A Reliable Marker of Vascular Function: Does It Exist?
Blann, Andrew

DOI:
10.1016/j.tcm.2015.03.005

License:
Other (please specify with Rights Statement)

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal

Publisher Rights Statement:
NOTICE: this is the author’s version of a work that was accepted for publication in Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine. Changes resulting from the publishing process, such as peer review, editing, corrections, structural formatting, and other quality control mechanisms may not be reflected in this document. Changes may have been made to this work since it was submitted for publication. A definitive version was subsequently published in Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, DOI: 10.1016/j.tcm.2015.03.005

Eligibility for repository checked April 2015

General rights
Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

• Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
• Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
• Users may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of ‘fair dealing’ under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?
• Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy
While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

Download date: 15. Mar. 2019
A Reliable Marker of Vascular Function: Does It Exist?

Andrew Blann

PII: S1050-1738(15)00078-X
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tcm.2015.03.005
Reference: TCM6139

To appear in: trends in cardiovascular medicine

Cite this article as: Andrew Blann, A Reliable Marker of Vascular Function: Does It Exist?, trends in cardiovascular medicine, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tcm.2015.03.005

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.
A reliable marker of vascular function: does it exist?

Andrew Blann

University of Birmingham Centre for Cardiovascular Sciences,
City Hospital, Birmingham, B18 7QH, UK.

Correspondence
Dr AD Blann PhD FRCPath FRCPE
Tel/fax 0121 507 5076
Email a.blann@bham.ac.uk

Key words: endothelium, vascular, circulating endothelial cells, microparticles.
The major causes of mortality, and a great deal of morbidity, are cardiovascular disease and cancer. The endothelium, reputed to be the largest organ in the body (weighing about a kilogram and consisting of some $1-6 \times 10^{13}$ cells (1), is undoubtedly the primary target for the disease process of atherosclerosis (2). Epidemiological studies such as the Framingham Heart Study and others have unequivocally defined the importance of the four major risk factors for this disease. Their pathological link is that, either directly or indirectly, each of the risk factors independently cause damage to the endothelium, and of course in a clinical setting they overlap as, for example, many diabetics also have hypertension and dyslipidaemia (3).

As regards cancer, the endothelium is important because of its role in angiogenesis (4). Furthermore, the endothelium is sensitive to cytotoxic chemotherapy, and this is perhaps why some forms of chemotherapy are successful in that they preferentially destroy those blood vessels feeding a tumour. In both disease groups a damaged endothelium loses its anticoagulant nature and becomes procoagulant, thereby providing a link with atherothrombosis in cardiovascular disease, and potentially with the increased risk of venous thromboembolism in cancer (especially during bolus chemotherapy)(5). A malfunctioning endothelium is unable to partly regulate blood pressure, leading to hypertension. Loss of the barrier function of the endothelium seem likely to be a contributor to oedema, whilst the increased expression of adhesion molecules (such as intercellular adhesion molecule [ICAM] and E selectin which recruit leukocytes) and release of cytokines such as IL-6 are likely contributors to inflammation (6,7). Consequently, the endothelium is of great interest to oncologists, cardiologists and hematologists, all of whom are keen to develop methods of assessing the integrity of this tissue. Candidate methods include those of plasma markers, techniques based on blood flow, and of cell biology.

The endothelium secretes and/or releases and/or expresses at its cell surface a variety of molecules (table 1). These molecules have a variety of functions, such as contributing to the
regulation of hemostasis (when released or expressed luminaly) and to vascular tone (when released into the vessel wall), some of which act as antagonistic pairs (7). Furthermore, several are easily measured in plasma by immunoassay, although not all are specific products of the endothelium. Endothelial integrity may also be assessed by changes in vascular tone, hypertension being a classic model, although endothelial-independent smooth muscle cell change may also be important in this disease. Nonetheless, endothelial function can be determined in a physiological setting by techniques such as flow mediated dilatation and arterial stiffness/pulse wave velocity, although these methods are slow and are strongly operator dependent (8-10).

The healthy endothelium adheres to the internal elastic lamina of the intima until it dies or is driven off by a disease process, at which time cells may be found in the plasma: hence circulating endothelial cells (CECs). Although described long ago (11,12), research on CECs took off once specific markers, such as CD146, were discovered (13). Thus armed, increased numbers of CECs were described in many cardiovascular, inflammatory and neoplastic diseases, the interpretation being that each disease process was (at least) partly responsible for this increase (14-16). However, others used alternative molecules to define CECs (17), and further confusion followed from the parallel discovery of bone marrow derived endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs), said to be a population that replaced the dead and dying CECs (18). Further confusion followed with the use of additional markers (many of which are expressed by non-endothelial cells (table 2)) such as CD34 and CD309 (19,20), and the use of intimately linked terms such as ‘circulating progenitor cell’ and ‘endothelial progenitor cells’, alone and in combination (21). The most recent development in this area is of endothelial microparticles (EMPs), exceptionally small particles of cytoplasm, increased numbers of which are, like CECs and plasma markers, increased in cardiovascular disease (22,23).
Schmidt et al have accurately summarised these issues in the present volume of the Journal (24).

Having agreed that the endothelium is an important organ/tissue whose status needs to be accessed, how should this be achieved? Clearly one of the more important arteries (if not the most important artery) is that of the epicardium, upon which the beating heart relies. Reminiscent of Koch’s postulate for pathogenic organisms, Flammer et al (25), focussing on the heart, described nine criteria for an optimal endothelial function test, these being that it reflects the disease state, is reversible with interventions, mirrors coronary endothelial function, improves risk stratification, is reproducible, is operator independent, is non-invasive (with no or low risk for the patient), is easy to use and is inexpensive. Table 3 sets these nine criteria, and others, against a cross-section of methods (26). It is clear that none of the methods (as yet) comes anywhere near close to being a truly useful method, in the same way are the full blood count, urea and electrolytes and the electrocardiogram, for assessing coronary endothelial function. However, any of these methods may be useful in determining the state of other vascular systems, such as those of the brain. But in considering wider pathophysiological issues, an alternative use of these methods may be in determining global endothelial function and damage, and this may be important in other settings such as disseminated intravascular coagulation or in septicemia (27-30).

So using one or more of these tests, suppose we have identified a patient at high risk of an adverse cardiovascular event by virtue of poor endothelial function – how should we proceed? Inasmuch as the four major risk factors are cytotoxic to the endothelium, and that reversal of the factors restores endothelial integrity, then the strategy is clear. However, the process of treating the risk factors for atherosclerosis, whether by formal pharmaceutical intervention (statins, ACE inhibitors, hypoglycemics) or by simply adopting a healthy lifestyle (no smoking, a diet rich in fresh fruit and vegetables, regular exercise, avoidance of
overweight and obesity) has been known for decades as effective in reducing major cardiovascular events (31,32). Furthermore, vascular dysfunction is not the only pathophysiology that contributes to atherosclerosis. Suppression of platelet function by aspirin in probably the most successful single cardiovascular intervention of the 20th century, and in addition reversal of the risk factors is also likely to reduce inappropriate platelet and coagulation activation independently of any effect on the endothelium (33,34).

Clinical research is as sensitive to Darwinian mechanisms as any other field: our area of study is littered with disappointments, an excellent example being the hope of using viral plasmid as therapeutics (35). Similarly, endothelial progenitor cells have (as yet) not translated from the laboratory to the bedside (36), although more time may be needed. Two decades ago, I speculated that plasma markers may be useful in some settings, whilst a decade ago, Hwa et al drew attention to a bench-to-beside gap that has still to be closed (37,38). Although plasma von Willebrand factor adds to risk-factor scores for predicting outcome in atrial fibrillation (39), and despite its ease of measurement, much more work is required before even this one molecule is adopted as a routine laboratory marker. Although a daunting task, the introduction into routine pathology of brain natriuretic peptide as marker of heart failure provides a model (40). However, perhaps our focus on one single marker is short-sighted. With an organ as complex and widespread as the endothelium perhaps a panel of markers representing different aspects of vascular physiology and pathology may be fruitful (7,41). Such a panel may well include CECs and/or endothelial microparticles as Schmidt and colleagues promote (24), but much work needs to be done, especially in the adoption of an international consensus on methodology.
References


Table 1: Products of the endothelium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anti-coagulant/vasorelaxive</th>
<th>Pro-coagulant/vasoconstrictive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-inflammatory</td>
<td>Pro-inflammatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>Endothelin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostacyclin</td>
<td>Thromboxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissue plasminogen activator</td>
<td>Plasminogen activator inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein C</td>
<td>Tissue factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heparin</td>
<td>Von Willebrand factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombomodulin</td>
<td>Factor V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interleukins/cytokines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adhesion molecules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker</td>
<td>Antigen name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECAM-1</td>
<td>CD31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAM-1</td>
<td>CD54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endoglin</td>
<td>CD105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCAM-1</td>
<td>CD106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombomodulin</td>
<td>CD141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-cadherin</td>
<td>CD144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1H12, S-endo-1</td>
<td>CD146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGF receptor 1, KDR</td>
<td>CD309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Willebrand factor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Criteria for an Optimal Endothelial Function Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Plasma markers</th>
<th>CECs</th>
<th>EMPs</th>
<th>FMD</th>
<th>PWV/AS</th>
<th>Coronary epicardial vasoreactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reflects disease state</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversible with interventions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unclear, probably</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflects coronary endothelial function</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Indirectly</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Yes (Gold Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improves risk stratification</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Probably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproducibility</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Moderate/poor</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator independent</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No (but inconvenient)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to use</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inexpensive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensus on definition</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensus on method</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential as a Global marker</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*for example, von Willebrand factor, soluble thrombomodulin. CECs = circulating endothelial cells, EMPs = endothelial microparticles, FMD = flow mediated dilatation, PWV/AS = pulse wave velocity/arterial stiffness.