Curcumol attenuates liver sinusoidal endothelial cell angiogenesis via regulating Glis-PROX1-HIF-1α in liver fibrosis

Xiang Yang1 | Zhimin Wang1 | Jun Kai1 | Feixia Wang1 | Yan Jia1 | Shijun Wang2 | Shanzhong Tan3 | Xikun Shen4 | Anping Chen5 | Jiangjuan Shao1,6 | Feng Zhang1,6 | Zili Zhang1,6 | Shizhong Zheng1,6

1Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Pharmacology and Safety Evaluation of Chinese Materia Medica, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, China
2Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan, China
3Nanjing Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, China
4Suzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Suzhou, China
5Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, USA
6Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Therapeutic Material of Chinese Medicine, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing, China

Correspondence
Zili Zhang and Shizhong Zheng, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, 138 Xianlin Avenue, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, China. Emails: njucm_zzl@163.com (ZZ) and nytws@163.com (SZ)

Funding Information
Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province, Grant/Award Number: BK20140955; Project of the Priority Academic Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions; Postgraduate Research & Practice Innovation Program of Jiangsu Province, Grant/Award Number: KYCX19_1264; National Natural Science Foundation of China, Grant/Award Number: 31401210, 31571455, 31600653, 81270514 and 81600483; Open Project Program of Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Pharmacology and Safety Evaluation of Chinese Materia Medica, Grant/Award Number: JKLPS201804

Abstract
Objective: Hepatic sinusoidal angiogenesis owing to dysfunctional liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSECs) accompanied by an abnormal angioarchitecture is a symbol related to liver fibrogenesis, which indicates a potential target for therapeutic interventions. However, there are few researches connecting angiogenesis with liver fibrosis, and the deeper mechanism remains to be explored.

Materials and Methods: Cell angiogenesis and angiogenic protein were examined in primary LSECs of rats, and multifarious cellular and molecular assays revealed the efficiency of curcumol intervention in fibrotic mice. Our researches revealed that hedgehog signalling participated in the activation of PROX1 transcription probably in vitro. Besides, curcumol was found to ameliorate liver fibrosis and sinusoid angiogenesis via hedgehog pathway in carbon tetrachloride (CCL4) induced liver fibrotic mice. The protein expression of key regulatory factors, PROX1 and HIF-1α, was consistent with the Smo, the marker protein of Hh signalling pathway.

Results: We found that curcumol inhibited angiogenic properties through regulating their upstream mediator hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α). The transcription activation of HIF-1α was regulated by hedgehog signalling on the one hand, and the protein stabilization of HIF-1α was under the control of Prospero-related homeobox 1 (PROX1) on the other. A deubiquitinase called USP19 could be recruited by PROX1 and involved in ubiquitin-dependent degradation of HIF-1α. Furthermore, our researches revealed that hedgehog signalling participated in the activation of PROX1 transcription probably in vitro. Besides, curcumol was found to ameliorate liver fibrosis and sinusoid angiogenesis via hedgehog pathway in carbon tetrachloride (CCL4) induced liver fibrotic mice. The protein expression of key regulatory factors, PROX1 and HIF-1α, was consistent with the Smo, the marker protein of Hh signalling pathway.

Yang, Wang and Kai are contributed equally to this work.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2020 The Authors. Cell Proliferation Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

DOI: 10.1111/cpr.12762
1 | INTRODUCTION

Angiogenesis is a hypoxia-induced and growth factor-dependent process in which endothelial cells are budded, accompanied by migration, expansion and lumen formation from the original vascular structure. Liver fibrosis is a common consequence of injury and repair reaction of various chronic liver diseases (CLDs), and is related to angiogenesis closely. There are a large number of pseudolobular fibrous nodules in hepatic tissue during liver fibrosis, which lead to hepatic sinusoidal blood flow disorder and oxygen delivery reduction. These changes make liver intrinsic cells, such as hepatocytes and activated hepatic stellate cells (HSCs), secret angiogenic factors in order to regulate endothelial angiogenesis. Of note, neovascularization destroys hepatic architecture and promotes sinusoidal remodeling, aggravating liver fibrosis. As a result, pathological angiogenesis and fibrogenesis develop in parallel during progression of CLD. Therefore, the inhibition of pathological angiogenesis has also become a significant method to alleviate liver fibrosis.

The LSECs account for the vast majority of liver non-parenchymal cells and are directly involved in hepatic angiogenesis. The natural LSECs lack an organized basement membrane and have numerous fenestrae grouped into sieve plates, which benefit to mass exchange of hepatic sinusoid and resist exogenous invasion. During the fibrogenic progression of CLD, different factors have made LSEC lose their distinctive morphology through a process named capillarization. Neovascularization exacerbates liver hypoxia and resistance to blood flow, which increases transcription of many hypoxia-sensitive pro-angiogenesis genes such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and angiopeptin. All these processes are regulated by the hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α). Basic and clinical research also showed that inhibition of LSEC angiogenesis and HSC paracrine effects could alleviate liver fibrosis.

The hedgehog (Hh) pathway is a conserved morphogen signaling pathway that modulates the fate of LSECs, including capillarization and angiogenesis. There is growing evidence showed that liver injury can activate Hh pathway tremendously. The interaction between increasing sonic hedgehog protein (SHH) and membrane receptor Patched can replace the combination of Patched between intracellular co-receptor-like molecule Smoothened (Smo). The latter eventually results in the initiation of Gli-dependent canonical hedgehog signaling. In this process, Gli-family transcription factors (Gli1, Gli2 and Gli3) that translocate to nucleus from cytoplasm, which regulate the Hh target gene transcription, affect cell viability, proliferation and differentiation. Previous studies disclosed that Hh can activate pro-angiogenic gene via regulating HIF-1α to promote HSC angiogenesis. The potential mechanisms of Hh pathway regulating the phenotype of LSEC, however, remain uncovered. Here, we have mainly investigated how the Hh pathway regulates LSEC angiogenesis.

Curcumol is extracted from the roots of the herb called Rhizoma Curcumae, and it possesses a variety of pharmacological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour effect. Previous researches had revealed that curcumol can inhibit the proliferation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE-2 cells by regulating insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF-1R) and its downstream PI3K/Akt/GSK-3beta pathway. Besides, curcumol can suppress breast cancer cell metastasis by inhibiting the expression of MMP-9. These studies suggested that curcumol is possible to participate in cell proliferation and migration correlated with angiogenesis closely. Moreover, a recent study demonstrated that curcumol is capable of alleviating liver fibrosis via triggering HSC necroptosis. Given the anti-fibrotic effect of curcumol, we have investigated whether curcumol can inhibit hepatic fibrosis via regulating LSEC angiogenesis and elucidated the underlying mechanisms.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | Cell culture

Primary LSECs were isolated from male SD rats as described. Isolated LSECs were cultured in complete medium made from Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) (Procell) supplemented with foetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco) (9:1) and 1% double antibiotics (Streptomycin and aspirin) and placed in 37°C and 5% CO₂ incubator. LSECs entering logarithmic growth period were used in experiments. Cell morphology was assessed via microscope with a Leica Qwin System. (Leica).

2.2 | Cell viability assay

LSECs were planted in 96-well plates (about 10⁴ cells per well) and treated with various reagents when they would be 70%-90% confluent for 24 hour. MTT (Biosharp) was dissolved in PBS at a concentration of 5 mg/mL. The configured MTT was dissolved into the total solution and added to the 96-well plates (20 μL per well). Then, 96-well plates were put in incubator for 6 hours. Dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) was added to the 96-well plates (150 μL per well) to dissolve the bottom crystal. The spectrophotometric absorbance was measured by a spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices) at 490 nm. We set up six duplicate wells for each group in this experiment.

2.3 | Western blot analysis

The LSEC or fresh liver from mice was dissolved with lysis buffer consisting RIPA, PMSF and protease inhibitor (100:1:1). Protein concentration was measured by BCA kit (Beyotime Biotech). We
evaluated the level of target protein expression according to the depth of bands until the β-actin had the same expression. The strips were quantified with Image Lab (NIH). Nuclear proteins and cytoplasmic proteins were separated using a Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Extraction Kit (Wanleibio).

2.4 | Quantitative reverse transcription (PCR)

TRIzol reagent (Sigma) was used to extract total RNA from treated LSECs, and then, the RNA was subject to reverse transcription to cDNA using the kits provided by Yeasen Biotech Co., Ltd after purification. Then, the real-time PCR was performed using the SYBR Green Master Mix. The glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as the invariant control. The primers of all genes are listed in Table 1.

2.5 | Tube formation assay

In tube formation assay, a total volume of 150 μL (10 μg/mL) Corning Matrigel Basement Membrane Matrix covered in 24-well plates was pre-cooled for 24 hours, then put in incubator at 37°C for 30 minutes to solidify. LSECs were seeded into wells (nearly 5 × 10^5 per well) after treated with different reagents. Plates were incubated at 37°C and then observed every hour under microscope, and tube length was measured via ImageJ software (NIH).

2.6 | siRNA and plasmid transfection

PROX1 siRNA and plasmid were synthesized by Kaiji Biotech (Nanjing, China). PROX1 siRNA (forward: 5'-CCGGGUUGAGAAUAUCAUUUU-3'; reverse: 5'-AAUGAUUUCUCAACCGGCG-3') or PROX1 plasmid was added in FBS-free medium for 5 minutes at room temperature. Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Life Technologies) was mixed with FBS-free medium at 1:50 for 5 minutes too. Both mixtures were incubated for another 30 minutes. Finally, the LSEC in six-well plates was covered by transfection mixture for 6 hours in the incubator. Observation of cells carrying fluorescence under the microscope indicates successful transfection. Cells were cultured for another 6 hours after transfection to find its feet.

2.7 | Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) assay

Treated LSECs were extracted at 4°C in RIPA buffer containing protease inhibitors. Cell lysates diluted to 1 mg/mL protein concentration were co-incubated by IP-grade antibodies against HIF-1α (1:200, CST). After gentle shaking at 4°C overnight, protein A/G PLUS-Agarose (Santa Cruz Biotech) was added to the lysate/antibody mixture and incubated with gentle rocking at 4°C for 4 hours. Then, the immunoprecipitates were collected by centrifugation and washed three times with cell lysis buffer, then boiled for 5 minutes with the same volume of 4× loading buffer. Proteins were resolved by 10% SDS-PAGE and subjected to Western blotting assays.

2.8 | Ubiquitination assay

After treated LSECs were incubated for 24 hours, partial groups were treated with MG132 (10 mg/mL) for another 6 hours. Cell lysates diluted to 1 mg/mL protein concentration were pulled down by IP-grade antibodies against HIF-1α at 4°C overnight. Proteins were resolved by 10% SDS-PAGE. We evaluated the ubiquitination levels of treated cells by anti-ubiquitin antibody.

2.9 | Animals and procedures

Male ICR mice (20-25 g body weight) were purchased from Qinglongshan Animal Co, Ltd. All animals were raised in Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine (Nanjing, China) after the experimental procedures received the approval of the institutional and local committee. The whole animals were given humane care according to the National Institutes of Health guidelines. The mice were intraperitoneal injected with a mixture of carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) (0.5 mL/100 g body weight) and olive oil [1:9 (v/v)] a week to make liver fibrosis model. The lentivirus was caudal vein-injected into partial mice twice in 2 weeks to create Smo protein-overexpressed mice model. Sixty mice were randomly divided into six groups (n = 10), named separately control, CCl₄, CCl₄ + vector, CCl₄ + Smo, CCl₄ + curcumol and CCl₄ + Smo + curcumol. The mice in the drug intervention groups were intraperitoneal injected with curcumol (Shanghai Institute of Material Medical) suspension (dissolved in oil at 5 mg/mL) at 30 mg/kg. All animals got 24 hours fasting at the end of the experiment and then executed to take blood and liver.

2.10 | Serum biochemistry

Blood samples were allowed to stand for 1 hours after taken from the eyelids of mice, and serum was extracted after centrifugation and liqated. The serum levels of alkaline phosphatase (ALP), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), hyaluronic acid (HA), laminin (LN) and procollagen type III (PCIII) were measured by ELISA kits (Nanjing Yifeixue Biotech).

2.11 | Histological analysis

Liver tissues were soaked in 5% paraformaldehyde (PFA) and embedded in paraffin. Haematoxylin-eosin staining (HE) was used for pathological assessments according to the organizational structure. Masson staining and Sirius red staining were used for evaluating collagens. The microscope (ZEISS Axio Vert.A1) was used to
YANG et al take photographs for these staining sections at random fields. Liver tissues were fixed in 0.5% glutaraldehyde and taken photographs at surface of hepatic sinusoid with scanning electron microscope.

2.12 | Immunofluorescence staining

For cell assays, treated LSECs were fixed with 4% PFA at 37°C for 30 minutes. Then, the cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and blocked with 4% BSA for 30 minutes. Treated cells were co-incubated with IF-grade antibody (1:200 dilution) at 4°C over-night and incubated with FITC-labelled goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:2000 dilution) or rhodamine-labelled goat anti-mouse IgG (1:2000) for 2 hours in the dark. The 4′, 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) was used to stain nucleus. For liver tissues, sections were cut into 5 μm in thickness for further treatment. The CD31 antibody was used to marker LSEC in liver tissues especially. The fluorescence was observed by using fluorescence microscope (Nikon) or confocal microscope (Bio-Rad Laboratories).

2.13 | Reagents and antibodies

Cyclopamine and 1-stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol (SAG) were supplied by Cayman Chemicals; curcumol was supplied by Selleck Chemicals. They were dissolved in DMSO for experiments. The following primary antibodies were used in this study: PDGF-BB, VEGF-A, VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR2), angiopoietin 2, HIF-1α, CD31, CD34 and PROX1; and SHH, Smo, Gli1 and Hhip1 (Cell Signaling Tech).

2.14 | Statistical analysis

Data were presented as mean ± SD, and the results were analysed using the GraphPad Prism 7.0 (GraphPad Software). The significance of difference was determined by one-way analysis of variance with post hoc Dunnett’s test. All of the experiments were repeated at least three times on separate occasions. P < .05 was considered statistically significant.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Curcumol inhibits LSEC angiogenesis in vitro

In view of the important role of pathological angiogenesis in the occurrence and development of liver fibrosis, the effect of curcumol on LSEC angiogenesis was further investigated. As the hepatic fibrosis occurs, the activated HSCs secrete a large amount of extracellular matrix and the important angiogenic factor VEGF, thereby affecting the perihepatic sinus microenvironment.12 More studies revealed that hepatocytes can also express VEGF to change the phenotype of LSEC.16 Therefore, we used VEGF-A (40 ng/mL) in vitro to mimic the living environment of LSECs under pathological condition.3 Firstly, cell viability assay provided three rationale dosages of curcumol, at which they did not significantly change cell viability, to be applied to the subsequent experiment in vitro (Figure 1A and Figure S1A). Primary LSECs isolated from rats would lose their fenestrae in 2 days of culture, and medium dose of curcumol (20 μmol/L) had no impact on this progress (Figure 1B). The number and the size of fenestrae of LSECs are based on the oxygen content surroundings. There are various factors controlling LSEC capillarization, and curcumol did not have capacity to reverse this progress in vitro. We found that capillary marker endothelin-1 mRNA level remained unchanged; however, the angiogenic factor mRNA level was inhibited by curcumol (Figure 1C). Similar results were obtained in terms of the corresponding proteins (Figure 1D,E). Furthermore, the tube formation assay showed that curcumol significantly inhibited LSEC-mediated tube formation (Figure 1F). Altogether, these data demonstrated that the angiogenic properties of LSECs were negatively regulated by curcumol in vitro.

3.2 | HIF-1α is involved in curcumol inhibition of LSEC angiogenesis

We next sought to investigate the underlying regulation mechanism of LSEC angiogenesis by curcumol, given that various transcription factors were induced in fibrotic liver due to hypoxia environment.17 Previous studies had presented that VEGF was a major target gene
FIGURE 1  Curcumol inhibits LSEC angiogenesis in vitro. Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSECs) were treated with DMSO or VEGF-A (40 ng/mL) and different concentrations of curcumol for 24 h. A, Cell viability was determined using MTT. Data were expressed as percentage of control value (n = 6). B, Primary LSECs were cultured on collagen-covered plates, and the fenestrae were observed with scanning electron microscope scale. Day 1 LSECs show numerous fenestrae (arrowhead). Day 2 and 3 LSECs have few fenestrae. Primary LSECs treated with curcumol (20 μmol/L) for 24 h and cultured for 2 d presented sporadic fenestrae (n = 3). Bar = 5 μm. C, Real-time PCR analysis of angiogenic cytokines. Data were expressed as fold of control value (n = 4). D, Western blot analyses of angiogenic cytokines (n = 3). E, Immunofluorescence analysis of angiogenic cytokine expression (n = 3). Scale bar = 20 μm. F, Tubulogenesis assay was visualized and quantified with ImageJ (n = 3). Scale bar = 500 μm. *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group.
of HIF-1α, and we found hypoxia could increase the expression of HIF-1α, VEGF-A and VEGFR2 (Figure S2A). The curcumol decreased the mRNA and protein levels of HIF-1α after VEGF-A induction (Figure 2A-C). Interestingly, we found that VEGF-A failed to change the HIF-1α level of LSEC living at low density (Figures S2B and S3A). It may be that rapid cell growth induced by VEGF-A leads to high-density LSEC hypoxia. Then, we used a HIF-1α inhibitor named acriflavine (ACF) to confirm the role of HIF-1α in LSEC angiogenesis. ACF (0.5 μmol/L) reduced the rise of pro-angiogenic properties of LSECs induced by VEGF-A that were equal to curcumol (Figure 2D). Furthermore, immunofluorescence staining for angiopoietin 2 had obtained a similar result (Figure 2E). The tube formation assay also showed that ACF (0.5 μmol/L) could decrease the length of the tubes that resemble the effect of curcumol (Figure 2F). Overall, these data convincingly revealed that curcumol inhibited pro-angiogenic properties of LSECs by regulating HIF-1α.

3.3 Curcumol inhibits LSEC angiogenesis by inhibiting Hh signalling pathway

As we know, activated HIF-1α transcription and enhanced HIF-1α protein stability could lead to an increase in HIF-1α expression. Different factors could influence HIF-1α gene transcription. Here, we investigated whether curcumol mediates LSEC angiogenesis via regulating Hh signalling pathway. Our results demonstrated that increased expression of hedgehog signalling markers such as SHH and Smo was attenuated by curcumol dose-dependently at mRNA and protein levels, whereas the Hhip1, an antagonist protein of hedgehog signalling, increased the mRNA and protein levels of PROX1 significantly; the PROX1 expression was increased in LSECs and protein stability. Therefore, we speculated that PROX1 could maintain accumulation of HIF-1α in LSECs and promote LSEC angiogenesis. Firstly, transfection efficiency of PROX1 siRNA or PROX1 plasmid was analysed by determining the levels of protein and mRNA, and the results demonstrated that the PROX1 successfully decreased or increased in LSECs, respectively (Figure 5A). Transfecting LSECs after treated with VEGF-A, we found that PROX1 siRNA apparently repressed the expression of HIF-1α and PROX1 (Figure 5B).

The PROX1-mediated elevation in HIF-1α level might be due to an enhanced stability of HIF-1α protein. To assess this possibility, we determined the level of HIF-1α at different time points after LSECs were treated with the translation inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX). The half-life of HIF-1α was substantially prolonged in PROX1-overexpressing LSECs, while it was significantly shortened in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5C). Since HIF-1α is degraded through an ubiquitin-dependent mechanism, we wondered that PROX1 can inhibit HIF-1α ubiquitin by recruiting a deubiquitinaise called USP19. Interestingly, PROX1 was found to co-localize with USP19 and/or HIF-1α in LSECs via confocal laser scanning microscope (Figure 5D). Moreover, the amount of USP19 co-precipitated with HIF-1α was increased in PROX1-overexpressing LSECs, while it was diminished in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5E). These results suggested that PROX1 inhibits HIF-1α ubiquitination via its association with USP19. We further examined the level of HIF-1α ubiquitination. Ubiquitin-conjugated HIF-1α was pulled down by anti-HIF-1α and subjected to Western blotting with anti-ubiquitin. Upon PROX1 overexpression, the quantity of the ubiquitin-conjugated HIF-1α was markedly diminished, and an opposite experimental result was found in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5F). In addition, we found that the agonist of hedgehog signalling increased the mRNA and protein levels of PROX1 significantly; the antagonist, however, had a feeble effect (Figure 5G,H). We concluded that the primary LSECs express little activity of hedgehog signalling so that they react to its antagonist inactively. Taken together, these results indicated that transactivation of PROX1 by canonical hedgehog signalling could inhibit HIF-1α ubiquitination.

3.4 PROX1 regulated by hedgehog signalling pathway maintains accumulation of HIF-1α in LSECs

Numerous studies have identified PROX1 as an important promoter of HCC angiogenesis, and the levels of PROX1 were positively correlated with HIF-1α protein stability. Therefore, we speculated that PROX1 could maintain accumulation of HIF-1α in LSECs and promote LSEC angiogenesis. Firstly, transfection efficiency of PROX1 siRNA or PROX1 plasmid was analysed by determining the levels of protein and mRNA, and the results demonstrated that the PROX1 successfully decreased or increased in LSECs, respectively (Figure 5A). Transfecting LSECs after treated with VEGF-A, we found that PROX1 siRNA apparently repressed the expression of HIF-1α and PROX1 (Figure 5B).

The PROX1-mediated elevation in HIF-1α level might be due to an enhanced stability of HIF-1α protein. To assess this possibility, we determined the level of HIF-1α at different time points after LSECs were treated with the translation inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX). The half-life of HIF-1α was substantially prolonged in PROX1-overexpressing LSECs, while it was significantly shortened in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5C). Since HIF-1α is degraded through an ubiquitin-dependent mechanism, we wondered that PROX1 can inhibit HIF-1α ubiquitin by recruiting a deubiquitinaise called USP19. Interestingly, PROX1 was found to co-localize with USP19 and/or HIF-1α in LSECs via confocal laser scanning microscope (Figure 5D). Moreover, the amount of USP19 co-precipitated with HIF-1α was increased in PROX1-overexpressing LSECs, while it was diminished in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5E). These results suggested that PROX1 inhibits HIF-1α ubiquitination via its association with USP19. We further examined the level of HIF-1α ubiquitination. Ubiquitin-conjugated HIF-1α was pulled down by anti-HIF-1α and subjected to Western blotting with anti-ubiquitin. Upon PROX1 overexpression, the quantity of the ubiquitin-conjugated HIF-1α was markedly diminished, and an opposite experimental result was found in PROX1-knockdown LSECs (Figure 5F). In addition, we found that the agonist of hedgehog signalling increased the mRNA and protein levels of PROX1 significantly; the antagonist, however, had a feeble effect (Figure 5G,H). We concluded that the primary LSECs express little activity of hedgehog signalling so that they react to its antagonist inactively. Taken together, these results indicated that transactivation of PROX1 by canonical hedgehog signalling could inhibit HIF-1α ubiquitination.

3.5 Curcumol inhibits LSEC angiogenesis via regulating PROX1

We next determined the functional contribution of PROX1 to inhibition of LSEC angiogenesis by curcumol. LSECs were treated by similar method as above, and the activation of PROX1 was determined via different technical methods. As shown in Figure 6A–C, PROX1 can be activated by VEGF-A treatment and inhibited by multiple doses of curcumol significantly. HIF-1α and its downstream angiogenic factors impaired by curcumol in VEGF-A–induced LSECs were repaired under PROX1 overexpression, whereas they were further decreased owing to PROX1 downexpression (Figure 6D,E). Moreover, ubiquitination assay also identified that curcumol can strengthen HIF-1α ubiquitination-dependent on PROX1 expression (Figure 6F). The result of the
YANG et al tube formation assay confirmed the effects of PROX1 on LSEC angiogenesis (Figure 6G). Pharmaceutical treatment can increase the protein degradation of HIF-1α, while PROX1 overexpression abrogates the effect of curcumin. These results showed that LSEC angiogenesis was regulated by curcumin through controlling the level of PROX1.

3.6 | Curcumin inhibits LSEC angiogenesis and attenuates liver fibrosis in mice

We finally examined the effect of curcumin in vivo using male mice with CCl₄-induced liver fibrosis. Besides, we raised the Smo...
expression through adenovirus transfection in order to explore the function of hedgehog signalling pathway in hepatic pathological angiogenesis (Figure 7A). Different histological analyses were applied to evaluate liver fibrosis. Sirius red staining, Masson and H&E showed that CCl4-induced liver represented heavier collagen deposition and structural disorder accompanied by an inflammatory response. The mice treated with Smo adenovirus plasmid represented more severe liver injury compared with CCl4 alone, while curcumol had ability to alleviate the liver fibrosis (Figure 7B and (Figure S4A,B). These results were confirmed by measuring the serum levels of ALP, AST and ALT (Figure 7C). Examinations of the serum levels of key fibrogenic indicators HA, LN, PCIII and IV-C (Figure 7E) and liver hydroxyproline contents (Figure 7D) also presented the same result. LSECs of fibrotic liver or Smo overexpression liver underwent capillarization and lost their fenestrae, while curcumol-treated mice represented a better recovery (Figure 8A). Strangely, the in vivo result of curcumol regulating LSEC capillarization was different from the in vitro result (Figure 1B). Here, we speculated that curcumol can alleviate the liver fibrosis and improve the liver microenvironment, by which LSECs could maintain their normal phenotype. The protein expressions of CD31, CD34 and vWF, three key endothelial markers indicating angiogenesis, and angiogenic properties such as VEGF-A and VEGFR2 were increased by CCl4 associated with Smo adenovirus plasmid and decreased by curcumol (Figure 8B,C). Similar results were obtained via immunofluorescence staining in which CD31 was utilized to target the LSECs. Activation of Hh signalling could exacerbate mouse liver fibrosis (Figure S5A) and pathological angiogenesis via increasing the levels of HIF-1α and VEGF-A; meanwhile, it has a positive effect on PROX1 expression (Figure 8D). In summary, these data provided that curcumol had mitigated hepatic fibrosis and inhibited pathological angiogenesis, and the hedgehog signalling pathway and PROX1 are involved in this progress.
Liver fibrosis usually occurs in chronic liver diseases and is a vital
driver of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. As significant
progress has been made in confirming and intervening the
aetiologies of liver fibrosis, more researchers draw attention to
HSCs and a variety of therapies exist to inhibit or reverse phe-
notype of activated HSCs. Vascular endothelium represents
the interface between blood and other tissues of the body. Not
only it is a physical barrier but also it is implicated in different
physiological roles, such as haemostasis/thrombosis, metabolites transportation, inflammation, angiogenesis and vascular
tone. Liver endothelium is made up of LSECs and adjacent
HSCs. Phenotypic stability of LSECs is vital to maintain quiescent
HSCs and protect hepatocytes. Hepatic sinusoidal angiogen-
sis owing to dysfunctional LSECs accompanied by an abnormal
angioarchitecture is a symbol related to liver fibrogenesis, which
indicates a potential target for therapeutic interventions. For
instance, sorafenib, a tyrosine-kinase inhibitor, has been proved
to block sinusoid remodelling and facilitate liver fibrosis resolu-
tion. Recent studies also explained that different active compo-
nents in natural medicinal plants could alleviate liver fibrosis by
inhibiting pathological angiogenesis. We previously reported
that curcumol mitigated liver pathological changes via promoting
activated HSC necroptosis. However, the effects of curcumol on
LSEC angiogenesis in liver fibrosis had not been investigated, and
the underlying mechanism remained to be uncovered. In this arti-
cle, we confirmed firstly that curcumol ameliorated angiogenesis
of LSECs in a murine liver fibrosis model.

As we know, a large amount of nutrients and oxygen are con-
sumed in the process of angiogenesis. To adapt to hypoxia, cells
reduce oxygen consumption and maintain homeostasis that are me-
diated by HIF-1α. We investigated a potential mechanism of curcu-
mol anti-angiogenesis effect and identified HIF-1α as a key upstream
regulator of angiogenic properties. In view of the results, the primary
LSECs treated with angiogenesis stimulator VEGF-A possessed of

**FIGURE 4** Curcumol inhibits liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSECs) angiogenesis by inhibiting Hh signalling pathway. A, Western blot analysis of transcription factor Gli1 expression in nucleus (n = 3). B, Immunofluorescence analysis of Gli1 (n = 3). Scale bar = 20 μm. C, Western blot analysis of HIF-1α and angiogenic properties of LSECs treated with Hh signalling agonist (SAG 0.3 μmol/L) or inhibitor (cyclopamine 3 μmol/L) (n = 3). D, Tubulogenesis assay was visualized and quantified with ImageJ (n = 3). Scale bar = 500 μm. *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group.
FIGURE 5  PROX1 regulated by hedgehog signalling pathway maintains accumulation of HIF-1α in liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSECs). A, Western blot and real-time PCR analyses of efficiency of PROX1 siRNA and overexpression plasmid. B, Western blot analysis of HIF-1α and angiogenic properties of LSECs treated with PROX1 siRNA and plasmid (n = 3). C, LSECs were infected with the vector plasmid and PROX1 siRNA or overexpression plasmid; then, the CHX (100 mg/mL) was used for the indicated time. Western blot analysis of HIF-1α and PROX1 (n = 3). Means ± SD from three independent experiments were presented. D, The endogenous PROX1 and HIF-1α/USP19 were visualized via confocal microscopy in primary LSECs (n = 3). Scale bar = 5 μm. E, Co-IP assays were carried out with anti-HIF-1α and IgG as non-specific control. The pull-down lysate was detected using HIF-1α and USP19 antibody. F, LSECs were treated with protease inhibitor MG132 (10 mg/mL) for 6 h after drug treatment. Co-IP assays were conducted with anti-HIF-1α, followed by detection of the ubiquitin-conjugated HIF-1α with ubiquitin antibody. G and H, Western blot and real-time PCR analyses of PROX1 in LSECs treated with Hh signalling agonist (SAG 0.3 μmol/L) or inhibitor (cyclopamine 3 μmol/L) (n = 3). *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group.
FIGURE 6  Curcumol inhibits liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSECs) angiogenesis via regulating PROX1. A, Real-time PCR analysis of PROX1 mRNA in DMSO- and curcumol-treated LSECs after the induction of VEGF-A (n = 3). B, Western blot analysis of PROX1 protein expression in LSECs (n = 3). C and E, Immunofluorescence analysis of PROX1 and HIF-1α protein expression in LSECs (n = 3). Scale bar = 20 μm. D, Western blot analysis of HIF-1α and angiogenic properties of LSECs treated with the above models plus PROX1 plasmid (n = 3). F, LSECs were treated with protease inhibitor MG132 (10 mg/mL) for 6 h after drug treatment. Co-IP assays were conducted with anti-HIF-1α, followed by detection of ubiquitin, HIF-1α and PROX1. G, Tubulogenesis assay was visualized and quantified with ImageJ (n = 3). Scale bar = 500 μm. *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group.
higher protein expression and mRNA level of HIF-1α, while curcumol regulated the HIF-1α reversely. Moreover, ACF, a HIF-1α inhibitor, was used to confirm the effect of HIF-1α. Here, we have demonstrated that HIF-1α is an upstream mediator of angiogenic properties and serves as an essential factor of the curcumol-regulated anti-angiogenic network.

The activation of HIF-1α transcription and the stabilization of HIF-1α protein are essential for HIF-1α translocating to nuclear and regulating the activation of target genes. As we reported previously, Glis family transcription factors of canonical Hh pathway could enter nuclear and activate target genes including HIF-1α in HSCs.31 Here, we found that curcumol can inhibit the markers of Hh pathway dose-dependently in LSECs, and agonist or antagonist of this signalling pathway was used to confirm the effect of the canonical Hh pathway on HIF-1α protein expression. Curcumol functioned as an inhibitor of HIF-1α through declining the nuclear level of Gli1. Besides, non-canonical Hh pathway appeared to contribute to cholangiocarcinoma progression, which implied us that Hh has a great influence on the microenvironment of liver.35 HIF-1α is kept under tight regulation, and in normal physiological condition, it is the most short-lived proteins known. The ubiquitin-proteasome system practically kept steady-state levels

**FIGURE 7** Curcumol attenuates liver fibrosis in mice. A, After a week of adaptive feeding, mice were randomly assigned to six groups and injected i.p. with CCI_4 except for control group for 8 wk to induce liver fibrosis. The transfection adenoviruses were given twice in the 3rd and 5th weeks, respectively. Besides, 30 mg/kg curcumol was injected i.p. in other day during the last 4 wk. B, Liver sections were stained with Sirius red reagents, Masson reagents and H&E for collagen and histological examinations (n = 3). Scale bar = 100 μm. C, Determination of serum levels of liver injury markers ALP, AST and ALT (n = 6). D, Determination of serum levels of hydroxyproline content (n = 6). E, Determination of serum levels of fibrotic markers HA, LN, PC-III and IV-C (n = 6). *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group
low. Until recently, studies of post-translational modifications of HIF-1α were expanded to hydroxylation, phosphorylation, methylation and acetylation. In hepatocellular carcinoma, the homeobox protein PROX1 is overexpressed in hepatocytes and is required for cell migration. The results of assays suggested that the amino-terminal two-thirds (amino acids 1-570) of PROX1 was responsible for the interaction with HIF-1α, upregulating HIF-1α expression to induce EMT response in HCC cells. Therefore, we

FIGURE 8 Curcumol inhibits liver sinusoidal endothelial cell angiogenesis through regulating Hh signalling pathway in mice. A, Analysis of sinusoidal fenestrae (arrowhead) in liver tissues (n = 3). Scale bar = 1 μm. B, Immunohistochemical analyses of endothelial markers CD31, CD34 and vWF in liver tissues (n = 3). Scale bar = 100 μm. C, Western blot analysis of endothelial markers and angiogenic factors (n = 3). D, Immunofluorescence analysis of endothelial markers CD31 accompanied by HIF-1α, VEGF-A, Smo and PROX1 in liver tissues (n = 3). Scale bar = 20 μm. *P < .05, **P < .01 and ***P < .005 versus control group; #P < .05, ##P < .01 and ###P < .005 versus model group.
focused on the ubiquitination of HIF-1α that a reversible process is dependent on deubiquitylating enzymes (DUBs). As regards USP19 regulating HIF-1α during hypoxia, we investigated the relationship between PROX1 and USP19. According to the result, we had demonstrated that PROX1 could inhibit ubiquitination of HIF-1α by recruiting USP19, and firstly reported that curcumin could downregulate PROX1 expression to maintain accumulation of HIF-1α. Further researches showed that activation of hedgehog signalling by SAG resulted in increased expression of PROX1, and Smo overexpression in murine increased the protein level of PROX1 in vivo. These data suggested that curcumin re-strains LSEC-mediated angiogenesis through inhibiting hedgehog signalling pathway associated with decreasing PROX1 protein expression.

It is noteworthy that many controversial issues still remained unsolved among this research. We confirmed the anti-angiogenic effect of curcumin through Hh signalling pathway; however, the direct target of drug was still unknown. Glis family transcription factors could affect various genes in nuclear, but the specific regulation mechanism had not been revealed. The effect of curcumin on the LSEC capillarization in vitro and in vivo is inconsistent. The maintenance of fenestrae structure depends on various factors. The loss of fenestrae in the cultured LSECs was rescued by silencing DLL4 in vitro, and BMP9 is a key paracrine secreted from HSCs to control LSEC fenestration. Primary LSECs almost pursued to lose their fenestrae out of normal environment regardless of the slight effect of curcumin in vitro. The process of hepatic angiogenesis is divided into many stages, and the effects of drug therapy on angiogenesis at different stages are also different. LSEC renewal differs in physiological and in pathological conditions. It is impressively difficult to distinguish the characteristics of angiogenesis between liver regeneration and liver cirrhosis. According to our experiment in vivo, curcumin was given to mice in the early stage of liver fibrosis and showed great resistance to hepatic fibrosis and angiogenesis. However, we still think that curcumin could have multiple targets to achieve its pharmaceutical characteristics. Our previous research had investigated whether curcumin is able to alleviate liver fibrosis via triggering HSC necroptosis. Activated HSCs can secrete angiogenic factors to regulate LSECs, and it also participates in liver angiogenesis directly. Inhibition of activated HSCs by curcumin would attenuate LSEC-mediated angiogenesis. LSECs account for the majority of liver non-parenchymal cells and are the most important part of neovascularization, so we draw a conclusion that curcumin could alleviate liver fibrosis via inhibiting LSEC-mediated angiogenesis. A future perspective could be represented by the investigation of curcumin for the modulation of cellular processes involved in LSEC-mediated angiogenesis in the liver.

In summary, we demonstrated that canonical hedgehog signalling regulated LSEC angiogenesis through transactivation of PROX1 and HIF-1α. Natural medicine curcumin could alleviate sinusoid pathological angiogenesis by impairing hedgehog signalling (Figure 9). These findings provided a novel molecular mechanism for curcumin to be a new anti-fibrotic agent for liver fibrosis.

**FIGURE 9** Diagram illustrates the mechanisms of curcumin regulating liver sinusoidal endothelial cell-mediated angiogenesis in liver fibrosis.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Our research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81270514, 31571455, 31401210, 31600653 and 81600483), the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (BK20140955), the Open Project Program of Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Pharmacology and Safety Evaluation of Chinese Materia Medica (No. JKLPS2E01804), the Project of the Priority Academic Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions (PAPD) and the Postgraduate Research and Practice Innovation Program of Jiangsu Province (KYCX19_1264).

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
All authors confirm that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
SZ, FZ and XY designed the research. XY, ZW and JK made the constructs and performed assays. XS participated in animal experiments. YJ and FW provided fundamental research of curcuminol. JS, ST and AC made computational calculation associated with collecting the data. XY wrote the manuscript. ZZ and SW revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this article.

ORCID
Shizhong Zheng https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7092-7843

REFERENCES
1. Coulon S, Heindryckx F, Geerts A, Van Steenkiste C, Colle I, Van Vlierberghen H. Angiogenesis in chronic liver disease and its complications. Liver Int. 2011;31:146-162.
2. Francque SM, van der Graaff D, Kwanten WJ. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and cardiovascular risk: pathophysiological mechanisms and implications. J Hepatol. 2016;65:425-443.
3. Ni Y, Li JM, Liu MK, et al. Pathological process of liver sinusoidal endothelial cells in liver diseases. World J Gastroenterol. 2017;23:6766-6777.
4. Arany Z, Foo SY, Ma Y, et al. HIF-independent regulation of VEGF and angiogenesis by the transcriptional coactivator PGC-1alpha. Nature. 2008;451:1008-1012.
5. Lefere S, Van de Velde F, Hoorens A, et al. Angiopoietin-2 promotes pathological angiogenesis and is a therapeutic target in murine non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Hepatology. 2019;69:1087-1104.
6. Redaelli CA, Semela D, Carrick FE, et al. Effect of vascular endothelial growth factor on functional recovery after hepatectomy in lean and obese mice. J Hepatol. 2004;40:305-312.
7. Liu L, You Z, Yu H, et al. Mechanotransduction-modulated fibrotic micromachined show contribute to angiogenesis in liver fibrosis. Nat Mater. 2017;16:1252-1261.
8. Xie G, Choi SS, Syn WK, et al. Hedgehog signalling regulates liver sinusoidal endothelial cell capillarisation. Gut. 2013;62:299-309.
9. Francis H, Bohanan J, Alpini G. Hedgehog signalling and LSEC capillarisation: stopping this one in its tracks. Gut. 2012;61:1243-1244.
10. Chung SL, Moon H, Ju HL, et al. Hepatic expression of Sonic Hedgehog induces liver fibrosis and promotes hepatocarcinogenesis in a transgenic mouse model. J Hepatol. 2016;64:618-627.
11. Gao L, Zhang Z, Zhang P, et al. Role of canonical Hedgehog signaling pathway in liver. Int J Biol Sci. 2018;14:1636-1644.
12. Zhang F, Hao M, Jin H, et al. Canonical hedgehog signalling regulates hepatic stellate cell-mediated angiogenesis in liver fibrosis. Br J Pharmacol. 2017;174:409-423.
13. Li X, Liu H, Wang J, et al. Curcumin induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by inhibiting IGF-1R/Pi3K/Akt signaling pathway in human nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE-2 cells. Phytother Res. 2018;32:2214-2225.
14. Ning L, Ma H, Jiang Z, et al. Curcumin suppresses breast cancer cell metastasis by inhibiting MMP-9 Via JNK1/2 and Akt-dependent NF-kappaB signaling pathways. Int J Cancer. 2016;15:216-225.
15. Jia Y, Wang F, Guo Q, et al. Curcumin induces RIKP1/RIPK3 complex-dependent necroptosis via JNK1/2-ROS signaling in hepatic stellate cells. Redox Biol. 2018;19:375-387.
16. DeLeve LD. Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells in hepatic fibrosis. Hepatology. 2015;61:1740-1746.
17. Wilson GK, Tennant DA, McKeating JA. Hypoxia inducible factors in liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma: current understanding and future directions. J Hepatol. 2014;61:1397-1406.
18. Wu D, Potluri N, Lu J, Kim Y, Rastinejad F. Structural integration in hypoxia-inducible factors. Nature. 2015;524:303-308.
19. Liu Y, Zhang Y, Wang S, et al. Proserpa-related homeobox 1 drives angiogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma through selectively activating interleukin-8 expression. Hepatology. 2017;66:1894-1909.
20. Shen Y, Xia E, Bhandari A, Wang X, Guo G. LnRNA PROX1-AS1 promotes proliferation, invasion, and migration in papillary thyroid carcinoma. Biosci Rep. 2018;38. https://doi.org/10.1042/BSR20180862
21. Liu Y, Zhang JB, Qin Y, et al. PROX1 promotes hepatocellular carcinoma metastasis by way of up-regulating hypoxia-inducible factor 1alpha expression and protein stability. Hepatology. 2013;58:692-705.
22. Tsuchida T, Friedman SL. Mechanisms of hepatic stellate cell activation. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017;14:397-411.
23. Hammoutene A, Rautou P-E. Role of liver sinusoidal endothelial cells in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. J Hepatol. 2019;70:1278-1291.
24. Hilscher MB, Sehrawat T, Arab JP, et al. Mechanical stretch increases expression of CXCL1 in liver sinusoidal endothelial cells to recruit neutrophils, generate sinusoidal microthrombi, and promote portal hypertension. Gastroenterology. 2019;157:193-209.e9.
25. Falero-Perez J, Song YS, Zhao Y, et al. Cyp1b1 expression impacts the angiogenic and inflammatory properties of liver sinusoidal endothelial cells. PLoS ONE. 2018;13:e0206756
26. Ding BS, Nolan DJ, Butler JM, et al. Inductive angiogenic signals from sinusoidal endothelium are required for liver regeneration. Nature. 2010;468:310-315.
27. Gracia-Sancho J, Maeso-Diaz R, Fernandez-Iglesias A, Navarro-Zornoza M, Bosch J. New cellular and molecular targets for the treatment of portal hypertension. Hepatol Int. 2015;9:183-191.
28. Kawasaki T, Murata S, Takahashi K, et al. Activation of human liver sinusoidal endothelial cell by human platelets induces hepatocyte proliferation. J Hepatol. 2010;53:648-654.
29. Liu C, Yang Z, Wang L, et al. Combination of sorafenib and gadolinium (GdCl3) attenuates dimethylnitrosamine (DMN)-induced liver fibrosis in rats. BMC Gastroenterol. 2015;15:159.
30. Yao Q, Lin Y, Li X, Shen X, Wang J, Tu C. Curcumin ameliorates hepatic angiogenesis and capillarization of the sinusoids in carbon tetrachloride-induced rat liver fibrosis. Toxicol Lett. 2013;222:72-82.
31. Zhang F, Zhang Z, Chen L, et al. Curcumin attenuates angiogenesis in liver fibrosis and inhibits angiogenic properties of hepatic stellate cells. J Cell Mol Med. 2014;18:1392-1406.
32. Zhao S, Zhang Z, Qian L, et al. Tetramethylpyrazine attenuates carbon tetrachloride-caused liver injury and fibrogenesis
33. Zhao S, Zhang Z, Yao Z, et al. Tetramethylpyrazine attenuates sinusoidal angiogenesis via inhibition of hedgehog signaling in liver fibrosis. *JUBMB Life*. 2017;69:115-127.

34. Nath B, Szabo G. Hypoxia and hypoxia inducible factors: diverse roles in liver diseases. *Hepatology*. 2012;55:622-633.

35. Razumilava N, Gradilone SA, Smoot RL, et al. Non-canonical Hedgehog signaling contributes to chemotaxis in cholangiocarcinoma. *J Hepatol*. 2014;60:599-605.

36. Xiong G, Stewart RL, Chen J, et al. Collagen prolyl 4-hydroxylase 1 is essential for HIF-1alpha stabilization and TNBC chemoresistance. *Nat Commun*. 2018;9:4456.

37. He H, Wang X, Chen J, et al. High-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) promotes angiogenesis and tumor migration by regulating hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF-1alpha) expression via the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/AKT signaling pathway in breast cancer cells. *Med Sci Monit*. 2019;25:2352-2360.

38. Bao L, Chen Y, Lai HT, et al. Methylation of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1alpha by G9a/GLP inhibits HIF-1 transcriptional activity and cell migration. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2018;46:6576-6591.

39. Kang J, Chun YS, Huh J, et al. FIH permits NAA10 to catalyze the oxygen-dependent lysyl-acetylation of HIF-1alpha. *Redox Biol*. 2018;19:364-374.

40. Altun M, Zhao B, Velasco K, et al. Ubiquitin-specific protease 19 (USP19) regulates hypoxia-inducible factor 1alpha (HIF-1alpha) during hypoxia. *J Biol Chem*. 2012;287:1962-1969.

41. Chen L, Gu T, Li B, et al. Delta-like ligand 4/DLL4 regulates the capillaryization of liver sinusoidal endothelial cell and liver fibrogenesis. *Biochim Biophys Acta Mol Cell Res*. 2019;1866:1663-1675.

42. Desroches-Castan A, Tillet E, Ricard N, et al. Bone morphogenetic protein 9 is a paracrine factor controlling liver sinusoidal endothelial cell fenestration and protecting against hepatic fibrosis. *Hepatology*. 2019;70:1392-1408.

43. Poisson J, Lemoine S, Boulanger C, et al. Liver sinusoidal endothelial cells: physiology and role in liver diseases. *J Hepatol*. 2017;66:212-227.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

**How to cite this article:** Yang X, Wang Z, Kai J, et al. Curcumol attenuates liver sinusoidal endothelial cell angiogenesis via regulating Glis-PROX1-HIF-1α in liver fibrosis. *Cell Prolif.* 2020;53:e12762. [https://doi.org/10.1111/cpr.12762](https://doi.org/10.1111/cpr.12762)