Increased Systemic and Plaque Inflammation in ABCA1 Mutation Carriers With Attenuation by Statins

Andrea E. Bochem, Fleur M. van der Valk, Sonia Tolani, Erik S. Stroes, Marit Westerterp,* Alan R. Tall*

Objective—We previously demonstrated that subjects with functional ATP-binding cassette (ABC) A1 mutations have increased atherosclerosis, which has been attributed to the role of ABCA1 in reverse cholesterol transport. More recently, a proinflammatory effect of Abca1 deficiency was shown in mice, potentially contributing to atherogenesis. In this study, we investigated whether ABCA1 deficiency was associated with proinflammatory changes in humans.

Approach and Results—Thirty-one heterozygous, 5 homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers, and 21 matched controls were studied. 18Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography with computed tomographic scanning was performed in a subset of carriers and controls to assess arterial wall inflammation (target:background ratio). Heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers had a 20% higher target:background ratio than in controls (target:background ratio; P=0.008). In carriers using statins (n=7), target:background ratio was 21% reduced than in nonstatin users (n=7; P=0.03). We then measured plasma cytokine levels. Tumor necrosis factor α, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, and interleukin-6 levels were increased in heterozygous and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers. We isolated monocytes from carriers and controls and measured inflammatory gene expression. Only TNFα mRNA was increased in monocytes from heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers. Additional studies in THP-1 macrophages showed that both ABCA1 deficiency and lipoprotein-deficient plasma from ABCA1 mutation carriers increased inflammatory gene expression.

Conclusions—Our data suggest a proinflammatory state in ABCA1 mutation carriers as reflected by an increased positron emission tomography–MRI signal in nonstatin using subjects, and increased circulating cytokines. The increased inflammation in ABCA1 mutation carriers seems to be attenuated by statins. (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2015;35:00-00. DOI: 10.1161/ATVBAHA.114.304959.)

Key Words: genetics ■ lipids ■ positron-emission tomography

High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels are inversely correlated with cardiovascular risk. The atheroprotective effects of HDL have traditionally been attributed to its role in reverse cholesterol transport. The ATP-binding cassette transporter A1 (ABCA1) plays a crucial role in mediating cholesterol efflux from peripheral cells, including arterial wall macrophages, to lipid-poor apolipoprotein A1 or pref HDL particles. Homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers display near absent HDL-C levels, whereas heterozygous carriers are characterized by half-normal HDL-C. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in the ABCA1 gene have variously been reported to have no impact on cardiovascular disease, or to be associated with an increased cardiovascular disease risk. However, studies in ABCA1 mutation carriers, displaying marked defects in cholesterol efflux and profound decreases in HDL levels, showed increased arterial wall thickness, and cardiovascular disease risk in carriers than in controls.

The paradigm that a macrophage-dominated inflammatory process, initiated by the deposition of cholesterol-rich lipoproteins in the arterial wall, is central to atherosclerosis has been widely accepted. The molecular mechanisms linking defective cholesterol homeostasis to increased inflammation are not well understood. Recent studies have implicated defective cellular cholesterol efflux pathways in increased inflammatory gene expression in monocytes and macrophages, as well as the increased production of inflammatory cells such as monocytes and neutrophils. Deficiency of ABCA1 or ABCG1 is associated with a proinflammatory phenotype in mouse peritoneal macrophages, as well as in the macrophages of atherosclerotic plaques. Whether ABCA1 deficiency in humans represents a proinflammatory state is presently unknown.

Received on: November 9, 2014; final version accepted on: January 27, 2015.
From the Department of Vascular Medicine (A.E.B., F.M.v.d.V., E.S.S.) and Department of Medical Biochemistry (M.W.), Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and Division of Molecular Medicine, Department of Medicine, Columbia University, New York, NY (A.E.B., S.T., M.W., A.R.T.).

The online-only Data Supplement is available with this article at http://atvb.ahajournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1161/ATVBAHA.114.304959/-/DC1.
*These authors contributed equally to this article.
Correspondence to Andrea E. Bochem, MD, PhD, Department of Vascular Medicine, Academic Medical Center, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands. E-mail a.e.bochem@amc.nl
© 2015 American Heart Association, Inc.
Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol is available at http://atvb.ahajournals.org DOI: 10.1161/ATVBAHA.114.304959
Nonstandard Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABCA1/G1</td>
<td>ATP-binding cassette transporter A1/G1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^[^18]FDG</td>
<td>^[^18]fluorodeoxyglucose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-C</td>
<td>high-density lipoprotein -cholesterol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-1β/6</td>
<td>interleukin-1β/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCP-1</td>
<td>monocyte chemoattractant protein-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PET/CT</td>
<td>positron emission tomography with computed tomography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBR</td>
<td>target:background ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNFα</td>
<td>tumor necrosis factor α</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this study, we assessed whether ABCA1 mutation carriers exhibit proinflammatory changes in the arterial wall as measured by ^[^18]FDG positron emission tomography with computed tomography (PET/CT). We also measured plasma cytokine levels and assessed inflammatory gene expression in ABCA1-deficient monocytes/macrophages in vitro.

Materials and Methods

Materials and Methods are available in the online-only Data Supplement.17

Results

Baseline Characteristics

Baseline characteristics of study participants are listed in the Table. Thirty-six ABCA1 mutation carriers from 14 separate families were included, comprising 14 homozygous, 2 compound heterozygous, and 31 heterozygous patients. Homozygous and compound heterozygous subjects had Tangier Disease. Subjects were carriers of the following mutations: p.Leu1056Pro, p.Asn1800His, p.Ser930Phe, p.Arg587Trp, p.Asn935Ser, and p.Arg579Gln. Heterozygosity for these mutations has been shown to impair cholesterol efflux by 40% to 85%.11,17–20 Fourteen of the 36 ABCA1 mutation carriers were on statin therapy, including 3 homozygous subjects. All statin users had been on statin therapy for ≥2 years. Statin therapy was initiated by the patients treating physicians based on the current guidelines.

Twenty-one controls from the general population were matched for age and sex to carriers. Statin users were excluded from the control cohort (Table). Total cholesterol levels were significantly lower in ABCA1 mutation carriers (P<0.005), largely because of 50% reduction in HDL-C (P<0.001). Apolipoprotein AI was decreased by 40% (P<0.001). Carriers on statins displayed a significantly lower low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (P=0.009). Other parameters were not significantly different (Table). Normalized wall index and mean wall thickness of the carotid arteries as determined by 3.0 Tesla MRI were increased in both statin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers (P<0.001 and P=0.006, respectively), as well as nonstatin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers (P<0.001 and P=0.002, respectively; Figure I in the online-only Data Supplement), consistent with earlier reports.11

Vascular ^[^18]FDG PET/CT

^[^18]FDG PET/CT ([^18]FDG PET/CT) scanning was performed in a random subset of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers (n=14) and controls (n=15). In the whole group, the target:background ratio (TBR) was not significantly different in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers than in controls (data not shown). However, the average mean TBR of the left and right carotid was 20% higher in nonstatin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers than in statin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers (P=0.03 for left mean TBR; P=0.006 for right mean TBR; Figure 1). After excluding the heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers using statins, the mean TBR in the left and right carotid was higher in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers than in controls (P=0.06 and 0.02, respectively; Figure 1). Maximum TBR was significantly higher for the right carotid (P=0.008; Figure 1) and showed a trend to an increase in the left carotid (P=0.06). In Figure II in the online-only Data Supplement, representative images of CT and ^[^18]FDG PET/CT right carotid arteries of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers, controls, and heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers using statins are displayed.

Because the TBR signal depends on glucose uptake in macrophages in the arterial wall21 and ABCA1 has been reported to have a role in glucose uptake,22 we evaluated a potential direct effect of ABCA1 expression on macrophage glucose uptake. Macrophage-glucose uptake did not differ between heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers and controls (Figure III in the online-only Data Supplement), indicating that the differences in TBR signal cannot be explained by a direct effect of ABCA1 on glucose uptake.

Systemic Inflammatory Phenotype in ABCA1 Mutation Carriers

To assess whether the apparent inflammatory phenotype in the arterial wall of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers also manifested itself systemically, plasma cytokines were measured in both heterozygous and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers. Plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα) were significantly higher in homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers versus controls (Figure 2A). In line with the PET/CT data, TNFα levels were significantly higher in nonstatin using ABCA1 heterozygous mutation carriers than in statin using heterozygous carriers who had levels similar to controls (Figure 2A). TNFα levels also seemed to be higher in the nonstatin using homozygous carriers than in statin using homozygous carriers. Plasma levels of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were increased in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers than in controls (Figure 2B). In contrast to TNFα, no effect of statin use was observed (Figure 2B and 2C).

Inflammatory Gene Expression in Monocytes From Heterozygous ABCA1 Carriers

To assess whether monocytes showed increased inflammatory gene expression, we isolated CD14+ monocytes from heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers and controls and measured TNFα, IL-1β, MCP-1, and IL-6 mRNA expression.
TNFα mRNA was increased in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers than in controls (2.5-fold; P<0.01) (Figure 3). Interestingly, statin use did not affect the increase in TNFα mRNA. Expression of IL-1β, MCP1, and IL-6 was not different from controls (Figure 3).

### ABCA1 Deficiency and Macrophage Inflammation

To determine whether the increased plasma inflammatory cytokines and decreased HDL from ABCA1 mutation carriers could contribute to enhanced macrophage inflammation, we added polyethylene glycol supernatant (apolipoprotein B–depleted plasma still containing HDL) from controls, heterozygous, and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers to THP-1 macrophages. Only the apolipoprotein B–depleted plasma from homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers increased mRNA expression of inflammatory cytokines (Figure 3A). This could reflect the virtual absence of HDL in the plasma from homozygous subjects, whereas the half normal levels of HDL in the heterozygous subjects may have been sufficient to suppress inflammatory cytokine production. To test this idea further, we added pooled lipoprotein-deficient serum from controls, heterozygous, and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers to THP-1 macrophages. Lipoprotein-deficient serum from heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers increased TNFα, IL-1β, and MCP-1 mRNA expression, whereas lipoprotein-deficient serum from homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers caused a more marked widespread increase in mRNA from these subjects (Figure 3A).

### Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Controls (n=21)</th>
<th>No Statin Tot (n=22)</th>
<th>No Statin Het (n=20)</th>
<th>No Statin Hom (n=2)</th>
<th>Statin Tot (n=14)</th>
<th>Statin Het (11)</th>
<th>Statin Hom (3)</th>
<th>P value2</th>
<th>P value1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>51.0±11.3</td>
<td>50.2±13.1</td>
<td>50.7±12.6</td>
<td>41.9±22.9</td>
<td>54.6±14.6</td>
<td>54.6±16.0</td>
<td>54.7±10.5</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, n (%)*</td>
<td>9 (43)</td>
<td>11 (48)</td>
<td>9 (45)</td>
<td>1 (50)</td>
<td>6 (43)</td>
<td>5 (46)</td>
<td>1 (33)</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index, kg/m²</td>
<td>24.1±3.1</td>
<td>25.8±3.8</td>
<td>26.1±3.8</td>
<td>22.4±1.5</td>
<td>25.8±4.2</td>
<td>27.9±4.5</td>
<td>24.5±7.1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers, n (%)*</td>
<td>2 (10)</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>5 (25)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>1 (8)</td>
<td>1 (9)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus, n (%)*</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>1 (5)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>1 (8)</td>
<td>1 (9)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statin use (%)*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>14 (100)</td>
<td>11 (100)</td>
<td>3 (100)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blood pressure

- Systolic, mm Hg†: 129 (122–138) vs 133 (132–143) vs 133 (132–144) vs 118 (...) (P=0.11)
- Diastolic, mm Hg †: 80 (74–85) vs 83 (74–88) vs 83 (79–89) vs 62 (...) (P=0.86)
- Hypertension, n (%)*: 3 (14) vs 2 (11) vs 3 (15) vs 0 (0) (P=0.09)

Lipid metabolism

- Total cholesterol, mmol/L: 5.39±0.92 vs 4.86±1.30 vs 4.89±1.16 vs 4.02±2.81 (P=0.07)
- LDL-cholesterol, mmol/L: 3.49±0.79 vs 3.53±1.07 vs 3.50±1.00 vs 3.40±2.26 (P=0.09)
- HDL-cholesterol, mmol/L: 1.53±0.40 vs 0.89±0.36 vs 0.97±0.28 vs 0.14±0.19 (P=0.04)

Values are indicated as mean±SD unless otherwise indicated. *Parameters tested by means of χ² test. †Parameters for which median and interquartile range are given and testing was performed by Mann–Whitney U test.
expression of inflammatory cytokines (TNFα, IL-1β, MCP-1, IL-8, and inducible nitric oxide synthase) (Figure 5B). These experiments suggest that in ABCA1 mutation carriers half normal HDL levels may be sufficient to counteract the effect of proinflammatory cytokines in plasma, whereas in homozygous subjects the near absence of HDL is permissive for the proinflammatory effect. Thus, in heterozygotes, partial ABCA1 deficiency (comparable with the partial knockdown of ABCA1 in mouse macrophages, in which the proinflammatory effect. Thus, in heterozygotes, partial ABCA1 deficiency (comparable with the partial knockdown of ABCA1 in mouse macrophages, in which Abca1-/- mice,13–16 this is the first confirmation of an in vivo effect of ABCA1 deficiency may have the predominant role, whereas however, our findings suggest that in heterozygotes cellular ABCA1 deficiency may have the predominant role, whereas in homozygous subjects, both cellular ABCA1 deficiency and the absence of plasma HDL may also contribute. Our findings are consistent with studies in mouse macrophages, in which genetic deficiency of Abca1 leads to enhanced inflammatory gene expression.15–16 This has been attributed to increased plasma membrane lipid raft formation promoting signaling via toll-like receptors 2, 3, and 4.14–16,23 Our data show an association between ABCA1 deficiency and increased systemic and plaque inflammation in humans, probably contributing to the increased atherosclerotic plaque volume that has been observed in ABCA1 mutation carriers.10,11

18F-FDG PET/CT has emerged as a reliable noninvasive technique for visualization of metabolic activity in the arterial wall in humans.24 Metabolic activity likely reflects the inflammatory state of the arterial wall because the arterial uptake of 18F-FDG has been shown to correlate with circulating inflammatory biomarkers,25 inflammatory gene expression,26 cardiovascular disease risk factors,27 and the number of plaque macrophages.28 We showed that the 18F-FDG uptake in the arterial wall of nonstatin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was increased than in matched controls, paralleling an increase in vessel wall thickness. Although suspected based on studies in macrophages from Abca1-/- mice,13–16 this is the first confirmation of an in vivo role for ABCA1 in the suppression of inflammation in humans. The finding of increased vessel wall inflammation in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers is likely to contribute to their increased cardiovascular risk,6,9 because carotid arterial wall 18F-FDG uptake has been associated with increased cardiovascular risk, independent of the degree of stenosis.29,30

Interestingly, the increased inflammatory status in the vessel wall of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was manifested systemically because plasma levels of TNFα, MCP-1, and IL-6 were also increased. This is consistent with previous reports, showing that ABCA1 suppresses secretion of IL-1β, IL-6, and TNFα.15,16,31,32 Furthermore, TNFα mRNA expression was increased in circulating monocytes, consistent with a systemic proinflammatory state. These findings are also consistent with reports that plasma C-reactive protein levels are increased monocyte and macrophage inflammatory responses; however, our findings suggest that in heterozygotes cellular ABCA1 deficiency may have the predominant role, whereas in homozygous subjects, both cellular ABCA1 deficiency and the absence of plasma HDL may also contribute. Our findings are consistent with studies in mouse macrophages, in which genetic deficiency of Abca1 leads to enhanced inflammatory gene expression.15–16 This has been attributed to increased plasma membrane lipid raft formation promoting signaling via toll-like receptors 2, 3, and 4.14–16,23 Our data show an association between ABCA1 deficiency and increased systemic and plaque inflammation in humans, probably contributing to the increased atherosclerotic plaque volume that has been observed in ABCA1 mutation carriers.10,11

18F-FDG PET/CT has emerged as a reliable noninvasive technique for visualization of metabolic activity in the arterial wall in humans.24 Metabolic activity likely reflects the inflammatory state of the arterial wall because the arterial uptake of 18F-FDG has been shown to correlate with circulating inflammatory biomarkers,25 inflammatory gene expression,26 cardiovascular disease risk factors,27 and the number of plaque macrophages.28 We showed that the 18F-FDG uptake in the arterial wall of nonstatin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was increased than in matched controls, paralleling an increase in vessel wall thickness. Although suspected based on studies in macrophages from Abca1-/- mice,13–16 this is the first confirmation of an in vivo role for ABCA1 in the suppression of inflammation in humans. The finding of increased vessel wall inflammation in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers is likely to contribute to their increased cardiovascular risk,6,9 because carotid arterial wall 18F-FDG uptake has been associated with increased cardiovascular risk, independent of the degree of stenosis.29,30

Interestingly, the increased inflammatory status in the vessel wall of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was manifested systemically because plasma levels of TNFα, MCP-1, and IL-6 were also increased. This is consistent with previous reports, showing that ABCA1 suppresses secretion of IL-1β, IL-6, and TNFα.15,16,31,32 Furthermore, TNFα mRNA expression was increased in circulating monocytes, consistent with a systemic proinflammatory state. These findings are also consistent with reports that plasma C-reactive protein levels are increased monocyte and macrophage inflammatory responses; however, our findings suggest that in heterozygotes cellular ABCA1 deficiency may have the predominant role, whereas in homozygous subjects, both cellular ABCA1 deficiency and the absence of plasma HDL may also contribute. Our findings are consistent with studies in mouse macrophages, in which genetic deficiency of Abca1 leads to enhanced inflammatory gene expression.15–16 This has been attributed to increased plasma membrane lipid raft formation promoting signaling via toll-like receptors 2, 3, and 4.14–16,23 Our data show an association between ABCA1 deficiency and increased systemic and plaque inflammation in humans, probably contributing to the increased atherosclerotic plaque volume that has been observed in ABCA1 mutation carriers.10,11

18F-FDG PET/CT has emerged as a reliable noninvasive technique for visualization of metabolic activity in the arterial wall in humans.24 Metabolic activity likely reflects the inflammatory state of the arterial wall because the arterial uptake of 18F-FDG has been shown to correlate with circulating inflammatory biomarkers,25 inflammatory gene expression,26 cardiovascular disease risk factors,27 and the number of plaque macrophages.28 We showed that the 18F-FDG uptake in the arterial wall of nonstatin using heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was increased than in matched controls, paralleling an increase in vessel wall thickness. Although suspected based on studies in macrophages from Abca1-/- mice,13–16 this is the first confirmation of an in vivo role for ABCA1 in the suppression of inflammation in humans. The finding of increased vessel wall inflammation in heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers is likely to contribute to their increased cardiovascular risk,6,9 because carotid arterial wall 18F-FDG uptake has been associated with increased cardiovascular risk, independent of the degree of stenosis.29,30

Interestingly, the increased inflammatory status in the vessel wall of heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers was manifested systemically because plasma levels of TNFα, MCP-1, and IL-6 were also increased. This is consistent with previous reports, showing that ABCA1 suppresses secretion of IL-1β, IL-6, and TNFα.15,16,31,32 Furthermore, TNFα mRNA expression was increased in circulating monocytes, consistent with a systemic proinflammatory state. These findings are also consistent with reports that plasma C-reactive protein levels are
negatively associated with ABCA1 mRNA levels in human peripheral monocytes. The cross-sectional design of this study precludes us from answering whether plaque inflammation is causal or secondary to atherosclerosis. However, because of the increases in inflammatory mediators in our study are secondary to genetic changes in ABCA1, and knockdown of ABCA1 increases inflammatory gene expression, it is reasonable to conclude that excessive plaque inflammation contributes to increased atherosclerotic burden.24,25 Our findings suggest an anti-inflammatory effect of statin treatment in humans as determined by both reduced 18F-FDG uptake in the arterial wall and decreased circulating levels of cytokines. Although the effect of statins on 18F-FDG PET/CT signal in atherosclerotic subjects is in line with previous publications,34–36 the ≈20% decrease in TBR in statin users in our study is larger than the ≈10%,34 and ≈9%36 decreases in other reports. This may be explained by the short treatment period of 3 to 6 months in these intervention trials versus long-term use in our patients or the increased inflammatory status of ABCA1 mutation carriers. The finding of a statin effect on 18F-FDG PET/CT, but not on MRI, underlines the capacity of 18F-FDG PET/CT to visualize inflammation. Folco et al21 have suggested a specific effect of statins to decrease the uptake of 18F-FDG-glucose by macrophages in a hypoxic plaque environment; a contribution of such an effect to our results cannot be excluded.

Interestingly, among the inflammatory cytokines measured, TNFα mRNA levels were clearly increased in monocytes of ABCA1 heterozygotes and TNFα protein levels were increased in plasma; however, statins lowered TNFα plasma levels while appearing not to affect monocyte TNFα mRNA levels. TNFα is an important inflammatory cytokine that has...
proatherogenic effects especially on the endothelium and smooth muscle cells. TNFα is synthesized as a type 2 membrane protein and released from cells as a result of the activity of Adam17 (TACE). This raises the intriguing possibility of increased carotid 18F-FDG PET/CT signal, seems to be attenuated by statins, as shown by normalization of 18F-FDG PET/CT and plasma cytokine levels.

In conclusion, our data demonstrate a proinflammatory state in heterozygous and homozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers as reflected by increased circulating cytokines. This is synthesized as a type 2 membrane protein and released from cells as a result of the activity of Adam17 (TACE). This raises the intriguing possibility of increased carotid 18F-FDG PET/CT signal, seems to be attenuated by statins, as shown by normalization of 18F-FDG PET/CT and plasma cytokine levels.

Disclosures
A.R. Tall is a consultant to Amgen, Arisaph, and CSL. The other authors report no conflicts.

References
Increased Systemic and Plaque Inflammation in \textit{ABCA1} Mutation Carriers With Attenuation by Statins
Andrea E. Bochem, Fleur M. van der Valk, Sonia Tolani, Erik S. Stroes, Marit Westerterp, and Alan R. Tall
Supplementary Figure I. Vessel wall thickness in controls and heterozygous \textit{ABCA1} mutation carriers. Vessel wall thickness was assessed by 3.0 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging (3T-MRI) in controls (n=21), heterozygous \textit{ABCA1} mutation carriers without (n=14) and with (n=7) statin treatment. TBR denotes target to background ratio; NWI normalized wall index, and MWT mean wall thickness. Data are presented as mean ± SEM and p-values for student’s t-test are indicated.
Supplementary Figure II. Representative CT and $^{18}$F-FDG PET/CT images of the right carotid artery. Top: CT images. A white circle delineates the arterial wall of the right carotid artery. Bottom: matching $^{18}$F-FDG PET/CT images of the right carotid artery indicated by a white arrow in a control subject (left), a non-statin using heterozygous $ABCA1$ mutation carrier (middle) and a statin-using heterozygous $ABCA1$ mutation carrier (right). Arterial wall $^{18}$F-FDG uptake is increased in non-statin using $ABCA1$ mutation carriers. Scale bars indicate 2 cm.
Supplementary Figure III. 2-NB Deoxyglucose uptake in macrophages from controls and heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from controls (n=9) and heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers (n=9) and differentiated into macrophages. Uptake of the glucose analogue 2-NBDG was measured using flow cytometry. MFI indicates mean fluorescent intensity. Each datapoint represents one condition. N.s. is non significant.
Supplementary Figure IV. ABCA1 siRNA knock-down efficiency in THP-1 macrophages. ABCA1 siRNA was used to knock-down ABCA1 in human THP-1 macrophages and a suitable scrambled siRNA was used as a control. After 48 h, ABCA1 (A) and ABCG1 mRNA expression (B) was assessed and corrected for the housekeeping gene cyclophilin. n=12. (C) ABCA1 protein expression was assessed by Western blot. (D) Quantification of ABCA1 protein, corrected for β-actin. n=5. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.
SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS

Study participants

Subjects with low HDL-C levels, defined as HDL-C < 5th percentile, were selected from a cohort of hypoalphalipoproteinemia patients and screened for ABCA1 (GenBank No. AF275948) mutations. Family members of ABCA1 mutation carriers were recruited. Carriers of functional ABCA1 gene mutations and controls matched for age and gender were enrolled in this study. Non-carrier family members or spouses were included if they could be matched for age with a carrier. Because insufficient numbers of unaffected family controls volunteered, we complemented the control group with unrelated controls recruited by advertisement. Body mass index was calculated from weight and length. Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure >140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg or use of antihypertensive medication. Blood was obtained after an overnight fast and stored at -80 ºC. All participants provided written informed consent. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the AMC, The Netherlands.

Genotyping

Mutation detection was performed as published previously. In short, the sequence reactions were performed using a BigDye terminator ABI prism kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Sequences were analysed with the Sequencher package (Gene Codes Co, Ann Arbor, Mi, USA).

Plasma processing

Blood samples were collected from all subjects after 12-hour fasting. Plasma cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C and triglycerides (TG) were measured using commercially available kits (Randox, Antrim, United Kingdom and Wako, Neuss, Germany). Plasma apolipoprotein AI and apolipoprotein B were measured using a turbidometric assay (Randox, Antrim, United Kingdom). All analyses were performed using the Cobas Mira autoanalyzer (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). For experiments with the combined HDL and lipoprotein deficient plasma (referred to as LPDS) fraction, to precipitate apoB, 100 µl plasma from each patient was incubated with 40 µl of 20% polyethyleneglycol (PEG, Sigma P-2139 in 200mM glycine, pH10) solution. This mixture was incubated at room temperature for 15 min. After this incubation, the solution was centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 min. 50 µl of the supernatant was used per reaction. For experiments with LPDS alone, plasma from 10 controls or ABCA1 mutation carriers, or from 4 TD patients, was pooled, and LPDS was isolated by ultracentrifugation according to Havel and co-workers. LPDS was dialyzed against PBS before use in experiments.

Carotid 18F-FDG PET-CT

Carotid 18F-FDG PET-CT scanning was performed in 14 ABCA1 mutation carriers and 15 controls. Seven of the ABCA1 mutation carriers were using statin therapy. Scans were performed on a Gemini time-of-flight multidetector helical PET/CT scanner (4 min/bed position) (Philips, Best, the Netherlands) as reported previously. Subjects fasted for at least 6 h before i.v. injection of 18F-FDG (200 MBq, 5.5 mCi). After 90 minutes of 18F-FDG circulation time, subjects underwent PET/CT imaging according to a previously validated acquisition and reconstruction protocol. Mean and maximum standardized uptake values (SUV) were measured in both carotids at 5 mm intervals on axial slices. SUV is a widely used PET quantifier, calculated as a time-corrected and dose-corrected ratio of tissue radioactivity divided by body weight. Then, target to background ratio (TBR) was measured.
calculated from the ratio of arterial SUV of right and left common carotid artery compared with the background activity in the jugular veins. Both TBR$_{\text{max}}$, the mean of maximum SUV values and TBR$_{\text{mean}}$, the average of mean TBR values derived from every axial section of the vessel were calculated. Images were analysed by two experienced readers, blinded for patient data.

**In vitro glucose uptake**

Monocytes from controls and ABCA1 mutation carriers were treated with 100nM phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) for 72 h to stimulate differentiation into macrophages. Cells were cultured with 40 μM 2-NBDG (a fluorescently-labeled deoxyglucose analog) and washed. Cellular 2-NBDG uptake was measured by flow cytometry.

**Plasma cytokine measurements**

Plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα), monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured using ELISA (R&D systems, Minneapolis, USA).

**Carotid magnetic resonance imaging**

Scans were performed as described previously. In short, scans were obtained in a 3.0 Tesla Philips whole-body scanner (Philips, Best, the Netherlands), using a single-element microcoil (Philips, Hamburg, Germany). Ten slices were scanned of the distal 3.0 cm of the left and right common carotid artery. A total of 20 images were obtained per scan. Images were saved in DICOM format using standardized protocols. Quantitative image analysis was performed using semi-automated measurement software (VesselMass, Leiden University Medical Center, the Netherlands). One trained reader, with excellent scan-rescan and intraobserver variability analyzed all the images using standardized protocols for reading and rating images, combined with dedicated semi-automated software, blinded for all data of the participants. Mean wall thickness (MWT), lumen area (LA) and outer wall area (OWA) were measured. Mean wall area (MWA) is calculated as meanOWA minus meanLA. Normalized wall index (NWI) was calculated as: NWI= MWA / OWA.

**mRNA expression levels**

Total RNA was extracted from human monocytes or macrophages using an RNeasy Micro or Mini kit (Qiagen), respectively. For monocytes, RNA was synthesized using SuperScript VILO and for macrophages using M-MLV (Invitrogen). mRNA levels of TNFα, IL-1β, MCP-1, IL-6, IL-8, and iNOS were assessed using qPCR on on a Stratagene Mx3000P (Agilent Technologies), and initial differences in RNA quantity were corrected for using the housekeeping gene cyclophilin.

**Monocyte isolation**

Blood was collected in a BD vacutainer CPT (REF 362753) after an o/n fast. Whole blood was centrifuged through a Ficoll gradient, and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were collected from the buffy coat, washed, and frozen. From the PBMC population, CD14+ monocytes were isolated using CD14+ coated beads (Miltenyi Biotec). After isolation, CD14+ monocytes were lysed immediately in RLT buffer and RNA was extracted, cDNA synthesized, and mRNA expression assessed as described above.
THP-1 cell culture

THP-1 monocytes were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% pen-strep at 37°C in 5% CO₂. For experiments, cells were plated at a concentration of 5*10⁵ cells/ml and incubated with 100nM PMA for 72 h to stimulate differentiation into macrophages. Macrophages were then washed, and incubated o/n with RPMI 1640 medium containing 2.5% LPDS from controls, heterozygous ABCA1 mutation carriers, or TD patients. Cells were lysed and RNA was extracted, cDNA synthesized, and mRNA expression assessed as described above. In other experiments, ABCA1 was knocked down in THP-1 macrophages by use of siRNA. ABCA1 and scrambled siRNA were from Thermo Scientific. For knockdown experiments, THP-1 macrophages were transfected with 80 nM siRNA in OPTIMEM using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Invitrogen). At 48 h after transfection, cells were treated o/n with or without reconstituted HDL (rHDL) at 50 µg/ml, which was kindly provided by CSL Australia. After the incubation, cells were lysed and RNA was extracted. Inflammatory gene expression was assessed as described above.

Statistics

All data are presented as means ± SEM or SD. Student’s t-test was used to test for differences between two datasets. To define differences between more datasets, One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used with a Bonferroni multiple comparison post-test. The criterion for significance was set at P<0.05. In the Table, p-value for χ² test is given for male sex, smokers, diabetes, statin use and hypertension. For non-normally distributed data (systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, triglycerides) median and interquartile range are given and testing was performed by Mann Whitney U test. Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism version 5.01 (San Diego, CA, USA) and PASW statistics 18 (Chicago, IL, USA).
References


