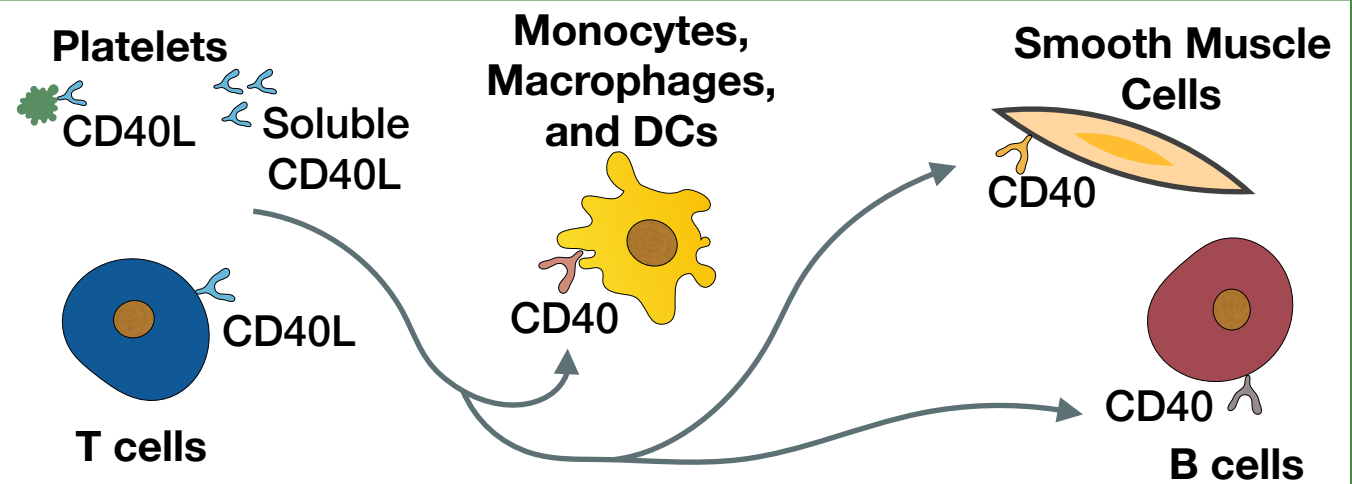
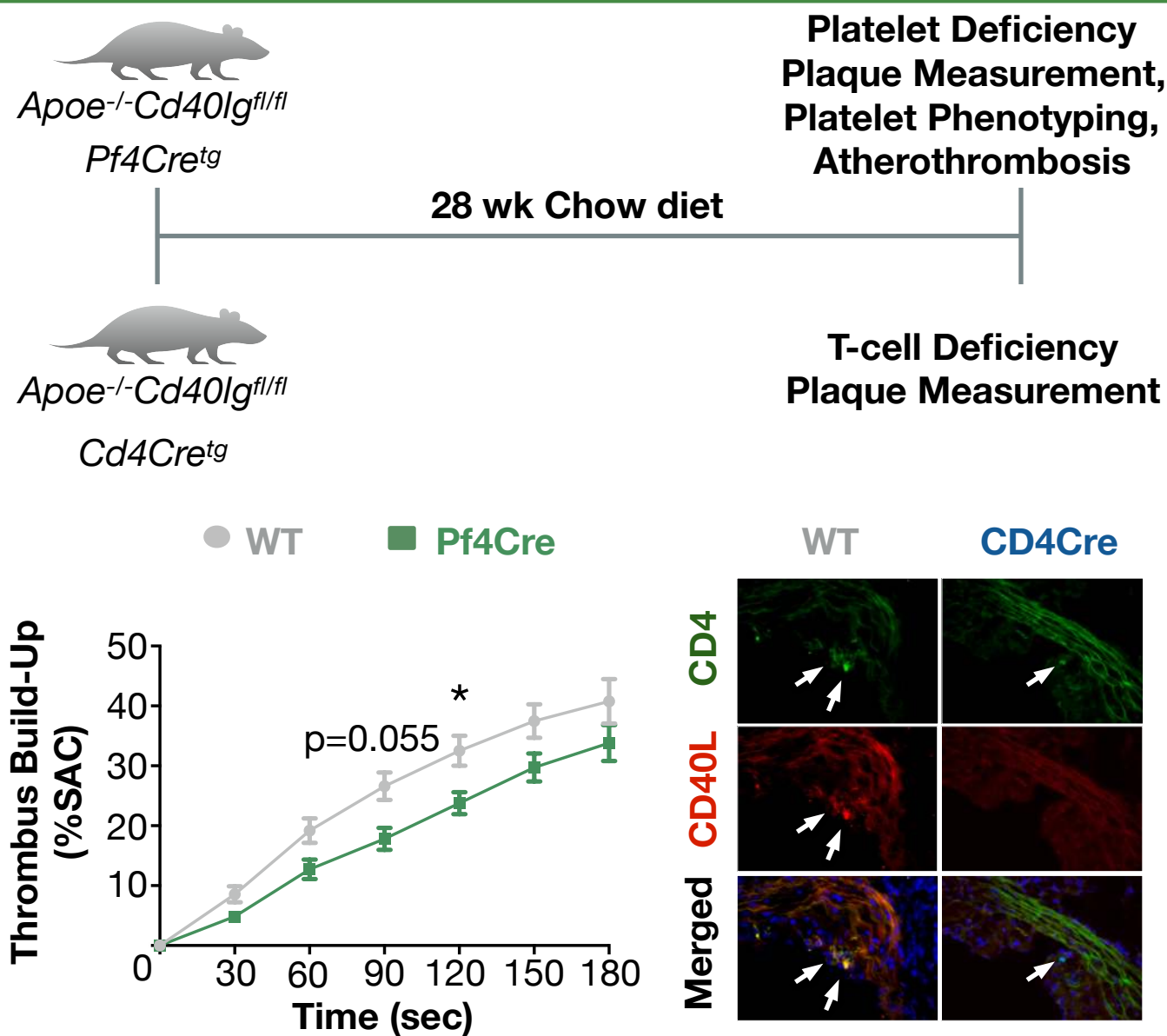


BACKGROUND

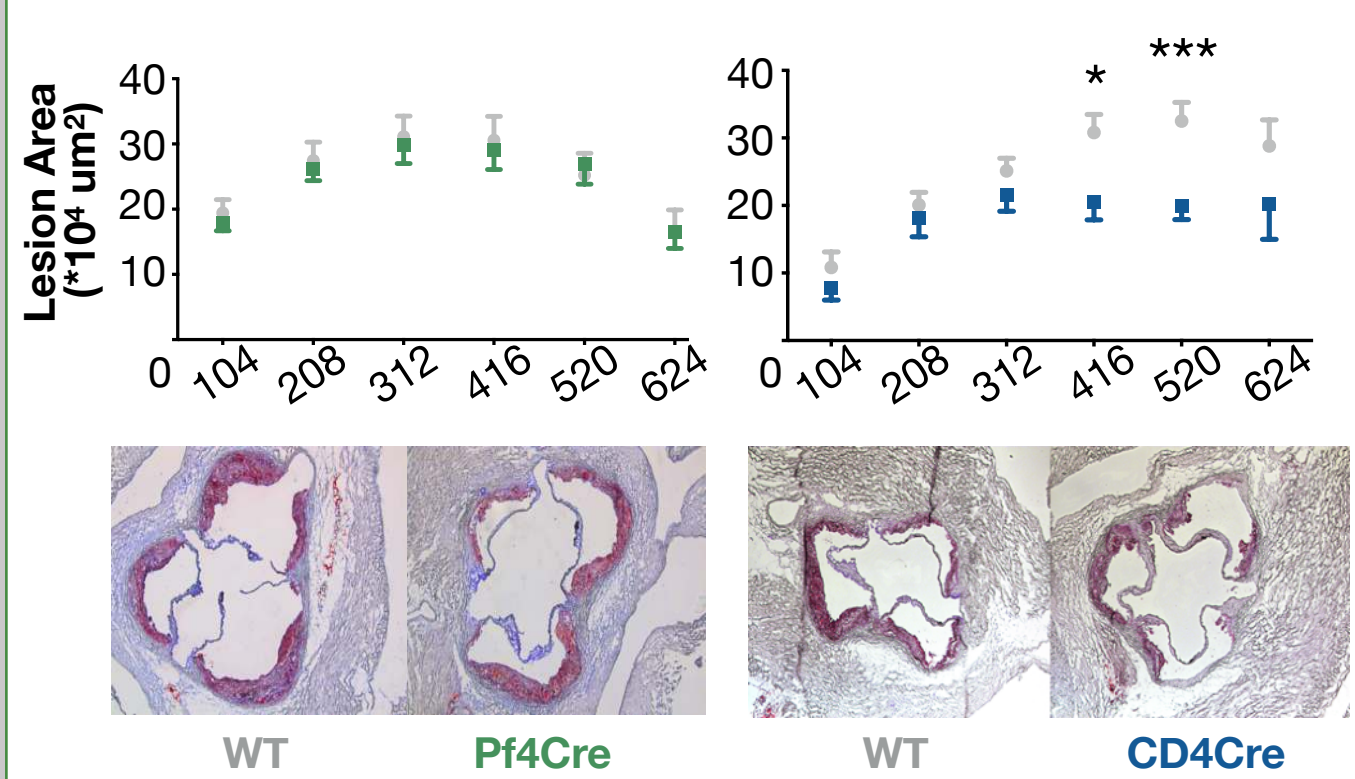
- ▶ The co-stimulatory **CD40-CD40L axis** is a major driver of atherosclerosis.
- ▶ Both **platelets** and **T cells** express CD40L, but its **cell-specific role** and impact on **atherosclerosis** remains **elusive**.



EXPERIMENTAL PLAN

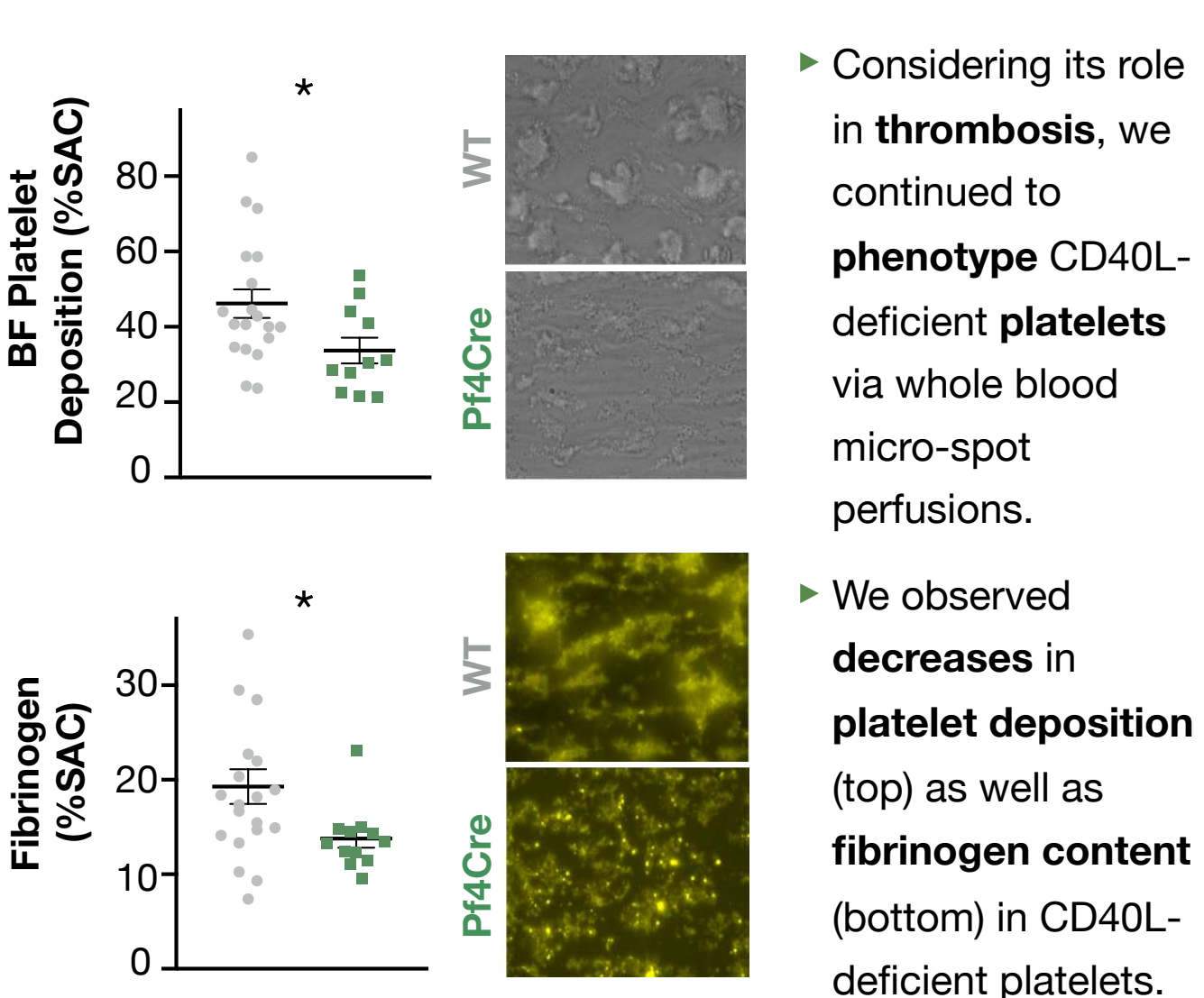


CELL-SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN PLAQUE BURDEN



▶ **Oil-red O analysis** of aortic root plaques revealed a stark difference in atherosclerotic potential between **platelet CD40L** (left), where deficiency did not reduce plaque burden, versus **T-cell CD40L** (right), where deficiency attenuated atherosclerosis.

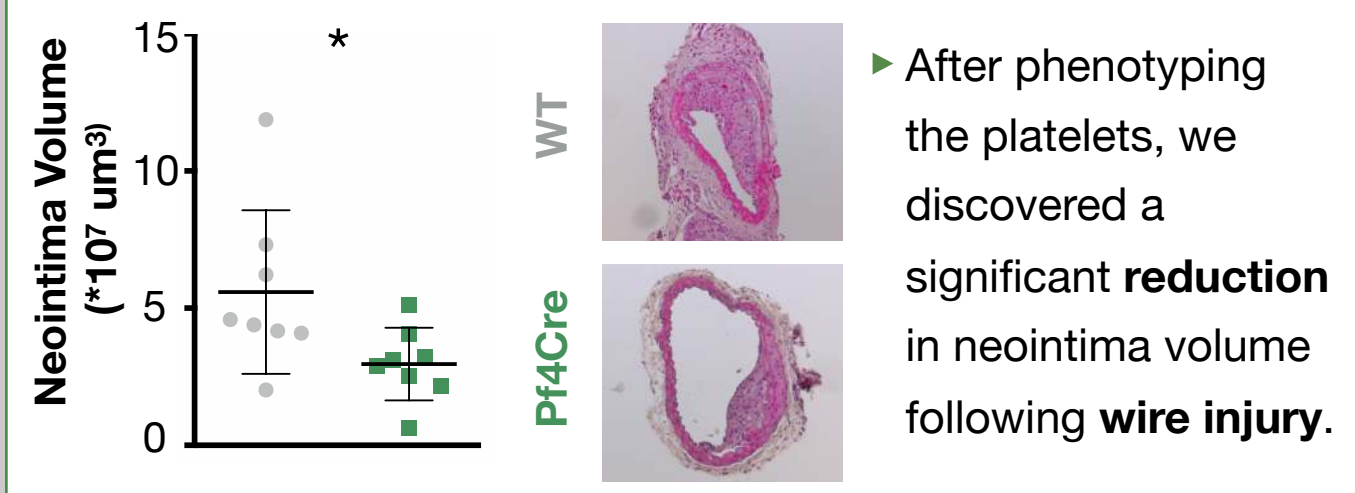
PHENOTYPING CD40L-DEFICIENT PLATELETS



▶ Considering its role in **thrombosis**, we continued to **phenotype** CD40L-deficient **platelets** via whole blood micro-spot perfusions.

▶ We observed **decreases** in **platelet deposition** (top) as well as **fibrinogen content** (bottom) in CD40L-deficient platelets.

PLATELET CD40L IN ATHEROTHROMBOSIS



▶ After phenotyping the platelets, we discovered a significant **reduction** in neointima volume following **wire injury**.

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Our data demonstrate **differing roles** for **platelet** and **T-cell CD40L** in atherosclerosis.
- ▶ Specifically, T-cell CD40L **mediates atherogenesis** while platelet CD40L plays **crucial roles** in **thrombus formation** as well as **neointima growth** following injury suggesting platelet CD40L plays a **key role** in **atherothrombosis**.

LEGEND



P values: * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001, **** p < 0.0001