Beta-trace protein correlates with endothelial function in peripheral resistance arteries in End Stage Renal Disease

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CONCLUSIONS

1. Beta-trace protein (BTP) might be a player in endothelial maintenance in ESRD.

2. Increased BTP levels might

AIMS

The objective of this study was to correlate levels of circulating BTP with ex-vivo endothelial function in an uremic resistance arteries and assess

represent compensatory mechanism against vascular abnormalities.

expression of BTP in uremic if resistance arteries differ from controls.

INTRODUCTION

Although BTP has been implicated in the high cardiovascular mortality in end stage renal disease (ESRD), its biological role in the healthy and diseased milieu is not evident. BTP contributes to vascular maintenance via effects on vasodilatation, platelet aggregation and inflammation. Whether changes in BTP levels affect resistance vasculature maintenance in ESRD is not known.

RESULTS

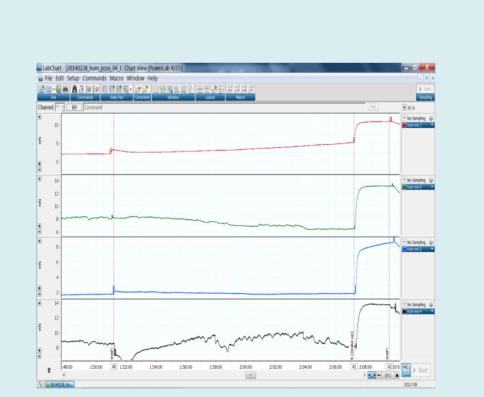
There was a significant correlation between BTP levels and max dilatation to BK at max concentration (i.e. 3) μ mol/L, n=36, p< 0.02) but not to Ach (i.e 3 μ mol/L, n=34) and SNP (100 µmol/L, n=14).

Comparable correlations were observed between the levels of BTP and EC50

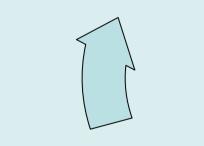
The expression of BTP was higher in uremic than control arteries.

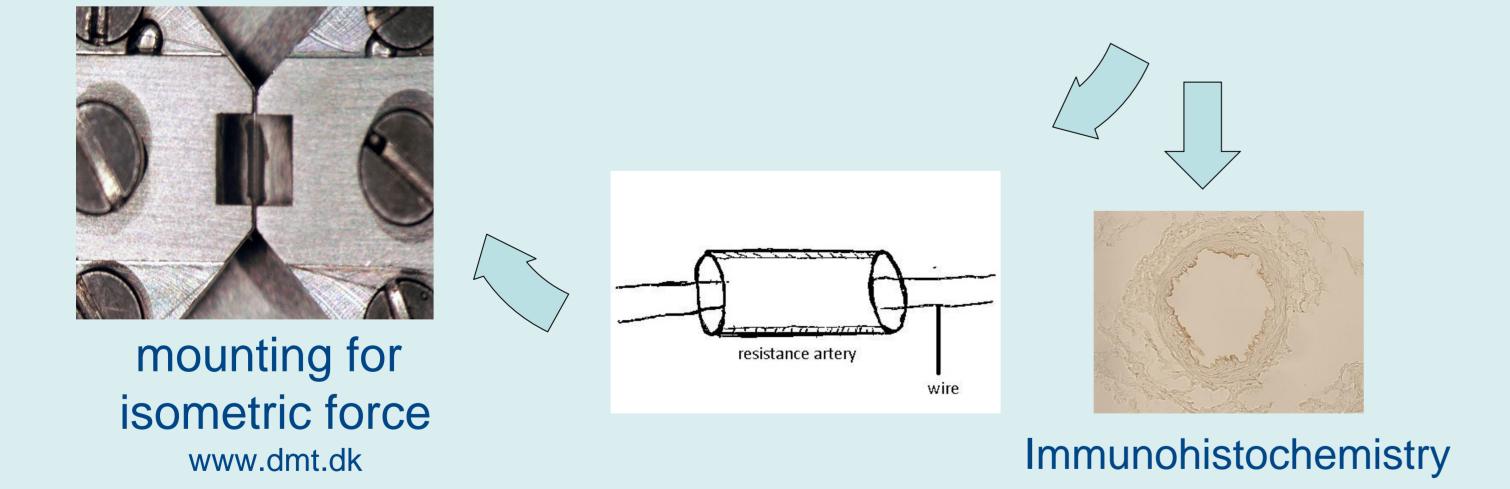
p= 0,023; r²= 0,1469

6.5 p= 0,5705; r²= 0,0105



registration and analysis Chart 7.0 (www.adinstruments.com)

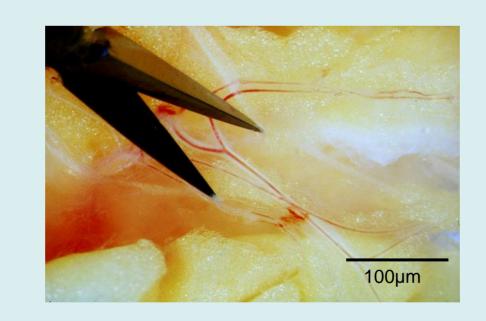




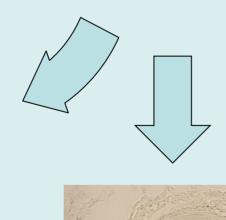


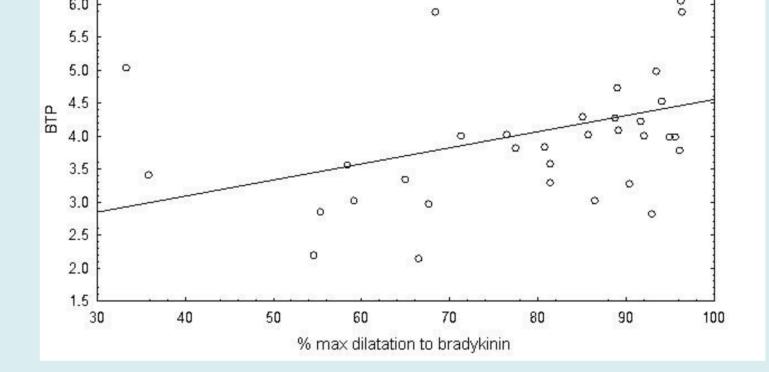
METHODS

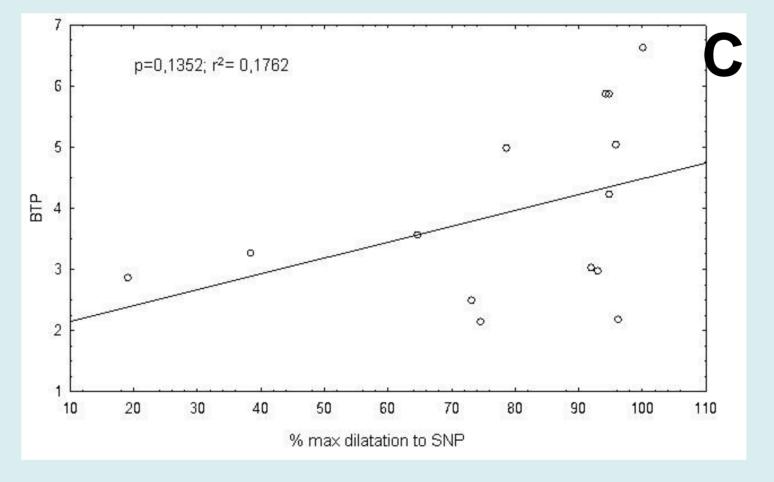
subcutaneous fat biopsy

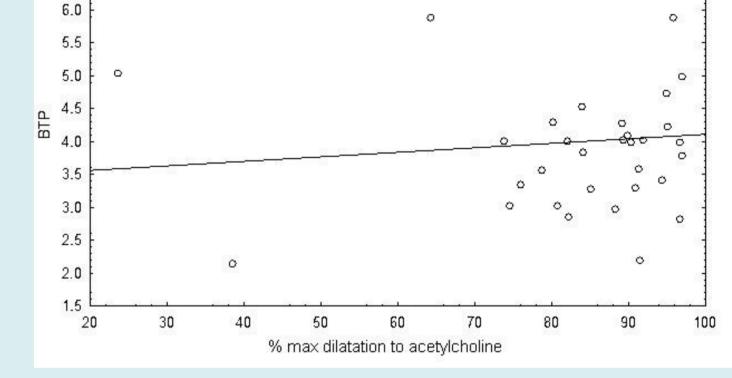


dissection of resistance arteries



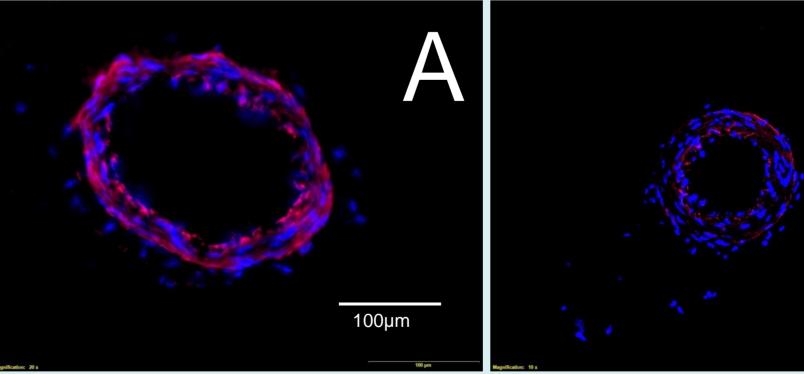


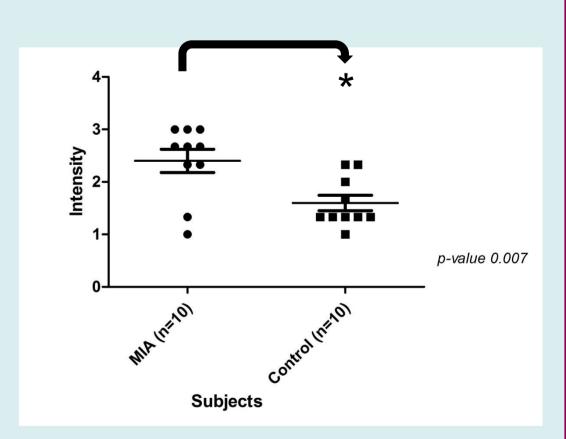




B

Figure 1: Co relation curves for BTP levels and dilatation to BK (Panel A), ACh (Panel B) and SNP (Panel C) in small arteries from ESRD patients.





ADDIEV. ACh, acetylcholine; BK, bradykinin; BTP, beta-trace protein; ESRD, end stage renal disease SNP, Sodium nitroprusside;

Figure 2: Immunohistochemistry of BTP arteries from ESRD patients (A), and healthy controls (B).

Figure 3: Arteries from ESRD parients showed more **BTP** expression than controls.

Techniques and experimental approaches are used in other projects as well (PCOS, kidney disease) Proposals for collaborative experimental projects are welcomed

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