

Urinary tissue inhibitor metalloproteinase-2(TIMP-2) · IGF-binding protein-7(IGFBP7) predict delayed graft function after kidney transplantation

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BACKGROUND & AIMS

Recently, urinary TIMP-2 and IGFBP-7, markers for G1 cell cycle arrest, have been identified and validated in predicting the development of AKI in critically ill patients. It is unknown, however, whether these two biomarkers could predict the development of delayed graft function (DGF) after kidney transplantation.

SUBJECTS & METHODS

This is a single center, prospective observational study. We enrolled 50 patients who underwent KT (living donor: 5, deceased donor: 45) between August 2013 and December 2015. Urine sample were collected right after the operation. The primary outcome was development of DGF as defined by need for dialysis of more than 1 session within 7 days of KT. .

RESULTS

Nine patients (18%) were diagnosed as DGF. In univariate analysis, kidneys from expanded criteria donors, donor serum creatinine, donor estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), urinary IGFBP-7 and TIMP-2 were significantly different between early graft function (EGF) and DGF. However, in multivariate analysis adjusting for effects of donor eGFR only IGFBP7 x TIMP-2 at 0 hour post transplantation could predict the development of DGF. The receiver operating characteristic curve for prediction of DGF showed an area under the curve of 0.77 (sensitivity 0.77, specificity 0.81) for a cut off value of 1.76.

Figure 1. and Table 3. The receiver operating characteristic analyses for post operation 0-hour urinary IGFBP7, TIMP-2, [TIMP-2]·[IGFBP7].

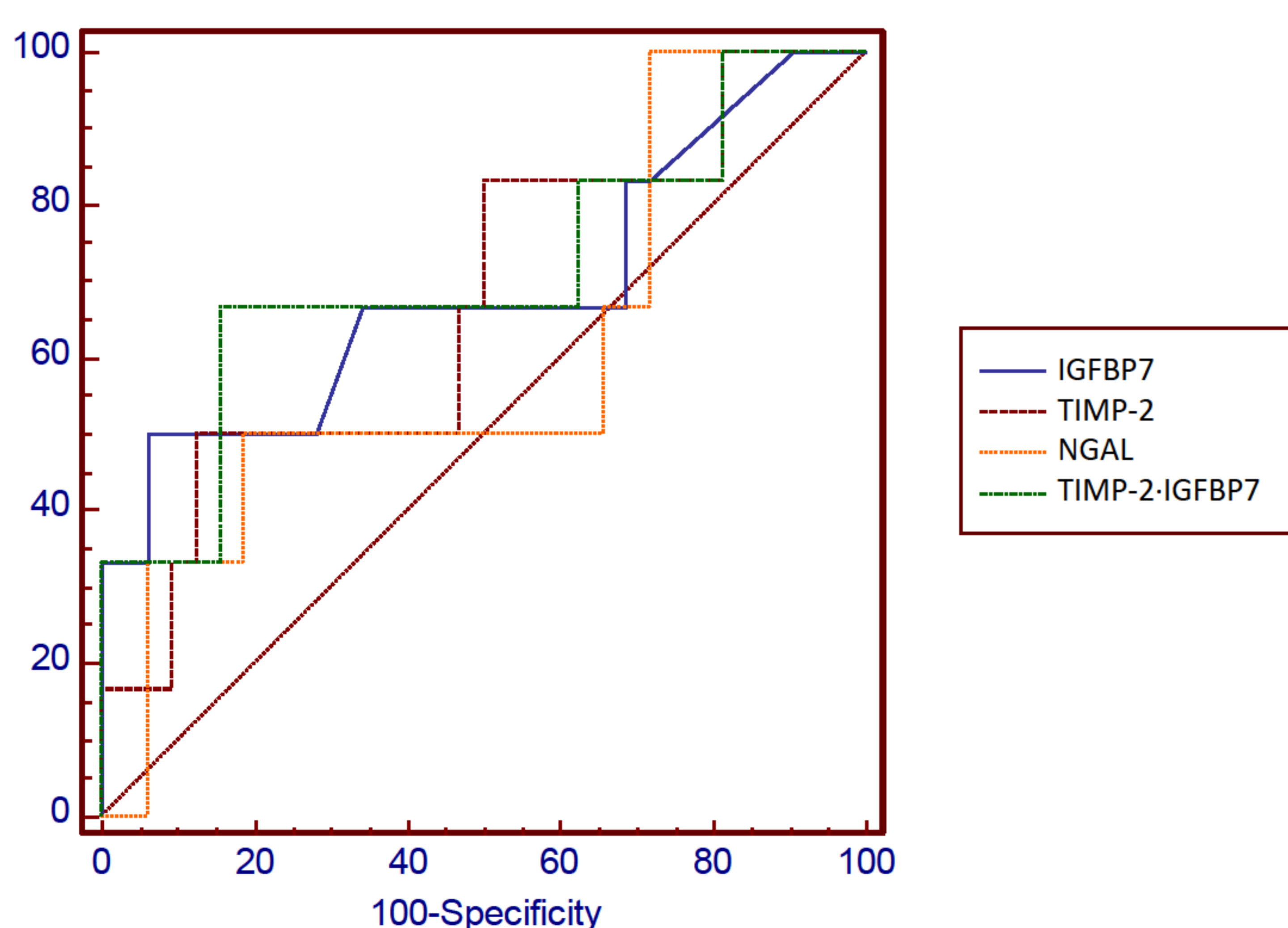


Table 1. Demographic factor for DGF and EGF

| | EGF (38) | DGF (9) | p-value |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Age (years) | 48.3 ± 11.5 | 50.4 ± 13.2 | 0.662 |
| Gender (male) | 26 (68%) | 7 (77%) | 0.503 |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 24.2 ± 3.2 | 21.3 ± 8.1 | 0.101 |
| Dialysis mode(HD) | | | |
| Cause of ESRD | | | |
| HTN | 7 | 0 | |
| DM | 10 | 10 | |
| GN | 3 | 1 | |
| unknown | 13 | 3 | |
| HTN | 30 (90.9%) | 13 (92.9%) | 0.999 |
| DM | 12 (36.4%) | 9 (64.3%) | 0.112 |
| Expanded criteria | 9 (29%) | 10 (71.4%) | 0.011 |
| Donor age | 48.4 ± 13.6 | 45.4 ± 13.5 | 0.571 |
| Donor creatinine | 1.39 ± 1.0 | 2.82 ± 1.8 | 0.005 |
| Donor eGFR | 75.9 ± 37.3 | 42.8 ± 31.6 | 0.025 |
| Cold ischemic time | 194.3 ± 157.9 | 245.4 ± 185.1 | 0.461 |
| Warm ischemic time | 26 ± 9.1 | 42.3 ± 48.5 | 0.056 |
| HLA mismatch | 3 ± 2 | 2.5 ± 1.6 | 0.465 |
| 1 month SCr (mg/dL) | 1.3 ± 0.6 | 2.91 ± 2.0 | < 0.001 |
| IGFBP7 | 13.6 ± 20.3 | 231.3 ± 435.2 | 0.003 |
| TIMP-2 | 3.5 ± 5.8 | 16.7 ± 19.5 | 0.001 |
| NGAL | 409.4 ± 284.1 | 463.1 ± 353.5 | 0.736 |
| [TIMP-2]·[IGFBP7] | 1.16 ± 0.7 | 2.27 ± 1.2 | 0.001 |

Table 2. Multivariate logistic regression analysis for predicting delayed graft function.

| | Odds ratio | 95% CI | p-value |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| [TIMP-2]·[IGFBP7] | 4.494 | 1.41-14.36 | 0.011 |

CONCLUSION

Our results indicate that urine IGFBP7 x TIMP-2 immediately after transplantation could be an early, predictive biomarker of DGF in kidney transplantation.