



Platelet Immune Function

Keywords: Platelet, Innate Immunity, CD40L, Inflammation, TLRs, danger signals, Transfusion

Fabrice COGNASSE (PhD, HDR)

INSERM 1059 / University of Saint-Etienne — Saint-Etienne & Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Regional Blood Center of the French Blood Establishment (EFS), Saint-Etienne, France

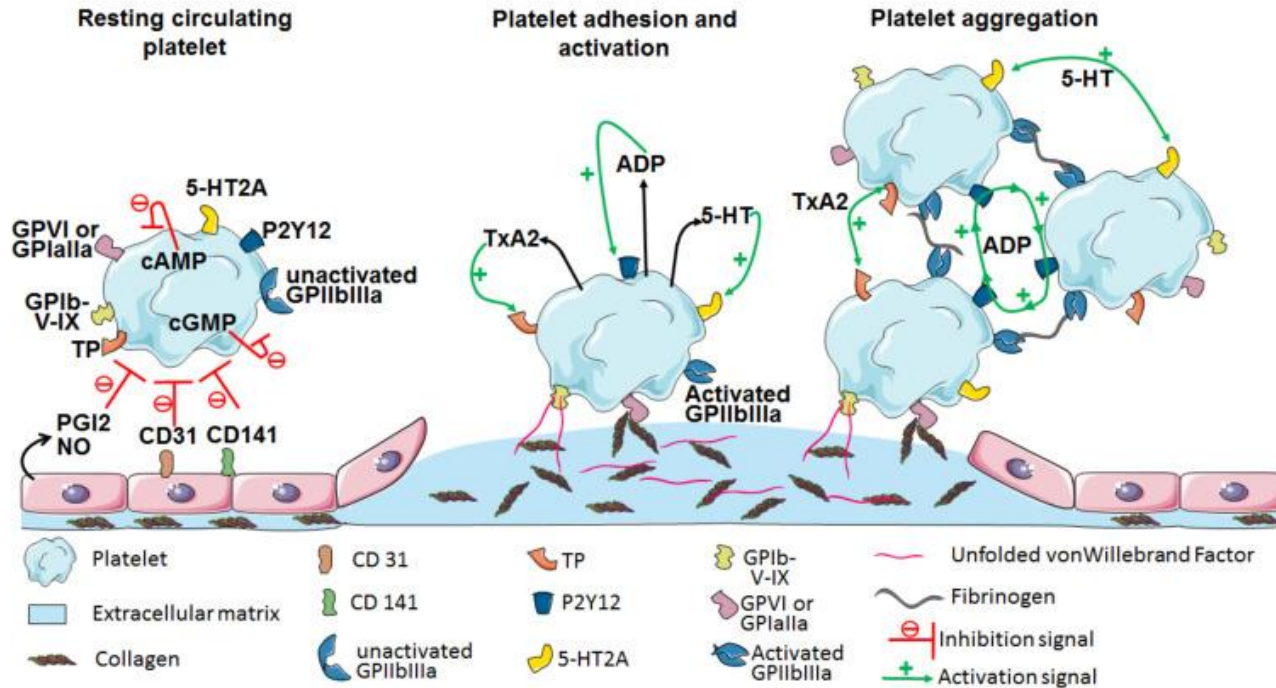
Director for Scientific Affairs, the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Regional Branch of the French Blood Establishment System EFS / fabrice.cognasse@univ-st-etienne.fr / fabrice.cognasse@efs.sante.fr



Review

Platelet Innate Immune Receptors and TLRs: A Double-Edged Sword

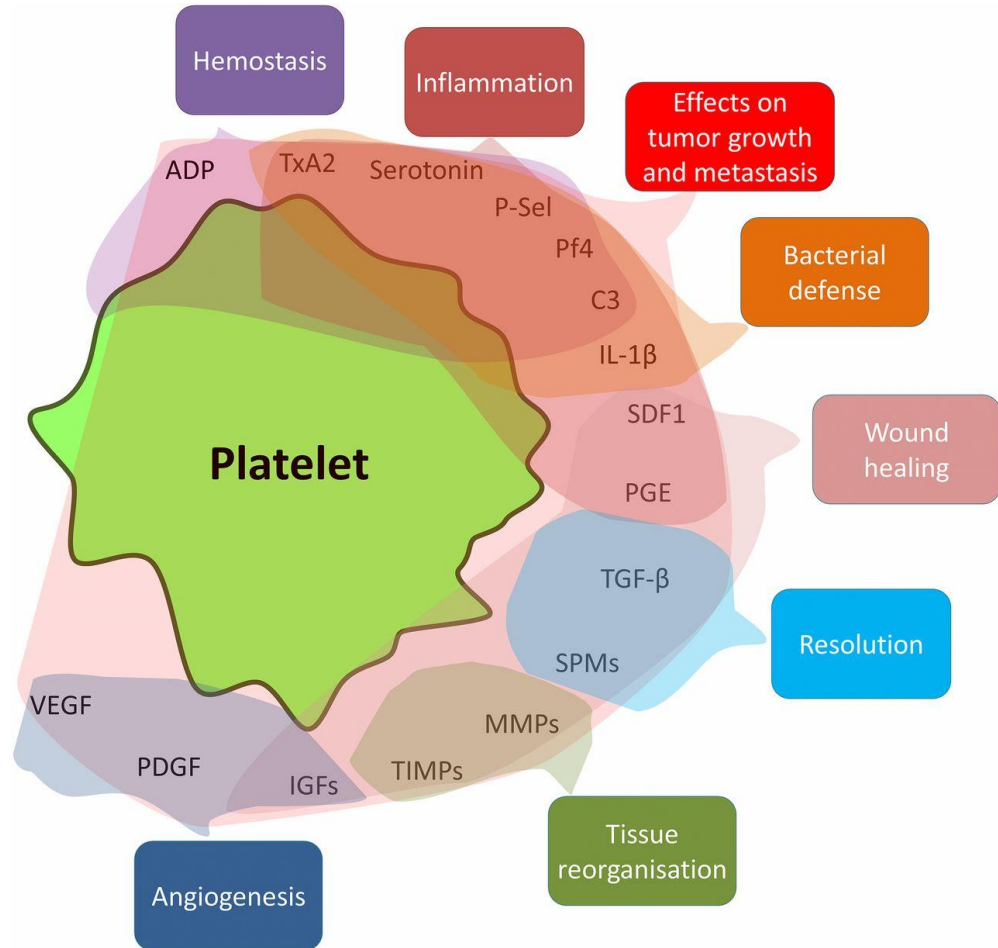
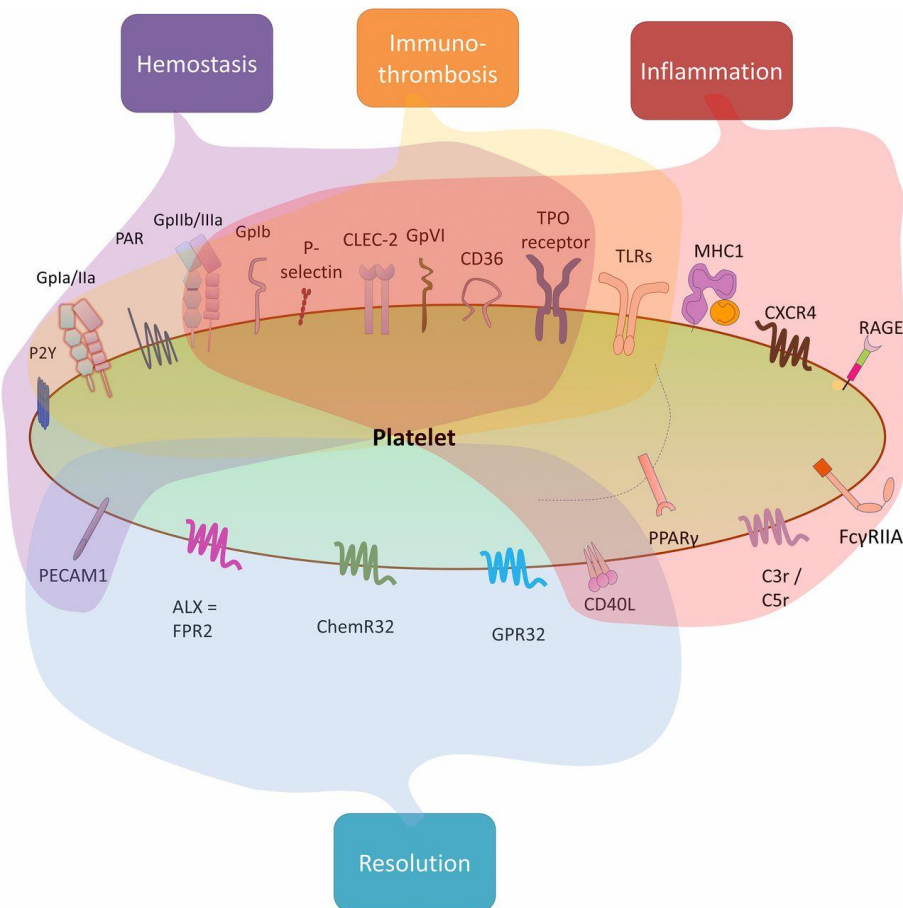
Théo Ebermeyer¹, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2}, Philippe Berthelot^{3,4}, Patrick Mismetti^{1,5}, Olivier Garraud¹ and Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse^{1,*}



- **Platelets are hematopoietic cells** whose main function has for a long time been considered to be the maintenance of vascular integrity.
- They also have functional capabilities that go far beyond it.
 - **Are platelets cells?**
 - **And if yes, are they immune cells?**

Receive signals

Send signals

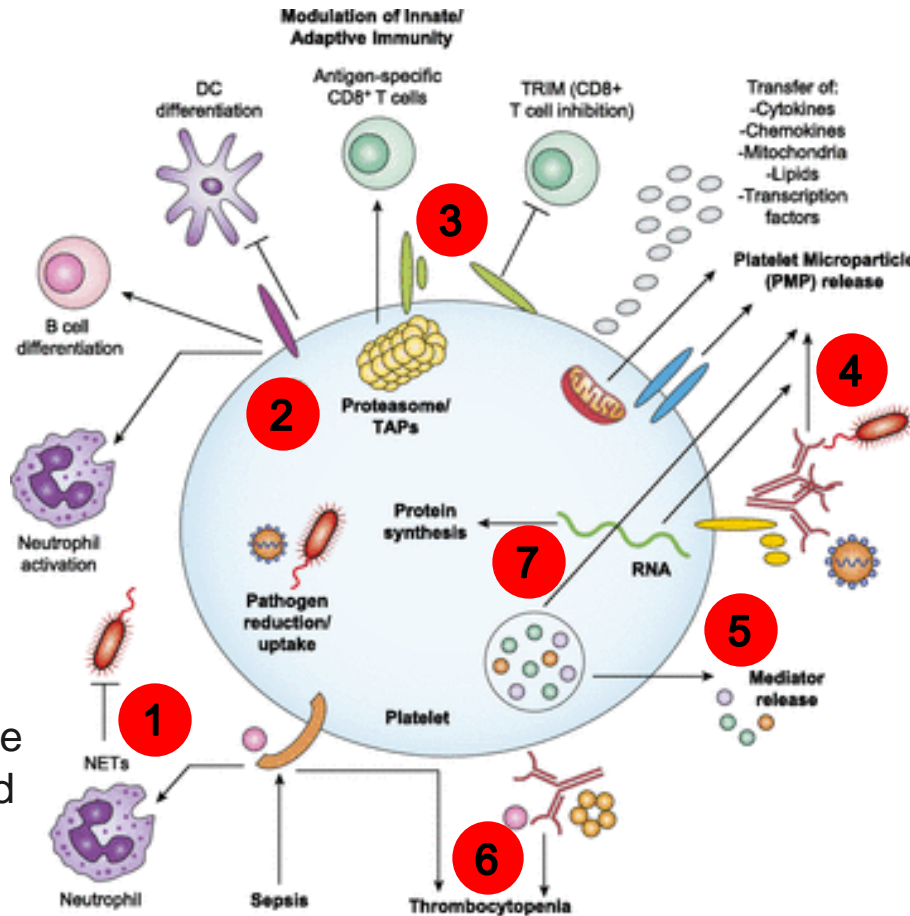


Platelets contribute to the resolution of inflammation by a multitude of factors

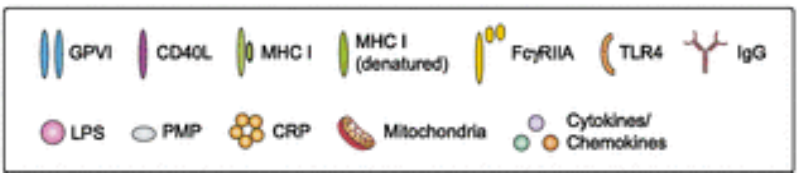
Nouvelle Cuisine: Platelets Served with Inflammation

Rick Kapur,^{*,†} Anne Zufferey,^{*} Eric Boilard,[‡] and John W. Semple^{*,†,§,¶,||}

The key roles of platelets in modulating inflammatory processes



(1) Platelets can uptake infectious agents (via the expression of TLRs) and can activate neutrophils to, for example, secrete NETs.

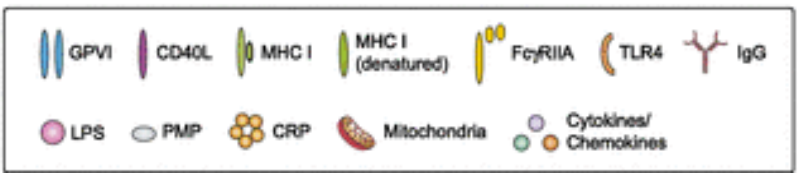
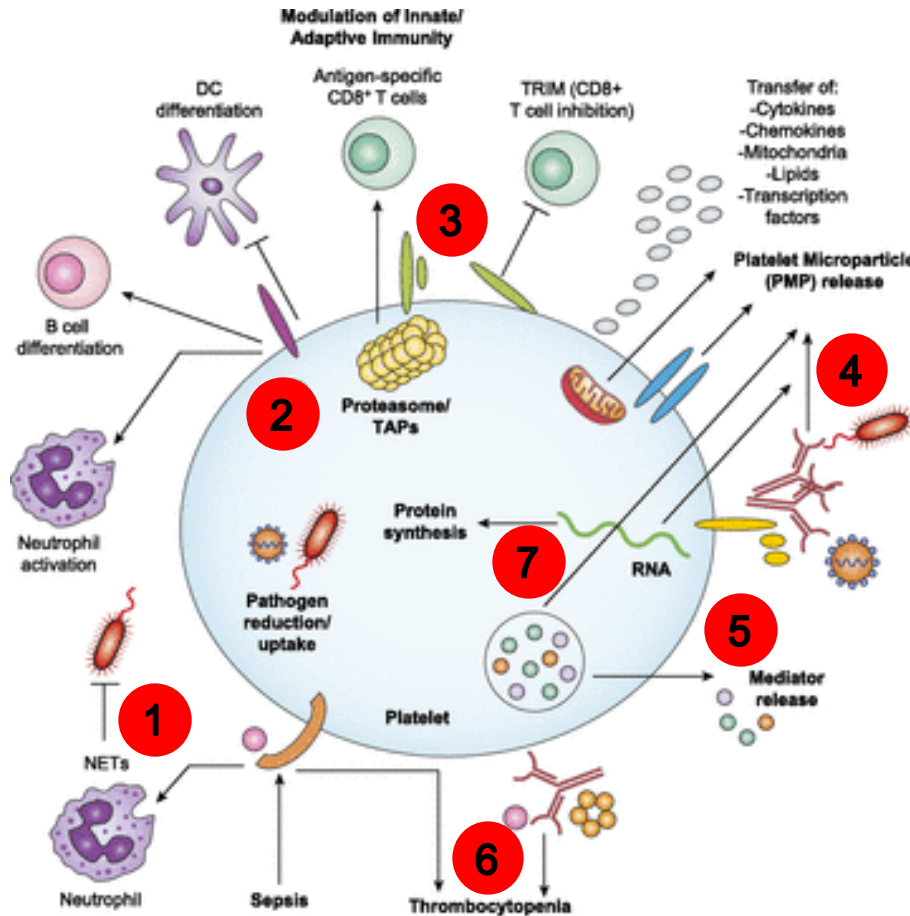


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(2) Platelet CD40L expression allows them to interact with different cells of the immune system and either activate and/or suppress them.

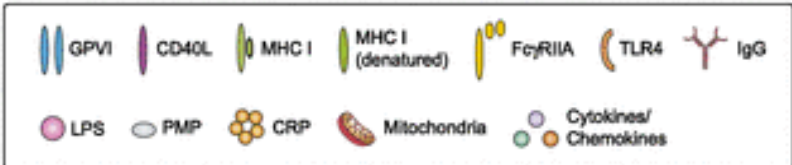
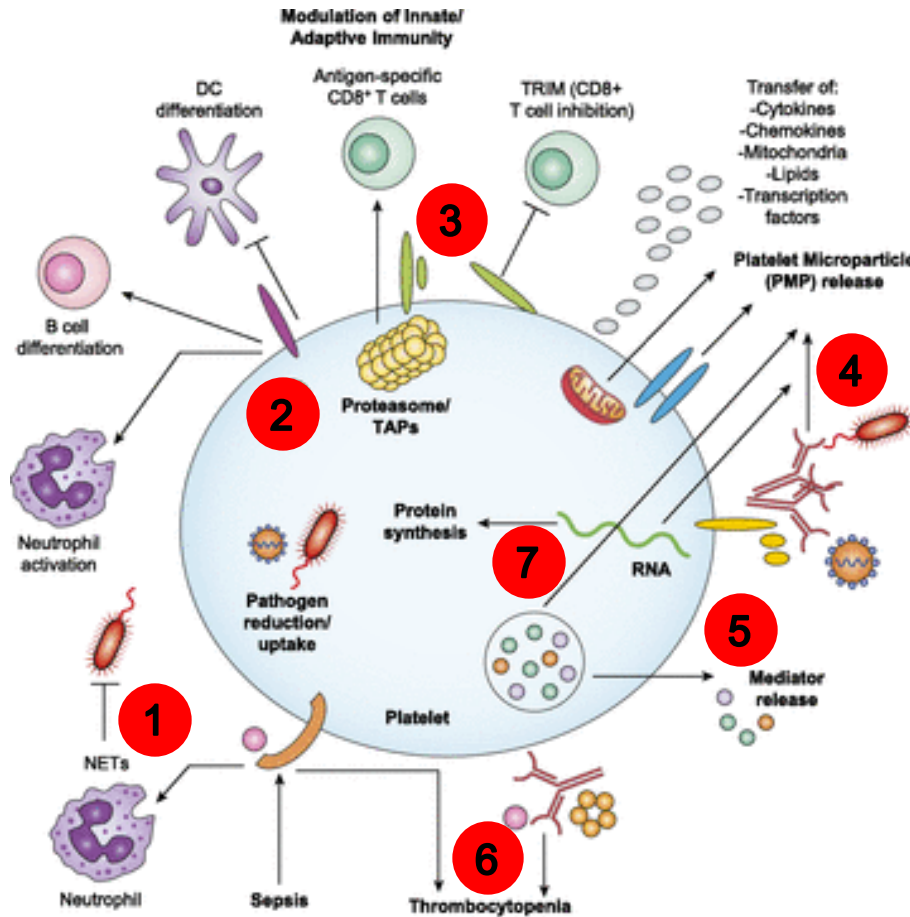


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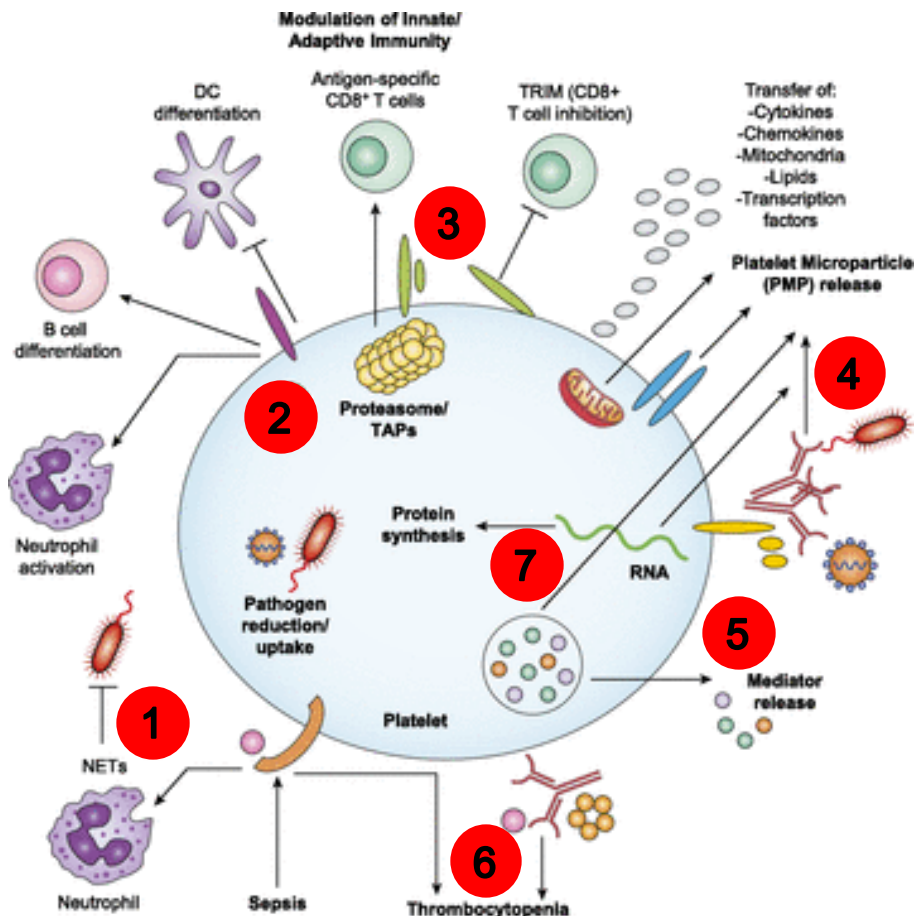
(3) Intact platelet MHC class I molecules are located intracellularly but upon activation are expressed and can activate Ag (e.g., malaria) - specific CD8⁺ T cells.



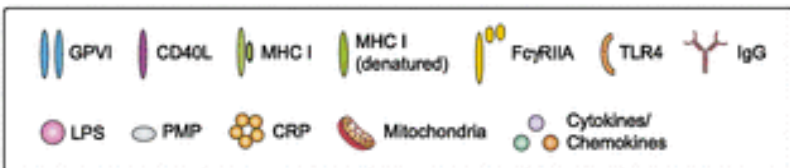
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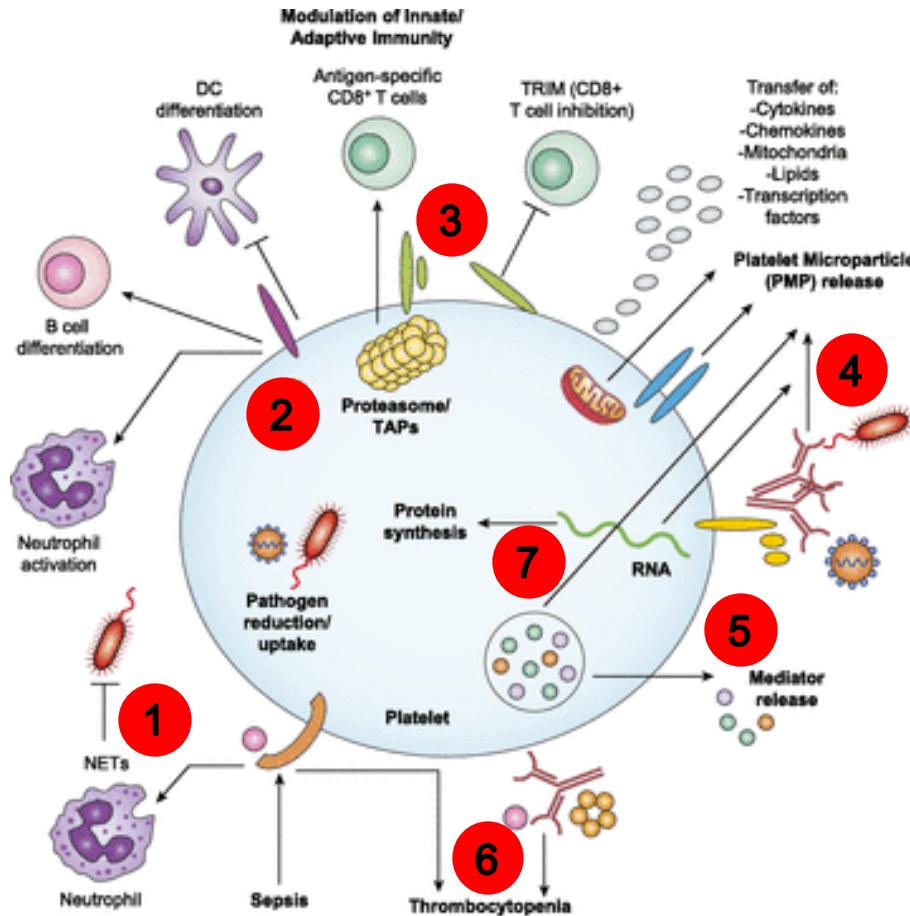
(4) Platelets release PMPs under a variety of stress conditions, and these PMPs can carry multiple cargos to other cells and sites of inflammation.



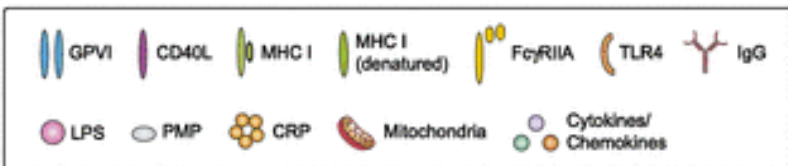
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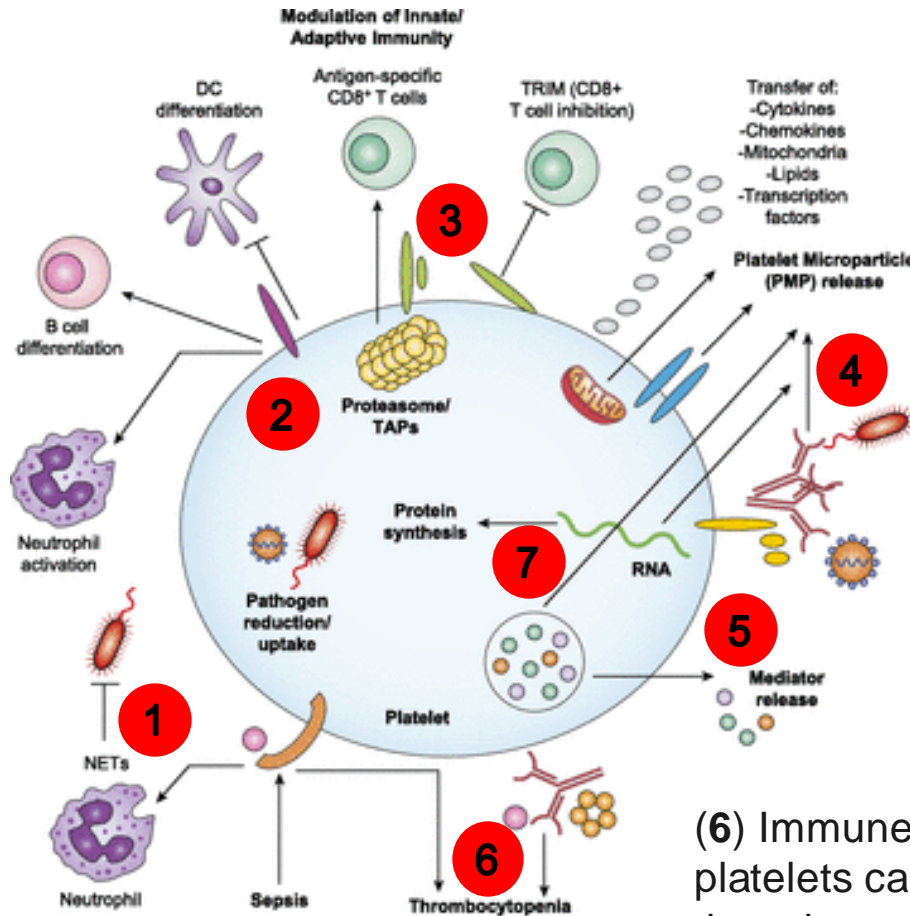
(5) Platelets contain many proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines and, upon activation, can release them to the extracellular space.



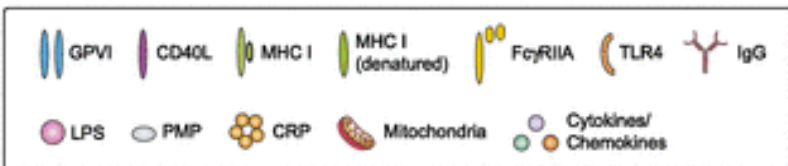
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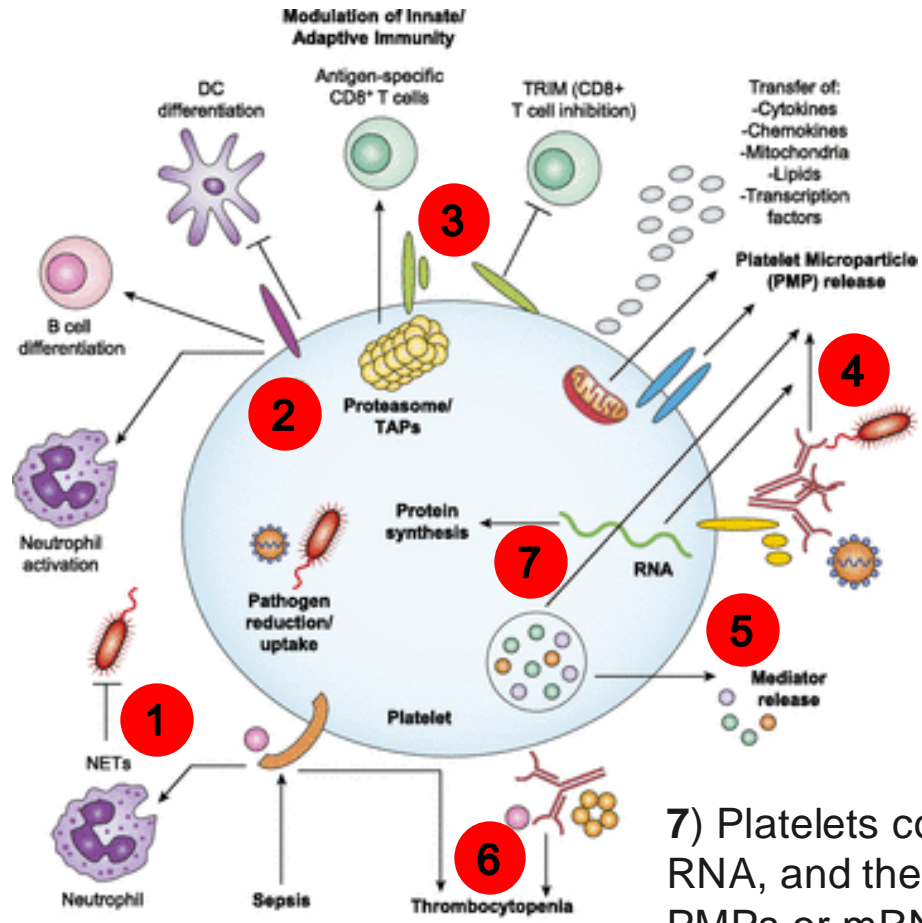
(6) Immune interactions with platelets can lead to severe thrombocytopenic states, such as in the case of sepsis.



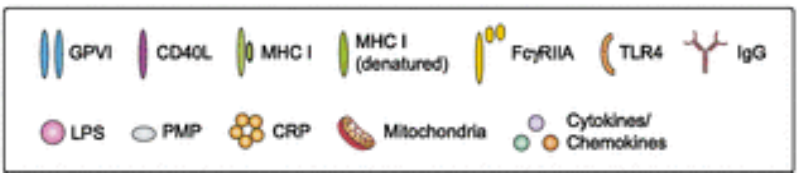
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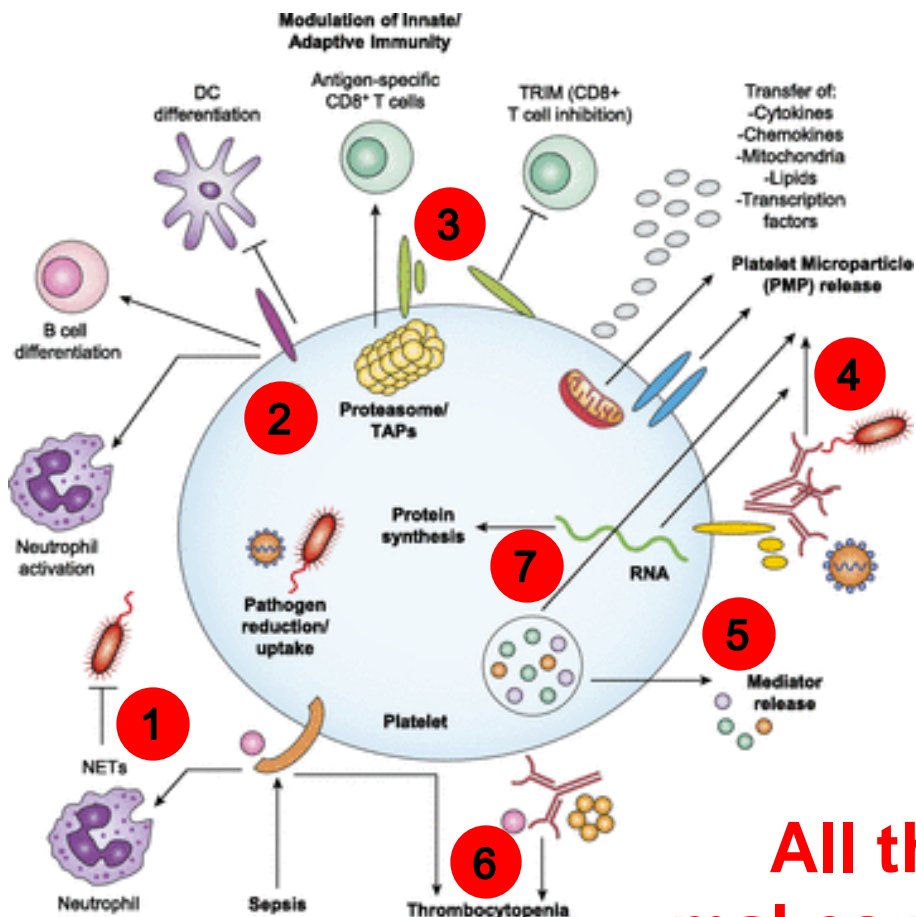
7) Platelets contain several species of RNA, and these can be exported via PMPs or mRNAs can be translated into nascent protein synthesis.



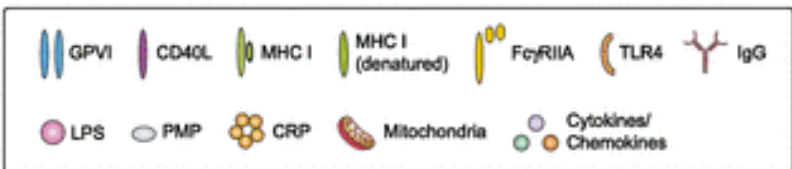
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The key roles of platelets in modulating inflammatory processes



All these events makes platelet a great immunomodulatory cell



Platelets as autonomous drones for hemostatic and immune surveillance

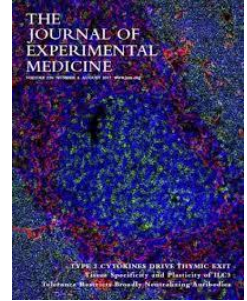
Jackson Liang Yao Li,^{1,2} Alexander Zarbock,³ and Andrés Hidalgo^{1,4}

¹Area of Developmental and Cell Biology, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

²Singapore Immunology Network, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore, Singapore

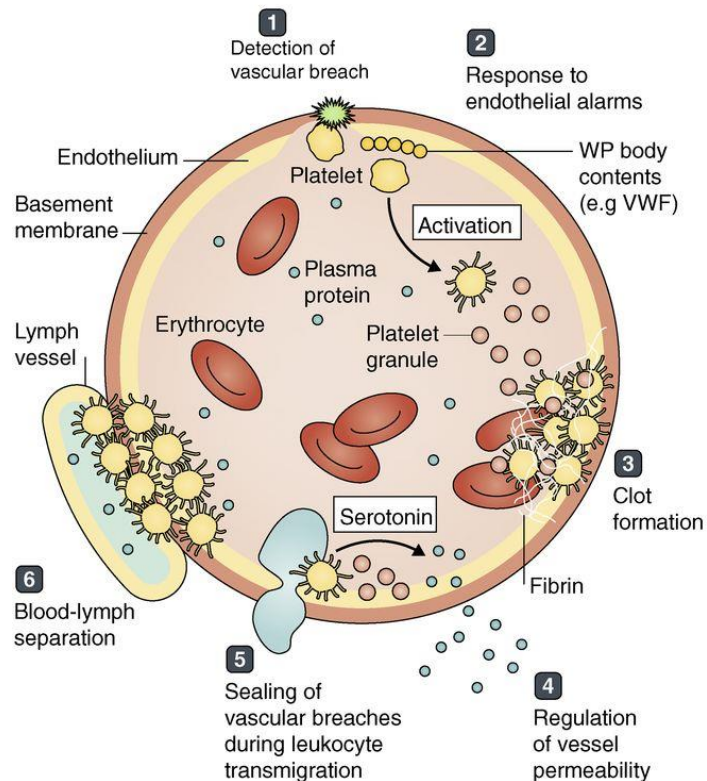
³Department of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care, and Pain Medicine, University of Münster, Münster, Germany

⁴Institute for Cardiovascular Prevention, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany

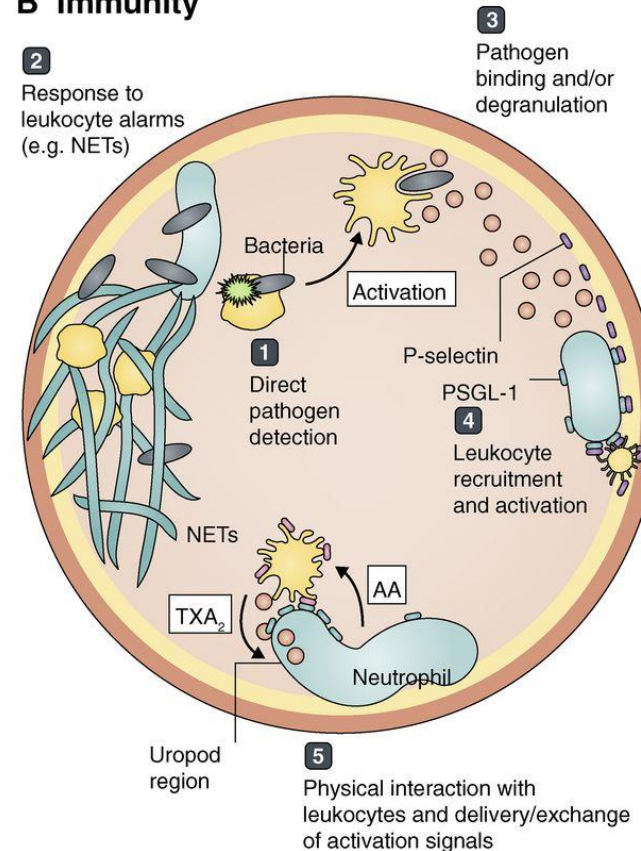


J. Exp. Med. 2017

A Hemostasis



B Immunity



Major platelet tasks in hemostasis and immunity.

Platelets circulate in blood, surveying the vasculature for

(A) hemostatic and
(B) immune stress

Platelets as autonomous drones for hemostatic and immune surveillance

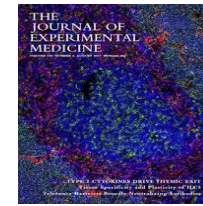
Jackson Liang Yao Li,^{1,2} Alexander Zarbock,³ and Andrés Hidalgo^{1,4}

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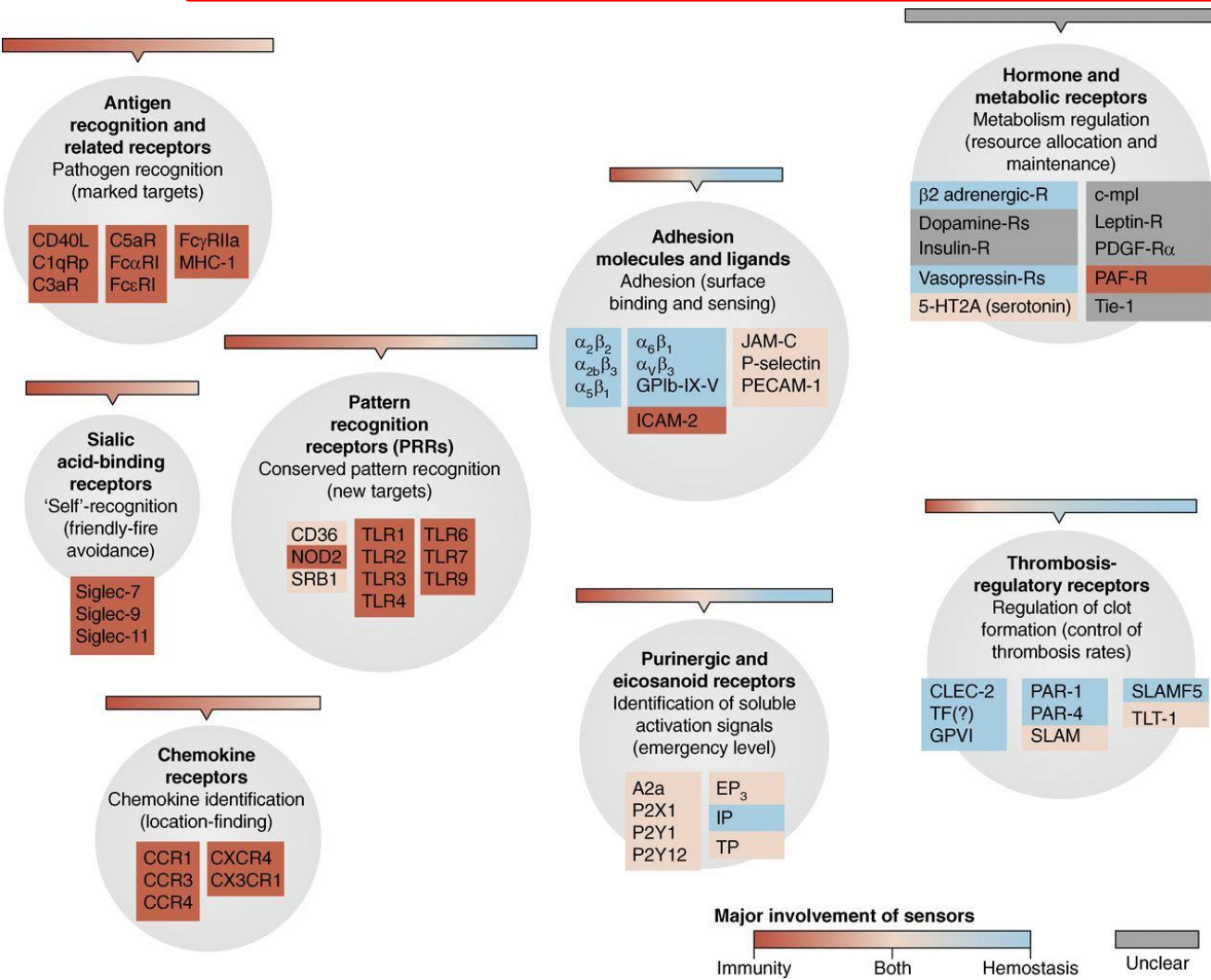
²Singapore Immunology Network, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore, Singapore

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Platelet receptors. List of receptors in human platelets categorized by their major functional types.

Platelets as autonomous drones for hemostatic and immune surveillance

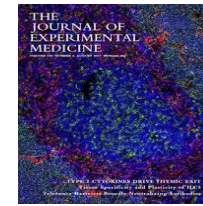
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Microbicidal effectors (Immune payload)

- C3 precursor
- C4 precursor
- Complement factor D
- CXCL7-derived peptides (PBP, TAP-III, thrombospondin-1 and 2, β -thromboglobulin)
- IgG
- MMP-1, 2 and 9
- Thymosin- β 4
- Cathepsin D and E

Coagulation factors (Thrombotic payload)

- α 2-antiplasmin
- Factor II/prothrombin
- Factor V
- Factor XI
- Factor XIII
- Fibrinogen
- Fibronectin
- HMW kininogens
- PAI-1
- Vitronectin
- VWF
- Glutamate

Signaling factors (communication)

- P-selectin (CD62P)
- TGF- β
- ADP
- ATP
- Calcium
- Epinephrine
- Histamine
- Polyphosphate
- Pyrophosphate
- Serotonin
- Acid phosphatase
- IL-1 β
- Thromboxane A2

Chemokines (calling reinforcements)

- CCL2
- CCL3
- CCL5
- CXCL1
- CXCL12
- CXCL4/PF4
- CXCL5
- CXCL8
- NAP2 (CXCL7)

Anti-microbicidal factors (Immune regulation)

- C1 inhibitor
- Complement factor H
- TIMP-1 and 4

Anti-coagulative factors (Thrombotic regulation)

- α 2-macroglobulin
- Antithrombin
- Plasmin
- Plasminogen
- Protein S
- TFPI

Growth/angiogenic regulators (support and delivery)

- Angiopoietin-1
- BDNF
- bFGF
- BMP-2,4 and 6
- CTGF
- Thrombospondin
- EGF
- Endostatin
- HGF
- IGF-1
- PDGF
- VEGF
- n-acetylglucosaminidase
- α -arabinosidase
- β -galactosidase
- β -glucuronidase
- RNA (mRNA, miRNA etc.)

Secretory package

α granules

Dense granules

Lysosomes

Microparticles or other

Platelet payloads. List of bioactive mediators released by human platelets categorized by their major functional roles.

Effects and Side Effects of Platelet Transfusion

Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2} Kathryn Hally^{3,4,5} Sebastien Fauteux-Daniel^{1,2} Marie-Ange Eyraud^{1,2}
 Charles-Antoine Arthaud^{1,2} Jocelyne Fagan^{1,2} Patrick Mismetti² Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse²
 Sandrine Laradi^{1,2} Olivier Garraud² Peter Larsen^{3,4,5}

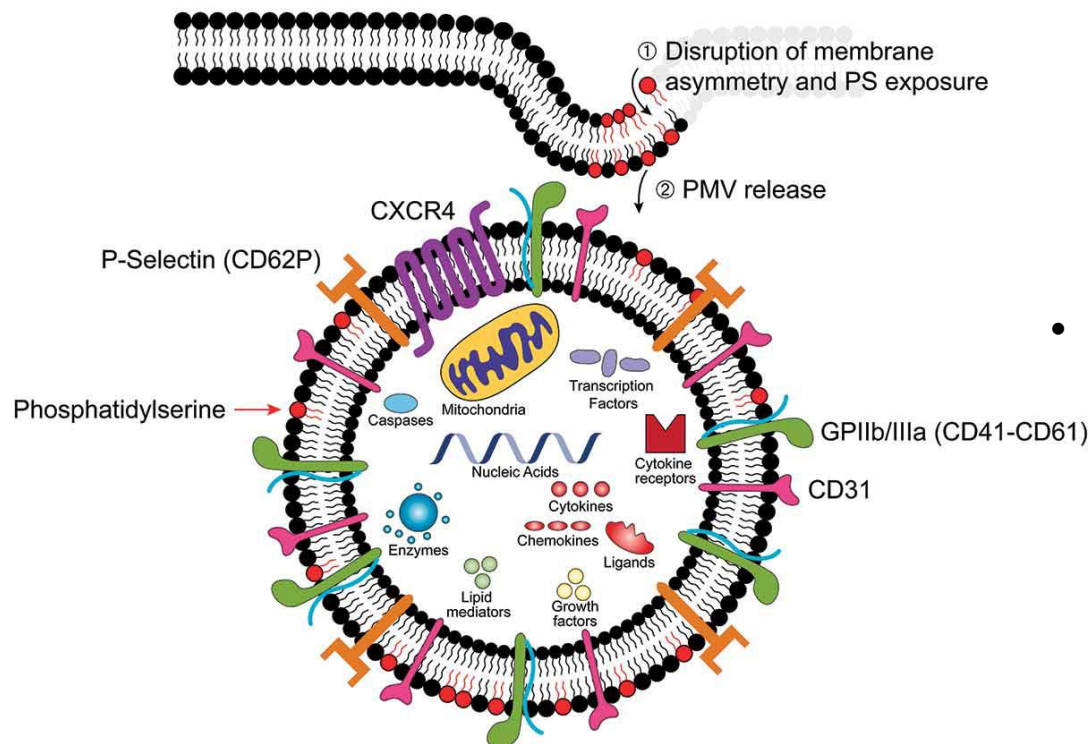
Hämostaseologie 2021;41:128–135.


Table 1. Characteristics and physiological roles of platelet-released major Biological Response Modifiers (This list is non-exhaustive).


	Source	Ligand	Function
CD62P (P-selectin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endothelial cells Platelets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1 Heparan sulfate Fucoidans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial recruitment of leukocytes Recruitment and aggregation Helps cancer cells invade into the bloodstream for metastasis Contribute to the seeding of tumour microemboli in distant organs Inflammatory reaction
PF4 (CXCL4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platelets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CXCR3B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes inflammatory fibrosis Promotes blood coagulation by moderating the effects of heparin-like molecules. Play a role in wound repair and inflammation strong chemoattractant for neutrophils, monocyte and fibroblasts
RANTES (CCL5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platelets T cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR1 CCR3 CCR5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemotactic for T cells, eosinophils, and basophils, and plays an active role in recruiting leukocytes into inflammatory sites Induces the proliferation and activation of certain natural-killer (NK) cells to form CHAK (CC-Chemokine-activated killer) cells Natural HIV-suppressive factor
Platelet microparticles (PMPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platelets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and delivery system for bioactive molecules Participating in : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> hemostasis and thrombosis inflammation malignancy infection transfer angiogenesis immunity
CD154 (sCD40L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> T cells Platelets Mast cells Macrophages Basophils NK cells B lymphocytes Smooth muscle cells Endothelial cells Epithelial cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD40 $\alpha 5\beta 1$ integrin $\alpha 11\beta 3$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes B cell maturation Costimulation and regulation of the immune response Activation of endothelial cells by CD40L leads to reactive oxygen species production, as well as chemokine and cytokine production, and expression of adhesion molecules such as E-selectin, ICAM-1, and VCAM-1. Promotes recruitment of leukocytes to lesions and may potentially promote atherogenesis

The role of microparticles in inflammation


Activated Platelet





 Caspases:
Caspase-3, Caspase-9

 Transcription Factors:
AP-1, AP-2, AP-3, NFAT, p53, NFκB, PPAR, STAT1, STAT3, STAT4, STAT5, STAT6, SOX2, SOX9, SOX18


 Immune mediators:
 Ligands: CD40L, PF4
 Cytokines: IL-1β
 Chemokines: CCL5, CCL23, CXCL7, CX3CR1

 Growth factors:
VEGF, PDGF, TGF-β1, bFGF

 Cytokine receptors:
TNF-R-I, TNF-R-II

 Nucleic Acids:
miRNAs (miR223, miR 451, miR191, miR126, miR106b, miR92a, miR24, miR292, miR16), mRNAs

 Lipid mediators:
Thromboxane A2, Arachidonic acid

 Enzymes:
COX1, 12-lipoxygenase, Heparanase

 Mitochondria

- Despite the fact that PMVs derive, which are anucleated, from platelets various molecules and organelles are present either on or inside PMVs.
- The PMV cargo includes
 - ✓ functional enzymes,
 - ✓ transcription factors,
 - ✓ receptors,
 - ✓ cytokines,
 - ✓ nucleic acid,
 - ✓ lipid mediators
 - ✓ and mitochondria.

➤ Note that different platelet activating pathways or experimental parameters might have an impact on PMV content.

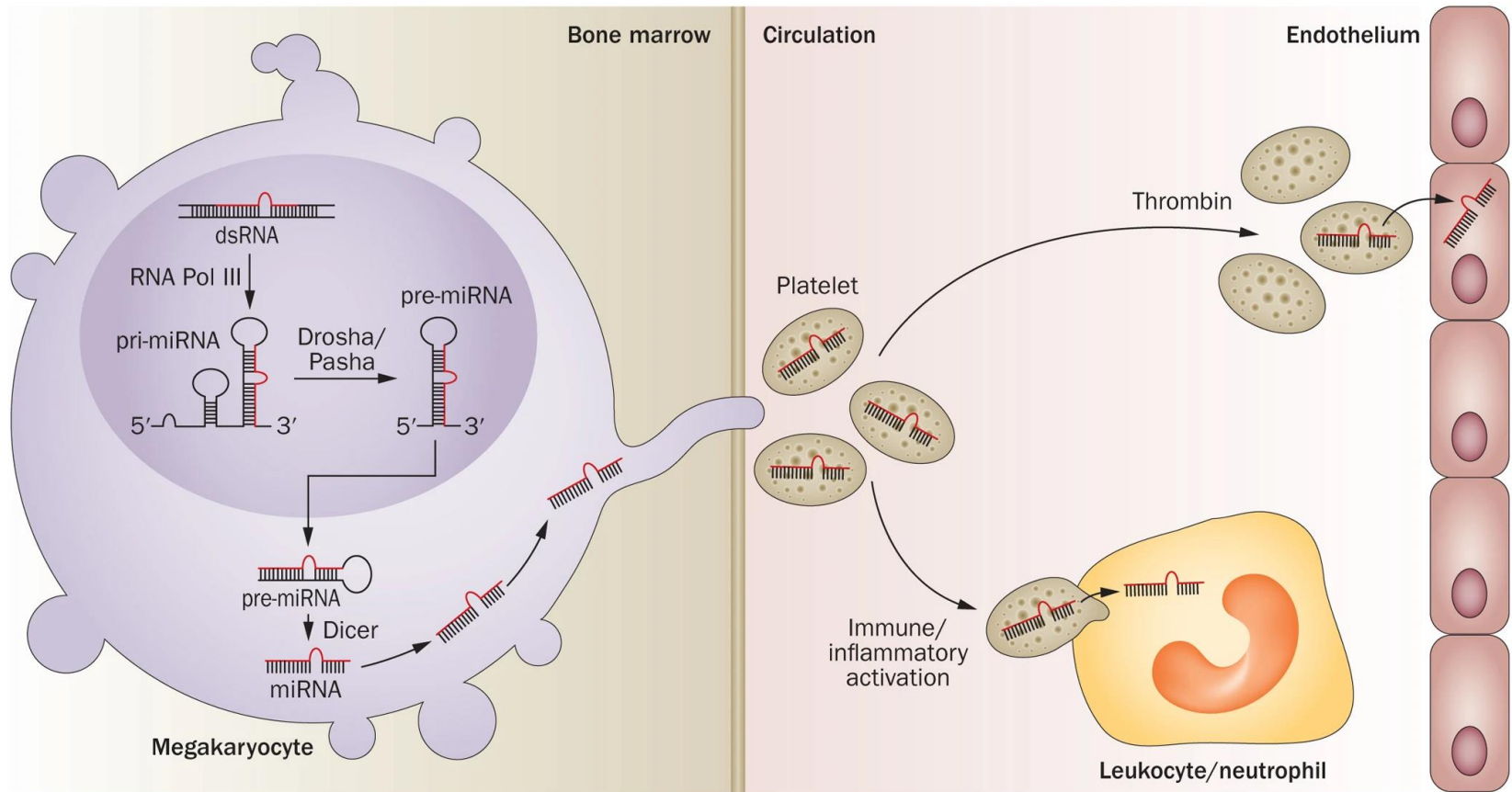
MicroRNA as Potential Biomarkers of Platelet Function on Antiplatelet Therapy: A Review

Pamela Czajka¹, Alex Fitas¹, Daniel Jakubik¹, Ceren Eyileten¹, Aleksandra Gasecka², Zofia Wicik^{1,3}, Jolanta M. Siller-Matula^{1,4}, Krzysztof J. Filipiak² and Marek Postula^{1*}

frontiers
in Physiology

REVIEW
published: 15 April 2021
doi: 10.3389/fphys.2021.652579

- Platelets contain RNAs, including small noncoding RNAs such as microRNAs, and the necessary machinery to perform translation
- Data suggest that microRNAs can influence platelet functions, including thrombosis, atherosclerosis, and angiogenesis

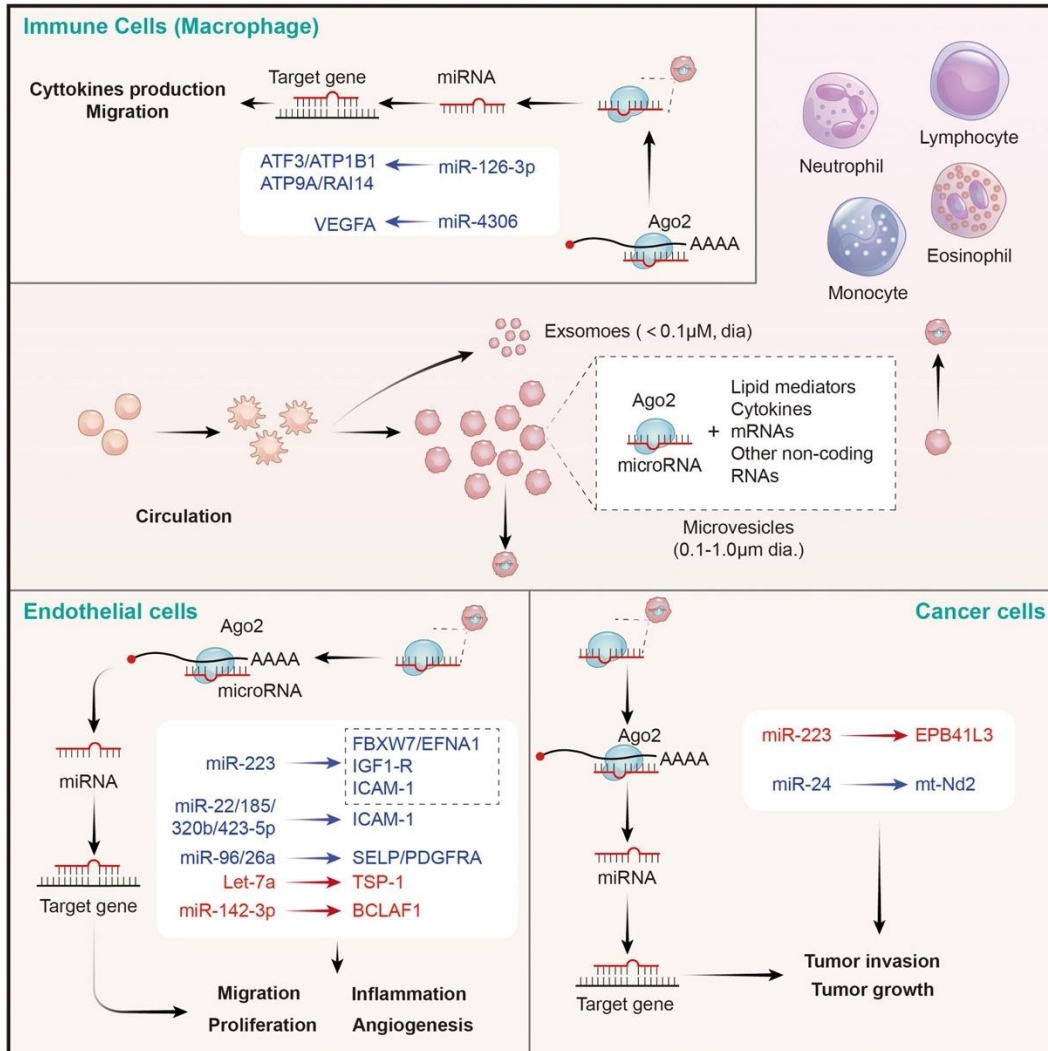


Nature Reviews | Cardiology

➤ Platelet RNA can also be transferred to other vascular cells

Insights Into Platelet-Derived MicroRNAs in Cardiovascular and Oncologic Diseases: Potential Predictor and Therapeutic Target

Qianru Leng, Jie Ding, Meiyun Dai, Lei Liu, Qing Fang, Dao Wen Wang, Lujin Wu* and Yan Wang*



Platelets contain fully functional miRNA processors in their microvesicles

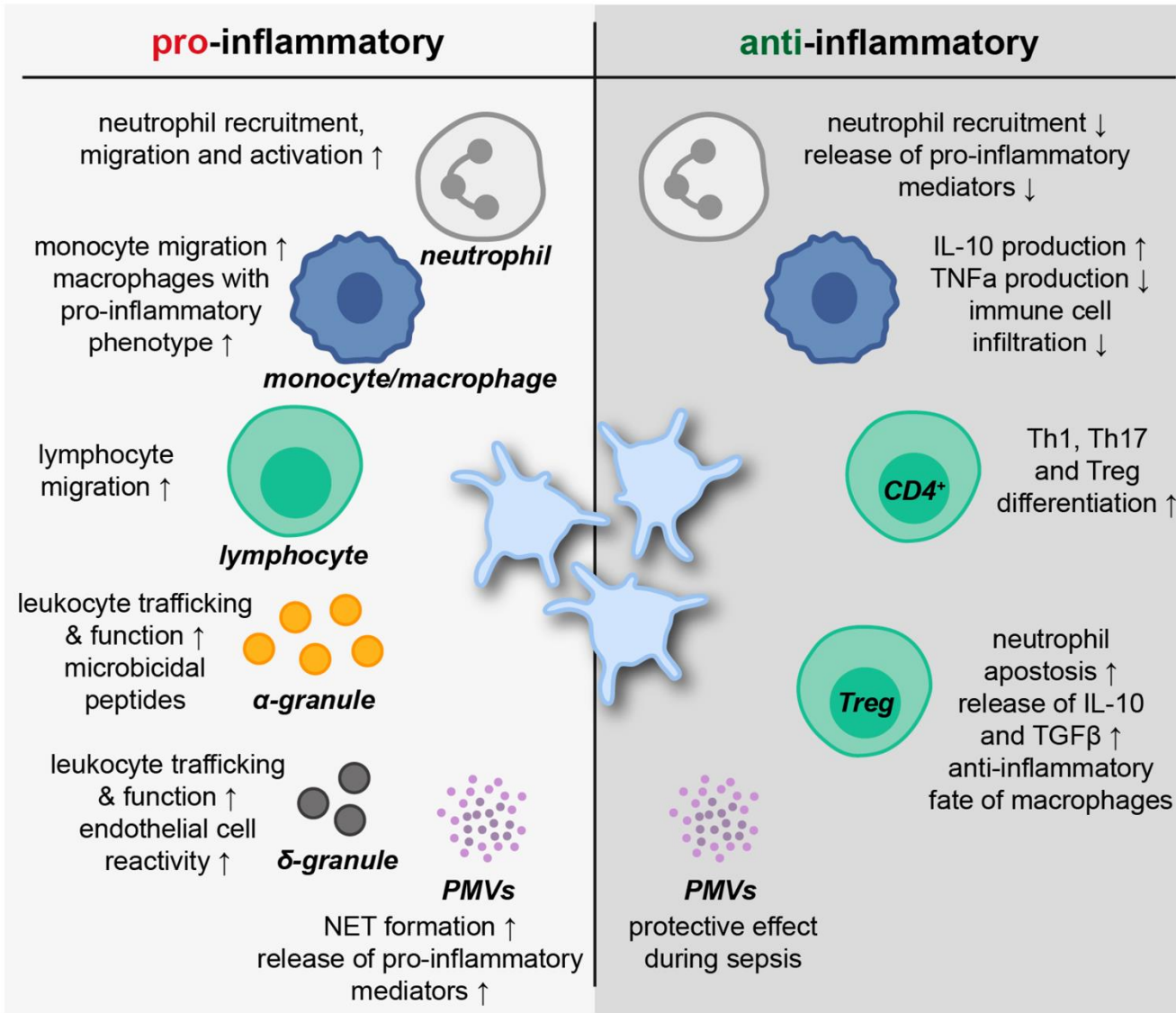
Microvesicles are able to transport their miRNAs to neighboring cells and regulate their gene expression.

- Platelet Microvesicles Transfer MicroRNAs to Immune Cells
- Platelet Microvesicles Transfer MicroRNAs to Endothelial Cells
- Platelet Microvesicles Transfer MicroRNAs to Cancer Cells

Review
Platelets at the Crossroads of Pro-Inflammatory and Resolution Pathways during Inflammation

Nadine Ludwig , Annika Hilger, Alexander Zarbock and Jan Rossaint *

Platelet-leukocyte interactions in pro- and anti-inflammatory processes.



- **The interaction of platelets with leukocytes via direct cell–cell contact and soluble mediators affects the immune response in multiple ways.**
- **In the context of inflammation, platelets were found to promote not only pro-inflammatory but also inflammatory resolution processes.**

Brief Communication

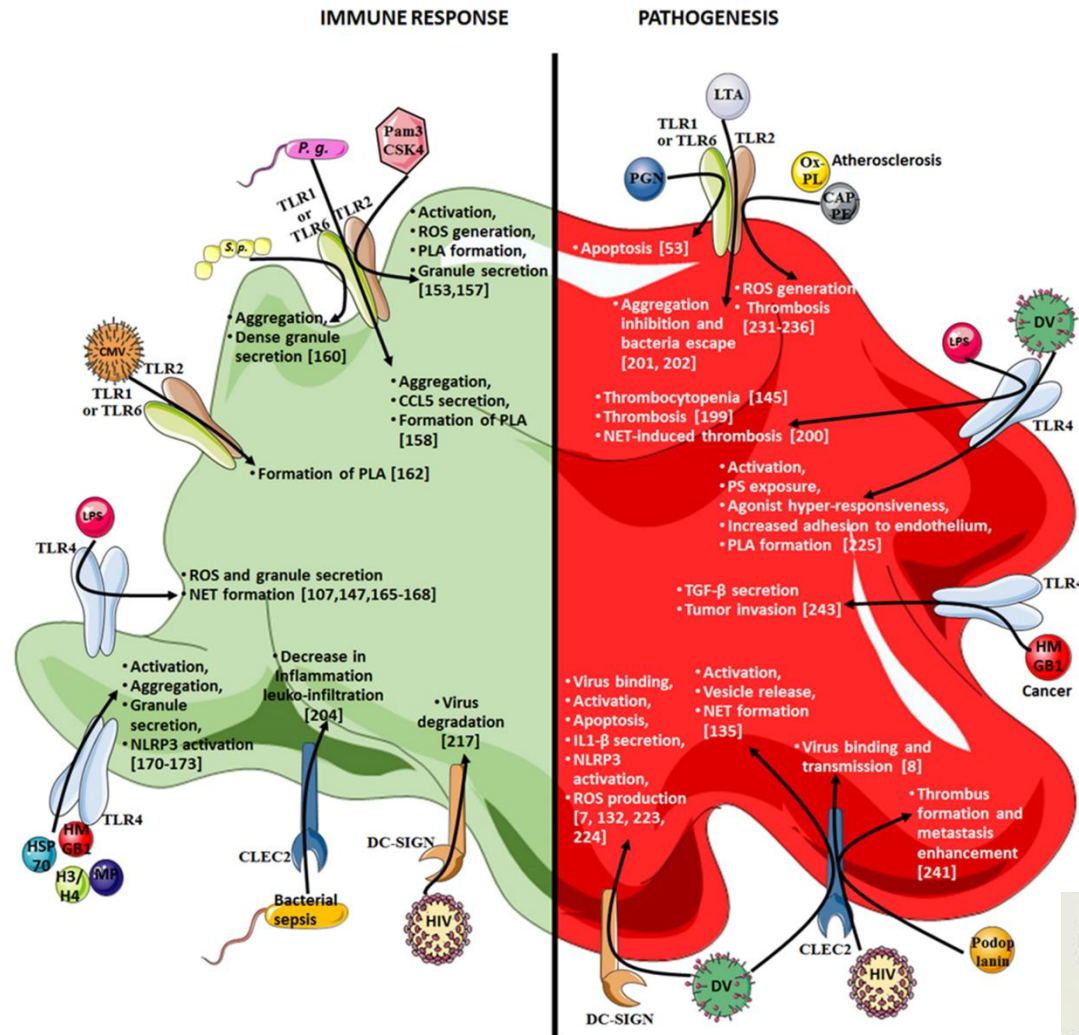
Evidence of Toll-like receptor molecules on human platelets

FABRICE COGNASSE,^{1,2} HIND HAMZEH,² PATRICIA CHAVARIN,¹ SOPHIE ACQUART,¹ CHRISTIAN GENIN² and OLIVIER GARRAUD^{1,2}

Review

Platelet Innate Immune Receptors and TLRs: A Double-Edged Sword

Théo Ebermeyer¹, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2}, Philippe Berthelot^{3,4}, Patrick Mismetti^{1,5}, Olivier Garraud^{1,6} and Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse^{1,*}



Platelet membrane innate immunity and toll-like receptors involved in the immune response and pathogenesis

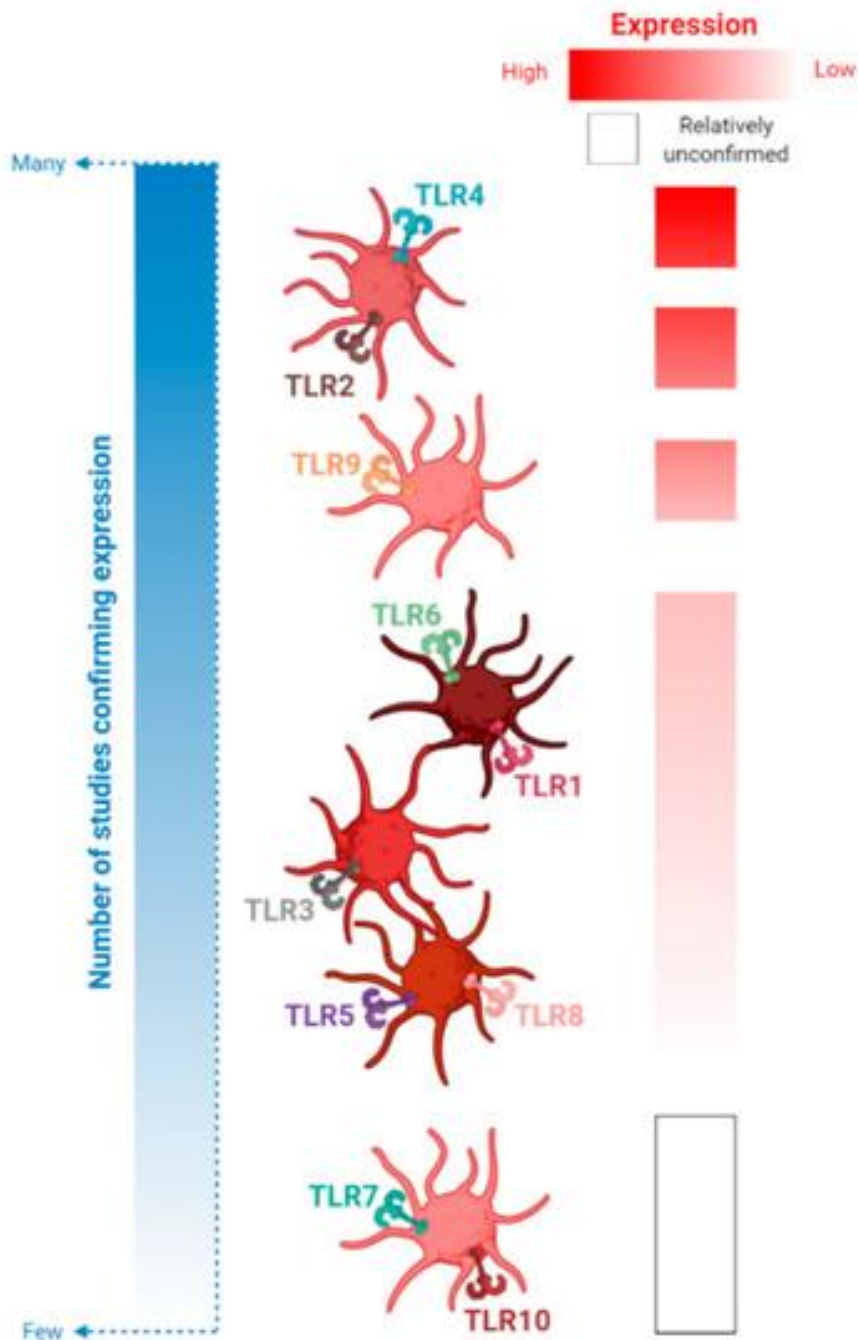
TLRs can recognize :

- Microbe-specific pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs)
- Host-derived damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs)

These receptors are crucial for orchestrating the inflammatory response to both types of danger signals.



@ Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse



Review

Revisiting Platelets and Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs): At the Interface of Vascular Immunity and Thrombosis

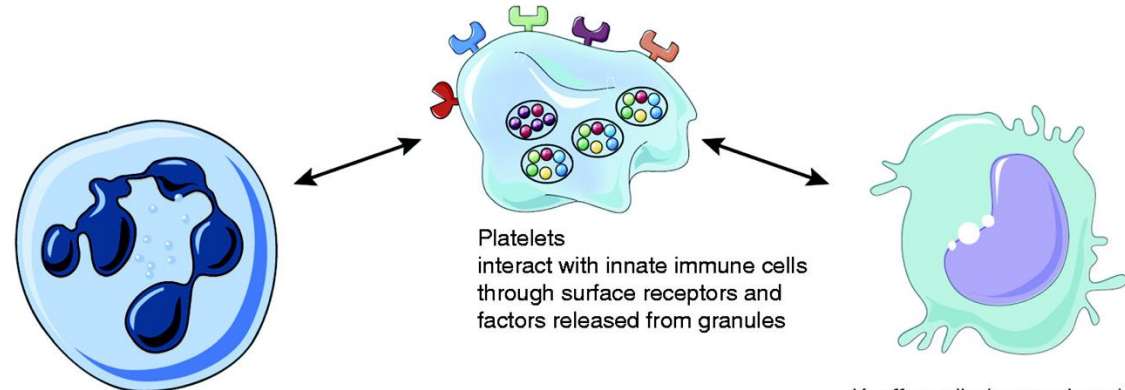
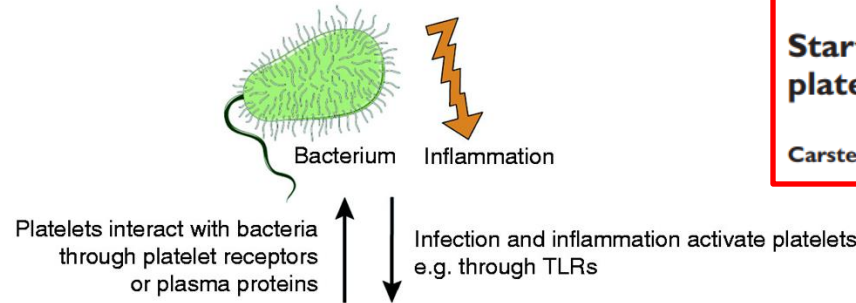
Kathryn Hally ^{1,2,3,*}, Sebastien Fauteux-Daniel ^{4,5}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse ⁵,
Peter Larsen ^{1,2,t} and Fabrice Cognasse ^{4,5,t}

- All 10 TLRs have been identified on and within human platelets.
- In this figure, platelet-TLRs are stratified by the number of studies that have measured expression levels.
- Platelet-TLRs 2 and 4 are the most well-studied while only a few papers investigate expression of platelet-TLRs 7 and 10.
- Most platelet-TLRs (TLRs 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8) are expressed at low levels while others (TLRs 2, 4 and 9) are expressed more abundantly.

Start a fire, kill the bug: The role of platelets in inflammation and infection

Carsten Deppermann and Paul Kubers

Innate Immunity
 2018, Vol. 24(6) 335–348
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 DOI: 10.1177/1753425918789255
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Platelets interact with bacteria and cells of the innate immune system.

- Neutrophils form complexes with platelets:
- enhanced phagocytosis
 - enhanced ROS production
 - increased NET formation
 - prevent inflammatory bleeding

- Kupffer cells (macrophage)
- platelets perform touch-and-go interactions with KCs
 - platelets encase bacteria on the KC surface

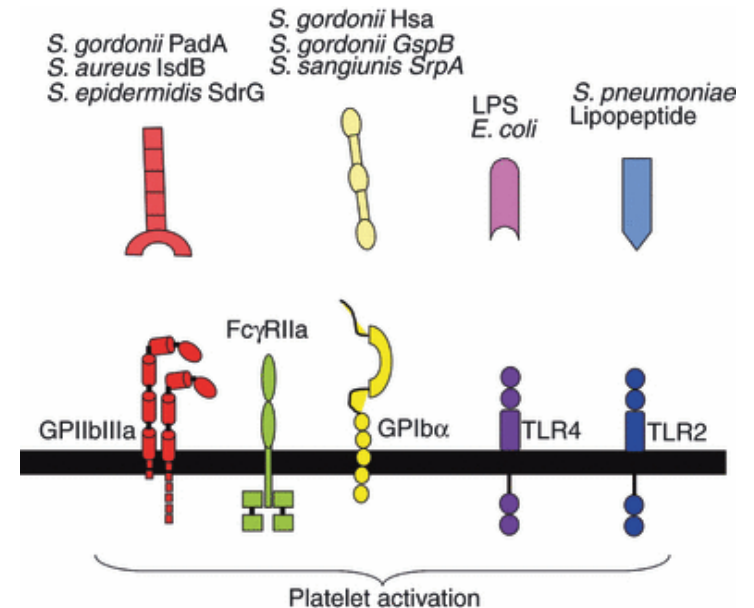
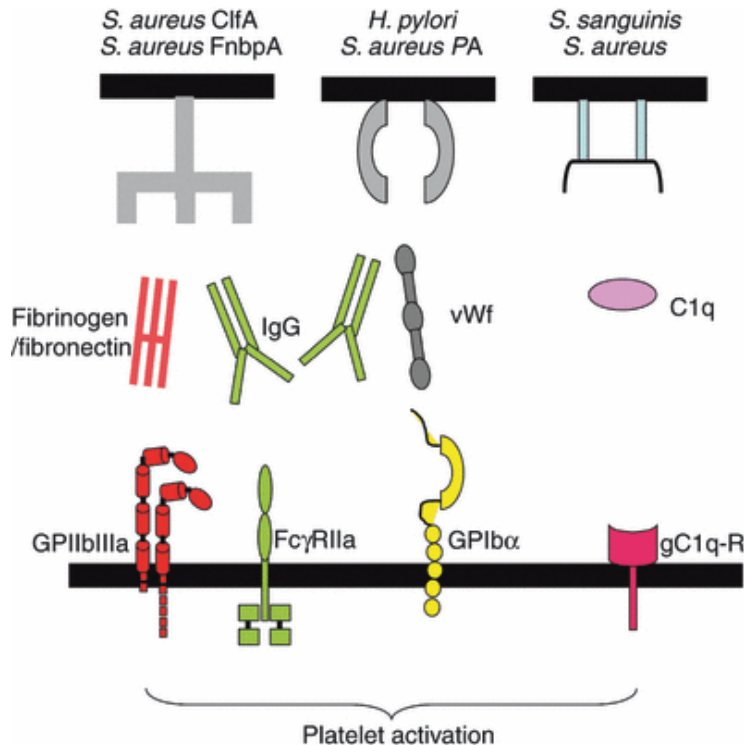
- **Platelets orchestrate the immune reaction to inflammation and infection by direct interactions with cells of the innate immune system (neutrophils and Kupffer cells) or through the secretion of mediators.**
- **Platelets interact with bacteria directly through their surface receptors or indirectly through plasma proteins.**

REVIEW ARTICLE

Platelets and the innate immune system: mechanisms of bacterial-induced platelet activation

D. COX,* S. W. KERRIGAN† and S. P. WATSON‡

*Molecular and Cellular Therapeutics; †School of Pharmacy, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; and ‡Centre for Cardiovascular Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK



Summary of **indirect** interactions between bacteria and platelets.

Different species of bacteria bind different plasma proteins which bridge to their respective platelet receptors, triggering activation.

Summary of **direct** interactions between bacteria and platelets. Different species of bacteria contain ligand mimetic motifs that act as agonists on platelet receptors.



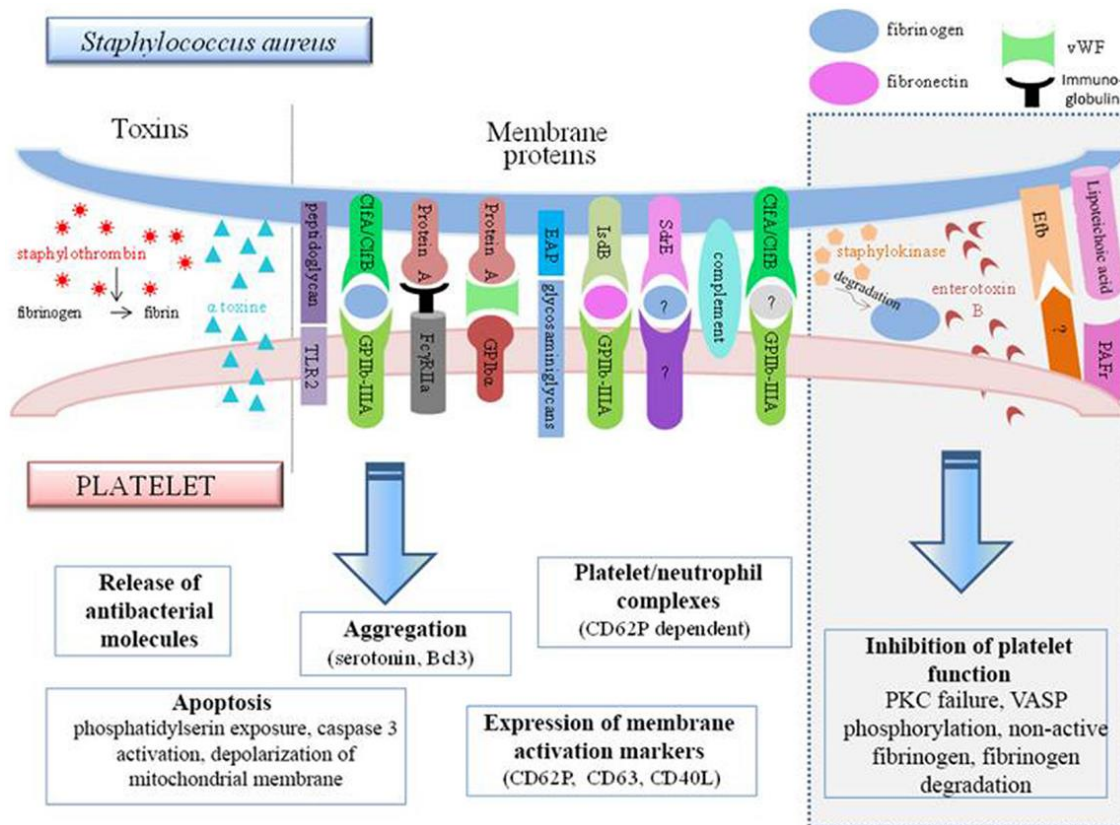
Platelets and infections – complex interactions with bacteria

Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse¹, Pauline Damien¹, Adrien Chabert¹, Bruno Pozzetto¹, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2} and Olivier Garraud^{1,3*}

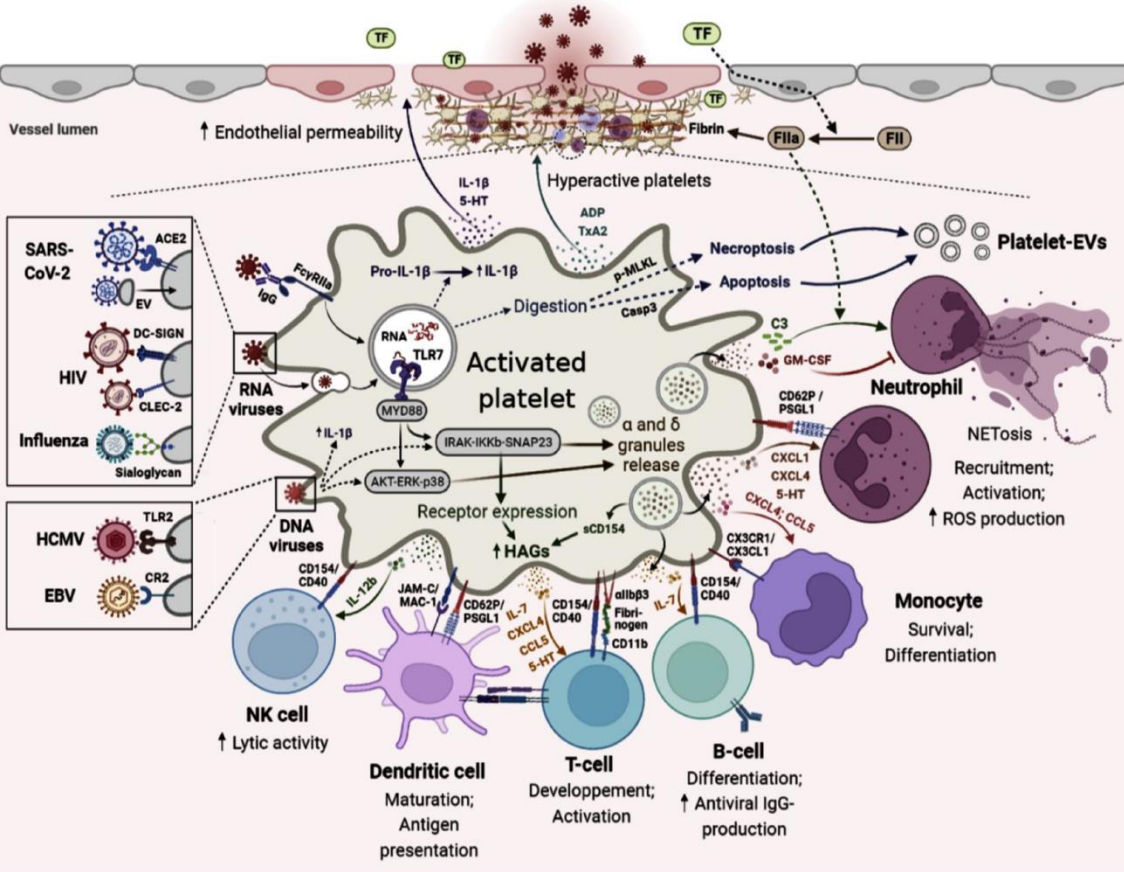
¹ GIMAP-EA3064, Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne, France

² Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Loire, Saint-Etienne, France

³ Institut National de la Transfusion Sanguine, Paris, France



- **Interconnections between *S. aureus* and platelets:** *S. aureus* can induce platelet activation by several ways, e.g., through toxin release or by using membrane protein that bind platelet receptors either directly or indirectly and induce the activation of platelet function.
- However, some bacterial factors induce the inhibition of platelet function



Platelet immune mechanisms during viral infection:

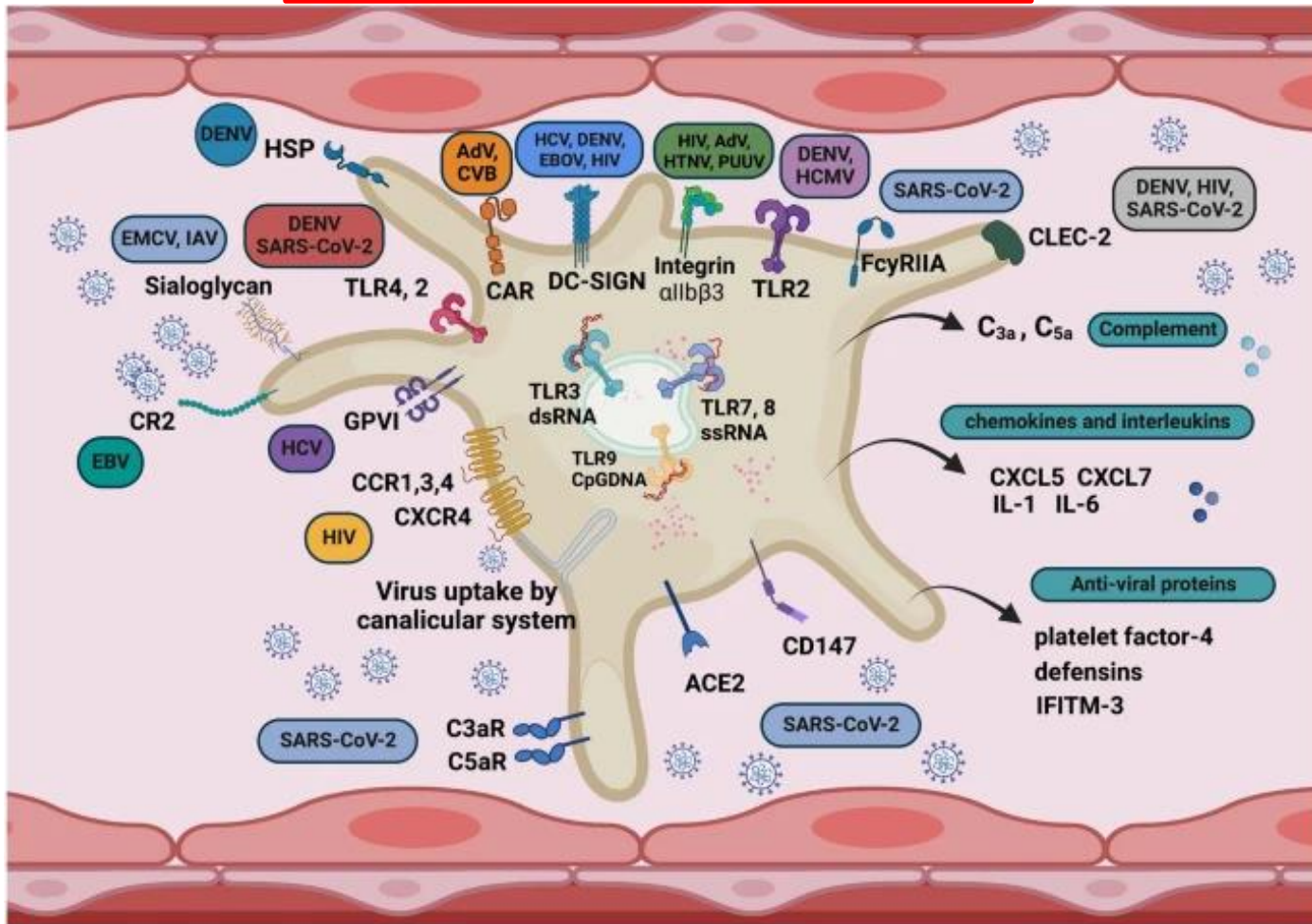
• Platelets can take up viral agents and stimulate neutrophil activation and production of antimicrobial NETs.

- Platelets contain numerous pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines that are released into the extracellular space upon viral activation.
- Platelets contain several types of RNA that can be exported by PMPs and can then be translated into proteins.
- CD40L expression by platelets allows them to activate and/or inhibit different cells of the immune system and platelet content can contribute to immune cell function and modify adaptive immunity

Platelets in COVID-19 disease: friend, foe, or both?

Marta Smęda¹ · Ebrahim Hosseinzadeh Maleki¹ · Agnieszka Pelesz¹ · Stefan Chłopicki^{1,2}

Received: 24 October 2022 / Revised: 16 November 2022 / Accepted: 17 November 2022 / Published online: 3 December 2022
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The non-hemostatic function of platelets likely plays an important role in responses to SARS-CoV-2, but the mechanisms involved are less understood as compared to those operating in host defense response to bacterial infections.

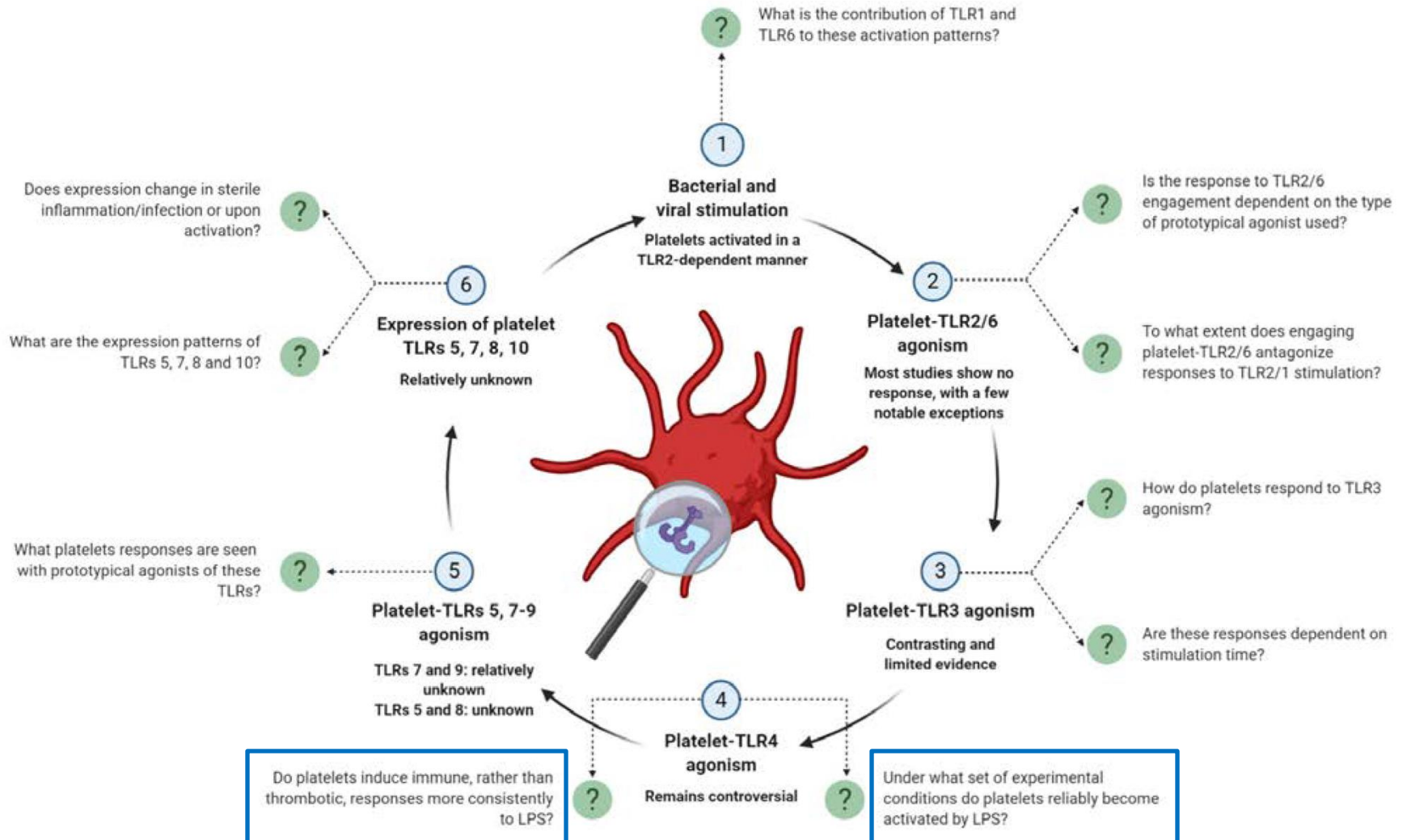


Review

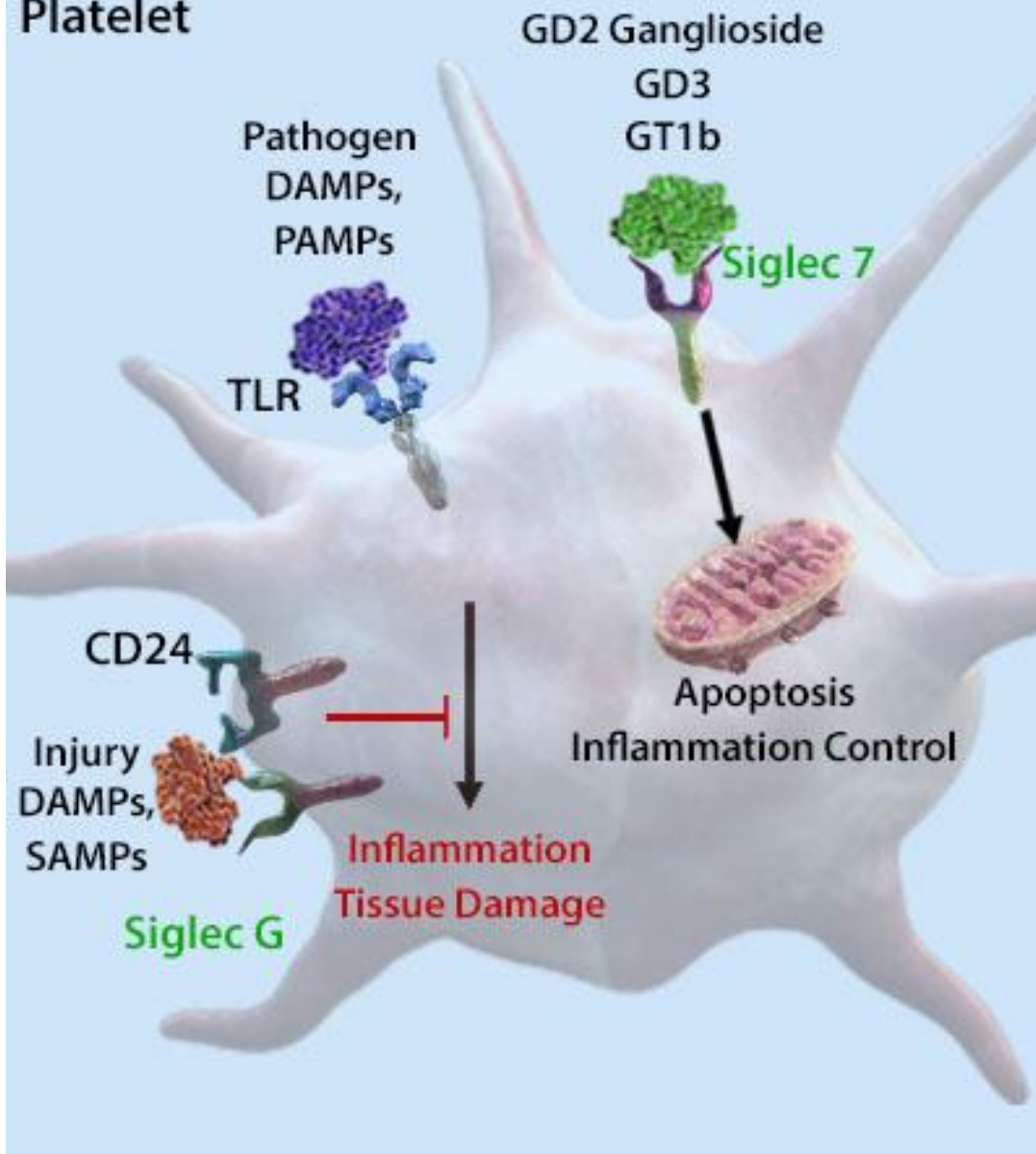
Revisiting Platelets and Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs): At the Interface of Vascular Immunity and Thrombosis

Kathryn Hally ^{1,2,3,*}, Sebastien Fauteux-Daniel ^{4,5}, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse ⁵,
Peter Larsen ^{1,2,†} and Fabrice Cognasse ^{4,5,†}

Unanswered questions that remain in the field of platelet-TLR biology ?



Platelet



These mechanisms help control tissue damage, platelet inflammatory responses, and excessive inflammatory reactions.

The inflammatory role of platelets via their TLRs and Siglec receptors

Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2*}, Kim Anh Nguyen², Pauline Damien², Archibald McNicol³, Bruno Pozzetto², Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse² and Olivier Garraud^{2,4}

¹ Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Loire, Saint-Etienne, France

² GIMAP-EA3064, Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne, France

³ Faculty of Health Sciences, Colleges of Pharmacy and Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

⁴ Institut National de Transfusion Sanguine (INTS), Paris, France

Role of Siglec-7 in Apoptosis in Human Platelets

Kim Anh Nguyen¹, Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse¹, Sabine Palle², Isabelle Anselme-Bertrand³, Charles-Antoine Arthaud⁴, Patricia Chavarin⁴, Bruno Pozzetto¹, Olivier Garraud^{1,4}, Fabrice Cognasse^{1,4*}

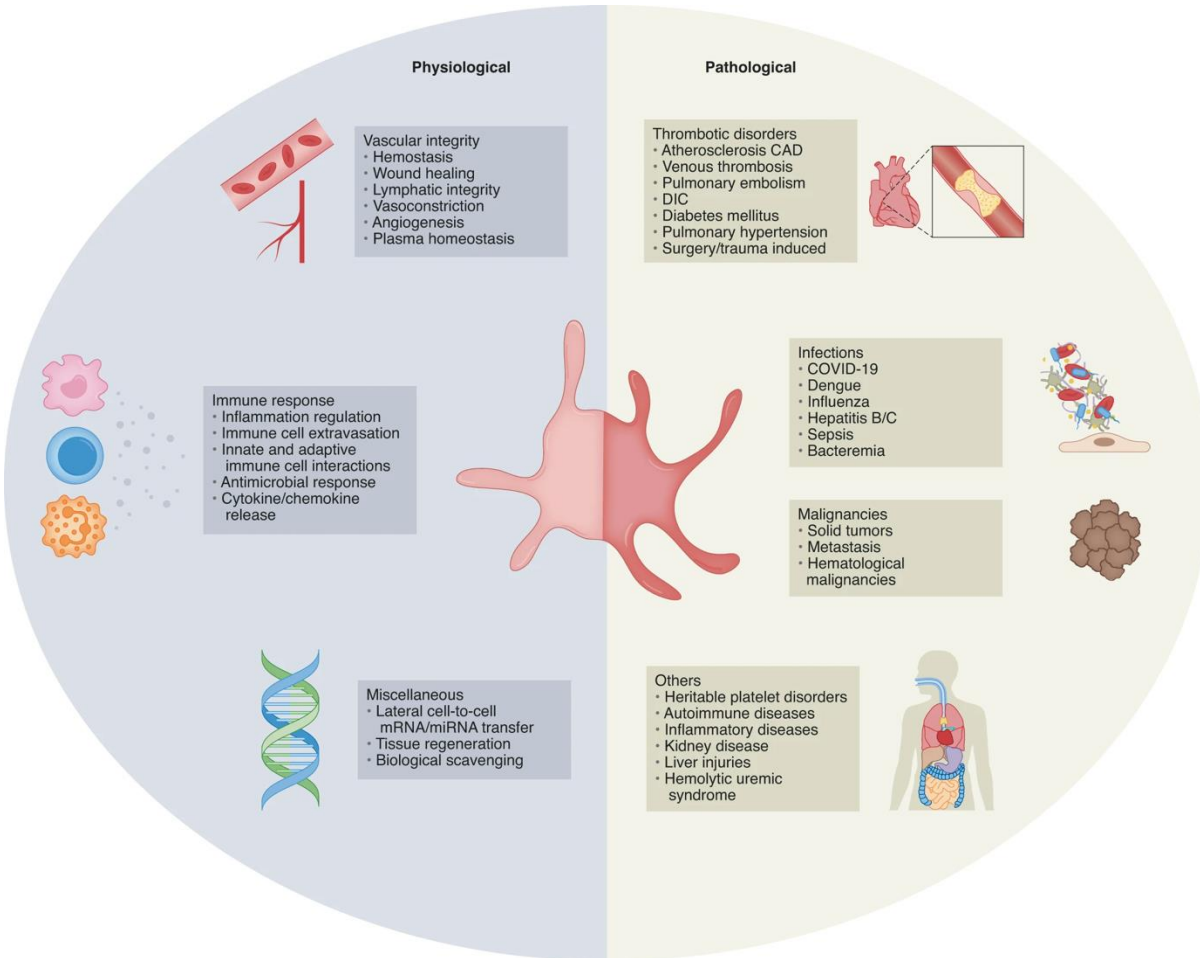
¹ GIMAP-EA3064, Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne, France, ² 4D Multiphotonic Confocal Microscopy Platform (Hubert Curien Laboratory and UMR CNRS 5516), Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne, France, ³ Centre de Microscopie Electronique Stéphanois - CMES-Saint Etienne, Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne, France, ⁴ EFS Auvergne-Loire, Saint-Etienne, France

- Pathogen recognition receptors (like TLRs) can induce inflammation upon the binding of their targets.
- Certain Siglecs are able to limit inflammation even after TLR engagement.
- Siglec-7 is capable of inducing platelet apoptosis *via* intrinsic and extra-mitochondrial pathways.

A guide to molecular and functional investigations of platelets to bridge basic and clinical sciences

Tarun Tyagi^{1,6}, Kanika Jain^{1,6}, Sean X. Gu^{1,2}, Miaoyun Qiu³, Vivian W. Gu¹, Hannah Melchinger¹, Henry Rinder⁷, Kathleen A. Martin¹, Elizabeth E. Gardiner^{1,4}, Alfred I. Lee⁵, Wai Ho Tang³ and John Hwa^{1,2,5}

NATURE CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH | VOL 1 | MARCH 2022 | 223-237 | www.nature.com/natcardiovas



- **Platelets physiological functions include**

- The maintenance of vascular integrity
- The immune response
- Inflammation
- Biological scavenging
- Tissue regeneration

- **Platelets are well studied for their pathological roles in thrombotic disorders.**

- Platelets have also been linked to the pathogenesis of disease states such as
- Infections (sepsis and viral infections including COVID-19)
- Malignancies
- Inflammatory and autoimmune disorders
- Liver disease and kidney disease.

This functional diversity in both physiological and pathological contexts is unusual for a small, short-lived cell with no nucleus.

The role of platelets in immune-mediated inflammatory diseases

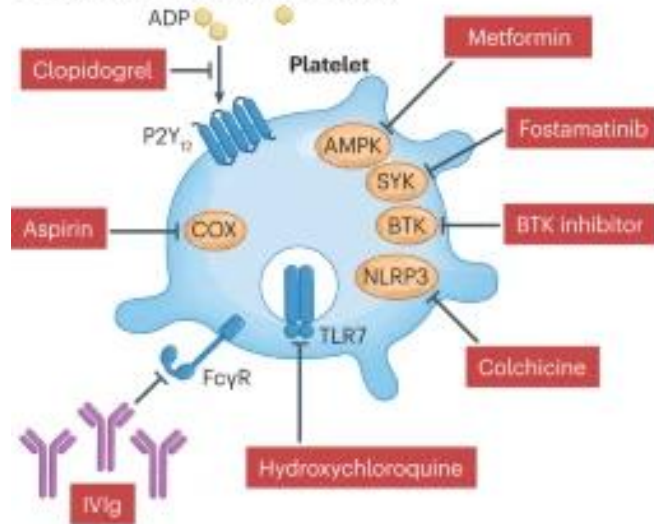
Marc Scherlinger^{1,2,3}, Christophe Richez^{4,5}, George C. Tsokos⁶, Eric Bollard^{6,7} & Patrick Blanco^{8,9}

Abstract

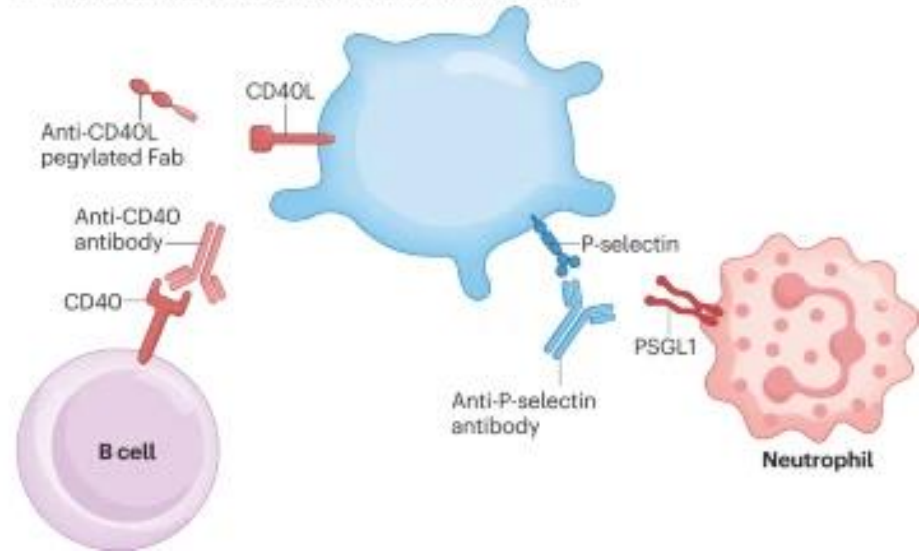
Sections

Potential therapeutic strategies to target platelets in immune-mediated inflammatory disease.

a Inhibition of platelet activation



b Inhibition of platelet-immune cell interaction



Two strategies may be used to target platelets in immune-mediated inflammatory disease:

a) inhibiting platelet activation

- by blocking agonist engagement,
- inhibiting platelet cyclooxygenase activity using aspirin,
- inhibiting (TLR7) activation using hydroxychloroquine,
- Etc ...

b) inhibiting the interaction between platelets and immune cells.

- antibody to P-selectin prevents P-selectin binding to P-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1 on neutrophils and other immune cells
- antibodies targeting CD40 or CD40 ligand (CD40L) prevent interaction with B cells. Fab, antigen-binding fragment.

Platelet Inflammatory Response to Stress

Fabrice Cognasse^{1,2*}, Sandrine Laradi^{1,2}, Philippe Berthelot^{2,3}, Thomas Bourlet^{2,3}, Hubert Marotte^{4,5}, Patrick Mismetti^{4,6}, Olivier Garraud^{2,7} and Hind Hamzeh-Cognasse²

frontiers
in Immunology

REVIEW
published: 28 June 2019
doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.01478

Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 14: 794–796

DOI: 10.1111/jth.13262

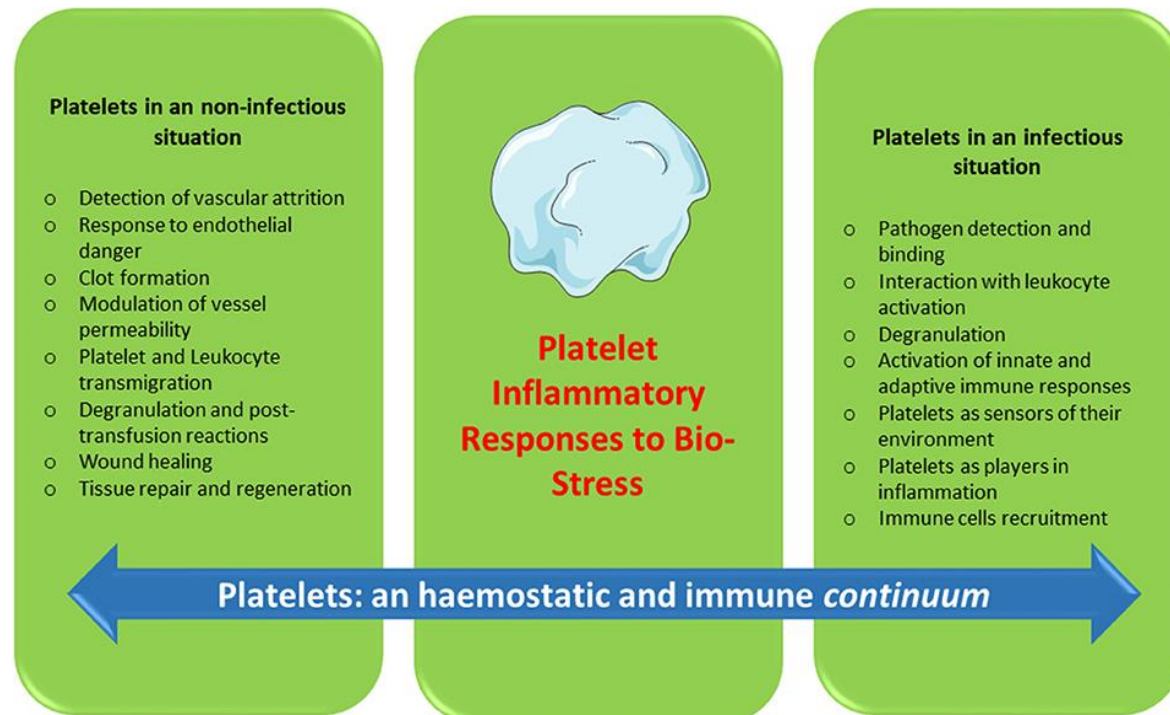
COMMENTARY

How can non-nucleated platelets be so smart?

F. COGNASSE,*† O. GARRAUD,†‡ B. POZZETTO,†§ S. LARADI*† and H. HAMZEH-COGNASSE†
*Etablissement Français du Sang Auvergne-Loire; †Groupe Immunité des Muqueuses et Agents Pathogènes, EA 3064, Université de Lyon, Saint-Etienne; ‡Institut National de la Transfusion Sanguine, Paris; and §Laboratoire des Agents Infectieux et d'Hygiène, University Hospital of Saint-Etienne, Saint-Etienne, France

- It is now clear, that in addition to their roles in hemostasis and thrombosis, platelets have a large range of other functions (inflammatory process, immune responses, regenerative medicine and host defense against pathogens).
- The challenge for therapeutic intervention in pathological processes will be to identify drugs that block specific targets involved in the complex contribution of platelets to inflammation/immunity **without** affecting their hemostatic function

Our future directions for research concern the critical role of platelets as an immune cell in the host immune response (non infectious *versus* infection situation)



Digital hEalth and vasCular mODEls (DECODE) / INSERM 1059 SAINBIOSE

Fabrice Cognasse (PhD, HDR) / **EFS**



Hind Hamzeh Cognasse (PhD, HDR) / **UJM**



Anne Claire Duchez (PhD) / **EFS**



Marco Heestermans (Post-doc) / **EFS**



Marie Ange Eyraud (Technician) / **EFS**



Charles Antoine Arthaud (Technician) / **EFS**



Amelie Prier (Technician) / **EFS**



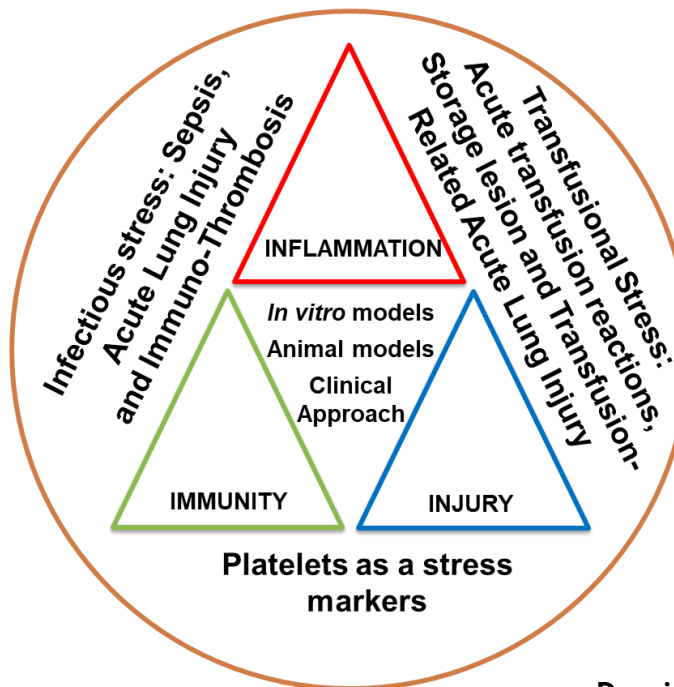
Mailys Portier (Master's student) / **EFS**



Natalia Shurko «Institute of Blood Pathology and Transfusion Medicine NAMSU», Lviv, Ukraine



“Because of your generosity, lives will be saved. Thank you for your blood donation.”



Dominique Legrand (Director EFS Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes)



Laurence Vico (Director U1059)



Stéphane Avril (Director U1059 - DECODE)

