

CKD - PATHOPHYSIOLOGY & PROGRESSION I

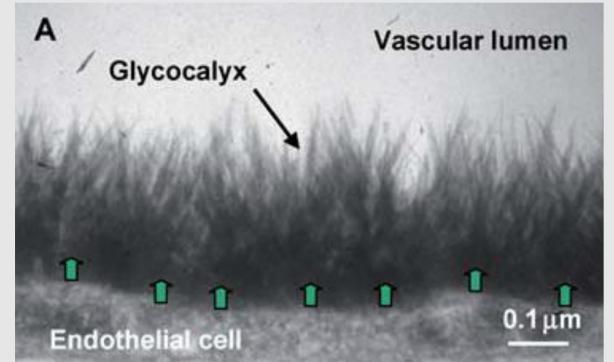
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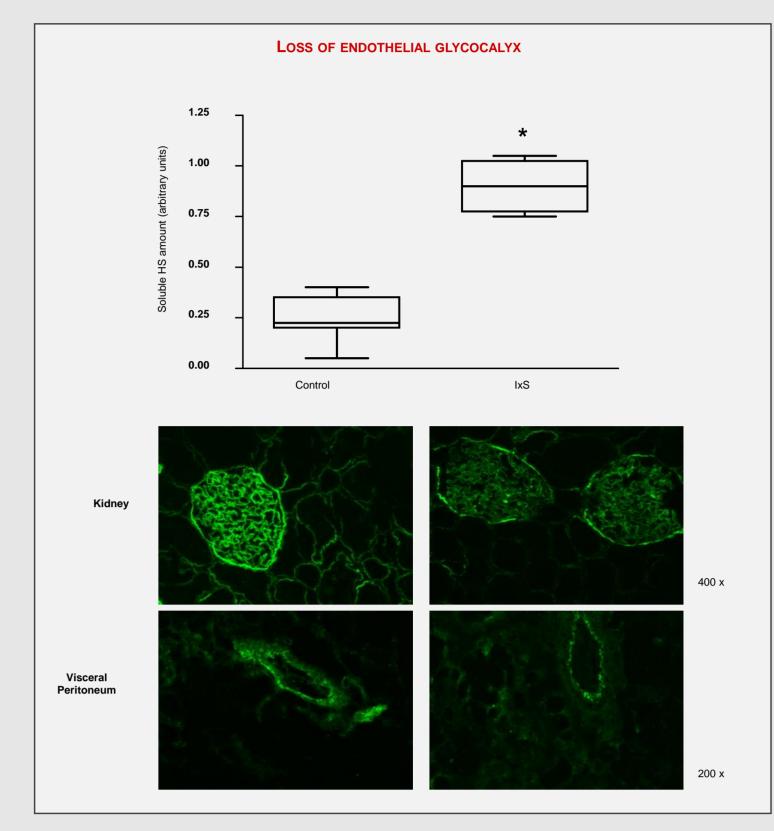
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EXPLORING THE MECHANISMS LINKING URAEMIC TOXINS TO ENDOTHELIAL GLYCOCALYX DEGRADATION

Introduction

A damaged endothelial glycocalyx (eGC) is critical in the development of cardiovascular disease.





Becker, Cardiovasc Res: 300-310, 2014

By using a rat model, our group linked the protein-bound uraemic toxin indoxyl sulfate (IxS) to endothelial glycocalyx disruption as indicated by shedding of heparan sulfate - one of its major constituents - into the circulation. In addition, strong leukocyte adhesion and a perturbed capillary blood flow were observed.

Objective

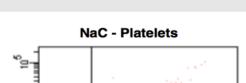
Does IxS induce expression of eGC degrading enzymes [heparanase (HPSE), hyaluronidase (HYAL), matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)] by healthy leukocytes and/or platelets?

Methods

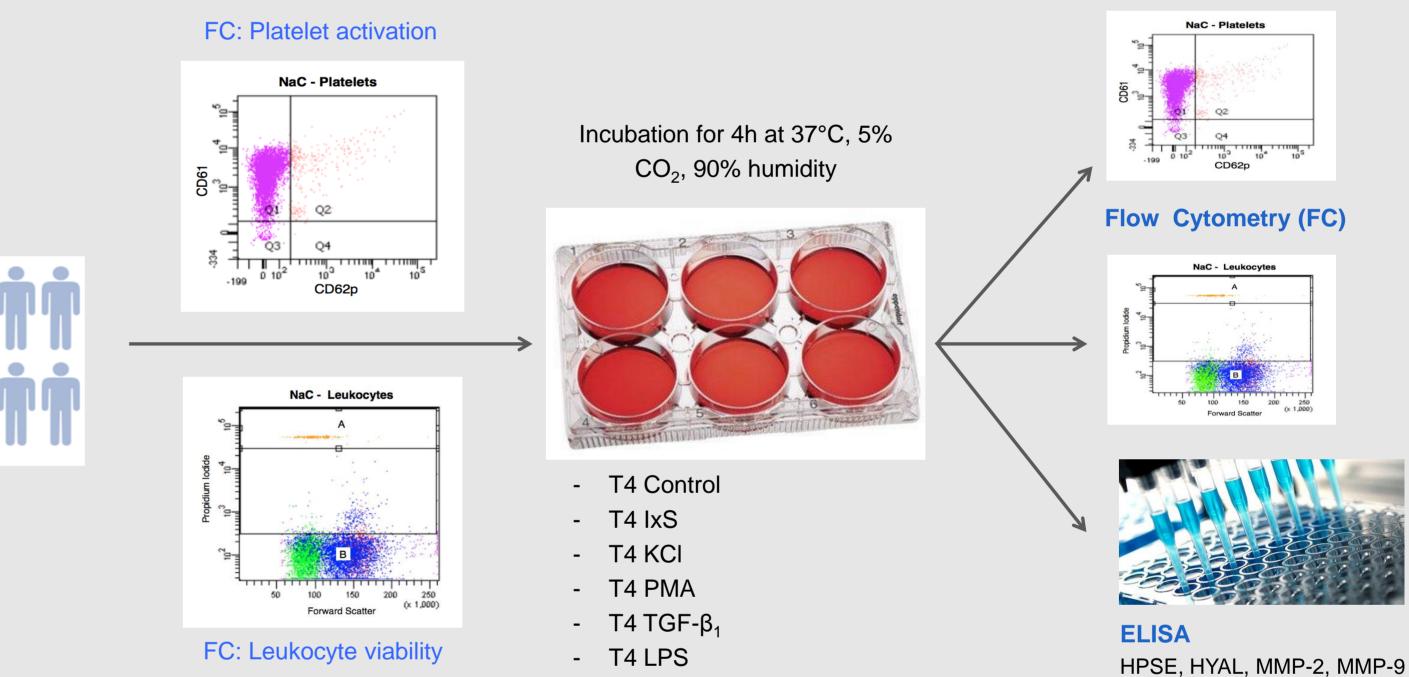
- Incubation of sodium citrate (NaC) blood* from 8 healthy donors for 4h with:
 - IxS (0,2096 mmol/L)
 - KCI (0,2096 mmol/L), a control for the salt in the assay

The amount of soluble heparan sulfate (HS) in the serum was significantly higher in the indoxyl sulfate (IxS) rats (n=6) versus the control rats (n=8) (P<0.01). Staining of HS in the glycocalyx was consistently less pronounced in the tissue exposed to IxS compared to control.

(Pletinck A, JASN 2013 (24): 1981-1994)



CO₂, 90% humidity



Stimuli for the eGC degrading enzymes:

- phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA, 1.35 µM) for HPSE and HYAL
- transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1, 10 µg/mL) for MMP-2
- Ipopolysaccharide (LPS, 100 ng/mL) for MMP-9
- *To avoid platelet activation, the phlebotomy was performed with a 20G needle and the first tube was discarded.
- **Flow Cytometry:** Evaluation of Cell Viability (propidium iodide exclusion assay) and platelet activation (CD62P labelling)
- The concentration of eGC degrading enzymes in the blood plasma was analysed with commercial available
- enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA, LifeSpan BioSciences, USA for HPSE and HYAL; R&D Systems Europe, UK for MMP-2 and MMP-9).

Results

Results ELISAs				
		median	IQR	P-value vs control
HPSE (pg/ml)	T4 control	27,61	34,34	
	T4 IxS	42,71	45,86	0,075
	T4 PMA	42,19	34,65	0,075
HYAL (ng/ml)	T4 control	0,52	0,54	
	T4 IxS	0,96	0,77	0,67
	T4 PMA	3,94	5,83	0,01
MMP-9(ng/ml)	T4 control	48,02	23,14	0,093
	T4 IxS	44,33	46,80	0,208
	T4 LPS	852,64	417,42	0,012
		mean	SD	P-value vs control
MMP-2 (ng/ml)	T4 control	217,60	32,66	
	T4 IxS	210,25	25,96	0,11
	T4 TGF-β1	216,25	23,17	0,83

- IxS induced a 20% increase in heparanase (HPSE) expression
- IxS caused a small decrease in the percentage of viable leukocytes, compared to the control after
 - 4 hours ($85.6 \pm 9.4 \text{ vs } 87.3 \pm 9.2\%$; p=0.043)
- No effect of IxS on platelet activation
- No effect of IxS on aggregation of platelets with monocytes (16.5 \pm 5.9 vs 14.3 \pm 5.4 %; p=0.134), granulocytes $(17.3 \pm 6.9 \text{ vs} 18.2 \pm 8.4 \%; p=0.401)$ or lymphocytes $(15.9 \pm 6.3 \text{ vs} 17.3 \pm 7.4 \%;$ p=0.231)
- TGF- β_1 is no adequate stimulus for MMP-2 in this setting. FGF-2 will be tested as an alternative.

Conclusion

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These results suggest that indoxyl sulfate plays a role in degradation of the endothelial glycocalyx by increasing heparanase expression. This could be one of the mechanisms by which indoxyl sulfate contributes to an increased risk of cardiovascular disease in chronic kidney disease patients.

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