Abstract

Detection and Propagation of Calcified Nanostructures From Human Aneurysms

John C. Lieske, Vivek Kumar, Gerard Farell-Baril, Shihui Yu, Jon E. Charlesworth, Ewa Rzewuska-Lech, Peter LaBreche, Sandra R. Severson, Virginia M. Miller, Mayo Clinic Rochester, Rochester, MN

Background: Mechanisms leading to vascular calcification remain incompletely understood. Nanometer-sized, mineralized structures recognized by a commercially available monoclonal antibody (8D10, Nanobac OY) are present in calcified human aneurysms. These structures were not detected by TUNEL staining, suggesting they were <u>not</u> apoptotic bodies. The 8D10 antibody is directed against nanobacteria, a controversial, slow-growing, and calcifying microorganism. Therefore, experiments were designed to determine whether structures from aneurysms are viable, nano-sized organisms.

Methods: Aneurysms (n=3) collected as surgical waste were decalcified, sterile filtered (0.22 μ m), and cultured in DMEM containing gamma-irradiated calf serum.

Results: In 2 of 3 cultures micron-sized particles visible by light microscopy increased in number over 4-6 weeks. The negative culture came from an aneurysm without stainable nanoparticles. With transmission electron microscopy (EM), cultured particles showed an inner core surrounded by a shell of calcium phosphate (documented via energy dispersive microanalysis). After dissolution of the shell with EDTA, spherical structures of 50-100 nm were seen by scanning EM. These cultured particles incorporated [3 H]uridine at a rate 2.3 times greater than control cultures of DMEM containing serum and inorganic hydroxyapatite (HA) crystals (P<0.01). Therefore, these nanostructures appear to synthesize RNA. Particles cultured from aneurysms also stained with the 8D10 antibody, and SDS-PAGE of extracted proteins revealed multiple distinct bands, including one (M_r 47 kDa) recognized by the 8D10 antibody. The pattern of proteins extracted from inorganic HA crystals incubated with DMEM and calf serum did not contain the 47-kDa band recognized by the 8D10 antibody.

Conclusion: In conclusion, these results suggest that viable nano-sized organisms are present within calcified human arterial tissue. A cause and effect relationship between the presence of these organisms and development of arterial calcification remains to be determined.