

Serum Mac-2 binding protein glycosylation isomer and handgrip strength correlate with serum myostatin level in chronic liver disease

INTRODUCTION

Myostatin belongs to transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) family which has been reported as a key mediator of fibrosis in several organs, and negatively works for differentiation of skeletal muscle cells.

Recent study showed higher myostatin level in liver cirrhosis associated with unfavorable outcome, however, the precise mechanism between high myostatin level and poor prognosis in chronic liver disease is still unknown.

The aim of our study is to elucidate the correlation between serum myostatin level and clinical parameters, especially Serum Mac-2 binding protein glycosylation isomer (M2BPGi) which we reported as predictor of liver fibrosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in previous study.

METHOD

162 patients with chronic liver disease and 20 healthy control were enrolled, and serum myostatin level was calculated by ELISA method (GDF-8/Myostatin Quintikine ® ELISA kit). We measured handgrip strength, and analyzed correlation between serum myostatin levels and clinical parameters.

variable

Age (year) Gender ma Child grade HCV: HBV: Liver cirrho hepatitis Handgrip st Body weigh BMI (kg/m²) T-Bil (mg/dl ALB (g/dl) Platelet (x1 PT (%) NH3 (µg/dl M2BPGi

variables

Handgrip st Age Body weigh Height BMI M2BPGi ALB T.B NH3 platelets **Child Pugh**

variables Handgrip : Age BMI M2BPGi platelets **Child Pugh**

T. SUEHIRO¹, A. BEPPU¹, Y. KUGIYAMA¹, S. BEKKI¹, S. HASHIMOTO¹, A. SAEKI¹, S. NAGAOKA¹, S. ABIRU¹, K. YAMASAKI¹, A. KOMORI¹, and H.YATSUHASHI¹

1.National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center Clinical Research Center, Nagasaki, Japan

RESULTS Patients characteristics							
	Patients (n=162)	Control (n=20)		Median 4329			
	66 (29-90)	44 (27-60)		(2438-16952)			
ale : female	70 (43): 92 (57)	11 (55): 9 (45)	25000				
e A:B:C	145 (90): 13 (8): 4 (2)						
: Others	92 (57): 54 (33): 16 (10)		20000	n			
osis: Chronic	53 (33): 109 (67)		nL)				
			J/b0	:			
strength (kg)	25.0 (7.9-60.4)		in(p				
ht (kg)	55.0 (35.4-100.0)		stat				
²)	22.5 (15.5-34.4)		SO TOOOT				
ll)	0.8 (0.3-6.6)		2				
	4.3 (2.3-5.1)		5000 -	*			
10 ³)	158 (37-377)		-	*			
	91.5 (20.9-132.9)		0-	Control			
L) (n=19)	78 (25-183)			(n=20)			
	0.97 (0.18-20)						

Correlation between serum myostatin levels and clinical parameters in entire cohort

	r	Upper 95% Cl	Lower 95% Cl	P value
trength	-0.0299	-0.1832	0.1249	0.7057
	0.1328	-0.0218	0.2813	0.092
nt	0.137	-0.0176	0.2851	0.0822
	-0.0169	-0.1706	0.1377	0.831
	0.1845	0.0312	0.3293	0.0188
	0.615	0.5087	0.7028	<.0001
	-0.432	-0.5496	-0.2977	<.0001
	-0.4553	-0.5699	-0.3234	<.0001
	0.4243	0.2891	0.543	<.0001
	0.4361	-0.0226	0.7431	0.062
	-0.3461	-0.475	-0.2028	<.0001
n score	0.5464	0.4283	0.6462	<.0001

Association serum myostatin levels and clinical parameter (multiple regression analysis)

	Univariate	Multivariate
	P value	P value
strength	0.7075	0.0187
	0.0920	0.9776
	0.0188	0.0265
	<0.0001	0.0019
	<0.0001	0.9390
h score	<0.0001	0.0281



CONCLUSIONS

Increased serum myostatin level reflected deteriorated liver function in previous report, and our study revealed similar results in the relationship between myostatin level and liver function.

In addition, we presented M2BPGi and handgrip strength significantly correlated with myostatin level. These interesting results imply high myostatin level in liver disease mirror sarcopenia, severe liver fibrosis and potential of hepatocarcinogenesis.

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E-mail address:chuntomo0902@gmail.com

