

Blockade of Thrombospondin-1-CD47 Interactions Prevents Necrosis of Full Thickness Skin Grafts

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Background: Skin graft survival and healing requires rapid restoration of blood flow to the avascular graft. Failure or delay in the process of graft vascularization is a significant source of morbidity and mortality. One of the primary regulators of blood flow and vessel growth is nitric oxide (NO). The secreted protein thrombospondin-1 (TSP1) limits NO-stimulated blood flow and growth and composite tissue survival to ischemia. We herein demonstrate a role for TSP1 in regulating full thickness skin graft (FTSG) survival.

Methods and Results: FTSG consistently fail in wild type C57BL/6 mice but survive in mice lacking TSP1 or its receptor CD47. Ablation of the TSP1 receptor CD36, however, did not improve FTSG survival. Remarkably, wild type FTSG survived on TSP1 null or CD47 null mice, indicating that TSP1 expression in the wound bed is the primary determinant of graft survival. FTSG survival in wild type mice could be moderately improved by increasing NO flux, but graft survival was increased significantly through antibody blocking of TSP1 binding to CD47 or antisense morpholino oligonucleotide suppression of CD47.

Conclusions: TSP1 through CD47 limits skin graft survival. Blocking TSP1 binding or suppressing CD47 expression drastically increases graft survival. The therapeutic applications of this approach could include burn patients and the broader group of people requiring grafts or tissue flaps for closure and reconstruction of complex wounds of diverse etiologies.

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Burn injuries constitute a major source of mortality and morbidity.¹ Among people aged 5 to 29 years, burns rank among the top 15 causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Over 2 million burn injuries are reported each year in the United States alone.^{2,3} Survival from major burns has improved over the last century as a result of improved management of the cardiovascular collapse attendant to major burns and aggressive management of the burn wound and subsequent infection.^{4,5} As a source of damaged and/or dead tissue, the burn injury requires aggressive debridement.⁶ However, this invariably creates massive open wounds, often with vital underlying structures exposed. Increasingly, aggressive surgical approaches with early tangential excision and wound closure are being applied.^{7,8} Such therapeutic approaches represent a significant change in burn wound care and have led to improvement in mortality rates of burn victims at a substantially lower cost.⁹ These approaches can also decrease the severity of hypertrophic scarring, joint contractures, and stiffness, and promote faster rehabilitation.¹⁰ Irrespective of any other consideration, early healing is paramount for good esthetic and functional recovery. Disruption of epidermal-mesenchymal communication due to a delay in epithelialization increases the frequency of developing fibrotic conditions such as scar hypertrophy and contractures. Autografts from uninjured skin remain the mainstay of treatment for the majority of patients.¹¹ Skin grafting is also a primary approach to the management of complex and nonhealing wounds of diverse etiology.¹²

Maximizing skin graft survival and take is paramount to successful wound reconstruction. Numerous techniques and agents have been used in an attempt to maximize skin graft survival. These include special dressings and splints to prevent movement of the skin graft-wound bed interface.¹³ Growth factors and clotting related products, such as fibrin, have been placed in the interface between the skin graft and the wound bed.¹⁴ Yet substantial complications in healing remain, with significant numbers of patients requiring additional intervention due to skin graft failure and loss, and nonhealing of burn wounds.^{15–17} Interventions to date have not addressed a fundamental problem and determinant, of skin graft survival, namely the degree of vascularity within the wound bed. After wounding, vascularity can increase by 2 primary methods: (1) the development of new blood vessels from an existing vascular network, a process termed angio-

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genesis; or (2) remodeling and recruitment of existing blood vessels within the wound bed. Control of angiogenesis represents a balance between factors that stimulate the process and inhibit the process. Recruitment and remodeling of an existing vascular network is an effect of vascular dilatation and alterations of regional perfusion.

Thrombospondin-1 (TSP1) was the first identified endogenous inhibitor of angiogenesis.^{18,19} TSP1, a major secretory product of activated platelets, is over expressed in wound beds.²⁰ TSP1 inhibits angiogenesis by modulating proliferation and migration of endothelial and vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC).^{19,21,22} Conversely, tumor-driven angiogenesis has been found in several major cancers to be associated with decreased expression and production of TSP1.²³ Recently, the TSP1 status of endothelial progenitor cells has been linked to their ability to enhance angiogenic responses.²⁴

The bioactive gas nitric oxide (NO) is a major effector of vessel dilation and angiogenesis, which was first identified as endothelial-derived relaxing factor.²⁵ NO functions in both paracrine and autocrine fashions to regulate a number of cell responses that occur on rather different time scales. NO regulates VSMC contractility and in so doing controls blood pressure and, by altering the caliber of resistance vessels, acutely regulates tissue perfusion.^{26,27} NO also modulates a number of processes that, in total, contribute to the healthy status of the cardiovascular system over an individual's lifetime.^{28,29}

Recently we reported that picomolar concentrations of TSP1 can effectively block the growth- and motility-promoting activities NO in endothelial and VSMC and that this inhibitory signal requires the TSP1 receptor CD47.^{30,31} Furthermore, endogenous TSP1 limits the vasodilator activity of NO, and thereby limits tissue survival under ischemic conditions by blocking NO-dependent restoration of vascular perfusion.³² In the absence of TSP1, NO-driven signaling is enhanced, increasing tissue oxygenation. As a result, tissue necrosis in ischemic dorsal skin flaps is virtually eliminated.³³ We now present evidence that TSP1 is limiting for full thickness skin graft (FTSG) survival. We further report that expression of TSP1 and its receptor CD47 within the wound bed, but not the skin graft, are major determinants of graft survival. Relevant to therapeutic applications, we show that functional blockade of TSP1 signaling at the wound bed-graft interface is sufficient to allow complete survival of FTSG.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

C57BL/6 wild type, TSP1-null, CD47-null, and CD36-null mice were housed and maintained in a pathogen-free environment and had ad libitum access to filtered water and standard rat chow. Handling and care of animals was in compliance with the guidelines established by the Animal Care and Use Committee of the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health and of Washington University.

Reagents and Cells

Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) Cambrex, Walkersville, MD) were maintained in endothelial

cell growth medium supplemented with the manufacturer's additives (Cambrex) and 2% fetal calf serum in 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Cells were used within passages 4 to 9. Isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN), an exogenous NO donor, and *N*-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), a competitive inhibitor of NO synthase, were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). A CD47 targeting morpholino oligonucleotide (5'-CGTCA-CAGGCAGGACCCACTGCCCA) and control mismatch morpholino were purchased from GeneTools (Philmonth, Oregon). The CD47 targeting morpholino recognized a sequence conserved between the murine and human messenger ribonucleic acids. A rat monoclonal antibody to murine CD47, Ab 301, was prepared as described.³⁴ An isotype-matched IgG2a control antibody was purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA). An antibody to CD47, B6H12, was purified by protein G affinity chromatography (Pierce) from conditioned media of the respective hybridoma (American Type Culture Collection).

FTSG Model

Wild type, TSP1 null, CD47 null, and CD36 null mice were matched for sex and age. Anesthesia was induced by and maintained with inhalation isoflurane. Body temperature was maintained at 37°C with a heating pad during the procedure. The dorsal surface was clipped of hair and depilated with a commercial hair remover. The skin was then cleansed with surgical soap and alcohol and the animals draped. Using sterile technique, a 1 × 1 cm FTSG incorporating the panniculus carnosus, subcutaneous tissues, and skin were raised. Graft dimensions were marked on the animal skin surface with the aid of a template to insure consistency in dimension. Grafts were in the midline of the animal and secured with 4 interrupted 5–0 nylon sutures. Sutures were so placed as to include the fascia of the dorsal musculature to provide increased immobilization of grafts to the underlying wound bed. Animals were awakened and returned to individual cages and allowed ad libitum access to food and water. Trauma to FTSG was not encountered during the postoperative interval because grafts were located in the dorsal midline over the mid thoracic area and each animal was housed individually after surgery. On postoperative day 3 or 7, the animals were again anesthetized by inhalation of isoflurane and the skin graft survival was evaluated.

Treatment Groups and Protocols

The groups of animals used and the treatments received as indicated either at the time of skin grafting and/or during the postoperative interval are summarized in Figure 1. Animals treated with ISDN (1 mg/mL) or L-NAME (0.5 mg/mL) had ad libitum access to drinking water containing the given concentrations of agents during the postoperative interval. Animals treated with a CD47 monoclonal antibody (Ab clone 301) or an isotype-matched control antibody (Ig2α) underwent injection of 40 μg delivered as 10 μL of a 4 mg/mL stock in 100 μL of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with equal volumes injected between the wound bed and graft before suturing the graft in place. Animals treated with a CD47 morpholino oligonucleotide underwent injection of the FTSG and wound bed with 10 μmol/L in 250 μL of PBS with

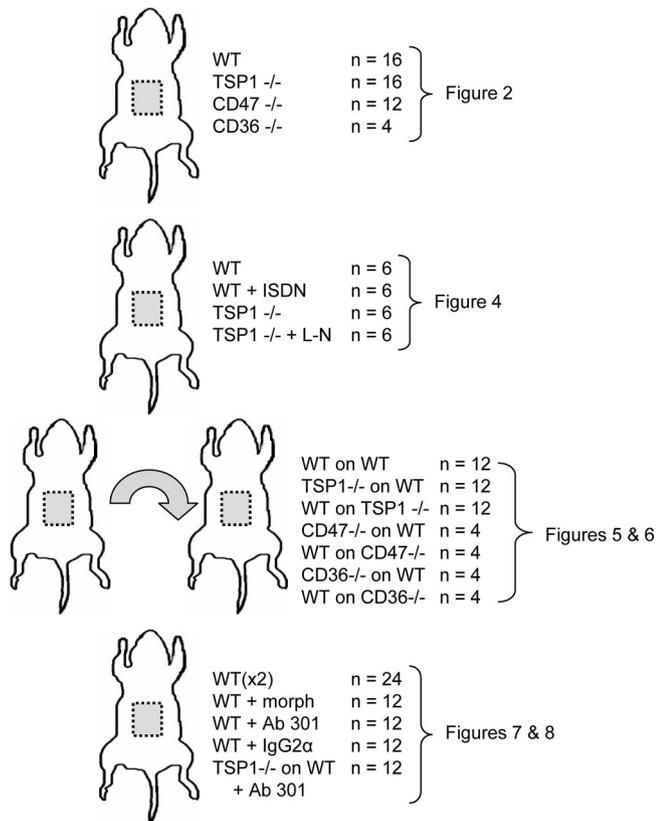


FIGURE 1. Treatment and experimental groups. The indicated groups and numbers of animals on a C57BL/6 background were used and received treatments as indicated either at the time of skin grafting and/or during the postoperative interval. Treatments included isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) or L-NAME (L-N) in the drinking water, or treatment of skin grafts and wound beds using a CD47 blocking antibody (Ab 301) or an isotype-matched control antibody (IgG2 α) or a CD47 oligonucleotide morpholino (morph). Additional control mice were included in experimental groups.

125 μ L volumes injected in the graft and wound bed, respectively before suturing the graft in place.

Estimation of Survival Area in FTSG

The necrotic areas of the FTSG were determined by color, refill, eschar, and the pin-prick test. The outlines of viable and nonviable areas were traced using transparent film, and the area of necrosis cut from the template and the area of skin graft necrosis versus total skin graft area determined by comparison of the original template weight to the weight of the cut template utilizing the method described by Ueda.³⁵ Skin graft survival area was presented as the ratio of graft survival on postoperative day 3 or 7 divided by the original graft area multiplied by 100%. Additionally, digital images were then acquired using an Olympus C5500 digital camera at a fixed distance (20 cm perpendicular to the animal) under standard room lighting with autoflash and macro settings engaged and uploaded for image analysis of tissue survival with a standard software program (Image-Pro Plus, Media

Cybernetics, Silver Spring, MD). Animals were euthanized and skin grafts and wound beds excised, fixed in 10% paraformaldehyde and processed for routine histology. Independent review of representative histologic sections from FTSG was performed to assess levels of tissue necrosis and inflammation providing another assessment of FTSG survival.

Laser Doppler Analysis of Tissue Perfusion

Animals were secured as dictated by the anatomic area analyzed. Core temperature was monitored via rectal probe and maintained at 37°C by a heated stage. Anesthesia was maintained with 1.5% isoflurane and a 50:50 mixture of room air and oxygen. The following scanner parameters were employed using a Moor Instruments LD12-2 λ Imager: scan area (1.6 \times 2.5 cm), scan speed (4 ms/pixel), scan time (1 minute 54 seconds), and override distance (25 cm). Measurement of the flux of blood was determined by the formula flux = blood \times area⁻¹ \times time⁻¹. Preoperative baseline perfusion data was obtained, FTSG elevated and sutured in place and postoperative scanning initiated at the indicated time points.

Western Analysis of CD47

HUVEC were plated in 12-well culture plates (5 \times 10⁴ cells per well) (Nunc, Denmark) in full growth medium and treated over 48 hours with indicated doses of CD47 and control morpholino. Cells were subsequently washed twice with PBS and lysed immediately in 1X sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) sample buffer containing 10 μ g/mL leupeptin, 10 μ g/mL aprotinin, 1 mM Na₃VO₄, and 40 mM NaF. Lysates prepared in the SDS sample buffer described above were electrophoresed in 4% to 12% BisTris NuPAGE gels and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes before immunoblotting with a monoclonal antibody to CD47 (clone B6H12, Lab Visions, Fremont, CA). The membrane was stripped and reprobed with a monoclonal antibody against β -actin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO).

Histology

FTSG and graft wound beds were excised, fixed in 10% buffered formaldehyde, paraffin embedded and sectioned at a thickness of 5 μ m. Sections were then stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H & E) according to standard procedures. Review of each slide was performed by an independent pathologist blinded to the origin of each tissue slide.

Wound Bed Vascular Index

Skin graft wound beds were assessed at indicated time points (72 hours or 7 days postoperatively) for visible alterations in vascularity under 5 \times magnification. An arbitrary though strictly applied definition of countable vessels was employed to highlight both individual vessels and vascular ramifications. In any given vascular plexus visible by 5 \times magnification a vessel was defined as that segment traversing 2 branches. Visible vessels without ramifications and branches were counted once. Treatment status and genetic background of tissue images was not known by the reviewer. Results are expressed as vessels per cm².

Mitochondrial Viability Assay

Mitochondrial viability of FTSG as a correlate of tissue viability was assessed by the reduction of a tetrazolium salt to water insoluble colored formazan crystals through mitochondrial metabolism. FTSG from wild type and TSP1 null mice were weighed and incubated in 3 mL PBS supplemented 1:10 with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5 diphenyl tetrazolium (MTT, Promega) for 3 hours in the dark at 37°C. Samples were removed, washed with distilled water and blotted dry. The formazan salt was extracted in 3 mL of 2-propranolol for 6 hours in the dark at 37°C. Absorbance for 200 μ L aliquots were determined at 450 nm on a microplate reader. Samples were dried at 90°C overnight and weighed again. Results were expressed as absorbance normalized to tissue dry weight.

Statistics

Results are presented as the mean \pm SD of a total of 196 animals distributed as indicated above including the described treatments groups and controls (see also Fig. 1 and figure legends). Significance was calculated with Student *t* test or where appropriate with 1-way ANOVA using a standard soft ware package (Origin) with *P* values as indicated.

RESULTS

TSP-1 Limits FTSG Survival

FTSG in both wild type (Figs. 2A, B) and CD36 null animals (Figs. 2F, G) demonstrated 95% \pm 6% and 77% \pm 6% necrosis respectively. In contrast FTSG in TSP1 (Figs. 2A, B) and CD47 null animals (Figs. 2F, G) showed almost

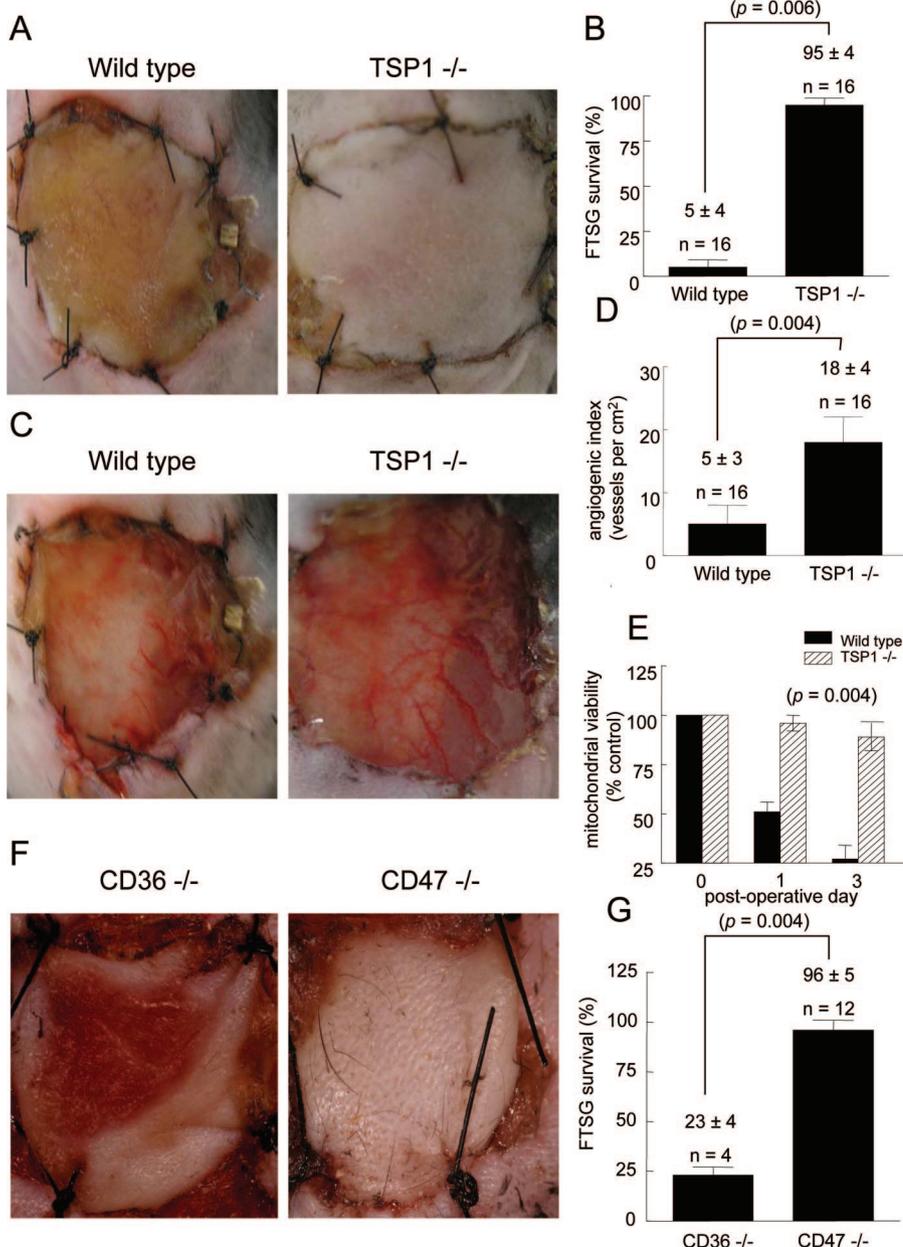


FIGURE 2. Endogenous TSP1 is limiting for full thickness skin graft survival. Age- and sex-matched C57BL/6 wild type (A and B), TSP1-null (C and D), CD47-null and CD36-null mice (F and G) underwent autologous FTSG to the dorsal back. Graft survival and wound bed vascularity was measured on postoperative day 3. Mitochondrial viability of wild type and TSP1-null FTSG units was determined at the indicated time points (E). Results represent the mean \pm SD *P* = 0.006 (B) and 0.004 (D and G) and 0.004 versus wild type on day 1 and 3 respectively (E).

complete survival ($95\% \pm 4\%$ and $96\% \pm 12\%$ respectively). Analysis of wound bed vascularity at 72 hours post skin grafting demonstrated significantly increased numbers of visible vessels in those wounds beds lacking endogenous TSP1 compared with wild type (Figs. 2C, D). Similarly, wound bed analysis at 72 hours of CD47 null mice demonstrated increased vascularity compared with CD36 null wound beds (data not shown). Consistent with increased graft survival and take, mitochondrial viability was found to be significantly greater in TSP1 null FTSG at 24 and 72 hours postoperatively compared with wild type (Fig. 1E). Laser Doppler analysis of FTSG survival was also performed in a series of wild type and TSP1-null animals on postoperative days 5 and 10 (Figs. 3A, B). In the absence of TSP1 significant perfusion was found at both time points compared with wild type FTSG supporting clinical and histologic analysis of graft survival.

Modulation of FTSG Survival Through NO Regulation

Wild type FTSG survival increased significantly ($62\% \pm 8\%$) on supplementation of the drinking water postoperatively with the NO releasing drug ISDN (Figs. 4A, B). FTSG

survival, already approaching 100%, in TSP1-null grafts was not substantially altered by ISDN. Conversely, inhibiting endogenous NO synthesis through L-NAME administration in the drinking water during the postoperative interval decreased TSP1-null graft survival ($58\% \pm 6\%$) (Figs. 4C, D).

Wound Bed TSP1 or CD47 Are Limiting for FTSG Survival

To examine the role in graft survival of TSP1 expression in the graft versus the wound bed, wild type skin grafts were transplanted onto TSP1-null wound beds (recipients), and TSP1-null grafts were transplanted onto wild type wounds. At 72 hours postoperatively, survival was significantly greater in wild type FTSG placed on TSP1-null wound beds ($97\% \pm 6\%$) (Figs. 5A, B). Remarkably, TSP1-null FTSG placed on wild type wound beds all underwent significant necrosis at 72 hours ($37\% \pm 5\%$), as did a series of control wild type FTSG placed on wild type wound beds. These findings again correlated with wound bed vascularity. TSP1-null wound beds demonstrated increased vascularity despite the presence of wild type FTSG, whereas wild type wound beds showed minimal vascularity despite the presence of TSP1-null FTSG (data not shown). In other experiments

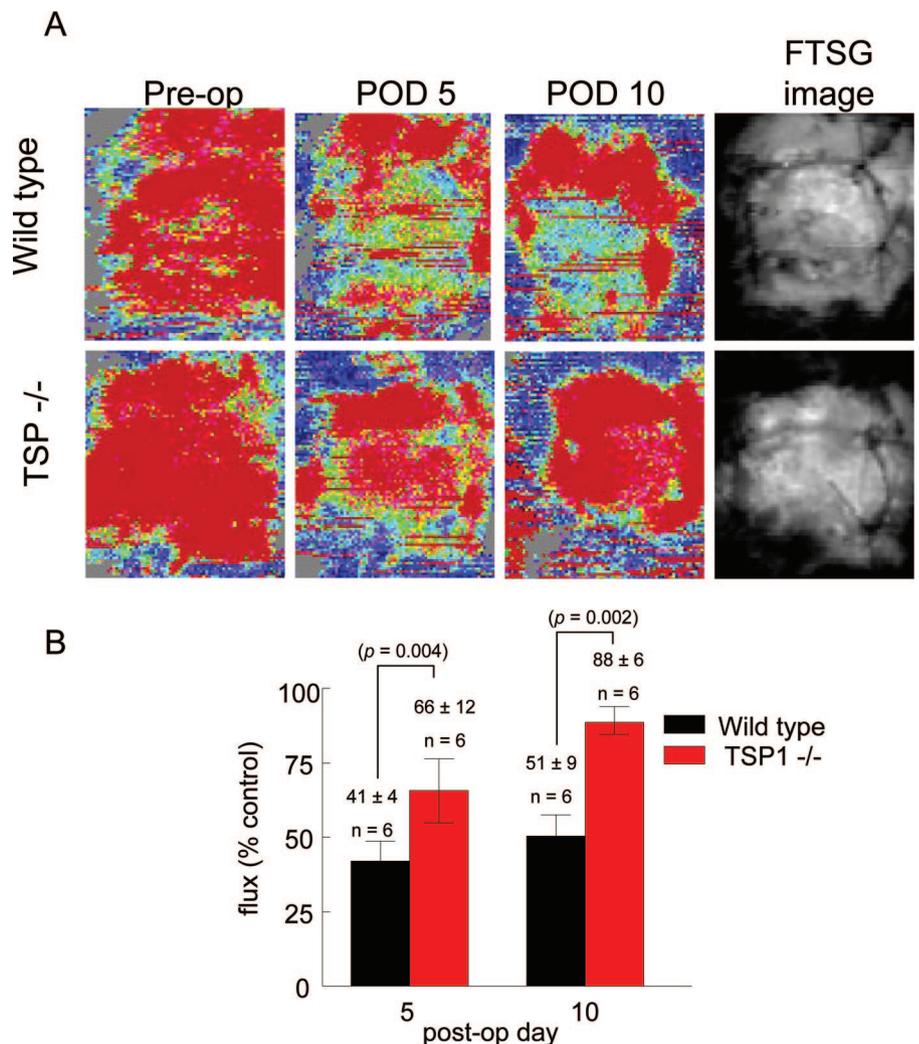


FIGURE 3. Endogenous TSP1 limits reperfusion of FTSG. Age- and sex-matched C57BL/6 wild type and TSP1-null mice underwent FTSG and at the indicated postoperative time points laser Doppler analysis of tissue perfusion was performed (A and B). The following scanner parameters were employed: scan area (1.6×2.5 cm), scan speed (4 ms/pixel), scan time (1 minute 54 seconds), and override distance (25 cm). Measurement the flux of blood was determined by the formula flux = blood \times area⁻¹ \times time⁻¹. Preoperative baseline perfusion data was obtained, FTSG elevated and sutured in place and postoperative scanning initiated at the indicated time points. Results represent the mean \pm SD of 6 mice from each background. $P = 0.004$ and 0.002 versus wild type on postoperative day 5 and 10 respectively.

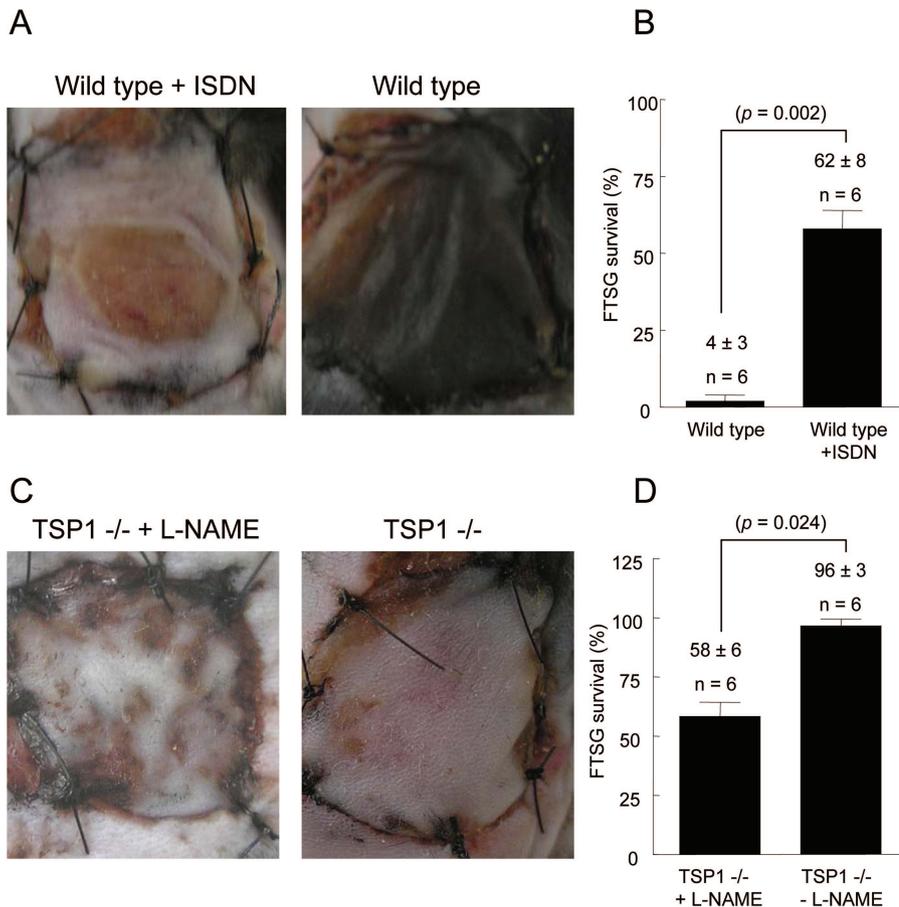


FIGURE 4. Exogenous nitric oxide improves FTSG survival in wild type animals. Age- and sex-matched wild type and TSP1-null mice underwent autologous FTSG to the dorsal back and received ISDN (1 mg/mL) (A and B) or L-NAME (0.5 mg/mL) in the drinking water postoperatively (C and D). Graft survival was evaluated on postoperative day 7. Results represent the mean \pm SD of 6 age- and sex-matched animals in each group. $P = 0.002$ (B) and 0.024 (D) versus respective controls.

FTSG from wild type animals were transplanted to CD47-null wound beds and, as on TSP1-null wound beds, demonstrated dramatically increased graft survival ($92\% \pm 8\%$) (Fig. 6A). In contrast CD47-null FTSG placed on wild type wounds demonstrated nearly total necrosis, similar to TSP1-null grafts transplanted to wild type wounds. Wild type FTSG on CD36-null wound beds all showed substantial necrosis and not unexpectedly, CD36-null grafts on wild type wounds experienced substantial necrosis ($85\% \pm 4\%$ and $74\% \pm 3\%$ respectively) (Fig. 6B). Analysis of wound bed vascularity at 7 days postgrafting found significantly increased vascularity in both TSP1-null (47 ± 7) and CD47-null (68 ± 14) wound beds regardless of the genotype of the skin graft applied (Fig. 6C) as compared with wild type (21 ± 10) and CD36-null (20 ± 7) wound beds. Interestingly, extension of the postoperative interval at which wound bed analysis was performed from 72 hours to 7 days greatly enhanced the mean vessel count in TSP1-null but not wild type wound beds (see Fig. 2D vs. Fig. 6C).

Suppression of CD47 Expression Is Sufficient to Increase FTSG Survival

Wild type FTSG and wound beds were treated with either a CD47 antisense morpholino oligonucleotide or a mismatched control morpholino at the time of graft elevation ($10 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in $250 \mu\text{L}$ of PBS with $125 \mu\text{L}$ volumes injected in the graft and wound bed, respectively). All grafts treated with the CD47 morpholino demonstrated dramatically in-

creased survival ($79\% \pm 5\%$) and were comparable to results obtained in TSP1 null and CD47 null animals (Figs. 7A, B). Conversely, control morpholino-treated grafts and grafts treated with delivery vehicle alone demonstrated significant graft necrosis and loss (data not shown). Effective dose-dependent suppression of CD47 with the same morpholino was demonstrated in HUVEC (Fig. 7C) and previously in VSMC.³³ Effective tissue suppression of CD47 through local delivery via syringe injection has also been demonstrated.³³ Control morpholino-treated endothelial cells (and VSMC),³³ did not show suppression of CD47. H & E staining of morpholino-treated wild type FTSG found essentially normal tissue architecture without evidence of necrosis and increased vessel density (Fig. 7D). These histologic findings were paralleled in TSP1 null skin grafts (data not shown). Conversely, untreated wild type FTSG showed loss of epidermis and hair follicles with ulceration, necrosis of dermal collagen, inflammatory cell infiltration, and decreased vascular density (Fig. 7E).

CD47 Blockade Increases Survival of FTSG

A monoclonal antibody to murine CD47, Ab clone 301, ($40 \mu\text{g}$ delivered as $10 \mu\text{L}$ of a 4 mg/mL stock in $100 \mu\text{L}$ of PBS delivered as $50 \mu\text{L}$ to the skin graft and wound bed, respectively) when infiltrated into wild type FTSG and wound beds increased survival of wild type FTSG from only $5\% \pm 2\%$ to $82\% \pm 4\%$ (Figs. 8A, B). FTSG and wound beds

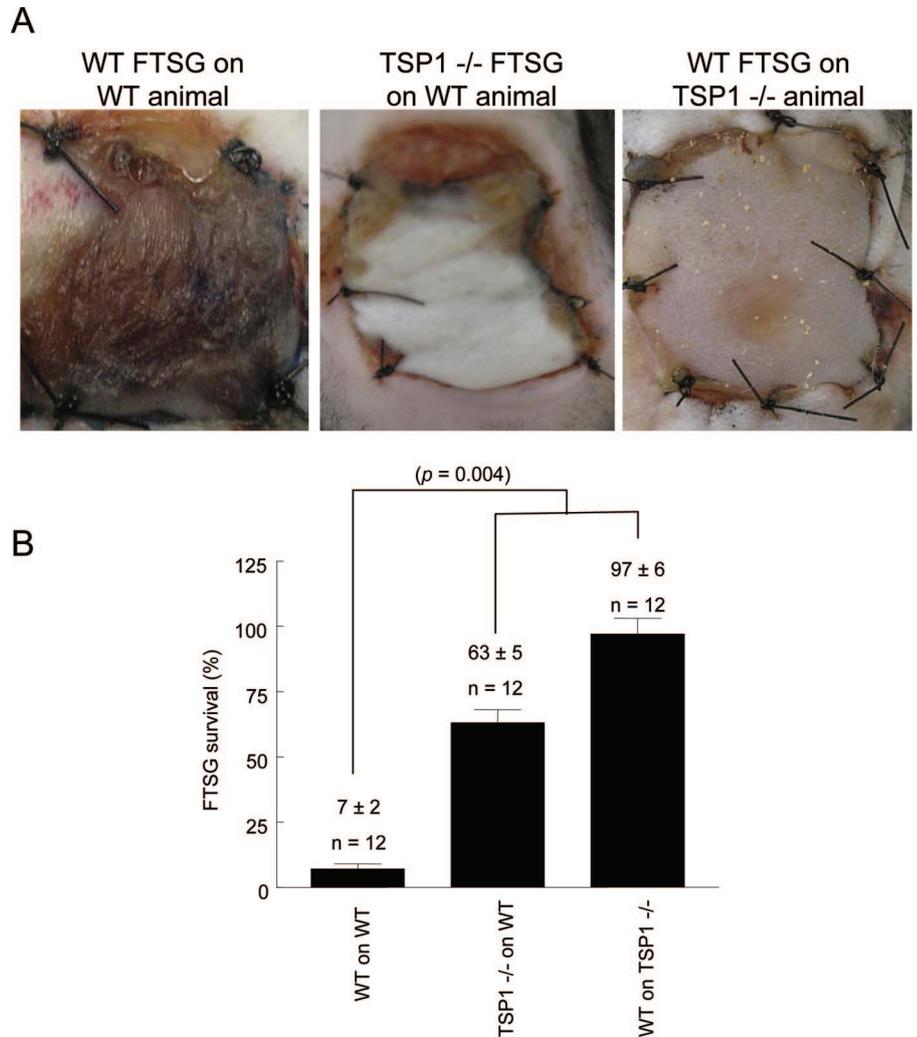


FIGURE 5. Wound bed TSP1 determines FTSG survival. Age- and sex-matched wild type and TSP1-null mice underwent cross allograft FTSG to the dorsal back (A and B). Graft survival was measured on postoperative day 7. Results represent the mean \pm SD of 12 pairs of animals. $P = 0.004$ (B) versus wild type on wild type, 1-way ANOVA.

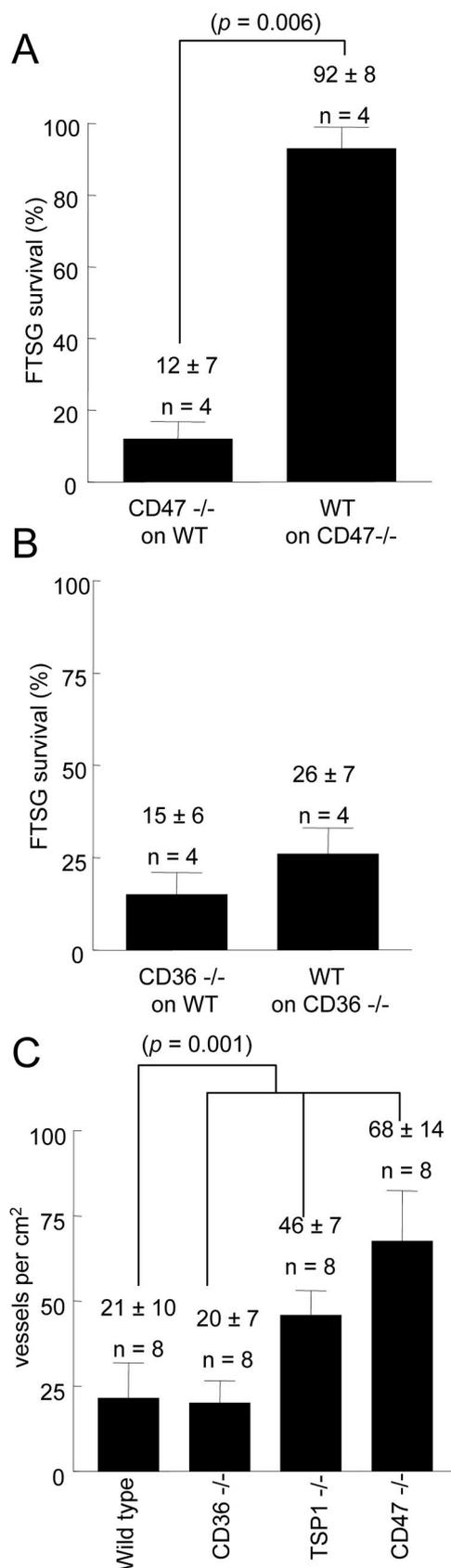
infiltrated with vehicle (PBS) (data not shown) or an isotype-matched control IgG2a antibody showed no increase in graft survival ($8\% \pm 5\%$). FTSG transplanted from TSP1-null animals were placed upon wild type wound beds pretreated with monoclonal antibody (Ab 301) and demonstrated increased graft survival ($95\% \pm 4\%$) as compared with grafts placed on untreated wound beds (Fig. 8B). H & E of antibody-treated wild type FTSG demonstrated normal architecture without ulceration and minimal inflammatory cell infiltration (Fig. 8C).

DISCUSSION

Skin consists of 2 tissue layers: a keratinized epidermis and a deeper layer of dermis. Appendages including hair and glands are derived from the epidermis and project into the dermis. Skin serves as a protective barrier, and any break in it must be rapidly and efficiently repaired. A temporary repair is achieved in the form of a clot. Inflammatory cells, fibroblasts, and capillaries invade the clot and form granulation tissue whereas the epithelial edges migrate to cover the wound surface. The current standard for wound closure after excision of a deep partial or full thickness burn is the application

of a skin graft. Recently skin substitutes and engineered products have been employed with some success to minimize the need for skin grafts.^{36,37} These methods of wound closure all require rapid restoration of perfusion to the grafted elements. Restoration of tissue perfusion is important to wound healing and tissue survival under a range of conditions.^{38,39} L-arginine, the precursor for NO production, has been reported to be useful in resuscitation of burn wound patients⁴⁰ and in increasing survival and reperfusion of ischemic tissues.^{41,42} NO has also been shown to enhance ischemic tissue survival.⁴³⁻⁴⁵

The present report demonstrates for the first time a critical role for TSP1 in controlling survival of FTSG by limiting the beneficial effects of NO. In the absence of endogenous TSP1, or its receptor CD47, significant increases in survival of FTSG were achieved. These findings parallel our recent reports that TSP1 regulates soft tissue survival under ischemic conditions in a NO-dependent manner.^{32,33} Random myocutaneous flaps were found to experience more than 50% increase in survival in the absence of endogenous TSP1.³² Random myocutaneous flaps, though ischemic, retain partial perfusion through vascular networks at the base of the flap. In contrast FTSG initially lack any vascular connec-



tions. Therefore, FTSG survival requires rapid angiogenic and vascular remodeling responses. Analysis of wound beds at 72 hours and 7 days postoperatively in TSP1-null animals suggests that the absence of TSP1 results in rapid vascular remodeling of the wound bed. These findings are consistent with similar data obtained in wound beds of random ischemic myocutaneous flaps, and in muscle units of hind limbs after proximal vascular ligation^{32,33} supporting a role for TSP1 in regulating vascular remodeling to hypoxic or ischemic stress in addition to its known long-term regulation of angiogenesis.⁴⁶

CD47 is the critical target for controlling vascular responses to ischemia. This concept is clearly demonstrated here and in our earlier study in less severe models of tissue ischemia.³³ Our results also demonstrate that the previously-identified antiangiogenic TSP1 receptor, CD36, plays a minimal role in limiting FTSG survival. These results support our findings that ischemic composite tissue survival is also not limited by CD36.³³ These *in vivo* findings complement our recent findings that CD47 is necessary for TSP1 abrogation of the proangiogenic effects of NO *in vitro*, and that direct ligation of CD47 effectively blocks NO signaling.⁴⁷ Importantly for therapeutic application of these findings, antibody blockade of CD47 or morpholino suppression of CD47 increases survival of FTSG (and composite tissue units³³). Ab 301, a monoclonal antibody that recognizes murine CD47, and a CD47 morpholino, when infiltrated into wild type FTSG and wound beds promoted tissue survival to nearly the same extent as genetic deletion of CD47 or TSP1. Both the morpholino and Ab 301 are target specific,³³ yet the ability to completely block or suppress CD47 with these agents *in vivo* is likely incomplete. Although we cannot determine the precise extent to which CD47 and CD47 signaling responses are neutralized by these agents, our results in animals clearly confirm they are efficacious within the specific models employed.

Our data show that it is the presence or absence of TSP1 and CD47 in the wound bed, not the graft, that ultimately dictates graft survival. Vascular index data from wild type wound beds treated with a morpholino or Ab 301 and wound beds from CD47- and TSP1-null animals found substantial increases in visible vasculature suggesting that the TSP1-CD47 interaction limits acute vascular remodeling. Additional support for the primacy of the wound bed in determining FTSG survival was provided by cross-allograft transplant experiments. Regardless of the TSP1 or CD47 status of the FTSG itself, improved graft survival occurred if the wound bed was either inherently TSP1- or CD47-null or rendered effectively so through antibody ligation of or morpholino suppression of CD47. Preliminary experiments with

FIGURE 6. Wound bed CD47 is limiting for FTSG survival. Age- and sex-matched CD47 and CD36-null mice underwent cross allograft FTSG to the dorsal back (A and B). Graft survival was measured at 72 hours. Results represent the mean ± SD of 4 pairs of animals. Quantification of vascularity in wild type, TSP1-null, CD47-null and CD36-null wound beds was made on postoperative day 7 and expressed per cm sq of wound bed surface area (C). *P* = 0.006 (A) versus respective controls. *P* = 0.001 (C) versus wild type, 1-way ANOVA.

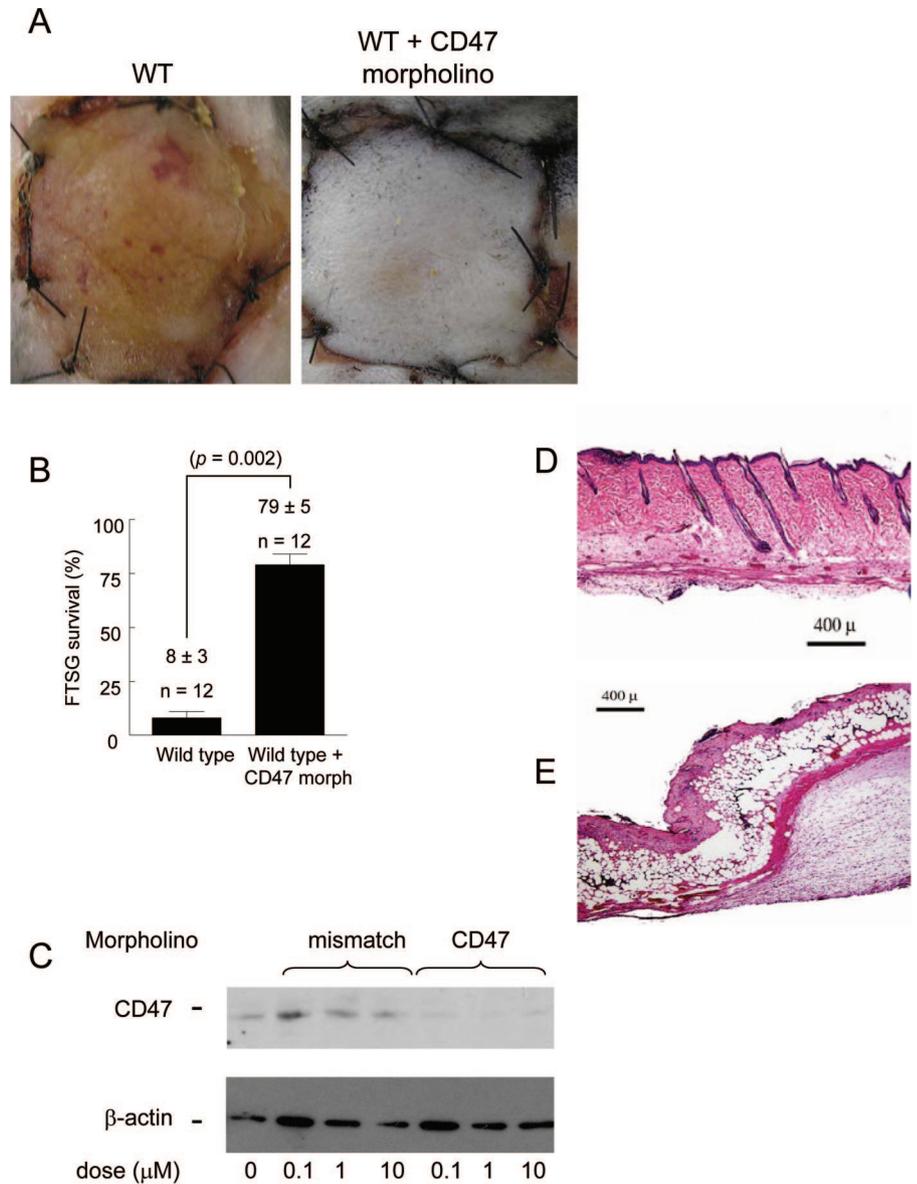


FIGURE 7. CD47 suppression increases FTSG survival. Wild type FTSG and wound beds were infiltrated with a CD47 morpholino (10 μ M in 100 μ L PBS to the graft and wound bed) or mismatch control and grafts survival determined at 7 days (A and B). Results represent the mean \pm SD of 12 pairs of animals. HUVEC were treated in standard growth medium with a CD47 or control morpholino (0.1–10 μ M) for 48 hours and cell lysates prepared. Blots were developed with a CD47 specific antibody (clone B6H12). Results presented are a representative blot from 3 separate experiments (C). H & E staining of CD47 morpholino-treated (D) versus untreated wild type FTSG (E). $P = 0.002$ (B) versus control.

autograft transplants of wild type FTSG to wild type wound beds in which only the wound beds were treated with a CD47 monoclonal antibody or CD47 morpholino similarly demonstrated increased survival of skin grafts (data not shown). Therefore, skin graft survival is primarily determined by the status of the wound bed vis a vis functioning CD47 and TSP1. Interfering with TSP1-CD47 interactions or decreasing the total number of such interactions through temporary receptor suppression is sufficient to significantly enhance skin graft survival and take. Because all animals were extensively backcrossed to the same C57BL/6 background, T-cell rejection would not be expected to be a complicating factor.

TSP1 has also been found to be important in tumor growth and metastasis.^{46,48} Over-expression of TSP1 in cancer cells has been found to slow their growth and spread.⁴⁹ Though TSP1-null animals do not demonstrate increased rates of tumor formation, crossing TSP1-null mice with

tumor-prone mice such as p53 nulls, enhances tumor progression.^{50,51} Targeting either TSP1 or CD47 for the brief intervals employed in the present studies would not be expected to increase rates of tumor formation in the treated tissues. Also, the protocols of this study were based on local-regional application of the therapeutic agents, making systemic side effects less likely. It remains to be seen if targeting TSP1 and CD47 for extended lengths of time increases tumor formation rates.

The clinical implications of the data presented herein are substantial. Skin graft necrosis and loss is a major source of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Though we found a modest increase in FTSG survival could be obtained by elevating tissue NO through orally administered ISDN, systemic delivery of such agents may have potential untoward side effects. More importantly, we demonstrate that engagement of CD47 with monoclonal antibody or suppression using a specific morpholino can dramatically improve FTSG

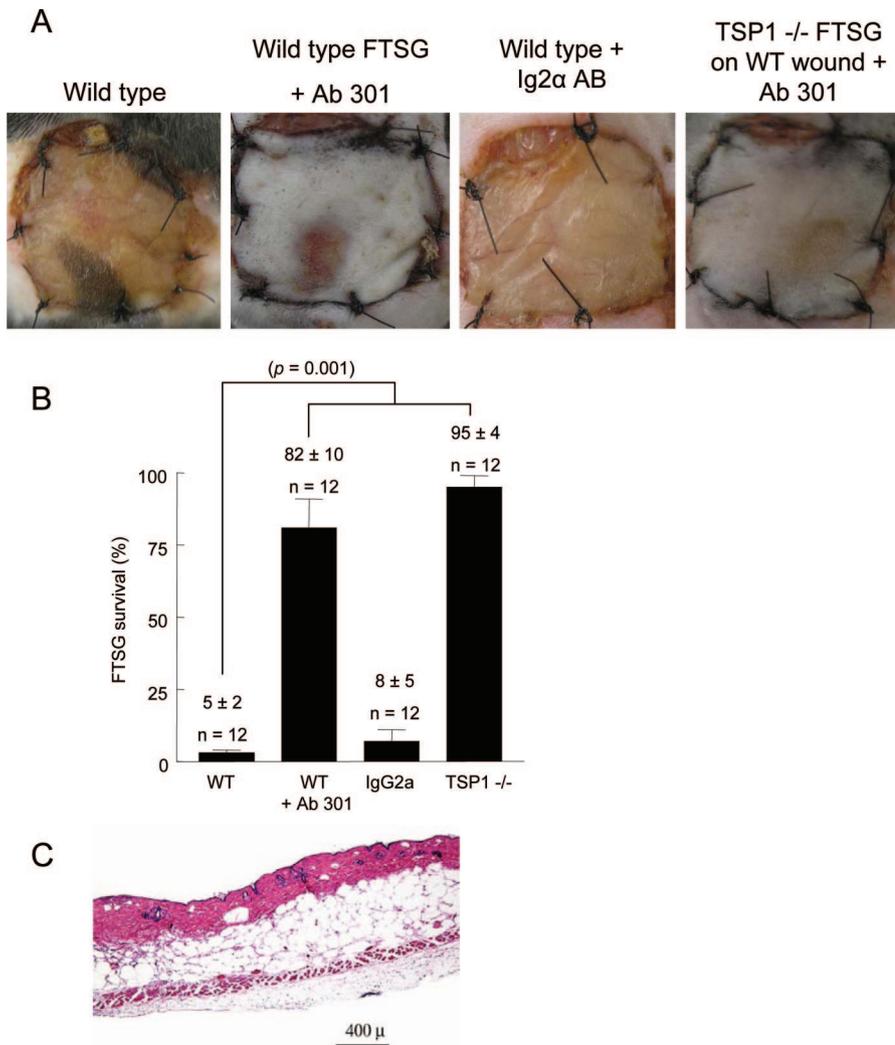


FIGURE 8. CD47 ligation with monoclonal antibody increases wild type autologous FTSG survival. Age- and sex-matched wild type and TSP1-null mice underwent allograft FTSG to the dorsal back (A and B). Infiltration of FTSG and wound beds with Ab 301 (40 μ g in 200 μ L PBS) or an isotype-matched control antibody (IgG2 α) was performed before graft suturing. Results represent the mean \pm SD of 12 animals in the indicated groups. H & E staining of wild type FTSG treated with a TSP1 monoclonal antibody clone Ab 301 (C). $P = 0.001$ (B) versus wild type, 1-way ANOVA.

survival. This again illustrates the underlying principle that TSP1-CD47 interactions limit the responsive range of NO whether it is produced endogenously or administered exogenously as a therapeutic agent. Because the morpholino we used was designed to hybridize with a sequence conserved in the human CD47 and was demonstrated to suppress CD47 in cultured human cells,³² this morpholino can be further tested for immediate clinical applications in improving skin graft survival and outcomes from burn wounds. A number of function modifying antibodies that recognize human CD47 are currently available and, with proper humanization, could also warrant clinical testing. Importantly, both therapeutic agents can be delivered directly to the wound bed, minimizing potential systemic side effects. Additionally, these therapeutic agents may have a role in the treatment of burns irrespective of skin grafting. A major impediment to proper healing of burn wounds is their initial ischemic state.^{10,52} Given the demonstrated benefit of anti-CD47 therapy on ischemic tissue survival, direct application to the ischemic burn wound may promote increased perfusion of the burn wound and thereby limit the extent of tissue

death, decreasing the overall magnitude, duration, and need for reconstruction of the burn injury.^{53,54}

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