

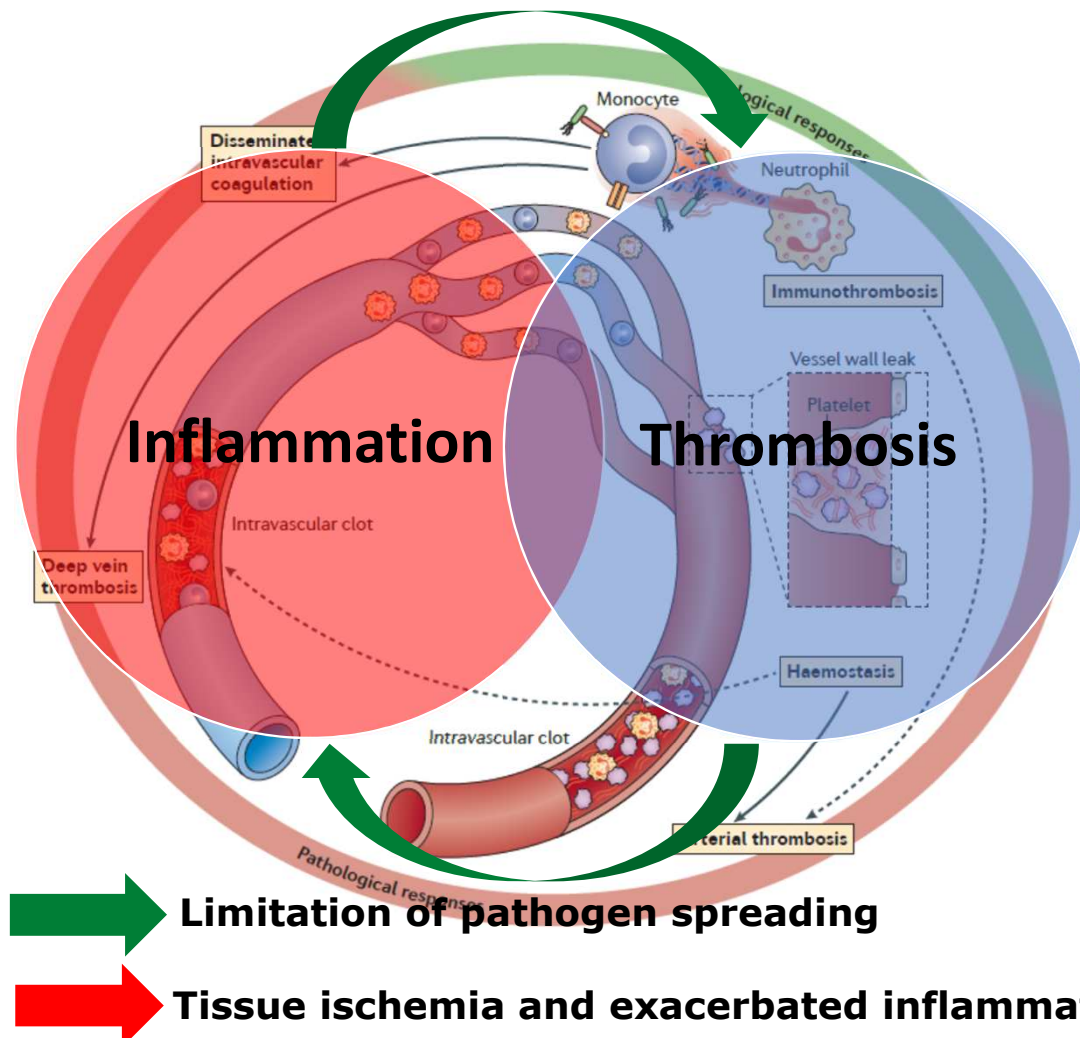
State of the art lecture: ***Immuno-thrombosis: the interplay of inflammation and thrombosis***

**Portal vein thrombosis meeting
Paris, 29.11.2022**

**Prof. Konstantin Stark
Department of Cardiology
Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, Germany**

Immunothrombosis and thromboinflammation

Two sides of the same coin?



■ Immunothrombosis

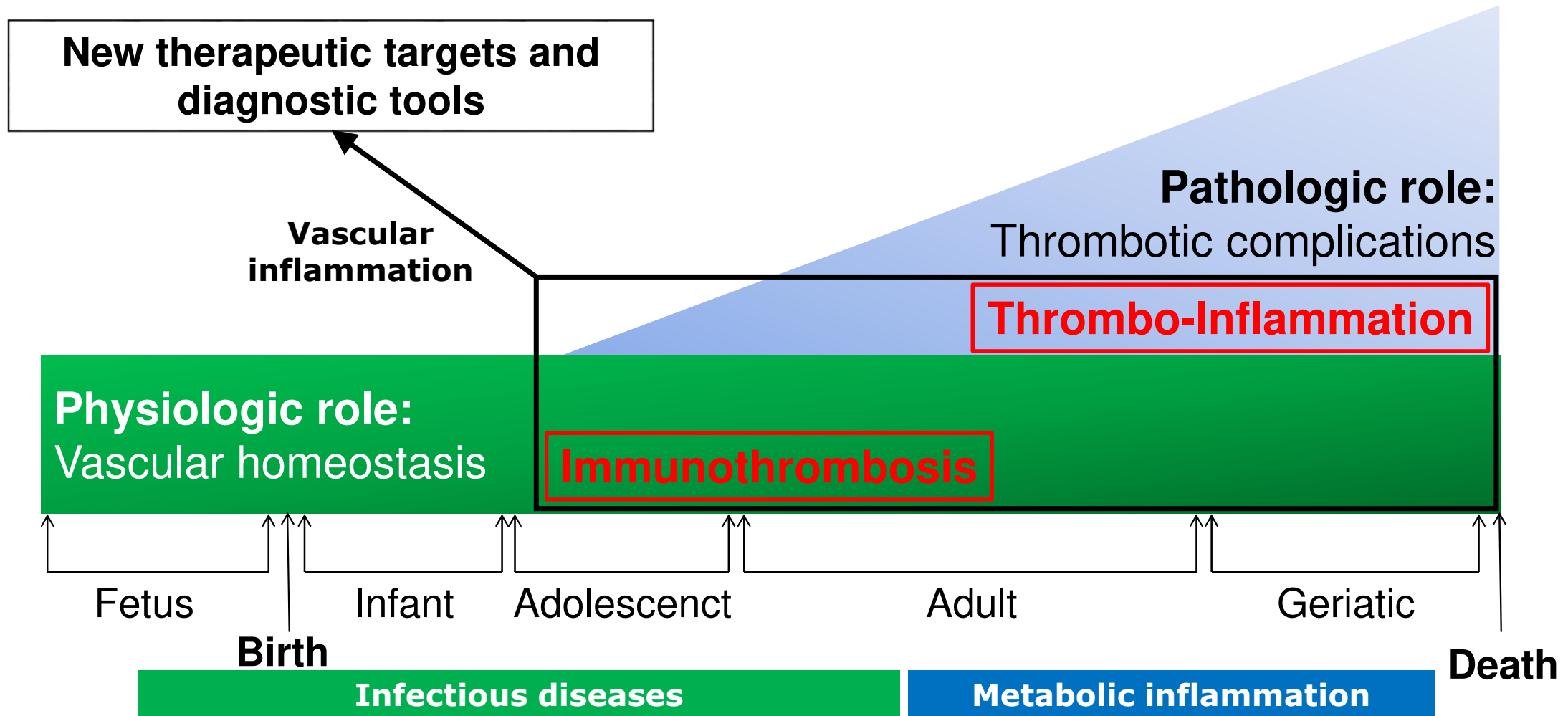
- Host defense mechanism limiting the systemic spreading of pathogens
- Protects the host against infections and pathogen invasion into the blood stream upon barrier breaches
- Involves the activation of platelets and the coagulation system by inflammatory mechanisms

■ Thromboinflammation

- Pathologic process where overshooting and aberrant activation of immunothrombosis exacerbates tissue damage through tissue ischemia
- Thrombosis feeds back on inflammation generating a *vicious circle* resulting in organ failure
- Aberrant activation of thromboinflammation is a therapeutic target for cardiovascular, inflammatory/infectious diseases, and cancer

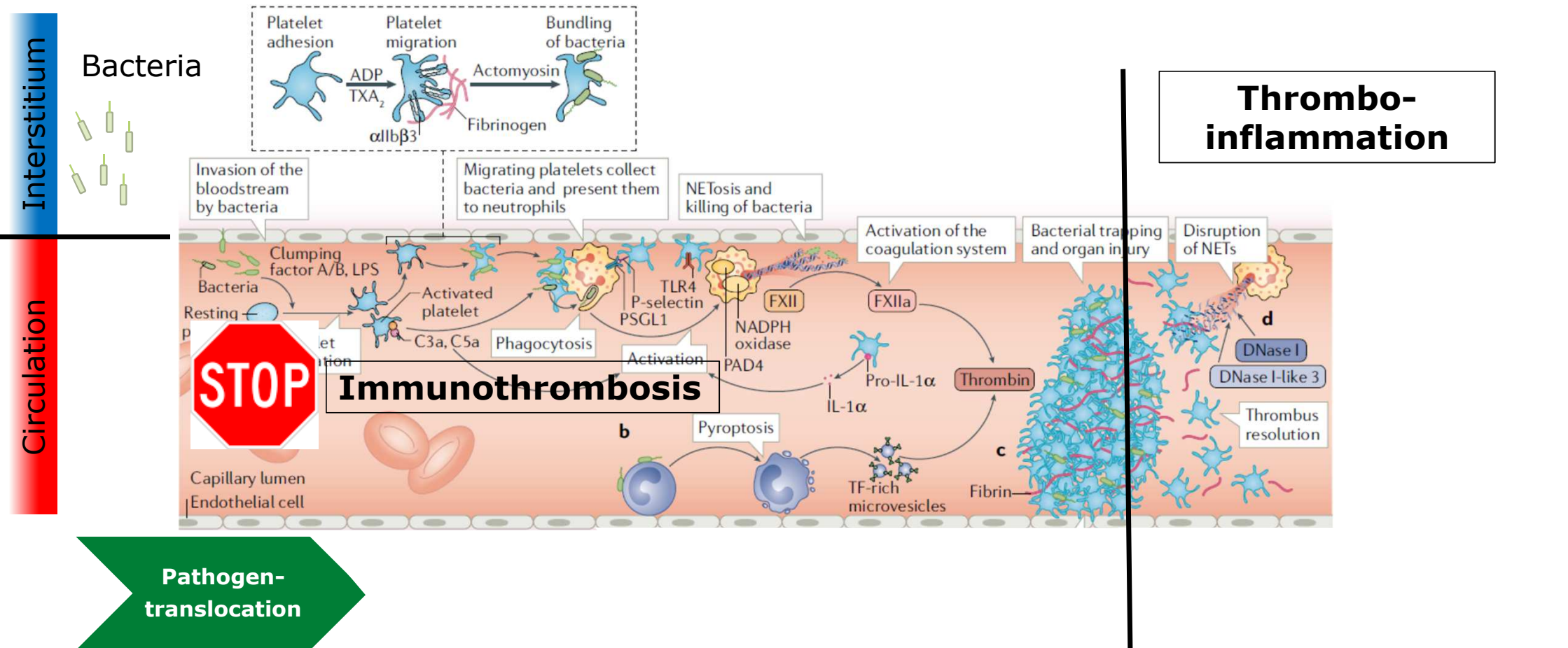
Inflammation and thrombosis

An evolutionary conserved host defense mechanism

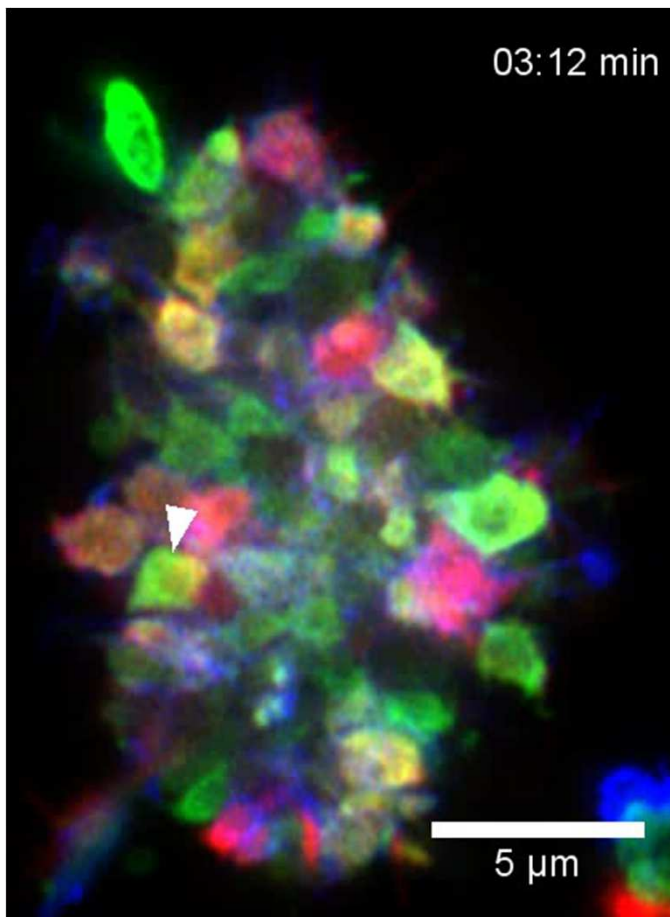


Immunothrombosis

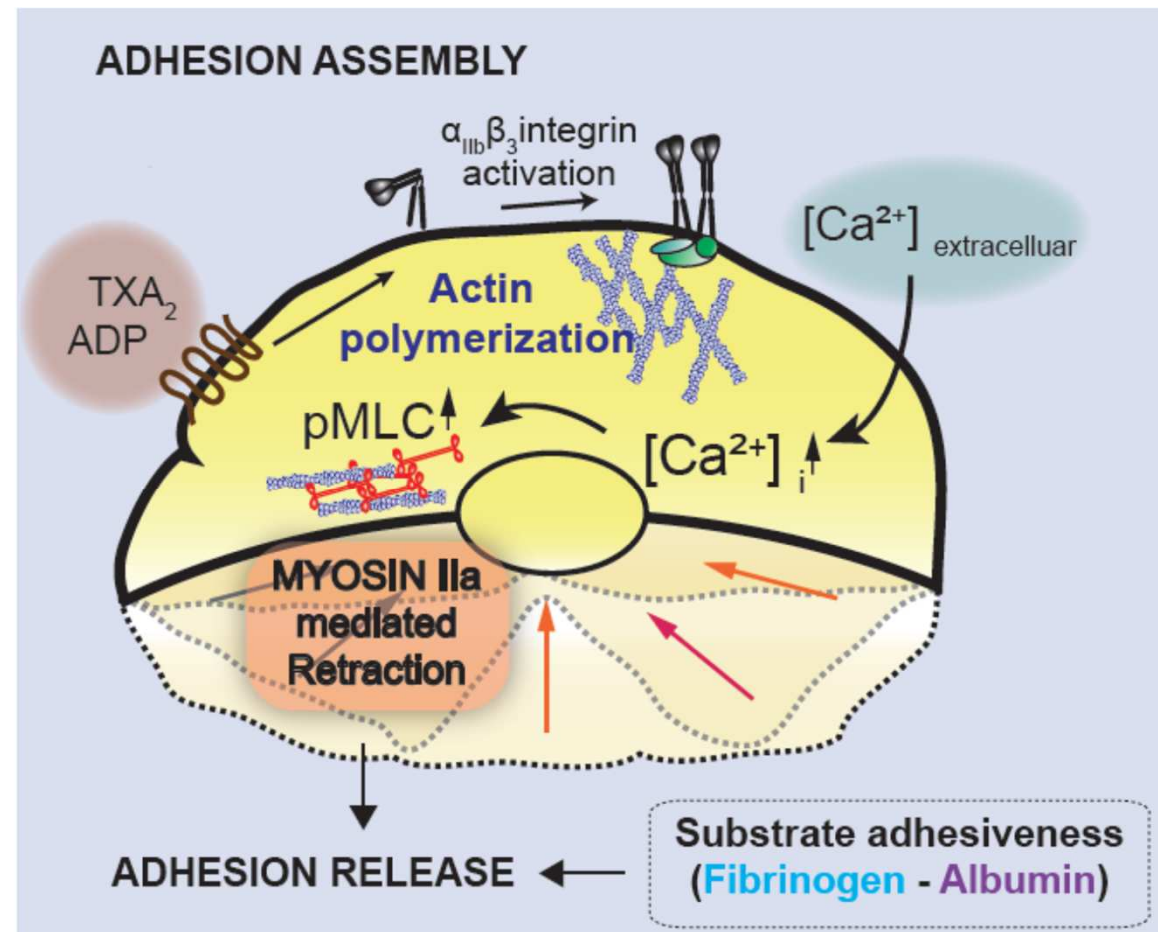
An emergency mechanism preventing systemic pathogen dissemination



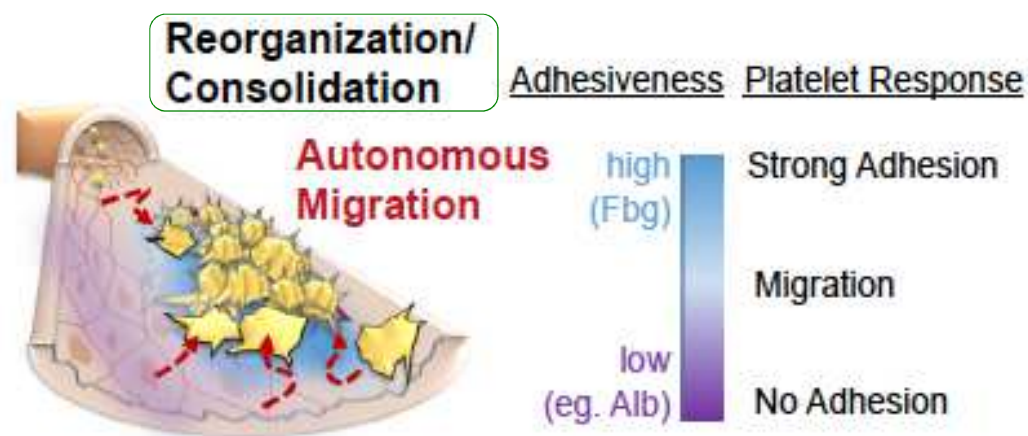
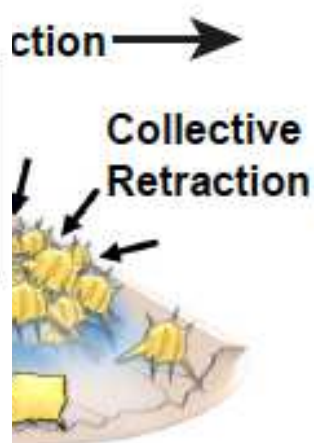
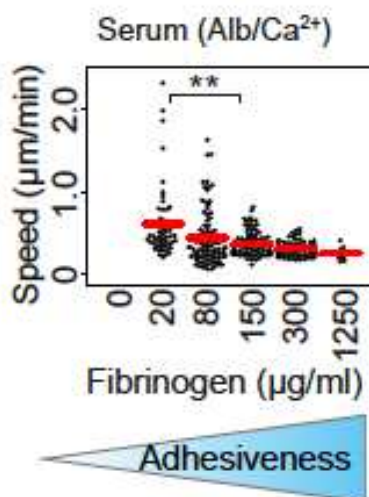
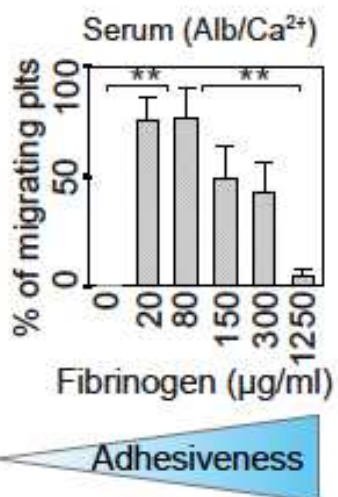
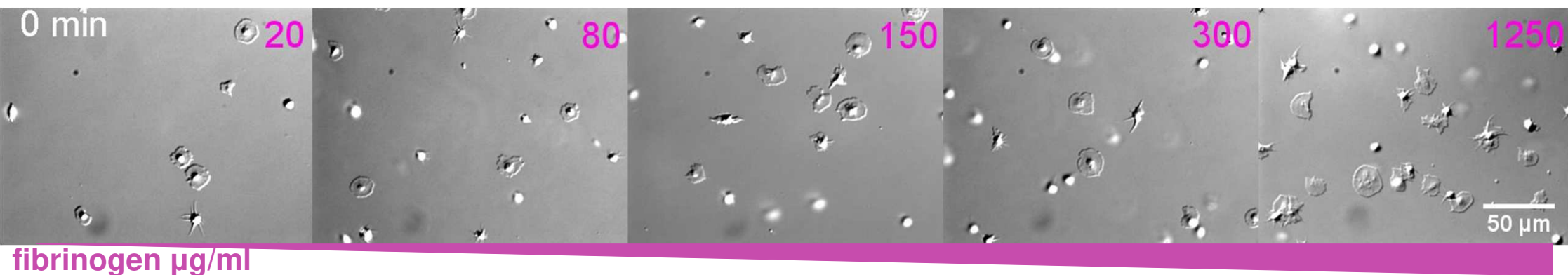
Autonomous migration – a new asset of platelets



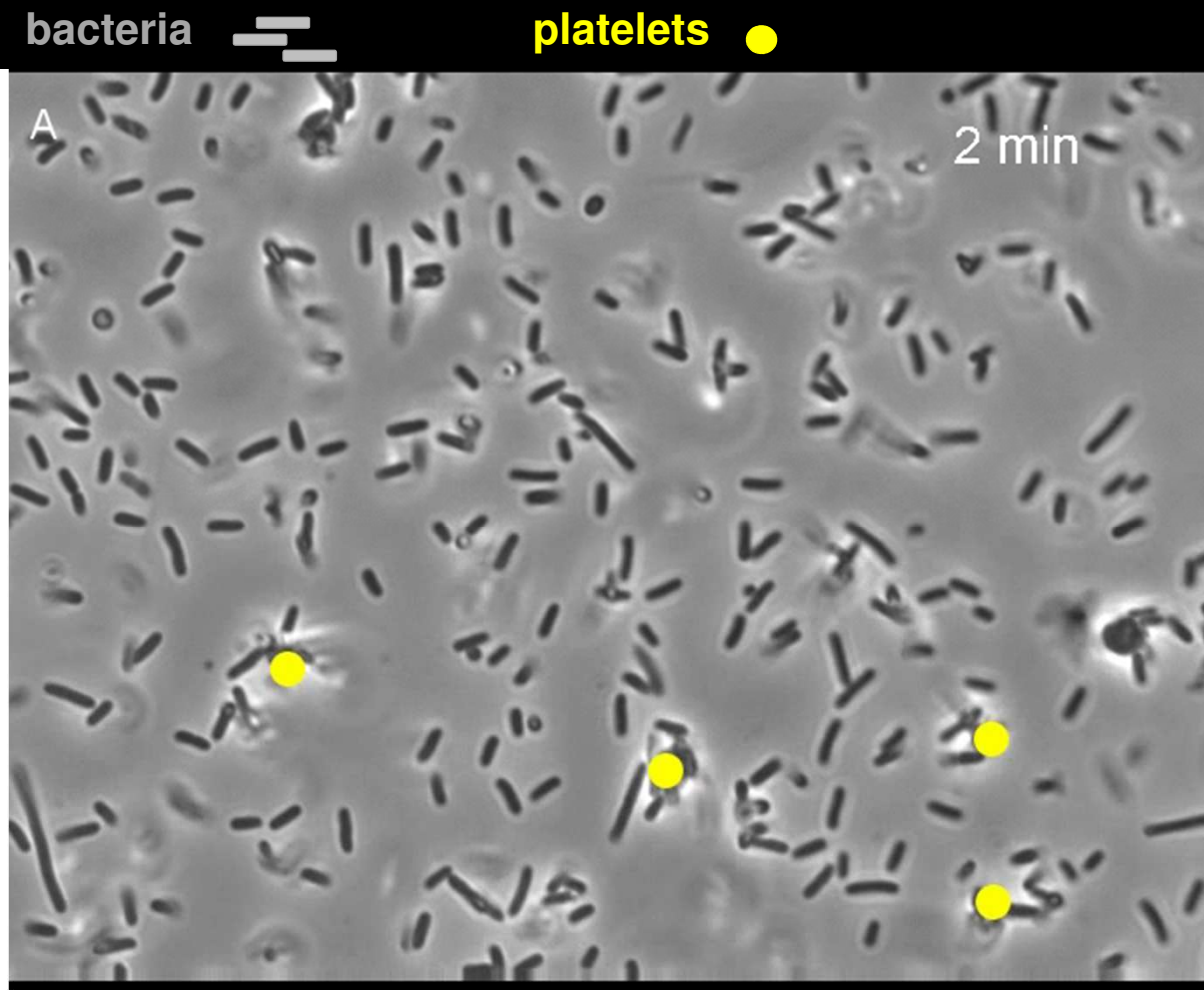
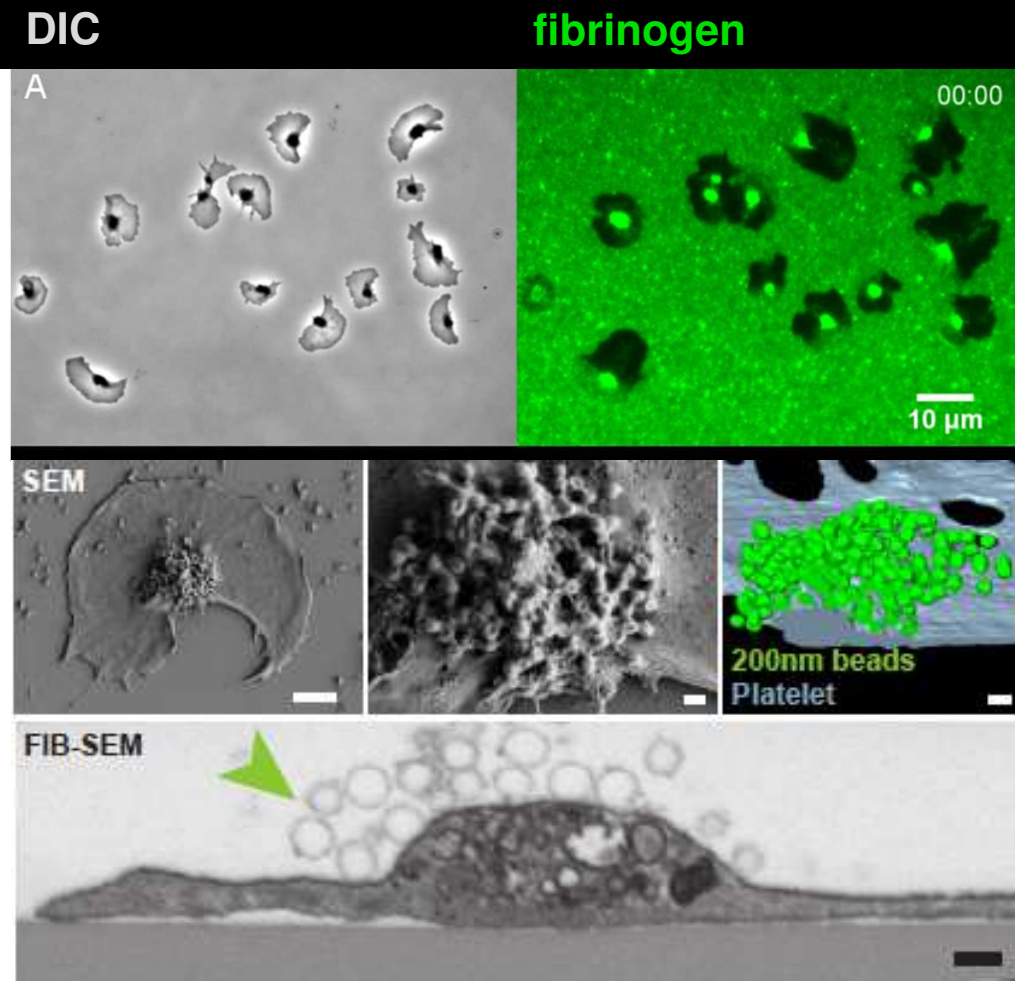
MIGRATION
↑
FRONT
POLARIZATION
↑
REAR
SPREADING



Platelet migration is haptotactic and contributes to clot organization

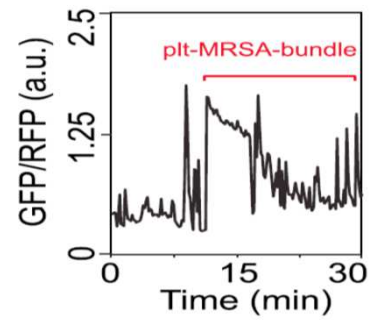
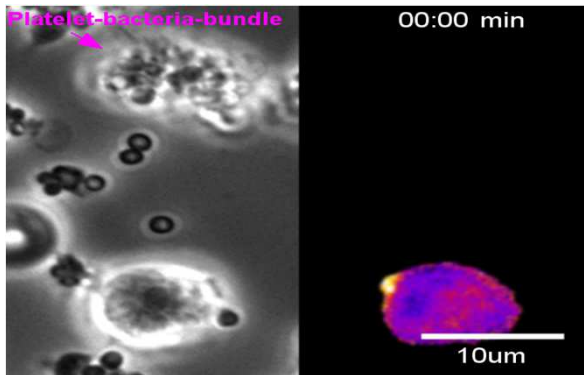


Migrating platelets collect fibrin(ogen) and with it all types of particles including bacteria



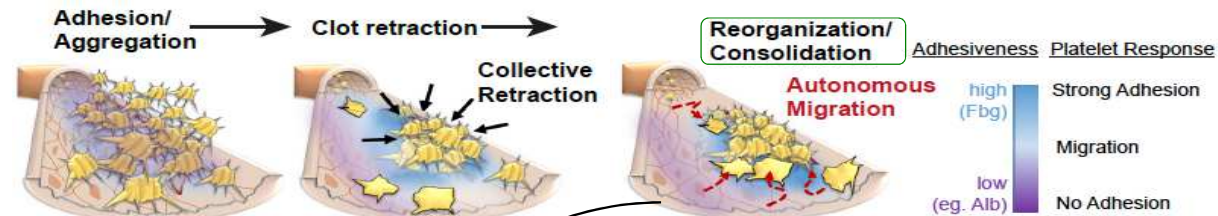
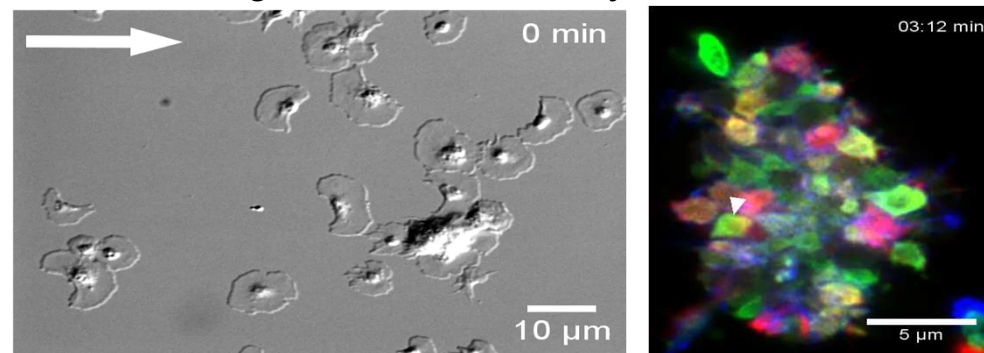
Platelet bacteria bundles boost neutrophil activation

Calcium influx



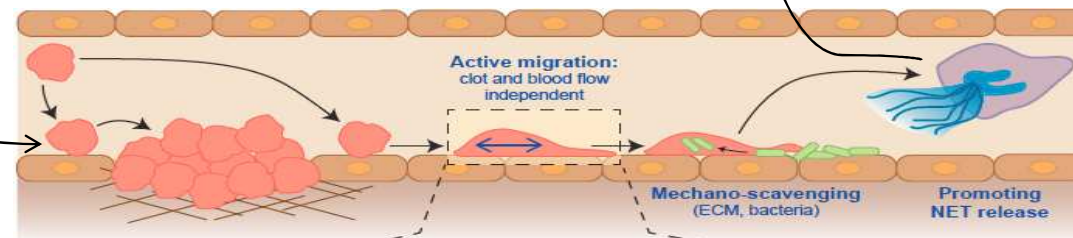
Migrating platelets drive NETosis

Platelets migrate autonomously...

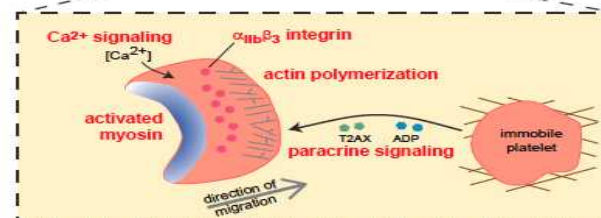


Promotion of atherothrombosis

...and boost neutrophil activation

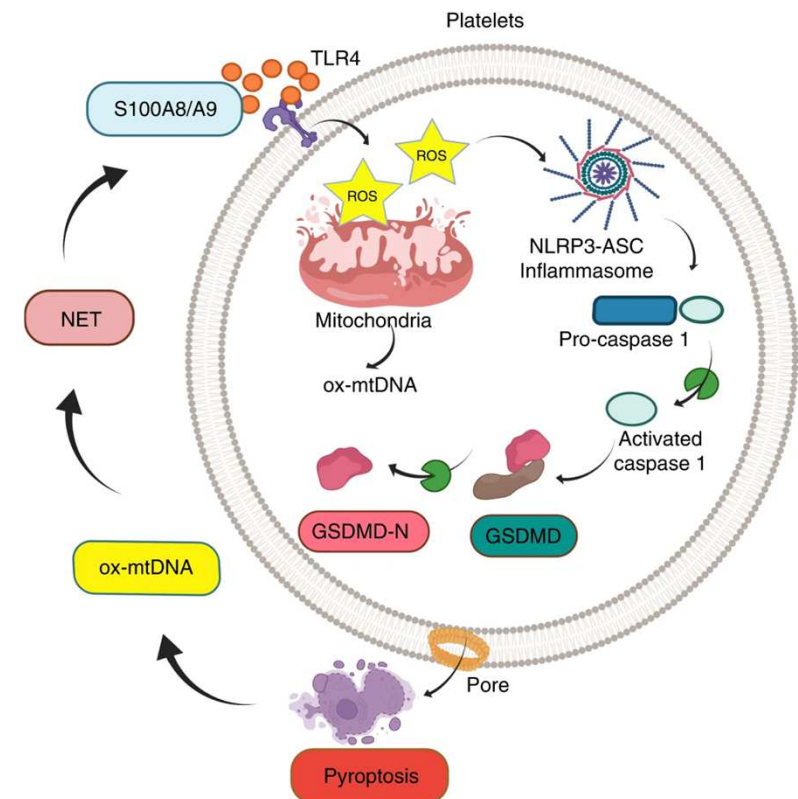


in vitro



Gärtner et al., Cell 2017
Rosowski & Huttenlocher, Immunity 2018

Platelet pyroptosis exacerbates NET formation and inflammation in severe sepsis



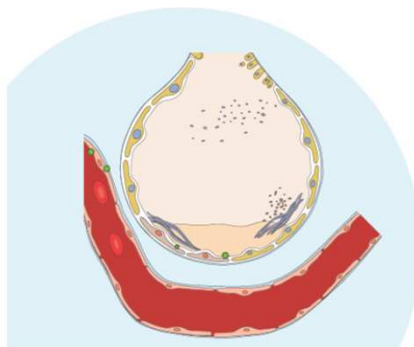
Meiling Su, et al., *Nature Cardiovascular Research* 2022

Dysregulated immunothrombosis as driver of disease severity in COVID-19

Clinical and pathophysiological staging of COVID-19

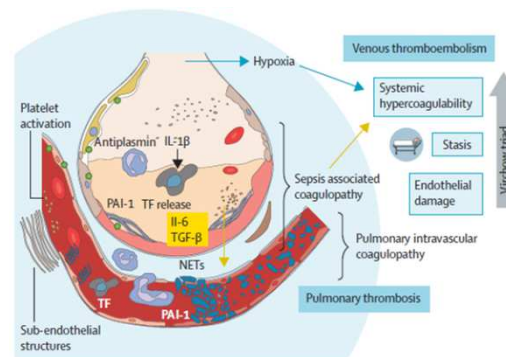
Stage 1

- Ambulatory patients
- Mild Symptoms
- **No inflammatory thrombi**



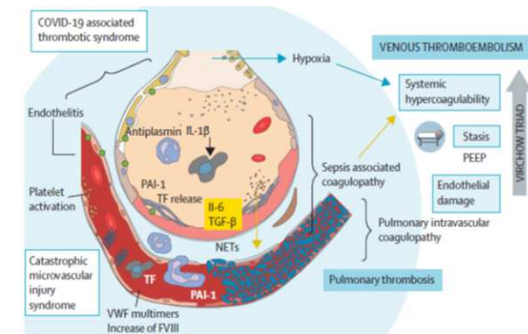
Stage 2

- Hospitalized patients
- Need oxygen supply
- **Evolving inflammatory microthrombi and macrothrombi**



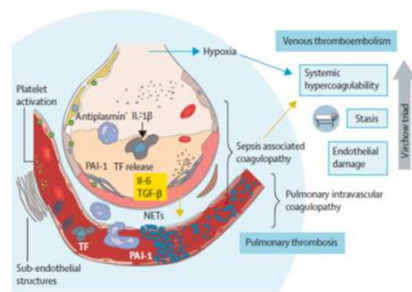
Stage 3

- Critically ill patients
- Mechanical ventilation
- **High incidence of inflammatory microthrombi and thrombotic events**



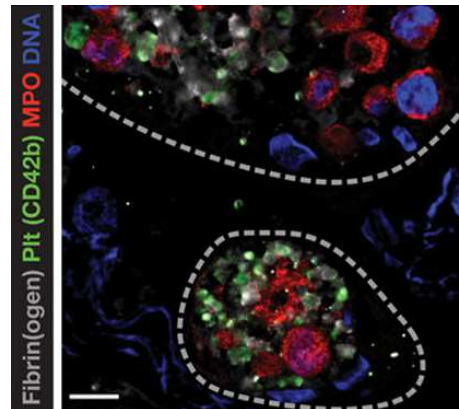
The link between inflammation and Thrombosis in disease progression of COVID-19

Stage 2

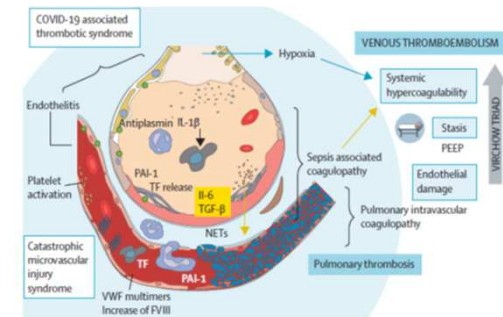


- Evolving inflammatory microthrombi and macrothrombi

Immunothrombotic dysregulation links Coagulopathy to respiratory failure



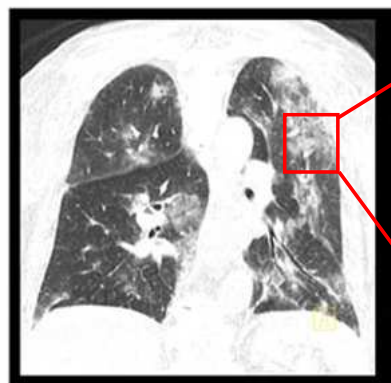
Stage 3



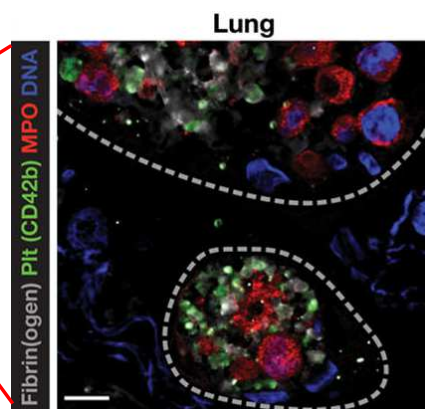
- COVID-19 associated thrombotic syndrome
- Vessel occlusion by pulmonary microthrombi
- Systemic coagulopathy and endotheliopathy
- Increased incidence of venous thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, ischaemic stroke

Dysregulated immunothrombosis in COVID-19

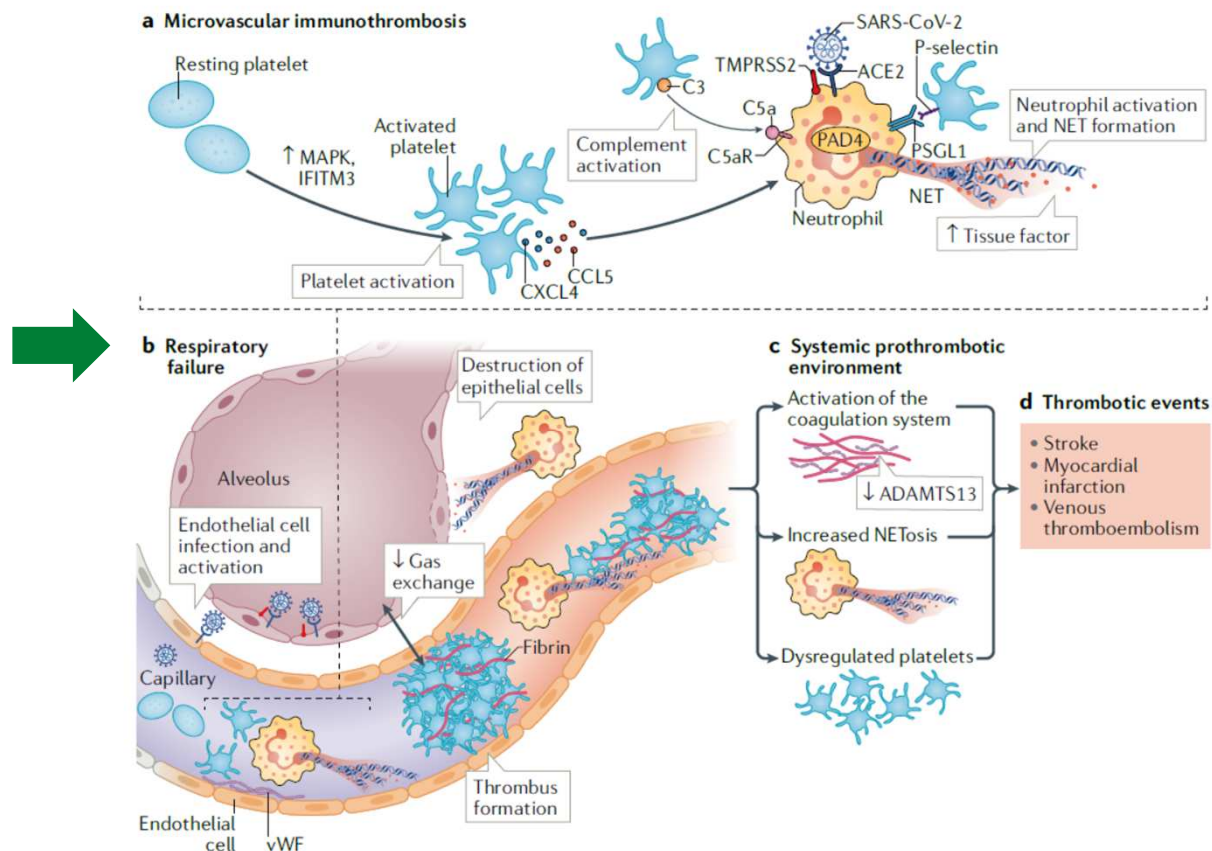
Linking respiratory failure to systemic coagulopathy



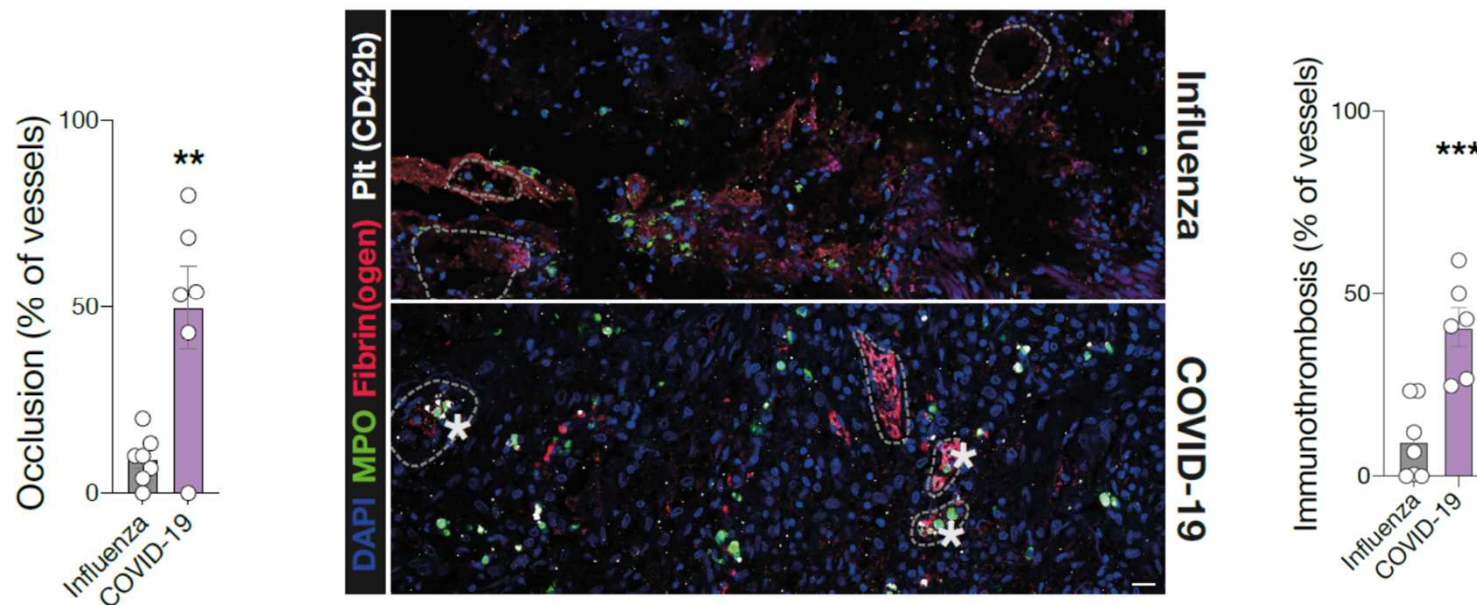
CT scan of COVID-19 pneumonia



Autopsy specimens of COVID-19 lungs

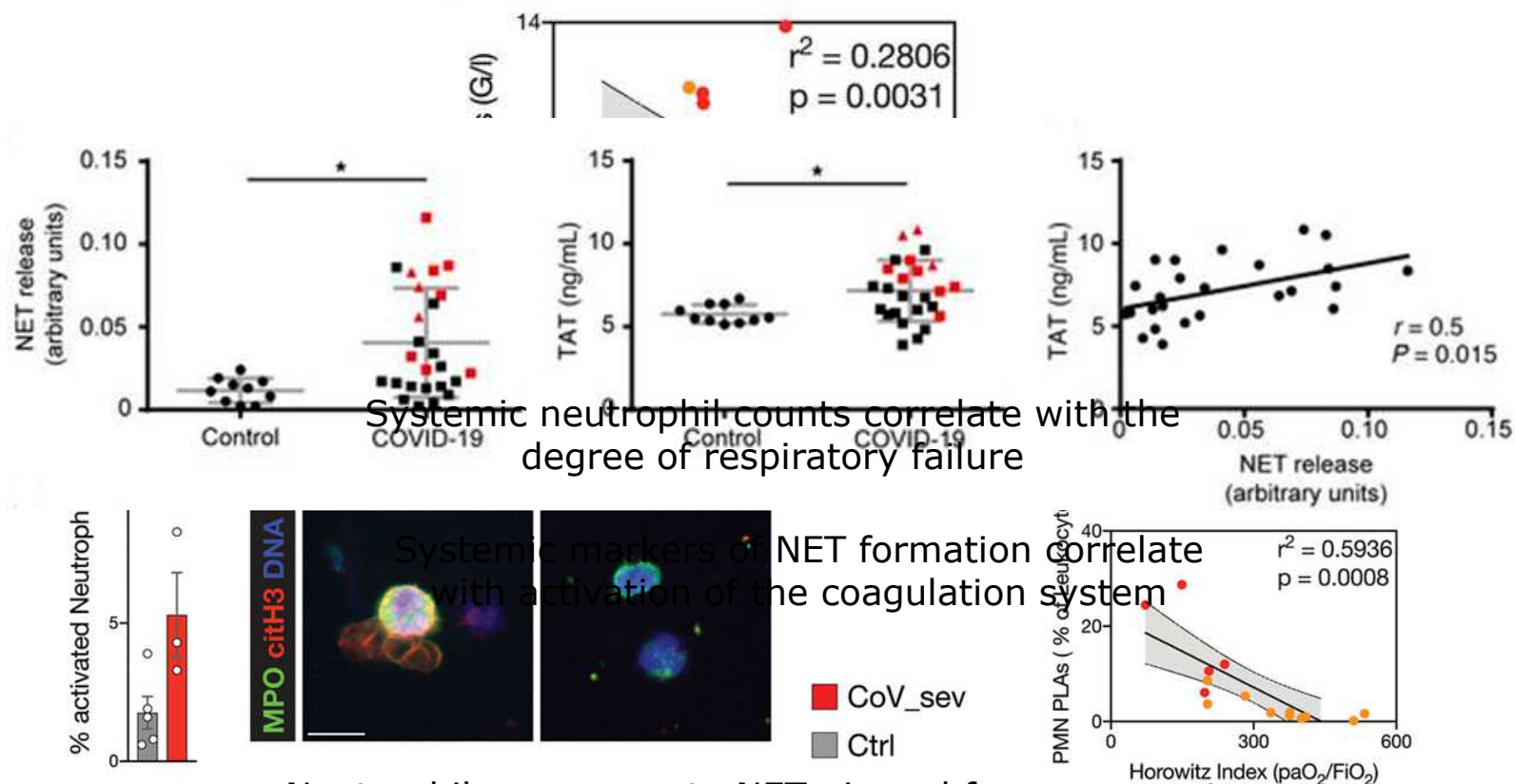


Immothrombotic vessel occlusions are more frequent in COVID-19 than in H1N1 influenza



Autopsy specimens of lungs from COVID-19/influenza patients

Neutrophils are activated in COVID-19 and correlate with respiratory failure

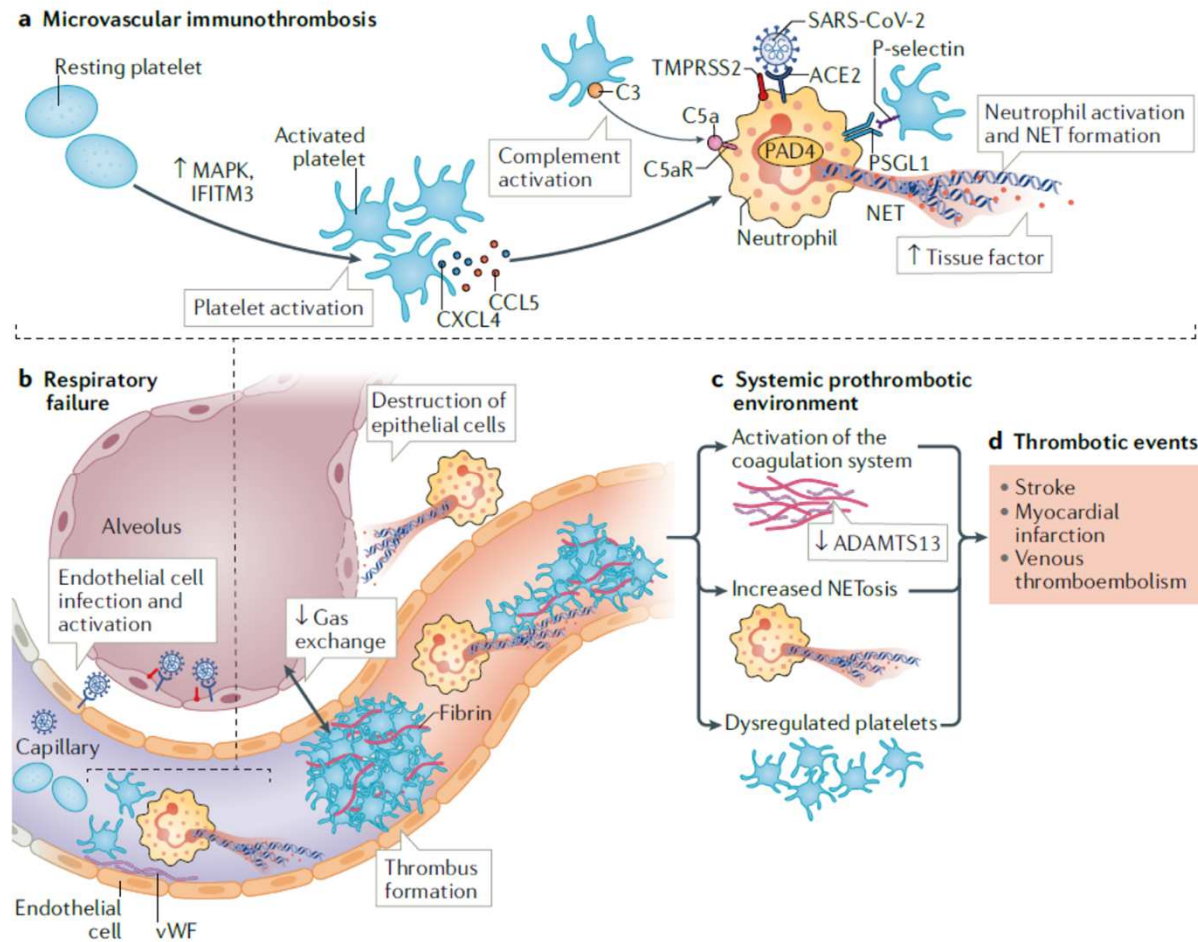


Systemic neutrophil counts correlate with the degree of respiratory failure

Systemic markers of NET formation correlate with activation of the coagulation system

Neutrophils are prone to NETosis and form aggregates with platelets

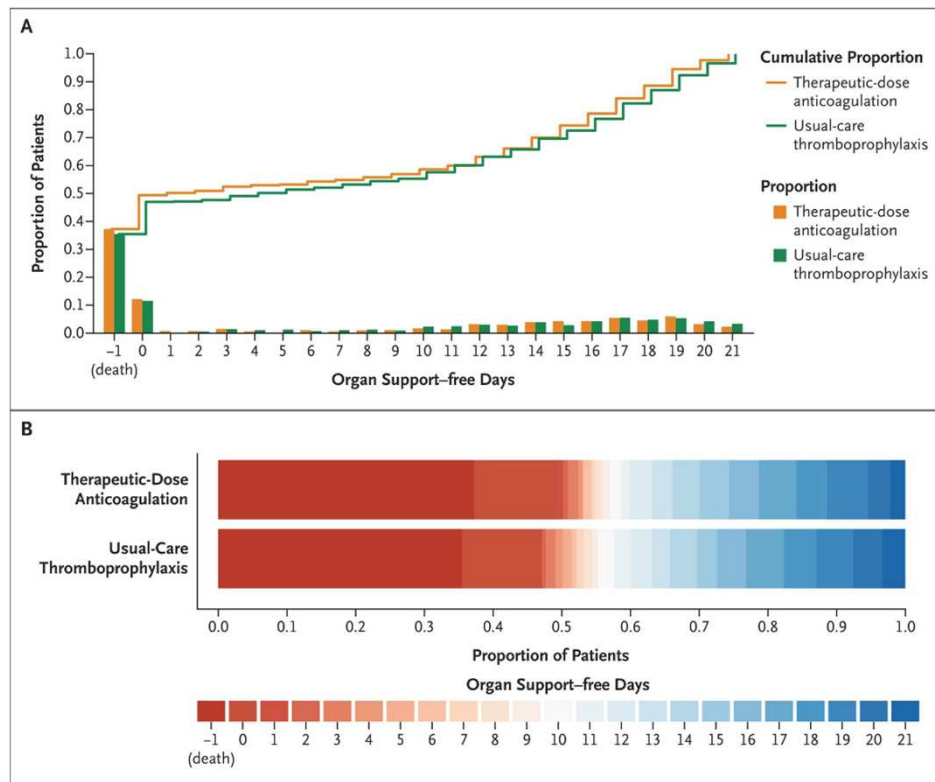
Immunothrombosis links respiratory failure and systemic coagulopathy in COVID-19



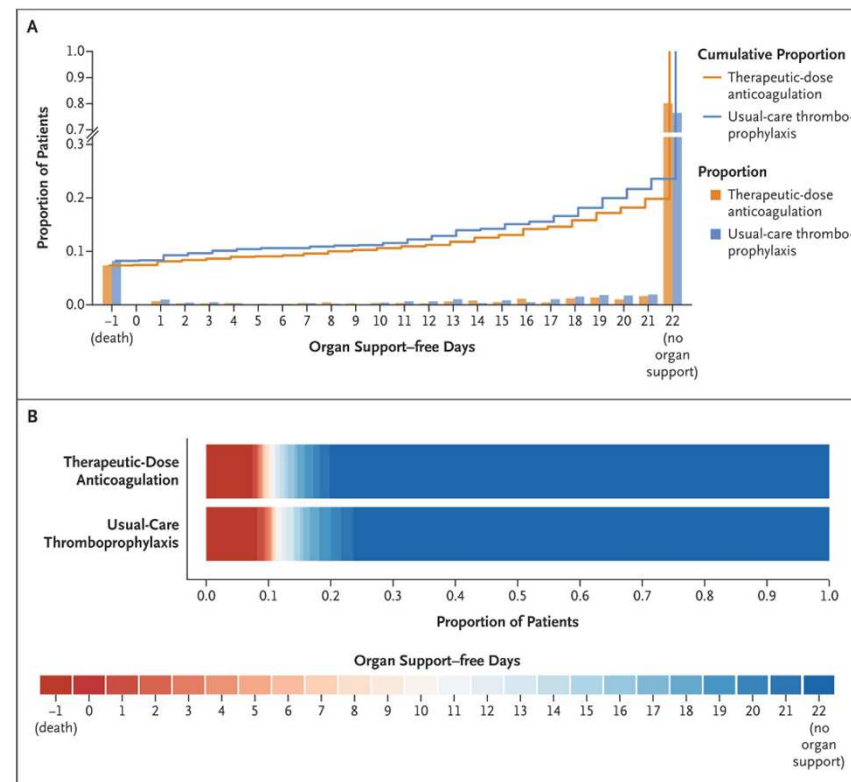
Anticoagulation in COVID-19

Selecting the right time, Drug, and Dose

Critically ill patients (stage 3)



Noncritically ill patients (stage 2)



Therapeutic-dose anticoagulation in noncritically ill patients:
Increased rate of survival to hospital discharge and reduced use of of organ support

ATTACC, ACTIV-4a, REMAP-CAP investigator, *NEJM* 2021

Inflammation translates reduced blood flow velocity into venous thrombosis

Stasis

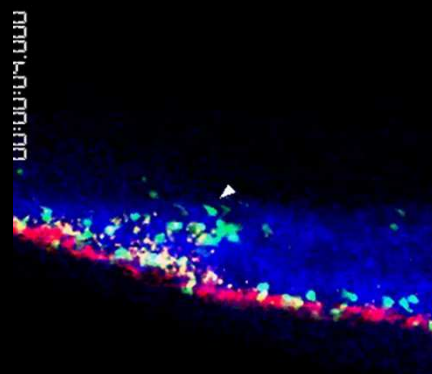
Inflammation

Thrombosis



Stasis

Ultrasound of human
vein



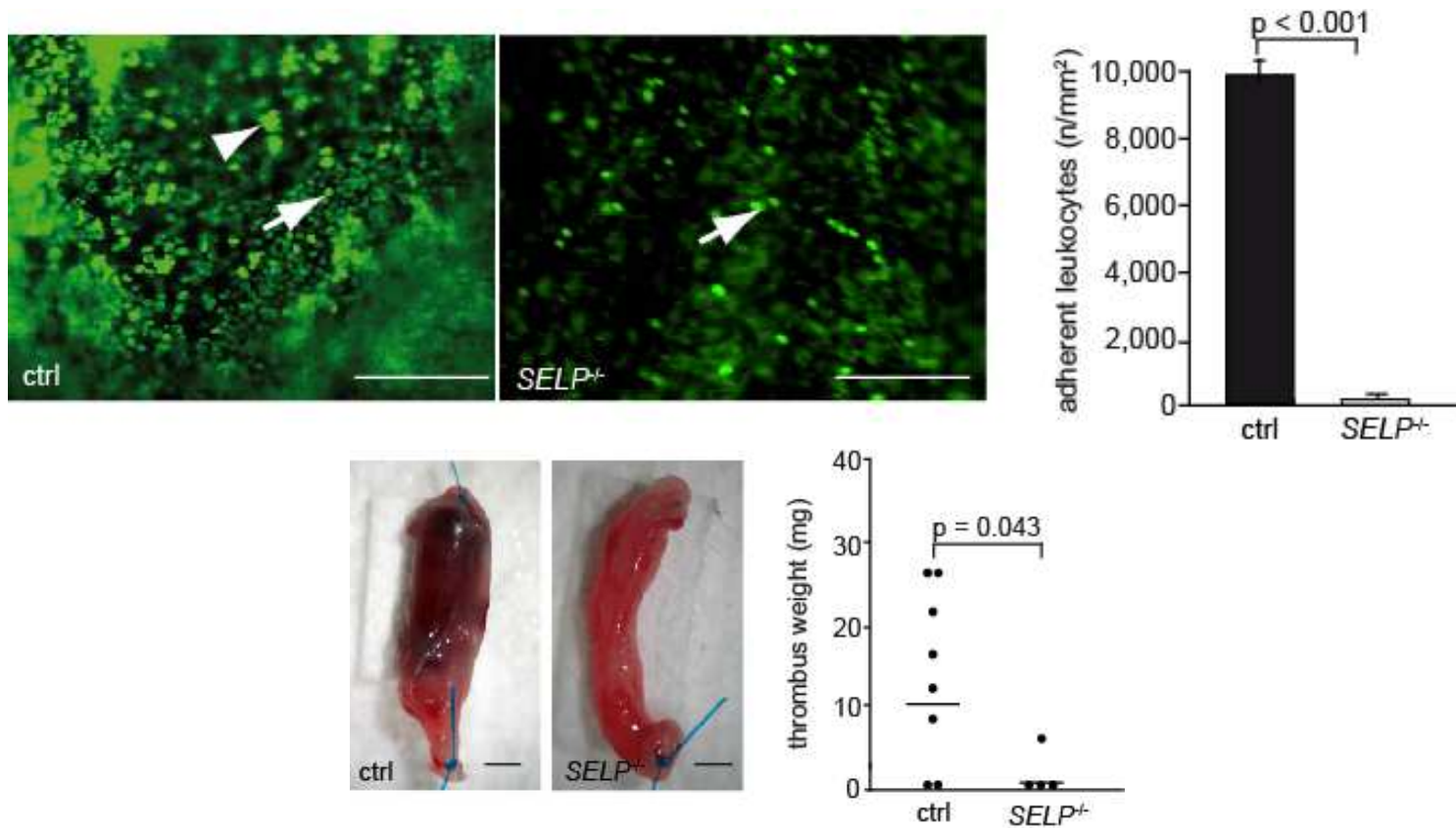
- Neutrophils
- Vessel wall
- Platelets
- Plasma



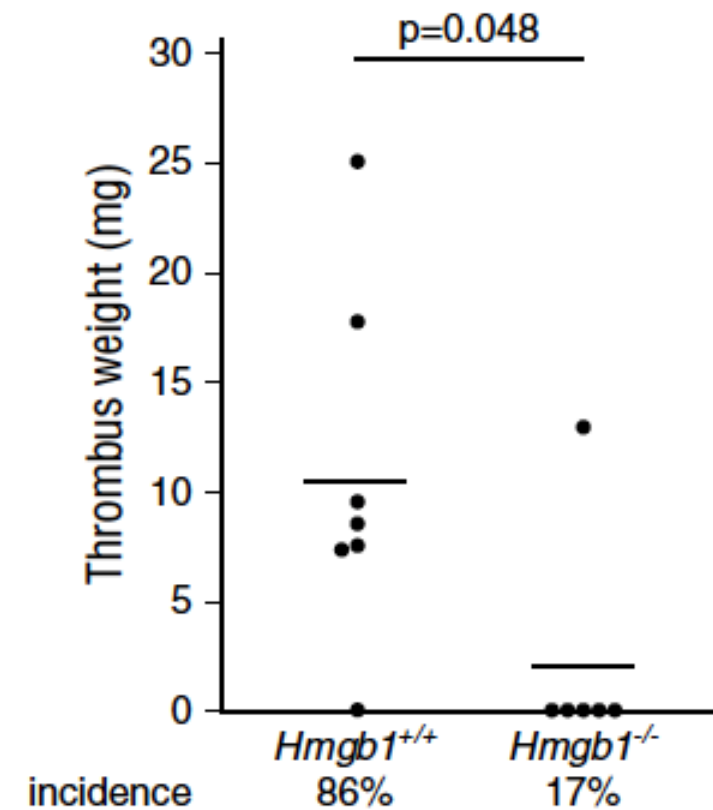
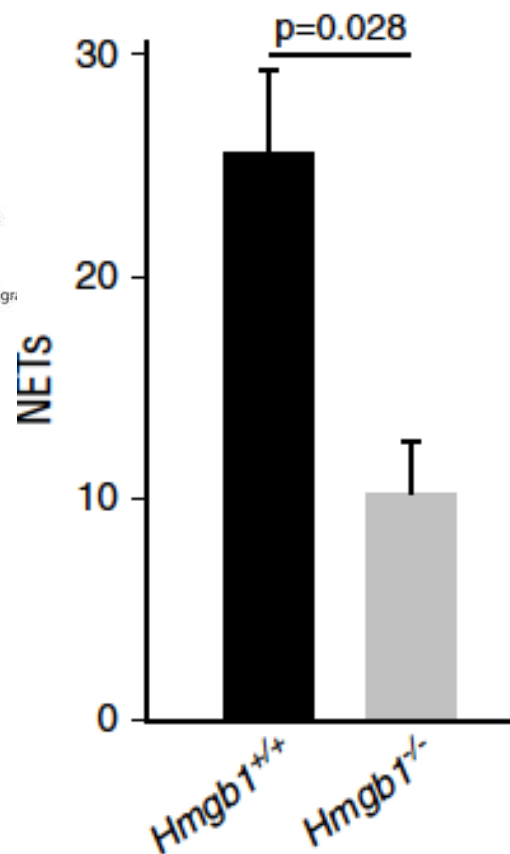
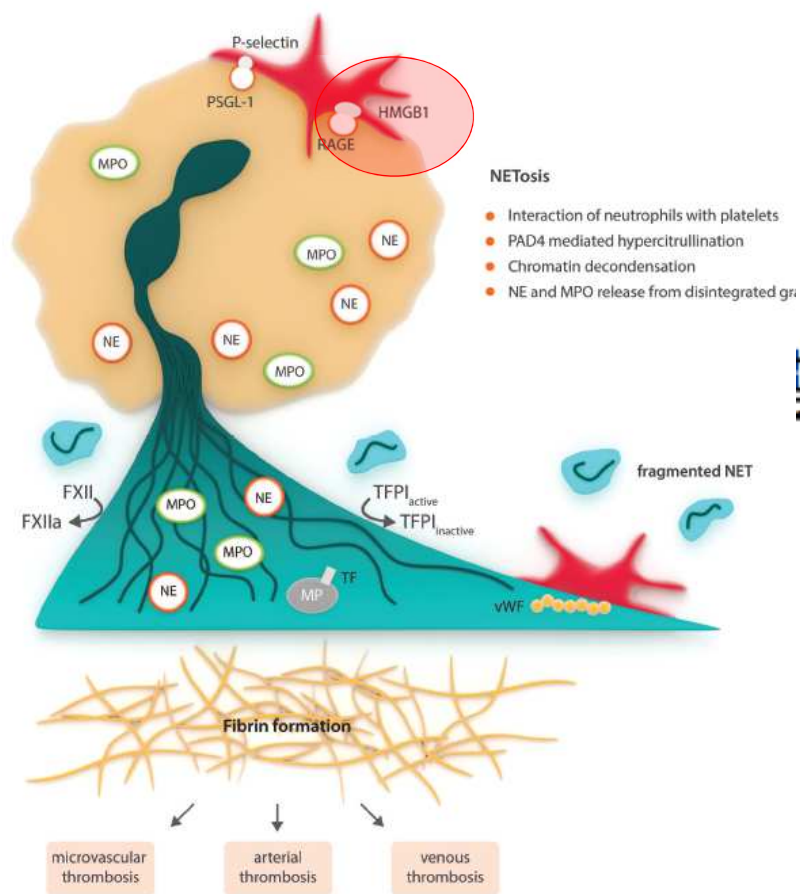
Thrombosis

Mouse model of thrombosis in
the inferior vena cava

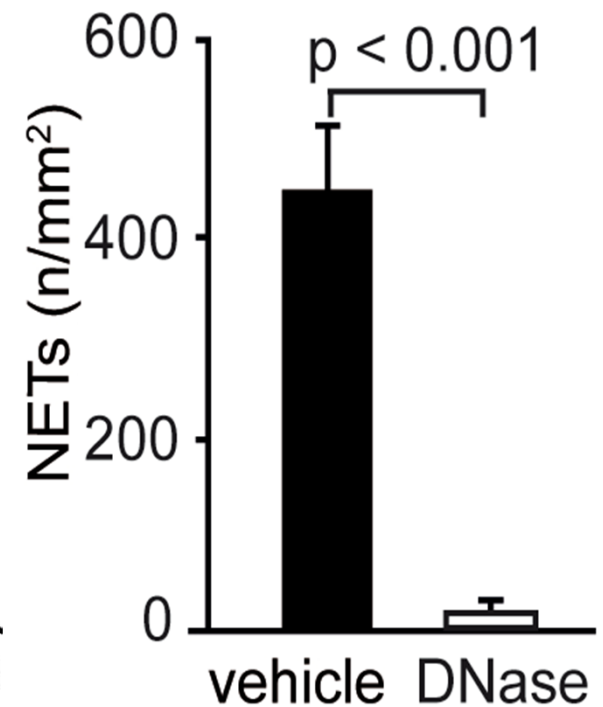
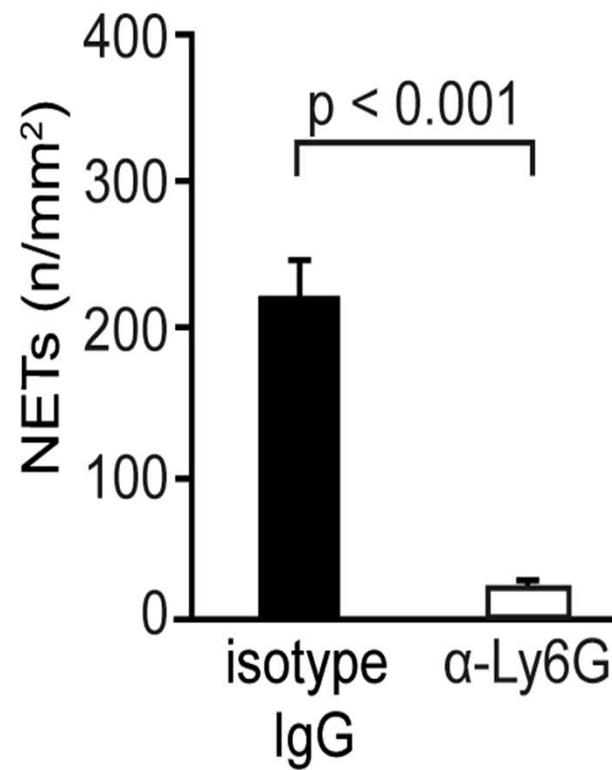
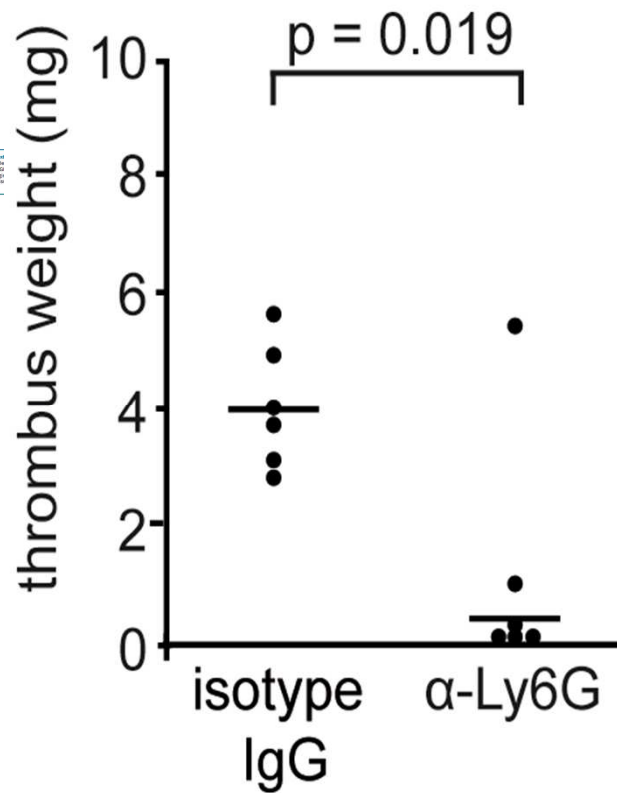
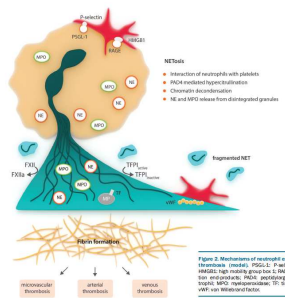
DVT formation depends on leukocyte recruitment



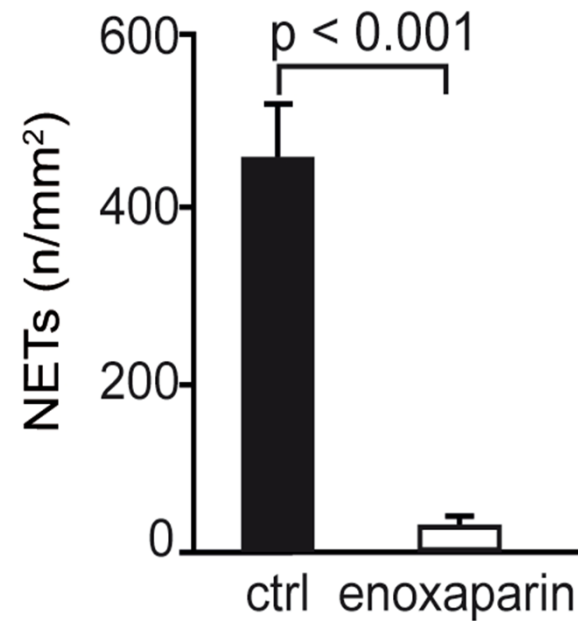
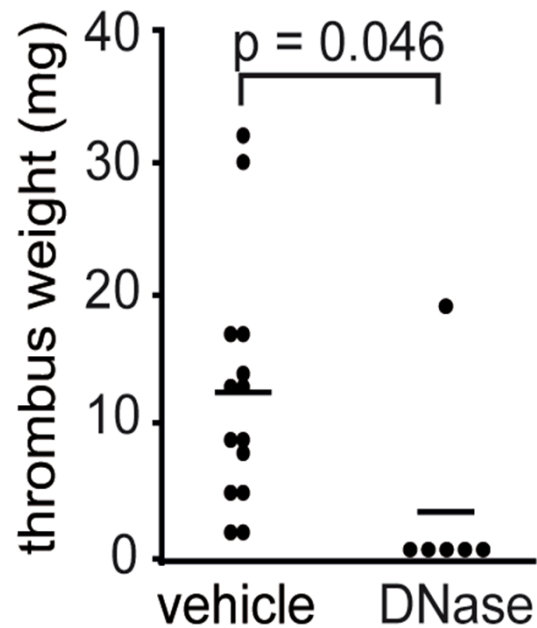
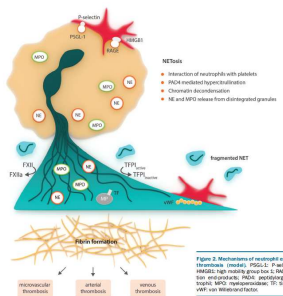
Death signals released by platelets support NETosis

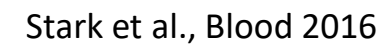


NETTING NEUTROPHILS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR PROPAGATION OF DVT



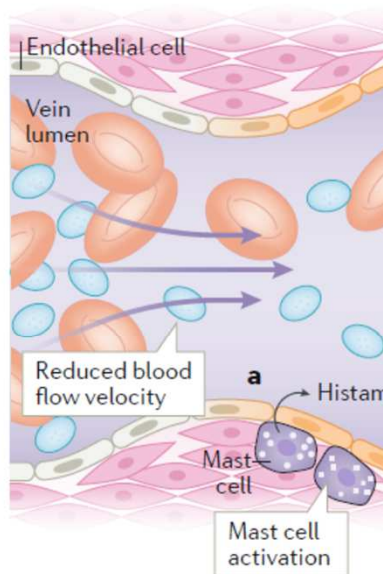
NETTING NEUTROPHILS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR PROPAGATION OF DVT





Inflammatory mechanisms of thrombosis

Aberrant activation of immuno-thrombosis in venous thrombosis



Blood flow reduction

Inflammation

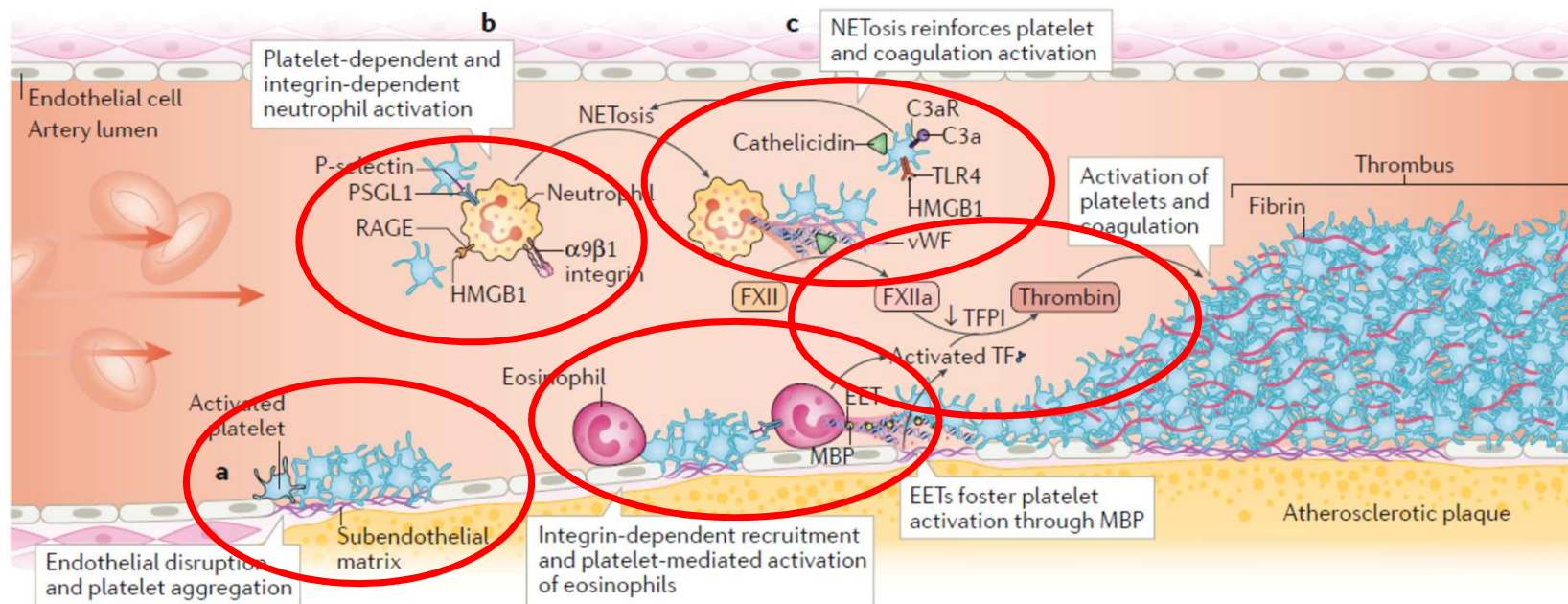
Thrombosis

- Venous blood flow reduction triggers a local immune response
- The interplay between innate immune cells and platelets triggers the activation of the coagulation cascade

Stark & Massberg, *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 2021

Inflammatory mechanisms of thrombosis

Innate immune cells stabilize arterial thrombi



Myocardial infarction



Stroke

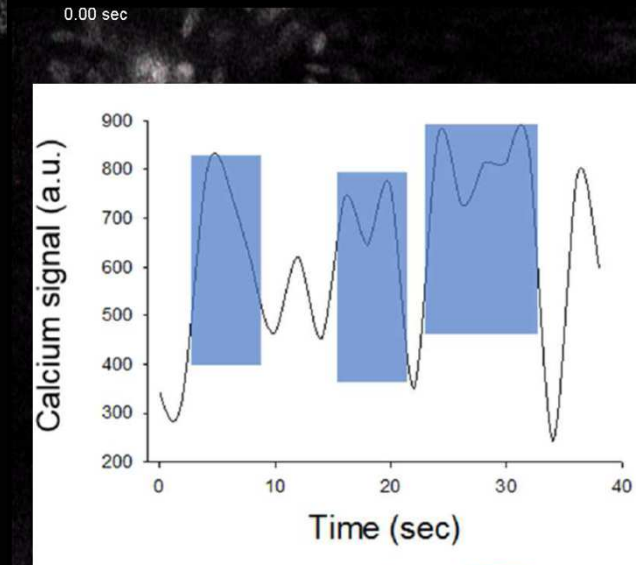
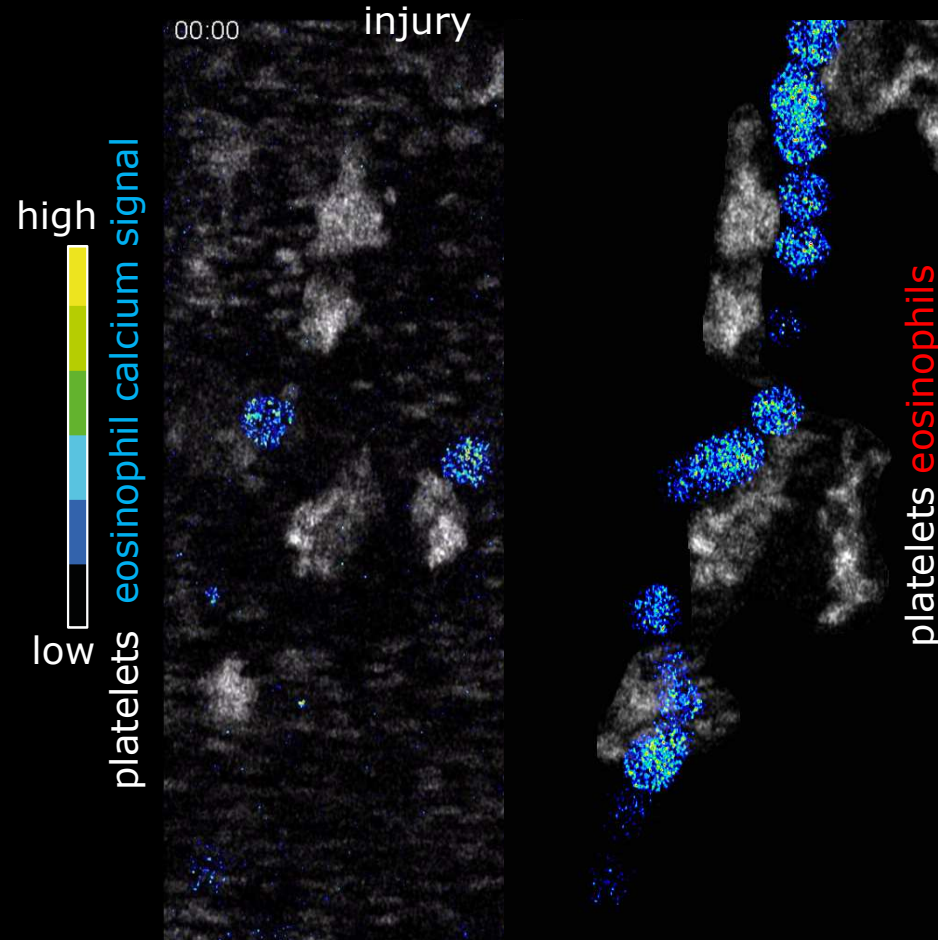
Plaque rupture Platelet activation Inflammation Thrombosis

- **Plaque rupture triggers platelet adhesion and aggregation**
- **Thrombus stabilization by myeloid leukocytes**

Stark & Massberg, *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 2021

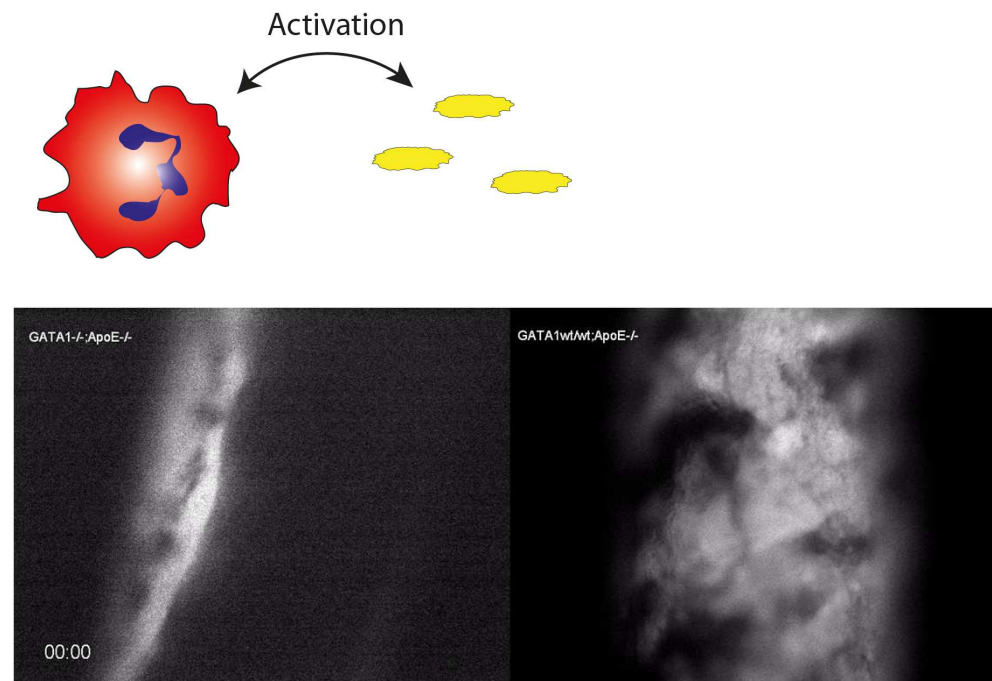
Eosinophils interact with platelets resulting in mutual activation

Intravital confocal microscopy after FeCl_3 injury

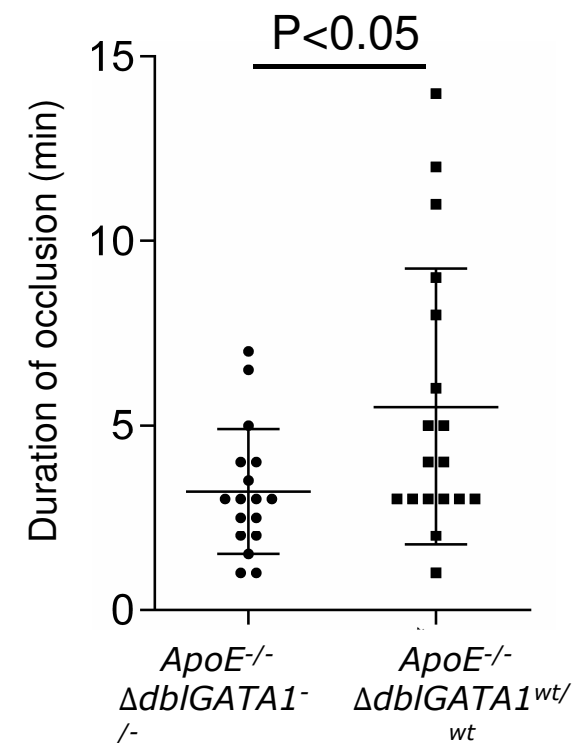


Platelets induce calcium bursts in eosinophils
Eosinophils provide a nidus for platelet aggregate formation

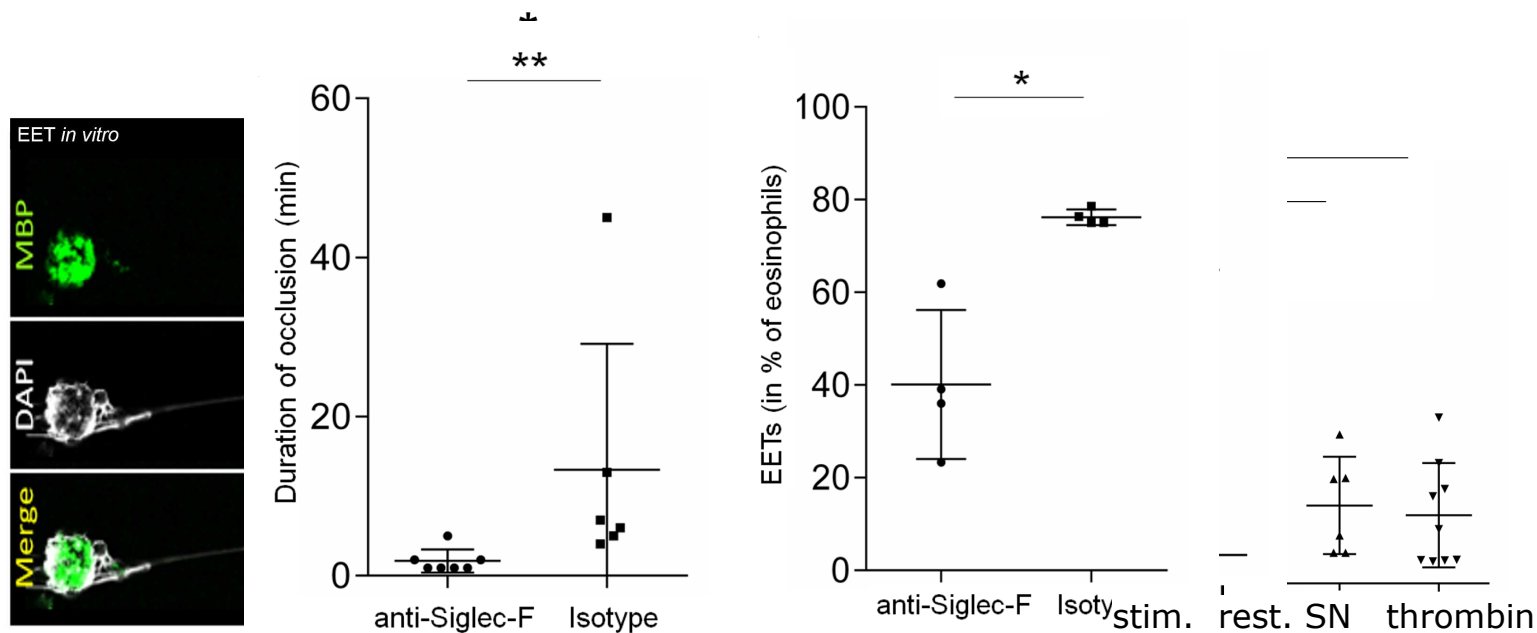
Eosinophils promote platelet accumulation in thrombosis



Intravital microscopy of platelet accumulation in the carotid artery after FeCl₃ injury



Platelets induce Eosinophils extracellular trap (EET) formation



EETs are present in human arterial thrombi

EETs promote arterial thrombosis *in vivo*

Platelets induce EETs through

P-selectin and Siglec-9

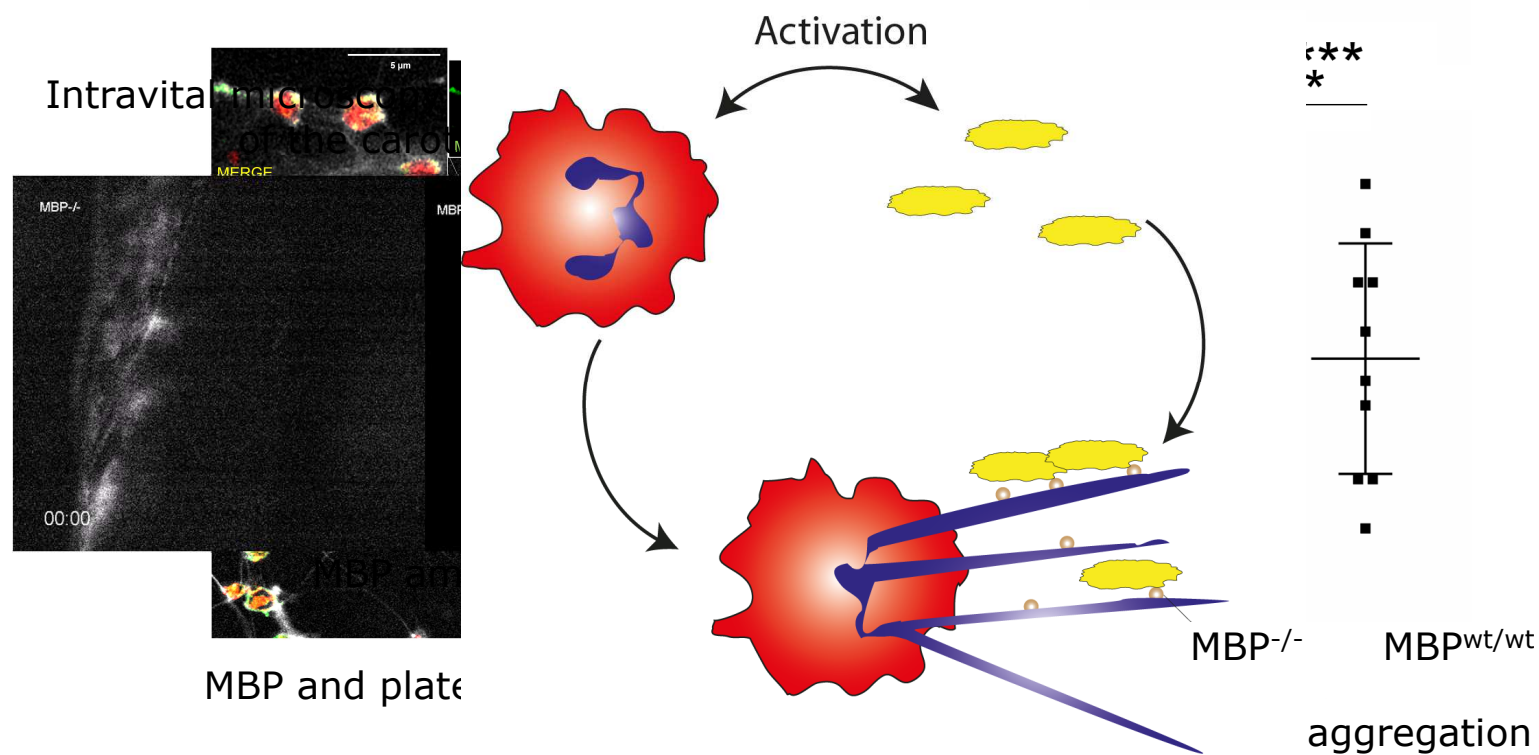
Direct contacts between activated platelets and eosinophils induce EETs

Diapositive 29

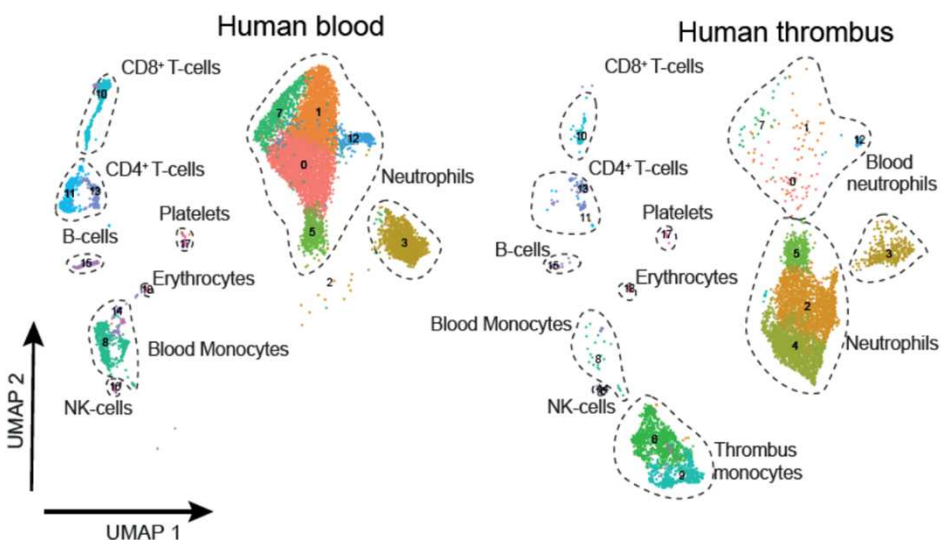
KS1

Konstantin Stark; 15/02/2019

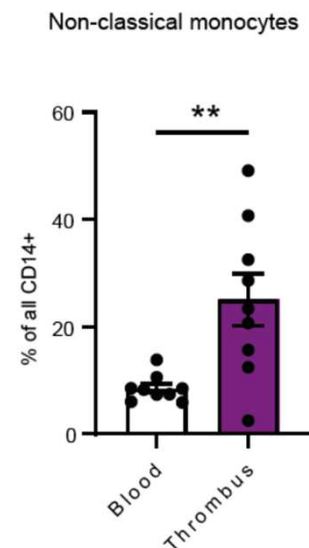
Platelets induce Eosinophils extracellular trap (EET) formation



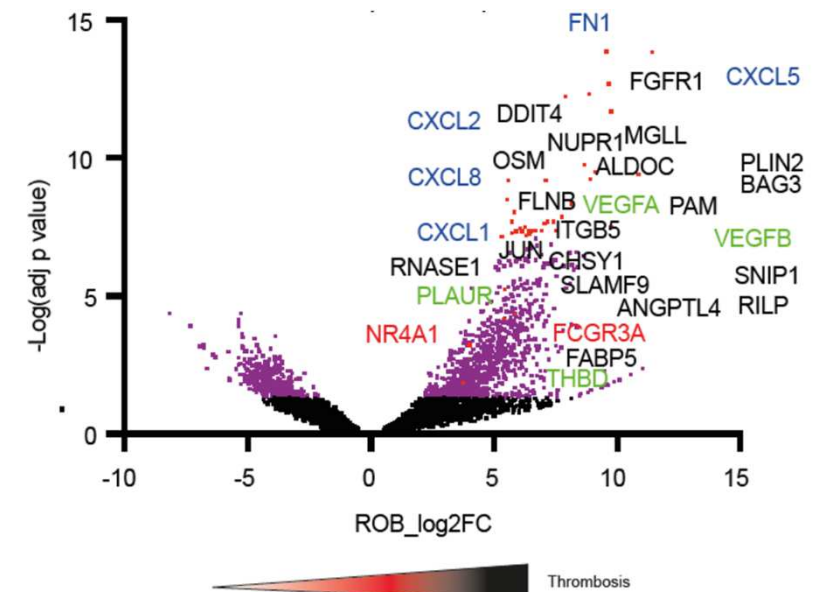
Functional insights into immunothrombosis by scRNAseq of human stroke thrombi



scRNAseq of human stroke thrombi and peripheral blood



Enrichment of non-classical monocytes in thrombi



Upregulated genes in thrombus monocytes compared to blood monocytes

Thank you!



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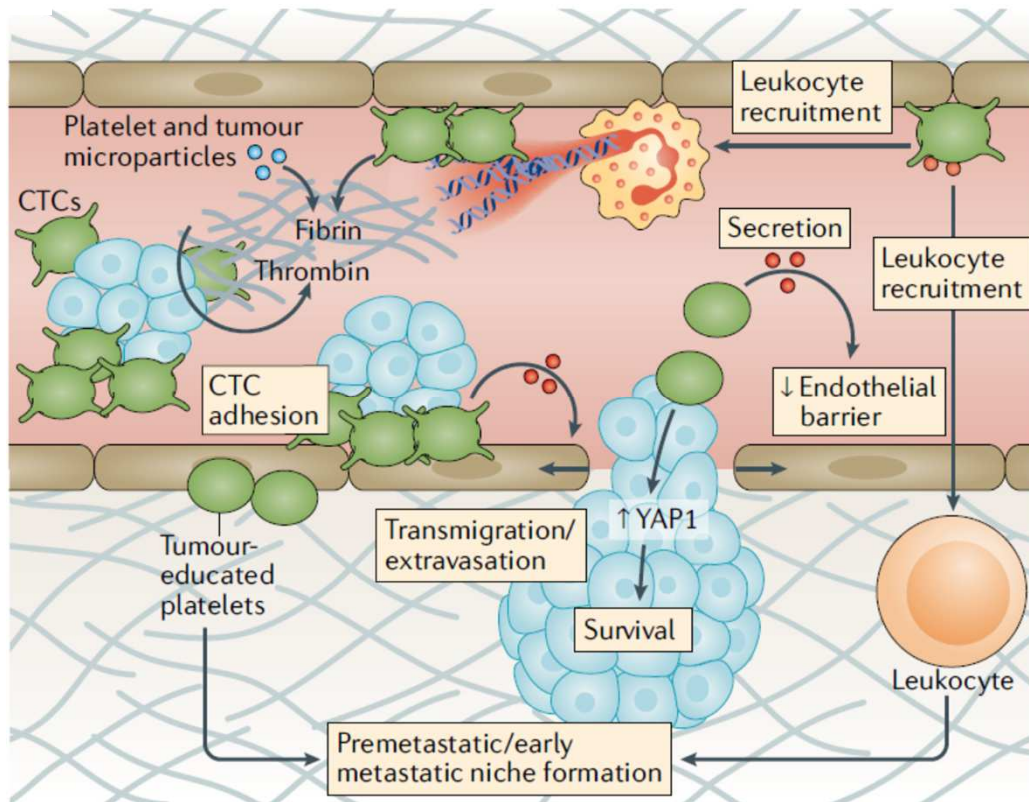


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Cancer affects the interplay between thrombosis and inflammation

Differential effects on tumor growth and metastasis formation



- The interplay of platelets, myeloid leukocytes and coagulation is involved in metastasis formation
- Cancer associated coagulopathy causes thrombotic complications
- Aberrant activation of immunothrombosis affects cancer blood supply