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Fatty acids negatively regulate platelet function through formation of noncanonical 15-lipoxygenase-derived eicosanoids

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Abstract

The antiplatelet effect of polyunsaturated fatty acids is primarily attributed to its metabolism to bioactive metabolites by oxygenases, such as lipoxygenases (LOX). Platelets have demonstrated the ability to generate 15-LOX-derived metabolites (15-oxylipins); however, whether 15-LOX is in the platelet or is required for the formation of 15-oxylipins remains unclear. This study seeks to elucidate whether 15-LOX is required for the formation of 15-oxylipins in the platelet and determine their mechanistic effects on platelet reactivity. In this study, 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE attenuated collagen-induced platelet aggregation, and 15-HETrE inhibited platelet aggregation induced by different agonists. The observed anti-aggregatory effect was due to the inhibition of intracellular signaling including α IIb β 3 and protein kinase C activities, calcium mobilization, and granule secretion. While 15-HETrE inhibited platelets partially through activation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor β (PPAR β), 15-HETE also inhibited platelets partially through activation of PPAR α . 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE inhibited 12-LOX in vitro, with arachidonic acid as the substrate. Additionally, a 15-oxylipin-dependent attenuation of 12-HETE level was observed in platelets following ex vivo treatment with 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE. Platelets treated with DGLA formed 15-HETrE and collagen-induced platelet aggregation was attenuated only in the presence of ML355 or aspirin, but not in the presence of 15-LOX-1 or 15-LOX-2

Abbreviations: AA, arachidonic acid; ASA, aspirin; COX, cyclooxygenase; CVX, convulxin; d₄-13HODE, 13S-hydroxy-9Z,11E-octadecadienoic-9,10,12,13-d₄ acid; DGLA, dihomo- γ -linolenic acid; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; DPA, docosapentaenoic acid; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; LOX, lipoxygenase; NSAIDS, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; PKC, protein kinase C; PMNs, polymorphonuclear leukocytes; PPAR, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor; PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acid; TXA₂, thromboxane A₂; TXB₂, thromboxane B₂; VASP, vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein; 7S-HDHA, 7(S)-hydroxydocosahexaenoic acid; 7S-HpDHA, 7(S)-hydroperoxydocosahexaenoic acid; 8,15-diHETE, 8,15-dihydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 12-HETE, 12(S)-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 12-HETrE, 12(S)-hydroxyeicosatrienoic acid; 14-HpDHA, 14(S)-hydroperoxydocosahexaenoic acid; 14,15-diHETE, 14,15-dihydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 15-LOX, 15-lipoxygenase; 15-HEPE, 15(S)-hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 15-HpEPE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 15-HETE, 15(S)-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 15-HpETE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 15-HETrE, 15(S)-hydroxyeicosatrienoic acid; 15-HpETrE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatrienoic acid; 19-HETE, 19(S)-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid.

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inhibitors. Expression of 15-LOX-1, but not 15-LOX-2, was decreased in leukocyte-depleted platelets compared to non-depleted platelets. Taken together, these findings suggest that 15-oxylipins regulate platelet reactivity; however, platelet expression of 15-LOX-1 is low, suggesting that 15-oxylipins may be formed in the platelet through a 15-LOX-independent pathway.

KEYWORDS

15-lipoxygenase, lipoxygenase, platelet

1 | INTRODUCTION

Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are shown to be protective against cardiovascular diseases^{1,2}; however, the mechanism of this effect is not well understood. PUFAs have been shown to regulate and alter platelet function through their metabolism to bioactive oxylipins by the two main oxygenases, cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxygenase (LOX).³ Platelets express COX-1, whose inhibition by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is thought to be a primary reason for the observed decrease in platelet reactivity.^{2,4} Regarding the role of lipoxygenases in platelets, 12-LOX is highly expressed and plays an important role in regulating platelet activation.^{5,6} However, the presence of 15-LOX in the platelet and whether it is required for the formation of 15-LOX-derived oxylipins (15-oxylipins) remains unclear.

Although platelets have been demonstrated to generate 15-oxylipins, such as 15(S)-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (15-HETE) from arachidonic acid (AA) and 15(S)-hydroxyeicosatrienoic acid (15-HETrE) from dihomo- γ -linolenic acid (DGLA), the source of these molecules is poorly defined.^{7,8} Lipoxygenases could potentially generate these molecules; however, studies have indicated that these 15-oxylipins are generated by COX.^{2,9} Interestingly, the role of these 15-oxylipins in platelet biology is also controversial. While 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15(S)-hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid (15-HEPE), from eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), have been shown to inhibit platelet reactivity,^{9,10} other studies have observed a pro-aggregatory effect of 15-HETE on platelet function.^{11,12} With respect to their mechanism of action, oxylipins can inhibit platelet function by increasing cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels via $G\alpha_s$ -coupled receptors, or binding intracellular nuclear receptor, such as peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs).^{1,2} Although 15-HETE has been reported to interact with PPARs in other cell types (¹³; Setty et al., 1986), the mechanism underlying the effects of 15-HETE and 15-HETrE on platelet reactivity is not well understood. Given these contradictory and poorly defined results, a better understanding of the 15-oxylipins effects on platelet activity is warranted. This study helps to elucidate the mechanism of 15-oxylipin formation in platelets and determine the effects of 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE on the regulation of platelet reactivity.

Significance Statement

We demonstrate that *in vitro* treatment with 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE negatively regulates platelet reactivity through inhibition of platelet intracellular signaling that attenuates platelet activation and reduces 12-LOX activity. These effects are mediated, in part, through the activation of PPARs.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Isolation of human platelets

All research involving human subjects was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board. Prior to blood collection, written informed consent was obtained from all subjects in this study. Blood was collected into vacutainers containing sodium citrate (Becton, Dickinson and Company [BD]) and centrifuged for 10 min at 200g to obtain platelet-rich plasma. Acid citrate dextrose (2.5% sodium citrate tribasic, 1.5% citric acid, 2.0% D-glucose) and apyrase (0.02 U/mL) were added to the platelet-rich plasma, which was then centrifuged for 10 min at 2000g. Platelets were resuspended in Tyrode's buffer (10mM HEPES, 12mM NaHCO₃, 127mM NaCl, 5mM KCl, 0.5mM NaH₂PO₄, 1mM MgCl₂, and 5mM glucose) and adjusted to the concentrations described below.

2.2 | Leukocyte depletion of platelets

Washed human platelets (5×10^8 platelets/mL) were incubated with magnetic CD45 MicroBeads (10 μ L/mL) (Miltenyi Biotec Inc.) for 30min. Following incubation, platelets were treated with EDTA (2.5mM) and filtered through a magnetic-activated cell sorting separation column that selectively captured CD45-positive cells. Platelets were pelleted from the column flow-through by centrifugation following treatment with acid citrate dextrose and apyrase, as described above.

2.3 | Quantification of platelet-derived 15-oxylipins

Washed human leukocyte-depleted platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) were incubated with 10 μ M DGLA (dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) as control) for 10 min at 37°C, pelleted at 1000g for 1 min, and the supernatant was frozen. Subsequently, 13S-hydroxy-9Z,11E-octadecadienoic-9,10,12,13- d_4 acid (d_4 -13HODE) (20 ng) was added to the thawed supernatant and oxylipins were extracted with 1.5 mL dichloromethane, reduced with 20 μ L of trimethyl phosphite, and dried under a stream of N_2 . Samples were resuspended in 50 μ L of methanol (MeOH) containing 10 ng of d_8 -12HETE. Prior to chromatography, 100 μ L of 0.1% formic acid in water was added to samples, and 90 μ L was injected for analysis. UPLC-MS/MS was performed to monitor the oxylipin production, as previously described,¹⁴ with the addition of the following m/z transitions: 15-HETE: 319→219, 15-HETrE: 321→221, 14,15-diHETE: 335→205, 8,15-diHETE: 335→155. Quantitation was performed with a 15-HETE standard curve. Quantitation of 14,15-diHETE was based on the relative ionization efficiency of it to 15-HETE as the standard (0.98 ± 0.2).

2.4 | Production and isolation of 15-oxylipins

The synthesis of 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE was performed as previously described.^{15,16} Briefly, 15S-hydroperoxy-8Z,11Z,13E-eicosatrienoic acid (15-HpETrE), 15S-hydroperoxy-5Z,8Z,11Z,13E-eicosatetraenoic acid (15-HpETE), and 15S-hydroperoxy-5Z,8Z,11Z,13E,17Z-eicosapentaenoic acid (15-HpEPE) were synthesized by reaction of DGLA, AA, or EPA, respectively, (25–50 μ M) with soybean lipoxygenase-1. The hydroperoxide products, 15-HpETrE, 15-HpETE, and 15-HpEPE were reduced to the alcohols, 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE with trimethyl phosphite. The 15-oxylipins were then purified by HPLC using a C18 HAILSIL 250 \times 10 mm semiprep column isocratically in a mobile phase containing 54.5:44.5:1 mixture of acetonitrile, water, and formic acid, respectively.

2.5 | Platelet aggregation and dense granule secretion

A Chrono-log Model 700D Lumi-aggregometer was used to measure platelet aggregation and ATP release in washed human platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) under stirring conditions (1100 rpm) at 37°C for 6 min, following the addition of collagen (Chrono-log), thrombin (Enzyme Research Laboratories), AA (Cayman Chemical Company), or adenosine diphosphate (ADP) (Sigma-Aldrich).

2.6 | Protein kinase C substrate phosphorylation

Washed human platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) were incubated with oxylipin prior to stimulation with collagen for 5 min in an

aggregometer. Reactions were stopped with the addition of 5X Laemmli sample buffer (Tris 1.5 M, pH 6.8; 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 50% glycerol, 25% β -mercaptoethanol, 0.6% bromophenol blue), boiled, and separated on an SDS-PAGE gel. Western blots were performed with antibodies to GAPDH (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and protein kinase C (PKC) substrate (Cell Signaling Technology).

2.7 | Quantification of calcium mobilization and α IIb β 3 activation via flow cytometry

Washed human platelets (1×10^6 platelets/mL) were incubated with DMSO, 15-HETrE, or 15-HETE (10 μ M) for 10 min at 37°C. Platelets were then treated for 5 min with either Fluo-4-AM (0.5 μ g; Thermo Fisher Scientific) or PAC-1 (BD Pharmingen), an antibody that binds the active conformation of α IIb β 3. Platelets, supplemented with $CaCl_2$ (1 mM), were stimulated with convulxin (2.5 ng/mL, purchased from Dr. Kenneth J. Clemetson, Theodor Kocher Institute, University of Berne, Bern, Switzerland) and the mean fluorescence intensity of the sample was continuously measured on an Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD Biosciences).

2.8 | α -granule secretion

Washed human platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) treated with oxylipin for 10 min were stimulated with collagen (5 μ g/mL) for 5 min under stirring conditions in the presence of the tetrapeptide Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser (RGDS; 2 mM; Sigma-Aldrich) to prevent platelet aggregation. A PE-conjugated P-selectin antibody (BD Pharmingen) was added to the stimulated platelets for 10 min and P-selectin surface expression was quantified by flow cytometry.

2.9 | Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein phosphorylation

Washed human platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) were incubated with oxylipins (10 μ M), forskolin (5 μ M), or DMSO for 10 min prior to the addition of 5X Laemmli sample buffer. Samples were boiled and then separated on a SDS-PAGE gel. Western blots were performed with antibodies to phosphorylated (pS157) and total vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

2.10 | 15-LOX-1 and 15-LOX-2 expression in platelets

The expression of 15-LOX-1 and 15-LOX-2 was assessed in washed human leukocyte-depleted platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) and non-depleted platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL). The purified 15-LOX-1 (3.7 μ g/lane), 15-LOX-2 (7.4 μ g/lane), and 12-LOX (7.5 μ g/lane) enzymes were used as control. 5X Laemmli sample buffer was added

to the platelets, and samples were boiled and then separated on a SDS-PAGE gel. Western blots were performed with antibodies to 15-LOX-1 (Abcam) or 15-LOX-2 (Abcam), and β -actin (Cell Signaling Technology).

2.11 | Thromboxane B₂ (TXB₂) and 12-HETE formation

Washed human platelets (3×10^8 platelets/mL) pretreated with 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE (10 μ M) were stimulated with collagen (5 μ g/mL) for 5 min in an aggregometer. Platelets were pelleted by centrifugation at 1000g for 1 min and the supernatant was transferred to a new tube. The supernatant was immediately placed on dry ice. Thromboxane B₂ (TXB₂) and 12(S)-hydroxyicosatetraenoic acid (12-HETE) were quantified by UPLC-MS/MS, as described above.

2.12 | Mass spectrometry analysis of 12-LOX enzymatic products from 15-oxylipin substrates

Briefly, 12-LOX (60 pmoles) was reacted with 10 μ M of 15-HETE, 15-HETrE, and 15-HEPE separately at 25°C, quenched after completion of the reaction, extracted three times with dichloromethane, reduced with trimethyl phosphite, and evaporated under a stream of nitrogen gas. Reactions were analyzed via LC-MS/MS. The chromatography system was coupled to a Thermo-Electron LTQ LC-MS/MS for mass analysis. All analyses were performed in negative ionization mode at the normal resolution setting. MS² was performed in a targeted manner with a mass list containing the following m/z ratios ± 0.5 : 317.5 (HEPEs), 319.5 (HETEs), 321.5 (HETrEs), 331.5 (diHEPEs), 335.5 (diHETEs), 337.4 (diHETrEs), 349.5 (triHEPEs (349.5)), 351.5 (triHETEs), and 353.5 (triHETrEs).

2.13 | Kinetic analysis of AA, DGLA, EPA, and corresponding 15-oxylipins with 12-LOX

Overexpression and purification of human 12-LOX were performed as previously described.¹⁷ 12-LOX steady-state kinetic reactions were constantly stirred at ambient temperature, in a 1 cm² quartz cuvette containing 2 ml of 25mM HEPES, pH 8 with DGLA, AA, EPA, 15-HpETrE, 15-HpETE, or 15-HpEPE. Substrate concentrations were varied from 0.25 to 10 μ M for the PUFA reactions or 0.5 to 25 μ M for the 15-oxylipin reactions. Concentrations of PUFA were determined by measuring the amount of 15-oxylipin produced from a complete reaction with soybean lipoxygenase-1. Concentrations of 5S-HETE, 5S-HpETE, 7S-HDHA, and 7S-HpDHA were determined by measuring the absorbance at 234nm. Reactions were initiated by the addition of h15-LOX-1 (~20-60 nmol) and were monitored on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 45 UV/VIS spectrophotometer. Product formation was determined by the increase in absorbance at 234 nm

for 15-oxylipins ($\epsilon_{234} = 27000\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) and 270nm for di-oxylipins ($\epsilon_{270} = 37000\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$).^{18,19} KaleidaGraph (Synergy) was used to fit initial rates, as well as the second-order derivatives (k_{cat}/K_M) to the Michaelis-Menten equation for the calculation of kinetic parameters.

2.14 | Determination of IC₅₀ of 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE against 12-LOX

Purified 12-LOX (approximately 60 pmol) was added to 10 μ M AA in 2 ml of 25mM HEPES (adjusted up to pH 8.0) at 25°C, in the presence of the oxylipin, with the oxylipin dissolved in methanol. For control rates, the exact conditions were performed with equivalent methanol volumes, minus the oxylipin. IC₅₀ values were obtained by determining the initial enzymatic rate at various 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE concentrations and plotting the rates against 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE concentrations, followed by a hyperbolic saturation curve fit via KaleidaGraph (Synergy).

2.15 | Statistical analysis

Two-tailed paired t test, one-way, and two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were performed with Prism 9 (GraphPad Software) to analyze the data. The statistical test used in each assay is reported in the figure legend. Data represent mean values \pm standard error of the mean (SEM) or mean values \pm standard deviation (SD), as reported in the figure legends.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | The 12-HETrE/15-HETrE ratio in platelets treated with DGLA

12-LOX is highly expressed in platelets^{5,6} and our laboratory has already demonstrated that supplementation of platelets with DGLA increased the formation of 12-HETrE, a 12-LOX-derived oxylipin.²⁰ In order to determine whether platelets were able to form 15-oxylipins, the levels of 12-HETrE and 15-HETrE in the releasate of platelets treated with DGLA (10 μ M) were quantified by mass spectrometry to determine their ratio of formation from a common sample. Since leukocytes are a common contaminate of isolated platelets and a potential source of 15-HETrE, washed human platelets were leukocyte depleted by magnetic-activated cell sorting (^{21,22}). The purity of the leukocyte-depleted platelets was quantified by flow cytometry using leukocyte (CD45) and platelet (GPIb α)-specific antibodies. The leukocyte-depleted platelets contained 40 ± 11.34 (mean \pm SEM; $n = 7$) leukocytes per million platelets as detected by flow cytometry (Figure 1A). Leukocyte-depleted platelets treated with DGLA produced 4.2 times as much 12-HETrE ($588 \pm 352\text{ng}/3 \times 10^8$ platelets) as 15-HETrE ($139 \pm 54\text{ng}/3 \times 10^8$ platelets) (Figure 1B).

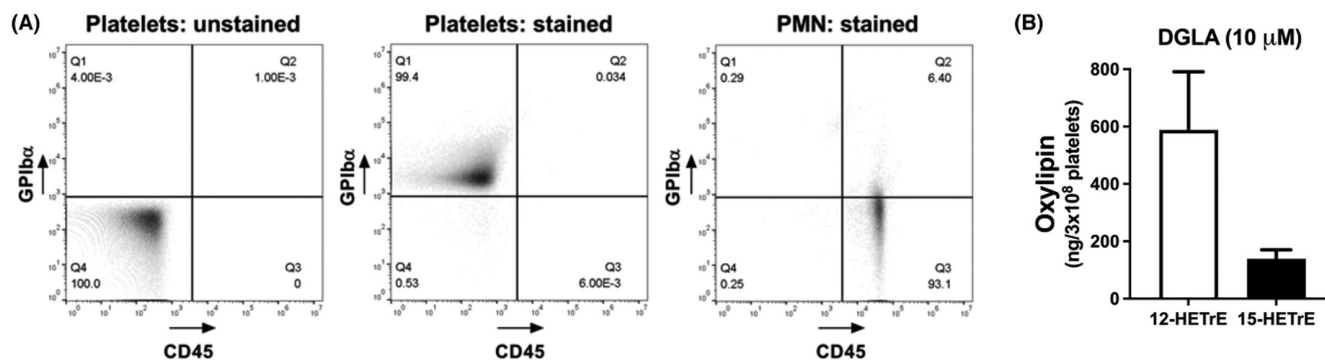


FIGURE 1 Leukocyte-depleted platelets produce 15-HETrE. (A) Leukocyte-depleted platelets were stained with antibodies specific to platelets (GPIIb α) and leukocytes (CD45) and analyzed by flow cytometry to quantify the number of residual polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) (CD45-positive, GPIIb α -negative cells) in each sample. (B) The levels of 12-HETrE and 15-HETrE were measured in the releasate of leukocyte-depleted platelets ($n = 3$) treated with DGLA (10 μ M). Data represent mean \pm SD.

3.2 | 15-Oxylipins inhibit agonist-induced platelet aggregation

We have shown that human platelets treated with DGLA were able to form 15-HETrE *ex vivo* (Figure 1B). While micromolar levels of 15-HETrE were previously reported to inhibit thromboxane receptor-mediated platelet aggregation,⁹ it remained unknown whether 15-HETrE inhibited platelet activation through other receptors such as PPARs, GPVI, or P2Y₁₂. In order to determine the efficacy of 15-oxylipins at inhibiting platelet aggregation in response to different platelet agonists, aggregation was measured in 15-HETrE-treated platelets stimulated with increasing concentrations of collagen, thrombin, ADP, or AA. 15-HETrE was effective at attenuating aggregation in response to collagen, thrombin, and ADP, but not AA. However, higher doses of the agonists (collagen or thrombin) were able to overcome the inhibitory effects of 15-HETrE (Figure 2A).

Following the evaluation of the effects of 15-HETrE on aggregation in response to different agonists, we decided to determine whether other 15-oxylipins derived from two major PUFA precursors in the plasma membrane have an effect on platelet aggregation. The effects of the oxylipins 15-HETE from AA and 15-HEPE from EPA on platelet aggregation were assessed in response to collagen, a potent endogenous agonists known to directly activate platelets. Washed human platelets were treated with increasing concentrations of 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE prior to stimulation with collagen, the GPVI and α 2 β 1 agonist, to determine whether the 15-oxylipins inhibited collagen-mediated platelet aggregation. 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, and 15-HEPE all inhibited platelet aggregation in response to collagen (0.25 μ g/mL), with maximal inhibition of aggregation achieved at 10 μ M (Figure 2B). Collagen-stimulated platelets were also incubated with 12(S)-hydroxyeicosatetrienoic acid (12-HETrE) to determine the relative potency of 15-oxylipins-dependent inhibition of aggregation compared to previously identified anti-platelet monohydroxylated oxylipins.^{14,20,23,24} The three monohydroxylated 15-oxylipins (15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE) inhibited

collagen-mediated platelet aggregation with similar potency to each other and to that of 12-HETrE (Figure 2B).

3.3 | 12-LOX product profile and kinetics with C20 PUFAs and 15-oxylipins substrates

The biosynthesis pathway of the 15-oxylipins involves a hydroperoxide precursor, such as 15-HpTrE for 15-HETrE, 15-HpEPE for 15-HEPE, or 15-HpETE for 15-HETE. It is known that the hydroperoxide precursors have the ability to be converted into other oxylipins, which might also have an effect on platelet reactivity. Previously, 15-HpETE was shown to be a poor substrate for 12-LOX that was converted into 8,15-dihydroxy-eicosatetraenoic acid (8,15-diHETE) and 14,15-dihydroxy-eicosatetraenoic acid (14,15-diHETE),^{8,25} with 8,15-diHETE being capable of inhibiting ADP-induced platelet aggregation.²⁶ In this study, we demonstrate that 12-LOX also poorly converts 15-HpETrE and 15-HpEPE to their 8,15- and 14,15-products, with only ~1% being produced before enzymatic inactivation occurs. Of the small amount of di-oxylipins produced, roughly twice as much of the 14,15-product was made relative to the 8,15-product for the three 15-oxylipins investigated (Table 1). The 8,15-product is due to the degradation of the 14,15-epoxide, while the 14,15-product is due to oxygenation.^{27,28} This mechanism was confirmed by the increase in the 8,15-product upon lowering the O₂ concentration (Table 1). It should be noted that the reaction rate of 12-LOX with the alcohol form of the 15-oxylipins was significantly reduced relative to the hydroperoxides, consistent with the loss of the formation of the epoxide product, which requires the hydroperoxide substrate.

The kinetics of 12-LOX reacting with the three PUFA substrates, DGLA, AA, and EPA, revealed similar kinetic values (Table 2). The kinetics of the corresponding hydroperoxide 15-oxylipins of these three PUFAs also revealed similar values (*vide supra*), indicating that for both the PUFAs and the 15-oxylipins, the double bond configuration had little effect on kinetics, given that all of these six substrates

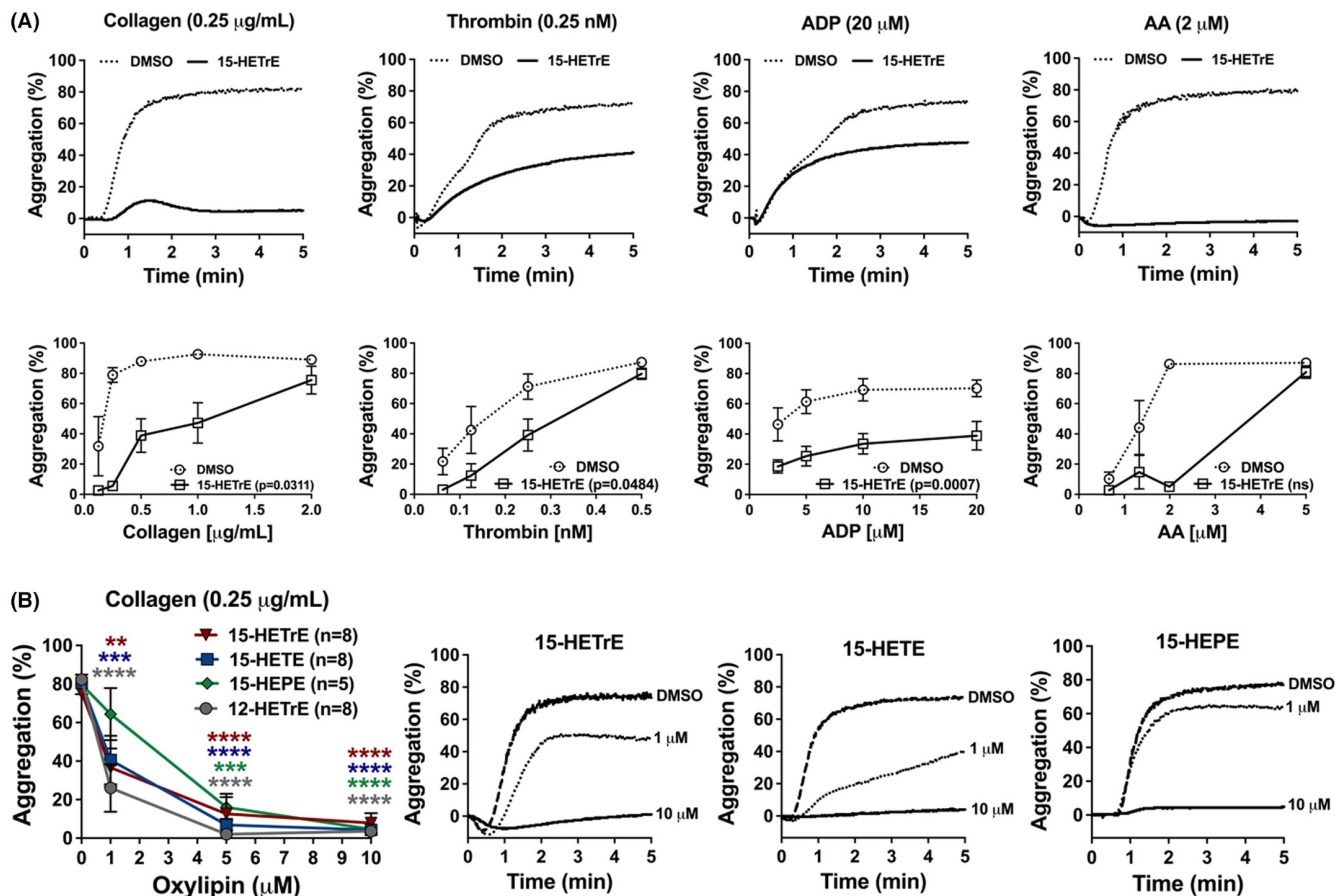


FIGURE 2 15-HETrE inhibits platelet aggregation in response to different agonists. (A) Washed human platelets were treated with 15-HETrE (10 μM) or vehicle (DMSO) for 10 min and then stimulated with increasing concentrations of collagen ($n = 4-6$, $p = .0311$), thrombin ($n = 6$, $p = .0484$), ADP ($n = 6$, $p = .0007$), or AA ($n = 5-6$, 0.2720) in an aggregometer. Data represent mean \pm SEM of the maximum aggregation (bottom panel) and representative data (top panel). One-way ANOVA statistical analysis with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. (B) Washed human platelets ($n = 5-8$) were treated with increasing concentrations of 12-HETrE, 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE and then stimulated with collagen (0.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). Data represent mean \pm SEM on the right and representative data are shown in the three graphs on the left. One-way ANOVA statistical analysis with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test was performed between DMSO and oxylipins. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, **** $p < .0001$. DMSO concentration corresponds to the residual DMSO in the 10 μM oxylipin sample.

TABLE 1 Product distribution from reacting 12-LOX with 15-HpETrE, 15-HpETE, and 15-HpEPE.

12-LOX + substrate	8,15-product (%)	14,15-product (%)
15-HpETrE	77 \pm 1	23 \pm 1
15-HpETE	66 \pm 2	35 \pm 2
15-HpEPE	70 \pm 1	30 \pm 2
15-HpEPE (low O ₂)	83	17

Abbreviations: O₂, oxygen; 12-LOX, 12-lipoxygenase; 15-HpEPE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 15-HpETE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 15-HpETrE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatrienoic acid.

are 20 carbons in length. However, it should be noted that the kinetic rates of the hydroperoxide 15-oxylipins were approximately 10-fold less than that of the PUFA substrates, which agrees with previous results with other oxylipin substrates.²⁹⁻³¹

3.4 | 12-LOX allosteric and hypoxic regulation of epoxidation

Oxylipins have been previously determined to dose dependently affect the ratio of di-oxygenation: epoxidation products,^{29,31} due to allosteric regulation of enzyme mechanism. In order to determine if 15-HpEPE could also affect the ratio of LOX products, the product profile was assessed in solutions ranging from 1 to 20 μM of 15-HpEPE. Increased concentrations of 15-HpEPE reduced epoxide formation from 84% at 1 μM 15-HpEPE to 58% at 20 μM (Table 3), indicating that 15-HpEPE is also a 12-LOX allosteric regulator that affects secondary product formation.

3.5 | Ex vivo platelet incubation with 15-oxylipins

The in vitro assays indicate that 12-LOX reacts slowly with 15-oxylipins under in vitro conditions and, therefore, the

TABLE 2 12-LOX kinetics with PUFAs and 15-oxylipins.

Enzyme + substrate	k_{cat} (s^{-1})	k_M (μM)	k_{cat}/k_M ($s^{-1} \mu M^{-1}$)
DGLA	12 ± 0.3	2.5 ± 0.2	4.9 ± 0.3
AA	11 ± 0.2	0.49 ± 0.07	22 ± 3
EPA	9 ± 0.5	1 ± 0.2	8.7 ± 1.2
15-HpETrE	0.96 ± 0.05	11 ± 1	0.086 ± 0.004
15-HpETE	1.5 ± 0.05	5.8 ± 0.4	0.26 ± 0.001
15-HpEPE	0.93 ± 0.06	9.2 ± 1	0.10 ± 0.008

Abbreviations: AA, arachidonic acid; DGLA, dihomo- γ -linolenic acid; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; PUFAs, polyunsaturated fatty acids; 12-LOX, 12-lipoxygenase; 15-HpEPE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 15-HpETE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid; 15-HpETrE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosatrienoic acid.

TABLE 3 Allosteric effect of 12-LOX with 15-HpEPE.

12-LOX + 15-HpEPE	1 μM	2 μM	5 μM	10 μM	15 μM	20 μM
% 8,15-diHEPE	84%	75%	70%	67%	65%	58%

Abbreviations: 12-LOX, 12-lipoxygenase; 15-HpEPE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 8,15-diHEPE, 8,15-dihydroxy-eicosatetraenoic acid.

15-oxylipins were incubated with platelets in order to determine the reactivity of 12-LOX under ex vivo conditions. Specifically, the formation of the di-oxylipins from the 15-oxylipin was measured in platelets incubated with 15-HpETE, 15-HpETrE, or 15-HpEPE and their reduced alcohol species, all at 10 μM . The first observation is that the total di-oxylipin produced from all three of the hydroperoxide 15-oxylipins is comparable, approximately 100ng per 1×10^9 platelets, and is consistent with the amount of di-oxylipin produced when 14(S)-hydroperoxydocosahexaenoic acid (14-HpDHA) was added to platelets.²⁹ Second, only 1/10 of the reduced alcohol oxylin products were observed compared to the hydroperoxide oxylin products, which is consistent with the in vitro kinetics, where the alcohol oxylin products were observed to be poorer substrates than the hydroperoxides. Finally, the 8,15-product from epoxide degradation was the major di-oxylin species when 15-HpEPE was added to platelets (Table 4), suggesting that the hydroperoxide oxylin is a viable 12-LOX substrate in the platelet.

3.6 | Oxylin inhibition of 12-LOX activity in both ex vivo and in vitro conditions

Previous studies have demonstrated that the antiplatelet effects of 15-HETE were due, in part, to its ability to selectively inhibit COX,³² 12-LOX,^{22,24,33} or both.²³ To evaluate whether 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE inhibit platelet activation via inhibiting COX or 12-LOX, the levels of their respective AA-derived metabolite, TXB₂ and 12-HETE, were quantified in the releasate of collagen-stimulated platelets. Since Ca²⁺ mobilization is required for TXB₂ and 12-HETE formation,³⁴ a high concentration of collagen (5 $\mu g/mL$) was used that caused similar levels of Ca²⁺ mobilization. Platelets incubated with 15-HETrE (10 μM), prior to collagen stimulation, decreased 12-HETE formation (0.56 ± 0.139 , mean \pm SD) by $44 \pm 11\%$ (Figure 3A)

TABLE 4 Product distribution from reacting platelets with 15-HEPE and 15-HpEPE.

Platelets + substrate	Non-enzymatic (8,15) product (%)	Dioxygenation (8,15/14,15)-product (%)
15S-HEPE	12.6 ± 1.1	87.4 ± 1.1
15S-HpEPE	75.4 ± 0.8	24.6 ± 0.8

Abbreviations: 15-HEPE, 15(S)-hydroxyeicosapentaenoic acid; 15-HpEPE, 15(S)-hydroperoxyeicosapentaenoic acid.

but had no effect on the formation of TXB₂ (1.03 ± 0.137 , mean \pm SD) (Figure 3B), compared to DMSO vehicle-treated platelets (1.0 ± 0 , mean \pm SD). Treatment of platelets with 15-HETE (10 μM) prior to collagen stimulation had a $97 \pm 1\%$ decrease in 12-HETE generation (0.04 ± 0.009 , mean \pm SD) (Figure 3A), with no effect on TXB₂ formation (0.93 ± 0.312 , mean \pm SD) (Figure 3B), compared to vehicle-treated platelets (1.0 ± 0 , mean \pm SD). In comparison, platelets incubated with 15-HEPE (10 μM) prior to collagen stimulation had a $89 \pm 1\%$ decrease in 12-HETE formation (0.11 ± 0.009 , mean \pm SD) (Figure 3A), with no effect on TXB₂ formation (1.0 ± 0.134 , mean \pm SD) (Figure 3B) compared to vehicle-treated platelets (1.0 ± 0 , mean \pm SD).

The aforementioned data suggest that treatment of platelets with 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or 15-HEPE diminished the ability of platelets to produce 12-HETE ex vivo; however, the mechanism remains unknown. It is possible that these 15-oxylipins could directly inhibit 12-LOX. Therefore, the formation of 12-HETE was measured in vitro following the incubation of AA with recombinant 12-LOX in the presence of 15-HETrE ($IC_{50} = 105 \pm 55 \mu M$), 15-HETE ($IC_{50} = 46 \pm 19 \mu M$), or 15-HEPE ($IC_{50} = 142 \pm 11 \mu M$) to determine if they directly inhibit 12-LOX. However, the low potency of these 15-oxylipins indicates no direct inhibition of 12-LOX in the platelet.

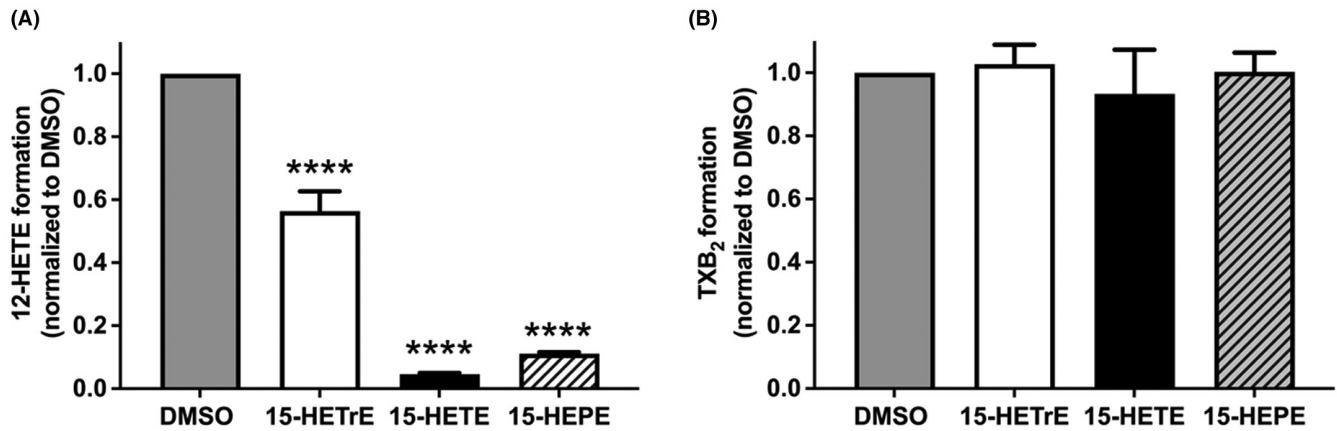


FIGURE 3 15-oxylipins inhibit 12-LOX activity. The levels of (A) 12-HETE (DMSO = 1.0 ± 0 ; 15-HETrE = 0.56 ± 0.139 ; 15-HETE = 0.04 ± 0.009 ; 15-HEPE = 0.11 ± 0.009) and (B) TXB₂ (DMSO = 1.0 ± 0 ; 15-HETrE = 1.03 ± 0.137 ; 15-HETE = 0.93 ± 0.312 ; 15-HEPE = 1.0 ± 0.134) were quantified in the lysate of collagen-stimulated (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) platelets ($n = 5$) pretreated with 15-HETE (10 μM), 15-HETrE (10 μM), or 15-HEPE (10 μM). One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. Data represent mean \pm SD. **** $p < 0.0001$. DMSO concentration corresponds to the residual DMSO in the 10 μM oxylipin sample.

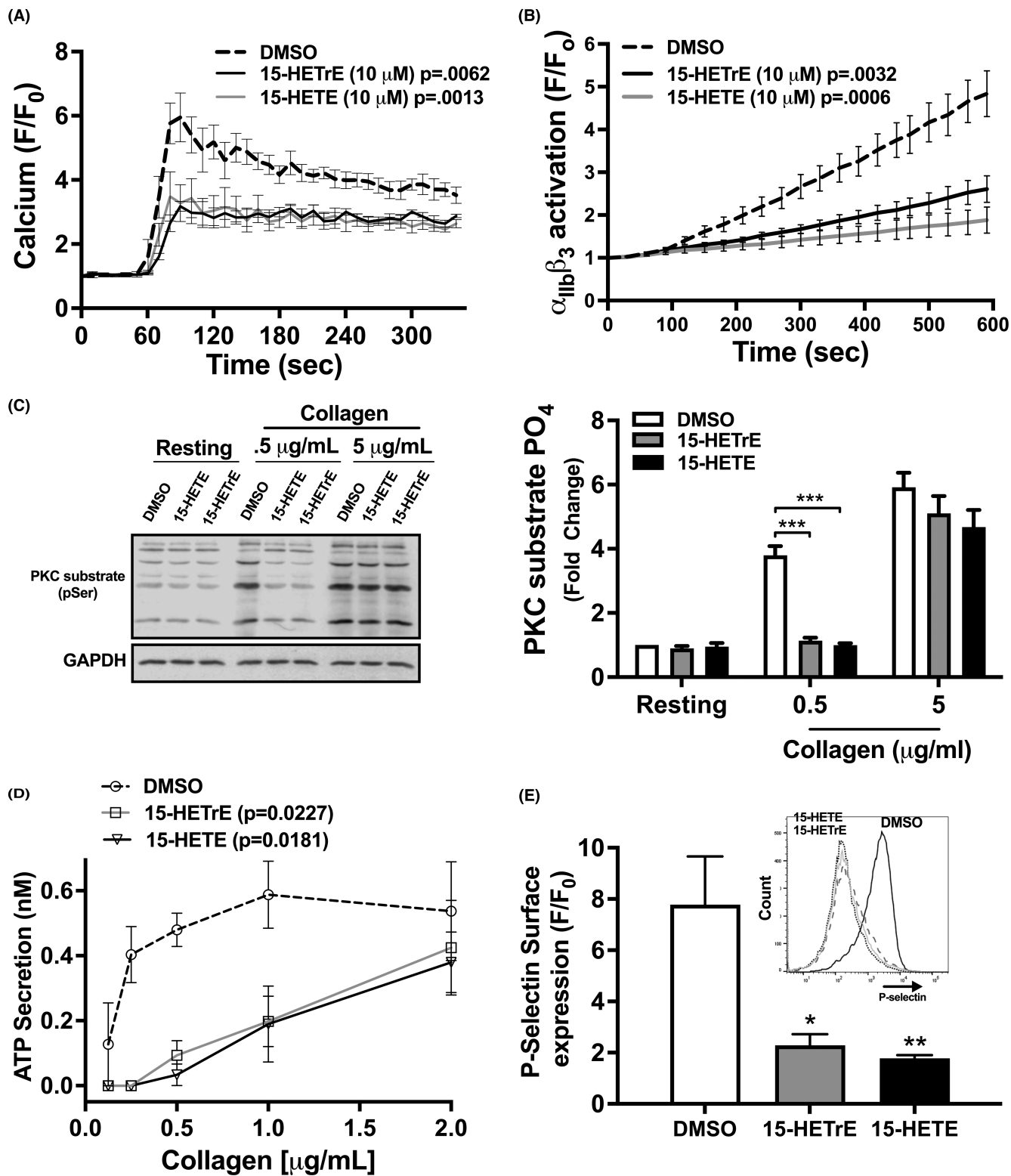
3.7 | 15-Oxylipins inhibit intracellular platelet signaling

The 12-LOX-derived oxylipin from AA, 12-HETE, plays a critical role in enhancing platelet activation,^{2,35} but 12-HETrE inhibits platelet reactivity and clot formation.^{14,36} Although we have demonstrated that either the 15-oxylipin from AA (15-HETE) or DGLA (15-HETrE) attenuated human platelet aggregation, due to the opposite effect of the 12-LOX-derived oxylipin depending on the precursor fatty acid, we focused on elucidating whether different mechanisms were involved in 15-HETrE or 15-HETE anti-aggregatory effects. To assess whether 15-HETrE or 15-HETE attenuated platelet aggregation through modulation of intracellular signaling, Ca²⁺ mobilization, integrin activation, PKC activation, and granule secretion were evaluated in GPVI-stimulated platelets treated with 15-HETE or 15-HETrE. Ca²⁺ mobilization, a key regulator of integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$ activation, was evaluated in platelets treated with oxylipins in real time by flow cytometry to determine if Ca²⁺ mobilization was inhibited in the presence of 15-HETE and 15-HETrE. Collagen poorly activates platelets in the static conditions used to measure Ca²⁺ mobilization and integrin activation on a flow cytometer.³⁷ Therefore, convulxin (CVX), a

snake venom toxin, was used to stimulate GPVI for real-time flow cytometer experiments. Pretreatment of platelets with 15-HETrE or 15-HETE (10 μM) resulted in a decrease in Ca²⁺ mobilization following stimulation with CVX compared to control-treated platelets (Figure 4A). Since Ca²⁺ mobilization is required for activation of the integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$, 15-HETrE and 15-HETE were assessed for their ability to attenuate $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$ activation. 15-HETrE- or 15-HETE-treated platelets were stimulated with CVX (2.5 ng/mL) and activation was measured using flow cytometry in the presence of PAC-1, an antibody that recognizes the active conformation of $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$. Compared to DMSO, treatment of platelets with 15-HETrE or 15-HETE inhibited $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$ activation in CVX-stimulated platelets (Figure 4B).

Since the activation of conventional isoforms of PKC is dependent on Ca²⁺,³⁸ the ability of 15-HETrE and 15-HETE to inhibit PKC in platelets was tested. At low concentrations of collagen (0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), 15-HETrE- and 15-HETE-treated platelets showed a reduced level of PKC substrate phosphorylation compared to the control (Figure 4C). However, there was no difference in PKC activation between control- and oxylipin-treated platelets at higher concentrations of collagen (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) (Figure 4C). Agonist-dependent granule release was also assessed as a measurement of platelet activation

FIGURE 4 15-HETE and 15-HETrE inhibit intracellular platelet signaling. (A) Platelets ($n = 4$) were treated with a 15-HETE or 15-HETrE (10 μM) and Fluo-4-AM, a cell-permeable, calcium-sensitive dye, then stimulated with convulxin (CVX; 2.5 ng/mL), and Ca²⁺ mobilization was analyzed by flow cytometry in real time. (B) Platelets ($n = 9$) that had been treated with 15-HETE or 15-HETrE (10 μM) were stimulated with CVX (2.5 ng/mL) in the presence of FITC-conjugated PAC-1, an antibody specific to the active conformation of $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta_3$, and analyzed by flow cytometry in real time. Two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. (C) Collagen-stimulated platelets ($n = 5$) pretreated with either 15-HETE (10 μM) or 15-HETrE (10 μM) were lysed, and western blots were performed with antibodies to the phospho-serine PKC substrate motif and GAPDH. Two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. (D) ATP secretion, a marker of dense granule secretion, was measured from platelets ($n = 4-5$) incubated with 15-HETE or 15-HETrE (10 μM) in a Lumi-aggregometer in the presence of increasing concentrations of collagen. One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. (E) P-selectin surface expression, a marker of α -granule secretion, was quantified in collagen-stimulated platelets ($n = 4$) treated with 15-HETE or 15-HETrE (10 μM) by flow cytometry using a PE-conjugated P-selectin antibody. One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. Data represent mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. DMSO concentration corresponds to the residual DMSO in the 10 μM oxylipin sample.



including both dense and α -granules. To evaluate whether 15-HETrE or 15-HETE affects dense granule secretion, platelets were stimulated with increasing concentrations of collagen in the presence of 15-HETrE, 15-HETE, or control (DMSO). Collagen-stimulated platelets incubated with 15-HETE or 15-HETrE released less ATP, a marker of dense granule secretion, than platelets treated with

DMSO (Figure 4D). To determine if 15-HETrE or 15-HETE inhibited α -granule secretion, platelets were stimulated with collagen (5 μ g/mL) in the presence of 15-HETrE or 15-HETE, and surface expression of P-selectin was measured by flow cytometer.³⁹ Platelets treated with 15-HETrE or 15-HETE had a decrease in P-selectin surface expression compared to control-treated platelets (Figure 4E).

3.8 | 15-HETrE and 15-HETE inhibit platelet activation via unique PPARs

Independent of direct effects on oxygenases, oxylipins have additionally been proposed to reduce platelet activation through either the initiation of G_{α_s} -coupled receptor signaling or stimulation of PPARs.¹ The inhibitory effects of the G_{α_s} signaling pathway proceed through cAMP-dependent PKA activation.⁴⁰ In platelets, the major substrate of PKA is VASP serine 157 (S157).⁴¹ To determine if 15-HETrE or 15-HETE regulates platelet function in this manner,

VASP phosphorylation was measured in platelets treated with oxylipins (10 μ M) to assess their ability to initiate G_{α_s} signaling. VASP (S157) phosphorylation did not increase in platelets incubated with 15-HETrE or 15-HETE compared to either DMSO or 12-HETE, a negative control (Figure 5A). As expected, platelets treated with either forskolin, a direct adenylyl cyclase agonist, or 12-HETrE, a 12-LOX oxylipin that signals through a G_{α_s} -coupled receptor,²⁰ had enhanced VASP phosphorylation.

Platelets express all three PPAR isoforms (α , β , and γ) and activation of any of these isoforms inhibit platelet function through

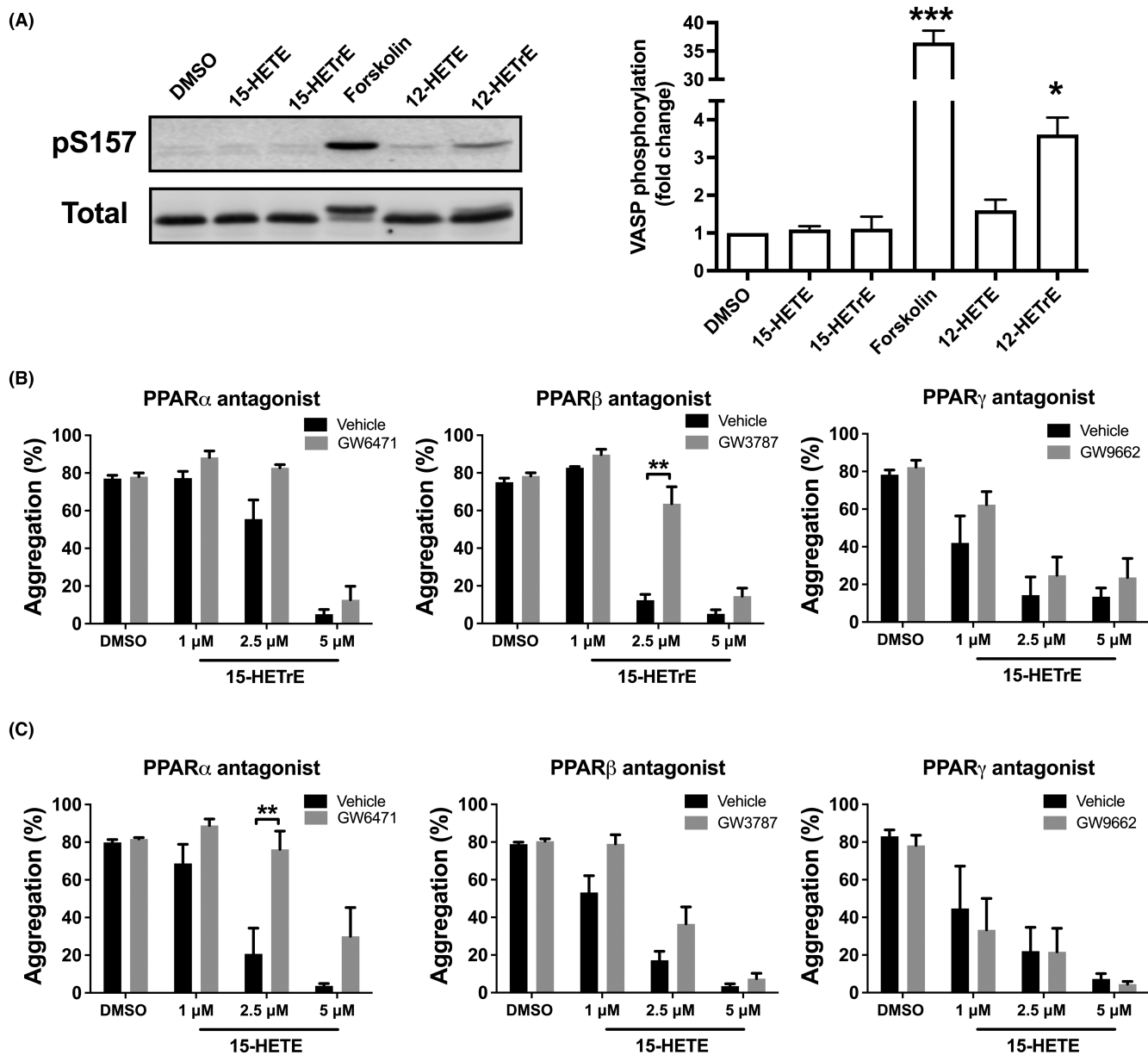


FIGURE 5 15-HETE and 15-HETrE inhibit platelet activation via distinct mechanisms. (A) The lysates of platelets (3×10^8 /mL) ($n = 3-4$) treated with forskolin, a direct adenylyl cyclase agonist, oxylipins (10 μ M) or DMSO were separated on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel and western blots were performed with antibodies to phospho- and total VASP. (B) Platelets were incubated with PPAR α (GW6471; 10 μ M; $n = 3-6$), PPAR β (GW3787; 10 μ M; $n = 3-6$), or PPAR γ (GW9662; 10 μ M; $n = 3-6$) antagonist, prior to the treatment with 15-LOX oxylipin, and then stimulated with collagen (0.25–1 μ g/mL). Data represent mean \pm SEM. Two-tailed paired t test. DMSO concentration corresponds to the residual DMSO in the 10 μ M oxylipin sample.

a non-genomic mechanism.^{42,43} Since 15-HETrE and 15-HETE have been shown to activate PPARs in other cell types,^{44,45} we sought to determine if either 15-HETrE or 15-HETE inhibits platelet aggregation in a PPAR-dependent manner in platelets. Platelets were incubated with the previously characterized inhibitors of PPAR α (GW6471; 10 μ M), PPAR β (GSK3787; 10 μ M), or PPAR γ (GW9662; 10 μ M), prior to treatment with 15-HETrE or 15-HETE and subsequent collagen stimulation.^{42,46-48} Inhibition of PPAR β , but not PPAR α or PPAR γ , reversed the antiplatelet effects of low concentrations of 15-HETrE (2.5 μ M) in collagen-stimulated platelets (Figure 5B). In contrast, inhibition of PPAR α , but not PPAR β or PPAR γ , reversed the ability of low concentrations of 15-HETE (2.5 μ M) to inhibit collagen-induced aggregation (Figure 5C). None of the PPAR antagonists tested were able to reverse the inhibitory effects of higher concentrations of 15-HETrE or 15-HETE (5 μ M).

3.9 | 15-LOX expression in human platelets

In this study, we demonstrated that leukocyte-depleted platelets treated with DGLA prior to agonist-induced activation generated 15-HETrE (Figure 1B); however, it remains unclear if 15-LOX or COX-1 produced the 15-oxylipin. To assess whether 15-LOX is expressed in platelets, both leukocyte-depleted and non-depleted platelets were probed with 15-LOX-1 or 15-LOX-2 antibodies. As a control, the purified 15-LOX-1, 15-LOX-2, and 12-LOX enzymes^{17,49,50} were tested and as expected, the 15-LOX-1 and 15-LOX-2 antibodies selectively detected the corresponding 15-LOX isozymes, but not the alternate 15-LOX isozyme, nor the 12-LOX enzyme. While 15-LOX-1 expression decreased in leukocyte-depleted platelets compared to non-depleted platelets (Figure 6A), the expression of 15-LOX-2 was absent either in the leukocyte-depleted platelets and non-depleted platelets (Figure 6B).

Leukocyte-depleted platelets were treated with the 15-LOX-1 selective inhibitor, ML351,⁵¹ or the 15-LOX-2 selective inhibitor, NCGC00356800,⁵² and collagen-induced platelet aggregation were assessed (Figure 6C). Platelets were also treated with the 12-LOX selective inhibitor, ML355, and with aspirin (ASA), as controls. Agonist-induced platelet aggregation was inhibited following treatment with ML355 or ASA. However, inhibition of only 15-LOX-1 or 15-LOX-2 did not affect collagen-induced platelet aggregation.

4 | DISCUSSION

Lipoxygenases (LOXs) are enzymes that catalyze the oxygenation of PUFAs, forming bioactive fatty acids (oxylipins).^{53,54} LOXs (5-, 12-, and 15-LOX) are expressed in a number of cells and they each produce oxylipins which regulate platelet activity, hemostasis, and thrombosis.^{2,6} Regarding the expression of lipoxygenases in platelets, 5-LOX is not expressed in these cells, whereas 12-LOX is highly expressed^{2,55} and its derived oxylipins are known to regulate platelet reactivity.^{56,57} Whether 15-LOX is expressed in platelets has been

an ongoing question in the field. While the formation of 15-oxylipins in platelets has already been shown, these studies are not in agreement regarding the role of 15-LOX⁸ or COX-1^{9,58} in the formation of 15-oxylipins in platelets.

In this study, we demonstrated that micromolar levels of 15-HETE, 15-HETrE, or 15-HEPE attenuated collagen-induced platelet aggregation. Although several studies reported the 15-HETE and 15-HEPE effects on platelet function,^{10,11,23,24} the effects of 15-HETrE on platelet activity are still not well understood. We have shown that 15-HETrE at micromolar levels attenuated aggregation initiated by different agonists including collagen, thrombin, and ADP (Figure 2A). Due to the fact that the 15-oxylipins negatively regulate platelet reactivity, the pharmacological inhibition of 15-LOX-1 or 15-LOX-2 in the platelet did not rescue agonist-induced platelet aggregation (Figure 6C). However, inhibition of platelet aggregation was observed following treatment with ML355 or ASA, inhibitors for 12-LOX and COX-1, respectively. The mechanism underlying these effects is that 12-HETE and thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂), the 12-LOX-derived and the COX-1-derived oxylipins from AA, respectively, have been demonstrated to potentiate platelet activation and aggregation.^{59,60}

The ability of 15-oxylipins to inhibit platelet aggregation suggests that these oxylipins impinge on a common signaling event downstream of receptor activation in the platelet aggregation pathway. Since the 12-LOX-derived oxylipins from AA and DGLA, 12-HETE and 12-HETrE, respectively, play a critical role in regulating platelet reactivity,^{14,35,60} we focused on 15-HETE and 15-HETrE to investigate how the 15-oxylipins were regulating platelet signaling following GPVI stimulation. We have shown that both 15-HETE and 15-HETrE inhibited the activation of common signaling events, including Ca²⁺ mobilization, and activation of integrin α IIb β 3 (Figure 4). Interestingly, while some 12-LOX oxylipins such as 12-HETrE have been previously shown by our group to inhibit platelet function through activation of the prostacyclin receptor on the surface of the platelet resulting in activation of G α_s , formation of cAMP, and activation of PKA,¹⁴ neither 15-HETrE nor 15-HETE resulted in VASP phosphorylation by PKA, suggesting that these oxylipins inhibit platelet function in a prostacyclin receptor-independent manner (Figure 5).

While several key biochemical steps such as calcium mobilization, PKC activation, and integrin activation were shown in the current study to be similarly regulated by 15-HETE and 15-HETrE, the proximal regulatory steps preceding these central biochemical regulators were identified as unique to each of the metabolites studied. Previously, our group showed that docosapentaenoic acid (DPA) ω -6-derived oxylipins activate PPARs in the platelet⁵⁷ and others demonstrated that 15-oxylipins activate PPARs in other cells.^{44,61} In this study, we have shown for the first time that the 15-oxylipins, 15-HETrE and 15-HETE, signal at least partially through activation of PPARs in the platelet. While 15-HETrE was found to be an agonist for PPAR β , 15-HETE appears to function through the activation of PPAR α (Figure 5). PPAR antagonists reversed the inhibitory effects of lower concentrations of 15-HETE

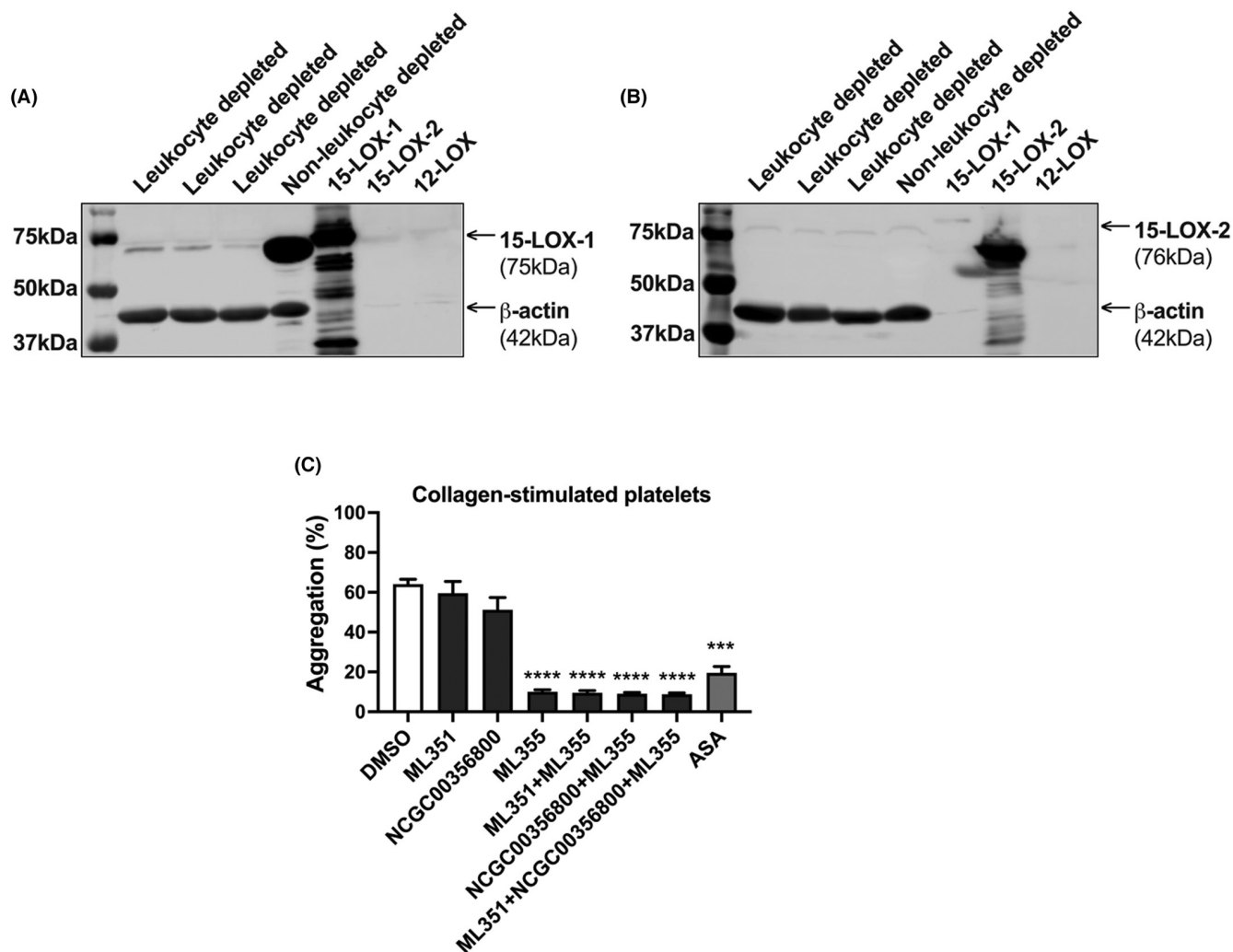


FIGURE 6 15-LOX-1 might be expressed in platelets, but not 15-LOX-2. The lysates of leukocyte-depleted platelets ($n = 3$) and non-depleted platelets ($n = 1$), 15-LOX-1, 15-LOX-2, and 12-LOX enzymes were separated on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel and western blots were performed with antibodies to (A) 15-LOX-1 or (B) 15-LOX-2. An antibody to β -actin was used as a loading control. Leukocyte-depleted platelets were treated with 15-LOX-1 inhibitor (ML351, 10 μ M), 15-LOX-2 inhibitor (NCGC00356800, 10 μ M) or/and 12-LOX inhibitor (ML355, 20 μ M), or aspirin (ASA, 100 μ M) for 10 min for ML351, NCGC00356800 or ML355 and 40 min for ASA, prior stimulation with 2 μ g/mL of collagen and (C) platelet aggregation ($n = 6$) was assessed. Data represent mean \pm SEM. One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$. DMSO concentration corresponds to the residual DMSO in the 10 μ M oxylin sample.

and 15-HETrE; however, PPAR inhibitors could not reverse higher concentrations of these oxylin. Hence, it is reasonable to suggest that 15-HETE and 15-HETrE function partially through PPARs, but that at higher concentrations they may signal through other compensatory signaling pathways in the platelet independent of PPAR signaling.

A number of monohydroxylated oxylin have antiplatelet activity; however, how the structure of these oxylin regulates their mechanism of action remains poorly understood.² Independent discoveries demonstrated that 19(S)-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (19-HETE)⁶² and 12-HETrE¹⁴ both inhibit platelet activation by signaling through the prostacyclin receptor, but the activity of other oxylin warranted a further investigation into the structure-activity relationship of antiplatelet monohydroxylated

oxylin. A number of physical attributes of monohydroxylated oxylin have been shown to influence their functionality, such as carbon length, double bond configuration, and position/stereochemistry of oxygenation. HETEs and HETrEs both have 20 carbon backbones and double bonds at the 8, 10, and 14 carbons, but HETEs contain an additional double bond at the 5th carbon. 12-HETE and 12-HETrE have been shown to have opposite effects on platelet activity, suggesting that the double bond configuration may be a major contributor to monohydroxylated oxylin function.²⁰ Notably, in contrast to the opposite effects observed with 12-HETE and 12-HETrE, this study found that 15-HETE and 15-HETrE have similar but unique functionality. These data suggest that the difference in a single double bond does not change the overall inhibitory effect in platelet function of these 15-oxylin,

as observed with 12-HETE and 12-HETrE, but rather shifts the isoform of PPAR that is activated.

Oxylipin inhibition of platelet function through negative feedback on the production of pro-aggregatory oxylipins has been previously shown.²⁴ In agreement with previous studies,^{10,22,33} we observe that 15-oxylipins were shown in the current study to partially inhibit 12-HETE formation, which helps explain the inability of PPAR inhibitors to fully reverse 15-oxylipins' antiplatelet effects. Although the *in vitro* data suggest that the 15-oxylipins do not directly inhibit recombinant 12-LOX, we have observed that in *ex vivo* experiments using human platelets, the 15-oxylipins showed a differential ability to inhibit 12-LOX, with platelets treated with 15-HETE, 15-HETrE or 15-HEPE having a 90%, 40%, and 89% decrease in 12-LOX product formation, respectively (Figure 3). However, the COX-derived product of AA, TXB₂, was not decreased in platelets treated with either 15-HETE, 15-HETrE, or 15-HEPE, which suggests that these 15-oxylipins are selectively lowering 12-LOX activity, without lowering the availability of the substrate, AA. It should be noted that while 15-oxylipins are allosteric regulators of 12-LOX reactivity, they are poor substrates of 12-LOX both *in vitro* and *ex vivo*, indicating that 15-oxylipins are the primary biomolecules in the platelet.

Previously, our group has demonstrated that treatment with DGLA increased levels of the 12-LOX-derived oxylipin, 12-HETrE, in platelets.²⁰ In accordance with previous findings,^{8,9} we observe that 15-HETrE was detected in the releasate of leukocyte-depleted platelets treated with DGLA (Figure 1B), suggesting that platelets have the ability to generate 15-oxylipins, but the expression of 15-LOX in platelets remains unclear. Mammalian tissues have two forms of 15-LOX isoforms, reticulocyte 15-LOX (15-LOX-1, gene ALOX15) and epithelial 15-LOX-2 (15-LOX-2, gene ALOX15B), with the tissue distribution of 15-LOX-2 being more limited when compared to that of 15-LOX-1.^{61,63} While 15-LOX-2 is predominantly found in the skin, prostate, lung, and cornea, 15-LOX-1 is expressed in eosinophils, leukocytes, reticulocytes, macrophages, dendritic, and epithelial cells.^{64,65} In agreement with those observations, antibodies for 15-LOX-1 or 15-LOX-2 demonstrated that platelets may express low levels of 15-LOX-1, but do not express 15-LOX-2 (Figure 6).

Our study has certain limitations. Although we demonstrated that platelets produce 15-HETrE *in vitro* and the 15-oxylipins attenuate platelet reactivity, we were not able to determine whether 15-LOX is expressed in the platelets and required for the formation of the 15-oxylipins in platelets. This study suggests that 15-LOX-1 might be expressed in platelets at low levels. However, based on the significant difference observed in the enzyme's expression between leukocyte-depleted and non-depleted platelets, it is reasonable to consider that if platelets have 15-LOX-1, the expression is at a low concentration. It is also possible that the 15-oxylipins might be formed through a 15-LOX-independent pathway (Figure 7). Indeed, previous studies have suggested that 15-oxylipins are produced in a COX-dependent manner in platelets^{9,58,66} and demonstrated that recombinant COX has the ability to metabolize AA into 15(S)-HETE *in vitro*.⁶⁷ Hence, in future studies, mass spectrometry analysis using

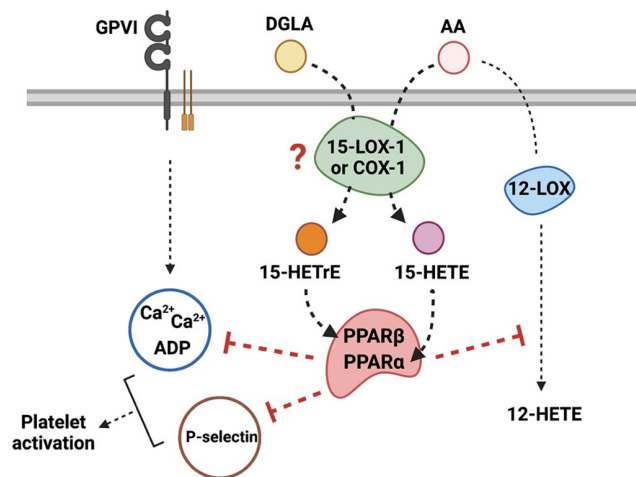


FIGURE 7 Schematic overview of the mechanism underlying the inhibitory effect of 15-oxylipins on platelet reactivity. In platelets, 15-LOX-1 or COX-1 might metabolize free DGLA and AA into 15-HETrE and 15-HETE, respectively. Both oxylipins act partially through activation of PPARs, impinging intracellular signaling and inhibiting 12-LOX activity, which leads to the inhibition of platelet activation in response to collagen.

pharmacological inhibition of 15-LOX or COX-1 in platelets could help to determine which oxygenase might be involved in the formation of the 15-oxylipins. Regardless of the source of the 15-oxylipins, this study suggests that platelets not only form 15-oxylipins but that they have antiplatelet effects. Hence, it is possible that under physiologic conditions, 15-oxylipins may play an important regulatory role in the onset and stability of the blood clot in the blood vessel. 15-oxylipins could prevent newly recruited platelets from becoming active at the site of injury, which might regulate the formation of the clot and further attenuate or reduce the thrombotic risk. Furthermore, based on our findings and the fact that 15-LOX-1 is highly expressed in leukocytes,² it is reasonable to consider that in whole blood, platelet reactivity might be partially regulated by a transcellular mechanism between platelets and leukocytes through the formation of 15-oxylipins. Therefore, this leukocyte-platelet interaction could regulate clot formation and thus have clinical implications in atherothrombotic diseases through inhibition of platelet activity and thrombosis.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Yamaguchi, van Hoorebeke, Tourdot, Perry, Holman, and Holinstat: Participated in research design. Yamaguchi, van Hoorebeke, Tourdot, Perry, Lee, Rhoads, Rickenberg, Green, Sorrentino, Yeung, and Freedman: Conducted experiments. Yamaguchi, van Hoorebeke, Tourdot, Perry, Holman, and Holinstat: Performed data analysis. : Yamaguchi, van Hoorebeke, Tourdot, Perry, Holman, and Holinstat: Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

Dr. Holinstat is a consultant and equity holder and consultant for Veralox therapeutics and Cereno Scientific. All other authors declare no competing interests for the work reported in this manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

ETHICS STATEMENT

All subjects participated voluntarily and received a small compensation. The participants provided their written informed consent to participated in this study. The Declaration of Helsinki was adequately addressed, and the study was approved by the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board.

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