

Inhibition of Monocyte Adhesion to Endothelial Cells and Attenuation of Atherosclerotic Lesion by a Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist, Exendin-4

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OBJECTIVE—Exogenous administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) or GLP-1 receptor agonists such as an exendin-4 has direct beneficial effects on the cardiovascular system. However, their effects on atherosclerosis have not been elucidated. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of GLP-1 on accumulation of monocytes/macrophages on the vascular wall, one of the earliest steps in atherosclerosis.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—After continuous infusion of low (300 pmol · kg⁻¹ · day⁻¹) or high (24 nmol · kg⁻¹ · day⁻¹) dose of exendin-4 in C57BL/6 or apolipoprotein E-deficient mice (apoE^{-/-}), we evaluated monocyte adhesion to the endothelia of thoracic aorta and arteriosclerotic lesions around the aortic valve. The effects of exendin-4 were investigated in mouse macrophages and human monocytes.

RESULTS—Treatment with exendin-4 significantly inhibited monocytic adhesion in the aortas of C57BL/6 mice without affecting metabolic parameters. In apoE^{-/-} mice, the same treatment reduced monocyte adhesion to the endothelium and suppressed atherosclerosis. In vitro treatment of mouse macrophages with exendin-4 suppressed lipopolysaccharide-induced mRNA expression of tumor necrosis factor- α and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, and suppressed nuclear translocation of p65, a component of nuclear factor- κ B. This effect was reversed by either MDL-12330A, a cAMP inhibitor or PKI₁₄₋₂₂, a protein kinase A-specific inhibitor. In human monocytes, exendin-4 reduced the expression of CD11b.

CONCLUSIONS—Our data suggested that GLP-1 receptor agonists reduced monocyte/macrophage accumulation in the arterial wall by inhibiting the inflammatory response in macrophages, and that this effect may contribute to the attenuation of atherosclerotic lesion by exendin-4. *Diabetes* 59:1030–1037, 2010

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The glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is a hormone secreted from the L-cells of the small intestine and stimulates glucose-dependent insulin response (1–3). In addition, GLP-1 has other effects that may improve the pathophysiology of the diabetic state, such as suppression of glucagon secretion (2), inhibition of gastrointestinal secretion and motility (4), and inhibition of food intake (5). Accordingly, enhancement of GLP-1 actions appears to have ideal profiles for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. However, a single administration of GLP-1 is not effective as a treatment for diabetes, because the protein is rapidly degraded by dipeptidyl peptidase-4. Thus, GLP-1 receptor agonists that are resistant to dipeptidyl peptidase-4, such as exendin-4, are currently being used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Given that GLP-1 receptors are abundantly expressed in many cell types other than pancreatic islet cells, gastrointestinal cells, and neural cells, GLP-1 may play wider roles than expected. Because one of the major objectives of treatment of type 2 diabetes is to prevent cardiovascular diseases, several studies investigated the effects of GLP-1 on the cardiovascular system. With regard to the heart, exogenous administration of GLP-1 and exendin-4 has direct beneficial effects, such as improvement of left ventricular performance after myocardial infarction (6,7) and protection against ischemia (8,9). In cultured human vascular endothelial cells, one GLP-1 analog inhibited the expression of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and hyperglycemic-mediated induction of expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor type-1 and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) (10). In vascular endothelial cells, GLP-1 stimulates NO production, which may explain the vasodilatory effects in mesenteric arteries (11) and pulmonary artery rings (12). Indeed, it has been demonstrated that GLP-1 ameliorates endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetic patients with established coronary artery disease without affecting whole-body glucose uptake (13). These data highlight the potential direct protective effects of GLP-1 on the progression of atherosclerosis. To our knowledge, however, there is little or no information on the effects of GLP-1 on atherosclerosis.

Atherosclerosis is a complex pathologic process associated with inflammatory reactions (14). Monocyte-endothelial cell interaction plays a crucial role in the formation of atheroma. Indeed, adhesion of circulating monocytes to the intimal endothelial cells is considered one of the earliest events in atherosclerosis (15). This

process is mediated by interaction of adhesion molecules and their counterreceptors. The endothelially attached monocytes subsequently invade the vascular wall and play a central role in inflammation of the vascular wall. The latter process is mediated by several cytokines and chemokines secreted by proinflammatory macrophages. Thus, monocytes/macrophages play a pivotal role in atherosclerogenesis. At this stage, the effect of exendin-4 on the roles of monocytes/macrophages in atherosclerogenesis needs clarification.

The present study was designed to determine the effect of exendin-4 on atherosclerogenesis, with a special focus on accumulation of monocytes/macrophages in the vascular wall using en face immunohistochemistry of the endothelial surface in combination with confocal microscopy. The results indicated that exendin-4 directly suppressed the progression of atherosclerosis by downregulation of various inflammatory and adhesion molecules on monocytes/macrophages.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Animals. The study protocol was approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Juntendo University. Male C57BL/6 mice (7 weeks old) were purchased from Oriental Yeast (Tokyo, Japan) and housed in specific pathogen-free barrier facilities at Juntendo University. Male apolipoprotein E-deficient (*apoE*^{-/-}) mice (6 weeks old) were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME) and housed in specific pathogen-free barrier facilities at the Institute of Nihon Bioresearch (Gifu, Japan). Mice were maintained under 12-h light/dark cycle, fed a standard rodent diet (from CLEA Japan at Nihon Bioresearch), and provided with water ad libitum, except where noted. Mice were treated with either high-dose (24 nmol · kg body wt⁻¹ · day⁻¹) or low-dose (300 pmol · kg body wt⁻¹ · day⁻¹) exendin-4 (Sigma-Aldrich, Tokyo, Japan), or with saline through a mini-osmotic pump (ALZEST, model 1004; DURECT, Cupertino, CA) that delivered the solution continuously for up to 28 days. At the age of 8 weeks, the osmotic pump was implanted under the skin of the back of each mouse after local anesthesia. The skin incision was closed with wound clip.

Preparation of cells and Western blotting analysis. We prepared cell extracts from various samples. Livers and lungs were isolated from mice and snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen. Islets were isolated by a standard collagenase digestion method as described previously (16). Mouse aortic vascular endothelial cells were isolated and cultured as described previously (17). The cultured cells were verified as endothelial cells by positive immunostaining with anti-von Willebrand factor antibody (Dako, Carpinteria, CA) and negative immunostaining with anti- α -smooth muscle actin (Sigma-Aldrich). Mouse aortic vascular smooth muscle cells were isolated and cultured as described previously (18). The cultured cells were verified as smooth muscle cells by immunostaining using anti- α -smooth muscle actin. Peritoneal macrophages were harvested from the mice with cold PBS at 3 days after intraperitoneal injection of 3% thioglycolate media. The pooled macrophages from each mouse were cultured in RPMI 1640, supplemented with 0.2% FCS, 10 mmol/l HEPES, 1 mmol/l sodium pyruvate, 2 mmol/l L-glutamine, 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin, and 50 μ mol/l 2-mercaptoethanol under 95% relative humidity and 5% CO₂ at 37°C to allow cell adhesion. Nonadherent cells were removed by washing with PBS. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from whole blood collected from overnight-fasted healthy volunteers, with Mono-poly Resolving Medium (DS Pharma Biomedical, Osaka, Japan) after heparinization. Monocytes were isolated from peripheral blood mononuclear cells by positive selection using MACS CD14 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany). We confirmed that 95% of the isolated cells were CD14⁺ monocytes by flow cytometry analysis. Cells were cultured in RPMI 1640, supplemented with 2% FCS, 10 mmol/l HEPES, 1 mmol/l sodium pyruvate, 2 mmol/l L-glutamine, 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin, and 50 μ mol/l 2-mercaptoethanol under 95% relative humidity and 5% CO₂ at 37°C. THP-1 cells were cultured in cultured in RPMI 1640, supplemented with 10% FCS, 10 mmol/l HEPES, 1 mmol/l sodium pyruvate, 2 mmol/l L-glutamine, 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin, and 50 μ mol/l 2-mercaptoethanol under 95% relative humidity and 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were cultured in 500-ml bottle of endothelial cell basal medium-2 and the following growth supplements: 0.2 ml hydrocortisone, 2 ml human fibroblast growth factor-basic, 0.5 ml vascular endothelial growth factor, 0.5 ml R3-IGF-1, 0.5 ml ascorbic acid, 0.5 ml heparin, 10 ml FBS, 0.5 ml human

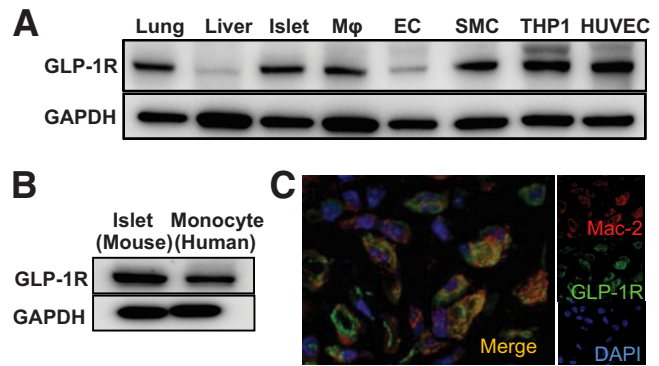


FIG. 1. Expression of GLP-1 receptor on macrophages. **A:** Expression of GLP-1 receptor in murine lung and liver, isolated murine islets, isolated murine macrophages (M ϕ s), cultured murine endothelial cells (ECs), cultured murine smooth muscle cells (SMCs), human monocyte derived line, THP-1 cells, and HUVECs. **B:** Expression of GLP-1 receptor in human monocytes from healthy subjects. **C:** Immunohistochemical staining of GLP-1 receptor (green) and Mac-2, a marker of macrophages (red) in atherosclerotic lesions of *apoE*^{-/-} mice. (A high-quality digital representation of this figure is available in the online issue.)

epidermal growth factor, and 0.5 ml GA-1000 (Cambrex BioScience Walkersville, Charles City, IA) under 95% relative humidity and 5% CO₂ at 37°C. All samples were sonicated on ice and centrifuged at 15,000g at 4°C for 20 min. The supernatants were collected and Western blot analysis was performed using anti-GLP-1R antibody (ab3907; Abcam, Cambridge, U.K.) or rabbit anti-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA) as described previously (16).

IPGTT and insulin tolerance test. The intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (IPGTT) was performed at the age of 12 weeks (4 weeks after implantation of the osmotic pump). Briefly, 1.0 g/kg body wt glucose was injected intraperitoneally after overnight fasting. Blood glucose level was measured with a glucometer (One-Touch Ultra; Life Scan, Burnaby, Canada). Plasma insulin levels were measured using an ELISA kit (Morinaga, Kanagawa, Japan). The insulin tolerance test was performed at the age of 12 weeks with 0.75 units/kg body wt insulin (Humalin; Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN) after 6 h of fasting. Blood samples were collected from the retro-orbital venous plexus in awake mice to measure blood glucose and plasma insulin concentrations.

Immunohistochemistry. After mice were killed by intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (1 mg/kg; Abbott Laboratories), tissue preparation was performed by systemic perfusion with saline and 10% buffered formalin. Fixation was performed by immersion of the isolated thoracic aorta with 10% buffered formalin at 4°C. For en face immunohistochemistry of the endothelial surface, the thoracic aorta was cut open longitudinally along the ventral side with scissors and placed on a glass slide. Then immunohistochemistry was performed using anti-mouse Mac-2 monoclonal antibody (Dako, Cederlane, Burlington, ON, Canada). Next, each specimen was placed on a slide glass with the intimal side up, and covered with a coverslip. Specimens were viewed under a microscope (E800; Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) connected to an XYZ controller and a digital camera (Sony, Tokyo, Japan). To count the number of endothelium-adherent monocytes, we set a rectangular area with sides that were twice the length of the long and short diameters of the vessel opening of the intracostal arteries, respectively, and that were centered on the opening. The total number of Mac-2-immunopositive cells within the entire rectangular areas were counted in each aorta. The cell density in each area was then calculated as the cell count (determined by an examiner blinded to the treatment regimen) divided by the total area (19–21).

For fluorescent staining, the samples were embedded in optimal cutting temperature compound, then sectioned, air dried, and washed in PBS. After immersion in blocking solution of 10% goat serum in PBS for 30 min at room temperature, the sections were incubated overnight at 4°C in a humidified chamber for labeling with rabbit polyclonal anti-GLP1 receptor antibody (1:50, LS-A1205; MBL International, Woburn, MA), and rabbit anti-Mac-2 monoclonal antibody (1:200; Dako). The specimens were placed in the appropriate goat secondary antibody conjugated with Alexa Fluor Dyes (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and diluted 1:300 in PBS for 30 min at room temperature. The specimen was placed on a glass slide, DAPI-containing mounting medium (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) was added, and then the tissue was covered with a cover glass. Samples were viewed by confocal laser scanning microscopy (Fluoview FV1000; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Quantification of atherosclerotic lesions in the aortic sinus. The heart and the aorta were flushed with normal saline followed by 10% buffered

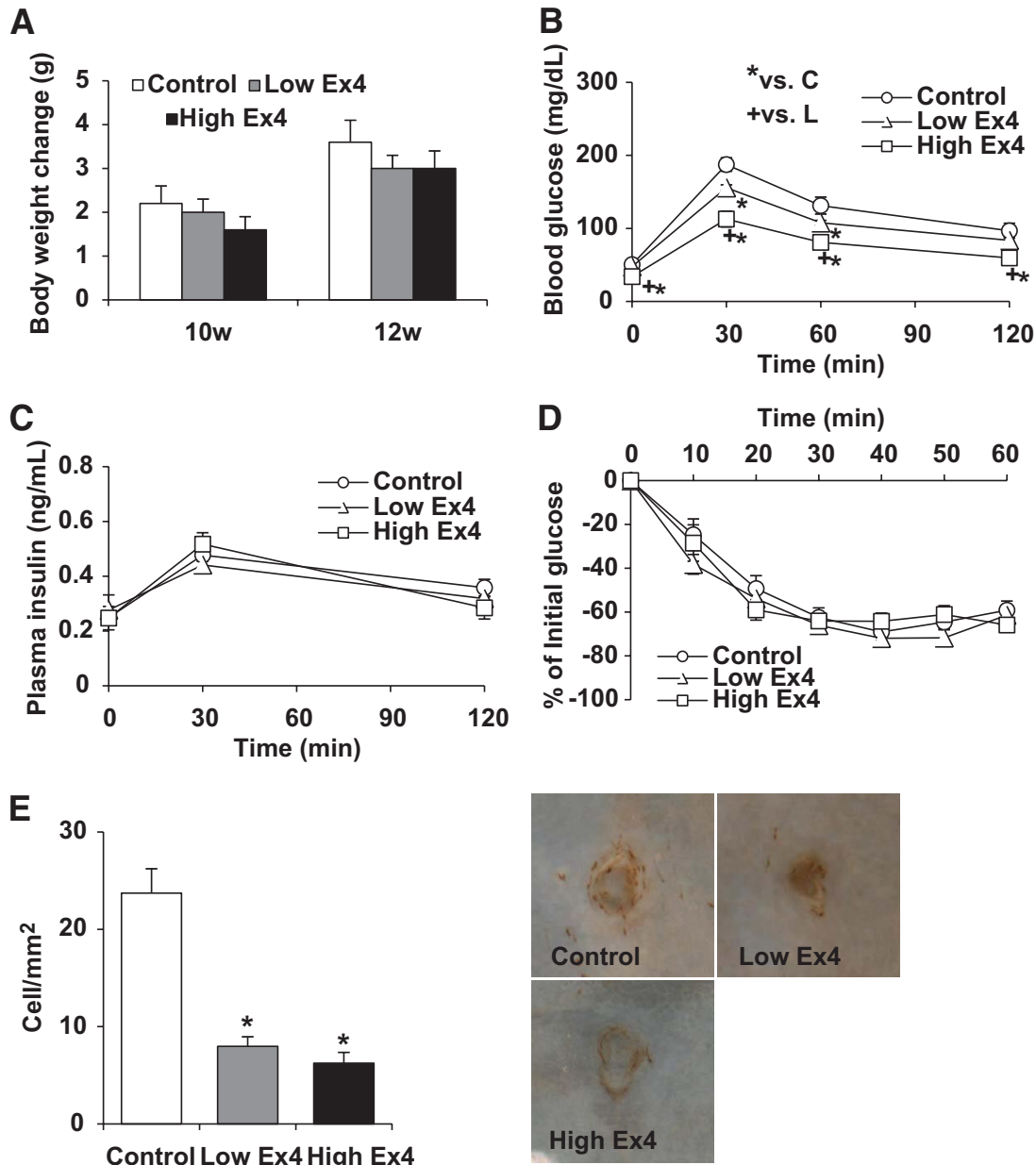


FIG. 2. Exendin-4 reduced monocytic adhesion to the endothelium in C57BL/6 mice. **A:** Changes in body weight during treatment with exendin-4 in C57BL/6 mice ($n = 6$ each). **B:** Blood glucose concentrations during IPGTT after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$ each). **C:** Plasma insulin levels during IPGTT after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$ each). **D:** Results of insulin tolerance test in each group after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$ each). **E:** The density of adherent Mac-2-positive cells on endothelial cells at branching areas in each group of mice after 28-day treatment ($n = 6$) with representative en face views of immunohistologic staining with Mac-2 antibody. Data are mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ versus high-dose group, + $P < 0.05$ versus low-dose group. (A high-quality digital representation of this figure is available in the online issue.)

formalin as described previously (20). For quantitative analysis of arteriosclerotic lesions in the aortic sinus, the heart was cut in two halves and the top half was embedded in optimal cutting temperature compound, then cross-sectioned at 4- μ m thickness at 50- μ m interval with a cryostat. Twelve consecutive sections were taken sequentially from just above the aortic valve throughout the aortic sinus and allowed to dry at room temperature for 30 min. Sections were stained with oil red O staining as described above. Then, the images were captured with ImagePro Plus software. The mean lesion area of those 12 sections was calculated and expressed in square millimeters.

Ex vivo treatment of macrophages. The isolated macrophages were washed once and then incubated with or without 0.03, 0.3, and 3 nmol/l exendin-4 or 10 μ mol/l forskolin (an adenylate cyclase activator; Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 h, followed by incubation with or without lipopolysaccharide (LPS, 1 μ g/ml; Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 h. To inhibit the exenatide signal, macrophages were incubated with 5 μ mol/l MDL-12330A (Sigma-Aldrich), a specific adenylate cyclase inhibitor, and 10 μ mol/l PKI₁₄₋₂₂ (Sigma-Aldrich), a

protein kinase A (PKA) inhibitor, for 30 min before adding exendin-4. Control macrophages were incubated with the vehicle (DMSO, final concentration <0.1%). After treatment, total RNA was prepared for further analysis. Nuclear protein extracts were isolated from peritoneal macrophages and the content of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) p65 was determined using a specific ELISA kit using the method recommended by the manufacturer (Imgenex, San Diego, CA) (22).

Isolation of tissue RNA and real-time quantitative RT-PCR. Total RNA was extracted from peritoneal macrophages using the RNA easymicro Kit (Qiagen, Tokyo, Japan) and the instructions provided by the manufacturer. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using 1 μ g of total RNA with oligo-dT primers and superscript reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) as described previously (23). The resulting cDNAs were amplified using the SYBR Green PCR kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Quantitative PCR was performed with an ABI Prism 7700 sequence detection system (Perkin Elmer Life Sciences, Boston, MA). The relative abundances of mRNAs were calculated by

TABLE 1
Results of laboratory tests in C57BL/6 mice and apoE^{-/-} mice after 28-day treatment with exendin-4

	C57BL/6			ApoE ^{-/-}		
	Control	Low Ex4	High Ex4	Control	Low Ex4	High Ex4
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	66.7 ± 2.6	70.5 ± 1.4	73.9 ± 2.2*	522.3 ± 26.3	472.6 ± 22.8	437.2 ± 30.0*
LDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	6.62 ± 0.42	6.33 ± 0.25	7.30 ± 0.59	136.5 ± 8.2	126.4 ± 7.5	138.4 ± 4.9
HDL cholesterol (mg/dl)	56.6 ± 2.0	61.0 ± 1.2	63.3 ± 1.5*	16.9 ± 0.8	16.1 ± 1.0†	19.0 ± 0.9
TGs (mg/dl)	42.9 ± 4.4	41.3 ± 3.3	37.6 ± 5.9	52.7 ± 4.2	54.7 ± 4.1	62.3 ± 4.2
CM (mg/dl)	5.95 ± 1.02	7.24 ± 1.13	4.35 ± 1.02	63.9 ± 4.4	61.6 ± 2.3	55.5 ± 4.2
Sd-LDL (mg/dl)	1.18 ± 0.07	1.16 ± 0.04	1.22 ± 0.09	27.0 ± 1.7	25.3 ± 1.7	29.2 ± 1.1
A1C (%)	NA	NA	NA	3.46 ± 0.20	3.64 ± 0.17	3.38 ± 0.12

Data are mean ± SE. Blood samples were collected from C57BL/6J mice ($n = 6$) and apoE^{-/-} mice ($n = 13$ except for HbA1C, $n = 6$ for HbA1C) in the fasting state after 28-day treatment with exendin-4. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control group. † $P < 0.05$ for low Ex4 vs. high Ex4. Low Ex4, low-dose exendin-4; High Ex4, high-dose exendin-4; TG, triglycerides; CM, chylomicron; Sd-LDL, small, dense LDL; HbA1C, A1C; NA, not applicable.

the comparative cycle of threshold method with TATA box-binding protein for mice as the invariant control.

Flow cytometry. After collection and stabilization for 6 h, monocytes were cultured in the presence or absence of different concentrations of exendin-4 for 24 h. The culture supernatants were removed and cells washed with PBS to remove nonadherent cells. Adherent monocytes were collected by scraping with a plastic policeman and pipetting. The Fc receptors were blocked by Clear Back (human Fc receptor blocking reagent; MBL, Nagoya, Japan) for 5 min at room temperature. Then the cells were stained with phycoerythrin-labeled antibodies to anti-human CD11b or the corresponding isotype control (nonspecific mouse IgG-phycoerythrin) (BD Biosciences, Cologne, Germany) and incubated at 4°C for 15 min. Flow cytometry was performed on a Becton Dickinson FACScan System. Data were expressed as mean fluorescence intensities, relative to the control.

Data analysis. All data are presented as mean ± SEM. Differences among multiple groups were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. Bonferroni multiple comparison test was used for comparisons among multiple treatment groups and the control group. A P value less than 0.05 denoted the presence of a statistically significant difference.

RESULTS

GLP-1 receptor is abundantly expressed in monocytes/macrophages. As a first step to elucidate the anti-atherosclerotic effects of exendin-4, we first investigated the expression of GLP-1 receptor in cells associated with atherosclerogenesis. Similar to lung and pancreatic β -cells (24), mice peritoneal macrophages and vascular smooth muscle cells abundantly expressed GLP-1 receptor protein, and the expression level was higher than in freshly isolated endothelial cells. Similar to the expression level in macrophages, GLP-1 receptor was abundantly expressed in THP-1 cells, which are derived from human monocytes, and freshly isolated human monocytes. In contrast to the freshly isolated endothelial cells, abundant expression of GLP-1 receptor was detected in HUVECs (Fig. 1A and B). In addition, immunohistochemical staining showed GLP-1

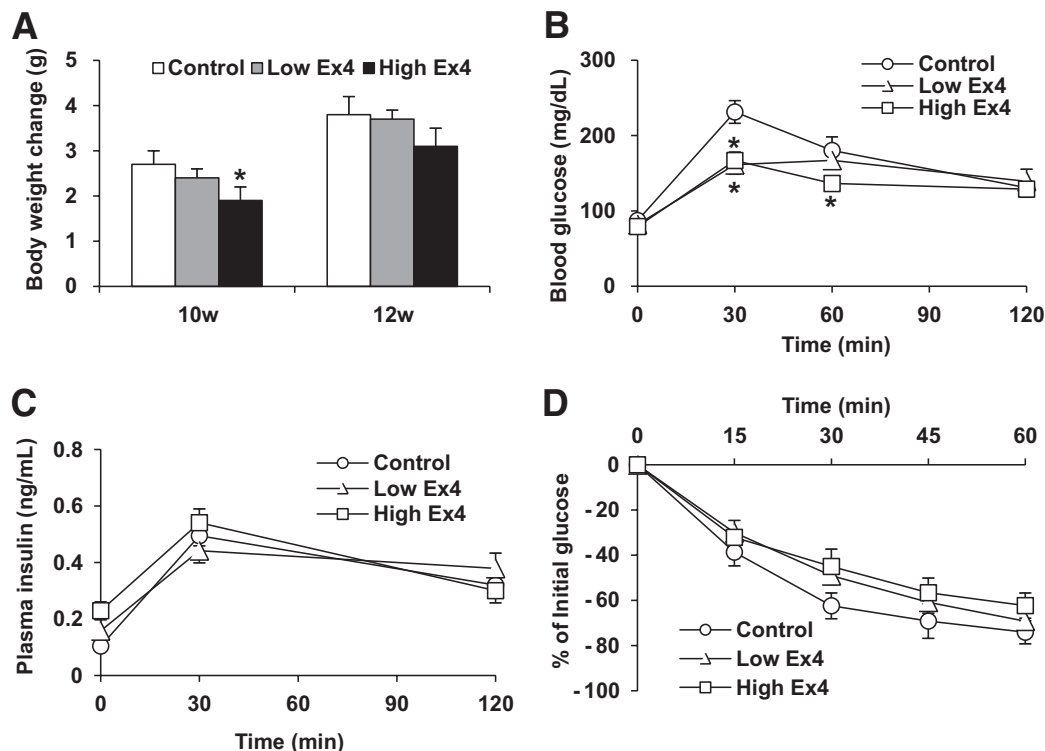


FIG. 3. The metabolic effect of exendin-4 in apoE^{-/-} mice. **A:** Changes in body weight during exendin-4 treatment in apoE^{-/-} mice ($n = 13$). **B:** Blood glucose concentrations during IPGTT after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$). **C:** Plasma insulin levels during IPGTT after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$). **D:** Results of insulin tolerance test in each group after 24-day treatment with exendin-4 ($n = 6$). Data are mean ± SEM. * $P < 0.01$ versus high-dose group, + $P < 0.01$ versus low-dose group.

receptor expression in cells that expressed Mac-2, a marker of macrophages located in the atherosclerotic lesions of the aortic valve of apoE^{-/-} mice (Fig. 1C). These results may suggest that GLP-1 can directly act on monocytes or macrophages and affect the progression of atherosclerosis.

Exendin-4 reduces monocyte adhesion in C57BL/6 mice without affecting glucose tolerance. To investigate the effect of GLP-1 receptor activation on atherosclerosis, C57BL/6 mice received continuous infusion of 300 pmol · kg⁻¹ · day⁻¹ (low dose) or 24 nmol · kg⁻¹ · day⁻¹ (high dose) exendin-4 for 28 days. During the treatment period, neither dose affected body weight (Fig. 2A). After the 24-day treatment, both doses of exendin-4 improved glucose tolerance without affecting insulin secretion (Fig. 2B and C). The results of the insulin tolerance test were similar in the two groups (Fig. 2D). Treatment with high-dose exendin-4, but not the low dose, slightly increased total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol compared with control group (Table 1). The density of monocytes that adhered to the endothelial cells of the thoracic aorta was markedly suppressed in both the low- and high-dose treatment groups, compared with control (Fig. 2E).

Exendin-4 reduces monocyte adhesion and atherosclerotic lesions in apoE^{-/-} mice. To explore the role of GLP-1 receptor activation on the progression of atherosclerosis, we treated apoE^{-/-} mice with low- or high-dose exendin-4. Treatment with high-dose exendin-4 modestly reduced body weight gain and glucose tolerance and decreased serum total cholesterol level without affecting LDL cholesterol level (Fig. 3, Table 1). On the other hand, treatment with low-dose exendin-4 only modestly reduced glucose level at 30 min after glucose injection without affecting other parameters investigated (Fig. 3, Table 1). The density of monocytes that adhered to endothelial cells of the thoracic aorta was significantly lower in the low- and high-dose groups than the control group (Fig. 4A). Quantification of mRNA expression in the thoracic aorta showed that exendin-4 treatment significantly downregulated intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and tended to downregulate VCAM-1 (Fig. 4B). In parallel with the decreased monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells, the oil red O-positive area at the aortic valve level was significantly reduced in the high-dose group compared with the control group (Fig. 4C). The area of the atherosclerotic lesions in the low-dose group also tended to be smaller than the control group, however the difference was not significant.

Exendin-4 reduces the inflammatory response through cAMP signaling pathway in macrophages. The data obtained from apoE^{-/-} mice and C57BL/6 mice suggested that exendin-4 could have beneficial effects against atherosclerosis without affecting the metabolic parameters and that it could potentially prevent the progression of atherosclerosis by its direct action on the cells involved in atherosclerogenesis. The abundant expression of GLP-1 receptor in monocytes/macrophages and the inhibitory effects of exendin-4 on monocyte adhesion on endothelial cells encouraged us to investigate the effects of exendin-4 on the inflammatory response.

LPS is known to induce inflammatory response. Indeed, incubation with 1 μg/ml of LPS for 1 h induced ~10-fold increases in the expression levels of TNF-α and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), a representative cytokine and a chemokine in isolated macrophages, respectively (data not shown). Thus, we investigated the effects

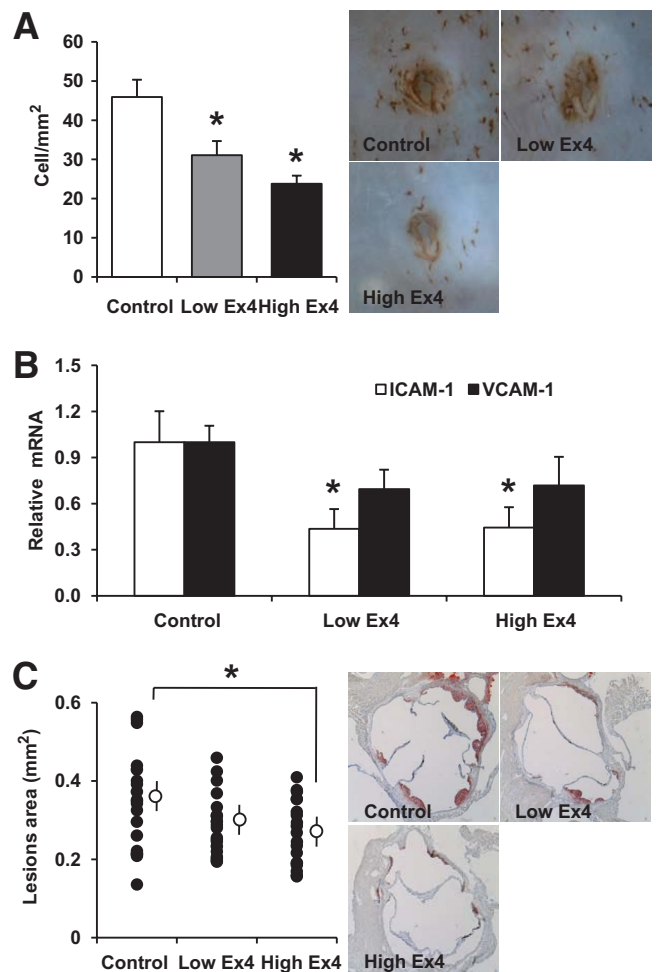


FIG. 4. Exendin-4 reduced monocyte adhesion to the endothelium and atherosclerotic lesions in apoE^{-/-} mice. **A:** En face immunohistochemical staining with Mac-2 antibody of the aorta of each group. The density of adherent Mac-2-positive cells on the endothelium at branching areas in each group of mice after 28-day treatment ($n = 7$) and representative en face views of immunohistologic staining with Mac-2 antibody. **B:** Aortas harvested from each group of mice after 28-day treatment were used for isolation of total RNA. The mRNA expression levels of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 were determined by quantitative RT-PCR. Relative gene expression is displayed as the level of expression in the test mice relative to that in the control group (set at 1.0, $n = 5-7$). **C:** Representative histologic sections of the aortic sinuses stained with oil red O after 28-day treatment. The mean area of oil red O-positive lesions was determined ($n = 20$). Data are mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ versus control group. (A high-quality digital representation of this figure is available in the online issue.)

of various concentrations of exendin-4 (0.03–3 nmol/l) in counteracting this response. Exendin-4 at all concentrations significantly suppressed LPS-induced increases in the expression levels of TNF-α and MCP-1 in macrophages (Fig. 5A). GLP-1 receptor is well-known G_s-protein-coupled receptor, thus the activation of GLP-1 receptor results in increased cAMP concentration due to activation of adenylyl cyclase (25). To explore the mechanism of exendin-4-induced suppression of TNF-α and MCP-1 expression in macrophages, we preincubated peritoneal macrophages with MDL-12330A, a specific adenylyl cyclase inhibitor, or forskolin, an adenylyl cyclase activator. The addition of MDL-12330A completely suppressed the inhibitory effect of exendin-4 on the expression levels of TNF-α and MCP-1 (Fig. 5B). On the other hand, forskolin significantly suppressed LPS-induced TNF-α and MCP-1 expression in macrophages, and the levels of suppression

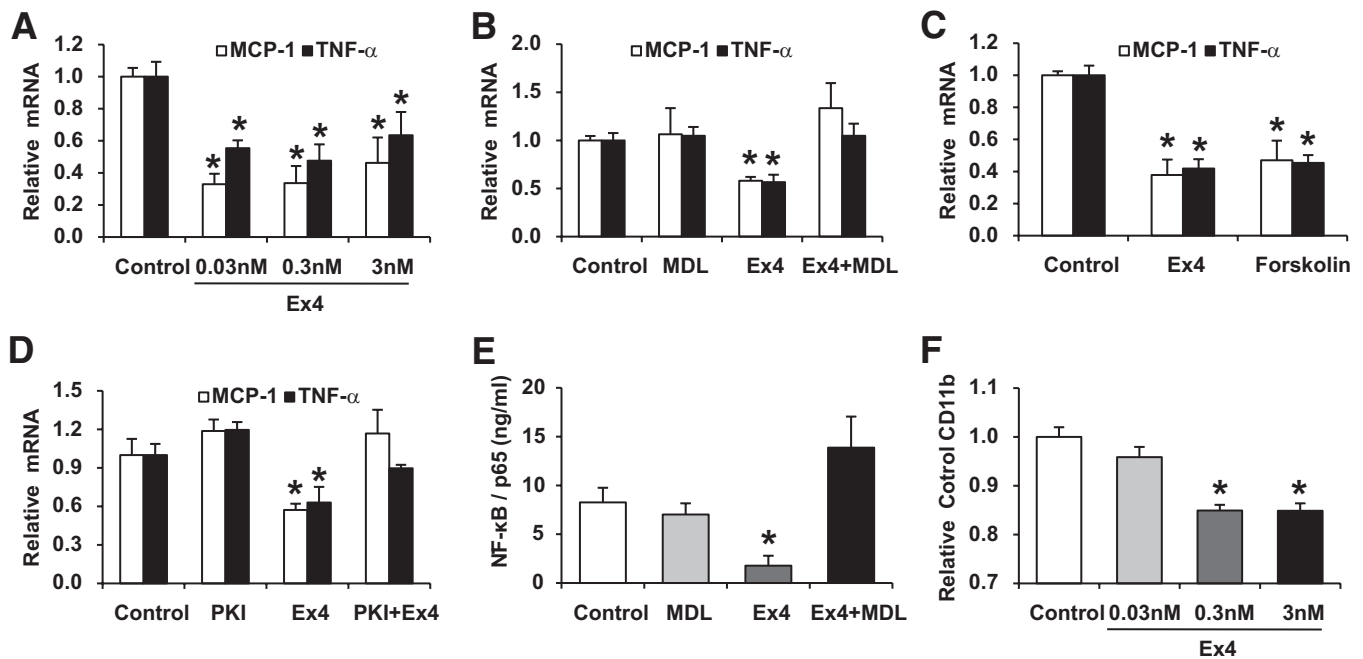


FIG. 5. Exendin-4 reduced the inflammatory response through cAMP signaling pathway in macrophages, and reduced the expression of CD11b in human monocytes. **A:** Peritoneal macrophages isolated from 8-week-old C57BL/6 mice were incubated with various concentrations of exendin-4 (0.03–3 nmol/l) for 1 h followed by treatment with LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 1 h. Then, macrophages were used for isolation of total RNA. The mRNA expression levels of TNF- α and MCP-1 were determined by quantitative RT-PCR. Relative gene expression is displayed as the level of expression in peritoneal macrophages without the addition of exendin-4 set at 1.0 ($n = 4-5$). **B:** Peritoneal macrophages were preincubated with 5 μ mol/l MDL-12330A for 30 min before the addition of 0.3 nmol/l exendin-4 and then incubated with LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 1 h. Then, macrophages were used for isolation of total RNA ($n = 4-6$). **C:** Peritoneal macrophages were incubated with 0.3 nmol/l exendin-4 or 10 μ mol/l forskolin for 1 h followed by LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 1 h. Then, macrophages were used for isolation of total RNA ($n = 4-5$). **D:** Peritoneal macrophages were preincubated with 10 μ mol/l PKI₁₄₋₂₂ for 30 min before the addition of 0.3 nmol/l exendin-4 and then incubated with LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 1 h. Then, macrophages were used for isolation of total RNA ($n = 4-5$). **E:** Peritoneal macrophages were preincubated with 5 μ mol/l MDL-12330A for 30 min before the addition of 0.3 nmol/l exendin-4 and then incubated with LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 1 h. Then, macrophages were used for isolation of nuclear protein extracts. The nuclear level of NF- κ B p65 was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) ($n = 3-4$). **F:** Human monocytes isolated from healthy volunteers were incubated without or with various concentrations of exendin-4 (0.03–3 nmol/l) for 24 h. Then, the surface expression of CD11b was assessed by flow cytometry. Data are median fluorescence intensity relative to the control. * $P < 0.05$ versus the control group.

by forskolin were similar to those of exendin-4 (Fig. 5C). These results suggest that the inhibitory effects of exendin-4 on the expression of TNF- α and MCP-1 are largely dependent on the activation of adenylate cyclase. Next, we investigated the downstream pathway of cAMP using PKI₁₄₋₂₂, a specific PKA inhibitor. Similar to MDL-12330A, the inhibitory effect of exendin-4 was significantly reversed by PKI₁₄₋₂₂ (Fig. 5D), suggesting the involvement of PKA in the anti-inflammatory effect of exendin-4.

Although NF- κ B is a major regulator of the expression of TNF- α and MCP-1, vasoactive intestinal peptide and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide are known to inhibit NF- κ B-dependent gene activation by activation of PKA in cultured monocytic cell line THP-1 (26). Thus, we investigated the effect of exendin-4 on LPS-induced nuclear translocation of NF- κ B p65 in macrophages. Without any stimulation, nuclear NF- κ B p65 was not detected in peritoneal macrophages, however, stimulation with LPS robustly induced nuclear translocation of NF- κ B p65 (data not shown). Such translocation was markedly suppressed by exendin-4, and this inhibitory effect was completely abolished by MDL-12330A (Fig. 5E). These results indicate that exendin-4 inhibits nuclear translocation of NF- κ B p65 by activating cAMP, in parallel with the expression of TNF- α and MCP-1.

Finally, we investigated the effect of exendin-4 on human monocytes. As stated above, exendin-4 attenuated the expression of ICAM-1 in apoE^{-/-} mice. Thus, we investigated the effects of exendin-4 on their counterreceptors,

CD11b, in isolated human peripheral monocytes. Exposure to 0.3 and 3 nmol/l, but not 0.03 nmol/l, exendin-4 for 24 h significantly reduced the surface expression of CD11b, as assessed by flow cytometry (Fig. 5F). These results suggest that activation of the GLP-1 receptor has the antiatherogenic effects on human circulating monocytes.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we provide evidence that exendin-4, a GLP-1 receptor agonist, prevents the progression of atherosclerosis in apoE^{-/-} mice without major effects on metabolic parameters. Our data suggest that exendin-4 markedly reduced the accumulation of monocytes/macrophages in the vascular wall at least in part by suppressing the inflammatory response in macrophages through the activation of the cAMP/PKA pathway.

The results showed that the exendin-4 decreased monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells in two nondiabetic mice, C57BL/6 and apoE^{-/-} mice. In both mouse strains, exendin-4 reduced glucose level during IPGTT, however, because the two strains are nondiabetic, the effect of exendin-4 on glucose level should play only a minor effect on its antiatherosclerogenic properties.

In this study, we confirmed the expression of GLP-1 receptor in endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, macrophages, and monocytes. Because these cells play critical roles in the progression of atherosclerosis, GLP-1 receptor

activation in these cells may be involved in atherosclerosis. Indeed, several groups reported the beneficial effects of GLP-1 receptor activation on endothelial cells (10–13). On the other hand, we confirmed in the present study the direct anti-inflammatory effect of GLP-1 on monocytes/macrophages. Indeed, treatment with exendin-4 at concentrations observed during treatment of humans (27,28) reduced the expression of inflammatory mediators TNF- α and MCP-1 in activated macrophages. TNF- α and MCP-1 are among the important cytokines and chemokines whose atherogenic effect has been established. Both TNF- α - and MCP-1-deficient mice have significantly reduced atherosclerotic lesions (29,30). Furthermore, forced expression of TNF- α and MCP-1 in leukocytes promotes advanced atherosclerotic lesions (29,31). Thus, in addition to the effect of GLP-1 on endothelial cells, its effect on monocytes/macrophages may also have a major impact on the attenuation of atherosclerosis.

It was reported previously that the main effects of GLP-1 are mediated through the activation of adenylate cyclase and the production of cAMP (25). Using adenylate cyclase inhibitor and activator, we also demonstrated in this study that stimulation of cAMP by exendin-4 is critical for the attenuated production of proinflammatory mediators from macrophages. This result is consistent with previous studies in which increased intracellular levels of cAMP inhibited TNF- α production and its transcription in macrophage (32–34). These data suggest that exendin-4 regulates inflammatory response of macrophages via the cAMP/PKA pathway, which inhibits proinflammatory cytokine production as reported recently (35,36). Our results showed that PKA activation and inhibition of NF- κ B p65 translocation mediate overexpression of inflammatory cytokines by increased cAMP level elicited by GLP-1 receptor activation.

The adhesion of circulating monocytes to the intimal endothelial cells is thought to be one of the earliest events in the complex pathologic process of atherosclerosis (14,15). This can be mediated by the interaction of specific adhesion molecules on vascular endothelial cells with their integrin counterreceptors on monocytes. CD11b is an important adhesion molecule on monocytes. Activation of monocytes by cytokines, chemokines, hypercholesterolemia, and hyperglycemia leads to increased expression of this integrin, and increased monocyte expression of CD11b correlates with adhesion of these cells to the endothelium in patients with hypercholesterolemia (37). Our results showed a potential suppressive effect of exendin-4 on the surface expression of CD11b on human monocytes. On the other hand, we demonstrated that exendin-4 decreased the expression of ICAM-1, which interacts with CD11b on monocytes in apoE^{-/-} mice. These effects may contribute at least in part to the reduced monocyte adhesion to the endothelium in vivo. However, additional experiments are required to clarify the mechanism of exendin-4-induced inhibition of CD11b expression.

In conclusion, our data suggest that GLP-1 receptor activation significantly reduced the accumulation of monocytes/macrophages in the vascular wall and eventually inhibited atherosclerosis by regulating inflammation in macrophages via the cAMP/PKA pathway and the integrin-related gene expression on monocytes. These unique effects of GLP-1 receptor activation may help

design new therapies for cardiovascular disease in patients with type 2 diabetes.

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