Inflammation and Atherosclerosis

Matthias Barton, Roberta Minotti, Elvira Haas

The deleterious effects of high low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol levels on atherosclerosis has been known for almost a century, yet plasma cholesterol continues to be a challenge for clinicians in the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease. Atherogenesis involves uptake of cholesterol in the vascular wall, followed by inflammatory activation and growth of vascular smooth muscle cells. Indeed, proinflammatory mediators such as cytokines stimulate vascular cell growth and atherogenesis (reviewed in), whereas inhibition of inflammatory pathways attenuates cell growth and atherosclerosis. Therefore, we now view atherosclerosis as a vascular inflammatory process as was already proposed by Virchow and later by Anitschkow who noticed an “infiltrative character” of atherosclerotic lesions of cholesterol-fed animals.

Differentiation and growth of vascular smooth muscle cells, a prerequisite of atherosclerosis progression, depends on a fine-tuned balance between activators and inhibitors of cell growth. In the 1980s, Libby and colleagues reported that LDL cholesterol enhances growth factor–stimulated proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells. Later, it became clear that the growth-stimulating effects of LDL cholesterol also involves oxidative stress–dependent activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases. Oxidative stress leads to the formation of so-called oxidized phospholipids, small molecules formed from fatty acids. This oxidation of phospholipids such as phosphatidylcholine, present in LDL and cell membranes, is mediated by reactive oxygen species and lipoxygenases at the sn-2 position of polyunsaturated fatty acid residues, resulting in the formation of either complete or truncated forms of oxidized phospholipids. Oxidation of phosphatidylcholine-containing lipids, namely of 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PC), results in several oxidized phospholipids including 1-palmitoyl-2-(5-oxovaleroyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POVPC) and 1-palmitoyl-2-glutaroyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PGPC), which are known proinflammatory molecules. Oxidized phospholipids, particularly POVPC, are present in lipoproteins from where they can directly translocate to the plasma membrane of vascular smooth muscle cells (Figure). Of note, selected oxidized phospholipids increase monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells and kinase activation, and angiogenesis, all of which are promoters of atherogenesis. At high concentrations, oxidized phospholipids promote vascular smooth muscle apoptosis, which may influence plaque vulnerability of atherosclerotic lesions.

In the present issue of Circulation Research, Piknova and coworkers present new and important evidence supporting a direct proatherogenic role of oxidized phospholipids. These investigators report that oxidized phospholipids, and especially POVPC, at physiological concentrations, are crucial for cellular differentiation and growth of vascular smooth muscle cells in vivo and in vitro. Exposure to oxidized phospholipids inhibited cell differentiation at the level of differentiation marker genes (smooth muscle cell α-actin, myosin heavy chain), which these investigators found to be dependent on Krüppel-like transcription factor (KLF4), a known repressor of cellular differentiation. In contrast, myocardin, a serum response cofactor and inducer of genes important for a differentiated, nonproliferative vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype, was downregulated after exposure to oxidized phospholipids (Figure). At the same time, oxidized phospholipids increased expression of proinflammatory genes and stimulated growth and apoptosis in vascular smooth muscle cells. The stimulating effects on migration and proliferation in vascular smooth muscle cells were seen using similar concentrations of POVPC present in atherosclerotic vessels.

Why are these data important? First, they demonstrate novel mechanisms by which high levels of oxidized phospholipids accelerate vascular smooth muscle cell growth and apoptosis. Oxidative stress represents a common feature of all known cardiovascular risk factors and is a key mechanism leading to formation of oxidized phospholipids. Moreover, LDL cholesterol contains high concentration of oxidized phospholipids, reminding us that lowering of plasma cholesterol will consequently help to reduce oxidized phospholipids levels. Finally, the results presented by Piknova et al provide yet another piece adding to the puzzle of how inflammatory pathways contribute to cell growth and atherogenesis. It appears reasonable to speculate that either lowering of LDL-bound concentrations or the generation of oxidized phospholipids will reduce clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis. Understanding and communicating the importance of inflammation and oxidative stress for the progression of atherosclerosis reminds us that control and treatment of risk factor such as high cholesterol remains an important goal to reduce atherosclerosis in adults and particularly in children.

Sources of Funding

Original work of the authors is supported by the Swiss National Foundation and the University of Zürich.

Disclosures

None.

Circulation Research is available at http://circres.ahajournals.org
DOI: 10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.107.162487

750
Figure. Schematic representation of the vascular wall and effects of oxidized phospholipids on vascular smooth muscle cells growth. In response to oxidative stress oxidized phospholipids and particularly POVPC (red) are formed from phospholipids (green) and present in low-density lipoprotein. POVPC modulate vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype modulation, migration, proliferation, and production of proinflammatory cytokines thereby promoting atherogenesis. Insert: POVPC induces expression and translocation of Krüppel-like transcription factor 4 to the nucleus causing suppression of smooth muscle differentiation marker gene expression and myocardin. POVPC indicates 1-palmytoyl-2-(5-oxovaleroyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine; EC, endothelial cells; IEL, internal elastic lamina; LDL, low-density lipoprotein KL4F, Krüppel-like transcription factor 4; MCP-1, monocyte chemotractant protein-1; TNF, Tumonercosis factor; VSMC, vascular smooth muscle cells.

References


Key Words: oxidized phospholipids inflammation vascular smooth muscle cells differentiation marker genes atherosclerosis
Inflammation and Atherosclerosis
Matthias Barton, Roberta Minotti and Elvira Haas

Circ Res. 2007;101:750-751
doi: 10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.107.162487

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://circres.ahajournals.org/content/101/8/750

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Circulation Research can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Circulation Research is online at:
http://circres.ahajournals.org/subscriptions/