

Increased Neutrophil Extracellular Traps Related to Smoking Intensity and Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

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Thromb Haemost 2020;120:1587–1589.

Atherosclerosis is a complex chronic inflammatory process of medium to large-sized arterial vessels, which leads to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), including coronary artery disease and cerebrovascular disease. Endothelial cell dysfunction and activation, leading to infiltration and accumulation of inflammatory leukocytes in the subendothelial space, are key steps in the generation of atherosclerotic plaques.¹ Beyond endothelial cells and platelets, neutrophils have recently emerged as important players in the development of atherosclerosis, through the release of neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs),² which are extracellular structures composed of DNA and neutrophil peptides.³ Studies in the *Apoe*^{-/-} mouse model suggest that neutrophils contribute to atherogenesis, via the release of NETs.⁴ However, studies in human plaque samples suggest that neutrophils and NETs are present only in unstable plaques and upon plaque rupture,^{2,5} being the main leukocyte population present in thrombi at the atherothrombotic sites.^{6,7}

Increasing lines of evidence suggest bidirectional interplay between NETs and platelets in thrombotic disorders. For instance, in arterial and venous thrombosis, activated platelets drive NET formation factors either through direct or indirect

interactions with neutrophils.^{6,8,9} Additionally, NETs can activate endothelial cells and induce endothelial damage.^{10,11} Several reports suggest that hyperglycemia in diabetes mellitus results in NET formation.^{12,13} However, whether NETs are linked to endothelial cell damage and atherosclerosis in diabetes mellitus in the clinical setting is largely unknown.

Based on the above, we investigated in patients with diabetes mellitus (1) the association between, on one hand, intravascular levels of NET remnants, levels of endothelial cell, and platelet activation biomarkers and, on the other hand, the degree of atherosclerosis, as assessed by the presence of nonstenotic atherosclerotic plaques in a total of eight arterial sites, and (2) the association between NET remnants, endothelial cell, and platelet activation and metabolic biomarkers (–**Supplementary Table S1**, available in the online version). Details are described in the –**Supplementary Methods** (available in the online version). To this end, diabetic patients free of CVD with either minimal (0 or 1 arterial site with atherosclerotic plaque) or extensive (more than five arterial sites with atherosclerotic plaques) subclinical atherosclerosis were recruited and analyzed.

To perform analysis of NET remnants, as well as of platelet and endothelial cell-derived activation biomarkers, plasma derived from EDTA-anticoagulated blood was collected. Levels

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received
February 27, 2020
accepted after revision
June 12, 2020

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Stuttgart · New York

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0040-1714371>.
ISSN 0340-6245.

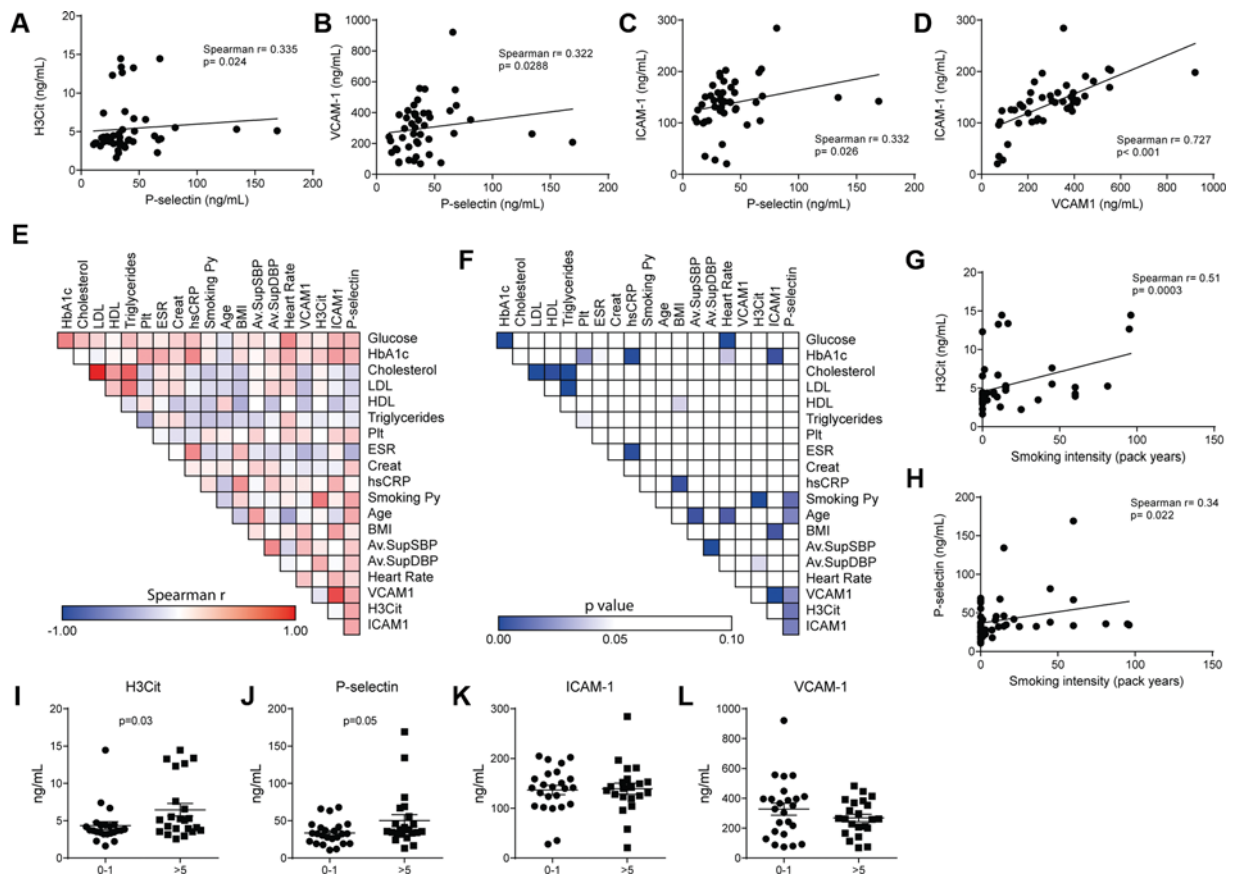


Fig. 1 (A–D) Correlation between H3Cit, ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and P-selectin in the plasma of patients with diabetes. Statistical analysis was performed using Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient. (E and F) Correlation between the levels of soluble factors presented in A–D with clinical and laboratory parameters. (G and H) Correlation between H3Cit and P-selectin with smoking intensity (pack years) (I–L) Levels of H3Cit, platelet, and endothelial cell activation in patients with minimal atherosclerosis, defined as less than one atherosclerotic plaque, and patients with extensive atherosclerosis, defined as more than five atherosclerotic plaques. Statistical analysis was performed by using the Mann–Whitney U test. Data presented as mean \pm SEM. $N = 24$ and 22 , respectively. BMI, body mass index; CPK, creatine phosphokinase; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; SEM, standard error of mean.

of NET-derived remnants were measured by engaging an enzyme-linked-immunosorbent serologic assay (ELISA) that quantifies the levels of citrullinated histone H3 (H3Cit), as previously described.^{14,15} Levels of circulating P-selectin, vascular cell adhesion protein (VCAM)-1, and intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 were measured by ELISA. To study whether there is a coordinated activation of neutrophils, platelets, and endothelial cells, Spearman’s rank correlation analysis was performed. We observed that the levels of H3Cit were correlated with the levels of P-selectin (**Fig. 1A**), whereas P-selectin levels were also positively correlated with the levels of the endothelial cell activation markers VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 (**Fig. 1B, C**). As expected, there was a strong correlation among the levels of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 (**Fig. 1D**). However, no significant correlation was observed between the levels of H3Cit and endothelial cell activation markers (**Fig. 1E, F**).

We further performed correlation analysis between these markers and cardiometabolic parameters. There was a significant positive correlation between the levels of H3Cit and P-selectin with smoking intensity (measured as pack-years; **Fig. 1G, H**), and H3Cit levels with diastolic blood

pressure; however, there was no other significant correlation with other clinical parameters, such as age, body mass index (BMI), systolic arterial pressure or heart rate, or metabolic parameters such as total cholesterol, triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein, glucose, and HbA1c levels (**Fig. 1E, F**). Interestingly, there was no correlation between circulating H3Cit levels and erythrocyte sedimentation rate or high sensitivity C-reactive protein (**Fig. 1E, F**), suggesting that the levels of NET remnants do not reflect the inflammatory burden per se. Additionally, P-selectin levels were independent of the absolute platelet counts (**Fig. 1E, F**). On the other hand, the levels of the endothelial cell activation marker ICAM-1 were strongly associated with the levels of HbA1c and BMI (**Fig. 1E, F**), suggesting that endothelial damage, rather than neutrophil activation, reflects diabetes control.

We further studied whether there is an association between the degree of atherosclerosis and endothelial cell, platelet, or neutrophil activation. We observed that the levels of H3Cit were increased in patients with more extensive atherosclerosis (**Fig. 1I**), whereas there was no statistically significant difference in the levels of P-selectin (**Fig. 1J**), ICAM-1 (**Fig. 1K**), or VCAM-1 (**Fig. 1L**).

In conclusion, our data indicate that NET formation is increased in diabetic patients with extended compared with minimal subclinical atherosclerosis. Our findings are in line with previous studies showing that elevated levels of circulating markers for NET formation, such as H3Cit, are associated with severe coronary atherosclerosis,¹⁶ adverse clinical outcome in patients with stable coronary artery disease,¹⁷ myocardial infarction,¹⁸ or acute ischemic stroke.¹⁹ Interestingly, there was no association between the degree of hyperglycemia or systolic hypertension and NET formation or platelet activation in our study, factors that have been previously described as NET inducers.^{13,20} However, further mechanistic studies are necessary to support the pathogenic role of NETs in diabetes-associated atherosclerosis.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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