

Protein C activation peptide inhibits the expression of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and interleukin-8 induced by TNF- α in human dermal microvascular endothelial cells

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Abstract: Activated protein C (APC) is generated from the cleavage of protein C by thrombin coupled to thrombomodulin and, subsequently, is released as protein C activation peptide (papC). The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of papC on human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HMEC-1), activated with 5 ng/mL TNF- α . Flow cytometry showed that papC inhibited the expression of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1, after activation with TNF- α . Similarly, RT-PCR analysis revealed that 2 and 4 pM papC inhibited the expression of VCAM-1 and IL-8 mRNA in TNF- α -treated HMEC-1. In addition, the expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) increased in HMEC-1 treated with papC, compared to those without treatment. Furthermore, Jurkat cell adhesion to HMEC-1 induced by TNF- α was significantly inhibited after the addition of papC, compared to HMEC-1 without papC ($p = 0.03$). Finally, a control peptide analog to papC showed no effect on the expression of ICAM and VCAM on the surface of HMEC-1. In conclusion, our results suggest that papC exerts anti-inflammatory effects on endothelial cells. (*Folia Histochemica et Cytobiologica* 2012, Vol. 50, No. 3, 407–413)

Key words: HMEC-1, VCAM-1, ICAM-1, IL-8, activated protein C

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Introduction

Activated protein C (APC) is generated physiologically on the endothelial cell surface due to the effect of thrombin coupled to thrombomodulin [1]. Thrombin activates APC by cleavage between arginine-169

and serine-170 with the subsequent release of the protein C activation peptide (papC), a 12-amino acid peptide. The papC inhibits platelet aggregation in the presence of epinephrine and thrombin [2]. APC possesses antihemostatic and antithrombotic effects and participates in inflammation and apoptotic processes [3–5]. Furthermore, protein C has anti-inflammatory effects [5–7] and has been approved by the Federal Drug Administration (USA) in severe sepsis therapy [8]. APC inhibits the release of inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), IL-6, and IL-8 in experimental endotoxin-induced inflammation [9]. Moreover, APC also limits leukocyte adhesion to the endothelium and invasion into adjacent tissues [10]. In an endothelial cell-based system, APC inhibits a variety of inflammatory events in human umbilical vascular endothelial cells, such as cell adhesion molecule expression, cytokine production, and necrosis factor- κ B (NF- κ B) nuclear translocation [3, 8]; however, as of now, the specific role of papC in the inflammatory process has not been evaluated.

Intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) is expressed at low concentrations on the membrane of lymphocytes, monocytes, activated eosinophils, and endothelial cells found in the microvasculature, but not in large arteries or veins. ICAM-1 interacts with leukocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1, CD11a/CD18) and Mac-1 (CD11b), which are members of the β_2 -integrin family. The main functions of ICAM-1 are adhesion and trans-endothelial migration of leukocytes [11]; and it participates in T cell activation [12]. The vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1) is normally expressed by stimulated endothelial cells; it participates in leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells and in signal pathways [13], and it is expressed on the surface of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC).

TNF induces distinct gene expression programs in microvascular and macrovascular human endothelial cells [14]. Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) generates nitric oxide, an agent with chemotactic and vessel-dilatatory effects during wound repair. It also regulates collagen deposits, enhances angiogenesis, and regulates chemo-attractant cytokines. IL-8 is a chemo-attractant and an activator of neutrophils, T cells, and other cells of the immune system, and it is regulated by nitric oxide [15]. APC protects the endothelium by suppressing the inflammatory process [16]. In addition, APC diminishes the activation of leukocytes by suppressing E-selectin, ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and the chemokine (C-X3-C motif) ligand 1 or fractalkine [15, 17]. In this paper, we show that papC inhibits the synthesis and expression of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and IL-8, while increasing eNOS synthesis in HMEC-1 stimulated with TNF- α ;

moreover, papC inhibits the Jurkat cell adhesion to HMEC-1 induced by TNF- α , suggesting that papC has a potential role in inflammation.

Material and methods

papC and control peptides. The papC peptide (NH₂-DT-EDQEDQVDPR-COOH) and the control peptide (NH₂-ETEDQEDQVDPH-COOH) were obtained from Invitrogen (St. Louis, MO, USA). Both peptides were custom-synthesized for the authors. The control peptide was designed by changing the terminal amino acids of papC, taking into consideration the criteria for amino acid substitutions by solvent exposure [18], and within nonaqueous environments [19]. The papC and the synthetic peptides used as control were 95.4% pure by HPLC. For the biological assays, both peptides were dissolved in doubly-distilled water.

Cell culture. The endothelial cell line human dermal microvascular endothelial cells, HMEC-1, with a PBR-322-based plasmid containing the coding region for the simian virus 40 A gene product, was obtained from the National Institute of Cardiology Ignacio Chavez (Mexico) and cultured in 7% CO₂ at 37°C in MCDB-131 medium (GIBCO Laboratories, Fairfield, NJ, USA), supplemented with 15% bovine fetal serum (Hyclone, Erembodegem-Belgium, Perbio Science Europe), 10 mM L-glutamine, 10 ng/mL endothelial growth factor (EGF, Boehringer, Mannheim, Germany), and 1 μ g/mL water-soluble hydrocortisone (Sigma–Aldrich, USA). Cells were harvested every third day in a solution containing 0.25% trypsin and 1 mM EDTA.

HMEC-1 activation and evaluation of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 expression. HMEC-1 (200,000 cells/well) in six-well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA, USA) were stimulated with 5 ng/mL TNF- α (DakoCytomation, Glostrup, Denmark) as an optimal dose for 6 h, 12 h, and 20 h. Experiments were performed using 5 ng/mL TNF- α , simultaneously incubated in the presence of either papC or the control peptide at 2 pM, 4 pM, or 6 pM, and the results were evaluated after 6 h, 12 h, and 20 h. These experiments were performed ten times. To evaluate the expression of ICAM-1 or VCAM-1 after exposure to TNF- α in the presence of papC or control peptide, the cells were detached with a solution of 0.25% trypsin and 1 mM Na-EDTA in PBS, washed with PBS, centrifuged at 200 g, and treated with 5% formalin in PBS for 5 min at 20°C. Then, the cells were washed in ice-cold PBS by centrifugation (8 min at 4°C), and suspended in 2 mL of PBS containing either 1 μ g/100 μ L phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated mouse monoclonal anti-human VCAM-1/CD106 (FAB5649P, R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA) or mouse anti-human ICAM-1 FITC conjugated monoclonal antibody (CBL450F, Millipore Corporation, USA). After incubation for 1 h at 20°C, the cells were washed with ice-cold 1% BSA-PBS to remove the unbound antibody. The

cell pellet was recovered by centrifugation (200 g, 8 min, at 4°C) and resuspended in 1 mL of cold BSA-PBS. After washing, the cells were treated with 2% p-formaldehyde for 30 min and washed with PBS before being analyzed by flow cytometry with a FACScan flow cytometer (model FACS-Calibur, Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA, USA) with the CellQuest analysis program (BD Biosciences, San Diego, CA, USA). Flow cytometry was performed using the appropriate single-stained samples for compensation setting. The number of cells expressing adhesion molecules was determined according to a forward light scatter/side light scatter gating combined with an FL-1 channel for immunostaining [20]. The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was measured by flow cytometry, and the MFI ratio (MFIr) was calculated by dividing the signal measured with the antibody (Ab), anti-human VCAM-1 or anti-human ICAM-1, with papC, by the signal measured without peptide (MFIr = MFI Ab + papC/MFI Ab + without peptide average) in order to take into account eventual background differences [21].

RNA purification. All solutions used for RNA purification were treated with 0.1% (v/v) diethyl pyrocarbonate (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) and all glassware was autoclaved at 240°C to remove RNase traces. After a 12 h incubation period with 6.0 pM papC in the presence or absence of TNF- α , the 500,000 HMEC-1/flask were lysed using Trizol according to the manufacturer's instructions (LifeTechnologies Inc., Carlsbad, CA, USA). The lysate was centrifuged at 233 g for 20 min at 4°C with 200 μ L of chloroform (Sigma-Aldrich, USA). The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was suspended in 500 μ L of a 75% (v/v) ethanol/water solution. Samples were mixed and incubated at room temperature for 2–3 min, centrifuged at 200 g for 10 min at 4°C, and the aqueous phase was collected. RNA was precipitated with equal volumes of isopropyl alcohol (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) at 56°C for 10 min, shaken, and stored at -70°C. The integrity of the RNA was evaluated with 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. The amount of RNA was evaluated at 260 nm and the protein was determined at 280 nm. The relationship between these two readings, approximately equal to 2, indicated minimal protein contamination. Finally, 1% agarose gel electrophoresis was used to evaluate the RNA integrity in the sample.

RT-PCR analysis in TNF- α -induced HMEC-1 expression of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, IL-8, and eNOS. We analyzed the products from target mRNA (ICAM-1, VCAM-1, IL-8, and eNOS), and one internal standard (β -actin). Briefly, target RNA (1 μ g) was converted to cDNA by treatment with reverse transcriptase and oligo (dT) primer, as follows: 100 pM of oligo dT, 1 μ L of a mixture of deoxynucleotides (dNTPs) (Promega, Madison, WI, USA), and 10 μ L of sterile water (Promega) were mixed. The mixture was incubat-

ed at 65°C for 5 min and at 4°C for 5 min before 2 μ L of 0.1 M dithiothreitol (Promega) and 4 μ L of buffer 10 \times M190A Promega (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 9.0 at 25°C]; 50 mM KCl; 0.1% Triton® X-100) were added to the mixture and then incubated at 37°C for 2 min. Finally, 1 μ L of avian myeloblastosis virus (AMV) and 200 U/ μ L of reverse transcriptase (Promega) were incubated consecutively at 37°C for 50 min, 70°C for 15 min, and 4°C for 5 min; for PCR amplification, 1 μ g of cDNA was used. Oligonucleotides were synthesized in the Laboratory of Cellular Biology, National Institute of Cardiology Ignacio Chavez (Mexico) with an automatic synthesizer (Applied Biosystems 392/394 DNA synthesizers, Carlsbad, CA, USA): ICAM-1 sense 5'-TAT GGC AAC GAC TCC TTC T-3', anti-sense 5'-CAT TCA GCG TCA CCT TGG-3'; for VCAM-1 sense 5'-ATG ACA TGC TTG ACC AGG-3', anti-sense 5'-GTG TCT CCT TCT TTG ACA CT-3' [22]; for IL-8 sense 5'-CTC TCT TGG CAG CCT TCC TGA-3', anti-sense 5'-CCC TCT GCA CCC AGT TTT CCT T-3' [23]; for eNOS sense 5'-CCA GCT AGC CAA AGT CAC CAT-3' and anti-sense 5'-GTCTCGGAG CCA TAC AGG ATT-3' [24]. Amplification was performed in a Px2 Thermal Cycler (Thermo Electron Corporation, Lexington, KY, USA). We used β -actin as an internal control; the sense primer was 5'-TAC-ATG-GCT-GGG-GTG-TTG-AA-3' and the sequence of the antisense primer was 5'-TCC AAG GGT CCG CTG CAG GTC-3', generating a 230-pb product. We used 0.5 μ L of Taq DNA polymerase (5 U/ μ L) (Altaenzymes, St. Albert, Alberta, Canada). PCR conditions were as follows: ICAM-1: denaturation 95°C, 5 min; alignment 57.1°C, 1 min; elongation 72°C, 45 s. VCAM-1: denaturation 94°C, 5 min; alignment 56°C, 1 min; elongation 72°C, 1 min; eNOS: denaturation 94°C, 45 s; alignment 55°C, 1 min, elongation 72°C, 2 min; β -actin: denaturation 94°C, 45 s; alignment 60°C, 45 s; elongation 72°C, 2 min. We performed 35 amplification cycles for all molecules. DNA electrophoresis was performed in 2% agarose gel containing 0.5 mg/mL ethidium bromide (Sigma-Aldrich, USA). Gels were visualized and photographed with a Chemi-Doc image analyzer (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). To compare band intensities, the gels were scanned and analyzed with VisionWorksLS Analysis Software (UVP, Upland, CA, USA). Analyses were performed in triplicate.

Cell adhesion assays. Jurkat cells (CD3⁺ lymphoblasts) were from the Laboratory of Cellular Biology, National Institute of Cardiology Ignacio Chavez (Mexico). Jurkat cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium, 10% fetal calf serum, 10 mM HEPES, and 2 mM L-glutamine (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) at 37°C in 7% CO₂. Jurkat cells (1.5 \times 10⁶ cells/mL) labeled with BCECF-AM (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA) in HEPES buffer (pH 7.2; Sigma-Aldrich, USA) were used to identify adherent cells, according to the manufacturer's instructions [25]. Adhesion assays were carried out in 24-well tissue culture plates (Nalgene Nunc International,

Rochester, NY, USA) seeded with 1×10^5 endothelial cells cultured for 24 h to allow the formation of monolayers, before adding BCECF-AM-labeled Jurkat cells (3×10^5). The cells were allowed to interact with HMEC-1 for 1 h; non-adherent cells were removed by gently washing with HEPES buffer (pH 7.2). Adhesion of Jurkat cells to HMEC was determined by counting the number of Jurkat cells in five to seven randomly selected fields ($\times 20$), with an epi-fluorescence inverted microscope (Axiovert 200, Zeiss, Göttingen, Germany). The effects of TNF- α , papC, and control peptide on cellular adhesion were determined by adding TNF- α (5 ng/mL), different concentrations of papC or the control peptide (2–6 pM), or papC simultaneously with TNF- α (5 ng/mL) to the cell monolayers, 12 h before adding the Jurkat cells. The experiments were performed ten times and the results were obtained by comparing the effect of TNF- α on cellular adhesion in cells treated with papC or control peptides, and reported as a percentage \pm standard deviation (SD) of the mean of cells that adhered to at least two Jurkat cells.

Statistical analysis. Data was expressed as the mean \pm SD. One-way ANOVA was used to analyze the effect of papC on the expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in HMEC-1; results with p values < 0.05 were considered significant. Dunn's multiple comparisons post-test was used to compare adhesion molecules among different groups. The calculations were performed with GraphPad Prism version 3.00 for Windows (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA; www.graphpad.com).

Results

VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 expression in the presence of papC

After HMEC-1 was stimulated with 5 ng/mL TNF- α for 6 h, the expression of ICAM-1 was increased (MFI = 300.34), compared to HMEC-1 control cells not stimulated with TNF- α (MFI = 158.86). However, there was no significant difference between cells also treated with 6.0 pM papC (MFIr = 0.99) or a control peptide alone (MFIr = 1.00) after incubation for 6–20 h. The expression of ICAM-1 was lower at 12 h (MFIr = 0.73) versus 20 h (MFIr = 0.99). Twelve hours after the addition of 6.0 pM papC and TNF- α , ICAM-1 expression in HMEC-1 cells was significantly diminished (Figure 1A).

After stimulation of HMEC-1 with 5 ng/mL TNF- α for 6 h, the expression of VCAM-1 was increased (MFI = 400.97), compared to control cells not stimulated with TNF- α (MFI = 200.10).

Similarly to ICAM-1, papC alone showed no effect on VCAM-1 expression in HMEC-1 (MFIr = 0.98), after exposure for 6–20 h (Figure 1B), which was comparable to control peptide treatment (MFIr 0.99) at

6 h and 12 h (data not shown). After TNF- α exposure with 6.0 pM papC for 12 h, VCAM-1 expression significantly decreased, giving a MFIr of less than 0.2.

ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expression

TNF- α was considered to be 100% expressed in stimulated cells, compared to nonstimulated HMEC-1 (Figure 2). ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expression increased in HMEC-1 after stimulation with 5 ng/mL TNF- α for 12 h. In contrast, the control peptide did

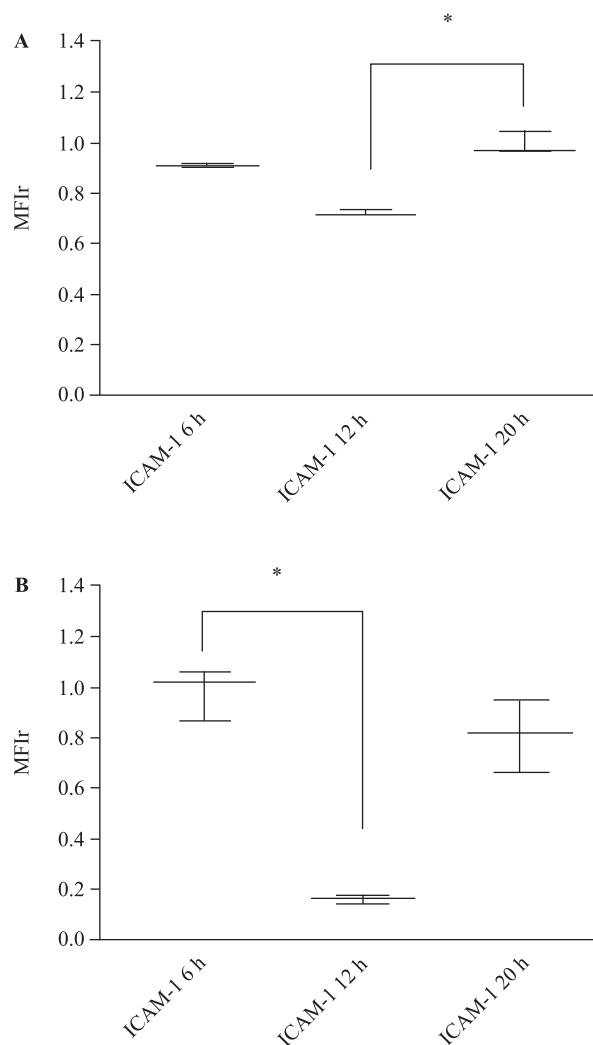


Figure 1. Expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in HMEC-1 cells with papC in the presence of TNF- α . (A) The expression of ICAM-1 (FITC) and (B) VCAM-1 (PE) in HMEC-1, induced by TNF- α in the presence of papC, was measured. In each determination, 5,000 cells were evaluated. The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) was measured using a FACScan flow cytometer. The MFI ratio (MFIr) was calculated by dividing the signal with the papC antibody by the signal measured without peptide. The Kruskal–Wallis Test with Dunn's Multiple Comparison Test was used to determine significance; * $p < 0.05$

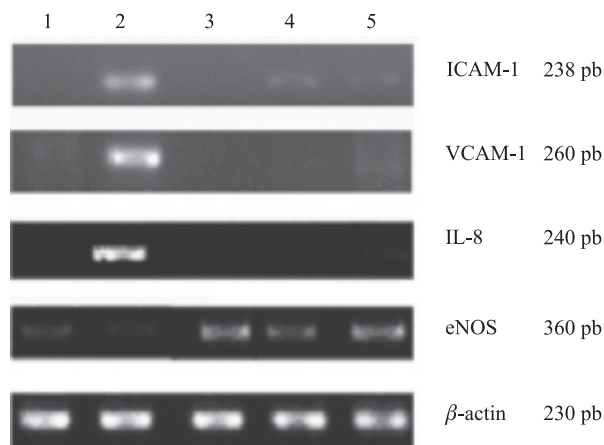


Figure 2. The effect of TNF- α and papC on the expression of ICAM-1, VCAM-1, IL-8, and eNOS mRNA in HMEC-1 cells. Lane 1: control assays with nonstimulated HMEC-1. Lane 2: HMEC-1 cells treated with 5 ng/mL TNF- α . Lane 3: HMEC-1 treated with 2 pM papC plus 5 ng/mL TNF- α . Lane 4: HMEC-1 treated with 4 pM papC plus 5 ng/mL TNF- α . Lane 5: HMEC-1 treated with 6 pM papC plus 5 ng/mL TNF- α . β -actin mRNA was used as an amplification control. Results are representative samples from three replicates

not induce changes in ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expression (data not shown).

The expression of ICAM-1 mRNA was between 20% and 40% less when the cells were incubated with 2 pM, 4 pM, or 6 pM papC and TNF- α , compared to TNF- α stimulation alone. Similarly, VCAM-1 mRNA expression was approximately 20% less when cells were simultaneously incubated with papC at 2 pM, 4 pM, or 6 pM and TNF- α , compared to TNF- α stimulation alone. However, a dose-dependent relationship was not observed.

IL-8 mRNA expression

IL-8 mRNA expression was higher in cells stimulated with TNF- α after 12 h of incubation, compared to nonstimulated cells, and that expression was considered as 100%. In contrast, control peptide did not induce changes in IL-8 mRNA expression (data not shown). HMEC-1 does not express IL-8 constitutively; therefore, the effect of papC on IL-8 expression was determined after exposure to 5 ng/mL TNF- α . When cells were simultaneously incubated with 2–6 pM papC and TNF- α , the IL-8 mRNA expression was less than 5%, compared to HMEC-1 stimulated with only 5 ng/mL TNF- α (Figure 2).

eNOS mRNA expression

Expression of eNOS mRNA in HMEC-1 decreased by less than 5% after treatment with 5 ng/mL TNF- α , compared to nontreated cells. In contrast, control

peptide did not induce changes in eNOS mRNA expression (data not shown). The expression of eNOS mRNA increased by more than 30% in HMEC-1 cells stimulated with TNF- α and in the presence of 2 pM, 4 pM, and 6 pM of papC (Figure 2).

Cellular adhesion in the presence of papC

HMEC-1 showed that basal adhesion to Jurkat cells was less than 2%, whereas maximal adhesion ($85 \pm 5\%$) was obtained with 5 ng/mL TNF- α . Basal adhesion to Jurkat cells was not affected by papC. In addition, adhesion to Jurkat cells was not significantly affected by the presence of the control peptide. Also, the control peptide did not exert a significant effect on cell adhesion induced by TNF- α (data not shown). In a TNF- α activated HMEC-1 cell layer, significant inhibition of Jurkat adhesion to HMEC-1 cells in the presence of papC was observed. Specifically, $36 \pm 5\%$, $34 \pm 3\%$, and $18 \pm 4\%$ of Jurkat adhesion was achieved with 2 pM, 4 pM, and 6 pM papC, respectively (Figure 3).

Discussion

Protein C activation peptide (papC) is released from protein C by thrombin, generating activated protein C (APC). It has been shown that APC has cytoprotective effects via inhibition of apoptosis and inflammation in humans and animals [26]; in addition, it is able to inhibit cytokine signaling and the expression of cell-surface adhesion molecules. APC inhibits neutrophil adhesion to and migration from extracellular matrix proteins by binding to the β_1 and β_3 integrins of neutrophils [27]. It has been suggested that papC could alter the inflammatory process by inhibiting thrombin-induced platelet aggregation [28]. In this research, we showed that papC exerts anti-inflammatory effects on the endothelial cell line HMEC-1 by inhibiting the expression of adhesion molecules ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and IL-8.

In this investigation, we evaluated the effect of papC in HMEC-1 because this cell line preserves the morphology, phenotype, and several characteristics of normal microvascular endothelial cells when activated with TNF- α [29]. ICAM-1 is a constitutive molecule of HMEC-1 and its expression increases after appropriate stimulation. After incubating HMEC-1 with 5 ng/mL TNF- α plus 6.0 pM papC, the expression of ICAM-1 mRNA decreased steadily compared to cells that were activated with TNF- α alone. ICAM-1 participates as a receptor for LFA-1, a β_2 -integrin expressed on neutrophils, monocytes, lymphocytes, and natural killer cells, a fact that may explain the inhibition of Jurkat cell adhesion in the presence of papC. The adhesion of Jurkat cells to HMEC-1 shows a dose-dependent effect, since higher doses of papC

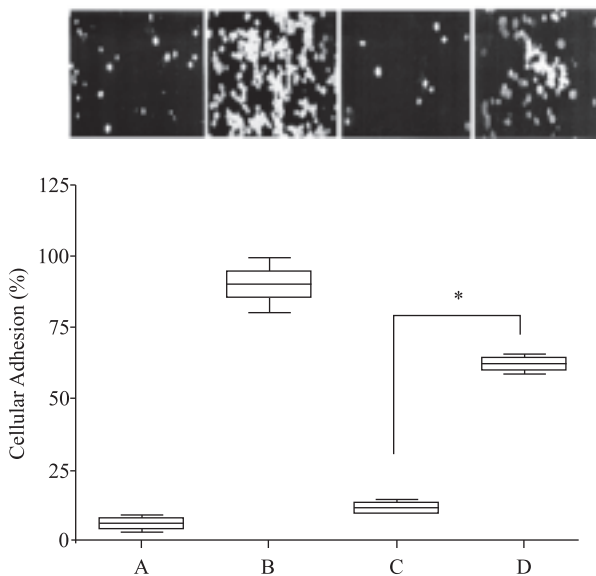


Figure 3. Adhesion assays were carried out with endothelial cell monolayers (1×10^5), before adding 3×10^5 BCECF-labeled Jurkat cells. Adhesion of HMEC to Jurkat cells was quantified by counting the adhered cells in five to seven randomly selected fields ($20 \times$). The effect of 5 ng/mL TNF- α , papC, and control peptide was determined by incubating 5 ng/mL TNF- α alone or with different concentrations of papC or the control peptide (from 2 to 6 pM) to the cell monolayers for 12 h, which was the optimal time for the highest expression of adhesion molecules, before Jurkat cells were added. The experiments were performed ten times and the results were obtained by comparing the effect of TNF- α to cells treated with papC or control peptides, and reported as percentage \pm SE of cells that adhered to at least two Jurkat cells. (A) Basal, (B) 5 ng/mL TNF- α , (C) 6 pM papC plus 5 ng/mL TNF- α , (D) 6 pM control peptide plus 5 ng/mL TNF- α ; * $p < 0.05$

resulted in a higher inhibition of adhesion. The inhibition observed in the adhesion test correlated with the inhibition observed in the expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1, which are involved in the adhesion of endothelial cells during the inflammatory process.

VCAM-1 is an inducible membrane receptor that interacts with Very Late Antigen-4 (VLA-4) and it is expressed only after endothelial cell activation. In addition, APC down-regulates VCAM-1 transcription [28]. The papC sequence lacks the RGD sequence, a key motif of APC for its interaction with neutrophil integrins. However, it is interesting to note that papC as well as APC induced inhibition of VCAM-1 at 12 h, thus suggesting a regulatory effect of this peptide on leukocyte adhesion by integrin-independent mechanisms [23]. It has been shown that activated APC ameliorates the TNF- α -induced inflammatory response of endothelium via the endothelial APC receptor. Hence, the possibility that the endothelium

has specific receptors for papC should not be ruled out [30]. The pap C in vascular endothelium as well as in platelets has shown dose-dependent effects, suggesting that specific receptors for papC could be present in different cells [2].

Neutrophil recruitment across the endothelium is mainly due to concentration gradients of IL-8, an interleukin synthesized by the endothelium in response to inflammatory signals such as TNF- α [31]. TNF- α induces IL-8 expression in both HUVEC and HMEC-1 [29]. The expression of IL-8 by the HMEC-1 cell line induced by TNF- α decreased in the presence of papC. In addition, endothelial cells constitutively express eNOS, which can be down-regulated by cytokines such as TNF- α [32]; and down-regulation of eNOS is a crucial mechanism that results in endothelial dysfunction [33].

Thus, our experiments suggest that papC exerts anti-inflammatory effects on endothelial cells by promoting inhibition of cytokine signaling and adhesion molecule expression. The adhesion between Jurkat cells and HMEC-1 was reduced in the presence of papC compared to the control peptide with TNF- α , suggesting that papC is able to modulate the expression of molecules involved in inflammatory and cell-cell adhesion processes. The intrinsic signaling networks of the coagulation pathways have recently emerged as relevant determinants for survival in sepsis and systemic inflammatory response syndromes [34, 35]. Therefore, the release of papC after APC cleavage could represent an alternative to regulate the pro-inflammatory process.

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