Reciprocal regulation of endothelial–mesenchymal transition by MAPK7 and EZH2 in intimal hyperplasia and coronary artery disease

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Endothelial–mesenchymal transition (EndMT) is a form of endothelial dysfunction wherein endothelial cells acquire a mesenchymal phenotype and lose endothelial functions, which contributes to the pathogenesis of intimal hyperplasia and atherosclerosis. The mitogen activated protein kinase 7 (MAPK7) inhibits EndMT and decreases the expression of the histone methyltransferase Enhancer-of-Zeste homologue 2 (EZH2), thereby maintaining endothelial quiescence. EZH2 is the catalytic subunit of the Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 that methylates lysine 27 on histone 3 (H3K27me3). It is elusive how the crosstalk between MAPK7 and EZH2 is regulated in the endothelium and if the balance between MAPK7 and EZH2 is disturbed in vascular disease. In human coronary artery disease, we assessed the expression levels of MAPK7 and EZH2 and found that with increasing intima/media thickness ratio, MAPK7 expression decreased, whereas EZH2 expression increased. In vitro, MAPK7 activation decreased EZH2 expression, whereas endothelial cells deficient of EZH2 had increased MAPK7 activity. MAPK7 activation results in increased expression of microRNA (miR)-101, a repressor of EZH2. This loss of EZH2 in turn results in the increased expression of the miR-200 family, culminating in decreased expression of the dual-specificity phosphatases 1 and 6 who may repress MAPK7 activity. Transfection of endothelial cells with miR-200 family members decreased the endothelial sensitivity to TGFβ1-induced EndMT. In endothelial cells there is reciprocity between MAPK7 signaling and EZH2 expression and disturbances in this reciprocal signaling associate with the induction of EndMT and severity of human coronary artery disease.

Neointimal hyperplasia is characterized by an increasing amount of fibroproliferative cells and extracellular matrix in the neointimal lesion, resulting in vascular lumen narrowing—characterized by an increasing intima/media thickness ratio (IMT) in histopathology—and eventually obstruction of the vessel. Endothelial cells play a pivotal role in the formation of neointimal lesions by the acquisition of a fibro-proliferative phenotype through endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EndMT)1–5. EndMT is characterized by a change from an endothelial phenotype into a phenotype comprising of mesenchymal-like properties, in which the expression of endothelial cells markers, such as eNOS, PECAM-1 and VE-cadherin is lost, and the expression of mesenchymal genes,
including SM22a, a-SMA and vimentin, is gained. Moreover, EndMT-derived fibroproliferative cells secrete extracellular matrix components, which might contribute to the buildup of the neointima.

EndMT was originally identified during embryogenesis, where it plays a pivotal role in cardiac valve, septum and endocardial cushion formation. In adults, EndMT contributes to fibroproliferative diseases, including atherosclerosis, cerebral cavernous malformation, pulmonary fibrosis, kidney fibrosis and cardiac fibrosis.

Uniform laminar shear stress (LSS) conveys atheroprotective effects to the endothelium, while endothelial cells exposed to disturbed or low oscillatory shear stress are prone to EndMT. Uniform LSS activates the mitogen-activated protein kinase 7 (MAP7)—also known as extracellular signal-related kinase 5 (Erk5) and big-mitogen kinase-1 (BMK-1)—which suppresses EndMT. Concurrently, the loss of MAPK7 signaling facilitates EndMT. Currently, it is elusive how MAPK7 activity is regulated in fibroproliferative disease.

Here, we report that in the endothelium there is reciprocity between MAPK7 and EZH2 in the regulation of EndMT and in human coronary artery disease. In endothelial cells exposed to LSS, the activation of MAPK7 increases the expression of mRNA (miR)-101, which in turn suppresses the translation of the EZH2 gene, resulting in reduced protein expression. Reciprocally, the reduced expression of EZH2 results in the decreased expression of the Dual Specificity Phosphatase (DUSP)-1 and DUSP-6—the phosphatases responsible for the inactivation of MAPK7—which facilitates the activation of MAPK7. Disturbance in the reciprocity between MAPK7 and EZH2 is linked to intimal hyperplasia and reveals the balance between MAPK7 and EZH2 is disturbed in coronary artery disease.

Here, we report that in the endothelium there is reciprocity between MAPK7 and EZH2 in the regulation of EndMT and in human coronary artery disease. Reciprocal signaling between MAPK7 and EZH2 in endothelial cells. We recently uncovered that disturbed fluid shear stress (FSS) contributes to intimal hyperplasia by the induction of endothelial-mesenchymal transition (EndMT), partially mediated by EZH2. Atheroprotective uniform LSS decreases EZH2 expression at both the gene (2.2-fold, p < 0.001; Fig. 2a) and protein (1.9-fold, p = 0.028; Fig. 2b) level. Uniform laminar shear stress does not change the expression of MAPK7, neither on transcript (Fig. 2c) nor on protein level (Suppl. Fig. 1), however, FSS increases the activity of MAPK7 as indicated by the increased phosphorylation (3.5-fold, p = 0.036, Fig. 2d; Suppl. Fig. 1). Knockdown of EZH2 did not significantly alter MAPK7 transcript expression, whereas MAPK7 activity is increased upon EZH2 reduction (1.9-fold, p = 0.049; Fig. 2d). Moreover, protein expression levels of EZH2 associate with MAPK7 activation (r² = 0.7723, p = 0.021; Fig. 2e) proving evidence of the reciprocity between EZH2 expression levels and MAPK7 activity.

MAPK7 decreases EZH2 through miRNA-101. As MAPK7 decreases EZH2 post-transcriptionally, we investigated whether miRNA-101—a known translational repressor of EZH2 in endothelial cells—is regulated by MAPK7 signaling. FSS increased the expression of miR-101 in a MAPK7-dependent manner (2.8-fold, p < 0.001; Fig. 3a). In luciferase reporter assays, miR-101 binds to the 3’UTR of EZH2, reducing the luminescence signal (1.9-fold, p < 0.001; Fig. 3b). In endothelial cells, ectopic expression of miR-101 decreases EZH2 expression at both the gene (2.6-fold, p = 0.002; Fig. 3c) and protein (2.9-fold, p = 0.008; Fig. 3d; Suppl. Fig. 1) level, whereas miRNA-101 did not significantly alter MAPK7 gene expression (Fig. 3e) or MAPK7 protein expression level (Fig. 3f; Suppl. Fig. 2). In human coronary artery disease, miR-101 expression is decreased (p < 0.01, Fig. 3g) and increased disease severity, i.e. increasing IMT, associates with a progressive decrease in miR-101 (r² = 0.4452, p = 0.003, Fig. 3h). Moreover, the expression level of miR-101 associates with MAPK7 (r² = 0.4262, p = 0.005; Fig. 3i) and tends to associate to EZH2 (r² = 0.2304, p = 0.051; Fig. 3j) in coronary artery disease, where a negative association between MAPK7 and EZH2 expression (r² = 0.2568, p = 0.038; Fig. 3k) is evident. Collectively, these data suggest that in coronary artery disease, the reciprocity between MAPK7 activity and EZH2 expression is regulated by miR-101.

EZH2 regulates DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 expression through miR200a-c. EZH2 expression determines the level of MAPK7 activity. However, EZH2 is a transcriptional repressor that cannot directly regulate the activity of a kinase. MAPK7 activity is regulated by the Dual Specificity Phosphatases (DUSP)-1 and DUSP-6.
**Figure 1.** Reciprocity between MAPK7 and EZH2 in human coronary artery disease. (a–c) Representative pictures of Verhoeff-stained human coronary artery samples (n = 4–8) with increasing IMT. IMT < 1 (a) IMT 1–3 (b) and IMT > 3 (c). Intima-media thickness was measured (µm intim/µm media) and samples stratified into three groups based on their intima-media thickness (d). An increasing IMT coincides with a progressively decreasing lumen area of the coronary artery (e), suggestive of progressive stenosis. MAPK7 expression levels were determined by qPCR and normalized to IMT < 1 (f). MAPK7 decreases with increasing IMT (g). EZH2 expression levels were determined by qPCR and normalized to IMT < 1 (h). EZH2 expression increased with increasing IMT (i). Data is expressed as mean ± S.D. of all individual observations. Statistical analysis was performed by ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests. Correlations were performed using Pearson correlation. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001.

**Figure 2.** Reciprocal signaling between MAPK7 and EZH2 in endothelial cells. EZH2 expression levels were determined by qPCR in HUVEC exposed to FSS (20 dyne/cm²) compared to static controls (a). EZH2 protein levels were determined by western blot in HUVEC exposed to FSS and compared to static control (b). MAPK7 expression levels were determined by qPCR in HUVEC exposed to FSS, and HUVEC that are deficient in EZH2 (shEZH2) (c). MAPK7 activation (pMAPK7) levels were determined by immunoblotting and normalized to total MAPK7 protein levels (d). Protein expression of EZH2 and MAPK7 activation were associated in endothelial cells (e). Data is expressed as mean ± S.D. of all individual observations. Gene and protein expression data were obtained from 4 and 3 independent experiments, respectively. Comparisons between 2 groups were performed by Student t-tests and data from multiple groups were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests. Correlations were performed using Pearson correlation. ***p < 0.001.
yet a reduction in EZH2 expression is associated with a decreased expression of DUSP-1 and DUSP-6. Therefore, we investigated alternative mechanisms that might decrease DUSP expression upon the reduction of EZH2. In silico analysis, using Targetscan.org to identify microRNAs that putatively target DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 was followed by cross-referencing for EZH2 or H3K27Me3 interactions in endothelial cells and mesenchymal cells using the genome browser (ENCODE Histone Modifications track set, genomebrowser.org for HUVEC, human microvascular endothelial cells (HMEC), normal human dermal fibroblasts (NHDF) and normal human lung fibroblasts (NHLF)) and putatively identifies the microRNA-200 family (miR-200a, miR-200b, miR-200c, miR-141 and miR-429) as regulators of DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 with different ChIP signal between endothelial cells (low signal) and mesenchymal cells (high signal). Therefore, we investigated if the expression of the miR-200b/a/429 cluster on chromosome 1 and the miR-200c/141 cluster on chromosome 12 are under control of EZH2. Uniform LSS increased the expression of all microRNAs of the miR-200b/a/429 and miR-200c/141 clusters (Fig. 4a–e). Moreover, knockdown of EZH2 similarly increased the expression of microRNAs in these clusters (Fig. 4a–e). The EZH2-induced trimethylation of lysine 27 on histone 3 (H3K27Me3) is present in the promoter regions of the miR-200b/a/429 and miR-200c/141 clusters (Fig. 4f,i). Knockdown of EZH2 in endothelial cells reduced the level of H3K27Me3 at these gene regions (Fig. 4f,i), and the loss of this repressive histone mark coincided with increased expression of miR-200a–c, miR-141 and miR-429. In endothelial cells with constitutively active MAPK7 signaling (MEK5D), the abundance of H3K27Me3 is decreased at the promoter regions of miR-200b/a/429 (1.6-fold, p = 0.034; Fig. 4g,h) and miR-200c/141 (1.9-fold, p = 0.035; Fig. 4j,k), implying that MAPK7 activity increases the expression of miR-200 family members through a decrease in EZH2-mediated gene silencing.

In luciferase reporter assays, all miR-200 family members were able to bind to the 3′UTR of EZH2 (Fig. 5a), but only miR-200a and miR-141 were able to bind to the 3′UTR of DUSP-6 (Fig. 5c). Corroboratively, exogenous expression of all miR-200 family members in endothelial cells decreased DUSP-1 expression (Fig. 5b), whereas only miR-200a and miR-141 decreased the expression of DUSP-6 (Fig. 5d). Collectively, these data imply that the activation of MAPK7 by uniform LSS decreases the expression of DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 expression via the EZH2-dependent regulation of miR-200b/a/429 and miR-200c/141 expression.

**Figure 3.** MAPK7 decreases EZH2 through miRNA-101. MiR-101 expression levels were determined by qPCR in HUVEC exposed to FSS (20 dyn/cm²) with or without the MAPK7 inhibitor BIX02189 (10 µM) and normalized to the level of static controls (a). Luciferase reporter binding assays were performed for the 3′UTR of EZH2 in COS7 cells with ectopic expression of miR-101 or scrambled control sequences (scr). Luciferase activity was normalized to non-transfected cells (b). EZH2 and MAPK7 expression levels were determined by qPCR in HUVEC with ectopic expression of miR-101 or SCR and normalized to control (c,e). EZH2 and MAPK7 protein levels were determined by western blot in HUVEC with ectopic expression of miR-101 or scrambled control sequences (d,f). MiR-101 expression levels were determined by qPCR and normalized to IMT < 1 (g). MiR-101 decreases with increasing IMT (h), and associates with MAPK7 (i), and tends to associate with EZH2 (j) expression levels. In coronary artery disease, MAPK7 expression negatively correlates to EZH2 expression (k). Data is expressed as mean ± S.D. of all individual observations. In vitro experimental data was derived from 4 independent experiments, whereas human in vivo data was derived from n = 4–8 samples per group. Comparisons between 2 groups were performed by Student t-tests and data from multiple groups were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests. Correlations were performed using Pearson correlation. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.
Pharmacological inhibition of DUSP activity does not alter MAPK7 activity and EZH2 expression. We investigated if the pharmacological inhibition of DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 activity in endothelial cells would activate MAPK7 signaling and decrease the expression of EZH2. BCI-treated endothelial cells modestly increased MAPK7 phosphorylation (1.7-fold; Fig. 6a; Suppl. Fig. 3), albeit not statistically significant (p = 0.202), and did not affect EZH2 expression (Fig. 6b; Suppl. Fig. 3). The addition of Simvastatin – a known activator of MAPK7 signaling15 – did increase MAPK7 activation (5.8-fold, p < 0.001; Fig. 6a; Suppl. Fig. 3) and decreased EZH2 protein expression (3.0-fold, p < 0.001; Fig. 6b; Suppl. Fig. 3). The addition of BCI to simvastatin-treated endothelial cells did not increase the levels of MAPK7 activation nor decrease the protein expression of EZH2 further. Rather, the addition of BCI reduced the simvastatin-induced activity of MAPK by ~27% (p = 0.033; Fig. 6a; Suppl. Fig. 3).

In human coronary artery disease, DUSP-1 expression is increased in advanced lesions (IMT > 3, p < 0.001, Fig. 6c) and increasing IMT associates with increased DUSP-1 expression (r² = 0.2767, p = 0.0301; Fig. 6d). Moreover, the increase in DUSP-1 expression associates with increased EZH2 expression in coronary artery disease (r² = 0.4541, p = 0.0030; Fig. 6e) and the increase in DUSP-1 expression tends to associate with decreased MAPK7 expression (r² = 0.1686, p = 0.1016; Fig. 6f), although not significantly. Also, DUSP-6 seems to be increased in coronary artery disease (p < 0.1, Fig. 6g), albeit not significantly. The apparent increase in DUSP-6 expression does not significantly associate with increasing IMT (r² = 0.0681, p = 0.3116; Fig. 6h), nor do the expression levels of DUSP-6 significantly associate with EZH2 (r² = 0.0734, p = 0.2929; Fig. 6i) and MAPK7 expression (r² = 0.0163, p = 0.6251; Fig. 6j) in the coronary artery tissue.

Ectopic expression of miRNA-101, miRNA-141 and miRNA-200a inhibits endothelial dysfunction and EndMT. As coronary artery disease is associated with EndMT12,28, we investigated if the ectopic expression of miR-101 or miR-200 family members could preclude EndMT. Endothelial cells transected with
only a single microRNA were susceptible to TGFβ1-induced EndMT (data not shown), however, when miR-101, miR-200a and miR-141 were transfected in combination, endothelial cells increased their MAPK7 activity (Fig. 7a; Suppl. Fig. 4) and showed reduced expression levels of EZH2 (Fig. 7b; Suppl. Fig. 4). Corroborating the protective effects of MAPK7 signaling in the preclusion of EndMT5, TGFβ1 stimulation did not decrease VE-Cadherin expression (Fig. 7c,d) nor induce the expression of the mesenchymal marker protein SM22α (Fig. 7c,e) in endothelial cells transfected with miRs-101/200a and -141. Moreover, the ectopic microRNA expression reduced the TGFβ1-induced increase in endothelial permeability by ~ 40% (Fig. 7f) and precluded the TGFβ1-induced collagen contraction (Fig. 7g) – two functional adaptations associated with EndMT – and maintained the endothelial angiogenic sprouting capacity (Fig. 7h).

**Discussion**

In this study, we show that reciprocity exists between the atheroprotective MAPK7 activation and the expression of histone methyltransferase EZH2 in endothelial cells. The reciprocity is regulated by the MAPK7-induced silencing of EZH2 expression by miR-101 and the EZH2-mediated silencing of the miR-200 family, which increases DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 expression and inhibits MAPK7 activation (Fig. 8). The reciprocity between MAPK7-EZH2 might reflect an autoregulatory feedback loop in endothelial cells that ensures endothelial homeostasis. As such, disturbances in this reciprocity leading to increased EZH2 expression can induce endothelial dysfunction and EndMT. In contrary artery disease—a condition associated with EndMT1,26—the reciprocity between MAPK7 and EZH2 is disturbed, resulting in elevated expression of DUSP-1 and EZH2 and the decreased expression of MAPK7. Restoring the reciprocity by ectopic expression of miR-101/200a/429 precludes EndMT and might offer therapeutic benefit in coronary artery disease.
EndMT contributes to intimal hyperplasia during coronary artery disease, wherein MAPK7 signaling plays a protective role. EndMT can be induced by hypoxia, inflammatory and fibrogenic signaling. Transforming growth factor beta (TGFβ) induces EndMT canonically through the activation of downstream mediators Smad2/3, which culminates in the activation of the EndMT transcription factors Snail, Slug and Twist. MAPK7 inhibits EndMT, potentially via the increased expression of inhibitory Smad7 or ID proteins or the repression of TGF control elements in the promoter region of mesenchymal genes. Yet, during intimal hyperplasia the signaling activity of MAPK7 is rapidly lost.

DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 expression levels are elevated in a number of cardiovascular diseases and DUSP-1 deficient mice are protected from atherosclerosis development. The elevated expression of DUSPs might explain the loss in protective MAPK7 signaling activity during coronary artery disease. Yet we could not substantiate this.
**Figure 7.** Ectopic expression of miRNA-101, miRNA-141 and miRNA-200a inhibits endothelial dysfunction and EndMT. MAPK7 (a) and EZH2 (b) protein expressions were determined using western blotting, in HUVEC treated with 10 ng/ml TGFβ1 with ectopic expression of miRs-101, -200a and -141 and normalized to untreated control cells. The expression of VE-Cadherin (c,d) and SM22a (c,e) were assessed by immunofluorescence and quantified using TissueFaxs analyses. Endothelial cell permeability was assessed using transwell FITC-dextran leakage (f) and collagen gel contraction (g) was assessed as a mesenchymal cell function. The angiogenic sprouting behavior of endothelial cells was assessed using the Matrigel assay (h). Data is expressed as mean ± S.D. of all individual observations. Cell culture data was obtained from 4 independent experiments. Data from multiple groups were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post hoc tests. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. Scale bar = 20 µm.
hypothesis as pharmacological inhibition of DUSP-1/6 in our experiments did not activate MAPK7 signaling, which may also depend on the availability of ATP and scaffolding proteins, and the activity of upstream MAPK kinases.35 Besides, the regulation of MAPK7 activity by DUSPs is more complex than direct inactivation. Indeed, DUSP activity is greatly affected by posttranslational modifications.36–40 For instance, DUSP activity is enhanced by its acetylation37,38 or phosphorylation36, whereas its oxidation reduces its activity.39,40 In our experiments, we did not investigate the posttranslational modifications of DUSP1, and in the absence of a response to the small molecule BCI, it is tempting to speculate that the prerequisites for DUSP1 activity were not met in our cell culture model. Moreover, the family of DUSPs contains over twenty members with overlapping substrate specificity,41 that are not all inhibited by the addition of BCI.42 It is therefore conceivable that alternative DUSPs maintain the inhibition of MAPK7 activity in the presence of BCI as a compensatory mechanism. Nonetheless, the expression of DUSP-1 is associated with an increasing IMT, and a decreased expression of MAPK7 in coronary artery disease.

The expression of DUSP-1 and -6 is associated with high expression of EZH2 in various oncology’s,23,24 albeit by a currently unknown mechanism. We found that EZH2 silences the expression of the microRNA-200 family, which posttranscriptionally regulate the expression of DUSP-1 and DUSP-6. The loss of EZH2 expression by fluid shear stress therefore might increase the expression of miR-200 family members and decrease the expression of the DUSPs culminating in atheroprotective MAPK7 activation. Interestingly, the endothelial cell-specific overexpression of miR-200b precludes EndMT and alleviates diabetic cardiomyopathy in mice.43 In coronary artery disease, EZH2 expression levels are elevated and high EZH2 expression is associated with endothelial dysfunction.44,45 In combination, our current data might explain these observations and unifies them into a single mechanism, linking endothelial mechanotransduction to the epigenetic regulation of MAPK7 activity, potentially through DUSP-1 and DUSP-6. This double negative feedback loop might resemble a sensitive autoregulatory mechanism that ensures endothelial homeostasis, which when disturbed culminates in EndMT and possibly coronary artery disease.

It should be noted here, that the downstream effects of EZH2 and MAPK7 on atherogenesis may be much broader than the reciprocal regulation of their expression and activation. Indeed, in earlier work we used RNA sequencing and found that high EZH2 expression coincides with endothelial cell proliferation and

Figure 8. Reciprocal signaling between MAPK7 activity and EZH2 expression in endothelial cells. This reciprocity is regulated by the MAPK7-induced silencing of EZH2 expression by miR-101 and the EZH2-mediated silencing of the miR-200 family, which increases DUSP-1 and DUSP-6 expression and inhibits MAPK7 activation. The reciprocity between MAPK7-EZH2 might reflect an autoregulatory feedback loop in endothelial cells that ensures endothelial homeostasis.
RNAi-mediated silencing of EZH2 results in endothelial quiescence\(^6\). Using a similar approach, others reported that high EZH2 associates with a reduced angiogenic potential and inflammatory activation of endothelial cells.\(^1\) Similarly, the endothelial-specific genetic deletion of MAPK7 aggravates atherosclerosis by the induction of endothelial cell inflammatory activation and loss of ateroprotective NO synthesis\(^6\) and the induction of EndMT.\(^6\) Thus,  in future perspective it would be of high interest to validate and extend our current findings in atherosclerosis-prone mouse models (e.g. APOE-deficient or LDLR-deficient mice on a cholesterol-rich diet) wherein MAPK7 and EZH2 expression can be perturbed specifically in the endothelium. Such studies would benefit from the use of transcriptomic, proteomic or “multi-omics” approaches to unravel the multitude of targets and the principle downstream pathways MAPK7 regulate in the atherosclerotic endothelium.

**Study limitations.** We acknowledge that our study is not without limitations. First, we only included unique 17 coronary artery samples from 10 subjects, which may be a limited number if confounders as hypertension, diabetes or smoking status are to be analyzed. In our study, we chose to stratify these coronary artery samples based on IMT (as a surrogate marker of disease severity) to investigate if the expression of MAPK and EZH2 are “disease-state” specific, and thereby ignored interindividual variation, which may be caused by common risk factors\(^44,45\) or genetic susceptibility\(^46,47\). In our study, mean age, hypertension, diabetes and smoking status did not differ between stratified groups and no subject was overrepresented in any group. Using this approach, we show that there is a disbalance in MAPK7 activity and EZH2 expression in coronary artery disease and that this disbalance is perturbed with increasing IMT. In future perspective, it would be highly interesting to investigate how common risk factors affect the disbalance between MAPK7 activity and EZH2 expression in larger cohort studies. In addition, and since polymorphisms in MAPK7\(^48–50\) and EZH2\(^51–54\) are identified, it would be highly interesting to investigate whether these polymorphisms associate to a higher cardiovascular risk.

Second, transcriptional expression was performed on of whole artery sections, meaning that the observed differences in MAPK7 and EZH2 expression are not necessarily derived from endothelial cells, but may reflect a significant change in other cell numbers, e.g. inflammatory and smooth muscle cells. Indeed, the cellular composition of a coronary artery lesion is dynamic and may change with disease progression\(^55,56\). Although MAPK7 expression appears endothelial cell-restricted in porcine and mouse arteries\(^57\), EZH2 is expressed by a plethora of cells. In vivo validation of our current findings by localization techniques such as double immunofluorescence would have to be performed in order to show endothelial specificity of the reported results. Moreover, the endothelial cell-specific deletion of MAPK7 and EZH2 in atherosclerosis-prone mice would further emphasize their relevance to atherogenesis in future perspective.

Third, for the mechanistic experiments detailed here, we used HUVEC rather than primary human coronary artery endothelial cells (HCAEC), and their distinct origin might interfere on our observations. Although the endothelium harbors a larger heterogeneity in vivo between endothelial cells from distinct vascular beds\(^57,58\), cultured endothelial cells rapidly lose the expression of vascular bed-specific markers\(^57–60\). HUVEC maintain expression of generalized endothelial function in cell culture, including shear stress responsiveness\(^5\). Hence, HUVEC are commonly used for mechanistic studies of endothelial cell behavior\(^52\). Moreover, HUVEC and HCAEC show similar in vitro responses to LSS stimulation\(^60\).

**Conclusion**

To summarize, in endothelial cells there is reciprocity between MAPK7 activity and the expression of EZH2. This reciprocity is regulated in part by a complex mechanism involving microRNAs and the regulation of phosphatase activity (Fig. 8). Dysregulation in the reciprocity between MAPK7 activation and EZH2 expression is associated to the induction of EndMT and the severity of coronary artery disease. These insights contribute to a better understanding of the molecular and epigenetic mechanisms that underlie endothelial homeostasis, the induction of EndMT during coronary artery disease and might represent a new target for therapy.

**Materials and methods**

**Human coronary artery samples.** Seventeen unique human coronary artery samples were obtained from autopsy specimens from 10 patients (age 59.1 ± 2.6 years, range 39–69) that died from an acute coronary episode at the Heart Institute (InCor), Sao Paulo, Brazil. Hypertension was present in 9 subjects, and diabetes in 6. Five individuals were active smokers. Coronary artery samples were stratified based on their respective intima-media thickness (IMT) prior to further analyses. Stratified sample groups never contained more than one specimen per patient. Next-of-kin gave informed consent and the investigation was performed according to institutional guidelines and approved by the Institutional CAPPesq Ethics Committee (InCor, Sao Paulo) and the Declaration of Helsinki\(^28\). All experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional CAPPesq Ethics Committee (InCor, Sao Paulo, Brazil). During necropsy each dissected coronary artery was fixed in neutral-buffered formalin with constant perfusion at a quasi-normal perfusion pressure before paraffin embedding.

**Determination of intima-media thickness.** Four micron-thick sections were prepared from human coronary artery samples and deparaffinized using Xylol and rehydrated using a series of EtOH solutions of decreasing concentration. Samples were stained in Verhoeff’s solution (92 mM hematoxylin, 137 mM FeCl3, 27 mM KI, 4 mM I2 in 55% EtOH) at room temperature for 1 h. Samples were differentiated in FeCl3 (123 mM in dH2O) for 1 min and treated with Sodium Thiosulphate (316 mM in dH2O) at room temperature for 1 min. Samples were dehydrated using increasing concentrations of EtOH and cleared in 100% xylene. Samples were mounted in Permount resins mounting medium. The intimal thickness was determined as the distance between the inner elastic lamina and the lumen, and the medial thickness was determined by measuring the
distance between the inner elastic lamina and the outer elastic lamina at ten sites within one sample. Intimal/medial thickness was calculated by dividing the average intimal thickness by the average medial thickness.

Endothelial cell culture and uniform laminar shear stress experiments. Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Lonza #C2519) were cultured in endothelial cell culture medium (ECM) as described previously. EndMT was induced by the addition of 10 ng/ml TGFβ1 to the culture medium as described before. For shear stress experiments, HUVEC (60,000 cells/cm²) were seeded on 0.1% gelatin-coated μ-Slides (Ibidi GmbH, Martinsried, Germany) and allowed to adhere under standard culture conditions overnight. Slides with a confluent endothelial cell monolayer were exposed to uniform laminar shear stress (20 dynes/cm²) for 24 h. Where indicated, 10 μM of the small molecule inhibitor of MAPK7 (BIX02189, SelleckChem, Munich, Germany), 5 μM of the small molecule inhibitor of DUSP-1/6 (BCI, Axon Medchem, Groningen, The Netherlands) or 10 μM simvastatin (SelleckChem, Munich, Germany) was applied.

Viral transduction of endothelial cells. pLKO.1-shEZH2 and pLKO.1-SCR were kindly provided by Prof. dr. M. Schmidt (Dept. Dermatology, University Würzburg, Germany). HEK293 cells were co-transfected with pLKO.1-shEZH2 or pLKO.1-SCR, pVSVG (envelope plasmid) and pCMV-R8.91 (gag-pol 2nd generation packaging plasmid) using Endofectin-Lenti (Gene Copoeia, Rockville, MD, USA). At 48- and 72-h post-transfection, viral supernatants were collected.

A retroviral construct encoding the constitutively active rat MEK5-α1 (pBabePuro-MEK5D) and empty vector controls were kindly provided by Prof. dr. M. Schmidt (Dept. Dermatology, University Würzburg, Germany). Retroviral transduction of HUVEC was performed as detailed before. In brief, virus-producing Phoenix cells were cultured until 70% confluency, after which basal medium was replaced by ECM after which viral supernatants were collected twice at 24-h intervals.

Viral supernatants were supplemented with polybrene (6 μg/ml; Sigma, St.Louis, MO) and applied to 30% confluent HUVEC for two consecutive rounds of 24 h exposure. Transduced HUVECs were passaged twice, and transduced cells were selected by puromycin (4 μg/ml; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA).

MicroRNA transfections in endothelial cells. HUVEC or COS7 cells were seeded in antibiotic free medium at a density of 20,000/cm². Cells were transfected with 50 pmol of microRNA mimics (miR-101 (#PM11414), miR-200a (#PM10991), miR-200b (#PM10492), miR-200c (#PM11714), miR-141 (#PM10860), miR-429 (#PM10221) or scrambled control (#AM17110, all Ambion/Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) using the siRNA reagent system (Santa Cruz, #sc-45064, Santa Cruz, CA) according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Immunofluorescence. Immunofluorescence analysis was performed for the endothelial cell marker VE-Cadherin (R&D #9381, Minneapolis, MN) and the mesenchymal cell marker SM22α (Abcam #14106, Cambridge, UK) as previously described.

Immunoblotting. Cells were harvested in RIPA buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) supplemented with 1% v/v protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO) and 1% v/v phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO). Samples were sonicated and protein concentration was determined with a DC protein assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Equal amounts of protein were separated by electrophoresis on 10% polyacrylamide gels after which proteins were blotted onto nitrocellulose membranes using the semi dry Transblot Turbo system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Membranes were trimmed to conserve antibodies and were blocked with Odyssey Blocking buffer (Li-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE) at RT for 1 h, and incubated with antibodies against β-actin (1:2000, Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA, USA), EZH2 (1:1000, Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA, USA), MAPK7 (1:1000, Merck Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), MKP-1(DUSP-1, 1:1000, Abcam #195261) or MKP-3 (DUSP-6, 1:500, Santa Cruz, #sc377070) at 4 C overnight. Membranes were washed in TBS Tween (0.1%) and developed using IRDye-conjugated antibodies to rabbit IgG (1:10,000, #926-68021), mouse IgG (1:10,000, # 926-32210, both Li-COR Biosciences) or AP-conjugated antibodies to rabbit IgG (1:2000, #70545, Cell Signaling) at RT for 1 h. Protein detection was done using the Odyssey Infrared Imaging System (Li-COR Biosciences). The development of AP-conjugated antibodies, membranes were incubated with AP-detection buffer (100 nM NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM MgCl₂, pH 9.5) supplemented with nitro-blue tetrazolium chloride (NBT) (330 μg/mL) and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3'-indolyl phosphate p-toluidine salt (BCIP) (165 μg/mL). Densitometry analysis was performed using Totallab 120 (Nonlinear Dynamics, Newcastle upon Tyne, England). Unprocessed images of individual immunoblots used for quantification are available in the online data supplement.

RNA isolation and transcript analysis. Sections of whole arterial thickness were deparaffinized using xylol and rehydrated prior to homogenization in TRIzol (Invitrogen Corp, CA, USA). Cell cultures were lysed directly in TRIzol. RNA was isolated using the TRIzol reagent according to the manufacturer’s protocol. RNA concentration and purity were assessed using UV spectrophotometry (Nanodrop 1000, Thermo Scientific MA, USA) and RNA integrity validated on 1% agarose gels. For gene expression analysis, cDNA synthesis was performed using RevertAid™ First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Scientific, MA, USA), according to the manufacturer’s protocol. For microRNA transcript analysis, 10 ng of total RNA was reversely transcribed using the ABI Taqman microRNA reverse transcription kit (#4366597, ThermoFisher Scientific) according to manufactures instructions using 1.0 μM microRNA-specific stemloop primers (Table 1). For all transcript analyses, the cDNA was amplified on a VIIA7 thermal cycling system (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA) in a reaction contain-
ing 0.6 µM primers (Table 2) using SYBR Green chemistry (Bio-Rad, VA, USA). Cycle threshold \((C_T)\) values for individual reactions were determined and normalized against GAPDH/ACTB (gene transcript analysis) or RNU6 (microRNA transcript analysis). All cDNA samples were amplified in triplicate. Relative expression was calculated using the \(\Delta C_T\) method. Data are presented as fold change compared with control.

### 3'UTR binding assays.
3'UTR fragments were isolated, purified and cloned in the psiCHECK-2 reporter vector as described previously\(^64\). Specific primers for the \(\text{EZH2-3'UTR}\) (sense 5'-CAT CGT CTA CCT CCT CCC CC-3', antisense 5'-GAC AAG TTC AAG TAT TCT TT-3'), \(\text{DUSP-1-3'UTR}\) (sense 5'-AAG GCC AGC GGA GGT GAG GC-3', antisense 5'-CAA TAG AAA TGC CAT AAT TT-3'), and \(\text{DUSP-6-3'UTR}\) (sense 5'-AAG ACC CCA CAC CCC TCC TT-3', antisense 5'-CAA TAG CCA AAA TAG TTA TT-3', all 0.6 µM, Biologio, Leiden, The Netherlands) were used to isolate the 3'-UTR fragments from a cDNA pool of various human tissues.

COS7 cells were transfected with 100 ng UTR reporter plasmid and 50 pmol microRNA mimics as detailed above. 48 h post-transfection, luciferase activity was assayed using the DualGlo Luciferase assay system (Promega, Madison, WI) and recorded for 500 ms on a Luminoskan ASCENT (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA) according to manufacturer's instructions. Relative luciferase activity was calculated by dividing the luminescence from Renilla luciferase activity by the luminescence from firefly luciferase activity and normalized to control samples.

### chromatin-immunoprecipitation (ChIP) and assessment of histone modifications.
Cells were harvested using accutase, pelleted and the chromatin crosslinked using 1% formaldehyde (37% F1268 Sigma-Aldrich) for 8 min. Crosslinking activity was quenched using 125 mM glycine (104201 Merck). Cell pellets were lysed on ice with SDS lysis buffer (1% SDS, 50 mM Tris HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA, 10% protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich P8340) for 15 min. The chromatin was fragmented by Biorupter (Diagenode, Seraing, Belgium) with five cycles of (30' ON/OFF). The sonicated sample was centrifuged and the chromatin containing supernatant was kept for further analysis. The chromatin was diluted 10 times with RIPA buffer (0.1% SDS, 0.1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1% Triton-X100, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EGTA) supplemented with freshly added 100 mM protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich P8340) for 15 min. The chromatin was fragmented by Biorupter (Diagenode, Seraing, Belgium) with five cycles of (30' ON/OFF). The sonicated sample was centrifuged and the chromatin containing supernatant was kept for further analysis. The chromatin was diluted 10 times with RIPA buffer (0.1% SDS, 0.1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1% Triton-X100, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EGTA) supplemented with freshly added 100 mM protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich P8340) for 15 min. The chromatin was fragmented by Biorupter (Diagenode, Seraing, Belgium) with five cycles of (30' ON/OFF). The sonicated sample was centrifuged and the chromatin containing supernatant was kept for further analysis. The chromatin was diluted 10 times with RIPA buffer (0.1% SDS, 0.1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1% Triton-X100, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EGTA) supplemented with freshly added 100 mM protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich P8340) for 15 min. The chromatin was fragmented by Biorupter (Diagenode, Seraing, Belgium) with five cycles of (30' ON/OFF). The sonicated sample was centrifuged and the chromatin containing supernatant was kept for further analysis. The chromatin was diluted 10 times with RIPA buffer (0.1% SDS, 0.1% Sodium deoxycholate, 1% Triton-X100, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EGTA) supplemented with freshly added 100 mM protease inhibitor cocktail. Immunoprecipitation was performed by 4 µg H3K27Me3 antibody (Merck Millipore 07-449) or IgG control (Abcam ab46540) added to the 40uL Dynabeads Protein-A (Life technologies, 10002D) coated tubes. Subsequently, the chromatin of 0.8 x 10^6 cells was added to antibody bound beads and incubated overnight at 4 C while rotating. The beads

| Table 1. Primer sequences for microRNA expression analysis. |
| --- |
| Gene | Sequence |
| miR-101 | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| miR-141 | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| miR-200a | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| miR-200b | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| miR-200c | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| miR-429 | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| U6 | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| U24 | Stem loop: GTGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |

| Table 2. Primer sequences for gene expression analysis. |
| --- |
| Gene | Sequence |
| DUSP-1 | Sense: TGGGTAATCCGAGGTTAGCAGTCCATGGAATCGCATCGACTCA |
| | Antisense: GCAAAAAAGAAGCAGATAC |
| DUSP-6 | Sense: GAGGCTCCTGCTTTTATGCC |
| | Antisense: GACTGAGCCCTGGCACACC |
| EZH2 | Sense: GCGAAGGCTACAGGCTCTGAC |
| | Antisense: AACGTCAGGATCTAGGAC |
| GAPDH | Sense: AGGCCAATGATGGCAG |
| | Antisense: GCTCAATAGGCAAATC |
| MAPK7 | Sense: CAGTAGATCAGAATCTCTTGTGAC |
| | Antisense: CTTTGTGTGTGCTGAGAAC |
were washed 3 times with ice cold PBS and the remaining complexes were eluted with 100 nM NaHCO3 and 1% SDS in PBS. 5 M NaCl and RNAse (Roche #11119915001) were added to the eluted samples and incubated at 62 C to reversing the crosslink for 4 h. 2 µL Proteinase K (Roche #03115828001) was added and incubated at 62 C for 1 h to liberate the DNA from the histones. DNA fragments were purified using a QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen) according to manufacturers' instructions. Precipitated DNA was analyzed by qPCR using seven sets of primers for each promoter area. (Table 3; all 0.6 µM Biolegio) Enrichment of promoter sequences in the precipitate were calculated relative to the percentage of input.

Angiogenic sprouting assay. 10µL Matrigel (BD Corning, 356230) was added into the bottom compartment of µ slide Angiogenesis (81501, Ibidi GmbH, Martinsried, Germany) and incubated at 37 C, 5% CO2 for 1 h. Cells were diluted to 2 × 10^6 cells/ml. 50 µl cell suspension was added on top compartment. After 6 h incubation at 37 C, 5% CO2 light microscopy images were obtained, and complete octamer niches were counted by eye.

Table 3. Primers used for CHIP-qPCR assays.

| Genomic region | Chr | Sense sequence | Antisense sequence |
|---------------|-----|----------------|-------------------|
| **miR-200b/a/429** |     |                |                   |
| −2.5 kb       | 1   | GGAGGAGCTGTGTTGTCCTC | CAAAGCCGCCATTTCCAC |
| −2.0 kb       | 1   | GGCGGTTGATGTTACCCCAC | GTGCGCAAGTGCAGGAATAT |
| −1.5 kb       | 1   | GGTGAGAAGCAATGACTGA | CCCCCAGTCTGGAGTTCAG |
| −1.0 kb       | 1   | TTGGAGGAGGAGCTGGAAC | ATTTTTGCTGGACCTTCAC |
| −0.5 kb       | 1   | GACAGAGAGCAGACAGAAAAC | CACGCCTTGCCAGTGCAG |
| TSS           | 1   | TACTGAGCTCGCCCGGAGTG | ATAGTCACGCGAGTAGAG |
| +0.5 kb       | 1   | GAGGAGGAGCAACACAGGG | CGAGAGGAGAGATGCTG |
| **miR-200c/141** |     |                |                   |
| −2.5 kb       | 12  | CACCTCAGTTGTTCCAGCTAC | AATAGTTTCACAGGGTCAAG |
| −2.0 kb       | 12  | ACAGGGTGTTGTTGAAAAAGC | CGCCAGCTGAAAATGAGAAAT |
| −1.5 kb       | 12  | CATGCTGAGGAGTGGTTTTTC | TTGTGAGTACCTGTTGTCT |
| −1.0 kb       | 12  | GACTCCACTGAGGGCTGTG | TGAAGTTCCAGCCGCTACC |
| −0.5 kb       | 12  | GCCTAGAGGTTGCGCAAG | GTGTGCCCTGCGCATAG |
| TSS           | 12  | AGGGCTCACCAGGAAGTGT | AGAATCCCTGGGAAAAG |
| +0.5 kb       | 12  | CCCTGAGCTACACTGGTGAAG | GGGAGGGCATTTACCCAGAC |
| **DUSP-1 (MKP-1)** |     |                |                   |
| −2.5 kb       | 5   | CTTCAACCCGCTCTTCTTATG | ATGGCCTGGTTCAGTTGTCCT |
| −2.0 kb       | 5   | CAGCAGAGGAGGAGAGGAAA | GCTGGTGACAGAGCAAGAG |
| −1.5 kb       | 5   | GCCCTGCTTACCTGTTGTTG | CACTCTCAGCCGCTTACCT |
| −1.0 kb       | 5   | GCAGTGGATTCGAGGTTTTT | GAAAGGATGGAAGAGCAG |
| −0.5 kb       | 5   | GCCTTCTGTGCTTGTTCATAC | CCCGCGTATGTTGTTGTG |
| TSS           | 5   | CTGGCTGAGTGAGAGG | CGAGCCAGAGTGGACATT |
| +0.5 kb       | 5   | AGGGCCTACCTTGTAGAGGA | GTGTGTGGTGTCGGAG |
| **DUSP-6 (MKP-3)** |     |                |                   |
| −2.5 kb       | 12  | AGGCCCTAGTGTGCGCAATT | AAAATGTTGCACGGGAGGAG |
| −2.0 kb       | 12  | ATTTGGAAGCCGAGTGGAG | GACAGCCTCGCCCTTATAT |
| −1.5 kb       | 12  | ATGTATTTCTGGGAGGAGG | GTGTCTGGGCGAGACCTT |
| −1.0 kb       | 12  | GACCCAGCTCCTGCTTACCC | ACAAGGCTCCGAGCTAAAAG |
| −0.5 kb       | 12  | AGGCGAGCTCCCTCAGGTGATA | TCATGACACAACTGTTCCA |
| TSS           | 12  | GCTGTGCTGATGGCCCACTTC | AGCGCAGCCCTGATAAG |
| +0.5 kb       | 12  | GGAGGCGAGTTGCTTCTGAG | CGGGTGGATTGAAAAATACCT |
Collagen contraction assay. Cells were dissociated using trypsin–EDTA, pelleted and suspended at a concentration of 22.5 × 10⁶ cells/ml ECM. 45 μL cell suspension was added to a collagen solution (3.3 mg/ml rat tail collagen type I (#354236, BD, San Jose, CA), 100 mM Na₂HPO₄ and 5 mg/ml NaHCO₃) of neutral pH. The cell/collagen mixture was immediately aliquoted into 50 μl droplets and allowed to polymerize at 37 C, 5% CO₂ for 30 min. Polymerized gels were released and 1 mL of ECM was added. At time points t = 0 h and t = 24 h, gels were visualized using a regular flatbed scanner and the gel surface area quantified using with ImageJ (NIH). Gel contraction was calculated as the relative reduction in gel surface area at 24 h.

Permeability assay. Cells (5 × 10⁶/cm²) were cultured on polycarbonate cell culture inserts strips (pore size 0.4 μm, porosity, 0.9 × 10⁸/cm² Fisher Scientific, #15639536) coated with 0.1% gelatin for 72 h to establish a monolayer. Monolayer permeability was assessed by the addition of 5 μg/mL FITC dextran (Sigma) in upper compartment. Fluorescence was measured in the bottom compartment on fluorescence reader at Ex485/Em519 30 min after the addition of dextran. Relative permeability levels were calculated using the fluorescence signal of a naked strip (100% permeability) or the fluorescence signal from the culture medium (0% permeable). Permeability was calculated by following formula: Permeability = (Em₅₁₉(sample) − Em₅₁₉(ECM))/Em₅₁₉(Empty well) × 100.

Data representation of statistical analyses. Data are expressed as mean ± s.e.m. from at least three independent experiments. Where the mean of two groups were compared, p-values were calculated using student t-tests. Otherwise, p-values were calculated using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferroni’s post-hoc comparisons tests using GraphPad Prism 9 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA). P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Data availability All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article. Materials, data, and associated protocols are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request without preconditions.

Received: 2 September 2020; Accepted: 4 August 2021
Published online: 07 September 2021

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Acknowledgements

BV is supported by the State Training Foundation from the Ministry of Education and Science of Mongolia (grant #621). MS is supported by the Dutch Kidney Foundation (grant #15OP13), BK was supported by a FAPESP Scholarship from the São Paulo Research Foundation, Brazil (grant #2012/11871-0). MCH is supported by a “Science without Borders”-grant from the Brazilian Federal Government (grant #401749/2012-6). JRM is supported by the Dutch Heart Foundation (grant #2013T116) and the Netherlands CardioVascular Research Initiative (CVON): the Dutch Heart Foundation, Dutch Federation of University Medical Centers, the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development, and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (CVON Phaedra 2012-08). GK is supported by innovative research incentive grants from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMW, grant #916.11.022 and #917.16.446). Imaging was performed at the UMCG Imaging Center (UMIC), supported by the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMW grant #40-00506-98-9021).

Author contributions

B.V., M.S., R.G., M.B. performed experiments and acquired the data. B.K., A.P. recruited clinical samples. M.H., J.M., G.K. designed the work. All authors were involved in interpretation of data. B.V., M.S. drafted the manuscript. G.K. made critical revisions to the manuscript. All authors have approved the submitted version and have agreed both to be personally accountable for the author’s own contributions.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-97127-4.

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