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Study of Urinary RNA Profiling as a Potential Biomarker in Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy Patients

Thesis

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biochemistry**

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Declaration

I declare that this **thesis** has been composed by myself and that this work, which has been recorded here in after has been done by myself. It has not been submitted for a **degree** at this or any other university.

Mona mostafa



Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis with all my love to my husband, my family and for all my friends and those from whom I have learned, whenever and wherever they are.

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
Abstract	I
List of Abbreviations	III
List of Tables	IX
List of Figeres.....	X
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work	6
Review of Literature	
• Diabetic mellitus.....	7
• Diabetic nephropathy.....	14
• Autophagy	25
• MAP1LC3.....	43
Patients and Methods.....	48
Results.....	73
Discussion.....	85
Summary	93
Conclusion and Recommendation.....	97
Reference.....	99

Abstract

Study of Urinary RNA Profiling as a Potential Biomarker in Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy Patients.

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Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is the most common cause of end-stage kidney disease worldwide, and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality in patients with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Autophagy is a highly conserved ‘self-eating’ pathway by which cells degrade and recycle macromolecules and organelles. Impairment of autophagy is implicated in the pathogenesis of DN. Emerging body of evidence suggests that targeting the autophagic pathway to activate and restore autophagy activity may be renoprotective. Microtubule-associated protein 1 light-chain 3 (LC3) was employed in monitoring the cellular autophagy.

Bioinformatic analysis was done to retrieve promising autophagy biomarker relevant to diabetic nephropathy based on previous microarray studies. A total of 65 diabetic patients type II provided a single voided urine samples for quantifying urinary expression of *MAP1LC3B* RNA by real-time quantitative polymerase. Of the 65 cases 22 were normoalbuminuria, 24 were microalbuminuria whereas the

remaining 19 were macroalbuminuria. A group of 15 healthy volunteers was also enrolled in this study. Sera of all subjects were collected for detecting glucose level, glycosylated haemoglobin, serum creatinine, albumin/creatinine ratio and lipid profile.

The optimal threshold value for urinary *MAP1LC3B* expression level was calculated by receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC) as 0.866. The overall sensitivity and specificity of *MAP1LC3B* were 83.7% and 78.4% respectively. The positivity rate was significantly higher in macroalbuminuric group (89.5%) and microalbuminuric group (79.2%) than in normoalbuminuric group (36.4%) and normal healthy group (0%). There was significant negative correlation among the diabetic group regarding fold change of *MAP1LC3B* with systolic blood pressure, duration of diabetes mellitus and HbA1c and positive correlation with eGFR.

In conclusion the autophagy gene *MAP1LC3B* may have great clinical value as accurately promising biomarker in diabetic nephropathy assessment

Key words: Diabetic Nephropathy – Autophagy – Microtubule-Associated Protein 1 Light Chain3

List of Abbreviations

ACE	: Angiotensin converting enzyme
ACR	: Albumin-to-creatinine ratio
AER	: Albumin excretion rate
AGEs	: Advanced Glycation End products.
Ang II	: Renal angiotensin II
AR	: Aldose reductase
AUC	: Area under the curve
BAMBI	: Bone morphogenetic protein and activating Receptormembrane- bound inhibitor
BMI	: Body Mass Index
CI	: Confidence interval
CKD	: Chronic kidney disease
CMA	: Chaperone-mediated autophagy
Ct	: Threshold cycle
DAG	: Diacylglycerol
DBP	: Diastolic blood pressure.

DEPC	: Diethylpyrocarbonate
DKD	: Diabetic kidney disease
DM	: Diabetic mellitus
DN	: Diabetic nephropathy
dUTP	:Deoxyuridine triphosphate
dTTP	:Deoxy thymidine triphosphate
ECM	: Extracellular matrix
eGFR	: Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate.
eNOS	: Endothelialnitric oxide synthase
ER	: Endoplasmic reticulum
ESRD	: End-stage renal disease
ET-1	: Endothelin-1
FGF21	: Fibroblast growth factor 21
FGF23	: Fibroblast growth factor 23
FN	: False negatives
FOXO1	: Forkhead Box O1
FP	: False positives.

GAPDH : Glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase.

GBM : Glomerular basement membrane

GDM : Gestational diabetes mellitus

GFAT : Fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase

GFR :The glomerular filtration rate

GBM : Glomerular basement membrane

GLUT2 : Glucose transporter 2

GSR : Glutathione Reductase.

HDL : High density lipoprotein.

IL-1 β : Interleukin-1 β

KIM-1 : Kidney injury marker-1

LAMP-2A : Lysosome-associated membrane protein-2A

LDL : Low density lipoprotein.

MAP1LC3B : Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3
beta

MC : Mesangial cells

MiRNA : Micro RNA.

mTORC1: : Mammalian target of rapamycin complex

NADPH : Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate.

NAG : N-acetylglucosaminidase

NFK : The National Kidney Foundation

NGAL : Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin

NPV : Negative predictive value

PAI-1 : Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1

PBS : Phosphate buffer saline

PEDF : Pigment epithelium-derived factor

PKC : Protein Kinase C

PPV : Positive predictive value

pr./cr. : Protein/creatinine ratio

PRR : Pro Renin Receptor.

Qpcr : Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

qRT-PCR : Quantitative Reverse-Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction.

RAAS : Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone System

RAGE : Receptor for advanced glycation end product

RAGE : Receptor for Advanced Glycation End products.

RBS	: Random blood Sugar,
RNA	: Ribonucleic acid.
ROC curve	: Receiver Operating Characteristics curve
ROS	: reactive oxygen species
RPM	: Round per minute.
RT-PCR	: Real time -Polymerase Chain Reaction.
SBP	: Systolic blood pressure
SD	: Standerd deviation
SDS	: Sodium dodecyl sulfate
SGLT2	: Sodium-glucose cotransporter 2
shRNA	: Small hairpin ribonucleic acid
STAT1	: Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1
STZ	: Streptozotocin
T1DM	: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
T2DM	:Type 2 diabetes mellitus
TGF β1	: Transforming Growth Factor beta1
TGF-α1	: Transforming growth factor- α 1
TIMP3	: Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-3

TN	: True negatives
TNF-α	: Tumor necrosis factor- α
TP	: True positives
UNG	: Uracil -N- glycosylase
VLDL	: very low density lipoprotein
π-GST	: π -Glutathione-S-Transferase