

Serum proteins C and S levels as early biomarkers for kidney dysfunction in hemophilic patients

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Abstract

Background: Hemophilia is an inherited genetic disease characterized by the inability to coagulate blood after injury. The rationale of the current study was to evaluate serum proteins S and C and correlate to kidney function test in hemophilic patients for early diagnosis of abnormality in renal function.

Subjects and Methods: This study was conducted on 80 males subjects divided into four groups. Group I: Control: Healthy subjects. Group II: Renal dysfunction (serum Creatinine >2mg/dl): Group III: Hemophilic patients. Group IV: Hemophilic patients with renal disorder. Serum urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, protein C and protein S level were determined.

Results: Protein C and S levels showed a significant decrease in hemophilic/and with renal dysfunction ($P < 0.001, p < 0.001$). The level of plasma protein C and S levels were positively correlated with increased urinary albumin ($P < 0.01$). Urinary albumin was increased about 15 folds in hemophilic patients with renal dysfunction and nephrotic patients as compared with the control group. The cut-off value in 90% patients at the hemophilic patients with renal dysfunction 70%. Positive correlations were observed between urinary albumin ($r=0.66$), and creatinine ($r=0.73$).

Conclusion: These biomarkers showed good predictive values with regard to ROC-AUC (0.41 and 0.75 for Proteins C and S, respectively).

Keywords: Hemophilia, renal dysfunction, protein C, protein S.

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Background

Hemophilia, is an inherited genetic disease. In this condition, the ability of one's body to make blood clots is impaired. Clotting of blood is needed to stop bleeding from injuries. As a consequence, the bleeding lasts long after an injury and even the risk of bleeding inside joints or the brain increases. People who are born with hemophilia

either have little or no clotting factors. Hemophilia A and hemophilia B are the two main types. Type A occurs due to the defect in the synthesis of factor VIII, while type B is due to defect in factor IX synthesis. Both types are chromosome X linked and affect male live births. The alterations in the intrinsic pathways of blood coagulation are determined¹⁻⁶.

Protein C, is blood coagulation factor IV, synthesized as inactive zymogen and activated by partial proteolysis. It plays a vital role in regulation of anticoagulation⁷. It also plays a role in cell death, maintaining the permeability of blood vessel walls and inflammation. This zymogenic form is a vitamin K dependent glycoprotein. The activated protein C (APC) performs these functions mainly via proteolytic inactivation of the proteins, like Factor Va and Factor VIIIa⁸. Protein is structurally similar to other vitamin K dependent glycoproteins that affect blood clotting, like, prothrombin, Factor VII, Factor IX and Factor X⁹. This protein C zymogen is activated in coagulation- thrombin, and is greatly enhanced by the presence endothelial protein C receptors. It is encoded by PROC gene¹⁰, if protein C is deficient or there is any resistance to APC, it may result in an increased risk of forming dangerous blood clots, a condition called arterial embolism.

Protein S is glycoprotein, synthesized in the endothelium. This protein is vitamin K dependent. Protein S plays a role crucial in the anti-coagulation pathway as a co-factor to protein C, in rendering Factors Va and VIIIa inactive⁵. In humans, protein S is encoded by the PROS1 gene^{6,7}. The mutations in the gene PROS1 lead to deficiency of protein S level, which increases the risk of arterial embolism^{8,9}. As mentioned earlier, among the anti-coagulation components of the human body, Protein C plays a major role. The proteins that are made inactive by APC, Factor Va and Factor VIIIa, (via proteolysis of peptide bonds in proteins Factors V and VIII respectively), act as cofactors for formation of thrombin which is required in the process of blood clotting and they form the prothrombinase complex together¹⁰. Protein S acts a co-factor in the inactivation of protein factors Va and VIIIa. Prothrombin and Factor Xa bind to protein Factor Va, and enhances the rate of thrombin production. Thus, by inactivating the protein factor Va, thrombin production is halted. Moreover, protein Factor VIII, acts as a cofactor for producing activated Factor X, which activates prothrombin into thrombin¹¹. Protein Factor VIIIa further greatly enhances the activation of Factor X. Factor VIII is known as anti-hemophilic factor, because of the fact that it plays a major role in blood clotting. Hence, the deficiency of this Factor VIII causes hemophilia A¹².

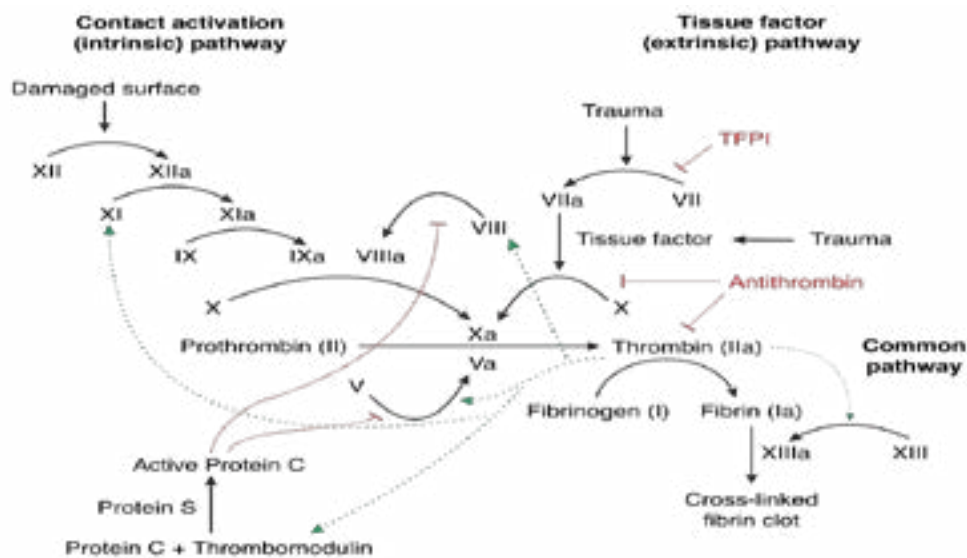


Fig: Blood coagulation and Protein C anticoagulation pathway.

The current study aimed to evaluate serum proteins S and C and correlated them to kidney function tests in hemophilic patients for early diagnosis of abnormality in renal function to avoid its complications.

Subjects and methods

Informed consent was taken from all individuals included in this study. The study was done according to the ethical committee of King Abdulaziz University. This study was

conducted on 80 male subjects admitted at the Hematology Department, King Abdulaziz University hospital. All individuals were subjected to full clinical examination (diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disorder). They were classified according to clinical examination to the following groups:

Group I: Control: Included 20 healthy subjects, no evidence for any symptoms of clinical disorder.

Group II: Renal diseases: Included 20 patients confirmed to have renal disorder by clinical examination and elevated serum creatinine and micro-albuminuria.

Group III: Hemophilic patients: Included 20 hemophilic patients: This group were confirmed to have hemophilic by clinical examination and hematological parameters.

Group IV: Hemophilic patients with renal disorder: Included 20 hemophilic patients with renal function disorder. A five ml blood sample was collected from each subject. Serum was obtained by centrifugation at 4000 r.p.m for 10 minutes. Serum was stored at -80°C until used.

The exclusion criteria include patients with diabetes, renal disease, cardiovascular disease, neoplastic, or hepatic damage and were matched for age and body mass index with no history of liver disease.

Serum samples were subjected to the following examination. Serum urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, protein C and protein S levels, urinary albumin were determined by available kits obtained from Bio diagnostic company.

Statistical analysis

Results were expressed as mean \pm SD. Sensitivity was calculated as: (patients with positive markers)/ (all patients); specificity was calculated as: (patients with negative markers)/(all patients). Results were compared using Student's t test for continuous variables and chi-square analysis. A p value ≤ 0.05 was considered significant. One-way ANOVA was additionally used as a confirmatory test.

Results

Table (1) showed that serum urea and creatinine levels were significantly elevated in microalbuminuria with nephrotic syndrome compared with control groups ($p < 0.001$) for both. Serum urea and creatinine were statistically significantly elevated in hemophilic patients with renal dysfunction compared with hemophilic and renal dysfunction groups ($p < 0.001$) for both. ANOVA analysis showed non-significant changes which were observed between nephrotic syndrome and nephrotic with hemophilic. Non-significant changes in the levels of sodium and potassium in all groups compared with the controls. Plasma protein C and S levels showed a significant decrease in hemophilic/and with renal dysfunction ($P < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$). The level of plasma protein C and S levels were positively correlated with increase in urinary albumin ($P < 0.01$). Urinary albumin was increased about 15 folds in hemophilic patients with renal dysfunction and nephrotic and compared with control group.

Table (1). The levels of serum urea, creatinine sodium, potassium, in all studied groups (mean \pm SD).

Patients Groups	Healthy Control n=20	Hemophilic n=20	Renal dysfunction (microalbuminuria) n=20	Hemophilic +Renal dysfunction n=20
Urea (mg/dl)				
Mean+SD	28.3 \pm 2	31 \pm 3.4	82+ 6	95+ 7.2
P_1 value	---	<0.001	<0.001	N.S
P_2 value	---	---	<0.001	<0.05
Creatinine (mg/dl)				
Mean+SD	0.9 \pm 0.02	1.0 +0.06	2.1+ 0.08	1.9+ 0.08
P_1 value	---	N.S	<0.001	<0.001
P_2 value	---	---	<0.001	N.S
Sodium (meq/l)				
Mean+SD	133 \pm 6.5	134+6.7	136+ 8.8	135+ 9.9
P_1 value	---	N.S	N.S	< N.S
P_2 value	---	---	---	---
Potassium (meq/l)				
Mean+SD	4.5 \pm 0.02	4.3 \pm 0.12	4.5+ 0.03	4.6+ 0.04
P_1 value	---	N.S	N.S	< N.S
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n = number of cases p_1 value, hemophilic, renal dysfunction and hemophilic with renal dysfunction versus control. p_2 value , hemophilic with renal dysfunction versus renal dysfunction.

Table (2). The levels of serum protein C and S and urinary albumin in all studied groups (mean ±SD)

Patients Groups	Healthy control n=20	Hemophilic n=20	Renal dysfunction (microalbuminuria) n=20	Hemophilic +Renal dysfunction n=20
Protein C (ug/l)				
Mean+SD	42± 3.2	28 ±5.3	33.8+ 3.8	20.4+ 3.2
<i>P</i> ₁ value	---	N.S	<0.001	<0.001
<i>P</i> ₂ value	---	---	<0.001	N.S
Protein S (U/l)				
Mean+SD	56.6± 8	33.2±6	29.7+ 5.8	19.3+ 2.2
<i>P</i> ₁ value	---	N.S	<0.001	<0.01
<i>P</i> ₂ value	---	---	<0.001	<0.001
Urinary albumin (ug/l)				
Mean+SD	Not detected	3.9+ 0.07	29+ 0.07	43+ 5.2
<i>P</i> ₁ value	---	---	----	<0.001
<i>P</i> ₂ value	---	---	-----	<0.01

n = number of cases *p*₁value, hemophilic, renal dysfunction and hemophilic with renal dysfunction versus control. *p*₂ value , hemophilic with renal dysfunction versus renal dysfunction.

Table 3. Receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis of investigated urine parameters as a test for diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy

Variable	protein C	protein S	Creatinine
AUC	0.9	0.73	0.92
Sensitivity (%)	89 %	92.3%	95.5%
Specificity (%)	90.4%	89.9%	97%
AUC; area under curve			

The cut-off value in 90% patients at the hemophilic with renal dysfunction 70%. Positive correlations were observed between urinary albumin ($r=0.66$), and creatinine ($r=0.73$) while were not correlated with other laboratory markers such as plasma urea and sodium and potassium.

Receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis was performed to define the diagnostic profile of urine level markers among subjects with diabetes. The serum level of protein C showed an area under curve (AUC) of 0.92 with (sensitivity 91.0 % and specificity, 88%). Also, the protein S supported the diagnostic profile, showing an AUC of 0.75 with (sensitivity, 91.0%; specificity, 90.9%).

Discussion

Protein S aids APC in the proteolysis of Factor Va, by making three cleavages (at Arg 306, Arg 506, Arg 679). The first two cleavages make Factor Va's attraction to Factor Xa to diminish and after the cleavage at the first site, functioning of Factor V is hampered. Furthermore, Protein S binds to Factor Xa, and inhibits it from diminishing the inactivation of Factor Va, that was caused by APC^{13,14}. Protein S also assists APC to inactivate Factor VIIIa via proteolysis (at sites Arg 336 and Arg 562), thus disabling it^{15,16}.

Chronic renal dysfunction is considered a health problem worldwide and is a risk for increased morbidity and mortality. Early sensitive assessment of renal function is serving as a screening protocol for monitoring disease development and prognosis. Identification of biomarkers for evaluating kidney function contributes to the therapeutic protocol and avoids its complications¹⁷.

Nephropathy is the most common complication of many diseases include hemophilia and can lead to renal failure. Here, we tried to find a sensitive biomarker for diagnosis of early phase of nephropathy in hemophilic patients. Micro-albuminuria as a result of impairment of the filtration of the glomerular basement membrane is used as predictive of renal impairment. Patients were categorized into 4 groups (normal, hemophilic, nephropathy and hemophilic with nephritic syndrome). Early diagnosis of nephropathy in hemophilic patients is necessary to initiate appropriate treatment. Elevation of serum urea, creatinine and urinary albumin are the most markers that

physicians depend on in diagnosis. In the present study, serum creatinine and urea were positively correlated and good index for renal impairment.

Data obtained showed that, Protein C and S levels in plasma were significantly increased in patients with nephropathy and hemophilic with nephritic syndrome compared with control or hemophilic. It was expected that this increment was probably due to the tubular phase before glomerular manifestation. This results in accordance of previous study, which stated that, there is a significant elevation in protein C and S in subjects with hemophilic and hemophilic with renal disorder compared with control subjects¹⁷⁻²¹. This suggests that the proteins C and S levels of plasma were related to tubular impairment and can be an earlier measurable marker of renal involvement before onset of albuminuria. This finding indicated that the proteins C and S levels could be an index reflecting renal tubular epithelial cells. However, plasma endogenous creatinine depends on creatinine synthesis, metabolism to creatinine and tubular clearance. Moreover several tubular proteins are excreted even before the detection of micro-albuminuria and elevation of plasma creatinine^{22,23}. Therefore, other biomarkers for evaluation of renal function have been found and one of them was protein C. It was suggested that proteins S and C may be one of the additional tubular markers which represent the kidney state of hemophilic patients.

It was found that, renal function was inversely associated with urine albumin excretion, which is a good predictor of decline in kidney function than albuminuria^{24,25}. This is in agreement with the present study that showed a positive correlation between nephrotic syndrome with levels of proteins C and S. Since its excretion in urine is associated with nephritic syndrome while it is a good predictor which may detect the eventual need for renal function monitoring.

Proteins C and S were decreased in 95% at the diabetic microalbuminuric stage and 87% at the nephrotic syndrome, which indicated that it might be a useful biomarker for detecting early injury in hemophilic patients .

Conclusion

These biomarkers showed good predictive values with regard to ROC-AUC (0.41 and 0.75 for Proteins C and S respectively).

Competing interest

The authors certify that there is no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this article.

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