Hepatic Lipase, Lipoprotein Metabolism, and Atherogenesis

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Abstract—The role of hepatic lipase as a multifunctional protein that modulates lipoprotein metabolism and atherosclerosis has been extensively documented over the last decade. Hepatic lipase functions as a lipolytic enzyme that hydrolyzes triglycerides and phospholipids present in circulating plasma lipoproteins. Hepatic lipase also serves as a ligand that facilitates lipoprotein uptake by cell surface receptors and proteoglycans, thereby directly affecting cellular lipid delivery. Recently, another process by which hepatic lipase modulates atherogenic risk has been identified. Bone marrow transplantation studies demonstrate that hepatic lipase present in aortic lesions markedly alters aortic lesion formation even in the absence of changes in plasma lipids. These multiple functions of hepatic lipase, which facilitate not only plasma lipid metabolism but also cellular lipid uptake, can be anticipated to have a major and complex impact on atherogenesis. Consistently, human and animal studies support proatherogenic and antiatherogenic roles for hepatic lipase. The concept of hepatic lipase as mainly a lipolytic enzyme that reduces atherogenic risk has evolved into that of a complex protein with multiple functions that, depending on genetic background and sites of expression, can have a variable effect on atherosclerosis. (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2004;24:1-5.)

Key Words: transgenic mouse models ■ lipolytic enzyme ■ ligand-binding function ■ macrophages ■ bone marrow transplantation ■ aortic atherosclerosis

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is a major cause of mortality in advanced societies. Multiple factors contribute to the formation of lesions that ultimately lead to CAD. One of the initial events in the development of atherosclerosis is the accumulation of cells containing excess lipids within the arterial wall. Plasma lipoproteins play a major role in the deposition and removal of lipids that accumulate in atherosclerotic lesions. Apolipoprotein B (apoB)–containing lipoproteins and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) have opposite effects on CAD and are independent risk factors for this disease. Both classes of lipoproteins have been major targets for the development of new therapeutic approaches for treatment of CAD.

During the last decade, a great deal of interest has focused on hepatic lipase and its impact on lipoprotein metabolism, including intermediate-density lipoproteins (IDLs), chylomicron remnants and HDLs, and atherogenesis. Hepatic lipase has been shown in several studies to modulate atherogenic risk; however, its role as either a protective or proatherogenic agent remains unclear. Published human and animal studies support proatherogenic and antiatherogenic functions for hepatic lipase. In humans, low hepatic lipase activity has been associated with increased risk of CAD. Furthermore, premature CAD has been reported in patients with complete hepatic lipase deficiency, although the manner in which these very few individuals have been identified raises the issue of ascertainment bias. Other studies have concluded that decreased hepatic lipase activity does not influence susceptibility to CAD. Finally, increased hepatic lipase activity has been reported in patients with CAD. A proatherogenic role for hepatic lipase has been suggested from the inverse correlation between increased hepatic lipase activity and the plasma levels of the antiatherogenic HDL and the positive correlation with small dense proatherogenic low-density lipoprotein (LDL). Analyses of transgenic (Tg) and knockout (KO) animal models have also provided conflicting data regarding the role of hepatic lipase in atherosclerosis. Hepatic lipase overexpression beneficially alters the plasma lipid profile in mice and rabbits by reducing the amount of cholesterol present in apoB-containing lipoproteins. In addition, overexpression of human hepatic lipase reduced the atherogenic cholesterol content in cholesterol-fed mice. However, hepatic lipase deficiency in lecithin:cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT)–Tg and apoE–KO mice significantly reduced aortic atherosclerosis despite the increase in cholesterol content in the apoB-containing lipoproteins. In the latter mouse model, cholesterol accumulated in distinct phospholipid-rich lamellar apoB-containing particles. In addition, although the atherogenicity of dense LDL has not been investigated in animals, hepatic lipase activity has been shown to enhance the formation of small, dense LDL particles in mice and rabbits. Recent work elucidating the multifunctional roles of hepatic lipase may help to resolve these discrepant observations.

Hepatic lipase plays a major role in lipoprotein metabolism as a lipolytic enzyme that hydrolyzes triglycerides and...
phospholipids in chylomicron remnants LDL and HDL (Figure 1). Patients have been reported with hepatic lipase deficiency present with hypercholesterolemia or hypertriglyceridermia and accumulate β-very low–density lipoproteins (VLDLs), chylomicron remnants, IDLs, triglyceride-rich LDLs, and HDLs.12,34 However, not all patients with hepatic lipase deficiency present with these lipoprotein abnormalities, and in a subset of patients, the lipoprotein phenotype may have been confounded by the presence of other metabolic and genetic defects.68 Like human patients, hepatic lipase–deficient mice31 have increased plasma concentrations of HDL cholesterol and phospholipids. In humans, hepatic lipase plays a major role in determining LDL subclass distribution, which, in turn, modulates atherogenic risk.11,42–45 Hepatic lipase is also an important determinant of HDL cholesterol, converting the phospholipid-rich HDL to HDL 2 and HDL 3.11,20,39,42,43,46–48 Because hepatic lipase lowers plasma concentrations of the proatherogenic apoB-containing lipoproteins as well as the antiatherogenic HDL, the net effect of these hepatic lipase–induced alterations in plasma lipoproteins on CAD is not easily predictable.

In addition to its function as a lipolytic enzyme, hepatic lipase has a separate role in lipoprotein metabolism as a ligand that facilitates the interaction between circulating plasma lipoproteins and cell surface receptors and proteoglycans (Figure 2). In vitro studies have demonstrated that hepatic lipase enhances the binding or uptake of chylomicrons, chylomicron remnants, VLDL, LDL, and HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) into a variety of cell types. Cell surface receptors, including the LDL receptor (LDLR) and LDL-related protein (LRP) and scavenger receptor B1 (SR-B1) as well as cell surface proteoglycans, have been implicated in these processes. Initial evidence supporting a role of the ligand-binding function of hepatic lipase, independent of the lipolytic function of the lipase, in cellular lipid uptake and lipoprotein metabolism was provided by studies using heat-inactivated hepatic lipase and antihepatic lipase antibodies.55,58 These data were subsequently confirmed by in vivo experiments that demonstrated that expression of the catalytically inactive form of hepatic lipase, HL-145G, reduced the plasma levels of apoB-containing lipoprotein cholesterol and HDL-C in different mouse models. Using recombinant adenovirus, Dugi et al65 and Amar et al66 showed that transient expression of the catalytically inactive HL-145G in mice with no endogenous expression of hepatic lipase (HL-KO mice) or of apoE (apoE-KO mice) decreased the plasma concentrations of HDL-C as well as remnant lipoproteins by mechanisms independent of lipolysis. Similar findings were observed in apoE-KO and LDLr-KO Tg mice with long-term expression of the catalytically inactive hepatic lipase.24,26 In these latter studies, the effect of the catalytically inactive hepatic lipase on plasma lipoprotein metabolism was confounded by expression of the endogenous, fully active mouse hepatic lipase. Recently, Dichek et al64 reported that overexpression of the catalytically inactive hepatic lipase in LDLr-KO mice with long-term expression of the catalytically inactive apoE-100–containing lipoproteins in mice patients with functional deficiency of hepatic lipase also leads to significant differences in the cholesterol content of the apoB-containing lipoproteins.67 These combined animal and human studies support an important physiological role for the ligand-binding function of hepatic lipase in vivo.

Despite these recent advances in elucidating the role of hepatic lipase in lipoprotein metabolism, little is known about the independent contributions of the ligand-binding function versus the lipolytic function of hepatic lipase to the development of atherosclerosis. Current studies have begun to address these questions. Recently, González-Navarro et al66 showed that hepatic expression of catalytically inactive HL-145G in mice deficient in apoE and hepatic lipase (apoE-KO×HL-KO mice) markedly lowers the plasma concentrations of cholesterol-rich remnants and significantly reduces proximal aortic atherosclerosis. Thus, in this animal model, the ligand-binding function of hepatic lipase protects against lesion development.

The involvement of hepatic lipase in a novel proatherogenic pathway was first inferred from the unexpected finding that despite increased levels of the proatherogenic apoB-containing lipoproteins, hepatic lipase deficiency reduces aortic lesion formation in apoE-KO mice29 and LCAT Tg mice.29 These findings suggested the possibility that this
lipase might have a localized effect on the arterial wall that could overwhelm the hepatic lipase–mediated effects on the plasma lipoproteins. We thus evaluated hepatic lipase expression in the various cell types that comprise aortic lesions.67 Hepatic lipase mRNA was detected in peritoneal macrophages and in 2 immortalized mouse macrophage cell lines (RAW 264.7 and IC-21). Moreover, Western analysis of partially purified cell lysates from mouse peritoneal macrophages and RAW 264.7 cells, as well as human monocyte–derived macrophages and THP cells, revealed a 62-kDa protein immunoreactive to the antihepatic lipase antibody. As a functional test to determine whether macrophage expression of hepatic lipase was proatherogenic, bone marrow from HL-KO donor mice was transplanted into irradiated HL–wild-type mice and vice versa, in apoE-KO and LCAT-Tg backgrounds. Interestingly, macrophage hepatic lipase expression in the arterial wall enhanced early lesion formation in apoE-KO and LCAT-Tg mice without modification of plasma lipoprotein lipids or hepatic lipase activities.29 These findings identify a new pathway by which hepatic lipase modulates atherogenic risk in vivo.29,67 Localized production of hepatic lipase within the vessel wall has many implications. Like lipoprotein lipase, hepatic lipase expression in the arterial wall may result in localized increased production of free fatty acids (FFAs), increased cholesterol uptake, retention of LDL in the subendothelial wall, and macrophage recruitment, all of which would enhance lesion formation.68–71 Aviram et al72 reported that hepatic lipase enhances the uptake and accumulation of LDL-C by macrophages, and Nong et al29 have shown that the uptake of oxidized LDL-C differed significantly in peritoneal macrophages isolated from hepatic lipase KO mice compared with control mice. Accumulation of cholesterol by macrophage has been demonstrated to alter macrophage gene expression73–75 and promote atherosclerosis. Thus, in addition to its classical role as a lipolytic enzyme and of its ligand-binding function, our data provide evidence that hepatic lipase may modulate atherogenic risk, independent of changes in the plasma lipid profile by altering macrophage cholesterol accumulation (Figure 3). Hepatic lipase present in the arterial wall may significantly alter lesion formation. Future studies will be required to further elucidate the mechanism by which hepatic lipase may exert this effect.

Summary

The role of hepatic lipase in CAD has long been controversial, with evidence supporting a proatherogenic and antiatherogenic role for hepatic lipase. Recent studies have revealed that in addition to its role as a lipolytic enzyme that remodels LDL and HDL, hepatic lipase also has a ligand-binding function that enhances lipid and lipoprotein uptake by cell surface receptors and proteoglycans. In addition, the recent finding that hepatic lipase is present in the vessel wall67 and that its presence is atherogenic provides a partial explanation for the conflicting data on the role of hepatic lipase in CAD. The last decade has yielded a great deal of insight into the role of hepatic lipase in lipoprotein metabolism and atherogenesis. The concept of hepatic lipase as mainly a lipolytic enzyme that reduces atherogenic risk has evolved into that of a complex protein with multiple functions with variable effects on atherosclerosis. The future challenge will be to use these insights to achieve new treatments for CAD.

References


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