Vascular Calcification

It’s All the RAGE!

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Macrovacular calcification increasingly afflicts our aging and dysmetabolic population. Once considered only a passive process of dead and dying cells, data from multiple laboratories worldwide have converged to reveal that vascular calcification is in great part an actively regulated form of matrix mineral metabolism. A uniquely horrendous situation arises in end-stage renal disease. Antecedent vasculopathy from diabetes, dyslipidemia, or hypertension interacts with dialysis-modulated uremia—a fluctuating hyperphosphatemic and hyperphosphatemic milieu that increases vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) apoptosis, overwhelming defenses against soft tissue mineralization, and promotes low-grade panvascular inflammation. Elegant genetic studies by Cecil and Terkeltaub, coupled with the enlightening work of Festing et al and Li et al have highlighted the important role of pyrophosphate and phosphate metabolism in the pathobiology of arterial calcification. In addition, oxidative stress signals (reactive oxygen species [ROS]) elaborated in response to key inflammatory cytokines—namely, interleukin 6 and interleukin 1β—have been shown to participate in vascular activation of the osteochondrogenic gene programs characteristic of bone formation. Only recently, however, has signaling via the receptor for advanced glycosylation end products (RAGE) been implicated as a critical contributor to both bone-forming osteoblast in the skeleton. Importantly, the osteoclast (monocyte lineage) and the resorption of bone occurs between the osteoclast (monocyte lineage) and the actions of S100A12 were dependent on RAGE and oxidative stress signaling because both recombinant sRAGE and Runx2—master regulators of osteogenic mineralization—were also elicited by the S100A12 transgene. Robust responses were observed in apolipoprotein E-/- mice, a permissive background for time-dependent medial osteochondral metaplasia even on standard rodent chow diets. Ex vivo, S100A12 upregulated osteogenic gene expression and mineralization of cultured transgenic VSMCs. Interestingly, the proosteogenic propensity elicited by the S100A12 transgene required conditioned media from lipid-challenged apolipoprotein E-/- macrophages; this presumably reflects contributions of oxysterols, tumor necrosis factor, or other signals elaborated by the monocytic/macrophage lineage that augment the osteogenic milieu. Of note, similar cross-talk occurs between the osteoclast (monocyte lineage) and the bone-forming osteoblast in the skeleton. Importantly, the actions of S100A12 were dependent on RAGE and oxidative stress signaling because both recombinant sRAGE and NAD(P)H oxidase (Nox) inhibition reduced osteogenic programming and calcification.

Why is this study so enlightening? There are several important reasons. First, it provides compelling, independent yet convergent evidence for the crucial role of oxidative stress and NAD(P)H oxidase signaling in arterial calcification. Intriguingly, downregulation of VSMC Nox1 has also been implicated in the inhibition of medial calcification in other settings. Second, RAGE ligands, such as S100/calganculin, are not normally expressed in VSMCs in the absence of injury. Thus, the capacity of a uniquely human RAGE agonist, S100A12, to promote VSMC osteochondrogenic mineralization in transgenic mice provides strong evidence that the paracrine S100/RAGE axis enhances vas-

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In the current issue of Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, Hofmann Bowman et al directly examine the role and regulation of the S100A12/RAGE axis in vascular calcification. Implementing the apolipoprotein E-/- murine model, they show that selective VSMC expression of S100A12 increased medial calcium accrual by 2- to 6-fold in proximal aorta and innominate arteries, respectively. Concomitant increases in bone morphogenetic protein-2 and Runx2—master regulators of osteogenic mineralization—were also elicited by the S100A12 transgene. Robust responses were observed in apolipoprotein E-/- mice, a permissive background for time-dependent medial osteochondral metaplasia even on standard rodent chow diets. Ex vivo, S100A12 upregulated osteogenic gene expression and mineralization of cultured transgenic.VSMCs. Interestingly, the proosteogenic propensity elicited by the S100A12 transgene required conditioned media from lipid-challenged apolipoprotein E-/- macrophages; this presumably reflects contributions of oxysterols, tumor necrosis factor, or other signals elaborated by the monocytic/macrophage lineage that augment the osteogenic milieu. Of note, similar cross-talk occurs between the osteoclast (monocyte lineage) and the bone-forming osteoblast in the skeleton. Importantly, the actions of S100A12 were dependent on RAGE and oxidative stress signaling because both recombinant sRAGE and NAD(P)H oxidase (Nox) inhibition reduced osteogenic programming and calcification.
cular calcium accrual. Apolipoprotein E deficiency likely affords the elaboration of macrophage-derived humoral signals that synergize with S100A12, as well as osteogenic morphogens, to drive arteriosclerotic medial calcification (Figure). Third, the report introduces a new view of the mechanisms whereby S100/calgranulins upregulate ROS production by VSMCs—namely, via direct cell surface Nox1 activation (Figure). Hoffman Bowman et al demonstrate protein-protein interactions between Nox1 and S100A12, and similar interactions may occur with other Nox members in other contexts. Given the prior evidence that RAGE agonists, such as S100/calgranulin, increase ROS production, a heterodimeric RAGE-Nox1 signaling complex may mediate ROS generation and osteogenic mineralization in VSMCs (Figure). This model is supported by data demonstrating that sRAGE inhibits S100A12-induced osteogenic gene expression and calcium deposition in cultured VSMCs. Finally, when taken together with very recent data from Cecil and Terkeltaub—a data demonstrating that RAGE conveys arterial osteochondrogenic signals activated by pyrophosphate deficiency—the work of Hofmann Bowman et al highlights RAGE as a nodal point in the pathobiology of arterial calcification. Vascular calcification? Perhaps it’s all the RAGE. At a minimum, a better understanding of RAGE signaling will engender innovative strategies for the prevention and treatment of arteriosclerotic calcification.

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**References**


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