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Natriuretic Peptide Receptor-C is Up-Regulated in the Intima of Advanced Carotid Artery Atherosclerosis

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Abstract

Objective: Natriuretic peptide receptor-C (NPR-C/NPR-3) is a cell surface protein involved in vascular remodelling that is up-regulated in atherosclerosis. NPR-C expression has not been well characterized in human carotid artery occlusive lesions. We hypothesized that NPR-C expression correlates with intimal features of vulnerable atherosclerotic carotid artery plaque.

Methods: To test this hypothesis, we evaluated NPR-C expression by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in carotid endarterectomy (CEA) specimens isolated from 18 patients. The grade, location, and co-localization of NPR-C in CEA specimens were evaluated using two tissue analysis techniques.

Results: Relative to minimally diseased CEA specimens, we observed avid NPR-C tissue staining in the intima of maximally diseased CEA specimens (65%; $p=0.06$). Specifically, maximally diseased CEA specimens demonstrated increased NPR-C expression in the superficial intima (61%, $p=0.17$), and deep intima (138% increase; $p=0.05$). In the superficial intima, NPR-C expression significantly co-localized with vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) and macrophages. The intensity of NPR-C expression was also higher in the superficial intima plaque shoulder and cap regions, and significantly correlated with atheroma and fibroatheroma vulnerable plaque regions ($\beta=1.04$, 95% CI=0.46, 1.64).

Conclusion: These findings demonstrate significant NPR-C expression in the intima of advanced carotid artery plaques. Furthermore, NPR-C expression was higher in vulnerable carotid plaque intimal regions, and correlate with features of advanced disease. Our findings suggest that NPR-C may serve as a potential biomarker for carotid plaque vulnerability and progression, in patients with advanced carotid artery occlusive disease.

Keywords: Natriuretic peptide receptor-C; Carotid; Atherosclerosis; Arterial intima; Plaque biomarker; Plaque vulnerability; Stroke

Introduction

Nearly 20% of all ischemic strokes result from an atherosclerotic embolic source located at the extra-cranial carotid artery bifurcation in the mid-neck region [1]. More than 95% of patients with high-grade atherosclerotic carotid artery stenosis are asymptomatic [2-4]. It is unclear what subset of patients have a vulnerable atherosclerotic carotid lesion that can lead to a stroke [4,5]. This is a significant diagnostic and management dilemma, and to date there are no molecular markers of carotid atherosclerotic disease progression that could help identify higher risk patients that may benefit from early clinical intervention [6].

Natriuretic peptide receptor-C (NPR-C; NPR3), and its ligand C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP), are expressed in the vasculature [7,8], and are involved in cellular proliferation [9,10], migration [11], and vascular remodeling [12]. Following ligand binding, NPR-C activates

cell signal transduction via guanine nucleotide regulatory protein activation and downstream MAP kinase and phospholipase-C signaling [13,14]. These pathways affect a wide variety of cell specific functions such as vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) hyperpolarization and relaxation [15], and inhibition of L-type calcium currents in cardiac myocytes [16]. These findings thereby implicate NPR-C in the regulation of vascular homeostatic functions and potentiation of atherosclerotic disease.

Previously, NPR-C was identified to be highly expressed by neointimal VSMCs in fibroatheromatous coronary plaques [17], and VSMCs in coronary atherectomy specimens [12]. In these studies, as well as others, the expression of NPR-C and its ligand CNP appear to correlate with the severity of atherosclerotic disease [8,18,19]. Histopathology and gene expression analysis of coronary artery atheromas further demonstrate that NPR-C expression is highest in the intima and inner media layers of intermediate plaques [9,12,17]. A recent study also observed NPR-C expression in carotid artery media [20]. However, it remains unclear whether NPR-C expression is also altered in the carotid artery intima, and whether its expression pattern

correlates with features of advanced carotid artery atherosclerotic occlusive disease. We hypothesized that similar to the coronary vasculature [8,17], and carotid media [20], NPR-C expression is increased in the carotid intima of advanced atheromas, and correlates with features of plaque vulnerability. To test this, we evaluated NPR-C expression by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in maximally and minimally diseased carotid endarterectomy (CEA) plaque specimens. Masked observation and statistical modeling was used to determine whether NPR-C expression correlates with plaque intima depth, intimal cell-type, and severity and morphology of carotid atheroma.

Methods

Patients

Eighteen patients with high-grade, >70% stenosis, of the proximal internal carotid artery underwent an open surgical CEA procedure at Washington University School of Medicine-affiliated Barnes-Jewish Hospital. Patient demographics are reviewed in Table 1. Patient CEA plaque was removed en-bloc from the extra-cranial carotid artery bifurcation in the operating room. Specimens were obtained for subsequent analysis under an Institutional Review Board-approved vascular surgery tissue banking protocol.

Demographic		% (n)
Age	<50	11 (2)
	50-60	38 (7)
	61-70	16 (3)
	71-80	33 (6)
Gender, Female		11 (2)
Diabetic		33 (6)

Table 1: Basic patient demographics.

CEA tissue processing

CEA specimens were transported immediately following excision to the laboratory for analysis using two different gross sectioning techniques. In five CEA specimens, the plaque was divided into segments of either gross maximal disease (typically the segment of plaque at the carotid bifurcation), and gross minimal disease (the segment of plaque at the distal CEA edge of the internal carotid artery). In the remaining 13 CEA specimens, gross sections were obtained at 2-3 mm transverse intervals, and the segments with the greatest bulk of disease were selected from each patient for further analysis.

All plaque segments harvested for analysis were fixed in 10% formaldehyde/0.1 M PBS (pH 7.4) for 3 hours, and dehydrated in a series of graded alcohol washes. Following standard paraffin embedding, 5 µm tissue sections were cut and several sections were collected in serial 200 µm steps for immunohistochemistry (IHC) as well as staining with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) or Verhoeff van Gieson (VVG) elastin stain.

CEA plaque IHC for NPR-C

Antigen retrieval was performed by treating CEA sample sections with 1 mM EDTA at 95°C for 10 min followed by 15 min in 1% H₂O₂ in PBS to quench endogenous peroxidase activity. Samples were then blocked with 2% goat serum in PBS for 20 min at room temperature and incubated with a primary anti-human NPR-C antibody (ab97389, Abcam, Cambridge, MA) diluted 1:1000 in PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20 and 1% goat serum overnight at 4°C. Avidin/Biotin blocking was incorporated into the serum block and primary antibody steps following manufacturer instructions (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). The sections were then incubated with a biotinylated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody at a 1:200 dilution (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) in PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20 for 30 min followed by ABC reagent (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) for 30 min. Vector DAB substrate was used for staining sections for 60 sec. Control sections with only 1% goat serum in place of the primary antibody were run concurrently with the NPR-C stained slides. An additional negative control using polyclonal rabbit IgG antibody diluted to the same concentration as the diluted rabbit anti-human NPR-C primary antibody (1 µg/ml) was also used.

IHC for NPR-C co-localization with VSMCs and macrophages

Co-localization assessments of NPR-C tissue expression and intra-plaque VSMCs and macrophages were performed according to the manufacturer instructions for multiple antigen labeling and staining. Sections were first stained for NPR-C with DAB as described above. In the same tissue sections, VSMCs were then labeled using a 1:750 dilution of anti-α-actin primary antibody (clone 1A4, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) for 30 min at room temperature. Macrophages were labeled using a 1:100 dilution of anti-human macrophage CD68 primary antibody (clone KP1, Abcam, Cambridge, MA). A biotinylated secondary antibody kit containing alkaline phosphatase (Vectastain ABC-AP mouse IgG, AK-5002, Vector Laboratories; Burlingame, CA) was used to counter-stain immuno-labeled VSMCs and macrophages.

CEA specimen histology

Representative H&E and VVG stained sections were obtained from the same CEA specimens that underwent NPR-C IHC. A separate panel of two pathologists and one vascular biologist, blinded to the NPR-C scoring (see below), graded tissue sections according to the American Heart Association (AHA) classification for atherosclerosis, I) intimal thickening, II) fatty streak, III) preatheroma, IV) atheroma, and V) fibroatheroma [21]. AHA grade VI (complicated lesion due to fissure, hemorrhage, or thrombus) was excluded since it was not possible to rule out whether these plaque features resulted from plaque manipulation during the endarterectomy procedure. Features that can influence plaque vulnerability (plaque shoulder inflammation and plaque calcification) were also evaluated [22,23].

Grading of NPR-C IHC

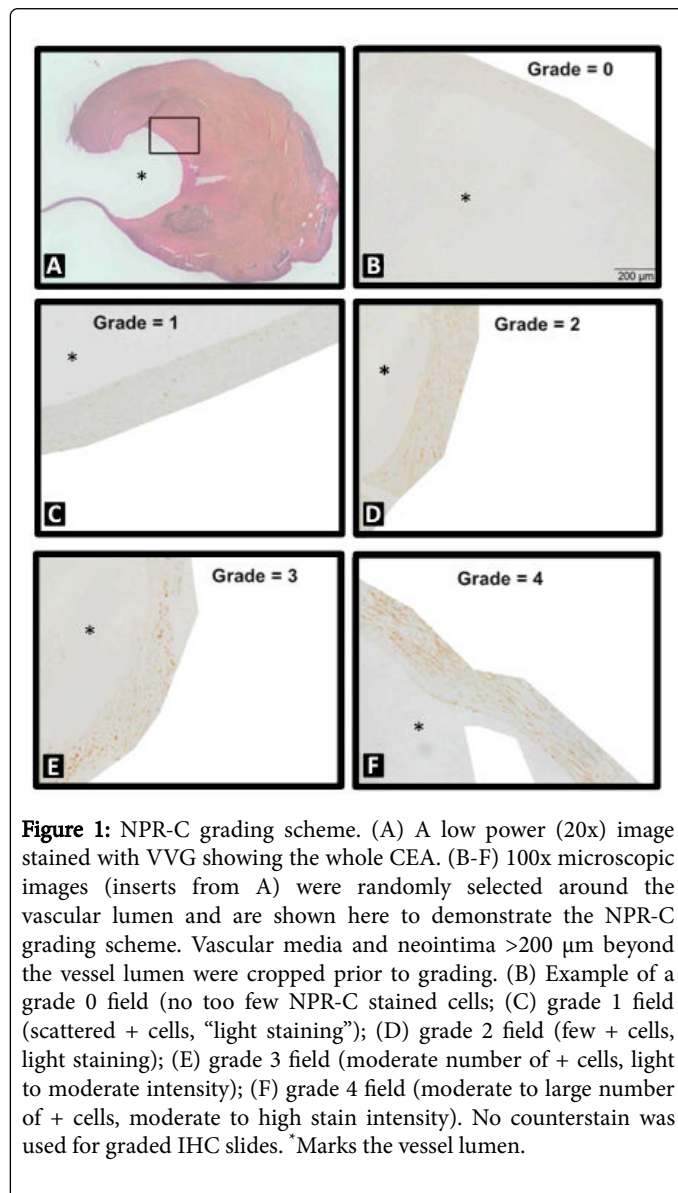
Expression of NPR-C in CEA specimens was analyzed using two IHC grading techniques. For the five CEA specimens stratified by gross maximal and minimal disease, a panel of blinded experts graded NPR-C tissue staining. Five 100X random fields were randomly selected in the superficial intima (intima <200 µm depth from the vessel lumen), deep intima (intima >200 µm depth from the vessel lumen) [24] and

media of the specimens. NPR-C positive cells were counted in each field, and an average was derived for the five fields analyzed.

For the remaining 13 CEA specimens, tissue sections were analyzed in a blinded cross-over fashion with one panel of experts grading NPR-C expression, and a separate panel that is blinded to NPR-C scoring grading the severity of atherosclerosis as described above.

Intima NPR-C tissue-staining intensity was graded from 0 to 4 using a standardized scoring scale (Figure 1). A total of 54 sections were graded from specimens of different AHA grade atheroma's (I=3, II=2, III=8, IV=1 and V=39).

Depending on the CEA lumen size, each plaque section required 4 to 20, 100x images to encircle the entire vessel lumen for a corresponding total of 493 analyzed images. The internal elastic lamina was localized with VVG staining, and was used to guide NPR-C assessments in the CEA superficial and deep intima.



Data and statistical analysis

Mean NPR-C expression scores were derived from the analyses of blinded observers. For plaque atheromas and fibroatheromas (AHA grades IV and V), NPR-C expression scores were derived at the plaque shoulder and cap.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (Chicago, IL). Linear regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between mean NPR-C grade and plaque pathologic features of interest (presence of atheroma/fibroatheroma, plaque hemorrhage/rupture, shoulder inflammation, calcification within 400 μm of vessel lumen, plaque cellularity, etc.).

Model explanatory power was assessed using adjusted R-squared for both models. We used adjusted Cohen's Kappa to assess the inter-rater reliability of the IHC grading panel. Agreement was defined as ± 1 point on the 0 to 4 grading scheme. An alpha of 0.05 was used for all tests of significance (P<0.05).

Results

Correlation of NPR-C expression with extent of carotid artery disease

We initially evaluated NPR-C expression in maximally and minimally diseased CEA specimens in a cohort of 5 patients (mean age 68.8 years, 4 male) who were non-diabetic and had high-grade asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis.

Consistent with prior findings [20] whole-mount IHC demonstrated avid and diffuse NPR-C staining in maximally diseased CEA specimens (Figures 2A-2D). Relative to minimally diseased segments, maximally diseased segments had an overall 65% increase in NPR-C tissue staining (p=0.06; Figure 2D).

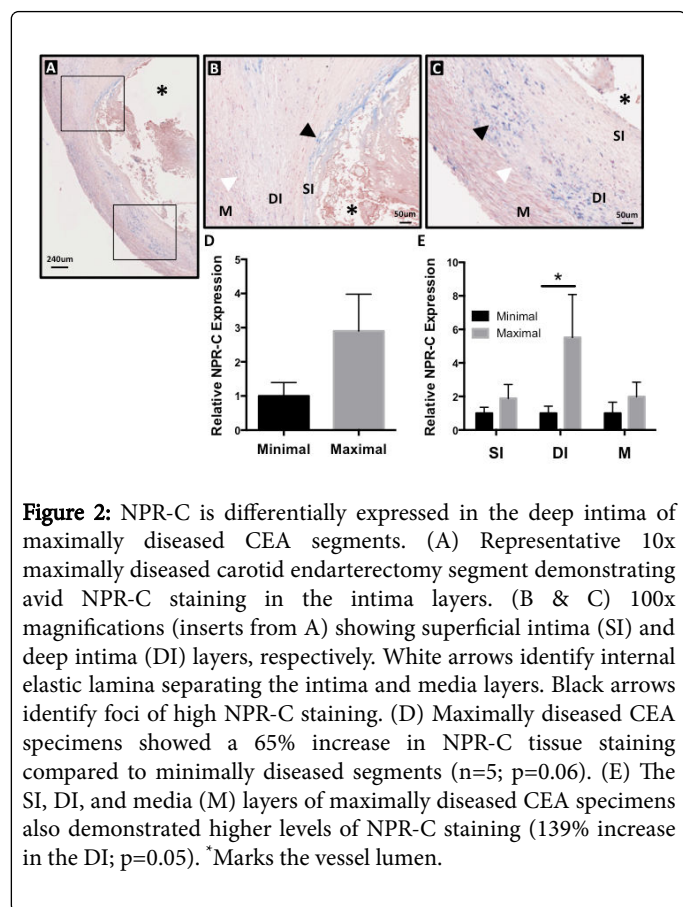
Sub-layer analysis of the juxta-luminal intima demonstrated a 139% increase in NPR-C staining in the deep intima layer of maximally diseased carotid artery segments (p=0.05; Figures 2C and 2E). There were also specific foci of intense NPR-C staining in the superficial intima plaque layers of maximally diseased segments (p=0.17; Figures 2A, 2B and 2D).

Overall, we observed relatively less NPR-C expression in the media (M) layer of maximally and minimally diseased segments, with only a modest increase of NPR-C expression in the maximally diseased segments (66%; p=0.2; Figures 2C and 2E).

Analysis of NPR-C relative to plaque vulnerability features

CEA specimen sections from an additional cohort of 13 patients (mean age 64.5 years, 12 male, and 6 diabetic), were analyzed for NPR-C plaque intima expression relative to plaque pathology, calcification, and cell density.

CEA intima morphologic characteristics revealed a notable incidence of plaque intima high cellularity (75.4%), thickened surface neointima (42.3%), and an intima plaque cap (33.7%; Table 2). Adjusted Cohen's Kappa for inter-rater reliability for the seven-member panel that evaluated carotid plaque histology was 0.82.

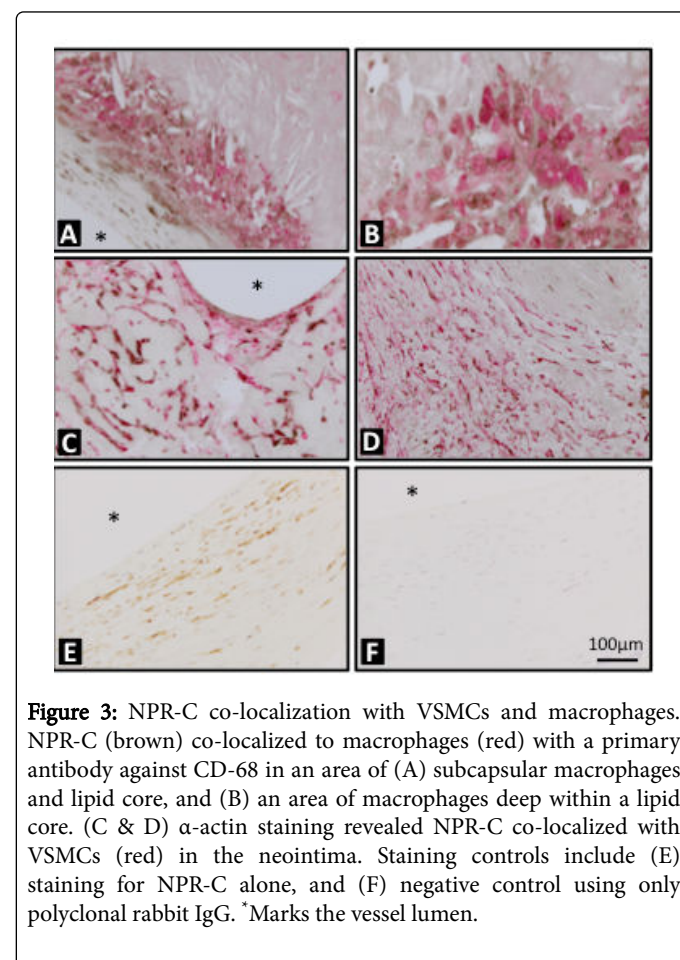


Vessel/lesion Location	% (n)
Normal intima	8.0 (39)
Thickened neointima	42.3 (207)
Plaque shoulder	15.8 (77)
Plaque cap	33.7 (164)
Surgical margin	21.1 (103)
Perpendicular tear	18.9 (92)
High Cellularity	75.4 (367)
Calcification	17.0 (83)
% and n of 493 analyzed images	

Table 2: Basic characteristics observed in 100x images.

A multiple linear regression model demonstrated a statistically significant correlation between plaque severity features and mean NPR-C score within each 100x magnification image (F=10.0, df=337, p<0.001) with an adjusted R-squared of 0.13 (Table 3). Significant predictors of high NPR-C expression included areas of high cell density ($\beta=0.315$, 95% CI=0.35, 0.595) and in plaque shoulder or cap ($\beta=1.41$, 95% CI=1.25, 1.56). Areas of high cell density within plaques also demonstrated increased VSMC density (Figure 3). Areas of increased plaque calcification did not have a higher grade of NPR-C staining (Table 3). Areas in the plaque that were adjacent to the CEA

incision (longitudinal plaque transection perpendicular to the vessel lumen) were also not significant predictors of local NPR-C expression.



Variable	Coef.	S.E.	95% CI	p
Shoulder or cap	1.406	0.079	1.251, 1.561	<0.001
High cellularity	0.315	0.142	0.35, 0.595	0.027
Surgical margin	-0.052	0.131	-0.311, 0.203	0.681
Perpendicular tear	0.143	0.143	-0.138, 0.423	0.319
Nearby calcification	0.307	0.211	-0.108, 0.721	0.146
Constant	1.406	0.079	1.251, 1.561	<0.001

Coef: Coefficient; SE: Standard Error; CI: Confidence Interval

Table 3: Multiple linear regression model of local factors predicting the NPR-C grade in each 100x image.

We further evaluated whether plaque NPR-C staining scores were predictive of plaque AHA grade and other morphologic features. We observed in our analysis model that NPR-C tissue expression scores highly correlated with overall plaque AHA grade (F=3.29, df=53, p=0.012; with an adjusted R-squared of 0.18).

NPR-C expression was increased in the superficial intima of atheromas and fibroatheromas, and was a significant predictor of advanced plaque pathology ($\beta=1.04$, 95% CI=0.46, 1.64; Table 4).

However, the presence of hemorrhage, calcification, and shoulder inflammation in the entire plaque were not significant predictors of NPR-C expression within the superficial intima (at 200 μm depth from the vessel lumen).

Variable	Coef.	S.E.	95% CI	p
AHA grade IV or V	0.990	0.290	0.393, 1.587	0.002
Shoulder inflammation	0.110	0.297	-0.367, 0.586	0.645
Hemorrhage	-0.015	0.221	-0.460, 0.430	0.945
Calcification	-0.159	0.250	-0.661, 0.344	0.529
Constant	1.103	0.230	0.541, 1.564	<0.001

Coef., coefficient; S.E., standard error; CI, confidence interval

Table 4: Multiple linear regression model of histology features predicting the mean NPR-C grade in each section.

Co-localization analysis of NPR-C

The majority of CD68 positive macrophages in analyzed specimens were in the deep intima (>200 μm from the vessel lumen) and demonstrated moderate NPR-C staining (Figures 3A and 3B). We observed high levels of NPR-C tissue staining within the neointima and α -actin positive VSMCs (Figures 3C and 3D). NPR-C expression levels were approximately proportional to the number of VSMCs observed in the intima layers analyzed. NPR-C was not identified in superficial intima endothelial cells at image magnifications analyzed. Areas of intima calcification, identified with H&E staining, were distributed unevenly and showed no cell nuclei and little to no NPR-C staining.

Discussion

The majority of patients with high-grade asymptomatic carotid arterial occlusive disease do not progress to a symptomatic status [2,4]. Despite this, current evidence-based treatment guidelines recommend treatment for all patients with high-grade asymptomatic disease to prevent stroke [1]. Thus, there is a clear management dilemma since there are no methods to identify which high-grade asymptomatic lesions are at higher risk of causing stroke. To answer this issue, efforts are directed to identify carotid plaque biomarkers associated with vulnerable and advanced carotid plaque pathology [6]. This study builds on previous findings that demonstrate differential expression profiles of specific natriuretic peptides and their associated receptors in atherosclerotic lesions [18,19], and in the media of segments of carotid artery stenosis [17]. Here, we specifically observed that NPR-C expression is localized primarily in the carotid plaque intima and highly correlates with advanced carotid atherosclerotic plaque pathology. Furthermore, our findings suggest that NPR-C expression is specifically localized to vulnerable plaque intima regions. Therefore, our study provides further evidence that NPR-C may serve as an important diagnostic biomarker of advanced and increasingly vulnerable carotid artery atherosclerotic disease.

NPR-C is the most abundantly expressed NPR [7,25], and is widely distributed in various cell types such as platelets and vascular smooth

muscle cells (VSMC) [7,25-27]. Functionally, NPR-C is implicated in multiple cardiovascular functions, including vascular permeability [28], cardiac conduction [29], blood pressure [30], vascular remodeling [14], and angiogenesis [31]. In endothelial cells, NPR-C can affect endothelin expression and secretion, which regulates intimal permeability [32,33]. In VSMCs, NPR-C can modulate VEGF production and in turn affect hypoxia-induced tissue remodeling and recovery [34-36]. Whole body *in vivo* knockout of Npr3 (NPR-C gene) in a murine model leads to hypotension and skeletal deformities due to rapid bone turnover [37]. Antisense knockdown of Npr3 attenuates CNP-mediated inhibition of cardiac chronotropic effects [38]. The variety of reported NPR-C cellular functions highlights its multifaceted roles in cardiovascular homeostasis.

Less is known about the role of NPR-C in cardiovascular pathology, particularly in arterial beds affected by advanced atherosclerotic plaque. In human coronary atherosclerotic lesions, NPR-C and NPR-B but not NPR-A, have increased expression in the intima and inner medial layers [7]. Expression levels of NPR-C and its ligands are dependent on the type of lesion, and appear to have the highest intensity expression in intermediate-type plaques [17]. A continuous infusion of the potent NPR-C ligand, CNP, can inhibit intimal proliferation in rat common carotid arteries following an induced intimal injury [18]. NPR-C and CNP expression is up-regulated in the neointima of rat carotid arteries 14 days after balloon angioplasty [39]. In a hypercholesterolemic rabbit model, both NPR-C and its CNP ligand were found to be expressed in intraluminal plaques and in neointimal VSMCs [18].

Kuehnl et al. also demonstrated that NPR-C expression was augmented in histologically unstable carotid artery plaques [20]. That group reported NPR-C, NPR-B, and CNP is mostly expressed in the VSMCs of the media. Our findings uniquely demonstrate that NPR-C is differentially expressed in the vulnerable plaque intimal regions, and in VSMCs that have migrated into the deep and superficial intima layers. Relative to the intima, we observed minimal NPR-C staining in the carotid artery media (Figure 2). Furthermore, in maximally diseased carotid artery plaques we observed higher NPR-C expression in the deep intima layers than in the superficial intima layers (Figure 2C). Our findings support the theory that VSMCs infiltrating into the carotid plaque intima are pathologically unique, and have differential expression of NPR-C relative to plaque severity. We suspect that increased NPR-C expression in progressive atheroma contributes to altered autocrine/paracrine signaling in the plaque microenvironment that affects VSMC migration and function.

We also demonstrate moderate NPR-C co-localization with intima macrophages (Figure 3). Prior studies also observed this in arterial walls undergoing rapid remodeling [40]. For example, Naruko et al. reported increased NPR-C expression in the neointima following intra-arterial balloon angioplasty [12]. In our study, the majority of macrophages that were positive for NPR-C were in the deep intima (>200 μm from the lumen), where we also observed notable VSMC staining and co-localization (Figure 3). This suggests that this deep intima plaque region is a uniquely active layer with variable NPR-C expression and cellular composition. We also observed fewer NPR-C positive macrophages at plaque shoulder regions. This may help explain why plaque shoulder inflammation was not found to be a significant predictor of NPR-C expression in our overall regression analysis. It also demonstrates that not all areas of macrophage accumulation are necessarily associated with high NPR-C expression, and differential expression of NPR-C is not exclusive to macrophage

density. Thus, plaque intima expression of NPR-C is affected by multiple cell types that work in concert with one another to affect plaque progression and vulnerability.

Non-invasive *in vivo* positron emission tomography (PET)-mediated molecular imaging can specifically localize NPR-C expression in the lumen arterial wall [41]. We recently developed a unique multifunctional, PET-compatible ⁶⁴Cu-radiolabeled, core-shell nanoparticle that can specifically bind to NPR-C *in vivo* [42]. This technology is transferable in the diagnosis and management of patients with advanced asymptomatic carotid artery atherosclerosis. Non-invasive molecular imaging of NPR-C and other biomarkers of advanced and vulnerable disease can help identify patients who are at higher risk of a stroke, and can justify earlier and/or more targeted intervention. A feasibility clinical trial is currently underway to evaluate the safety and efficacy of molecular imaging of NPR-C in patients with advanced carotid artery stenosis (PET Imaging of Natriuretic Peptide Receptor C (NPR-C) in Carotid Atherosclerosis; NCT02417688) [43].

In conclusion, we show that NPR-C expression is increased in the intima of human CEA plaques. We further demonstrate that in the intima, NPR-C expression co-localizes to VSMCs and macrophages that reside in the deep plaque intima layer. Our findings suggest that NPR-C expression correlates with advanced disease and vulnerable plaque features. This suggests that NPR-C is a potentially important biomarker of unstable atherosclerotic lesions particularly in the carotid arterial system. Accordingly, NPR-C molecular imaging may be useful in risk-stratification of patients with asymptomatic advanced carotid artery atherosclerotic disease.

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