MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

Sonja Bleichert¹, Nahla Ibrahim¹, Viktoria Knöbl¹, Annika Brandau¹, Hubert Hayden¹, Albert Busch², Marc Bailey³, Wolf Hans Eilenberg¹, Christoph Neumayer¹, Christine Brostjan¹

¹ Department of Surgery, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna General Hospital, Austria ² Department of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, Klinikum Rechts der Isar, Technical University Munich, Germany ³ Leeds Institute of Cardiovascular and Metbolic Medicine, University of Leeds, Faculty of Medicine and Health, Leeds, UK

Introduction

- Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) are formed by the expulsion of nuclear or mitochondrial DNA to destroy pathogens
- NETs are also known to promote the formation of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs) by propagating inflammatory responses
- NETs may represent a target to inhibit AAA development

Aim

- Elucidate the therapeutic potential of NET inhibitors on established AAA in mice by targeting pathways of NET formation:
 - PAD4 pathway
 - NOX2 pathway
 - mitochondrial ROS pathway



Targeting Pathways of Neutrophil Extracellular Trap Formation to Inhibit Progression of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms in Preclinical Models

В Brinkmann et al. (2004) | Delbosc et al. (2011) Yan et al. (2016) | Meher et al. (2018) D PAD4, NOX2 nuclear NETs Histone citrullination (citH3, citH4) via PAD4 enzyme mediates chromatin decondensation and DNA expulsion \rightarrow blocked by PAD4 inhibitor GSK484

Results



Methods

- AAA monitoring by 3D ultrasound а.
- b.
- AAA tissue



Lower AAA progression in GSK484-treated group: 175% vs. 275% growth of aortic volume

Lower NETosis capacity of *ex vivo* stimulated blood in GSK484-treated group Inhibition of the PAD4 pathway in NET formation is a promising target in AAA management



Induction of aneurysms in ApoE KO mice: subcutaneous osmotic pump with angiotensin-II Randomization at established disease (d8) Catheterization of the external jugular vein: daily intravenous injection of GSK484 (d10-28)

Tissue and blood collection on day 29: NET induction in *ex vivo* stimulated whole blood Immunostaining of citrullinated histones (citH4) in