



Article

C3 Deficiency Leads to Increased Angiogenesis and Elevated Pro-Angiogenic Leukocyte Recruitment in Ischemic Muscle Tissue

Philipp Götz ^{1,2}, Anna Braumandl ^{1,2}, Matthias Kübler ^{1,2}, Konda Kumaraswami ^{1,2}, Hellen Ishikawa-Ankerhold ^{1,3,†}, Manuel Lasch ^{1,2,4,†} and Elisabeth Deindl ^{1,2,*,†}

- ¹ Walter-Brendel-Centre of Experimental Medicine, University Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 81377 Munich, Germany; P.Goetz@med.uni-muenchen.de (P.G.); Anna.Braumandl@med.uni-muenchen.de (A.B.); Matthias.Kuebler@med.uni-muenchen.de (M.K.); Kumaraswami.Konda@med.uni-muenchen.de (K.K.); Hellen.Ishikawa-Ankerhold@med.uni-muenchen.de (H.I.-A.); manuel_lasch@gmx.de (M.L.)
- ² Biomedical Center, Institute of Cardiovascular Physiology and Pathophysiology, Faculty of Medicine, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 82152 Planegg-Martinsried, Germany
- ³ Department of Internal Medicine I, Faculty of Medicine, University Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 81377 Munich, Germany
- ⁴ Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, University Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 81377 Munich, Germany
- * Correspondence: Elisabeth.Deindl@med.uni-muenchen.de; Tel.: +49-(0)-89-2180-76504
- † These authors contributed equally to this work.

Citation: Götz, P.; Braumandl, A.; Kübler, M.; Kumaraswami, K.; Ishikawa-Ankerhold, H.; Lasch, M.; Deindl, E. C3 Deficiency Leads to Increased Angiogenesis and Elevated Pro-Angiogenic Leukocyte Recruitment in Ischemic Muscle Tissue. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2021**, *22*, 5800. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22115800>

Supplementary Material

Academic Editor: Javier Conde Aranda and Morena Sotetece

Received: 15 April 2021

Accepted: 27 May 2021

Published: 28 May 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

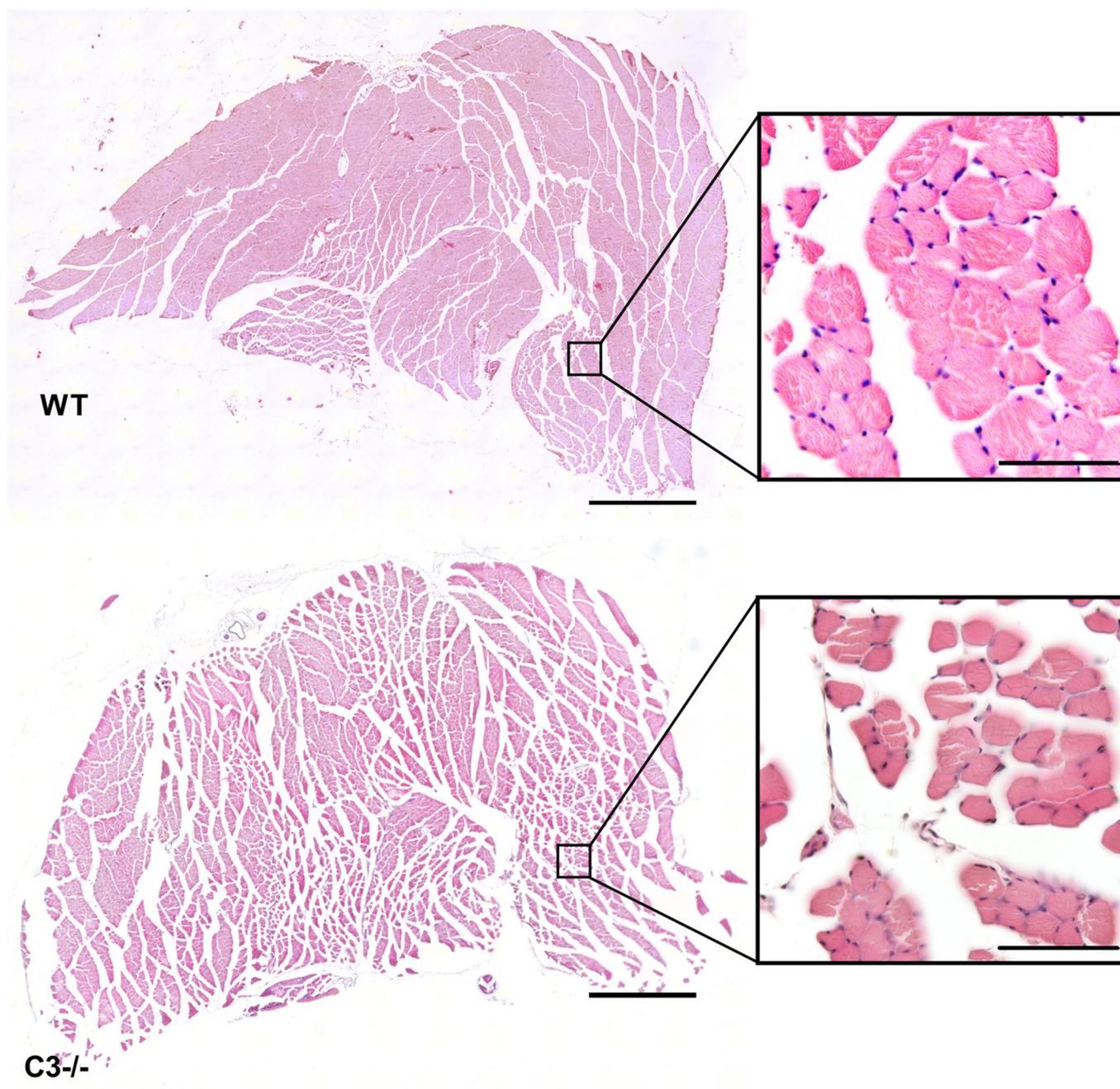


Figure S1. Tissue from sham-operated legs (non-ischemic) show no signs of ischemic damage. Representative pictures of H&E stained gastrocnemius muscles isolated from sham-operated legs of wildtype (WT) mice (upper picture) and C3^{-/-} mice (lower picture) 7 days after FAL. Scale bars: 1000 μ m (overview), 50 μ m (detail).

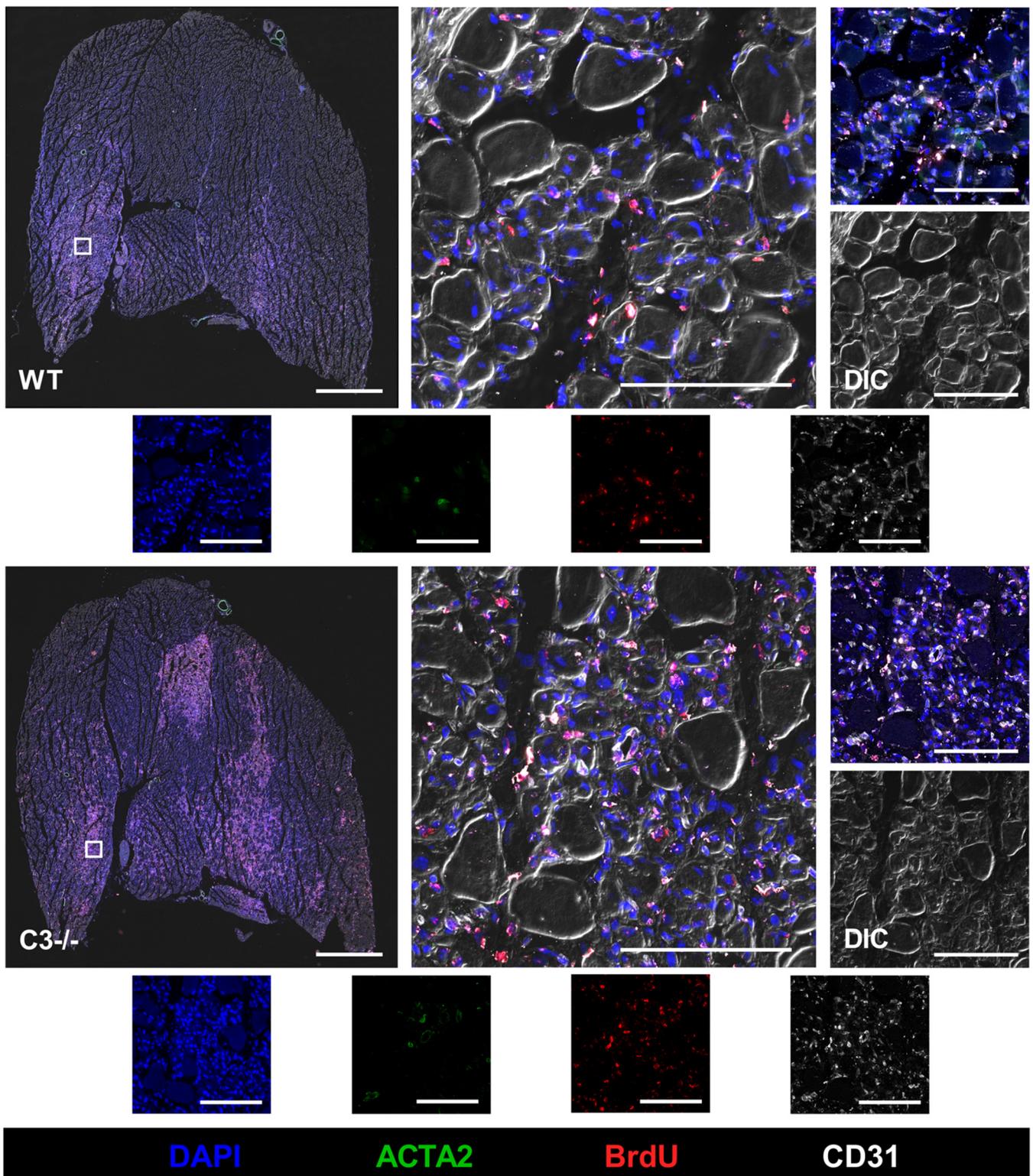


Figure S2. Ischemic gastrocnemius muscles of C3^{-/-} mice show increased angiogenesis. Representative pictures of ischemic gastrocnemius muscles of WT (upper pictures) and C3^{-/-} mice (lower pictures) 7 days after FAL. Immunofluorescence pictures were combined with brightfield images taken with polarized light (differential interference contrast, DIC) to show the muscle fiber structures. **Left:** Several pictures were stitched to display the whole sectional area of approx. 20 mm². White square indicates detail. **Middle:** Detail is displayed as zoomed images of IF+DIC. **Right:** Individual IF and DIC pictures are shown, **below** IF single channels. Cells were labeled with antibodies targeting endothelial cells (CD31⁺ (grey)), proliferating cells (BrdU⁺ (red)), pericytes (ACTA2⁺ (green)), and stained with DAPI (blue) to label the nuclei. Scale bars: 1000µm (overview), 100µm (detail).

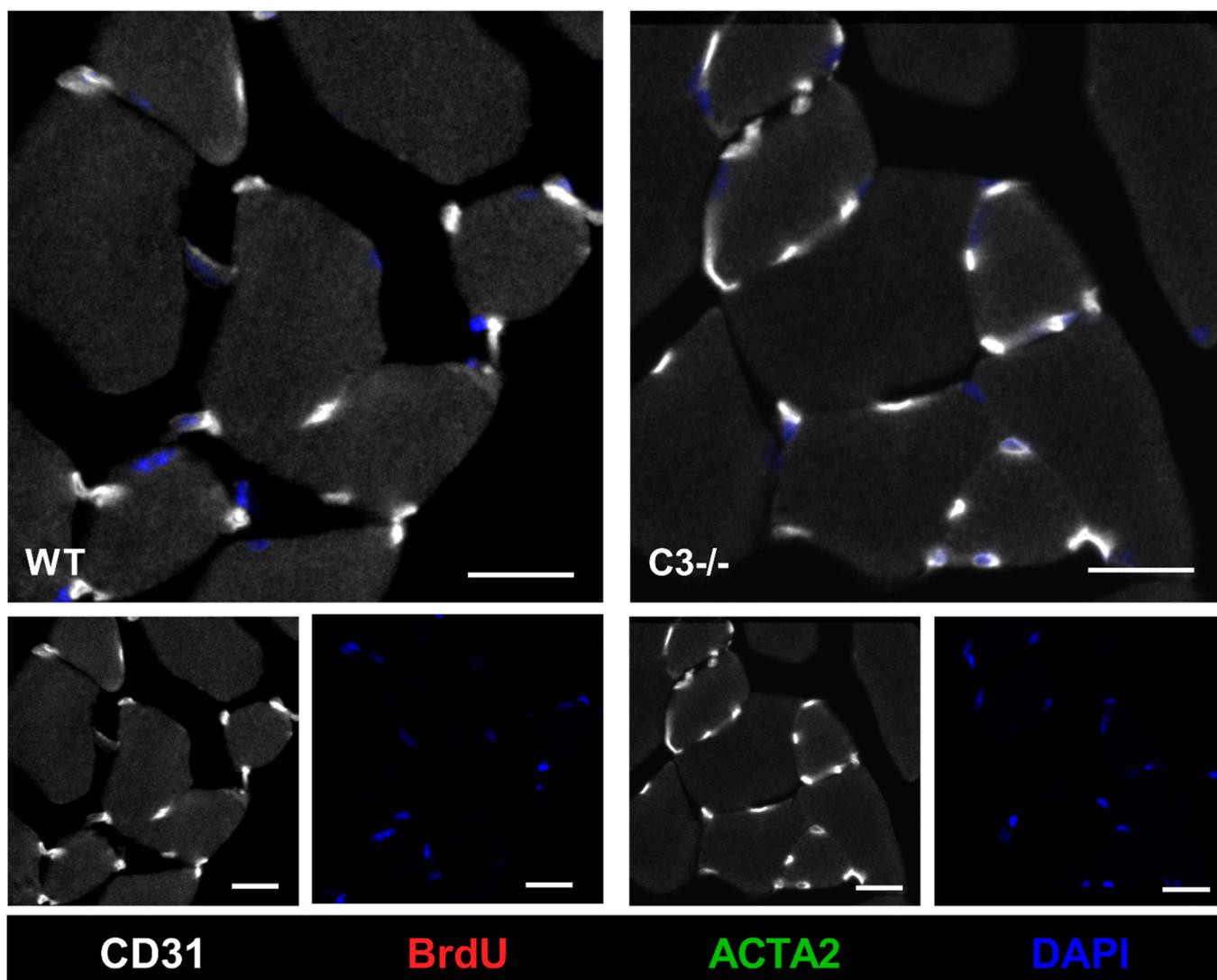


Figure S3. C3^{-/-} and WT mice show a comparable number of endothelial cells per muscle fiber. Immunofluorescence pictures of gastrocnemius muscles isolated from sham-operated (non-ischemic) legs of WT (left) and C3^{-/-} mice (right) 7 days after FAL. No proliferation (BrdU⁺ cells) is seen. Cells were labeled with antibodies targeting endothelial cells (CD31⁺ (grey)), proliferating cells (BrdU⁺ (red)), pericytes (ACTA2⁺ (green)), and stained with DAPI (blue) to label the nuclei. Only single channels of CD31 and DAPI are displayed as the channels for BrdU and ACTA showed no signal. Scale bars: 20 μ m.

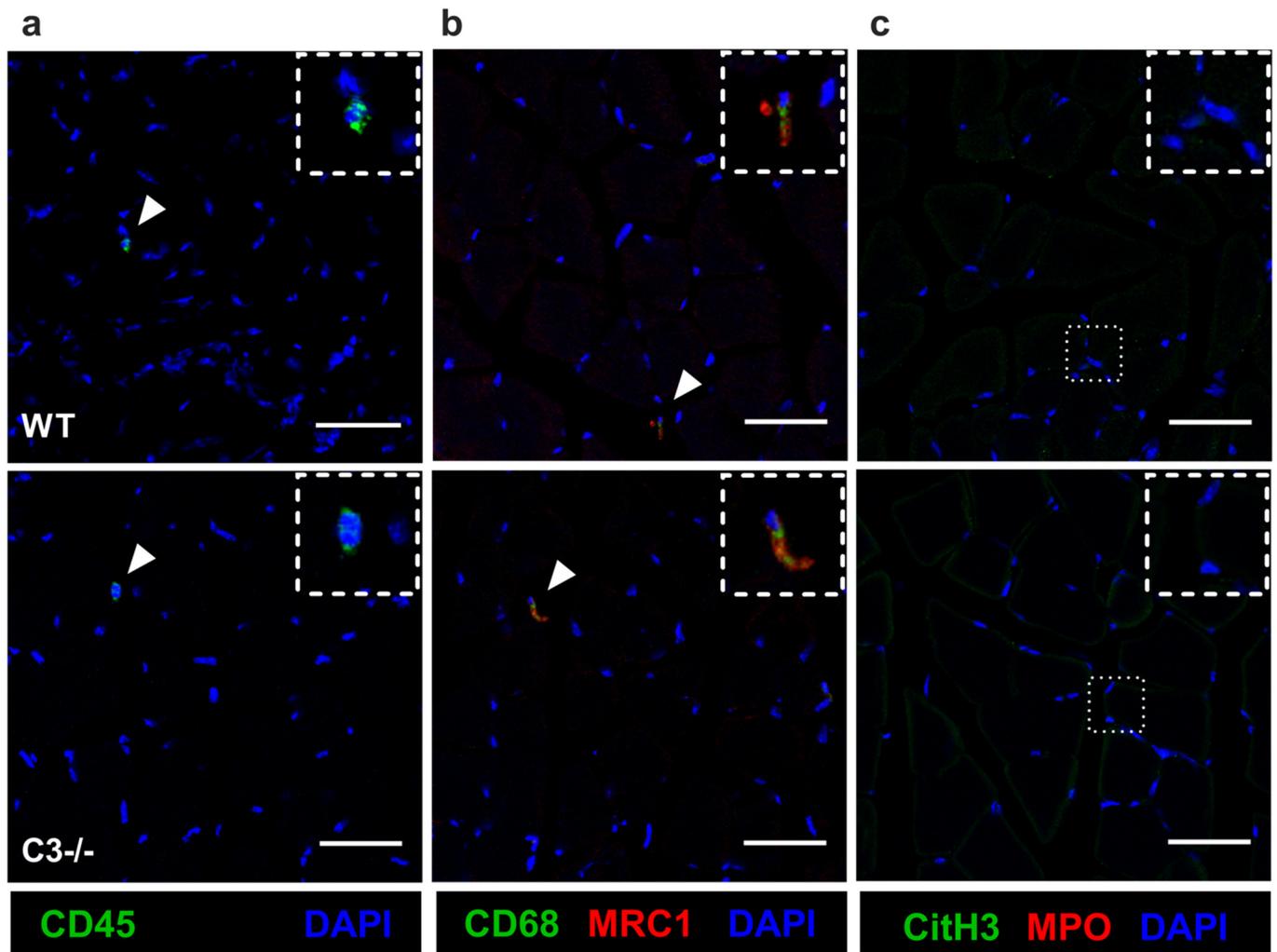


Figure S4. $C3^{-/-}$ and WT show little number of $CD45^{+}$, $CD68^{+}$, and MPO^{+} cells. Representative immunofluorescence pictures of gastrocnemius muscles isolated from sham-operated of WT (upper pictures) and $C3^{-/-}$ mice (lower pictures) 7 days (a and b) and 24h (c) after FAL. (a) Cells were labeled with antibodies targeting CD45 (green, pan-leukocyte marker) and with DAPI (blue) to label nuclei. $CD45^{+}$ cells are indicated by white arrowheads. Scale bars: 50 μm . Detail 30 μm \times 30 μm . (b) Cells were labeled with antibodies targeting MRC1 (red, marker for M2-like polarized macrophages), CD68 (green, macrophage marker) and with DAPI (blue) to label the nuclei. $CD68^{+}/MRC1^{+}$ cells are indicated by white arrowheads. Scale bars: 50 μm . 30 μm \times 30 μm . (c) Cells were labeled with antibodies targeting MPO (red, marker for neutrophils), CitH3 (green, citrullinated histone H3) and with DAPI (blue) to label nuclei. No MPO^{+} cells or signals for CitH3 can be seen in the representative picture and the cropped detail, referring to the very low amount of MPO^{+} cells in tissue of sham operated legs. Colocalized signals for CitH3 and MPO were not found at all. Scale bars: 50 μm . Details 30 μm \times 30 μm .