

including separation of the neural retina from the underlying RPE and choroid and localized to the area of the macula. The term “focal choroidal excavation” (FCE) may be a more appropriate representation of her condition.² There are two reported types of FCE; one is a conforming and the other a nonconforming lesion in the neural retina extending to the underlying excavated RPE and choroid. In our patient’s case, the lesion was nonconforming.

Margolis et al have reported that the conforming type of lesion can become nonconforming when stress between the photoreceptor chips and the RPE gradually increases.⁴ In our patient’s case, there were also additional sources of stress, such as PED and the generation of PCV. Our patient also presented a thinned RPE reflective line, matching the report by Margolis.⁴ In our patient, we were able to clearly see the ELM and IS/OS lines. In Margolis’s report, these lines were faint. A clear IS/OS line is believed to be important for good visual acuity, so these results may explain the relatively good visual acuity our patient had when she consulted us.

Choroidal excavations can affect the structure of the RPE and the underlying choroidal layers over a lifetime, sometimes stimulating ischemic change followed by CNV⁴ or PCV. Margolis has also suggested that such lesions might accompany ischemic changes.⁴ Our patient had a choroidal excavation associated with CNV and PCV, but no ischemic change, causing us to believe that CNV and PCV arise not only from bad circulation, but also from a collapse of the Bruch membrane caused by a choroidal excavation. The etiological and pathological mechanism of choroidal excavations is not clear, nor is it clear whether they are congenital or acquired. Evidence is accumulating that suggests they may not be restricted unilaterally, as they do not show clear sex or race predilection. PCV following a choroidal excavation may be accidental. However, the possibility remains that FCE can be followed by devastating changes such as CNV or PCV, so care should be taken over the long term for patients with FCE.

The BCVA of our patient was over (0.8), a prerequisite for treatment. Our first choice for treatment was a ranibizumab intravitreal injection, rather than photodynamic therapy (PDT), as we were following the Japanese guidelines for PDT.^{8,9}

Although the patient’s visual acuity remained stable, a transient increase in serous retinal detachment and an increase in retinal exudates suggested it would be difficult to treat these kinds of lesions with anti-VEGF therapy. Had her BCVA declined, we would have been forced to revise her treatment to either PDT alone, or a combination of anti-VEGF therapy and PDT. Ischemic lesions accompanied by FCE may have a more complicated mechanism than that previously reported with respect to CNV and PCV. Although we are only presenting a case report, we might suggest that more attention should be paid to therapies for lesions in patients with FCE.

In conclusion, the value of this case report is that it presents information on the first known choroidal excavation associated with PCV. Our experience shows that choroidal excavations might be associated with different variable changes than have been previously reported. We believe that choroidal excavation may create circumstances leading to the generation of neovascularization and that there may be a need to reconsider the treatment of lesions associated with FCE in the future.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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REDUCTION OF LASER-INDUCED CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION BY INTRAVITREAL VASOHBIN-1 IN MONKEY EYES

HIDEYUKI ONAMI, MD,*† NOBUHIRO NAGAI, PhD,* SHIGEKI MACHIDA, MD,‡
NORIIHIRO KUMASAKA, MS,* RYOSUKE WAKUSAWA, MD,† YUMI ISHIKAWA, MS,*
HIKARU SONODA, PhD,§ YASUFUMI SATO, MD,¶ TOSHIAKI ABE, MD*

Purpose: To determine whether intravitreal vasohibin-1 will reduce the grade of the choroidal neovascularization in monkey eyes.

Methods: Choroidal neovascularizations were induced in 12 monkey eyes by laser photocoagulation. Three monkeys were evaluated for the safety of the vasohibin-1 injections, 6 monkeys for the effects of a single injection, and 3 monkeys for repeated injections of vasohibin-1. Ophthalmoscopy, fluorescein angiography, focal electroretinograms, and optical coherence tomography were used for the evaluations. The level of vascular endothelial growth factor in the aqueous was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Immunohistochemistry was performed.

Results: An intravitreal injection of 10 μg of vasohibin-1 induced mild intraocular inflammation. Eyes with an intravitreal injection of 0.1 μg and 1.0 μg of vasohibin-1 had significant less fluorescein leakage from the choroidal neovascularizations and larger amplitude focal electroretinograms than that of vehicle-injected eyes. Similar results were obtained by repeated injections of 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1. Immunohistochemistry showed that vasohibin-1 was expressed mainly in the endothelial cells within the choroidal neovascularizations. The vascular endothelial growth factor level was not significantly altered by intravitreal vasohibin-1.

Conclusion: The reduction of the laser-induced choroidal neovascularizations and preservation of macular function in monkey by intravitreal vasohibin-1 suggest that it should be considered for suppressing choroidal neovascularizations in humans.

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Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is one of the most common sight-threatening disease in developed countries.¹ A choroidal neovascularization (CNV) is a typical finding in eyes with the wet-type AMD, and the CNV can lead to subretinal hemorrhages, exudative lesions, serous retinal detachment, and disciform scars.² Many different types of treatments have been used to treat AMD, for example, laser photocoagulation,³ surgery,^{4,5} transpupillary thermotherapy,⁶ photodynamic therapy,⁷ and intravitreal injection of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).^{8,9} Each of these treatments has advantages and disadvantages, and the best treatment of AMD has still not been determined.

Different pro- and antiangiogenic factors play important roles in the development and progression of CNVs.¹⁰ Among the proangiogenic factors, VEGF has been shown to play a major role.¹¹ Thus, anti-VEGF

therapy is being used to successfully treat CNVs in patients with AMD.^{8,9} However, this method requires repeated injections that can lead to irritation, infection, and other adverse side effects.¹² In addition, not all patients respond to the therapy.¹³ Thus, other types of therapy need to be developed to treat AMD eyes with a CNV.

Vasohibin-1 is a VEGF-inducible molecule expressed by human cultured endothelial cells (ECs) and has antiangiogenic properties.¹⁴ Its expression is selectively induced in ECs not only by VEGF but also by several other proangiogenic factors such as basic fibroblast growth factor.¹⁵ Vasohibin-1 inhibits the formation of EC networks in vitro, corneal neovascularization,¹⁴ and retinal neovascularization in a mouse model of oxygen-induced ischemic retinopathy.¹⁶ Vasohibin-1 is found in the vitreous and in

proliferative membranes of patients with diabetic retinopathy. The level of vasohibin-1 is significantly correlated with the VEGF level in the vitreous of patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy.¹⁷ Vasohibin-1 is also expressed in the CNV membranes of patients with AMD.¹⁸ Eyes with lower vasohibin-1/VEGF expression ratios tend to have larger CNV lesions, whereas those with higher vasohibin-1/VEGF ratios have subretinal fibrosislike lesions.¹⁸

We have found that the laser-induced CNVs were less active in mice injected intravitreally with vasohibin-1 than those injected with the vehicle.¹⁹ Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of intravitreal vasohibin-1 on the laser-induced CNVs in monkey eyes. We shall show that the intravitreal vasohibin-1 was safe and reduced the degree of the CNVs in monkey eyes.

Methods

Animals

The procedures used in the animal experiments followed the guidelines of the The Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research, and they were approved by the Animal Care Committee of Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine. Twelve Japanese macaque monkeys (*Macaca fuscata*) between ages 4 and 6 years and weighing between 4.2 kg and 10.1 kg were used (Table 1). For all procedures, the monkeys were anesthetized with an intramuscular injection of ketamine hydrochloride (35 mg/kg) and xylazine hydrochloride (5 mg/kg), and the pupils were dilated with topical 2.5% phenylephrine and 1% tropicamide. Oxybuprocaine hydrochloride (0.4%) was also used for local anesthesia. Three monkeys were

From the *Division of Clinical Cell Therapy, United Center for Advanced Medical Research and Development; †Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Miyagi, Japan; ‡Department of Ophthalmology, Iwate Medical University, Iwate, Japan; §Diagnostic Division, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. Osaka, Japan; and ¶Department of Vascular Biology, Institute of Development, Aging, and Cancer, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Miyagi, Japan.

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Reprint requests: Toshiaki Abe, MD, Division of Clinical Cell Therapy, United Center for Advanced Research and Translational Medicine (ART), Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, 1-1 Seiryomachi Aobaku Sendai, Miyagi, 980-8574 Japan; e-mail: toshi@oph.med.tohoku.ac.jp

Table 1. Monkey Eyes Used in This Study

	Vasohibin (mg)	Number of Eyes	Inflammation
Nontreated	0	1	0/1
	0.01	1	0/1
	0.1	1	0/1
	1	1	0/1
	10	1	1/1
	100	1	1/1
Laser application	0	3	0/3
	0.01	3	0/3
	0.1	3	0/3
	1	3	1/3
Laser application	0	3	0/3
	0.1	3	0/3
Total		24	3/24

Inflammation shows clinical inflammation signs that were observed during the experiments.

used to evaluate the safety of intravitreal vasohibin-1, 6 monkeys for dose dependency of a single injection of vasohibin-1, and 3 monkeys for repeated injections of vasohibin-1.

Experimental Choroidal Neovascularization

An argon green laser was used to rupture of the choroidal membrane using a slit-lamp delivery system (Ultima 2000SE; Lumenis, Yokneam, Israel) with a contact lens.²⁰ The laser settings were as follows: 50- μ m diameter, 0.1-second duration, and 650-mW to 750-mW intensity. Five laser burns were made around the macula within 15° of the fovea. The foveola was not treated. Each burn was confirmed to have induced subretinal bubbles indicating a rupture of Bruch membrane.

Expression and Purification of Human Vasohibin-1 Polypeptide

Human vasohibin-1 was purified from *Escherichia coli* as described.²¹ Human vasohibin-1 was isolated as a thioredoxin fusion protein. The fusion protein was dialyzed and digested with blood coagulation Factor Xa (Novagen, Darmstadt, Germany). The released vasohibin-1 was collected, eluted, and dialyzed against 20 mM glycine-HCl buffer (pH 3.5). Then, the vasohibin-1 was resolubilized with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer containing 50 mM NaCl, 5 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine, 0.5 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 5% glycerol, and 4.4% *N*-lauroylsarcosine (pH 8.0) and was dialyzed against 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 8.0. This buffer was also used as the vehicle.

The protein concentration was determined by the Bradford method with a protein assay kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA), with bovine serum albumin as a standard protein.

Intravitreal Injection of Recombinant Vasohibin-1 Polypeptide

Vasohibin-1 was injected intravitreally in 3 groups of monkeys (Table 1). The first group of 6 eyes did not have a laser burn and received a single injection of vehicle, or 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, or 100 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle. The second group of 12 eyes of 6 monkeys (3 eyes for each concentration) received a single injection of vehicle or 0.01, 0.1, and 1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle 4 days after the laser burn. The third group of 3 eyes had 3 injections of 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle in the right eyes and 50 μL of vehicle in 3 fellow eyes on 0, 4, and 7 days after the laser burn. We examined the natural course of laser-induced CNVs in mice, and the CNVs were most active around Day 14 after the laser burn, and then gradually regressed, especially 28 days after laser burn. When we injected vasohibin-1 into the vitreous of mice after laser burns, we found that the injection of vasohibin-1 on Day 4 after the laser burn was most effective, followed by Days 7 and 1. Other days were less effective. In addition, immunohistochemical studies for vasohibin-1 in the mouse CNV membranes showed that the later the laser burn, the more vasohibin-1 staining was observed.¹⁹ So we decided to do the repeated vasohibin-1 injections on 0, 4, and 7 days after the laser burn (relatively early days after laser burn).

For the intravitreal injections, the monkeys were anesthetized and pupils were dilated. The intravitreal injections were made with a 30-gauge needle attached to a 1-mL syringe. The needle was inserted through the sclera into the vitreous cavity ~ 1.5 mm posterior to the limbus while observing the eye with an operating microscope. The fundus was examined after the injection to confirm that the retina and lens were not damaged.

Ophthalmic Examinations

In addition to the routine ophthalmologic examinations, fluorescein angiography (FA) with an imaging system (GENESIS-Df; Kowa, Tokyo, Japan), optical coherence tomography (OCT, RS3000; NIDEK, Tokyo, Japan), and focal and full-field electroretinography (ERG) were performed on the selected days. Fluorescein angiography was performed 1, 2, and 4 weeks after the laser photocoagulation. Two retinal specialists (R.W. and T.A.) graded the angiograms in a masked way using a grading system²²: Grade 1, no hyperfluorescence; Grade 2, hyperfluorescence without leakage; Grade 3, hyperfluorescence in the early or middle phase and leakage in the late phase; and Grade 4, bright

hyperfluorescence in the transit and leakage in late phase beyond the treated areas.

The central macular thickness was determined from the macular thickness maps (3.45 mm in diameter) of the scans by OCT 4 weeks after the laser photocoagulation. The volume of the lesion was also calculated using the same program.

The pupils were maximally dilated for the ERG recordings 4 weeks after intravitreal vasohibin-1 injections. The ERGs were amplified and digitally band-pass filtered from 0.5 Hz to 500 Hz for the full-field ERGs and from 5 Hz to 500 Hz for the focal ERGs (PuREC; Mayo, Aichi, Japan). The animals were dark adapted for at least 30 minutes before the full-field ERG recordings. The light for the stimulus was obtained from light-emitting diodes (EW-102; Mayo Co., Nagoya, Japan) embedded in a contact lens electrode. The intensity and duration of the stimuli were controlled by an electronic stimulator (WLS-20; Mayo Co.). Chlorided silver plate electrodes were placed on the forehead and right ear lobe as reference and ground electrodes, respectively. The intensity of the stimulus was 1,000 cd/m^2 and the duration was 3 milliseconds.

Focal ERGs were recorded 4 weeks after the laser photocoagulation with a focal ERG system (PuREC; Mayo; ER-80; Kowa) that was integrated into an infrared fundus camera. This system was developed and described in detail by Miyake et al.^{23,24} The stimulus spot was 15° in diameter and was placed on the macula by viewing the ocular fundus on a monitor. The intensity of the stimulus was 1,000 cd/m^2 , and the background light was 1.5 cd/m^2 . The stimulus duration was 100 milliseconds. A Burian-Allen bipolar contact lens electrode (Hansen Ophthalmic Laboratories, Iowa City, IA) was inserted into the anesthetized conjunctival sac to record the focal ERGs. A chlorided silver electrode was placed on the left ear lobe as the ground electrode. Two hundred to 300 responses were averaged at a stimulation rate of 5 Hz.

The a-waves were measured from the baseline to the trough of the first negative response, and the b-wave from the first trough to the peak of the following positive wave. The amplitudes of a-waves and b-waves from the three untreated monkeys were used as control. The number of monkeys used in this experiment was not added to the total number of monkeys.

Immunohistochemistry

Immunostaining for vasohibin-1 was done on eyes with laser-induced CNVs 28 days after the laser application. From the results of CNV experiments on

mice,¹⁹ the laser-induced CNV lesions were self-resolved >28 days after the laser burn. Thus, we decided to enucleate the eyes 28 days after the laser burn, although there may be differences between mice and monkeys. The eyes were enucleated and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde overnight, and the anterior segment and lens were removed. The posterior segment was embedded in paraffin, and 3- μ m serial sections were cut, and adjacent sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

The immunohistochemical staining for vasohibin-1 was performed with the peroxidase method and for cytokeratin by the alkaline phosphatase method. Mouse monoclonal antibodies against vasohibin-1 (1:400) and mouse monoclonal anti-pan cytokeratin (1:200; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) were applied to the sections overnight at 4°C. Then the sections were incubated in biotin-conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulin (Histfine SAB-PO(M) kit; Nichirei, Tokyo, Japan). The slides for vasohibin were incubated with peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin (Histfine SAB-PO(M) kit; Nichirei), and the slides for cytokeratin were incubated with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated streptavidin (Histfine; Nichirei). HistoGreen (HISTOPRIME HistoGreen substrate kit for peroxidase; Ab Cys SA) was used for the chromogen of vasohibin, and VECTOR RED (alkaline phosphatase substrate kit 1; Vector, Burlingame, CA) was used for the chromogen of cytokeratin. The slides were counterstained with hematoxylin. For control, pre-immune mouse immunoglobulin G was used instead of the primary antibody.

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor

Aqueous was collected by a 30-gauge needle from the anterior chamber of each monkey 4 weeks after the laser photocoagulation. The level of the VEGF peptide was quantified by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay according to the manufacturer's instructions (R & D Systems, McKinley, MN; Quantikine Human VEGF immunoassay) using 50 μ L of aqueous. The intensity of the color of the reaction products was measured with a MAXline microplate reader (Molecular Devices Corporation, Palo Alto, CA). The measurements were made in duplicate, and the mean was used. The concentration of VEGF was expressed as the amount of protein in picograms per milliliter (pg/mL).

Statistical Analyses

Analysis of variance with Scheffe test for post hoc analysis was used to examine the differences in the leakage and intensity of the CNVs in the fluorescein angiograms, amplitudes of the ERGs, mean central

thickness, and volume of the CNV. The differences were also compared using the Student two-sample *t*-tests.

Results

Safety Evaluations and Outcomes

Before any of the procedures, the retina and choroid were normal in all the monkeys. Then 6 nontreated eyes were injected intravitreally with vehicle or 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, or 100 μ g of vasohibin-1/50 μ L. After 0.01, 0.1, and 1 μ g of vasohibin-1, the appearance of the retina and choroid did not differ from that of the vehicle-injected eyes. When 10 μ g or 100 μ g/50 μ L of vasohibin-1 polypeptide was injected, a mild inflammation (Grade 1)²⁵ was detected in the vitreous on the day after the injection. The inflammation was less with 10 μ g than with 100 μ g of vasohibin, and the inflammation was resolved in 2 days after 10 μ g and in 1 week after 100 μ g (Table 1). When we injected 1 μ g/50 μ L of vasohibin-1 once in the laser-treated eyes, 1 of the 3 eyes developed inflammation in the aqueous. An inflammation was not observed when 0.1 μ g of vasohibin-1 was injected even after 3 injections. When we injected 50 μ L of vehicle with almost the same amount of endotoxin (400 U/mL) as that of 100 μ g of vasohibin-1, no inflammation was detected. These results indicated that mild inflammation can develop with ≥ 10 μ g of vasohibin-1 injection into the vitreous in nontreated monkey eyes.

The amplitudes of the a- and b-waves of the full-field ERGs of eyes injected with 0.01 μ g to 100 μ g of vasohibin-1 did not differ significantly from the vehicle-injected eyes. The a-wave amplitudes ranged from 87.3 μ V to 180.3 μ V (average, 119.3 \pm 36.6 μ V) before and from 100.7 μ V to 195.8 μ V (average, 131.3 \pm 53.7 μ V; *P* = 0.444) after the vasohibin-1 injection. The b-wave amplitudes ranged from 219.6 μ V to 340.6 μ V (average 250.6 \pm 54.7 μ V) before and from 240.8 μ V to 345.2 μ V (average 274.4 \pm 82.0 μ V, *P* = 0.801) after the vasohibin-1 injection.

Effect of Different Concentrations of Vasohibin-1

After the laser photocoagulation, we injected vehicle or 0.01, 0.1, or 1 μ g of vasohibin-1/50 μ L of vehicle in 3 eyes of each dosage for a total of 12 eyes (Table 1). From the results of safety evaluations, we selected the maximum amount of vasohibin-1 as 1 μ g of vasohibin-1/50 μ L of vehicle. Representative results of FA at 1, 2, and 4 weeks after the laser application for each dose of vasohibin-1 are shown in Figure 1. Color fundus photographs and focal ERGs recorded at 4 weeks are also shown.

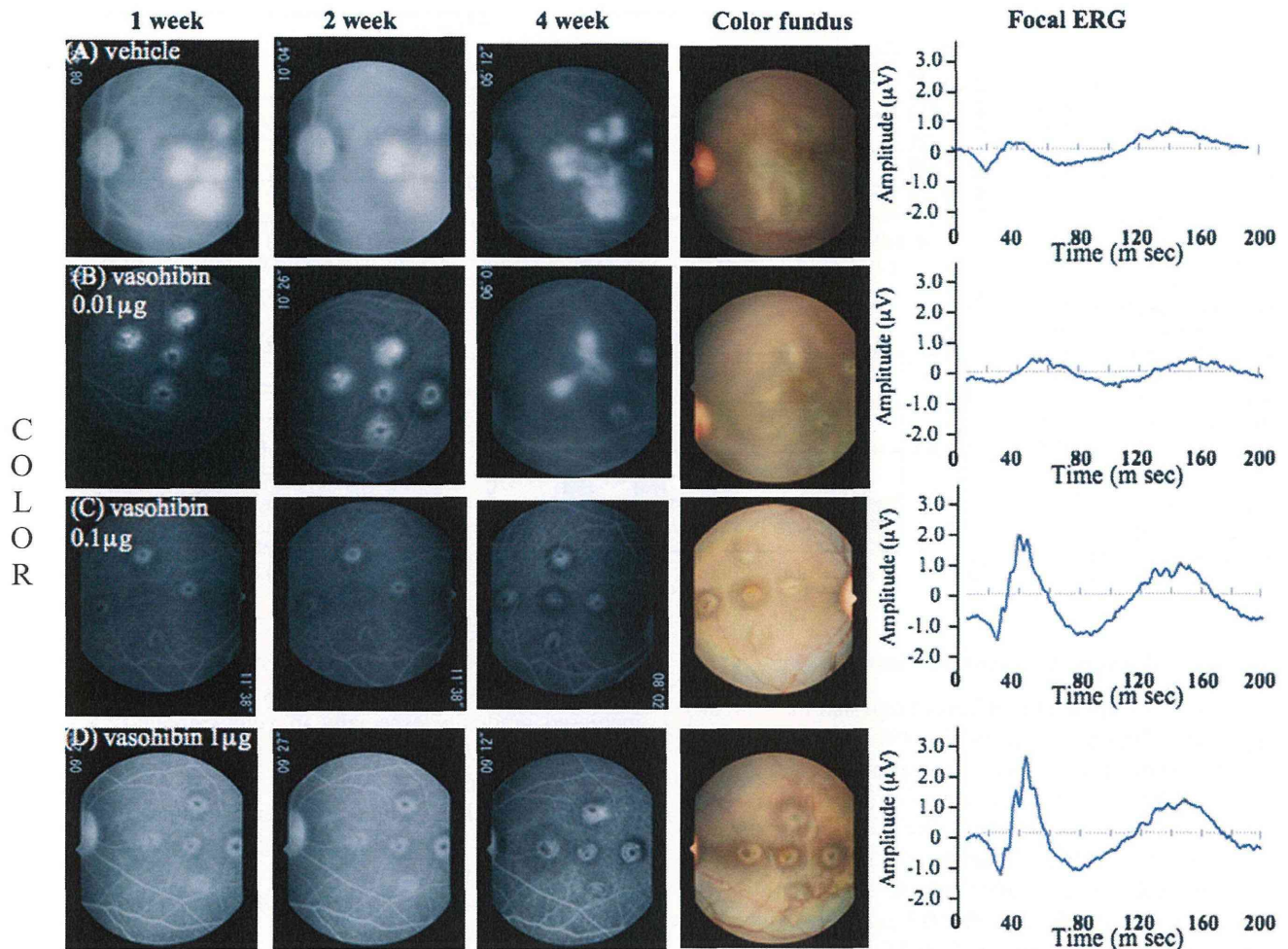


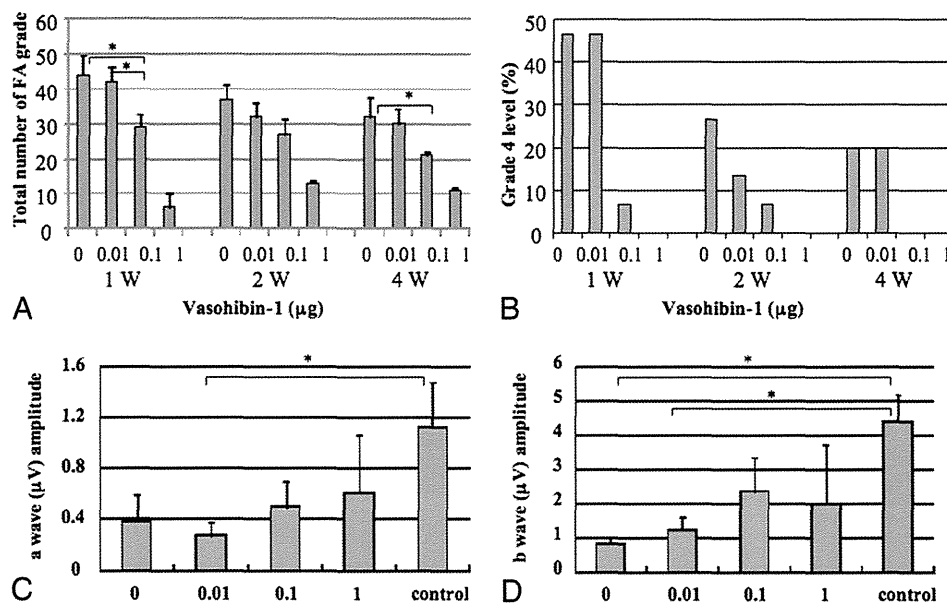
Fig. 1. Representative FAs, fundus photographs, and focal ERGs from 6 monkey eyes are shown. Vehicle or 0.01, 0.1, 1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle was injected intravitreally, and representative results at 1, 2, and 4 weeks after laser treatment are shown (see quantitative values in Figure 2, A–D). The FA images are those at around 10 minutes after the fluorescein injection. Color fundus photographs were taken 4 weeks after the laser application. Focal ERGs recorded 4 weeks after the laser photocoagulation are shown in the right column for each eye.

The CNV activity was scored using the FA grading system²² for all five laser spots in each eye. The FA score for each spot was summed and compared with each other (Figure 2A). Our findings showed that there was significantly less leakage after 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1 than that for vehicle ($P = 0.016$) and for 0.01 μg ($P = 0.035$) of vasohibin-1 at 1 week. Significantly less leakage after 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1 than that of vehicle was also observed at 4 weeks ($P = 0.0307$). Because 1 μg of vasohibin-1 showed mild inflammation in 1 eye, we did not analyze the CNV in these eyes. The percentage of eyes with FA scores of 4 is also listed in Figure 2B. Our results showed that 45% of vehicle-treated eyes had Grade 4 leakage, and it was 45% in 0.01 μg of vasohibin-1-treated eyes, 7% with 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1-treated eyes, and

none in the 1- μg vasohibin-1-treated eyes (only 2 eyes) at 1 week. Similarly, the percentage of eyes with Grade 4 leakage was 27%, 13%, 7%, and 0% at 2 weeks and 20%, 20%, 0% and 0% at 4 weeks after the vasohibin-1 injection (Figure 2B).

The amplitudes of the a-waves of the focal ERGs after 0.01 μg of vasohibin-1 were significantly smaller than those of the controls ($P = 0.041$) (Figure 2C). The amplitudes of the b-waves of the focal ERG b amplitudes in the vehicle-injected eyes ($P = 0.0085$) and in the 0.01- μg vasohibin-1-injected eye ($P = 0.0184$) were significantly smaller than those of the controls (Figure 2D). The results of inflammation, FA leakage, and ERG amplitudes led us to select 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1 as the optimal concentration for intravitreal injection to reduce the laser-induced CNV in our monkeys.

Fig. 2. Fluorescein angiographic scores for each of the 5 laser spots in each eye are plotted for each group, and the amplitudes of the a- and b-waves of the focal ERGs. **A.** Fluorescein angiographic scores for each of the five laser spots in each eye are plotted for each group. Statistically significant differences are shown as asterisks. **B.** Distribution of Grade 4 FA scores for each group is shown. **C** and **D.** Average amplitude of the a-waves (**C**) and b-waves (**D**) of the focal ERG recorded 4 weeks after intravitreal vasohibin-1. Vehicle (0) or 0.01, 0.10, or 1.00 μg of vasohibin-1 was injected in control eyes or eyes after the laser burns. Untreated controls show the effects before laser treatment. The averages \pm standard deviations of the amplitudes of the a- and b-waves are plotted on the ordinate.



Effects of Repeated Injections of Vasohibin-1

Next, we examined the effects of repeated intravitreal injections of 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle in the right eyes on 0, 4, and 7 days after the laser application while the fellow eyes received an injection of the vehicle on the same days. We studied three eyes in each group. Representative fundus photographs, FAs, and OCT images after vehicle alone are shown in Figure 3 (A and B) and after 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle in Figure 3 (C and D). The FA scores were significantly lower in the vasohibin-1-injected eyes than in the vehicle-injected eyes at 4 weeks ($P = 0.009$; Figures 3 and 4A). At 1 week and 2 weeks after the vasohibin-1 injections, the FA scores were not significantly different ($P = 0.07$). The percentage of eyes scored as Grade 4 was 13.3% at 1 week, 26.7% at 2 weeks, and 26.7% at 4 weeks in the vehicle-treated eyes, whereas no Grade 4 eyes were observed in the 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of vehicle-treated eyes at any time (Figure 4B).

Although statistical significance was not observed in the a-wave amplitude of the focal ERGs, statistically significant larger b-wave amplitudes were observed in the vasohibin-1-treated eyes than that of vehicle ($P = 0.039$) (Figure 4, C and D).

Optical coherence tomography examinations showed that the retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch membrane were disrupted in the laser-treated eyes at 1 week and 2 weeks after the laser application (Figure 3, B and D) as was found in histologic preparations.²² At 4 weeks, an retinal pigment epithelium-like membrane appeared over the CNV lesion (Figure 3, B and D).

This line was shown to be cytokeratin positive. The OCT images showed that the size of the CNV increased gradually especially in vehicle-treated eyes as was seen in the FA images.

Optical coherence tomography also showed that the macular thickness (Figure 4E) and volume (Figure 4F) of the CNV lesions after 0.1 μg of vasohibin-1/50 μL of treated eyes was $\sim 30\%$ less than the vehicle-treated eyes in the central 1 mm. When we examined the volume of the central 6 mm, no difference was observed between the vasohibin-1-treated and vehicle-treated eyes.

Histology and Immunostaining of Choroidal Neovascularization

Histopathologic analyses showed that the retina and choroid surrounding the CNV had normal architecture in both the vehicle and vasohibin-1-treated eyes as reported.²⁶ The vehicle-treated eyes after the laser application showed a disruption of the Bruch membrane and retinal pigment epithelium complex, and the eyes had different degrees of fibrous tissues and vessels (Figure 5, C and E). Eyes treated with vasohibin-1 tended to have smaller CNV than that of vehicle-treated eyes.

Cytokeratin labeling demonstrated that retinal pigment epithelial cells from the edges of the wound had proliferated and covered the laser wound to different degrees. Although a disruption of the cytokeratin labeling was present in the vehicle-treated eyes (Figure 5, D and F), we could not find any significant difference from that of the vasohibin-1-injected eyes. Different

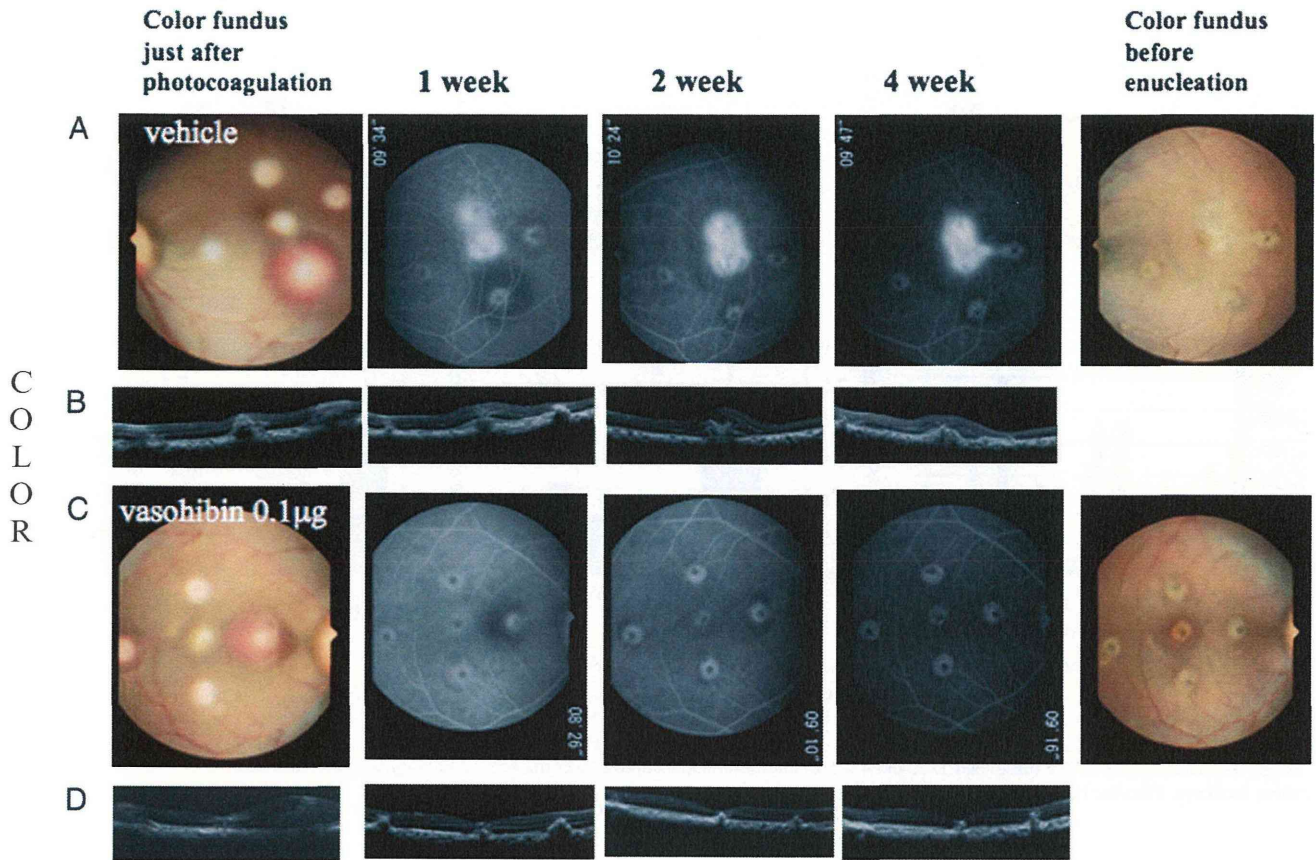


Fig. 3. Fluorescein angiograms, ocular coherence tomographic images, color fundus photographs, and focal ERGs are shown. Vasohibin-1 (0.1 $\mu\text{g}/50 \mu\text{L}$) was injected into the vitreous of the right eyes 3 times on 0, 4, and 7 days after laser application, and the same amount of vehicle was injected into left eyes on the same days. Photographs show the fundus just after the laser application and the day of enucleation. Fluorescein angiograms recorded 1, 2, and 4 weeks after laser application. Photographs of the right (A) and left (C) eyes are shown. The results of OCT on the indicated days are shown in the same vertical columns for the indicated day (B) and (D).

numbers of macrophage-like cells were also observed in the neural retina.²¹

In immunostained eyes, vasohibin-1 positivity was found mainly in the CNV especially on the ECs in the CNV (Figure 5B). The regions surrounding the CNV showed little vasohibin-1-positive staining. Some monkeys showed no vasohibin-1 expression by immunohistochemistry even in the CNV at 28 day after laser application. Positive staining for vasohibin-1 appeared to be greater in the more active CNVs (Figure 5A), and it was more obvious in nontreated monkey eyes, although we could not determine whether the staining was significantly greater because only 3 monkey eyes were studied.

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor in Aqueous During Experiments

The level of VEGF was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The average VEGF level in the aqueous in the vasohibin-1-injected

eyes was 15.3 pg/mL, and it was 20.6 pg/mL in the vehicle-treated eyes at 4 days after laser application. The average VEGF level in the vasohibin-1- and vehicle-treated eyes were 7.0 pg/mL and 8.9 pg/mL, respectively, at 4 weeks after laser application (Figure 6). For both times, the differences were not significant.

Discussion

Our results demonstrated that when 10 μg or 100 μg of vasohibin-1 was injected intravitreally into nontreated normal monkey eyes, a mild anterior chamber inflammation developed. No signs of inflammation or any adverse effects were found when $<1 \mu\text{g}$ of vasohibin-1 was injected into nonlaser treated eyes, although we used only 1 eye for each dose. However when 1 μg of vasohibin-1 was injected into laser-treated eyes, a mild inflammation developed in 1 of the 3 eyes. Inflammation has also been reported in monkey

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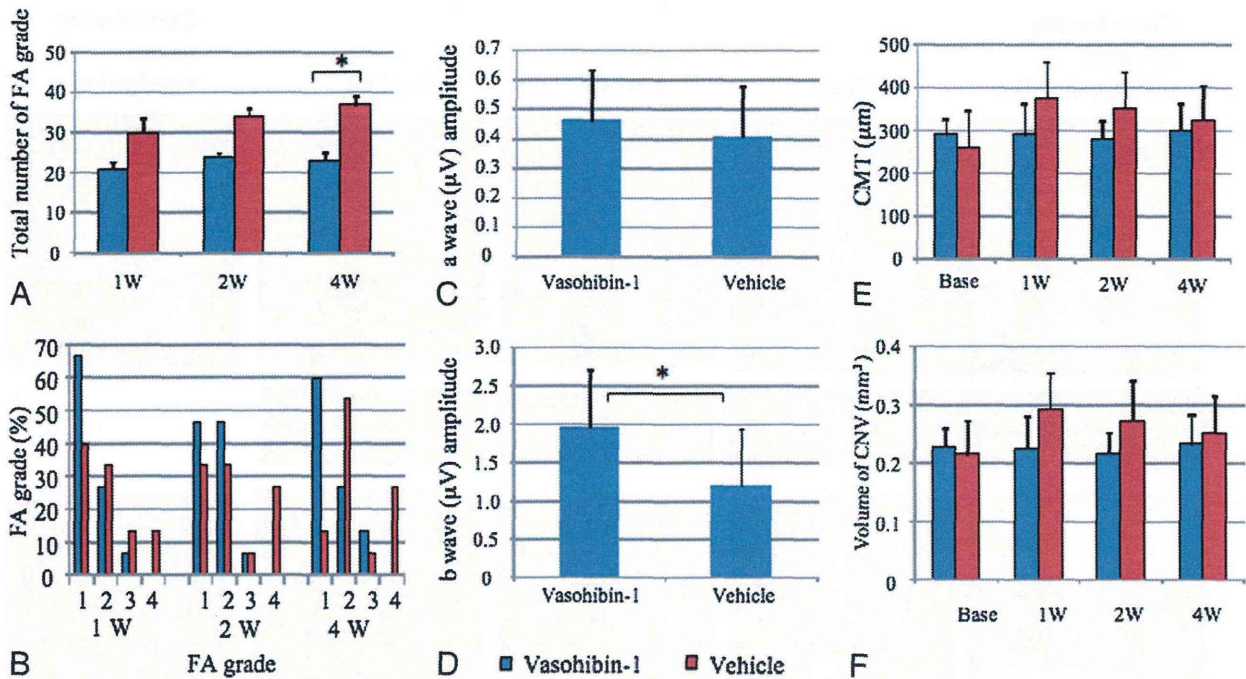


Fig. 4. Results of FA, focal ERG, and OCT are shown. A. Significantly less FA leakage was observed after 0.1 µg/50 µL of vasohibin-1 than after vehicle treatment at 4 weeks. B. Distribution of Grade 4 FA eyes for each group. C and D. Average amplitudes of the a-waves (C) and b-waves (D) of the focal ERGs. E and F. Average central macular thickness (CMT) and the central 3.4 mm and volume of area of either vasohibin-1-treated (blue) or vehicle-treated (red) eyes before (base) and 1, 2, and 4 weeks after laser application. Lower thickness and volumes were observed in the vasohibin-1-treated monkeys. Data are the standard deviations.

eyes after intravitreal injections of fragments of mouse and human chimera antibodies against VEGF.^{22,27}

Fluorescein angiography examination after vasohibin-1 injection in laser-treated eyes showed significantly lower FA scores in eyes that received 0.1 µg and 1 µg of vasohibin-1 than the vehicle-injected eyes, although the number of eyes may have affected the statistics. Fluorescein leakage from the laser spots close to the macula was greater than that of the other laser spots. These results are compatible with the results of Shen et al,²⁸ who also found that the laser spot was larger and the leakage was greater for lesions closer to the macula. We also found that fluorescein leakage was different among monkeys, even though we applied the same amount of vasohibin-1.²² This variability may be because the body weight ranged from 4.1 kg to 10.1 kg and age from 4 years to 6 years among the monkeys.

After we injected 0.1 µg of vasohibin-1 3 times in the right eyes and vehicle into the left eyes of 3 monkeys, we found significantly less fluorescein leakage in the vasohibin-1-treated right eyes than in the vehicle-treated eyes. The results of focal ERGs and OCT were well correlated with the results of FA findings, although the quantitative values were not significantly different.

Taken together, these results showed that intravitreal vasohibin-1 is able to reduce the activity of the laser-induced CNV in monkeys. With 3 injections of 0.1 µg of vasohibin-1, the results were not so different from that of only 1 injection at 4 days after the laser application. This may indicate that there may be an optimum time for the vasohibin-1 to affect the course of the laser-induced CNV. Alternatively, the results may be related to the half-life of vasohibin-1.

We found that vasohibin-1 was expressed on ECs especially those in the CNV lesions. Careful examinations showed that vasohibin-1 expression was limited to the CNV lesion and may not show extensive expression in other regions under normal physiologic conditions. Although we have not followed the expression of vasohibin-1 during the course of CNV development in monkeys, vasohibin-1 expression may be enhanced in the new vessels as was reported.²⁹ The vasohibin-1 expression appeared stronger in non-treated monkey eyes, although this could not be quantified. Vasohibin-1 has been reported to be present on the ECs only in the stroma of tumors and not in the noncancerous regions of the tissue in surgically resected tissues of the same patient.²⁹ These findings suggest that vasohibin-1 may be expressed mainly in the new vessels as it was in our laser-induced CNVs.

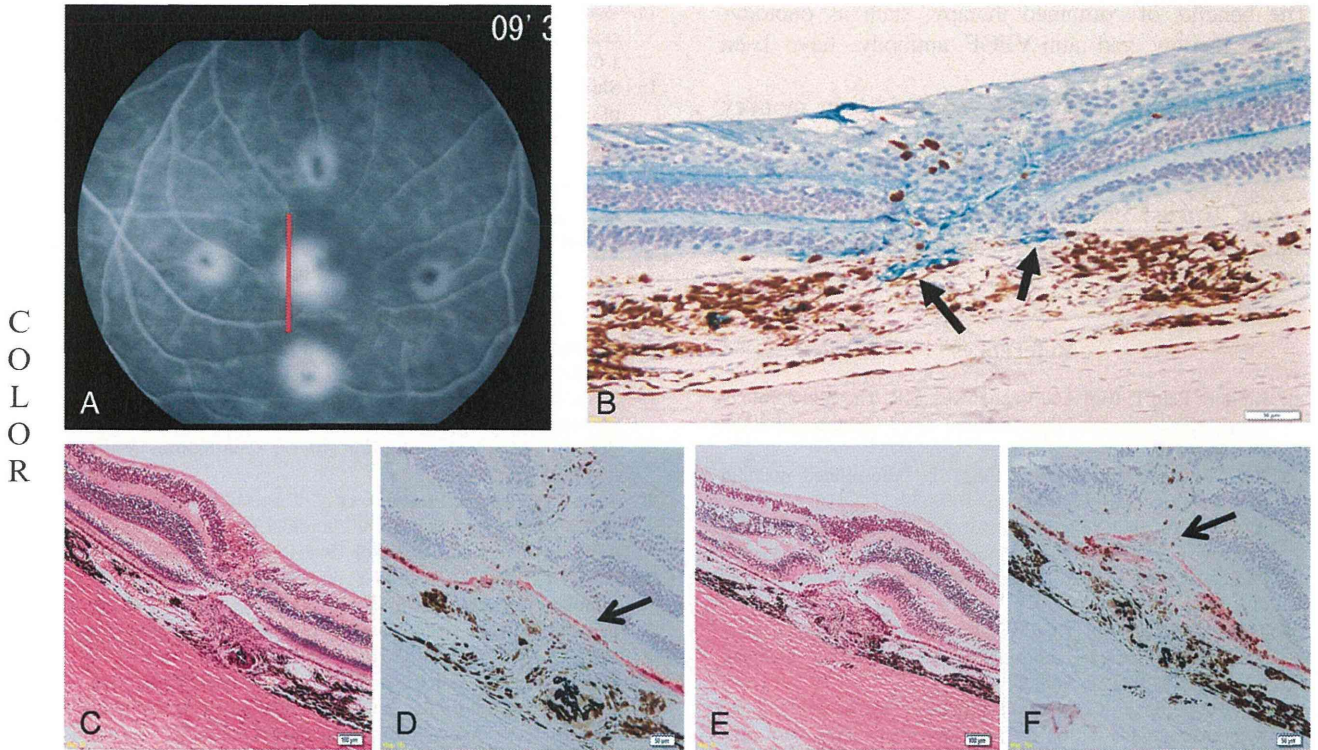


Fig. 5. Fluorescein angiograms 4 weeks after laser application or vehicle injection are shown. **A.** Immunohistochemistry for vasohibin-1 (**B**), the same eye as shown in (**A**) at the red line, is shown. Arrows indicate vasohibin-1 labeling. Vasohibin-1 expression is concentrated on the vessels around the CNV (arrows), but markedly less than in the CNV. Vasohibin-1 expression was observed at active CNV (red line in **A**). The subretinal space is an artifact of histologic processing. Cytochrome labeling is also shown with vasohibin-1-treated eye (**D**) and vehicle-treated eye (**F**). Arrows show labeling of cytochrome. Bar = 50 μ m. **C** and **E.** Hematoxylin and eosin staining of vasohibin-1-treated and vehicle-treated eyes, respectively, are shown. Bar = 100 μ m. Cytochrome labeling shows that retinal pigment epithelium covers CNV in the vasohibin-1-treated eyes (**D**), and a disruption of cytochrome labeling is observed in vehicle-treated eye (**F**).

Hosaka et al²⁹ reported that exogenous vasohibin-1 blocked angiogenesis and maturation of not only the cancerous tissue but also the surrounding vessels and, thus, enhanced the antitumor effects of

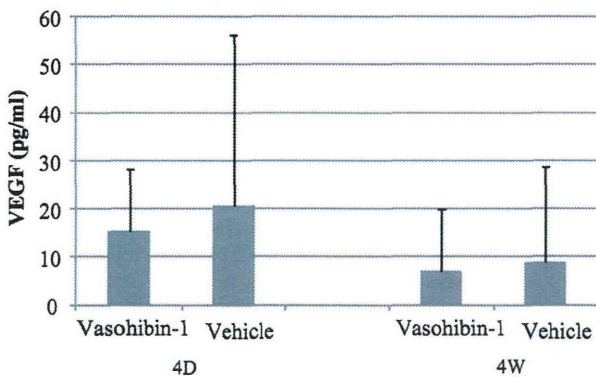


Fig. 6. Concentration of VEGF in aqueous in laser-treated monkey eyes 4 days and 4 weeks after laser application is shown. Vertical axis shows VEGF concentration in picograms per milliliter, and horizontal axis is the day of examination. Vascular endothelial growth factor in vasohibin-1-treated eyes (blue boxes) and vehicle-treated eyes (red boxes) show no significant difference at any times.

vasohibin-1. Intravitreal injection of vasohibin-1 may also suppress angiogenesis in CNVs by the same mechanism.

The amount of VEGF in the aqueous in the vasohibin-1-treated eyes did not differ from that in vehicle-treated eyes. Thus, Zhou et al³⁰ reported that external vasohibin-1 had no effect on the level of VEGF when they used adenovirus encoding human vasohibin-1 on mouse corneal neovascularization induced by alkali burn. They also reported that vasohibin-1 may downregulate the VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR2). Shen et al¹⁶ also reported a downregulation of VEGFR2 by vasohibin-1 during mouse ischemic retinopathy. Our previous studies have also shown a downregulation of VEGFR2 by external vasohibin-1 in laser-induced mouse CNVs.¹⁹ Thus, vasohibin-1 may reduce the activity of a CNV by partially downregulating VEGFR2 in the eyes. If this is correct, vasohibin-1 may not affect the favorable aspects of VEGF such as its neuroprotective effect,³¹ especially if VEGF works through VEGFR1 rather than VEGFR2. Vasohibin-1 also can be used with anti-VEGF antibody for CNV therapy.