

T-Cell Efflux Dynamics: The Role of P-Glycoprotein and MRP-1 in Pediatric Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome

Presented By
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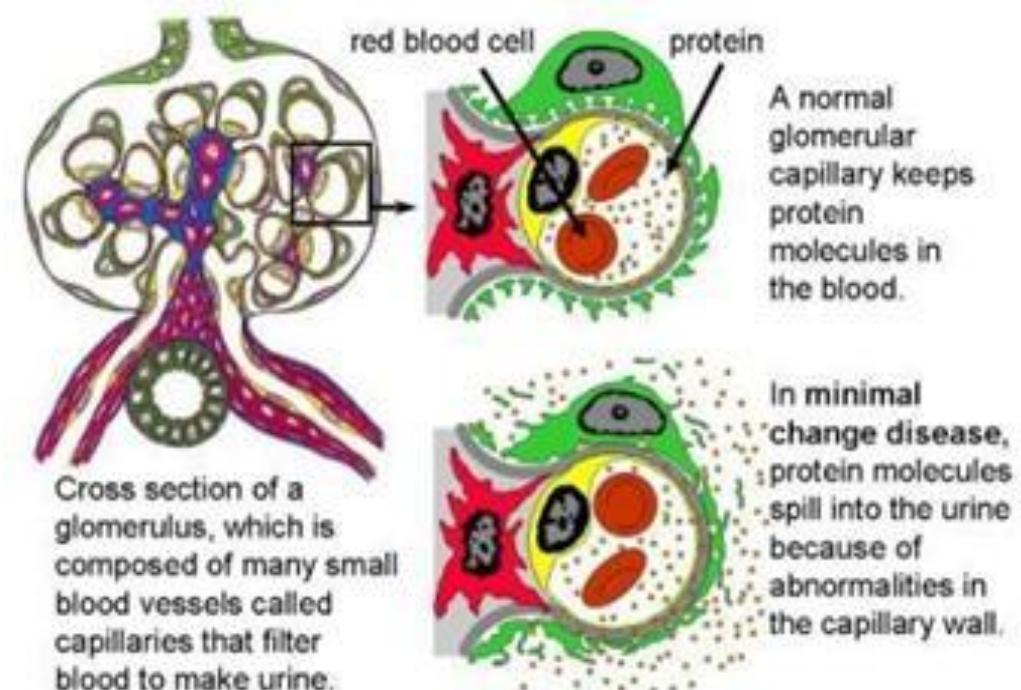
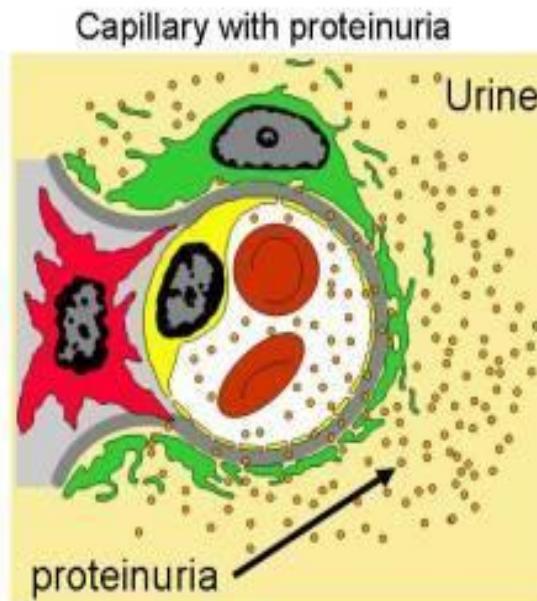
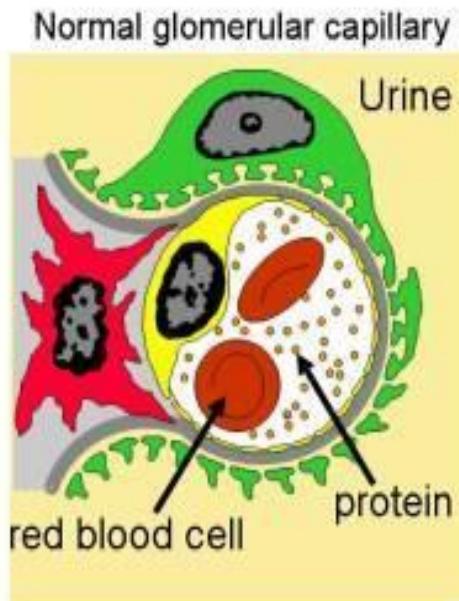
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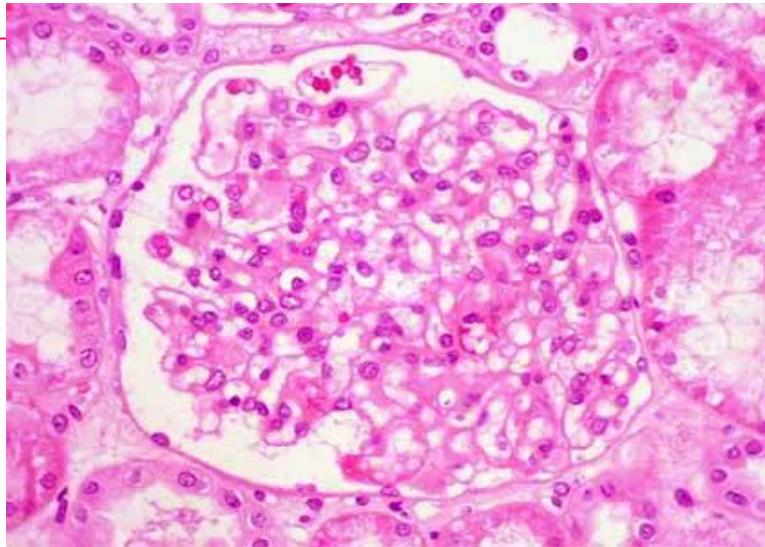
Introduction

How we characterize Nephrotic syndrome?

NS is characterized by proteinuria greater than 40 mg /m²/h, hypoalbuminemia less than 2.5g/dL and edema.



Introduction



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- The prevalence of nephrotic syndrome
- The common causes of nephrotic syndrome

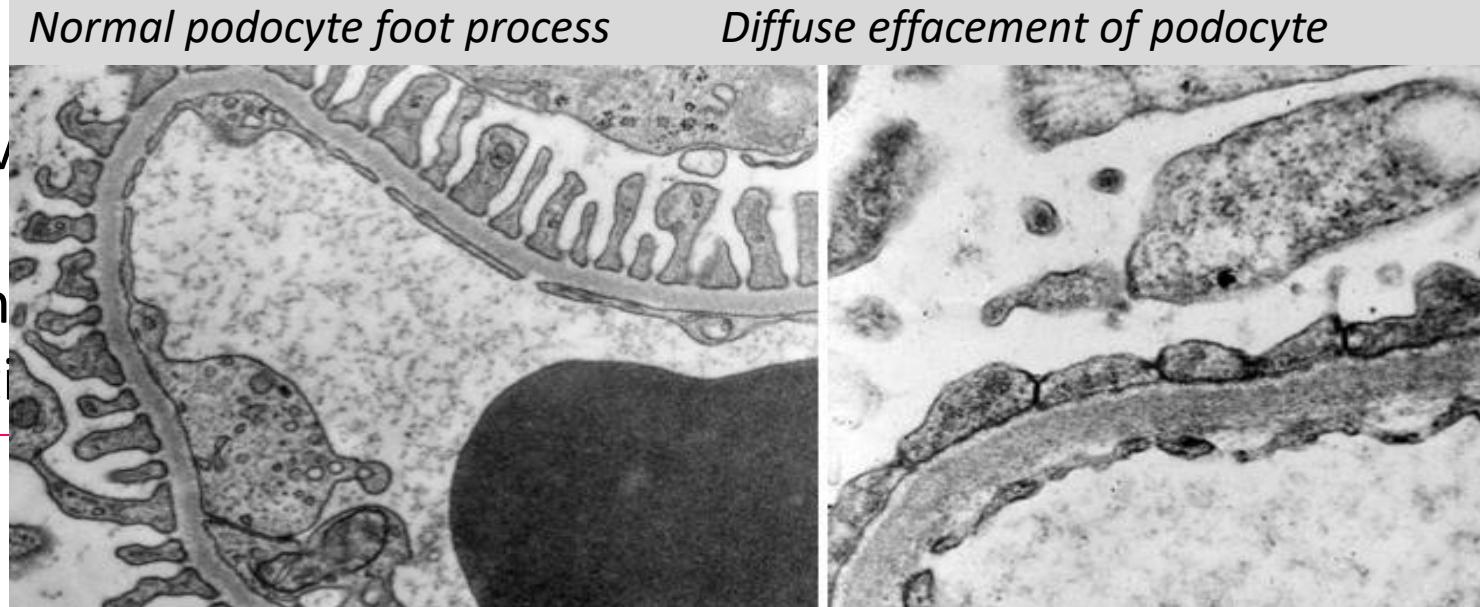
Minimal change disease.

Glomeruli appear to be normal with normal capillary walls and normal cellularity on Light microscope.

Immunofluorescence was negative.

Glomerular

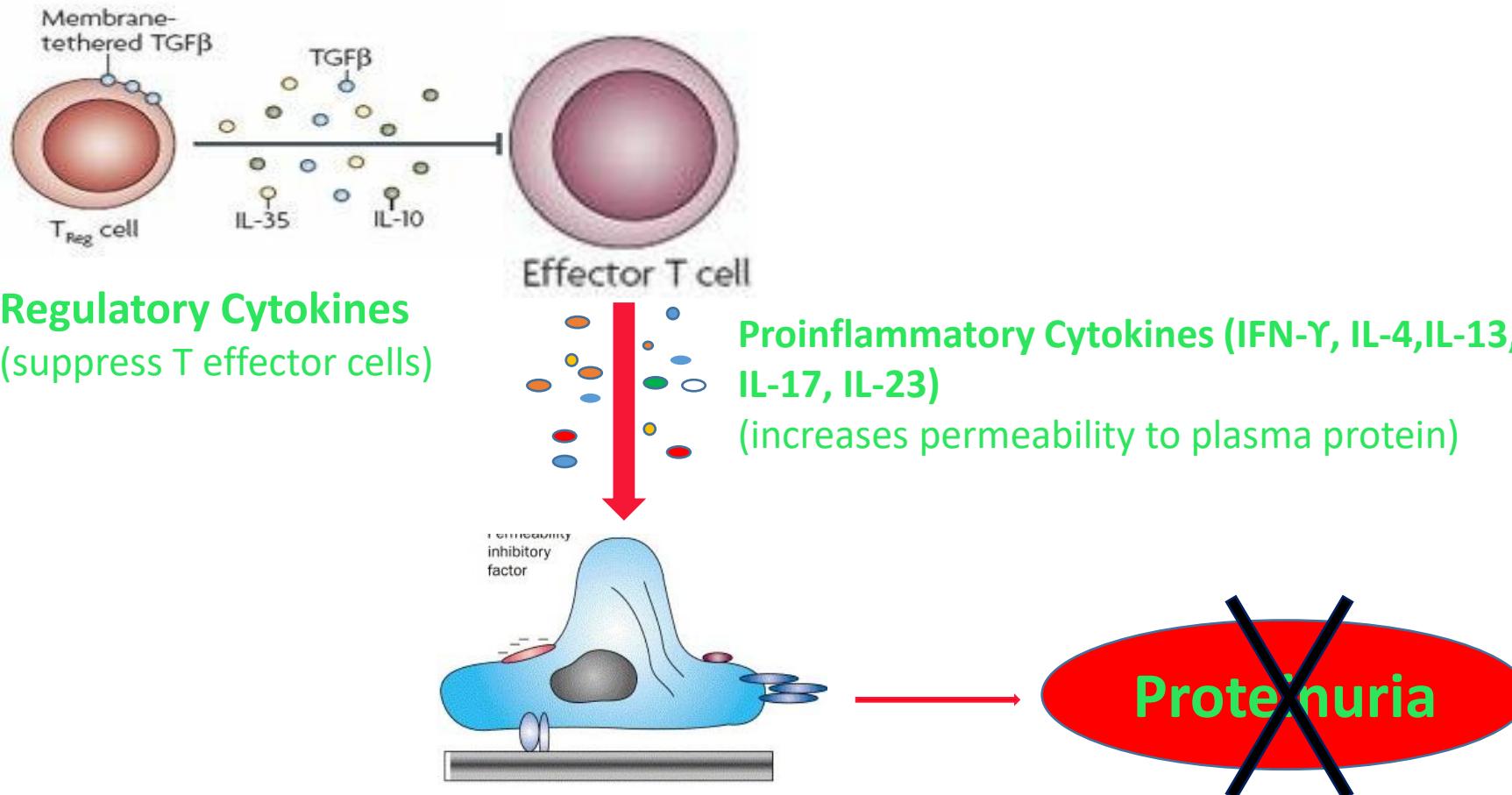
to be 2–7 per



Pathogenesis of Nephrotic Syndrome

- Indirect evidences suggests that nephrotic syndrome (NS) is consequence of dysfunction of CD4+ T cells.

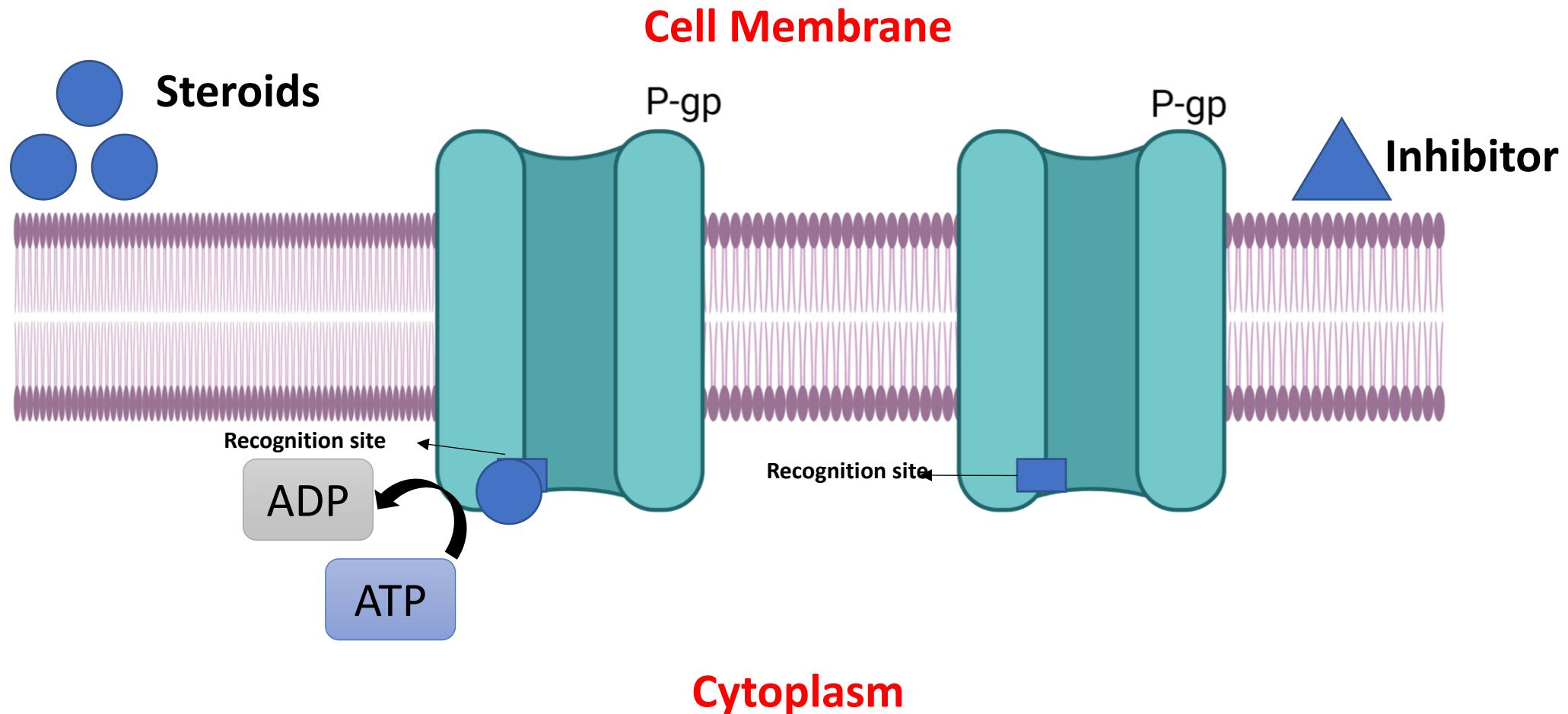
Shalhoub RJ. Lancet .7:556-560.



Introduction

- ❖ P-glycoprotein is a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter family; encoded by **MDR1 (ABCB1) gene**.
- ❖ Functions as an **ATP-dependent efflux pump**, exporting a wide range of xenobiotics and drugs across cell membranes.
- ❖ Highly expressed in **intestinal epithelium, liver, kidney, blood–brain barrier, placenta, and immune cells**.
- ❖ Plays a key role in **drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME)**
- ❖ Another important member of the **ABC transporter family**, encoded by the **ABCC1 gene** is Multi Drug Resistant protein-1 (MRP-1)
- ❖ Acts as an **ATP-dependent efflux transporter** with strong affinity for **organic anions and glutathione-conjugated drugs**.
- ❖ Widely expressed in lung, testis, placenta, immune cells, and tumor cells

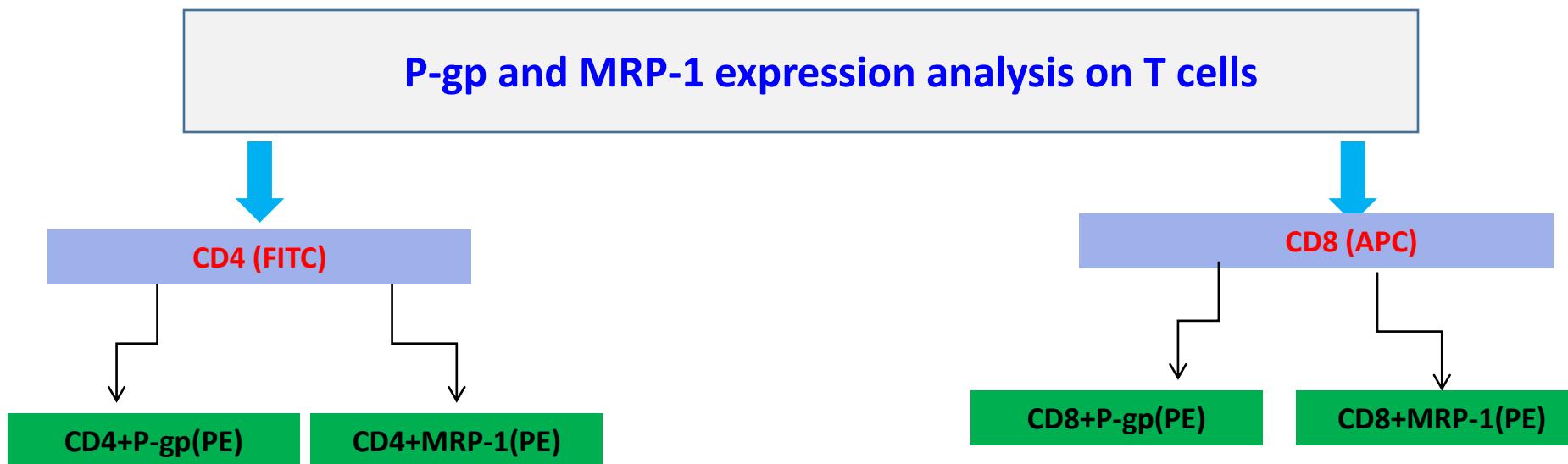
P-Glycoprotein



Methods

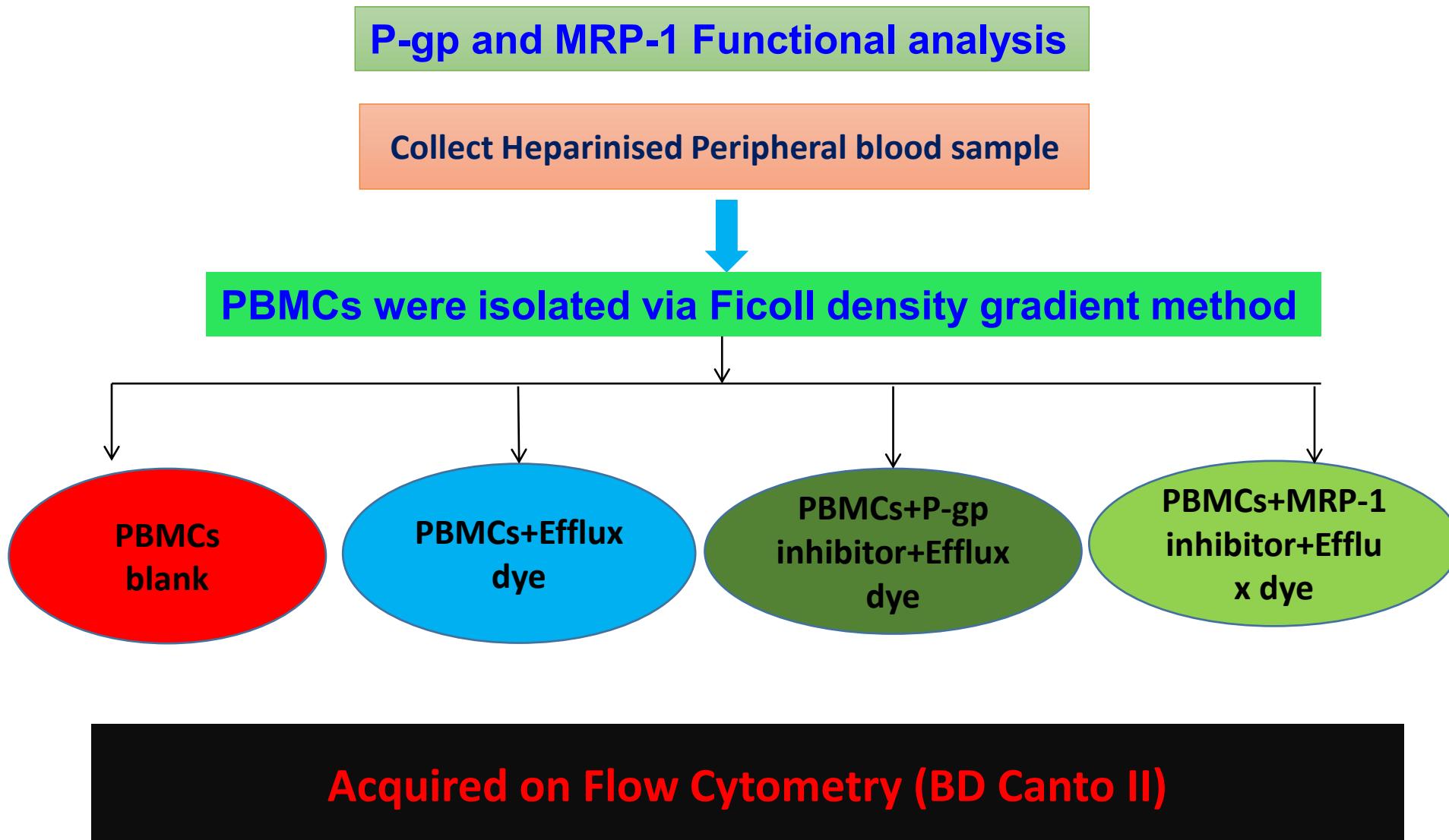
P-gp and MRP-1 expression analysis

Collect Heparinised Peripheral blood sample

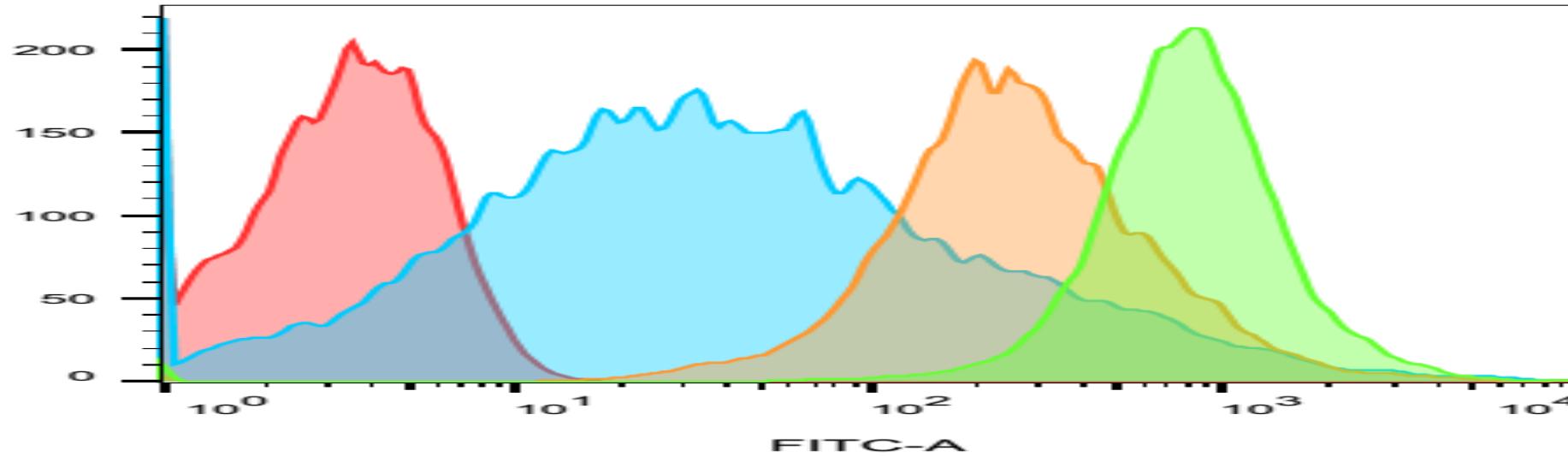


Acquired on Flow Cytometry (BD Canto II)

Material and methods



Flowcytometric overlay histogram for functional analysis.



	Sample Name	Subset Name	Count	Mean : FITC-A
■	functional_MRP + I.fcs	Lymphocytes	11350	951
■	functional_PGP + I.fcs	Lymphocytes	10681	391
■	functional_DYE 37.fcs	Lymphocytes	11259	129
■	functional_UNSTAINED.fcs	Lymphocytes	10320	3.38

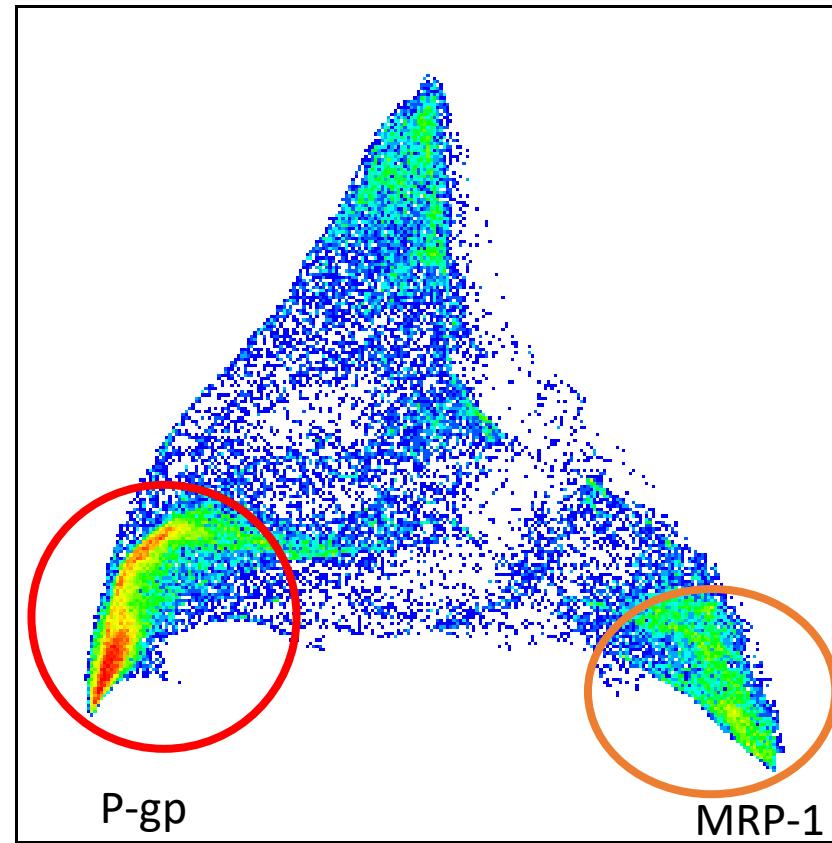
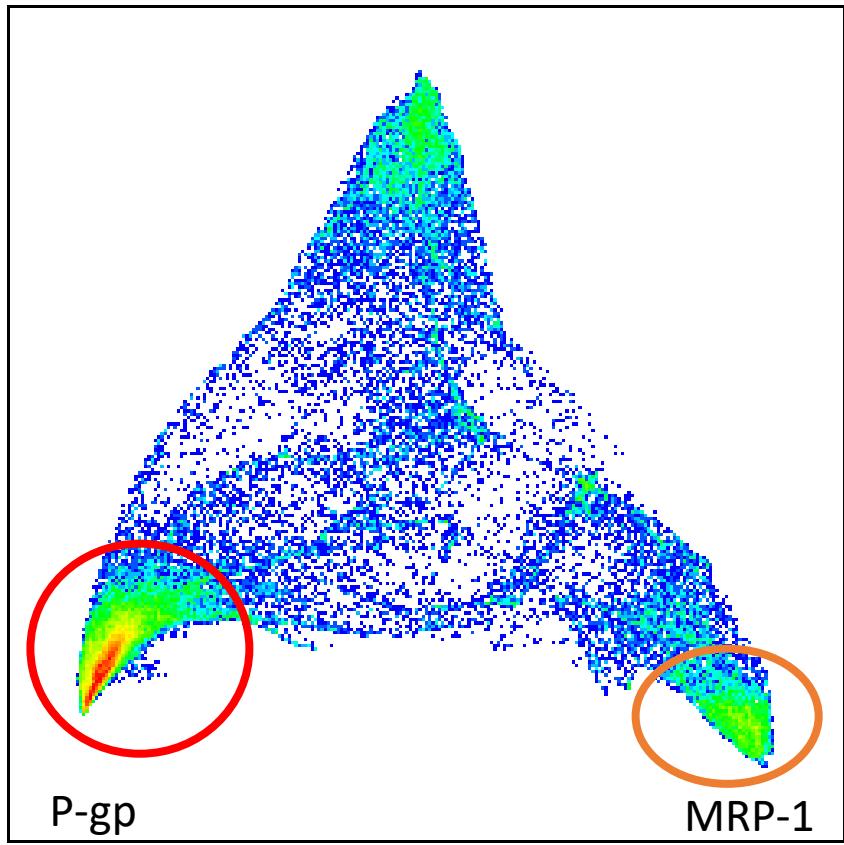
Multi resistance activity factor (MAF) for each transporter, was calculated using formula (MAFMDR1=100× (FMDR1-F0)/FMDR1)

Results

Demographic and Biochemical Parameters

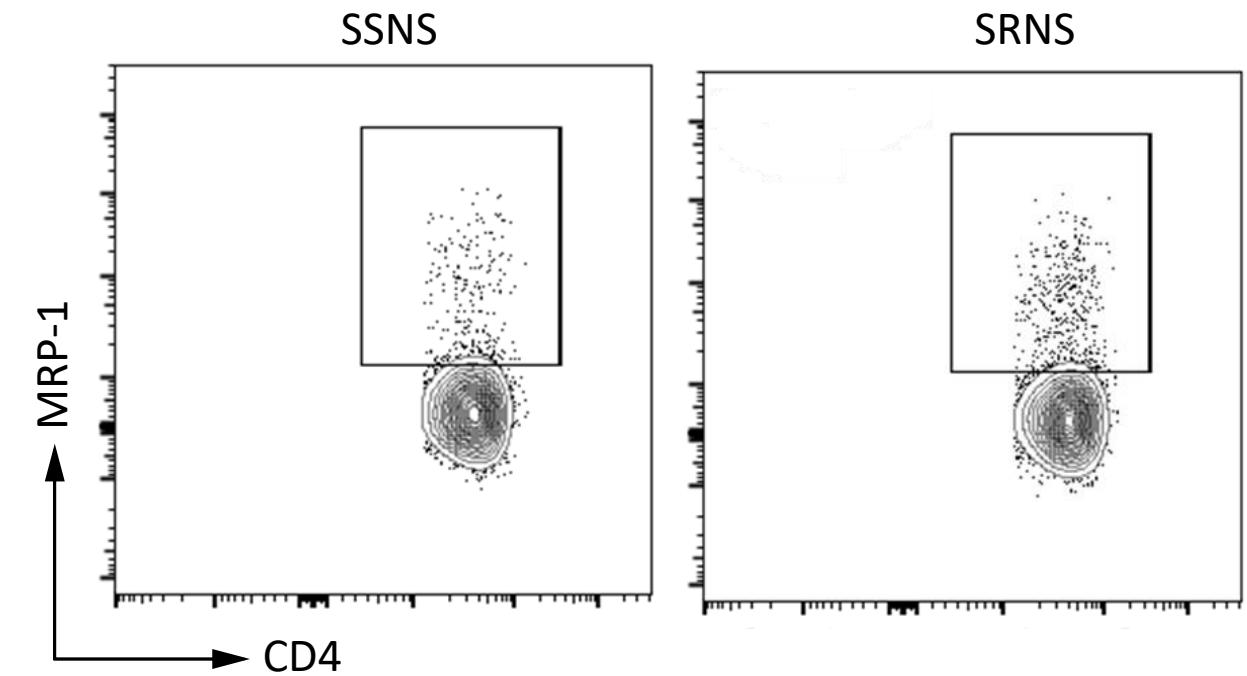
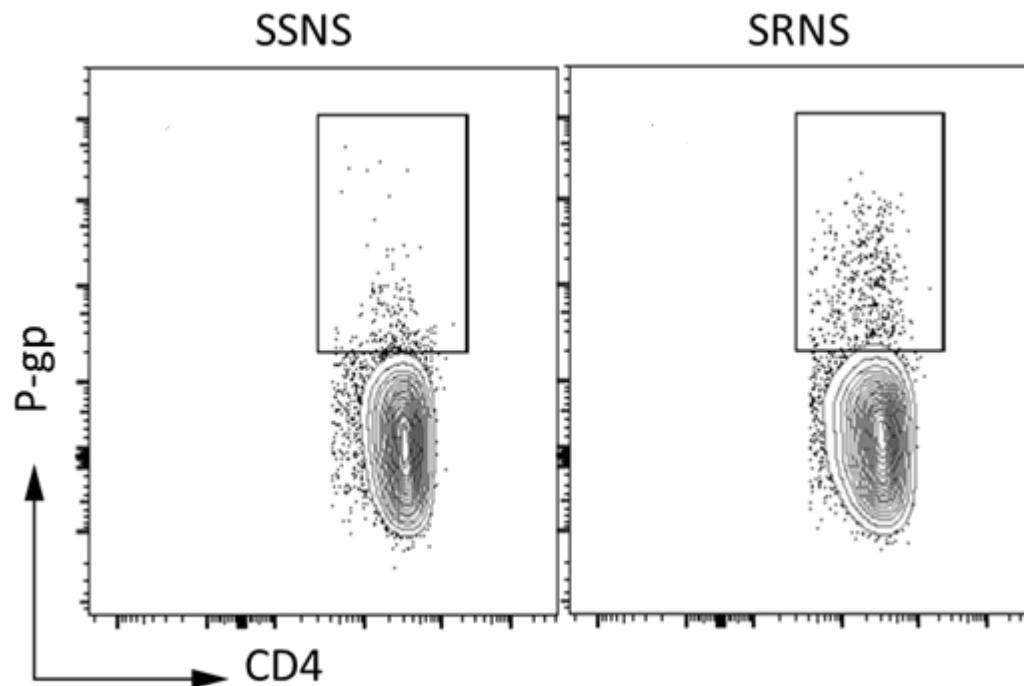
Demographic Profile	Remission(N=171)	Resistant(N=83)	p value
Age (Years)	5.82±3.5	9.43±4.8	0.267
Height (cm)	109.21±17.12	126.13±20.10	0.329
Weight (kg)	26.61±12.41	28.13±6.27	0.512
Biochemical Parameters			
Haemoglobin	10.15±1.43	11.45±2.40	0.296
Systolic	96.12±7.86	100±14.16	0.622
Diastolic	67.96±7.99	67.57±9.12	0.655
TLC	7894.84±2987.80	8124.59±2978.60	0.824
Urine Protein (mg/dl)	17.39±2.91	294.36±99.4	<0.001
Serum BUN	13.40±5.01	12.39±4.67	0.784
Serum Creatinine	0.71±.29	0.72±0.17	0.864
Total Chloestrol(TC) (mg/dl)	287.54±168.16	583.63±167.21	<0.001
TriGlyceride (TG) (mg/dl)	247.77±147.96	597.77±324.91	<0.001
Albumin	2.67±.88	1.97±.89	0.013

Results

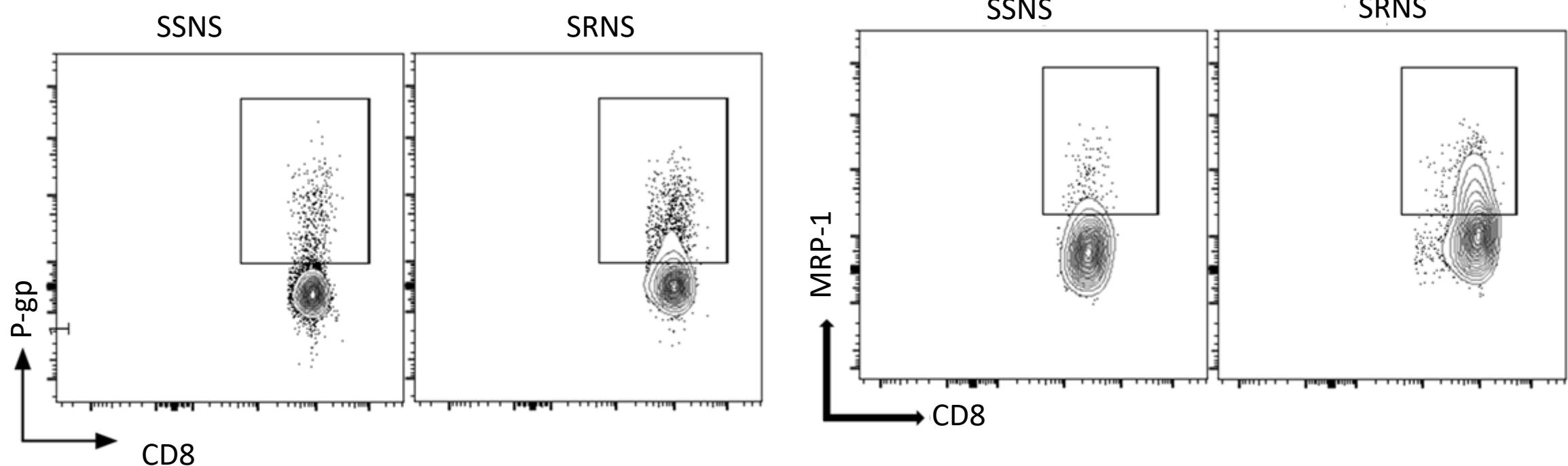


A tSNE representation of the expression of P-gp and MRP-1 on CD3 positive T cells, the plots were generated using flo-jo software, BD Biosciences

CD 4 Pg-p and MRP-1 gating Strategy

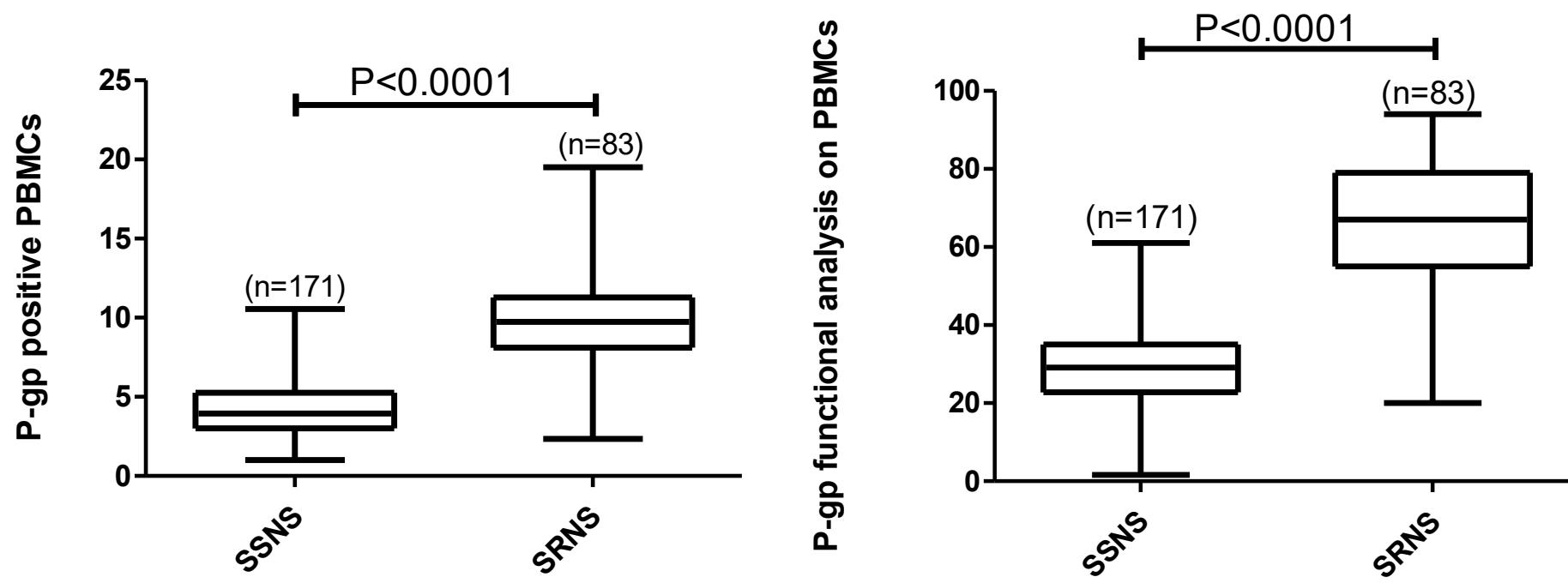


CD 8 Pg-p and MRP-1 gating Strategy



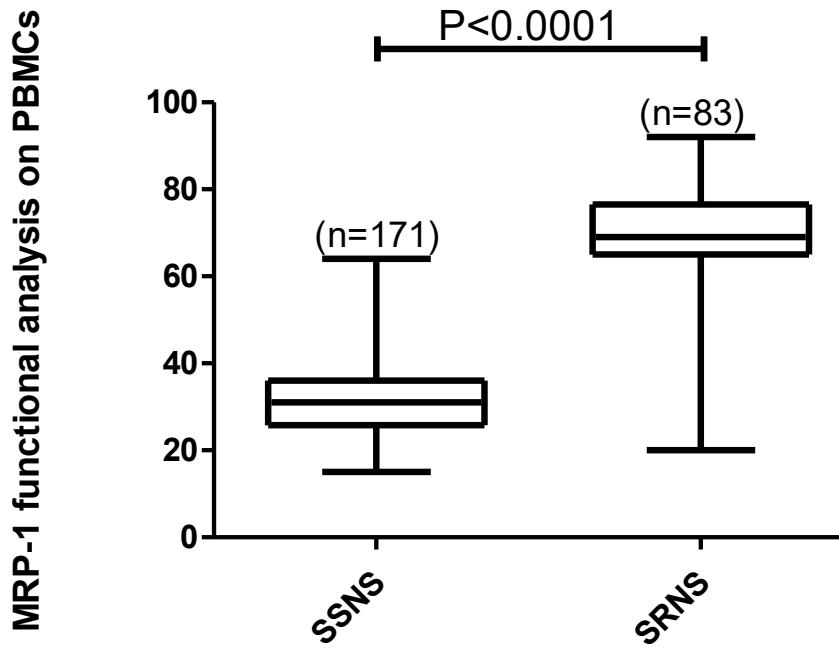
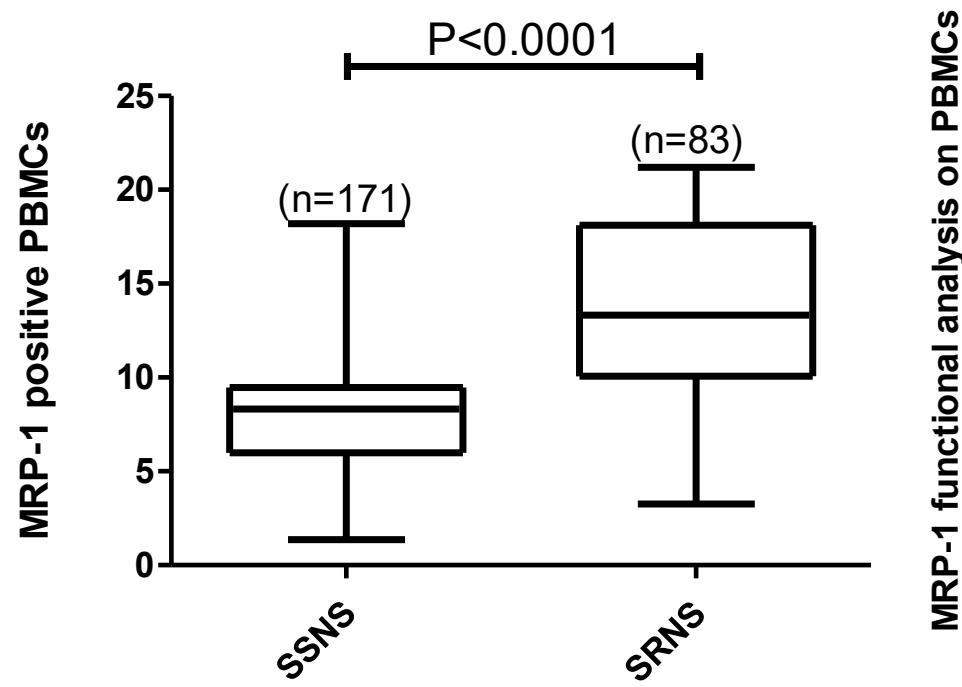
Results

P-gp expression and functionality

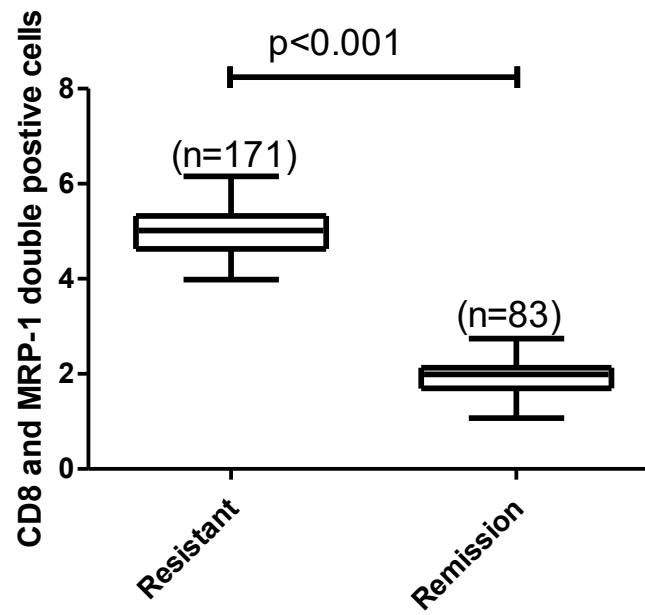
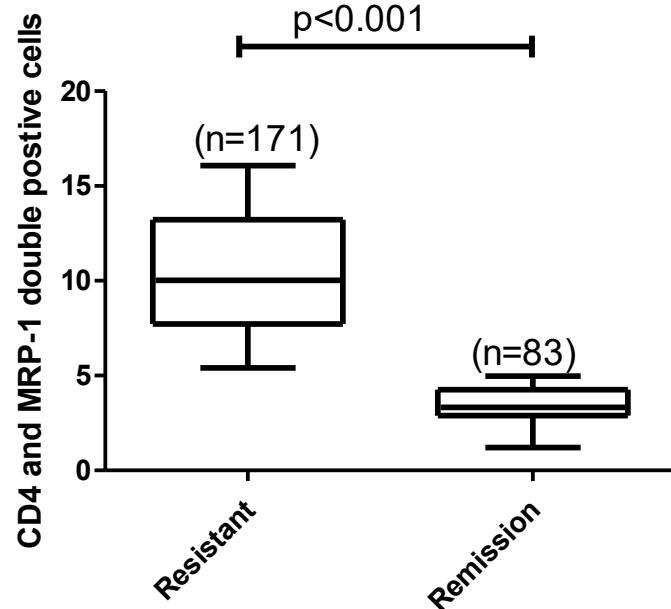
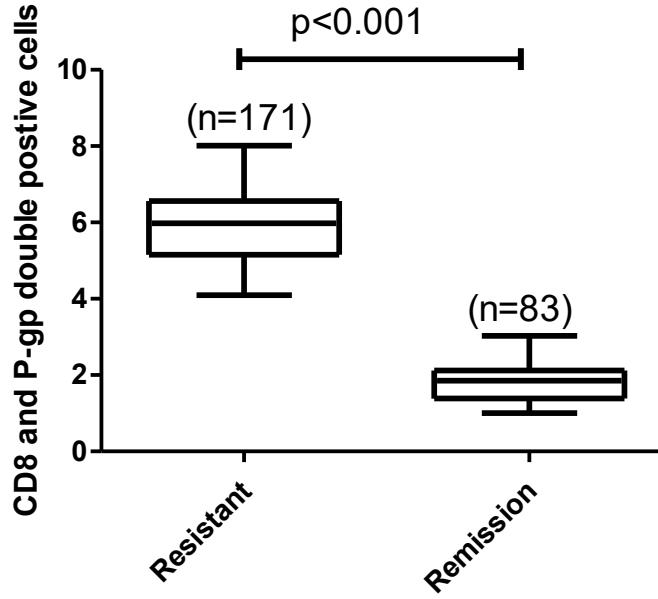
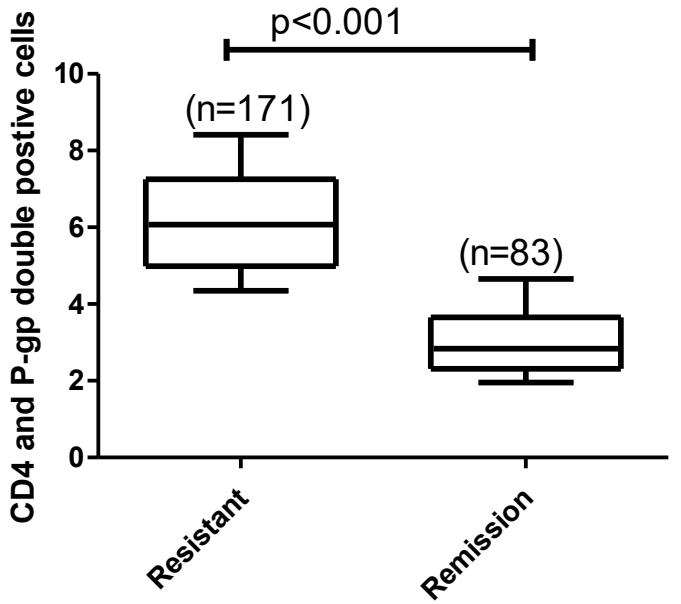


Results

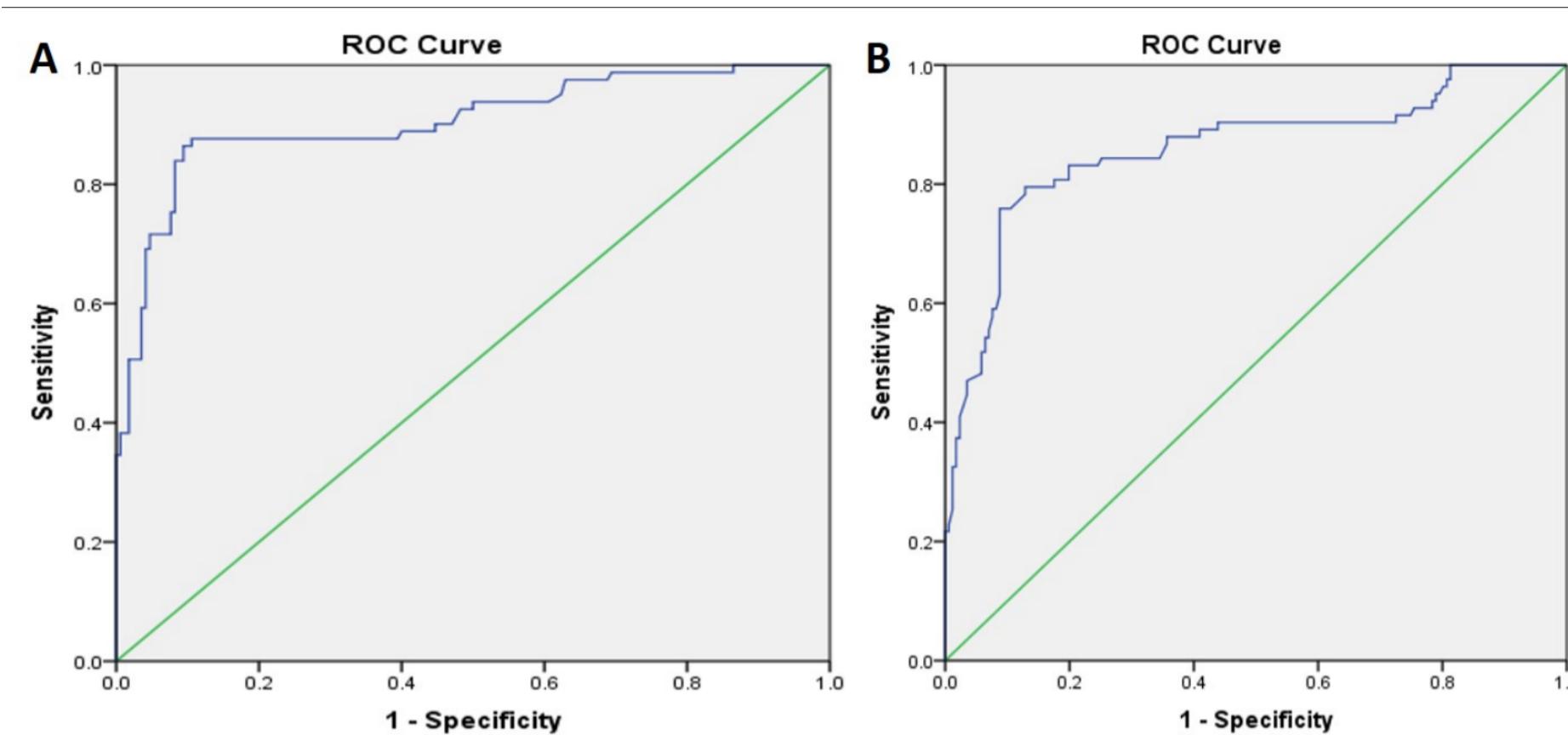
MRP-1 expression and functionality



Results



Results



Area Under -Receiver Operating Characteristic (AUC-ROC) curve analysis:
AUC-ROC curve showed P-gp expression on PBMC with a cutoff value of **7.13%** predicted steroid resistance with a sensitivity of 86.4% and specificity 90% (A). Similarly, the MRP-1 percentage of **9.62%** predicted steroid resistance with a sensitivity of 80.7% and specificity of 80% (B).

Conclusion

- ❖ P-gp and MRP-1 was over expressed on immune cells in steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome patients.
- ❖ Functionality of P-gp as well as MRP-1 was increased in steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome patients.
- ❖ P-gp and MRP-1 might serve as a potential biomarkers for steroid resistance in nephrotic Syndrome patients.
- ❖ P-gp and MRP-1 might be a potential interventional targets for steroid resistance in nephrotic Syndrome patients



Thank you for your patience



Prof. Narayan Prasad Lab