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Tissue factor in antiphospholipid antibody-induced pregnancy loss: a pro-inflammatory molecule

G Girardi¹ and N Mackman²

¹Department of Medicine, Hospital for Special Surgery, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York

²Department of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Abstract

Fetal loss in patients with antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL) has been ascribed to thrombosis of placental vessels. However, we have shown that inflammation, specifically complement activation with generation of the anaphylotoxin C5a, is an essential mediator of fetal injury. We have analysed the role of tissue factor (TF) in a mouse model of aPL-induced pregnancy loss. TF is the major cellular activator of the coagulation cascade but also has cell signaling activity. Mice that received aPL-IgG showed strong TF staining throughout the decidua and on embryonic debris. This TF staining was not associated with either fibrin staining or thrombi in deciduas. The absence of fibrin deposition and thrombi suggests that TF-dependent activation of coagulation does not mediate aPL-induced pregnancy loss. We found that either blockade of TF with a monoclonal antibody in wild type mice or a genetic reduction of TF prevented aPL-induced inflammation and pregnancy loss indicated a pathogenic role for TF in aPL-induced pregnancy complications. In response to aPL-generated C5a, neutrophils express TF potentiating inflammation in the deciduas and leading to miscarriages. Importantly, we showed that TF in myeloid cells, but not fetal-derived cells (trophoblasts), was associated with fetal injury, suggesting that the site for pathologic TF expression is neutrophils. We found that TF expression in neutrophils contributes to respiratory burst and subsequent trophoblast injury and pregnancy loss induced by aPL. The identification of TF, acting as an important pro-inflammatory mediator in aPL-induced fetal injury, provides a new target for therapy to prevent pregnancy loss in the aPL syndrome.

Keywords

aPL; pregnancy; tissue factor

Introduction

Thrombosis and inflammation occur simultaneously in many clinical conditions.¹ Tissue factor (TF), the major cellular initiator of the coagulation protease cascade, plays important roles in both thrombosis and inflammation.² Coagulation reactions are initiated by the complex of TF and the serine protease factor VIIa (FVIIa). TF is an integral cell surface protein and obligatory cofactor for FVIIa activity. The TF: FVIIa complex activates its substrates, factor X and factor IX, by limited proteolysis. Activated FX (FXa) then converts prothrombin to thrombin, which cleaves fibrinogen and activates platelets leading to the formation of a hemostatic plug.

The role of TF in blood coagulation is well established. However, non-coagulant effects have also been identified.^{3–5} For instance, TF-dependent activation of the coagulation cascade generates various proteases that can regulate target cells by cleaving and activating a family of G-protein-coupled protease-activated receptors (PARs), resulting in increased inflammation.

Monocytes from patients with antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL) express TF and in-vitro experiments showed that monocytes and neutrophils incubated with aPL express TF.^{6,7} Other stimuli, such as mitogens, bacterial cell products, components of the complement system and cytokines, are known to promote the expression of TF on the surface of endothelial cells, monocytes and neutrophils.^{8,9} TF expression on these cells is a hallmark of inflammatory conditions, such as sepsis, atherosclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).^{10–13} TF on monocytes and synovial cells promote leukocyte adhesion and transendothelial migration, potentiating inflammation in joints.¹⁴ Other studies have shown that decreased TF activity abrogates systemic inflammatory changes in several animal models.^{15,16}

The antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is considered a thrombophilic disorder, and thrombosis in the placental vessels is thought to be the cause of fetal death. Importantly, complement C3 and C5 have been shown to play a role in aPL-induced thrombosis.^{17,18} However, animal studies from our laboratory have shown the importance of inflammation in the pathogenesis of aPL-induced pregnancy loss.^{19,20} Using a mouse model of APS, we showed that complement activation, through the action of anaphylotoxin C5a, promotes neutrophil infiltration into the decidua leading to fetal death.²⁰ Recently, human studies showed that inflammatory mechanisms in the placental bed may contribute to APS pregnancy complications, reinforcing this new concept of the APS as an inflammatory disorder.²¹ Studies of other coagulation-related disorders suggest the presence of an amplification network in which inflammatory mediators activate the coagulation system, and in turn, coagulation factors induce inflammatory reactions.¹ Although activation of complement and recruitment of inflammatory cells within decidual tissue are necessary intermediary steps of aPL-induced pregnancy loss,²⁰ downstream pathogenic mediators of placental and fetal damage have not been defined. In this article, we present evidence that TF, acting as a proinflammatory molecule, enhances neutrophil activity causing trophoblast injury, placental dysfunction and damage to the developing placenta and embryo.

aPL and TF

APS is characterized by thrombosis and/or pregnancy morbidity in the presence of aPL. aPL is a term that encompasses a group of heterogeneous, often coexisting antibodies including lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibodies and antibodies against β_2 -glycoprotein I (β_2 GPI) alone. Most pathogenic aPL, detected either as prolongation of the activated partial thromboplastin time (lupus anticoagulant) or by their ability to bind to cardiolipin-coated wells (anticardiolipins), are directed against β_2 GPI.^{22–24}

Different mechanisms have been described to explain aPL-induced TF expression and they are summarised in Figure 1. A number of in-vitro studies have shown that certain aPL, specifically those directed against β_2 GPI, induce the expression of TF^{25,26} (Figure 1A). It has been shown that the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase is required for aPL induction of TF expression in endothelial cells.²⁷ In addition, it has been shown that these anti- β_2 GPI aPL dysregulate the fibrinolytic system by cross-linking with annexin 2 (profibrinolytic endothelial cell surface receptor) on the endothelial surface inducing increased expression of TF (Figure 1A).²⁸ Growing evidence suggests that aPL-dependent induction of TF activity on circulating blood monocytes is an important mechanism of hypercoagulability in APS (Figure 1B). de Prost, et

*al.*²⁹ reported that monocyte procoagulant activity was increased in patients with aPL. Several studies have shown that monocytes isolated from patients with APS exhibit increased expression of TF mRNA and antigen.^{30–32} Enhanced TF expression and procoagulant activity were observed in monocytes isolated from healthy individuals incubated with serum, plasma and purified total IgG from patients with APS, showing the causative role of autoantibodies of patients with APS in monocyte TF expression.^{26,33–35} In particular, anti- β_2 GPI human monoclonal antibodies derived from patients with APS enhance monocyte TF mRNA and activity in a β_2 GPI-dependent fashion.³⁶

Complement activation has emerged as a common event in the pathogenesis of many diseases; many of them associated with endothelial activation due to the presence of complement receptors on endothelial cells.^{37,38} We have shown that complement activation is a critical early mediator linking aPL to fetal injury.^{19,20} Complement can contribute significantly to thrombosis by increasing TF expression in various cell types.¹ The activation of complement, specifically of C5 as part of an inflammatory response, can cause an increase in the expression of functionally active TF in leukocytes³⁹ (Figure 1C). In addition, the complement split product C5a can directly induce expression of TF on endothelial cells⁴⁰ (Figure 1D). The induction of TF by C5a represents an important interrelationship between the inflammatory and coagulation systems. Recent work has shown that complement activation induced by aPL and downstream signaling through C5a receptors lead to the induction of TF in human neutrophils.⁶ The terminal or membrane attack complex (MAC) represents the final common pathway of the complement cascade. MAC is a cytolytic pore-forming complex that can destroy cells by permeabilising the plasma membrane. Although MAC may also cause tissue necrosis by lysing cells, non-lethal effects of the MAC that trigger cell activation are likely to be more important to human pathology.^{41,42} It has been reported that MAC activates endothelial cells resulting in expression of TF, chemokines and adhesion molecules (Figure 1E).^{43,44}

Does TF contribute to aPL-induced fetal loss in mice?

Complement activation has emerged as a common event in pregnancy loss, but the downstream mediators and effectors of placental and fetal damage induced by aPL remains unknown. Knowing that TF expression is a characteristic feature associated with aPL, we sought to investigate whether TF contributes to aPL-induced fetal loss in mice.

To test this hypothesis we used a mouse model of aPL-induced pregnancy loss.^{19,20} In this model, passive transfer of human and murine aPL induces fetal loss and growth restriction, thereby showing a direct pathogenic role for aPL.^{19,20}

Mice that received aPL-IgG showed strong TF staining throughout the decidua and on embryonic debris. In contrast, mice treated with control IgG (NH-IgG) displayed weak TF staining, which was restricted to the ectoplacental cone region and intact embryo. Surprisingly, there was no increase in fibrin staining associated with increased TF staining in deciduas from aPL-treated mice.⁴⁵ In addition, no thrombi were observed in deciduas from aPL-treated mice. The absence of fibrin deposition and thrombi suggests that TF-dependent activation of coagulation does not mediate aPL-induced pregnancy loss.

To assess the importance of TF in aPL-induced fetal injury, we inhibited TF with a monoclonal anti-mTF antibody 1H1.⁴⁶ TF blockade prevented fetal death in aPL-treated mice (Figure 2A). The pregnancy outcomes in mice treated with both aPL-IgG and 1H1 mAb were comparable to that observed in mice receiving NHIgG alone. In deciduas from aPL-treated mice there was increased C3b deposition and neutrophil infiltration as we previously described.^{19,20} Blockade of TF with anti-TF mAb 1H1 diminished aPL-induced C3 deposition and neutrophil infiltration. The reduction in inflammation and fetal injury by anti-mTF antibody 1H1 shows that TF is a crucial effector molecule in aPL-induced pregnancy loss.

Similar levels of aPL were detected in plasma and deciduas from aPL+1H1 and aPL+rat IgG-treated mice showing that anti-TF 1H1 antibodies do not interfere with binding of aPL. As an alternative strategy to show that TF is required for aPL-induced fetal loss, we studied pregnancy outcomes in mice expressing low levels of TF.⁴⁷ Low TF mice express very low levels of human TF (hTF) from a transgene in the absence of murine TF (mTF^{-/-}, hTF⁺).⁴⁷ Low TF females were mated with low TF males (mTF^{-/-}, hTF⁺ × mTF^{-/-}, hTF⁺). We found that low TF mice treated with aPL-IgG were protected from fetal loss compared with control mice (Figure 2B). Serum t_{1/2} and peak levels of aPL were comparable in low TF mice and control mice. The reduction of TF expression completely rescued embryos and diminished C3 deposition and neutrophil infiltration in deciduas from aPL-treated mice to the level of mice treated with aPL-IgG and anti-TF mAb. In addition, low TF females mated with wild type males were protected from aPL-induced pregnancy loss, showing that maternal TF is crucial for pathology in this model.

Some studies suggest that aPL induce a procoagulant response in endothelial cells and monocytes through interaction with toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4).^{48,49} Given these studies and the capacity of TLR4 signaling to induce TF expression on monocytes and endothelial cells, we examined the role of TLR4 in aPL-induced pregnancy loss and increased decidual TF expression. TLR4^{-/-} mice were not protected from aPL-induced pregnancy loss, and maternal-embryo units showed TF staining of deciduas and embryo destruction comparable to aPL-treated wild type mice.

We then studied whether aPL binding to other surface receptors may be sufficient to cause miscarriage. To examine the possibility that direct binding of aPL induce TF expression on trophoblasts, we used two different mouse monoclonal aPL that recognise phospholipids on trophoblast cells⁵⁰ but differ in their Fc domain and thus differ in their complement activation capacity. FB1 is an IgG2b that can activate complement via the classical pathway, and FD1 is an IgG1 that can not activate complement. Pregnant mice treated with FB1 had a four-fold increase in fetal resorption frequency, which could be prevented by blocking complement activation with the C3 convertase inhibitor Crry-IgG. In contrast, FD1, which shows similar binding to deciduas, did not induce miscarriages. Immunohistochemical analysis of decidual tissue showed an increase in TF staining only in mice treated with FB1, which was markedly decreased by inhibiting complement. Minimal TF staining was present in mice treated with FD1 indicating that aPL binding to trophoblasts is not sufficient to induce TF expression, and that complement activation is required for aPL-induced TF increase in deciduas.

Knowing that TF expression is dependent on complement activation and neutrophils, we were able to show that TF expression in neutrophils is a result of C5a-C5aR interaction.

Experiments performed in TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysMCre mice that do not express TF on myeloid cells allowed us to distinguish the role of trophoblasts TF from that of myeloid cells TF. The protection from aPL-induced pregnancy loss observed in these mice emphasises the crucial role of TF in maternal myeloid cells.⁴⁵ Moreover, knowing that monocytes are not required for aPL-induced pregnancy loss and that neutrophils from aPL-treated TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysM-Cre mice do not express TF allow us to conclude that TF expression on maternal neutrophils plays a causative and crucial role in aPL-induced fetal injury. TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysMCre mice treated with aPL showed normal pregnancies and diminished decidual inflammation compared with wild type mice, suggesting that TF expression on neutrophils modulates the ability of the neutrophil to induce tissue injury. Indeed, neutrophils from TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysMCre mice treated with aPL showed a lower generation of oxidants and less free radical-mediated lipid peroxidation in deciduas (Figure 3Bb) than TF^{floxed/floxed} control mice (Figure 3Ba) that express TF, suggesting that TF modulates oxidative burst in neutrophils.⁴⁵

Anticoagulants hirudin and fondaparinux did not prevent pregnancy loss in this mouse model of APS,⁵¹ suggesting that anticoagulation is not sufficient to prevent miscarriages. These anticoagulants inhibit coagulation at the level of thrombin and FXa, respectively, but they do not inhibit the formation of the TF:FVIIa and TF:FVIIa:FXa complexes. These complexes can activate G-protein-coupled PARs and induce inflammation.³ Agonists of PARs, notably of PAR-2, induce inflammation in many diseases associated with neutrophil infiltration and alterations in epithelial permeability.^{1,3,52} Therefore, TF-mediated signaling through PARs may promote inflammation leading to trophoblast injury and pregnancy loss.

Collectively, our study shows that maternal TF on neutrophils is essential in the pathogenesis of aPL-induced fetal loss and shows a functional linkage between complement components, TF and neutrophils. We propose that after aPL-IgG binding to trophoblasts, complement activation occurs leading to generation of the anaphylatoxin C5a, which attracts and activates neutrophils through C5aR (Figure 4). Trophoblasts do not express complement receptors. C5a-C5aR interaction on neutrophils results in TF expression. Activated neutrophils release reactive oxygen species and proteolytic enzymes leading to decidual damage. TF expression on neutrophils appears to lead to the formation of complexes that amplify inflammation, cell injury and fetal death. The identification of TF, acting as an important pro-inflammatory mediator in aPL-induced fetal injury, provides a new target for therapy to prevent pregnancy loss in the APS.

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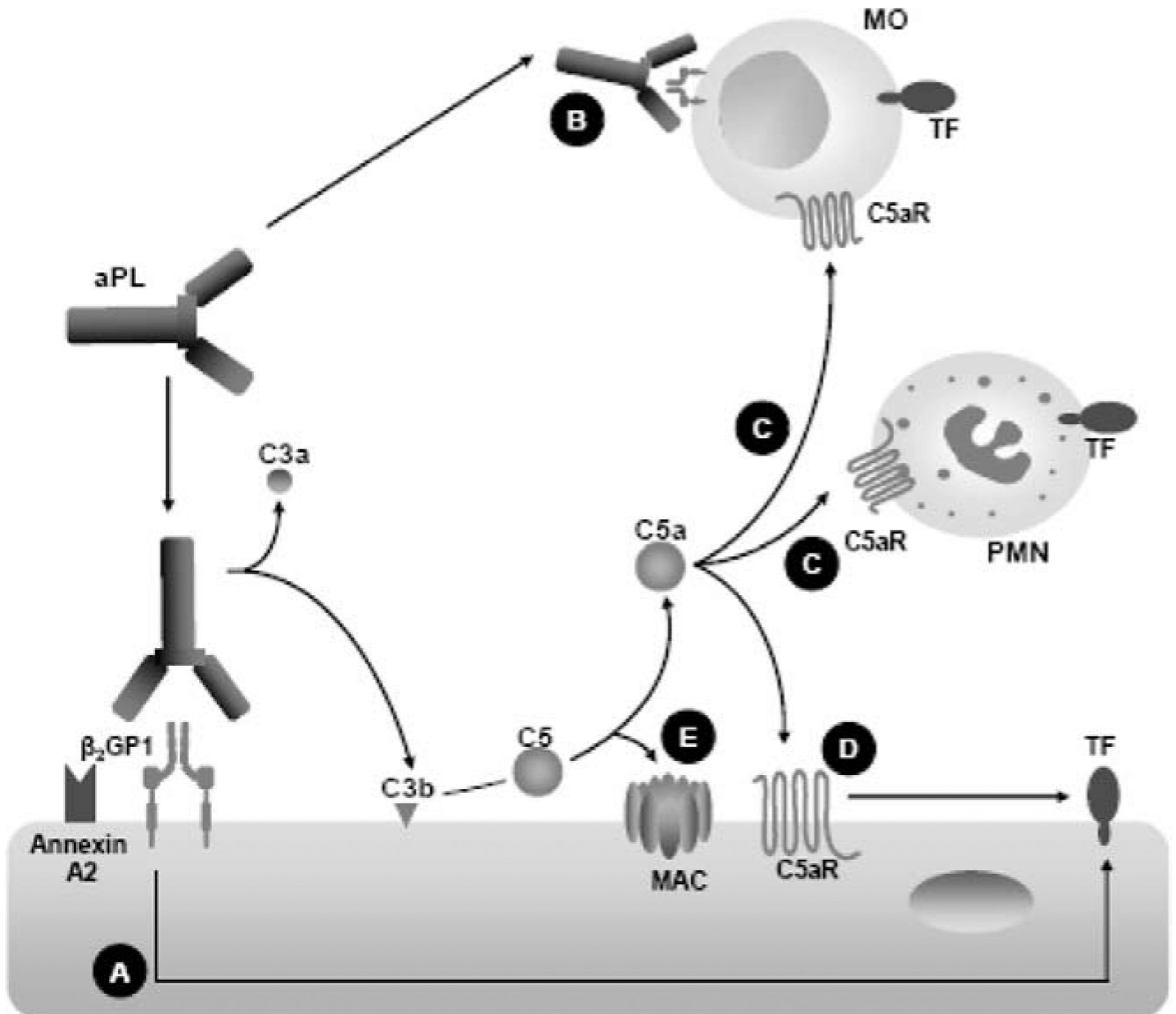


Figure 1.

Different mechanisms explaining aPL-induced TF expression. Antibodies against β_2 GPI induce TF expression on endothelial cells (A) and on circulating blood monocytes (B). The activation of complement can cause an increase in the expression of functionally active TF. Complement split product C5a induces TF expression in leukocytes (monocytes and neutrophils) and on endothelial cells (D). The terminal or membrane attack complex (MAC) activates endothelial cells resulting in expression of TF (E).

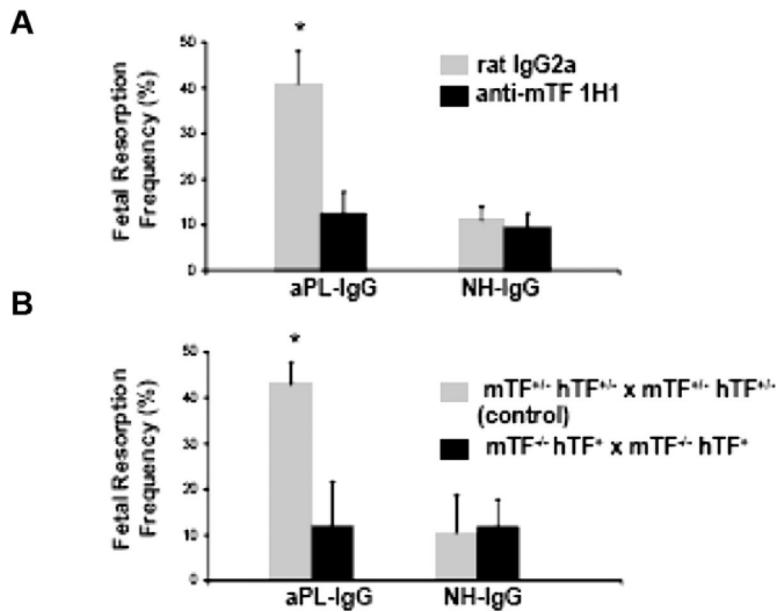


Figure 2.

Blockade of TF with a monoclonal antibody in wild type mice or a genetic reduction of TF prevented aPL-induced pregnancy loss. (A) Mice that received aPL-IgG had a high frequency of fetal resorption than those that received normal human IgG ($P < 0.001$). Treatment with anti-TF mAb 1H1 led to a significant reduction in the frequency of fetal resorption compared with those mice receiving aPL-IgG ($P < 0.01$). Rat IgG2a, used as control antibody, did not affect pregnancy outcomes. (B) Approximately 40% of the embryos in control mice (mTF^{+/-}, hTF^{+/-}) treated with aPL-IgG were resorbed. Mice expressing low activity of TF showed a reduction in aPL-induced fetal resorption frequency than control mice ($P < 0.001$, originally published by Redecha, *et al.*⁴⁵).

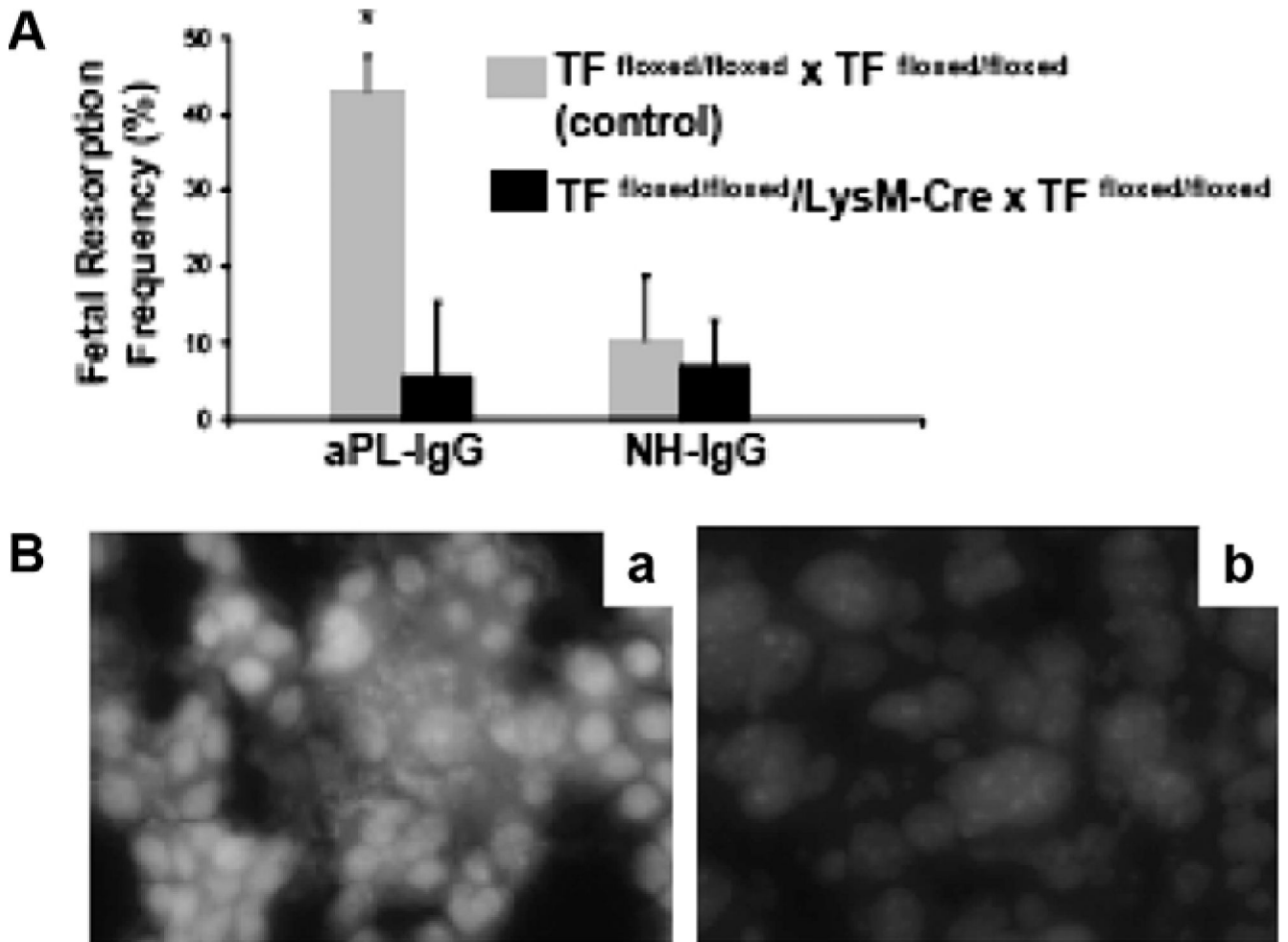


Figure 3.

TF expression by myeloids cells but not fetal-derived cells contributes to aPL-induced decidual oxidative stress and fetal loss. (A) Treatment with aPL-IgG caused an increase in fetal resorptions in $TF^{floxed/floxed}$ mice ($*P < 0.001$ versus NH-IgG). $TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysM-Cre$ mice were protected from fetal loss induced by aPL-IgG. Fetal resorption frequency in these mice was comparable to $TF^{floxed/floxed}$ mice treated with NH-IgG. (B) Superoxide (O_2^-) generation in decidual tissue was determined using dihydroethidium fluorescence. aPL-induced O_2^- formation (a) is attenuated in $TF^{floxed/floxed}/LysM-Cre$ mice (b) to a similar extent to NH-IgG-treated mice. Original magnification $\times 800$ (originally published by Redecha, *et al.*⁴⁵).

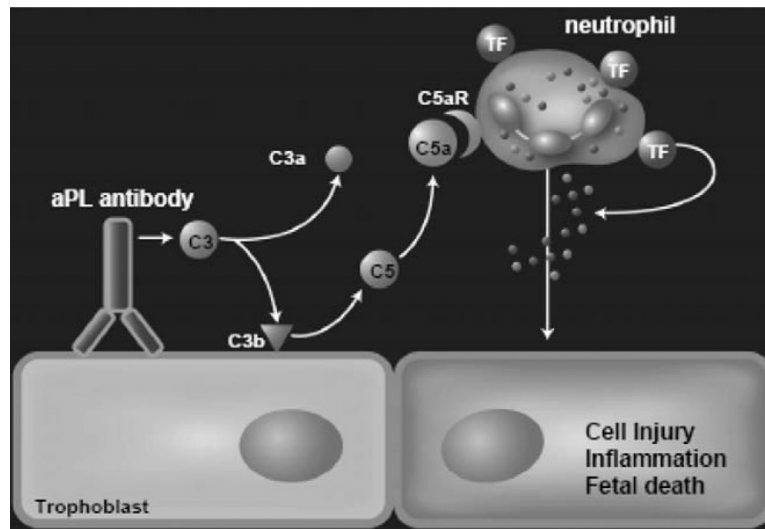


Figure 4. Mechanisms of aPL-induced TF increase and fetal death. aPL are preferentially targeted to the placenta where they activate complement leading to the generation of potent anaphylatoxin C5a. C5a attracts and activates neutrophils. As a result of C5a-C5aR interaction, neutrophils express TF. TF on neutrophils contribute to oxidative burst and subsequent trophoblast injury and ultimately fetal death (originally published by Redecha, *et al.*⁴⁵).