

## Immunothrombosis and vascular heterogeneity in cerebral cavernous malformation

Globisch, Maria Ascencion; Onyeogaziri, Favour Chinyere; Jauhiainen, Suvi; Yau, Anthony C Y; Orsenigo, Fabrizio; Conze, Lei Liu; Arce, Maximiliano; Corada, Monica; Smith, Ross O; Rorsman, Charlotte; Sundell, Veronica; Fernando, Dinesh; Daniel, Geoffrey; Mattsson, Oscar; Savander, Henri S; Wanders, Alkwin; Jahromi, Behnam Rezai; Laakso, Aki; Niemelä, Mika; Dejana, Elisabetta; Magnusson, Petra Ulrica

*Published in:*  
Blood

*DOI (link to publication from Publisher):*  
[10.1182/blood.2021015350](https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021015350)

*Creative Commons License*  
CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

*Publication date:*  
2022

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Globisch, M. A., Onyeogaziri, F. C., Jauhiainen, S., Yau, A. C. Y., Orsenigo, F., Conze, L. L., Arce, M., Corada, M., Smith, R. O., Rorsman, C., Sundell, V., Fernando, D., Daniel, G., Mattsson, O., Savander, H. S., Wanders, A., Jahromi, B. R., Laakso, A., Niemelä, M., ... Magnusson, P. U. (2022). Immunothrombosis and vascular heterogeneity in cerebral cavernous malformation. *Blood*, 140(20), 2154-2169.  
<https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021015350>

### General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

**Take down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at [vbn@aub.aau.dk](mailto:vbn@aub.aau.dk) providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from [vbn.aau.dk](http://vbn.aau.dk) on: December 05, 2025

## VASCULAR BIOLOGY

# Immunothrombosis and vascular heterogeneity in cerebral cavernous malformation

Maria A. Globisch,<sup>1</sup> Favour C. Onyeogaziri,<sup>1</sup> Suvi Jauhiainen,<sup>1</sup> Anthony C. Y. Yau,<sup>1</sup> Fabrizio Orsenigo,<sup>2</sup> Lei L. Conze,<sup>1</sup> Maximiliano Arce,<sup>1</sup> Monica Corada,<sup>2</sup> Ross O. Smith,<sup>1</sup> Charlotte Rorsman,<sup>1</sup> Veronica Sundell,<sup>1</sup> Dinesh Fernando,<sup>3</sup> Geoffrey Daniel,<sup>3</sup> Oscar Mattsson,<sup>1</sup> Henri Savander,<sup>4</sup> Alkwin Wanders,<sup>5</sup> Behnam Rezai Jahromi,<sup>4</sup> Aki Laakso,<sup>4</sup> Mika Niemelä,<sup>4</sup> Elisabetta Dejana,<sup>1,2</sup> and Peetra U. Magnusson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Immunology, Genetics and Pathology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>2</sup>Vascular Biology Unit, IFOM ETS—The AIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Milan, Italy; <sup>3</sup>Department of Biomaterials and Technology/Wood Science, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>4</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland; and <sup>5</sup>Department of Clinical Medicine, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

## KEY POINTS

- Cavernomas have stable clots with polyhedrocytes that result in cerebral hypoxia.
- CCM lesions have a vascular heterogeneity with coagulant and anticoagulant regions.

**Cerebral cavernous malformation (CCM) is a neurovascular disease that results in various neurological symptoms. Thrombi have been reported in surgically resected CCM patient biopsies, but the molecular signatures of these thrombi remain elusive. Here, we investigated the kinetics of thrombi formation in CCM and how thrombi affect the vasculature and contribute to cerebral hypoxia. We used RNA sequencing to investigate the transcriptome of mouse brain endothelial cells with an inducible endothelial-specific *Ccm3* knock-out (*Ccm3-iECKO*). We found that *Ccm3*-deficient brain endothelial cells had a higher expression of genes related to the coagulation cascade and hypoxia when compared with wild-type brain endothelial cells. Immunofluorescent assays identified key molecular signatures of thrombi such as fibrin, von Willebrand factor, and activated platelets in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and human CCM biopsies. Notably, we identified polyhedrocytes in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and human CCM biopsies and report it for the first time. We also found that the parenchyma surrounding CCM lesions is hypoxic and that more thrombi correlate with higher levels of hypoxia. We created an in vitro model to study CCM pathology and found that human brain endothelial cells deficient for *CCM3* expressed elevated levels of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 and had a redistribution of von Willebrand factor. With transcriptomics, comprehensive imaging, and an in vitro CCM preclinical model, this study provides experimental evidence that genes and proteins related to the coagulation cascade affect the brain vasculature and promote neurological side effects such as hypoxia in CCMs. This study supports the concept that antithrombotic therapy may be beneficial for patients with CCM.**

*iECKO* mice and human CCM biopsies and report it for the first time. We also found that the parenchyma surrounding CCM lesions is hypoxic and that more thrombi correlate with higher levels of hypoxia. We created an in vitro model to study CCM pathology and found that human brain endothelial cells deficient for *CCM3* expressed elevated levels of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 and had a redistribution of von Willebrand factor. With transcriptomics, comprehensive imaging, and an in vitro CCM preclinical model, this study provides experimental evidence that genes and proteins related to the coagulation cascade affect the brain vasculature and promote neurological side effects such as hypoxia in CCMs. This study supports the concept that antithrombotic therapy may be beneficial for patients with CCM.

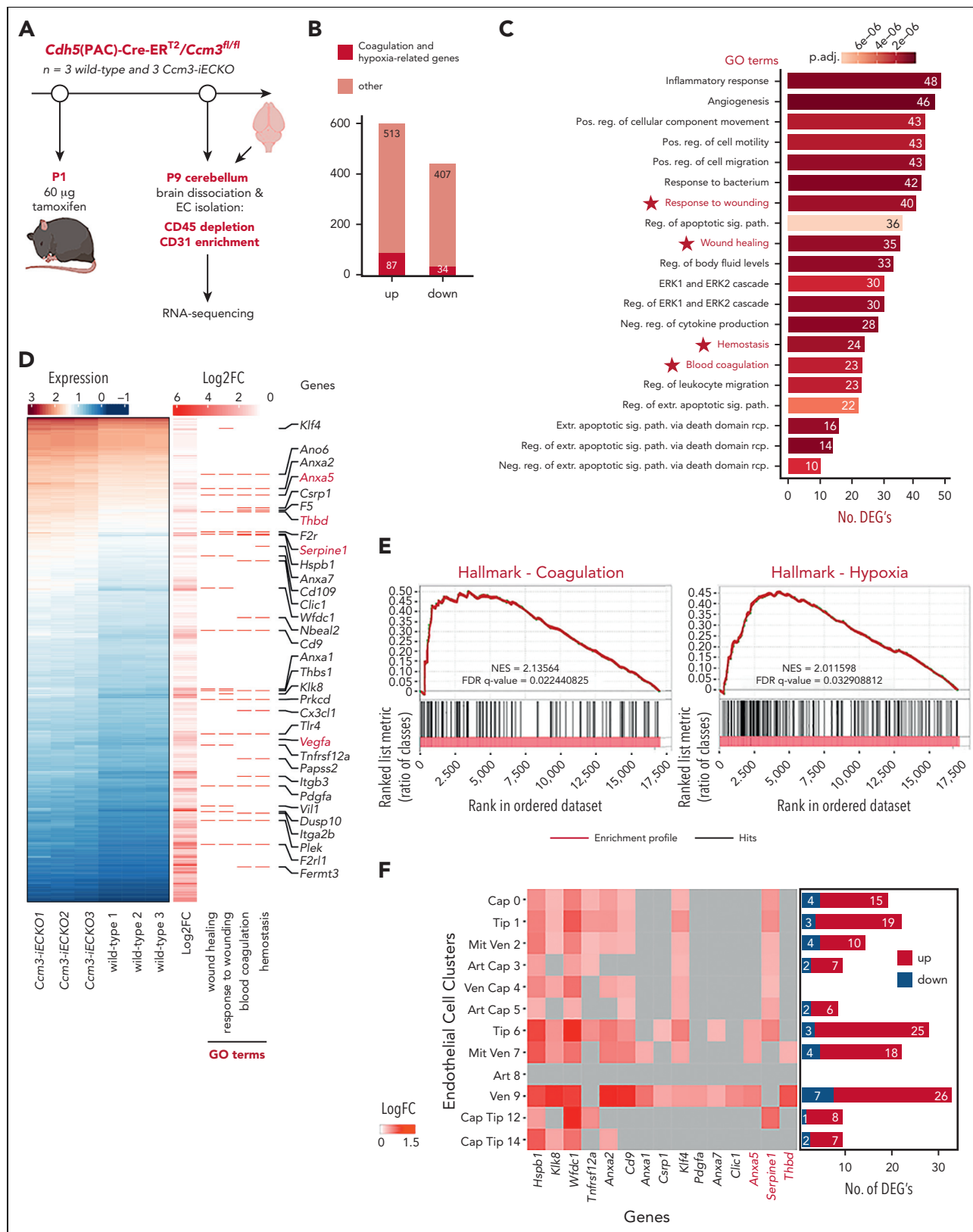
## Introduction

Cerebral cavernous malformation (CCM) is a vascular disease that is characterized by mulberry-like lesions in the brain and spinal cord.<sup>1,2</sup> CCM lesions (cavernomas) are leaky, prone to rupture, and cause side effects such as epileptic seizures, hemorrhagic strokes, and focal neurological deficits.<sup>1,2</sup> CCM can be inherited in an autosomal dominant manner (prevalence of 1:10 000) due to an endothelial specific loss-of-function mutation in 1 of the 3 CCM genes: *CCM1*(*KRIT1*), *CCM2*(*OSM*), or *CCM3*(*PDCD10*).<sup>3</sup> Recently, gain-of-function mutations in *PIK3CA* were also reported in patients with CCM.<sup>4</sup> Cavernomas can also appear spontaneously (prevalence of 1:200) as single isolated lesions.<sup>1,3</sup> To date, neurosurgery is the only treatment for patients with CCM, and location makes some lesions inoperable.<sup>5</sup>

Coagulation has not been fully investigated in cavernomas, but recently it has been considered in the etiology of CCM.<sup>1,6–9</sup> Some

studies showed that surgically resected lesions were surrounded by encapsulated thrombi and a thick basal membrane.<sup>1,6,9</sup> However, these studies did not identify the clear molecular signatures of microthrombi in CCM. Recently we have shown that inflammation in CCM recruits neutrophils with neutrophil extracellular traps<sup>10</sup> to cavernomas, which, together with coagulant factors, are known to contribute to immunothrombosis.<sup>11</sup>

The data presented in this study shows that the hemostatic system is dysregulated in CCM and that it results in cerebral hypoxia. We found increased levels of genes and proteins related to the coagulation cascade in *Ccm3*-deficient mice. We also identified polyhedrocytes (compressed polyhedral erythrocytes)<sup>12</sup> in CCM for the first time and show that cavernomas have a vascular heterogeneity in regards to coagulation. We identified regions prone to thrombi ("hot" regions) and regions prone to hemorrhage ("cold" regions). Our study supports the concept that CCM lesions are dynamic and have both procoagulant and anticoagulant regions.



**Figure 1. Transcriptome analysis reveals coagulation and hypoxia in CCM pathogenesis.** (A) Diagram illustrating the study design of the transcriptome analysis of cerebellar brain endothelial cells (EC) isolated from wild-type and *Ccm3*-iECKO mice (n = 3 mice per group). (B) Bar plot showing the number of significantly DEGs between wild-type and *Ccm3*-iECKO mice; 600 genes were upregulated and 441 were downregulated in *Ccm3*-iECKO mice. Importantly, 87 upregulated genes and 34 downregulated genes were related to coagulation and hypoxia. (C) Bar plot of a Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of the upregulated genes in *Ccm3*-iECKO mice showing the top 20 over-represented GO terms ranked by the number of DEGs in each group. GO terms related to coagulation are highlighted in red and marked with a star. (D) Heat map showing the expression levels (z score of regularized log [rlog]-transformed counts) of significantly upregulated DEGs (adjusted *P* value < .05 & |log2foldchange|>.5; blue: low; red:

## Methods

### Genetically modified mice

*Cdh5(PAC)-Cre-ER<sup>T2</sup>/Ccm3<sup>fllox/flox</sup>* (*Ccm3-iECKO*) mice were generated as previously described.<sup>13</sup> In short, *Cdh5(PAC)-Cre-ER<sup>T2</sup>/Ccm3<sup>fllox/flox</sup>* pups with a single Cre allele were injected intragastrically with 60 µg tamoxifen (T5648; Sigma-Aldrich) at postnatal day 1 (P1). *Cdh5(PAC)-Cre-ER<sup>T2</sup>/Ccm3<sup>fllox/flox</sup>* Cre-negative pups, and in some experiments *Cdh5(PAC)-Cre-ER<sup>T2</sup>/Ccm3<sup>fllox/flox</sup>* Cre-positive pups injected with corn oil, were used as wild-type controls.

### Endothelial cell isolations

At P9, wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice were euthanized by cervical dislocation. The cerebellums were dissected, minced, and dissociated with the gentleMACS Octo Dissociator (Miltenyi Biotec) following the instructions of the Adult Brain Dissociation kit (130-107-677; Miltenyi Biotec). CD45<sup>+</sup> cells were removed from the homogenate with CD45 MicroBeads (30-052-301; Miltenyi Biotec), and endothelial cells were enriched with CD31 MicroBeads (30-097-418; Miltenyi Biotec) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Details regarding RNA extraction and library preparation can be found in the supplemental Methods, available on the *Blood* website.

### RNAscope

At P8, wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice were anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (Sigma #T48402, 0.4 mg/g) and perfused through the heart with Hanks buffered saline solution (Gibco). Brains were dissected, coronally embedded in optimal cutting temperature compound, and snap frozen. Samples were sectioned with a cryostat (10 µm) and processed for RNAscope according to the manufacturer's instructions (ACD Bio, RNAscope Multiplex Fluorescent Reagent Kit v2 Assay). Probes from ACD Bio were used to detect the genes encoding for claudin-5, tissue factor (TF), plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), and vascular endothelial growth factor- $\alpha$  (VEGF-A) (*Cldn5*, *F3*, *Serpine1*, and *Vegfa*, respectively).

### Immunofluorescence

At P6, P7, and P8 wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice were anesthetized as described above and perfused through the heart with 1% paraformaldehyde. The samples were postfixed in 4% paraformaldehyde overnight at 4°C and then prepared for sectioning. Detailed methods for immunofluorescent experiments can be found in the supplemental Methods.

### Human CCM brain biopsies

Brain biopsies from 6 patients with CCM were surgically obtained at the Department of Neurosurgery at Helsinki

University Hospital in Finland. Paraffin-embedded biopsies from 3 patients with familial CCM were acquired from the Angioma Alliance DNA/Tissue Bank. In total, biopsies of 9 patients with CCM were analyzed in this study. Human brain biopsies from 2 patients with no known neurological symptoms were purchased from AMS Biotechnology Limited. Detailed methods for biopsy processing and staining can be found in the supplemental Methods.

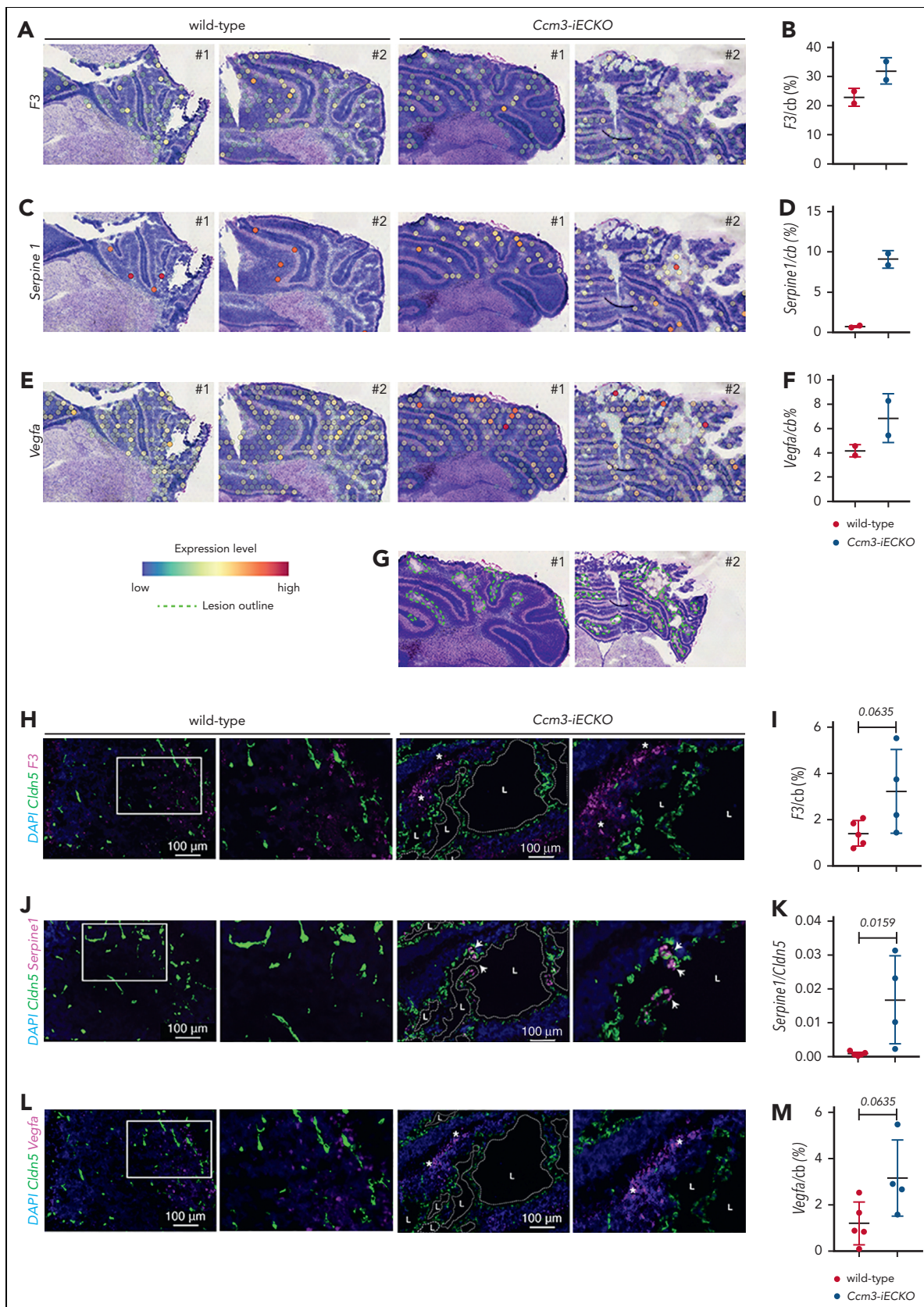
## Results

### Transcriptome analysis identified genes related to the coagulation cascade and hypoxia in *Ccm3*-null mouse brain endothelial cells

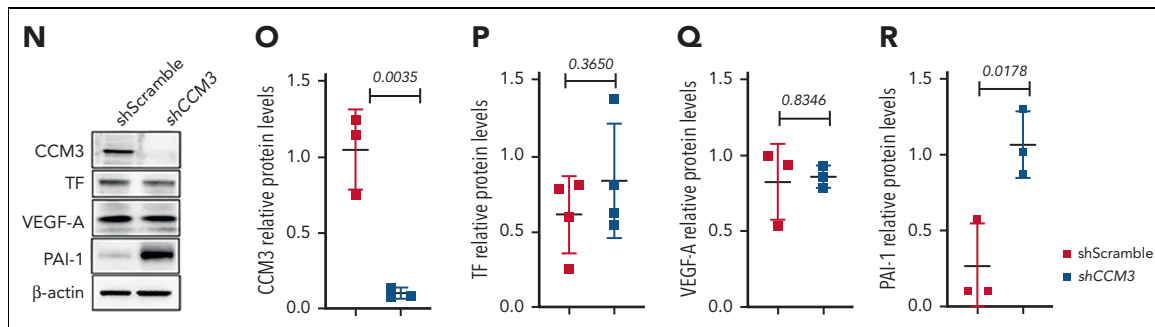
To identify novel molecular mechanisms that contribute to CCM pathology, we analyzed the transcriptome of mouse brain endothelial cells (MBECs) isolated from wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 1A). We identified 1041 differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between wild-type and *Ccm3*-null MBECs (supplemental Figure 1A); among them, 600 were upregulated and 441 were downregulated (Figure 1B). Using the MsigDB Hallmark Gene Sets collection, we found that several DEGs were related to coagulation and hypoxia: 87 upregulated DEGs; 34 downregulated DEGs (Figure 1B). We performed pathway enrichment using upregulated DEGs and found that blood coagulation, hemostasis, wound healing, and response to wounding were among the top overrepresented Gene Ontology (GO) terms in *Ccm3*-null MBECs (Figure 1C). Genes listed in those GO terms were related to thrombosis (*F2rl1*, *Serpine1*, *F5*, and *Thbs1*), anticoagulation (*Anxa5* and *Thbd*), and hypoxia (*Vegfa* and *Hif1a*) (Figure 1D and supplemental Figure 1B). In addition, a gene set enrichment analysis (normalized enrichment score [NES] > 2 and false discovery rate [FDR] < 5%) were significantly higher in *Ccm3*-null MBECs than in wild-type MBECs (Figure 1E).

Because the RNA-sequencing (RNA-seq) data showed that genes related to the coagulation cascade and hypoxia were highly expressed in *Ccm3*-null MBECs, we analyzed our previously published single-cell RNA-seq data set to investigate how those genes were expressed in different endothelial subtypes.<sup>14</sup> Coagulation and hypoxia-related genes were mostly present in the venous/venous capillary endothelial cells (cluster 9, 26 upregulated and 7 downregulated genes) and in the tip endothelial cell cluster (cluster 6, 25 upregulated and 3 downregulated genes) (Figure 1F). The remaining endothelial cell subtypes showed 6 to 19 upregulated and 1 to 4 downregulated coagulant and hypoxic genes (Figure 1F). Most of the DEGs in the single-cell RNA-seq data set associated with coagulation and hypoxia were also upregulated in the *Ccm3*-null venous/venous capillary MBECs (Figure 1F). However, none

**Figure 1 (continued)** high) in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. The first annotation after the biological replicates (wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice 1-3) indicates the differential expression in log<sub>2</sub>-fold change (Log2FC, red: high; white: low). The second to fifth annotations indicate the DEGs associated with enriched GO terms from the overrepresentation analysis in panel C. The genes labeled in red are described in this study. (E) Gene set enrichment analysis with hallmark enrichment plots demonstrating that genes related to coagulation and hypoxia were more expressed in endothelial cells isolated from *Ccm3*-deficient mice than endothelial cells of wild-type mice (NES > 2 and FDR < 5%). (F) Heat map showing the log-fold change of selected genes (related to coagulation and hypoxia, selected from panel D) in different endothelial subtypes of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. On the right side the number of DEGs related to coagulation and hypoxia are listed for each endothelial subtype (upregulated in red, downregulated in blue; adjusted *P* value < .05). Only genes that were significantly differentially expressed between *Ccm3-iECKO* and wild-type mice in at least 1 endothelial cell subtype are shown. The identify of each endothelial cell cluster (C) is as follows: Cap, capillary (C0); Tip, tip cells (C1, C6); Mit Ven, mitotic/venous capillary (C2, C7); Art Cap, arterial capillary (C3, C5); Ven Cap, venous capillary (C4); Art, arterial (C8); Ven, venous/venous capillary (C9); Cap Tip, capillary/tip cells (C12, C14). Extr., extrinsic; neg., negative; path., pathway; pos., positive; reg., regulation; sig., signaling; rcp., receptors.



**Figure 2. CCM pathology promotes the expression of genes and proteins related to the coagulation cascade and hypoxia in vivo.** (A) Visium spatial transcriptomics illustrating the expression of *F3* in wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* P8 cerebellum sections. (B) Quantification of *F3* in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. (C) Visium spatial transcriptomics illustrating the expression of *Serpine1* in wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* cerebellums. (D) Quantification of *Serpine1* in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. (E) Visium spatial transcriptomics illustrating the expression of *Vegfa* in wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* cerebellums. (F) Quantification of *Vegfa* in the



**Figure 2 (continued)** cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. (G) Hematoxylin and eosin-stained *Ccm3-iECKO* P8 cerebellum sections with lesions outlined in green. (H) RNAscope images of representative wild-type (right panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (left panel) cerebellum sections; a region is highlighted with a white box and magnified to the right. Lesions are outlined in dotted white lines and regions of interest are marked with a white asterisk; 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (blue), *Cldn5* (green), *F3* (magenta). (I) Quantification of *F3* in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0635$ ). (J) RNAscope images of representative wild-type (right panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (left panel) cerebellum sections. Lesions are outlined in dotted white lines; DAPI (blue), *Cldn5* (green), *Serpine1* (magenta). (K) Quantification of *Serpine1*<sup>+</sup> *Cldn5*<sup>+</sup> endothelial cells in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0159$ ). (L) RNAscope images of representative wild-type (right panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (left panel) cerebellum sections; a region is highlighted with a white box and magnified to the right. Lesions are outlined in dotted white lines; DAPI (blue), *Cldn5* (green), *Vegfa* (magenta). (M) Quantification of *Vegfa* in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0635$ ). (N) Primary human brain endothelial cells (HBECs) transfected with shRNA (scramble or CCM3) blotted and quantified (O) CCM3 ( $P = .0035$ ), (P) TF ( $P = .3650$ ), (Q) VEGF-A ( $P = .8346$ ), and (R) PAI-1 ( $P = .0178$ ). In the graphs N-R,  $n = 3$  independent experiments. In graphs B, D, F, I, K, and M each data point represents 1 biological replicate ( $n = 2-8$  mice per group), the bar indicates the mean of each group, and the error bars represent the standard deviation. For the RNAscope graphs, a Mann-Whitney  $U$  test was used to compare wild-type mice with *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. For the western blot quantifications, a  $t$ -test was used to compare shScramble with shCCM3 cells. The corresponding  $P$  values are indicated on each graph. L, lesion.

of those coagulation- and hypoxia-related genes appeared in the arterial endothelial cluster (cluster 8) (Figure 1F).

To investigate the spatial expression of the genes identified in the RNA-seq data set, we analyzed our previously published spatial transcriptomics data (P8 wild-type and acute *Ccm3-iECKO* mice).<sup>14</sup> The expression of *F3* and *Vegfa* was higher in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice than in wild-type mice (Figure 2A,C,E; quantifications in Figure 2B,D, and F, respectively; lesions outlined in Figure 2G). We then investigated the spatial expression of *F3*, *Serpine1*, and *Vegfa* with RNAscope to visualize them at a higher resolution (Figure 2H,J,K, and L, respectively). We found that all 3 genes were higher in the *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 2I,K,M) compared with wild-type mice, although *F3* and *Vegfa* were not statistically significant. Of interest, *F3* and *Vegfa* appeared in the granular and molecular layers of the cerebellum (asterisks) and *Serpine1* was expressed by endothelial cells lining the lesions (arrows).

### The loss of CCM3 results in higher levels of PAI-1 in primary human brain endothelial cells

In this study, we developed a novel in vitro CCM model by silencing CCM3 in primary human brain endothelial cells (HBECs) with short hairpin RNA (shRNA). After silencing CCM3 (shCCM3, Figure 2N-O), we checked protein levels of TF, VEGF-A, and PAI-1. We found that TF and VEGF-A were unaffected between shScramble (control) and shCCM3 cells (Figure 2N,P, and Q, respectively). However, we found that PAI-1 was significantly higher in shCCM3 cells compared with shScramble cells (Figure 2N,R).

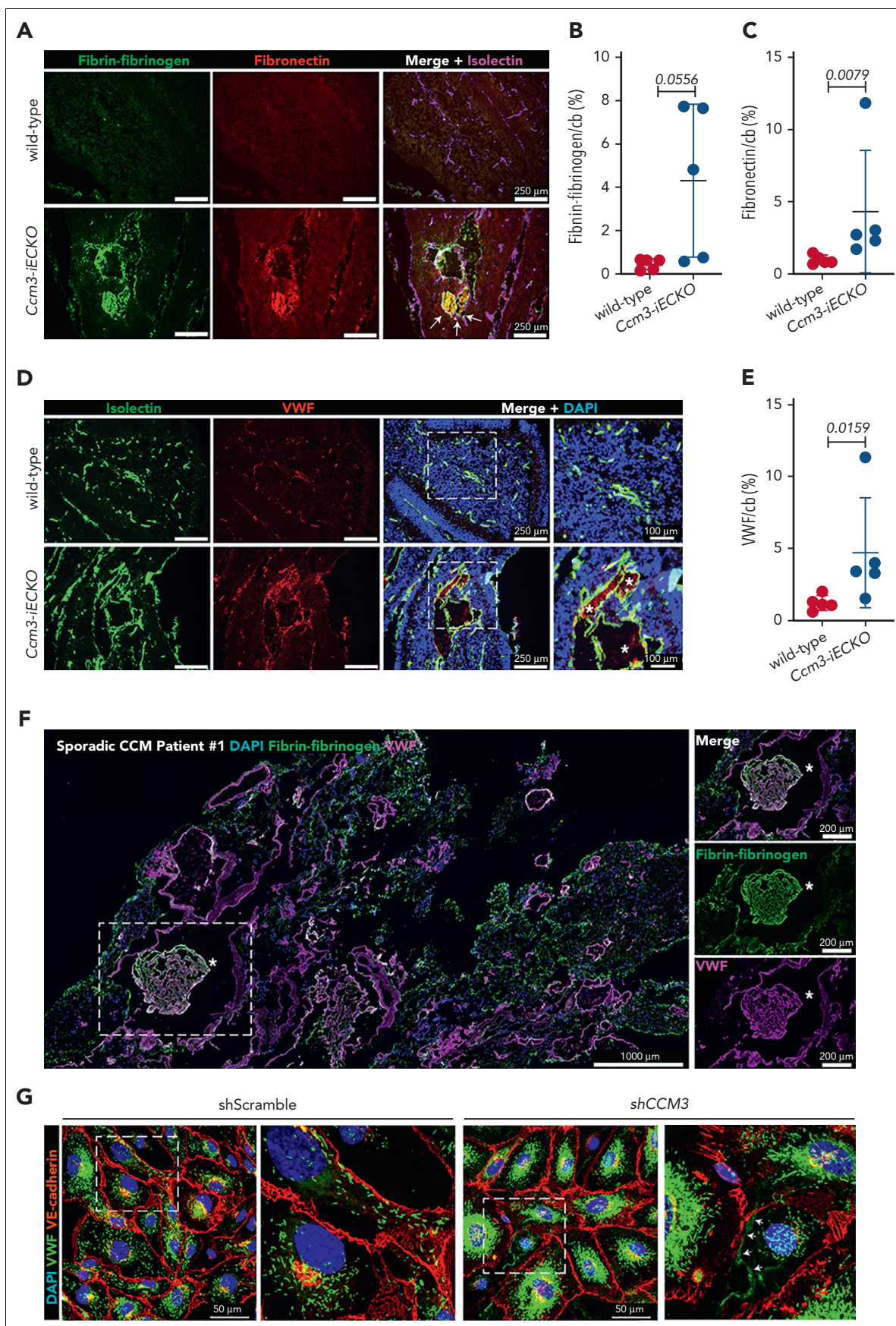
### *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and human cavernomas have procoagulant regions

To investigate coagulation in CCM, we stained wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* cerebellum sections, at the peak of disease (P8),<sup>15</sup>

for signature coagulation mediators. TF is a potent initiator of the blood coagulation cascade, and, although not statistically significant, its expression was higher in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice compared with wild-type mice (supplemental Figures 2A-D and 3A-B). Similar to the RNAscope findings, TF appeared in the granular and molecular layers of the cerebellum. To investigate which cerebellar cells express TF, we checked the publicly available mouse cerebellar single-nucleus RNA-seq data set generated by the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard.<sup>16,17</sup> We found that astrocytes, Bergman glial cells, and granule neurons expressed the most *F3* in healthy adult mice (supplemental Figure 3C). We then stained wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mouse brains with glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP; to identify astrocytes) and TF. We found that GFAP colocalized with TF near cavernomas in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (supplemental Figure 3D, arrowheads).

Fibrin clots were clearly present in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and absent in wild-type mice (Figure 3A-B). Fibronectin was also higher in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 3A,C) and colocalized with fibrin (Figure 3A, arrows). Furthermore, von Willebrand factor (VWF) was low in wild-type mice and high in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 3D-E). VWF was expressed by the vasculature; however, it also aggregated in the lumen of the lesions (Figure 3D, asterisks). A kinetic analysis of fibrin, fibronectin, and VWF in P6, P7, and P8 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice showed a rapid increase of all 3 proteins from P6 to P8 (supplemental Figure 4A,B, and C, respectively).

To validate our preclinical data of coagulation in CCM, we analyzed 9 biopsies from patients with CCM. Patient demographics and clinical background can be found in Table 1. We stained 6 biopsies from patients with sporadic CCM with fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF (Table 1). We used fibrin-fibrinogen to identify procoagulant regions and VWF to identify the vasculature. We found that some patients had large fibrin clots (Figure 3F and supplemental Figure 5A), and 1 patient had



**Figure 3. CCM lesions are procoagulant in vivo.** (A) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with fibrin-fibrinogen (green), fibronectin (red), and isolectin (magenta). Colocalization of fibrin-fibrinogen and fibronectin is highlighted with an arrow. (B) Quantification of

fibrin-fibrinogen-positive regions but no obvious clots (supplemental Figure 5B, patient #3). Although VWF was used to mark the vasculature, VWF also colocalized with fibrin in the lumen of the lesions (Figure 3F, asterisks). This suggests that VWF is secreted (by either activated endothelial cells or platelets) and is promoting a procoagulant environment in cavernomas. Of importance, healthy human brain biopsies did not have clots and expressed basal levels of fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF (supplemental Figure 5C and Table 1). To understand if the absence of *Ccm3* affects the expression of VWF, we stained shScramble and sh*Ccm3* HBECs for VWF. We found that VWF was expressed in Weibel-Palade bodies in both shScramble and sh*Ccm3* HBECs; however, VWF clearly appeared as strings in the absence of *Ccm3* (Figure 3G, arrows).

### **Ccm3-iECKO mice and human familial CCM biopsies have stable clots and polyhedrocytes**

Upon vascular injury, TF and VWF mediate platelet adhesion and aggregation; therefore, we checked *Ccm3-iECKO* mice for CD41, a pan-marker of platelets and megakaryocytes. We found platelets in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice but not in wild-type mice (Figure 4A-B). A kinetic analysis of CD41 in P6-P8 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice showed an increase in platelets from P7 to P8 (supplemental Figure 4D). In addition, P-selectin/CD62P, a marker of activated endothelial cells and platelets, was higher in the absence of *Ccm3* (Figure 4C-D) when compared with wild-type controls (Figure 4C). CD42b, another marker of activated platelets, was also higher in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 4E-F,  $P = .0426$ ) but undetected in wild-type mice (Figure 4E). To check for the presence of erythrocytes, which contribute to the formation of clots, we used TER-119 and found that erythrocytes remained low in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice from P6 to P7 but increased from P7 to P8 (supplemental Figure 4E). At P8 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice had more erythrocytes than wild-type controls (Figure 4G-H).

High-magnification images revealed microbleeds outside of the vasculature (Figure 5A, white arrows) and tight clusters of deformed erythrocytes in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice at P7 (Figure 5A, yellow arrows). Microbleeds and deformed erythrocytes were also seen at P8 (Figure 5B). Mouse cavernomas were analyzed via scanning electron microscopy. Fibrin clots were seen in some lesions (Figure 5C), and other lesions lacked clots (supplemental Figure 6A) but still showed activated platelet aggregates, fibrin threads, and biconcave erythrocytes (supplemental Figure 6B). Scanning electron microscopy images of lesions with clots revealed polyhedral erythrocytes (ie, polyhedrocytes) (Figure 5C, yellow arrows).

To investigate erythrocyte activation and clot stability in human CCM, familial human CCM brain sections were stained with

Fraser-Lendrum stain. With this stain, normal erythrocytes appear yellow, collagen appears light green, fibrin-coated regions appear pink/purple, and activated erythrocytes appear dark yellow-orange. We found that some lesions had normal erythrocytes (Figure 5D, left panel) and some lesions had fibrin-coated polyhedral erythrocytes (Figure 5D, middle and left panel). Supplemental Figure 7A-C shows that this staining pattern appeared in multiple patients with CCM (supplemental Figure 7A-C, patients 4-6). The same CCM biopsies were stained for CD34 and thrombomodulin (supplemental Figure 7A-C, patients 4-6). The thrombomodulin stain also had a heterogeneous expression in all patients with CCM. Some lesions had a strong thrombomodulin expression and others a low expression (Figure 5E).

Furthermore, we investigated the relationship between activated erythrocytes and thrombomodulin. Matched regions of the material were scored for activated erythrocytes and the level of thrombomodulin (supplemental Figure 7D). In 48.9% of the scored lesions, the expression of thrombomodulin was high with normal erythrocytes (Figure 5F). In agreement, 13.3% of the scored lesions had a low expression of thrombomodulin and fibrin-coated, activated erythrocytes (Figure 5F).

### **Vascular heterogeneity in the lesions of Ccm3-iECKO mice**

We also investigated the expression of thrombomodulin in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. We found a higher expression of thrombomodulin at P7 and P8 in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice when compared with wild-type controls (Figure 6A). Representative images of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice at P8 showed thrombomodulin upregulation in the vasculature (Figure 6B). Similar to our findings in human cavernomas, lesions of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice packed with polyhedrocytes had a lower expression of thrombomodulin (Figure 6Ci), and lesions largely void of erythrocytes expressed high levels of thrombomodulin (Figure 6Cii). Some lesions had an uneven expression of thrombomodulin (Figure 6Ciii). The expression of VWF was also heterogeneous (Figure 6D). Notably, thrombomodulin and VWF colocalized in some regions (Figure 6D, yellow arrows), and secreted VWF also appeared in the lumen of large lesions (Figure 6D, white arrows) but was absent in the lumen of small lesions (Figure 6D, left, asterisks). Furthermore, the anticoagulant gene/protein *Anxa5/Annexin A5* was upregulated in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 1D and supplemental Figure 8, respectively). To investigate the impact of flow on hemostasis in CCM pathology, we exposed HBECs to flow. The increased level of PAI-1 under static conditions (Figure 2N and supplemental Figure 9A) was partly reduced in cells exposed to flow (supplemental Figure 9A-B).

**Figure 3 (continued)** fibrin-fibrinogen in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0556$ ). (C) Quantification of fibronectin in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0079$ ). (D) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with isolectin (green), VWF (red), and DAPI (blue). A magnified image is shown in the right panel and the asterisks highlight secreted VWF. (E) Quantification of VWF in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0159$ ). (F) A tile scan of a sporadic CCM patient biopsy with multiple lesions. DAPI (blue) highlights the nuclei of cells, fibrin-fibrinogen (green) highlights leakage and clots and VWF (magenta) outlines the vasculature and fills clots. A selected region (dashed box) is shown to the right and it demonstrates a large clot filled fibrin (green) and VWF (magenta). Fibrin and VWF colocalize in the clot (merged panel on the top right). (G) Confluent HBECs (shScramble, left and sh*Ccm3*, right) stained for VWF (green) VE-cadherin (red), and DAPI (blue). High magnification (zoom) images on the right side of each condition. Arrows represent VWF strings. In all graphs, each data point represents 1 biological replicate ( $n = 4-8$  mice per group), the bar indicates the mean of each group, and the error bars represent the standard deviation. A Mann-Whitney *U* test was used to compare wild-type mice with *Ccm3-iECKO* mice; the corresponding *P* values are indicated on each graph.

**Table 1. Patient demographics and clinical background**

Patient	Age	Gender	Location of biopsy	CCM type	No. of lesions	Lesion size (mm)	Inherited mutation	Hemorrhage	Other symptoms	Stained with	Evidence of clots
1	27	F	Pons	Sporadic	>1	15 × 15	None	Yes	No	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes
2	48	F	Pons	Sporadic	1	10	None	Yes	No	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes
3	55	F	Frontal lobe	Sporadic	1	15	None	Yes	No	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes*
4	31	M	Other	Familial	>10	25	CCM1	Yes	L, S, U, V	Fraser-Lendrum	Yes
5	18	M	Left frontal lobe	Familial	2-10	10	CCM2	Yes, twice	C, H, S, U, V, vertigo	Fraser-Lendrum	Yes
6	51	F	Right temporal lobe	Familial	2-10†	25	CCM1	Yes	D, H, S, T, lethargy, V, tinnitus	Fraser-Lendrum	Yes
7	23	F	Parietal lobe	Sporadic	1	20	None	Yes‡	T	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes
8	31	M	Parieto-occipital lobe	Sporadic	1	20	None	Yes	S	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes
9	66	M	Temporal lobe	Sporadic	>1	25	None	Yes	S	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	Yes
10	34	M	Frontal cortex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	No
11	69	M	Frontal cortex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Fibrin-fibrinogen and VWF	No

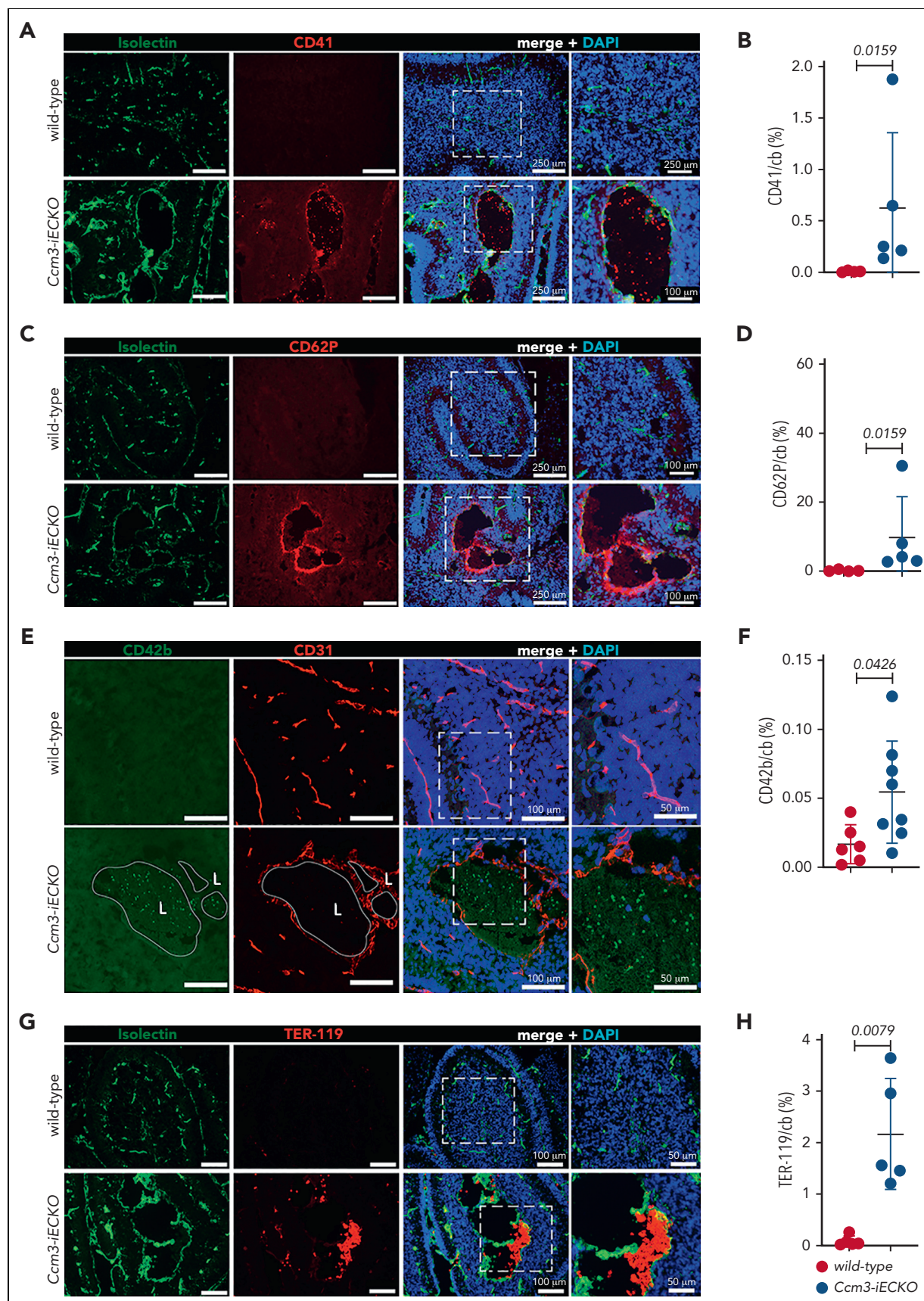
Patients 10 and 11 were used as control human brain samples. The criteria for clots were based on the presence of fibrin, polyhedrocytes, or platelets.

C, coordination problems; D, decreased sensation; H, headaches; L, limb weakness; NA, not applicable; S, seizures; T, tingling sensation in extremities; U, understanding and speaking problems; V, vision problems.

\*Fibrin-positive regions, but absence of large clots.

†In brain and skin.

‡Microbleeding.



Transcript levels of *THBD* and *KLF2* increased with flow (supplemental Figure 9C-D).

### ***Ccm3-iECKO* mice develop a hypoxic parenchyma after coagulation**

Next, we investigated if coagulation affected brain oxygenation in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. A linear increase in hypoxia was seen by hypoxyprobe staining from P6 to P8 (supplemental Figure 4F) with significantly more hypoxia in *Ccm3-iECKO* at P7 and P8 (supplemental Figure 4F). Notably, hypoxic regions consistently appeared outside of the lesions, in the parenchyma (Figure 7A). Furthermore, there was a positive correlation between fibrin-fibrinogen area and hypoxic area in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (supplemental Figure 4G). There was also a positive correlation between the presence of erythrocytes and hypoxia (supplemental Figure 4H) and the presence of fibrin-fibrinogen and erythrocytes (supplemental Figure 4I). These findings support the hypothesis that coagulation triggers hypoxia in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. Furthermore, lectin perfusions showed a reduced expression of injected lectin in the vasculature of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice compared with wild-type controls (supplemental Figure 9E-F).

To investigate if larger lesions resulted in more hypoxia and how far hypoxia extended from lesions, we cleared the brains of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 7C and supplemental Movies 1 and 2). Hypoxia only appeared near the lesions of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice (Figure 7C, lower panel, and Figure 7D). We selected 262 random lesions from 3 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and measured their lesion area, the associated hypoxic area, and the furthest hypoxic distance from the lesion (Figure 7D, right panel). The graph in Figure 7D shows the fluorescence intensity of hypoxyprobe (gray value) along the indicated blue line drawn across the lumen of the lesion. The fluorescence intensity of hypoxyprobe (y-axis) and the lesion distance (x-axis) for the 262 lesions were plotted (Figure 7E). The lesions were grouped by size and we found that the hypoxic signal increased with lesion size and that the strongest hypoxic signal was 70 to 80  $\mu\text{m}$  away from a lesion. The group with the smallest lesions ( $<5000 \mu\text{m}^2$ ) showed the weakest hypoxic signal (max mean arbitrary units [AU] = 1.49, Figure 7Fi) and lesions 5000 to 10 000  $\mu\text{m}^2$  wide gave a maximum mean AU of 2.20 (Figure 7Fii). Lesions 10 000 to 50 000  $\mu\text{m}^2$  wide showed the strongest hypoxic signal (max mean AU = 2.49, Figure 7Fiii), and the group with the largest lesions ( $>50\,000 \mu\text{m}^2$ ) resulted in a different hypoxic pattern with a maximum hypoxyprobe signal of 2.0 AU at a 40- $\mu\text{m}$  distance from the lesion (Figure 7Fiv). Lastly, we investigated whether more and/or larger lesions increased hypoxia by selecting 37 regions of the cerebellum (size = 750  $\mu\text{m} \times 750 \mu\text{m}$ ) in the 3 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. The lesion areas and

their corresponding hypoxic areas were plotted and a moderate positive correlation was seen (Figure 7G).

## **Discussion**

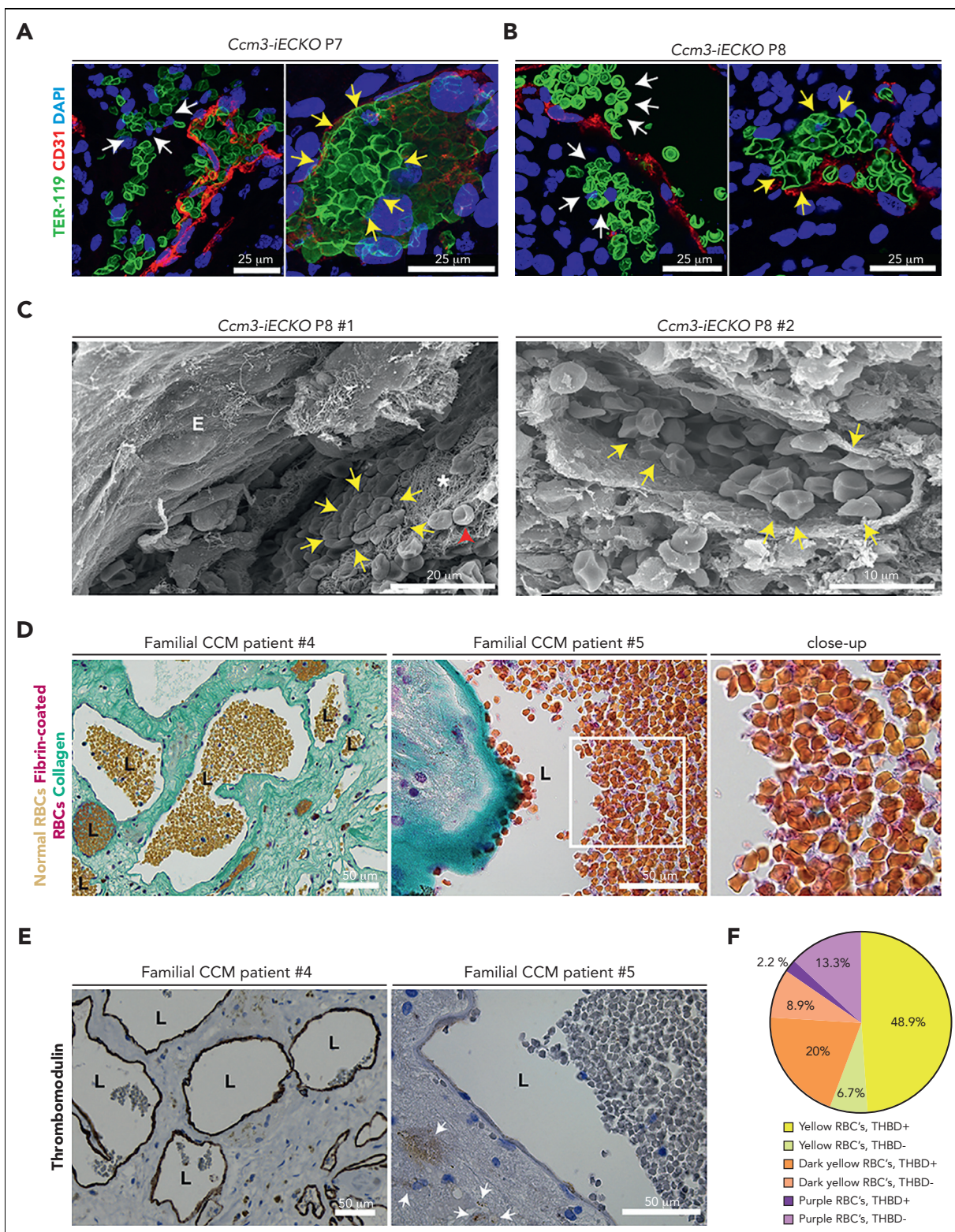
In this study we investigated the hemostatic system in CCM with preclinical CCM models and surgically resected human cavernomas. Our data show that coagulation is a phenomenon in CCM that it is followed by hypoxia. Microthrombi have been previously reported in surgically resected human CCM lesions<sup>1,6,9</sup>; however, in this study we define the kinetics of the thrombi formation, identify the molecular signatures of microthrombi in cavernomas, and show that they result in cerebral hypoxia.

TF is the major initiator of the coagulation cascade.<sup>18</sup> We identified elevated levels of TF in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and found that it was expressed by astrocytes surrounding the lesions. A recent study showed that proliferative astrocytes play a role in CCM pathology<sup>19</sup> and, notably, astrocytes are the major producers of TF in the brain.<sup>20</sup> Also, CCM-null endothelial cells undergo cellular stress such as dismantled junctions,<sup>21</sup> and it is conceivable that the astrocytic end-feet, which are in direct contact with the endothelium,<sup>22</sup> sense endothelial stress and in turn generate more TF.

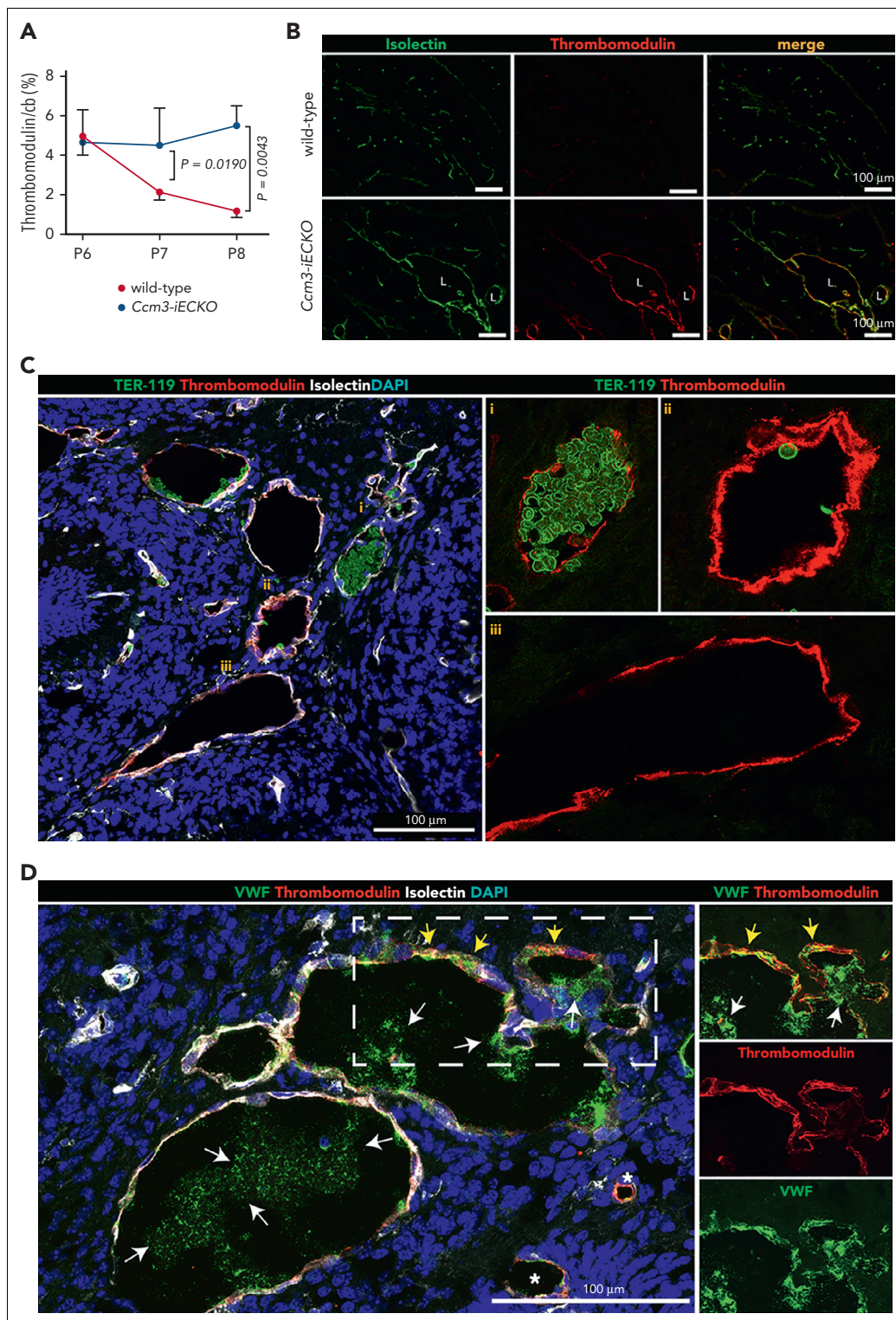
When vascular integrity is disrupted, high levels of TF lead to the activation of thrombin, which cleaves soluble fibrinogen to insoluble fibrin monomers<sup>23</sup> and promotes stable cross-linked fibrin clots with erythrocytes, activated platelets, and blood glycoproteins such as fibronectin and VWF.<sup>23</sup> Here we identified fibrin clots that colocalized with erythrocytes, activated platelets, secreted VWF, and fibronectin in the lesion lumen of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. Of interest, fibronectin has been described as an indicator of turbulent flow in atherogenesis.<sup>24</sup> Furthermore, lectin perfusions showed a reduced lectin expression in lesion vasculature, which could indicate a dysregulated flow. Here we predict that large fibrin clots stabilized with fibronectin contribute to a turbulent flow that may create a backflow of blood into other regions of the fragile cavernoma and potentially lead to rupture, and thus cerebral hemorrhage.

The blood glycoprotein VWF is stored in Weibel-Palade bodies and is secreted by basal exocytosis or upon vascular activation.<sup>25</sup> In normal conditions, CCM proteins restrain Weibel-Palade exocytosis.<sup>26</sup> Here, we identified elevated levels of VWF in cavernomas and VWF strings in *shCCM3* HBECs. VWF strings have been shown to bind activated platelets and promote a prothrombotic environment.<sup>27</sup> We also identified activated platelets with CD42b, a glycoprotein that forms a complex with factor IX and factor V and then binds to its receptor, VWF, to facilitate

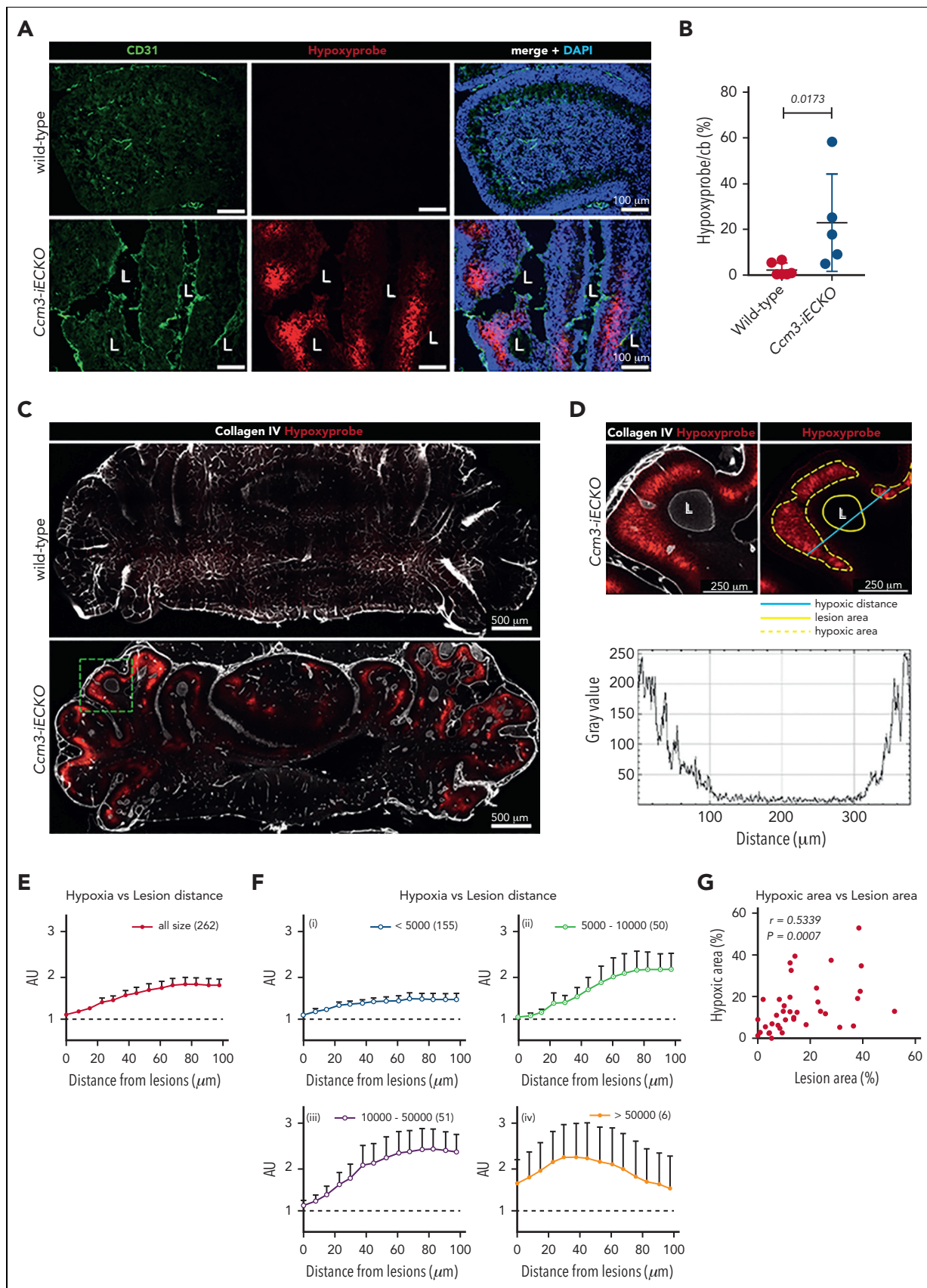
**Figure 4 (continued)** (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0159$ ). (C) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with isolectin (green), CD62P (red), and DAPI (blue). A magnified image is shown in the right panel. (D) Quantification of CD62P in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0159$ ). (E) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with CD42b (green), CD31 (red), and DAPI (blue). A magnified image is shown in the right panel. (F) Quantification of CD42b area in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0426$ ). (G) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with isolectin (green), TER-119 (red), and DAPI (blue). Merged image (left panel) shows TER-119-positive cells attached to the vessel wall in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. (H) Quantification of TER-119 in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0079$ ). In all graphs, each data point represents 1 biological replicate ( $n = 4-8$  mice per group), the bar indicates the mean of each group, and the error bars represent the standard deviation. A Mann-Whitney *U* test was used to compare wild-type mice with *Ccm3-iECKO* mice; the corresponding *P* values are indicated on each graph.



**Figure 5. Vascular heterogeneity results in either microbleeds or polyhedrocytes at the vessel wall.** (A) Confocal images of *Ccm3-iECKO* P7 (right) and (B) P8 (left) cerebellums illustrating microbleeds (white arrows) and polyhedral red blood cells (yellow arrows); DAPI (blue) TER-119 (green), and CD31 (red). (C) Scanning electron microscopy images of vessels in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. In the right panel a clot near the vessel wall is seen with polyhedrocytes (yellow arrows), fibrin threads (asterisk), and regular red blood cells (red arrowhead). In the right panel, a vessel is seen with multiple polyhedrocytes. (D) Familial CCM patient biopsy stained for LENDRUM; normal red blood cells (yellow), fibrin-coated red blood cells (pink), and collagen IV (green). Different regions highlight the heterogeneity of red blood cells. In the left normal red blood cells are shown, and in the middle panel fibrin-coated red blood cells are highlighted. The region highlighted in a white box is magnified to the right. (E) Familial CCM patient biopsy stained for thrombomodulin. Patient #4 shows lesions with a high expression of thrombomodulin, and patient #5 shows a lesion with no thrombomodulin. White arrow shows hemosiderin, which is an indication of a previous hemorrhage. (F) Pie chart showing the quantification of the heterogeneous expression of thrombomodulin relative to red blood cell (RBC) composition. THBD, thrombomodulin; RBC, red blood cells.



**Figure 6. Thrombomodulin is expressed in a heterogeneous manner in *Ccm3-iEKO* mice.** (A) Kinetic expression of thrombomodulin at P6, P7, and P8 in the cerebellum (cb) shows that thrombomodulin expression decreased in wild-type mice (red line) but remained high in *Ccm3-iEKO* mice (blue line). Thrombomodulin was significantly higher in *Ccm3-iEKO* at P7 ( $P = .0190$ ), and P8 ( $P = .0043$ ) when compared with wild-type mice. (B) Representative images of the cerebellum of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iEKO* (lower panel) P8 mice stained with isolectin (green) and thrombomodulin (red). A merged image is shown in the right panel. (C) Images of the heterogeneous expression of erythrocytes (green) and thrombomodulin (red) show how (i) lesions filled with erythrocytes have a lower expression of thrombomodulin, whereas lesions that are hallowed (ii) and (iii) have a high expression of thrombomodulin. (D) Images showing the heterogeneous expression of VWF (green) and thrombomodulin (red) showing how some regions express high levels of vascular and extracellular VWF with thrombomodulin (dashed box, split channels to the right), and other vessels express low levels of VWF (asterisks). White arrows highlight secreted VWF, and yellow arrows highlight thrombomodulin/VWF colocalization. In panel A, the mean of  $n = 12$  mice in each group are shown. Bars indicate the standard deviation in each group. A Mann-Whitney  $U$  test was used to compare wild-type mice with *Ccm3-iEKO* mice; the corresponding  $P$  values are indicated on each graph.



**Figure 7. CCM lesions are surrounded by hypoxia; more and larger lesions result in a hypoxic parenchyma.** (A) Representative image of wild-type (upper panel) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower panel) P8 cerebellum sections: vessels are stained with CD31 (green), a marker of hypoxia (Hypoxyprobe, red), and DAPI (blue). Merged images (right panel) show that hypoxia appears in the periphery of the lesions. (B) Quantification of the hypoxic area in the cerebellum (cb) of wild-type and *Ccm3-iECKO* mice ( $P = .0173$ ). A

platelet adhesion to the endothelium.<sup>28</sup> We also found that *Ccm3*-deficient MBECs had a higher yet heterogeneous expression of *Serpine1* and that shCCM3 HBECs expressed higher levels of the corresponding protein PAI-1, a serine protease linked to an increased risk of thrombosis in cancer patients.<sup>29</sup> Because blood flow regulates hemostasis in endothelial cells, we investigated the effect of flow in shSramble and shCCM3 HBECs. PAI-1 was high in shCCM3 HBECs in static conditions, and it reduced upon exposure to flow. These results suggest that PAI-1 may be regulated by flow and low shear stress.

Notably, we identified polyhedrocytes in human and mouse cavernomas. When clots contract (to restore blood flow), erythrocytes undergo a phenotypic transformation and become polyhedrocytes.<sup>12</sup> This polyhedral transformation allows erythrocytes to form a tight cluster at the site of injury and form a nearly impenetrable seal to prevent hemorrhage.<sup>12</sup> Polyhedrocytes have been identified in diseases such as deep vein thrombosis,<sup>30</sup> type 2 diabetes,<sup>31</sup> and intracoronary thrombosis.<sup>32</sup> Here, we report the presence of polyhedrocytes for the first time in CCM. Polyhedrocytes are unexpected in a disease that is mostly associated with bleeding. Cerebral hemorrhage is a hallmark of CCM, and it may result in severe neurological deficits<sup>33</sup>; however, polyhedrocytes are indicative of thrombi formation,<sup>34</sup> suggesting that patients with CCM also experience coagulation. Indeed, histological investigation of human CCM biopsies showed evidence of fibrin clots, at different magnitudes, in all samples.

The activation of the coagulation cascade has previously been linked to hypoxia in mouse models of cerebral ischemia.<sup>35</sup> Under hypoxic conditions, *Vegfa*, *Hif1a*, and several other genes related to angiogenesis, iron metabolism, glucose metabolism, cell proliferation, and survival are affected.<sup>36,37</sup> Here we identified elevated levels of *Vegfa* in the cerebellar granular layer of *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. The cerebellar granular layer contains astrocytes,<sup>38</sup> which have been shown to contribute to neurovascular dysfunction in CCM by secreting VEGF-A.<sup>19</sup> Importantly, we found that the parenchyma surrounding cavernomas in *Ccm3-iECKO* mice is hypoxic. We hypothesize that coagulation in CCM drives hypoxia and increases the expression of VEGF-A in astrocytes. Notably, prolonged exposure to hypoxia may lead to neural cell loss and death, which may cause neuropathological conditions such as strokes,<sup>39</sup> which many patients with CCM experience. Importantly, we also found that *Hif1a* was higher in *Ccm3*-deficient brain endothelial cells, suggesting that lesion endothelial cells sense the local hypoxia.

Anticoagulant proteins such as thrombomodulin, endothelial protein C receptor, and activated protein C have been shown to contribute to hemorrhage in cavernomas.<sup>8</sup> In this study we found microthrombi in cavernomas; however, we also found elevated levels of the anticoagulant proteins Annexin IV and thrombomodulin. Interestingly we found a heterogeneous expression of thrombomodulin within the same lesion and between lesions. The expression of thrombomodulin was low in regions with polyhedrocytes and high in regions without polyhedrocytes. This suggests that cavernomas have a vascular heterogeneity and that they are prone to thrombi in some regions and prone to hemorrhage in other regions. We hypothesize that CCM lesions have "hot" and "cold" regions; "hot" regions are prothrombotic due to the presence of polyhedrocytes, which have been shown to prevent fibrinolysis,<sup>12</sup> and "cold" regions are prone to hemorrhage due to their upregulation of anticoagulant proteins such as thrombomodulin and Annexin A5. These findings suggest that CCM lesions are dynamic, with anticoagulant and procoagulant regions that may be caused by different endothelial subtypes and a disturbed blood flow.

An ongoing debate in the CCM field is whether patients with CCM should receive anticoagulants. For a long time, anticoagulants were not prescribed to patients with CCM as they were thought to increase the risk of intracranial hemorrhage; however, a cohort study in 2013 revealed that antithrombotic pharmaceuticals did not promote hemorrhage in patients with CCM.<sup>40</sup> In addition, a population-based cohort study showed that patients with CCM on antithrombotic pharmaceuticals actually had a lower risk of intracranial hemorrhage compared with patients with CCM that were not on antithrombotic medications.<sup>41</sup> Santos and colleagues also observed that patients on antithrombotic medication had fewer hemorrhagic events.<sup>42</sup> All of these studies support our findings and show that understanding the molecular signatures of coagulation in CCM could give insights regarding suitable antithrombotic pharmaceuticals for patients with CCM.

In summary, this study shows that coagulation is an ongoing phenomenon in CCM and that it results in cerebral hypoxia. We identify polyhedrocytes for the first time in CCM and show that they are present in lesion thrombi. We further show that there is a coagulant vascular heterogeneity in CCM lesions as the hemostatic system is dysregulated. These findings contribute to the understanding of blood dynamics and endothelial cell diversity in CCM and support the concept that antithrombotic therapy may be beneficial for patients with CCM.

**Figure 7 (continued)** Mann-Whitney *U* test was used to compare the 2 groups. Each point represents 1 biological replicate (*n* = 5–6 mice per group), the bar indicates the mean of each group, and the error bars represent the standard deviation. (C) Representative images of CLARITY-treated cerebellums of wild-type (upper) and *Ccm3-iECKO* (lower) mice stained with a marker of hypoxia (Hypoxyprobe, red), and collagen IV (white). (D) A magnified region of the dashed green square marked in panel C, illustrating how hypoxia and lesion distance were measured. The left panel shows hypoxia surrounding a lesion in 1 cerebellar lobe. Collagen IV is used to mark the vasculature. The right panel shows how lesion area, hypoxic area, and hypoxic distance were measured and the graph below shows the fluorescence intensity of hypoxia (gray value) after the hypoxic distance in micrometers was measured across the lesion. (E) Hypoxia intensity increases with distance from the lesions. Hypoxia intensity is shown as AU, which were determined by dividing the fluorescence intensity surrounding the lesions by the fluorescence intensity at the perimeter of the same lesions. Mean hypoxia intensity and lesion distance were determined for a total of 262 lesions from 3 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice. (F) The lesions were grouped by size (i–iv). The number of analyzed lesions in each group is indicated in parenthesis on the upper right corner of each graph. Data are shown as mean with 95% confidence intervals. (G) A total of 37 parts of the cerebellum (~750 × 750 μm), such as in the lower image of panel C, were randomly selected from 5 sections of 3 *Ccm3-iECKO* mice and were evaluated for lesion size and hypoxic area. A correlation analysis was done between hypoxic area and lesion area. The Spearman correlation coefficient (*r* = 0.5339) and the corresponding *P* value (*P* = .0007) are indicated on the plot.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank the BioVis Platform at Uppsala University for help with image scanning and analysis, the Angioma Alliance DNA/Tissue Bank ([www.alliancetocure.org/dna-tissue-bank/](http://www.alliancetocure.org/dna-tissue-bank/)) for the CCM patient biopsies, Svetlana Popova from the Research Development and Education Department at Uppsala University Hospital for preparing and staining the CCM patient biopsies, Ying Sun for preparing the GEO database, the SNP&SEQ sequencing facility at Uppsala, and R. H. Adams from the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Biomedicine University in Münster for kindly donating the *Cdh5(PAC)-Cre-ER<sup>T2</sup>* mouse line.

This study was supported by The Swedish Research Council (Contract No. 2013-9279 and 2021-01919), the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (Contract No. 2015-0030), and the European Research Council (project EC-ERC-VEPC, Contract No. 74292).

## Authorship

Contribution: M.A.G. designed the research, performed research, collected data, analyzed and interpreted data, performed statistical analysis, and wrote and revised the manuscript; F.C.O., S.J., and A.C.Y.Y. performed research, collected data, analyzed and interpreted data, and revised the manuscript; F.O. and M.A. performed research, analyzed and interpreted data, and revised the manuscript; L.L.C. analyzed and interpreted data, performed statistical analysis, and revised the manuscript; M.C., R.O.S., D.F., G.D., O.M., H.S., and A.W. performed research and revised the manuscript; C.R. and V.S. performed research; B.R.J., A.L., and M.N. acquired patient specimens and revised the manuscript; E.D. supervised the study; and P.U.M. supervised the study, designed research, analyzed and interpreted data, and revised the manuscript.

Conflict-of-interest disclosure: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

ORCID profiles: M.A.G., 0000-0002-2251-9810; F.C.O., 0000-0002-5742-0474; S.J., 0000-0002-0630-8175; A.C.Y.Y., 0000-0002-1570-7813; F.O., 0000-0001-9135-8478; L.L.C., 0000-0001-8698-3842; M.A., 0000-0001-6286-7302; M.C., 0000-0001-8220-0871; R.O.S., 0000-0003-4239-3204; D.F., 0000-0003-2487-0599; G.D., 0000-0002-8886-1942; A.W., 0000-0002-1690-6363; B.R.J., 0000-0003-3937-2816; A.L., 0000-0002-5312-4926; M.N., 0000-0003-1526-0684; E.D., 0000-0002-0007-0426; P.U.M., 0000-0003-1142-854X.

Correspondence: Petra U. Magnusson, Department of Immunology, Genetics and Pathology, The Rudbeck Laboratory, Dag Hammarskjöldsv 20, 751 85 Uppsala, Sweden; email: [petra.magnusson@igp.uu.se](mailto:petra.magnusson@igp.uu.se).

## Footnotes

Submitted 4 March 2022; accepted 27 July 2022; prepublished online on *Blood* First Edition 18 August 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2021015350>.

The bulk RNA-seq dataset can be accessed from NCBI's Gene Expression Omnibus database through the accession number: GSE212018.

The online version of this article contains a data supplement.

The publication costs of this article were defrayed in part by page charge payment. Therefore, and solely to indicate this fact, this article is hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 USC section 1734.

## REFERENCES

- Cox EM, Bambakidis NC, Cohen ML. Pathology of cavernous malformations. *Handb Clin Neurol*. 2017;143:267-277.
- Kivelev J, Niemela M, Hemesniemi J. Characteristics of cavernomas of the brain and spine. *J Clin Neurosci*. 2012;19(5):643-648.
- Fischer A, Zalvide J, Faurobert E, Albiges-Rizo C, Toumier-Lasserve E. Cerebral cavernous malformations: from CCM genes to endothelial cell homeostasis. *Trends Mol Med*. 2013;19(5):302-308.
- Ren AA, Snellings DA, Su YS, et al. PIK3CA and CCM mutations fuel cavernomas through a cancer-like mechanism. *Nature*. 2021;594(7862):271-276.
- Kivelev J, Niemela M, Hemesniemi J. Treatment strategies in cavernomas of the brain and spine. *J Clin Neurosci*. 2012;19(4):491-497.
- Abe M, Fukudome K, Sugita Y, Oishi T, Tabuchi K, Kawano T. Thrombus and encapsulated hematoma in cerebral cavernous malformations. *Acta Neuropathol*. 2005;109(5):503-509.
- Lopez-Ramirez MA, Fonseca G, Zeineddine HA, et al. Thrombospondin1 (TSP1) replacement prevents cerebral cavernous malformations. *J Exp Med*. 2017;214(11):3331-3346.
- Lopez-Ramirez MA, Pham A, Girard R, et al. Cerebral cavernous malformations form an anticoagulant vascular domain in humans and mice. *Blood*. 2019;133(3):193-204.
- Tanriover G, Sozen B, Seker A, Kilic T, Gunel M, Demir N. Ultrastructural analysis of vascular features in cerebral cavernous malformations. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*. 2013;115(4):438-444.
- Yau ACY, Globisch MA, Onyeogaziri FC, et al. Inflammation and neutrophil extracellular traps in cerebral cavernous malformation. *Cell Mol Life Sci*. 2022;79(4):206.
- Yang J, Wu Z, Long Q, et al. Insights into immunothrombosis: the interplay among neutrophil extracellular trap, von Willebrand factor, and ADAMTS13. *Front Immunol*. 2020;11:610696.
- Cines DB, Lebedeva T, Nagaswami C, et al. Clot contraction: compression of erythrocytes into tightly packed polyhedra and redistribution of platelets and fibrin. *Blood*. 2014;123(10):1596-1603.
- Bravi L, Rudini N, Cuttano R, et al. Sulindac metabolites decrease cerebrovascular malformations in CCM3-knockout mice. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 2015;112(27):8421-8426.
- Orsenigo F, Conze LL, Jauhainen S, et al. Mapping endothelial-cell diversity in cerebral cavernous malformations at single-cell resolution. *Elife*. 2020;9:1-34.
- Malinverno M, Madema C, Abu Taha A, et al. development of cerebral cavernous malformations. *Nat Commun*. 2019;10(1):2761.
- Kozareva V, Martin C, Osomo T, et al. A transcriptomic atlas of mouse cerebellar cortex comprehensively defines cell types. *Nature*. 2021;598(7879):214-219.
- Kozareva V, Martin C, Osomo T, et al. Study: a transcriptomic atlas of the mouse cerebellum. Secondary study: a transcriptomic atlas of the mouse cerebellum. Accessed 5 May 2022. [https://singlecell.broadinstitute.org/single\\_cell/study/SCP795/a-transcriptomic-atlas-of-the-mouse-cerebellum](https://singlecell.broadinstitute.org/single_cell/study/SCP795/a-transcriptomic-atlas-of-the-mouse-cerebellum)
- Grover SP, Mackman N. Tissue factor: an essential mediator of hemostasis and trigger of thrombosis. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*. 2018;38(4):709-725.
- Lopez-Ramirez MA, Lai CC, Soliman SI, et al. Astrocytes propel neurovascular dysfunction during cerebral cavernous malformation lesion formation. *J Clin Invest*. 2021;131(13):e139570.
- Eddleston M, de la Torre JC, Oldstone MB, Loskutoff DJ, Edgington TS, Mackman N. Astrocytes are the primary source of tissue factor in the murine central nervous system. A role for astrocytes in cerebral hemostasis. *J Clin Invest*. 1993;92(1):349-358.
- Lampugnani MG, Malinverno M, Dejana E, Rudini N. Endothelial cell disease: emerging knowledge from cerebral cavernous malformations. *Curr Opin Hematol*. 2017;24(3):256-264.

22. Kacem K, Lacombe P, Seylaz J, Bonvento G. Structural organization of the perivascular astrocyte endfeet and their relationship with the endothelial glucose transporter: a confocal microscopy study. *Glia*. 1998;23(1):1-10.
23. Norris LA. Blood coagulation. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol*. 2003;17(3): 369-383.
24. Hahn C, Orr AW, Sanders JM, Jhaveri KA, Schwartz MA. The subendothelial extracellular matrix modulates JNK activation by flow. *Circ Res*. 2009;104(8):995-1003.
25. Schillemans M, Karampini E, Kat M, Bierings R. Exocytosis of Weibel-Palade bodies: how to unpack a vascular emergency kit. *J Thromb Haemostasis*. 2019;17(1):6-18.
26. Zhou HJ, Qin LF, Zhang HF, et al. Endothelial exocytosis of angiopoietin-2 resulting from CCM3 deficiency contributes to cerebral cavernous malformation. *Nat Med*. 2016;22(9):1033-1042.
27. Dong JF, Moake JL, Nolasco L, et al. ADAMTS-13 rapidly cleaves newly secreted ultralarge von Willebrand factor multimers on the endothelial surface under flowing conditions. *Blood*. 2002;100(12):4033-4039.
28. Berndt MC, Shen Y, Doppeide SM, Gardiner EE, Andrews RK. The vascular biology of the glycoprotein Ib-IX-V complex. *Thromb Haemost*. 2001;86(1):178-188.
29. Hisada Y, Garratt KB, Maqsood A, et al. Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 and venous thrombosis in pancreatic cancer. *Blood Adv*. 2021;5(2):487-495.
30. Tutwiler V, Mukhitov AR, Peshkova AD, et al. Shape changes of erythrocytes during blood clot contraction and the structure of polyhedrocytes. *Sci Rep*. 2018;8(1):17907.
31. Gajos G, Siniarski A, Natowska J, et al. Polyhedrocytes in blood clots of type 2 diabetic patients with high cardiovascular risk: association with glycemia, oxidative stress and platelet activation. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*. 2018;17(1):146.
32. Zalewski J, Lewicki L, Krawczyk K, et al. Polyhedral erythrocytes in intracoronary thrombus and their association with reperfusion in myocardial infarction. *Clin Res Cardiol*. 2019;108(8):950-962.
33. Al-Shahi Salman R, Berg MJ, Morrison L, Awad IA, Angioma Alliance Scientific Advisory B. Hemorrhage from cavernous malformations of the brain: definition and reporting standards. Angioma Alliance Scientific Advisory Board. *Stroke*. 2008; 39(12):3222-3230.
34. Litvinov RI, Weisel JW. Role of red blood cells in haemostasis and thrombosis. *ISBT Sci Ser*. 2017;12(1):176-183.
35. Adhami F, Liao G, Morozov YM, et al. Cerebral ischemia-hypoxia induces intravascular coagulation and autophagy. *Am J Pathol*. 2006;169(2):566-583.
36. Faller DV. Endothelial cell responses to hypoxic stress. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*. 1999;26:74-84.
37. Ke Q, Costa M. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1). *Mol Pharmacol*. 2006;70(5):1469-1480.
38. Cerrato V. Cerebellar Astrocytes: much more than passive bystanders in ataxia pathophysiology. *J Clin Med*. 2020;9(3):757.
39. Mukandala G, Tynan R, Lanigan S, O'Connor JJ. The effects of hypoxia and inflammation on synaptic signaling in the CNS. *Brain Sci*. 2016;6(1):6.
40. Flemming KD, Link MJ, Christianson TJ, Brown RD Jr. Use of antithrombotic agents in patients with intracerebral cavernous malformations. *J Neurosurg*. 2013;118(1):43-46.
41. Zuurbier SM, Hickman CR, Tolia CS, et al. Long-term antithrombotic therapy and risk of intracranial haemorrhage from cerebral cavernous malformations: a population-based cohort study, systematic review, and meta-analysis. *Lancet Neurol*. 2019;18(10): 935-941.
42. Santos AN, Rauschenbach L, Saban D, et al. Medication intake and hemorrhage risk in patients with familial cerebral cavernous malformations [published online ahead of print 25 February 2022]. *J Neurosurg*. <http://doi.org/10.3171/2022.1.JNS212724>

© 2022 by The American Society of Hematology.  
 Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), permitting only noncommercial, nonderivative use with attribution. All other rights reserved.