

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

E-selectin-targeting delivery of microRNAs by microparticles ameliorates endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis

Shuangtao Ma^{1,*}, Xiao Yu Tian^{1,2,*}, Yunrong Zhang¹, Chaofeng Mu³, Haifa Shen³, Jean Bismuth⁴, Henry J. Pownall¹, Yu Huang² & Wing Tak Wong¹

E-selectin is a surface marker of endothelial cell (EC) inflammation, one of the hallmarks of atherogenesis. Thus, we tested the hypothesis that delivery of microRNA (miR)-146a and miR-181b with an E-selectin-targeting multistage vector (ESTA-MSV) to inflamed endothelium covering atherosclerotic plaques inhibits atherosclerosis. Cy5-conjugated miR-146a and miR-181b were packaged in polyethylene glycol-polyethyleneimine (PEG/PEI) nanoparticles and loaded into ESTA-MSV microparticles. Both miRs were downregulated in tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α -treated ECs. Transfection of TNF- α -treated mouse aortas and cultured ECs with miRs was more efficient with ESTA-MSV than with the PEG/PEI. Likewise, miR-146a/-181b packaged in ESTA-MSV efficiently suppressed the chemokines, CCL2, CCL5, CCL8, and CXCL9, and monocyte adhesion to ECs. Complementary *in vivo* tests were conducted in male apolipoprotein E-deficient mice fed a Western diet and injected intravenously with the particles prepared as above biweekly for 12 weeks. Treatment with miRs packaged in ESTA-MSV but not in PEG/PEI reduced atherosclerotic plaque size. Concurrently, vascular inflammation markers, including macrophages in aortic root lesions and chemokine expression in aortic tissues were reduced while the vascular smooth muscle cells and collagen increased in plaques from ESTA-MSV/miRs-treated vs. vehicle-treated mice. Our data supported our hypothesis that ESTA-MSV microparticle-mediated delivery of miR-146a/-181b ameliorates endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis.

Atherosclerosis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the arterial wall. Endothelial dysfunction and inflammation are essential to the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis¹. Atherosclerotic lesions are more abundant and severe in the regions of low shear stress, an important risk factor for atherosclerosis². New mediators including cytokines, surface molecules, enzymes, transcription factor, and post-transcriptional mediators have been incorporated into refined mechanistic models of low shear stress-induced endothelial inflammation. The microRNAs (miRs) are small non-coding RNAs involved in post-transcriptional gene regulation³; miRs mediate the effects of shear stress on the endothelium^{4,5}. Several high shear stress-inducible miRs, such as miR-10a, miR-19a, and miR-23b, have been identified as atheroprotective^{6–8}. Moreover, exposure of cultured endothelial cells (ECs) to laminar shear stress upregulated miR-146a and miR-181b suggesting that both miRs have potential atheroprotective effects^{6,9}. MiR-146a and miR-181b respectively also exert anti-inflammatory effects by directly targeting to the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6) and importin α 3, subsequently inhibiting nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- κ B) activity. This is highly relevant given that NF- κ B is a regulator of chemokines expression. These include CCL2, CCL5, CCL8, and CXCL9, which mediate the adhesion of monocytes to ECs. Given the fundamental role of monocyte adhesion in atherogenesis¹⁰, their targeting with miRs could suppress endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis.

¹Department of Cardiovascular Sciences, Houston Methodist Research Institute, Houston, TX 77030, USA. ²Institute of Vascular Medicine, School of Biomedical Sciences and Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong SAR, China. ³Department of Nanomedicine, Houston Methodist Research Institute, Houston, TX 77030, USA. ⁴Methodist DeBakey Heart & Vascular Center, Houston Methodist Hospital, Houston, TX 77030, USA. *These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to W.T.W. (email: wwong@houstonmethodist.org).

Received: 30 November 2015

Accepted: 24 February 2016

Published: 09 March 2016

Efficient tissue-specific delivery of therapeutic miRs *in vivo* is a major challenge for miR-based therapy¹¹. Nanoparticles have emerged as a promising vector for miR delivery¹², and polyethylene glycol-polyethyleneimine (PEG/PEI) nanoparticles have been validated as an efficient delivery vector¹³. However, rapid clearance and poor targeting limit their clinical value. We developed and tested a porous silicon multistage vector (MSV) delivery system, which is a micrometer-sized nanoporous microparticle¹⁴. Large amounts of therapeutic agents have been packaged into PEG/PEI nanoparticles and loaded into the nanopores within the MSV microparticles. Once reaching its target, the slow degradation of the silicon carrier into a non-toxic orthosilicic acid coincides with the sustained release of the therapeutic agent. Adhesion molecules, such as E-selectin, not only facilitate the monocyte adherence to ECs but are also attractive docking sites for inflamed endothelium-targeted drug delivery. We developed a thioaptamer (ESTA) that binds specifically to E-selectin and covalently conjugated the ESTA onto the surface of a MSV to form an ESTA-MSV targeting delivery system, which efficiently delivers siRNA to tumor-inflamed endothelium¹⁵. Thus, we hypothesized that the ESTA-MSV microparticle specifically and efficiently deliver miR-146a/-181b to inflamed endothelium on the luminal face of atherosclerotic lesions. The present study tested the feasibility of delivering miR-146a/-181b by affinity targeting to E-selectin and its effectiveness for the reduction of endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis in apolipoprotein E-deficient (ApoE^{-/-}) mice.

Methods

Reagents. The mature miR-146a (5'-UGA GAA CUG AAU UCC AUG GGU U-3'), miR-181b (5'-AAC AUU CAU UGC UGU CGG UGG GU-3'), and Cy5-labeled miRs were synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT, Coralville, IA).

Packaging miRs into nanoparticles or microparticles. Discoidal MSV microparticles were fabricated by electrochemical etching of silicon wafer and surface modified with 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) as previously described¹⁶. E-selectin thioaptamer was chemically conjugated to the APTES using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride as a polylinker¹⁵. The PEG/PEI/miRs nanoparticles and ESTA-MSV/miRs microparticles were prepared as previously described¹⁵. In brief, the polyplexes were prepared with 15:1 ratio between nitrogen in cationic polymer and phosphorus in miR oligo (N/P ratio). MiRs were first mixed with PEG(5k)2-PEI(10k) (PEG-PEI), and then incubated at 20 °C for 15 min to form the polyplexes. The PEG/PEI/miRs polyplexes were then loaded into the ESTA-MSV particles by sonication in a water bath for 3 min. The ESTA-MSV particles were fabricated as described¹⁵. ESTA-MSV particles were then sedimented at 12,000 rpm for 5 min, and the supernatant containing excess PEG/PEI polyplexes removed.

Cell culture. Human microvascular endothelial cells (HMVECs) were obtained from Lonza (Walkersville, MD) and cultured in EC growth medium EGM-2 MV (cc-3162). Cells were used for all experiments at passage 6–8. Cells were exposed to recombinant human TNF- α (10 ng/mL, R&D Systems, Abingdon, UK) for 2 or 6 h. The cells were transfected by a 24-h incubation with particles loaded with miR mimetics at 20 nmol/L, and then harvested for experiments.

Cell adhesion assay. Transfected HMVECs were plated into 96-well plate overnight and then treated with TNF- α for 6 h. The human monocytic cell line, THP-1, was obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and cultured in ATCC-formulated RPMI 1640 medium (GIBCO, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% fetal bovine serum. THP-1 cells were labeled with CellTracker Green CMFDA Dye (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) and washed twice with RPMI 1640 medium, and then 1×10^5 labeled cells were added to the EC monolayer, and incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 1 h on a rocker. Nonadherent cells were removed from the plate by gentle washing with PBS, and the number of THP-1 cells per view was also quantified from randomly acquired images.

Ex vivo aorta transfection. C57BL/6J (Jackson Laboratory) mice were sacrificed by CO₂ anesthesia. The aortas were freed from the surrounding connective tissue using a dissecting stereomicroscope. The vessels were cut into small segments (~2 mm length) and opened longitudinally with fine scissors and placed in 96-well plate. The *en face* preparations of aortas were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM, GIBCO) and transfected with Cy5-labeled miRs packaged in particles as described above for 24 h. The mean fluorescence intensity of Cy5 (Ex/Em = 650 nm/670 nm) was measured using an Infinite M1000 microplate reader (Tecan, Mechelen, Belgium).

In vivo delivery of miRs in mice. All protocols concerning animal use were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of Houston Methodist Research Institute and the methods were carried out in accordance with the approved guidelines. The 8-week-old male ApoE^{-/-} mice, purchased from Jackson Laboratory, were fed a Western diet (TD.88137; Harlan Laboratories Inc., Indianapolis, IN) for 12 weeks. Meanwhile, mice were injected with PEG/PEI-vehicle, PEG/PEI-miR-146a, PEG/PEI-miR-181b nanoparticles, or ESTA-MSV-vehicle, ESTA-MSV-miR-146a, ESTA-MSV-181b microparticles biweekly for 12 weeks via the tail vein. Each particle injection contained 15 μ g miRs in 100 μ L, per mouse.

Intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (IPGTT). After 12-week feeding and particle injection, the IPGTT was performed as described¹⁷. Briefly, mice were fasted overnight for 12 h and then injected intraperitoneally with glucose (1 g/kg body weight). The tail vein blood glucose level was measured with an automated glucometer (Bayer, Elkhart, IN) at baseline and 15, 30, 60, and 120 min after the injection.

Analysis of serum parameters. Serum triglyceride (2200–430), total cholesterol (1010–430), low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol (0710–080), and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol (0599–020) were

measured using commercially available kits (Stanbio Laboratory, Boerne, TX) according to the manufacturer's instruction. Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activity, and creatinine were measured using kits (MAK052, MAK055, MAK080, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO).

Vascular reactivity assays. Carotid arteries and abdominal aortas were dissected and cut into 2-mm-long segments in cold Krebs solution containing (in mmol/L): NaCl 119; NaHCO₃ 25; KCl 4.7; KH₂PO₄ 1.2; MgSO₄ 1.2; CaCl₂ 2.5, and glucose 11.1; pH 7.4¹⁸. The artery rings were mounted in wire myograph chambers (620 M, DMT, Aarhus, Denmark) containing 5 mL of Krebs solution gassed with 95% O₂ and 5% CO₂ at 37 °C. The resting tension was adjusted to 3 mN for aortas and 1 mN for carotid arteries, and the bath solution replaced every 15 min. After a 60-min equilibration period, the viability of each ring was tested by exposure to a high-K⁺ Krebs solution (60 mmol/L KCl), and rings were allowed to rest in the organ bath for 30 min before any drugs were administered. To measure the relaxation response, a sustained contraction was induced by adding 3 μmol/L phenylephrine (Phe). Relaxations caused by incremental doses of acetylcholine (ACh, 10⁻⁹–10⁻⁴ mol/L) and sodium nitroprusside (SNP, 10⁻⁹–10⁻⁴ mol/L) were recorded. For measuring the endothelium-dependent contraction, carotid arteries were incubated with N-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME, 100 μmol/L, Sigma-Aldrich) for 30 min. Then, incremental doses of ACh (10⁻⁹–10⁻⁴ mol/L) were added to induce the contraction. Vasorelaxant responses are expressed as percent reduction in tone induced by Phe. Vasoconstriction responses are expressed as percent contraction in tone induced by 60 mmol/L KCl.

En face staining of aorta. Mice were sacrificed by excess inhalation of carbon dioxide. Hearts and aortas were perfused *in situ* with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then removed and placed on ice cold PBS. The perivascular fat and connective tissue around the aorta were carefully cleaned, and the aortic arch and thoracic aorta were cut longitudinally, fixed with isopropanol, and stained with oil red O (ORO) for 15 min. The images were captured by a digital camera.

Histology. Mouse hearts with the aortic roots, livers, kidneys, and human aortic tissues were embedded in Tissue-Tek optimal cutting temperature (O.C.T.) medium (Sakura Finetek, Torrance, CA). Serial sections were cut at 6 μm thickness using a cryostat (CM1850, Leica, Nussloch, Germany). The mouse aortic root sections were stained with ORO and Masson's trichrome (ab150686, Abcam, Cambridge, MA). The macrophages and vascular smooth muscle cells (SMCs) within the mouse aortic root lesions were identified by immunofluorescence assays. Frozen sections were fixed in acetone for 10 min, blocked in 5% normal donkey serum in PBS for 60 min, incubated at 4 °C with anti-CD68 antibody (1:100 dilution, MCA1957, AbD Serotec, Raleigh, NC) and anti-α-smooth muscle (SM)-actin antibody (1:100 dilution, A2547, Sigma-Aldrich). CD68 and α-SM-actin were visualized with Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-rat IgG secondary antibody (1:500 dilution, A21208, Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) and Alexa Fluor 546 donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (1:500 dilution, A10036, Life Technologies), respectively. Cell nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33342 (Sigma-Aldrich). Images were acquired on a confocal microscope (FV1000-IX81, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The human aortic sections were stained with anti-platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule 1 (PECAM1) antibody (1:50 dilution, BBA18, R&D Systems, Abingdon, UK) and anti-E-selectin antibody (1:100 dilution, 9G11, R&D Systems), and visualized with Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (1:500 dilution, A21202, Life Technologies) and Alexa Fluor 594 donkey anti-goat IgG secondary antibody (1:500 dilution, A11058, Life Technologies), respectively. The frozen sections of mouse liver and kidney were stained with hematoxylin and eosin with a kit (9990001, Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA).

Real-time qPCR. Total RNA was extracted using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) from homogenized mouse abdominal aortic tissues, human aortic tissues, or cells. The Quantitect reverse transcription kit (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA, USA) was used to generate cDNA and SYBR Green PCR kit (Invitrogen) was used for real-time qPCR with the QuantStudio 12k Flex system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) following the manufacturer's instructions. Primers are listed as follow: human E-selectin, vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM1), intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM1), CCL2, CCL5, CCL8, CXCL9, and GAPDH, and mouse Ccl2, Ccl5, Ccl8, Cxcl9, and Gapdh are listed in Supplementary Table 1. To amplify mature miRNA sequences, TaqMan MicroRNA Assays kits including hsa-miR-146a (000468), hsa-miR-181b (001098), U6 snRNA (001973), TaqMan MicroRNA Reverse Transcription kit (P/N 4366596), and TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (P/N 4304437) were used.

Statistical analysis. Data are presented as means ± SEM. Comparisons between groups were determined by one-way ANOVA with Student's t-test post hoc test (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Results were considered significant when *P* value was less than 0.05.

Results

MiR-146a and miR-181b are downregulated in inflamed endothelium. Induction of inflammation in HMVECs with TNF-α (10 ng/mL) significantly reduced miR-146a and miR-181b expression (Fig. 1A,B); miR-146a and miR-181b were also down regulated in human aortic tissue with plaque compared to the tissue without plaque (Supplementary Fig. S1A,B). We confirmed the expression of E-selectin (Fig. 1C), VCAM1, (Supplementary Fig. S2A) and ICAM1 (Supplementary Fig. S2B) was increased in inflamed HMVECs. Moreover, according to immunofluorescence of human aortic sections, E-selectin expression on irregular, inflamed endothelium covering plaques was enhanced compared to plaque-free endothelium (Supplementary Fig. S3).

ESTA-MSV enhances transfection efficiency. We transfected the TNF-α-treated C57BL/6J mouse aortas with PEG/PEI nanoparticles and ESTA-MSV microparticles loaded with Cy5-conjugated miRs, and

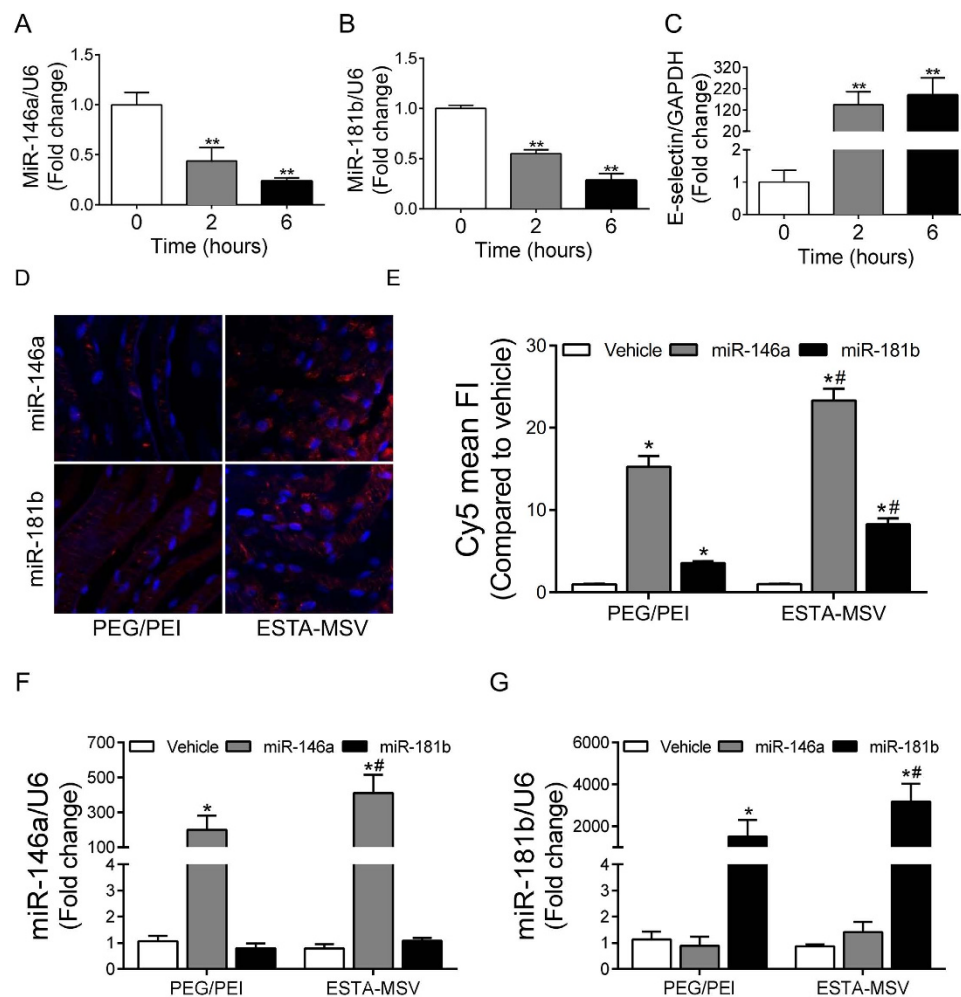


Figure 1. The expression of miR-146a and miR-181b in inflamed endothelial cells and the transfection efficiency of particles. The expression of miR-146a (A), miR-181b (B), and E-selectin (C) in HMVECs after treatment with TNF- α (10 ng/mL) for 0, 2, and 6 hours. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. 0h. (D) Representative fluorescence images of TNF- α -treated en face mouse aortas transfected with PEG/PEI nanoparticles or ESTA-MSV microparticles containing Cy5-labeled miR-146a and miR-181b. Magnification: 40X. (E) Quantification of Cy5 mean fluorescence intensity. The expression of miR-146a (F) and miR-181b (G) in HMVECs after transfected with the particles as above. Data are shown as the means \pm SEM and are representative of 3 independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. vehicle groups of the same particle; # $P < 0.05$ vs. PEG/PEI groups of the same miR.

according to the mean fluorescence intensity, transfection efficiency was significantly higher in microparticle vs. nanoparticle groups (Fig. 1D,E). Transfection of the TNF- α -treated HMVECs with same particles revealed that both markedly increased the miR levels. Importantly, the miR levels were higher in microparticle- vs. nanoparticle-transfected ECs (Fig. 1F,G).

ESTA-MSV/miRs inhibit adhesion molecule expression and function. Chemokines including CCL2, CCL5, CCL8, and CXCL9 mediate the adhesion of monocytes to ECs. Microparticle transfection of HMVECs for 24 h significantly reduced CCL2, CCL8, and CXCL9 expression (Fig. 2A–D). In contrast, PEG-PEI/miRs inhibited the expression of CCL5, but not the major chemokine CCL2 (Fig. 2B). Consistent with these data, ESTA-MSV/miRs also inhibited the TNF- α -induced adhesion of monocytes to ECs (Fig. 2E,F), indicating that microparticles delivers miRs more efficiently than PEG/PEI nanoparticles alone *in vitro*.

ESTA-MSV/miRs improve endothelial function of ApoE^{-/-} mice. ApoE^{-/-} mice were fed a Western diet and intravenously injected with particles biweekly for 12 weeks. Considering the hypothesis that endothelial dysfunction is the initial atherogenic event, we began treatment during early atherogenesis, and assessed endothelial function by testing vascular reactivity in aortas and carotid arteries *ex vivo*. We found that ESTA-MSV/miRs, but not PEG/PEI/miRs, significantly improved the ACh-induced endothelium-dependent relaxation of both aortas and carotid arteries of ApoE^{-/-} mice (Fig. 3A–D). SNP-induced endothelium-independent relaxations in these arteries were comparable in all groups (Supplementary Fig. S4A–D). We also observed that the ESTA-MSV/miRs inhibited the ACh-induced contraction, a marker of endothelial dysfunction, in the presence of nitric oxide (NO) synthase inhibitor, while the PEG/PEI/miRs had little effect (Fig. 3E,F).

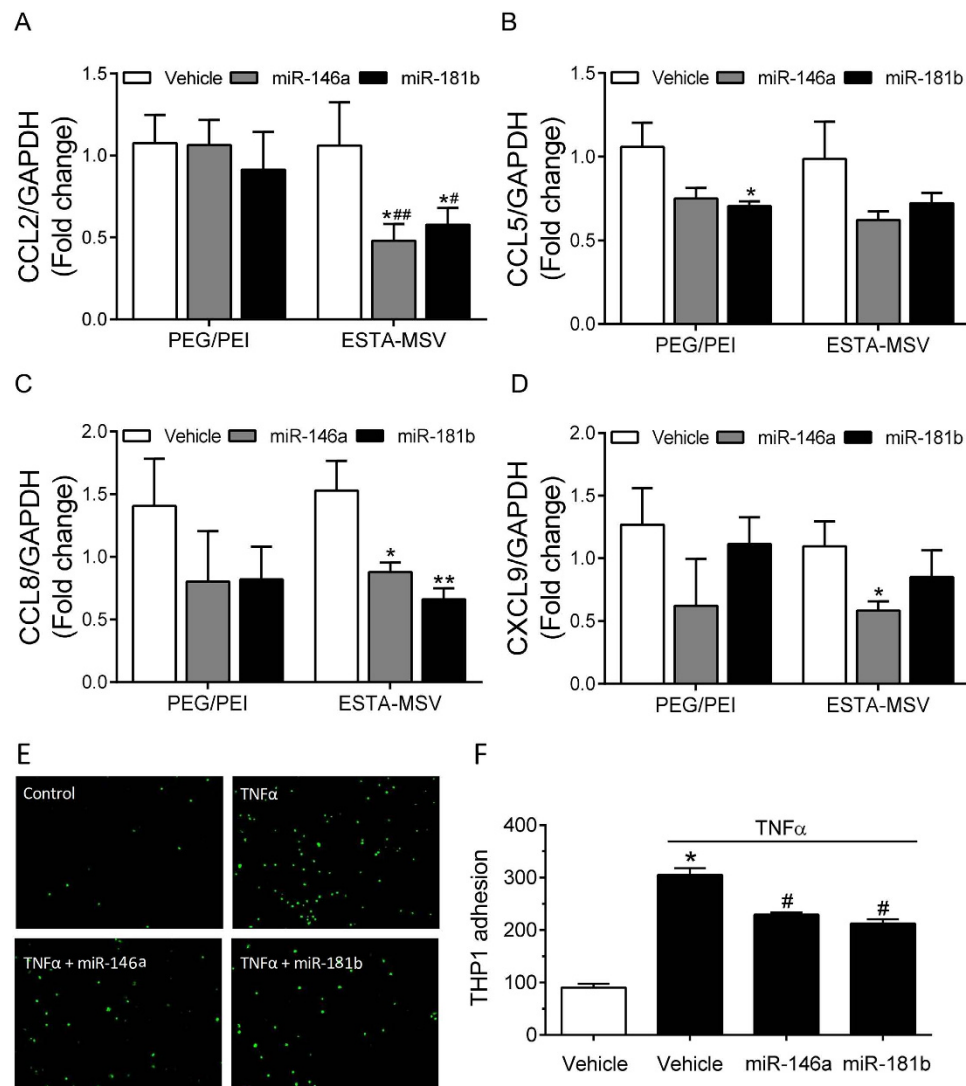


Figure 2. Effects of PEG/PEI/miRs and ESTA-MSV/miRs on the expression and function of adhesion molecules. The expression of CCL2 (A), CCL5 (B), CCL8 (C), and CXCL9 (D) in HMVECs after treated with TNF- α (10 ng/mL) and transfected with vehicle or miR-146a/-181b (20 nmol/L) loaded PEG/PEI nanoparticles and ESTA-MSV microparticles for 24 hours. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. vehicle groups of the same particle. # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs. PEG/PEI groups of the miR. (E) Representative images of Cell Tracker Green labeled THP1 monocytes adhered to monolayer of HMVECs treated with TNF- α and transfected with the particles as above for 24 hours. Magnification: 10X. (F) Quantified cell numbers of adhered THP1 cells. Data are shown as the means \pm SEM and are representative of 3 independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. vehicle group without TNF- α , # $P < 0.05$ vs. vehicle group with TNF- α .

ESTA-MSV/miRs decrease plaque size and stabilize plaques of ApoE^{-/-} mice. In PEG/PEI/miRs-treated groups, plaque size was moderately lower compared to vehicle-treated group while according to the *en face* ORO-staining, both miRs packaged in ESTA-MSV microparticles significantly decreased plaque size in aortic arches and branches and in the thoracic aortas (Fig. 4A,B). However, the miR-181b packaged in MSV non-targeted system did not have effects, and so did scrambled RNA (Supplementary Fig. S5). ESTA-MSV-miR146a appeared to be the most potent effector of reduced lesion size. Similar results were obtained from the ORO-stained frozen sections of aortic roots (Fig. 4C,D). In addition, ESTA-MSV/miRs markedly increased the collagen deposition in plaques shown by Masson trichrome-stained sections of aortic roots (Fig. 4E,F).

ESTA-MSV/miRs decrease macrophages in plaques of ApoE^{-/-} mice. According to double immunostaining plaques contained CD68-positive macrophages and α -SM-actin-positive vascular SMCs. What is more, the number of macrophages decreased while that of the vascular SMCs increased in plaques of ESTA-MSV/miRs-treated vs. vehicle-treated mice (Fig. 5A,B). However, PEG/PEI/miRs had no effect (Fig. 5A,B).

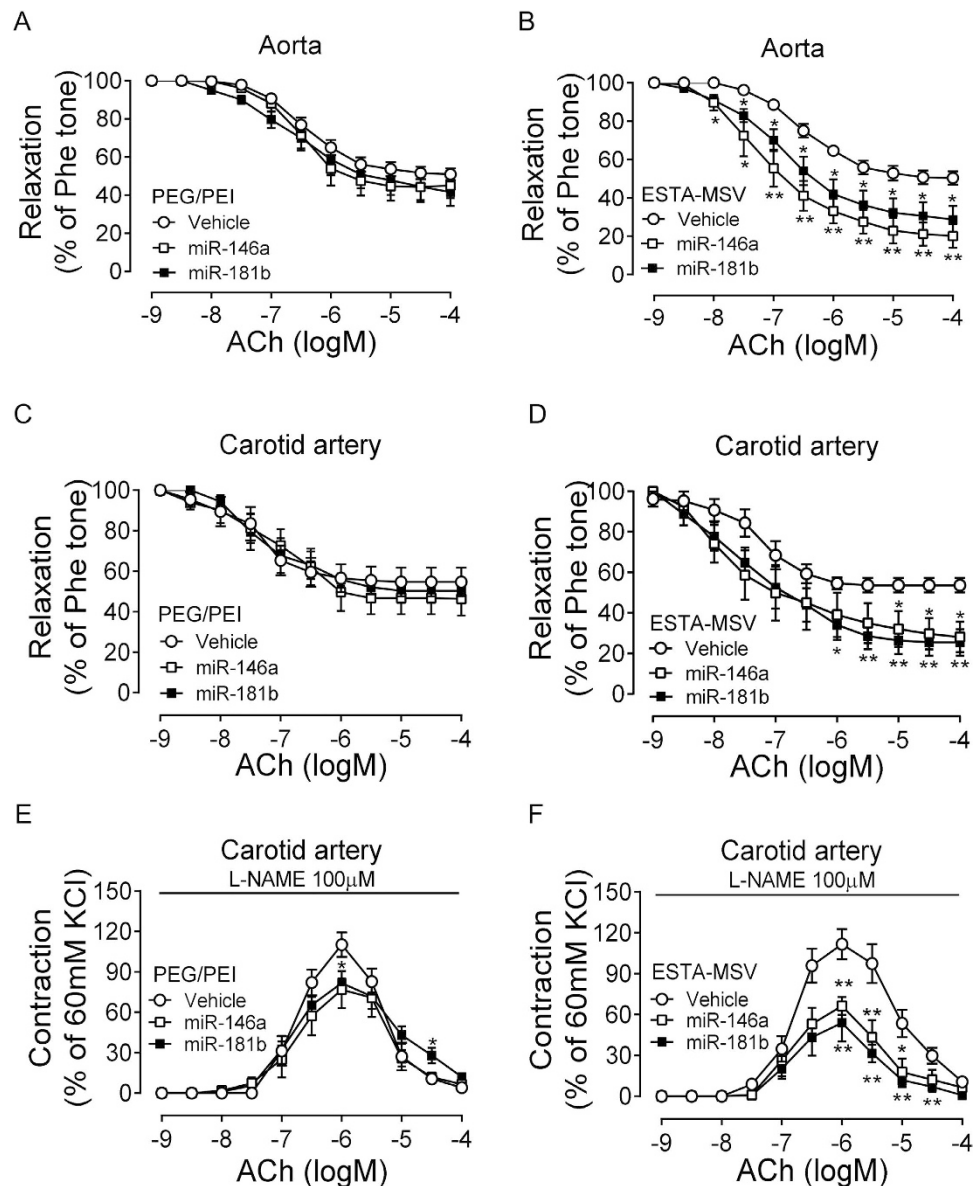


Figure 3. Effects of PEG/PEI/miRs and ESTA-MSV/miRs on the endothelial function of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. The ACh-induced relaxation of Phe-precontracted abdominal aortas of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice after intravenously injected with vehicle, miR-146a, and miR-181b (15 μg) loaded in PEG/PEI nanoparticles (A) or ESTA-MSV microparticles (B) biweekly for 12 weeks. (C,D) The ACh-induced relaxation of carotid arteries of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice treated as above. (E,F) The ACh-induced contraction of carotid arteries of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice in the presence of L-NAME (100 μmol/L). Data are shown as the means ± SEM (n = 5). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 vs. vehicle group.

ESTA-MSV/miRs downregulate adhesion molecules in aortas of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice. Aortic tissue-miR-146a/-181b expression was higher in ESTA-MSV- vs. PEG/PEI-treated mice, whereas the opposite occurred in the liver and spleen, which are the major sites of PEG/PEI-miRNAs deposition (Fig. 6A–F). In addition, expression of Ccl2, Ccl5, Ccl8, and Cxcl9 in the abdominal aortas was lower in both ESTA-MSV/miRs-treated vs. vehicle-treated control mice (Fig. 6G–J), while PEG/PEI/miRs only minimally affected expression of these chemokines (Fig. 6G–J). Neither microparticle treatment affected the serum lipids nor the glucose tolerance in mice (Supplementary Fig. S6A–D) nor the serum ALT and AST activities (Supplementary Fig. S7A,B) and serum creatinine level (Supplementary Fig. S7C).

Discussion

We described a novel and effective targeted delivery system for miRs-based therapy for atherosclerosis. Although the miRs have potential in the treatment of atherosclerotic diseases¹⁹, critical challenges about *in vivo* delivery must be overcome prior to its translation to clinical applications; e.g., once entering the blood stream, miRs can be rapidly cleared. Several viral vectors and non-viral delivery systems have been formulated to address the limitations of poor *in vivo* stability and inappropriate biodistribution²⁰. Compared with viral vectors and

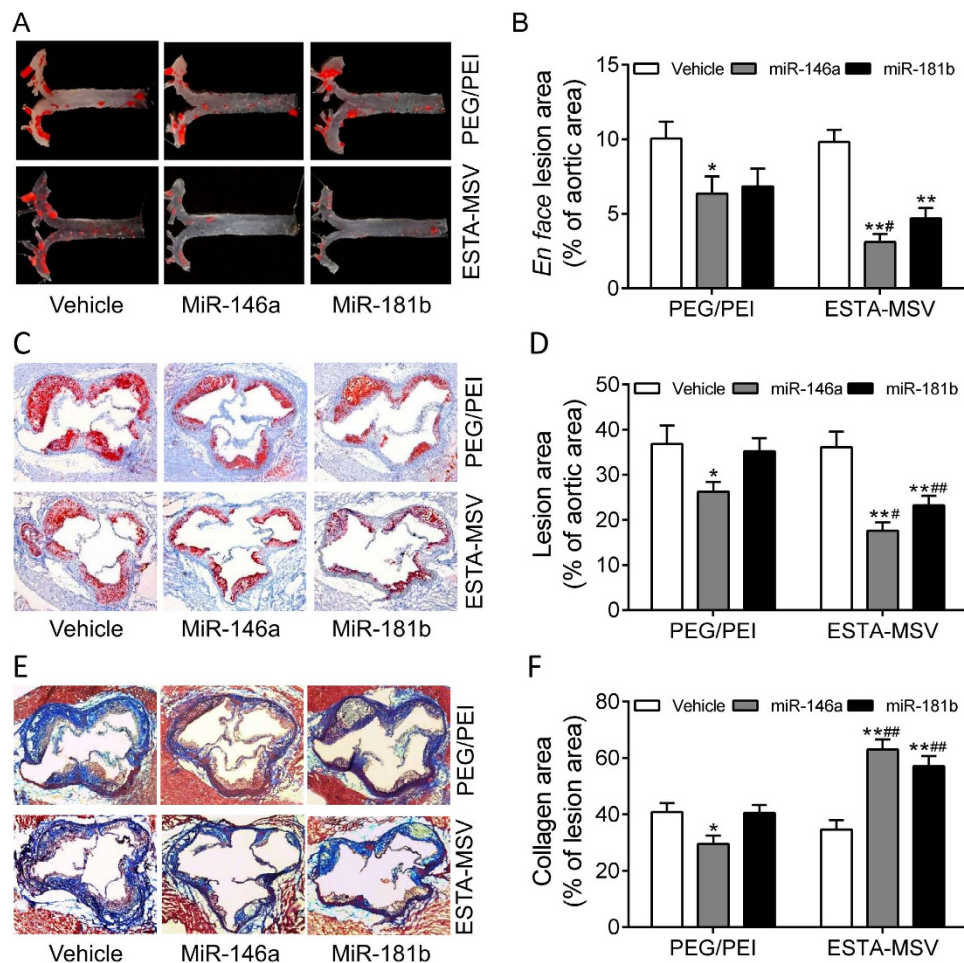


Figure 4. Effects of PEG/PEI/miRs and ESTA-MSV/miRs on the aortic atherosclerosis of ApoE^{-/-} mice. Representative *en face* ORO-stained aortic arches and thoracic aortas of ApoE^{-/-} mice intravenously injected with vehicle, miR-146a, and miR-181b (15 µg) loaded in PEG/PEI nanoparticles or ESTA-MSV microparticles (A) biweekly for 12 weeks. (B) Quantification of *en face* aortic plaque size. (C) Representative ORO-stained atherosclerotic lesions in frozen sections of aortic roots from ApoE^{-/-} mice. Magnification: 20X. (D) Quantification of plaque size in aortic root. (E) Representative Masson trichrome-stained collagen (blue) in aortic root. Magnification: 20X. (F) Quantification of collagen content. Data are shown as the means ± SEM (n = 5). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 vs. vehicle group of the same particle, #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01 vs. PEG/PEI groups of the miR.

liposomes, the PEG/PEI nanoparticles are a safer and more efficacious delivery system *in vivo*^{11,21,22}, although non-specific distribution has been an unresolved problem. The ESTA-MSV targeting delivery system was previously used to treat bone marrow metastatic breast cancer¹⁵. However, this is the first attempt to inhibit endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis via an E-selectin-targeting carrier to deliver miRs. In this study, the ESTA-MSV microparticle-packaged miRs showed excellent therapeutic effects on atherosclerotic lesions; while non-specific PEG/PEI nanoparticle-packaged miRs had little or no effect, a difference that may be attributed to the differential distribution due to ESTA-MSV affinity. Compared to PEG/PEI, the ESTA-MSV-mediated delivery gave higher, stable expression of exogenous miRs in aorta but lower levels in liver and spleen thereby indicating specificity even if delivered systemically. Our novel findings suggest that the ESTA-MSV delivery system not only has higher selectivity of distribution but also carries the agents for controlled release.

Sun *et al.*²³ reported that injection with 1 nmol of miR-181b packaged with lipofectamine once a week for 12 weeks through tail vein attenuated the atherosclerosis in ApoE^{-/-} mice. In the present study, mice were injected with 2 nmol of miR-181b packaged in ESTA-MSV system every other week and showed decreased atherosclerosis. The average dosage of miR-181b was similar between these two studies. It suggests that ESTA-MSV may achieve pharmacological effects with a lower administration frequency.

E-selectin, also known as endothelial-leukocyte adhesion molecule 1, is a cell adhesion molecule expressed on inflamed endothelial cells in response to inflammatory cytokines^{24,25}. We confirmed, in this study, that the E-selectin is almost absent in healthy endothelium but is apparently induced in irregular endothelium covering atherosclerotic plaques in mice and humans. E-selectin is also expressed in newly-formed microvessels, which are usually within an inflammatory microenvironment. This feature makes it feasible in treating bone marrow metastatic breast cancer by targeting the tumor neovessels as in our previous study¹⁵. Neovascularization also exists in

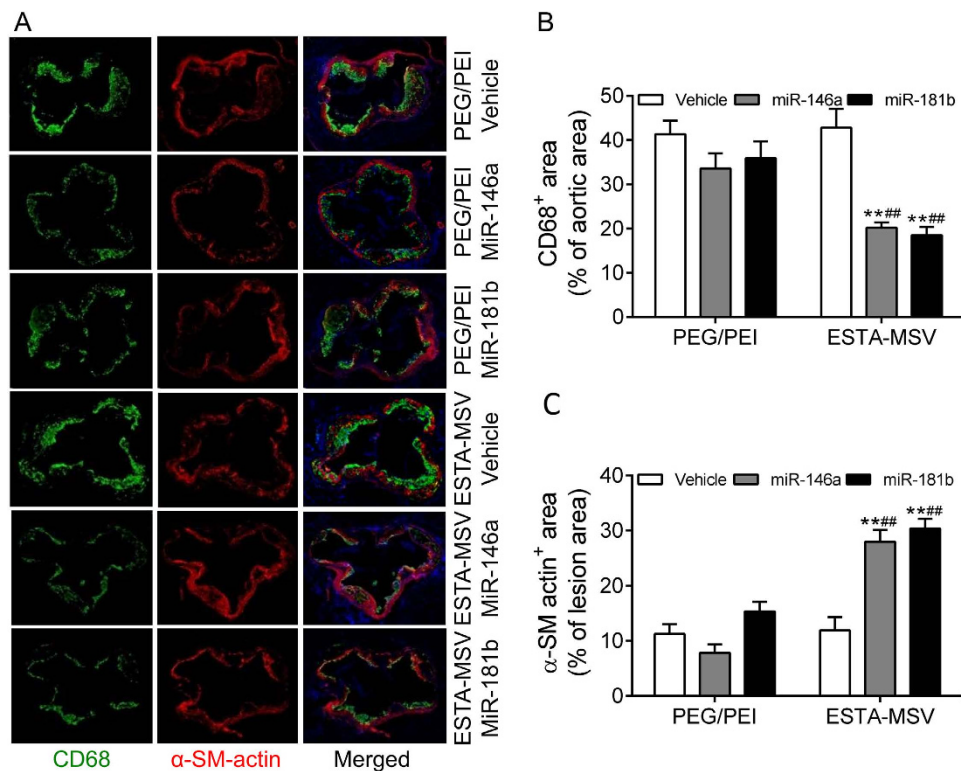


Figure 5. Effects of PEG/PEI/miRs and ESTA-MSV/miRs on the infiltration of macrophages and vascular SMCs in atherosclerotic lesions of ApoE^{-/-} mice. (A) Representative images of double immunofluorescence staining of CD68-positive macrophages (green) and α -SM-actin-positive vascular SMCs (red) in the aortic root atherosclerotic plaques of ApoE^{-/-} mice intravenously injected with vehicle, miR-146a, and miR-181b (15 μ g) loaded in PEG/PEI nanoparticles or ESTA-MSV microparticles biweekly for 12 weeks. Magnification: 20X. The percentage of CD68-positive (B) and α -SM-actin-positive (C) area in the aortic root lesion. ^{*} $P < 0.01$ vs. vehicle group of the same particle, ^{##} $P < 0.01$ vs. PEG/PEI groups of the miR.

the established atherosclerotic plaques, and is thought to promote lesion progression, including destabilization, hemorrhage, erosion and ultimately rupture^{26,27}. Therefore, inhibition or normalization of the plaque angiogenesis to stabilize the lesion could be the mechanism underlying the therapeutic effectiveness of ESTA-MSV²⁸. However, miRs delivery to neovessels within the plaque via ESTA-MSV microparticles remains an open question worth addressing. This hypothesis requires further investigation of the ESTA-MSV delivery system in established atherosclerotic plaques.

Several kinds of nanoparticles and microparticles have been developed and tested in the experimental atherosclerosis. Based on their physical features, PLGA-b-PEG copolymer and sugar-based amphiphilic nanoparticles should target macrophages^{29,30}. PLGA-b-PEG copolymer encapsulated liver X receptor agonist delivery in LDL receptor^{-/-} mice shows localized effects on macrophage without targeting liver thus sparing adverse effect on lipid metabolism²⁹. A sugar-based amphiphilic macromolecule effectively blocks oxidized LDL uptake through binding and regulating macrophage scavenger receptors³⁰. A nanoparticle carrier system (MaxSuppressor *In vivo* RNA Lancer Kit) delivers miR-126-5p to vascular ECs and reduces atherosclerosis³¹. Moreover, many attempts have been made to modify the particle surface—ICAM1-targeting, VCAM1-targeting, collagen IV-targeting, and vascular targeting particles—so that they target the plaque^{32–36}. VCAM-1-targeted particles carried and delivered miR inhibitors to ECs and prevented atheroma formation in a mouse model of atherosclerosis^{37,38}. Collagen IV-targeted nanoparticles delivered a small peptide, which would otherwise have been quickly renally cleared, to advanced plaques³⁴. Another peptide, PREY, which has high fibronectin and filamin-A affinity when conjugated to liposomes, targets the atheroprone vasculature by delivering BH₄, which reduces vascular superoxide³⁵. Additionally, silica-gold nanoparticle alone may achieve therapeutic effects without anti-atherosclerotic agents in patients diagnosed with coronary artery disease³⁹. The present study identified the ESTA-MSV microparticle as promising therapeutic alternative to combat atherosclerosis.

MiRs are endogenous small non-coding RNAs (containing ~22 nucleotides), which function in post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression⁴⁰. Several miRs have been identified as regulators of EC, vascular SMC, and macrophage functions, and thereby regulate the development and progression of atherosclerosis⁴¹. Moreover, the miRs have emerged as potent therapeutic agents for atherosclerosis. In endothelial cells, miR-146a and miR-181b produced anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing the nuclear factor- κ B pathway^{23,42,43}. In the present study, we found that the atheroprotective effects of these two shear stress-inducible miRs are mediated through downregulated adhesion molecule expression, which reduces adhesion of monocytes to ECs. However,

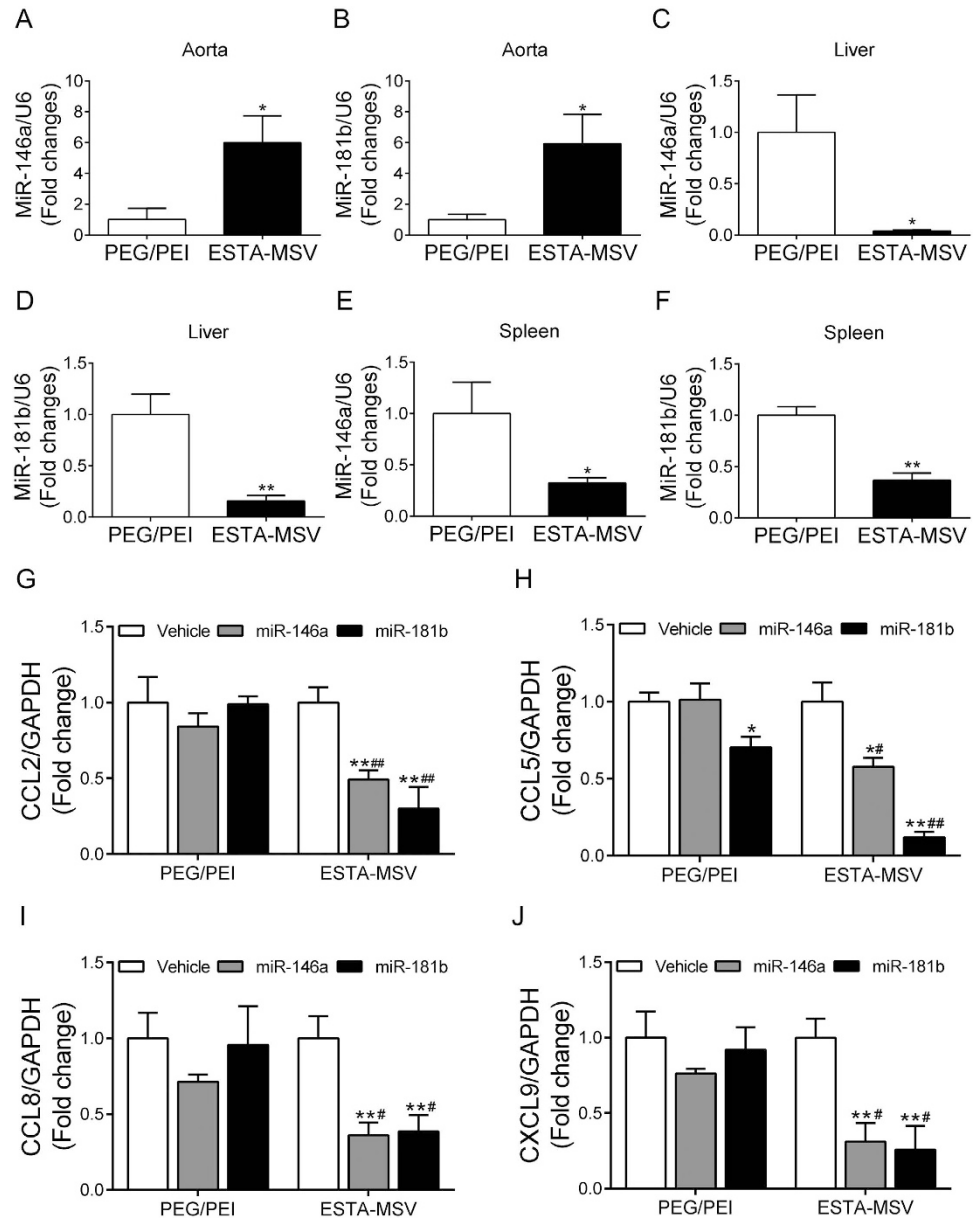


Figure 6. The expression of miR-146a/-181b and their target genes in aortic tissue of ApoE^{-/-} mice. The expression of miR-146a in aorta (A) liver (C) and spleen (E) of ApoE^{-/-} mice after intravenously injected with PEG/PEI/miR-146a or ESTA-MSV/miR-146a biweekly for 12 weeks. The expression of miR-181b in aorta (B) liver (D) and spleen (F) of ApoE^{-/-} mice after injected with PEG/PEI/miR-181b or ESTA-MSV/miR-181b for 12 weeks. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01 vs. PEG/PEI group. The expression of Ccl2 (G), Ccl5 (H), Ccl8 (I), and Cxcl9 (J) in aortic tissues of ApoE^{-/-} mice after intravenously injected with vehicle, miR-146a, and miR-181b (15 μg) loaded in PEG/PEI nanoparticles or ESTA-MSV microparticles biweekly for 12 weeks. Data are shown as the means ± SEM (n = 5). **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01 vs. vehicle group of the same particle, #*P* < 0.05, ##*P* < 0.01 vs. PEG/PEI groups of the miR.

we could not exclude other possible mechanisms. As these two miRs may also be involved in the glucose and lipid metabolism⁴⁴, we evaluated the serum lipid levels and glucose tolerance and detect no differences among the groups.

Impairment ACh-induced relaxation and enhanced ACh-induced contraction are markers of endothelial dysfunction. Although the mechanisms underlying the miRs-elicited improvement of endothelial function in ApoE^{-/-} mice are not thoroughly understood, one might assume that the inhibition of macrophage infiltration and inflammation of vascular wall might improve NO-dependent vasodilation. In addition, miR-146a also targets NADPH oxidases that produce reactive oxygen species (ROS)^{45,46}, a major NO quencher that is important role in the regulation of endothelial function. Therefore, ROS inhibition might improve endothelial NO-mediated vasodilation and contribute to the atheroprotective effect of miR-146a; this needs further investigation.

Although the ESTA-MSV system was designed to specifically target E-selectin on inflamed endothelium, we cannot rule out the participation of other types of cells, which may also be affected, including SMCs and macrophages in the vascular wall.

In summary, given that E-selectin expression is enhanced on inflamed EC surface, E-selectin-targeting ESTA-MSV microparticles enrich endothelium with therapeutic miRs. Importantly, we found that miR-146a and miR-181b decreased plaque size and macrophage infiltration, while increased vascular SMCs and collagen deposition.

References

- Libby, P., Ridker, P. M. & Maseri, A. Inflammation and atherosclerosis. *Circulation* **105**, 1135–1143 (2002).
- VanderLaan, P. A., Reardon, C. A. & Getz, G. S. Site specificity of atherosclerosis: site-selective responses to atherosclerotic modulators. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* **24**, 12–22 (2004).
- Ha, M. & Kim, V. N. Regulation of microRNA biogenesis. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **15**, 509–524 (2014).
- Neth, P., Nazari-Jahantigh, M., Schober, A. & Weber, C. MicroRNAs in flow-dependent vascular remodelling. *Cardiovasc Res* **99**, 294–303 (2013).
- Kumar, S., Kim, C. W., Simmons, R. D. & Jo, H. Role of flow-sensitive microRNAs in endothelial dysfunction and atherosclerosis: mechanosensitive athero-miRs. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* **34**, 2206–2216 (2014).
- Qin, X. *et al.* MicroRNA-19a mediates the suppressive effect of laminar flow on cyclin D1 expression in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **107**, 3240–3244 (2010).
- Wang, K. C. *et al.* Role of microRNA-23b in flow-regulation of Rb phosphorylation and endothelial cell growth. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **107**, 3234–3239 (2010).
- Fang, Y., Shi, C., Manduchi, E., Civelek, M. & Davies, P. F. MicroRNA-10a regulation of proinflammatory phenotype in atherosusceptible endothelium *in vivo* and *in vitro*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **107**, 13450–13455 (2010).
- Chen, L. J. *et al.* MicroRNA mediation of endothelial inflammatory response to smooth muscle cells and its inhibition by atheroprotective shear stress. *Circ Res* **116**, 1157–1169 (2015).
- Chi, Z. & Melendez, A. J. Role of cell adhesion molecules and immune-cell migration in the initiation, onset and development of atherosclerosis. *Cell Adh Migr* **1**, 171–175 (2007).
- Zhang, Y., Wang, Z. & Gemeinhart, R. A. Progress in microRNA delivery. *J Control Release* **172**, 962–974 (2013).
- Muthiah, M., Park, I. K. & Cho, C. S. Nanoparticle-mediated delivery of therapeutic genes: focus on miRNA therapeutics. *Expert Opin Drug Deliv* **10**, 1259–1273 (2013).
- Biray Avci, C., Ozcan, I., Balci, T., Ozer, O. & Gunduz, C. Design of polyethylene glycol-polyethylenimine nanocomplexes as non-viral carriers: mir-150 delivery to chronic myeloid leukemia cells. *Cell Biol Int* **37**, 1205–1214 (2013).
- Shen, H. *et al.* Enhancing chemotherapy response with sustained EphA2 silencing using multistage vector delivery. *Clin Cancer Res* **19**, 1806–1815 (2013).
- Mai, J. *et al.* Bone marrow endothelium-targeted therapeutics for metastatic breast cancer. *J Control Release* **187**, 22–29 (2014).
- Shen, H. *et al.* Cooperative, nanoparticle-enabled thermal therapy of breast cancer. *Adv Healthc Mater* **1**, 84–89 (2012).
- Andrikopoulos, S., Blair, A. R., Deluca, N., Fam, B. C. & Proietto, J. Evaluating the glucose tolerance test in mice. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab* **295**, E1323–1332 (2008).
- Tian, X. Y. *et al.* Uncoupling protein-2 protects endothelial function in diet-induced obese mice. *Circ Res* **110**, 1211–1216 (2012).
- van Rooij, E., Purcell, A. L. & Levin, A. A. Developing microRNA therapeutics. *Circ Res* **110**, 496–507 (2012).
- Chen, Y., Gao, D. Y. & Huang, L. *In vivo* delivery of miRNAs for cancer therapy: challenges and strategies. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev* **81**, 128–141 (2015).
- Jokerst, J. V., Lobovkina, T., Zare, R. N. & Gambhir, S. S. Nanoparticle PEGylation for imaging and therapy. *Nanomedicine (Lond)* **6**, 715–728 (2011).
- Malam, Y., Loizidou, M. & Seifalian, A. M. Liposomes and nanoparticles: nanosized vehicles for drug delivery in cancer. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* **30**, 592–599 (2009).
- Sun, X. *et al.* Systemic delivery of microRNA-181b inhibits nuclear factor-kappaB activation, vascular inflammation, and atherosclerosis in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice. *Circ Res* **114**, 32–40 (2014).
- Dong, Z. M. *et al.* The combined role of P- and E-selectins in atherosclerosis. *J Clin Invest* **102**, 145–152 (1998).
- Galkina, E. & Ley, K. Vascular adhesion molecules in atherosclerosis. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* **27**, 2292–2301 (2007).
- Moreno, P. R., Purushothaman, K. R., Sirol, M., Levy, A. P. & Fuster, V. Neovascularization in human atherosclerosis. *Circulation* **113**, 2245–2252 (2006).
- Jaipersad, A. S., Lip, G. Y., Silverman, S. & Shantsila, E. The role of monocytes in angiogenesis and atherosclerosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* **63**, 1–11 (2014).
- Doyle, B. & Caplice, N. Plaque neovascularization and antiangiogenic therapy for atherosclerosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* **49**, 2073–2080 (2007).
- Zhang, X. Q. *et al.* Nanoparticles containing a liver X receptor agonist inhibit inflammation and atherosclerosis. *Adv Healthc Mater* **4**, 228–236 (2015).
- Lewis, D. R. *et al.* Sugar-based amphiphilic nanoparticles arrest atherosclerosis *in vivo*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **112**, 2693–2698 (2015).
- Schober, A. *et al.* MicroRNA-126-5p promotes endothelial proliferation and limits atherosclerosis by suppressing Dlk1. *Nat Med* **20**, 368–376 (2014).
- Namdee, K. *et al.* *In vivo* evaluation of vascular-targeted spheroidal microparticles for imaging and drug delivery application in atherosclerosis. *Atherosclerosis* **237**, 279–286 (2014).
- Gonzalez-Rodriguez, D. & Barakat, A. I. Dynamics of receptor-mediated nanoparticle internalization into endothelial cells. *PLoS One* **10**, e0122097 (2015).
- Fredman, G. *et al.* Targeted nanoparticles containing the proresolving peptide Ac2-26 protect against advanced atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic mice. *Sci Transl Med* **7**, 275ra220 (2015).
- Hofmeister, L. H. *et al.* Phage-display-guided nanocarrier targeting to atheroprone vasculature. *ACS Nano* **9**, 4435–4446 (2015).
- Lobatto, M. E. *et al.* Atherosclerotic plaque targeting mechanism of long-circulating nanoparticles established by multimodal imaging. *ACS Nano* **9**, 1837–1847 (2015).
- Kuo, C. H. *et al.* Inhibition of atherosclerosis-promoting microRNAs via targeted polyelectrolyte complex micelles. *J Mater Chem B Mater Biol Med* **2**, 8142–8153 (2014).
- Kheiriloomoo, A. *et al.* Multifunctional Nanoparticles Facilitate Molecular Targeting and miRNA Delivery to Inhibit Atherosclerosis in ApoE(-/-) Mice. *ACS Nano* **9**, 8885–8897 (2015).
- Kharlamov, A. N. *et al.* Silica-gold nanoparticles for atheroprotective management of plaques: results of the NANOM-FIM trial. *Nanoscale* **7**, 8003–8015 (2015).
- Zampetaki, A. & Mayr, M. MicroRNAs in vascular and metabolic disease. *Circ Res* **110**, 508–522 (2012).
- Sun, X., Belkin, N. & Feinberg, M. W. Endothelial microRNAs and atherosclerosis. *Curr Atheroscler Rep* **15**, 372 (2013).

42. Sun, X. *et al.* MicroRNA-181b regulates NF- κ B-mediated vascular inflammation. *J Clin Invest* **122**, 1973–1990 (2012).
43. Li, K., Ching, D., Luk, F. S., Raffai, R. L. & Apolipoprotein, E. Enhances MicroRNA-146a in Monocytes and Macrophages to Suppress Nuclear Factor- κ B-Driven Inflammation and Atherosclerosis. *Circ Res* **117**, e1–e11 (2015).
44. Balasubramanyam, M. *et al.* Impaired miR-146a expression links subclinical inflammation and insulin resistance in Type 2 diabetes. *Mol Cell Biochem* **351**, 197–205 (2011).
45. Wang, H. J. *et al.* MicroRNA-146a decreases high glucose/thrombin-induced endothelial inflammation by inhibiting NADPH oxidase 4 expression. *Mediators Inflamm* **2014**, 379537 (2014).
46. Vasa-Nicotera, M. *et al.* miR-146a is modulated in human endothelial cell with aging. *Atherosclerosis* **217**, 326–330 (2011).

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Magda Arredondo and Bronwyn Scott for their technical support. This work was supported by American Heart Association Scientist Development Grant (13SDG15800004) (W.T.W.) and George and Angelina Kostas Research Center for Cardiovascular Nanomedicine (S.M., H.S., J.B. and W.T.W.), and by Hong Kong Research Grants Council (CUHK2/CRF/12G to Y.H.), and by CUHK Vice Chancellor's Discretionary Fund (X.Y.T and Y.H.).

Author Contributions

W.T.W., H.S., J.B., H.P. and Y.H. designed the experiments, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript. S.M., X.Y.T., Y.Z. and C.M. performed experiments and analyzed data. All authors discussed the results and reviewed the final manuscript.

Additional Information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/srep>

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Ma, S. *et al.* E-selectin-targeting delivery of microRNAs by microparticles ameliorates endothelial inflammation and atherosclerosis. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 22910; doi: 10.1038/srep22910 (2016).



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>