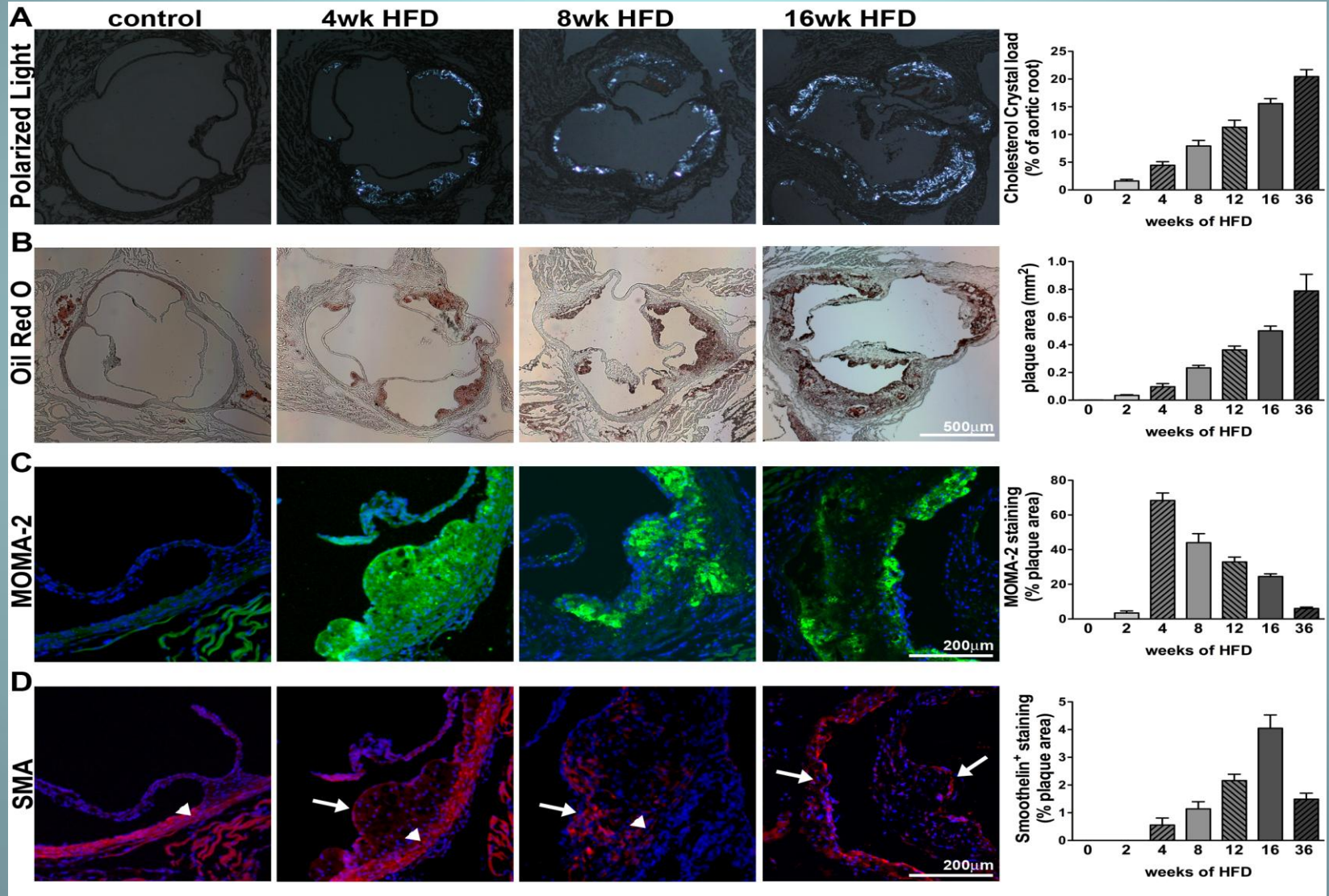
# WEAKENED FIBROUS CAP CAN LEAD TO THROMBUS FORMATION



# RUPTURED HUMAN ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE



# MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF DEVELOPING ATHEROSCLEROSIS



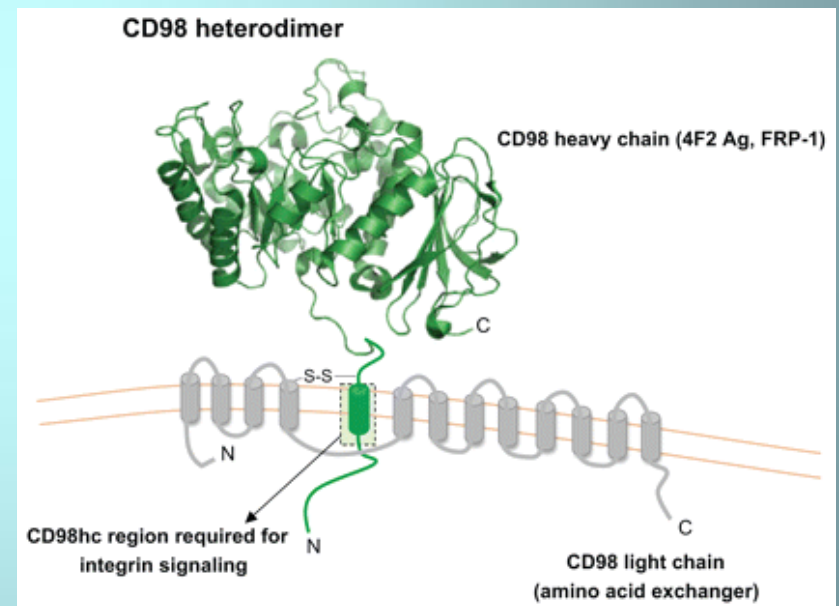


# BACKGROUND INFORMATION: VSMC

- VSMCs exist as 2 main phenotypes:
  - Contractile or differentiated VSMC (vasodilation, vasoconstriction, regulation of blood flow)
  - Synthetic, migratory, proliferative phenotype (intimal vascular lesion formation)
- SMC in lesion are believed to derive from residential medial SMC that undergo phenotypic modulation and migration into intima, where they proliferate, produce ECM and help to form fibrous cap
  - After injury EC, platelets and inflammatory cells produce growth factors and cytokines that alter the phenotype of VSMCs
  - Extracellular ligands bind cell-surface receptors to stimulate VSMC migration, proliferation but also apoptosis and necrosis
    - PDGF is considered to be very important for this process
- SMC as a part of the fibrous cap is associated with plaque stability

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION: CD98

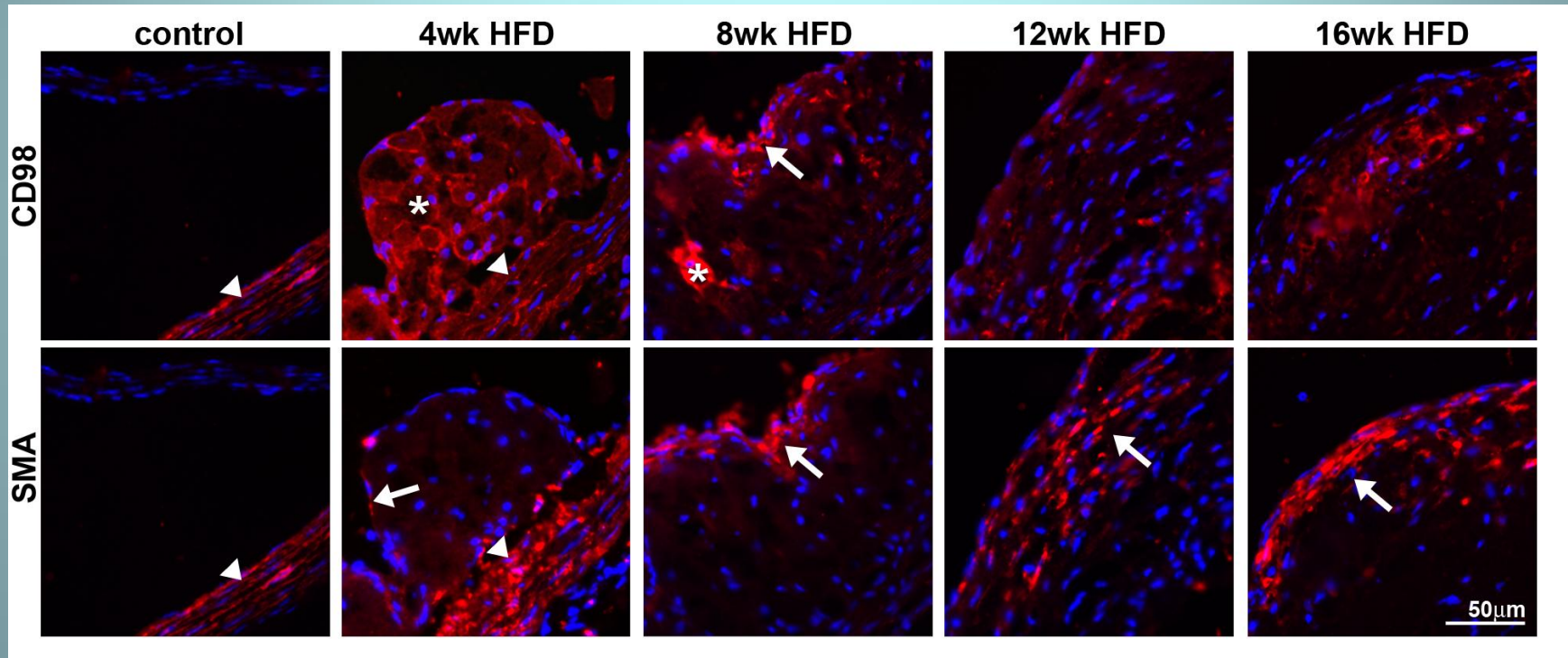
- CD98 is a heterodimer of a heavy chain associating with one of several light chains composed of multiple membrane-spanning domains
- CD98 heterodimer functions as an amino acid transporter
- CD98hc interacts mainly with beta-1 and beta-3 integrins mediating survival, proliferation, migration and even malignant transformation by regulating signaling via FAK, AKT, Src, Rho/Rac, Ras
- Inhibits T-cell proliferation/differentiation (Colitis, Diabetes)
- In Keratinocytes expression over age decreased in highly dividing cells
- SMC knockout of CD98 leads to reduced neointima formation after vascular wire injury



*Cantor J M , and Ginsberg M H J Cell Sci 2012;125:1373-1382*

# EXPRESSION OF CD98 IN DEVELOPING ATHEROSCLEROSIS

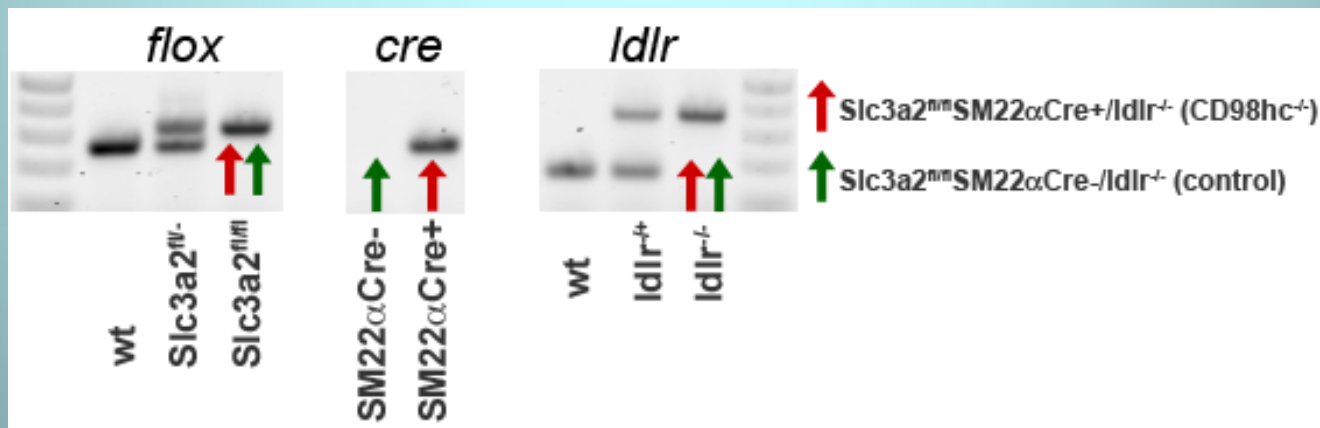
CD98 expression in atherosclerotic plaque:



# VERIFICATION OF CD98 AND LDL-R DEFICIENCY

## Mouse model

To investigate the role of CD98 expression in SMC on the development of atherosclerosis  $Slc3A2^{flox/flox}$  mice crossed with  $SM22\alpha Cre$  mice were crossed with  $LDL-R^{-/-}$  mice



# STUDY SCHEME



**Atherogenic  
diet #94059  
(Harlan Teklad)**

**6 WK Male CD98-/-  
LDLR-/- and CD98+/  
LDLR-/- mice**

**15.8% wt/wt fat  
1.25% wt/wt cholesterol**

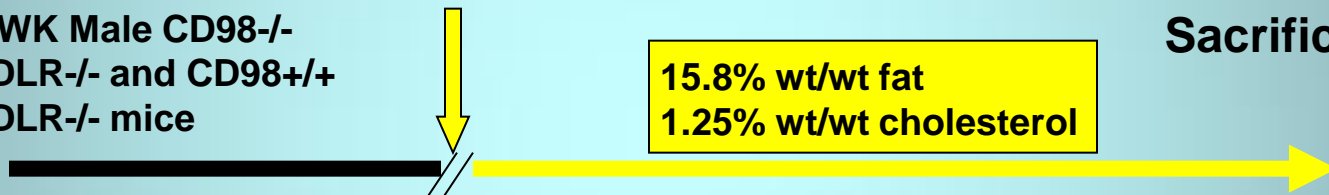
**Sacrifice**

**WK -6**  
↑  
**Mice born**

**WK 0**  
↑  
**Bleed**

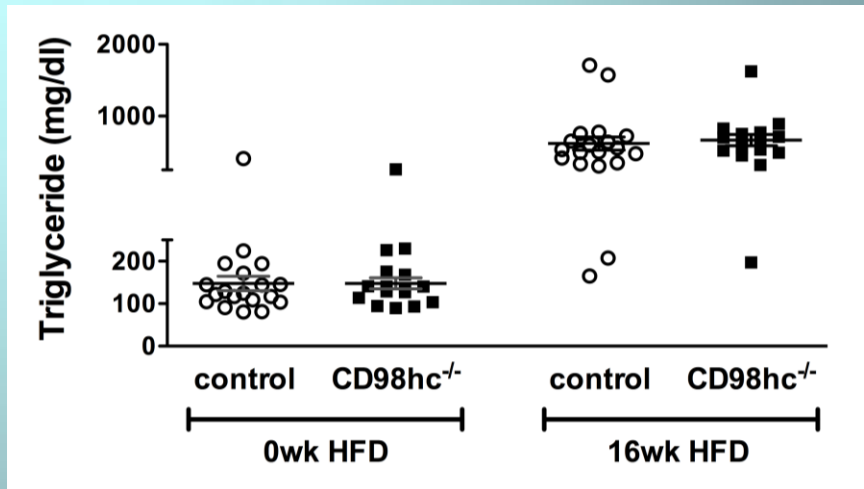
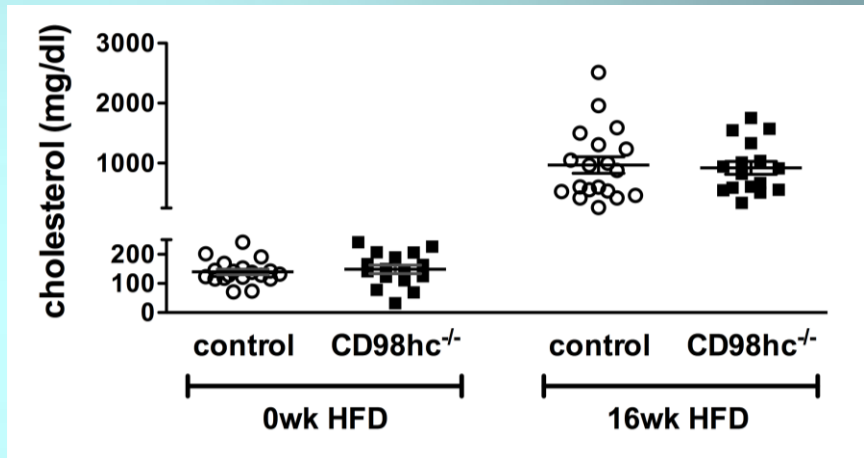
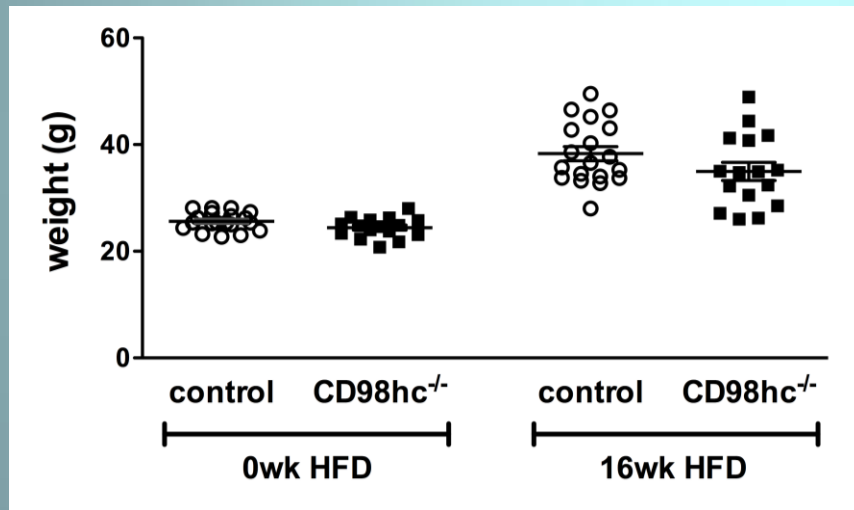
**WK 8**  
↑  
**Bleed**

**WK 16**  
↑  
**Bleed**



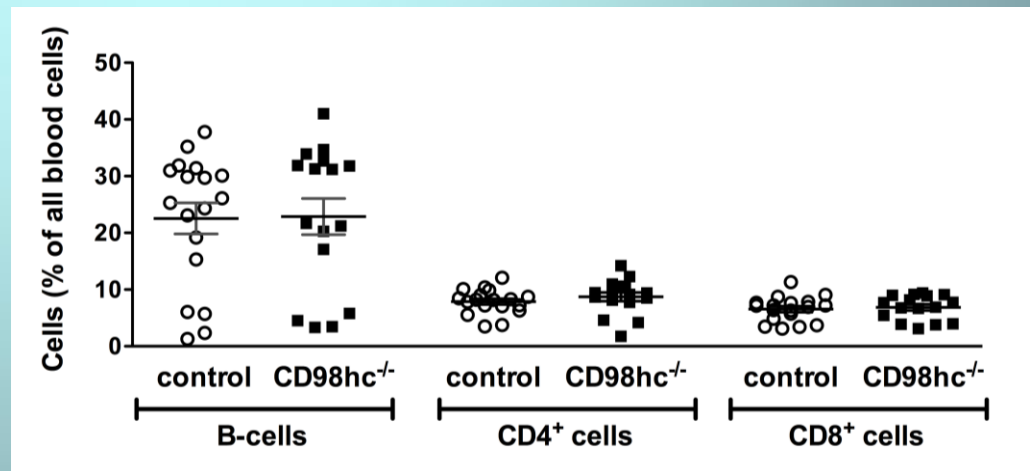
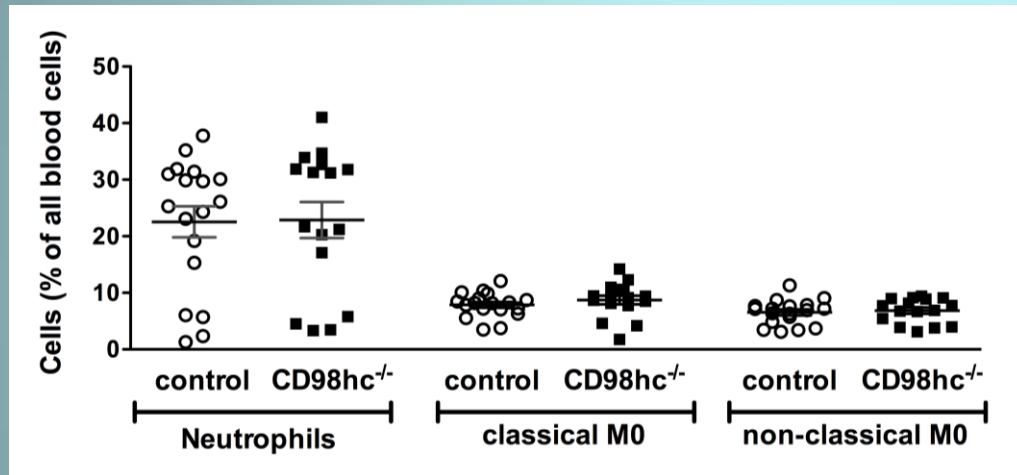
# WEIGHT AND LIPID LEVELS

16 week atherosclerosis study



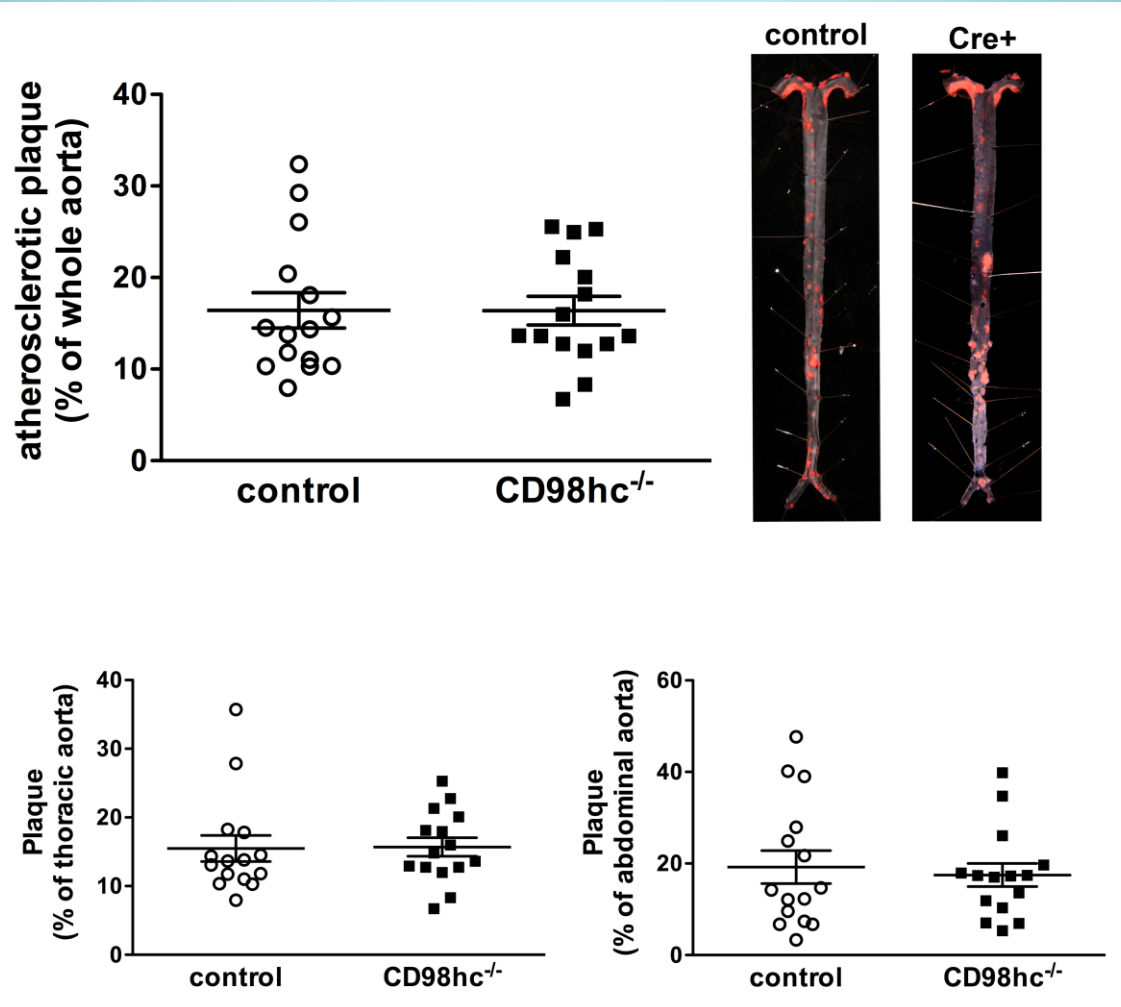
# CIRCULATING LEUKOCYTES IN THE MICE

16 week atherosclerosis study



# EXTENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN THE AORTA

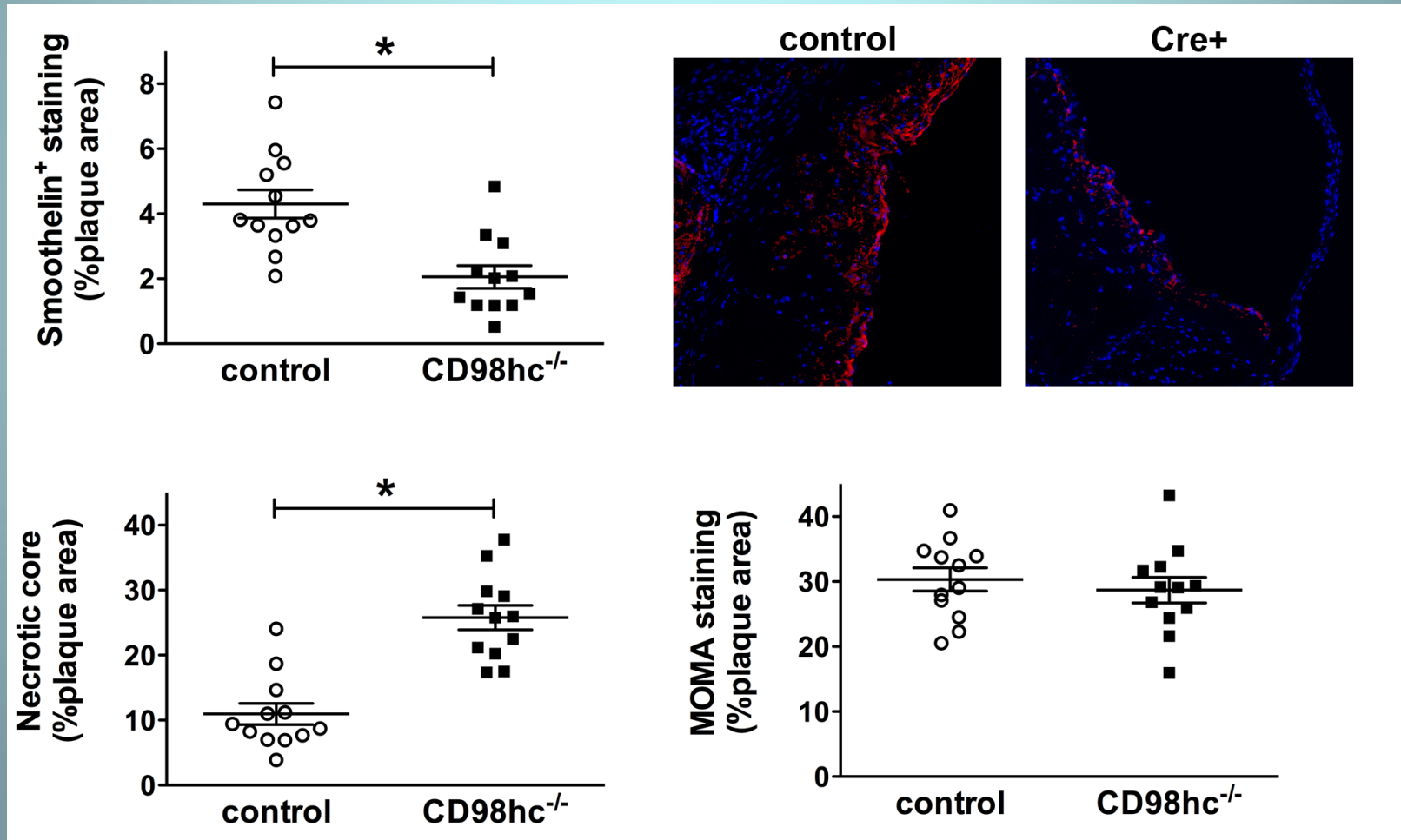
16 week atherosclerosis study





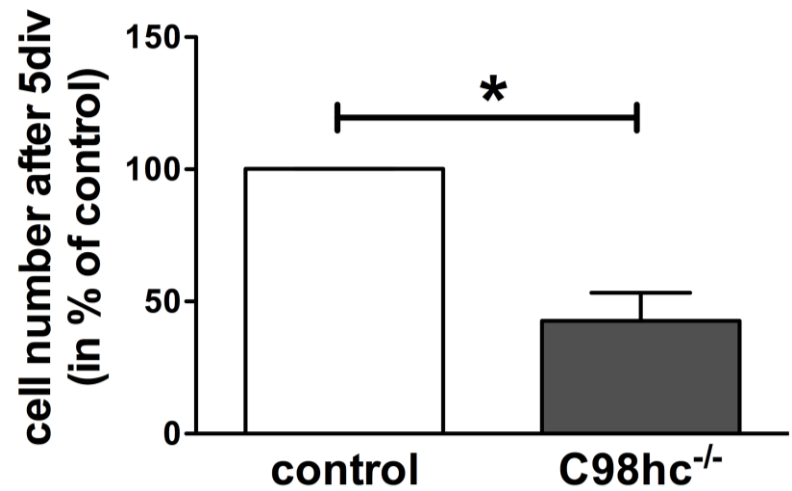
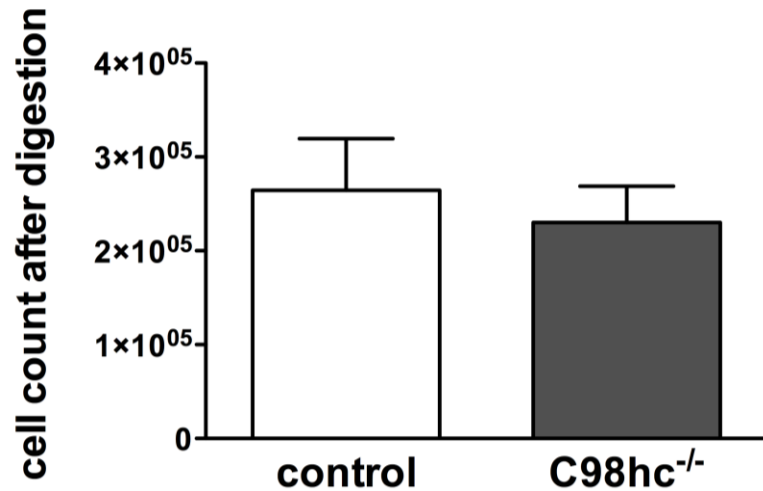
# CELLULAR COMPOSITION OF PLAQUES

16 week atherosclerosis study



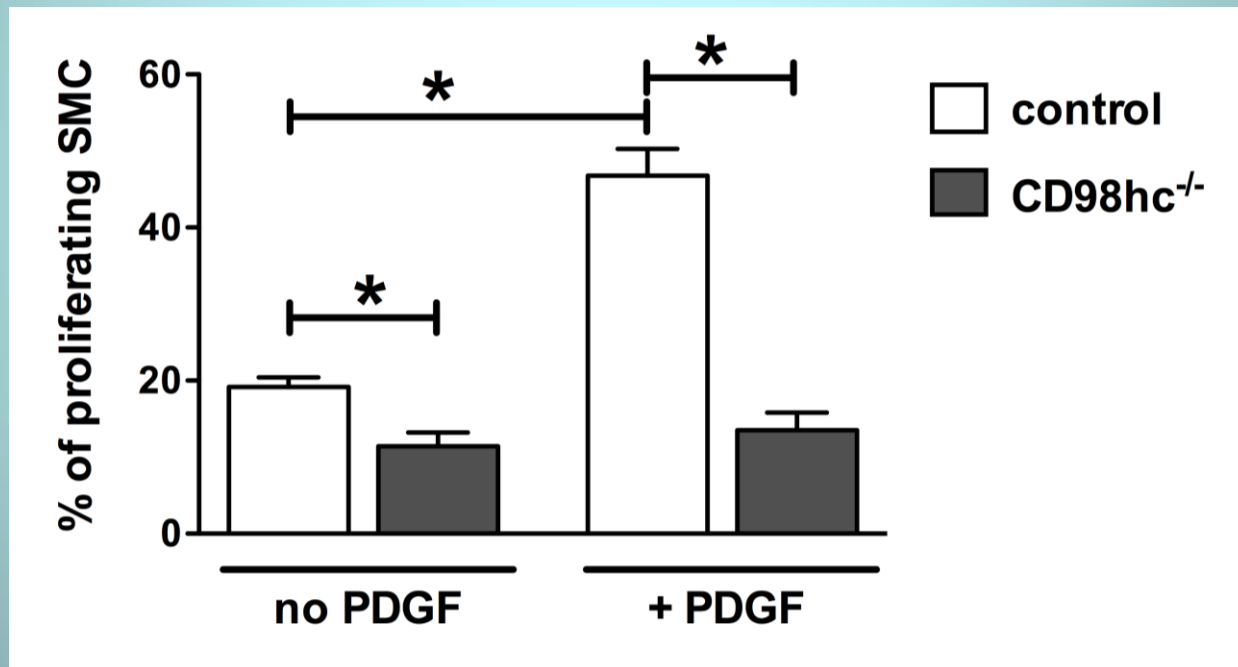
# RETARDED PROLIFERATION OF CD98<sup>-/-</sup> VSMC

*In vitro* proliferation experiments:



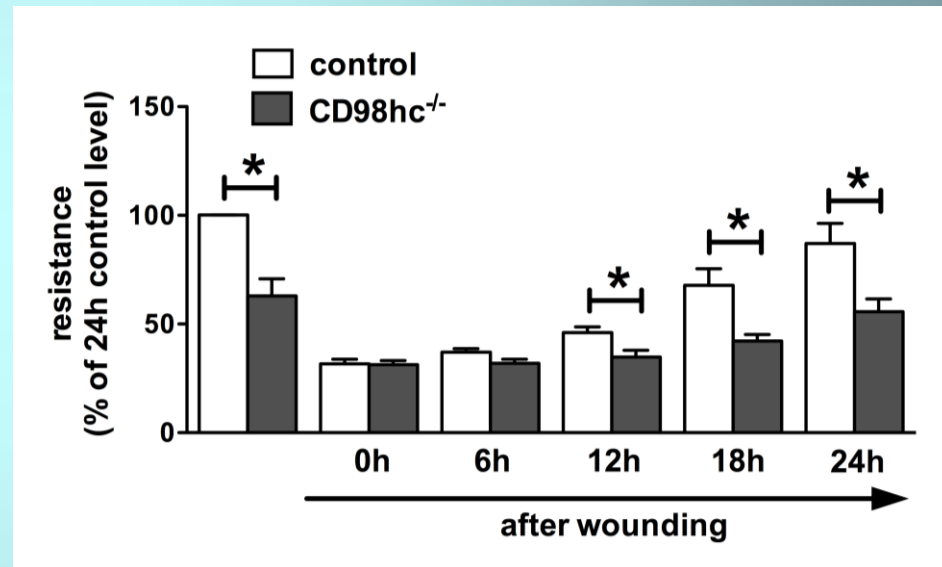
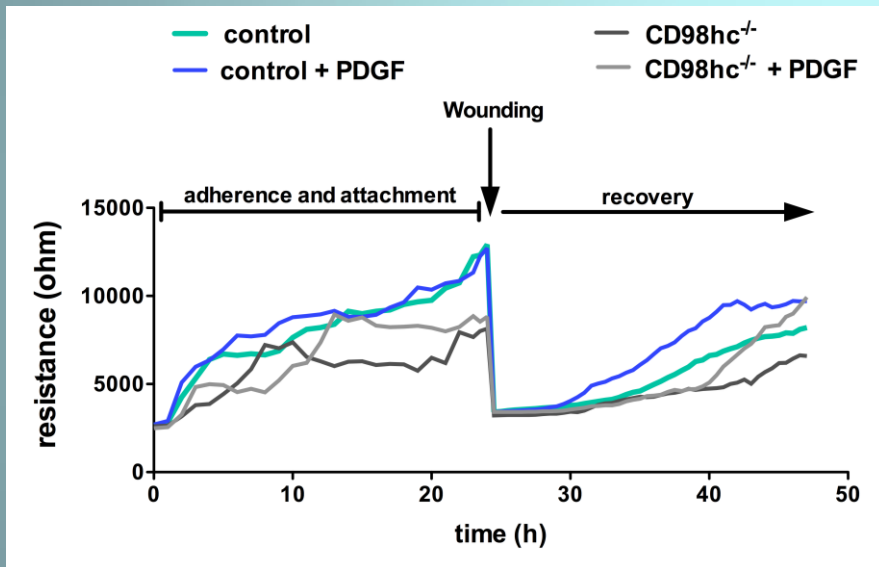
# PROLIFERATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CD98<sup>-/-</sup> VSMC

*In vitro* proliferation - EdU:



# PROLIFERATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CD98<sup>-/-</sup> VSMC

*In vitro* proliferation - ECIS:



# SUMMARY

- SMC-CD98hc<sup>-/-</sup> does not affect cholesterol or triglyceride levels or blood cell composition
- SMC-CD98hc<sup>-/-</sup> does not affect the extent of atherosclerosis
- SMC-CD98hc<sup>-/-</sup> does have an effect on atherosclerotic plaque composition due to impaired proliferation of CD98hc<sup>-/-</sup> SMCs

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**Mahalo!**



# TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC IMAGES OF DEVELOPING PLAQUE

