Introduction

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS), a frequently seen disease in the rhinology department, involves inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses mucosa lasting >12 weeks (1). Chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyposis (CRSsNP) accounts for about 60% of chronic rhinosinusitis and is a common refractory disease in rhinology (2). CRS includes symptoms of nasal discharge, nasal obstruction, facial pain, and a decreased sense of smell. It severely affects the quality of life of patients.

CRSsNP often originates from bacterial infection and develops into chronic inflammation in uncorrected treatment. Gram-positive bacteria such as coagulase-negative staphylococci (such as Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus viridans) and Gram-negative enteric rods are known to exist in the sinuses of adults with CRS. Bacterial infection causes mucosal inflammation with infiltration of neutrophils and monocytes, reconstruction of the extracellular matrix, goblet cell hyperplasia, and tissue necrosis (3,4).

Several mediators and cytokines are involved in this pathologic process, with increased expression levels of interleukin (IL)-1 and 6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α), eosinophil cationic protein, collagen, and urokinase plasminogen activator (Plau). Increased expression levels of tissue remodeling genes such as matrix metalloproteinase (MMPs), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP), and transforming growth factor (TGF-β1) have also been found in bacterial chronic rhinosinusitis (5). However, the genomic expression of coagulation cascade-related cytokines, which might serve a crucial role in host defense, inflammation and tissue remodeling, has not been found.

The present study was carried out to investigate the changes in the gene profile in bacterial CRS using a gene array test. Bacterial chronic rhinosinusitis, simulating CRSsNP, was induced in a mouse model, the pathway analyzed and reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) used to verify the key pathway in this pathogenesis.

Materials and methods

Animals and experiment groups. All experimental procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Adult male specific pathogen-free C57BL/6J mice (n=24) were obtained from Shanghai Laboratory Animal Research Center (Shanghai,
China). Mice were aged between 10-12 weeks and weighed 24±3 g. All mice were housed at room temperature (20-23°C) in a 12 h light/dark cycle with soft food and tap water provided continuously ad libitum. Two groups were created according to a randomization schedule (n=12 each): 1) bacterial chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) group: The right nasal cavity was occluded for 3 months with Merocel nasal pack (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN, USA) inoculated with 20 µl overnight cultured *Staphylococcus aureus* (cat. no. ATCC25293; American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA, USA), 2) Sham operation group (control group): The nasal cavity was opened but no Merocel was inserted.

The bacterial CRS mouse model was built according to the method described by Jacob et al (6), with certain modifications. A peritoneal injection of 1% pentobarbital sodium (0.6 ml/100 g; Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd, Shanghai, China) was given to anesthetize the animals. An incision was then made over the right snout up to the nasal dorsum to expose the right bony anterior naris. A Merocel nasal pack of about 5 mm length soaked in 20 µl of a *Staphylococcus aureus* solution was inserted in the right nasal cavity and the incision was closed. Following the operation, the mice were returned to the mouse care facility where they were housed for the next 3 months.

**Histological analysis.** For histological studies, the mice were anesthetized with chloral hydrate (35 mg/100 g; Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.) and sacrificed to harvest the nose. The tissue samples were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde solution, decalcified in EDTA solution, embedded in paraffin blocks, sectioned, and then stained with hematoxylin staining solution for 5 min and eosin staining solution for 1 min at room temperature. Sections were imaged with a Leica light microscope system (Leica Microsystems GmbH, Wetzlar, Germany).

**ELISA analysis.** The mouse nasal mucosa was harvested and the total protein content quantified using Bicinchoninic Acid (BCA) kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). The test was processed following the protocol on the IL-1β (Cat. no. MU30369, Bio-Swamp; www.bio-swamp.com/) and TNF-α ELISA (Cat. no. MU30030, Bio-Swamp) kit. The extracted protein samples of bacterial CRS and control nasal mucosa were added to the pre-coated 96-well standard strip plate. Measurements of the optical density were performed at 450 nm. The IL-1β and TNF-α expression levels were determined using the standard curve prepared for each assay.

**cDNA microarray analysis.** The nasal mucosal membrane was collected using angled tweezers and washed with PBS solution. The Takara RNA isolation kit (Takara Bio, Inc., Otsu, Japan) was used to extract the total RNA of each sample following the operating manual. The RNA integrity number of the inspected RNA samples was assessed using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA). The sample was further purified using the RNeasy Micro Kit (Qiagen GmbH, Hilden, Germany). According to the manufacturer's protocol, the total RNA was amplified and labeled using a low input quick amp labeling kit after purification and hybridized using the gene expression hybridization kit (Agilent Technologies, Inc.). The microarrays were scanned using an Agilent microarray scanner system (G2565CA). Data were extracted from images using Feature Extraction software v10.7 (Agilent Technologies, Inc.) with default settings. Raw data were normalized by the quantile algorithm in Gene Spring v12.6.1 software (Agilent Technologies, Inc.).

**Gene regulation in bacterial CRS.** The significantly differential expressed genes (P<0.05) between the bacterial CRS and control groups were selected. David v6.7 online software (david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/) was used to perform molecular function and pathway analysis.

**Real time-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).** The selected genes were tested on the 7900 HT Sequenced Detection System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) using the iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA) and ABI Power SYBR® Green PCR Master Mix Kit (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The procedure was: 50°C for 2 min incubation; 95°C for 10 min; 95°C for 15 sec, and 60°C for 1 min for 40 cycles. The primers are presented in Table I. The relative quantification of the target genes was normalized to the GAPDH gene expression level. Relative quantification of the gene expression level was presented using the 2^-ΔΔCq method (7).

| Primer Name | Sequence (5' to 3') |
|-------------|---------------------|
| CF XII-F    | ACAAGCCCGGAGTCTCACACA |
| CF XII-R    | GGGGAGGATAAAGCCTGGTT |
| Plau-F      | CTTGACGCAAAGCTGGTGA |
| Plau-R      | GGAAGCATCACATGGAAGACC |
| Plaur-F     | GTCGCCCTCTGTGTGSTTCTT |
| Plaur-R     | CAGCCCTTGTCTCAATCTC |
| Col1a1-F    | GCCAAGGACATCCCTGGAA |
| Col1a1-R    | TCAAGCATACCTCGGGTTTC |
| Col5a1-F    | TGGCATCCAGGTGCTGAAG |
| Col5a1-R    | CCCCCGTCACCCCTTTATT |
| GAPDH-F     | CGTGTTCCTACCCCCAATG |
| GAPDH-R     | TGTTCATCATCTTGGCAGTTTCT |

**Statistical analysis.** The quantile algorithm in the Gene Spring v12.6.1 software (Agilent Technologies, Inc.) was used to normalize the gene expression microarray raw data. Differential expression >2-fold and a two-tailed probability value P<0.05 were considered statistically significant. The Student's t-test and SPSS v17.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) were used for the statistical analysis. Data were presented as
the mean ± standard deviation and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

**Results**

**Histological structure of the nasal mucosa in the bacterial CRS mouse model.** Histological structures of the nasal mucosa was observed in the bacterial CRS mouse model and control group. In the bacterial CRS group, hematoxylin and eosin staining showed damaged cilia of nasal epithelium, increased lymphocytes and macrophages infiltration, obvious lamina propria edema and gland hyperplasia (Fig. 1).

**IL-1β and TNF-α in bacterial CRS murine model.** The expression level of IL-1β and TNF-α in nasal mucosa of both bacterial CRS and control group were evaluated using ELISA. As shown in Fig. 2, the levels of IL-1β (P<0.01) and TNF-α (P<0.01) were significantly increased in bacterial CRS compared with the control.

**Gene expression in the nasal mucosa in bacterial CRS and control group.** Gene microarray showed there were 6,018 genes expressed 2-fold differentially in the bacterial CRS group compared with the control. Among them, 2,865 genes were upregulated 2-fold, and 3,153 genes were downregulated 2-fold in bacterial CRS group as shown by the heat map (Fig. 3).

**Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of differentially expressed genes.** Out of the total number of 6,018 genes which were differentially expressed, 3,945 genes underwent GO analysis in DAVID v6.7 to determine molecular function. The important GO terms demonstrated to have the higher fold enrichment, were: Dopamine receptor binding, 2-acylglycerol O-acyltransferase activity, eicosatetraenoic acid binding, intracellular calcium activated chloride channel activity, arachidonic acid binding, diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase activity, eicosanoid binding, 6-phosphofructokinase activity, anaphylatoxin receptor activity, prostaglandin-D synthase activity, C-X-C chemokine receptor activity and C-X-C chemokine binding, folic acid transporter activity, ligase activity, carbon-carbon bonding and phosphofructokinase activity (Fig. 4).

**Pathway analysis of the differentially expressed genes.** The differentially expressed genes in bacterial CRS underwent Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment analysis using DAVID v6.7. The important
Pathways in the bacterial CRS mouse model were: Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, hematopoietic cell lineage, renin-angiotensin system, primary immunodeficiency, cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, intestinal immune network for Immunoglobulin (Ig)A production, nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like (NOD-like) receptor signaling pathway, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, ECM-receptor interaction, cell adhesion molecules, dorso-ventral axis formation, galactose metabolism, chemokine signaling pathway, dilated cardiomyopathy, and complement and coagulation cascades (Fig. 5).

Differentially expressed gene analysis in the coagulation cascade pathway. Twenty-eight genes were expressed differentially (Table II) as detected in the KEGG coagulation cascade pathway; of these, 24 were upregulated and four genes were downregulated: Alpha-2-macroglobulin, coagulation factor VIII, complement component 9 and Mannan-binding
lectin (protein C); RT-qPCR verified Coagulation factor XII (CF XII), urokinase plasminogen activator (Plau), collagen type V alpha 1 chain (Col5a1), urokinase receptor plasminogen activator (Plaur), and collagen type I alpha 1 (Col1a1) genes which may serve an important role in the activation of the coagulation cascade pathway. All verified genes showed similar alterations in the gene microarray test (P<0.05; Fig. 6).

Figure 5. Top 15 enhanced pathways analysis of significant differentially expressed target genes. X-axis represents the fold enrichment score.

Figure 6. Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction test on selectively upregulated genes (A) CFXII, Plau, Plaur, Col1a1 and Col5a1 (n=3 for each group). (B) Gene array test of CFXII, Plau, Plaur, Col1a1 and Col5a1, in bacterial CRS and control groups (n=3 for each group). *P<0.05 vs. control. CFXII, coagulation factor XII; Col1a1, collagen type I alpha 1; Col5a1, collagen type V alpha 1 chain; CRS, chronic rhinosinusitis; Plau, urokinase plasminogen activator; Plaur, urokinase receptor plasminogen activator; B-CRS, bacterial chronic rhinosinusitis.
Discussion

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) has a prevalence of 8% in China and 10.9% in Europe (1,8). CRSsNP is the most common type of CRS (2). Previous studies suggested that genes responsible for antigen presentation, innate and adaptive immune responses, tissue remodeling, and arachidonic acid metabolism are involved in the pathological process of CRS (9). However, no reports have shown comprehensive gene expression patterns in bacterial CRS.

The present study utilized a murine model to profile gene expression in bacterial CRS to prove that bacterial CRS causes significant tissue inflammation by the alteration of multiple genes. Some of these are the T-cell receptor complex, immunoglobulin complex, integrin complex, ciliary rootlet and collagen cell component, which may be relevant to cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, chemokine signaling, cell adhesion molecules, and the complement and coagulation cascade pathway in bacterial CRS.

To the best of our knowledge, this finding of gene expression profile being changed in bacterial CRS has not been reported before. This provides a basis for further identification of pivotal cell pathways and key target molecules in bacterial CRS, and has potential importance for the diagnosis and treatment of bacterial CRS.

Activation of the coagulation cascade and deposition of fibrin as a consequence of inflammation is well known, and is thought to serve a critical role in host defense and in containing microbial or toxic agents (10). Previous studies have proved that in CRSsNP, excessive extracellular collagen deposition occurs in the sinus cavities and pseudocysts are absent in the thickened submucosa (11). In addition, dysregulation of the coagulation cascade may serve an etiological role in many other diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, severe asthma, glomerulonephritis, and delayed-type hypersensitivity through excessive fibrin deposition (12-14).

Infiltration of chronic inflammatory cells such as neutrophils and mononuclear cells occurs in the nasal mucosa (15). In this pathological process, genes involved in antigen presentation, the innate and adaptive immune response and tissue remodeling are regulated (9). Many studies have focused on the gene expression in chronic rhinosinusitis using DNA microarray (16,17) but none have studied the gene expression profile in CRSsNP. In the present study, bacterial CRS in the mice were studied using gene expression profile.

Consistent with previous studies in CRSsNP patients using nasal membrane samples (18), ciliary damage of the nasal epithelium, lamina propria edema, and infiltration of inflammatory cells were found in the nasal mucosa (15). In this pathological process, genes involved in antigen presentation, the innate and adaptive immune response and tissue remodeling are regulated (9). Many studies have focused on the gene expression in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis using DNA microarray (16,17) but none have studied the gene expression profile in CRSsNP. In the present study, bacterial CRS in the mice were studied using gene expression profile.

Table II. Genes with fold change >2 or <0.5 (differential expression of genes between bacterial CRS group and control group; P<0.05).

| NM_No   | Gene Symbol | Fold change | P-values |
|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| NM_010776 | Mbl2        | 0.061       | 0.041    |
| NM_013485 | C9          | 0.124       | 0.008    |
| NM_007977 | F8          | 0.248       | 0.001    |
| NM_181858 | Cd59b       | 0.448       | 0.001    |
| NM_028066 | F11         | 2.056       | 0.030    |
| NM_019775 | Cpb2        | 2.109       | 0.031    |
| NM_009779 | C3ar1       | 2.166       | 0.016    |
| NM_009776 | Serping1    | 2.272       | 0.002    |
| NM_010406 | Hc          | 2.458       | 0.019    |
| NM_008873 | Plau        | 2.773       | 0.020    |
| NM_144938 | C1s1        | 2.804       | 0.005    |
| NM_011576 | Tpi         | 2.893       | 0.001    |
| NM_023143 | C1ra        | 3.217       | 0.001    |
| NM_028784 | F13a1       | 3.637       | 0.007    |
| NM_175628 | A2m         | 4.251       | 0.016    |
| D16492   | Masp1       | 4.373       | 0.003    |
| NM_008223 | Serpin1d    | 4.634       | 0.001    |
| NM_010172 | F7          | 4.875       | 0.001    |
| NM_021489 | F12         | 6.707       | <0.001   |
| NM_009778 | C3          | 12.681      | <0.001   |
| NM_008198 | Cfb         | 19.482      | <0.001   |
| NM_011113 | Plaur       | 20.906      | 0.006    |
| NM_007972 | F10         | 25.379      | 0.001    |
| NM_007577 | C5ar1       | 30.771      | 0.010    |
| NM_009245 | Serpina1c   | 35.437      | <0.001   |
| BC037008 | Serpina1b   | 78.520      | <0.001   |
| NM_009246 | Serpina1d   | 83.682      | <0.001   |

Figure 7. Molecular network and possible functions of CFXII, Plau, Plaur, plg and bradykinin. CFXII, Coagulation factor XII; Plau, urokinase plasminogen activator; Plaur, urokinase receptor plasminogen activator; plg, plasminogen.
with bacterial CRS, further bioinformatics and experimental studies are required to identify the crucial genes.

Coagulation and inflammation are considered two distinct pathologies, but they closely interact with each other at multiple levels, for example, coagulation factor Xa, coagulation factor XIa and plasmin activate both complement component 5 and complement component 3 to complement component 5a and complement component 3a, respectively, which are involved in the inflammatory response (24). In the present study, GO term molecular function analysis and pathway analysis were used to study the differentially expressed genes. Apart from the immune-related pathways, 28 genes involved in the complement and coagulation cascade pathways were expressed differentially. RT-qPCR revealed that the levels of coagulation factor XII (CF XII), Plau, Col5a1, Plaur, and Col1a1, which serve a key role in the complement and coagulation pathways (22,25), were found to be upregulated in bacterial CRS. Of these, Col1a1 (important components of collagen I) is significantly elevated in chronic sinusitis (26), and the expression of Plau and Plaur are elevated in sinusitis (27).

The CFXII-driven plasma contact system provided a link between procoagulant and proinflammatory reactions and contributes to host defense mechanisms as a component of the innate immune system. It was also found to promote inflammatory reactions by activating the kallikrein-kinin system (28), increasing the formation of bradykinin which caused vascular permeability and vasodilation (29) and enhanced the inflammatory reaction.

The present study demonstrated that CFXII is an important factor in the coagulation system and inflammatory reaction, which requires further study. The major coagulation factors CFXII, Plau and Plaur serve a vital role in inflammation and immunity, they may also be crucial to the pathogenesis of bacterial CRS (Fig. 7).

In summary, the gene expression profile in the nasal mucosa of mice in bacterial CRS is presented in the present study, to the best of our knowledge, for the first time. This study demonstrates that genes responsible for the complement and coagulation cascade pathways have an important immunomodulatory function. Further studies are required to better understand the pathogenesis of bacterial CRS.

Acknowledgements
Not applicable.

Funding
The present study was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. 81400445).

Availability of the data and materials
All data generated or analyzed during the present study is included in this published article.

Authors’ contributions
LG and SW performed the bacterial chronic rhinosinusitis animal model, mucosa tissue collection, and the histological and ELISA assays. YZ and HH designed the present study, including analysis and interpretation of the cDNA microarray data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical approval and consent to participate
The animal experiments and procedures were performed in accordance with the guidelines for the use and care of laboratory animals in Shanghai Jiao Tong University, the present study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

Patient consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References
1. Fokkens WJ, Lund VJ, Mullol J, Bachert C, Alobid I, Baroody F, Cohen N, Cervin A, Douglas R, Gevaert P, et al: European position paper on rhinosinusitis and nasal polyps 2012. Rhinol Suppl 23: 3, p preceding table of contents, 1-298, 2012.
2. Dykewicz MS and Hamilos DL: Rhinitis and sinusitis. J Allergy Clin Immunol 125 (Suppl 2): S103-S115, 2010.
3. Melzter EO, Hamilos DL, Hadley JA, Lanza DC, Marple BF, Nicklas RA, Bachert C, Baraniuk J, Baroody FM, Benninger MS, et al: Rhinosinusitis: Establishing definitions for clinical research and patient care. J Allergy Clin Immunol 114 (Suppl 6): S155-S212, 2004.
4. Malekzadeh S, Hamburger MD, Whelan PJ, Biedlingmaier JF and Baraniuk JN: Density of middle turbinate subepithelial mucous glands in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 127: 190-195, 2002.
5. Takabayashi T, Kato A, Peters AT, Hulse KE, Suh LA, Carter R, Norton J, Grammer LC, Tan BK, Chandra RK, et al: Increased expression of factor XIII-A in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. J Allergy Clin Immunol 132: 584-592.e4, 2013.
6. Jacob A, Faddis BT and Chole RA: Chronic bacterial rhinosinusitis: Description of a mouse model. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 127: 657-664, 2001.
7. Livak KJ and Schmittgen TD: Analysis of relative gene expression using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-Delta Delta C(T)) method. Methods 25: 402-408, 2001.
8. Shi JB, Fu QL, Zhang H, Cheng L, Wang YJ, Zhu DD, Ly W, Liu SX, Li PZ, Ou CQ and Xu G: Epidemiology of chronic rhinosinusitis in seven Chinese cities. Allergy 70: 533-539, 2015.
9. Hsu J, Avila PC, Kern RC, Hayes MG, Schleimer RP and Pinto JM: Genetics of chronic rhinosinusitis: State of the field and directions forward. J Allergy Clin Immunol 131: 977-993, 993.e1-e5, 2013.
10. Jennewein C, Tran N, Paulus P, Ellinghaus P, Eble JA and Zacharowski K: Novel aspects of fibrin(ogen) fragments during inflammation. Mol Med 17: 568-573, 2011.
11. Van Bruaene N, Derycke L, Perez-Novó CA, Gevaert P, et al: Creation of a new mouse model for asthma. Clin Immunol 125 (Suppl 2): S103-S115, 2010.
12. de Boer JD, Majoor CJ, van ’t Veer C, Bel EH and van der Poll T: Asthma and coagulation. Blood 119: 3236-3244, 2012.
13. Gabazza EC, Osamu T, Yamakami T, Ibata H, Sato T, Sato Y and Shima T: Correlation between clotting and collagen metabolism markers in rheumatoid arthritis. Thromb Haemost 71: 199-202, 1994.
14. Neale TJ, Tipping PG, Carson SD and Holdsworth SR: Participation of cell-mediated immunity in deposition of fibrin in glomerulonephritis. Lancet 2: 421-424, 1988.
15. Van Bruaene N and Bachert C: Tissue remodeling in chronic rhinosinusitis. Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol 11: 8-11, 2011.
16. Platt M, Metson R and Stankovic K: Gene-expression signatures of nasal polyps associated with chronic rhinosinusitis and aspirin-sensitive asthma. Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol 9: 23-28, 2009.
17. Payne SC, Han JK, Huett P, Negri J, Kropf EZ, Borish L and Steinke JW: Microarray analysis of distinct gene transcription profiles in non-eosinophilic chronic sinusitis with nasal polyps. Am J Rhinol 22: 568-581, 2008.
18. Van Bruaene N, C PN, Van Crombruggen K, De Ruyck N, Holtappels G, Van Cauwenberge P, Gevaert P and Bachert C: Inflammation and remodelling patterns in early stage chronic rhinosinusitis. Clin Exp Allergy 42: 883-890, 2012.
19. Li X, Meng J, Qiao X, Liu Y, Liu F, Zhang N, Zhang J, Holtappels G, Luo B, Zhou P, et al: Expression of TGF, matrix metalloproteinases, and tissue inhibitors in Chinese chronic rhinosinusitis. J Allergy Clin Immunol 125: 1061-1068, 2010.
20. Sejima T, Holtappels G and Bachert C: The expression of fibrinolytic components in chronic paranasal sinus disease. Am J Rhinol Allergy 25: 1-6, 2011.
21. Mondino A and Blasi F: uPA and uPAR in fibrinolysis, immunity and pathology. Trends Immunol 25: 450-455, 2004.
22. Del Rosso M, Margheri F, Serrati S, Chillà A, Laurenzana A and Fibbi G: The urokinase receptor system, a key regulator at the intersection between inflammation, immunity, and coagulation. Curr Pharm Des 17: 1924-1943, 2011.
23. Gong Y, Hart E, Shchurin A and Hoover-Plow J: Inflammatory macrophage migration requires MMP-9 activation by plasminogen in mice. J Clin Invest 118: 3012-3024, 2008.
24. Dahlbäck B: Coagulation and inflammation-close allies in health and disease. Semin Immunopathol 34: 1-3, 2012.
25. Gorbet MB and Sefton MV: Biomaterial-associated thrombosis: Roles of coagulation factors, complement, platelets and leukocytes. Biomaterials 25: 5681-5703, 2004.
26. Kim DK, Kang SI, Kong IG, Cho YH, Song SK, Hyun SJ, Cho SD, Han SY, Cho SH and Kim DW: Two-track medical treatment strategy according to the clinical scoring system for chronic rhinosinusitis. Allergy Asthma Immunol Res 10: 490-502, 2018.
27. Li X, Zhan Z, Sun J, Zeng B, Xue Y and Wang S: Nasal mucosa remodeling in chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyps. Lin Chung Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi 27: 1110-1113, 1117, 2013 (In Chinese).
28. Kenne E, Nickel KF, Long AT, Fuchs TA, Stavrou EX, Stahl FR and Renné T: Factor XII: A novel target for safe prevention of thrombosis and inflammation. J Intern Med 278: 571-585, 2015.
29. Björkqvist J, Jämsä A and Renné T: Plasma kallikrein: The bradykinin-producing enzyme. Thromb Haemost 110: 399-407, 2013.