Fingolimod does not prevent syndecan-4 shedding from the endothelial glycocalyx in a cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cell model of vascular injury

Elissa M. Milford1,2*, Lara Meital3,4, Anna Kuballa3,4, Michael C. Reade1,2,5 and Fraser D. Russell3,4

Abstract

Background: Shedding of the endothelial glycocalyx (EG) is associated with poor outcomes in a range of conditions including sepsis. Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) restores the damaged EG to baseline thickness, however the mechanism for this effect is unknown, and some components of FFP have adverse effects unrelated to the EG. There is some limited evidence that sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) within FFP restores the EG by activating the endothelial cell S1P receptor 1 (S1PR1). However, there are disadvantages to using S1P clinically as an EG restorative therapy. A potential alternative is the S1PR agonist fingolimod (FTY720). The aim of this study was to assess whether FTY720 prevents EG shedding in injured cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

Methods: Shedding of the EG was induced in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) by exposure to adrenaline, TNF-α and H2O2. The cells were then assigned to one of six conditions for 4 h: uninjured and untreated, injured and untreated, injured and treated with FTY720 with and without the S1PR1 inhibitor W146, and injured and treated with 25% FFP with and without W146. Syndecan-4, a component of the EG, was measured in cell supernatants, and syndecan-4 and thrombomodulin mRNA expression was quantitated in cell lysates.

Results: The injury resulted in a 2.1-fold increase in syndecan-4 (p < 0.001), consistent with EG shedding. Syndecan-4 and thrombomodulin mRNA expression was increased (p < 0.001) and decreased (p < 0.05), respectively, by the injury. Syndecan-4 shedding was not affected by treatment with FTY720, whereas FFP attenuated syndecan-4 shedding back to baseline levels in the injured cells and this was unaffected by W146. Neither treatment affected syndecan-4 or thrombomodulin mRNA expression.

Conclusions: FTY720 did not prevent syndecan-4 shedding from the EG in the HUVEC model of endothelial injury, suggesting that activation of S1PR does not prevent EG damage. FFP prevented syndecan-4 shedding from the EG via a mechanism that was independent of S1PR1, and upregulation of SDC-4 production. Further studies to examine whether FTY720 or another S1PR agonist might have EG-protective effects under different conditions are warranted, as are investigations seeking the mechanism of EG protection conferred by FFP in this experimental model.

© The Author(s) 2022. Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.
Keywords: Fingolimod, FTY720, Glycocalyx, Endothelium, Cell culture, Syndecan-1, Syndecan-4, Fresh frozen plasma, Sphingosine 1-phosphate, Human umbilical vein endothelial cells

Introduction

The endothelial glycocalyx (EG) is a 0.2–5 μm layer of glycoproteins, proteoglycans, glycosaminoglycans and plasma proteins that lines the vascular endothelium [1]. It is a key regulator of endothelial function, with an important role in vascular permeability, cell–vessel interactions, blood rheology, mechanotransduction, inflammation, coagulation and fibrinolysis [1].

Damage to the EG causes intraluminal shedding of its components. This occurs in critical illness including trauma and sepsis and is correlated with poor outcomes [2]. While it is still unclear whether this association is a causal relationship, there is interest in developing therapies that repair the EG as no current treatment specifically targets the restoration of endothelial integrity [2]. The only resuscitation fluid shown to repair the EG is fresh frozen plasma (FFP); in pre-clinical studies it restores the damaged EG to baseline thickness [3]. However, FFP contains over 1,000 proteins and numerous soluble mediators [4]. Which of these are responsible for EG protection are unknown, and there are indications that some components of FFP have detrimental effects [5].

Sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) regulates the cardiovascular, immune, nervous and endothelial systems via the five S1P-specific G protein-coupled receptors (S1PR1–5) [6]. Of these, only S1PR1–3 are expressed on endothelial cells [7]. A potential mechanism of FFP’s EG-protective effect is the activation of the endothelial cell S1PR1. Activation of S1PR1 on endothelial cells by S1P in vitro inhibits matrix-metalloproteinases (MMPs), preventing EG shedding [8], and in vivo, attenuates endothelial hyperpermeability in animal models of haemorrhagic shock [9]. FFP contains S1P [10], and there is some limited evidence that S1P is the mediator responsible for FFP’s EG-protective effect. In a cell culture model, FFP stored for 5 days no longer prevented EG damage, and this was associated with a decrease in S1P concentration. The supplementation of 5-day-old FFP with S1P restored its EG-protective effect back to the same level as one-day-old FFP [11].

There are some disadvantages to using S1P clinically as an EG restorative therapy. Firstly, S1P is not approved for therapeutic use and hence translation into practice would take considerably longer than an approved agent due to the necessary regulatory processes. Secondly, because S1P is a non-selective agonist it also activates endothelially expressed S1PR2, which has an opposing effect to S1PR1. Activation of S1PR1 promotes vascular integrity, whereas S1PR2 is critical for regulating the endothelial response to inflammatory stimuli causing increases in vascular permeability, and a pro-adhesive and procoagulant phenotype [12]. The balance between S1PR1 and S1PR2 expression on the endothelium determines the phenotypic response to an inflammatory stimulus [12]. Potentially, selective activation of S1PR1, or blockade of S1PR2, will result in a greater endothelial and EG-protective effect than non-selective activation of S1PR1 and S1PR2.

A potential candidate drug that addresses both these issues is FTY720 (fingolimod), an S1PR agonist with high affinity for S1PR1 but approximately tenfold less affinity for S1PR3 and very little for S1PR2 [13, 14]. FTY720 is approved for the treatment of multiple sclerosis [13], and has a half-life in vivo of 6 to 9 days [15]. The main adverse
effects of FTY720 include mild and transient bradycardia and atrioventricular block that can be attenuated by atropine and β₂-adrenoceptor agonists [13, 16]. In animal models of sepsis, trauma, and myocardial infarction, FTY720 reduces vascular permeability, ischaemia–reperfusion injury in solid organs, and lung injury [9, 17–20]. However, its effects specifically on the EG are unknown. The aim of this study was to assess whether FTY720 prevents EG shedding in injured cultured endothelial cells. We hypothesised that FTY720 would be at least as efficacious as FFP.

**Methods**

**Human umbilical vein endothelial cell culture**

Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were purchased from Lonza (Lonza, Walkersville, USA). Cells were seeded onto fibronectin-coated 75-cm² flasks using complete media (EGM-2 BulletKit, Lonza, Walkersville, USA) and grown to confluence in a humidified, 5% CO₂ incubator at 37 °C. Cells were lifted from the flasks using 0.25% trypsin/EDTA solution (Gibco, Canada) [21]. Media were replaced daily and cells from passages 2–5 were used for assays. Cells were seeded onto 24-well plates and grown to confluence.

**Experimental design**

Cells were assigned to one of six groups: no injury or treatment (control group), injury only, injury treated with FTY720 with and without W146, and injury treated with FFP with and without W146.

As FTY720 is a pro-drug requiring phosphorylation to its active form by EC [22], cells assigned to the FTY720 groups were exposed to 50 ng/mL of FTY720 (Sigma-Aldrich, Macquarie Park, Australia) for 24 h prior to injury exposure to allow sufficient activation of FTY720. At the same time, all cells were exposed to serum-depleted media for 24 h prior to injury to prevent the higher protein environment from confounding the experimental protocol.

A 5 mM solution of the S1PR₁ antagonist W146 (Tocris Bioscience, Bristol, UK) was prepared in 100 mM sodium hydroxide (Merck, Massachusetts, USA) and stored at – 80 °C. Cells assigned to W146 groups were exposed to 10 μM W146 or vehicle (sodium hydroxide) for 30 min prior to injury as described by Zeng et al. [8].

Cells assigned to the injury groups were then exposed to 1.0 nM adrenaline (Aspen Pharmacare, St Leonards, Australia), 10 ng/mL TNF-α (Abcam, Melbourne, Australia), and 100 μM H₂O₂ for 4 h in a 5% CO₂ incubator at 37 °C. Cells assigned to the FFP groups were exposed to 25% FFP (Precision BioLogic Inc., Dartmouth, Canada). All cells were incubated with 0.2 U/mL heparin (Pfizer, Sydney, Australia) to prevent fibrin formation given the use of FFP.

After 4-h exposure to injury and treatment conditions, supernatant was removed, centrifuged for 5 min at 10,000×g and stored at – 80 °C for later analysis. Cells were stored in RNaNLater (Qiagen, Clayton, Australia) at 4 °C for 24 h then at – 20 °C prior to qPCR analysis. The experimental protocol is illustrated in Fig. 1.
Syndecan-1, syndecan-4, and thrombomodulin analysis in HUVEC supernatant

Syndecan-1 (SDC-1), syndecan-4 (SDC-4), and thrombomodulin (TM) are components of the EG and were measured in HUVEC supernatant using commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits according to manufacturer instructions (SDC-1, Diaclone, France; SDC-4, Sigma-Aldrich, Macquarie Park, Australia; TM, R&D Systems Europe, UK).

qPCR analysis

Isolation of mRNA was performed using an Isolate II RNA mini kit (Meridian Bioscience, Memphis, USA) and reverse transcription was then performed with a SensiFAST cDNA synthesis kit (Meridian Bioscience, Memphis, USA). Gene expression levels were measured by quantitative PCR using a SensiMix SYBR No-Rox kit (Meridian Bioscience, Memphis, USA) and a Rotor-Gene Q thermal cycler (Qiagen, Clayton, Australia) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Primers for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), SDC-4, TM, and glypican-1 (GP-1) were as described by Liu et al. [23] and Yang et al. [24]. All samples were analysed in duplicate, and standards were analysed in triplicate. Reference samples and no-template controls were included in each run and no contamination was observed. Quantification of relative gene expression was derived from the relative standard curve method with copy numbers normalised to GAPDH for all samples.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with GraphPad Prism 9 (GraphPad Software, Inc). Statistical significance was inferred at \( p < 0.05 \). All data are expressed as mean ± SEM for \( n = 5 \) experiments. As we had a small sample size, normality was assessed using the Shapiro–Wilk test and for all data this did not demonstrate evidence of non-normality (\( p > 0.05 \)). Visual inspection of the QQ plots was also consistent with
normally distributed data. The Brown–Forsythe test for all data was consistent with approximately equal variances between groups ($p > 0.05$). We therefore chose to use a parametric test. An analysis of variance was performed with the Tukey’s multiple comparisons test.

**Results**

Syndecan-1, syndecan-4, and thrombomodulin analysis in HUVEC supernatant

Cell injury caused a 2.1-fold increase in the amount of SDC-4 in HUVEC supernatants (Fig. 2) compared to the uninjured control ($p < 0.01$). Pre-exposure to FTY720 did not reduce the amount of SDC-4 shed into the supernatant. SDC-4 levels returned to uninjured baseline levels in the FFP treated groups. The inhibitory effect of FFP was not reversed by the addition of W146. The concentration of SDC-4 in the FFP sample (no cells) was 58 ng/mL.

SDC-1 and TM levels in HUVEC supernatants were below the minimum detectable levels for all groups, except for the FFP samples which were 30 ng/mL and 0.9 ng/mL, respectively.

![Fig. 2 Syndecan-4 (SDC-4) concentration in cell culture supernatant. The effect of treatment with FTY720 or fresh frozen plasma (FFP) with and without 10 μM of the sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 1 (S1PR1) antagonist W146 on SDC-4 shedding from injured cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs). **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001; N = 5 for each group](image-url)
qPCR analysis
There were no significant differences between any groups for the relative expression of SDC-1 (Fig. 3) or GP-1 (Fig. 4) mRNA suggesting there was no effect of injury or treatment on SDC-1 or GP-1 mRNA expression. Cell injury decreased TM mRNA expression (Fig. 5), but there was no effect of FFP or FTY720 treatment. Cell injury increased SDC-4 mRNA expression (Fig. 6), but there was also no effect of FFP or FTY720 treatment. A non-significant trend for decreased expression of SDC-4 in the injury and FTY720 group was observed.

Discussion
Main findings
FTY720 did not prevent SDC-4 shedding in this study of injured cultured HUVECs, suggesting that FTY720 does not prevent EG shedding in injured endothelial cells. Following exposure to EG shedding conditions for 4 h, the concentration of SDC-4 in supernatants was significantly higher than in uninjured cells. However, the concentrations of SDC-4 in the culture supernatants were similar for cells exposed to FTY720 or vehicle. SDC-4 is one of the structural backbones of the EG and its presence in the supernatant is consistent with damage to the EG [1]. FTY720 also did not appear to
stimulate the increased production of EG components in the context of a damaged EG, with no increase in the relative expression of SDC-1, SDC-4, TM, or GP-1 mRNA compared to the injured, non-treated control cells. Together, these data do not support EG-protective effects of FTY720 at the concentration used in this study. This contrasts with cells treated with FFP, where the SDC-4 supernatant levels were similar to the uninjured control cells.

Possible reasons for lack of efficacy of FTY720
There are several potential reasons that FTY720 did not protect the EG in this study. Firstly, it is possible that in addition to any direct agonist effect, FTY720 was also acting as a functional antagonist at the S1PR1. It is known to cause initial activation but then degradation of S1PR1 in lymphocytes, which is its mechanism of action in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. This is in contrast to the natural ligand S1P which has an EC50 of 302 nM for S1PR1 degradation compared to 0.34 nM for FTY720 [25]. However, FTY720 is thought to have a different effect on endothelial S1P receptors with persistent signalling by FTY720 at S1PR1 after internalisation in cultured HUVECs [26, 27]. Cells were exposed to FTY720 for 24 h prior to injury to allow sufficient time for the cells to phosphorylate it into its active form [22] and to maximise any potential effect, so it is likely that the receptors would have been internalised by the time of injury exposure. There was a non-significant trend of higher SDC-4 levels in the FTY720 groups, and
slightly higher again with the addition of an S1PR₁ antagonist, compared to the injury only group. While this would be consistent with functional antagonism, testing a shorter exposure duration with pre-activated FTY720 or testing a different S1PR agonist may provide clarification. FTY720 is the first S1PR agonist to be approved for therapeutic use, however there are newer S1PR agonists in development that do not cause receptor desensitisation [27].

Inadequate dosing is another possible cause of lack of efficacy in this study. We chose a dose (50 ng/mL or 160 nM) that is used clinically and well above the threshold known to improve vascular permeability, but it is possible this is too low to achieve EG protection. Clinically, maximal lymphopenia is seen at trough levels of 10 ng/mL, and optimal efficacy for immunosuppression in transplantation is around 50 ng/mL [16]. Concentrations as low as 10 nM improve vascular permeability in HUVECs while high doses, up to 1000 nM, are known to cause adverse effects including an increase in pulmonary vascular permeability [28]. The natural ligand S1P achieves EG protection in cultured HUVECs at a concentration of 187 nM, while 87 nM does not, suggesting there is a steep dose–response curve between around 100 to 200 nM [8]. Using the membrane binding assay GTPγS, the EC₅₀ at S1PR₁ has been reported as
This suggests there may be a similar dose–response curve for FTY720 as S1P in terms of EG protection, although it is unknown whether the GTPγS EC₅₀, which reflects membrane receptor binding, corresponds to the downstream effect of EG protection. It is therefore possible the dose of 160 nM was inadequate to offer full EG protection and this does warrant further exploration. It is unlikely that there was not enough active form of FTY720 in the cell culture supernatant. Cells were pre-treated with FTY720 for 24 h prior to being injured. Activation to the phosphorylated active form occurs within 3 h by endothelial cells [16], but 24 h was chosen for this study to maximise activation. The half-life of FTY720 in vivo is 6 to 9 days with primarily hepatic metabolism, so it is very unlikely levels dropped within 24 h [15].

A less likely but possible reason that FTY720 does not prevent EG shedding is because of its S1PR₁ and, to a lesser extent with tenfold less affinity, S1PR₃ selectivity [13, 14]. S1PR₁ is thought to mediate most of the effects of S1P on the endothelium including S1P’s EG-protective effect and has a functional antagonistic relationship to S1PR₂ [12]. Less is known about the role of S1PR₃ on the endothelium, but it does appear to have a similar function to S1PR₂ [7]. There may be unknown interactions
between the three endothelial S1PRs that result in an EG-protective effect with activation of S1PR\textsubscript{1-3} by S1P but not from activation of S1PR\textsubscript{1} and S1PR\textsubscript{3} by FTY720.

**Limitations of the model**

The conditions associated with EG shedding are diverse, and include ischaemia and reperfusion, sepsis, trauma, atherosclerosis, and diabetes [29]. These conditions act via a diverse range of intermediary mediators in complex and not well understood pathways, but likely converge on a common pathway resulting in enzymatic cleavage of EG components from the endothelium by sheddases including matrix metalloproteases, A disintegrin, heparanase, and hyaluronidases [29, 30]. Given their complexity, simulating these processes in vitro is difficult. In this study, we took a multi-faceted approach to the injury and used a combination of three agents (adrenaline, TNF-α, and H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}) at concentrations that have previously been demonstrated to induce EG shedding in vitro [31, 32] and are increased in vivo as part of the inflammatory response in sepsis and trauma clinically [31, 33].

Exposure to these agents for 4 h induced EG shedding as evidenced by significantly higher SDC-4 levels in the supernatant of the injury group compared to non-injured controls. SDC-4 is one of the four sub-types of trans-membrane syndecans that form the main structural elements of the EG. Most clinical studies have measured SDC-1 as a marker of EG shedding as the predominant syndecan shed into the blood of critically unwell patients is SDC-1 and -3, and SDC-4 and SDC-2 levels are not significantly elevated compared to healthy controls [34]. SDC-1 cell surface expression is upregulated in response to shear stress [11, 35, 36], and this downregulates the expression of SDC-4 via cell signalling pathways [37], but not vice versa. Instead, SDC-4 upregulation appears to be a compensatory response to the decreased expression of SDC-1 [37]. Therefore, when endothelial cells are cultured in static conditions, the predominant syndecan subtype expressed is SDC-3 and -4, with relatively low expression of SDC-1 and -2 [38]. There are also other differences between endothelial cells cultured under flow compared to static conditions. There is a linear relationship between shear stress and the rate of EG growth [36, 39, 40]. Higher shear stress conditions result in increased expression of hyaluronan [35, 36], intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) [36, 40], and von Willebrand Factor [36]. The net effect is a thicker EG, reduced lymphocyte adhesion, increased platelet adhesion, and reduced permeability, in endothelium exposed to high compared to low shear stress [36].

Given these differences, the clinical relevance of a statically cultured HUVEC model of EG injury and treatment is unclear and may be a limitation of this study. However, although not well characterised, SDC-1 and SDC-4 appear to have similar, but not identical, roles in regulating vascular endothelial function [35, 37, 41]. Most relevant to the prevention of EG shedding of critical illness, the MMP-mediated mechanism for SDC-1 and SDC-4 shedding is the same [8, 38], and the EG-protective effects of FFP are seen clinically [42], in animal models [3], and in static [43] and flow [11] cultured HUVECs. Statically cultured HUVECs also express S1PR\textsubscript{1} [8]. Therefore, the differences between the flow and static cultured EG are unlikely to impact on the assessment of a therapy that targets the S1PR\textsubscript{1} receptor to prevent MMP-mediated shedding of EG components. However, it is still possible that FTY720 has a differential effect on SDC-1 and SDC-4
shedding through an unknown mechanism. The effect of FTY720 on the shedding of SDC-1 and other EG components should be assessed in a flow cultured model to investigate this further.

**Fresh frozen plasma**
The results of this study are consistent with the well-established EG-protective effects of FFP [44]. The mechanism for this effect is unknown, but has been speculated to involve S1P [11, 44] or another component such as fibrinogen [45], antithrombin-III [46], or heparanase-2 [47]. S1P has previously been shown to mediate its EG-protective action via S1PR1 [8]. In this study, the blockade of S1PR1 did not alter the efficacy of FFP, suggesting that the EG-protective properties of FFP are not mediated by this receptor as has been suggested by previous studies where S1P-depleted FFP regained its EG-protective properties with S1P supplementation, as measured by SDC-1 shedding [11]. It may be that S1P in FFP mediates its effects by preventing cleavage of SDC-1 and not SDC-4 from the endothelium. FFP did not increase the relative expression of SDC-4 mRNA in the injured cells, suggesting the mechanism is due to prevention of shedding rather than an increase in production of EG. Further research is required to further define the role of S1P and S1PR1 in the mechanism of FFPs EG-protective effect, and then whether specifically targeting this pathway will achieve the benefits of FFP while avoiding its adverse effects.

**Conclusion**
In conclusion, this study suggests that FTY720 does not prevent EG shedding in injured cultured HUVECs. The previously reported attenuation in endothelial cell hyperpermeability by FTY720 [9, 17–20] may be due to a different mechanism than EG shedding such as promotion of endothelial cell adherens junction assembly [16], a reduction in apoptosis and oxidative stress mediated by intracellular signalling modulation [20, 48, 49], and a reduction in leukocyte recruitment [50, 51]. However, due to its limitations this study cannot exclude the possibility that FTY720 or another S1PR agonist has EG-protective effects under different conditions. Further work is required to investigate the influence of timing of exposure, dose, inflammatory stimulus, culture conditions, cell type, and effects on different EG components. The other significant finding of this study was that FFP prevented EG shedding, consistent with previous evidence [3]. However, this does not appear to be mediated by activation of S1PR1 or by upregulation of SDC-4 production. The search for the mechanism(s) of FFPs protective effect is ongoing. Furthermore, it should be noted that while EG shedding is associated with poor outcomes in critical illness, there is no evidence yet that protection and repair of the EG improves clinical outcomes. The identification of a targeted EG therapy will allow this hypothesis to be tested.

**Abbreviations**

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|-------------|
| EG           | Endothelial glycocalyx |
| FFP          | Fresh frozen plasma |
| S1P          | Sphingosine 1-phosphate |
| S1PR         | Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor |
| MMP          | Matrix-metalloproteases |
| HUVEC        | Human umbilical vein endothelial cells |
SDC-1  Syndecan-1
SDC-4  Syndecan-4
TM  Thrombomodulin
ELISA  Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
GP-1  Glypican-1
ICAM-1  Intracellular adhesion molecule 1

Acknowledgements
Not applicable.

Author contributions
EM, LM, FR, MR contributed to the study design. LM, FR, EM, AK performed the data collection. EM performed the statistical and data analysis. All authors have contributed to the data interpretation. EM drafted the manuscript and all authors have contributed to the proofreading and discussion of the final manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding
This study was funded by the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council Centre of Research Excellence Grant for Patient Blood Management in Critical Illness and Trauma.

Availability of data and materials
The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

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

Received: 2 June 2022   Accepted: 10 August 2022

Published online: 18 August 2022

References
1. Weinbaum S, Tarbell JM, Damiano ER (2007) The structure and function of the endothelial glyocalyx layer. Annu Rev Biomed Eng 9:121–167
2. Jedlicka J, Becker BF, Chappell D (2020) Endothelial glyocalyx. Crit Care Clin 36:217
3. Torres LN, Sondeen JL, Li, Dubick MA, Torres I (2013) Evaluation of resuscitation fluids on endothelial glyocalyx, venular blood flow, and coagulation function after hemorrhagic shock in rats. J Trauma Acute Care Surg 75:759–766
4. Schenk S, Schoenhals GJ, de Souza G, Mann M (2008) A high confidence, manually validated human blood plasma protein reference set. BMC Med Genomics 1:41
5. Pandey S, Vyas GN (2012) Adverse effects of plasma transfusion. Transfusion 52(Suppl 1):65S-79S
6. Pyne S, Adams DR, Pyne NJ (2016) Sphingosine 1-phosphate and sphingosine kinases in health and disease: Recent advances. Prog Lipid Res 62:93–106
7. Ishii I, Fukushima N, Ye XQ, Chun J (2004) Lysophospholipid receptors: signaling and biology. Annu Rev Biochem 73:321–354
8. Zeng Y, Adamson RH, Curry FRE, Tarbell JM (2014) Sphingosine-1-phosphate protects endothelial glyocalyx by inhibiting syndecan-1 shedding. Am J Physiol-Heart Circul Physiol 306:H363–H372
9. Doggett TM, Alves NG, Yuan SY, Breslin JW (2017) Sphingosine-1-phosphate treatment can ameliorate microvascular leakage caused by combined alcohol intoxication and hemorrhagic shock. Sci Rep 7
10. Adamson RH, Clark JP, Radeva M, Kheiroloomoom A, Ferrara KW, Curry FE (2014) Albumin modulates S1P delivery from red blood cells in perfused microvessels: mechanism of the protein effect. Am J Physiol-Heart Circul Physiol 306:H1011–H1017
11. Diebel ME, Diebel LN, Liberati DM (2019) Protective effects of plasma products on the endothelial-glyocalyx barrier following trauma-hemorrhagic shock: Is sphingosine-1-phosphate responsible? J Trauma Acute Care Surg 87:1061–1069
12. Zhang GQ, Yang L, Kim GS, Ryan K, Lu SL, O’Donnell RK, Spokes K, Shapiro N, Aird WC, Kluk MJ, Yano K, Sanchez T (2013) Critical role of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 2 (S1PR2) in acute vascular inflammation. Blood 122:443–455
13. Chew WS, Wang W, Herr DR (2016) To fingolimod and beyond: the rich pipeline of drug candidates that target S1P signaling. Pharmacol Res 113:521–532
14. Brinkmann V, Davis MD, Hesse CE, Albert R, Cottens S, Hof R, Bruns C, Prieschl E, Baumruker T, Hiestand P, Foster CA, Zollinger M, Lynch KR (2003) The immune modulator FTY720 targets sphingosine 1-phosphate receptors. J Biol Chem 277:21453–21457
15. Tanasescu R, Constantinescu CS (2014) Pharmacokinetic evaluation of fingolimod for the treatment of multiple sclerosis. Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol 10:621–630
16. Brinkmann V, Cyster JG, Hla T (2004) FTY720: sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor-1 in the control of lymphocyte egress and endothelial barrier function. Ann J Transplant 4:1019–1025
17. Bonitz JA, Son JY, Chandler B, Tomaio JN, Qin Y, Prescott LM, Feketeova E, Deitch EA (2014) A sphingosine-1-phosphate agonist (FTY720) limits trauma/hemorrhagic shock-induced multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. Shock 42:448–455
18. Lundblad C, Axelberg H, Grande PO (2013) Treatment with the sphingosine-1-phosphate analogue FTY720 reduces loss of plasma volume during experimental sepsis in the rat. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 57:713–718
19. Hemdan NTA, Weigel C, Reimann CM, Graier WH (2016) Modulating sphingosine-1-phosphate signaling with DOP or FTY720 alleviates vascular and immune defects in mouse sepsis. Eur J Immunol 46:2767–2777
20. Santos-Gallego CG, Vahd TP, Goliasch G, Picatoste B, Arias T, Ishikawa K, Njerve IU, Narula J, Sengupta PP, Hajjar RJ, Fuster V, Badimon JJ (2016) Sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist fingolimod increases myocardial salvage and decreases adverse postinfarction left ventricular remodeling in a porcine model of ischemia/reperfusion. Circulation 133:954–966
21. Burgin-Maund C, Brooks P, Russell F (2013) Omega-3 fatty acids modulate weibel-palade body degranulation and actin cytoskeleton rearrangement in PMA-Stimulated Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells. Marine Drugs 11(11):4435–4450. https://doi.org/10.3390/md11114435
22. Sanchez T, Estrada-Hernandez T, Paik JH, Wu MT, Venkataraman K, Brinkmann V, Claffey K, Hla T (2003) Phosphorylation and action of the immunomodulator FTY720 inhibits vascular endothelial cell growth factor-induced vascular permeability. J Biol Chem 278:47281–47290
23. Liu JX, Yan ZP, Zhang YY, Wu J, Liu XH, Zeng Y (2016) Hemodynamic shear stress regulates the transcriptional expression of hepatic sulfate proteoglycans in human umbilical vein endothelial cell. Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-Grand) 62:28–34
24. Yang P, Wei X, Zhang J, Yi B, Zhang GX, Yin L, Yang XF, Sun J (2016) Antithrombotic effects of Nur77 and Nor1 are mediated through upregulating thrombomodulin expression in endothelial cells. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 36:361–369
25. Lukas S, Patnaude L, Haxhinasto S, Slavin A, Hill-Drewzi M, Horan J, Modis LK (2014) No differences observed among multiple clinical S1P1 receptor agonists (functional antagonists) in S1P1 receptor down-regulation and degradation. J Biomed Screen 19:407–416
26. Mullerhausena F, Zecri F, Cetin C, Billich A, Guerini D, Seuwen K (2009) Persistent signaling induced by FTY720-phosphonate preserves sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 1 expression and exhibits superior barrier protection to FTY720 in acute lung injury. Crit Care Med 42:e189-199
27. Muller HC, Hocke AC, Hellwig K, Heldt B, Peters H, Scnichenk T, Schmied HB, Hippenstiel S, N’Guessan PDO, Rosseau S, Suttorp N, Witzenrath M (2011) The sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist FTY720 dose dependently affected endothelial integrity in vitro and aggravated ventilator-induced lung injury in mice. Pulm Pharmacol Ther 24:377–385
28. Becker BF, Jacob M, Leipert S, Salmon AH, Chappell D (2015) Degradation of the endothelial glyocalyx in clinical settings: searching for the sheddases. Br J Clin Pharmacol 80:389–402
29. Barry M, Pati S (2022) Targeting repair of the vascular endothelium and glyocalyx after traumatic injury with plasma settings: searching for the sheddases. Br J Clin Pharmacol 80:389–402
30. Diebel LN, Martin JV, Liberati DM (2017) Early tranexamic acid administration ameliorates the endotheliopathy of trauma and shock in an in vitro model. J Trauma Acute Care Surg 82:1080–1086
31. Jackson-weaver O, Friedman J, Hoof M, Drury R, Packer J, Guidry C, Duchesne J, Rodriguez L (2019) Beta adrenergic receptor activation causes endothelial glyocalyx degradation. Hypertension 74:2
32. Johansson PI, Henriksson HH, Stensballe J, Gybel-Braak M, Cardenas JC, Baer LA, Coton BA, Holcomb JB, Wade CE, Ostrowski SR (2017) Traumatic endotheliopathy: a prospective observational study of 424 severely injured patients. Ann Surg 265:597–603
33. Nelson A, Statkevicius S, Ljungren PO, Rosseau S, Suttrop N, Wizenshath M (2011) The sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist FTY720 dose dependently affected endothelial integrity in vitro and aggravated ventilator-induced lung injury in mice. Pulm Pharmacol Ther 24:377–385
34. Becker BF, Jacob M, Leipert S, Salmon AH, Chappell D (2015) Degradation of the endothelial glyocalyx in clinical settings: searching for the sheddases. Br J Clin Pharmacol 80:389–402
35. Lundblad C, Axelberg H, Grande PO (2013) Treatment with the sphingosine-1-phosphate analogue FTY720 reduces loss of plasma volume during experimental sepsis in the rat. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 57:713–718
36. Hemdan NTA, Weigel C, Reimann CM, Graier WH (2016) Modulating sphingosine-1-phosphate signaling with DOP or FTY720 alleviates vascular and immune defects in mouse sepsis. Eur J Immunol 46:2767–2777
37. Santos-Gallego CG, Vahd TP, Goliasch G, Picatoste B, Arias T, Ishikawa K, Njerve IU, Narula J, Sengupta PP, Hajjar RJ, Fuster V, Badimon JJ (2016) Sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist fingolimod increases myocardial salvage and decreases adverse postinfarction left ventricular remodeling in a porcine model of ischemia/reperfusion. Circulation 133:954–966
38. Muller HC, Hocke AC, Hellwig K, Heldt B, Peters H, Schnichenk T, Schmied HB, Hippenstiel S, N’Guessan PDO, Rosseau S, Suttorp N, Witzenrath M (2011) The sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist FTY720 dose dependently affected endothelial integrity in vitro and aggravated ventilator-induced lung injury in mice. Pulm Pharmacol Ther 24:377–385
39. Johansson PI, Henriksson HH, Stensballe J, Gybel-Braak M, Cardenas JC, Baer LA, Coton BA, Holcomb JB, Wade CE, Ostrowski SR (2017) Traumatic endotheliopathy: a prospective observational study of 424 severely injured patients. Ann Surg 265:597–603
40. Nelson A, Statkevicius S, Ljungren PO, Rosseau S, Suttrop N, Wizenshath M (2011) The sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist FTY720 dose dependently affected endothelial integrity in vitro and aggravated ventilator-induced lung injury in mice. Pulm Pharmacol Ther 24:377–385
41. Yoneda A, Marsh GA, Waugh RE (2020) Endothelial glyocalyx layer properties and its mechanical property of the cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans. J Histochim Cytochem 60:9–21
42. Deldall LF, Marsh GA, Waugh RE (2020) Endothelial glyocalyx layer properties and its mechanical property of the cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans. J Histochim Cytochem 60:9–21
42. Straat M, Muller MC, Meijers JC, Arbous MS, Spoelstra-de Man AM, Beurskens CJ, Vroom MB, Juffermans NP (2015) Effect of transfusion of fresh frozen plasma on parameters of endothelial condition and inflammatory status in non-bleeding critically ill patients: a prospective substudy of a randomized trial. Crit Care 19:163
43. Wu F, Peng Z, Park PW, Kozar RA (2017) Loss of syndecan-1 abrogates the pulmonary protective phenotype induced by plasma after hemorrhagic shock. Shock 48:340–345
44. Milford EM, Reade MC (2019) Resuscitation fluid choices to preserve the endothelial glycocalyx. Crit Care 23:11
45. Chipman AM, Wu F, Kozar RA (2021) Fibrinogen inhibits microRNA-19b, a novel mechanism for repair of hemorrhagic shock-induced endothelial cell dysfunction. Blood Transfus 19:420–427
46. Lopez E, Peng ZL, Kozar RA, Cao YN, Ko TC, Wade CE, Cardenas JC (2020) Antithrombin III contributes to the protective effects of fresh frozen plasma following hemorrhagic shock by preventing syndecan-1 shedding and endothelial barrier disruption. Shock 53:156–163
47. Stahl K, Hillebrand UC, Kiany Y, Seeliger B, Schmidt JJ, Schenk H, Pape T, Schmidt BMW, Welte T, Hoeper MM, Sauer A, Wygrecka M, Bode C, Wedemeyer H, Hailer H, David S (2021) Effects of therapeutic plasma exchange on the endothelial glycocalyx in septic shock. Intensive Care Med Exp 9:16
48. Emam MN, Abd El-Latif RN (2017) Effect of immunomodulator, fingolimod, on ischemia reperfusion testicular injury in rats: targeting the role of sphingolipid rheostat (fingolimod on I/R induced testicular injury). Alex J Med 53:175–182
49. Man K, Ng KT, Lee TK, Lo CM, Sun CK, Li XL, Zhao Y, Ho JW, Fan ST (2005) FTY720 attenuates hepatic ischemia–reperfusion injury in normal and cirrhotic livers. Am J Transpl 5:40–49
50. Wang G, Kim Ry, Imhof I, Honbo N, Luk FS, Li K, Kumar N, Zhu BQ, Eberle D, Ching D, Karliner JS, Raffai RL (2014) The immunosuppressant FTY720 prolongs survival in a mouse model of diet-induced coronary atherosclerosis and myocardial infarction. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 63:132–143
51. Zhao Y, Shi D, Cao K, Wu F, Zhu X, Wen S, You Q, Zhang K, Liu L, Zhou H (2018) Fingolimod targets cerebral endothelial activation to block leukocyte recruitment in the central nervous system. J Leukoc Biol 103:107–118

Publisher’s Note
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.