

Endothelial cells in portal vein thrombosis

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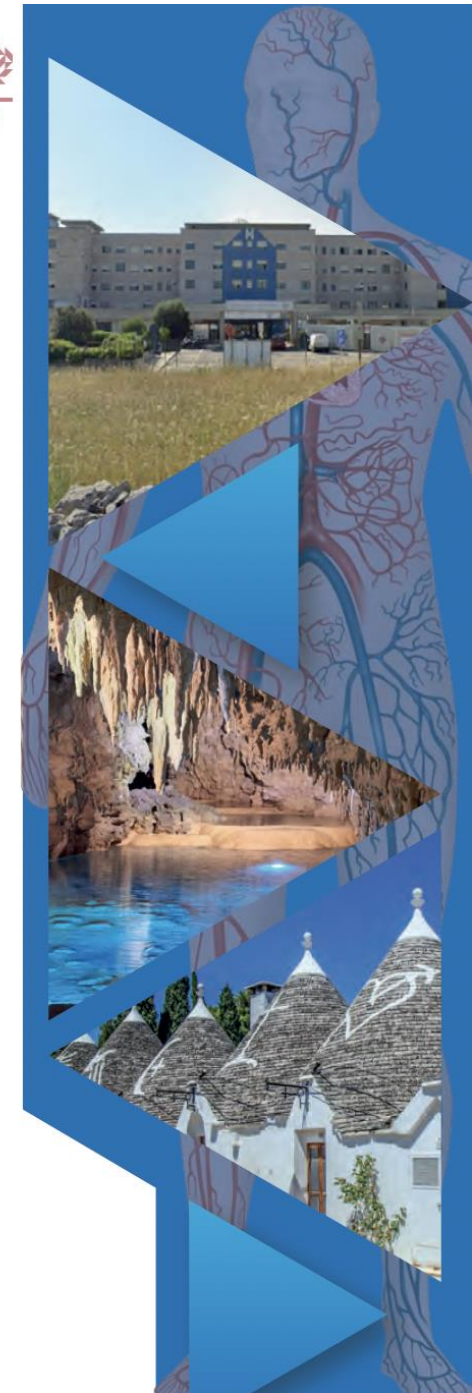
Liver Disease & the Vascular System LAB



International Congress
on Coagulopathy in
Liver Disease

**Hemostasis and
Thrombosis in
Liver Disease:
from Bench to
Bedside**

Castellana Grotte (BA)
8-10 April, 2026



Institut
D'Investigacions
Biomèdiques
August Pi i Suñer



8th International Symposium on Coagulation in Liver Disease

Discussion, Debates, and Deliberations

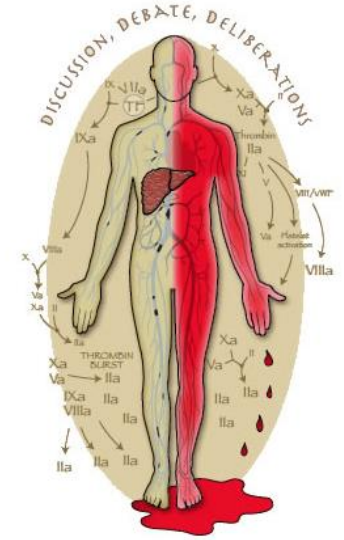
September 27 & 28, 2019

The endothelium in cirrhotic thrombosis

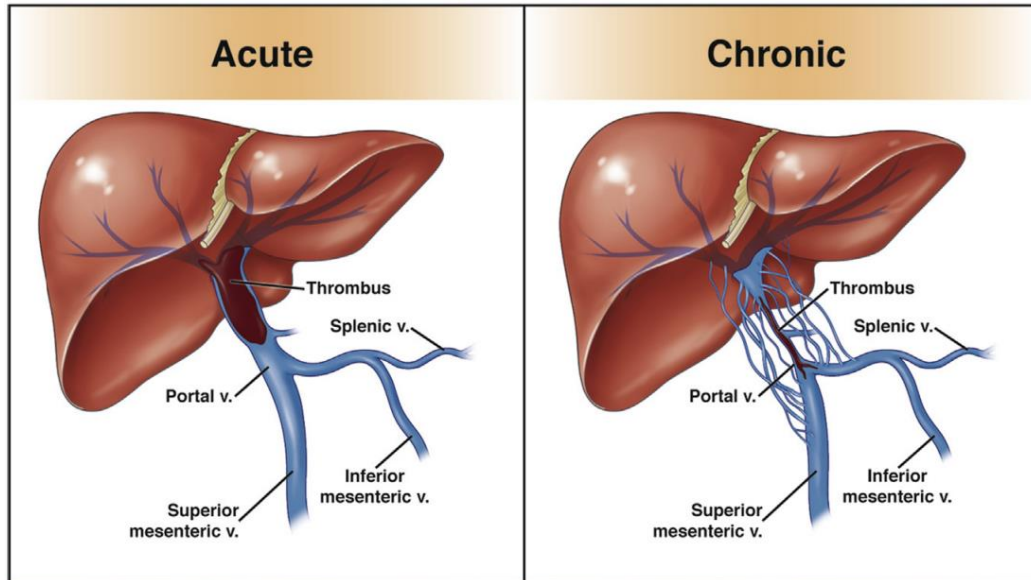
Virginia Hernández-Gea

Barcelona Hepatic Hemodynamic Unit, Liver Unit.

Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS and CIBERehd



Portal vein thrombosis (PVT)



Intagliata NM et al. Gastroenterology. 2019

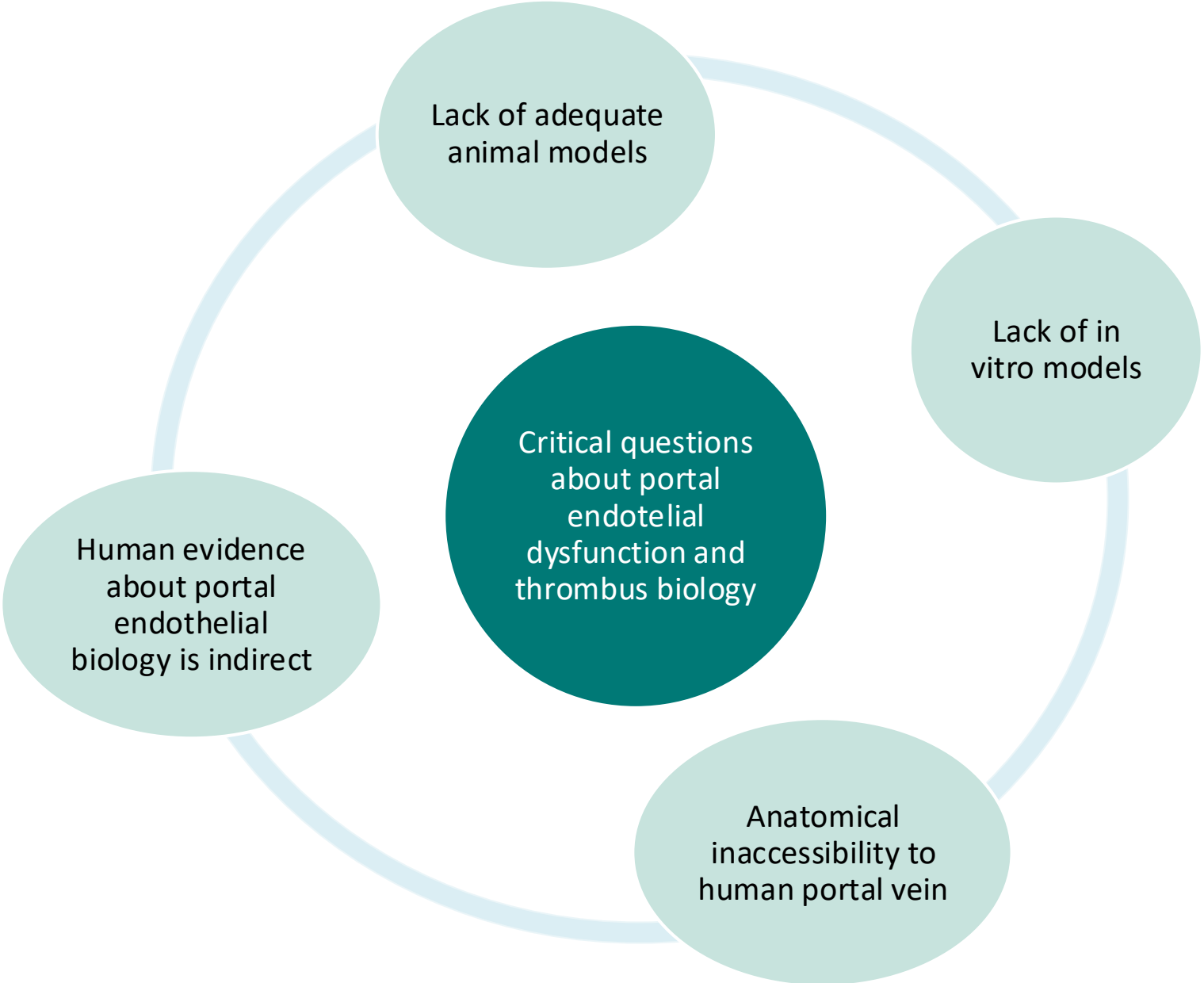
PVT is rare in the general population (global prevalence of 1%) but occurs in 5-35% of patients with cirrhosis, increasing with disease severity

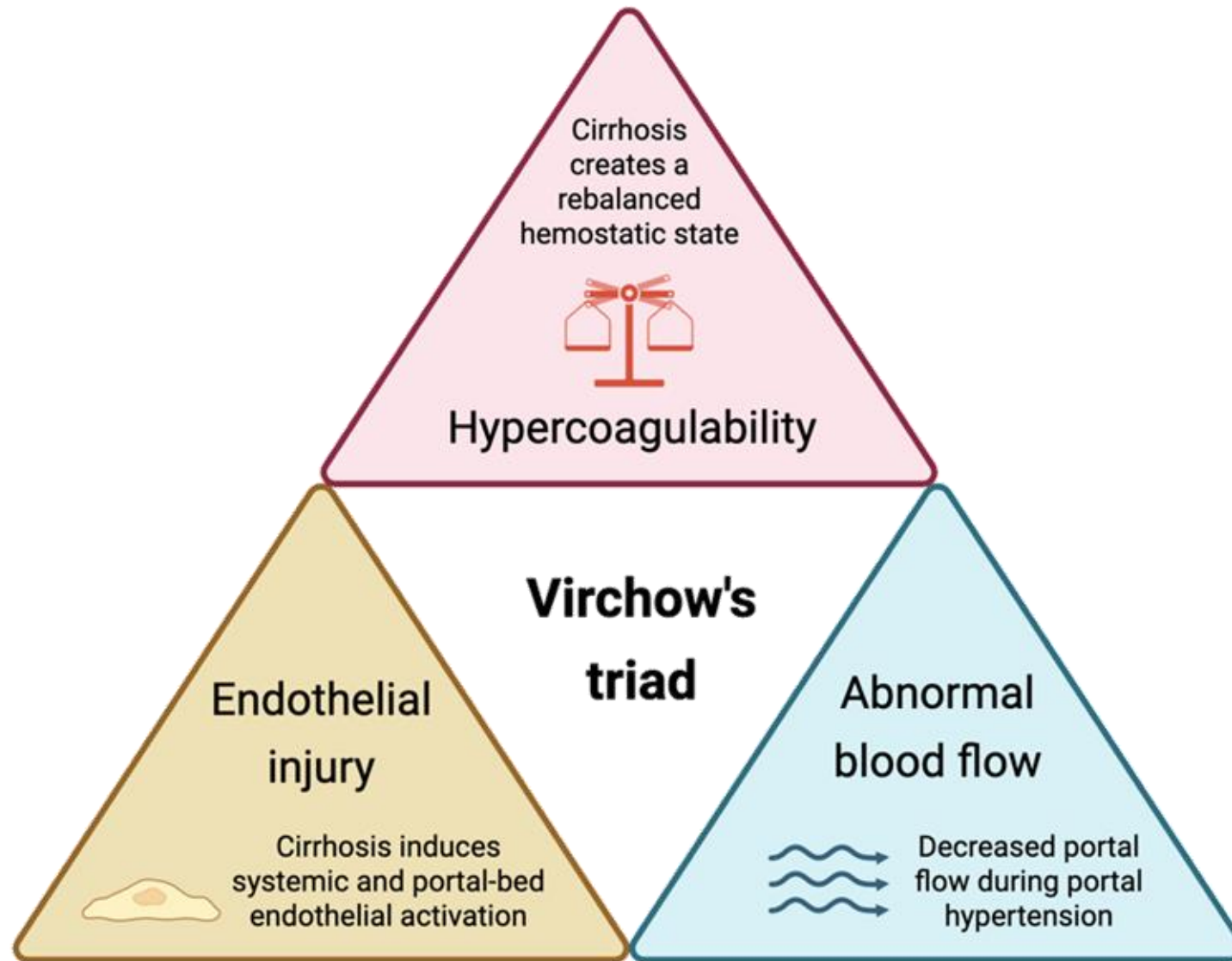
PVT contribution to disease progression is controversial. Negative impact in the setting of liver transplantation.

TREATMENT:

- Anticoagulation
- Shows attenuated response: **up to 60% fail** to complete recanalization
- If recanalization occurs, re-thrombosis rate is high

Challenges in the study of PVT





Comparable hemostatic capacity of blood taken from the portal vein compared with systemic blood in patients with cirrhosis

Annabel Blasi¹, Andrea Calvo¹, Ricard Mellado¹, Miguel Angel Torrente², Fanny Turon³, Juan Carlos Garcia-Pagan³, Virginia Hernandez-Gea³, Dolors Tassies², Joan Carles Reverter², Ton Lisman⁴

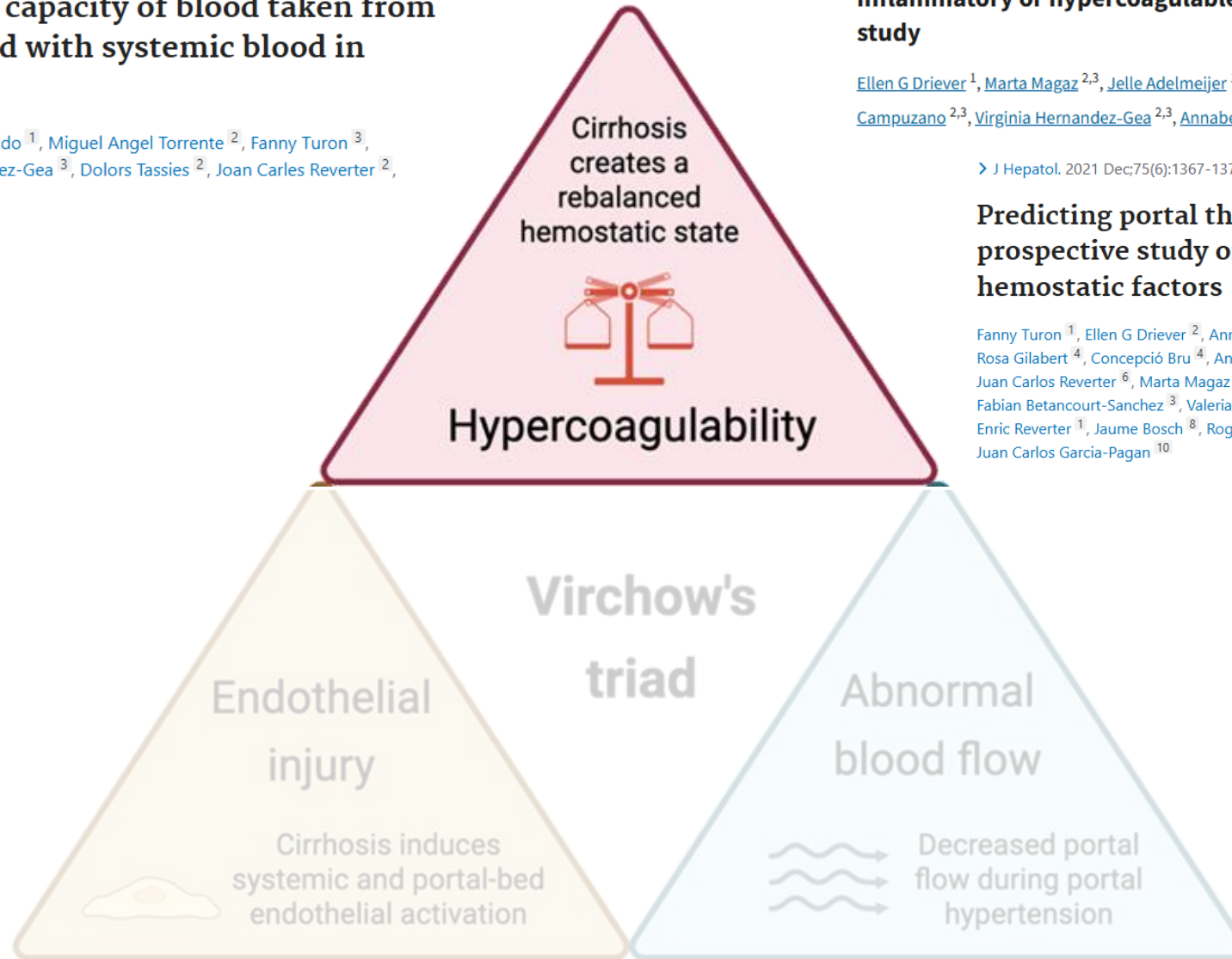
The portal vein in patients with cirrhosis is not an excessively inflammatory or hypercoagulable vascular bed, a prospective cohort study

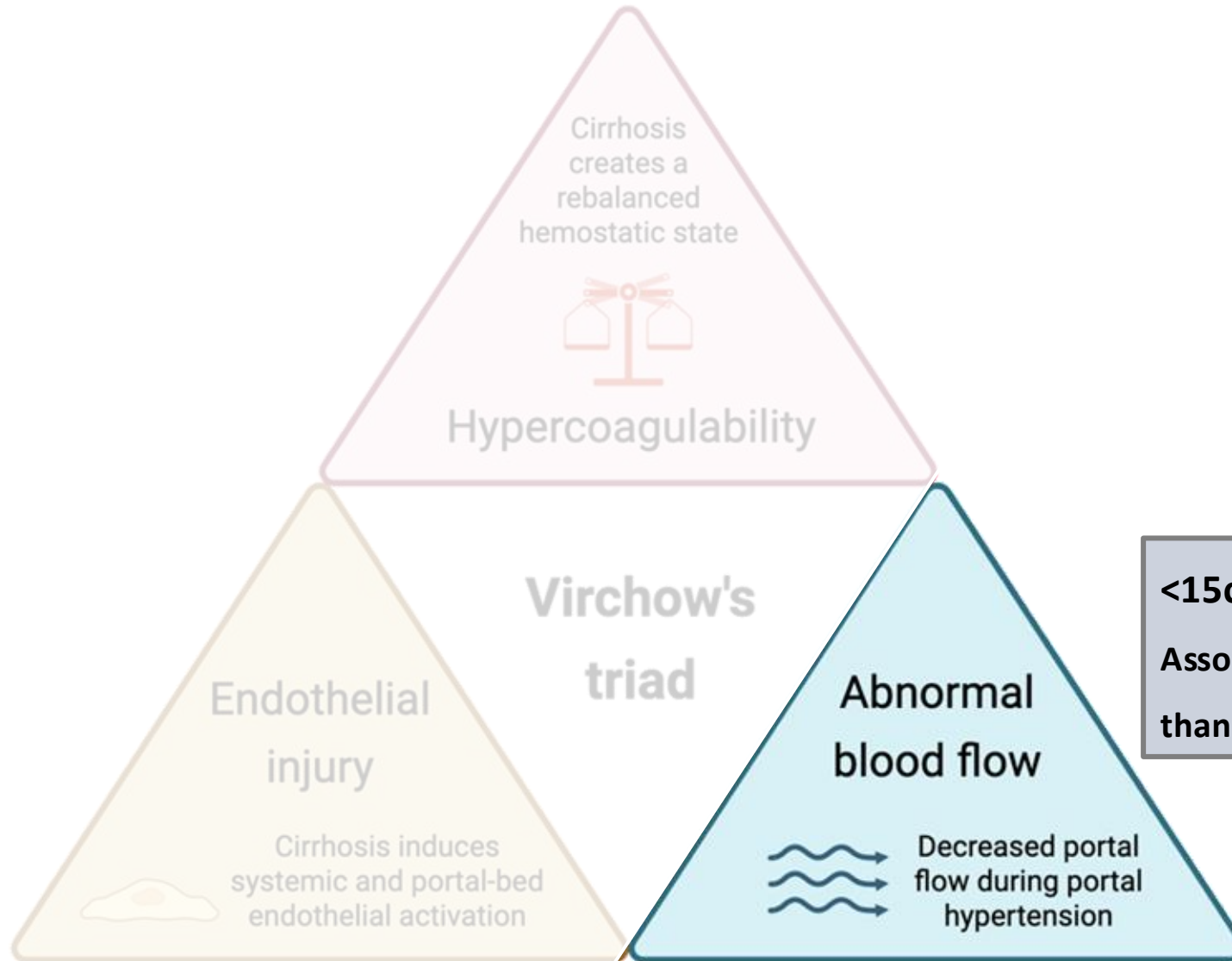
Ellen G Driever¹, Marta Magaz^{2,3}, Jelle Adelmeijer¹, Fanny Turon^{2,3}, Anna Baiges^{2,3}, Pol Olivas^{2,3}, Valeria Pérez-Campuzano^{2,3}, Virginia Hernandez-Gea^{2,3}, Annabel Blasi⁴, Juan-Carlos Garcia-Pagan^{2,3}, Ton Lisman^{1,✉}

> J Hepatol. 2021 Dec;75(6):1367–1376. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2021.07.020. Epub 2021 Jul 30.

Predicting portal thrombosis in cirrhosis: A prospective study of clinical, ultrasonographic and hemostatic factors

Fanny Turon¹, Ellen G Driever², Anna Baiges¹, Eira Cerda³, Ángeles García-Criado⁴, Rosa Gilabert⁴, Concepció Bru⁴, Annalisa Berzigotti⁵, Isabel Nuñez⁴, Lara Orts¹, Juan Carlos Reverter⁶, Marta Magaz¹, Genis Camprecios¹, Pol Olivas³, Fabian Betancourt-Sanchez³, Valeria Perez-Campuzano³, Annabel Blasi⁷, Susana Seijo³, Enric Reverter¹, Jaume Bosch⁸, Roger Borràs⁹, Virginia Hernandez-Gea¹, Ton Lisman², Juan Carlos Garcia-Pagan¹⁰





<15cm/s
Associative relationship rather than casual

Not much research has been dedicated to the portal vein endothelium

> *Thromb Haemost.* 2020 Aug;120(8):1173-1181. doi: 10.1055/s-0040-1713169. Epub 2020 Jun 30.

Endothelial Damage of the Portal Vein is Associated with Heparin-Like Effect in Advanced Stages of Cirrhosis

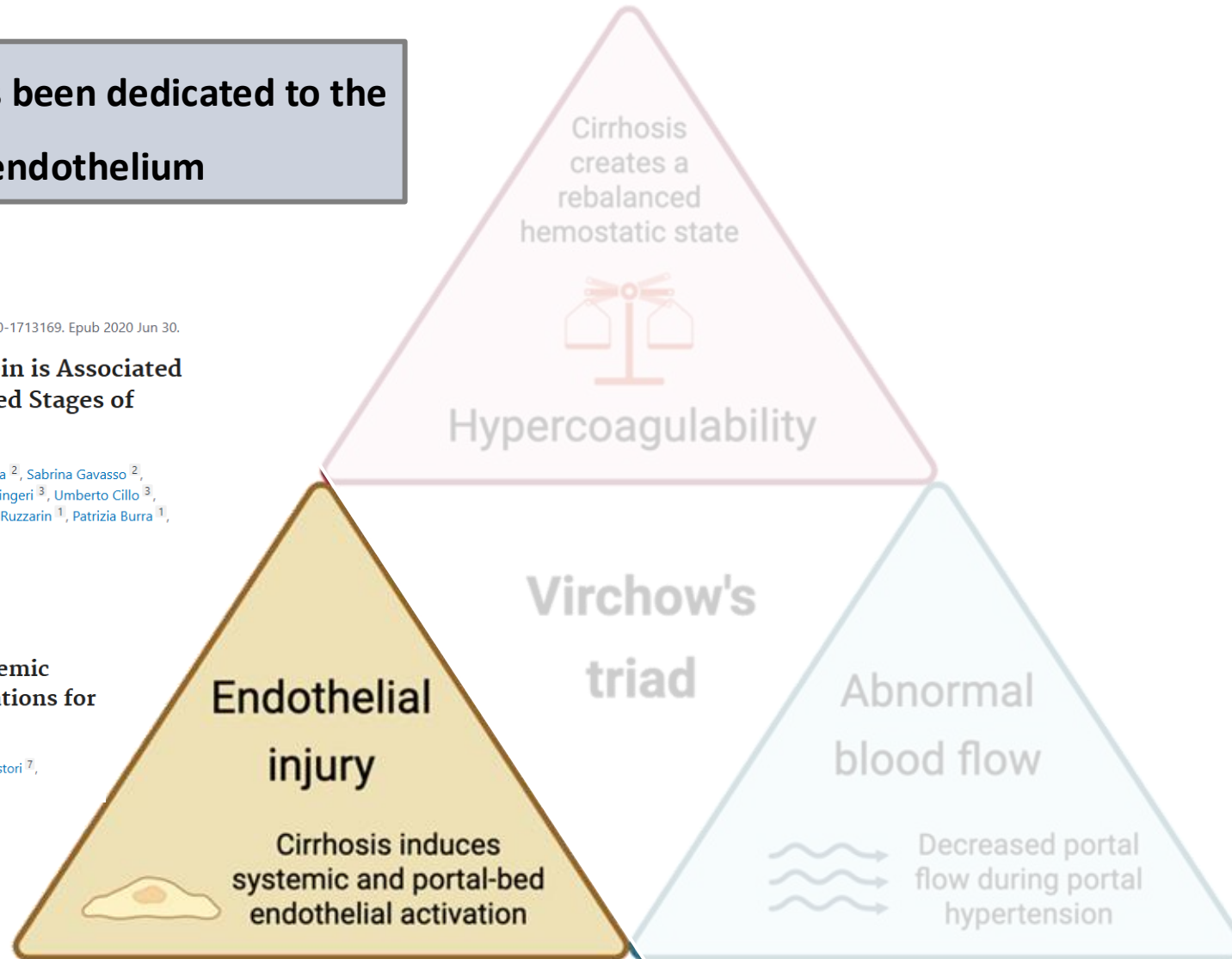
Sarah Shalaby ^{# 1}, Paolo Simioni ^{# 2}, Elena Campello ², Luca Spiezia ², Sabrina Gavasso ², Debora Bizzaro ¹, Romilda Cardin ¹, Francesco D'Amico ³, Enrico Gringeri ³, Umberto Cillo ³, Giulio Barbiero ⁴, Michele Battistel ⁴, Alberto Zanetto ¹, Alessandro Ruzzarin ¹, Patrizia Burra ¹, Marco Senzolo ¹

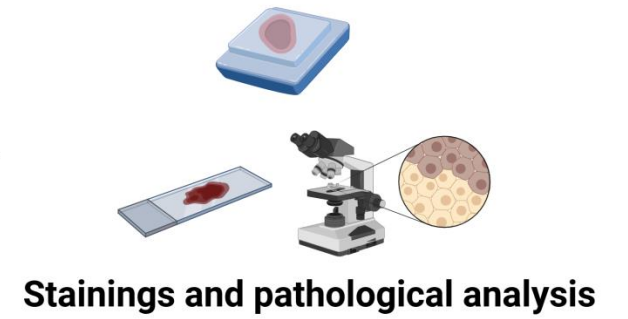
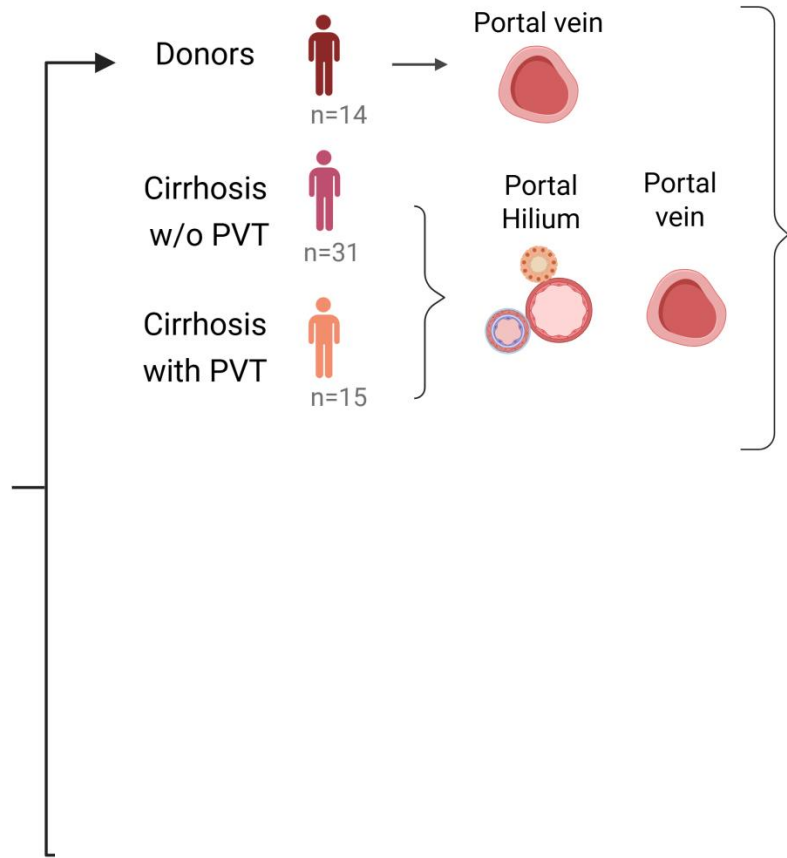
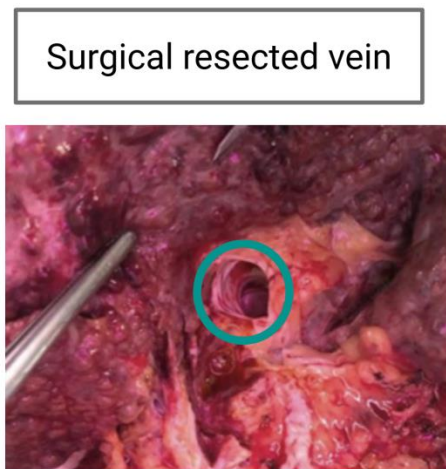
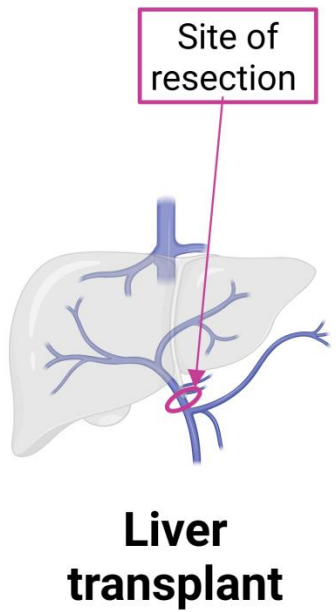
Observational Study > *Clin Transl Gastroenterol.* 2020 Feb;11(2):e00123.

doi: 10.14309/ctg.0000000000000123.

Von Willebrand and Factor VIII Portosystemic Circulation Gradient in Cirrhosis: Implications for Portal Vein Thrombosis

Michael Praktiknjo ¹, Jonel Trebicka ^{2 3 4}, Roberto Carnevale ^{5 6}, Daniele Pastori ⁷, Alexander Queck ², Evaristo Ettore ⁸, Francesco Violi ^{6 7}





Histopathology of PVT

Normal portal vein

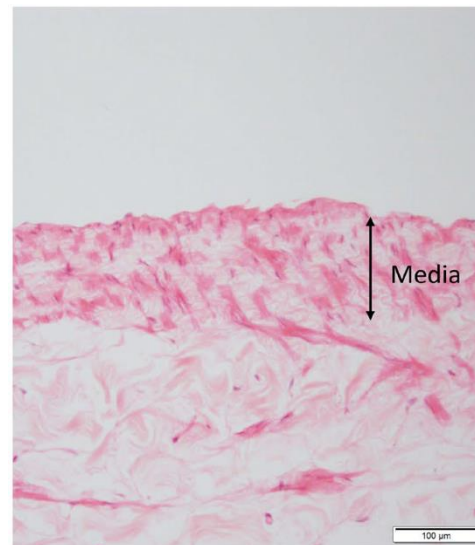


Portal vein in cirrhosis

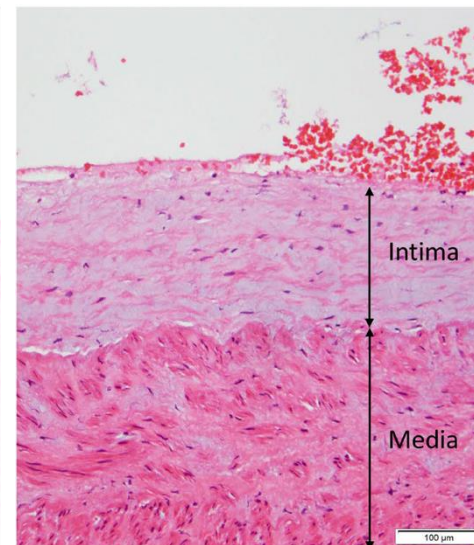


Pei-Lin Li. Journal of Pathology 1940

Portal vein from donor

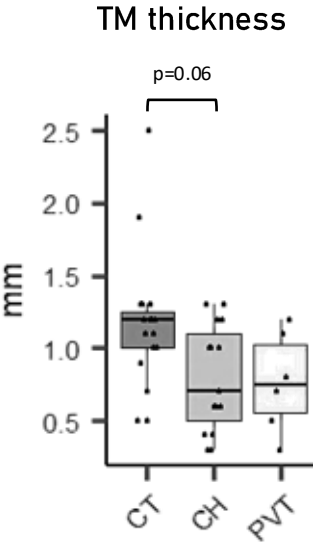
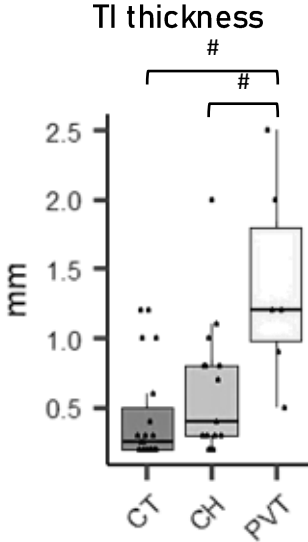
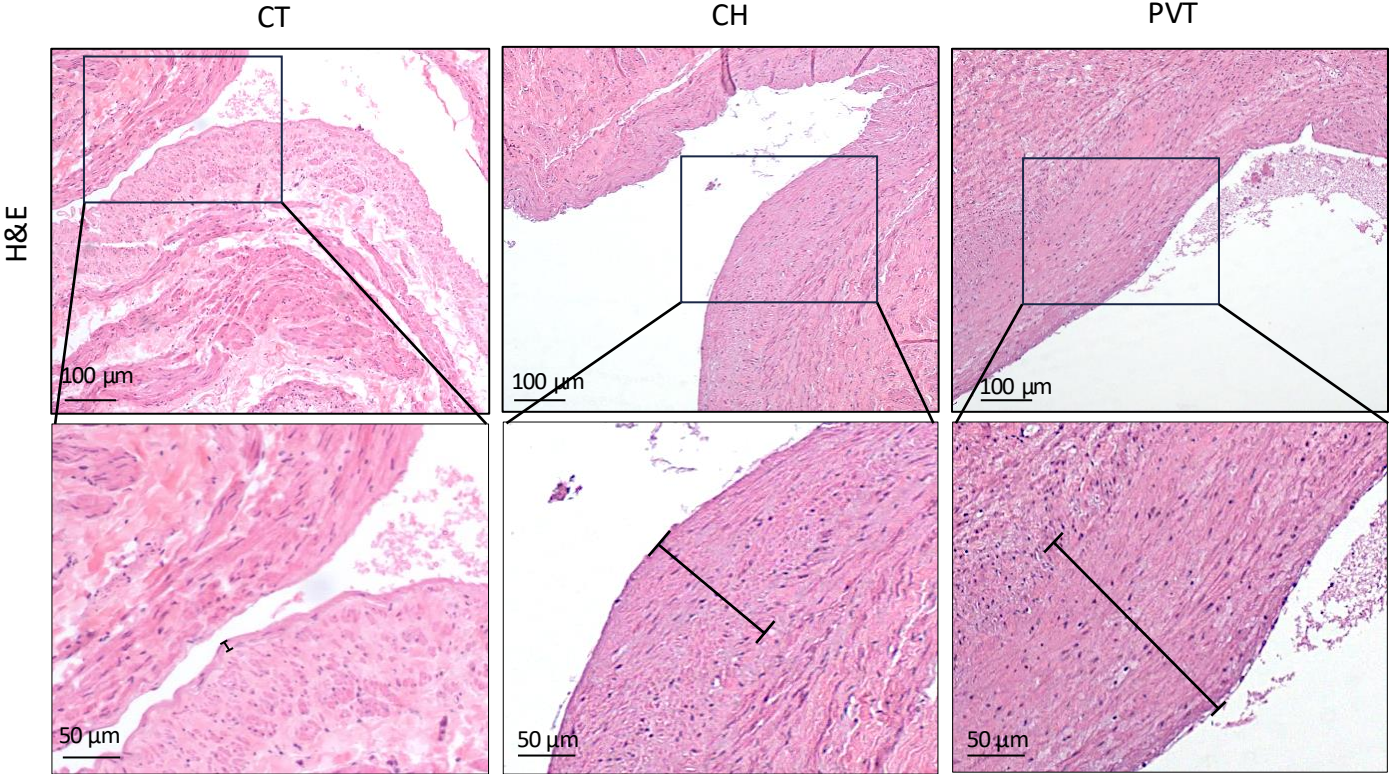


Portal vein from PVT



Driever et al. Hepatology. 2022

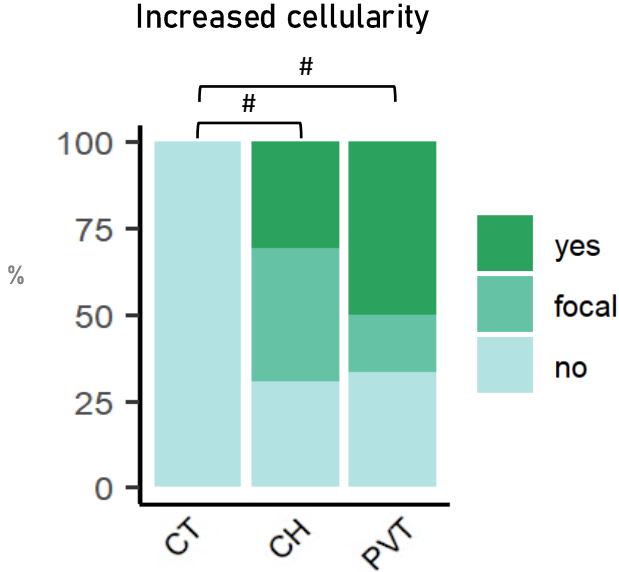
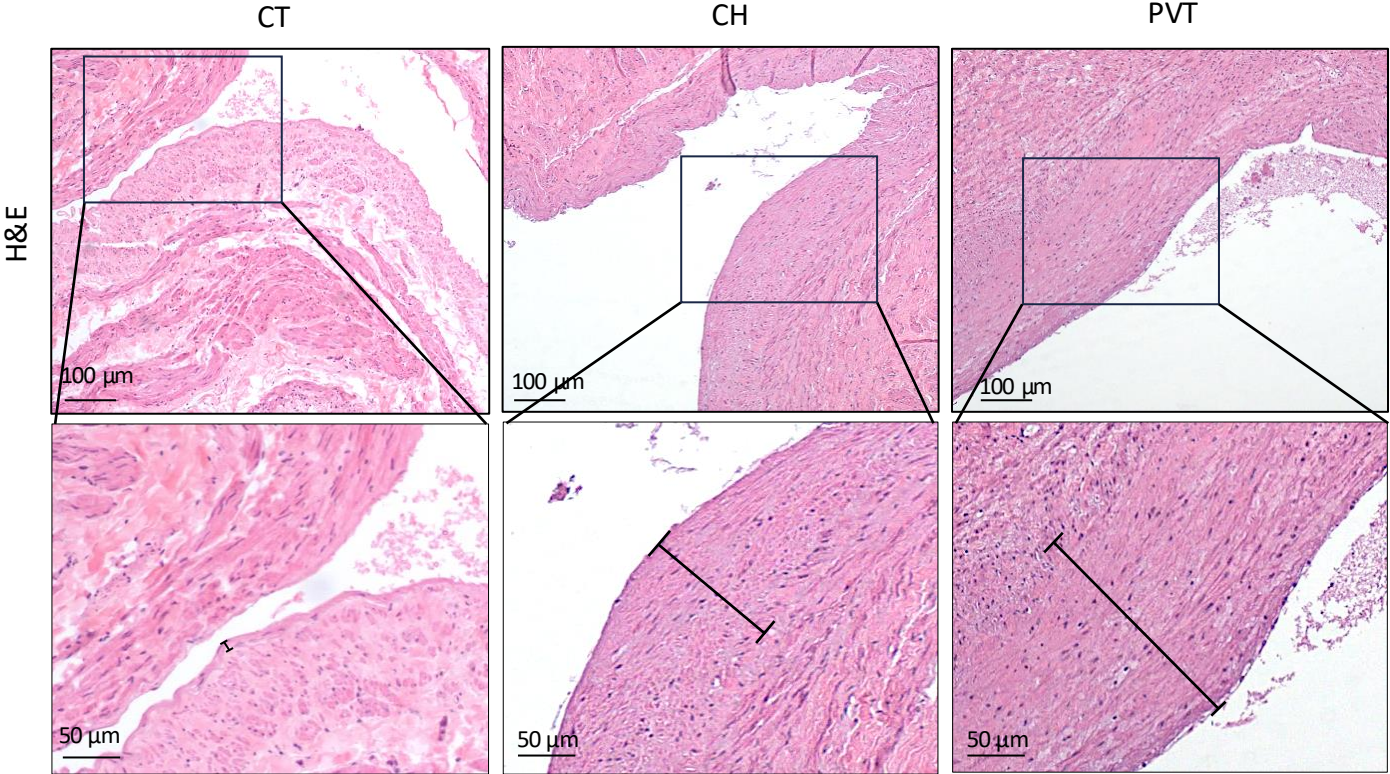
Cirrhosis remodels portal vein wall



Anatomic changes of portal vein during cirrhosis:

- Increase tunica intima (TI) thickness with a decrease the thickness of tunica media (TM)

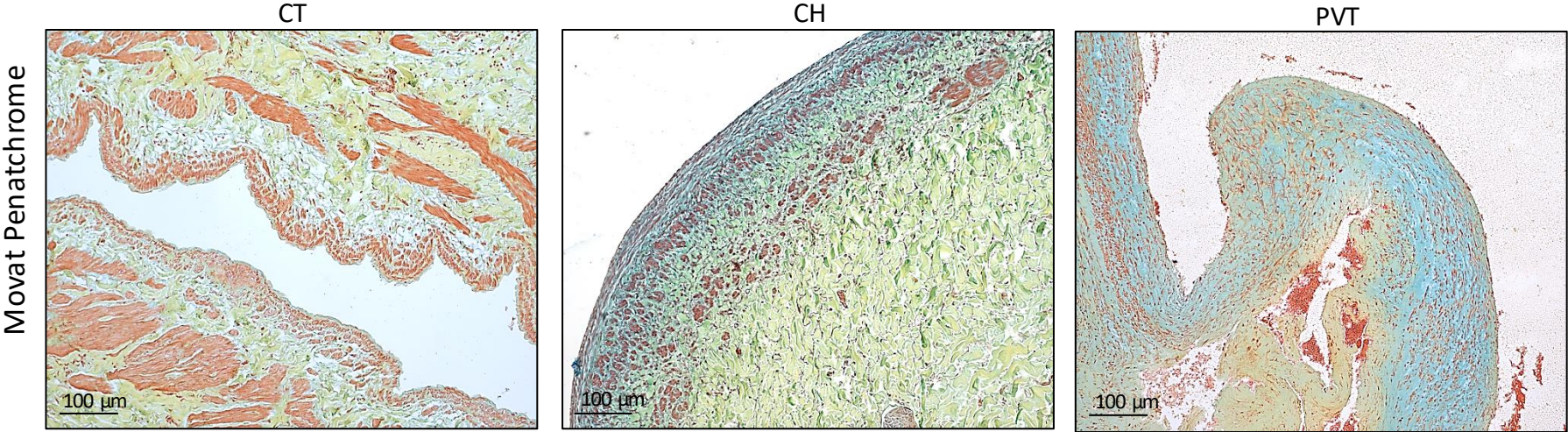
Cirrhosis remodels portal vein wall



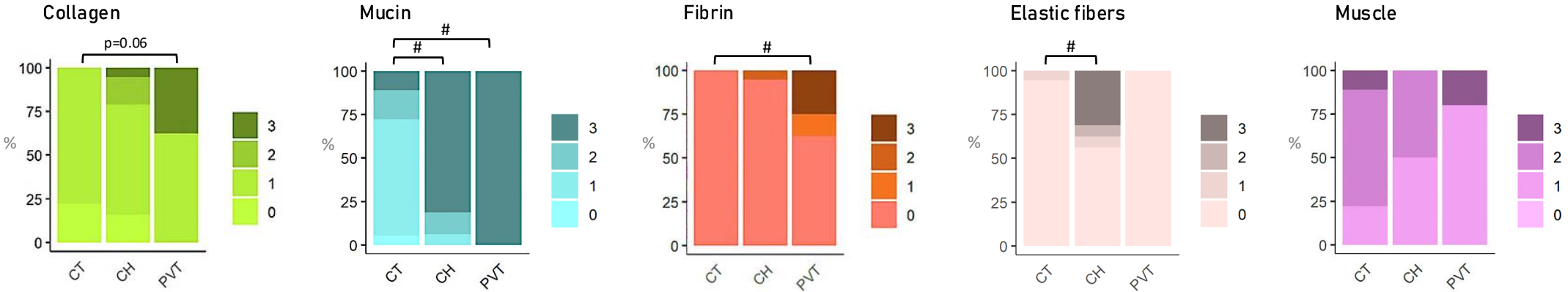
Anatomic changes of portal vein during cirrhosis:

- Increase tunica intima (TI) thickness with a decrease the thickness of tunica media (TM)
- Increase cellularity in the TI
- Acellular material

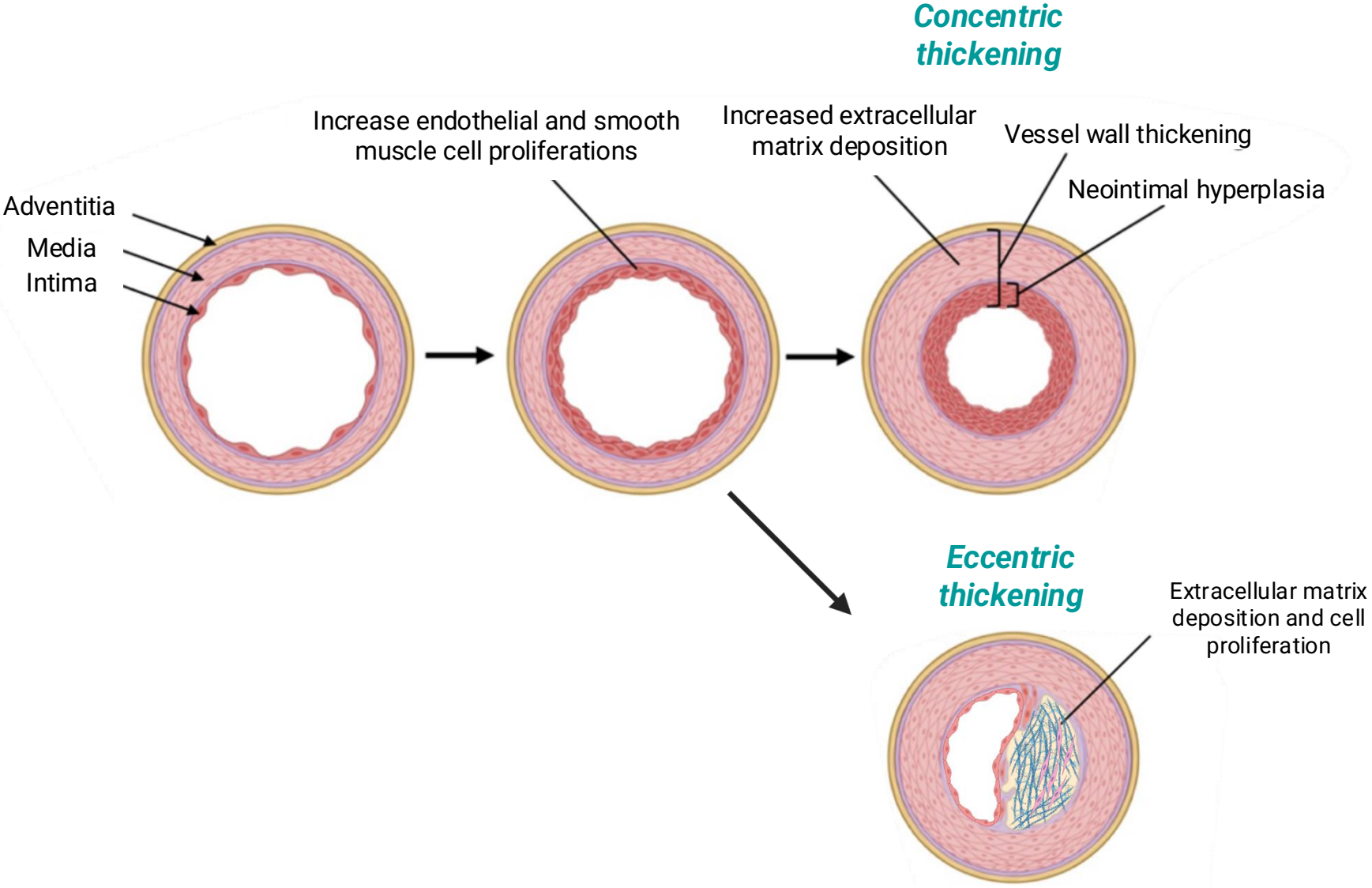
Cirrhosis remodels portal vein wall



Prominent mucin accumulation with changes in collagen, fibrin, elastin content in the subendothelial layer

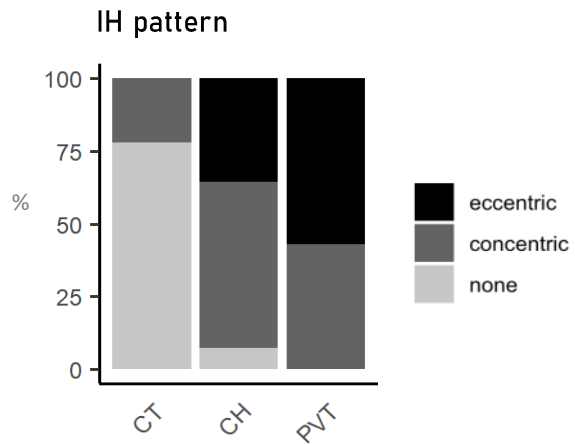
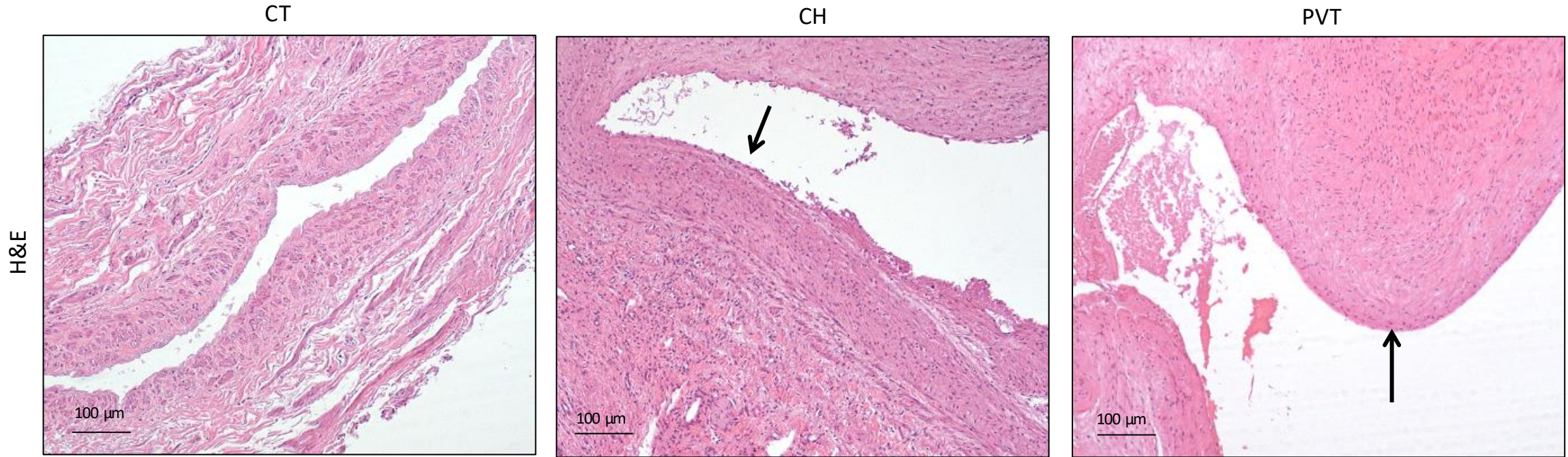


Vascular remodeling: the pattern of intimal hyperplasia

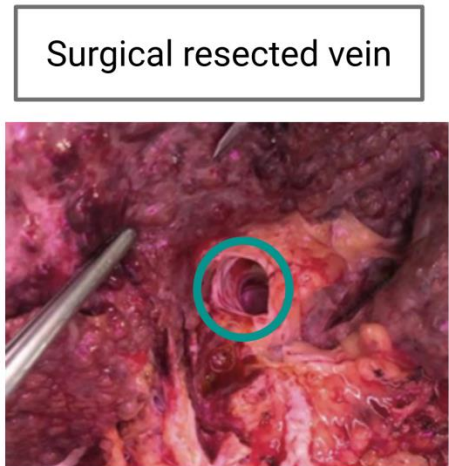
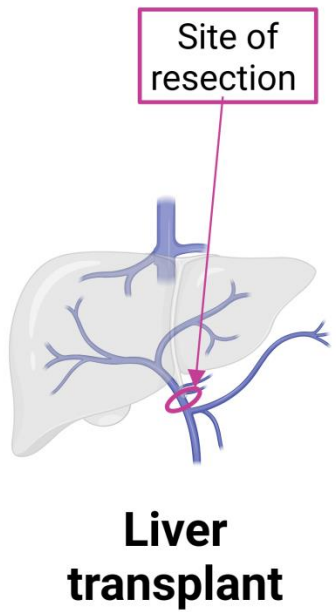


Adapted from Heng EE, et al. *Vessel Plus*. 2023

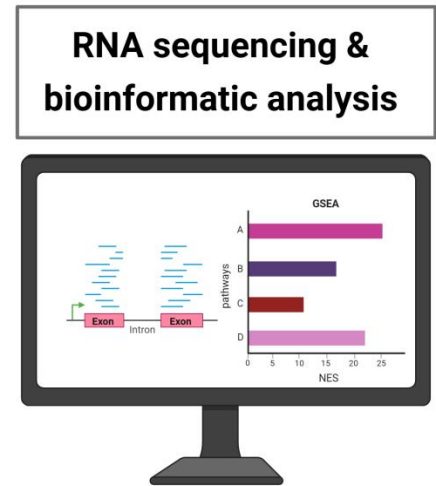
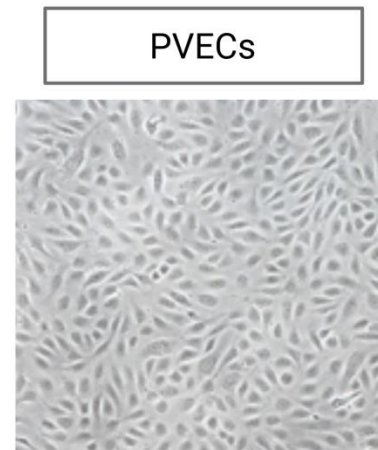
PV showed an eccentric intimal hyperplasia

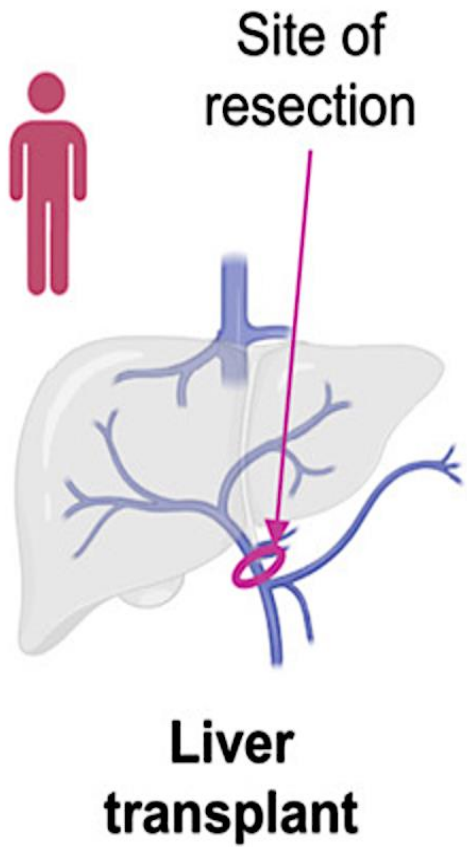


PVT: more advanced stage with more pronounced anatomical changes and eccentric thickening

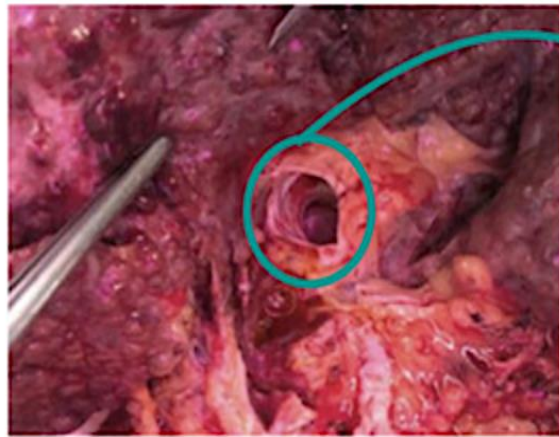


- Control (CT) n=3
- Cirrhosis w/o PVT (CH) n=12
- Cirrhosis with PVT (PVT) n=5

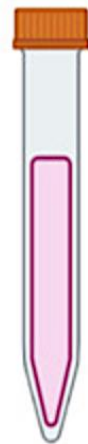




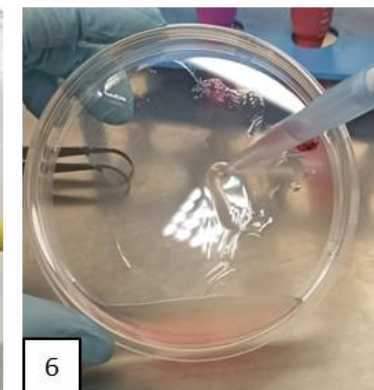
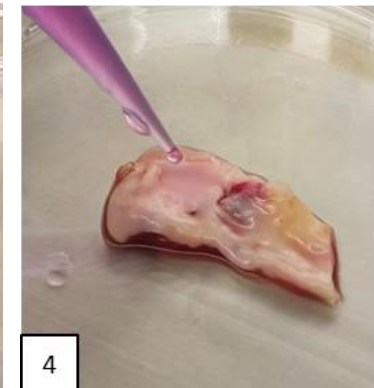
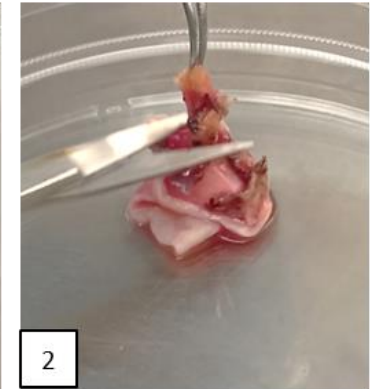
Surgically resected vein



Portal vein
&
Inferior cava vein



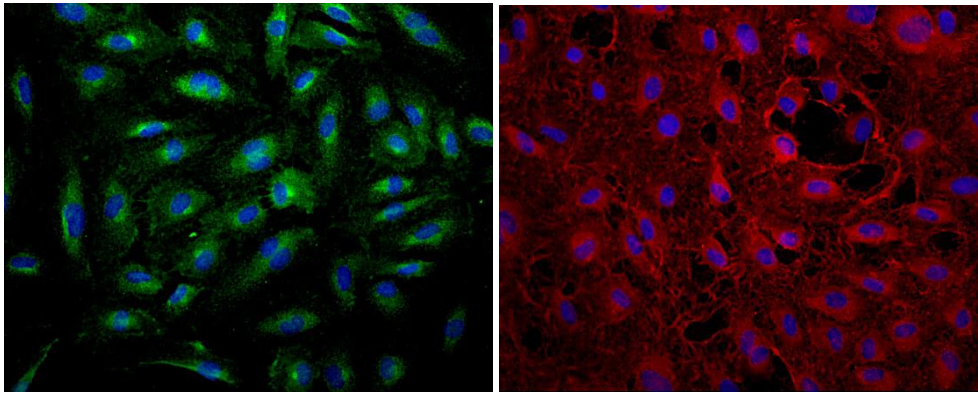
Isolation of cells from
human portal vein tissue



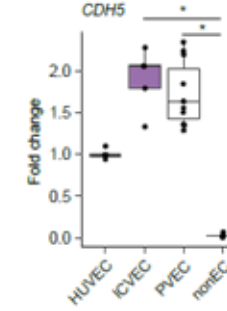
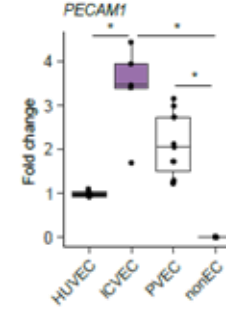
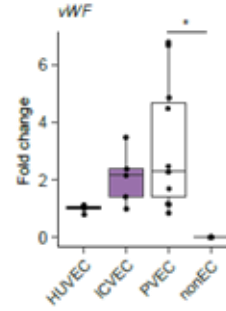
Isolated human PVECs display characteristic endothelial features

eNOS

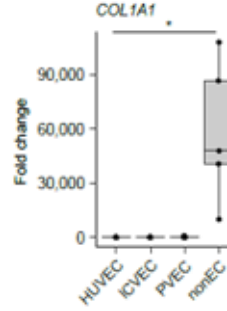
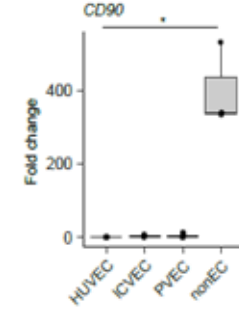
vWF



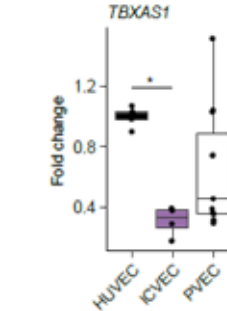
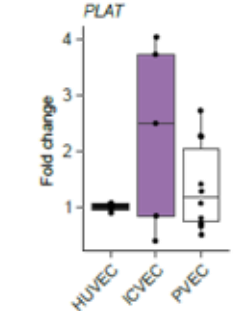
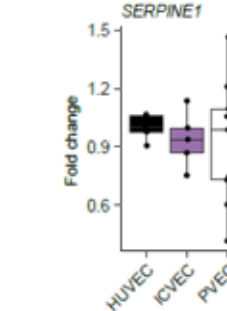
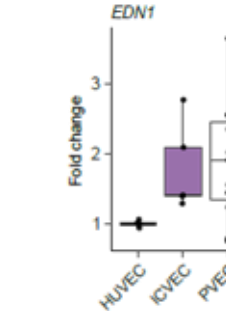
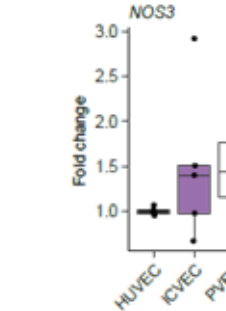
Endothelial markers



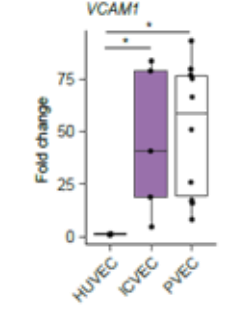
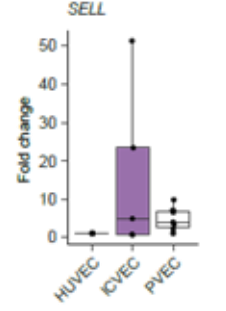
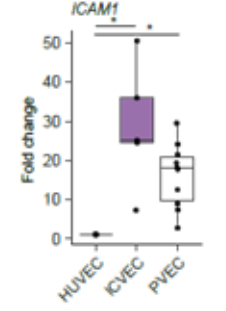
Mesenchymal markers



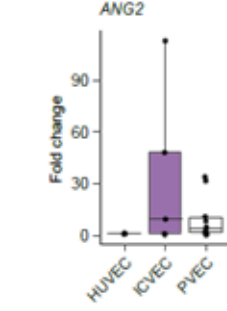
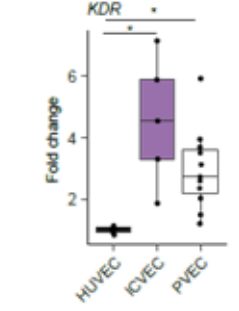
Vasoactive and coagulation markers



Adhesion molecules



Angiogenic factors

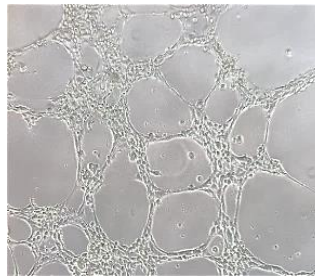
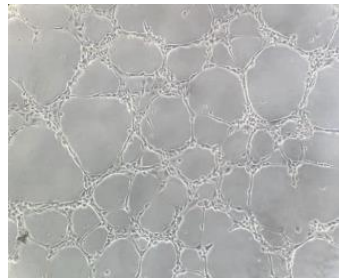
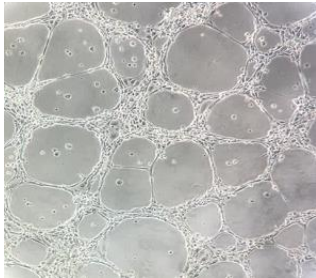


Passage 2

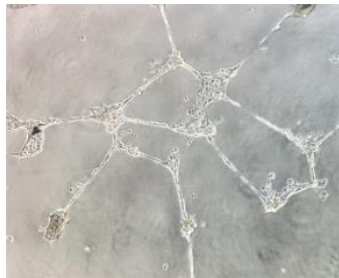
Passage 4

Passage 6

4h

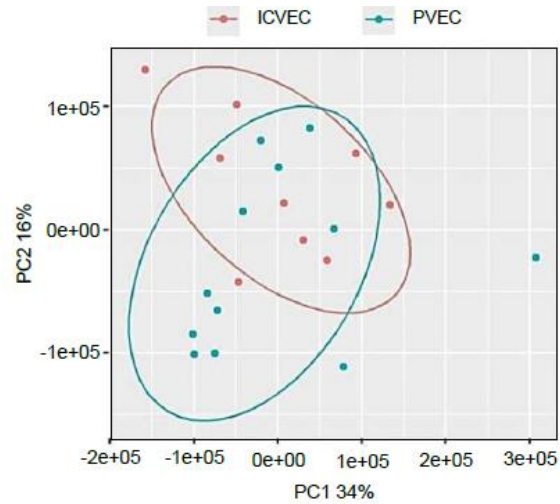


24h

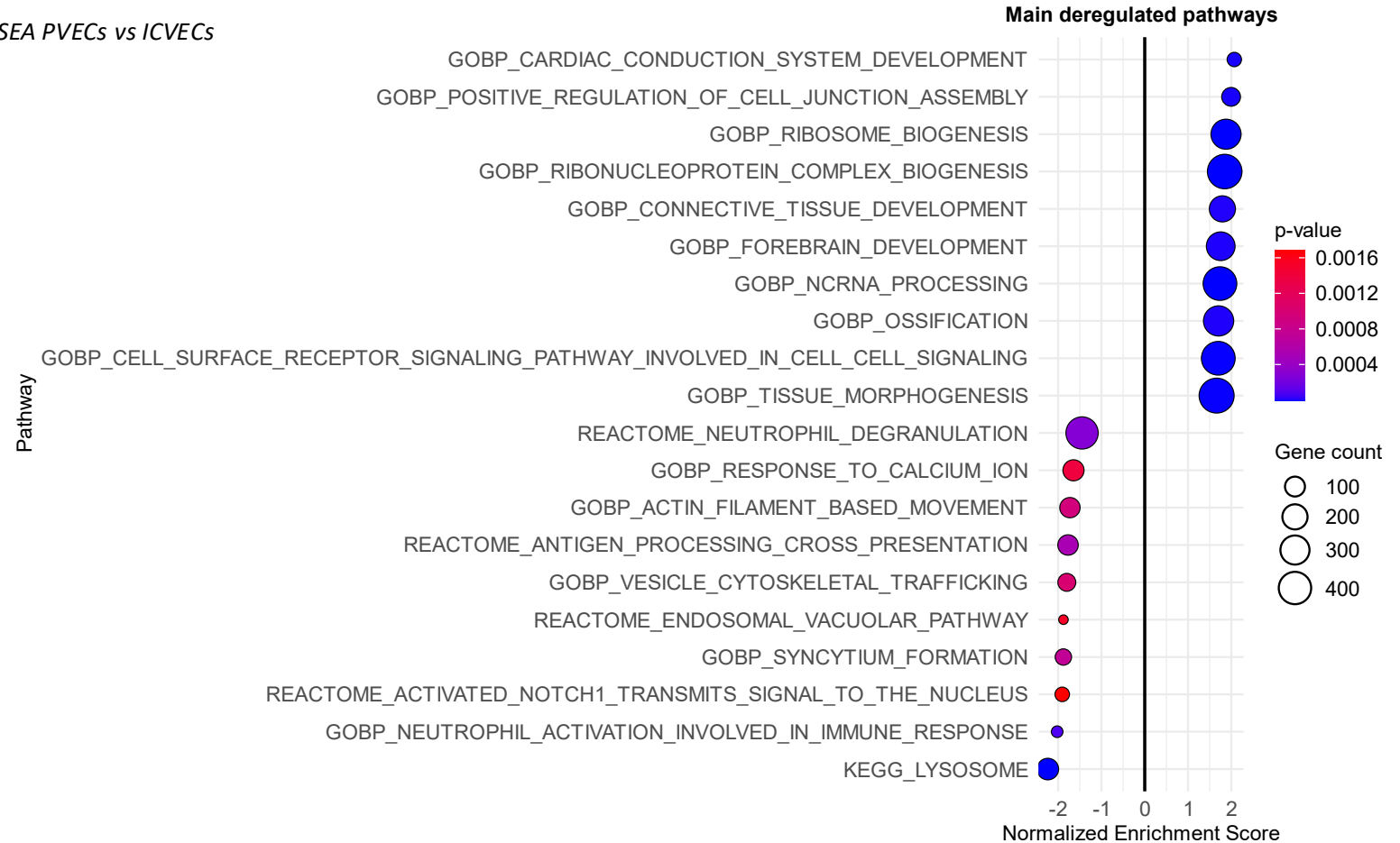
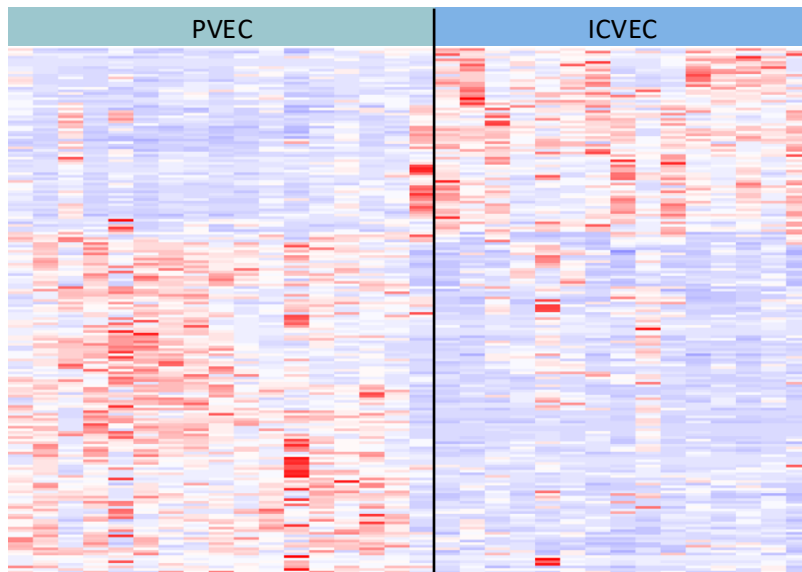


RNAseq:

PVECs are transcriptomically distinct from systemic venous ECs

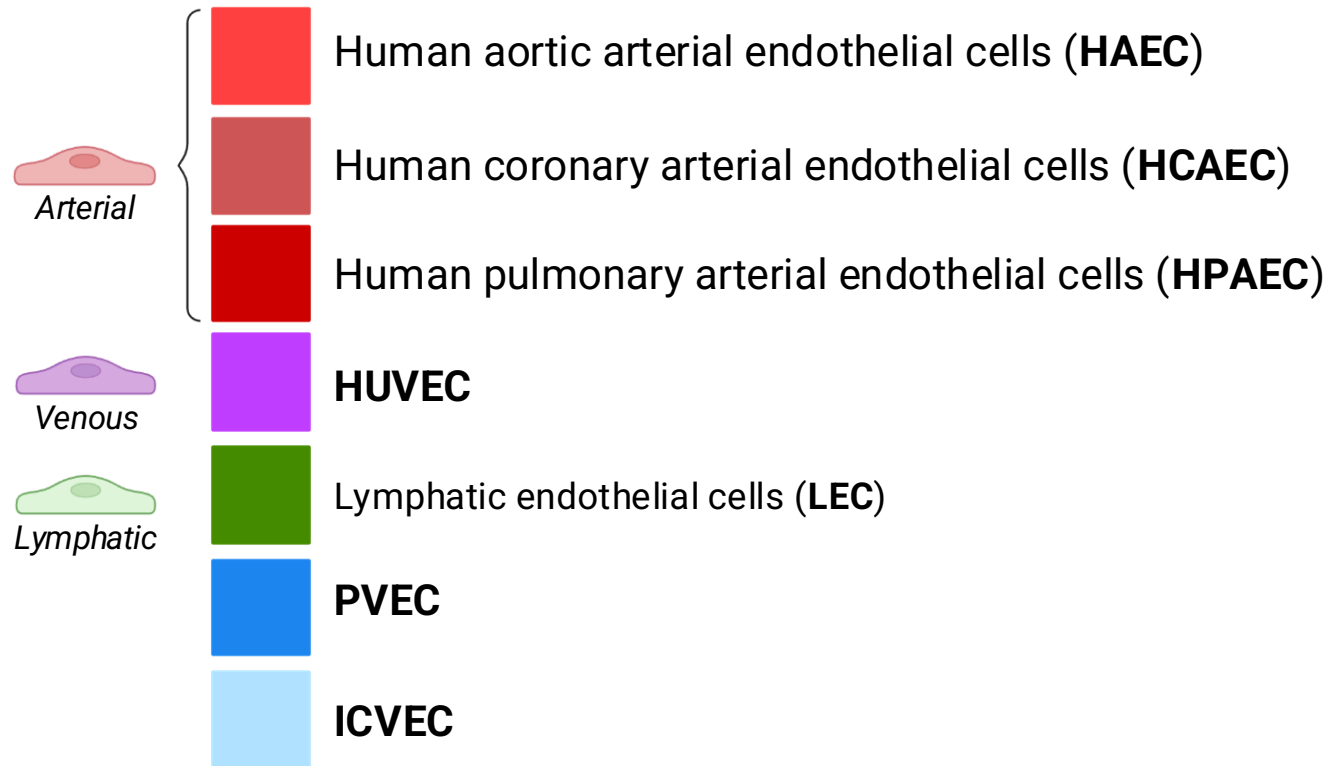


GSEA PVECs vs ICVECs

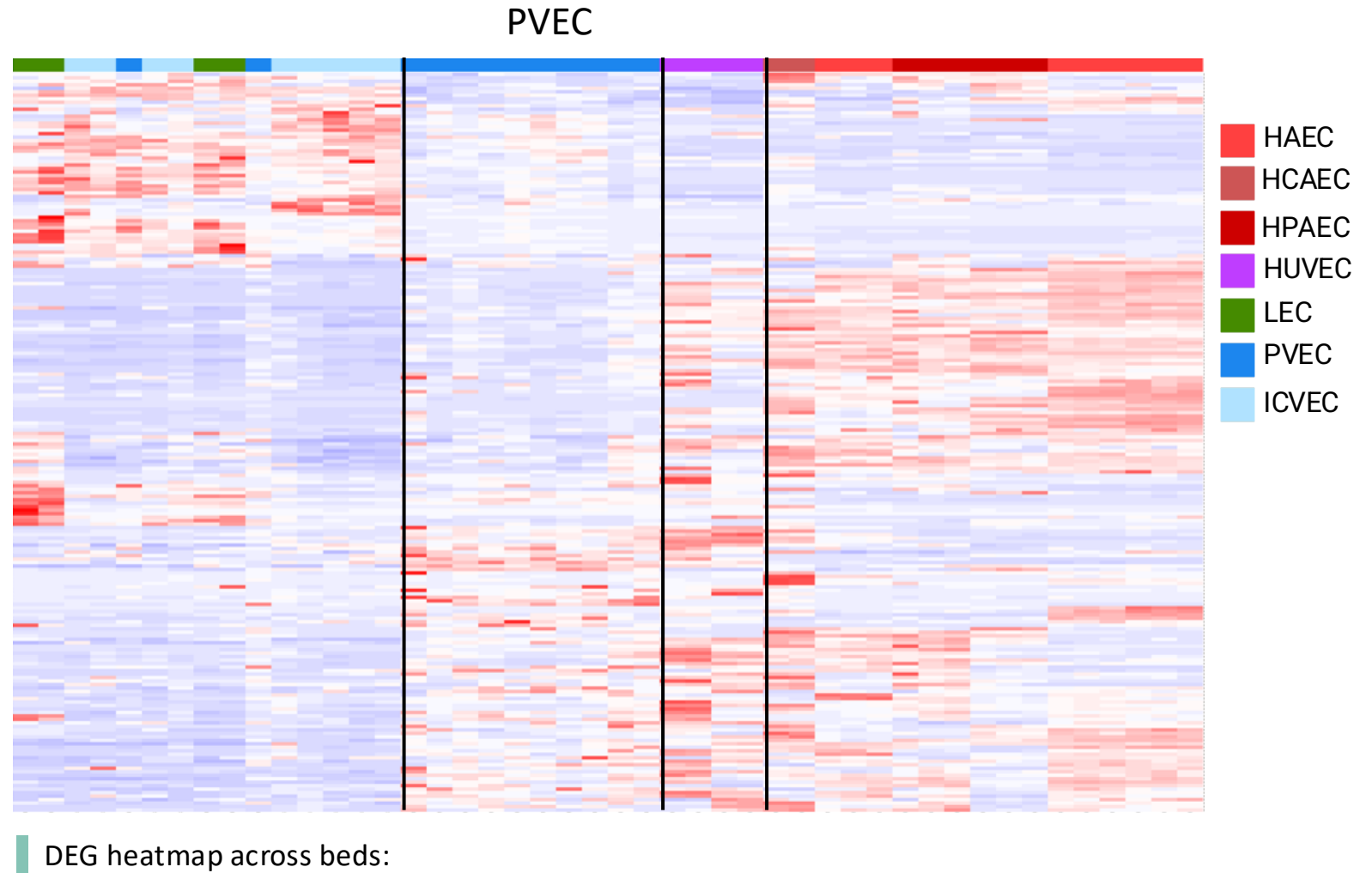
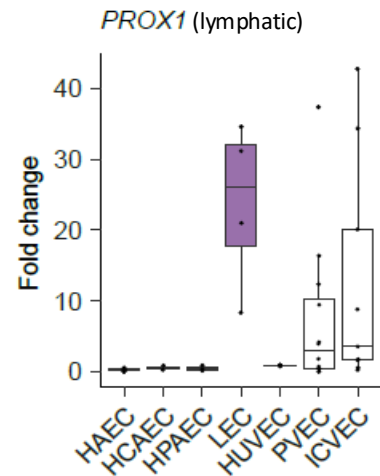
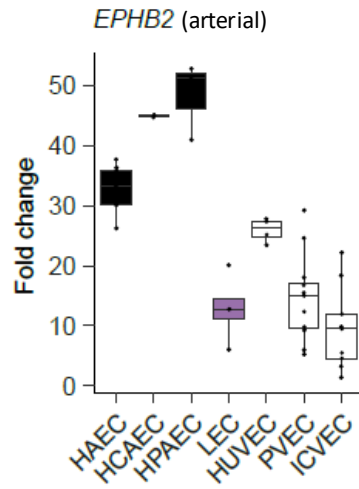
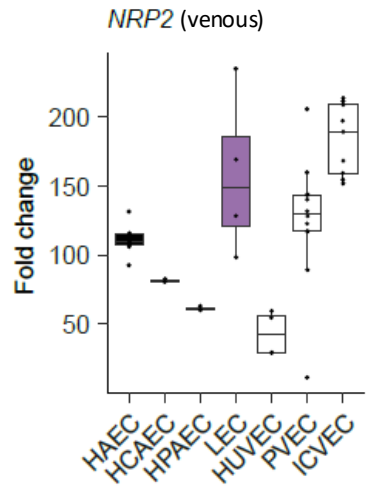


Enriched pathways in PVECs: biosynthesis, structural remodelling and repair, stress response and immunity

Positioning PVECs across vascular beds

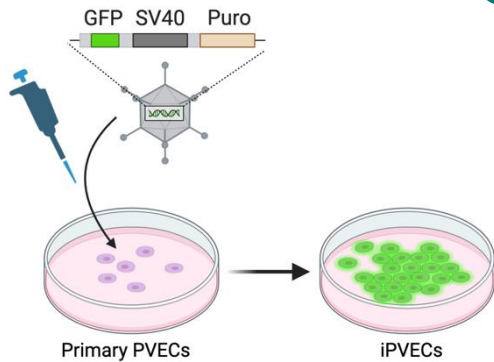


Positioning PVECs across vascular beds



- Arterial ECs cluster together
- LECs and ICVECs cluster together
- PVECs cluster closest to HUVEC and as intermediate cluster

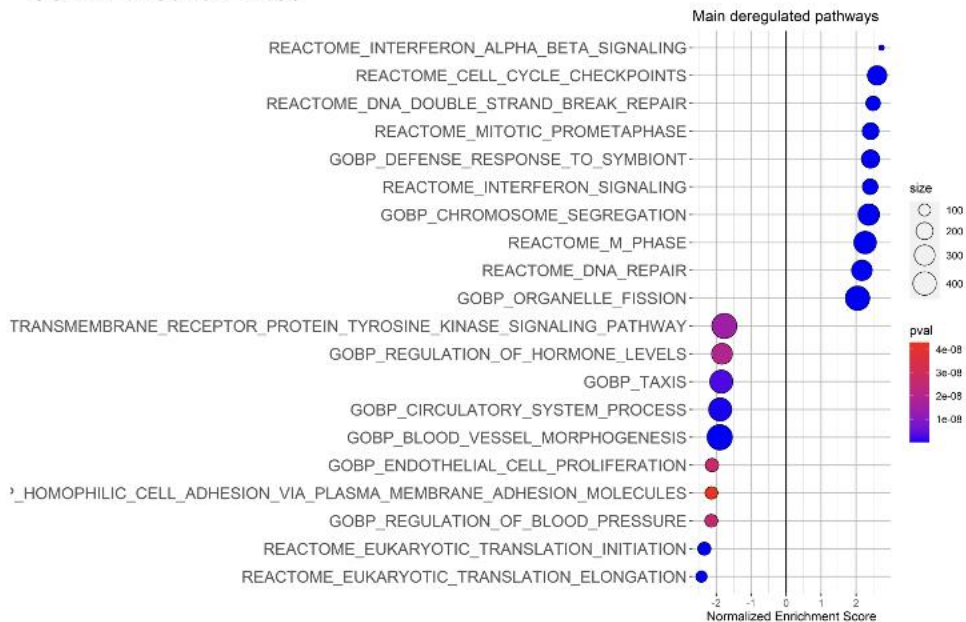
Generation of iPVECs: Novel biological tool for the study of splanchnic pathophysiology



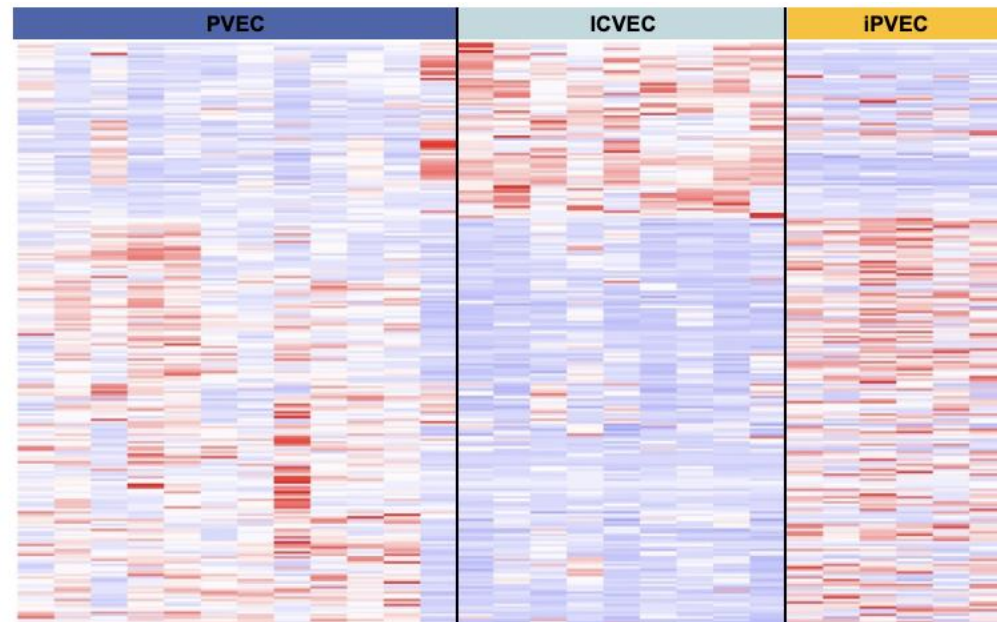
iPVECs preserve EC identity and key functions
iPVECs maintain their distinctive gene expression profile

Immortalization-associated shifts enriched for cell cycle/ DNA repair /maintenance

GSEA PVECs vs iPVECs



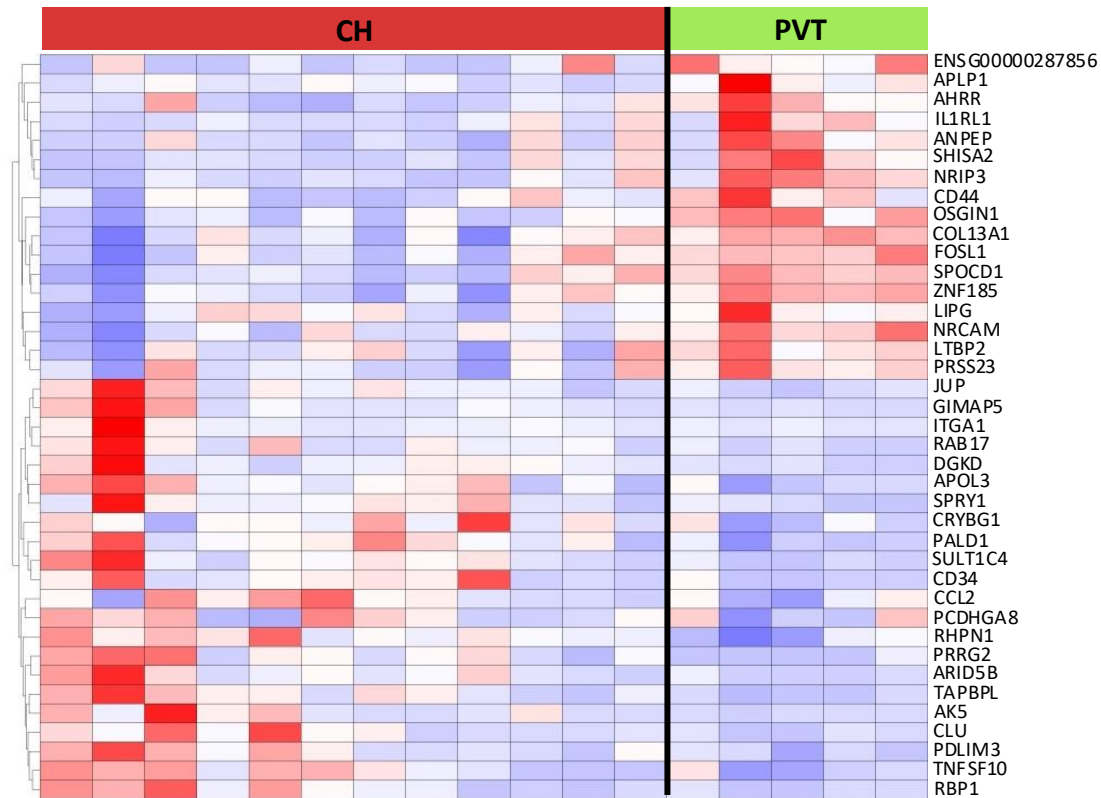
PVEC vs ICVEC DEG set: iPVECs mirror PVEC profile and remain distinct from ICVEC



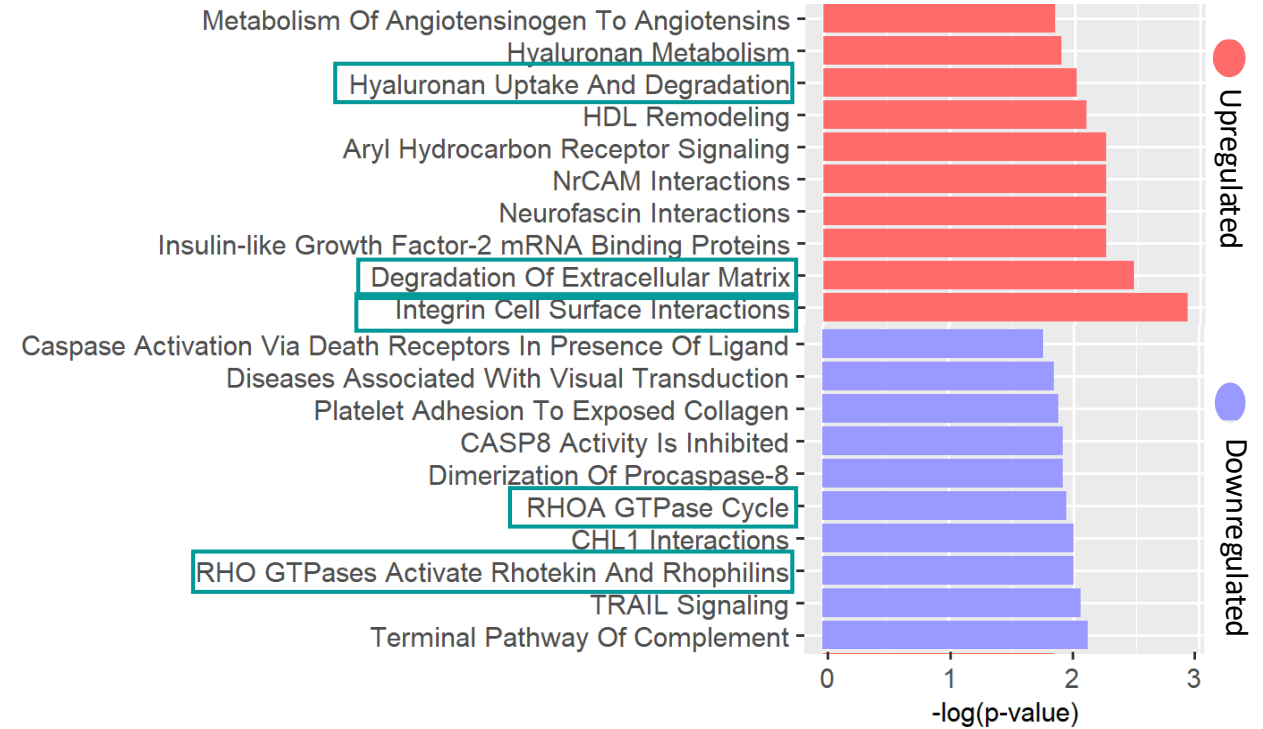
**Are there transcriptomic differences between patients
with and without PVT?**

PVECs transcriptomic differences in PVT

DEGs



Enrichr

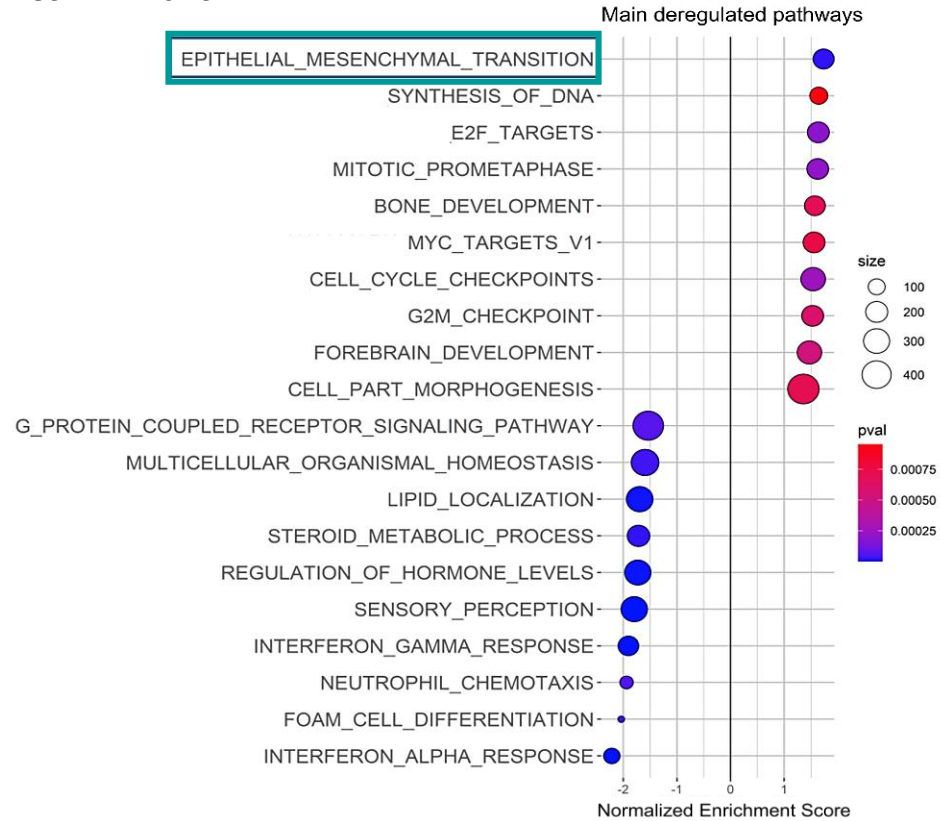


PVECs from patients with PVT present alterations in pathways and genes related with:

- ECM remodeling
- GTPase for cytoskeleton reorganization and vascular integrity

PVECs undergo EndMT in PVT

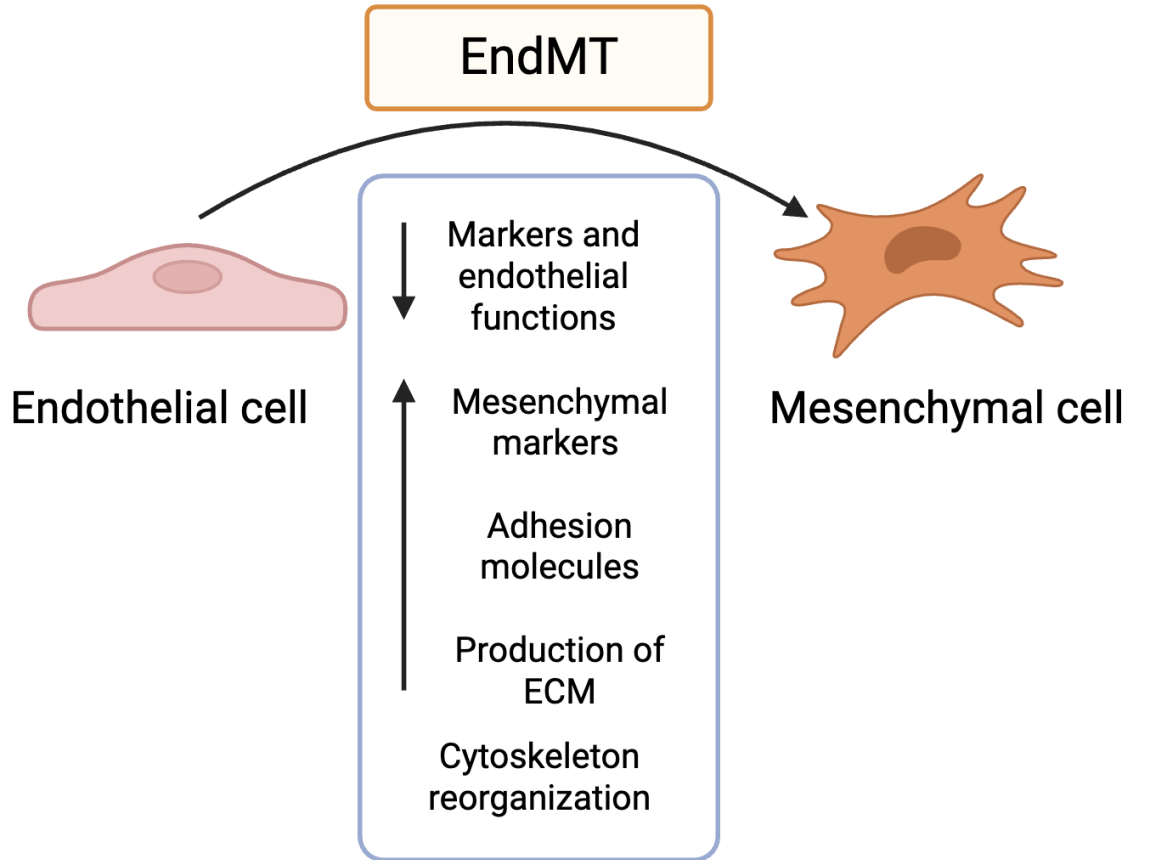
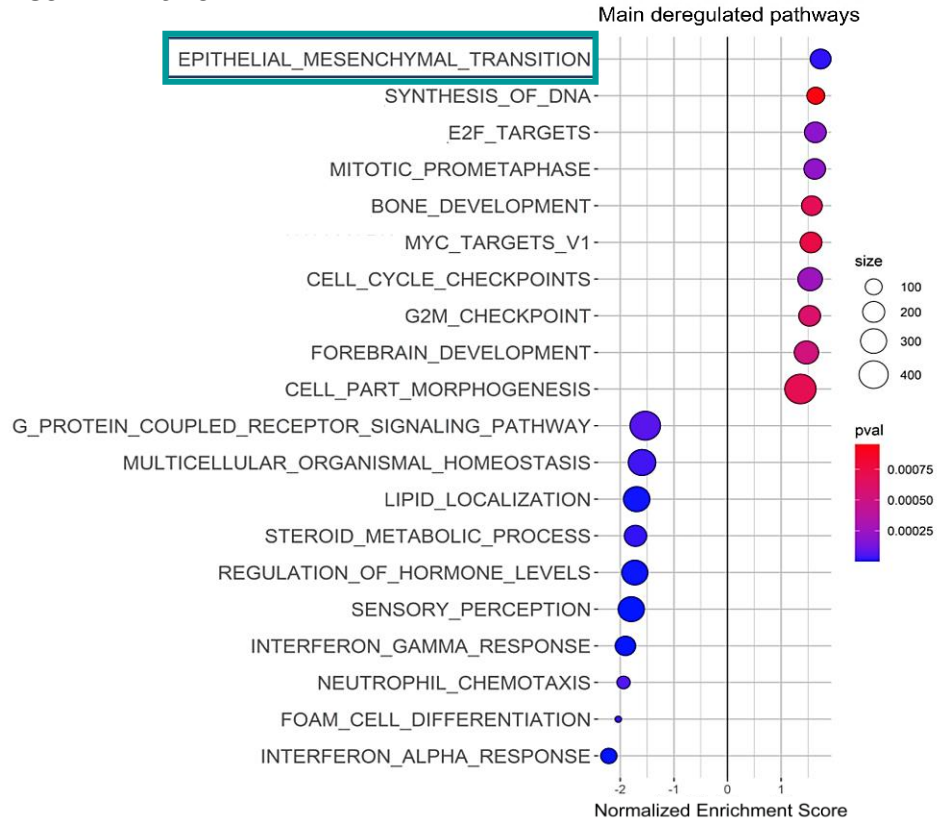
GSEA PVT vs CH:



No alterations in hemostatic or coagulation factors were detected

PVECs undergo EndMT in PVT

GSEA PVT vs CH:



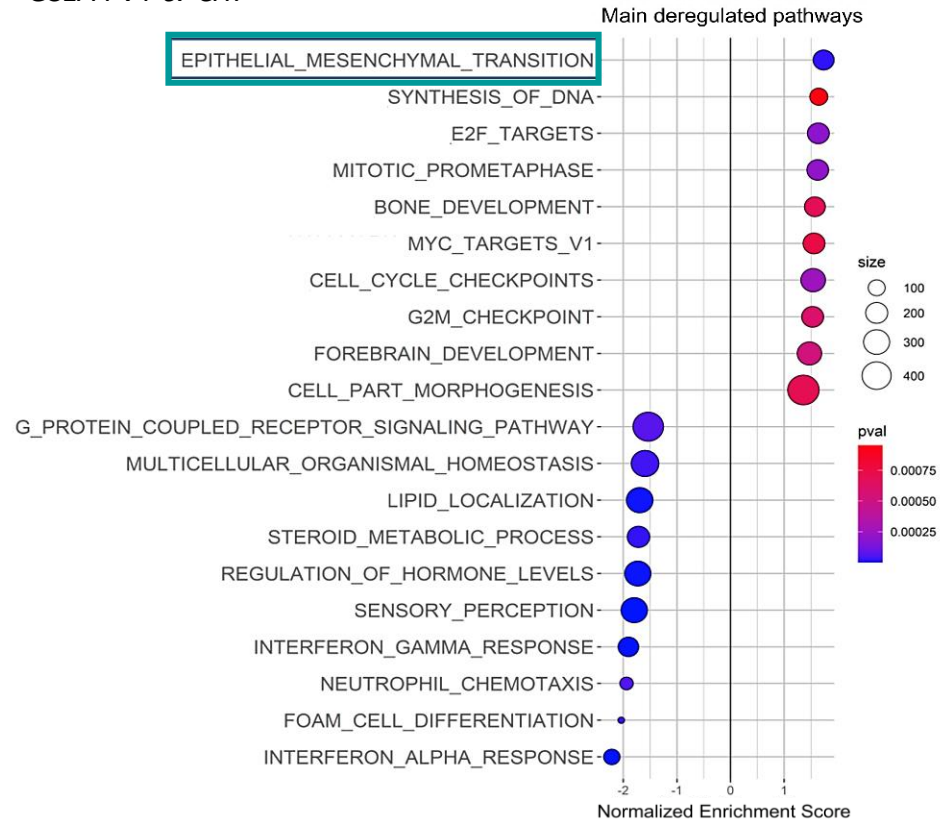
No alterations in hemostatic or coagulation factors were detected

No universal definition

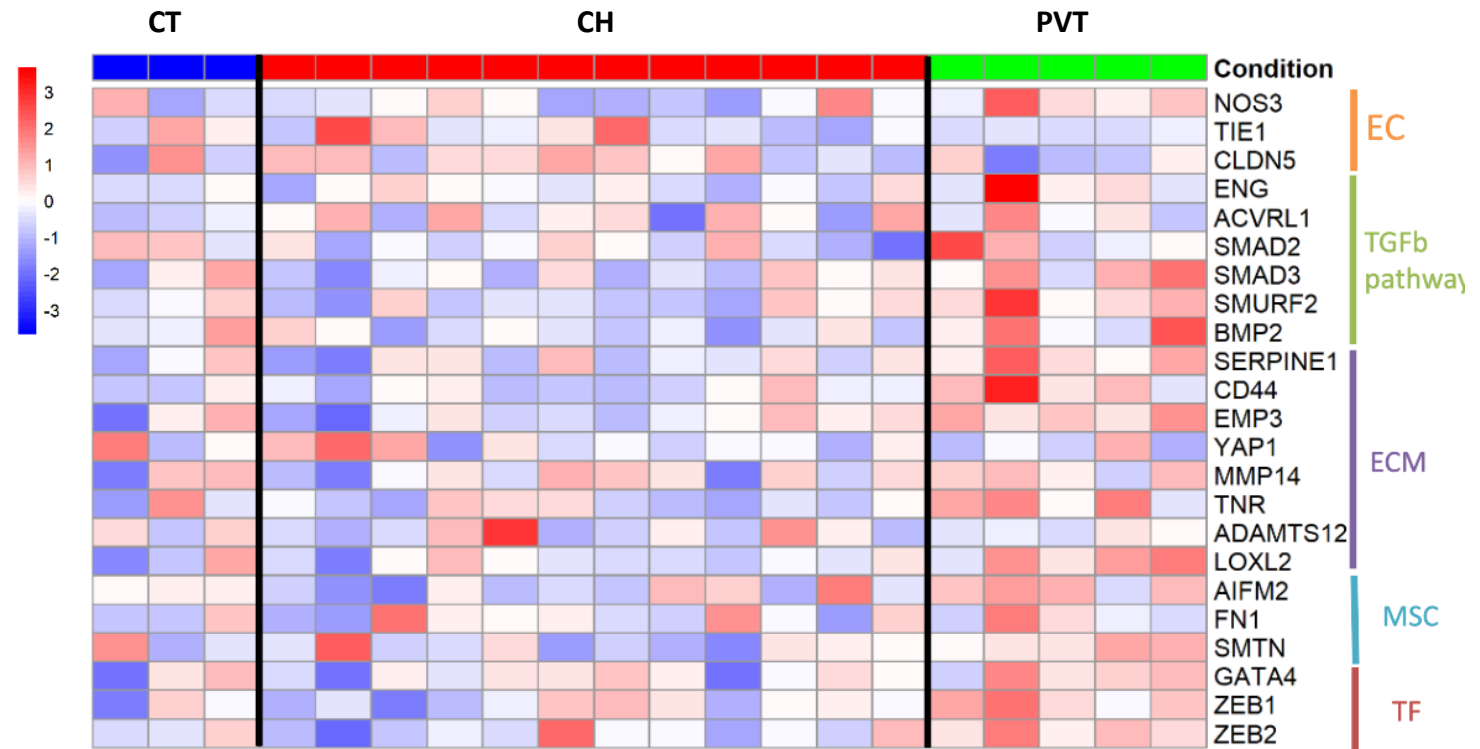
Transitioning state with multi-step changes

PVECs undergo EndMT in PVT

GSEA PVT vs CH:

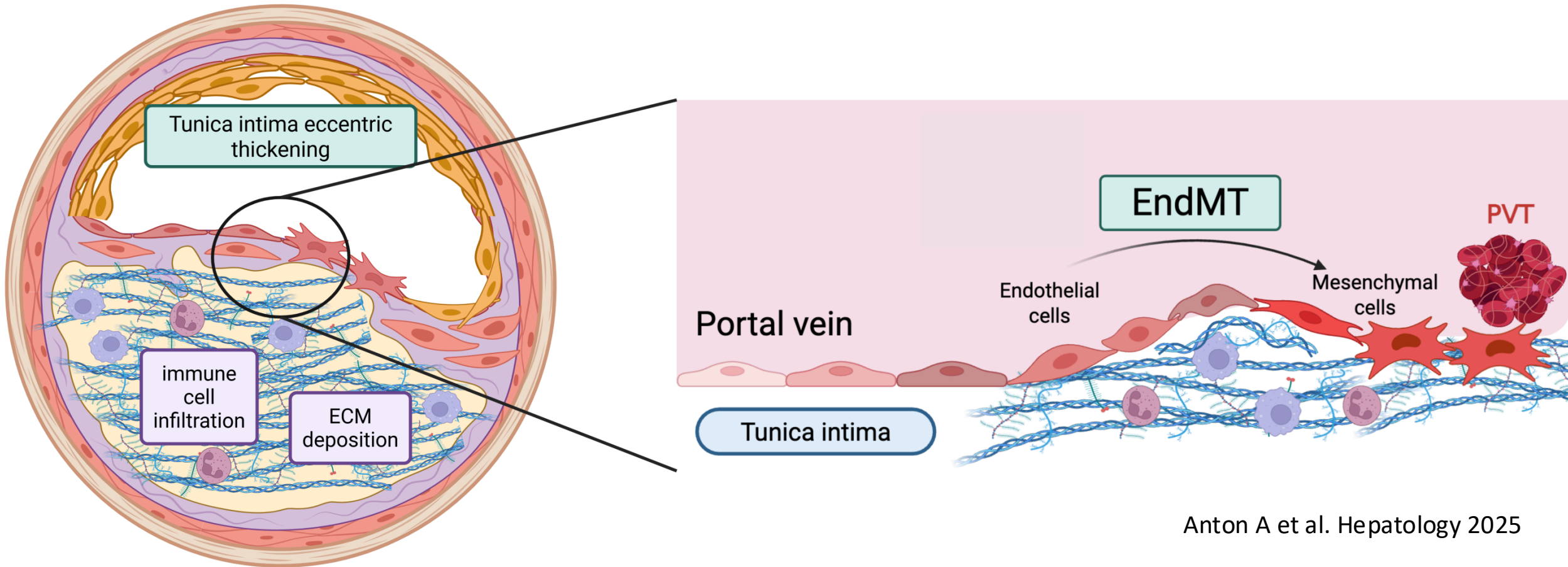


EndMT-associated genes



No alterations in hemostatic or coagulation factors were detected

Portal vein during cirrhosis and PVT



Portal vein during cirrhosis and PVT

Use of animal models?

Tunica intima eccentric thickening

EndMT

PVT

Early stages of the diseases are needed to study progression and causality

immune cell infiltration

ECM deposition

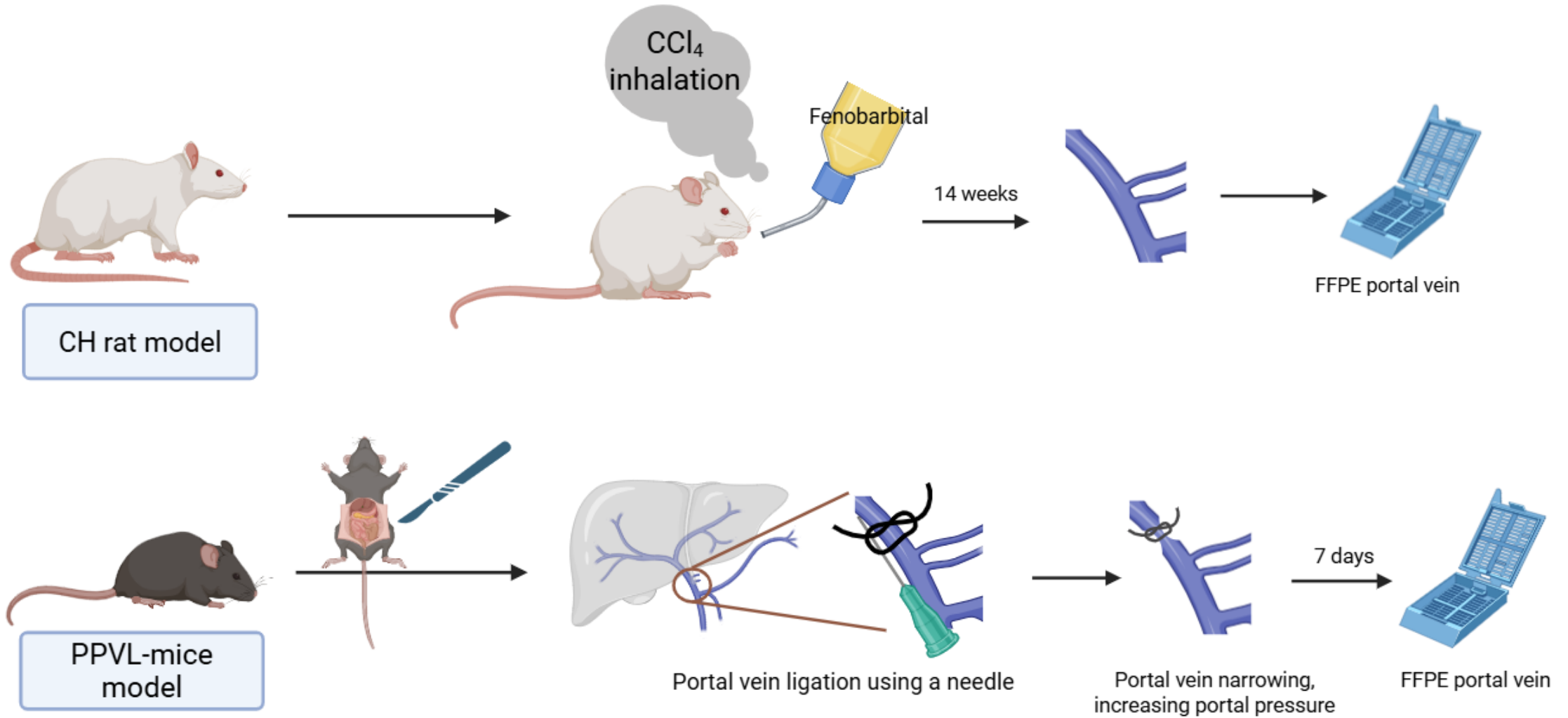
Portal vein

cells

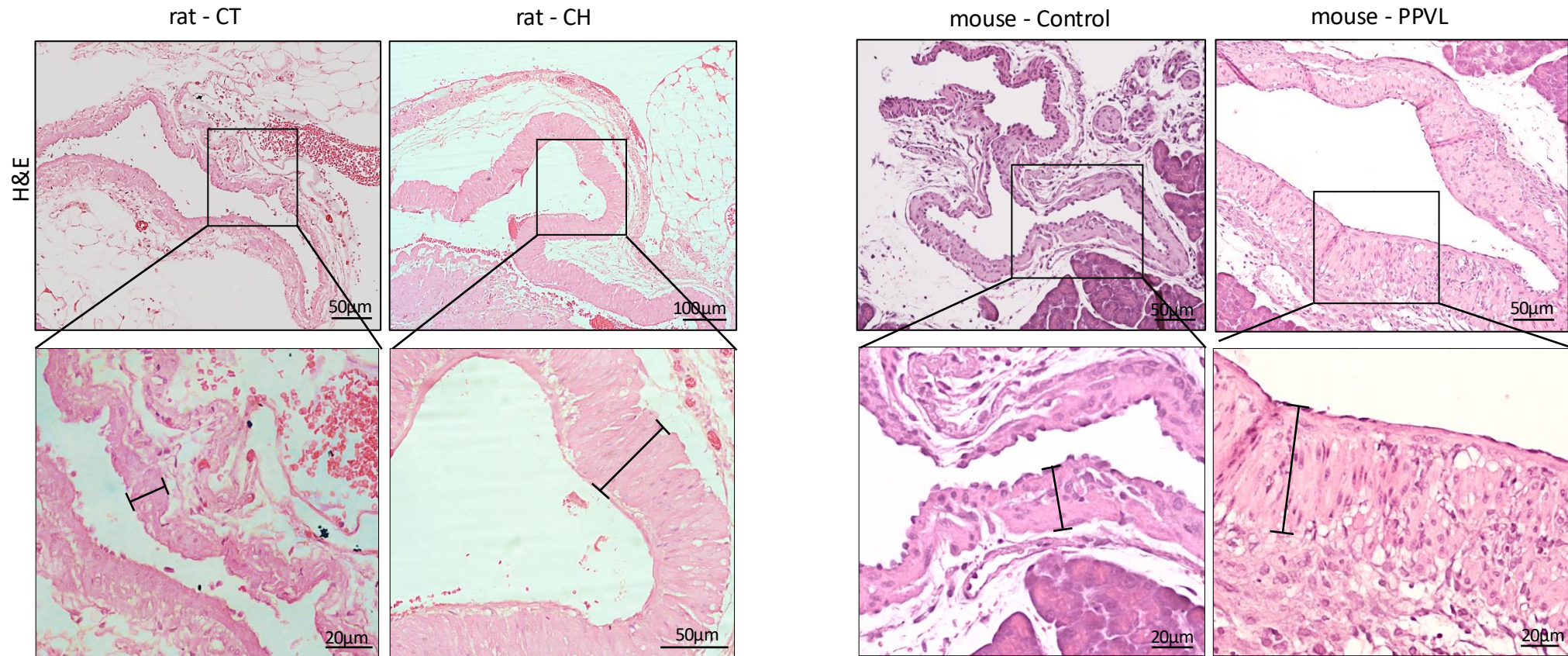
cells

Unfeasible in humans

Rodent models of portal hypertension

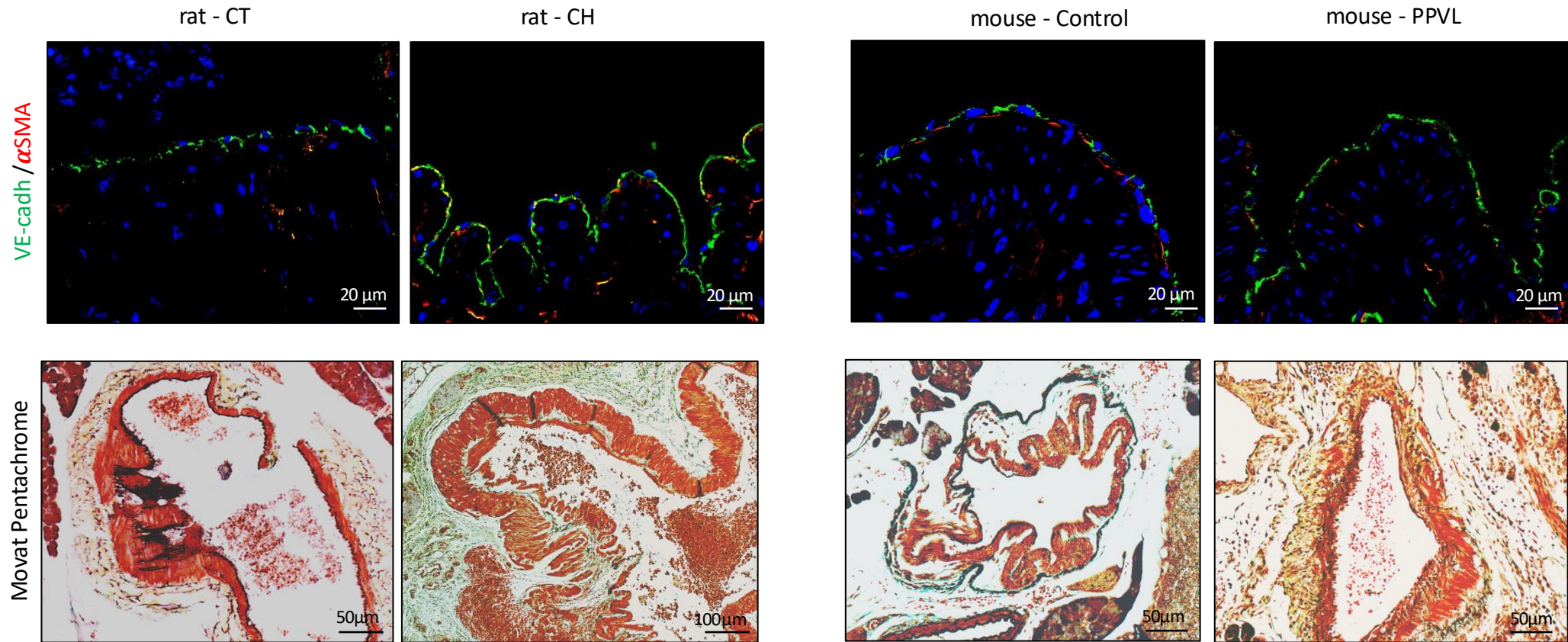


Rodent portal hypertension models do not reproduce human PV phenotype



- Concentric remodeling with no tunica intima thickening → remodeling dominated by muscular hypertrophy

Rodent portal hypertension models do not reproduce human PV phenotype



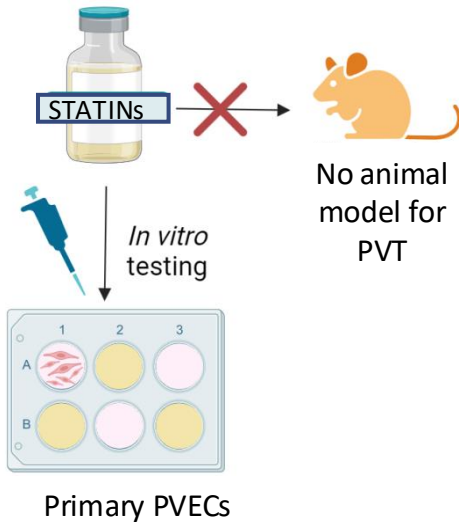
- Concentric remodeling with no tunica intima thickening \rightarrow remodeling dominated by muscular hypertrophy
- No EC proliferation nor mesenchymal cells in the tunica intima \rightarrow no EndMT
- No mucin or ECM accumulation in intima

Statins as potential disease modifiers in PVT

Drug-repurposing analysis

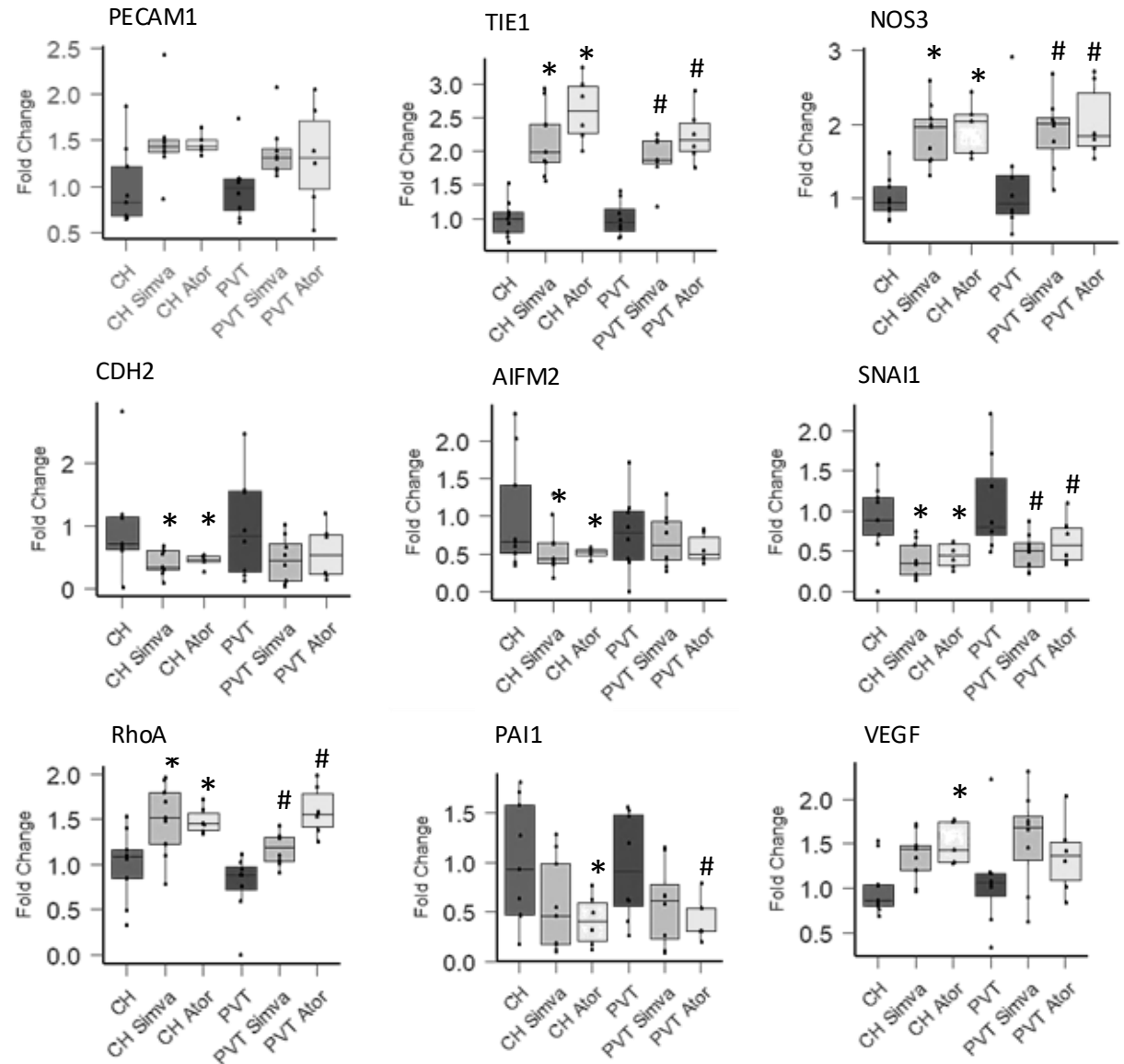


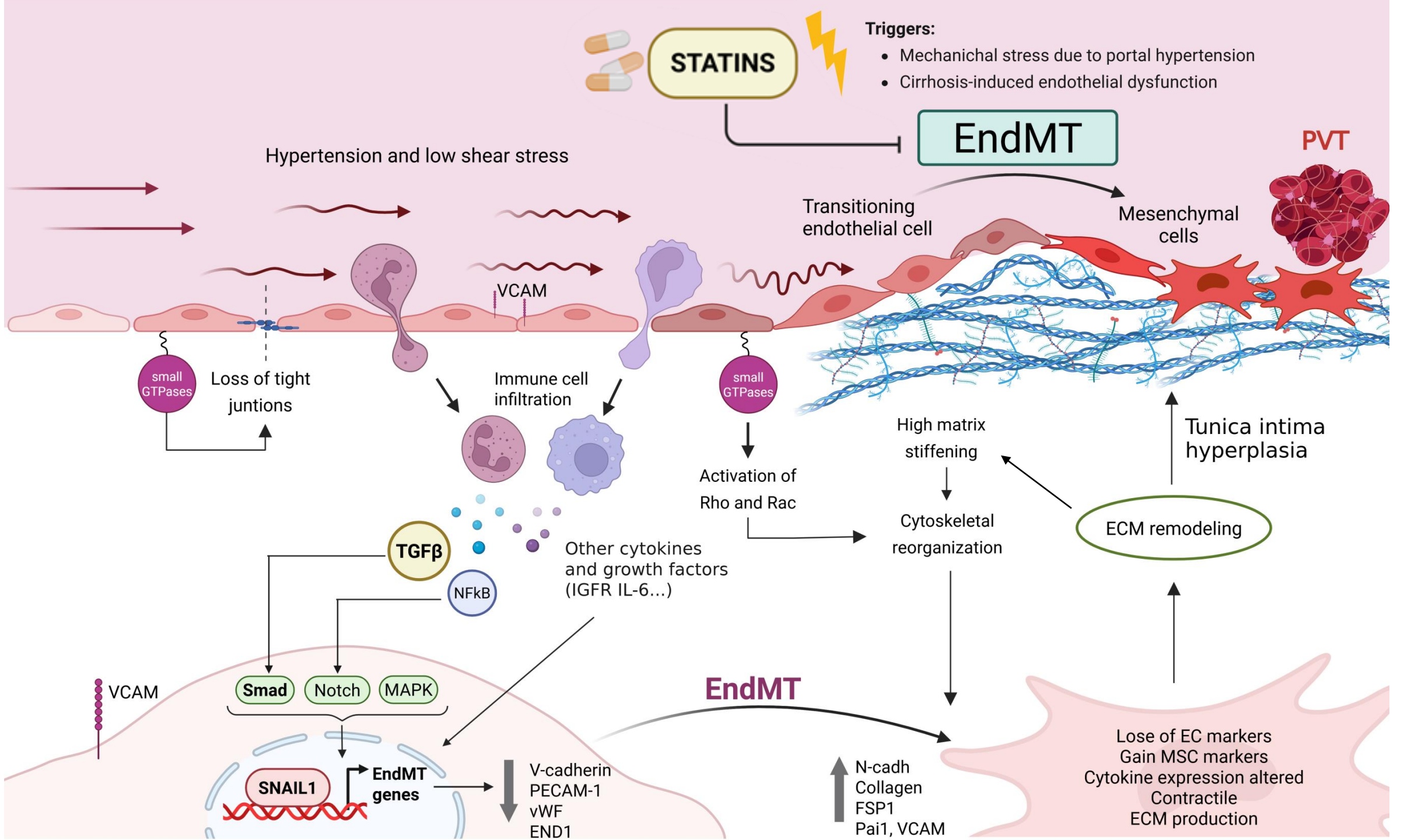
	pathway	p-val
1	Atorvastatin	0.0054
2	Isoproterenol	0.0092
3	Fenofibrate	0.0150
4	Pravastatin	0.0163
5	Triamterene	0.0184
6	Azathioprine	0.0223
7	Nevirapine	0.0230
8	5-fluorouracil	0.0259
9	Methimazole	0.0280
10	Bortezomib	0.0301
	[...]	
24	Simvastatin	0.0819



In PVECs *in vitro*, Atorvastatin and Simvastatin are able to:

- Increase EC markers
- Reduce mesenchymal markers
- Decrease the principal transcriptomic factors of EndMT
- Reduce adhesion molecules





THANKS



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