Heparan sulfate (HS) is highly modified glycosaminoglycan (GAG) bound to a core protein to form heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs). Heparan sulfate proteoglycans are vital in many cellular processes ranging from development to adult physiology, as well as in disease, through interactions with various protein ligands. The biosynthesis of HS commences with the addition of a linkage tetrasaccharide that is attached to a serine residue of a proteoglycan core protein. A xylose residue is first added by xylosyl transferase, and thereafter three different enzymes add the remaining sugar residues along the HS chains covalently bound to the core protein to form heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs). Heparan sulfate proteoglycans are found on the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix (ECM) where they influence a variety of biological processes by interacting with physiologically important proteins, such as growth factors, chemokines, ECM proteins, enzymes, and enzyme inhibitors. Their activity is due in a large part to the pattern of sulfated sugar residues along the HS chains covalently bound to the core proteins of the proteoglycans. The interaction of growth factors with HS protects the growth factors from degradation, creates a storage pool, acts as a coreceptor facilitating the assembly of signaling complexes, regulates growth factor diffusion throughout the tissue, and enables clearance of the growth factors by endocytosis. Heparan sulfate proteoglycans are ubiquitously expressed and can be found on the cell surface (syndecan-1,-2,-3, and -4 or glypican-1,-2,-3,-4,-5, and -6) and in the ECM (perlecan).
The cornea is a specialized tissue that attains the ability to remain transparent and serves as the major refractive tissue to cast images onto the retina for vision. The ability to remain transparent requires healthy functioning of all corneal compartments, namely, the endothelium, epithelium, and stroma, working in synergy. Any perturbation and/or damage to the endothelium, stroma, or epithelium can lead to corneal haze. Upon corneal insults, such as corneal wounding, the healing process must occur in an efficient manner, thereby avoiding an exacerbated inflammatory response that could lead to angiogenesis and compromise the regeneration of corneal transparency. The healing of corneal epithelial wounds begins with the migration of an epithelial sheet at the wound edge to resurface the defect.9–11 Thereafter, there is an increase in epithelial cell proliferation away from the wound edge and in the limbal region.12 Numerous growth factors, cytokines, morphogens, and ECM proteins, derived from either the epithelium or the underlying stromal layer, have been implicated in the regulation of epithelial cell migration and proliferation during corneal repair.10,12,13 Failure to re-epithelialize efficiently may lead to infection and/or persistent corneal wounds. Therefore, it is of vital importance to understand the steps involved in the wound healing process, which would provide the basic understanding necessary to develop strategies for promoting wound healing.

To date, limited research has been directed toward the study of HS and HSPGs in the cornea. The few studies available investigated primarily the role of individual HSPGs, more precisely syndecan-1 and perlecain, and the role of sulfatases 1 and 2 (Sulf 1 and 2) in corneal wound healing. Currently, corneal research on proteoglycans has focused primarily on chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans, keratan sulfate proteoglycans, and more specifically the small leucine-rich proteoglycans. Therefore, this study aimed to elucidate the role of HS in corneal homeostasis and wound healing. To that end, HS was knocked out of corneal compartments using specific site-directed and inducible excision of Ext1 and Ndst1. Ext1 and Ndst1 were knocked out of cells of epithelial origin using a Krt14-rtTA driver system generating Ext1DCEpi mice (excision of Ext1 in stratified corneal epithelium) and Ndst1DCEpi mice (excision of Ndst1 in corneal stratified epithelium). Therefore, with the Krt14-driven knockout system, HS was specifically ablated from the basal cells of the corneal epithelium. Heparan sulfate was also knocked out of corneal stromal keratocytes using the keratocan driver mouse generating Ext1D/ACEp mice (Kera-Cre/Ext1D, deletion of Ext1 in corneal stromal keratocytes). Our findings reveal the vital role that HS plays in corneal epithelial homeostasis and in corneal epithelial wound healing. Heparan sulfate is required for the maintenance of tight junctions, which is essential for the protective/barrier function of the corneal epithelium. The loss of HS impedes wound healing after epithelium debridement, and the severity of the phenotype is a testament to the importance of HS in corneal homeostasis.

**Materials and Methods**

**Mouse Strains and Genotyping**

Transgenic mouse lines Krt14-rtTA (stock number 008099),14 tet-O-Cre (TC) (stock number 006224),15 and RosamTmG/mTmG (stock number 007576)16 were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME, USA). The floxed mice used were Ext1D/ACEp and Ndst1D/ACEp. Compound transgenic mice were generated by mating. The identification of each transgene allele was performed by PCR genotyping with tail DNA. All the mice were bred at the Animal Facility of the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. Animal care and use conformed to the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research. All animal protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of the University of Cincinnati.

**Induction by Administration of Doxycycline Chow**

Administration of Dox-chow was used to induce Krt14-driven persistent and irreversible excision of Ext1 or Ndst1 in tetratransgenic mice (Krt14-rtTA/TC/RosaLSL/Ext1D/ or Krt14-rtTA/TC/RosaLSL/Ndst1D/). Transgenic mice at postnatal day 20 (P20) or older were fed with Dox-chow (doxycycline 1 g/kg chow; Custom Animal Diets, LLC, Bangor, PA, USA) ad libitum. Control animals were either double transgenic or triple transgenic heterozygous littermates.

**Eyeball Collection**

Eyeballs were obtained from Ext1DCEpi and Ndst1DCEpi mice and littermate control mice and fixed in 2% parafomaldehyde for paraffin embedding, cryosectioning, and whole-mount analysis, and in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 2% glutaraldehyde and 2% paraformaldehyde for electron microscopy.

**Debridement Wound**

Debridement wounds were performed as previously described.13 Briefly, mice were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of ketamine hydrochloride (5 mg/g body weight) and xylazine (0.625 mg/g body weight). The corneal wound area was demarcated with a 1.5-mm-diameter biopsy punch, and the epithelial debridement wound was performed with an AlgerBrush (Alger Company, Inc., Lago Vista, TX, USA). Thereafter, the loose cells were removed by washing with PBS and a sponge swab.

**Quantification of HS Content in the Corneal Epithelium**

The corneal epithelium was removed from five mice under a stereomicroscope with the use of both an AlgerBrush (Alger Company) and a blade and then pooled. The epithelium was washed in acetone, followed by centrifugation and removal of excess acetone. The pellet was left to dry, suspended in chondroitinase ABC (C6676; Sigma-Aldrich Corp., St. Louis, MO, USA), and left for 24 hours at 37°C. Thereafter, the digested products were removed using centrifugal filter units (Microcon 3000, 500 µL; Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). Heparan sulfate was then analyzed using the carbazole reaction. Briefly, 150 µL 0.025 M sodium tetraborate prepared in sulfuric acid and 50 µL 0.125% carbazole in absolute ethanol (wt/vol) were added to 20 µL of each sample or standard curve in a 96-well microplate and placed in an incubator (hot air oven) set at 100°C for 10 minutes. The plate was removed and left to cool on ice for 2 minutes, then placed on a plate mixer; the absorbance was measured at 550 nm using a Victor II (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, USA).

**EDU Labeling**

Cell proliferation was determined by EdU (5-ethynyl-2′-deoxyuridine; Life Technologies, Eugene, OR, USA) incorporation. Mice were labeled with 100 µg EdU/g body weight by intraperitoneal injection for 4 hours following a debridement wound. Unwounded littermate control mice also received EdU injections, providing proliferation control sections. Thereafter,
the mice were killed by CO₂ inhalation and their eyeballs enucleated, fixed in 2% buffered paraformaldehyde, and treated for 15 minutes in 0.1% sodium borohydrate. The tissues were then embedded in Tissue-Kek embedding medium (Sakura Finetek USA, Inc., Torrance, CA, USA) for cryosectioning. Sections (10 µm) were cut using a CryoStar NX70 (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) cryostat and collected on Fisherbrand SuperfrostPlus Gold microscope slides (Thermo Scientific). Upon use, sections were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C, and excess tissue embedding medium was removed with PBS. Unspecific protein binding sites were blocked with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS). The incorporated EdU was counterstained with DAPI. Images were captured using a Zeiss LSM Image Browser 3.2 software (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).

**Transmission Electron Microscopy**

Cornea samples were obtained and fixed in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 2% glutaraldehyde and 2% paraformaldehyde for 2 hours at 4°C and then preserved overnight in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 2% glutaraldehyde and 4% sucrose. After refixation in 2% osmium tetroxide (OsO₄) for 1 hour at 4°C, cornea tissues were washed and counterstained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate, and images were photographed with a Hitachi 7500 transmission electron microscope (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with an AMT digital camera.

**Immunohistochemistry**

Tissues were fixed for 30 minutes in 2% buffered paraformaldehyde, washed five times with PBS, sequentially dehydrated, immersed in paraffin overnight, and subsequently mounted. The blocks were sectioned at 6 µm and the sections collected on poly-L-lysine-treated slides. Upon use, the paraffin sections were washed with xylene to remove excess paraffin and then rehydrated. Unspecific protein binding sites were blocked with 5% FBS and endogenous peroxidase activity quenched with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Sections were then incubated with the primary antibodies anti-Krt14 (PRB-155P; Covance, Princeton, NJ, USA), anti-Krt12 or anti-Ki67 (Abcam, ab15580) for 24 hours followed by donkey anti-mouse 488 (Life Technologies) and donkey anti-rabbit 555 (Life Technologies). The nucleus was counterstained with DAPI. Images were captured using a Zeiss Observer Z1 inverted microscope or Zeiss LSM-710 confocal microscope, and images were analyzed using the Zeiss LSM Image Browser 3.2 software (Zeiss).

**Fluorescein Staining**

A drop of Fluorescein Sodium Ophthalmic Solution 0.35%/0.4% (Apollo Ophthalmics, Newport Beach, CA, USA) was placed over the enucleated eyeball and left for 1 minute. Thereafter any excess was removed with PBS washes and a sponge swab. The experiment was carried out on five mice for each experimental group and repeated twice, resulting in 10 animals per group.

**Results**

**Ext1 Excision From the Corneal Epithelium**

Quadruple and triple transgenic mice Krt14-rtTA/tet-O-cre/ExtFlox/mTmG and Krt14-rtTA/tet-O-cre/Ndst1Flox were generated to specifically excise Ext1 and Ndst1, respectively, upon Dox induction in keratin 14-expressing cells; hence, HS

**Immunofluorescence**

For immunofluorescence analysis, eyeballs were fixed for 30 minutes in 2% buffered paraformaldehyde and treated for 15 minutes in 0.1% sodium borohydrate. Thereafter, the tissues were embedded in Tissue-Kek (Sakura Finetek USA, Inc.) embedding medium for cryosectioning. Sections (10 µm) were cut using a CryoStar NX70 (Thermo Scientific) cryostat and collected on Fisherbrand SuperfrostPlus Gold microscope slides (Thermo Scientific). Upon use, sections were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and excess tissue embedding medium was removed with PBS. Unspecific protein binding sites were blocked with 5% FBS. Sections were stained with anti-HS (clone 10E4; US Biological, Salem, MA, USA), anti-ZO-1 (40-2200; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), and anti-E cadherin (610181; BD Transduction Lab, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) followed by donkey anti-mouse 488 (Life Technologies) and donkey anti-rabbit 555 (Life Technologies). The nucleus was counterstained with DAPI. Images were captured using a Zeiss Observer Z1 inverted microscope or Zeiss LSM-710 confocal microscope, and images were analyzed using the LSM Image Browser 3.2 software (Zeiss).

**Whole-Mount Analysis**

Corneas were excised from enucleated eyeballs, treated for 15 minutes in 0.1% sodium borohydrate and unspecific protein binding sites blocked with 5% PBS for 24 hours with shaking. The corneas were then incubated with the primary antibody rabbit anti-Krt12 or anti-Ki67 (Abcam, ab15580) for 24 hours followed by the secondary antibody, donkey anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 647 (Life Technologies). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. Corneas were mounted in Fluoromount-G (Electron Microscopy Sciences). Images were captured using a Zeiss Observer Z1 inverted microscope or Zeiss LSM-710 confocal microscope, and the images were analyzed using the LSM Image Browser 3.2 software (Zeiss).
or HS downstream modifications were not expressed in the stratified corneal epithelium (CEpi)-generating EXT^+/CEpi and Ndst1^+/CEpi mice. Prior to Dox induction, the K14-rtTA/tet-O-cre/Ext1 flox/mT/mG and K14-rtTA/tet-O-cre/Ndst1 flox/mT/mG mice exhibited no corneal or eye abnormalities. Keratin 14 (Krt14) staining has previously been demonstrated to be expressed by the basal cells of the corneal epithelium, and therefore Ext1 and Ndst1 were ablated from the basal cells of the corneal epithelium upon doxycycline induction.21,22 The stratified corneal epithelium is composed of a layer of columnar basal cells in contact with the basement membrane and thereafter the suprabasal and superficial layers. The suprabasal and superficial layers are dependent on cell-cell adhesion molecules to maintain structural integrity. The suprabasal epithelial cells (also known as wing cells) are cuboidal, while the superficial cell layers are flattened (squamous). The basal epithelial cells divide vertically to yield a daughter cell that remains attached to the underlying basement membrane and another daughter cell that moves upward to replenish the superficial cells that slough off, thereby maintaining corneal epithelial homeostasis. The suprabasal cells are derived from the basal epithelial cells and give rise to the remaining epithelium, and the turnover of such cells is approximately 2 weeks.23

The EXT^+/CEpi mice were bred with the reporter mTmG gene, which expresses strong red fluorescence in all tissues; however, in cells expressing Cre recombinase, the mT cassette is deleted, enabling the expression of the downstream cassette, membrane-targeted enhanced GFP (mG). Therefore, EXT^+/CEpi mice would express the mT cassette in the endothelial cells and keratocytes; however, in the epithelial cells, which present K14-driven Cre recombinase activity, both the floxed Ext1 gene and mT cassette would be deleted, and cells will consequently express membrane-bound GFP (Fig. 1). Figure 1 shows a z-stack of images obtained from EXT^+/CEpi mouse corneal central cornea. Confocal microscopy was used to verify that the cells of the anterior cornea express the desired markers. An image from the central stroma is displayed in the center of the figure, and the depth of this image is represented with a blue line in the z-stack projection at the top and to the right of the figure. The z-stack projections (shown at the top and to the right of the figure) represent a cut view through the cornea enabling visualization of the corneal epithelium in green (expressing mG) and of the stroma and endothelium in red (due to the absence of Cre recombinase activity, which deletes the mT cassette). The precise location of the z-stack projection presented at the top of the figure (with a green border) is indicated by a green line in the central image; and similarly, the location of the z-stack projection to the right is represented by a red line in the figure.

Role of HS in the Structural Integrity of the Corneal Epithelium

Corneas of mice induced from P21 to P55, P21 to P55, and P21 to P120 were analyzed by electron microscopy in order to evaluate the structural integrity of the stratified epithelium (Figs. 2A–C, respectively). There was no difference in the overall number of cell layers in EXT^+/ACEpi mice induced from P21 to P55; however, they presented a decrease in the number of cuboidal cell layers (suprabasal and wing cells) and an increase in the number of squamous cell layers (Fig. 2A). EXT^+/ACEpi mice induced from P21 to P55 and P21 to P120 both presented an overall reduction in the number of cell layers, from approximately 10 layers in the littermate control mice to approximately five and three layers, respectively (Figs. 2B, 2C, Supplementary Fig. S1). EXT^+/ACEpi mice induced from P21 to P55 presented an overall loss of corneal suprabasal epithelial cells and wing cells with a tendency toward one or two layers of basal or suprabasal cuboidal epithelial cells (Fig. 2B). EXT^+/ACEpi mice induced from P21 to P120 presented a drastic loss of corneal structural integrity and a very thin corneal epithelium (Fig. 2C). There was a loss of wing, columnar basal, cuboidal suprabasal, and stratified epithelial cells (Figs. 2C[b], 2C[c]). Therefore, the loss of HS could compromise adhesion junctions between the basal epithelial cells and the basement membrane and also adhesion complexes between epithelial cells, leading to a loss of epithelial cell morphology and a reduced number of cell layers. Interestingly, our previous work showed that there is skin epithelial hyperplasia in EXT^+/AC/EpD (deletion of Ext1 in stratified epidermal epithelium) mice, which present thick dense skin epithelium.24

**Differentiation of Stratified Epithelium**

In adult mice (older than 3 months), most of the basal corneal epithelial cells express Krt14 and Krt12 simultaneously, while the suprabasal and superficial cells express only Krt12 and not Krt14. Therefore, Krt12 has been recognized as a marker of corneal epithelium differentiation. Interestingly, there was a loss of Krt12 expression in the epithelial cells of EXT^+/ACEpi mice induced from both P21 to P55 (Fig. 5) and P21 to P120 (results not shown). The whole-mount images were of the cell layer immediately adjacent to the basal cells (second cell layer, as represented in Supplementary Fig. S2), representing the suprabasal cell layer in EXP^+/EXT^+/ACEpi mice presented weak K12 staining solely in the superficial layer of the stratified epithelial cells (Fig. 5). The lack of K12 staining in EXT^+/ACEpi mice further indicates a loss of the epithelial suprabasal layer and wing cells. These results suggest that the loss of HS could impair proper stratification and differentiation of corneal epithelial cells or that the epithelium could be forced to regenerate at a fast rate because of excessive sloughing off of epithelial cells due to impaired cell-cell adhesion, thereby compromising differentiation of the epithelial cells.

![Figure 1](image-url)
fluorescein staining, suggesting that fluorescein is penetrating prior wounding. The cell–cell boundaries are evidenced by presented corneas with dense fluorescein staining without P21 to P55 (Figs. 4b, 4e) and P21 to P120 (Figs. 4c, 4f). In EXTA/A/ACEpi mice there was a loss of ZO-1 staining between the basal cell layer and basement membrane, suggesting a loss of cell–basement membrane adhesion complexes (Fig. 5A, arrowheads). EXTA/A/ACEpi mice also presented a loss of ZO-1 staining between epithelial cells demonstrating compromised cell–cell junctions (Figs. 5A, 5B). Thus, ZO-1 and E-cadherin staining further evidenced the compromised cell–cell and cell–basement membrane adhesion complexes in EXTA/A/ACEpi mice, which could account for an increase in sloughing off of epithelial cells.

Reduction in the Number of Cell Layers in EXTA/A/ACEpi Mice

Corneas isolated from EXTA/A/ACEpi mice induced from P21 to P55 were subjected to paraffin embedding and sectioning. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining further evidenced the drastic reduction in the number of cell layers shown by electron microscopy (Figs. 6A–C). In order to investigate whether EXTA/A/ACEpi mice present impaired wound healing, mice were subjected to debridement and analyzed after 24 hours (Fig. 6A). Within 24 hours, the epithelial cells were able to cover the wound area and initiate stratification in littermate control mice; however, full stratification was not complete at 24 hours (Figs. 6B, 6C). On the other hand, 70% of the wound area persisted in EXTA/A/ACEpi mice 24 hours after wounding (Fig. 6D). Analysis of the area showing resurfaced epithelium in EXTA/A/ACEpi mice revealed the absence of a stratified epithelium, presenting solely a single cell layer in the resurfaced area (Figs. 6A–C). In order to evaluate the efficiency of the Ext1 ablation, HS immunostaining was performed with anti-HS (clone 10E4; US Biological), revealing the absence of HS in EXTA/A/ACEpi murine corneas (Fig. 6C). The loss of HS was further confirmed by quantifying HS extracted from the corneal epithelium, demonstrating an ~80% reduction in HS content (Fig. 6E).

Syndecan Expression During Corneal Wound Healing

In order to evaluate the expression pattern of HSPGs in the corneas of EXTA/A/ACEpi mice, immunostaining was performed for syndecan-1, -2, -3, and -4. Strong staining for syndecan-1 and -4 was detected primarily in the basal cells of the corneal epithelium of the littermate control mice (Figs. 7A–D, respectively, top left). In the corneas of the littermate control mice 24 hours after wounding, dense syndecan-1 and -4 expression was no longer restricted to the basal and suprabasal cells and was present throughout the epithelium, which is not yet a mature stratified epithelium (Figs. 7A–D, bottom left). There was significantly less syndecan-1 staining in the corneal epithelium of EXTA/A/ACEpi mice, in both wounded and unwounded corneas (Figs. 7A, 7C, right). On the other hand, there was significantly less syndecan-1 expression solely in the wounded corneas when compared to the unwounded corneas (Figs. 7B, 7D, right). The change in syndecan-1 and -4 distribution in EXTA/A/ACEpi mice can be seen in the absence of H&E staining (Figs. 7C, 7D). No significant staining was observed for syndecan-2 and -3 (results not shown).
Fibronectin is a glycoprotein present in the corneal basement membrane to which integrins and syndecans on the basolateral regions of the basal epithelial cells bind, forming adhesion complexes. Fibronectin and syndecan interactions play a fundamental role in epithelial cell adhesion and migration. Fibronectin is upregulated in the littermate corneas 24 hours after wounding (Supplementary Fig. S2, left). EXT\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi} mice present significantly less fibronectin when compared to littermate controls and fail to upregulate fibronectin after wounding (Supplementary Fig. S2, right).

Knockout of HS Impairs Stratification of the Corneal Epithelium After Wounding

In order to verify whether EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} epithelial cells are able to stratify after corneal debridement wounds, the corneas were wounded and left for 7 days to enable the formation of a mature stratified epithelium (Fig. 8). Indeed, the littermate control mice presented a stratified epithelium similar to that of the unwounded mice; however, EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} mice were unable to form a stratified epithelium within 7 days after wounding (Fig. 8, bottom right). Moreover, EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}}} mice still presented a single epithelial cell layer, suggesting that HS is essential for successful stratification of the corneal epithelium (Fig. 8).

**Figure 3.** Krt12 staining of corneal whole mounts. Corneas isolated from EXT\textsuperscript{f/f} and EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} mice at P55 were analyzed by whole-mount immunostaining. (A) Krt12 (white) staining was colocalized with mTmG representing the cells from which Ext1 was ablated (green), revealing a loss of Krt12 staining in Ext1-null cells. (B) Krt12 (white) staining in the suprabasal and superficial layers of the cornea. EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} mice present a loss of Krt12 staining in the suprabasal and wing cell layers and a decrease in the superficial layer of the cornea. Scale bars: 20 μm.

**Figure 4.** Loss of barrier function in EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} mice. Images were captured of EXT\textsuperscript{f/f} (a) and EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} mice (b, c) induced from P21 to P55 and P21 to P120, respectively) prior to fluorescein administration using a stereomicroscope coupled with white light. Fluorescein sodium 0.25% was applied as an eye drop to the eyes of P55 EXT\textsuperscript{f/f} (d) mice, EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} (e) mice induced from P21 to P55, and EXT\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{D/\textsuperscript{D}}\textsubscript{CEpi}} (f) mice induced from P21 to P120. Excess fluorescein was washed off with PBS and images were acquired using the 488 filter set. Scale bar: 250 μm.
Importance of the Sulfation Pattern for Corneal Wound Healing

Studies have shown that the sulfation pattern of HS dictates its physiological function. Ndst1 (N-deacetylase/N-sulfotransferase) converts GlcNHAc to GlcNSO_3 residues. Ndst1 knockout mice induced from P21 to P55. ZO-1 staining evidences the loss of adhesion complexes between the basal epithelial cells and basement membrane instead of arrowheads. Whole-mount analysis was performed to analyze ZO-1 (white) distribution throughout the cornea of EX_Tf/f and EX_T/ΔCEpi mice induced from P21 to P55. Corneas used for whole-mount analysis contained the mTwg gene whereby cells lacking Ext1 present membrane-bound GFP (green), whereas the corneal epithelium of littermate control mice presents membrane-bound tomato red (red). Scale bar: 20 μm.

Knockout of HS Leads to Increased Cell Proliferation

Our results suggest that the lack of HS disrupts cell-cell adhesions, leading to impaired stratification and increased sloughing off of cells, resulting in a drastic reduction in the number of epithelial cell layers. However, a significant decrease in cell proliferation could also contribute toward the observed phenotype. Therefore, cell proliferation was evaluated by Ki67 staining in EX_T/ΔCEpi mice and EdU incorporation in wounded and unwounded EX_T/ΔCEpi and NDST1/ΔCEpi mice. Cell proliferation by Ki67 staining was evaluated by whole-mount analysis of unwounded corneas, revealing an at least 6-fold increase in cell proliferation in EX_T/ΔCEpi mice when compared to the littermate control mice (Fig. 10A). Cell proliferation by EdU incorporation was performed 7 days after debridement wounds, and wounded and unwounded corneas were analyzed by paraffin sectioning. Interestingly, we found an approximately 3-fold increase in EX_T/ΔCEpi corneal epithelial cell proliferation when compared to the littermate controls (Figs. 10B, 10C). Moreover, upon wounding, the EX_T/ΔCEpi corneal epithelial cells also presented a 2-fold increase in cell proliferation when compared to littermate controls, thereby suggesting that the observed phenotype is not a result of a decrease in cell proliferation (Figs. 10B, 10C). An approximately 2-fold increase was
observed in the proliferation of NDST<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>CEpi mice when compared to littermate controls.

**DISCUSSION**

Previous studies have shown that syndecan-1 and perlecan-deficient mice present impaired wound healing; however, the precise role played by the HS side chains was not demonstrated. The GAG side chains play a vital role in the physiological function of proteoglycans. Recently, the Sulf 1 and 2 knockout mice were shown to display a similar phenotype to the syndecan-1 knockout mice presenting compromised wound healing. However, the full extent of the importance of HS chains in corneal wound healing remains elusive. The knockout of Ext1 in neural crest cells using the Wnt1-Cre conditional knockout system leads to ocular anterior segment dysgenesis; however, the mutant mice die within the first day of life, hindering further wound healing studies. Therefore, we generated a conditional inducible knockout mouse line to excise Ext1 and Ndst1 in the corneal epithelium of adult mice in order to elucidate the role of HS in corneal homeostasis and wound healing. Interestingly, the corneal phenotype with ablation of HS in the corneal epithelium is more severe than with knocking out syndecan-1 or perlecan, which are major HSPGs expressed in the corneal epithelium and basement membrane, respectively; this is a testament to the importance of the GAG side chains in proteoglycan function.

Our studies demonstrate that HS is vital for maintaining corneal homeostasis. Mice lacking HS in the corneal epithelium presented significantly thinner corneas than littermate control mice, which became thinner with time after induction. When mice were induced from P21 to 120, EXT<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>CEpi mice presented corneas with solely two to four epithelial cell layers, and all cells presented compromised morphology. Our results show that the loss of cell layers is not due to decreased proliferation but to the loss of cell–cell adhesion, which leads to excessive sloughing off of epithelial cells. Syndecan-1<sup>−/−</sup> mice display corneal hypoplasia solely upon wounding and...
EXTf/f mice present increased cell proliferation. (A) Ki67 staining was performed on whole-mount corneas of P55 EXTf/f and EXT△CEpi mice induced at P21. (B) Debridement wounds were performed on P55 EXTf/f, EXT△CEpi, and NDST△CEpi mice induced at P21 and mice submitted to EdU labeling 7 days after wounding for 4 hours. EXT△CEpi mice presented an increase in EdU incorporation in both the wounded and unwounded corneas. Corneas were processed for paraffin sectioning and analyzed by Click-IT Assay using Alexa 647. EdU labeling of sections 7 days after wounding (OD) EXTf/f, EXT△CEpi, and NDST△CEpi mice compared to unwounded contralateral corneas (ES). (C) Number of EdU-positive cells in wounded and unwounded corneas of EXTf/f, EXT△CEpi, and NDST△CEpi mice. Scale bar: 20 μm.
also show delayed wound healing—similar to the results obtained with the Ndst5−/−Ep mice. However, neither Ext3−/−Ep mice nor Ndst4−/−Ep mice presented reduced cell proliferation upon wounding as reported for syndecan-1−/− and perlecan−/− (Hspg2−/−) mice.26 Moreover, syndecan-1−/− mice did not display compromised barrier function, while perlecan−/− (Hspg2−/−) mice also display a progressive decrease in epithelial cell layers, which is consistent with our data.27

Corneal wound healing is a complex process that involves precise regulation of clotting, inflammatory cell infiltration, prevention of angiogenesis, and re-epithelialization. Recently a synergic role has been shown between syndecans and integrins that is essential for cell migration.30,31 The expression of both integrins and syndecans is tightly modulated during wound healing, and mainly regulated by growth factors and/or exposure to the ECM.32–36 In uninjured mouse skin, syndecan-1 expression is upregulated throughout the dermis37 and syndecan-4 is expressed solely by epidermal cells; however, following injury, expression is upregulated throughout the dermis37 and impaired wound healing is the major phenotype of syndecan-1−/− mice. Moreover, fibroblasts isolated from syndecan-4−/− mice displayed reduced wound healing in vitro.38

Syndecan-1 has a well-established role in the wound healing response. Syndecan-1 expression is restricted to the epithelium of normal mouse tissue and is upregulated in dermal endotheial cell granulation tissue following wound repair. This switch in expression mirrors the change in syndecan-1 expression that occurs during embryonic epithelial cell morphogenesis, when expression of syndecan-1 becomes restricted to the epithelium and elevated in associated mesenchymal cells. After protease- or growth factor-mediated shedding, the syndecan-1 ectodomain accumulates in wounds. Therefore, both syndecan-1 and syndecan-4 are involved in dermal wound healing; however, syndecan-1 seems to be primarily involved in keratinocyte function and re-epithelialization, while syndecan-4 seems to be primarily associated with fibroblast migration, wound contraction, and angiogenesis. Although studies have demonstrated the role of HSPGs in wound healing, the role of the HS side chains remains to be elucidated.

Further indication of the important role of HS in corneal wound healing is the finding that knocking out Sulf-1 and Sulf-2, both in vivo and in vitro, leads to compromised corneal wound healing.29 The binding of ligands to HS chains is dictated by the pattern of four sulfate modifications. Sulf-1 and Sulf-2 are secreted endo-sulfatasas that remove the 6-O-sulfation from glucosamine (6OS) within the ECM. Thus the expression of Sults directly modulates the binding of growth factors to HS chains.13,39–44 Maltesea et al.29 showed that specifically the removal of 6-O sulfation hindered the Wnt/Catenin signaling of tight junctions and/or an increased proliferation and upward growth could jeopardize the differentiation of epithelial cells.

It is of interest to note that a mouse model was generated to ablate HS expression in the corneal stroma using the keratocan-inducible promoter, thereby generating the mouse model EXT3−/−Ep.29 In this mouse model the keratocytes lacked HS side chains; however, the other corneal structures retained normal HS expression. Interestingly, these mice presented no macroscopic or microscopic corneal defects and no significant differences upon wounding using both debridement wounds and alkali burn (data not shown). These data suggest that HS expression is essential for the maintenance of corneal homeostasis in the epithelium, but does not play a vital role in maintaining homeostasis of the stroma.

Taken together, our findings clearly show that HS is essential for maintaining integrity of the corneal epithelium. Moreover, the loss of epithelial HS hinders corneal wound healing and corneal epithelial stratification. The severity of the epithelial phenotype associated with the knockout of HS when compared to that observed in the syndecan-1 and perlecan knockout mouse lines indicates the vital role HS plays in corneal wound healing. Follow-up studies with syndecan-4 and compound knockout mouse models (syndecan-1−/− and Hspg2−/−) mice could shed light on the vital role HS plays in maintaining corneal tissue integrity. Interestingly, the ablation of HS in corneal keratocytes caused no significant damage and did not impair wound healing.

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