PSGL-1–mediated activation of EphB4 increases the proangiogenic potential of endothelial progenitor cells

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Endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) transplantation has beneficial effects for therapeutic neovascularization; however, only a small proportion of injected cells home to the lesion and incorporate into the neocapillaries. Consequently, this type of cell therapy requires substantial improvement to be of clinical value. Erythropoietin-producing human hepatocellular carcinoma (Eph) receptors and their ephrin ligands are key regulators of vascular development. We postulated that activation of the EphB4/ephrin-B2 system may enhance EPC proangiogenic potential. In this report, we demonstrate in a nude mouse model of hind limb ischemia that EphB4 activation with an ephrin-B2–Fc chimeric protein increases the angiogenic potential of human EPCs. This effect was abolished by EphB4 siRNA, confirming that it is mediated by EphB4. EphB4 activation enhanced P selectin glycoprotein ligand-1 (PSGL-1) expression and EPC adhesion. Inhibition of PSGL-1 by siRNA reversed the proangiogenic and adhesive effects of EphB4 activation. Moreover, neutralizing antibodies to E selectin and P selectin blocked ephrin-B2–Fc–stimulated EPC adhesion properties. Thus, activation of EphB4 enhances EPC proangiogenic capacity through induction of PSGL-1 expression and adhesion to E selectin and P selectin. Therefore, activation of EphB4 is an innovative and potentially valuable therapeutic strategy for improving the recruitment of EPCs to sites of neovascularization and thereby the efficiency of cell-based proangiogenic therapy.

Introduction
Peripheral vascular disease is a major health problem in Western countries. In the late stages of this disease, progression of tissue hypoperfusion results in ischemic ulceration and gangrene, leading to amputation in more than a third of patients. Thus, prevention and treatment are 2 important and urgent goals for the management of tissue ischemia. Endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) transplantation improves neovascularization of ischemic hind limbs and ischemic hearts owing to their capacity to integrate new blood vessels and/or to secrete proangiogenic factors (1–4). Recent clinical trials illustrate the potential for the use of BM-derived or circulating blood–derived progenitor cells to improve blood flow and function of ischemic tissues (5). Although cell-based therapeutic strategies have several attractive features for tissue regeneration, their efficacy is limited by the pathological microenvironment and the fact that few of the intravenously injected cells accumulate at sites of tissue damage (6). Therefore, development of novel proangiogenic strategies that improve revascularization of ischemic tissues are needed (7–9).

Erythropoietin-producing human hepatocellular carcinoma (Eph) receptors and ephrins are membrane proteins that are classified into 2 broad subclasses, A and B, according to their structural homologies and binding specificities. Eph receptors belong to the largest family of receptor tyrosine kinases and they autophosphorylate upon binding to their cognate ephrin ligands. Ephin-B ligands are transmembrane proteins that preferentially bind to receptors of the EphB subclass. Originally identified as neuronal guidance molecules, Eph and ephrin are also expressed by a number of nonneural cells, including ECs, hematopoietic cells, and tumor cells (10). During the early stages of vascular development, EphB4 is specifically expressed in venous endothelium whereas ephrin-B2 is expressed in arterial endothelium (11). Studies in mouse embryos showed that these 2 proteins are essential for embryonic heart development and angiogenesis. Indeed, targeted null mutations in EphB4 and ephrin-B2 genes caused embryonic lethality with defects in angiogenic remodeling of the peripheral vasculature and myocardial trabeculation (11–13). Interaction between Eph receptors and ephrins requires cell-cell contacts because both molecules are anchored to the plasma membrane. The resulting signals propagate bidirectionally into both the Eph receptor–expressing cells (forward signaling) and the ephrin-expressing cells (reverse signaling). The interaction between EphB4 and ephrin-B2 is thought to play an important role not only in cell-cell and cell-ECM interactions but also in cell migration, adhesion, and proliferation (14).

As EPCs are involved in postnatal vasculogenesis (1–4), we sought to determine whether activation of EphB4 forward signaling modulates their angiogenic properties in a mouse model of hind limb ischemia. Our results show that activation of EPCs with an ephrin-B2–Fc chimeric protein enhanced, in an EphB4–dependent manner, therapeutic neovascularization of hind limb ischemia through upregulation of P selectin glycoprotein ligand-1 (PSGL-1) and binding to E selectin and P selectin.

Nonstandard abbreviations used: BMMC, BM mononuclear cell; DAB, 3,3′-diaminobenzidine; EPC, endothelial progenitor cell; Eph, erythropoietin-producing human hepatocellular carcinoma; PIGF–1, placental growth factor–1; PSGL–1, P selectin glycoprotein ligand–1; SDF–1α, stromal cell–derived factor–1α; TRST, Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20.

Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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Results

Phenotypic and functional characterization of EPCs derived from umbilical cord blood

We isolated and differentiated EPCs from human cord blood in the presence of VEGF-A. These cells displayed an endothelial phenotype: they expressed CD31, Tie-2, vascular endothelial–cadherin, and vWF (Figure 1A). They also incorporated Dil-acetylated LDL and formed capillary-like structures on Matrigel (Figure 1A). FACS analysis revealed that at least 98% of the total population expressed endothelial markers, indicating that our EPC cultures were homogenous (for details, see ref. 15). These cells were positive for CD31 but negative for the monocytic markers CD45, CD14, and CD18 (Figure 1B).

Expression of EphB4 in EPCs and its activation by an ephrin-B2–Fc chimera

In order to determine whether activation of the EphB4 receptor in EPCs enhances their proangiogenic potential, we first assessed the expression of ephrin-B2 and EphB4 in these cells. EPCs expressed EphB4 and its ligand ephrin-B2 at both mRNA and protein levels (ref. 15 and Supplemental Figure 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI28338DS1). We then analyzed the capacity of an ephrin-B2–Fc chimeric protein to activate EphB4 downstream signaling. Ephrin-B2–Fc increased EphB4 phosphorylation, as detected by Western blotting with an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Figure 2A). Our results indicated that transplanted EPCs incorporated into the mouse vasculature (Figure 3). In addition, the number of incorporated EPCs, as detected with Dil labeling, was higher following ephrin-B2–Fc stimulation (Supplemental Figure 3).

EphB4 activation in EPCs enhanced their neovascularization potential in hind limb ischemia

We next determined whether activation of EphB4 signaling enhances the therapeutic effect of EPCs. For this purpose, EPCs were stimulated with either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, or CD6-Fc fusion proteins and were intravenously injected into mice that underwent femoral artery ligation. Since EPCs do not express the CD6 ligand, ALCAM (activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule) or CD166, the nonischemic angiographic score by 47.5% over that of control animals injected with PBS (P < 0.01) (Figure 4). Vessel density following infusion of ephrin-B2–Fc–stimulated EPCs was 34.2% and 98% higher than that of mice injected with untreated EPCs (P < 0.001) or PBS (P < 0.001), respectively (Figure 4A). EphB4-Fc pretreat-
EphB4 activation by ephrin-B2–Fc. (A) EPCs were stimulated with 3 μg/ml ephrin-B2–Fc for 30 minutes at 37°C. Cell lysates were prepared, subjected to immunoprecipitation with an anti-human EphB4 antibody, and resolved by SDS-PAGE, and proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes as described in Methods. Membranes were then blotted with the 4G10 anti-phosphotyrosine antibody. To check for equal protein loading, membranes were stripped and reprobed with an anti-EphB4 antibody. pTyr, phosphotyrosine; WB, Western blot. (B) To confirm EphB4 activation, ephrin-B2–Fc–stimulated EPCs were subjected to double immunostaining with EphB4 and anti-phosphotyrosine antibodies. Note the membrane colocalization of the EphB4 and the 4G10 signals corresponding to clusters (yellow color) in ephrin-B2–stimulated cells. Inset: magnification showing clustering and internalization of the phosphorylated EphB4 when cells were stimulated with ephrin-B2–Fc (right) but not with control CD6-Fc (left). Scale bar: 10 μm.

Cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in EphB4-mediated proangiogenic activity

The next step was to define the molecular and cellular events involved in EphB4-mediated proangiogenic activity. During ischemia, the recruitment of EPCs to a neangiogenic site is a multistep process, including (a) mobilization of the precursors from the BM to the peripheral blood; (b) homing to and active arrest (adhesion) of circulating cells at sites of ischemia; and (c) EPC incorporation into angiogenic vessels (17). We therefore investigated whether stimulation of EPCs with ephrin-B2–Fc enhances their migration and adhesion. Because of the very low incorporation levels of progenitor cells into new or remodeling blood vessels, EPC-related effects could also be explained by paracrine mechanisms (18, 19). We therefore sought to determine whether activation of EPCs with ephrin-B2–Fc upregulates the secretion of the angiogenic factors stromal cell–derived factor 1α (SDF-1α), VEGF-A, and placental growth factor-1 (PIGF-1).

Ephrin-B2–Fc stimulation of EPCs did not enhance migration toward VEGF-A. To determine whether activation of EphB4 by ephrin-B2–Fc influences EPC migration, we used a modified Boyden chamber system. In this migration assay, EPCs were treated with the various fusion proteins and then allowed to migrate toward VEGF-A. None of the recombinant proteins (ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, and CD6-Fc) influenced EPC migration in response to VEGF-A (Supplemental Figure 4).

Ephrin-B2–Fc stimulation of EPCs did not induce secretion of angiogenic factors. Growth factor levels were measured by ELISA in EPC-conditioned media. No release of SDF-1α or VEGF-A was detected in conditioned media of activated EPCs (data not shown). In contrast, PIGF-1 was detected in conditioned media of nonactivated EPCs, but its concentration was unaffected by ephrin-B2–Fc or EphB4–Fc pretreatment (Supplemental Figure 5). These observations indicate that EphB4-related effects were not mediated by upregulation of these proangiogenic factors.

EphB4 activation in EPCs enhanced adhesiveness to a HUVEC monolayer. To analyze the effect of EphB4 activation on EPC adhesion capability, we used an IL-1β–activated monolayer of HUVEC. In this model, IL-1β increases the expression of various adhesion molecules, including the selectins, ICAM-1, and VCAM-1. EPCs were stimulated with the various chimeric proteins (ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4–Fc, and CD6–Fc) and then added to IL-1β–activated HUVEC. The number of adhering cells was 32.5% higher for ephrin-B2–Fc–treat-
impaired PSGL-1 expression in ephrin-B2–Fc–stimulated cells. EphB4-Fc or CD6-Fc did not affect PSGL-1 expression. Controls PSGL-1 expression in EPCs. In contrast, stimulation with ephrin-B2–Fc increased EPC adhesion through PSGL-1 expression and interaction with E selectin and P selectin. Taken together, these results also suggest that the selectin/PSGL-1 interaction is required for the initial events of the neovascularization process.

Discussion

In the present study, we report that activation of EphB4 with an ephrin-B2–Fc chimeric protein enhanced the proangiogenic capacity of EPCs in a mouse hind limb ischemia model through induction of PSGL-1 expression and adhesion to E selectin and P selectin. Our results showed that ephrin-B2–Fc–treated EPCs were more potent than untreated or EphB4-Fc–treated EPCs for therapeutic revascularization. Supporting this finding, Hayashi et al. demonstrated that administration of ephrin-B2–Fc alone stimulated postnatal neovascularization in the murine cornea (23). It is likely that ephrin-B2–Fc would also stimulate EphB4-positive EPCs in this latter model.

Other EphB receptors that can interact with ephrin-B2 are also expressed on vascular ECs (12). In our experimental conditions, EPCs expressed not only EphB4 but also EphB2 and EphB3 (data not shown). Although ephrin-B2 binds EphB4 with high specificity, it can also bind EphB2 and EphB3, but with a far lower affinity (24). Using an siRNA targeting EphB4, we were able to completely abolish the ephrin-B2–Fc–induced proangiogenic activity. This demonstrated that ephrin-B2–Fc exerted its effects mainly through activation of the EphB4 receptor.

To elucidate the cellular and molecular mechanisms associated with the activation of EPCs, we assessed whether EphB4 activation influenced EPC migration in modified Boyden chamber assays. Our results showed that stimulation of EPCs with ephrin-B2–Fc did not influence migration toward VEGF-A in our assay conditions.

Recent experiments suggest that in addition to the physical contribution of EPCs to newly formed vessels, the enhanced secretion of proangiogenic factors may be a supportive mechanism for the...
improvement of blood vessel formation (25). In our experiments, pretreatment with ephrin-B2–Fc fusion protein did not increase the secretion of SDF-1α, VEGF-A, or PI GF-1 by EPCs, suggesting that ephrin-B2–Fc–related effects were not mediated by paracrine activities of these factors. However, we cannot rule out the possibility that other angiogenic factors may be involved. During the homing process, EPCs may adhere to the endothelium at the ischemic site. We demonstrated that adhesion of EPCs to the endothelium may be further facilitated by EphB4 activation following ephrin-B2–Fc treatment. Modulation of integrin receptor expression may determine adhesiveness and thereby influence homing and arrest of EPCs at foci of ischemia or vascular injury (26). For example, the proangiogenic effect of statin therapy could be explained by the increase in the number of circulating EPCs and an upregulation of integrin receptor subunits CD49e, β1, CD51, and β5, resulting in enhanced EPC adhesion (27). In our model, expression of the adhesion molecules CD49b, CD49d, CD49e, and CD51/CD61 was not affected by activation of EphB4 with ephrin-B2–Fc. We report evidence that this effect was mediated by functional interaction between PSGL-1 and E and P selectin: (a) ephrin-B2–Fc induced expression of PSGL-1; (b) siRNA targeting PSGL-1 and antibodies neutralizing E selectin and P selectin impaired EPC adhesion to HUVEC monolayer; (c) PSGL-1 ligands E selectin and P selectin were induced at the site of ischemia; and, more importantly, (d) siRNA targeting PSGL-1 completely abol-

Figure 4
Ephrin-B2–Fc increases EPC proangiogenic potential in hind limb ischemia. (A) Representative photomicrographs and quantitative analysis of microangiography. (B) H&E staining and capillary density. CD31-positive capillaries appear in green. Scale bar: 100 μm. (C) Foot perfusion in mice injected with PBS, nonstimulated EPCs (EPCs), and stimulated EPCs (EPCs + ephrin-B2–Fc, EPC + EphB4-Fc, or EPC + CD6-Fc). Values are expressed as means ± SEM; n = 10 per group. **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001 versus PBS-injected mice; ##P < 0.01, ###P < 0.001 versus nonstimulated EPC-injected mice. NI, nonischemic; Isch, ischemic.
et al. demonstrated that selectins and their ligand PSGL-1 mediated important in the homing of EPCs. In our model, E selectin and P selectin were upregulated in ischemic areas, and PSGL-1 expression remained to be defined. Stimulation of microhematopoietic CD34+ cells increased EPC adhesion to activated endothelium and their arrest at foci of neovascularization (see the proposed model in Figure 10). EPCs were transfected with siRNA and then pretreated with ephrin-B2–Fc. Six hours after induction of hind limb ischemia, these EPCs were intravenously injected into the mice (1 × 10⁶ cells/mouse, 8 mice per group). Neovascularization was scored 12 days later as described in Methods. ***P < 0.001 versus nontransfected cells.

### Methods

**Cell culture.** EPCs were prepared from cord blood and differentiated ex vivo as previously described (15). They were grown in rat-tail type 1 collagen-coated flasks in M199 medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 20% FCS (Dominique Dutscher), 25 mM HEPES (Invitrogen), antibiotic and antimycotic solution (Invitrogen), and 10 ng/ml recombinant human VEGF (R&D Systems). All experiments with EPCs were carried out between passages 9 and 15. HUVECs were isolated from human umbilical vein by collagenase digestion and were grown in flasks coated with 0.2% gelatin in M199 medium supplemented with 15 mM HEPES, 2 mM glucose, 50 IU/ml penicillin, 50 μg/ml streptomycin, 15% FCS, 5% human serum, 125 ng/ml amphotericin B, and 2 ng/ml bFGF (R&D Systems). All experiments with HUVECs were carried out between passages 2 and 4. All cultures were maintained in a humidified incubator at 37°C in an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂.

### Table 1

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<th>EPC + Ctrl siRNA + ephrin-B2–Fc</th>
<th>EPC + EphB4 siRNA</th>
<th>EPC + EphB4 siRNA + ephrin-B2–Fc</th>
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<td>Angiographic score</td>
<td>100%</td>
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EPCs were transfected with siRNA and then pretreated with ephrin-B2–Fc. Six hours after induction of hind limb ischemia, these EPCs were intravenously injected into the mice (1 × 10⁶ cells/mouse, 8 mice per group). Neovascularization was scored 12 days later as described in Methods. *P < 0.05 compared with EPC plus control siRNA stimulated with ephrin-B2–Fc. Ctrl, control.
Figure 6
Ephrin-B2–Fc induces EPC adhesion to IL-1β prestimulatedHUVEC. EPCs were stimulated for 6 hours with 3 μg/ml of either EphB4-Fc, ephrin-B2–Fc, or CD6-Fc or left unstimulated and then allowed to attach to IL-1β preactivated HUVEC monolayer. EPCs transfected with EphB4 siRNA were stimulated for 6 hours with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc or left unstimulated and then allowed to attach in a similar manner. Cells transfected with luciferase siRNA were used as control (siRNA control cells). Data are expressed as means ± SEM. *P < 0.05 versus nonstimulated EPCs (EPCs).

RNA extraction and RT-PCR. Total RNA was extracted with RNXEL reagent (Eurbio) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. cDNA synthesis was performed with the First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit for RT-PCR (AMV) (Boehringer Mannheim). PCR was performed with Taq polymerase (Applied Biosystems) in a PCR mix containing 1× reaction buffer, 1.5 mM MgCl2, 0.2 mM deoxynucleotide mix, 0.5 units Taq polymerase, and 0.2 mM dNTP. 0.2 mM deoxynucleotide mix, 0.5 units Taq polymerase, and 0.2 μM forward and reverse primers. The following oligonucleotides served as primers:

GAPDH forward: 5′-CCATGGAAGAGGCTGGGGG-3′; reverse: 5′-CAAAGTTGTCACTGGATGACC-3′.
EphB4 forward: 5′-CCATGGAAGAGGCTGGGGG-3′; reverse: 5′-CAATGGAAGAGGCTGGGGG-3′.
Ephrin-B2 forward: 5′-CGTGGCCAGACACCAAGA-3′; reverse: 5′-CGACAGAAGTGCCATCTTGTCC-3′.
28s forward: 5′-TTGAAAATCCGGGGGAGA-3′; reverse: 5′-CCATGGAAGAGGCTGGGGG-3′.

Immunocytochemistry. EPCs were grown on chamber slides (LabTech; Poly Labo) coated with rat-tail type I collagen and then fixed with 90% cold acetone solution for 10 minutes. We used the EnVision System Peroxidase/ABC kit (Dako) to detect EphB4 and ephrin-B2 proteins. In brief, endogenous peroxidases were blocked with hydrogen peroxide, and then antibodies to EphB4 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.) or ephrin-B2 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.) were added and the chamber slides incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. Cells were then incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature with a secondary antibody conjugated to an HRP-labeled polymer and washed with PBS. The peroxidase substrate DAB (3,3′-diaminobenzidine) was added for 10 minutes and cells counterstained with hematoxylin.

EPCs detection in ischemic muscle. To demonstrate homing to ischemic muscle, EPCs (1 × 10^6 cells/100 μl PBS) were intravenously administered 6 hours after induction of hind limb ischemia as described above. The gastrocnemius muscles were harvested 4 days after injection of EPCs. EPCs at room temperature. Nuclei were stained with DAPI. Immunostaining was visualized by fluorescence microscopy.

Mouse hind limb ischemic model. Animals were cared for in accordance with guidelines published by the NIH (Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals. NIH publication no. 85-23. Revised 1985), and the study protocol was approved by Services Vétérinaires de la Santé et de la Production Animale, Ministère de l’Agriculture, Paris, France. Seven-week-old male athymic Nude mice (Harlan) underwent surgery to induce unilateral hind limb ischemia as previously described (37). In brief, animals were anesthetized by isoflurane inhalation. The ligature was performed on the proximal origin of the right femoral artery, just above the origin of the circumflex femoris lateralis. The mice were then randomized as follows: hind limb ischemia injected with PBS; hind limb ischemia and subsequent activated-EPC therapy; and hind limb ischemia and subsequent nonactivated-EPC therapy. Mice (8 animals per group) were then housed under specific pathogen–free conditions for 12 days. In transplantation experiments, EPCs were pretreated with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, or CD6-Fc for 6 hours at 37°C unless otherwise stated and washed twice with PBS to remove unbound recombinant proteins. Six hours after induction of limb ischemia, EPCs were injected into the tail vein at 1 × 10^6 cells/mouse. In some experiments, EPCs were transfected with siRNA directed against EphB4 or PSGL-1 before cell stimulation and transplantation.

Laser Doppler perfusion imaging (Moor Instruments) was used to provide functional evidence for ischemia-induced changes in vasculization 12 days after injection as previously described (37). To minimize temperature variations, mice were placed on a heating platform at 37°C. Perfusion results are expressed as a ratio of right (ischemic) to left (nonischemic) leg to control for variables including ambient light and temperature.

Vessel density was evaluated by high-definition microangiography (Trophy system). Mice were anesthetized by isoflurane inhalation. A longitudinal laparotomy was performed, and a polyethylene catheter was introduced into the abdominal aorta through which a contrast medium (barium sulfate, 1 g/ml) was injected. Angiography of the hind limb was then assessed, and images (3 per animal) were acquired by a digital x-ray transducer. Images were then assembled to obtain a complete view of the hind limb. The vessel density is expressed as the percentage of pixels per image in the quantification area occupied by vessels. There were 3 quantification areas, defined by the external limit of the leg and placement of the ligatures on the femoral artery, the knee, and the edge of the femur.
zen tissue sections (10 μm) were prepared and fixed with ice-cold acetone. Incorporated EPCs were detected by immunostaining with a biotinylated anti-human CD31 antibody (Dako) followed by incubation with streptavidin–Alexa Fluor 568. To confirm incorporation of human cells, mouse vasculature was stained with anti-mouse CD31 antibody. Tissue sections were examined by laser scanning confocal microscopy (Nikon).

**Immunohistochemistry.** Ischemic and nonischemic gastrocnemius muscles were collected and progressively frozen in isopentane solution cooled in liquid nitrogen. Sections (6 μm) were fixed in 100% cold acetone, blocked with 20% goat serum for 20 minutes, and incubated with the appropriate primary antibodies (rat anti-mouse CD31, rat anti-mouse E selectin, or rat anti-mouse P selectin) for 1 hour at room temperature. Sections were washed 3 times with PBS and incubated with goat anti-rat secondary antibodies coupled to FITC for CD31 studies or to Alexa Fluor 568 for E selectin and P selectin studies.

**FACS analysis of cell-surface adhesion molecules expression.** EPCs were stimulated with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc or CD6-Fc in M199 supplemented with 2% FCS for 6 hours at 37°C, then detached, suspended in M199 supplemented with 20% FCS, and placed on a rotating platform (50 rpm) for 3–4 hours. The EPCs were incubated for 30 minutes with FITC- or PE-labeled antibodies purchased from BD Biosciences – Pharmingen: E selectin (CD62-E), P selectin (CD62-P), PSGL-1, CD49b, CD49d, CD49e, CD51/CD61 (αvβ3), CD45, CD14, and CD18. They were then fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde, and surface expression was quantified using the FACSCalibur instrument (BD Biosciences).

**Migration assay.** Cell culture inserts (Millicell-PCF; Millipore) with porous polycarbonate filters (8-μm pore size) were coated with rat-tail type I collagen (60 μg/ml). EPCs were pretreated with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, or CD6-Fc for 30 minutes at 37°C and washed twice with PBS. These prestimulated EPCs were suspended in M199 medium supplemented with 2% FCS, and 1 × 10⁵ cells were added to the upper side of each insert. The inserts were placed in 12-well plates containing medium supplemented with 10 ng/ml VEGF-A, and cells were allowed to migrate for 4 hours at 37°C at an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. The filters were then rinsed with PBS, fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde, and stained with hematoxylin. The upper surfaces of the filters were scraped with cotton swabs to remove the nonmigrating cells. The number of migrating cells attached to the lower surfaces of the filters was quantified by measuring OD at 570 nm. 

**Figure 7**

EphB4 activation mediates EPC adhesion through PSGL-1. (A and B) PSGL-1 expression in EPCs. EPCs were stimulated with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, or CD6-Fc and then processed for FACS analysis of PSGL-1 expression. (A) FACS profiles of nontransfected (top panel) and EphB4 siRNA–transfected (bottom panel) EPCs. (B) Expression of PSGL-1 in nontransfected (top panel) and EphB4 siRNA–transfected (bottom panel) EPCs. n = 3. **P < 0.01 versus nonstimulated EPCs. (C) Effect of PSGL-1 siRNA on PSGL-1 protein expression. Control siRNA– and PSGL-1 siRNA–transfected EPCs were stimulated with 3 μg/ml ephrin-B2–Fc or left unstimulated and then processed for immunocytochemistry with an anti–PSGL-1 antibody as described in Methods. PSGL-1–positive staining appears in red. Scale bar: 20 μm. (D) Effect of PSGL-1 siRNA on EPC adhesion to IL-1β prestimulated HUVEC monolayer. Adhesion was quantified by measuring OD at 570 nm. n = 3. *P < 0.05 versus nonstimulated EPCs transfected with control siRNA.
counted under an Axiovert 25 microscope (Zeiss). Each experiment (n = 3) was performed in triplicate, and 30–40 fields per filter were analyzed. EPC adhesion on IL-1β–activated HUVEC monolayer. Confluent HUVEC monolayer was activated with 10 ng/ml IL-1β (R&D Systems) for 6 hours. A total of 3 × 10⁴ cells of either nontransfected or siRNA-transfected EPCs pretreated with the fusion proteins as described in the FACS section were added to each well containing prestimulated HUVEC monolayer. After 1 hour of incubation at 37°C, cells were washed twice with M199 medium to remove nonadhered cells, fixed in 1% glutaraldehyde, and stained with crystal violet. Adhered cells were quantified by measuring the OD at 570 nm.

**Table 2**

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EPCs were transfected with siRNA and then pretreated with ephrin-B2–Fc. Six hours after induction of hind limb ischemia, these EPCs were intravenously injected into the mice (1 × 10⁶ cells/mouse; 8 mice per group). Neovascularization was scored 12 days later as described in Methods. ^P < 0.05 compared with EPCs plus control siRNA stimulated with ephrin-B2–Fc.

**Figure 8**

Time-dependent expression of selectins and PSGL-1. (A) Representative photomicrographs of ischemic (6 hours) and nonischemic gastrocnemius muscle sections stained with rat anti-mouse E selectin or P selectin. Positive staining (red) is localized in blood vessels between the muscle fibers. Scale bar: 40 μm. (B) RT-PCR analysis of E selectin and P selectin mRNA expression in ischemic muscles 6 hours or 24 hours after the onset of ischemia and in nonischemic muscles at the same time intervals. Data were normalized for loading with 28S RNA. n = 3. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01 versus nonischemic muscle. (C) PSGL-1 expression on EPCs following ephrin-B2–Fc stimulation. EPCs were stimulated with ephrin-B2–Fc for 6 hours or 24 hours and then processed for FACS analysis of PSGL-1 expression. FACS profiles are shown in the left panel, and quantification of PSGL-1 expression in the right panel. n = 3. *P < 0.05 versus EPCs.
Data were expressed as the percentage of adhered cells relative to control nonstimulated EPCs. In the blocking experiments, E selectin– and P selectin–neutralizing antibodies (R&D Systems) were added at a final concentration of 2 μg/ml just before EPC adhesion.

EPC adhesion to recombinant E selectin and P selectin–Fc fusion proteins. The 96-well tissue culture plates were coated with 100 μl/well of a 25 μg/ml human IgG Fc solution in PBS overnight at 4°C. Unbound antibody was discarded, and wells were blocked with 1% BSA (Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 hour at room temperature. After washing with PBS, 100 μl of human recombinant E selectin or P selectin fusion proteins (5 μg/ml or 10 μg/ml in 0.01% BSA, respectively) were added, and the plates were incubated for 1 hour at 37°C. Then, 100 μl of a 6 × 10^5 cell suspension pretreated with the fusion proteins as described for FACS analysis experiments was added and plates incubated for 1 hour at 37°C to allow cell adhesion. Cells were washed twice with M199 medium, fixed in 1% glutaraldehyde, and then stained with crystal violet. Cell adhesion was quantified by measuring OD at 570 nm.

Western blotting. Cells were washed with ice-cold PBS and cell extracts prepared in 50 mM Tris, pH 8, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% NP-40, 1 mM PMSF, 1 μg/ml leupeptin, and 1 μg/ml aprotonin. Protein lysates (20 μg) were separated by electrophoresis in 8% acrylamide gels containing SDS and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes in 25 mM Tris, 190 mM glycine, and 15% methanol. Membranes were blocked by incubation in 25 mM Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20 (TBST) and 5% non-fat milk powder for 2 hours at room temperature. They were then incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with the appropriate primary antibodies in TBST containing 5% nonfat milk powder. The membranes were washed 3 times in TBST and then incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG in TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The signal was revealed with the Pierce Enhanced Chemiluminescence System (ECL), used as recommended by the manufacturer. Quantification was done with MultiGauge software (version 2.3; Fujifilm).

Immunoprecipitation and tyrosine phosphorylation assay. For tyrosine phosphorylation assay, EPCs grown to 80% confluence in 15-cm dishes were starved with M199 medium containing 2% FCS for 16 hours and then with serum-free M199 medium for 2 hours. After starving, the cells were stimulated with 3 μg/ml ephrin-B2–Fc in serum-free M199 medium for 30 minutes to activate the EphB4 receptor. The medium was aspirated and cells were washed twice with cold PBS. Cell lysates were then immediately prepared in protein extraction buffer consisting of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.25% deoxycholic acid, 1% NP-40, 10 mM NaF, 2 mM sodium vanadate, 20 mM glycerophosphate, and a protease inhibitor cocktail. Protein extracts were clarified by centrifugation at 12,000 × g for 15 minutes at 4°C, and clarified protein samples were incubated for 2 hours at 4°C with protein A–sepharose precoated with an anti-EphB4 antibody (Zymed Laboratories). The precipitated immune complexes were washed 3 times with the same extraction buffer, solubilized in 1x SDS-PAGE loading buffer by boiling, separated on 10% SDS-PAGE, and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes in 25 mM Tris, 190 mM glycine, and 15% methanol. Membranes

Figure 9
E selectin and P selectin mediate ephrin-B2–Fc–induced EPC adhesion. (A) Ephin-B2–Fc treatment increased EPC adhesion to immobilized E selectin and P selectin fusion proteins. EPCs were stimulated with 3 μg/ml of either ephrin-B2–Fc, EphB4-Fc, or CD6-Fc. Then the cells were allowed to adhere to immobilized recombinant E selectin–Fc (black bars), P selectin–Fc (gray bars), or to human IgG Fc fragments (white bars). Adhesion was quantified by measuring OD at 570 nm. Results are expressed as percentages of control nonstimulated EPCs (EPC). EPCs represented in this figure were nonstimulated. n = 3. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01 versus nonstimulated EPCs. (B) Blocking antibodies directed against E selectin and P selectin neutralized ephrin-B2–Fc–induced EPC adhesion to IL-1β-prestimulated HUVEC monolayers. n = 3. *P < 0.05 versus EPCs treated with control IgG1.

Figure 10
Schematic model showing how EphB4 activation increases adhesion potential of EPCs. E selectin and P selectin were overexpressed by the ischemic endothelium. EphB4 activation enhances PSGL-1 expression at the surface of EPCs. This allows attachment of the circulating ephrin-B2–Fc–stimulated EPCs via interaction between PSGL-1 and E selectin and P selectin. The attached cells can then migrate to the ischemic tissue where they can integrate into the nascent vessels and/or participate in a paracrine fashion in the neangiogenic process.
were then processed for Western blotting with an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (4G10; Upstate USA Inc.) as described above. To check for equal protein loading, membranes were probed with an EphB4 antibody (R&D Systems).

Immunofluorescence localization of tyrosine-phosphorylated EphB4. EPCs grown to 80% confluence in 35-mm dishes were serum starved and then stimulated with 3 μg/ml ephrin-B2–Fc as described for the tyrosine phosphorylation assay (see above). Media were then aspirated and cells were washed twice with cold PBS, fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.2% Triton X-100, and blocked with 20% FCS. To visualize EphB4, cells were incubated with 3 μg/ml ephrin-B2–Fc for 1 hour at room temperature and then with a goat anti-human Fc fragment antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories Inc.). Binding was revealed with an anti-goat antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488. Incubation with an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (4G10; Upstate USA Inc.) followed by an anti-mouse antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 555 was used to stain for phosphotyrosine proteins.

**Statistics.** Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. One-way ANOVA was performed, with the significance level set at <0.05.

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