



MATERNAL-FETAL MEDICINE

## Enhanced expression of $\alpha V\beta 3$ integrin in villus and extravillous trophoblasts of placenta accreta

Omer Weitzner<sup>1,3,4</sup>  · Chen Seraya-Bareket<sup>1,2,3</sup> · Tal Biron-Shental<sup>3,4</sup> · Ami Fishamn<sup>3,5</sup> · Yael Yagur<sup>3,4</sup> · Keren Tzadikvitch-Geffen<sup>3,4</sup> · Sivan Farladansky-Gershnel<sup>3,4</sup> · Debora Kidron<sup>3,6</sup> · Martin Ellis<sup>1,3</sup> · Osnat Ashur-Fabian<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Received: 5 September 2020 / Accepted: 13 October 2020

© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2020

Reporter: Denis Larionov  
3 year student of Sechenov university  
2021

# Abstract

**Background** Placenta accreta is one of the most serious complications in obstetrics and gynecology. Villous trophoblasts (VT) and extravillous trophoblasts (EVT) play a central role in normal placentation. Placenta accreta is characterized by abnormal invasion of EVT cells through the uterine layers, due to changes in several parameters, including adhesion proteins. Although  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin is a central adhesion molecule, participating in multiple invasive pathological conditions including cancer, data on placenta accreta are lacking.

**Objective** To study the expression pattern of  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin in placenta accreta in comparison with normal placentas.

**Study design** We collected tissue samples from placentas defined as percreta, the most severe presentation of placenta accreta and from normal control placentas ( $n = 10$  each). The samples underwent protein extractions for analyses of  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  expression by Western blots (WB) and a parallel tissue assessment by immunohistochemistry (IHC).

**Results** WB results indicated significantly elevated  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin expression in the percreta samples compared to normal placentas. These elevated levels were mainly contributed by EVT cells, as demonstrated by IHC.  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin demonstrated a classical membranal expression in the VT cells, whereas a uniformly distributed expression was documented in the EVT cells. These patterns of the  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin localization were similar in both accreta and normal placental samples.

**Conclusions** Enhanced  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin expression, mainly in extra villous trophoblasts of placenta percreta, implies for a role of this adhesion molecule in pathological placentation.

# Outlines

- Article and journal characteristics
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Questions for discussion

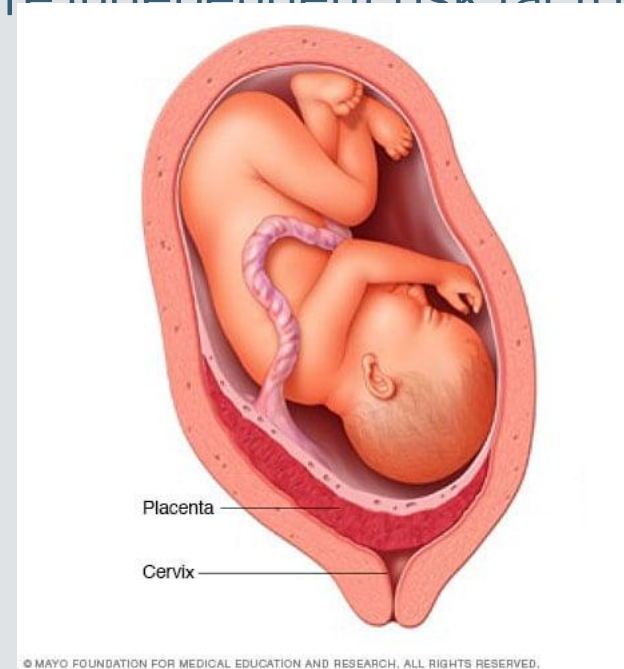
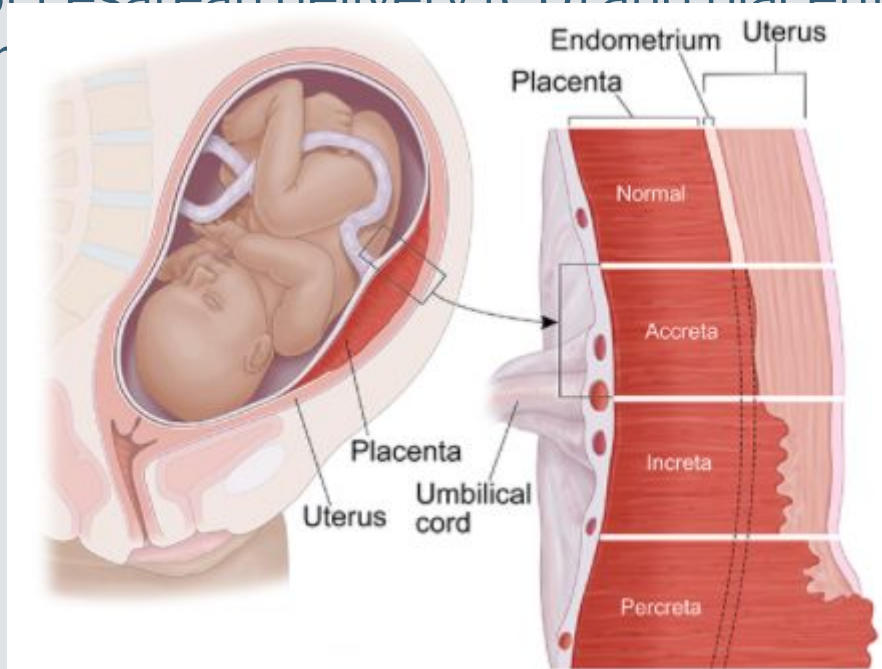
# Article and journal characteristics

- Published in **Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics** (Q2, h-index of 68, IF = 2.344, Open access journal) on 28 October 2020.
- Original research.
- Retrospective study.
- 20 female patients were divided into 2 groups based on their placental status (n=10 of placenta accreta; n=10 normal control placentas).
- Tissue samples were collected from January 2015 through April 2019.
- References: 44 articles



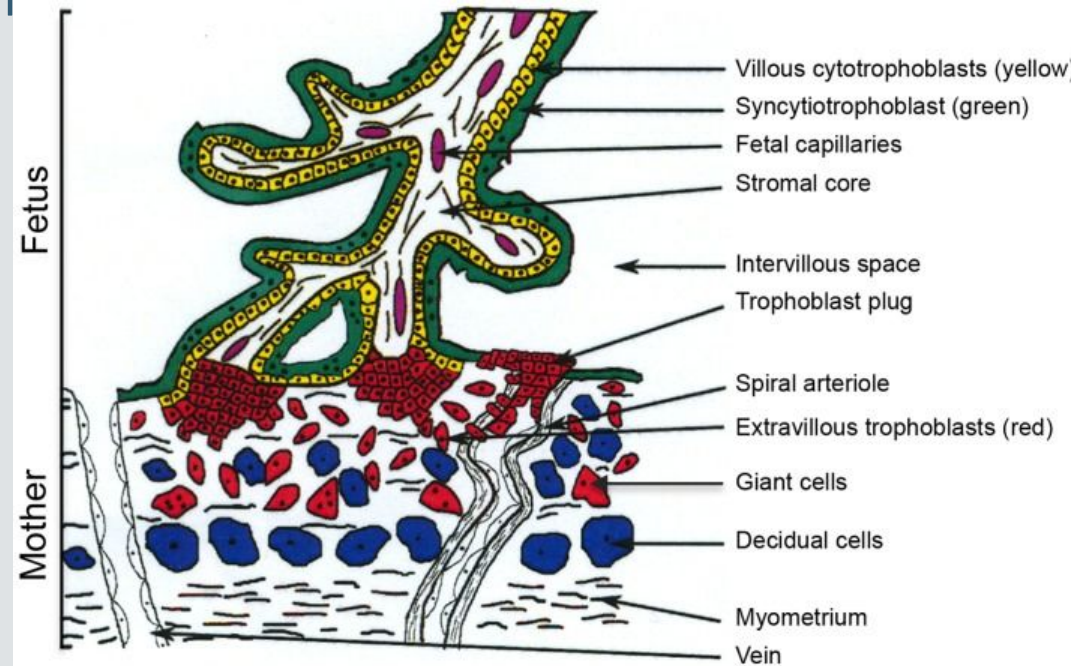
# Introduction

- Placenta accreta, and its most severe demonstration placenta percreta, invades through all the uterine layers and is considered a dangerous condition that may lead to a life threatening bleeding after the delivery.
- The most shared theory of placenta accreta pathogenesis is that defective decidualization involving the endometrial–myometrial interface, such as in areas of scarring caused by previous uterine surgery, allows the anchoring villi of the placenta to attach directly to or invade the myometrium.
- Prior cesarean delivery (CD) and placenta previa are independent risk factors for placenta accreta



# Introduction

- The two major cells in the placenta include villous trophoblasts (VT) and extravillous trophoblast (EVT). VT cells cover the chorionic villi and are involved in the exchange of gas and nutrients between the mother and the fetus, while EVT cells, which migrate and invade into the maternal endometrium, are one of the central components of human implantation and placentation.
- $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin is a heterodimeric transmembrane glycoprotein that facilitate cell-ECM adhesion, cell migration, signal transduction and cell to cell interaction.



# Materials and methods

Tissue and data collection

IHC

Protein extraction

Western blotting

Statistical analysis

செயல்முறைகள் மற்றும் தரவு சேகரிப்பு

# Materials and methods

Characteristics	accreta ( <i>N</i> = 10)	Normal ( <i>N</i> = 10)	<i>p</i> value
Maternal age at screening (years)	32.75 ± 3.6	32.14 ± 4.36	0.54
Pre-pregnancy body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21.64 ± 3.24	22.33 ± 4.29	0.51
Gravidity	3.1 ± 1.37	2.24 ± 1.43	0.37
Parity	1.9 ± 1.26	1.69 ± 0.99	0.78
Chronic hypertension (%)	2 (19%)	1 (9%)	0.39
Pregnancy complications (GDM, preclampsia) (%)	3 (28%)	1(9%)	0.14
Smoking (%)	3(28%)	1 (9%)	0.15
Gestational age at delivery	35.6 ± 3.36	37.5 ± 4.12	0.09
Cesarean section	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	

Data are presented as mean + SD or *N* (%)

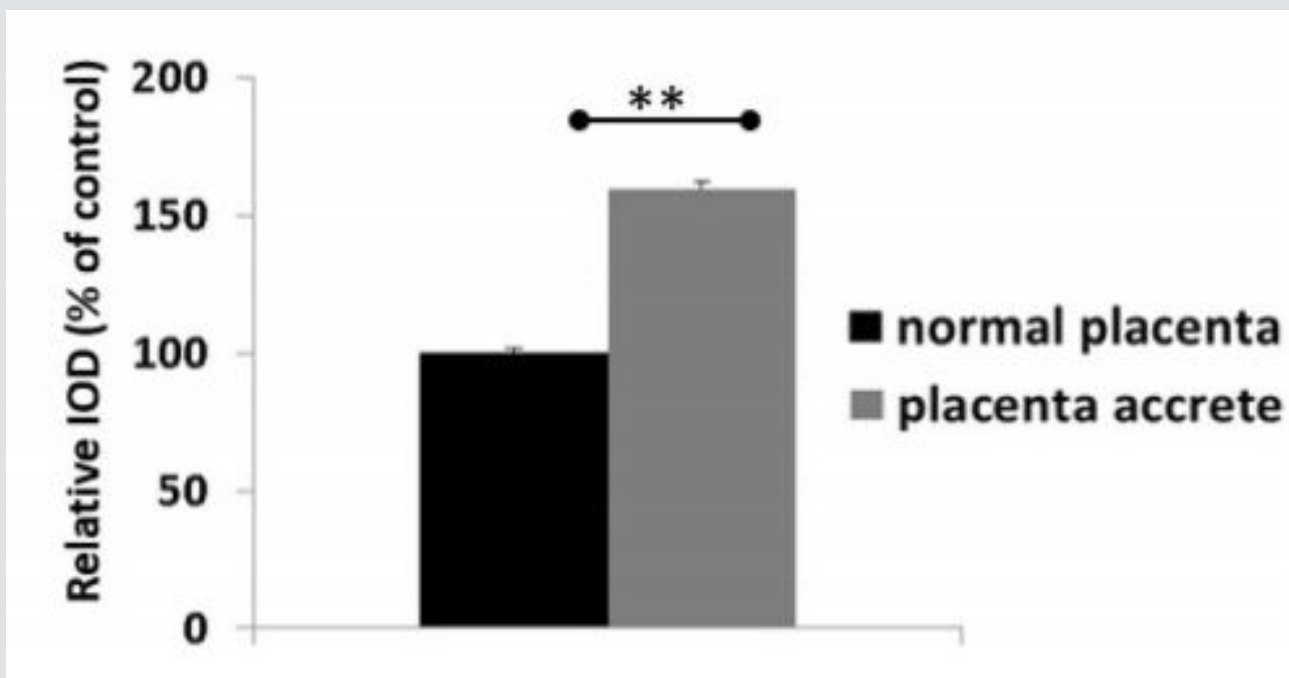
- Baseline characteristics of the study group.



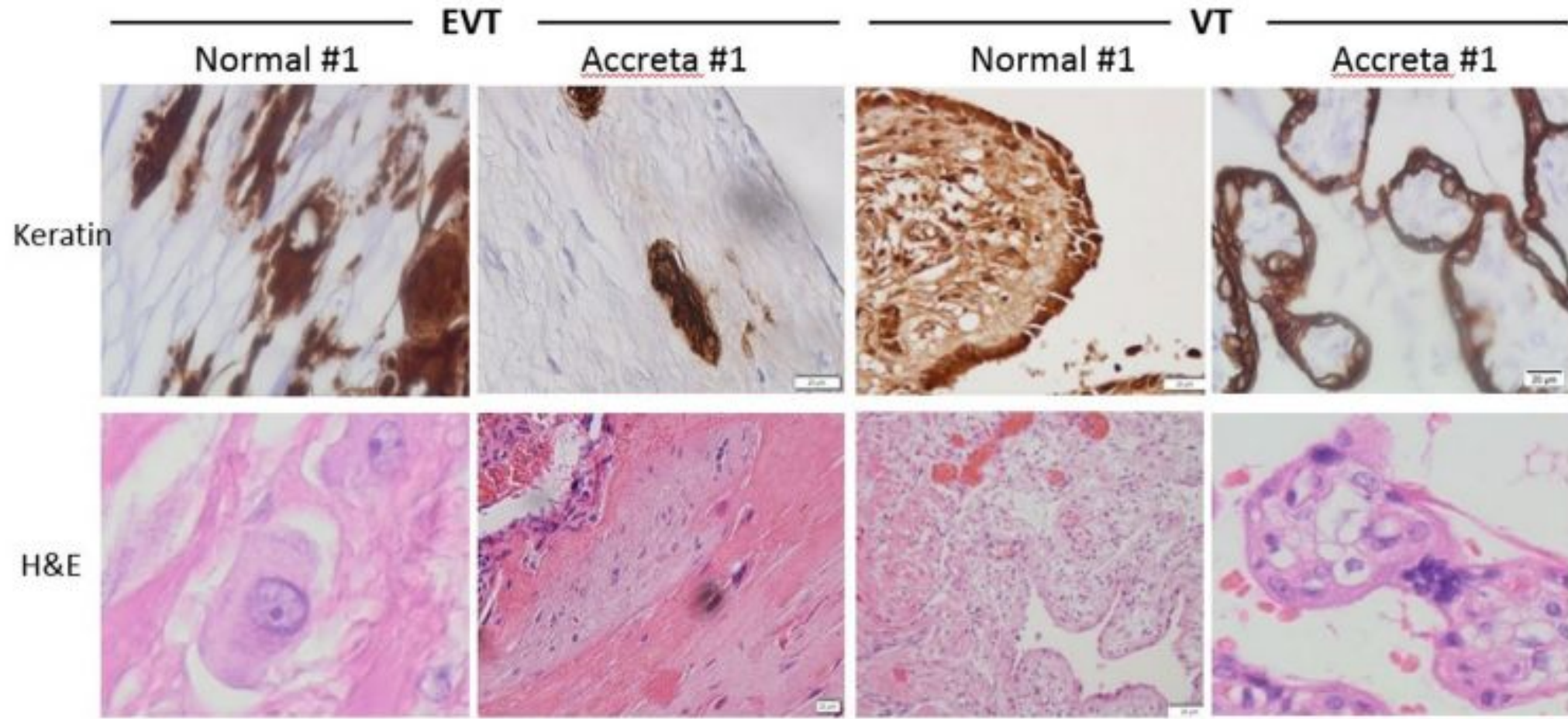


# Results

- Normalized quantification of the integrin level in the entire study cohort is shown in the figure.
- Significantly elevated  $\alpha\beta3$  protein levels in the percreta tissues compared to normal placentas ( $p < 0.05$ ).

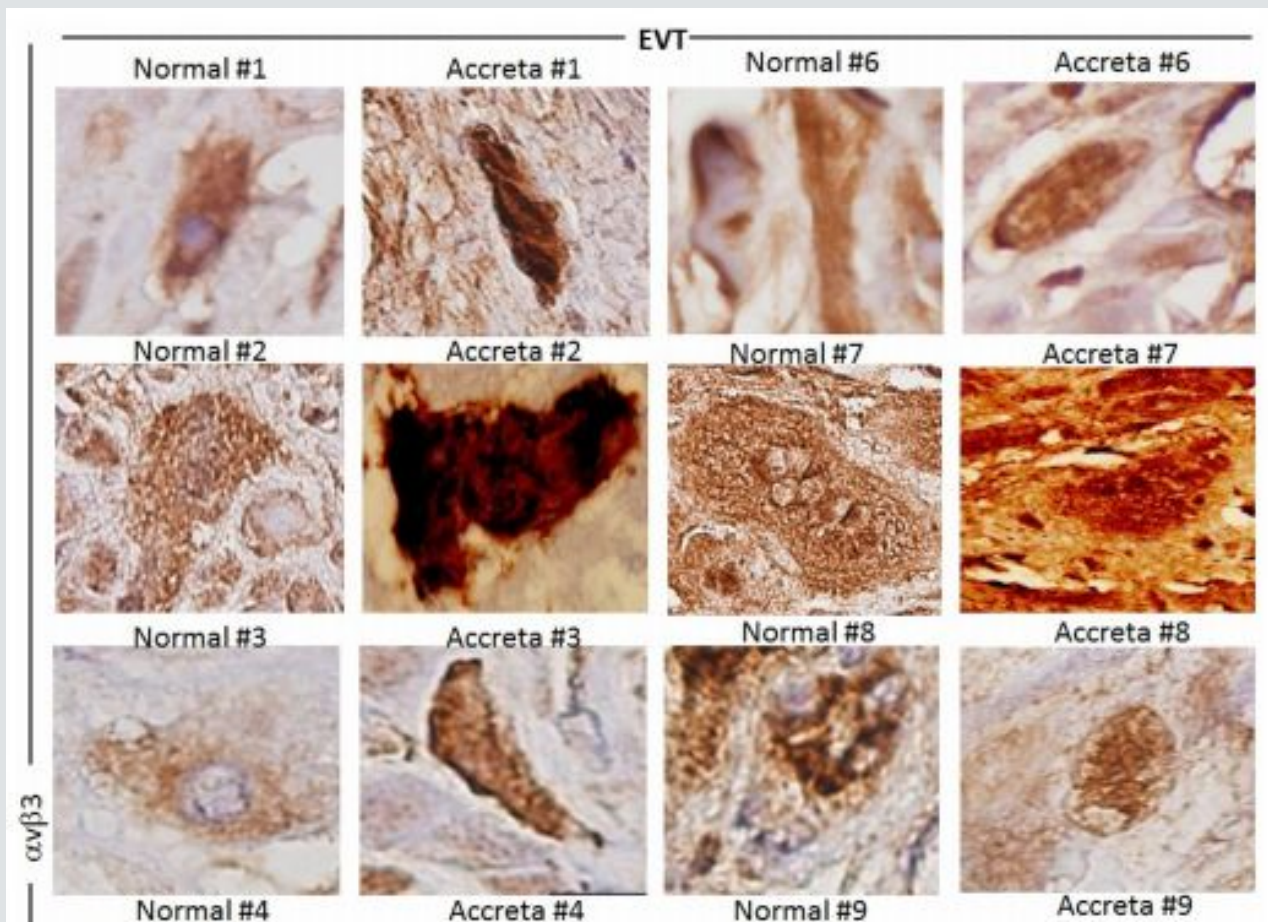


# Results

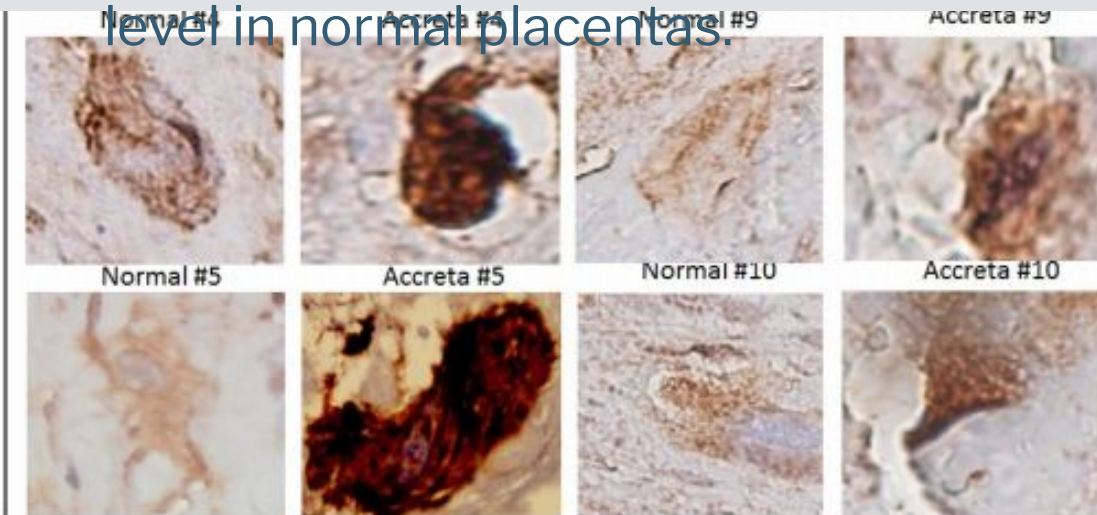


**Fig. 2** Classical VT and EVT cells in representative samples from normal and accreta placentas. The various tissues were stained using H&E and anti-keratin 7 antibodies, a known trophoblast marker. Villous trophoblasts (VT) and extravillous trophoblasts (EVT). 40X magnification

# Results



- Results of  $\alpha v \beta 3$  IHC staining in EVT cells in all collected placentas indicate that in the majority of percreta placentas (9 out of 10 tissues), EVT cells consistently exhibited significantly elevated  $\alpha v \beta 3$  integrin compared to the expression level in normal placentas.



- In the EVT cells the expression of  $\alpha v \beta 3$  was uniformly distributed.

# Results

- In contrast, VT cells in the normal and percreta placentas demonstrates a comparable integrin expression (7 out of 10 tissues).

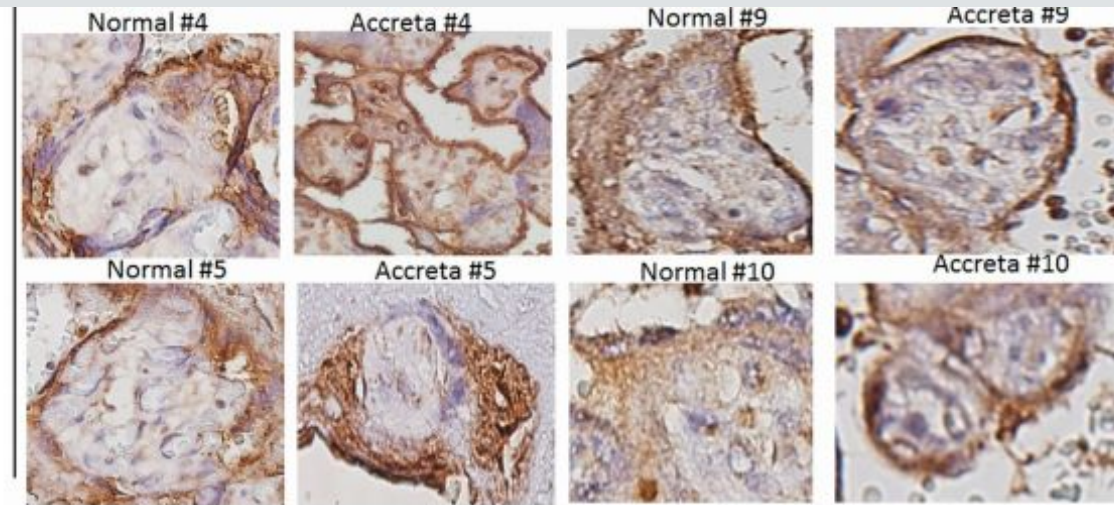
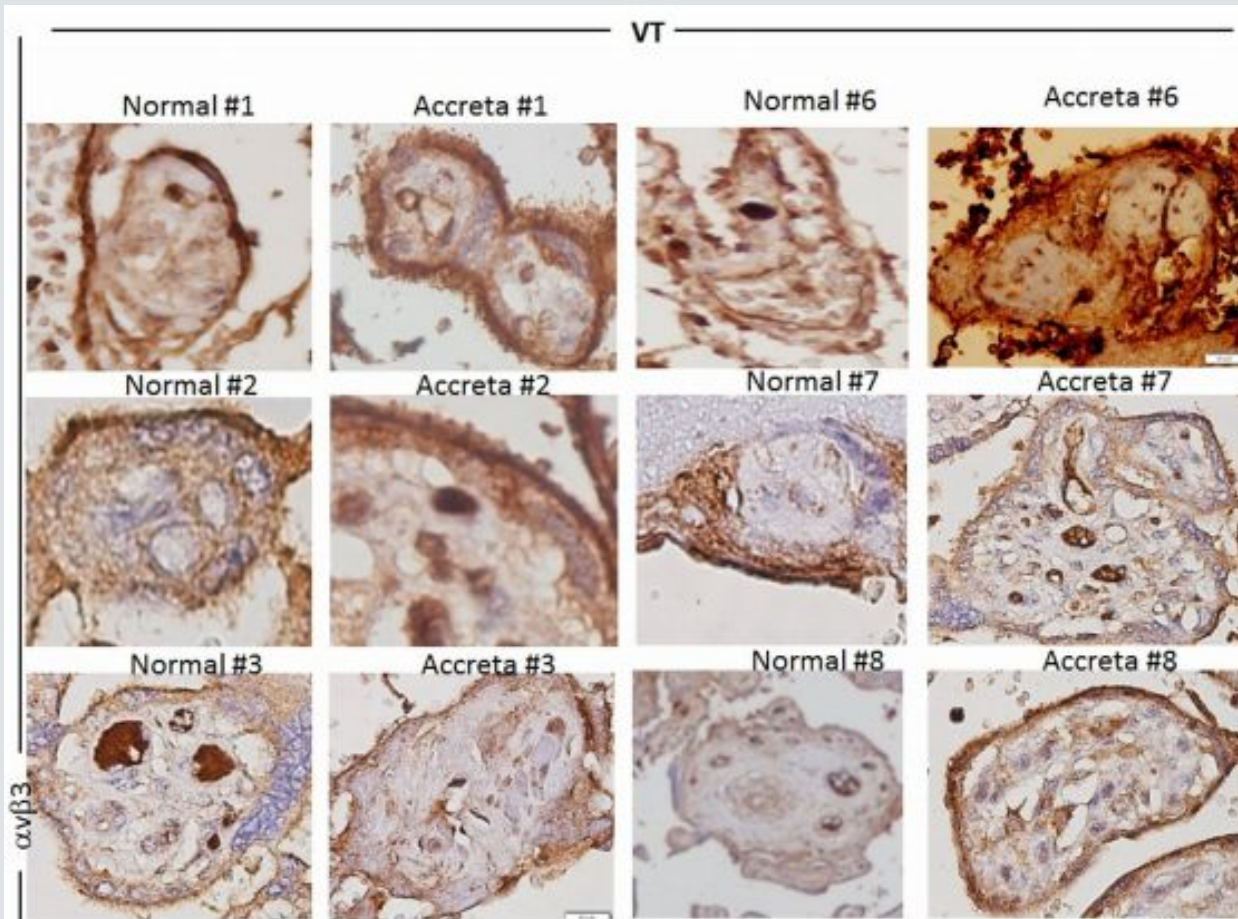
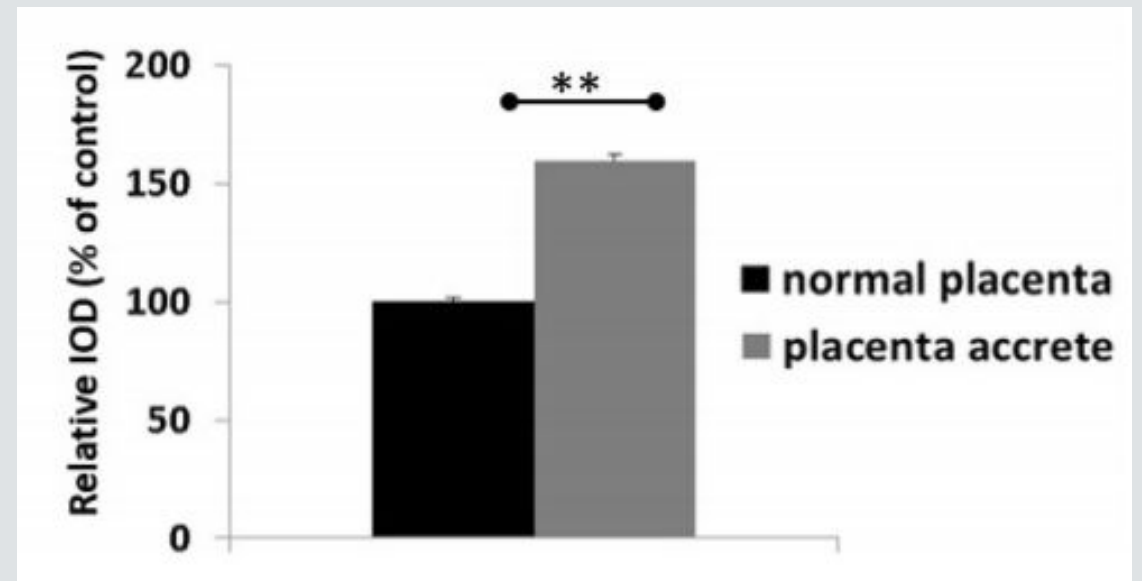
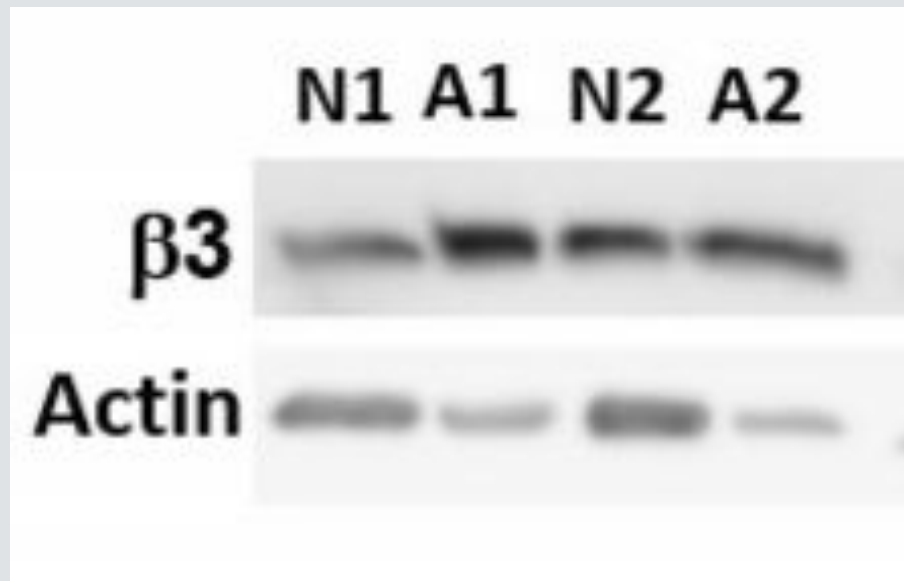


Fig. 4 Immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis of  $\alpha\beta_3$  in VT cells from normal and accreta placentas. Staining was done using anti  $\alpha\beta_3$  integrin antibody. 40x magnification. Villous trophoblasts (VT)

- In the VT cells the integrin was located mostly at the cell membrane, with an apical expression.

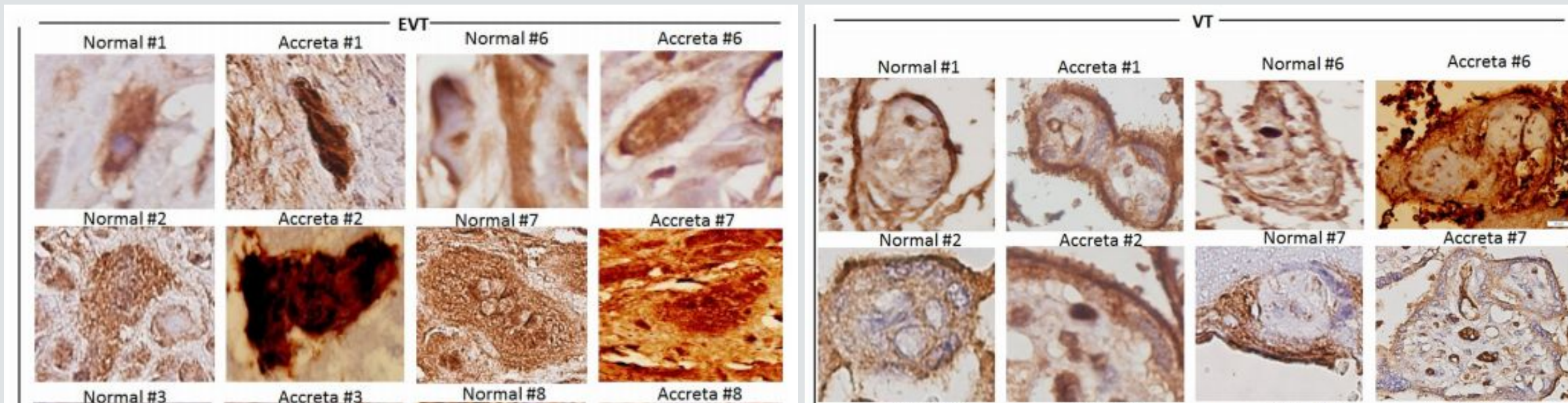
# Discussion

- We identified enhanced  $\alpha\beta 3$  integrin expression in placenta percreta, compared to normal placentas, which mainly originated from EVT cells.
- We observed a membrane expression in VT cells and a uniformly diffused expression in EVT cells.
- We suggest that placenta percreta utilizes this specific integrin to display abnormal invasive phenotype.



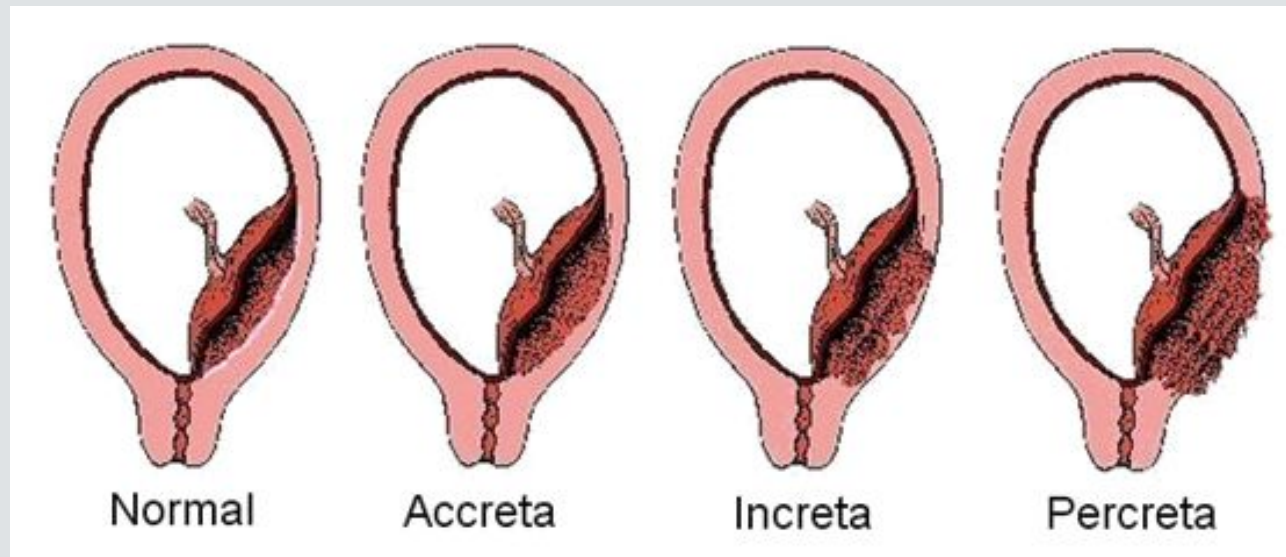
# Discussion

- To study the integrin localization we used an antibody that recognizes the full  $\alpha\beta 3$  integrin dimeric form, and not the integrin monomers, as commonly used by others.
- Additional strength is provided by previous works on the integrin in EVT cells, which support their involvement in placenta accreta.
- Possible limitations are the small study size and its descriptive nature.



# Conclusion

- $\alpha\beta 3$  integrin is overexpressed in placenta percreta tissues, originating mainly from EVT cells, and suggest for a potential function of this membrane receptor in the pathogenesis of this condition.
- Due to rarity of this condition, additional studies are needed to validate these findings in a larger study cohort. In addition, more work is merited in order to fully elucidate the biological role of  $\alpha\beta 3$  integrin using in vitro and in vivo models.





# Questions for discussion

1. What are the potential benefits of using knowledge of  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin overexpression in treatment and diagnosis of placenta accreta?
2. Does the discovery of  $\alpha\text{v}\beta\text{3}$  integrin overexpression in EVT cells in placenta percreta significantly improve the understanding of the pathogenesis of placenta accreta?
3. What are the new perspectives and potential targets in studying the pathogenesis of placenta accreta?

Thank you for your attention!