



Changes of the Endothelium and Extracellular Matrix in Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm Revealed by Scanning Electron Microscopic Investigations Are there Structural Parallels to Aortic Valve Degeneration?

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Abstract

Objective: Thoracic aneurysms occur most frequently with 60% in ascending aorta and arch, and in 40% the descending aorta, although the etiological factors are different for individual segments. While, depending on localization, factors such as atherosclerosis, bicuspid aortic valve, familial thoracic aortic aneurysm syndrome, Turner syndrome, Marfan syndrome, aortic arteritis in Takayasu's arteritis, trauma and dissection lead to the formation of thoracic aortic aneurysms, the structural changes of the basement membrane and the exact causes of the mechanism of thoracic aortic aneurysm are not known. The aim of this study was to investigate the pathophysiological origin of thoracic aortic aneurysms from a morphological point of view.

Patients and methods: For this study, between 2007 and 2017, 12 patients with thoracic aortic aneurysms with contraindications to interventional therapy underwent open surgery. All patients underwent multi-detector row CT with three-dimensional (3D) reformation in 3 mm slices and transesophageal echocardiography. Tissue samples were taken from descending aorta of two female (average age, 72.32 years) and 10 male patients (63.12 years), and were fixed for 6 hours in a solution containing 2.5% glutaraldehyde and 0.2 mM cacodylate. The samples were finally visualized using the digital scanning microscope.

Results: In addition to partial desquamation of the endothelium, severe alterations of the collagen fibers and basal membrane and repair attempts in the form of endothelial islets and deep tears in the fibers, cancellation and destruction of the helical structure of collagen fibers are visible.

Conclusion: In summary, in thoracic aortic aneurysms we found severe structural changes of collagen fibres, endothelium and basement membrane, which occur in a similar form in acquired aortic valve degeneration.

Keywords: Thoracic aortic aneurysm, electron microscopy,

Introduction

Thoracic aortic aneurysms (TAAs) are potentially devastating, and due to their asymptomatic behavior, pose a serious health risk characterized by the lack of medical treatment options and high rates of surgical morbidity and mortality [1,2]. Independent of the inciting stimuli (biochemical/mechanical), TAA development proceeds by a multifactorial process influenced by both cellular and

extracellular mechanisms, resulting in alterations of the structure and composition of the vascular extracellular matrix (ECM) [3,4]. The molecular mechanisms leading to ascending thoracic aortic aneurysms (ATAAs) remain unknown. Diseases affecting the ascending aorta, such as these thoracic aortic aneurysms and type I and II dissections, are primarily associated with medial necrosis, which is characterized by fragmentation and loss of elastic fibers,

loss of muscle cells and interstitial collections of collagenous fibers and basophilic ground substance [5,6]. The aim of this study was the evaluation of the changes of endocardium and extracellular matrix in thoracic aortic aneurysms.

Materials and methods Tissue samples

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the study population.

Aortic aneurysms (n=10)		
Age	Male	Female
	10	2
	(63.12 years)	(72.32 years)
Comorbidities		
Nicotin, active	4 (40.0%)	1 (50%)
Ex-nicotin	1 (10.0 %)	0
Hypertension	8 (80.0%)	1 (50%)
Diabetes	4 (40%)	1 (50%)
Hyperlipoproteinemia	4 (40.0%)	0
Hyperuricaemia	1 (10.0%)	0
CHD	3 (30.0%)	0
Carcinoma	1 (10.0%)	0
Renal insufficiency	2 (20.0%)	0
COPD, emphysema	2 (20.0%)	1 (50%)

Continuous variables are presented as an absolute percentage. Abbreviations: CHD: Coronar Heart Disease, COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Results



Figure 1: Electronmikroskopical view of inner aortic wall, 1000 × magnification: desquamation of endothelial cells from basal membrane with partially dissolved cell junctions and destruction of collagen fibers.

Tissue samples were taken from the descending aorta of two female (average age, 72 .32 years) and 10 male patients (63.12 years). 8 patients were undergoing emergency surgical resection and four patients elective resection. Preoperative diagnostics and therapy were performed according to the guidelines of the European Society of Cardiology for the diagnosis and therapy of aortic aneurysms. Thus, all patients underwent preoperative thoracic CT angiography with three- dimensional (3D) reformation in 3 mm slices and transesophageal echocardiography. The indication for surgery was set for an aneurysm size of > 5.5 cm, for smaller aneurysms the indication was given only in the presence of grade 3 aortic valve insufficiency, and as an emergency in the case of perforation [7]. Table 1 presents summarized data of the basic patient characteristics.

Scanning Electron Microscopy

In order to reveal the morphology of the tissue sample, scanning electron microscopy was performed in all tissue samples. Specimens from the descending aortic were fixed for 6 hours in a solution containing 2.5% glutaraldehyde and 0.2 mMol cacodylate. Afterwards, samples were dehydrated in a series of increasing concentrations of alcohol. After critical point drying, all samples were sputtered with gold-palladium. Samples were visualized using the digital scanning microscope (Zeiss DSM 960, Germany).

Scanning electron microscopical findings. In all samples we studied the endothelial tissue materials which are, for the most part, desquamated. The intervening tissue, collagen and elastic fibers are destroyed, and are infiltrated mainly with red cells. Rarely, are the collagen fibers present in the island form obtained endothelial cells. At higher magnification, deep tears in the fibers, cancellation and destruction of the helical structure of collagen fibers are visible. The remaining endothelial cells are swollen. The intercellular junction is partially disrupted, and only available

in a few fibers. The collagen fibers are partially hypertrophied. In such places, the endothelial cells are deposited in the fibers, the lamina elastica interna is for the most part no longer exists (Figures 1, 2). The endothelial cells are present as islands. The surface of the endothelial cells are transformed villi, reminiscent of endothelial cells of the duodenum (Figures 3,4). The deep defects of the extracellular matrix are covered in places by the normal endothelium as a partial reendothelialisation and give the impression of a deep crater (Figure 5).

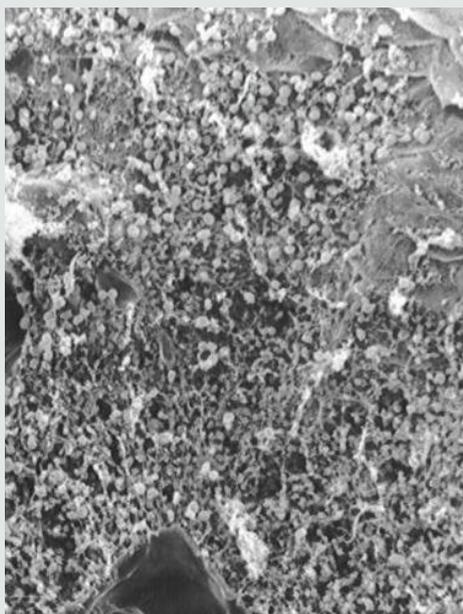


Figure 2: Electronmikroskopical view of inner aortic wall, 1500 x magnification, destruction of collagen and elastic fibers with infiltration mainly by red cells, the collagen fibers rarely are present in the island form obtained endothelial cells.

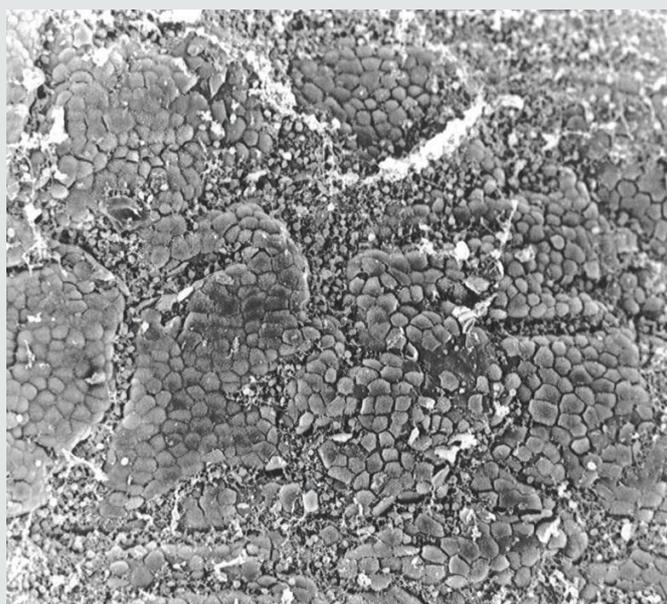


Figure 3: Electron microscopical view of cell island of aortic wall, 1000 x magnification, the endothelial cells are present as islands.

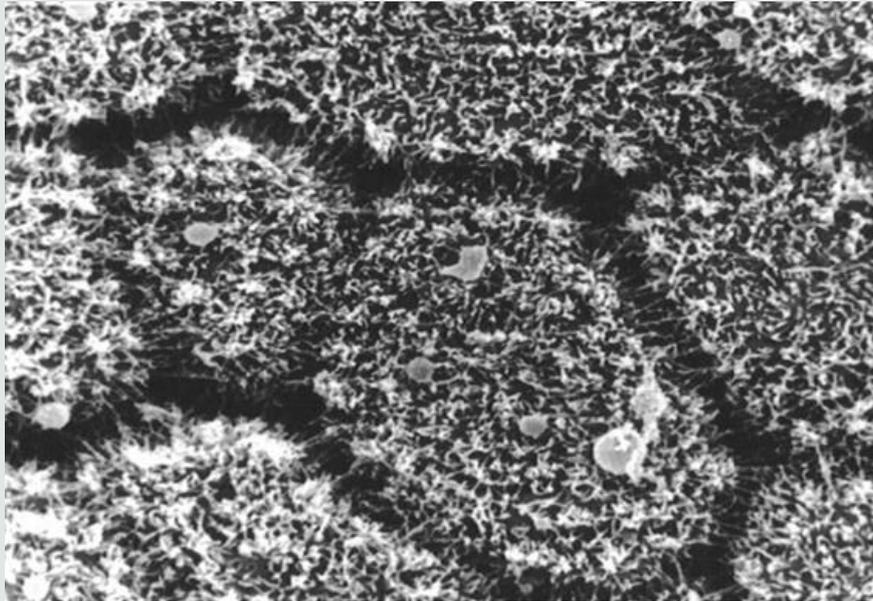


Figure 4: Electron microscopical view of cell island of aortic wall, 2000 x magnification, the surface of the endothelial cells are transformed into villi, reminiscent to endothelial cells of the duodenum.

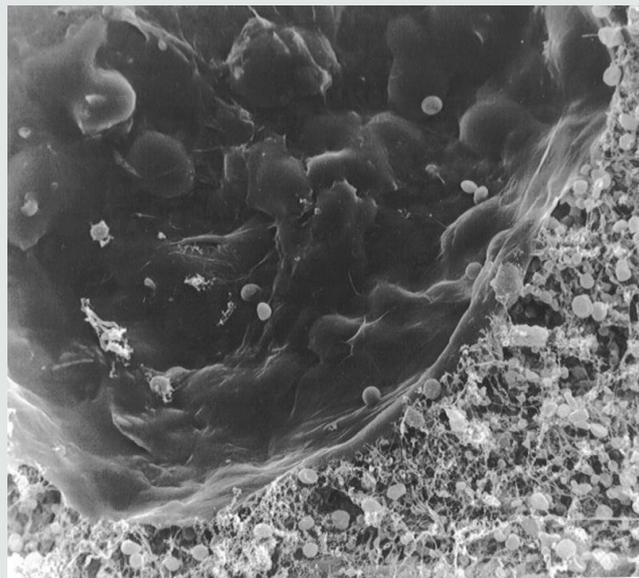


Figure 5: Electronmicroscopical view of inner aortic wall, 2500 x magnification, the deep defects of the extracellular matrix are in places covered by the endothelium, which looks irregular. The shape of endothelial coating shows very deep defects in aortic wall.

Discussion

Thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections constitute a critical condition that often goes undiagnosed with fatal consequences. Besides, various inherited forms discussed, genetic factors are discussed, genetic factors being important in the development of thoracic aneurysms [8,9]. Familial aortic aneurysm (FAA) has been described in such conditions as the Marfan and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type IV, which are due to defects in the fibrillin-1 and

III procollagen genes respectively [10-14]. In this group a novel locus at chromosome 11q23.3-q24 was detected, a critical step toward elucidating a gene defect responsible for aortic dilatation [15]. Hasham et al. Determined one locus, mapped to 5q13-14, which will enhance the chances to determine persons at risk for aortic aneurysm in non-familial aortic aneurysm diseases [5]. Thoracic aortic aneurysms and infrarenal aortic aneurysms exhibit distinct patterns of gene expression relative to the normal aorta from the same sites [14]. Keramat mapped in familial TAA, a single

locus on chromosome 15q21 with the peak lod score of 6.3 at the fibrillin-1 gene [16]. The molecular changes of the extracellular matrix have been the subject of many studies. In this study, we have investigated the morphological structural changes of the endothelium and the extracellular matrix in aneurysmal changes in the descending aorta. The endothelial cells were desquamated, for the most part, the remaining once grouped into smaller islands. These showed a transformation to villi-like structures on their surface, which showed morphological similarities with to cells of the duodenum. These changes are associated with different pathophysiological dysfunction of the endothelium. The Nogo-B is highly expressed in endothelial cells following downregulated induction by lysophosphatidylcholine,

which contributed to atherosclerotic lesions [17]. In TAA, the Nogo-B mRNA and protein expression are downregulated, which correlate to the formation of aneurysm [10]. The age-associated changes in endothelial nitric oxide synthase expression have not been definitively linked to pathophysiology of aortic aneurysm [18]. As a sign of endothelial inflammatory response the increased VCAM-1 expression has been detected in human aorta with atheromatous changes [19]. In descending thoracic aortic aneurysms as a sign of the transmural inflammation, IFN-gamma, IP-10 and MIG chemokines are correlated with vascular remodeling and expansion of aneurysms [20]. Smooth muscle cells can exert a trigger function in the development of inflammatory processes involved in transmural inflammation by increased secretion of GM-CSF [21-23]. The bulk of the extracellular matrix was destroyed, the triple helical structure of collagen fibers removed. In addition, some pronounced hypertrophy was present in collagen fibers. The basal lamina is a crucial component of mechanical and functional blood vessels, constituting a sensor of extracellular microenvironment for endothelial cells and pericytes. In segments of thoracic aortic aneurysms the collagen I, laminin alpha 2 chain and fibronectin amount decreased [24,25]. Consistently with the common macroscopic observation that ascending aorta dilatations tend to expand asymmetrically, with prevalent involvement of vessel convexity and relative loss of the concavity, collagen type IV is more evident in the concavity and transcin in the convexity [26]. However, we could not detect any differences in the destruction of the extracellular matrix in the convex or concave aortic arcus. The synthesis of other chains of collagen, discussed already in the degeneration of aortic and mitral valves is a sign of overloading of the collagen fibers as primary stimuli [27]. Toumpoulis et al. demonstrate that increased collagen alpha 1 (XI) and V collagen mRNA and protein levels are linearly correlated with the size of the aneurysm and provide a potential mechanism for generation and progression of aneurysmal enlargement [28]. The hypothesis of an increased conversion of the basement membrane by a variant of the synthesized collagen fibers is underlined by the demonstration of increased expression of metalloproteinases ADAM10, ADAM17,

matrix metalloproteinases MMP-2 and 9 [29-32]. A similar finding with increased MMP-8 in acute thoracic aortic dissection was recently reported [33]. Surprisingly, we detected in the examined aortic, endothelial defects in the form of craters which we have described in a similar form in the degeneration of aortic valves. The functional significance of this change is completely unknown. Finally, we have found in explanted degenerated aortic and mitral valves, similar morphological changes in the endothelium and the extracellular matrix, which could indicate at least partially similar etiology. Above all, a malformation of collagen fibers in the center moves etiology. In summary, in descending aortic aneurysms and acquired aortic valves degeneration, the inflammation of the extracellular matrix resulting from enormous flow changes seems to play a central role. The increased incidence of thoracic aortic aneurysms by bicuspid aortic valves could be the expression of this hypothesis. Thus, basal membrane trans-synthesis seems to play an important role not only in congenital TAA forms. Recent studies with visualization technology suggest a flow change caused by wall processes with enormous stress fields [34]. Further studies initiated by us on patients with TAA will investigate the relation between collagen alterations and flow changes, thus shedding new light on the aetiology of TAA.

Conclusion

In this study of explanted segments of thoracic aorta, several morphological modifications of the endocardium and extracellular matrix were identified by scanning electron microscopy. The similarity of these changes with degeneration of aortic and mitral valves lead to the suggestion that similar pathophysiological changes such as a possible synthesis failure of collagen fibers may play an important etiologic role in the development of aneurysms of thoracic aorta.

Conflict of Interest

I hereby declare that there were no financial or other interests in the execution and evaluation of this work.

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