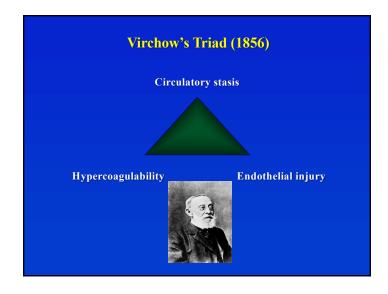
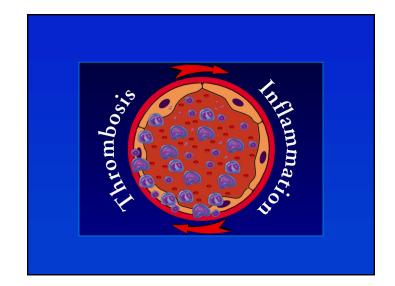
## Inflammation, Selectins and Venous Thrombosis

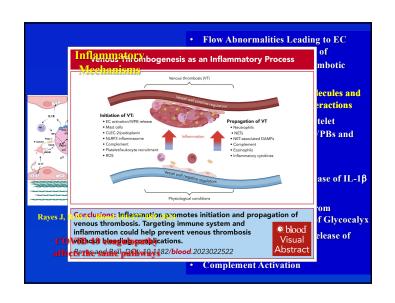
Thomas W. Wakefield MD Professor Emeritus of Vascular Surgery University of Michigan

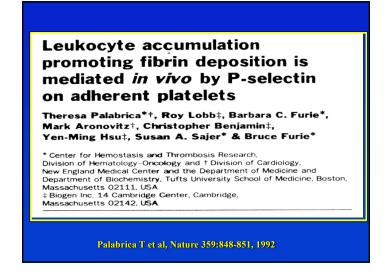
National Institutes of Health (RO1 HL070766, PO1 HL089407, R01 HL095091, T32 HL076123, VITA I, II); University of Michigan, Upjohn, Genetics Institute, Wyeth, Archemix, Selexys, Glycomimetics

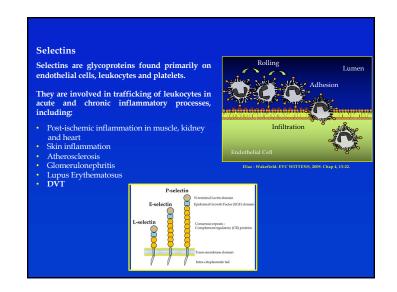
## No Financial Disclosures

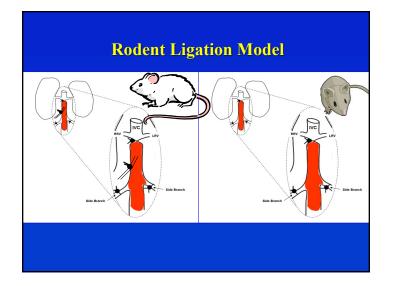


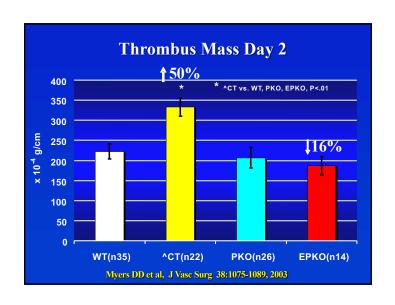


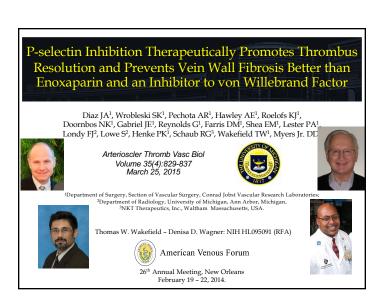


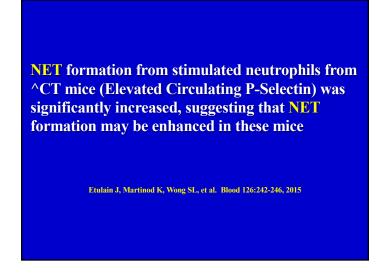


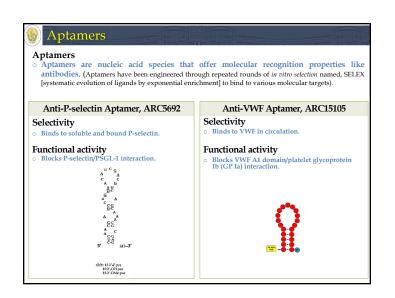


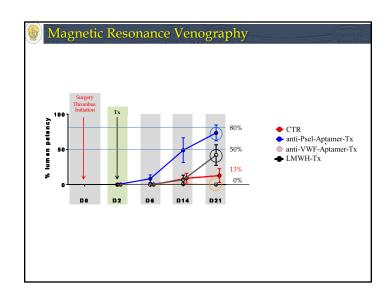


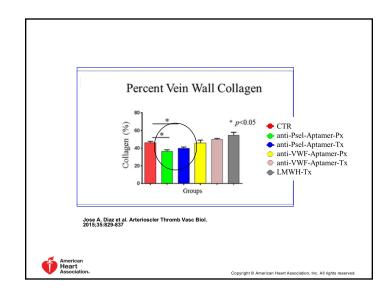


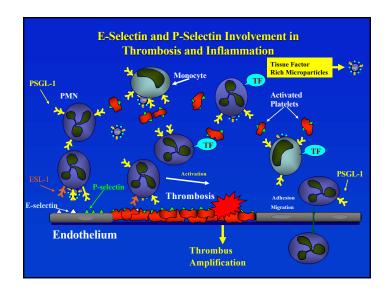


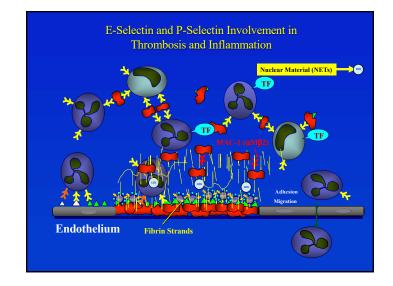












## E-Selectin

- E-Selectin is a glycoprotein expressed from activated endothelium that facilitates thrombosis, directly modulating neutrophil and monocyte activity
- We have identified E-selectin as an important regulator of thrombus formation and fibrin content in a mouse venous thrombosis model. (Myers D et al, J Surg Res 2002, Sullivan VV et al, J Surg Res 2003, Myers D et al, Thromb Haemost 2007)
- E-selectin has been shown to be efficient at raising the affinity and avidity
  of CD18 (MAC-1) integrins which support neutrophil trafficking to sites
  of acute inflammation and recruit platelets and red blood cells. (Chase SD et
  al, Ann Biomed Eng 2012)
- Patients homozygous for the S128R E-selectin allele have an increased risk for VTE recurrence, highlighting the importance of E-selectin in venous thrombosis. (Jilma B et al, Arch Intern Med 2006)

