

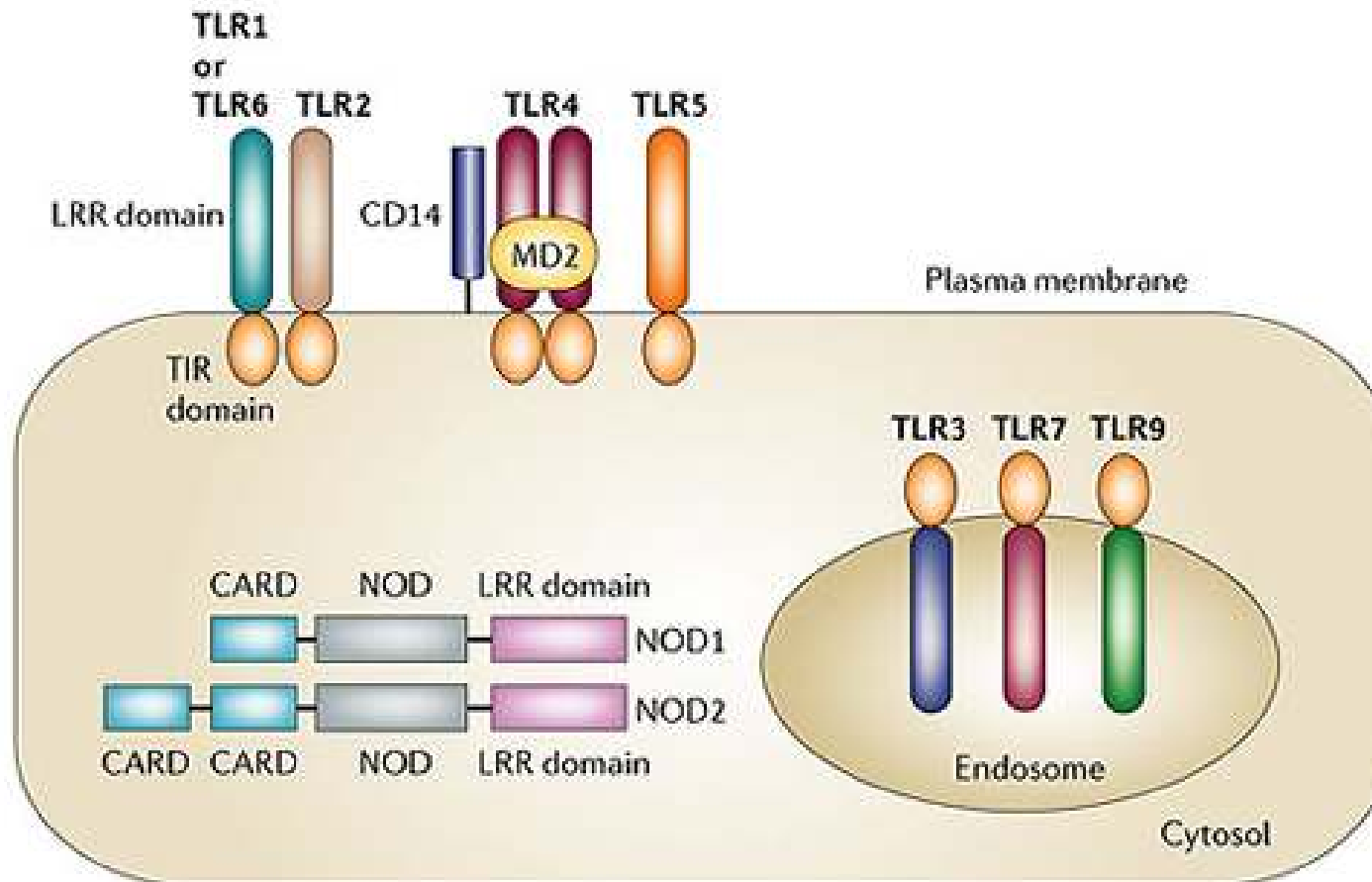
The Protective Role of NOD2 in Arteriosclerotic Vascular Diseases

Su Wol Chung

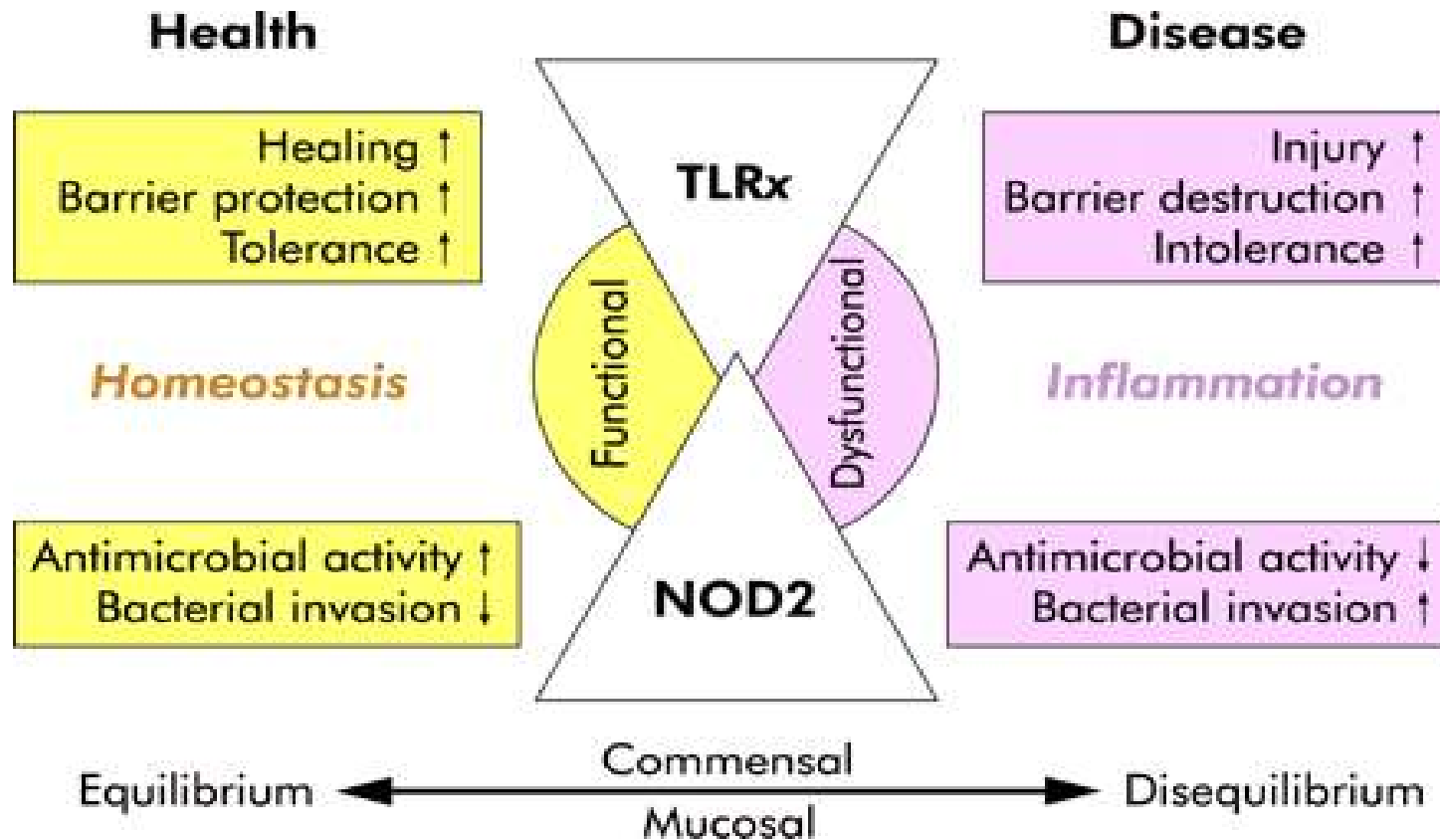
Department of Biological Sciences

University of Ulsan

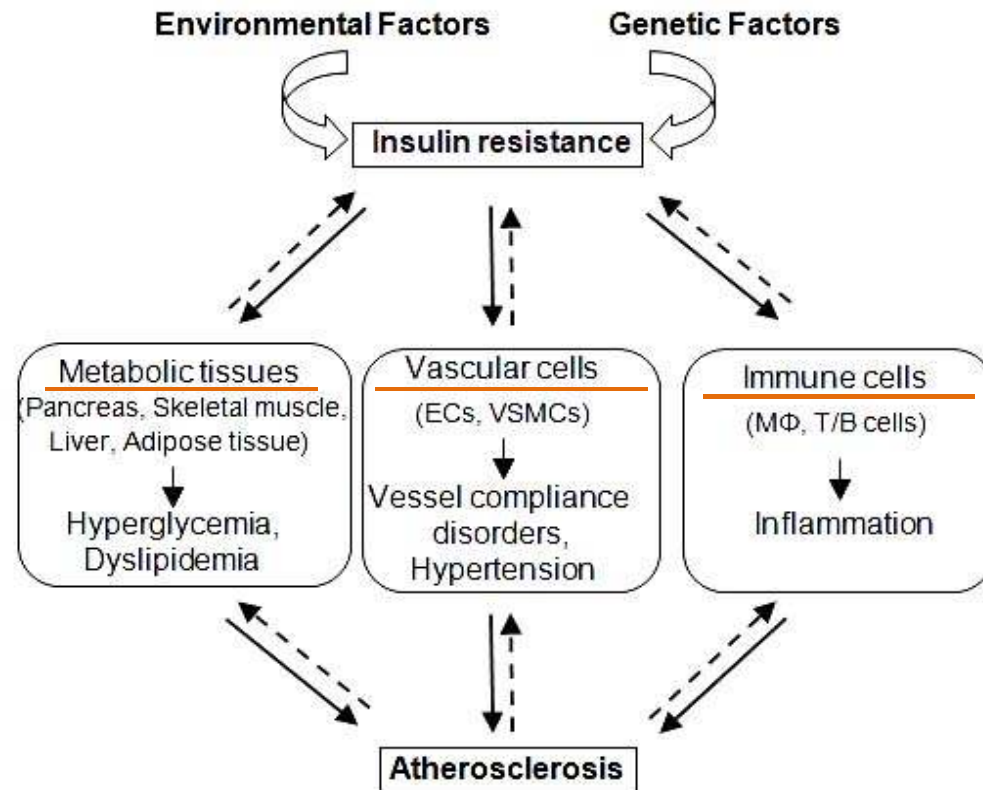
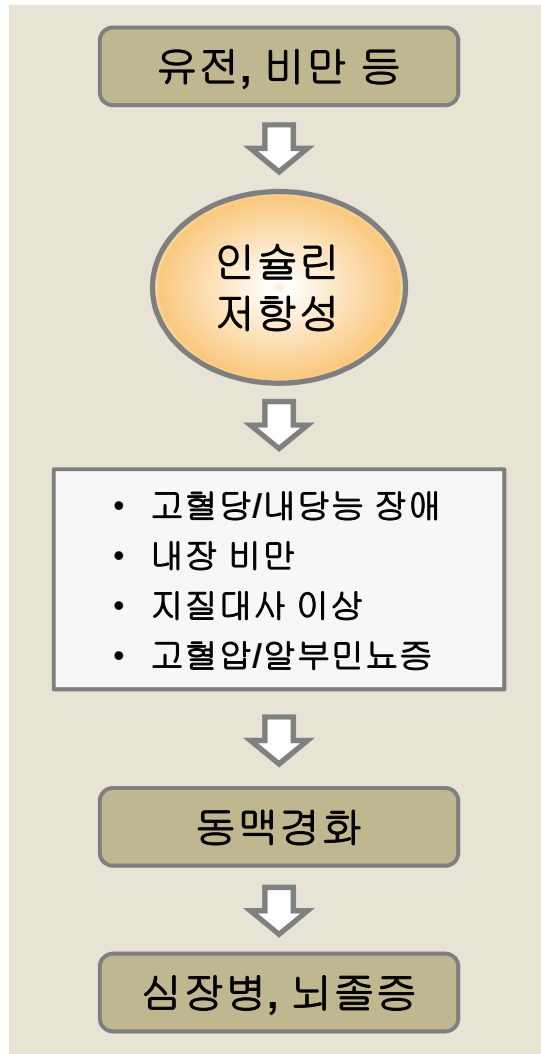
Structure and Cellular Location of TLRs, NOD1, and NOD2



TLRx/NOD2 Physiology and Pathophysiology

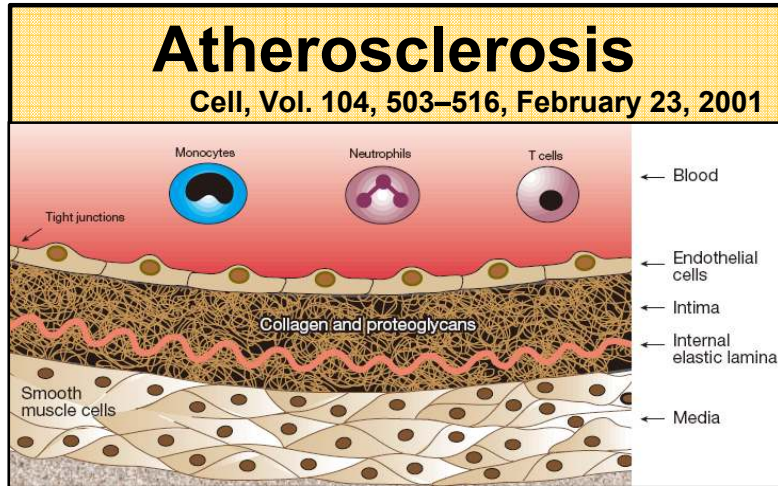


Mechanism of Metabolic Syndrome

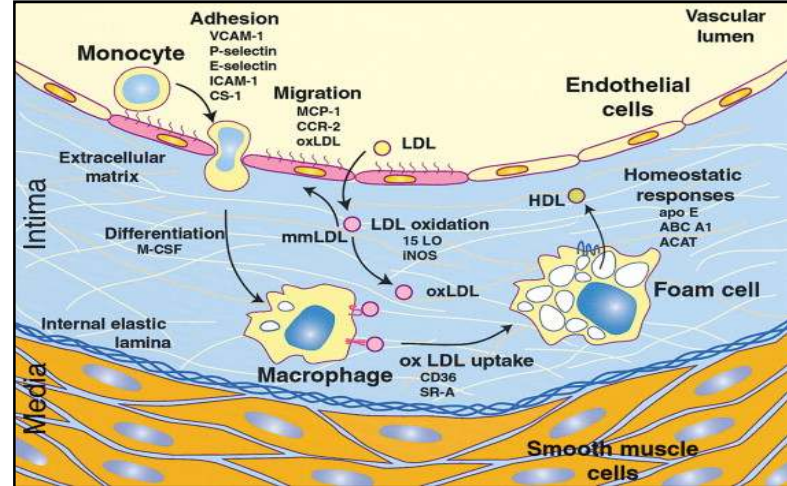


Progression of Atherosclerosis

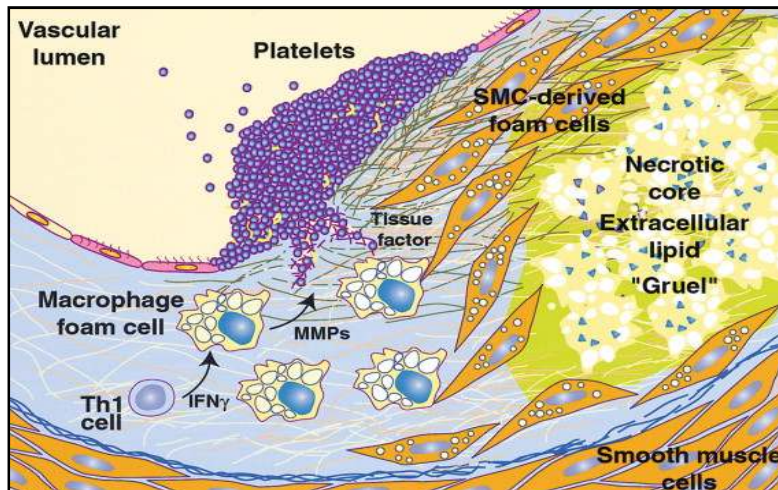
❖ Normal Artery



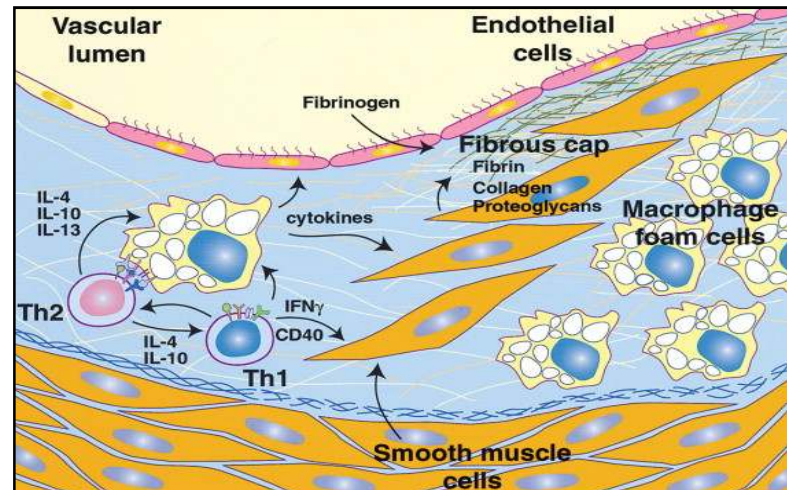
❖ Initiating Events



❖ Plaque Rupture & Thrombosis

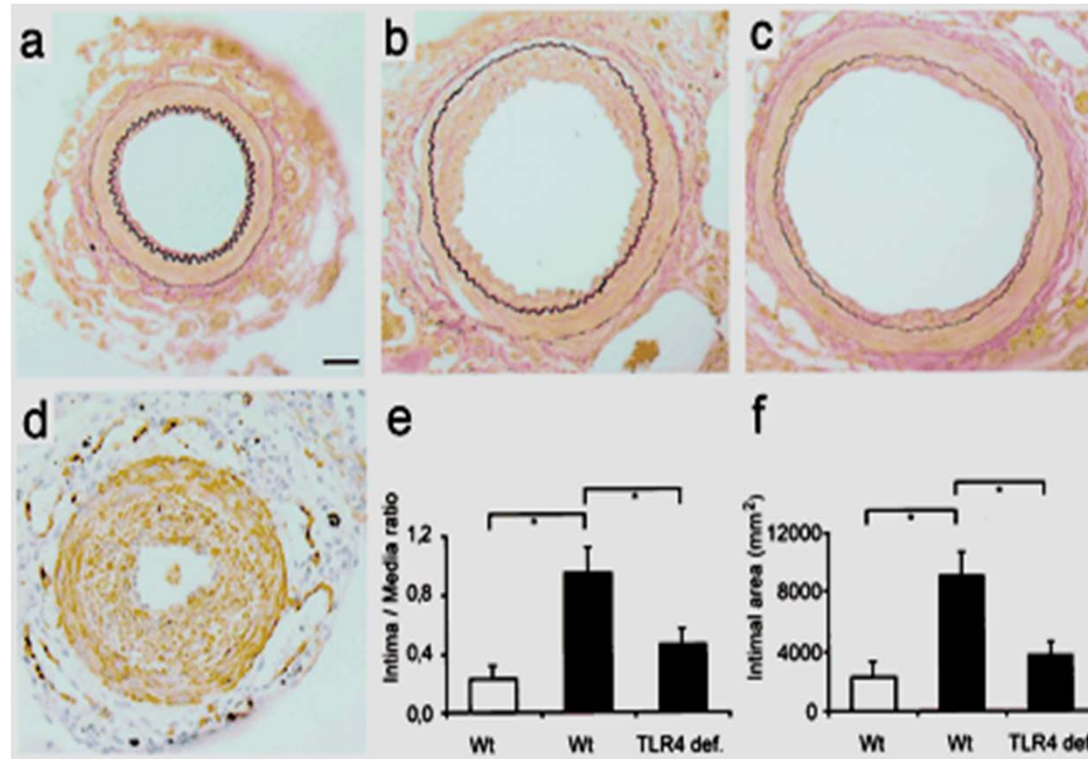
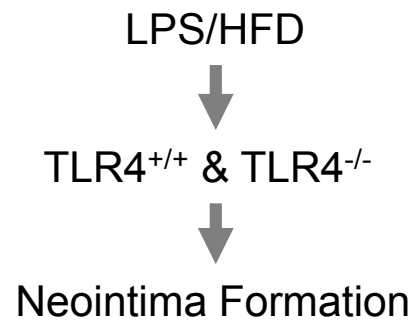
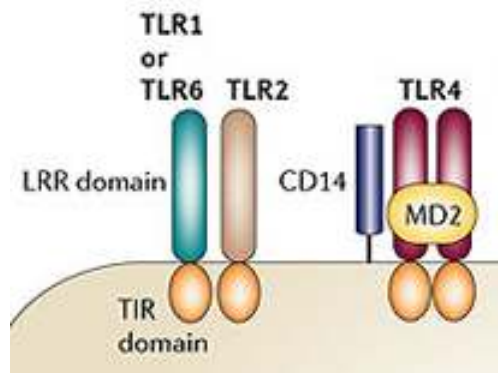


❖ Lesion Progression

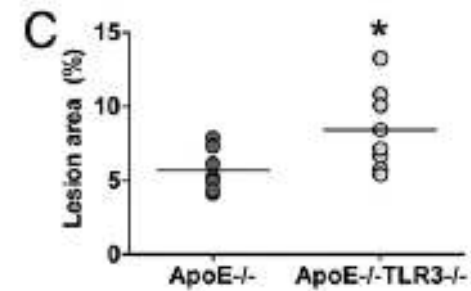
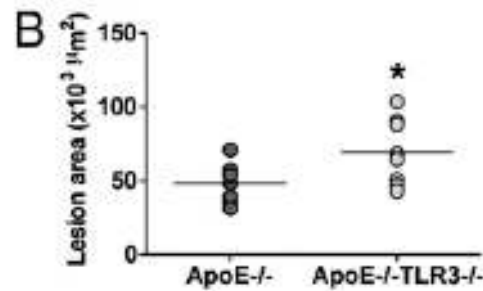
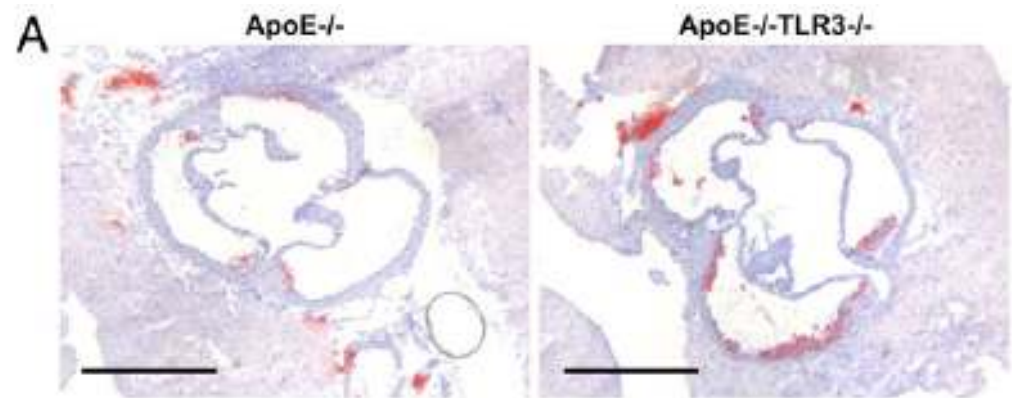
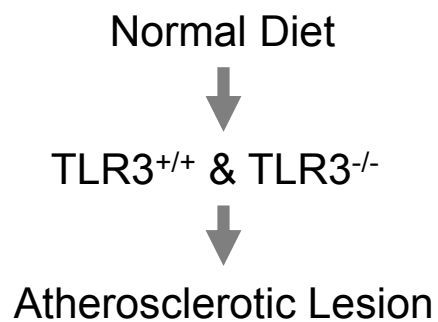
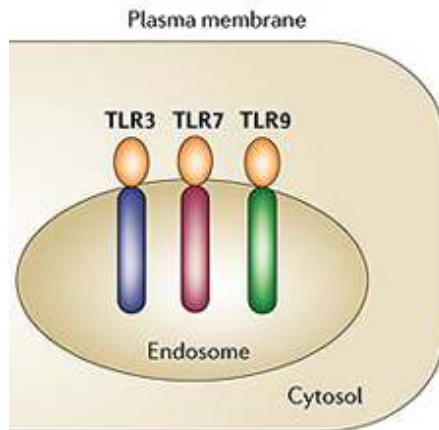


Role of TLRs in Extent of Aortic Atherosclerosis and Vascular Injury

Stimulation of TLR4 by Adventitial Application of LPS-augmented Neointima Formation

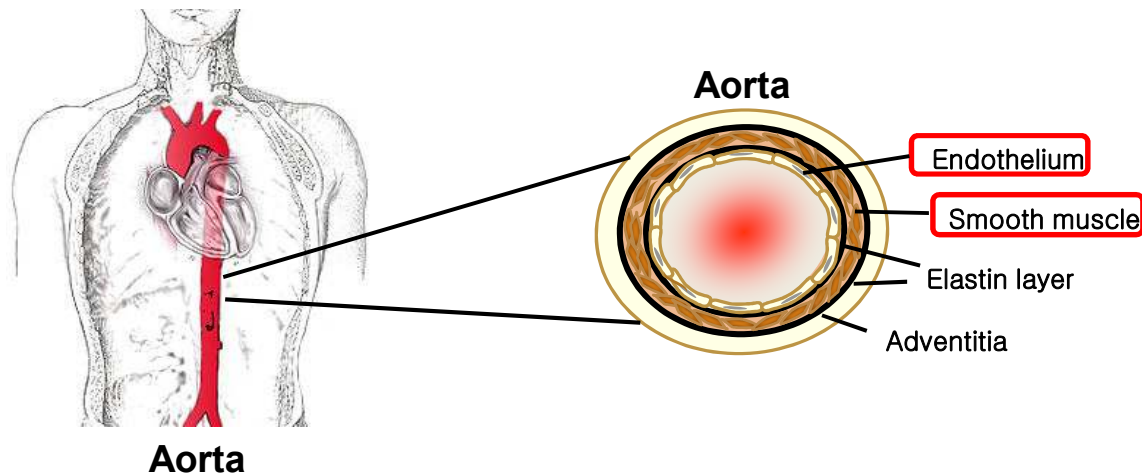
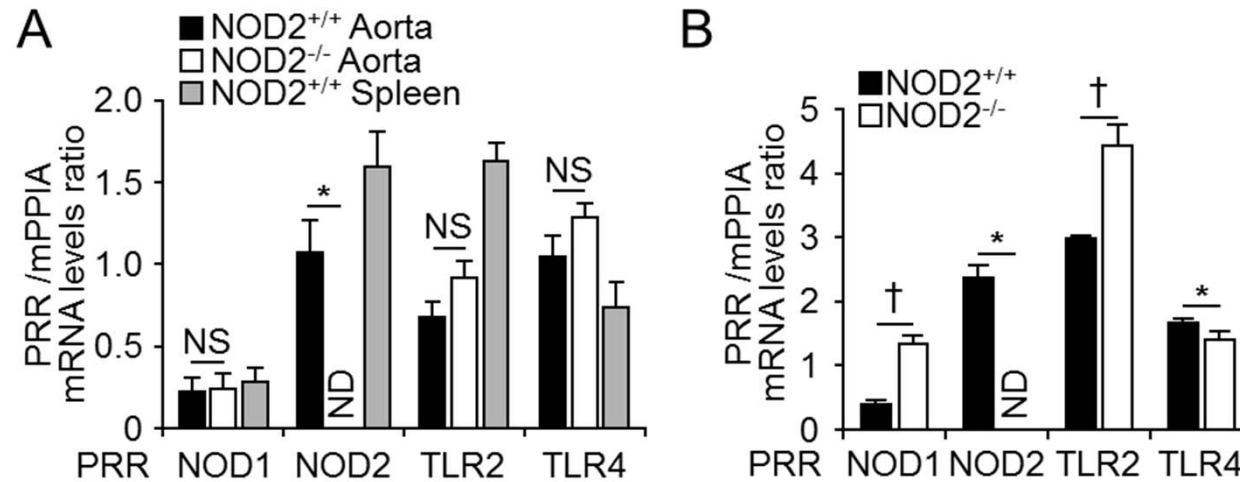


TLR3 Deficiency Accelerates early Atherosclerotic Lesion Development in the Aortic Root

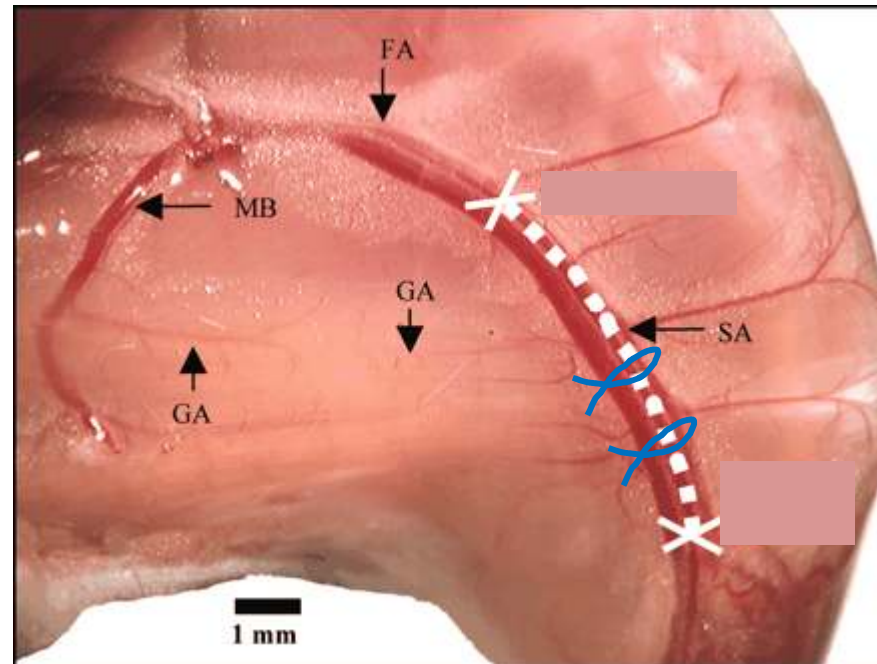
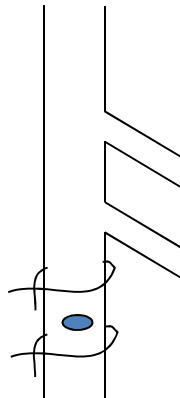


**What is the Role of NOD2 in
Arteriosclerotic Vascular Diseases?**

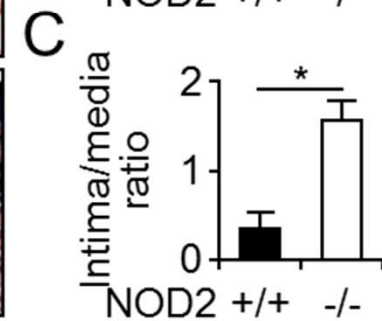
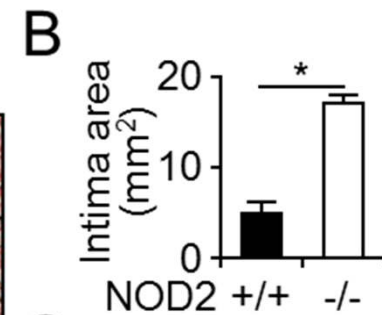
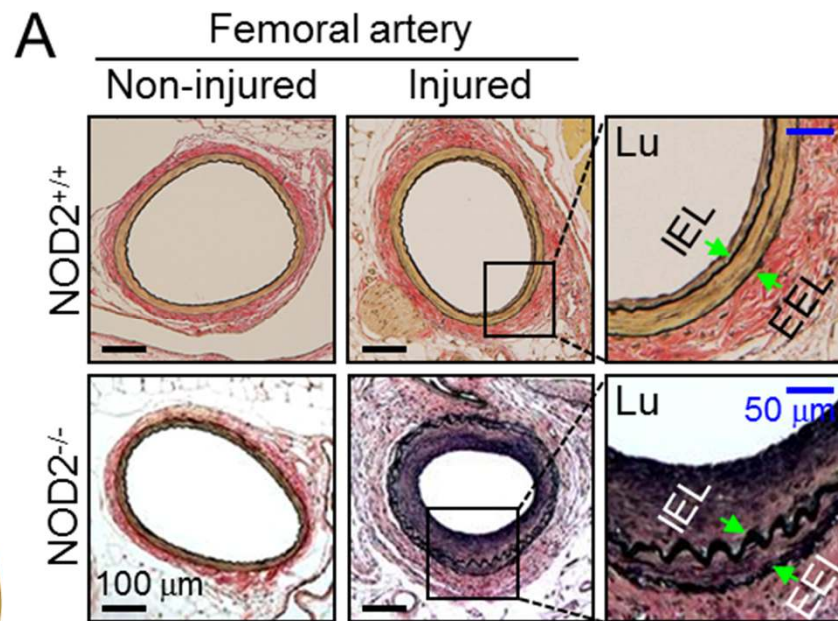
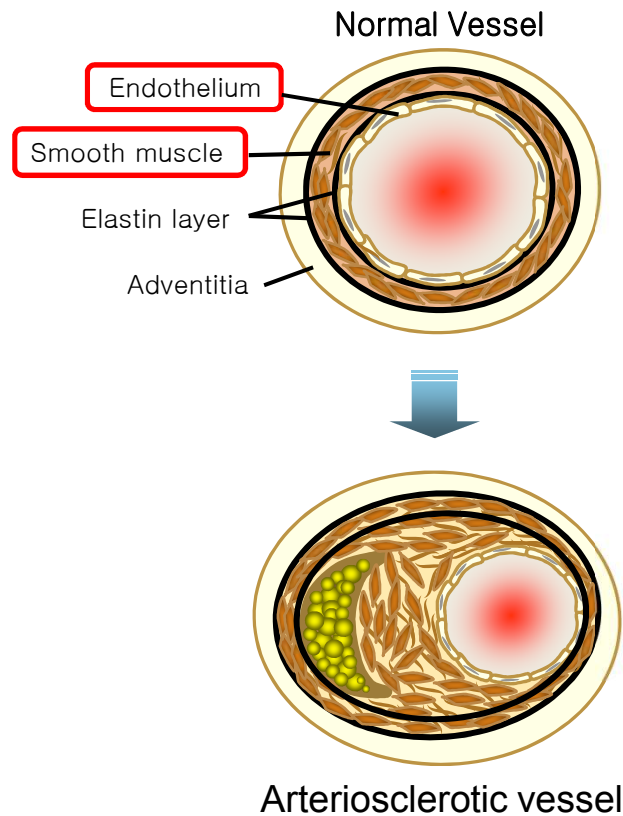
NOD2 mRNA Is Expressed in VSMCs



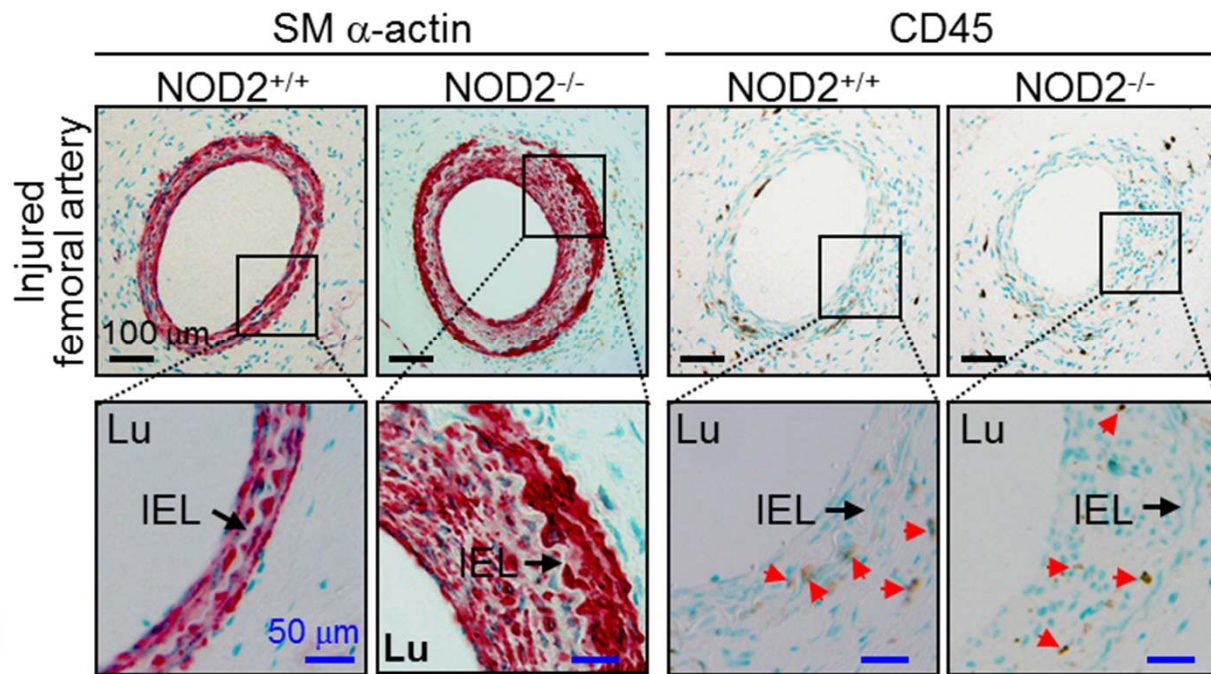
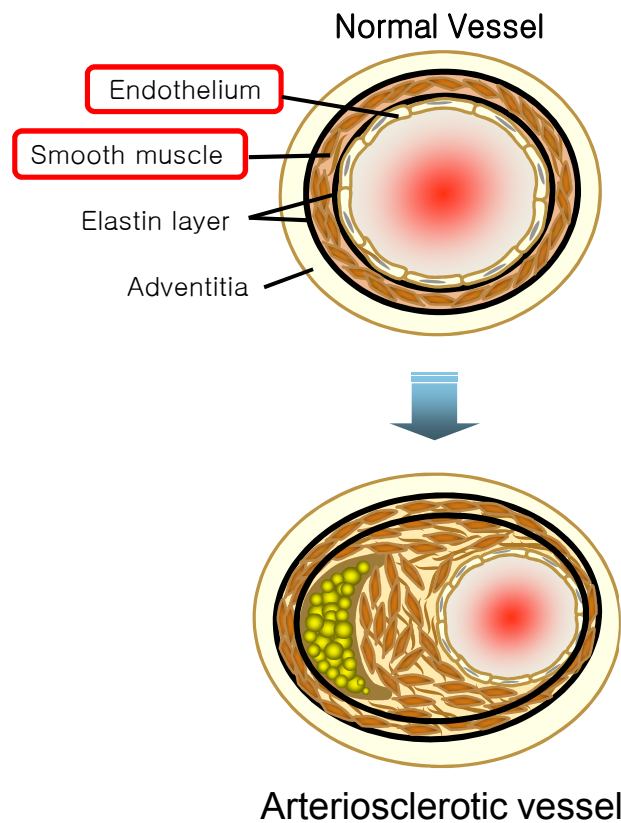
Femoral Artery Injury Model



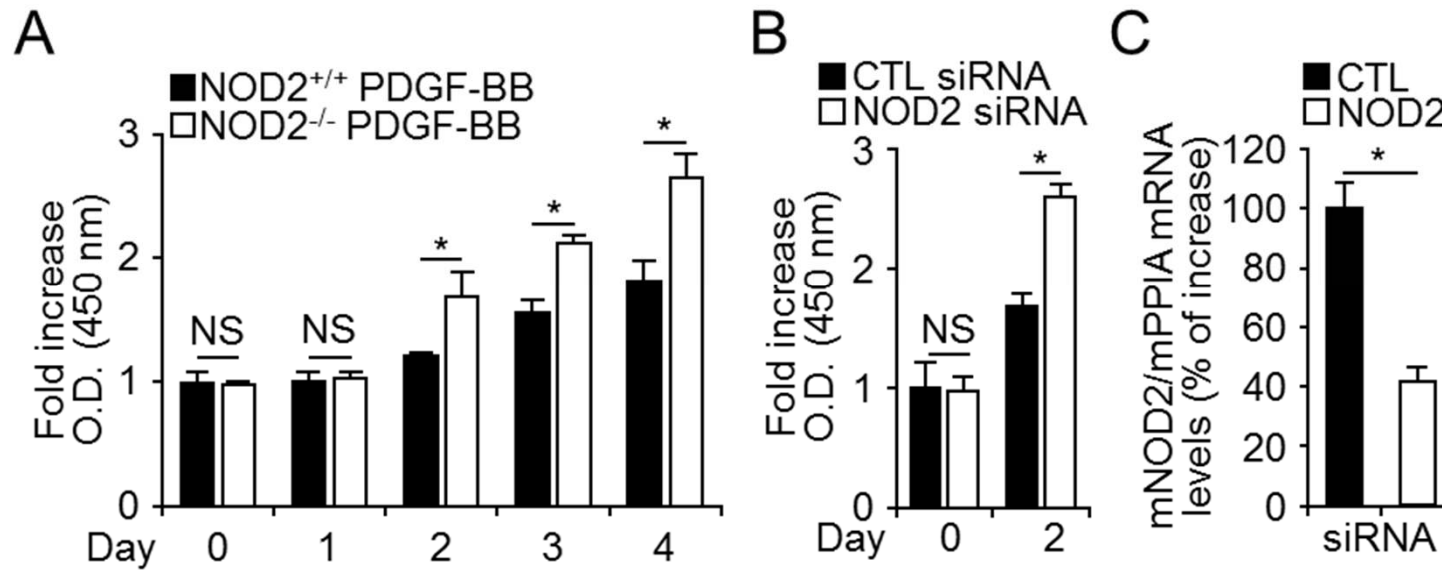
NOD2 Deficiency Accelerates Neointima Formation after Vascular Injury in Mice



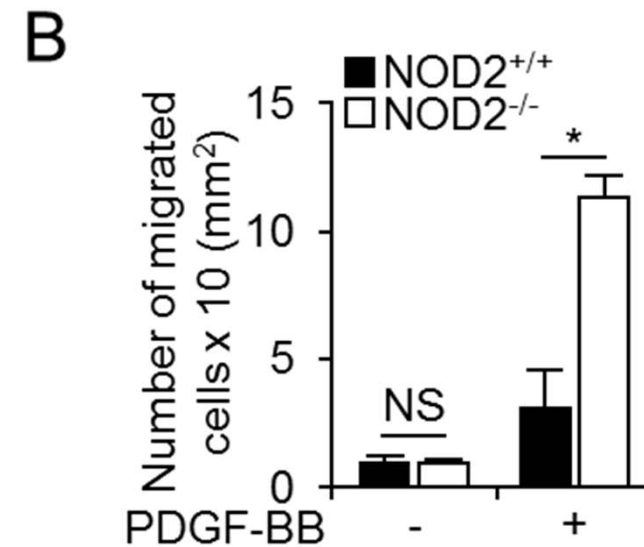
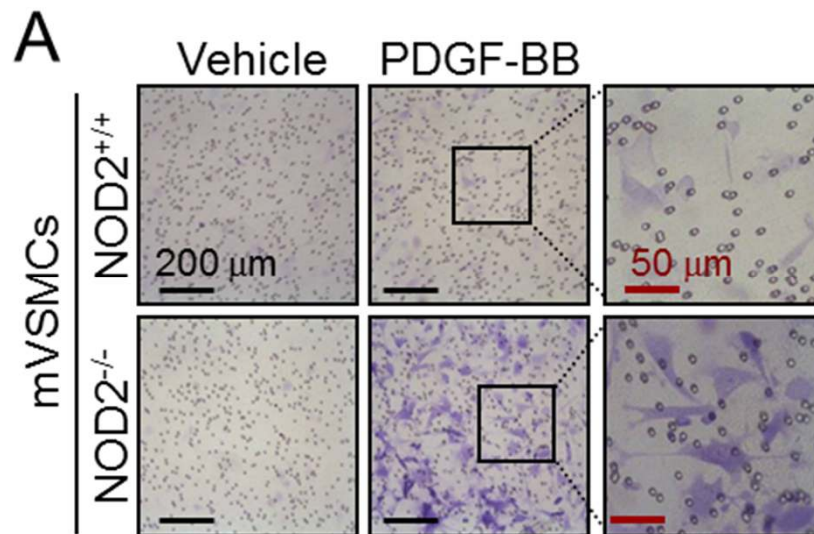
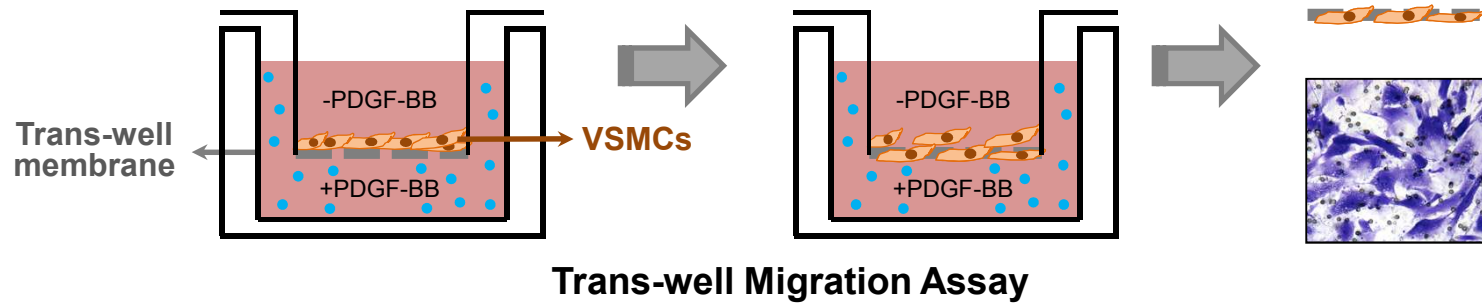
NOD2 Deficiency Accelerates Neointima Formation after Vascular Injury in Mice



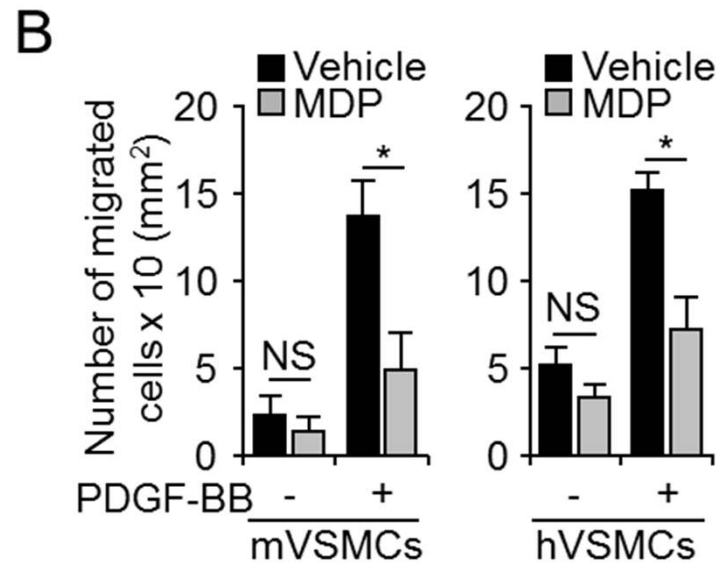
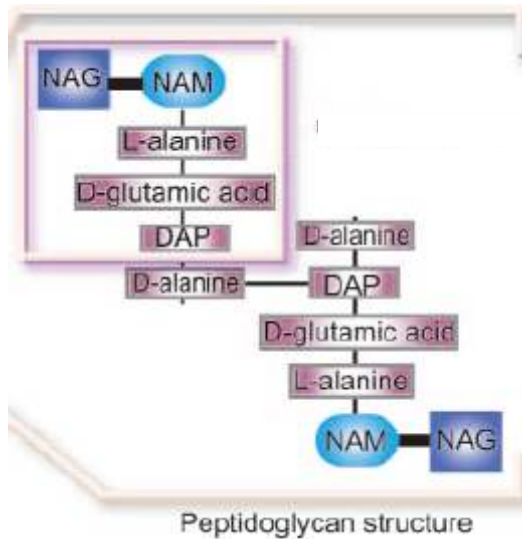
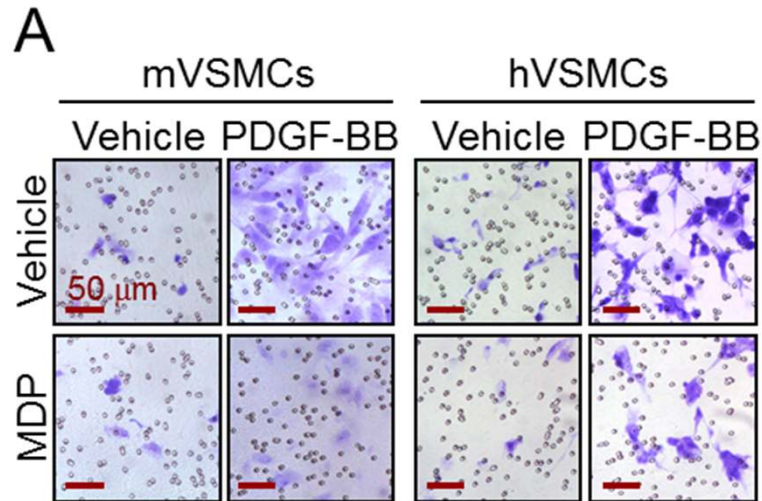
NOD2 Deficiency Promotes Proliferation of Mouse VSMCs



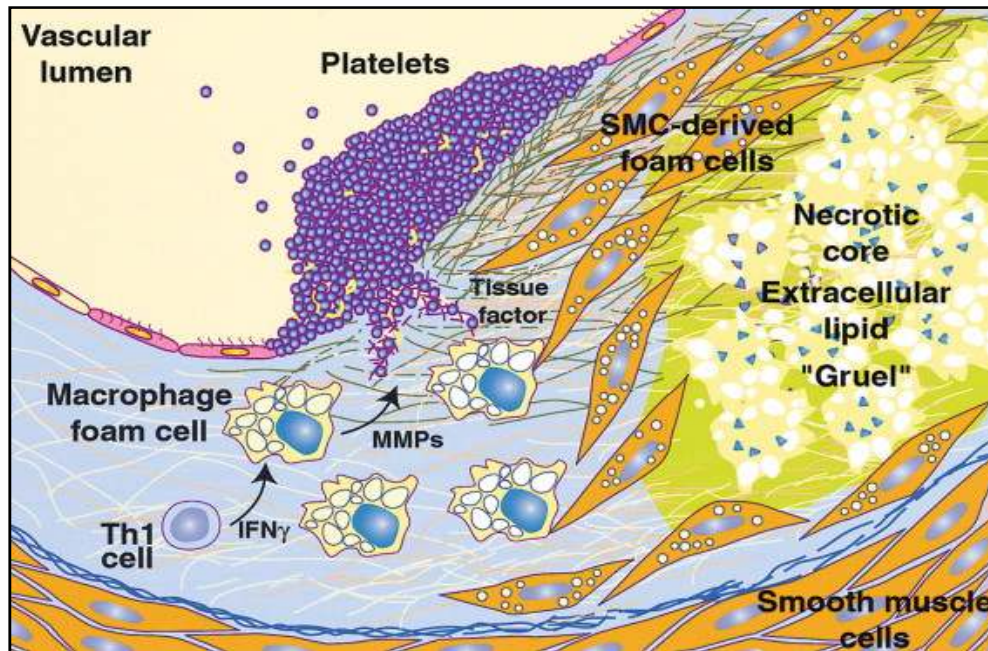
NOD2 Deficiency Increases Migration of VSMCs in Response to PDGF-BB



Activation of NOD2 Inhibits Migration of VSMCs in Response to PDGF-BB

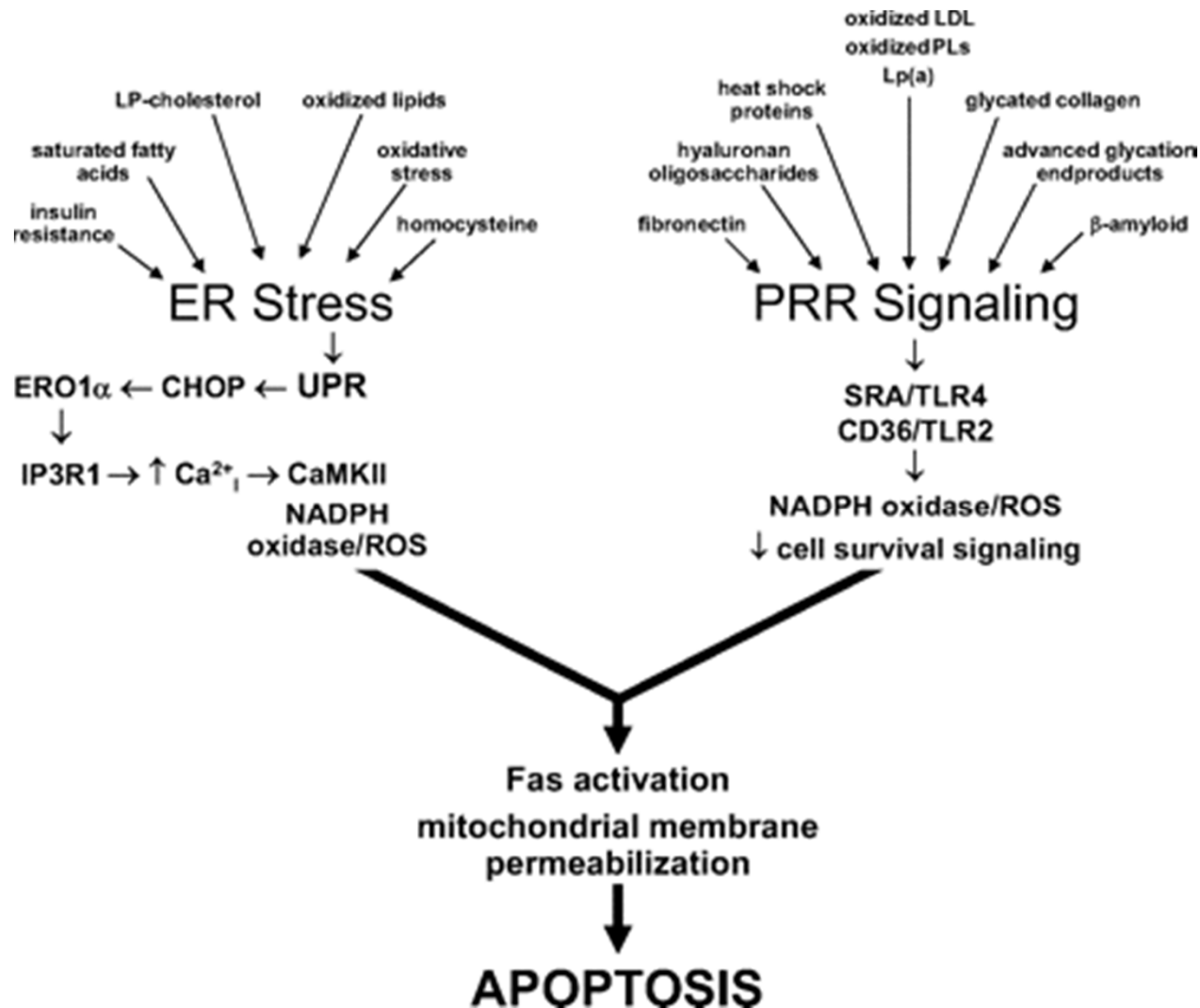


The Most Important Phenomena in Plaque Rupture and Thrombosis During Atherogenesis

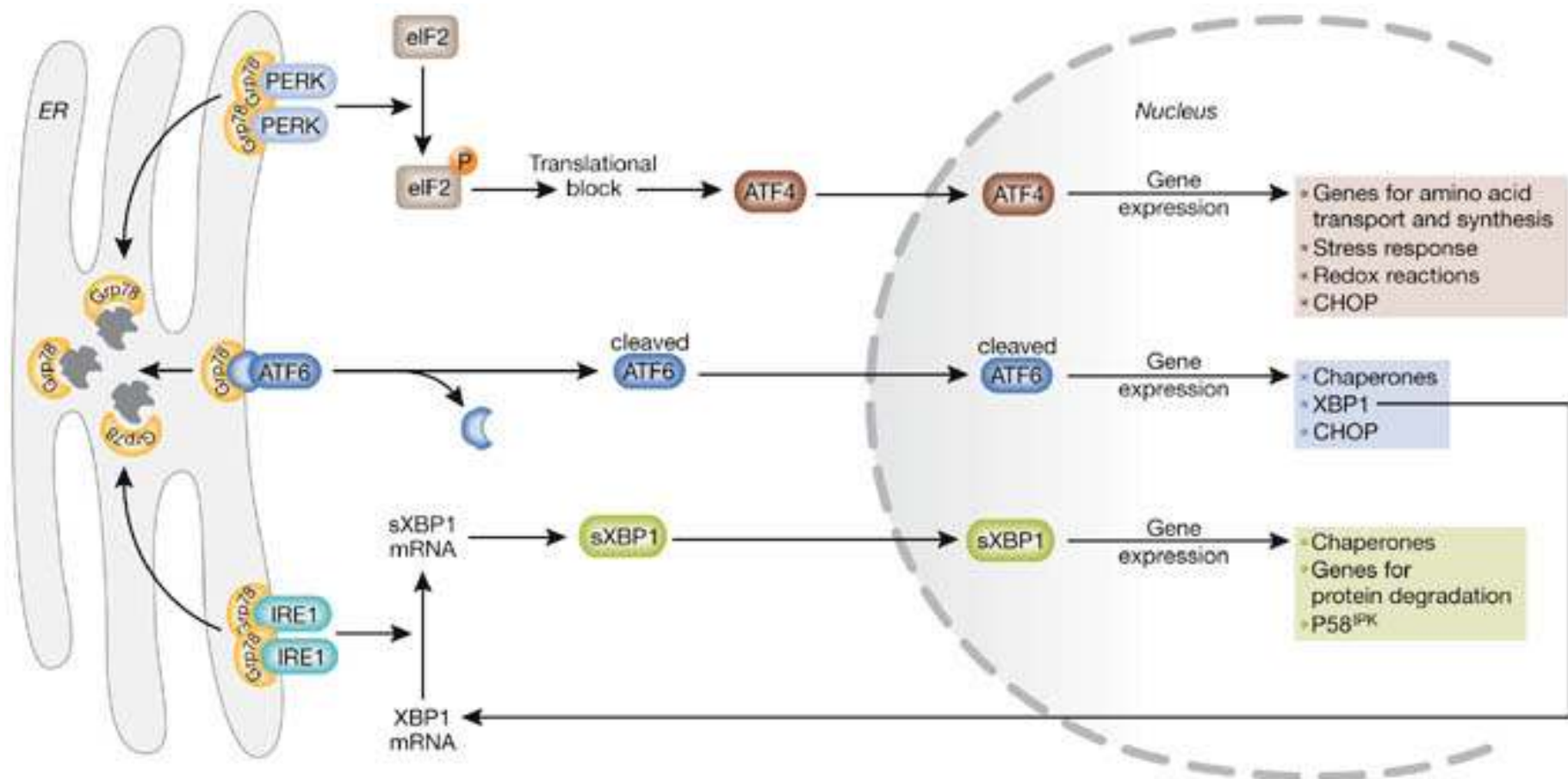


- ◆ Cell death
 - Macrophagy
 - VSMC

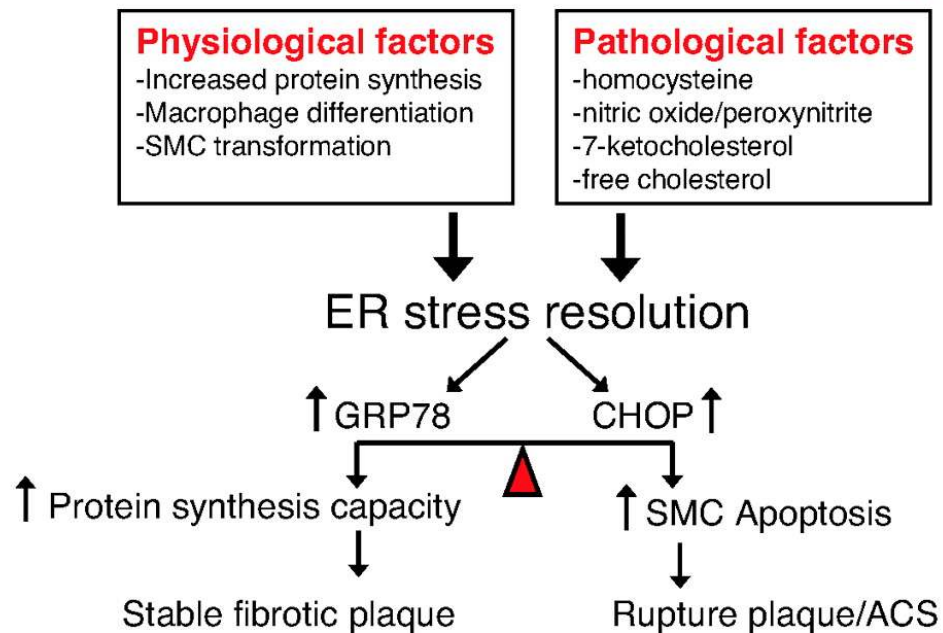
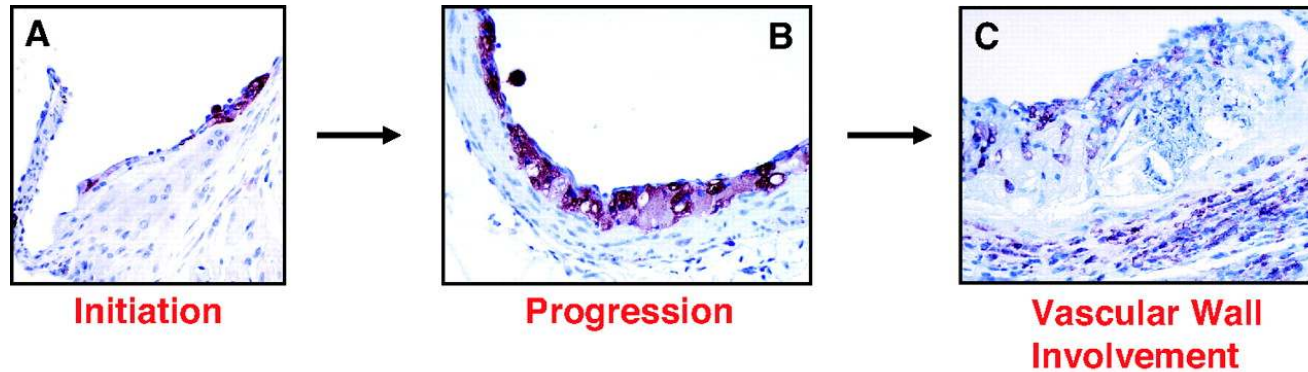
Model of ER Stress–Induced Apoptosis in Advanced Lesional Macrophages



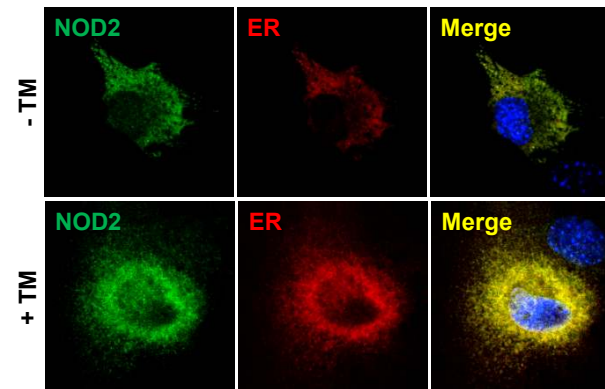
The Mechanisms of ER Stress Response



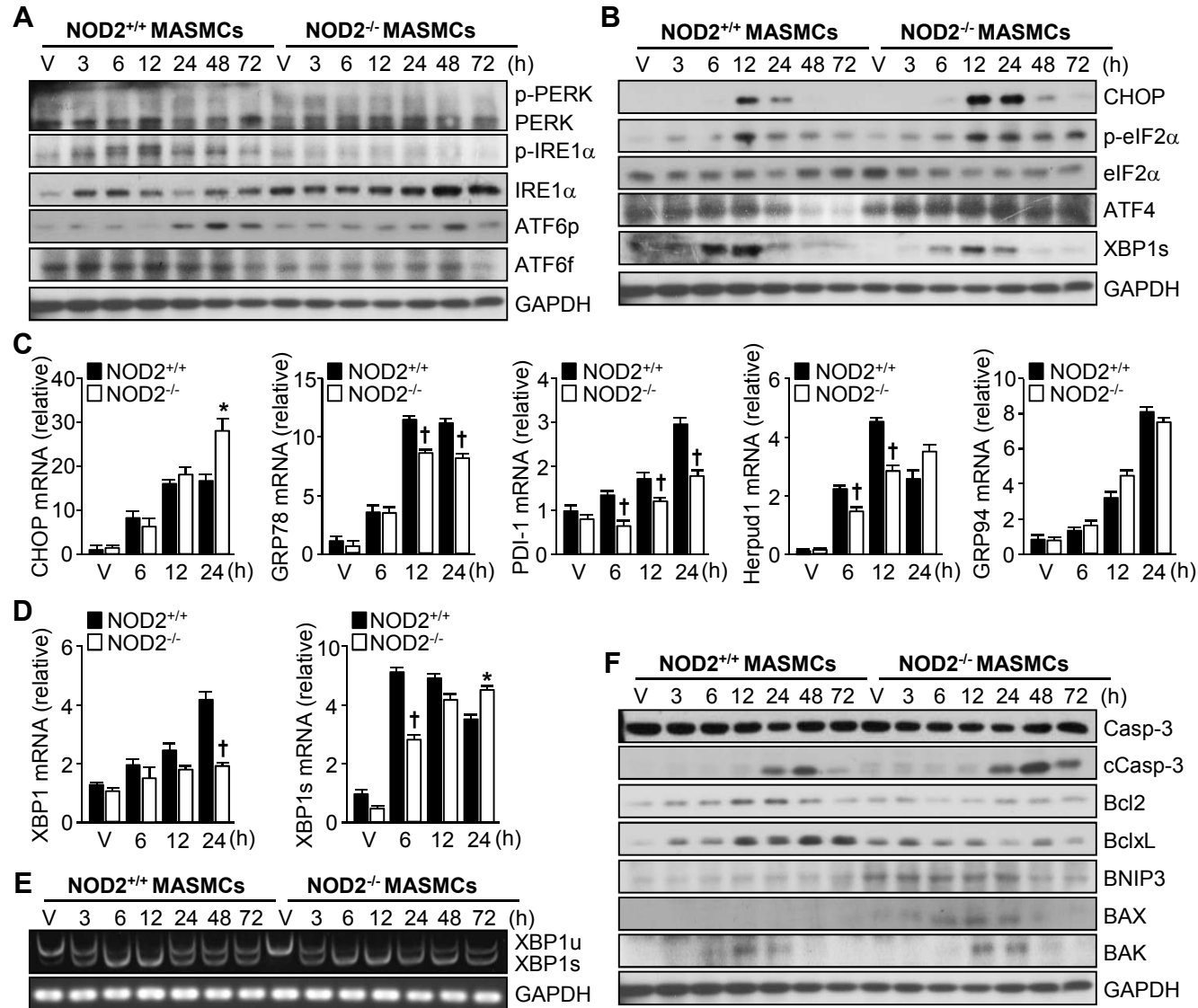
Model of ER Stress–Induced Apoptosis in Advanced Lesional VSMC



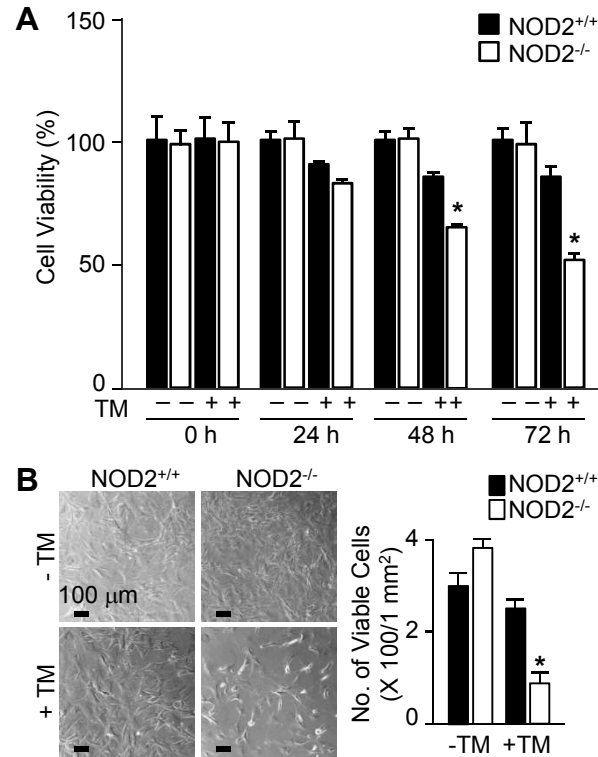
NOD2 locates in ER during ER stress



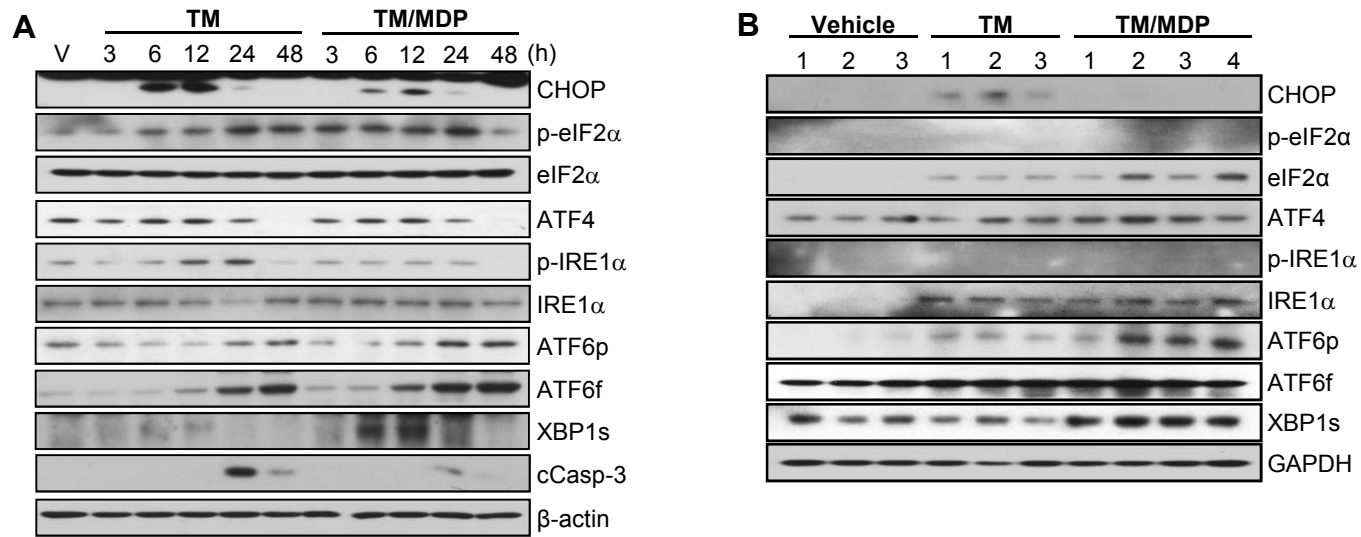
ER Stress-Induced Apoptosis Enhances in NOS2 Deficient Cells



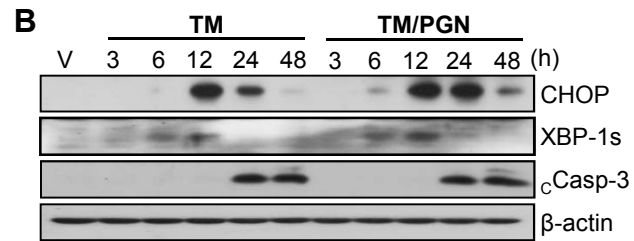
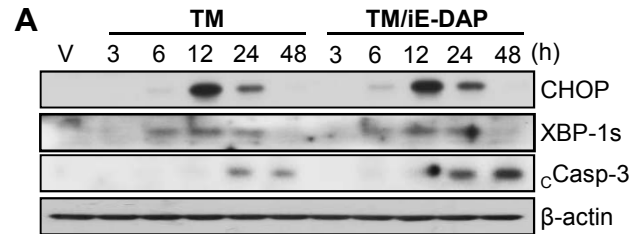
NOD2 Deficiency Accelerates ER Stress Induced Cell Death



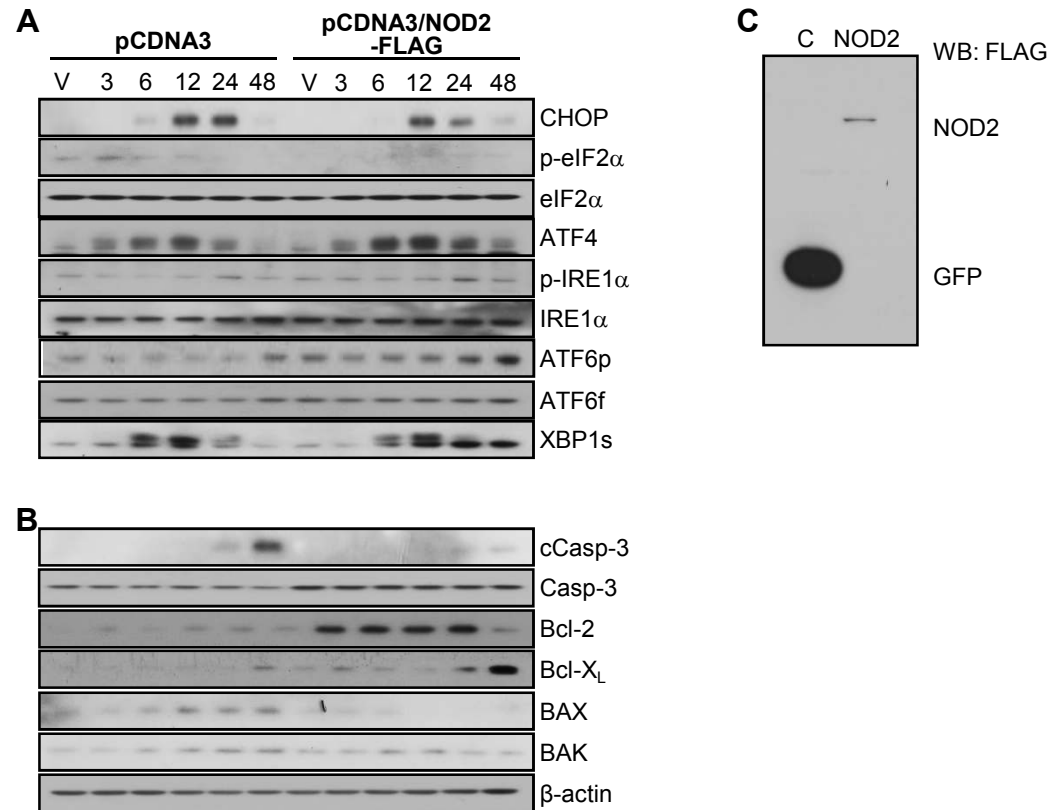
NOD2 Ligand Decreases CHOP Expression



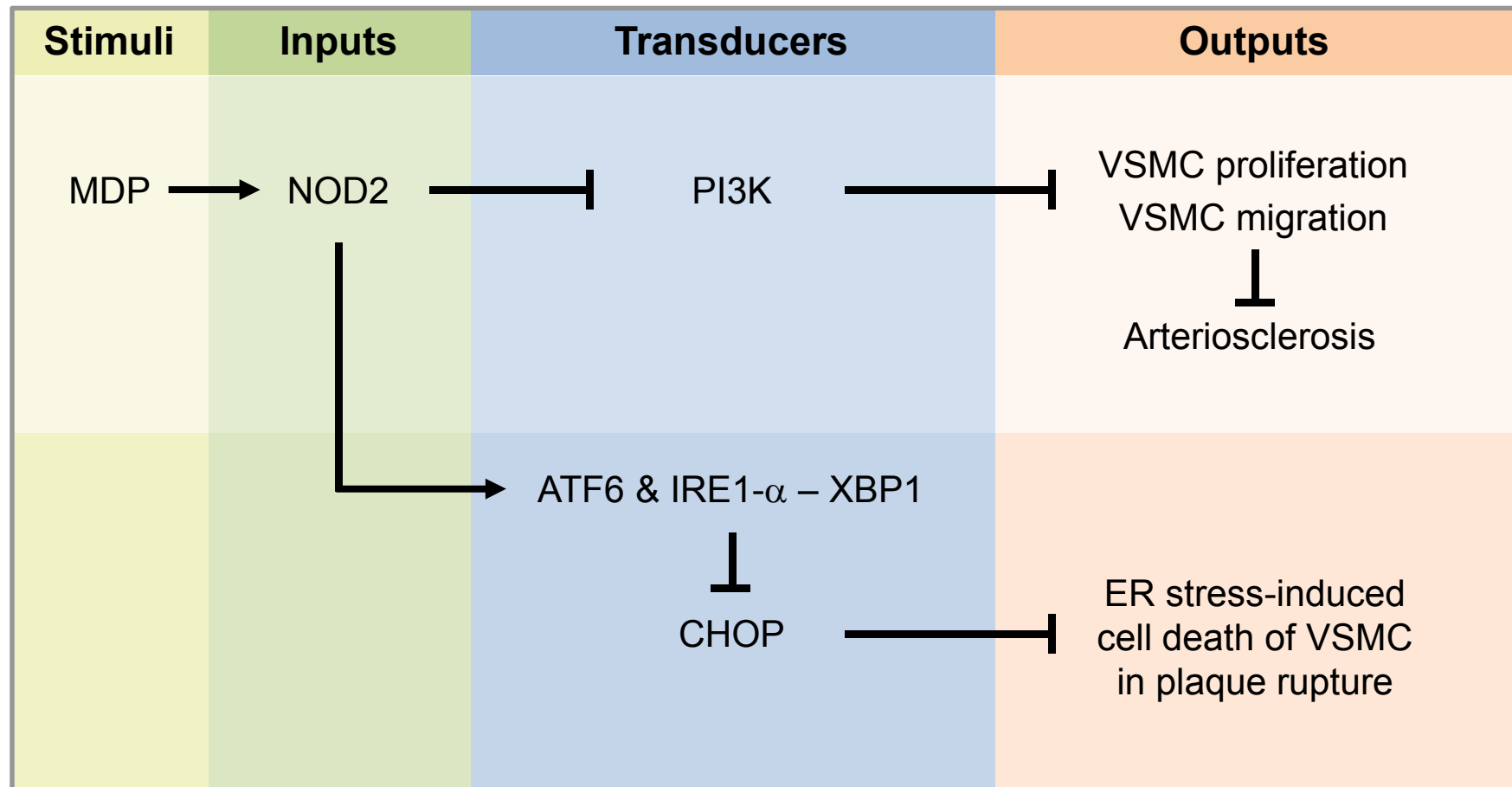
NOD1 and TLR2 Ligands Has No Effects on CHOP Expression



NOD2 Overexpression Attenuates ER Stress-Induced Apoptosis



CONCLUSION



AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lab Members

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석사과정 & 학부생

NaRae Hwang

TaeJong Park



Collaborators

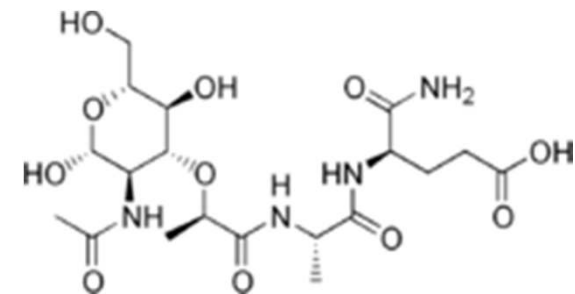
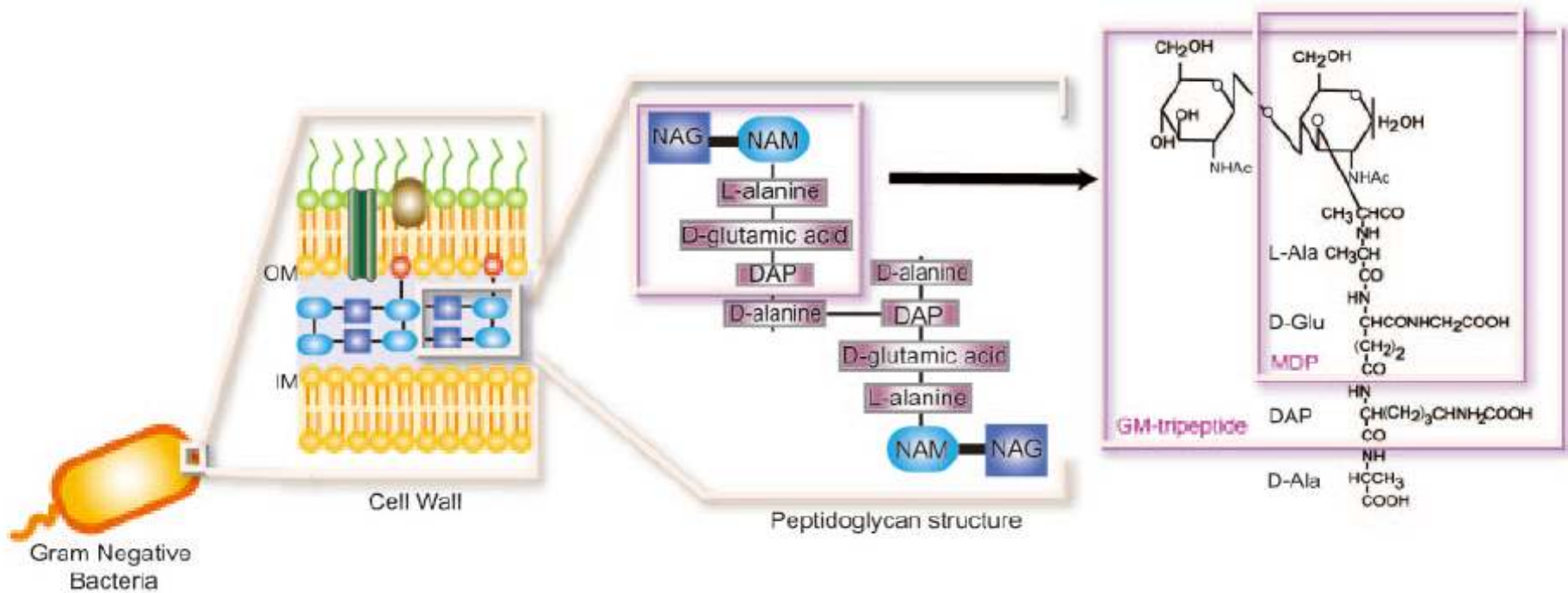
- **KRIBB**

- Seon-Jin Lee, PhD

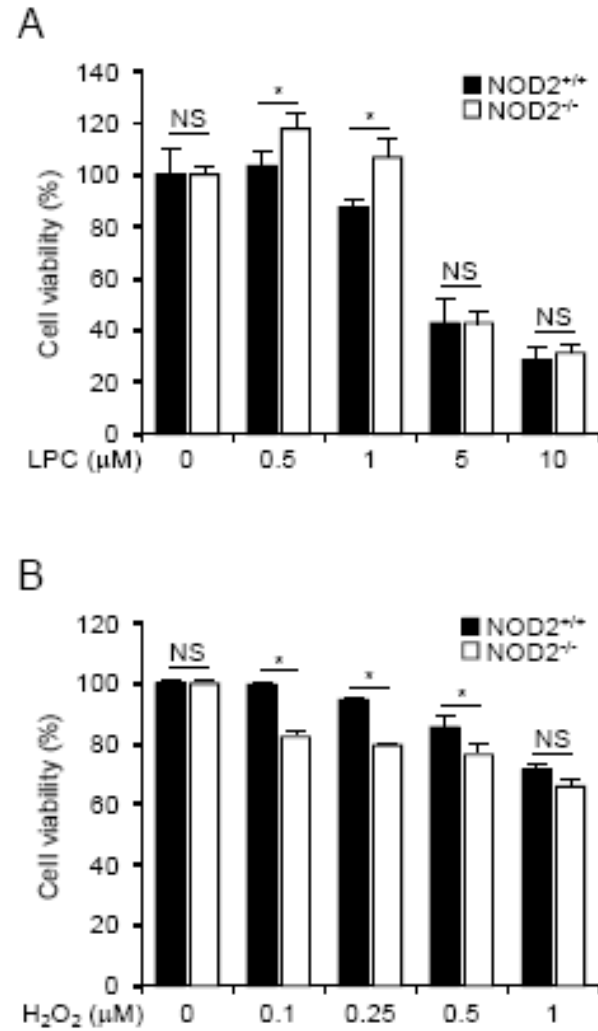
- **Harvard Medical School/BWH**

- Mark A. Perrella, MD

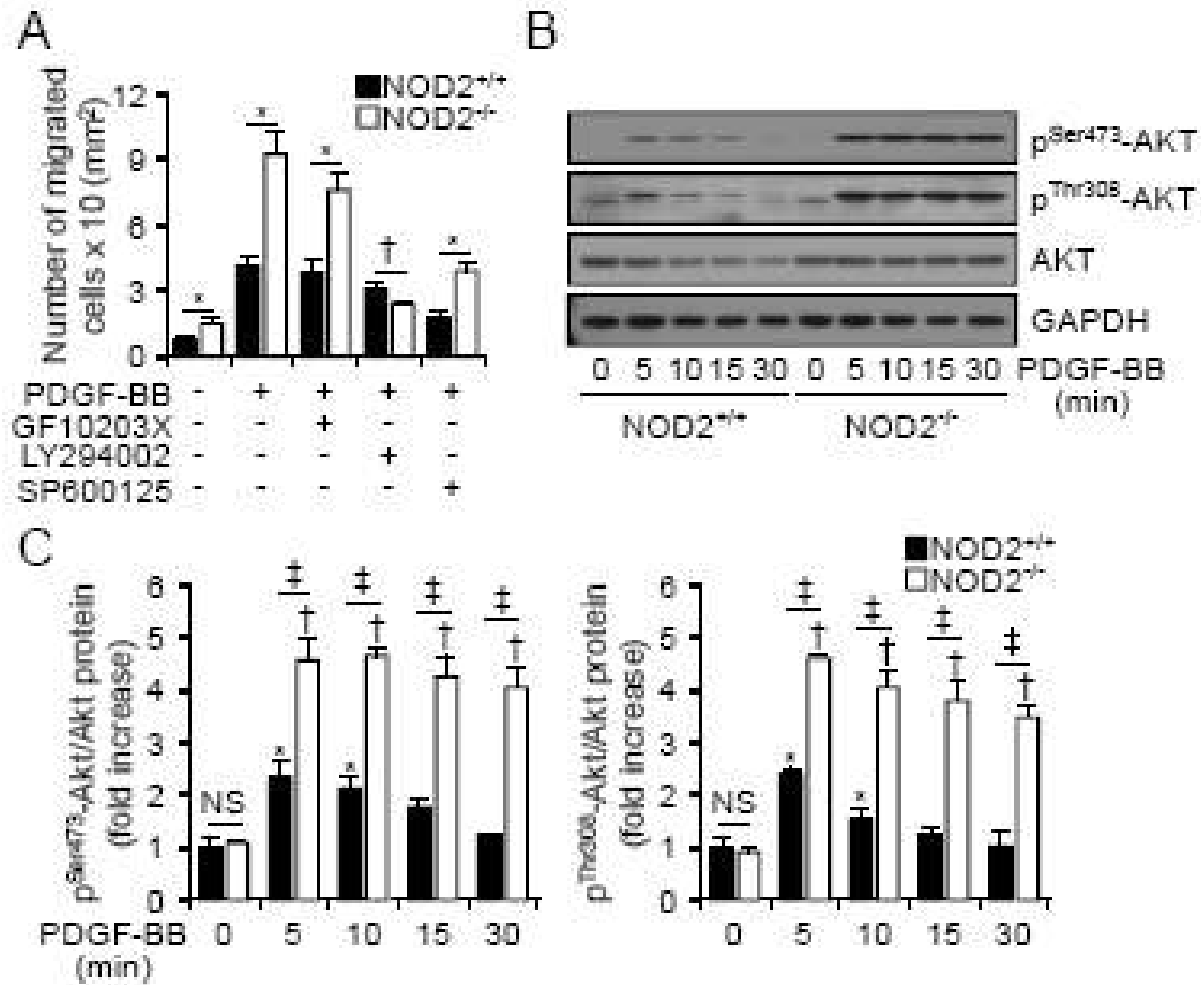
NOD1/NOD2-Activating Peptidoglycan Moieties



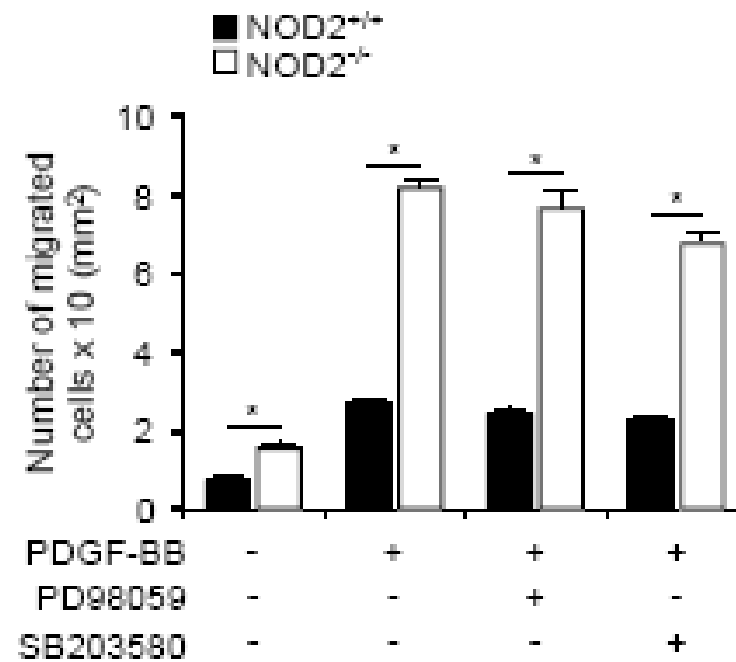
NOD2 Deficiency Has Minimal Effects on Cell Death in VSMCs.



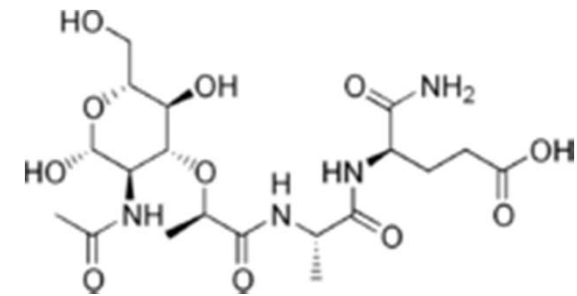
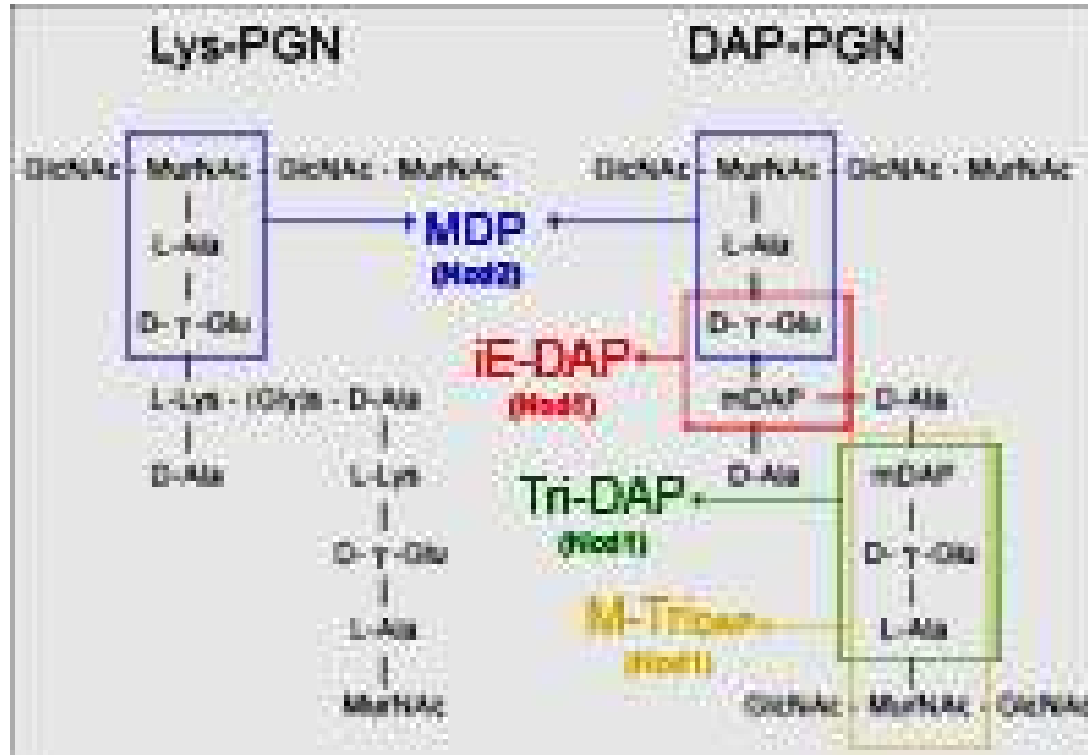
Inhibition of the PI3 kinase Signaling Pathway Prevents Increased Migration in NOD2^{-/-} VSMCs.



ERK and p38 Signaling Inhibitors Do not Alter Increased Migration in NOD2^{-/-} VSMCs.



The Chemical Structure of NOD2 Ligand



MDP