

Differential release of VWF and VWF-propeptide from platelet alphagranules

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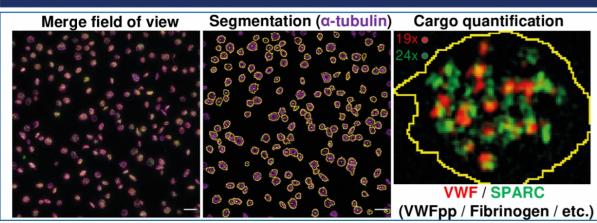
PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES

- <u>Platelets</u> contain a large set of hemostatic proteins in their <u>alpha-granules</u>, including Von Willebrand Factor (VWF) and VWF-propeptide (VWFpp)
- VWF/VWFpp storage and release is well studied in endothelial cells, but not in platelets
- We aim to quantify <u>storage</u> and <u>release</u> of **VWF** and **VWFpp** in platelets through quantitative super-resolution microscopy

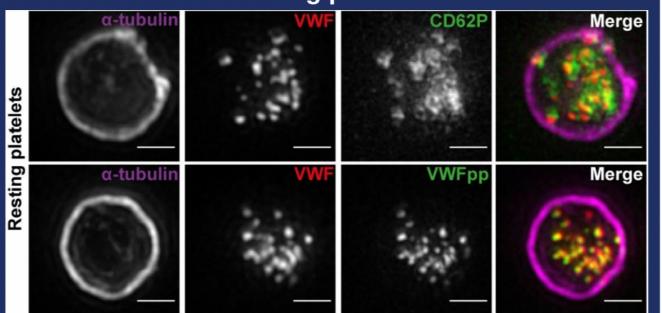
MATERIALS & METHODS

- Healthy platelets were washed and stimulated with serial doses of PAR-1 activating peptide (0-20 μM)
- Platelets were then fixed, stained for VWF/VWFpp and imaged with <u>Structured Illumination Microscopy</u> (SIM)
- SIM images were processed and analyzed through <u>ImageJ</u>

ANALYSIS WORKFLOW

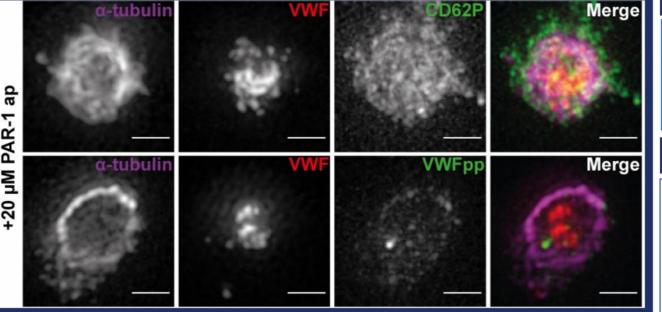


Resting platelets



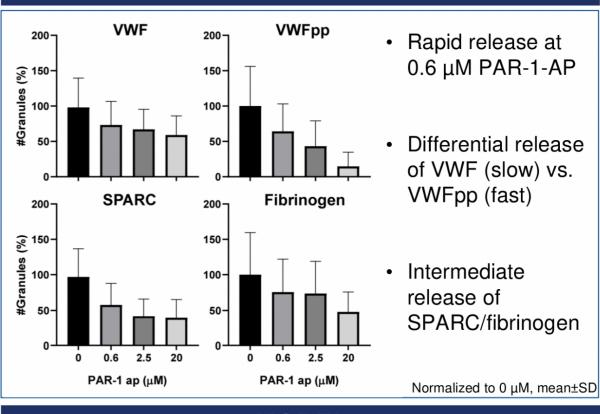
→ VWF can be mapped to CD62P pockets and co-localizes with VWFpp

PAR-1 stimulated platelets

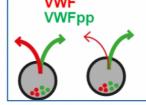


→ VWFpp is released while VWF is partially contained at high doses

RESULTS



MODEL



Rapid release:

Slow release:

VWFpp (100 kDa) SPARC (42 kDa) **VWF** (220 kDa monomer) Fibrinogen (340 kDa)

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

- VWF and VWFpp are highly <u>co-localized</u> in platelets
- <u>Differential release</u> of VWF and VWFpp from the same organelles
- Potential for precise delivery of platelet content

Adapted from Swinkels et al. (in revision); scale bar = 1 µm

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