Synovial expression of osteopontin correlates with angiogenesis in juvenile idiopathic arthritis

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Objective. To evaluate the synovial expression of osteopontin (OPN) and its possible correlation with the degree of synovial angiogenesis in human chronic idiopathic arthritis.

Methods. Forty-five patients with active juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) were studied. All patients underwent SF aspiration before steroid injection. A paired plasma sample was collected from 22 JIA patients. Plasma from 15 age-matched healthy subjects was used as control. Plasma and SF were tested by ELISA for OPN and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Synovial tissue was obtained at synovectomy from 10 JIA patients. Immunohistochemistry was performed according to a standard technique with anti-OPN, anti-CD68, anti-CD31 anti-VEGF and anti-αβ1 antibodies.

Results. OPN levels were significantly higher in SF than in paired plasma samples (P < 0.001). The same pattern was observed for VEGF (P < 0.001). A positive correlation between OPN and VEGF concentrations was found in SF (r = 0.6, P = 0.001). In synovial tissue, OPN was expressed at the level of the lining and sublining layers with a distribution similar to that observed for VEGF. OPN expression in the lining layer correlated with the number of vessels present in the areas underlying the sublining layer.

Conclusions. Synovial expression of OPN correlates with parameters of angiogenesis in JIA. These data support, in human disease, the possible role of OPN in the vascularization of inflamed synovial tissue, as previously shown in OPN-deficient animal models of arthritis.

KEY WORDS: Osteopontin, Angiogenesis, Integrins, Juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Osteopontin (OPN) is a phosphorylated glycoprotein that is constitutively expressed in mineralized tissues (bone and teeth) and in epithelial surfaces [1, 2]. During inflammation, OPN is also expressed by cells of both innate and adaptive immunity, such as activated T lymphocytes, macrophages and resident fibroblasts [3]. In calcified tissues OPN plays an important regulatory role in bone mineralization and tissue remodelling, through the control of bone cell adhesion, osteoclast activation and matrix mineralization [4–7]. Osteopontin also plays an important role in the inflammatory response, in which it stimulates macrophage [8, 9] and T-lymphocyte migration and activation [10, 11]. In the latter cells, OPN polarizes the early Th1 cytokine response and inhibits Th2 cytokine expression [12]. Due to this latter function, OPN was also independently identified as early T-lymphocyte activation protein 1 (Eta-1) [13]. Moreover, OPN has been found to play an important role, in inflammation as well as in neoplastic disorders, in the control of blood vessel neoformation (angiogenesis) via the stimulation of endothelial cells proliferation and progression [14].

The protein functions of OPN are related to the wide range of cell receptors (CD44 and integrins) that interact with a number of cell adhesive domains present in its structure [15, 16]. In particular, OPN contains an arginine–glutamate–aspartate (RGD)-containing domain that interacts with αvβ3, αvβ5, and αvβ3 integrins, which are present on a number of cell types [16, 17]. Moreover, proteolytic modification of OPN after thrombin cleavage reveals a cryptic serine–valine–valine–tyrosine–glutamic acid–leucine–arginine (SVVYGLR)-containing domain that binds to αvβ1 and αvβ3 integrins [18]. A recent study has also identified other cleavage sites in OPN for two members of the metalloproteinase family, MMP-3 and MMP-7 [19].

It has been suggested that, due to its double role in bone resorption and inflammation, OPN may play an important function in the pathogenesis of inflammatory arthritis [20]. Indeed, OPN was found to be abundantly expressed at the level of the lining and sublining layers of rheumatoid synovium [21], especially at sites of bone erosion [22]. Moreover, mice with OPN deficiency have a significant decrease in the severity of anti-type II collagen antibody-induced arthritis. Notably, in OPN-deficient mice, the protective role of OPN is mainly related to the inhibition of synovial neo-angiogenesis [23]. This has raised interest in the role of OPN in the stimulation of angiogenesis in RA, as already described in many neoplastic disorders [24, 25].

The aim of the present study was to analyse the possible correlation between the expression of OPN and the degree of vascularization in the synovial environment of patients affected with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA).

Patients and methods

Synovial fluid and plasma OPN and vascular endothelial growth factor concentrations

Forty-five consecutive JIA patients diagnosed according to the ILAR (International League of Associations for Rheumatology)
Oligoarticular course 9.5 3.9 1.6/0.8 (1–3)/(0–2) 4.6 21 NSAID alone (8 patients)

Polyarticular course* 8.2 3.1 5.1/5.0 5.9 48.2 Enbrel, CS, MTX (2 patients)

Patient Sex Age (yr) JIA subgroup
---
10 F 11 Persistent oligo NSAID Knee 1 13

JIA patients and healthy controls using the non-parametrical

manufacturer's instructions.

growth factor (VEGF) (Amersham, UK) according to the

(22 patients) (2.3–19.3) (0.1–12.2) 5.1/5.0 (1–15)/(0–16) 5.9 (1–10) 1092

Disease duration

range of motion PGI ESR Treatment

PGI, physician global index; MTX, methotrexate; CS, corticosteroids; Cya, cyclosporin; Sz, salazopyrin. *See patients and methods for disease onset.

Mann–Whitney U test. Correlations among all the variables considered were evaluated using the non-parametric Spearman rank test. Concomitant serum and SF determinations were evaluated with the Wilcoxon rank test.

**Immunohistochemical study**

Synovial tissues obtained at knee synovectomy from 10 JIA patients with an oligoarticular onset were studied (Table 2).

Eight specimens were fixed in 10% formalin for no longer than 24 h and subsequently embedded in paraffin. For two patients, frozen tissue was analysed for concomitant α,β and OPN determination. Immunohistochemical labelling was performed with a three-step immunoperoxidase technique using 3,3'-diaminobenzidine as the colour substrate, as described previously [27].

Primary monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies included anti-CD3 (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark), anti-OPN (Abcam, Cambridge, UK), anti-VEGF (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA), anti-α,β (clone LM609; Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA), anti-CD68 (clone KP1; Dako) and anti-CD31 (clone JC70A; Dako). Reactions in the absence of primary antibody and with irrelevant antibodies of the same isotypes (anti-cytomegalovirus, clones DDG9 and CCH2; Dako) were performed on the same day. Ten high-power fields (hpf, 40×) with clear cellularity at the level of the lining and underlying sublining layers were evaluated for each patient. The number of positive cells and the number of vessels with an evident lumen were counted for each hpf. The means of the two independent evaluations were calculated and the final result was expressed as the number of positive cells or vessels/10 hpf.

**Table 2. Clinical characterization of JIA patients control at the moment of the immunohistochemistry study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (yr)</th>
<th>JIA subgroup</th>
<th>Ongoing treatment</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>No. of active joints</th>
<th>ESR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Extended oligo</td>
<td>NSAID, MTX</td>
<td>Ankle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>NSAID</td>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>MTX</td>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>MTX</td>
<td>Wrist</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>NSAID</td>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Extended oligo</td>
<td>MTX</td>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Extended oligo</td>
<td>MTX</td>
<td>Wrist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>NSAID</td>
<td>Knee</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>NSAID</td>
<td>Knee</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Persistent oligo</td>
<td>NSAID</td>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTX, methotrexate.
The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the ‘G. Gaslini’ Institute.

Results

Synovial fluid and plasma concentrations of OPN and VEGF

OPN levels were significantly higher in SF (median 2556 pg/ml, range 350–5050 pg/ml) with respect to paired plasma (median 250 pg/ml, 0–1160, P < 0.001) (Fig. 1). No significant correlation was detected between plasma and SF OPN concentrations. As expected, the same pattern was also observed for VEGF concentrations. In fact, SF VEGF concentrations (1072 pg/ml, range 35–4208) were higher than those detected in paired plasma (median 95 pg/ml, range 4–2076, P < 0.001). Interestingly, a strong positive correlation between OPN and VEGF concentrations was found in SF (r = 0.6, P = 0.001) (Fig. 2) but not in plasma.

Globally, plasma levels of OPN were higher in JIA patients than in healthy controls (48.5 pg/ml, range 0–210, P = 0.01) (Fig. 1). A higher OPN plasma concentration was found in patients with a polyarticular course (median 419 pg/ml, range 31–1680) compared with patients with an oligoarticular course (113 pg/ml, range 0–1060, P = 0.03) and with age-matched healthy controls (P = 0.004). No significant difference between patients with a persistent oligoarticular course and healthy controls was detected. With the exception of a slight positive correlation with the number of active joints (r = 0.4, P = 0.04), OPN plasma concentrations did not show any significant correlation with other clinical or laboratory parameters of disease activity.

Correlation between OPN expression and vascularization in synovial tissue

OPN was clearly expressed at the level of the lining layer and, with a slightly lower intensity, in the sublining layer (Fig. 3). Serial sections stained with anti-CD68 monoclonal antibodies showed that OPN was expressed mainly by CD68-negative (fibroblast-like) cells, but also by CD68-positive cells (Fig. 3E and H). No expression was found in the lymphocytic aggregates (not shown). Notably, clear positivity was also found at the level of extracellular matrix surrounding areas of intense vascularization (Fig. 3D).

All synovial specimens showed the presence of intense vascularization, mainly at the level of sublining layers (Fig. 3C and F). Diffuse lymphocytic infiltrates were present in all patients, whereas follicular-like structures with small vessels in them were found in three specimens only.

VEGF was abundantly expressed at the level of both the lining and the sublining layer (Fig. 3B and I). Clear positivity was found mainly on CD68-positive cells, but also on fibroblast-like (CD68-negative) cells and on CD31-positive endothelial cells (Fig. 3E and I). Some VEGF-positive cells were also found at the level of lymphocytic aggregates (not shown).

The total numbers of vessels/positive cells per 10 hpf in the lining and sublining layers for the main studied markers for each patient are given in Table 3.

The expression of OPN at the level of the lining layer showed a marked positive correlation with the expression of OPN (r = 0.74, P = 0.03) and the number of vessels in the corresponding sublining areas (r = 0.71, P = 0.04). On the contrary, the number of OPN-positive cells did not correlate with the numbers of CD68- and CD3-positive cells in either the lining layer or the sublining layer.

The number of cells positive for VEGF at the level of lining layer showed a positive correlation with the number of VEGF-positive cells in the corresponding sublining layer (r = 0.78, P = 0.02). Moreover, the expression of VEGF at the level of the sublining layer correlated positively with the number of CD68-positive cells (r = 0.76, P = 0.02) and with the number of vessels (r = 0.76, P = 0.02) in the same areas.

No significant correlation was found between OPN and VEGF at the level of either the lining or the sublining layer.

Serial frozen sections from two additional patients were stained for OPN and one of its ligands, αvβ3 integrin. In some areas, close anatomical proximity was found between OPN expressed in the lining layer and αvβ3 integrin-positive endothelial cells of the underlying areas (Fig. 3L–O).

Discussion

The aim of the present study was to evaluate, in the setting of human chronic inflammatory arthritis, the possible correlation between the synovial expression of OPN and angiogenesis.
Fig. 3. (A–D) Expression of (A) CD68, (B) VEGF, (C) CD31 and (D) OPN in patient 2 (Table 2) (4×). Lining (LL) and sublining (SLL) layers are shown in A and C. Expression of OPN at the level of lining layer (black arrow) and in the perivascular extracellular matrix (white arrow) is shown in D. (E–I) Consecutive slides showing the expression of (E) CD68, (F) CD31, (G) CD3, (I) VEGF and (H) OPN in patient 6 (Table 2) at high magnification (20×). (L–O) Expression of (L) OPN and (M) integrin αvβ3 in frozen synovial tissue from patient 9 (Table 2) (10×). Panel N shows the area of the box in L at higher magnification (40×), and demonstrates OPN expression at the level of the lining layer. Similarly, in O the expression of αvβ3 on endothelial cells of the same area is shown at higher magnification (40×).
Angiogenesis is a physiological process consisting in the formation of new blood vessels from the pre-existing microvascular bed. The regulation of angiogenesis is strictly modulated by a balance between angiogenic (angiogenin, cytokines, growth factors) and angiostatic (angiostatin, endostatin, thrombospondin, placentale ribonuclease inhibitor) factors [28].

Pro-angiogenic mediators induce the production by endothelial cells of proteolytic enzymes (metallloproteinases, plasminogen activator, proteases) that stimulate the degradation of the venule basement membrane [29]. This process is followed by the migration and proliferation of stimulated endothelial cells and the subsequent formation of new vessels [30].

In chronic synovitis, new vessel growth provides the oxygen and nutrients necessary for the high metabolic requirement of synoviocytes and allows the migration and progressive infiltration of other inflammatory cells into the joint [31]. VEGF has been shown to be one of the most relevant pro-angiogenic factors in the synovial environment, both in adult RA [32, 33] and in JIA [34, 35].

The role of OPN in angiogenesis has been stressed by many authors, and OPN was shown to modulate the expression and release of growth factors and cytokines [36–38]. In a recent in vivo study has shown that even the role of OPN in bone resorption is mainly related to the regulation of vascularization of the bone by haemangiogenic endothelial cells, leading to subsequent osteoclast accumulation [40].

In conclusion, our findings support the hypothesis of a close functional relationship between synovial expression of OPN and the degree of angiogenesis. This agrees with the findings of Yumoto et al. [23] that OPN deficiency protects joints against destruction in anti-type II collagen antibody-induced arthritis in mice. Indeed, in their model the protective role of OPN deficiency against cartilage destruction was mainly related to decreased synovial angiogenesis and reduction of chondrocyte apoptosis.

Interestingly, ectopic bone implantation experiments using wild-type and OPN knockout mice have shown that osteopontin is required for efficient vascularization by the haemangiogenic endothelial cells and that osteoclast accumulation and bone resorption are linked to osteopontin-dependent vascularization [40].

In conclusion, our findings support the hypothesis of a close functional relationship between synovial expression of OPN and the degree of angiogenesis in human chronic synovitis, and further suggest that an anti-angiogenic treatment based on blockade of interactions between integrins expressed on endothelial cells and their ligands may be an option in the treatment of human arthritis [41–43].

**Table 3. Expression of OPN and VEGF in synovial tissue and correlation with macrophage (CD68) and lymphocyte (CD3) infiltration and with the number of vessels in the corresponding areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>OPN*</th>
<th>VEGF*</th>
<th>CD68*</th>
<th>CD3*</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>OPN*</th>
<th>VEGF*</th>
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<td>915</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
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<td>283</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>215</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1092</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1404</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
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<td>844</td>
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<td>356</td>
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<td>770</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of positive cells/10 high-power fields; † number of vessels/10 high-power fields.

See text for statistical correlations.

OPN-induced stimulation of angiogenesis could be mediated mainly by interaction with the integrins expressed on endothelial cells [36–38].

Altogether, these data support the hypothesis that stimulation of angiogenesis via integrin engagement may be one of the most relevant regulating properties of OPN in the context of inflammation. This agrees with the findings of Yumoto et al. [23] that OPN deficiency protects joints against destruction in anti-type II collagen antibody-induced arthritis in mice. Indeed, in their model the protective role of OPN deficiency against cartilage destruction was mainly related to decreased synovial angiogenesis and reduction of chondrocyte apoptosis.

In conclusion, our findings support the hypothesis of a close functional relationship between synovial expression of OPN and the degree of angiogenesis in human chronic synovitis, and further suggest that an anti-angiogenic treatment based on blockade of interactions between integrins expressed on endothelial cells and their ligands may be an option in the treatment of human arthritis [41–43].

**Acknowledgement**

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The authors have declared no conflicts of interest.
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