

4th international conference on
Nephrology & Therapeutics

September 14-16, 2015 Baltimore, USA

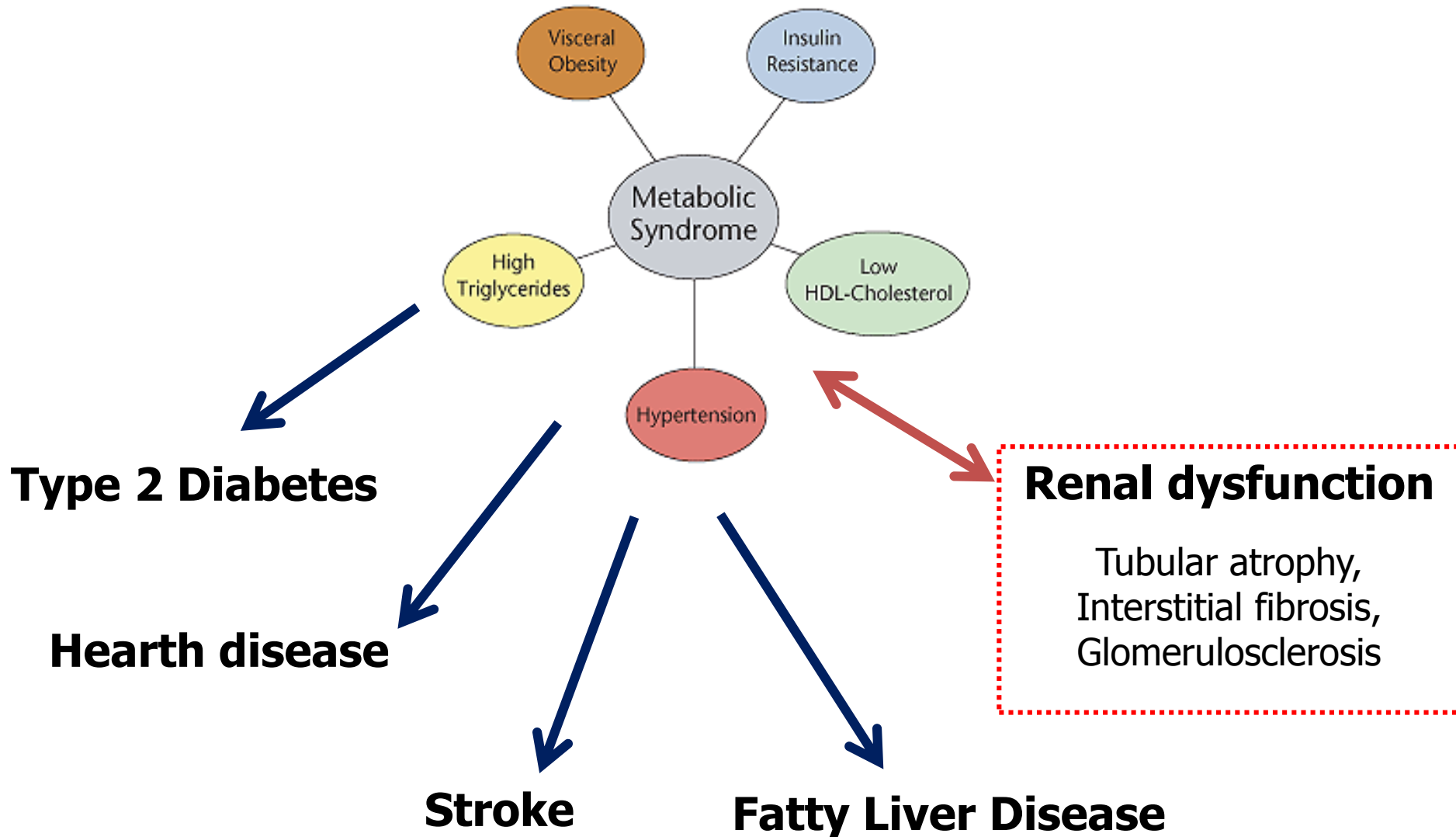
**Renal dysfunction and metabolic syndrome:
the chicken or the egg?**

Elena Rampanelli

**Academic Medical Center,
University of Amsterdam,
The Netherlands**



Metabolic syndrome



Metabolic syndrome & Renal dysfunction

- In 1974, first description of an association between Metabolic Syndrome & Nephrotic proteinuria.

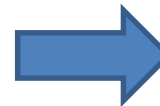
Nlrp3 is a key modulator of diet-induced nephropathy and renal cholesterol accumulation

Pieter J. Bakker¹, Loes M. Butter¹, Lotte Kors¹, Gwendoline J.D. Teske¹, Jan Aten¹, Fayyaz S. Sutterwala², Sandrine Florquin^{1,3} and Jaklien C. Leemans¹

¹Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ²Department of Internal Medicine, Inflammation Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA and ³Department of Pathology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands



Western-diet



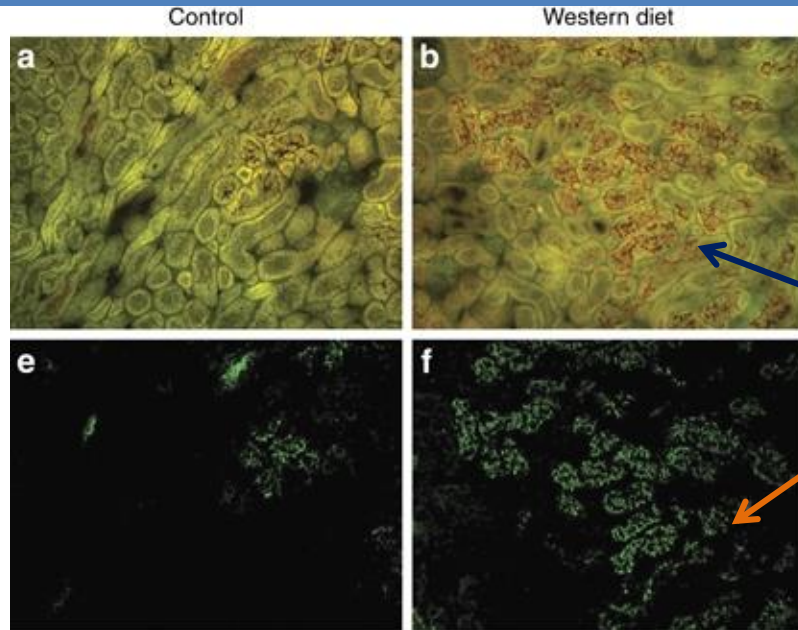
- Weight gain
- Insulin resistance
- Dyslipidemia



Renal pathology

- Renal steatosis
- Cholesterol & phospholipid accumulation
- Renal inflammation & fibrosis
- Microalbuminuria

Kidneys in Murine model of Metabolic syndrome



Nile Red positive vacuoles
Phospholipid accumulation

Causes of renal dysfunction in Metabolic syndrome??

Glomerular hyperfiltration

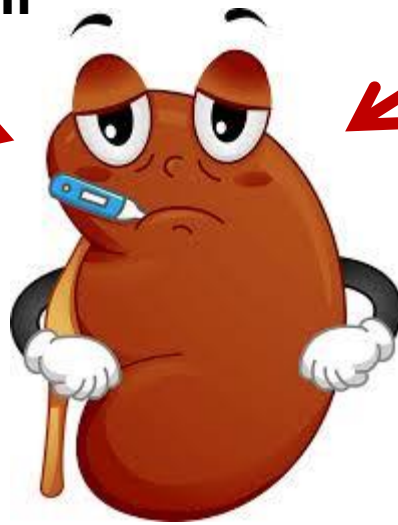
Excess reabsorption

**Physical compression
by adipose tissue**

Hyperlipidemia
Renal lipotoxicity

**Effects of LDL on
tubular epithelial cells?**

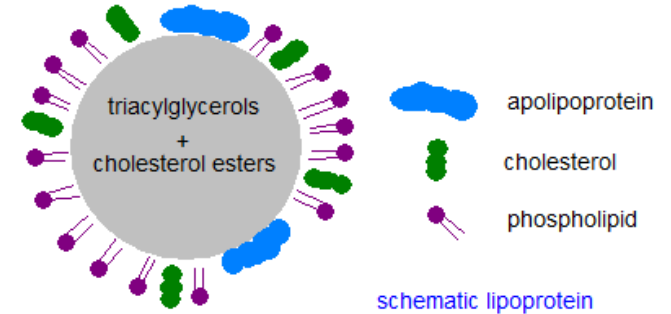
RAAS activation



**Glomerular and tubulointerstitial
remodeling/injury**

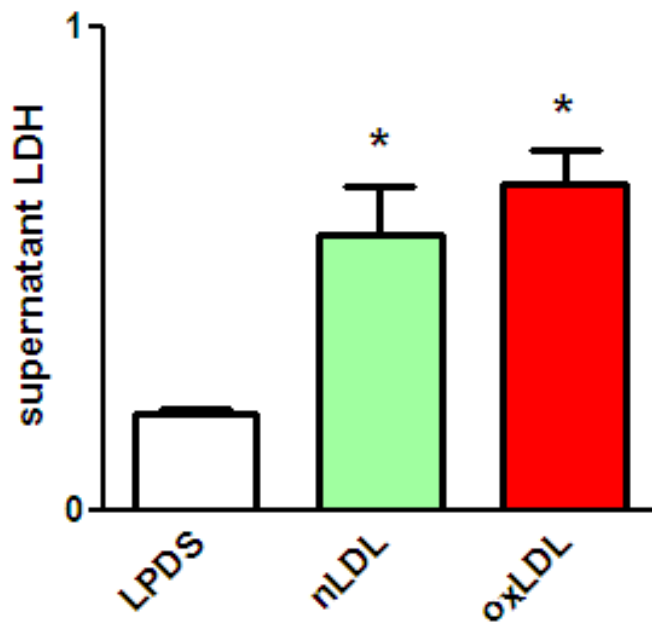
Experimental Approach

- Lipoproteins from plasma of human healthy donors.

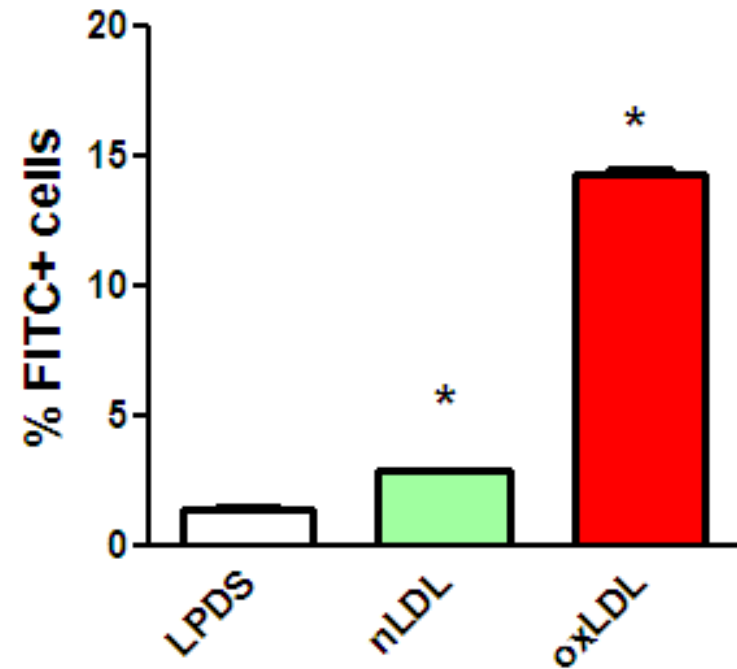


Harmful effects of LDL on TECs

Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) Cytotoxicity Assay

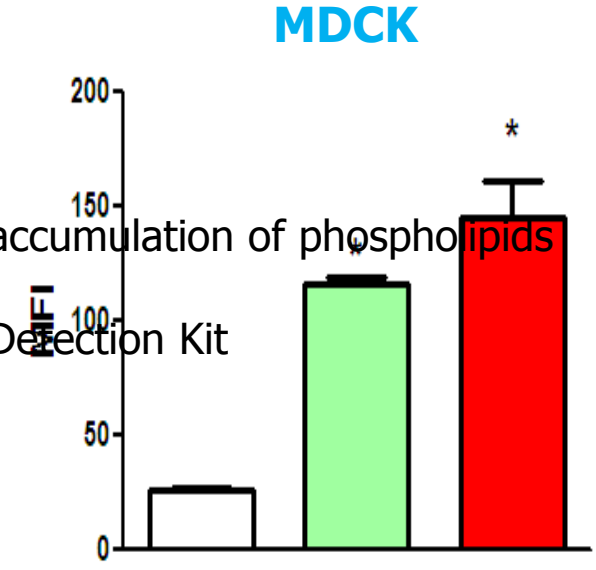
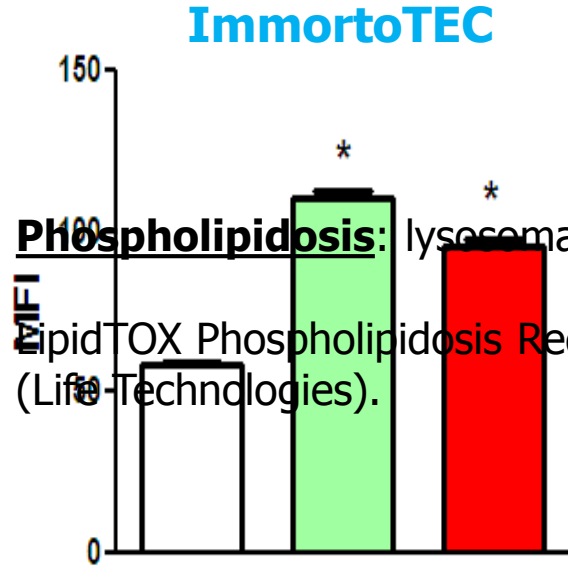
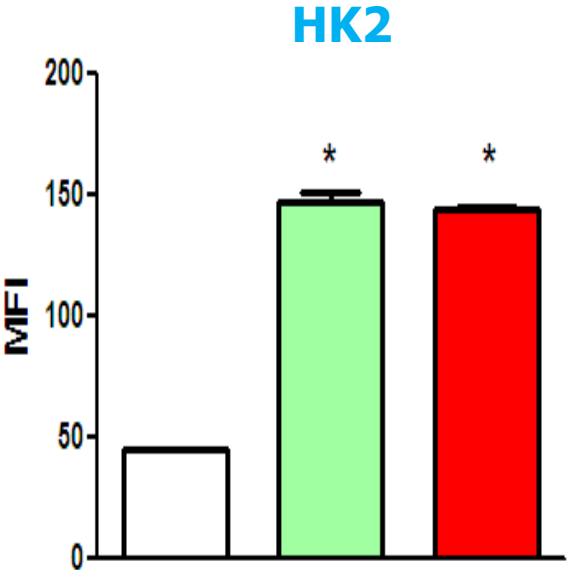


Apoptosis AnnexinV staining

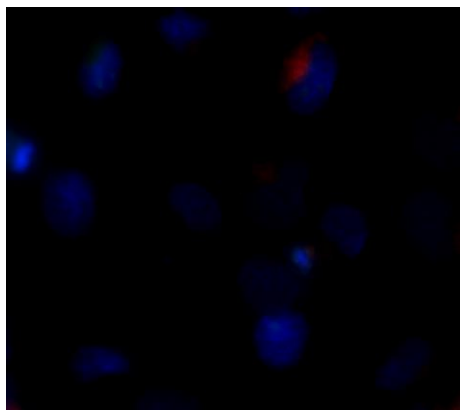
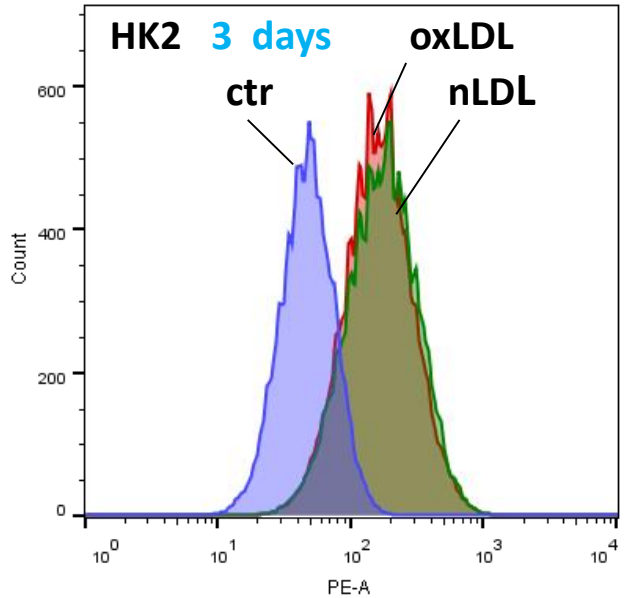


HK2 cells

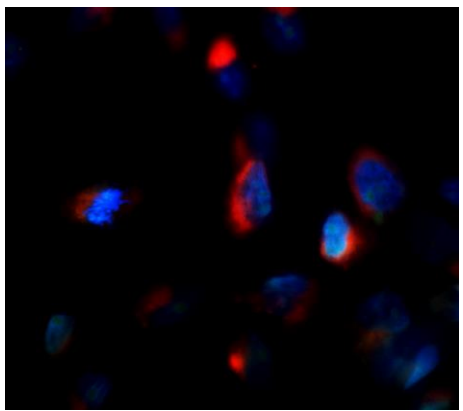
LDL-induced phospholipidosis formation in TECs



Phospholipidosis: lysosomal accumulation of phospholipids
 LipidTOX Phospholipidosis Red Detection Kit
 (Life Technologies).



HK2 ctr



LDL

100x

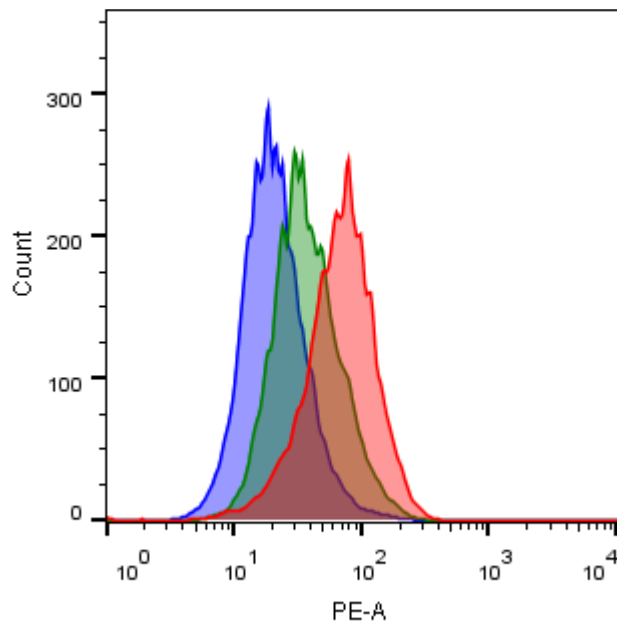
Enlargement of the lysosomal compartment upon LDL

HK2 cells – day 3

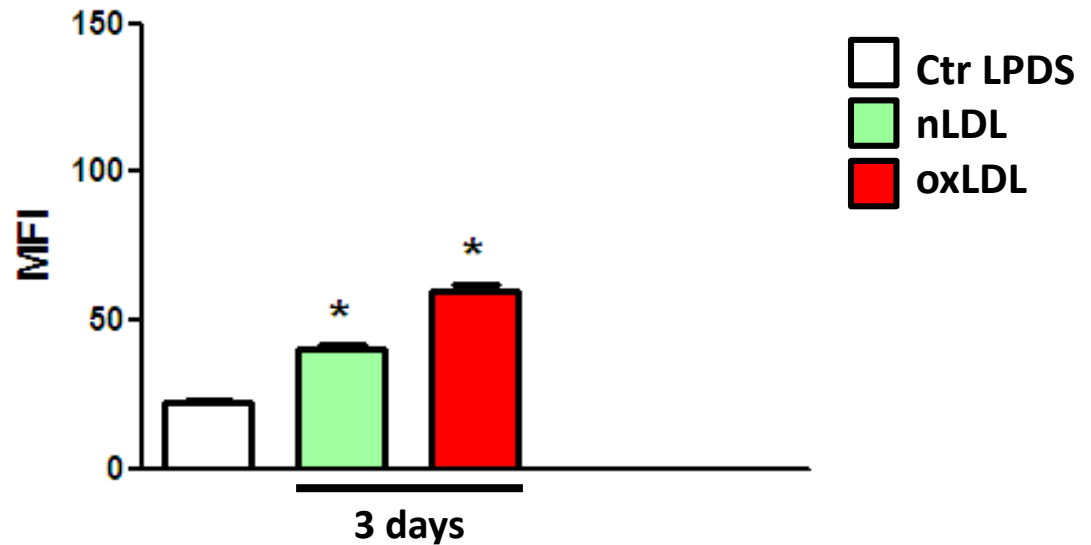
LysoTracker Red

labeling and tracking acidic organelles in live cells

3 days



LysoTracker Red MFI



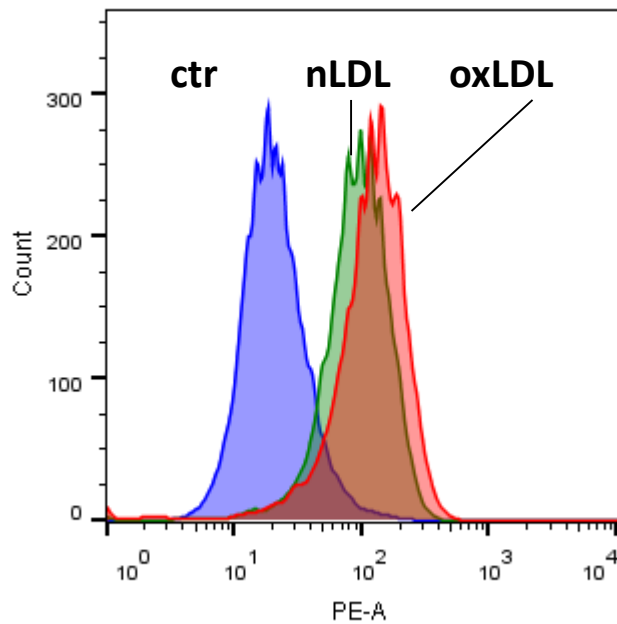
Enlargement of the lysosomal compartment upon LDL

HK2 cells – day 3/5

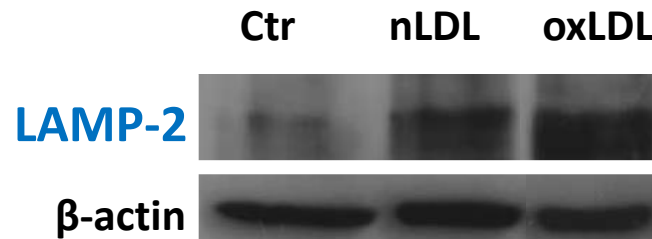
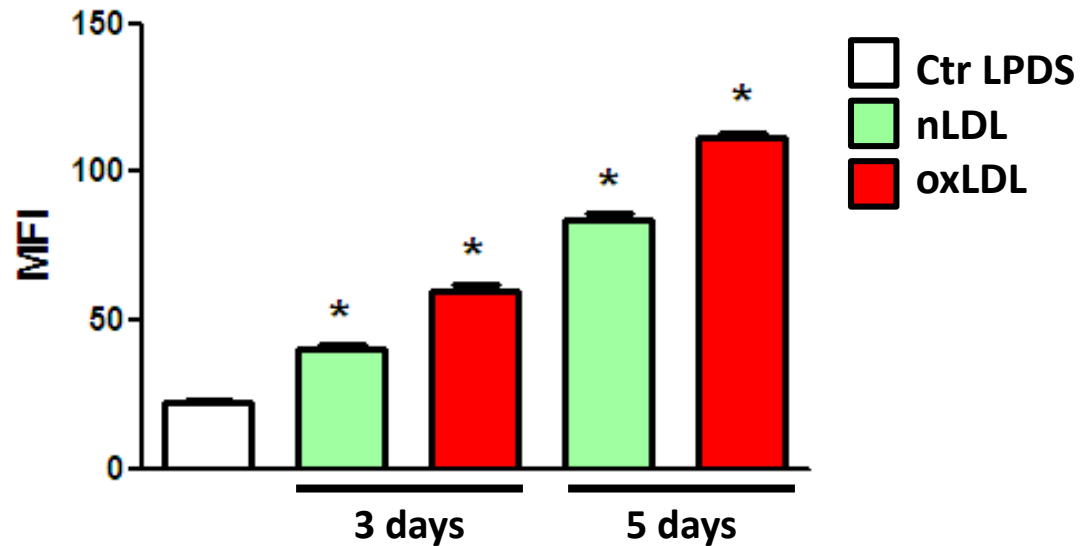
LysoTracker Red

labeling and tracking acidic organelles in live cells

5 days



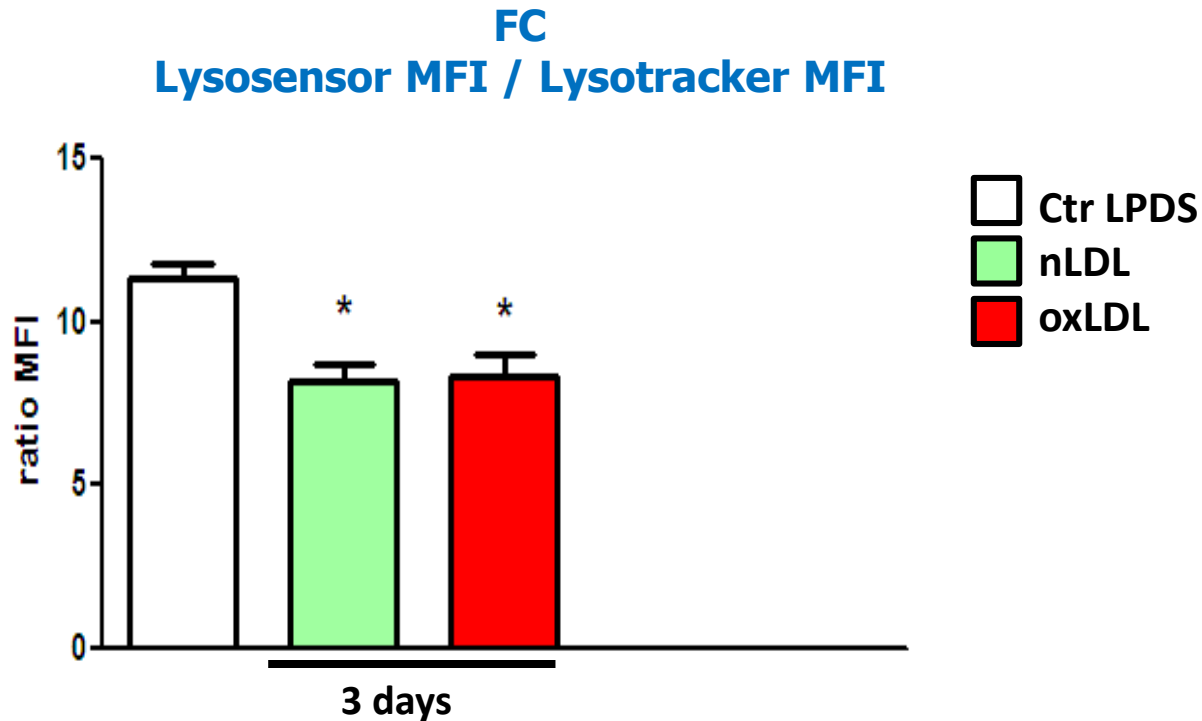
LysoTracker Red MFI



Impaired lysosomal acidification upon LDL

HK2 cells

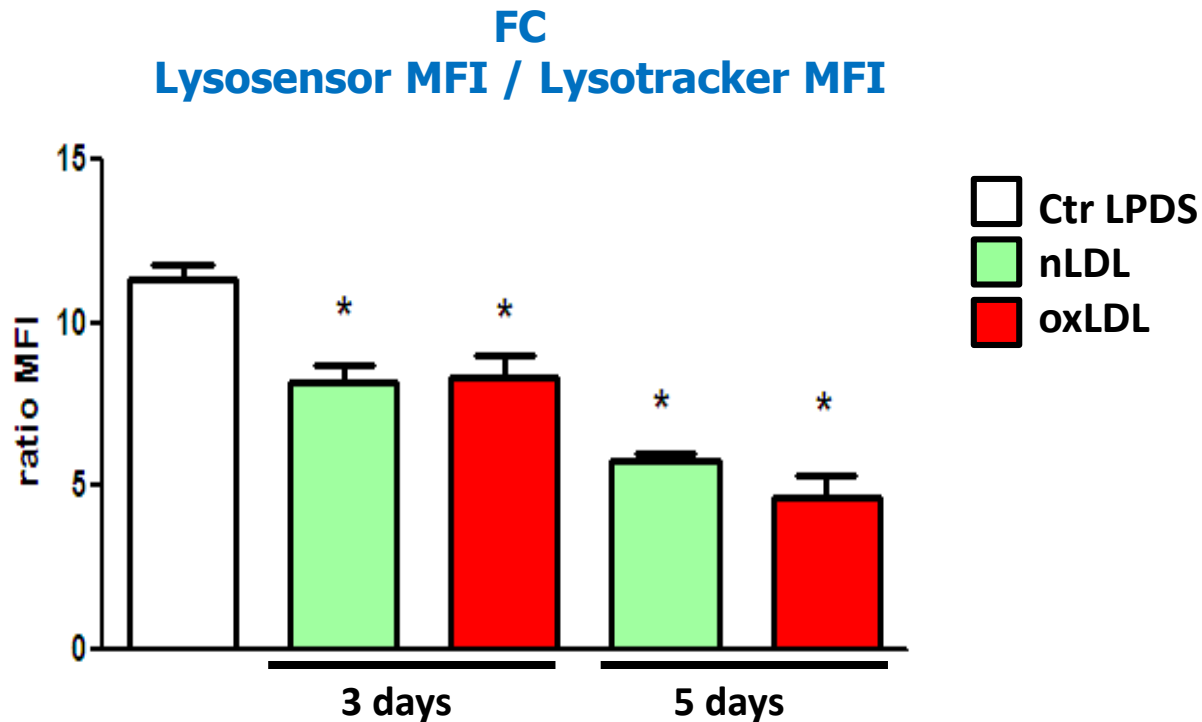
LysoSensor Green: Low pH-dependent fluorescent dye
LysoTracker Red: Labeling acidic organelles



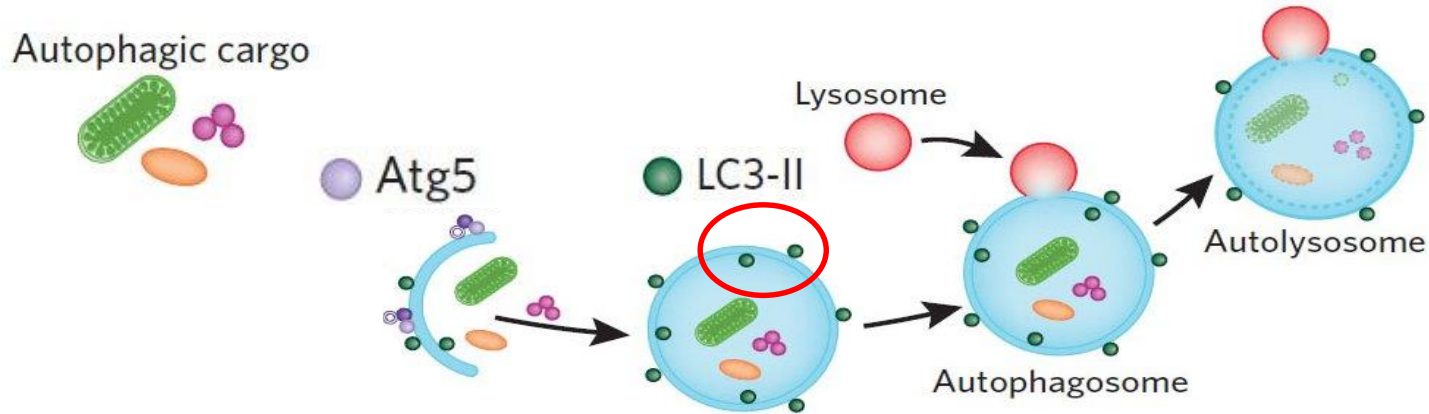
Impaired lysosomal acidification upon LDL

HK2 cells

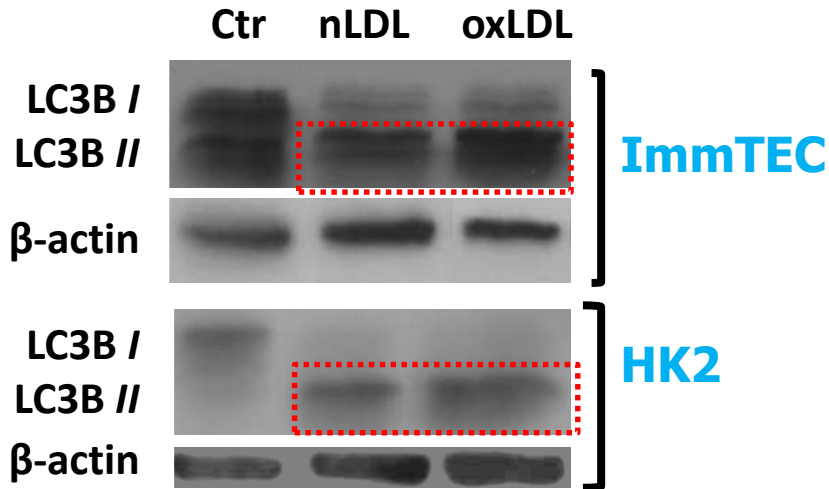
LysoSensor Green: Low pH-dependent fluorescent dye
LysoTracker Red: Labeling acidic organelles



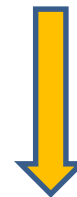
LDL-loading induces autophagy



WB

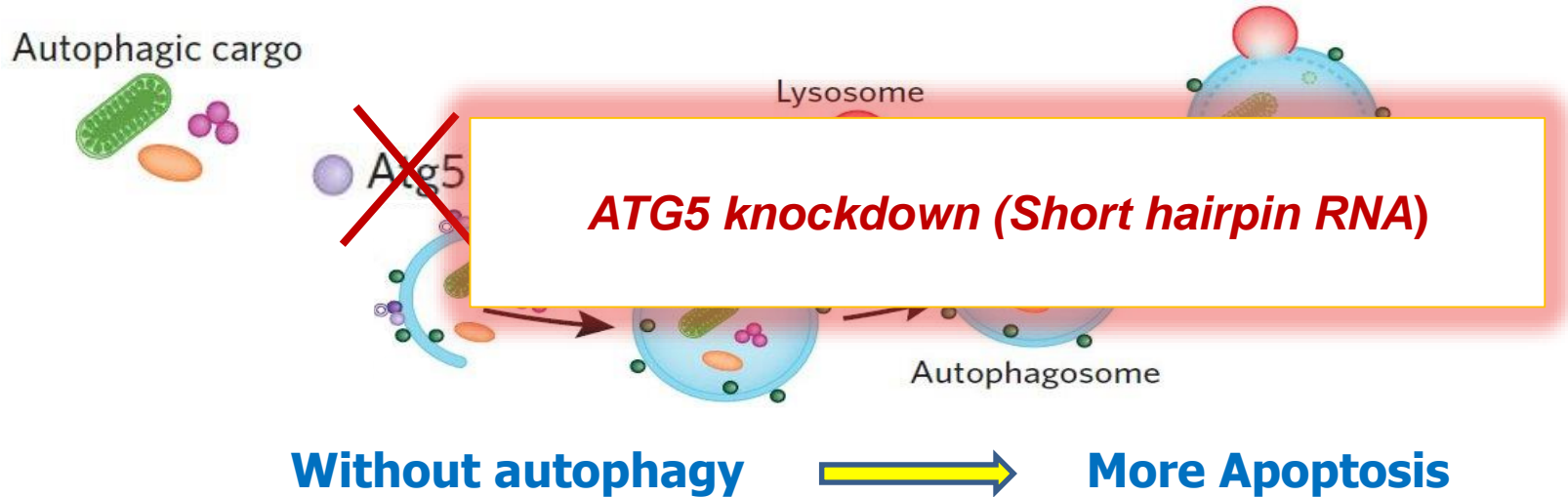


n/oxLDL



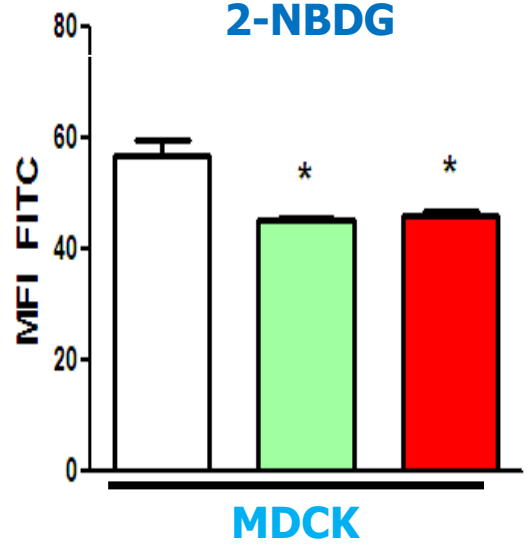
increase in LC3-II
decrease in LC3-I expression

Autophagy as a protective mechanism

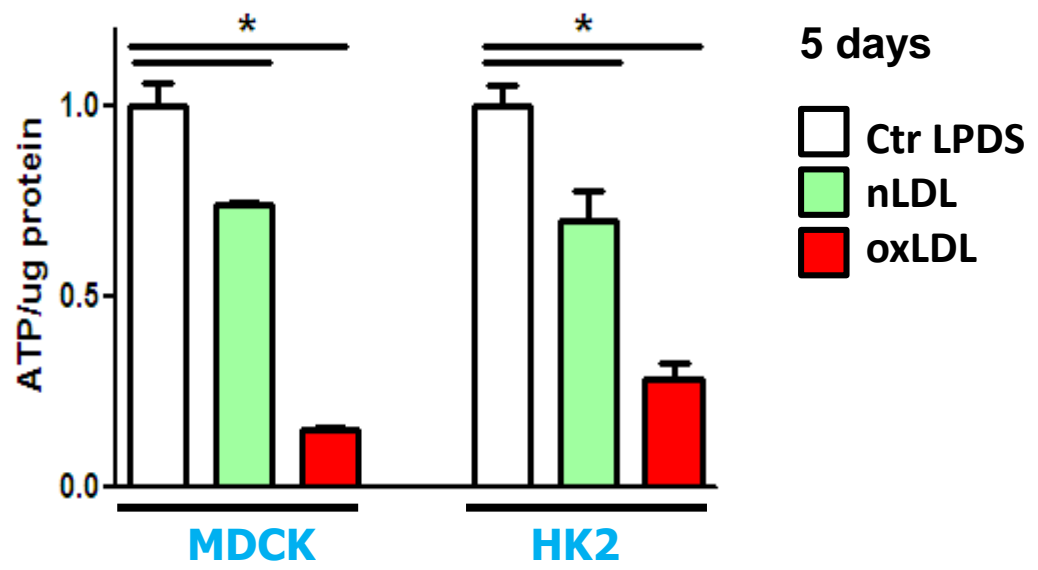


Impaired function after n/oxLDL treatment: Less absorption, ATP, integral mitochondria

Glucose uptake 2-NBDG



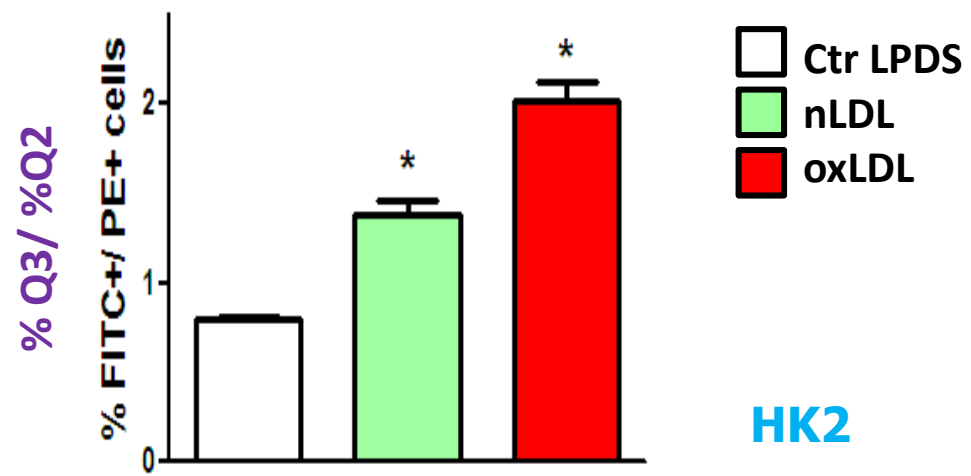
Intracellular ATP



5 days

- Ctr LPDS
- nLDL
- oxLDL

Mitochondrial damage

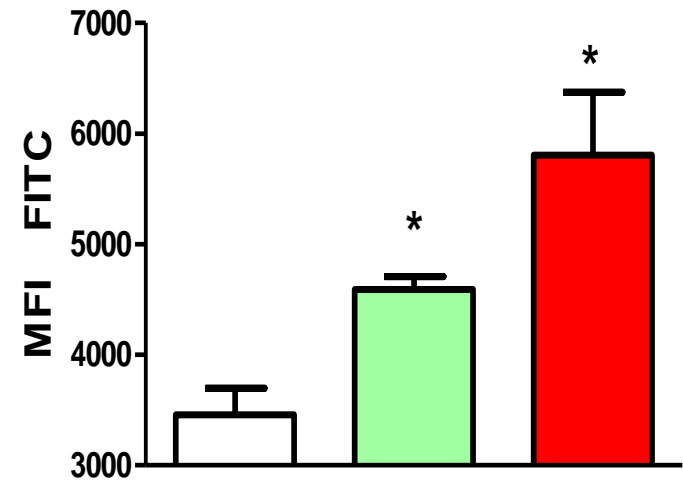


5 days

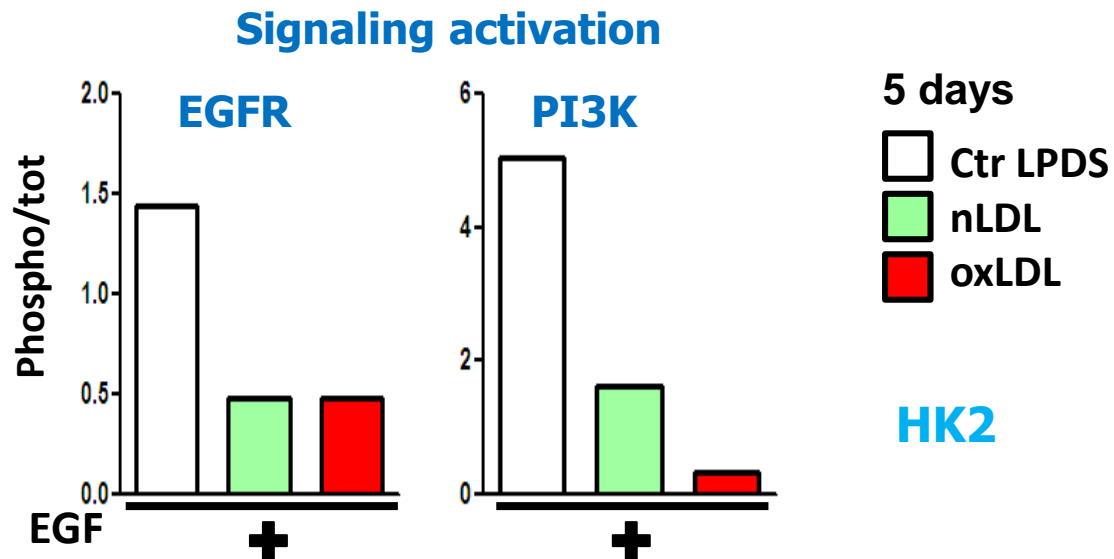
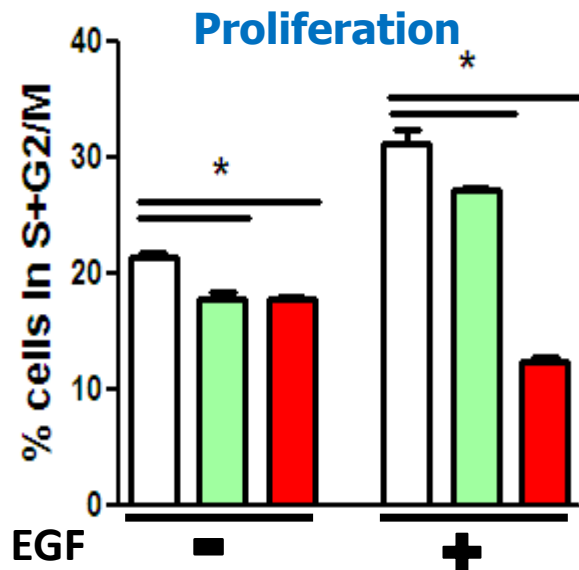
- Ctr LPDS
- nLDL
- oxLDL

HK2

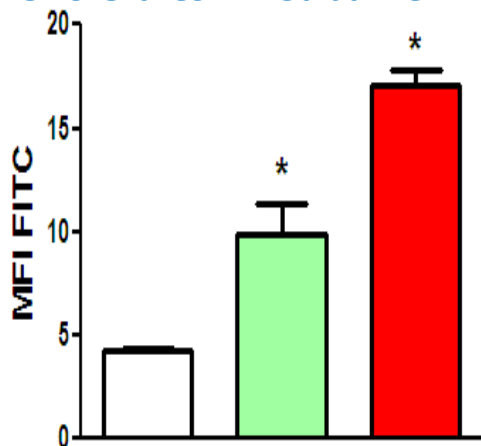
Oxidative stress - ROS



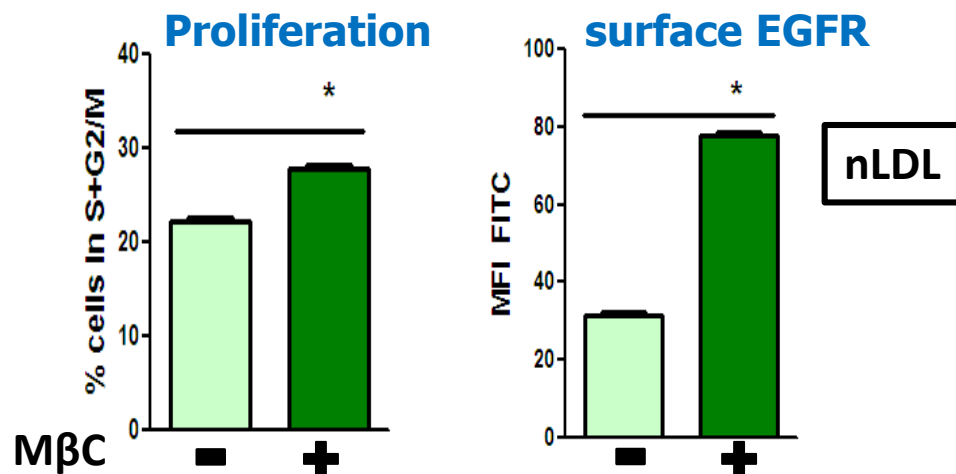
Impaired function after n/oxLDL treatment: Improper response to EGF



Cholesterol-rich microdomains Cholera toxin subunit B- FITC



Cholesterol-depletion Methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β C)



Low-grade inflammation in Metabolic syndrome

Nlrp3 is a key modulator of diet-induced nephropathy and renal cholesterol accumulation

Pieter J. Bakker¹, Loes M. Butter¹, Lotte Kors¹, Gwendoline J.D. Teske¹, Jan Aten¹, Fayyaz S. Sutterwala², Sandrine Florquin^{1,3} and Jaklien C. Leemans¹

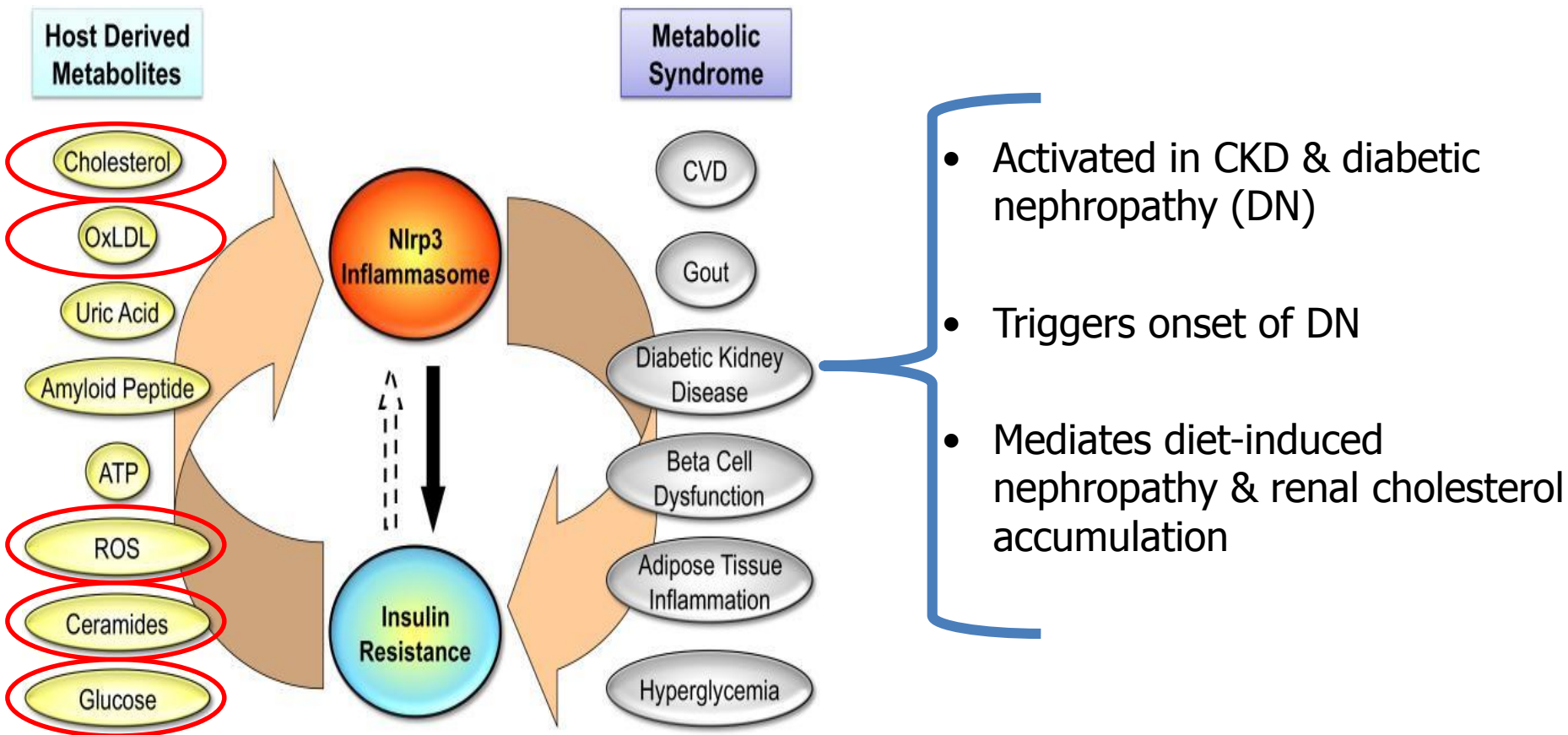
¹Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ²Department of Internal Medicine, Inflammation Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA and ³Department of Pathology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

NLRP3 deficiency protects against

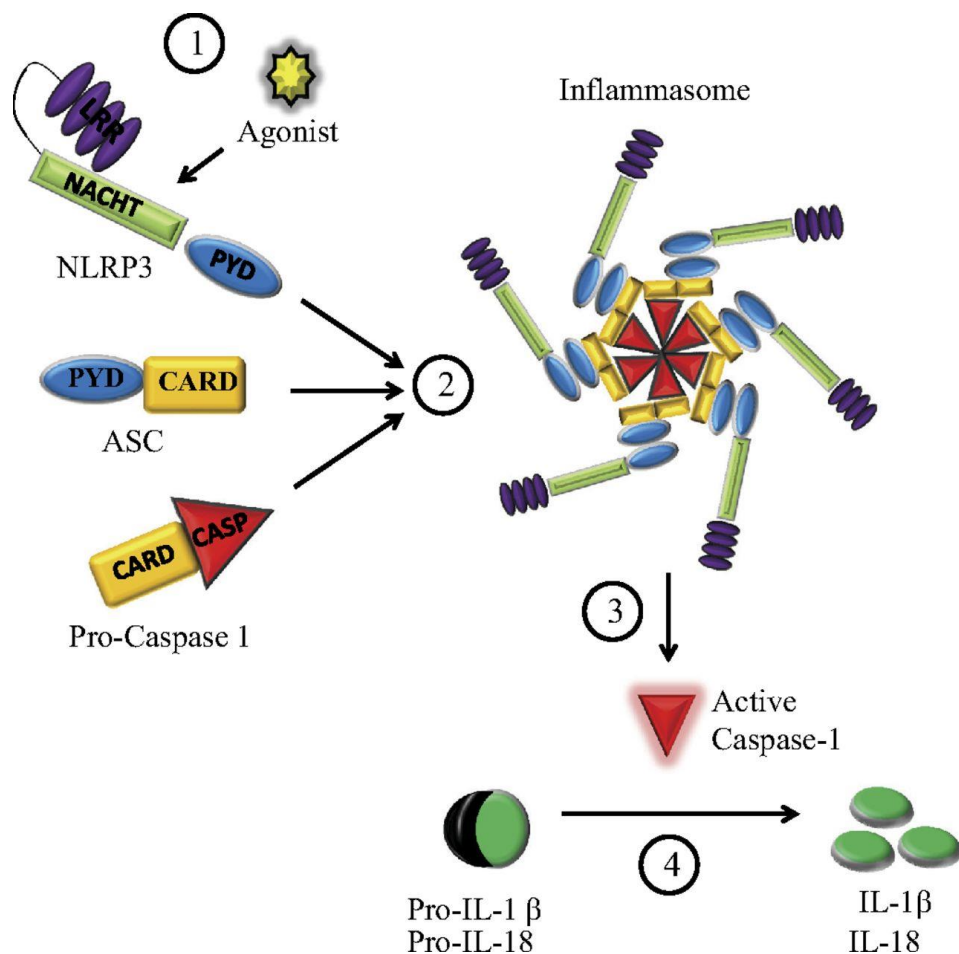
- renal steatosis
- cholesterol & phospholipid accumulation
- fibrosis
- macrophage influx
- microalbuminuria

NLRP3 mediates high fat diet-induced metabolic renal injury

Low-grade grade metabolic inflammation: NLRP3 inflammasome



Low-grade grade metabolic inflammation: NLRP3 inflammasome



NLRP3 Inflammasome

- Cytoplasmic **innate immune** multiprotein complex
 - Nod-like receptor protein 3 NLRP3,
 - adaptor ASC,
 - pro-caspase-1
- **IL-1 β** and **IL-18** maturation

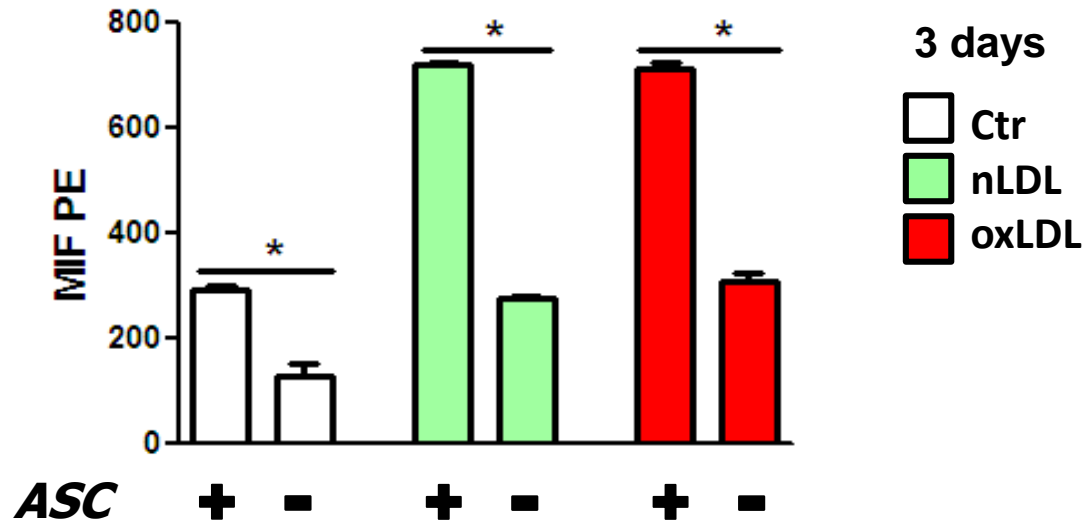
NLRP3 activation in metabolic overloading

Silencing inflammasome components

Phospholipidosis

HK2

shRNA ASC

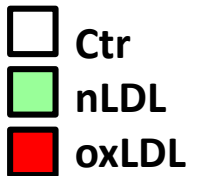


NLRP3 activation in metabolic overloading

Without NLRP3/ASC complex \longrightarrow Less Phospholipidosis

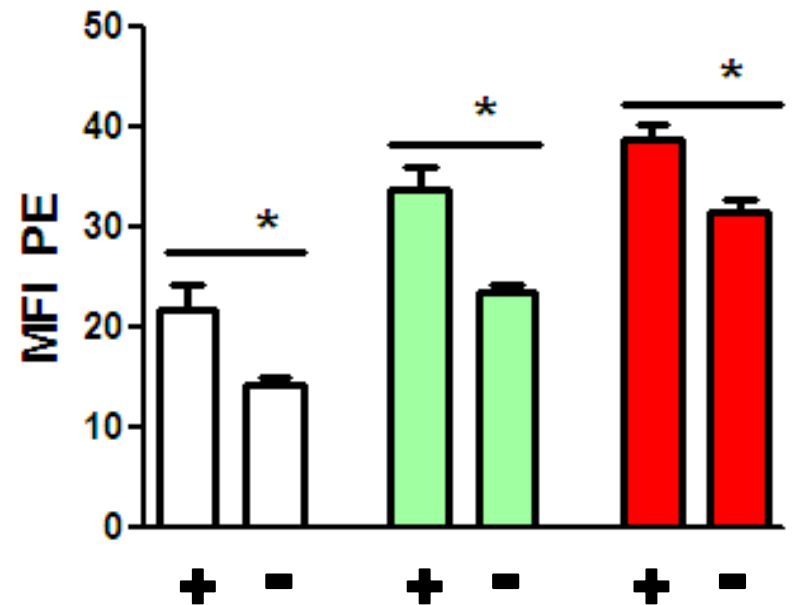
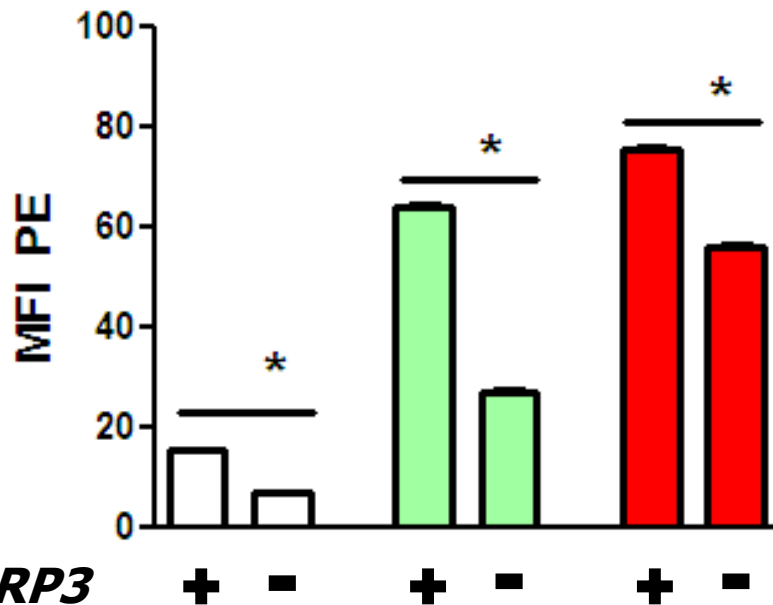
Phospholipidosis

3 days

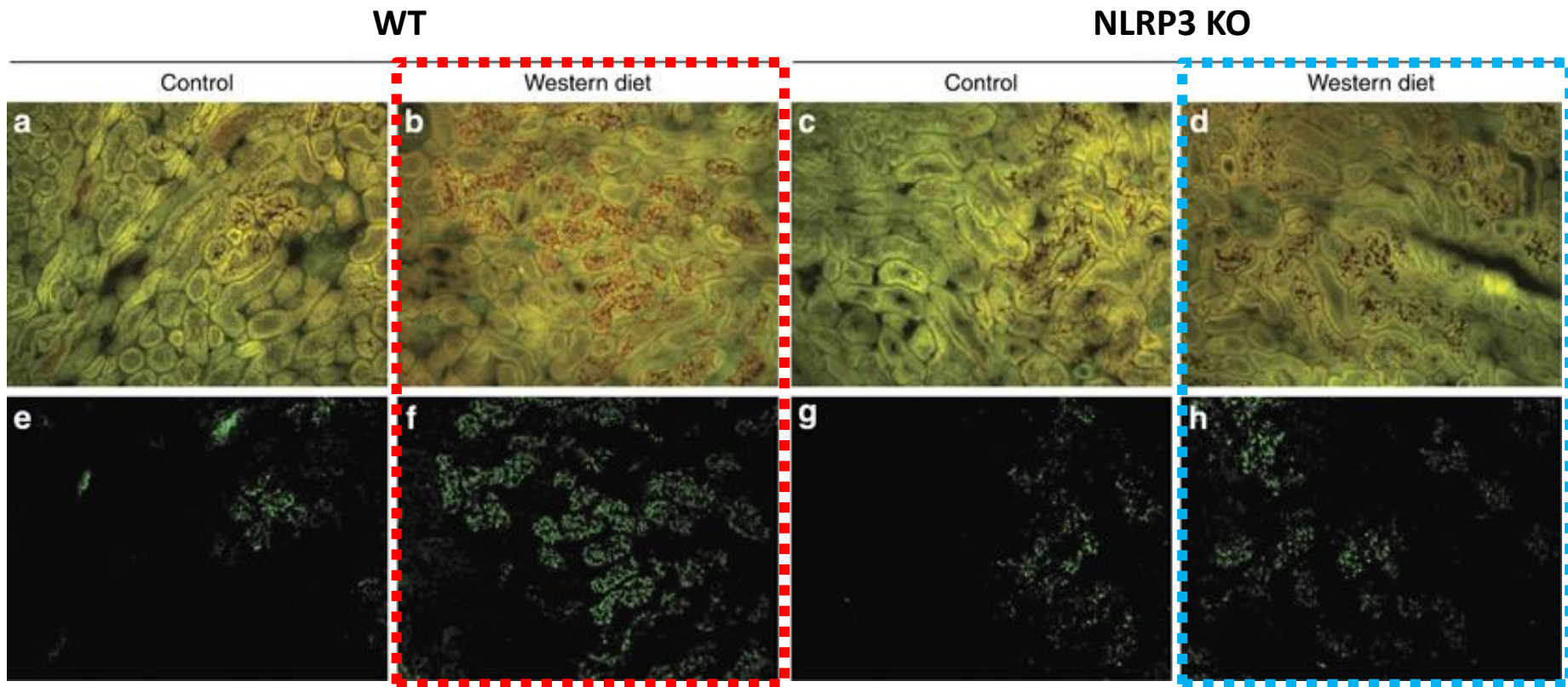


shRNA NLRP3

sgRNA NLRP3



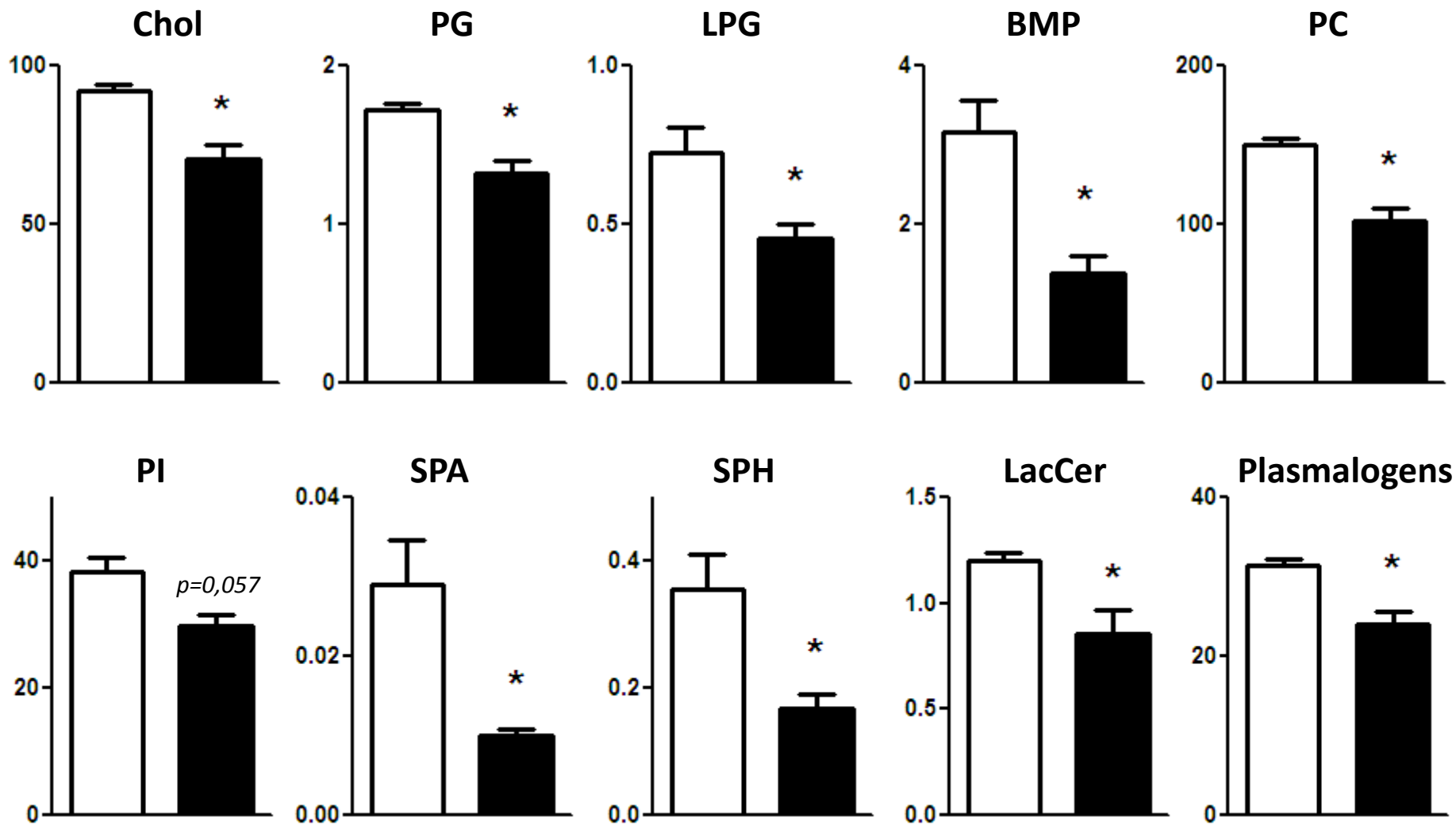
Absence of NLRP3 prevent excessive intracellular lipid deposition in proximal tubules



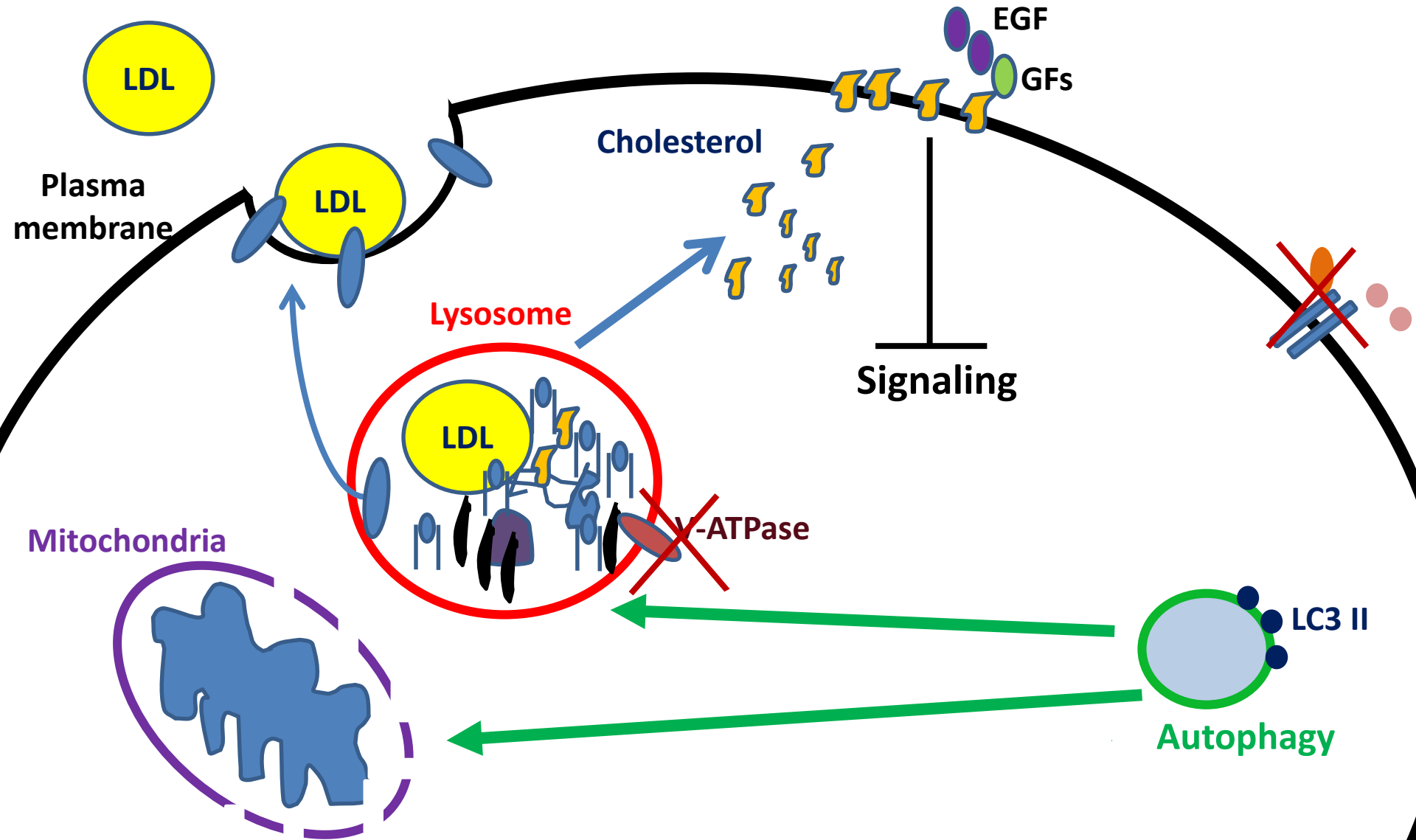
Nile Red staining

Absence of NLRP3 attenuates Western-diet-induced lipid accumulation in kidneys

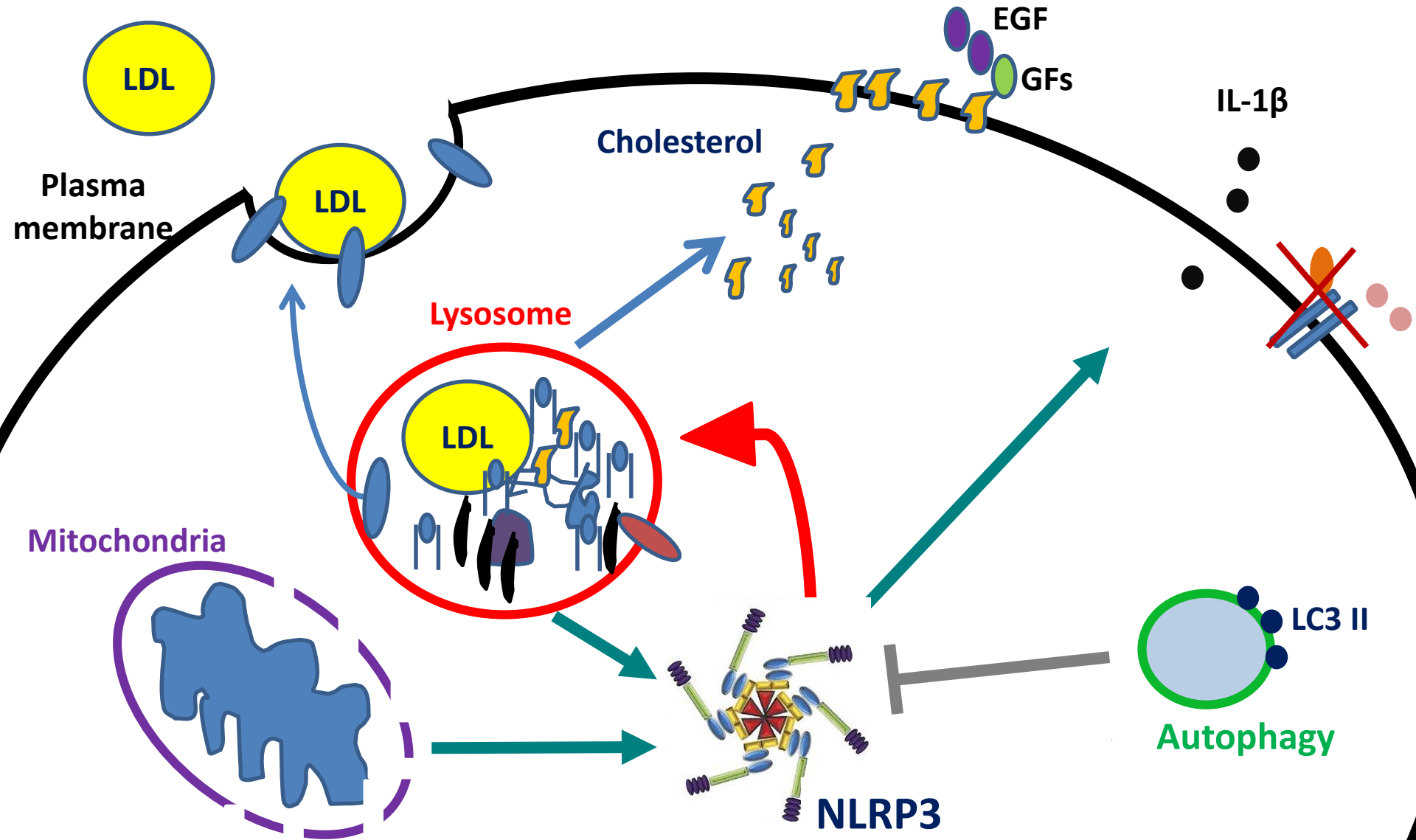
□ WT ■ NLRP3 KO



PROPOSED MECHANISM



PROPOSED MECHANISM



Acknowledgement



**Department of Pathology,
AMC,
University of Amsterdam**

**Jeroen Bakker
Loes Butter
Nike Claessen
Peter Ochodnický
Sandrine Florquin
Jaklien C. Leemans**



**Institute for Clinical Chemistry,
University Hospital of Regensburg,
Germany**

**Evelyn Orsó
Gerhard Liebisch
Gerd Schmitz**

