



The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.

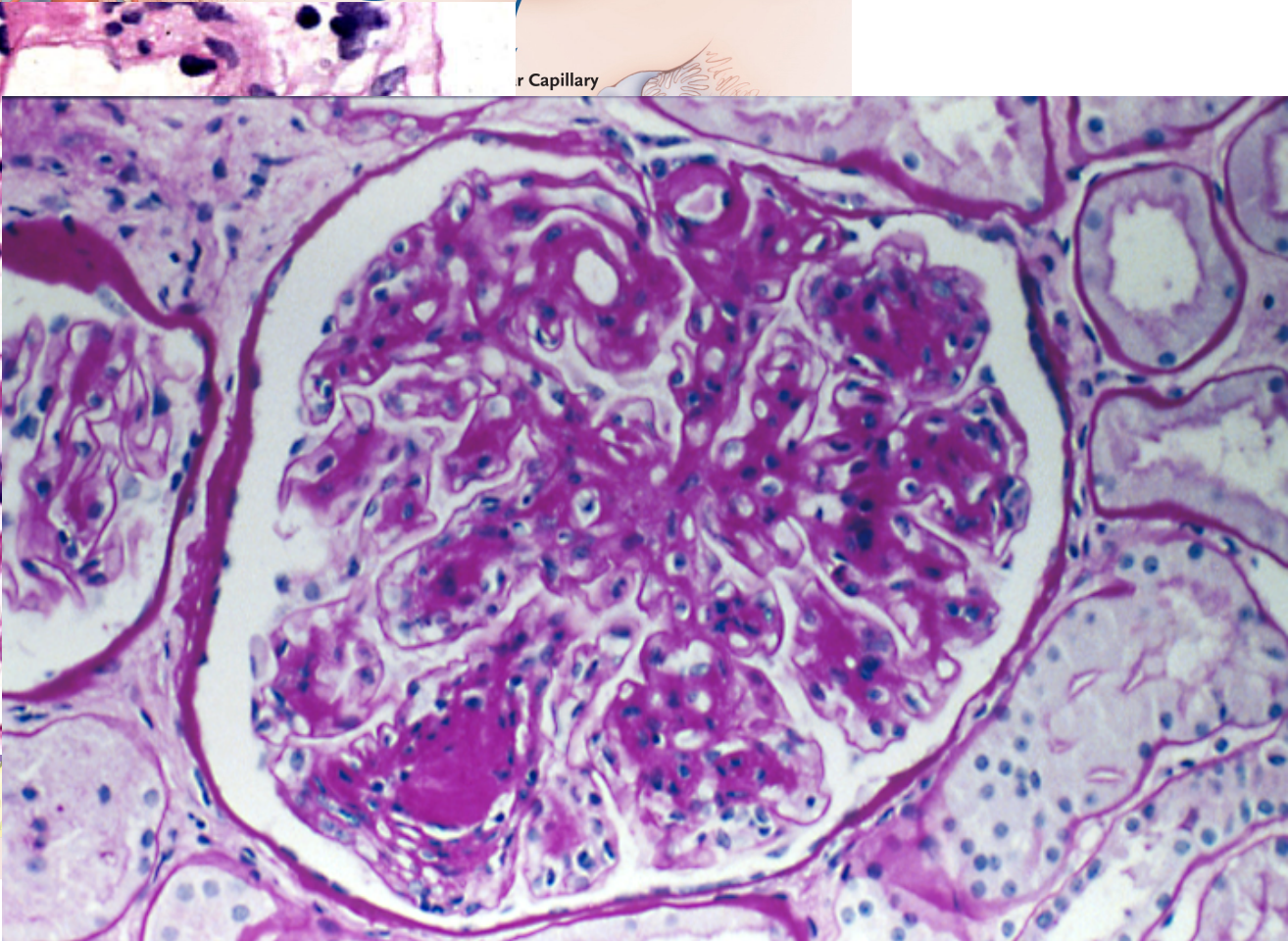
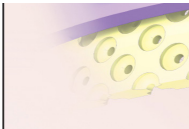
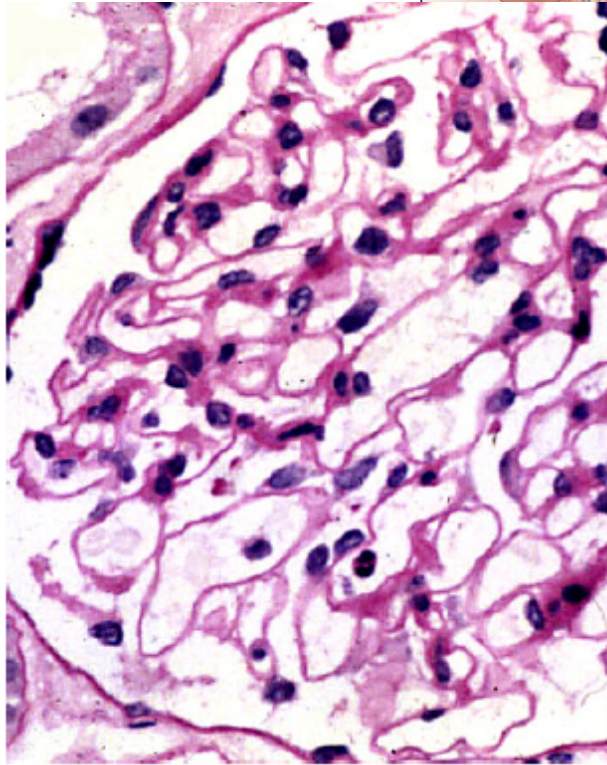
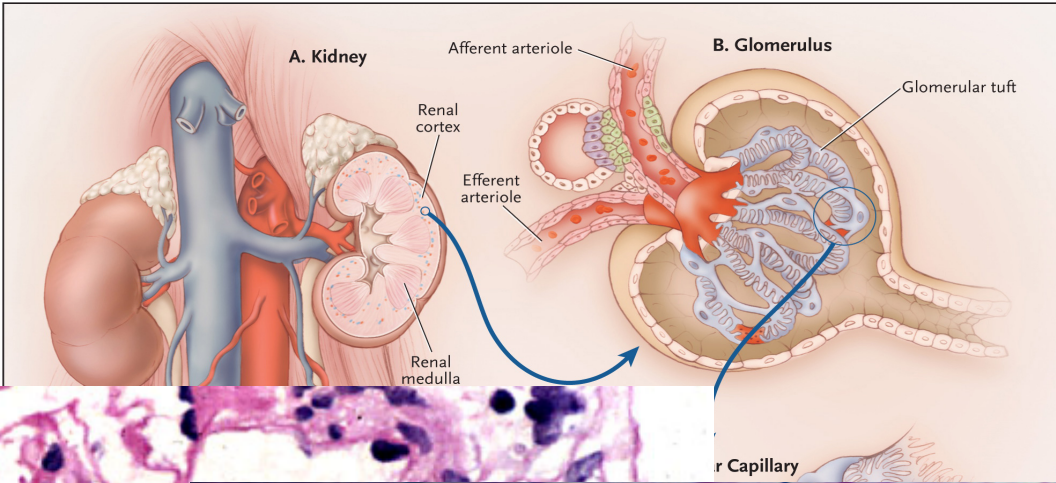
# **DYNAMO: Taking on the Challenge of Diabetic Nephropathy**

**Thomas Coffman, M.D.**

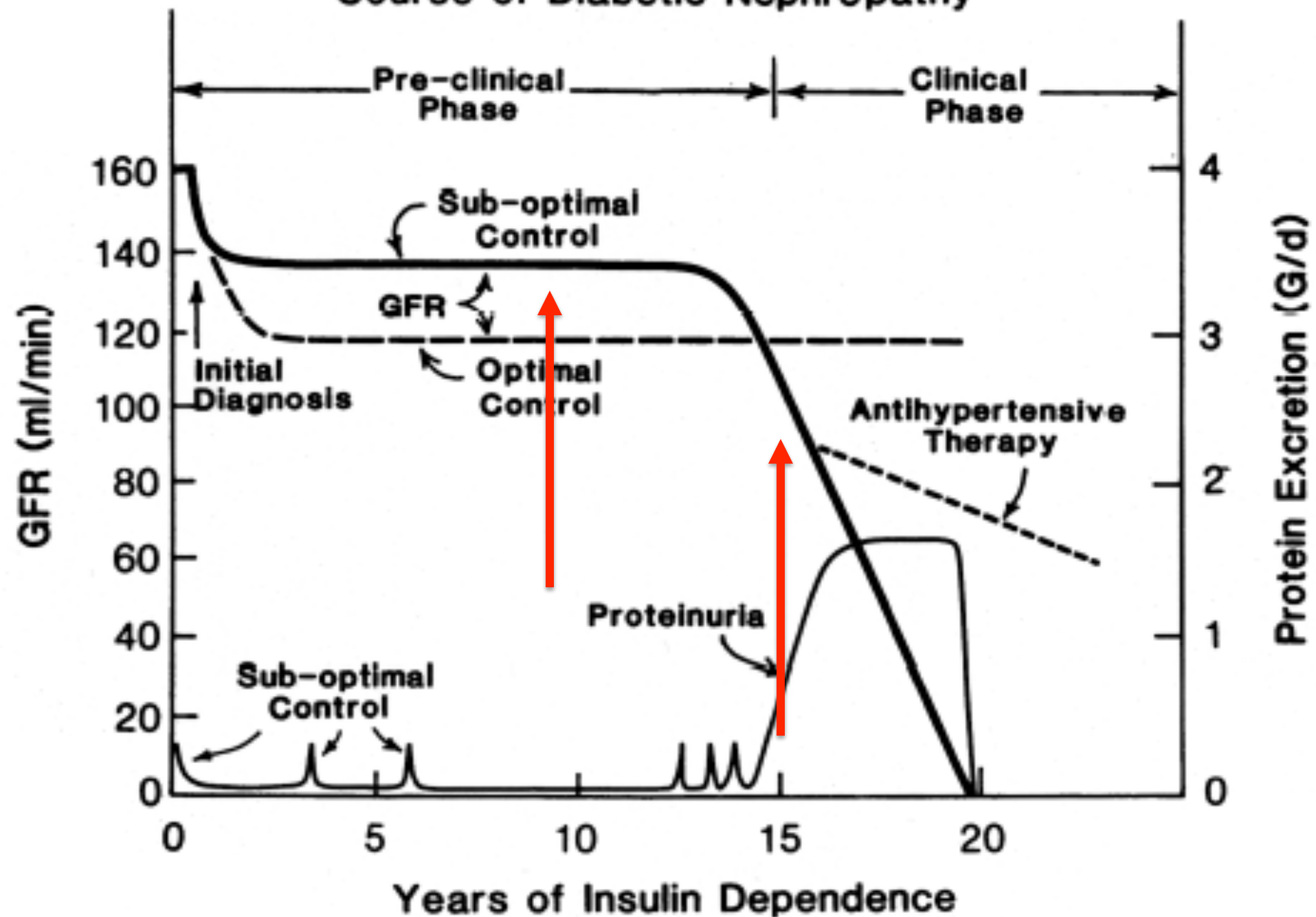
**Dean, Duke-NUS Medical School**



The image cannot be displayed. Your computer may not have enough memory to open the image, or the image may have been corrupted. Restart your computer, and then open the file again. If the red x still appears, you may have to delete the image and then insert it again.

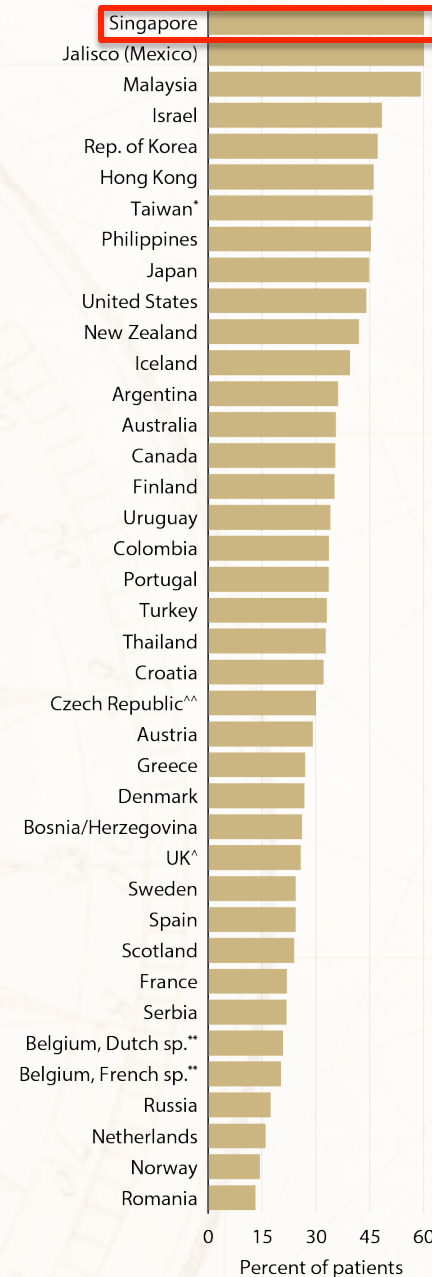


# Course of Diabetic Nephropathy



# Percentage of incident patients with ESRD due to diabetes, 2011

Figure 12.4 (Volume 2)



Data presented only for countries from which relevant information was available. All rates unadjusted. ^UK: England, Wales, & Northern Ireland (Scotland data reported separately). \*Latest data for Taiwan are from 2010. ^^ Czech Republic: Data on incident ESRD due to diabetes is an estimate. Data for France include 25 regions in 2011. .

# **Unmet Needs in Diabetic Nephropathy**

- **Pathogenesis?**
- **Clinical strategies and/or biomarkers for early identification of susceptible patients**
- **More effective therapies to cure or regress kidney disease**
- **Sensitive and precise approaches for assessing progression and treatment efficacy**
- **Unexplained cardiovascular risk**
- **Poor understanding of genetic susceptibility mechanisms**

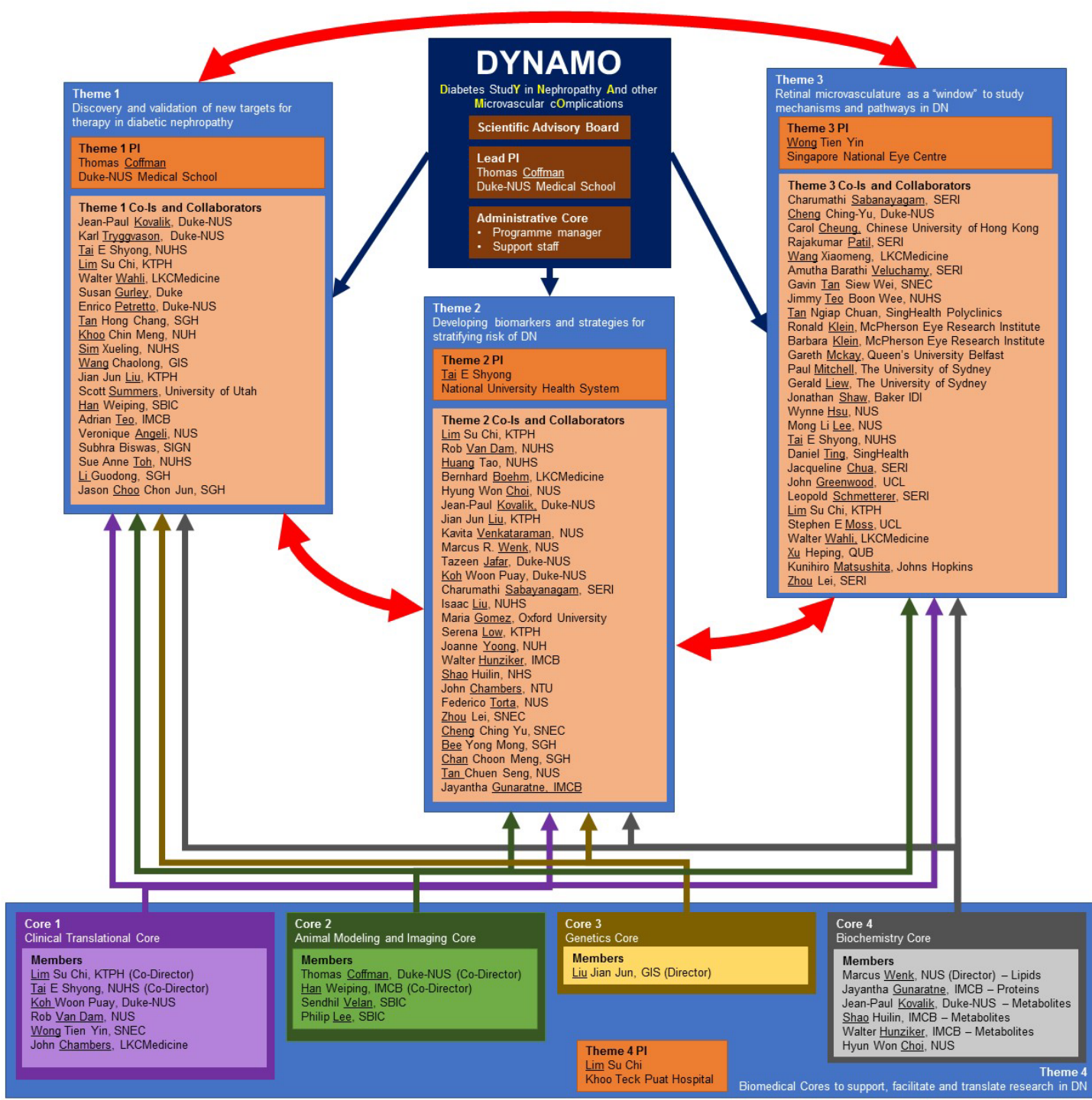


# DYNAMO

Diabetes stud**Y** in **N**ephropathy **A**nd  
other **M**icrovascular c**O**mplications

“The overall goal of this LCG proposal is to:

- *address major unmet needs by identifying new mechanistic pathways in DN*
- *discovering and validating potential new targets for treatment, and*
- *defining novel biomarkers and strategies allowing early stratification of risk for DN within the larger population of people with type 2 diabetes”*









**PROJECT 1.2. Genetic causes of DN in  
Singaporeans and identification of  
drug targets.**

**Karl Tryggvason  
Enrico Petretto  
Jing Guo**

## Discovery cohort

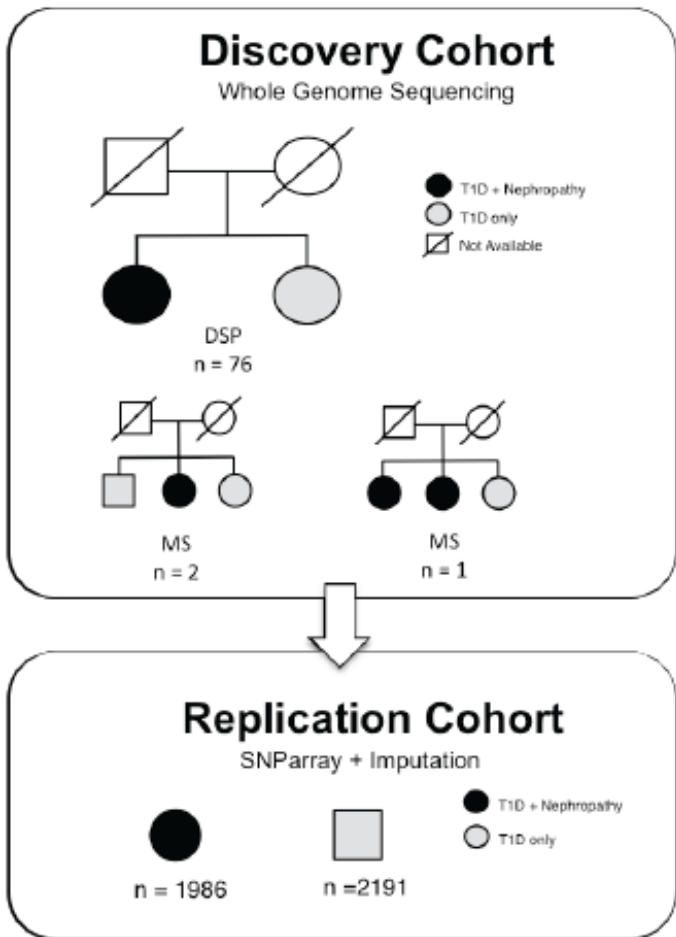
### criteria for cases:

- (i) patients with overt persistent proteinuria (AER $\geq$ 300 mg/24 hours or ACR >30 mg/mmol)
- (ii) were on dialysis
- (iii) have been kidney transplanted or
- (iv) had died from kidney disease

Cases also had retinopathy, but no clinical or laboratory evidence of non-diabetic renal or urinary tract disease

### criteria for (family) controls:

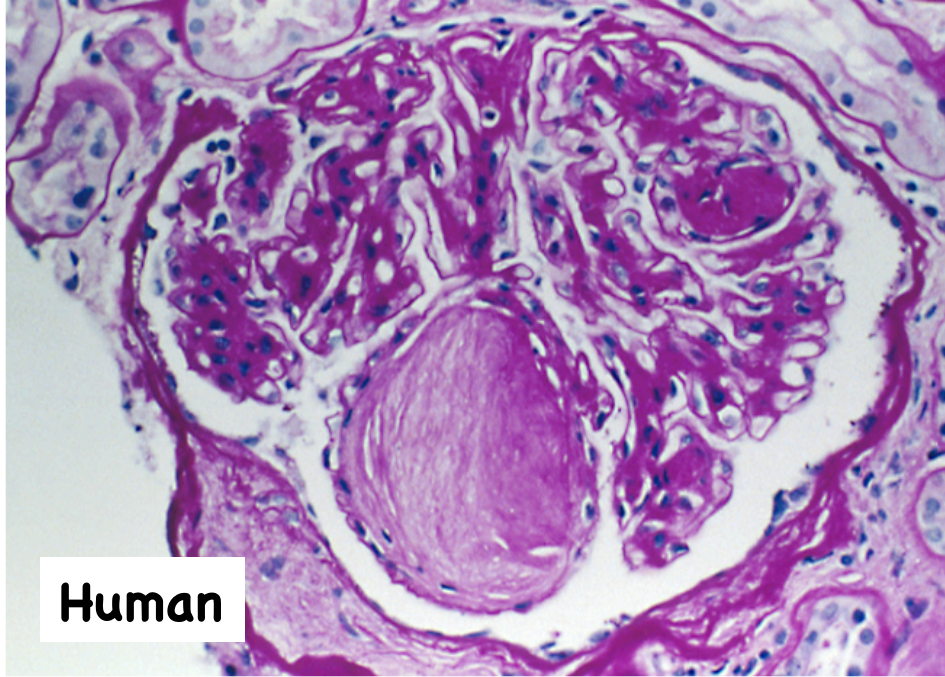
T1D for over 15 years at the initiation of the study in the late 1990s, so they have presently had diabetes for over 30 years without developing nephropathy and they have never been treated with ACE inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)



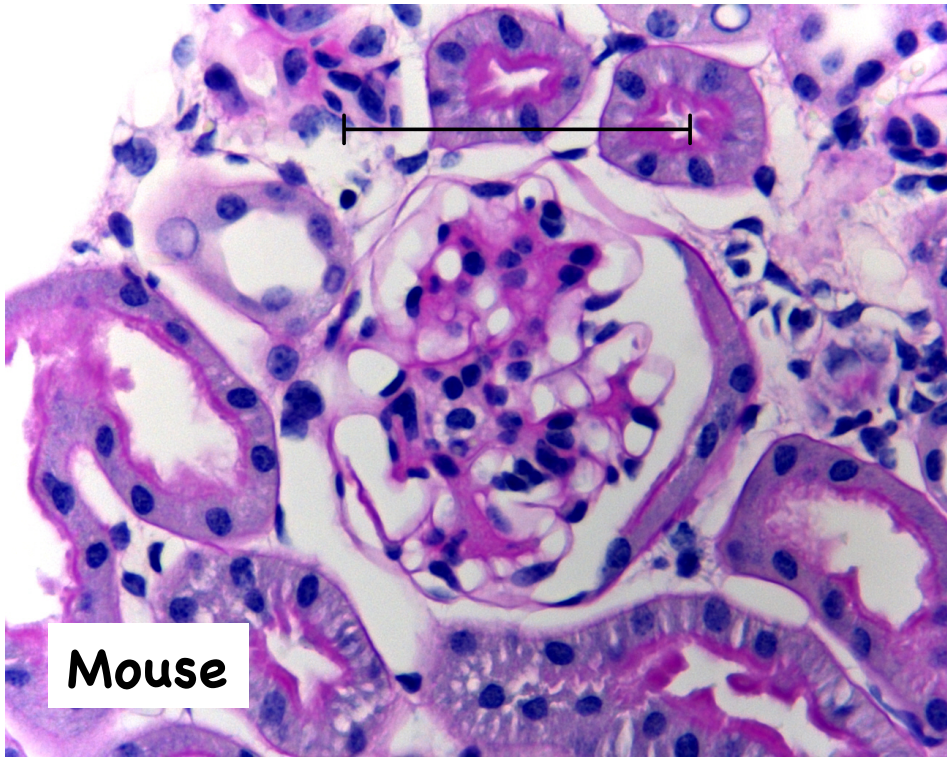


**PROJECT 1.3. Mechanisms of Genetic  
Susceptibility to DN**

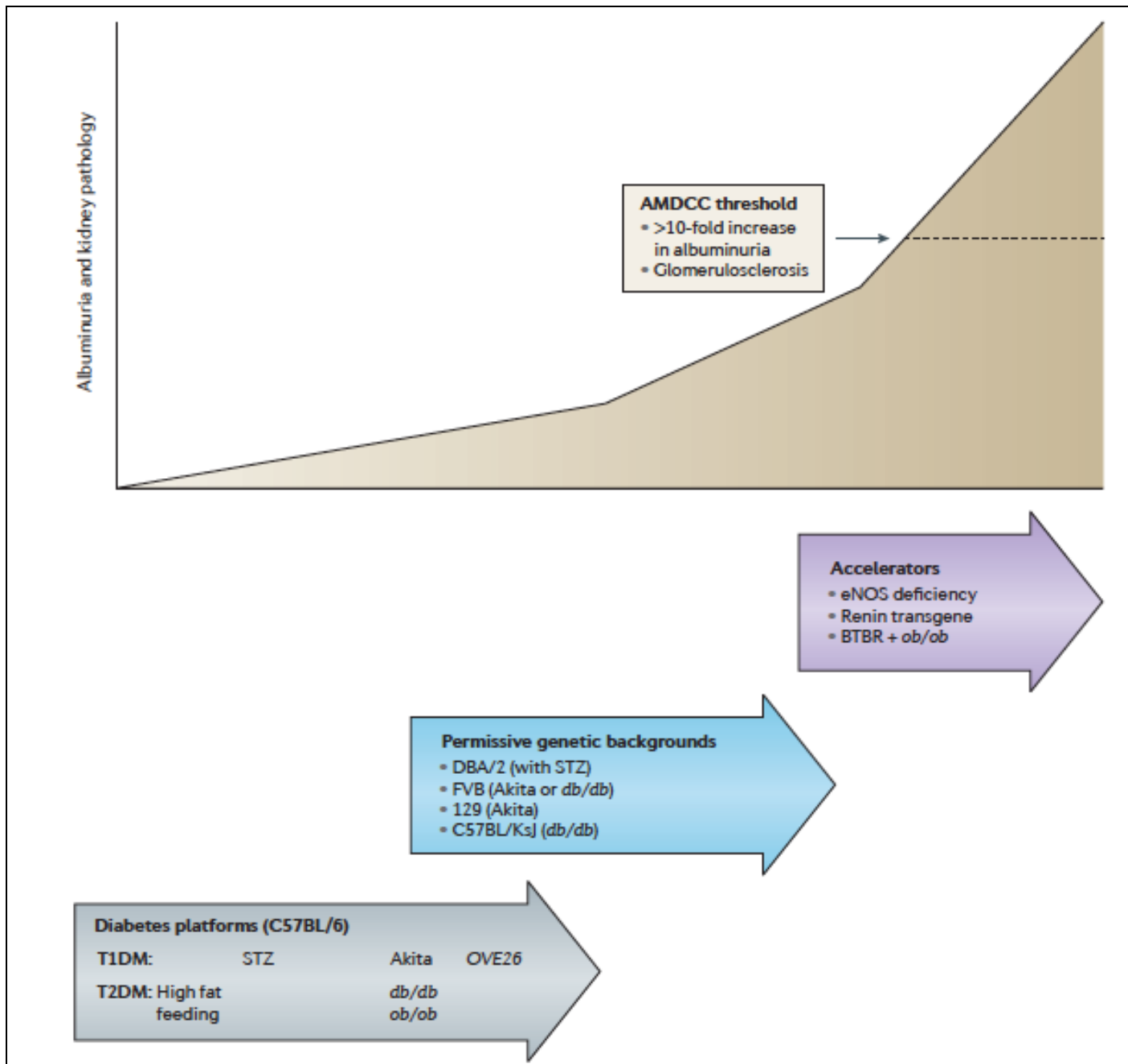
**Thomas Coffman  
Susan Gurley  
Kengo Azushima**



**Human**



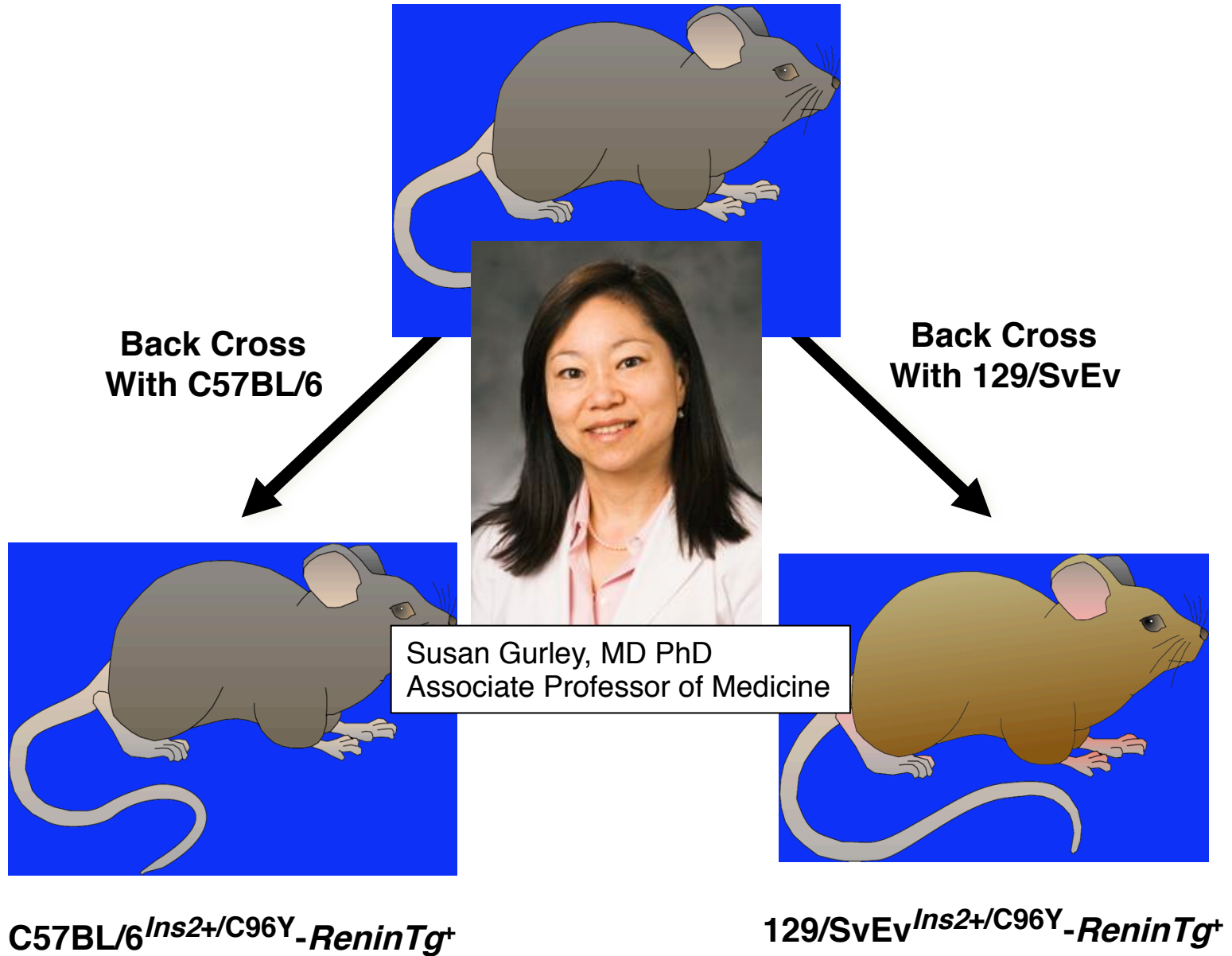
**Mouse**



# **“Accelerated” Model of DN**

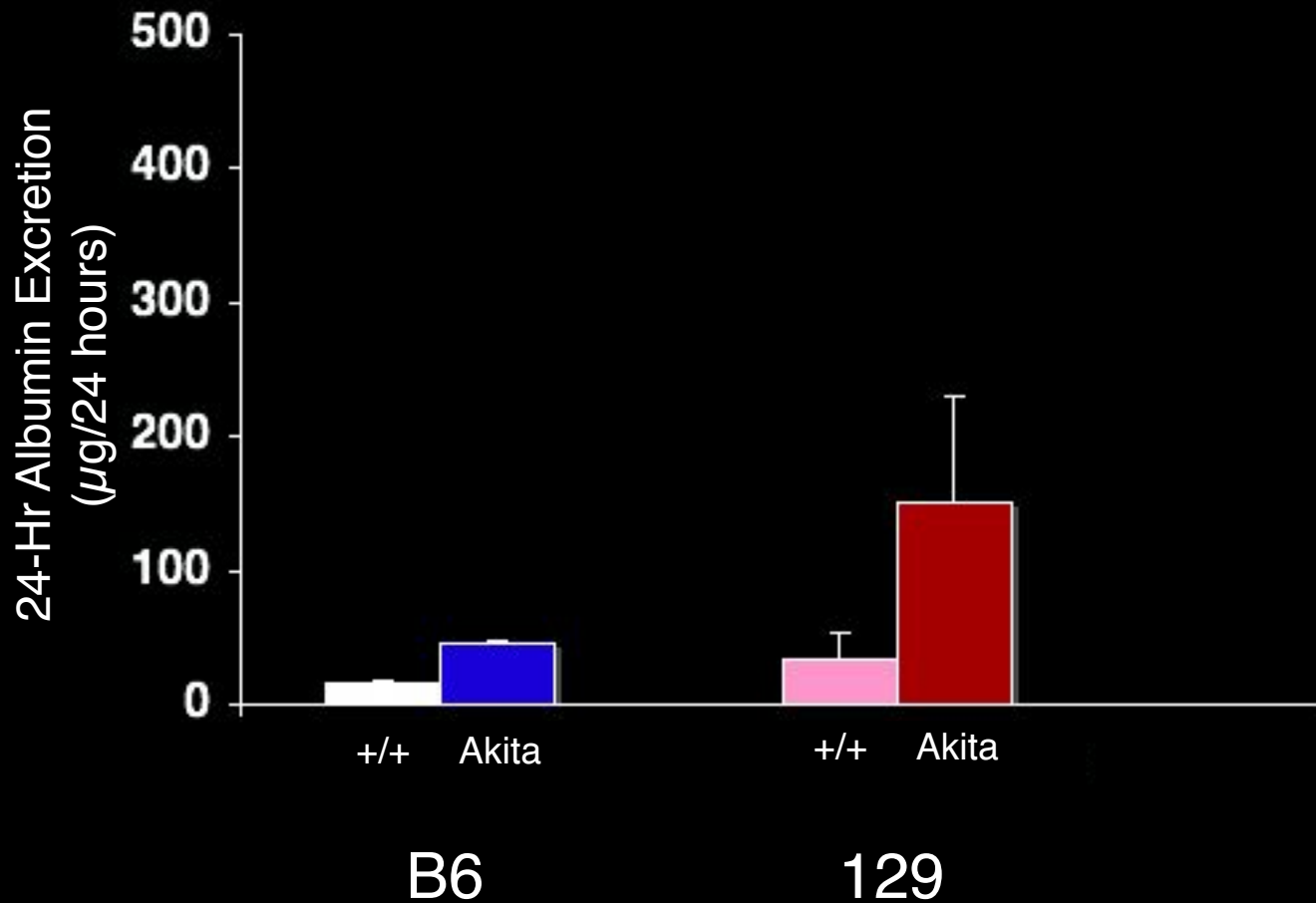
- **Akita ( $Ins2^{+/C96Y}$ ) T1DM platform**
- **Single-copy mouse renin transgene targeted into the *Apoa1/Apoc3* locus (Caron K, et al. *PNAS* 99:8288)**
- **Constitutive expression of renin under control of the albumin promoter**

# Generating Inbred *Ins2*<sup>+ / C96Y</sup>-*Renin Tg*<sup>+</sup> Lines

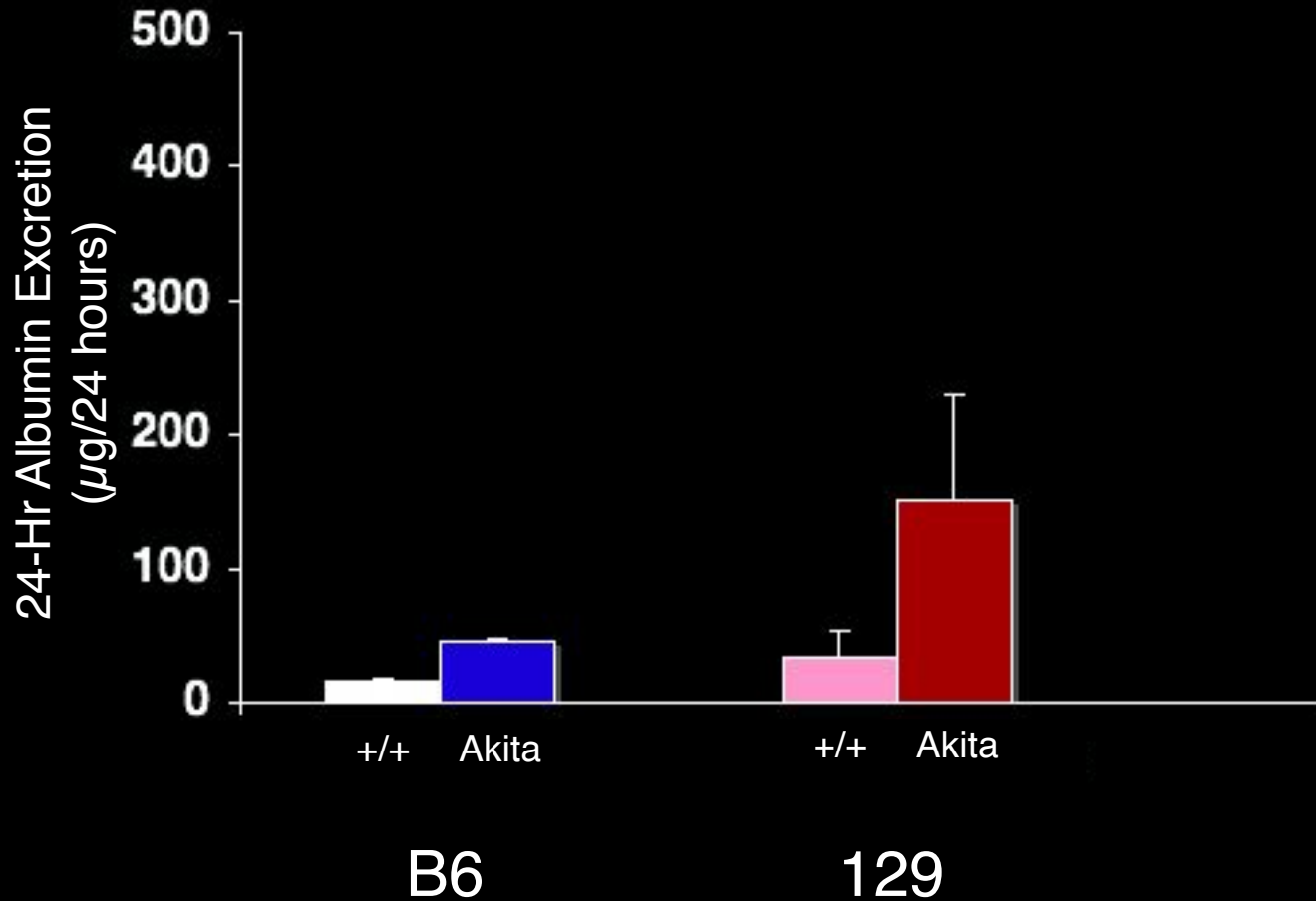




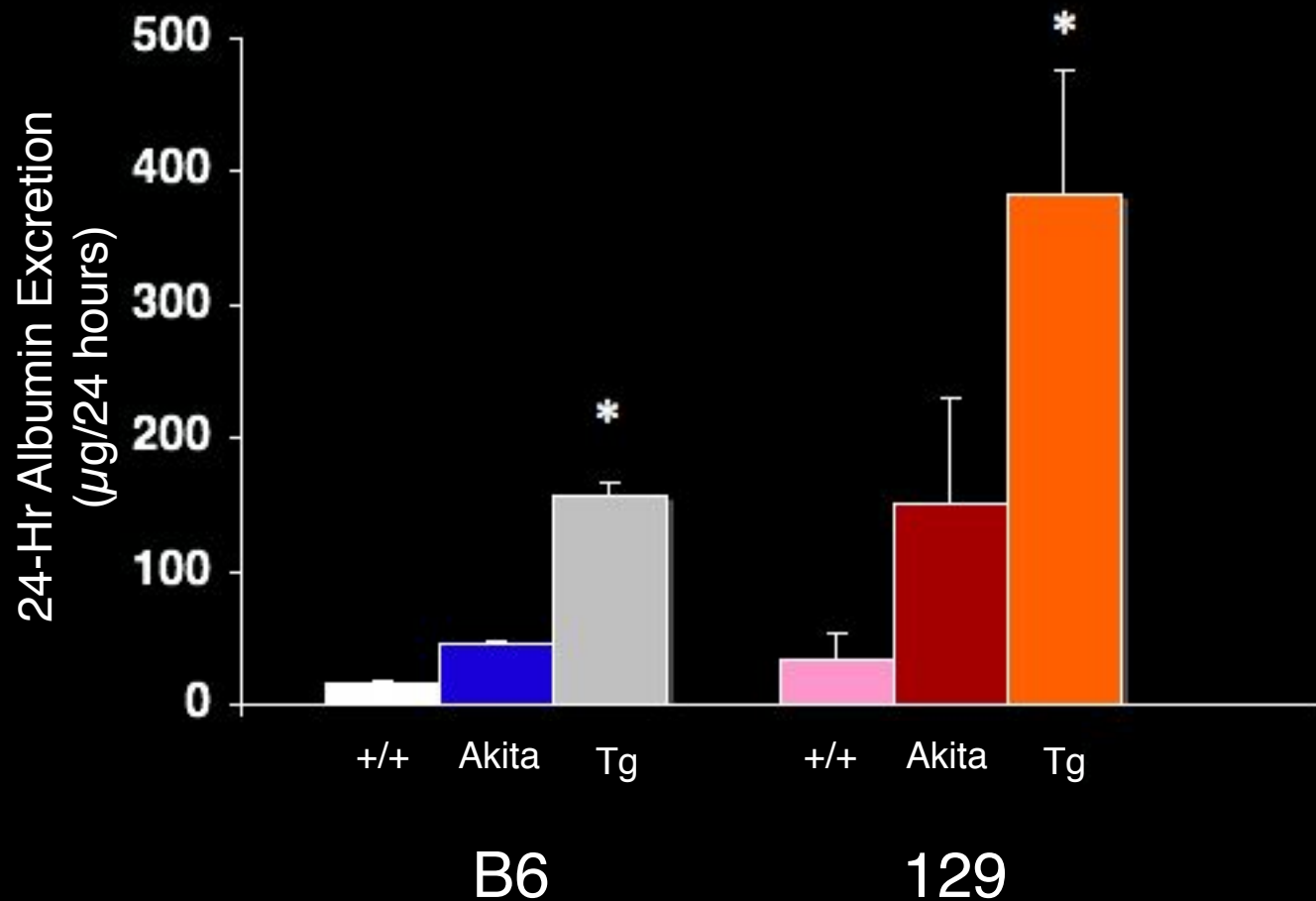
# Effect of Renin Transgene + 129/SvEv Background on Albumin Excretion



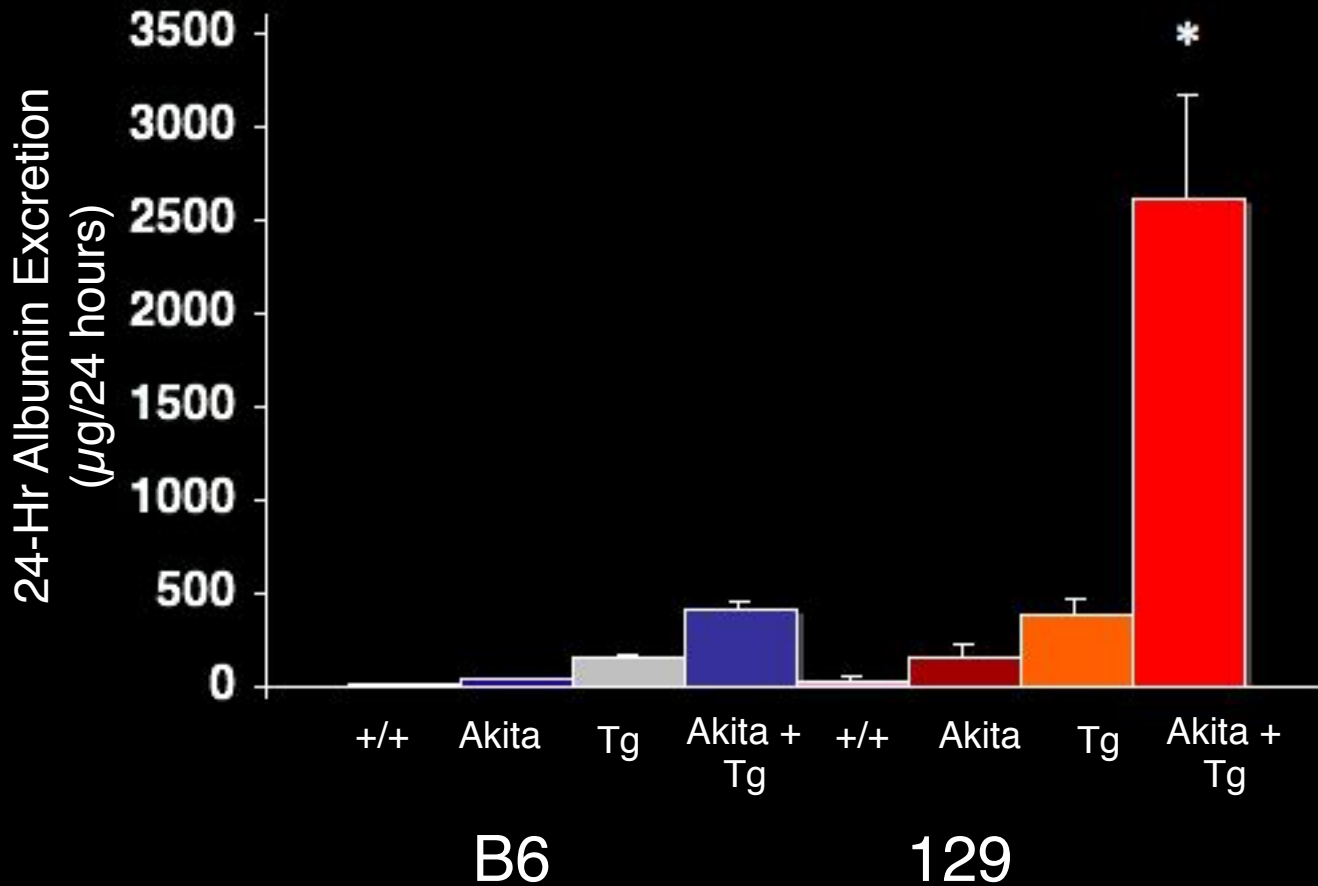
# Effect of Renin Transgene + 129/SvEv Background on Albumin Excretion



# Effect of Renin Transgene + 129/SvEv Background on Albumin Excretion



# Effect of Renin Transgene + 129/SvEv Background on Albumin Excretion



129/SvEv-*Ins2*<sup>+/+</sup> Tg<sup>+</sup>

RenTg +/-  
Akt1a +/-  
3978  
100  $\mu$ m

129/SvEv-*Ins2*<sup>+/-C96Y</sup> Tg<sup>+</sup>

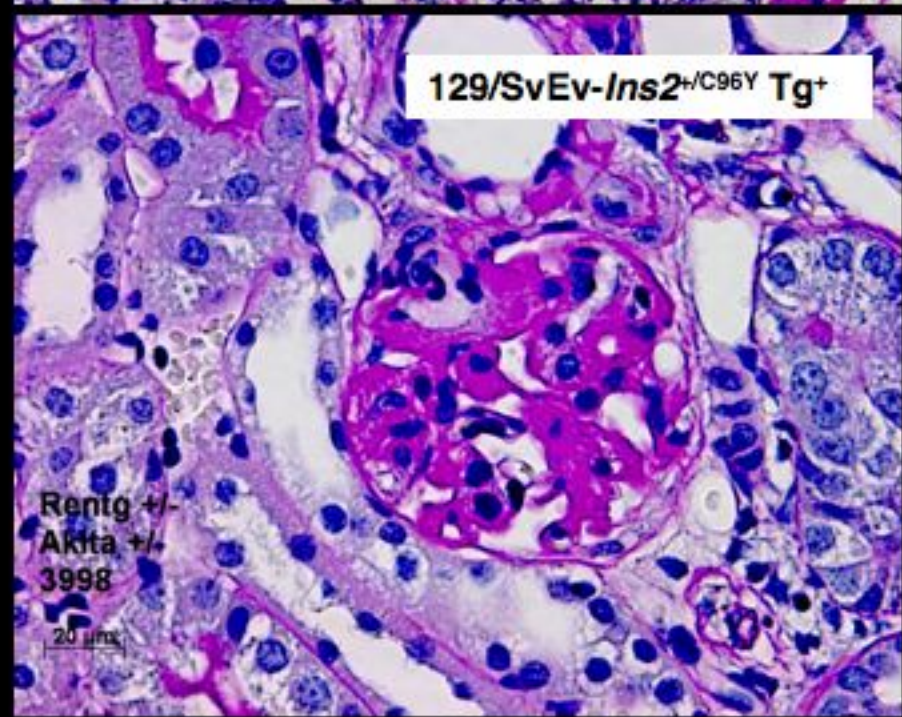
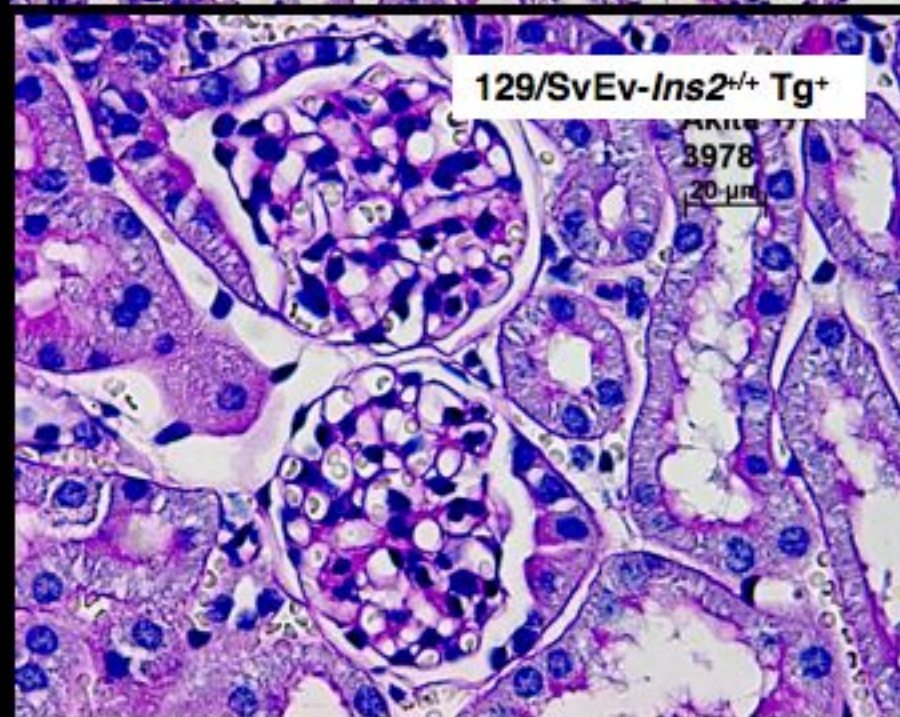
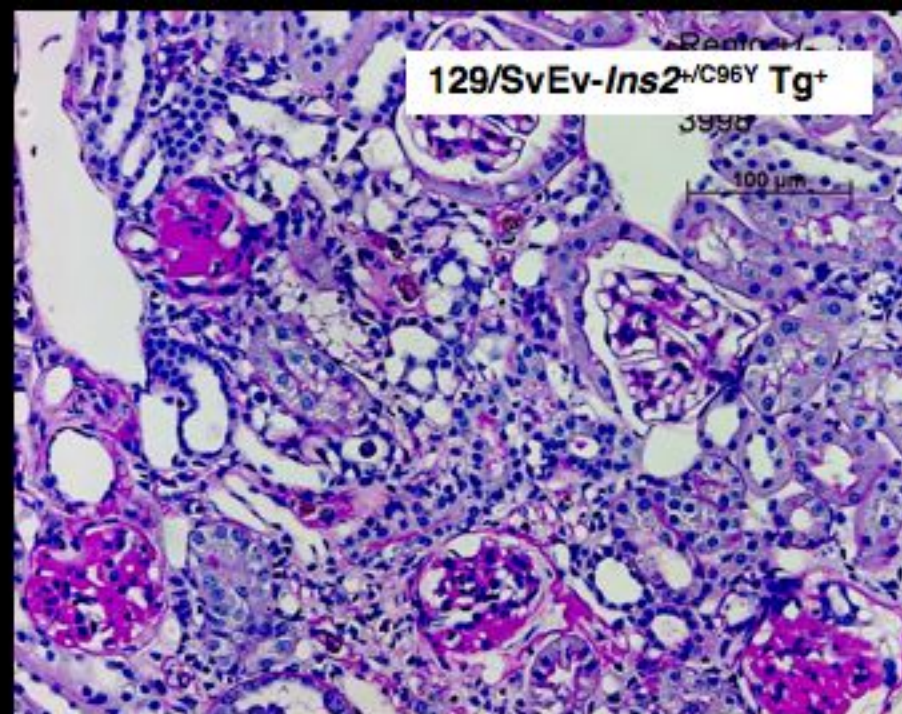
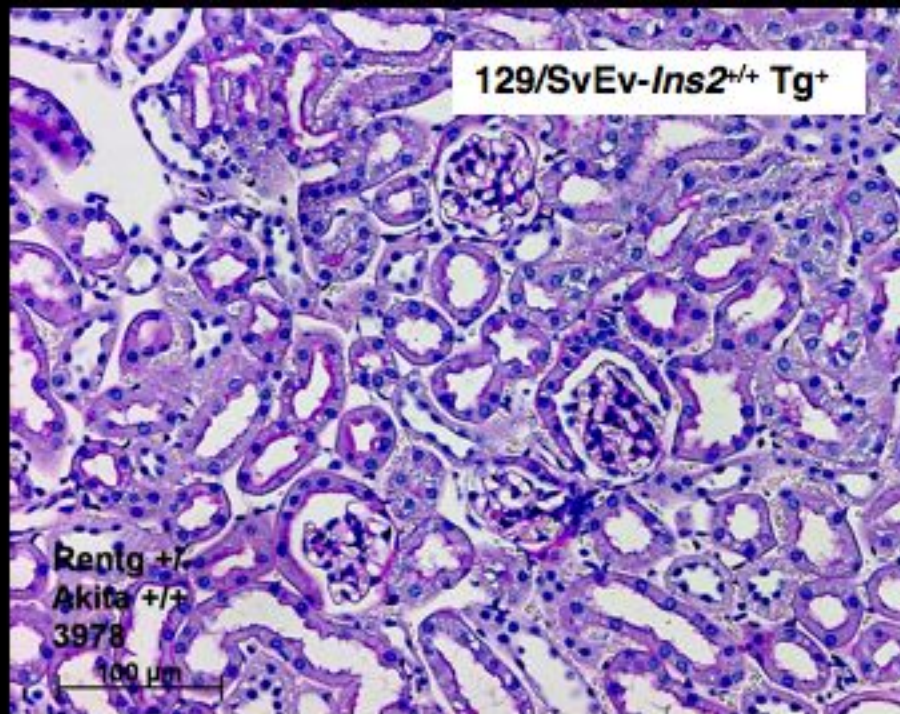
100  $\mu$ m

129/SvEv-*Ins2*<sup>+/+</sup> Tg<sup>+</sup>

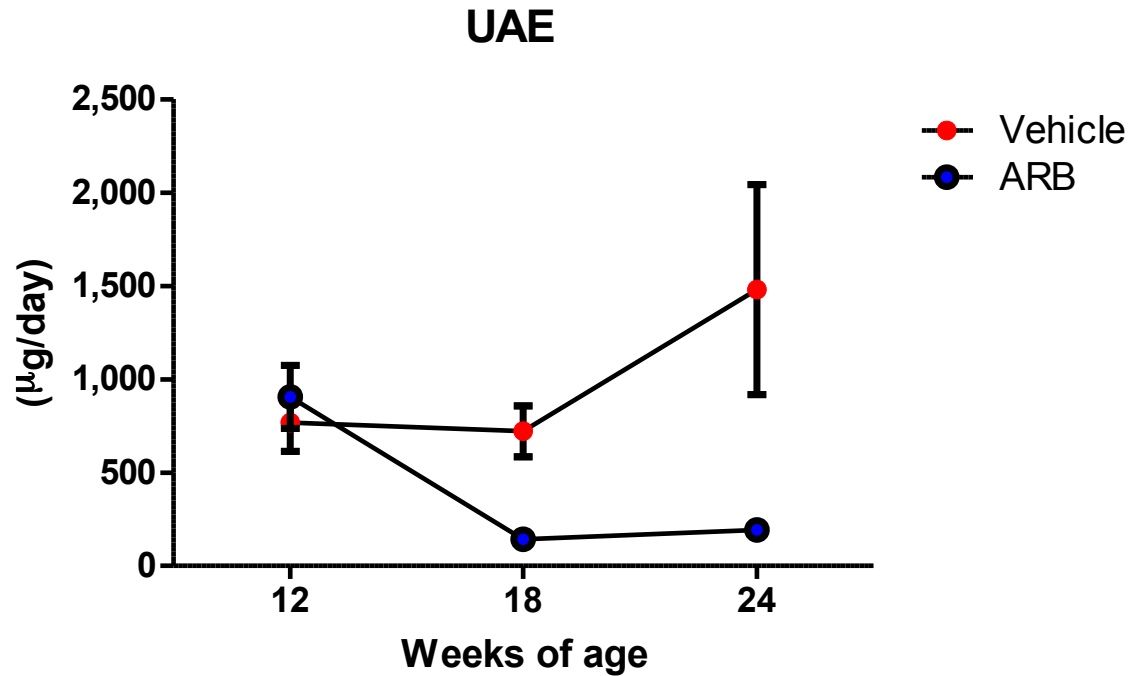
AK1a +/-  
3978  
20  $\mu$ m

129/SvEv-*Ins2*<sup>+/-C96Y</sup> Tg<sup>+</sup>

RenTg +/-  
Akt1a +/-  
3998  
20  $\mu$ m



# Losartan administration causes sustained reduction of albuminuria in 129 Akita ReninTg mice



Azushima et al



# Phenotyping Protocol

- DNA
- Kidney
- Heart
- Liver
- Skel Muscle
- Adipose
- Serum
- Urine



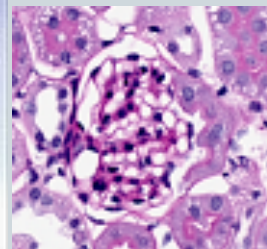
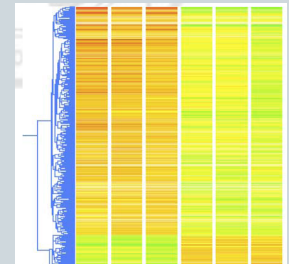
**3**  
weaned

**8**  
BG/BW  
Urine

**12**  
BG/BW  
Urine

**13**

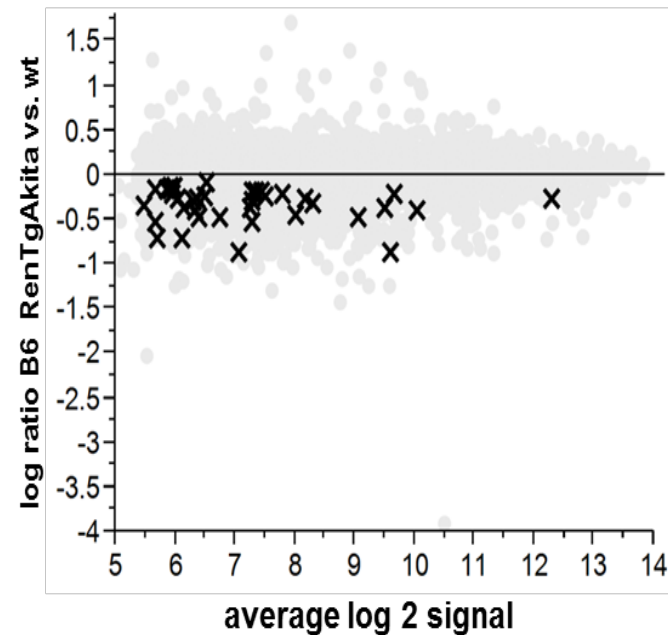
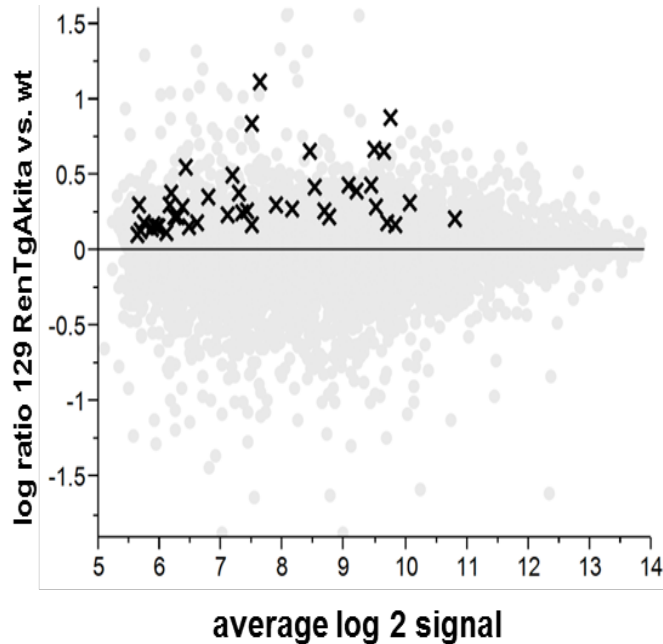
**Age (weeks)**



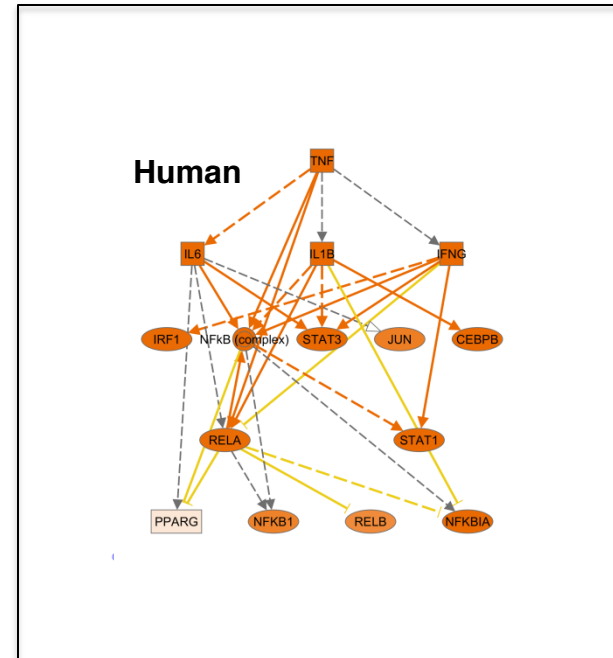
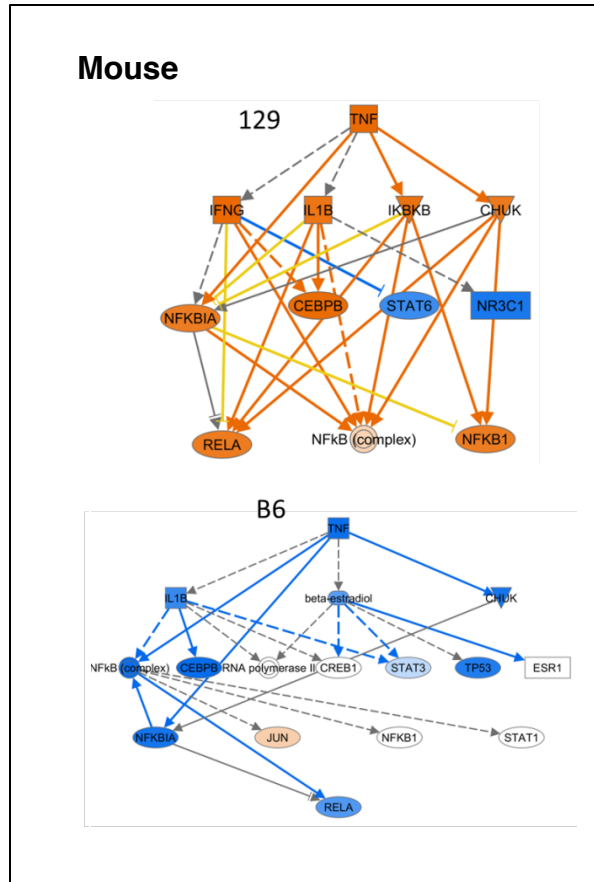





# Fold-Change in Gene Expression in Cytokine Cytokine-Receptor Pathways



# TNF- $\alpha$ Downstream Signaling Pathways





**Project 2.2. To validate novel DN biomarkers individually and after incorporation into basic predictive model.**

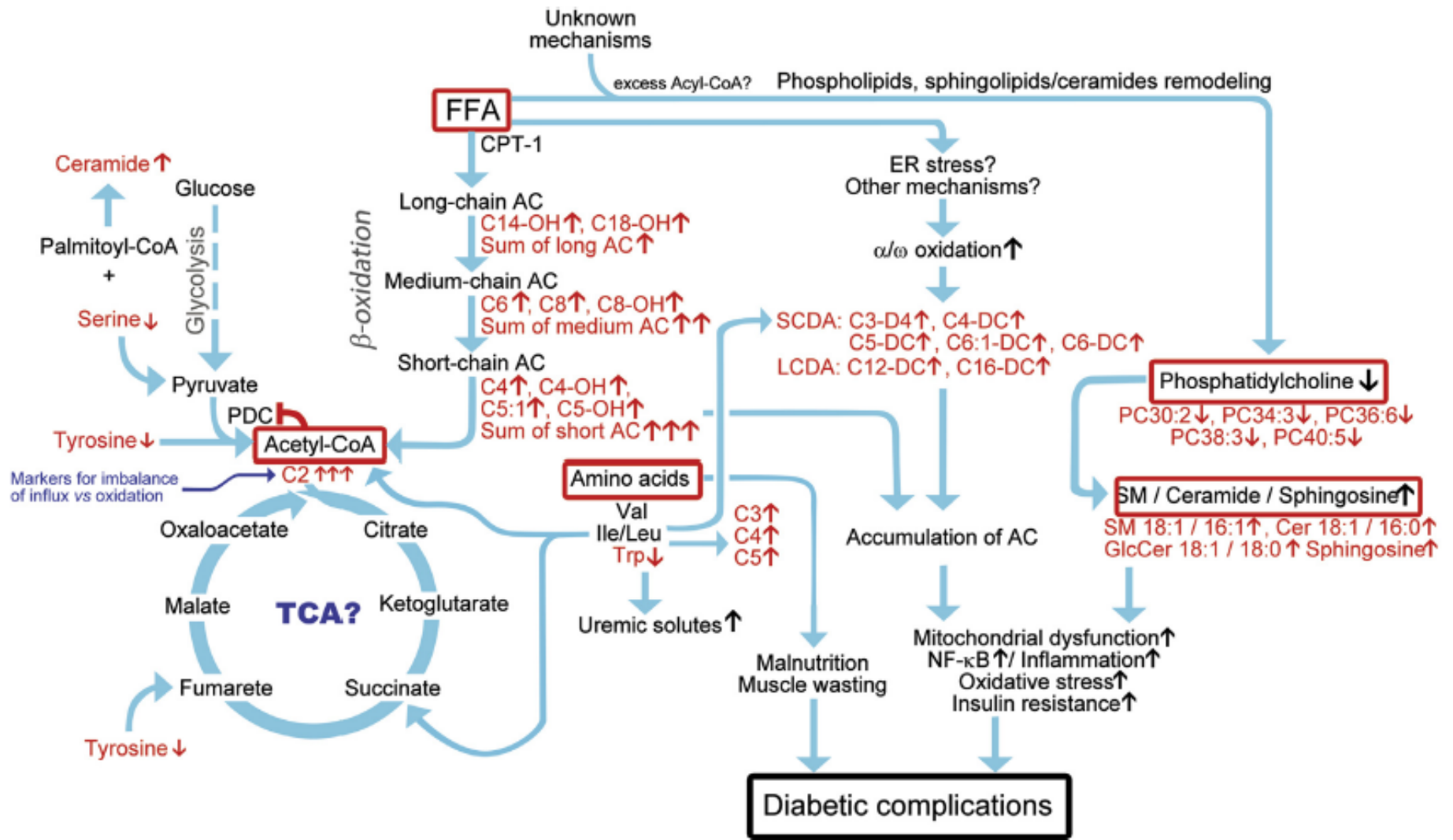
**Tai E Shyong  
Lim Su Chi**

**Table 4.** Clinical and biochemical characteristics of T2DM participants in validation study

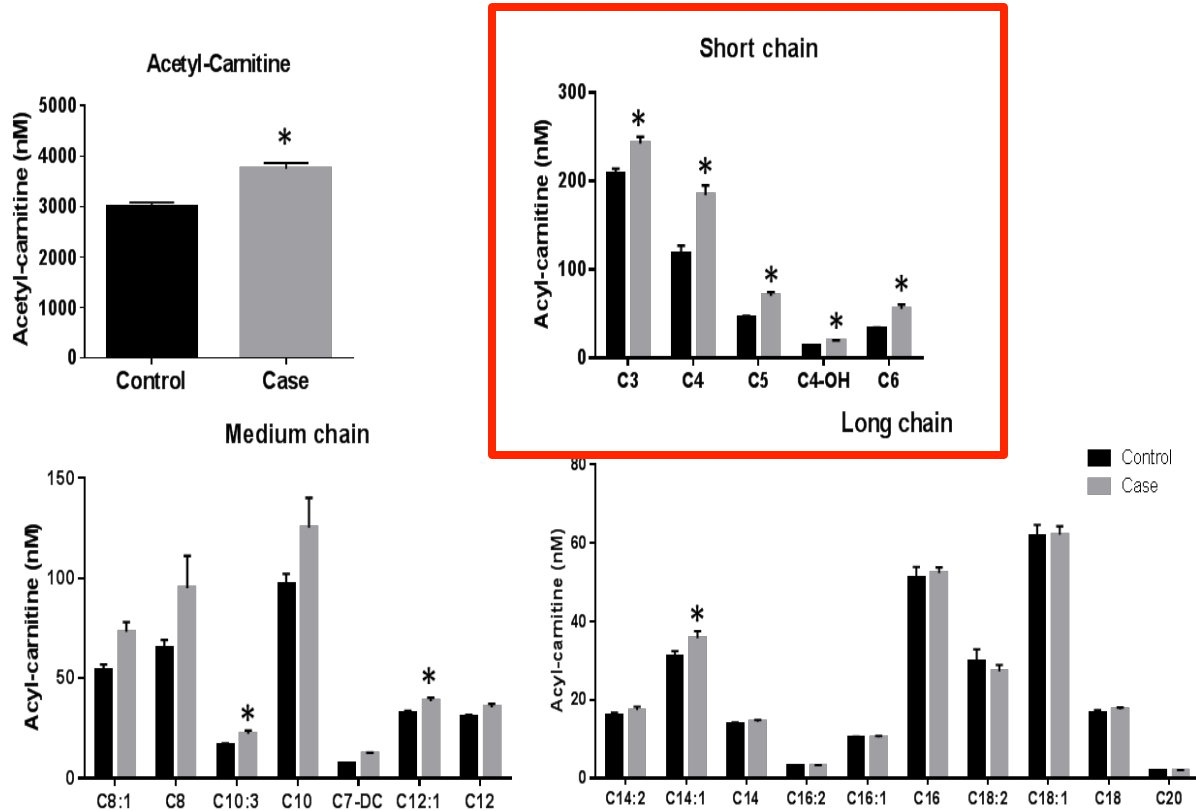
	T2DM Control (n = 149)	Macroalbuminuric DKD (n = 149)	P value <sup>a</sup>
Age (yr)	57.0 ± 10.2	57.0 ± 10.3	NA
Male sex (%)	62.4	62.4	NA
Diabetes duration (yr)	10.8 ± 7.1	10.9 ± 6.9	NA
Ethnicity (%)			NA
Chinese	71.1	71.1	
Malay	16.1	16.1	
South Asian	12.8	12.8	
Current smoker (%)	11.9	17.2	0.241
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	26.2 ± 4.4	27.4 ± 5.5	0.061
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (%)	8.1 ± 1.8	8.8 ± 2.2	0.004
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (mmol/mol)	65 ± 14	73 ± 18	0.004
Systolic BP (mm Hg)	131 ± 17	144 ± 21	<0.0001
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	77 ± 10	79 ± 12	0.120
HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.29 ± 0.37	1.19 ± 0.31	0.009
LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.75 ± 0.83	3.09 ± 1.10	0.003
Triacylglycerol (mmol/l, IQR)	1.34 (0.98–1.93)	1.95 (1.28–2.95)	<0.0001
eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	94 ± 21	62 ± 32	<0.0001
Urinary ACR (mg/g, IQR)	9 (6–18)	861 (463–2098)	<0.0001
Statin use (%)	73.3	78.9	0.312
RAS blocker use (%)	53.1	83.9	<0.0001
Insulin use (%)	24.5	35.6	0.038

ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; IQR, interquartile range; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NA, not applicable; RAS, renin-angiotensin system; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

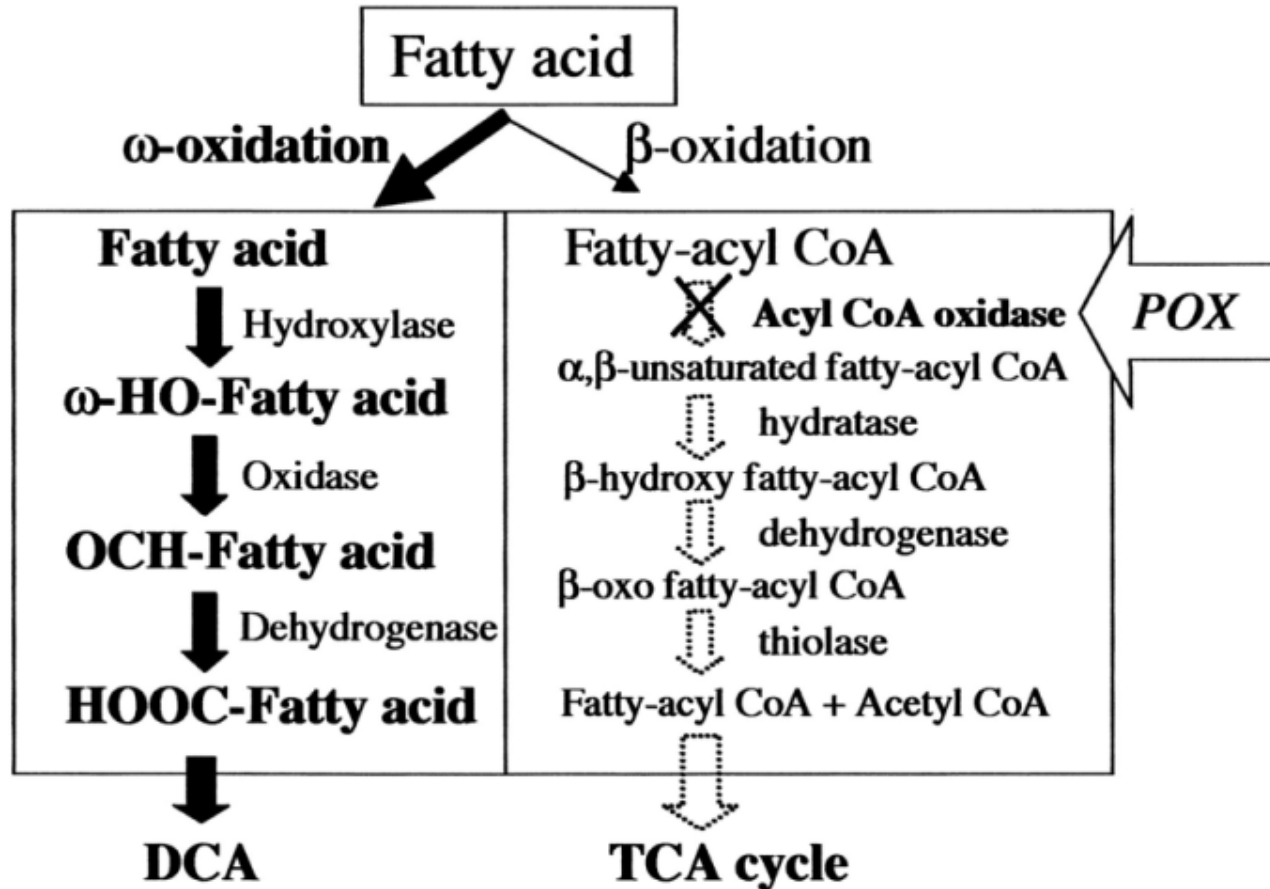
<sup>a</sup>Student *t* test or  $\chi^2$  test where appropriate.



# Accumulation of Short Chain Acyl-Carnitines in Humans with Diabetic Nephropathy



# Defect in Mitochondrial Fuel Oxidation in Diabetic Nephropathy?



*Diversion of FA Carbon from β- to ω- Oxidation*



# DYNAMO

Diabetes stud**Y** in **N**ephropathy **A**nd  
other **M**icrovascular c**O**mplications