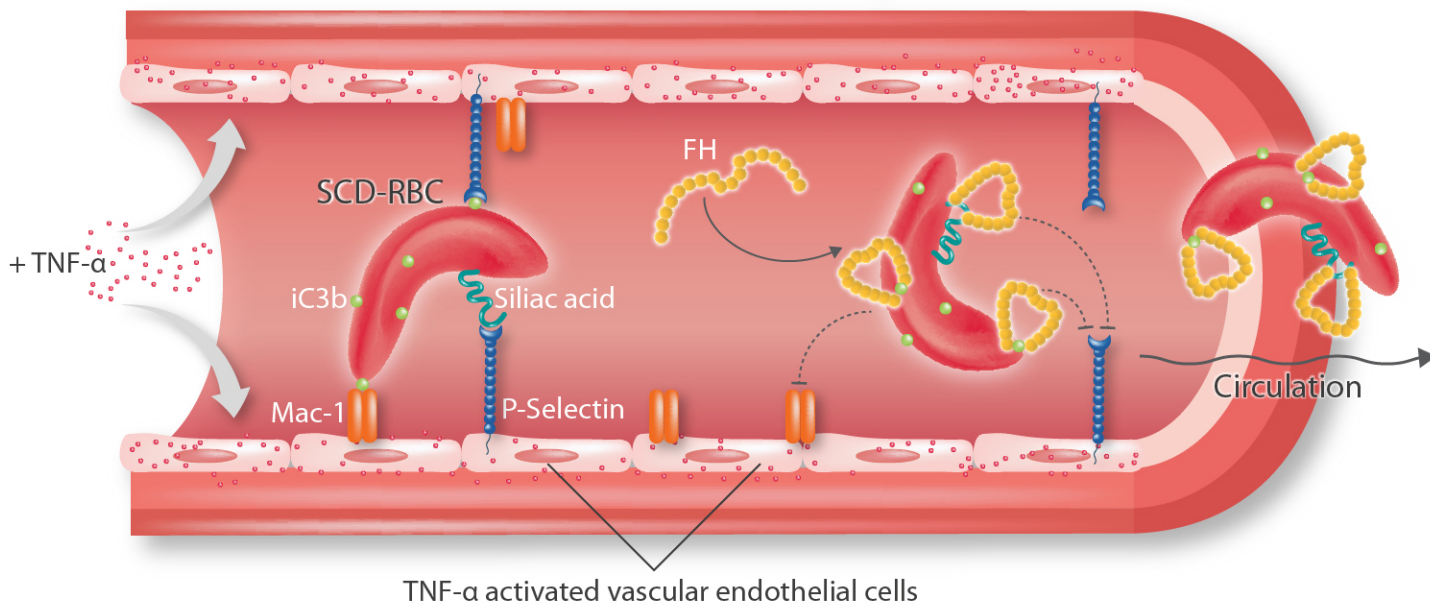


## "Stop-and-go" motion of sickle red blood cells on TNF- $\alpha$ activated vascular endothelial surfaces and the role of Factor H inhibitor



- FH segment normalized the transit of sickle cell disease red blood cells (SCD-RBCs) across the TNF- $\alpha$  activated vascular endothelial surface, abolishing the "stop-and-go" behavior of the sickle RBCs
- This effect positively affected the transit time of sickle RBCs, reducing the likelihood of the RBCs to sickle during their transit of the microcirculation