Do Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells Differentiate to Macrophages in Atherosclerotic Lesions?

Filip K. Swirski, Matthias Nahrendorf

The middle layer of the healthy vessel wall, the tunica media, contains an abundant population of vascular smooth muscle cells. During atherosclerosis, lipoproteins and cells accumulate in the tunica intima, which is the innermost layer that separates the media from the lumen. It is widely accepted that the dominant cell populating the atherosclerotic intima is the macrophage, a large myeloid leukocyte known for its proficiency at scavenging just about anything from bacteria to apoptotic cells to oxidized lipoproteins. The development of atherosclerosis, the theory goes, is a story of macrophages accumulating in the vessel wall, eating lipoproteins, becoming foam cells, and wreaking inflammatory and metabolic havoc.1

Accumulation of numerous VSMC in the human intima8 can be seen as evidence that atherosclerosis is predominantly a VSMC rather than a macrophage-driven disease. Among the concepts, arguably the most provocative is the differentiation of VSMC to macrophages.3 The idea has been difficult to test because expression of VSMC and macrophage markers on tissue sections provides a mere snapshot that is blind to lesional dynamics and cell ontogeny. Development of sophisticated lineage-tracing technologies, however, has allowed us to tackle the problem with renewed confidence.

In this issue of Circulation Research, Fell et al10 suggest that VSMCs transdifferentiate to macrophages in atherosclerotic lesions. The authors used Apoe−/− animals expressing tamoxifen-dependent Cre in the SM22α gene locus, along with the ROSA26 Cre reporter allele, which can express β-galactosidase on Cre-mediated recombination. By injecting tamoxifen, the authors permanently labeled VSMC because only SM22α+ cells expressed Cre recombinase and thus β-galactosidase. Even if the cells were to lose VSMC characteristics at some later time point, the irreversible recombination that licensed β-galactosidase activity meant that any progeny would stain blue in tissue after X-Gal administration. After labeling VSMC in young Apoe−/− animals, the authors then looked for blue cells in more advanced atherosclerosis. The identification of patches containing blue cells in the intima presumably costaining with markers of mature macrophages led the authors to conclude that VSMC do in fact differentiate to macrophage-like cells.

Are the data convincing? The blue patches in the aorta are compelling and the coregistration of blue cells with Mac-2 and CD68 in the intima certainly argues in favor of transdifferentiation. However, the conclusions require caution. The flow cytometry data in Online Figure II show GFP+ cells in the aorta (for these experiments, the authors used R26R-mT/mG instead of ROSA26 LacZ Cre mice), which are presumably VSMC derived. The important controls show no GFP+ cells in the blood and spleen and no GFP+ monocytes and neutrophils. However, the authors neither quantify nor profile the aortic GFP+ cells. Without a more detailed flow cytometric analysis using established markers, such as CD45, F4/80, CD11b, MHCII, among others, it is difficult to ascertain whether the GFP+ cells are even leukocytes, let alone macrophages.

The second issue concerns the blue patches presented in Figure 1 which, to be sure, are stunning. Such an abundant population of blue cells in the intima strongly argues for clonal expansion of VSMC-derived cells. Equally stunning is the observation that the patches are just that: distinct, isolated, and confined to a small region of the aorta. As Figure 1E and 1F shows, the vast majority of lesions are not blue. Presumably the authors selected the most instructive images, yet the root of the aorta, where abundant macrophages reside, does not contain enough blue cells to stain the plaque. Although, to be fair, this could reflect the low efficiency of labeling, which the
VSMC-derived cells do not stain for iNOS or Arg-1 again or cells are blue, are they really macrophages? The fact that blue lineage, including neutrophils. Even if the Mac-2+ and CD68+ γδ T cells, as well as various stro- different T cells, including γδ T cells, as well as various stromal cells. Likewise, CD68 is expressed on the entire myeloid lineage, including neutrophils. Even if the Mac-2+ and CD68+ cells are blue, are they really macrophages? The fact that blue VSMC-derived cells do not stain for iNOS or Arg-1 again argues against the stated conclusion of the article.

The criticisms raised above are not meant to invalidate this timely and thought-provoking study, which is important and is sure to spark intense discussion. Rather, our comments are meant to caution against overinterpretation. The authors’ fate mapping tools are elegant and powerful, even if only a fraction of VSMC is labeled. With a more precise and quantitative analysis, the authors may yet show that indeed a significant proportion of VSMC become macrophages that look and act like macrophages. Beyond the technical issues, significant conceptual roadblocks lie ahead. For example, recent macrophage fate mapping studies, which the authors cite, indicate that plaque macrophages proliferate locally and do not exclusively rely on monocyte input.11 The authors interpret this as potential evidence in support of their claim. However, the same study also shows that the entire macrophage pool can eventually be replaced by bone marrow–derived cells, which argues that circulating cells are the ultimate source of proliferating macrophages. Many other questions remain. If VSMCs give rise to macrophages, then is this fraction distinct? What is its proportion relative to other macrophages? Until we have answers to these questions, we are left with an interesting and provocative observation that will surely challenge some of our thinking about smooth muscle cell and monocyte/macrophage biology in atherosclerosis.

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References

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