

Mouse podoplanin supports adhesion and aggregation of platelets under arterial shear: a novel mechanism of haemostasis

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Accepted Version

Lombard, S. E., Pollitt, A. Y., Hughes, C. E., Di, Y., Mckinnon, T., O'Callaghan, C. A. and Watson, S. P. (2018) Mouse podoplanin supports adhesion and aggregation of platelets under arterial shear: a novel mechanism of haemostasis. *Platelets*, 29 (7). pp. 716-722. ISSN 0953-7104 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09537104.2017.1356919> Available at <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/71188/>

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To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09537104.2017.1356919>

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

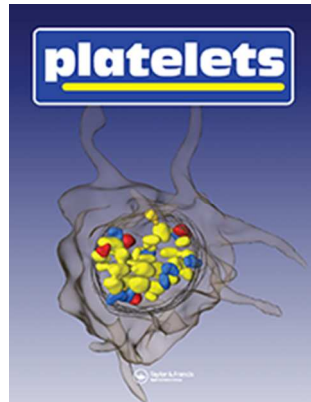
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Mouse podoplanin supports adhesion and aggregation of platelets under arterial shear: a novel mechanism of haemostasis

Journal:	<i>Platelets</i>
Manuscript ID	CPLA-2017-0147.R1
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	n/a
Complete List of Authors:	Lombard, Stephanie; Birmingham University, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences Pollitt, Alice ; University of Reading, Institute for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Research; Birmingham University, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences Hughes, Craig; University of Reading, Institute for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Research; Birmingham University, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences Di, Ying; Birmingham University, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences Mckinnon, Thomas; Imperial College London, Department of Haematology O'Callaghan, Christopher; Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, Nuffield Department of Medicine Watson, Steve; Birmingham University, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences
Keywords:	platelet activation, CLEC-2, podoplanin, platelet aggregation, capillary flow assay

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3 **Mouse podoplanin supports adhesion and aggregation of platelets under arterial shear: a**
4 **novel mechanism of haemostasis**
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40 **Short title:** Podoplanin supports platelet aggregation
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42 **Keywords:** platelet activation, CLEC-2, podoplanin, platelet aggregation, capillary flow assay
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Abstract

The Podoplanin-CLEC-2 axis is critical in mice for prevention of haemorrhage in the cerebral vasculature during mid-gestation. This raises the question as to how platelets are captured by podoplanin on neuroepithelial cells in a high shear environment. In this study, we demonstrate that mouse platelets form stable aggregates on mouse podoplanin at arterial shear through a CLEC-2 and Src kinase-dependent pathway. Adhesion and aggregation are also dependent on the platelet glycoprotein (GP) receptors, integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$ and GPIb, and the feedback agonists ADP and thromboxane A_2 (TxA_2). CLEC-2 does not bind to von Willebrand factor (VWF) suggesting that the interaction with podoplanin is sufficient to both tether and activate platelets. Consistent with this, surface plasmon resonance measurements reveal that mouse CLEC-2 binds to mouse podoplanin with nanomolar affinity. The present findings demonstrate a novel pathway of haemostasis in which podoplanin supporting platelet capture and activation at arteriolar rates of shear.

Introduction

The C-type lectin-like receptor CLEC-2 is a type II transmembrane protein expressed on the surface of platelets, megakaryocytes and a subset of activated dendritic cells [1,2]. The CLEC-2 cytosolic tail contains a single YxxL sequence known as a hemITAM which is phosphorylated following ligand engagement through recruitment of Src family and Syk tyrosine kinases [3-5]. This initiates a Syk kinase-driven signalling pathway which leads to powerful activation of platelets through PLC γ 2 [6,7,5,8].

The interaction of platelet CLEC-2 with its endogenous ligand podoplanin plays a critical role in development of the cerebral vasculature and lymphatic system in mice [9-13]. Post-development, CLEC-2 and podoplanin are required for prevention of haemorrhage in high endothelial vessels and at sites of inflammatory challenge [14,15]. However, CLEC-2 is not thought to have a significant role in haemostasis, as tail bleeding times are not altered in mice deficient in the C-type lectin-like receptor [16,12,17]. This is consistent with the absence of a recognized ligand for CLEC-2 in the vasculature. The presence of podoplanin on a wide variety of cell types including lymphatic endothelial cells, type 1 alveolar cells, kidney podocytes and the choroid plexus epithelium, as well as its up-regulation on macrophages and T_H17 T-cells, suggests important roles for the podoplanin-CLEC-2 axis beyond the vasculature [18].

Mice deficient in CLEC-2 or podoplanin exhibit haemorrhaging in the brain during mid gestation [10]. Podoplanin is expressed at high level on the neuroepithelium in development but becomes restricted to the choroid plexus and brain lymphatic vessels during late gestation and in the adult brain. Haemorrhaging in the cerebrovasculature is also present in mice deficient in Syk and the α IIb-subunit of integrin α IIb β 3 suggesting that it is mediated through the loss of CLEC-2 driven platelet aggregation [10].

Intraventricular haemorrhaging (IVH) occurs in approximately 25% of human infants born with a birthweight of less than 1500 g [19] and is believed to be due to cardiovascular and respiratory instability. However, many of these infants also have severe thrombocytopenia, although there is no direct relationship between platelet count and IVH [20,21]. These results demonstrate the need to further understand the molecular basis of platelet activation in the cerebrovasculature during development.

Shear rates of flow in the cerebral arterioles in neonatal and adult mouse brains are in the order 1000 s⁻¹ and above [22,23]. We have shown that recombinant human podoplanin captures and activates human platelets at venous but not arterial rates of shear [24], consistent with the relatively low affinity of human podoplanin and human CLEC-2 of 24.5 μ M [25]. In contrast, in the present study we show that mouse podoplanin is able to support adhesion and aggregation of mouse platelets at arteriolar rates of shear due to a three orders of magnitude greater affinity of mouse podoplanin for mouse CLEC-2. This

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3 suggests a fundamental difference in the role of podoplanin and CLEC-2 in mouse relative to
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Methods

Materials

The following were from the sources shown: glass capillaries tubes (Cambridge UK), dasatinib (Sigma, Poole, UK), cangrelor (Medicines company, Place, UK), indomethacin (Sigma, Poole, UK), pOp/B antibody (Emfret, Germany); eptifibatide (Queen Elizabeth Hospital Pharmacy, UK); Polyclonal rabbit anti-VWF (Dako); anti-mouse CLEC-2 antibody (clone 17D9; Bio-Rad), and anti-mouse PDPN (clone 8.1.1; eBioscience). Other reagents were from previously described sources.

Mouse strains

Animal experimentation was performed with ethical approval from the UK Home Office, (PPL 70/8286). All experiments were performed on a C57Bl/6J background. Floxed CLEC-2 mice (CLEC-2^{fl/fl}) were crossed with PF4 Cre mice as previously described [9]. Controls were CLEC-2^{fl/fl} mice.

Recombinant mouse podoplanin expression

Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) was generated as previously described [26]. The vector pHLsec was used for expression of His-tagged mPdpn (mPdpn-His). For expression and purification of the His-tagged fusion protein, the expression vector was transfected into 293T cells using polyethylenimine transfection. The fusion protein was purified from cell culture supernatants by affinity chromatography using Ni-NTA beads (Qiagen), eluted with 60% imidazole solution, and dialyzed into phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Purity was determined by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and western blotting using an anti-His tag antibody.

Recombinant mouse CLEC-2 expression

A fusion protein of amino acids 55-229 of the mCLEC-2 ECD fused to an N terminal 6xHIS tag was generated using the amplification primers GGAACCGGTCATCATCACCATCACCATCACCATACACAGCAAAAAGTATCTA and CGTGGTACCTTAAAGCAGTTGGTCCACTCT. The PCR product was cloned into the expression vector pHLsec and expressed in 293T cells using polyethylenimine transfection. The fusion protein was purified from cell culture supernatants by affinity chromatography using a 1ml HisTrap HP (GE Healthcare) and eluted using imidazole solution and dialysed into PBS. Fusion protein purity was investigated by SDS-PAGE and western blotting with an anti-His antibody. The mCLEC-2-rFc plasmid was a kind gift from Sophie Acton and Shannon Turley [27]. This was used to make a stable cell line which secreted the recombinant protein into the cell media. mCLEC-2-rFc was purified in the same manner as mPdpn-Fc.

Expression of recombinant murine VWF

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3 The cDNA for murine VWF (mVWF), previously cloned into the mammalian expression
4 vector pcDNA3.1, was transiently transfected into HEK293T cells using 10mM
5 polyethylenimine as previously described [28]. Four days post transfection, cell media was
6 harvested and centrifuged at 4000g for 15 min to remove dead cells. Recombinant mVWF
7 was partially purified by passing over an ion-exchange column packed with Fractogel-EMD-
8 TMAE (Merck-Millipore) in 20mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.8. Bound VWF was eluted with
9 500mM NaCl and following extensive dialysis into 20mM Tris, pH 7.8 at 4°C, was
10 concentrated using 100kDa cut-off spin filters (Amicon, Peterborough, UK). The final VWF
11 concentration was determined by VWF ELISA.
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16 **Blood isolation**

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18 Blood was drawn from the inferior vena cava of anaesthetized and then CO₂-asphyxiated
19 mice into 5 U/mL heparin and 40 µM PPACK, and stained with 2 µM DiOC₆. Human blood
20 was drawn into 4.5% sodium citrate (w/v). No difference was observed using the alternative
21 anticoagulant combination 5 U/mL heparin and 40 µM PPACK.
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24 **Capillary flow assay**

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26 Glass capillaries with internal dimensions of 1 x 0.1 mm were coated with 100 µg/ml fibrillar
27 Horm collagen or 100 µg/ml mPdpn-Fc overnight at 4°C and then blocked with 5mg/ml heat
28 denatured bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS. Whole blood was incubated with the
29 fluorescent dye DiOC₆ and inhibitors for 10 min at 37°C. Blood was perfused through a
30 capillary at the desired shear rate for up to 4 min at 37°C as previously described [16].
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34 Live imaging of platelet aggregate formation under flow was performed on an inverted
35 stage microscope (DM IRB, Leica Microsystems Ltd, Milton Keynes UK) equipped with a
36 digital camera (CoolSnap ES, Photometrics, Huntington Beach, CA) under fluorescent light
37 for the duration of the experiment.
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40 **Dot Blot assay**

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42 A dot blot assay was used to test protein-ligand binding. The assay was carried out by
43 dotting 0.1 µg of the target protein onto a nitrocellulose membrane (BioRad). After the dots
44 were air dried, the membrane was blocked in 5% milk in PBS-Tween (0.5%: PBST) at room
45 temperature for one hour. The membrane was incubated with ligand at 0.4 µg/ml in 2.5%
46 milk in PBST overnight at 4°C. Next day, after washing, the membrane was incubated at
47 room temperature with primary antibody of the ligand for 2 hours, followed by wash and
48 then incubation with HRP conjugated secondary antibody for 1 hour. The membrane was
49 visualized by ECL western blotting substrate (Thermo) on Li-COR Odyssey Fc system, with a
50 developing time of 30 sec.
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Surface plasmon resonance

Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) binding studies were conducted using a Biacore T200 machine (Biacore GE, Sweden) as described previously [3]. In brief, proteins were attached to the carboxymethylated dextran-coated surface of CM5 biosensor chips, using amine coupling chemistry. Experiments were performed in 10 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM EDTA and 0.005% polysorbate 20 surfactant. Non-specific interactions were controlled for by subtraction of the signal from a reference blank flow cell. To avoid avidity effects with podoplanin which was expressed as a dimeric Fc-fusion protein, experiments were only performed with podoplanin immobilized on the chip surface. Raw data was analysed using Scrubber2 (BioLogic Software Pty Ltd, Australia), and K_D values were obtained by nonlinear curve fitting using Graphpad Prism 5.

Analysis

Fluorescent images from the video capture of perfusion experiments were analysed using image J. Results from video capture are expressed as percentage area covered by platelets. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired Student's t-test or one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post-test where appropriate, as indicated in the figure legends. Differences with $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) supports aggregation of mouse platelets at high shear

To investigate a possible role of podoplanin in platelet adhesion in the vasculature, we investigated the ability of a dimerized form of mouse podoplanin to support platelet aggregation in conditions of flow using an *in vitro* blood flow system. The high purity of the recombinant podoplanin (mPdpn-Fc), which is a recombinant Fc fusion of the mouse podoplanin extracellular domain, was investigated using SDS-PAGE under reducing and non-reducing conditions (Supplemental Figure 1).

Mouse blood was perfused over an immobilized monolayer of mPdpn-Fc using a range of venous and arterial shear rates (100 - 1000s⁻¹) (Figure 1A). A control recombinant Fc protein did not support platelet adhesion at any of the shear rates (not shown). Mouse platelets adhere and form small aggregates on a podoplanin-coated surface at 100s⁻¹. At the higher shear rate of 500s⁻¹, platelets form fewer but larger, distinct aggregates. At an arterial shear rate of 1000s⁻¹, podoplanin supported formation of large aggregates. There was no adhesion at 2000s⁻¹ and above (not shown). Quantification of platelet coverage after 4 min of perfusion demonstrated a significant increase in percentage coverage at 1000s⁻¹ compared with 100s⁻¹ and 500s⁻¹ (Figure 1B).

Fc mPodoplanin induced platelet adhesion is dependent on CLEC-2

To establish the role of CLEC-2 in adhesion and aggregation, blood from platelet-specific CLEC-2 deficient mice (PF4-Cre.CLEC-2^{fl/fl}) was perfused over mPdpn-Fc coated capillaries. Deletion of CLEC-2 abolished platelet adhesion at 100s⁻¹ and 1000s⁻¹ compared with CLEC-2^{fl/fl} littermates (Figure 2A and B). In contrast, blood from PF4-Cre.CLEC-2^{fl/fl} mice aggregated normally on a collagen-coated capillary relative to littermate controls in agreement with previous results (Figure 2A) [16].

Regulation of platelet aggregation on podoplanin

Pharmacological inhibitors were used to investigate the role of platelet receptors and their signalling pathways in platelet adhesion to immobilized podoplanin. The Src family kinase inhibitor dasatinib abolished aggregation on podoplanin leaving only single platelets (Figure 3A, B), consistent with a critical role for Src kinases in CLEC-2 signalling [26]. CLEC-2 signalling is also dependent on the feedback agonists TxA₂ and ADP [6,29]. In line with this, a combination of the cyclooxygenase inhibitor indomethacin and the P2Y₁₂ receptor antagonist, Cangrelor, blocked aggregation on mouse podoplanin at 1000s⁻¹ leaving only single platelets and small platelet clumps (Figure 3A, B).

Aggregation of platelets is mediated by crosslinking of fibrinogen to integrin α IIb β 3 [30]. Inhibition of α IIb β 3 by the blocking peptide, epifibatide, markedly inhibited aggregation at 1000s⁻¹ (Figure 3A). Blocking the GPIIb α -subunit of the VWF receptor GPIIb-IX-V by the

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3 monoclonal antibody p0p/B also markedly reduced platelet aggregation, leaving small
4 platelet clumps (Figure 3A, B). These results indicate that platelet aggregation on
5 podoplanin is driven by CLEC-2-dependent activation of Src kinases leading to release of the
6 feedback agonists ADP and TxA₂ and activation of integrin α IIb β 3. The GPIb-IX-V receptor
7 mediates tethering and capture of platelets in the growing thrombus through interaction
8 with VWF. The adhesion of single platelets in the presence of the GPIb blocking antibody
9 indicates that this interaction is not required for initial platelet adhesion to podoplanin.
10 Consistent with this, mouse VWF did not bind to mPdpn-Fc (Figure 3C). Binding of mouse
11 VWF to collagen and mPdpn-Fc with mCLEC-2-Fc served as positive controls (Figure 3C).
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16 **Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) supports the aggregation of human platelets at venous rates** 17 **of shear**

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20 The above results demonstrate the unexpected observation that mouse podoplanin can
21 support adhesion and aggregation of mouse platelets at both venous and arterial rates of
22 flow. The latter is in contrast to previous results for human podoplanin with human and
23 mouse platelets [24,11]. To investigate whether mouse podoplanin is able to support
24 adhesion and aggregation of human platelets, blood was perfused over a monolayer of
25 mPdpn-Fc. Human platelets form small aggregates on mPdpn-Fc coated surface at 100s⁻¹
26 but not at a shear rate of 300s⁻¹ and above (not shown). Aggregation is reduced to single
27 platelets in the presence of the Src kinase inhibitor, dasatinib (Figure 4A and B). The α IIb β 3
28 inhibitor, eptifibatide, blocked aggregation (Figure 4A and B).
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33 **Mouse CLEC-2 and mouse podoplanin interact with high affinity**

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35 We measured the binding affinity between mouse CLEC-2 and mouse podoplanin using SPR
36 (Figure 5). In these studies we used dimeric mPdpn-Fc and monomeric podoplanin fused to
37 a 6x Histidine tag (mPdpn-His). Both forms of mouse podoplanin showed a similar strong
38 affinity to mCLEC-2-His of 15.3 ± 3.2 nM and 10.6 ± 1.3 nM respectively.
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Discussion

This study demonstrates for the first time the ability of immobilized dimeric mouse podoplanin to initiate mouse platelet activation and aggregation at venous and arterial rates of shear through the C-type lectin-like receptor, CLEC-2. Aggregation on immobilized podoplanin is dependent on integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$, the VWF receptor complex GPIb-IX-V, and the feedback mediators ADP and TxA_2 indicating that it involves classical haemostasis. The Src kinase inhibitor, dasatinib, blocks aggregate formation consistent with aggregation being driven by activation of the C-type lectin-like receptor.

Surface plasmon resonance demonstrates that mouse podoplanin binds to mouse CLEC-2 with nanomolar affinity providing a molecular basis for platelet capture at arterial flow rates. This contrasts with previous reports that human and mouse platelets are only able to form aggregates on human lymphatic endothelial cells, which express podoplanin, at venous rates of flow [11,24]. The difference in interspecies interactions supports the reduced interaction of human platelets with recombinant mouse podoplanin observed in this study.

Several studies have described glycosylation of conserved threonine residues in the podoplanin platelet activation (PLAG) domains as important for the podoplanin mediated activation of platelets [31,32]. These extracellular PLAG domains of podoplanin are highly conserved between mouse and human podoplanin (The alignment of human and mouse podoplanin can be found in Supplemental Figure 2). Despite this conservation there are additional glycosylation sites throughout podoplanin which do not show conservation. One of note is the presence of a predicted N-glycosylation site which, while found in mouse podoplanin, is absent in human podoplanin [31].

It is recognized that the glycosylation of podoplanin is also dependent on the cell type in which is it expressed [33]. It is unclear to what extent differences in glycosylation impact on podoplanin function. A previous report demonstrated no difference between recombinant human podoplanin expressed by a human cell line compared to human podoplanin expressed by Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells to induce the aggregation of human platelets [34].

Classical haemostasis involves a number of stages. Platelets interact via GPIb with VWF immobilized to collagen and in turn collagen triggers platelet activation through the collagen receptor GPVI. VWF is critical for capture of platelets in the high shear environment in arteries and arterioles [35-37]. GPVI activates Src and Syk tyrosine kinases [38,39] leading to secretion of the feedback agonists ADP and TxA_2 [40,41]. A process of "inside out" signalling converts $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$ to an active conformation and platelet-platelet interaction [42,43]. GPVI activates Src and Syk tyrosine kinases leading to activation of $\text{PLC}\gamma\text{2}$ and release of ADP and TxA_2 [29].

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3 The present study provides evidence for a new pathway of haemostasis at high shear in
4 which mouse podoplanin directly captures mouse platelets via CLEC-2. This supports stable
5 adhesion and aggregation through a pathway that is dependent on granule secretion and
6 TxA₂ formation. GPIb supports aggregation through tethering of platelets into the
7 aggregate. We have previously demonstrated the importance of Src family kinases in CLEC-
8 2 signalling, including in the adhesion of platelets to podoplanin through regulation of
9 clustering of CLEC-2 and podoplanin [26].
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13 Podoplanin is expressed on the neuroepithelium lining the cerebrovasculature in mice in
14 mid-gestation [10] where it makes contact with platelets [22,23]. Loss of podoplanin
15 expression on neuroepithelial cells phenocopies the haemorrhaging that seen in mice
16 deficient in podoplanin or CLEC-2 [10]. Mice lacking the α IIb-subunit of the integrin α IIb β 3
17 also exhibit haemorrhaging in the cerebrovasculature although this is less severe than that
18 that seen in mice deficient in CLEC-2 or podoplanin. This suggests a haemostatic and non-
19 haemostatic role for the podoplanin-CLEC-2 axis in development of the cerebral vasculature.
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23 Human platelets interact with podoplanin-expressing human lymphatic endothelial cells and
24 with recombinant human podoplanin at low but not intermediate or high shear rates [24].
25 This is in line with the reported affinity between human podoplanin and human CLEC-2 of 24
26 μ M [25], which is three orders of magnitude lower than that for mouse podoplanin and
27 mouse CLEC-2. The difference in affinity leads to uncertainty as to whether the present
28 findings can be extrapolated to the cerebrovasculature in human brain [44]. IVH is a
29 common pathology in preterm neonatal babies who often exhibit low platelet counts [19-
30 21]. The role of CLEC-2 in this process remains to be determined.
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35 In conclusion, our study demonstrates the novel finding that mouse podoplanin initiates
36 formation of stable platelet aggregates at high shear. We speculate that this is important
37 during development of the mouse cerebrovasculature triggered by podoplanin on
38 neuroepithelial cells and represents a specialised form of haemostasis.
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Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Jamie R. McFarlane Webster for work done in the protein expression facility (PEF) in the University of Birmingham in the production of the recombinant forms of podoplanin, Prof. Bernard Nieswandt for kindly providing pOp/B antibody, Beata Grygielska for technical assistance, Maria Hoellerer for expression plasmids and Siân Lax for her assistance in preparing the manuscript.

Declaration of Interest

The authors declare no known conflicts of interest. SEL is a Wellcome Trust Prize Student (ref 099850). CEH and AYP were supported by the Wellcome Trust 088410. SPW holds a BHF Chair (CH/03/003).

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Figures

Figure 1: Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) supports the aggregation of mouse platelets at high shear

A. Anticoagulated blood from wild-type mice was perfused through mPdpn-Fc-coated capillary tubes at the indicated shear rates. Platelets were fluorescently labelled with DiOC₆ before being perfused. Representative images were taken in real time by fluorescence microscopy. Arrow indicates the direction of flow. Scale bar 20 μ m. Images are representative of 4 independent experiments. B. (i) Quantitation of mouse platelet area coverage following blood perfusion. Statistical analysis performed using a one way ANOVA followed by a Dunnett's multiple comparisons test (*= $p<0.05$, **= $p<0.01$). The threshold image at 4 minutes is presented in the right hand panel. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Figure 2: Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) mediated platelet aggregation is dependent on the platelet receptor CLEC-2

A. Anticoagulated blood from PF4-Cre.CLEC-2^{fl/fl} mice and CLEC-2^{fl/fl} littermates was perfused through mPdpn-Fc and collagen-coated capillary tubes at the indicated shear rates. Platelets were fluorescently labelled with DiOC₆ before being perfused. Representative images were taken in real time by fluorescence microscopy. Arrow indicates the direction of flow. Scale bar 20 μ m. Images are representative of 3 independent experiments. B. Quantitation of platelet coverage following blood perfusion. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired one tailed t test (**= $p<0.001$). Error bars represent the standard deviation.

Figure 3: Effect of inhibitors on platelet aggregation on podoplanin under shear

A. Anticoagulated wild type (WT) mouse blood was perfused through mPdpn-Fc -coated capillary tubes at 1000s⁻¹. Platelets were fluorescently labelled with DiOC₆ before being perfused and ten images taken post perfusion, with representative images shown: vehicle control image (Veh: DMSO), Dasatinib (Das: 10 μ M), eptifibatide (Eptifib: 9 μ M), Indomethacin (Indo: 10 μ M) and Cangrelor (Cang: 1 μ M), p0p/B antibody (50 μ g/ml). Arrow indicates the direction of flow. Scale bar 20 μ m. Images are representative of 4 independent experiments. B. Quantitation of platelet coverage following blood perfusion. Statistical analysis was performed using a one way ANOVA followed by a Dunnett's multiple comparisons test to the vehicle control, error bars represent standard deviation. * = $p<0.05$, ** = $p<0.01$, *** = $p<0.001$. C. Dot blot assay to determine ligand binding. 0.1 μ g of protein (collagen, mPdpn-Fc and mCLEC-2-Fc) was air dried to nitrocellulose membrane. Following incubation with ligand (VWF, mCLEC-2-Fc and mPdpn-Fc) bound ligand was determined using the indicated antibodies.

Figure 4: Fc mPodoplanin supports aggregation of human platelets at low shear

A. Anticoagulated blood from human was perfused through Fc mPodoplanin (mPdpn-Fc)-coated capillary tubes at the indicated shear rates. Platelets were fluorescently labelled with DiOC₆ before being perfused. Representative images were taken in real time by fluorescence microscopy at 100s⁻¹: vehicle control (Veh: DMSO), dasatinib (Das: 10 μM), eptifibatid (Eptifib: 9 μM). Arrow indicates the direction of flow. Scale bar 20 μm. Error bars represent standard deviation. Images are representative of 3 independent experiments. B. Quantitation of human platelet coverage following blood perfusion. Statistical analysis was performed using a one way ANOVA followed by a Dunnett's multiple comparisons test (* = p<0.05, ** = p<0.01). Error bars represent standard deviation.

Figure 5: Mouse CLEC-2 and mouse podoplanin interact directly with high affinity

A. Sensorgram from equilibrium-based binding experiment after subtraction of the signal from a control flow cell surface. Different concentrations of CLEC-2 were injected over surfaces coupled with Fc mouse podoplanin (mPdpn-Fc) and His tagged mouse podoplanin (mPdpn-His). The dissociation phase of the sensorgrams is observed following a 10 minute injection period, indicated by the closed arrow heads. Start of the flow cell surface regeneration is indicated on the sensorgrams by the open arrow heads. B. Plot of the equilibrium binding response from the sensorgram of mPdpn-Fc and mPdpn-His as a function of CLEC-2 concentration. The curve is the best fit to the experimental data as calculated by GraphPad Prism 5. The affinity between mouse CLEC-2 and mouse podoplanin was calculated to be 15.3 ± 3.2 nM when using mPdpn-Fc and 10.6 ± 1.3 nM when using mPdpn-His. C. Equilibrium binding response of mPdpn-Fc and mPdpn-His as a function of CLEC-2 concentration presented as a log-scale.

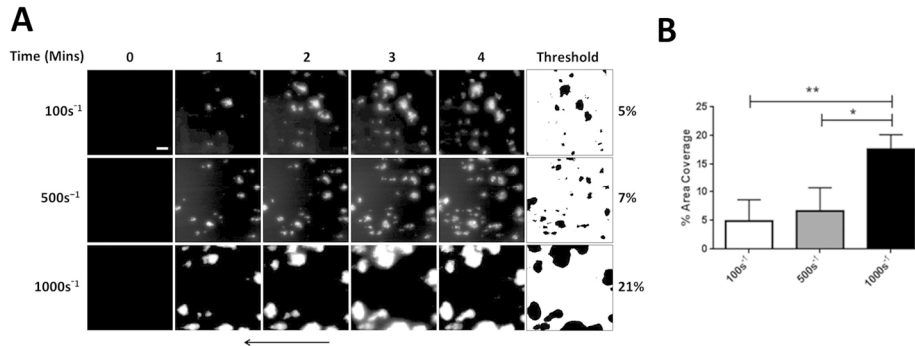


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 A. Anticoagulated blood from wild-type mice was perfused through mPdpn-Fc-coated capillary tubes at the indicated shear rates. Platelets were fluorescently labelled with DiOC6 before being perfused. Representative images were taken in real time by fluorescence microscopy. Arrow indicates the direction of flow. Scale bar 20 μm . Images are representative of 4 independent experiments. B. (i) Quantitation of mouse platelet area coverage following blood perfusion. Statistical analysis performed using a one way ANOVA followed by a Dunnett's multiple comparisons test ($*=p<0.05$, $**=p<0.01$). The threshold image at 4 minutes is presented in the right hand panel. Error bars represent standard deviation.

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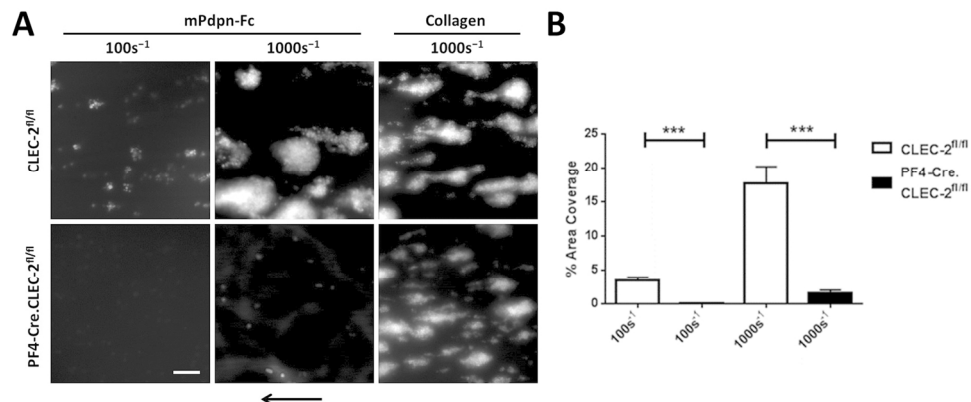


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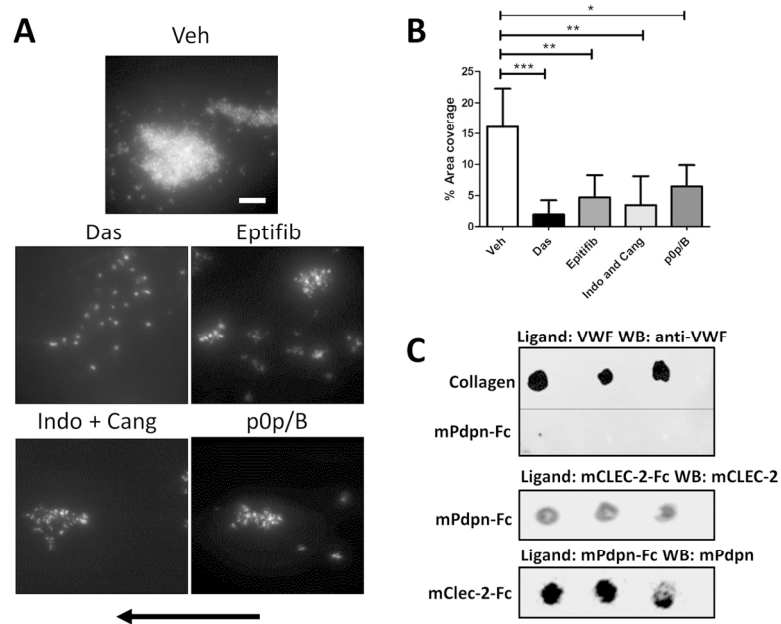
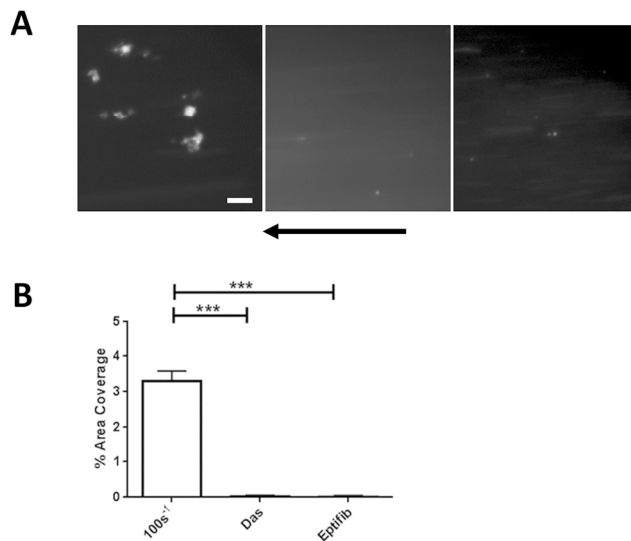


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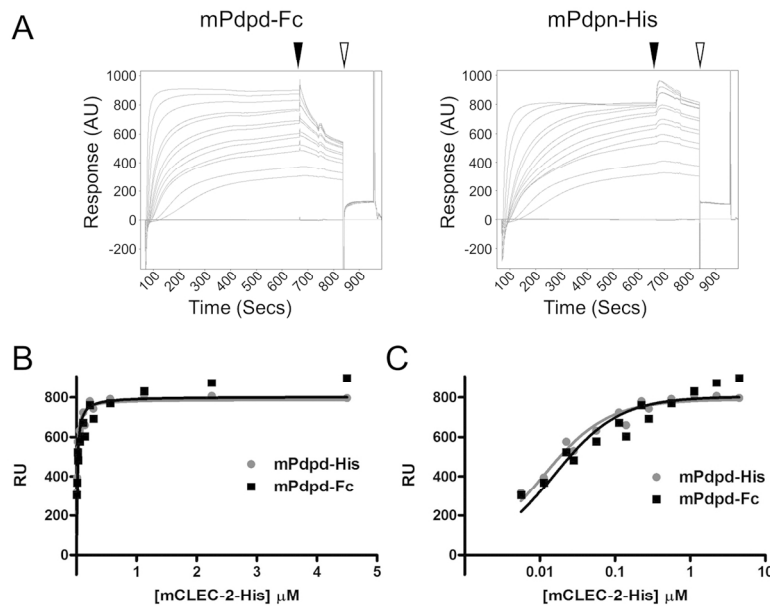


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Supplemental Figure 1: Elution fractions of recombinant FcmPdpn.

The purity of the recombinant mouse podoplanin extracellular domain expressed as an Fc fusion was determined under reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie protein staining. Under non-reducing condition the Fc fusion migrates at a high molecular weight dimer. Under reducing conditions reduction of the Fc intra-chain disulphide bonds in the recombinant protein occurs leading to a lower molecular weight monomer.

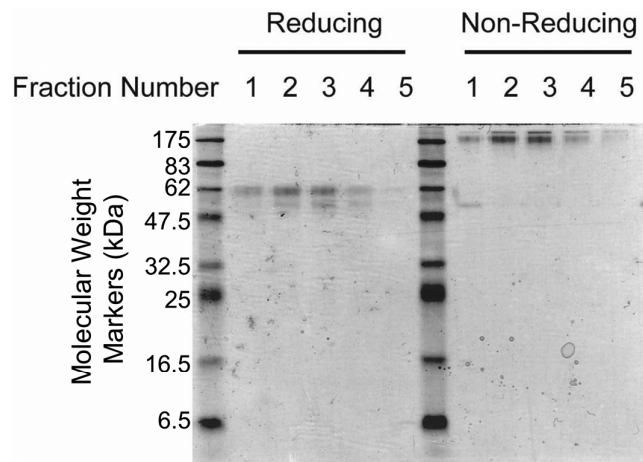
Supplemental Figure 2: Protein alignment of mouse and human podoplanin.

Podoplanin sequences from human and mouse were aligned using Toffee web-based software [1] and presented using ESPript3 [2]. The extracellular domain contains conserved threonine residues within the platelet activating (PLAG) domains 1 and 3, indicated by a *. The predicted N-glycosylation site in mouse podoplanin is indicated by a box. The signal peptide and transmembrane domain are indicated.

Supplementary references

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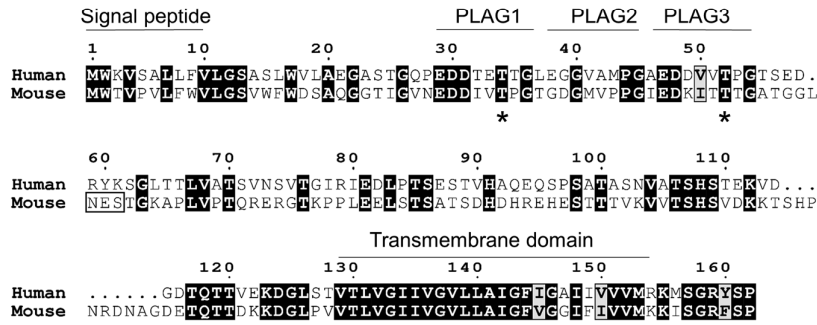
Figure S1



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Figure S2



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