

Chapter

Mast Cells Interact with Endothelial Cells to Accelerate In Vitro Angiogenesis

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Abstract

Angiogenesis is a complex process that involves interactions between endothelial cells and various other cell types as well as the tissue microenvironment. Several previous studies have demonstrated that mast cells accumulate at angiogenic sites. In spite of the evidence suggesting a relationship between mast cells and angiogenesis, the association of mast cells and endothelial cells remains poorly understood. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between mast cells and endothelial cells during in vitro angiogenesis. When endothelial cells were co-cultured with mast cells, angiogenesis was stimulated. Furthermore, there was direct intercellular communication via gap junctions between the two cell types. In addition, the presence of mast cells stimulated endothelial cells to release angiogenic factors. Moreover, conditioned medium from the co-cultures

also stimulated in vitro angiogenesis. The results from this investigation demonstrate that mast cells have both direct and indirect proangiogenic effects and provide new insights into the role of mast cells in angiogenesis.

Keywords

Mast Cells; Angiogenesis; Endothelial Cells; Tube Formation Assay; Co-Culture; Gap Junction

Introduction

Angiogenesis depends on endothelial cell proliferation and migration. Blood vessel formation is also dependent on the interaction of endothelial cells with other cell types, as well as with the tissue microenvironment [1-3]. Therefore, it is essential to understand the interaction of endothelial cells with other cell types and how this interaction can activate endothelial cells during blood vessel formation. Throughout angiogenesis, these various cell types communicate via a complex network of intercellular signaling pathways, mediated by cytokines, receptors and surface adhesion molecules [2,4-6].

Cell-to-cell communication is critical in the control and coordination of vascular function [7-9]. The gap junction is the main mediator of cell-to-cell communication. It is formed by connexins [10-12], a family of transmembrane proteins that interact to form connexons that act as channels which directly connect the cytoplasm of adjacent cells, allowing the passage of current and small signaling molecules [8,11]. Several studies have suggested that gap junctions and connexins may play an important role during physiological or pathological processes associated with angiogenesis [9,13,14]. Furthermore, gap junctions have been identified at areas of contact between immune cells and endothelial cells. Gap junctions have also been implicated in immune cell trans-endothelial migration and in the contact between eosinophils and tissue resident cells during inflammatory reactions [15-17].

Recently, the interactions between immune cells such as macrophages, lymphocytes, neutrophils, and endothelial cells during angiogenesis have been described [1,18,19]. However, the interaction between mast cells and endothelial cells during angiogenesis has not been completely delineated. Mast cells are immune cells that are derived from myeloid lineage cells in the bone marrow [20-22]. They are found associated with connective tissue throughout the body, particularly in locations that are in close contact with the external environment [23-25]. Mast cells have been shown to be associated with blood vessels and they accumulate near sites of new capillary formation, such as in atherosclerosis, hemangioma development, and tumorigenesis [26-33]. Notably, mast cell accumulation is correlated with increased neovascularization, tumor aggressiveness, and metastatic spread [34-37]. Previous studies have focused on the role of mast cells in enhancing angiogenesis through the release of pro-angiogenic factors [35,38-40]. However, the involvement of mast cells in angiogenesis is complex and not completely understood. The present study was undertaken to investigate the interaction of mast cells and endothelial cells in angiogenesis. During in vitro angiogenesis [41,42], when mast cells were co-cultured with endothelial cells, an association between mast cells and endothelial cells was observed. Furthermore, this association induced the release of pro-angiogenic factors which accelerated angiogenesis.

Results

Mast Cells Accelerate In Vitro Angiogenesis

To evaluate the ability of mast cells to induce angiogenesis, the mouse endothelial cell line SVEC4-10 and the murine mast cell line P815 were co-cultured using an in vitro angiogenesis assay system. Tube formation was evaluated after five hours of co-culture by actin staining as well as by scanning electron microscopy. Tube formation and sprouting by endothelial cells was increased in the presence of mast cells (Figure 1A-D). A quantitative analysis of the co-culture showed that the percentage of tubes and loops was higher, $85 \pm 12\%$

and $842 \pm 108\%$ respectively, when SVEC4-10 cells were cultured together with the mast cells (Figure 1E,F). Also, the area covered by cells was significantly higher in the co-cultures, $233 \pm 33\%$, (Figure 1G), indicating an increase in cell spreading.

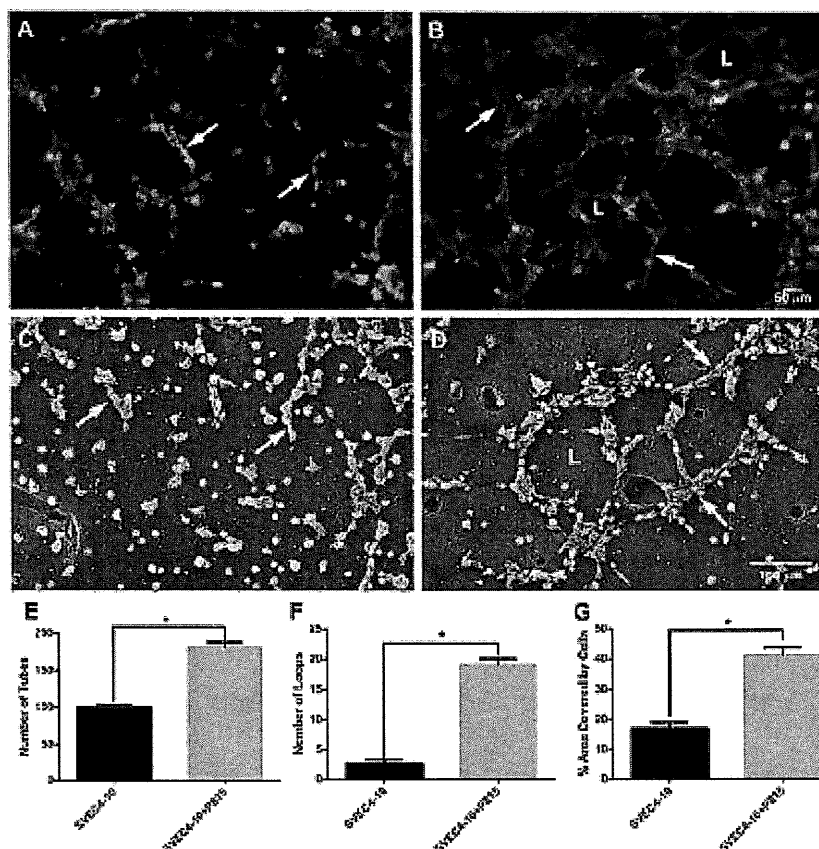


Figure 1: Mast cells induce tube and loop formation. (A,C) SVEC4-10 cells; (B,D) SVEC4-10 cells co-cultured with P815 mast cells. Tubes (arrows) and loops (L) were increased in the co-cultures after 5 h. (A,B) Cells were stained with phalloidin conjugated to Alexa 488; the nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (4', 6-Diamine-2'-phenylindole dihydrochloride); (C,D) scanning electron microscopy; (E–G) The graphs show the average number of tubes (E) and loops (F) and the area covered by cells (G) after 5 h of culture. The structures were quantified using Wimasis WimTube. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. * $p \leq 0.05$.

Since it is known that macrophages can also enhance angiogenesis [43,44,45], endothelial cells were co-cultured with macrophages in order to verify the results seen with mast cells. Co-culture of endothelial cells with mast cells (Figure 2A) was more effective in inducing tube and loop formation than co-culture of SVEC4-10 cells with

macrophages (Figure 2B). The percentage of tubes increased $43 \pm 9\%$ (Figure 2C) and the percentage of loops increased $462 \pm 88\%$ (Figure 2D) in the co-cultures of endothelial cells with mast cells when compared with the co-cultures of endothelial cells with macrophages. The results of the tube formation assays showed that mast cells are more effective in promoting in vitro angiogenesis than macrophages.

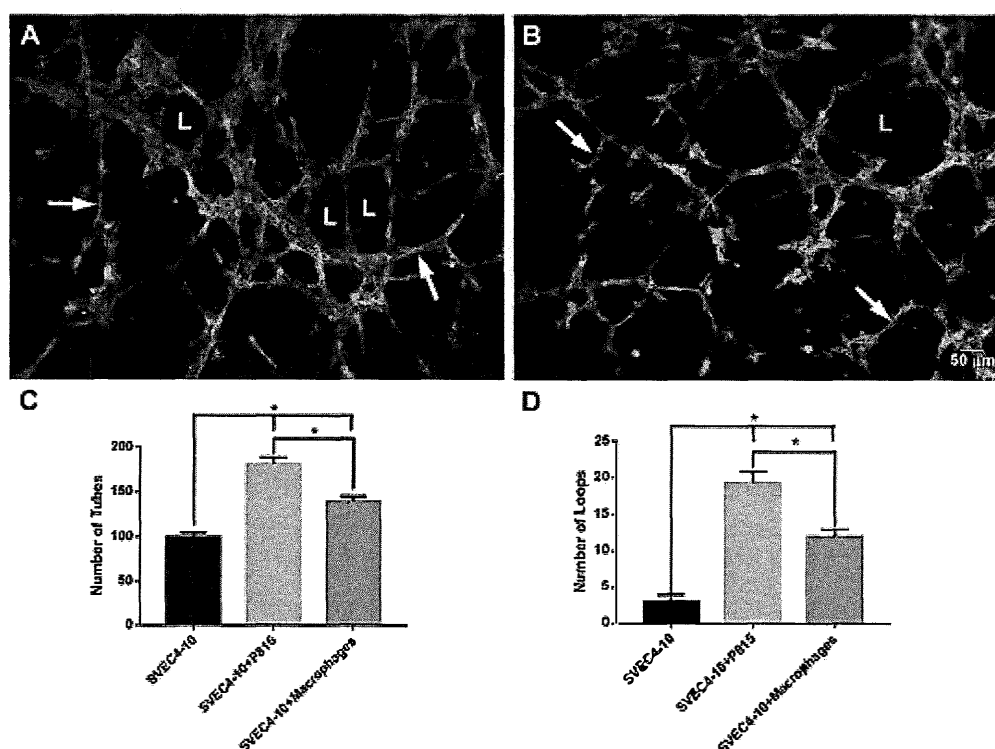


Figure 2: Mast cells are more effective in inducing tube formation than macrophages. (A) SVEC4-10 cells co-cultured with P815 mast cells; (B) SVEC4-10 cells co-cultured with macrophages. A significant increase in the number of tubes (arrows) and loops (L) was observed during co-culture of endothelial cells with mast cells when compared with co-cultures of endothelial cells with macrophages. (A,B) Cells were stained with phalloidin conjugated to Alexa 488; (C,D) The graphs show the average number of tubes and loops after 5 h of culture. The structures were quantified using Wimasis Wim-Tube. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. * $p \leq 0.05$.

Mast Cells and Endothelial Cells Are Associated

Since the presence of mast cells accelerated tube and loop formation by endothelial cells, the association between these two cell types was further investigated. SVEC4-10 cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Green CMFDA (5-chloromethylfluorescein diacetate)

and P815 mast cells were labeled CellTracker™ Red CMTPX (4(or 5)-(4-(chloromethyl)benzamido)-2-(1,2,2,4,8,10,10,11-octamethyl-1,2,10,11-tetrahydropyrano[3,2-g:5,6-g']diquinolin-13-ium-6-yl) benzoate). After 5 h of co-culture, P815 mast cells were in close association with SVEC4-10 cells (Figure 3) especially in the loops. The presence of mast cells in close association with endothelial cells during the co-cultivation suggests that mast cells play a critical role in vitro angiogenesis.

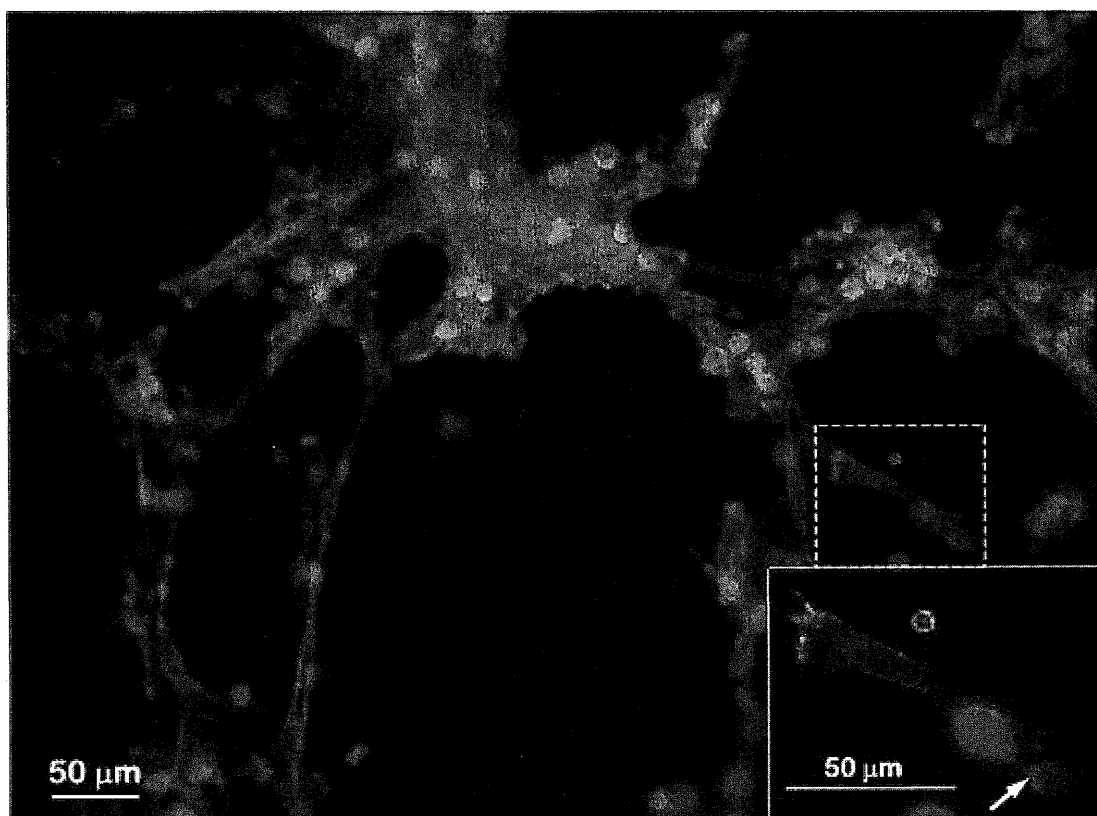


Figure 3: Mast cells are in close approximation to endothelial cells. SVEC4-10 cells co-cultured with P815 mast cells. SVEC4-10 cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Green CMFDA and P815 mast cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Red CMTPX. After 5 h of co-culture, SVEC4-10 cells (green) and P815 mast cells (red) are associated. Mast cells are in contact with endothelial cells (arrow). Inset: High magnification of the area delimited by dotted line. Image is representative of four independent experiments.

This association between mast cells and endothelial cells was confirmed by scanning electron microscopy (Figure 4). In the co-culture, most of the mast cells were in contact with endothelial cells. They could also be seen in the loops, which are the final step in tube formation (Figure 4C,D). The morphological response of the two cell types to culture on Geltrex® was different. SVEC4-10 cells spread on the Geltrex® while the P815 mast cells remained rounded (Figure 4C,D). Mast cells also remained rounded when cultured on Geltrex® even in the absence of endothelial cells.

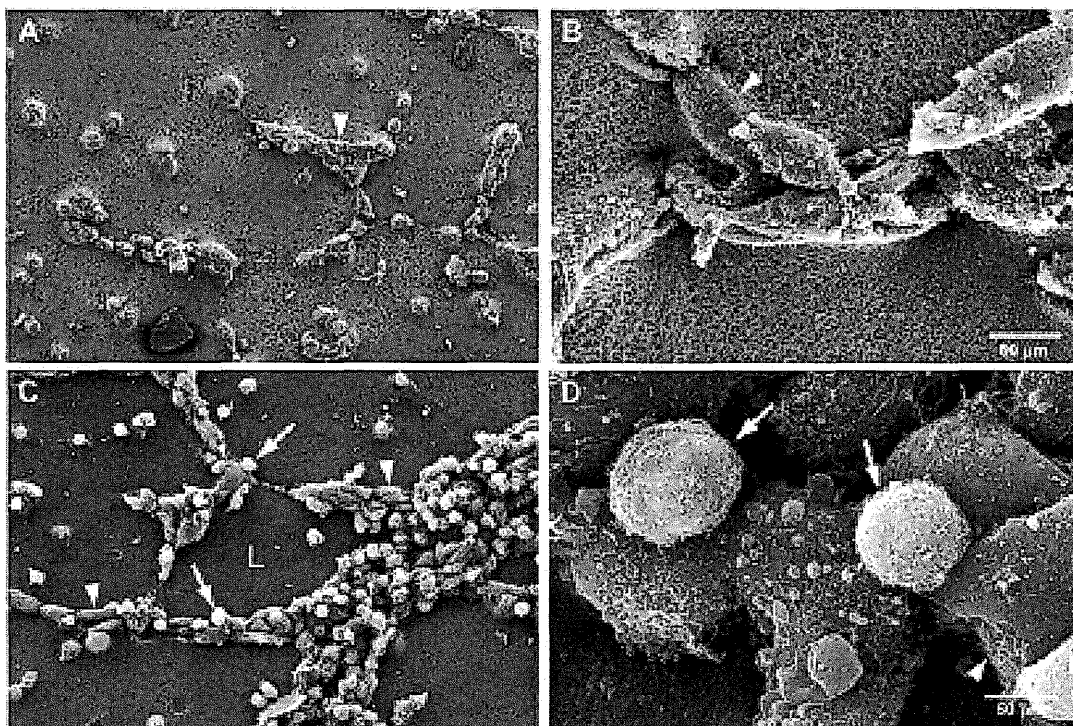


Figure 4: Mast cells and endothelial cells associate during the tube formation assay. (A,B) SVEC4-10 cells; (C,D) SVEC4-10 cells co-cultured with P815 mast cells. (A,B) In cell cultures without mast cells, the endothelial cells form only incomplete loops (arrowheads); (C,D) During co-culture SVEC4-10 endothelial cells (arrowheads) and mast cells (arrows) are associated especially in the loops (L). The endothelial cells are spread on the substrate (arrowheads) while P815 mast cells remain rounded (arrows). Cells were cultured for 5 h prior to assay. Scanning electron microscopy images are representative of four independent experiments.

Gap Junctions Connect Endothelial Cells and Mast Cells

The presence of gap junctions between endothelial cells and mast cells was investigated by immunostaining the co-cultures for connexin 43. The results showed that both mast cells and endothelial cells expressed this protein and that connexin 43 was present throughout the cells including cellular projections, as well as the area of contact between mast cells and endothelial cells (Figure 5).

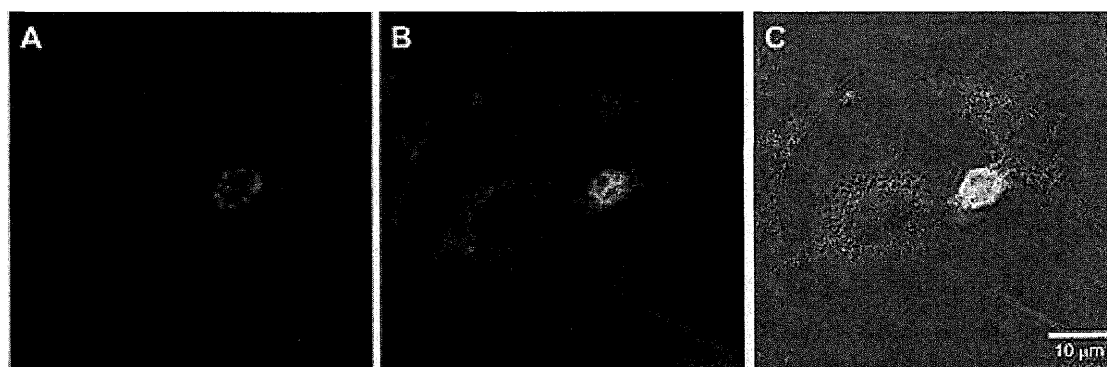


Figure 5: Connexin 43 is expressed in P815 mast cells and endothelial cells. (A) P815 mast cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Red CMTPX; (B) After 5 h of co-culture with SVEC4-10 cells, the cultures were immunostained with antibody against connexin 43 (green); (C) Merge of A and B. Images are representative of three independent experiments.

The association between mast cells and endothelial cells was further investigated by transmission electron microscopy. Mast cells and endothelial cells were co-cultured on Geltrex® for 5 h and then processed for transmission electron microscopy. An intercellular space (7–15 Å) between the endothelial cells and mast cells filled with lanthanum, which is indicative of gap junctions, was evident (Figure 6). As suggested by the immunostaining, the results of the transmission electron microscopy indicate a direct intercellular communication, via gap junctions, between mast cells and endothelial cells during angiogenesis.

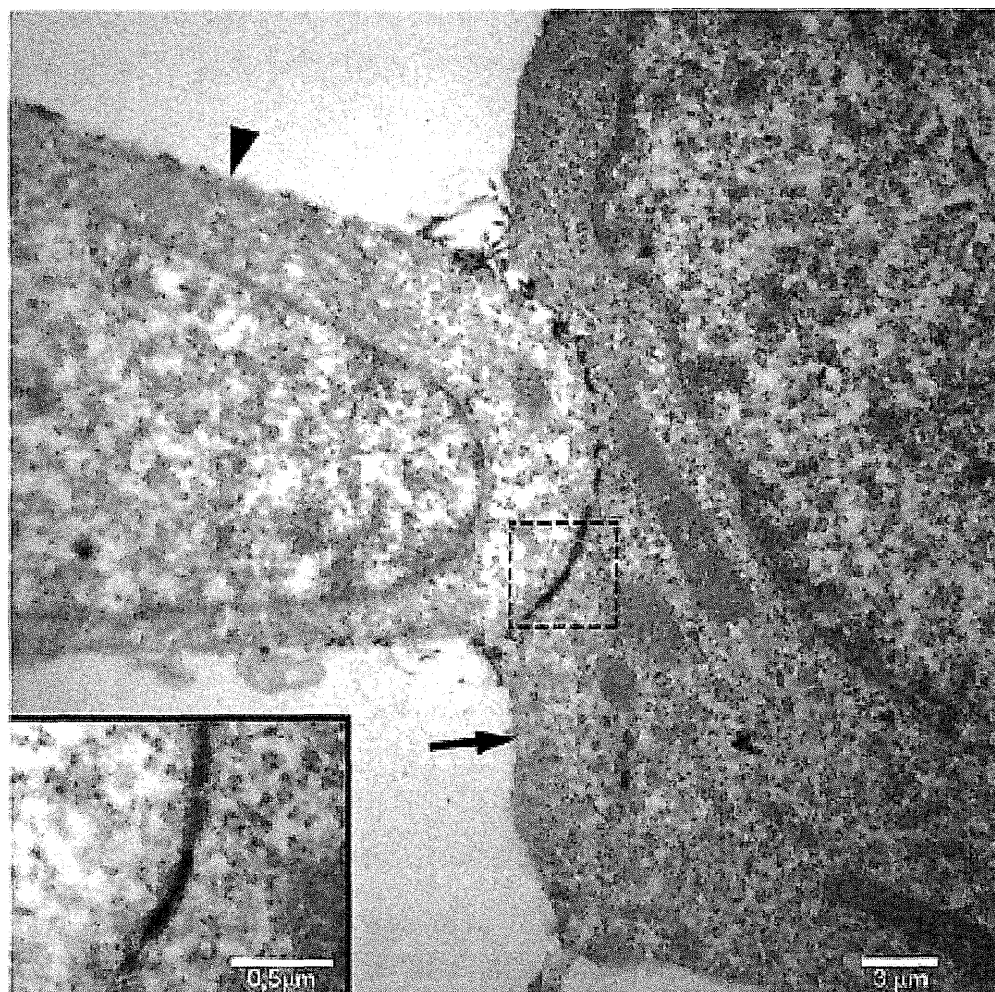


Figure 6: Gap junctions are present between mast cells and endothelial cells during *in vitro* angiogenesis. Transmission electron microscopy demonstrates that the space between the mast cell (arrow) and the endothelial cell (arrowhead) is filled with lanthanum, indicative of a gap junction. Inset: High magnification of the area delimited by dotted line.

Angiogenic Factors Are Released by Endothelial Cells in the Presence of Mast Cells

Since co-culture of mast cells with endothelial cells induced tube formation, it was of interest to investigate which angiogenic factors were released during the co-culture. The supernatants from the co-cultures of SVEC4-10 cells with P815 mast cells or from cultures of SVEC4-10 cells alone were analyzed using a proteome profiler array.

In the presence of mast cells, SVEC4-10 cells released 33 more angiogenic factors than SVEC4-10 cells alone (Table 1; Figure S1). Analysis of the supernatants from the co-culture showed that the mast cells did not degranulate. There was no release of β -hexosaminidase activity nor were mMCPs (mouse mast cell proteases) 5 and 6 (Figure S2) detected in the supernatants. These results provide evidence that the presence of mast cells stimulates the release of angiogenic factors from the endothelial cells.

Table 1: Angiogenic factors released in the presence or absence of P815 mast cells.

Angiogenic Factor	SVEC4-10 Cells	SVEC4-10 + P815 Cells	Angiogenic Factor	SVEC4-10 Cells	SVEC4-10 + P815 Cells
ADAMTS1	–	+	MMP-8	–	+
Amfiregulin	–	+	MMP-9	–	+
Angiogenin	+	+	IGFBP-9	–	+
Coagulation III	–	+	Osteopontin	–	+
CXCL16	–	+	PDGF-AA	–	+
DPPIV/CD26	–	+	PDGF	–	+
Endostatin	+	+	Pentraxin	–	+
Endothelin 1	–	+	PF 4	+	+
FGF-1	–	+	PIGF-2	–	+
FGF-2	–	+	Prolactin	–	+
Hepatopoietin A	–	+	Proliferin	–	+
IGFBP-1	–	+	SDF-1 CXCL12	–	+
IGFBP-2	–	+	Serpin E1	–	+
IGFBP-3	+	+	Serpin F1	–	+
IL-1	–	+	Trombospondin-2	–	+
Leptin	–	+	TIMP-1	–	+
MCP-1	+	+	TIMP-4	–	+
MIP-1	–	+	VEGF VPF	–	+
MMP-3	–	+	VEGF-B VRF	–	+

Conditioned Medium from the Co-Cultures Increases Tube Formation

Since co-culture of endothelial cells with mast cells increased tube and loop formation, it was of interest to determine if the physical presence of mast cells was necessary to stimulate in vitro angio-

genesis. Therefore, endothelial cells were cultured with conditioned media from various culture conditions (Figure 7). When SVEC4-10 cells were cultured on Geltrex® in the presence of conditioned medium from SVEC4-10 cells, there was a significant increase in tube, but not loop formation. However, there was an even more significant increase in both tube and loop formation when SVEC4-10 cells were cultured on Geltrex® in the presence of conditioned medium from the co-cultures of endothelial cells and mast cells. Furthermore, when SVEC4-10 cells were cultured on Geltrex® in the presence of conditioned medium from P815 mast cells, there was no increase in tube or loop formation. These results indicate that mast cells themselves and/or the angiogenic mediators released by endothelial cells in the presence of mast cells both stimulate angiogenesis.

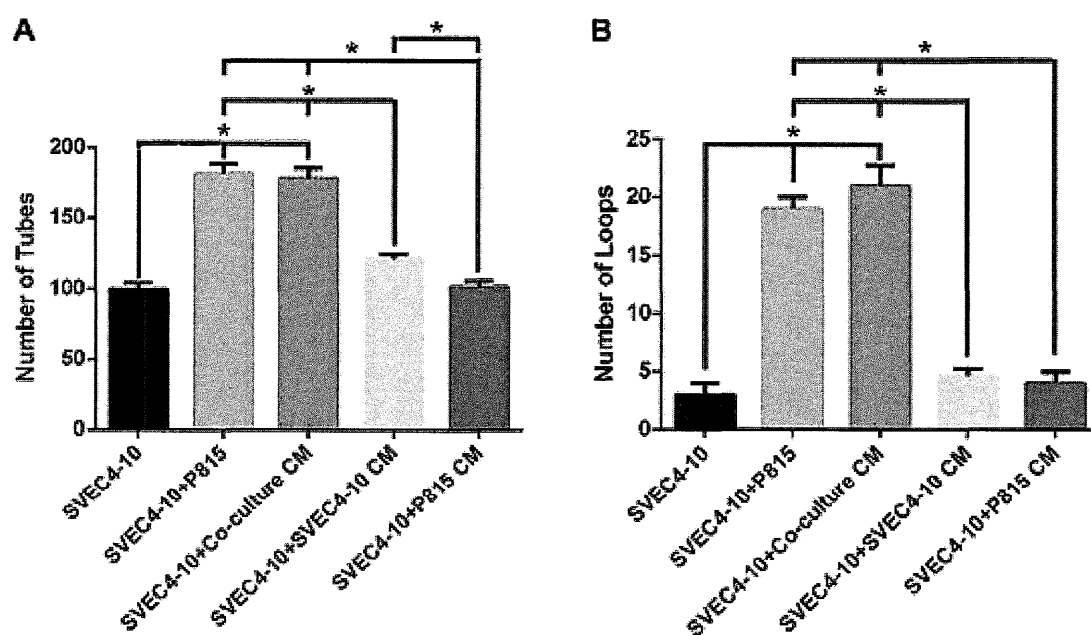


Figure 7: Conditioned medium from the co-culture increases in vitro angiogenesis. The conditioned medium from the co-culture of SVEC4-10 cells and P815 mast cells demonstrated the same ability as co-culture with mast cells to increase in vitro angiogenesis. (A,B) The conditioned media from SVEC4-10 induced a slight increase in tubes (A) but not in loops. The graphs show the average number of tubes and loops after 5 h of culture. The structures were quantified using Wimasis WimTube. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. CM (Conditioned media) * $p \leq 0.05$.

Discussion

The present study provides evidence of a direct interaction between endothelial cells and mast cells that results in the release of angiogenic factors from endothelial cells which then accelerate in vitro angiogenesis. Furthermore, conditioned medium from the co-culture of endothelial cells and mast cells contains the factors necessary to stimulate angiogenesis in vitro. These results demonstrate a critical role for mast cells in angiogenesis.

As shown in the present study, during in vitro angiogenesis, the mast cells were in close proximity to the endothelial cells where they were largely associated with loops. This is consistent with the localization of mast cells in vivo, where mast cells are normally found adjacent to blood vessels [46,47]. Angiogenic factors induce endothelial cells to sprout and form branches that split in two, increasing the area of the new vessels. This branching also facilitates fusion of the endothelial cells in a process called anastomosis [44,48-50]. In the developing hindbrains of zebrafish, macrophages appear to form bridges between endothelial cells aiding in cell fusion and promoting anastomosis between endothelial cells [51]. The present study provides evidence that mast cells could also act as bridges giving physical support and establishing contact between endothelial cells during vascular anastomosis.

The current investigation also demonstrates that mast cells and endothelial cells can form gap junctions. Ultrastructural analysis indicated a direct intercellular communication, via gap junctions, between mast cells and endothelial cells during angiogenesis. Coordination and control of vascular function is dependent on direct intercellular communication via gap junctions [52,53]. Gap junctions directly connect the cytoplasm of adjacent cells allowing for the passage of small signaling molecules and current. A gap junction is composed of two connexons integrated into the plasma membranes of the connected cells forming a channel [54,55]. Each connexon is composed of six connexins. It is the connexins which modulate specific cell-to-cell

signaling pathways. The various connexins differ in their molecular selectivity as well as in their subcellular localization. In addition, Cx43 (connexin-43) seems to be essential for coordination of endothelial cell proliferation and migration in the vasculature [8,52,56,57]. Vliagoftis et al. demonstrated that mast cells express Cx43 and Cx32, and that Cx43 is associated with the plasma membrane [58]. Recent studies have shown that mast cells can also interact directly with fibroblasts, forming gap junctions between mast cells and fibroblasts. This allows direct communication between the two cell types, stimulating fibroblast proliferation, myofibroblast differentiation, and collagen lattice contraction [59-62]. The physical association of mast cells and endothelial cells as well as the direct intercellular communication via gap junctions observed in this study, provides another mechanism in which mast cells may affect angiogenesis.

Mast cells produce and release a large number of mediators with diverse biological activities. Previous studies have demonstrated that mast cell proteases are among the main factors responsible for stimulating angiogenesis [29,63,64]. However, when the activity of β -hexosaminidase and the expression and activity of tryptase and chymase were analyzed in supernatants from co-cultures of mast cells and endothelial cells, no β -hexosaminidase activity or tryptase or chymase expression or activity was detected in the supernatants from these experiments. Additionally, the cells were co-cultured for only five hours. This time is not sufficient for the synthesis and release of newly synthesized mediators, such as growth factors and cytokines [22,23]. These data demonstrate that in co-culture with endothelial cells, the mast cells did not release mast cell proteases or other pre-formed mediators.

In addition, the current investigation showed that the presence of mast cells stimulated the endothelial cells to release a wide range of angiogenic factors. The levels of the pro-angiogenic cytokines angiogenin, endostatin, IGFBP-3 (Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3), and MCP-1 (Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1) detected in cultures of SVEC4-10 cells alone, increased when the SVEC4-10 cells were co-cultured with mast cells.

Endothelial cell spreading was accelerated in the co-cultures of mast cells and endothelial cells as well as when the endothelial cells were cultured in conditioned medium from the co-cultures. This may be due to the presence of various other proteins/cytokines that were detected in the supernatant from the co-cultures that were not present in the culture media of endothelial cells alone. Some of these proteins/cytokines are directly related to cell proliferation and migration such as SDF-1 (Stromal cell-derived factor 1), and trombospondin-2 [65]. Therefore, the release of various cytokines/proteins related to adhesion and migration when endothelial cells are in the presence of mast cells may explain the increased spreading of endothelial cells, as well as the stimulation of tube and loop formation during co-cultivation of endothelial cells with mast cells or with conditioned medium from the co-cultures.

Materials and Methods

Cells

The murine endothelial cell line SVEC4-10 (CRL-2181) was purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA). The P815 mast cells (mouse lymphoblast-like mastocytoma cell line) [66-69] was purchased from the Rio de Janeiro Cell Bank (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Both cell lines were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) plus 10% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS). The murine lung macrophage cell line AMJ2-C11 (ATCC® CRL-2456™) was cultivated in DMEM plus 5% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum. All cell lines were cultured at 37 °C in a humidified environment containing 5% CO₂ in air. All reagents used for cell culture were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Invitrogen/Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA).

In Vitro Angiogenesis: Tube Formation Assay

The tube formation assay measures the ability of endothelial cells to form tubes which are capillary-like structures. In order to perform this assay, 10 µL of Geltrex® (Invitrogen, Thermo Fisher Scientific)

was added to the wells of μ -slides Angiogenesis® (IBIDI, Martinsried, Germany) and allowed to solidify at 37 °C for 30 min. After the gel solidified, SVEC4-10 cells (1×10^4) were added in 50 μ L of DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS. For co-culture experiments, the cells were cultured at a ratio of 1 P815 mast cell or AMJ2-C11 macrophage to 2 SVEC4-10 cells. In the experiment using conditioned media, the media were collected after tube formation assay as described above and used in a new tube formation assay. The following conditioned media were used in tube formation assays: Conditioned medium from the co-culture of mast cells and endothelial cells; Conditioned medium from the culture of SVEC4-10 cells alone; Conditioned medium from the culture of P815 mast cells alone.

The cells were incubated at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ in air for 5 h and then analyzed. The following parameters were used for quantification [70-72].

Tubes were considered to be a tubular structure that goes from one branching point to another branching point or to a loose end. Loops are enclosed (or almost enclosed) areas inside the tubes that fulfill roundness conditions.

The images were acquired using a Nikon Eclipse TE2000-U microscope (Nikon USA, Melville, NY, USA) equipped with a 10 \times objective. The measurements are expressed in pixels (800 \times 600) where 1 pixel equals 0.069 mm². WimTube (Wimasis Image Analysis, Munich, Germany; www.wimasis.com/en/products/13/WimTube) was used to analyze and quantify tube formation.

CellTracker™ Cell Labelling

SVEC4-10 cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Green CMFDA and P815 mast cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Red CMTPX (Molecular Probes, Thermo Fisher Scientific). The cells were incubated for 30 min at 37 °C in DMEM without serum, but containing 25 μ g/mL of either CellTracker™ green or red. After labeling, the cells were incubated for an additional 30 min at 37 °C in DMEM with 10% heat inactivated fetal bovine serum. The cells were used in the tube formation assay as described above.

Immunofluorescence

To determine the presence of connexin 43 in endothelial cells and mast cells, the cells were fixed with 2% formaldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Hatfield, PA, USA), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS at room temperature, blocked with PBS containing 1% BSA, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse connexin 43 (1:50) (ATB T1046, Ameritech Biomedicines, Pflugerville, TX, USA) for 1 h. Following incubation, cells were washed, and incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated with Alexa 488 (1:1000) (Molecular Probes, Thermo Fisher Scientific), washed and analyzed using a LEICA TCS-NT SP5 laser scanning confocal microscope (Leica Microsystems; Heidelberg, Germany).

Fluorescent Labeling

Cells were fixed with 2% formaldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences), permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS for 10 min, washed, and then incubated with 2.6 U/mL Phalloidin-Alexa 488 (Molecular Probes, Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 30 min. Nuclei were counterstained with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; 1:500). The samples were washed in PBS and then observed with an inverted fluorescence microscope (Nikon Eclipse TE2000-U, Nikon USA) and the images acquired using a Nikon DS-1QM digital camera (Nikon USA).

Expression Profile of Angiogenesis Related Proteins

The expression profile of angiogenesis related proteins was analyzed using the Proteome Profiler™ Mouse Angiogenesis Antibody Array (R & D Systems Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA). After the tube formation assay, the supernatants from SVEC4-10 cell cultures or co-cultures of SVEC4-10 cells and P815 mast cells were collected and processed following the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, the membrane containing immobilized antibodies to angiogenesis

related proteins was incubated with the supernatants. Bound protein was detected with a biotinylated antibody cocktail followed by streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. Membranes were washed and developed using the ECL™ Western Blotting Detection Reagent, RPN2106 (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NY, USA). The data is expressed as the mean of two assays.

Electron Microscopy

For electron microscopy assays, Geltrex® (100 µL) was placed on 13-mm-round coverslips coated with Biobond (Electron Microscopy Sciences). After the gel solidified, SVEC4-10 cells (1×10^5) were added in 500 µL of DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS. The cells were incubated at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ in air for 5 h to allow for tube formation.

Scanning Electron Microscopy

For scanning electron microscopy, after tube formation, the samples were rinsed in warm PBS (37 °C) and fixed in 2% glutaraldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) in warm PBS for 2 h at room temperature. Samples were post fixed in 1% OsO₄ (Electron Microscopy Sciences) for 2 h, rinsed in Milli-Q water (Millipore Co., Burlington, MA, USA). The samples were dehydrated in a graded ethanol series and critically point-dried with liquid CO₂ in a Tousimis Autosandri-810 critical point dryer (Tousimis Research Co., Rockville, MD, USA), mounted on aluminum stubs with silver paint (Electron Microscopy Sciences), and coated with gold in a BAL-TEC SCD 050 Sputter Coater (BAL-TEC AG, Balzers, Liechtenstein). Samples were examined with a JEOL JSM-6610LV scanning electron microscope (JEOL, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).

Transmission Electron Microscopy

For transmission electron microscopy, after tube formation, the samples were rinsed in warm PBS (37 °C) and fixed in 2% glutaraldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) 2% paraformaldehyde (Electron Microscopy Sciences) in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer, pH 7.4. The samples

were post fixed in 1% OsO₄ (Electron Microscopy Sciences) in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) for 2 h, rinsed in Milli-Q water, dehydrated in a graded ethanol series. The Geltrex® with cells was removed from the coverslips and embedded in EMbed 812 Resin (Electron Microscopy Sciences). To demonstrate the extracellular space and mark gap junctions, 1% lanthanum nitrate was added to the fixatives. Thin sections were cut with a diamond knife and mounted on copper grids. The grids were stained for 10 min each in Reynolds's lead citrate and 0.5% aqueous uranyl acetate. The samples were examined with a JEOL JEM-100CXII (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) transmission electron microscope.

Immunoblotting

Supernatants (20 µg) from the tube formation assay from the co-cultures of SVEC4-10 cells with P815 mast cells or P815 cell lysates were boiled for 5 min in SDS sample buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 12.5% glycerol, 1% sodium dodecylsulfate, 0.01% bromophenol blue), and applied to 10% polyacrylamide gels. Proteins were then separated electrophoretically and transferred to Hybond membranes (GE Healthcare, Bio-Sciences Corp., Piscataway, NJ, USA). Membranes were blocked in TBS (0.05 M Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.5, and 0.05% Tween 20) containing 5% nonfat dry milk. Membranes were then incubated with anti-protease antibodies (rabbit anti-mouse mMCP-5 and rabbit anti-mouse mMCP-6) were kindly provided by Michael F. Gurish (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA, USA) at 1:200, for 1 h at room temperature, washed in TBS/Tween and incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to HRP (1:20,000) (Jackson ImmunoResearch, Fort Washington, PA, USA) for 30 min at room temperature, washed and developed using chemiluminescence (ECL-GE Healthcare). The blots were scanned, and the optical densities of the bands were calculated using Adobe Photoshop (Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA, USA). For the experiment control, we used a lysate from P815 cells. The cells were lysed using lysis buffer (10 mM HEPES (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid).

pH7.9, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 1% NP-40, and 15 µL of protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA).

β-Hexosamidase Assay

Mast cell degranulation was assessed by measuring the activity of β-hexosaminidase released into the medium of the co-cultures of SVEC4-10 cells with P815 mast cells at the end of the tube formation assay. After 5 h of co-culture, the supernatants were collected and analyzed. For the experiment control, lysates from P815 cells were used. β-hexosaminidase activity was quantified in the supernatants of co-culture and cell lysates by spectrophotometric analysis of hydrolysis of 4-Nitrophenyl N-acetyl-β-d-glucosaminide (Sigma-Aldrich) as previously described [20].

Statistical Analysis

The values are expressed as the mean ± SD. The data is expressed as mean ± SD from at least three independent experiments. In order to compare data, Student's t-test was used. p-Values of ≤0.05 were considered significant.

Conclusions

Taken together, the results of the current study demonstrate that mast cells have both direct and indirect proangiogenic effects on endothelial cells. This investigation provides new insights into the role of mast cells in angiogenesis.

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Supplementary Materials

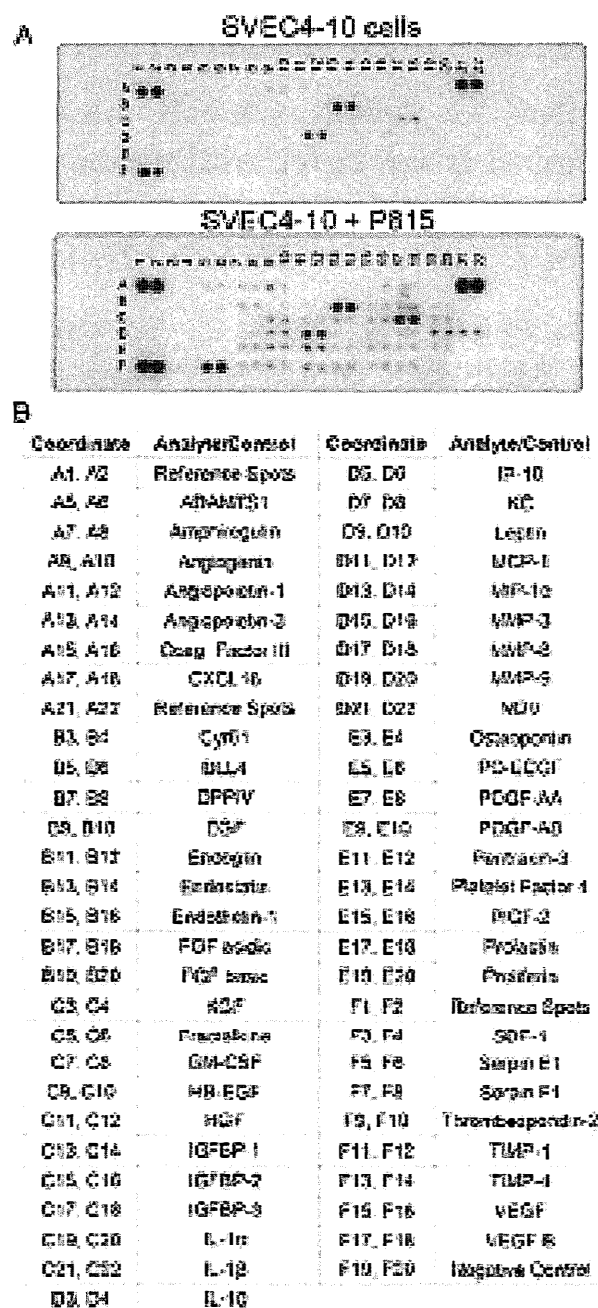


Figure S1: Differential release of angiogenic factors by SVEC4-10 cells in the presence or absence of mast cells. The SVEC4-10 cells were cultured for 5 hours at 37 °C on Gel-trex® in the presence or absence of P815 mast cells. Culture supernatants were used to analyze the protein expression of pro- and anti-angiogenic factors using the Proteome Profiler™ Mouse Angiogenesis Array Kit. (A) Array membrane images are shown. (B) Table giving the mouse angiogenesis array coordinates with a description and location of each angiogenic factor in the membrane array.

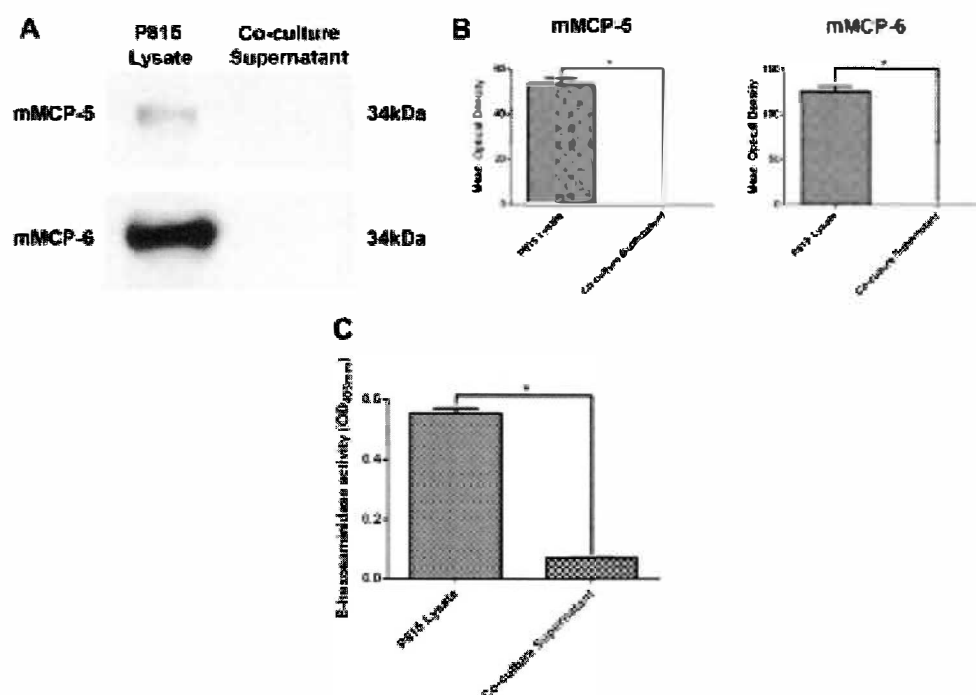


Figure S2: No chymase (mMCP-5) or tryptase (mMCP-6) expression or β -hexosaminidase activity was detected in the supernatants from the co-culture. (A) Western blots of cell lysates or supernatants from the tube formation assay from the co-cultures of SVEC4-10 cells with P815 mast cells or the lysate of P815 cells. The expression of mMPC-5 and mMCP-6 is not detectable in the supernatants from the co-cultures during tube formation assay. (B) The graphs shown the mean of optical density of the protein bands from 3 independent experiments. (C) No β -hexosaminidase activity was detected in the supernatants from the co-culture. The β -hexosaminidase activity in the co-culture supernatant is similar to that of the blank control. * $p \leq 0.05$.