

Effects of Cyclic Strain and Growth Factors on Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell Responses

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Abstract: Under physiological and pathological conditions, vascular smooth muscle cells (SMC) are exposed to different biochemical factors and biomechanical forces. Previous studies pertaining to SMC responses have not investigated the effects of both factors on SMCs. Thus, in our research we investigated the combined effects of growth factors like bFGF (basic fibroblast growth factor), TGF- β (transforming growth factor β) and PDGF (platelet-derived growth factor) along with physiological cyclic strain on SMC responses. Physiological cyclic strain (10% strain) significantly reduced SMC proliferation compared to static controls while addition of growth factors bFGF, TGF- β or PDGF-AB had a positive influence on SMC growth compared to strain alone. Microarray analysis of SMCs exposed to these growth factors and cyclic strain showed that several bioactive genes (vascular endothelial growth factor, epidermal growth factor receptor, etc.) were altered upon exposure. Further work involving biochemical and pathological cyclic strain stimulation will help us better understand the role of cyclic strain and growth factors in vascular functions and development of vascular disorders.

Keywords: Cyclic Strain, Growth Factors, Proliferation, Gene Regulation, Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recent studies have demonstrated that biomechanical factors like cyclic strain and shear stress play a major role in normal vascular function and early development of vascular diseases [1-4]. Particularly, previous efforts investigating effects of cyclic strain on SMC functions found that cyclic strain could regulate both normal cellular functions and pathophysiological changes. For instance, pathological cyclic strain (>15%) increases DNA synthesis by increasing reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and activation of NF- κ B in cultured SMCs [5] while physiological levels of cyclic strain (10% strain) inhibit SMC growth by increasing cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 and promoting apoptosis [6, 7]. One study suggests that “physiological stretch” maintains SMCs in quiescent state and “pathological stretch” initiates SMC proliferation [8]. These studies indicate that physiological cyclic strain contributes to vascular homeostasis by inhibiting cell cycle and enhancing apoptosis, while overstretching leads to intimal thickening by stimulating SMC growth.

In addition to cyclic strain, biochemical factors such as growth factors also play an important role in SMC responses, and the SMC response to growth factors is also well-studied. For instance, studies have shown bFGF to be an important mitogen while PDGF acts as a chemotactic agent in SMC proliferation [9-11]. Research has also shown TGF- β to be a

potent antiproliferative and proliferative molecule for SMCs depending on its concentration [12, 13]. Of all these growth factors, it is well known that PDGF can enhance the SMC growth under static conditions [14, 15]. In addition, studies have shown that SMC growth is altered at different levels by cyclic strain and is determined by the amplitude and frequency of strain, by stimulating the expression and production of various growth factors, such as fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2) [11, 16], PDGF [17], and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) [18]. Furthermore, growth factor receptors such as epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and protease activated receptor-1 (PAR-1) are also activated by cyclic strain [19, 20], leading to the induction of cell proliferation.

This research aims to investigate SMC responses to cyclic strain in the presence of growth factors (bFGF, TGF- β or PDGF-AB). bFGF and TGF- β were selected as the biochemical stimulants as an increased amount of these growth factors has been found in regions of atherosclerotic plaques [21-28]. Studies have also shown that an increased amount of PDGF is seen at sites of atherosclerotic plaques [14, 29]. Pilot studies were conducted to determine the optimal concentrations of each growth factor for enhanced cell proliferation and were used later in our experiments. In addition, 10% cyclic strain was selected for our studies as this strain level is within the range of normal physiological conditions. To investigate SMC responses to both physiological cyclic strain and growth factors, SMC proliferation and gene expression were determined using PicoGreen DNA assays and cDNA microarrays (Affymetrix).

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2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Concentration of Growth Factor Used in Studies

Human Aortic Smooth Muscle Cells (HASMC, Cascade Biologics, OR) were grown and maintained at 37°C in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) (Invitrogen, NY), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (HyClone, UT). Cells between passages 5-10 were seeded at 10⁴ cells/cm² in 24-well plates and fed quiescent media (DMEM supplemented with 2% FBS) for 2 days. On day 3, cells were fed with different concentrations (0-90 ng/ml) of the growth factor (bFGF, TGF-β or PDGF – all three isoforms) in quiescent media. After 72 hours of exposure, PicoGreen DNA assay was performed to generate a growth curve to determine the optimal concentration of each growth factor.

2.2. SMC Proliferation Studies

Cells were seeded at 10⁴ cells/cm² on type I collagen-coated flexible membranes and grown for two days in quiescent media. Cells were exposed to cyclic strain (10 % strain at 60 cycles/min) by the FlexCell cyclic strain system in the presence or absence of growth factors at their optimal concentrations (30 ng/ml for bFGF, 15 ng/ml for TGF-β and 15 ng/ml for PDGF-AB) for 3 days. After experiments, cells were lysed with 1% Triton X-100 and total cell DNA was analyzed using PicoGreen DNA assay (Molecular Probes) following the manufacturer's instructions. HASMCs cultured on membranes and not subjected to cyclic strain served as static controls.

2.3. RNA Isolation and Microarray Analysis

After exposure to cyclic strain with or without bFGF, TGF-β and PDGF-AB, HASMCs were rinsed quickly with cold PBS and total RNA was isolated using TRIZOL reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Qualities of RNA samples were determined by spectrophotometric analysis (OD 260/280) and agarose gel electrophoresis as described previously [30]. Microarray

(Affymetrix) processing of RNA samples was done at Microarray Facility in the Center for Integrated BioSystems at Utah State University. After processing, microarrays were scanned for gene expression using microarray analysis suite software (Affymetrix). Bioconductor tools [31] were used to apply both nonspecific and specific filters. The nonspecific filter identified genes with coefficient of variance (sd/mean, taken across all arrays) between 0.3 and 10. A specific filter was applied to these genes, restricting attention to those involved in specific cellular (proliferation, inflammation, and apoptosis) and molecular (signal transduction) function gene ontologies. After filtering, genes with absolute fold change of 2 or more were selected for further investigation. Those selected genes were clustered and their functions in the various signaling pathways were analyzed using the online tool DAVID (Database for Annotation, Visualization, and Integrated Discovery) and the KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes).

2.4. Statistical Analysis

Analysis of the results was performed using t-tests with $p < 0.05$. For each study, the sample size was 3-6 ($n=3-6$) and the results are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Effects of Growth Factors (bFGF, TGF-β and PDGF) on SMC Proliferation

For pilot studies, different concentrations (0-90 ng/ml) of bFGF, TGF-β and the three isoforms (-AA, -BB and -AB) of PDGF were investigated for optimal concentration for SMCs growth. We found maximal proliferation of SMCs at a concentration of 15 ng/ml of TGF-β, PDGF-AB and PDGF-AA while maximum proliferation was seen at concentrations of 30 ng/ml of bFGF and 60 ng/ml of PDGF-BB. In case of PDGF, the isoform PDGF-AB showed the highest efficacy by exhibiting approximately 80% more SMC proliferation compared to the static controls while the isoforms PDGF-BB and PDGF-AA both showed about 20% more proliferation

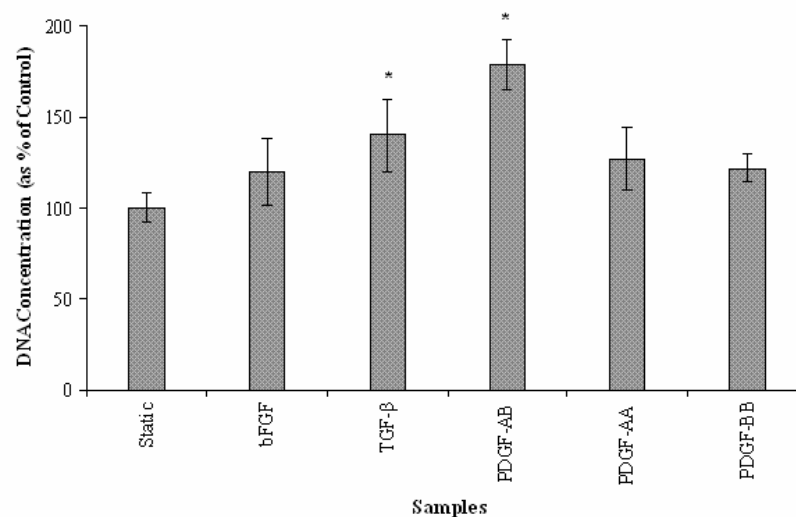


Fig. (1). Effect of the growth factors bFGF, TGF-β and the three isoforms of PDGF on SMC proliferation under static conditions. ($n=6$; *: $p < 0.05$ vs. static controls).

than the static control. With TGF- β , SMCs exhibited about 40% increase in growth and with bFGF the increase in growth was about 30%. All the growth factors (bFGF, TGF- β and PDGF) increased the proliferation of SMCs after 3 days in culture (Fig. 1), indicating that these growth factors exhibit a positive effect on SMCs growth.

3.2. Effects of Cyclic Strain and Growth Factors (bFGF, TGF- β and PDGF) on SMC Proliferation

As indicated in Fig. (2), physiological level of cyclic strain (10%) significantly reduced SMC proliferation (~60% of the static controls, $p < 0.05$). However, treatment with bFGF, TGF- β and PDGF while cells were under cyclic strain showed a positive influence on SMC growth when compared to cells exposed to cyclic strain only ($p < 0.05$). TGF- β and PDGF-AB in particular showed ~90% SMC proliferation in comparison to 60% for SMCs exposed to only cyclic strain. An interesting finding was that PDGF isoforms exhibited different effects on SMC proliferation on exposure to cyclic strain. Under physiological cyclic strain, PDGF-AA further reduced SMC proliferation (~45%) while PDGF-AB and PDGF-BB increased SMC proliferation compared to the static control and cyclic strain. Between the two, PDGF-AB still showed the highest efficacy for enhancing cell growth, showing even higher cell proliferation than the static control. Although these growth factors diminish the behavior of cyclic strain-reduced cell growth, SMC growth is similar with the static samples excluding PDGF-AA (Figs. 1, 2).

3.3. Effects of Cyclic Strain on Gene Expressions of SMC

After filtering, microarray data showed that 11 genes were up-regulated and 7 genes were down-regulated when cells are exposed to 10% cyclic strain compared to cells under static controls (Table 1). Under cyclic strain, SOCS3 (an inhibitor in the JAK-STAT signaling pathway) was down-regulated (~3 fold). Expression of a receptor of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) – TNFRSF19 and the Fas – Fas apoptotic inhibitory molecule 2 (anti-apoptosis) were also reduced. Also, three anti-apoptotic genes (FAIM2, SERPINB9 and SOCS3) were down-regulated by a factor of

two to three. These results indicate that cyclic strain alters the expression of some genes associated with apoptosis that lead to decreased SMC proliferation.

3.4. Effects of Growth Factors bFGF, TGF- β and PDGF-AB on Gene Expression of SMCs Under Cyclic Strain

Comparing the results of the effect of cyclic strain and growth factor (bFGF, TGF- β or PDGF-AB) on gene expression with those of the cells exposed to 10% cyclic strain, an increase in number of genes regulated (Table 2-4) was observed. For example, there was an increased up-regulation of various interleukins (ILs), especially both IL-1 α and IL-1 β when cyclic strain was combined with growth factors (Table 2-4). Also, the expression of various factors (prostaglandin, VEGF and EGFR) was also induced. Furthermore, combination of cyclic strain with bFGF or TGF- β also increased down-regulation of genes involved in suppression of cytokine signaling (SOCS3, SOCS2), apoptosis and regulation of cell growth (tumor necrosis factors, heat shock protein 1B, serin peptidase inhibitor) and molecules related to cell adhesion like collagen type 1. When SMC's were exposed to PDGF-AB under cyclic strain, EREG, a gene encoding epirgulin (a member of the epidermal growth factor family), and VEGF, which encodes the vascular endothelial growth factor, were up-regulated three folds. In contrast, cyclic strain alone regulated only a small number of bioactive genes in SMCs compared to static controls (Table 1).

3.5. Effects of both Cyclic Strain and Growth Factors on Signaling Pathways in SMCs

Both cyclic strain and growth factors regulated several signaling molecules in SMCs in our studies. Results from DAVID and KEGG charts indicated both cyclic strain and growth factors regulated various molecules involved with cytokine-cytokine receptor interactions, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways (Figs. 3, 4). For example, JNK and p38 MAPK were found as potential signaling pathways when cells were exposed to both cyclic strain and growth factors (Fig. 3). Genes involved with regulation of cell

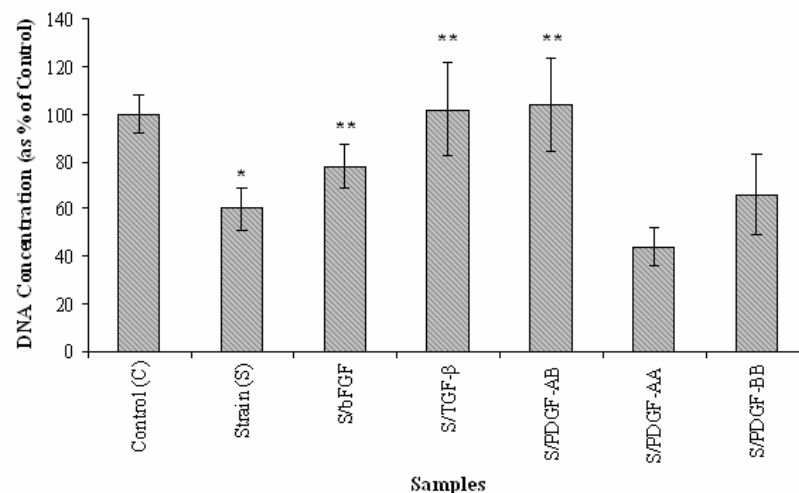


Fig. (2). Effects of bFGF, TGF- β and three PDGF isoforms on SMC proliferation under cyclic strain. (n=6; *: $p < 0.05$ vs. static control (C); **: $p < 0.05$ vs. cyclic strain (S)).

Table 1. Effects of Cyclic Strain on Gene Expression in SMCs Versus Static Culture

FUNCTION	GENE	DESCRIPTION	FOLD CHANGE
Inflammation	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2.86
	AOX1	aldehyde oxidase 1	2.33
	HDAC9	Histone deacetylase 9	2.20
	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2.17
	AOX1	aldehyde oxidase 1	2.09
	IRF7	interferon regulatory factor 7	-2.23
	CXCL12	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12	-2.86
Proliferation	IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	3.24
	IL1A	interleukin 1, alpha	2.83
	SCIN	Scinderin	2.28
	EREG	Epregrulin	2.21
Apoptosis	HIPK2	homeodomain interacting protein kinase 2	1.99
	F2R	coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor	-1.99
	TNFRSF19	TNF receptor superfamily, member 19	-2.19
Anti-Apoptosis	SERPINB2	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade B (ovalbumin), member 2	2.05
	SERPINB9	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade B, member 9	-2.06
	SOCS3	suppressor of cytokine signaling 3	-3.12
	FAIM2	Fas apoptotic inhibitory molecule 2	-3.33

Table 2. Differential Gene Expression in SMCs Exposed to Cyclic Strain and bFGF Versus Static Culture

FUNCTION	GENE	DESCRIPTION	FOLD CHANGE
Inflammation	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2.88
	CXCL5	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5	2.30
	CCL8	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 8	2.23
	MGLL	monoglyceride lipase	2.22
	GPR68	G protein-coupled receptor 68	2.16
	TNF α IP6	Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha-induced protein 6	-2.30
	CXCL12	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12	-3.42
	IL1R1	interleukin 1 receptor, type I	-2.41
Proliferation	IL1 β	interleukin 1, beta	3.80
	EREG	epiregrulin	3.54
	EGFR	epidermal growth factor receptor	3.01
	TP53	tumor protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome)	-2.08
	SERPINE2	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 2	-2.23

(Table 2). Contd.....

FUNCTION	GENE	DESCRIPTION	FOLD CHANGE
Apoptosis	CASP1	caspase 1, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase	-2.01
	PLAGL1	pleiomorphic adenoma gene-like 1	-2.15
	PLAGL1	pleiomorphic adenoma gene-like 1	-2.27
	TPD52L1	tumor protein D52-like 1	-2.55
	TPD52L1	tumor protein D52-like 1	-2.94
	SULF1	sulfatase 1	-3.58
	TNFRSF11B	TNF-receptor superfamily, member 11b	-4.23
Anti-Apoptosis	BCL2A1	BCL2-related protein A1	2.99
	ANGPTL4	angiopoietin-like 4	2.85

Table 3. Differential Gene Expression in SMCs Exposed to Cyclic Strain and TGF β Versus Static Culture

FUNCTION	GENE	DESCRIPTION	FOLD CHANGE
Inflammation	PTGS2	prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2	4.96
	VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor	3.42
	IL1 β	interleukin 1, beta	2.37
	OLR1	oxidised low density lipoprotein	2.72
	EGFR	epidermal growth factor receptor	2.32
	SMURF2	SMAD specific E3 ubiquitin protein ligase 2	2.26
	IL6	interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2)	2.25
	AOX1	aldehyde oxidase 1	-2.13
	PTX3	pentraxin-related gene	-2.15
	NFATC4	nuclear factor of activated T-cells	-2.20
	CXCL2	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 2	-2.31
	C3	complement component 3	-2.42
	CD14	CD14 antigen	-2.47
	IL1R1	interleukin 1 receptor, type I	-2.53
	BDKRB2	bradykinin receptor B2	-2.67
	IL17D	interleukin 17D	-2.69
	IL1R1	interleukin 1 receptor, type I	-2.71
	IL17D	interleukin 17D	-2.84
	CXCL12	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12	-4.30
	Proliferation	IL1 α	interleukin 1, alpha
EREG		Epregrulin (negative regulation of cell proliferation)	2.05
Apoptosis	TP53	tumor protein p53 (Li-Fraumeni syndrome)	-2.29
	CD14	CD14 antigen	-2.47
Anti-Apoptosis	BCL2A1	BCL2-related protein A1	2.59
	RASA1	RAS p21 protein activator (GTPase activating protein) 1	2.08

Table 4. Differential Gene Expression in SMCs Exposed to Cyclic Strain and PDGF-AB Versus Static Culture

FUNCTION	GENE	DESCRIPTION	FOLD CHANGE
Inflammation	PTGS2	prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2	7.44
	IL1B	interleukin 1, beta	5.23
	IL1A	interleukin 1, alpha	5.08
	CCL20	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 20	4.98
	IL24	interleukin 24	3.92
	IL8	interleukin 8	3.74
	IL6	interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2)	3.31
	IL1RN	interleukin 1 receptor antagonist	2.48
	IL17D	interleukin 17D	-3.92
	IL1R1	interleukin 1 receptor, type I	-3.44
	HSPA1B	heat shock 70kDa protein 1B	-2.81
	AOX1	aldehyde oxidase 1	-2.6
	TNFAIP8	TNF, alpha-induced protein 8	-2.47
	C3	complement component 3	-2.34
Proliferation	EREG	Epiregulin	3.1
	VEGF	vascular endothelial growth factor	3.07
Apoptosis	TP53	tumor protein p53	-4.81
	CASP1	caspase 1	-4.47
	CARD10	caspase recruitment domain family, 10	-3.36
	DIDO1	death inducer-obliterator 1	-3.01
	CASP8	caspase 8	-2.88
Anti-apoptosis	BCL2A1	BCL2-related protein A1	5.72

apoptosis were also found in cells exposed to both cyclic strain and growth factors. For instance, genes such as SOCS2 and SOCS3 (suppressor of cytokine signaling) were regulated in most of the experimental conditions compared to static controls (Table 2-4).

4. DISCUSSION AND LIMITATIONS

To date, combined effects of cyclic strain and growth factors have not been well-studied. Our current study reveals that physiological cyclic strain and growth factors regulate cell proliferation and gene expression in SMCs. Compared to cells exposed to cyclic strain alone, cells exposed to cyclic strain and bFGF, TGF- β or PDGF-AB exhibited significant SMC proliferation, as shown by our results. Microarray analysis of these SMCs showed the alteration of various genes such as SOCS3 (an inhibitor in the JAK-STAT signaling pathway), TNF and FAIM2, and the potential involved mechanisms including MAPK, JAK-STAT and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction signaling pathways.

Consistent with previous observations, our results demonstrate that cyclic strain at physiological level (10% strain) causes a significant decrease in cell proliferation

compared to static culture. Physiological cyclic strain decreases SMC growth by inducing apoptosis through Notch signaling pathways [7]. Other studies have also shown that mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK) are activated when cultured SMCs are exposed to stretch leading to cell apoptosis [32-35]. Conversely, pathological stretch has been shown to initiate signaling pathways of nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- κ B) and reactive oxygen species (ROS), leading to SMC proliferation, stress-induced inflammation and apoptosis [33, 36-38].

While physiological cyclic strain reduced SMC proliferation significantly, adding growth factors with cyclic strain diminishes this behavior in our studies. Of the studied growth factors, TGF- β , PDGF-AB and bFGF have the most positive effect on SMC proliferation, and their role in SMC proliferation is well documented [16, 39-43]. TGF- β and PDGF-AB induced greater SMC proliferation compared to bFGF when exposed to cyclic strain, suggesting that they may share the same signaling pathways with cyclic strain. Other studies also found that bFGF induced less cell proliferation compared to other growth factors (PDGF-AB and PDGF-BB) [44].

It has been shown that cyclic strain also regulates SMC responses through a number of other cellular signaling transduction pathways like extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) [19], ROS [5], calcium ion channels [45], cytoskeletal elements, focal adhesion proteins, G-protein coupled receptors and TNF- κ B [5]. Some experimental evidence suggests that several factors, including cyclic strain, growth factors and vasoactive substances, [35, 46-50] are responsible for SMC proliferation. For example, chemical factors (Ang II and thrombin) demonstrate additive effects with cyclic strain on gene regulation [8, 39]. *In vivo* studies have found that circulating growth factors along with increased cyclic strain cause vascular wall remodeling in hypertensive humans and animals [51, 52]. It is possible that cyclic strain might act as a co-mitogen with other atherogenic risk factors such as growth factors thereby altering gene expression and promoting SMC proliferation throughout intimal thickening. Therefore, it is important to investigate the effects of both cyclic strain and growth factors on SMC responses.

The microarray results demonstrate much exciting progress in our understanding of SMC responses to both cyclic strain and growth factors. However, a major challenge of the microarray analysis is to integrate the large data of gene expression to obtain the useful biomarkers or molecules and signaling pathways. In our study, we filtered the genes on the basis of cell proliferation, apoptosis, inflammation, and signal transduction. After filtering, our results showed that cyclic strain when combined with each of the growth factors, bFGF, PDGF-AB and TGF- β , altered the expression of several bioactive genes and signaling molecules, as described in detail below.

4.1. Genes Related to Inflammation Responses

Since the genes related to inflammation responses such as interleukins (ILs) have been shown to play an important role in regulation of SMC growth, these genes were selected in our studies. For instance, some cytokines have been shown to inhibit endothelial cell growth while stimulating SMC growth [53]. Genes involved in inflammatory response, especially the interleukins, are altered in SMCs exposed to both cyclic strain and growth factors in our studies. As a surprise finding, among all the interleukins, IL-1 β was up-regulated when cyclic strain was combined with growth factors (bFGF ~ 4 fold increase, TGF- β ~2 fold, Tables 2-3). Interestingly, IL-1 has been reported to promote SMC proliferation [54, 55] and induces the transformation of vascular SMCs into foam cells by an increased uptake of unmodified LDL [56]. Besides IL-1, IL-6 that can stimulate SMC growth [57] was also induced ~2 fold in cells exposed to both cyclic strain and TGF- β compared to those of static controls. High levels of cyclic strain (up to 20% strain) have been shown to induce the expression of IL-6, but not other interleukins (IL-1a, IL-1b, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-18) in previous studies [33]. These observations suggest the involvement of biomechanical factors with inflammation responses. In addition to ILs, a 5-fold increase in PTGS2 (prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2), a gene involved in inflammatory response and cell motility as well as in glucose homeostasis [58], has been observed when SMCs are exposed to both cyclic strain and growth factor TGF- β or both cyclic strain and growth factor PDGF-AB.

4.2. Genes Involved with ECM and Cell Adhesion

ECM proteins play a major role in cell adhesion and subsequent cell proliferation. Collagen, a major ECM protein found in plaques, is also secreted by synthetic phenotypic SMCs. Mechanical forces (cyclic strain/ stretch) have been found to produce an increase in collagen synthesis and other ECM proteins in cultured SMC [59]. Physiological cyclic strain increases the expression of collagen 2-fold only, as per our results. When SMCs were exposed to both bFGF and 10% cyclic strain, expression of collagen 1 was down-regulated by 4 times compared to static controls. Although ECM proteins like collagen can regulate cell adhesion, it is also worth to note that changes in collagen expression have been found to be independent with proliferation of SMCs by bFGF as shown by previous studies [60].

4.3. Genes Regulating Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis

On exposure to cyclic strain, SMCs exhibited a decrease in cell proliferation. Both SOCS and STAT, which are involved in intracellular signaling cascade of cell apoptosis [61], were found in cells exposed to both cyclic strain and growth factors (Fig. 4). Under cyclic strain, a 2 to 3-fold down regulation in the expression of anti-apoptotic genes SERPINB9 and FAIM2 was observed. The down-regulation of these anti-apoptotic genes could possibly induce SMC apoptosis and result in less cell proliferation under cyclic strain than the static control. These results are in accordance with previous observations by Morrow *et al.* who found that physiological level cyclic strain inhibits SMC growth while enhancing SMC apoptosis [7]. In contrast, Chapman *et al.* claimed that cyclic stretch inhibited SMC growth only by blocking cell cycle progression without excess apoptosis [6]. The differences in findings might be due to the different cyclic strain exposure time and apoptosis detecting methods used. Reduction of endogenous FAIM expression could induce caspase-8 activation and cell apoptosis [62]. SERPINB9, also known as Proteinase Inhibitor 9 (PI-9), inhibits caspase-1 and thereby inhibits apoptosis [63].

Cyclic strain and growth factors were also found to alter several genes involved with cell proliferation and apoptosis such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), EREG (a gene encoding epirgulin and member of the epidermal growth factor family) and heat shock protein. The increased expression of these mitogenic factors certainly could enhance cell proliferation. In addition, the overall apoptosis/anti-apoptosis gene panel was inclined to inhibit cell apoptosis, in other words, to enhance cell proliferation. VEGF plays an important role in various biological and cellular processes in several pathological conditions [64]. VEGF is also involved in inhibiting apoptosis in SMCs in atherosclerosis [65]. VEGF was modestly induced to 1.9-fold by 4% strain at 12 and 24 hours in other studies [66]. TGF- β and PDGF-AB increased VEGF expression (~3 fold) when combined with strain. An increased up regulation of the genes epirgulin and EGFR, which are responsible for proliferation, was also seen in our studies.

Different apoptotic genes, CASP1, CASP8, various tumor protein family genes and CARD10 were down-regulated three to five times, while genes encoding the anti-apoptotic factors, such as BCL2-related protein A1 (BCL2A1), were up-regulated. BCL2A1 is a member of the

BCL-2 family and has been shown to retard apoptosis in various cell lines [67]. In addition to mitogenic factors and apoptotic/anti-apoptotic genes, the gene profile of cytokines is interesting to note. Several interleukins, which are known for their proliferative effects on SMCs, including interleukin-1 α (IL-1 α) [55, 68], interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) [54], interleukin-6 (IL-6), and interleukin-8 (IL-8) [69], were also up-regulated.

Heat shock proteins (hsp), involved in anti-apoptosis, protect SMCs from death and in turn stabilize the arterial plaques [70]. Cyclic strain levels at 10, 15 and 20% strain induced expression of hsp70 significantly compared to static controls (upto 5-fold) [71]. Cyclic strain and growth factors repressed HSPA1B gene expression by 2-folds while increasing the HSPA5 expression by 2-folds. It is hard to speculate that HSP plays any role in the altered proliferation of SMCs by both cyclic strain and growth factors because the induction of HSPA1B by the process is not high (just 2-folds) and is balanced with the regression of HSPA5.

4.4. Signal Transduction Genes

The gene expression results shows that when cyclic strain is combined with growth factors, many genes involved in signal transduction pathways are modulated. For example, genes such as SOCS2 and SOCS3 were repressed along with STAT1 in most of our experimental conditions. Both SOCS and STAT are involved in intracellular signaling cascade and anti-apoptosis. Recent studies show the involvement of SOCS3 in down-regulating the hypoxia induced PASMC proliferation by 50% [61]. In addition, SMURF2, shown to be involved in apoptosis by recruiting Rb and p53 pathways and in TGF- β receptor signaling [72], showed a 2-fold increase in expression when exposed to cyclic strain and TGF- β .

Results from DAVID and KEGG charts indicated both cyclic strain and growth factors regulated various molecules involved with pathways such as cytokine-cytokine receptor interactions, Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase (MAPK) and Janus kinases-signal transducers and activators of transcription (JAK-STAT) signaling pathways. Although there is no study showing the involvement of cytokine-cytokine receptor interactions in the cyclic strain regulation, various MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling molecules have been found to be involved with the effects of cyclic strain on SMCs [34, 73-76]. Previous studies demonstrate that STAT-3, ERK1/2, and Src are involved in mediating the effects of cyclic strain on vascular SMCs [73]. Other studies also find cyclic strain-induced IL-6 expression in SMCs via Ras/Rac1/p38 MAPK/NF-kB signaling pathways [33].

Though the project collected a vast amount of gene expression data from cDNA microarray experiments, we had to use filtering mechanisms based on gene oncology. In addition, we did not investigate the effects of both pathological cyclic strain and growth factors on SMC responses in this current study. Despite these limitations, results from this project might provide insight into the biological aspects of SMC responses to various stimuli. Future studies will investigate various levels of biochemicals and physiological and pathological cyclic strain on SMC responses. A further understanding of molecular mechanisms involved in these SMC responses will also have important

clinical interventions that can modify SMC proliferation, thereby reducing the risk for cardiovascular diseases.

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