

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

Presented By  
**Harshit Singh**

Research Associate III

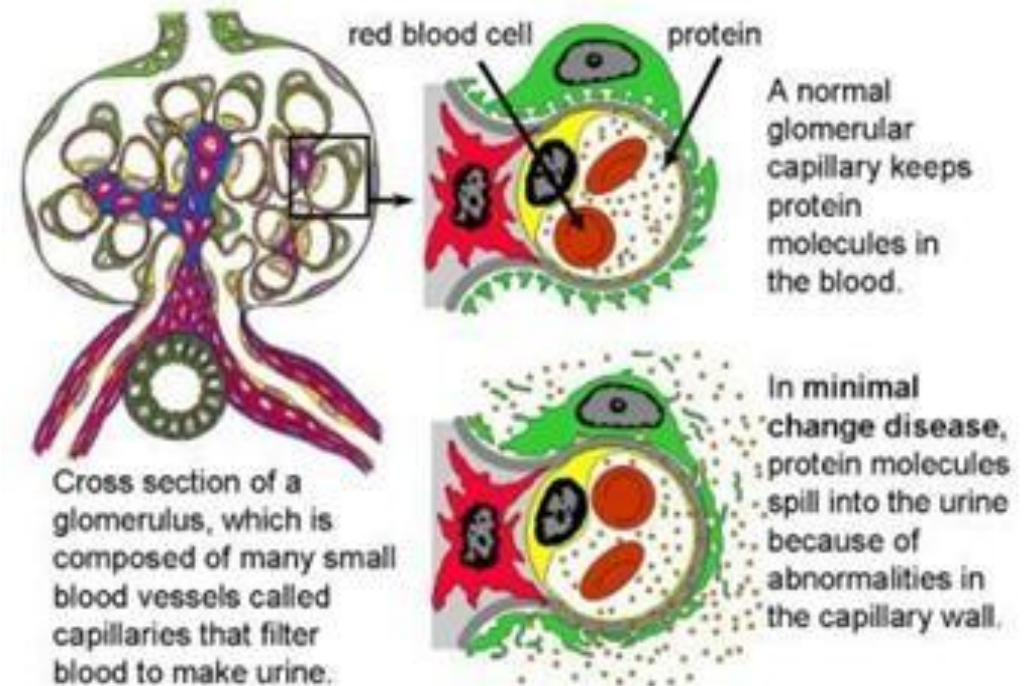
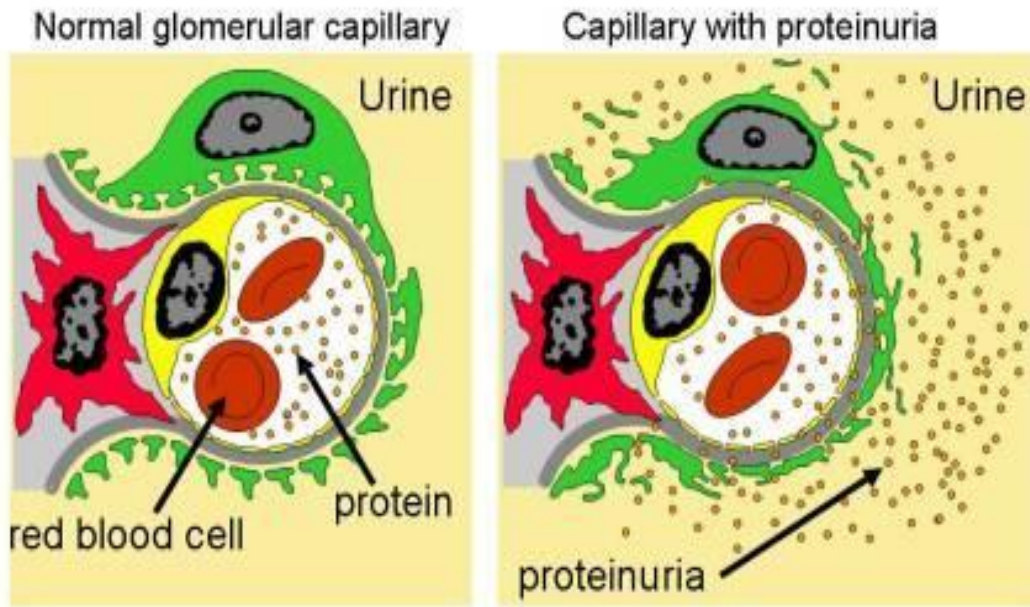
Department of Nephrology,

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, India

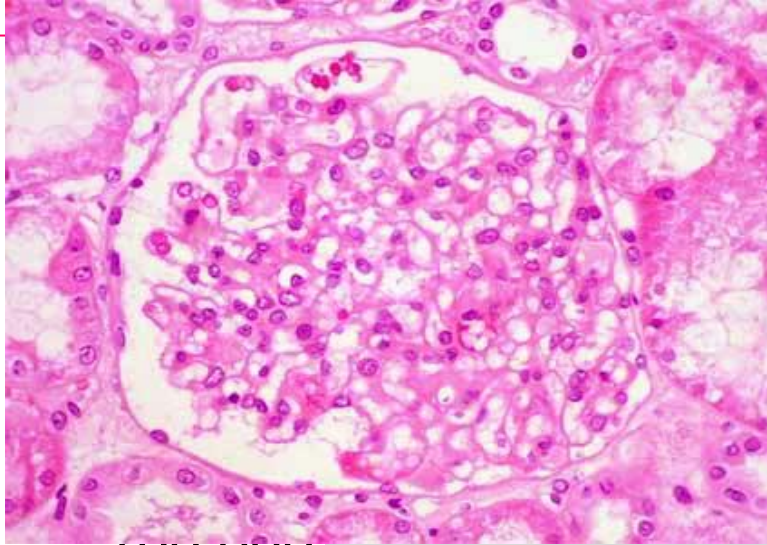
# Introduction

## How we characterize Nephrotic syndrome?

NS is characterized by proteinuria greater than 40 mg /m<sup>2</sup>/h, hypoalbuminemia less than 2.5g/dL and edema.



# Introduction



## Minimal change disease.

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

*Immunofluorescence was negative.*

omerular

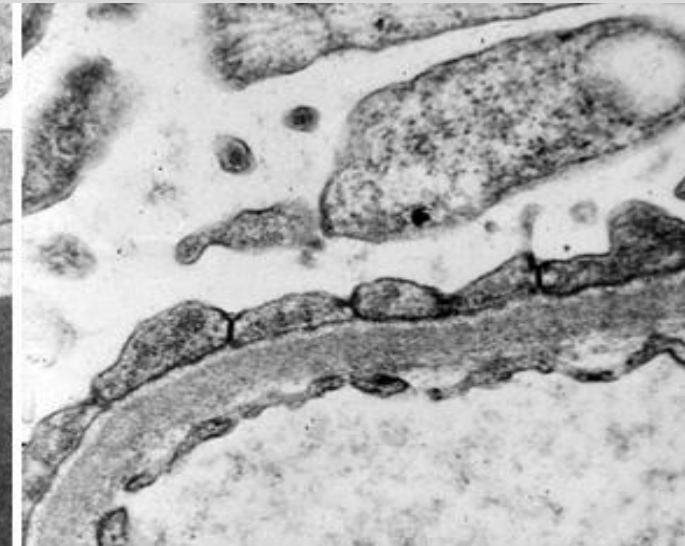
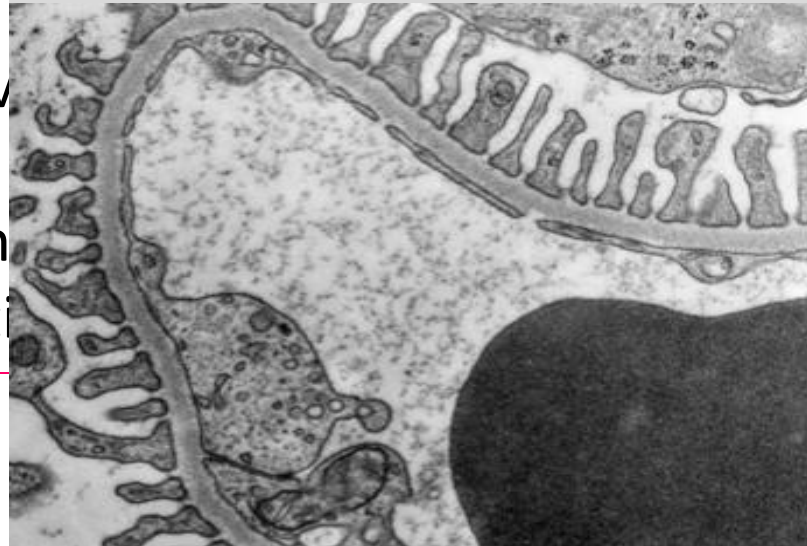
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100,000

*Normal podocyte foot process*

*Diffuse effacement of podocyte*

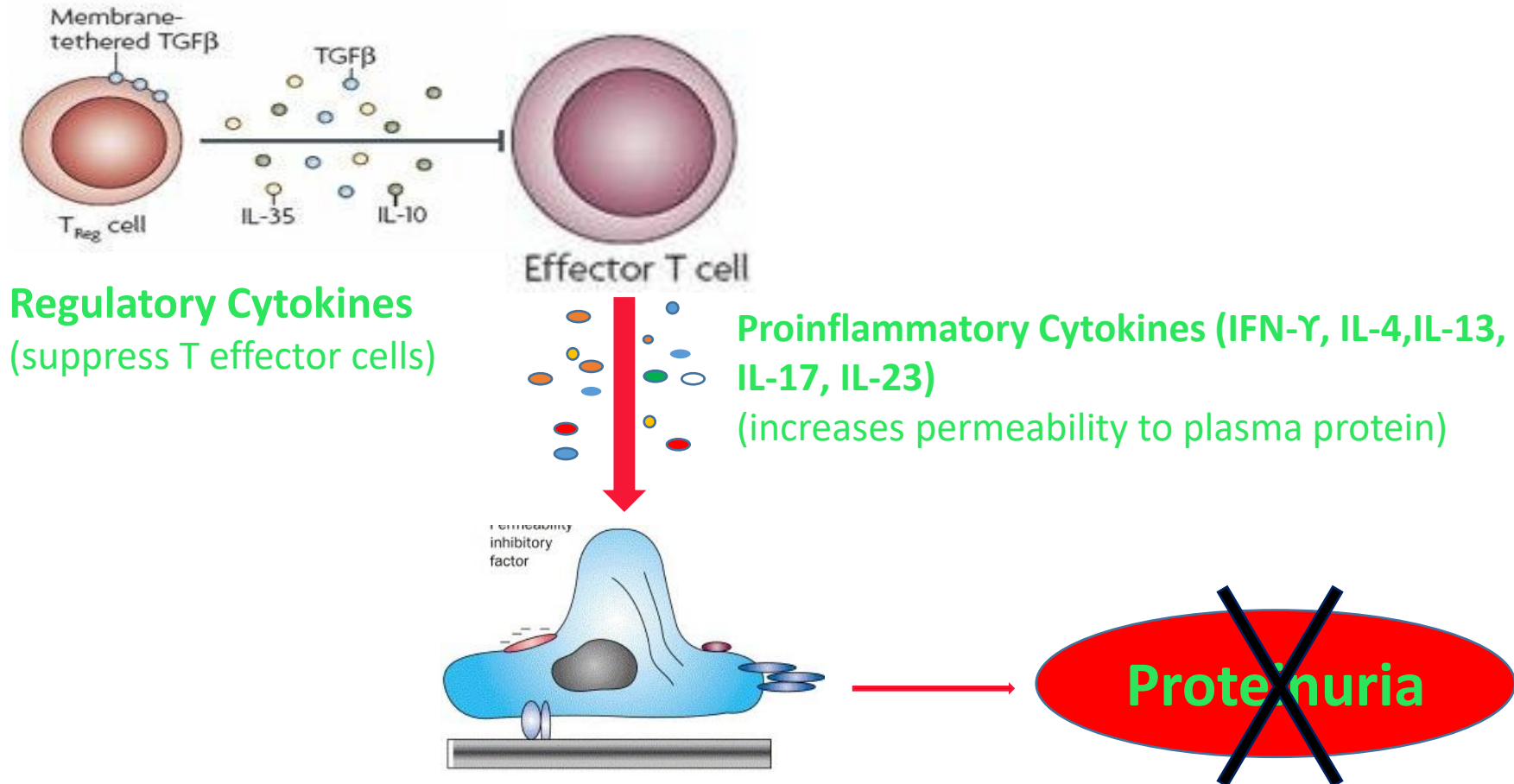
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# Pathogenesis of Nephrotic Syndrome

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

*Shalhoub RJ. Lancet .7:556-560.*

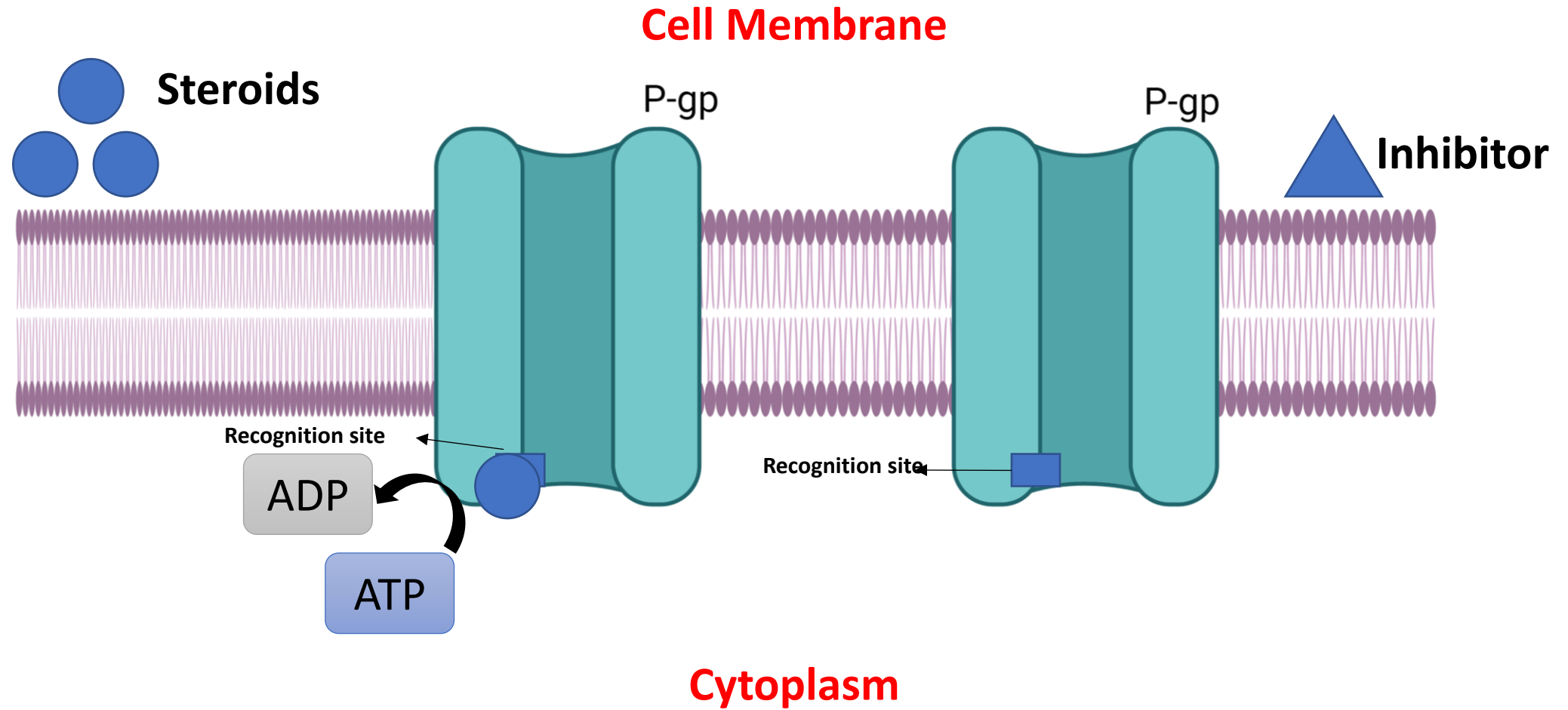


# Introduction

- ❖ 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**

**P-gp and MRP-1 expression analysis on T cells**



**Acquired on Flow Cytometry (BD Canto II)**

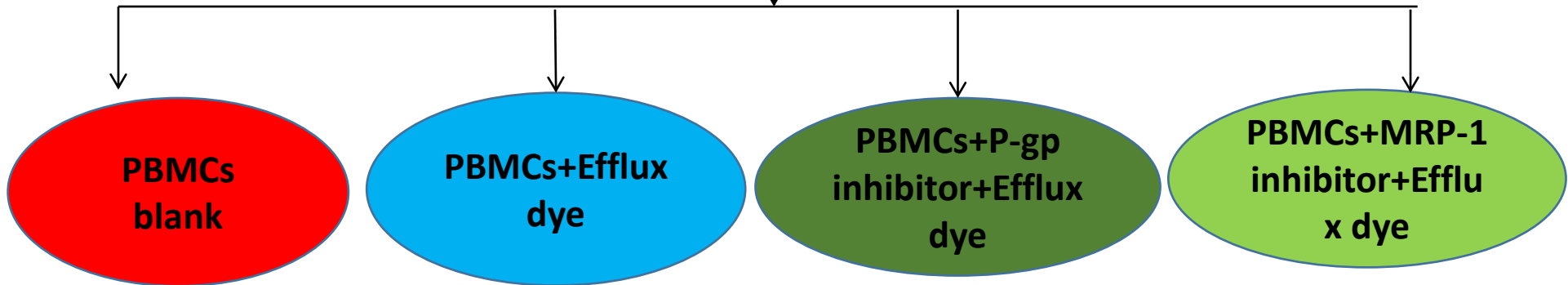
# Material and methods

**P-gp and MRP-1 Functional analysis**

Collect Heparinised Peripheral blood sample



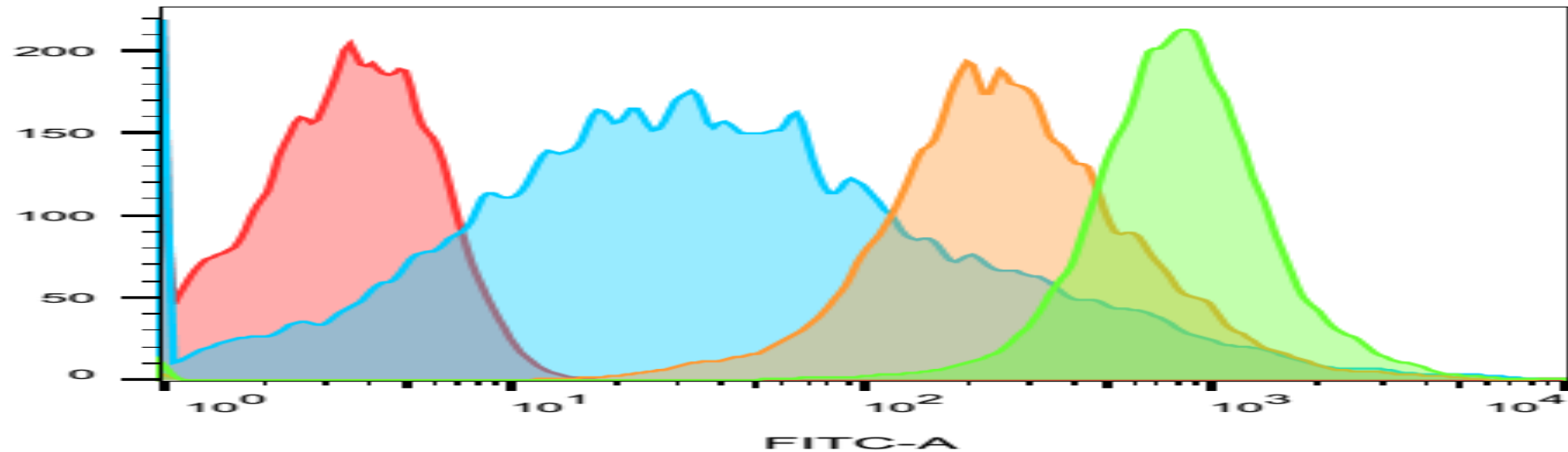
**PBMCs were isolated via Ficoll density gradient method**



**Acquired on Flow Cytometry (BD Canto II)**



# Flowcytometric overlay histogram for functional analysis.



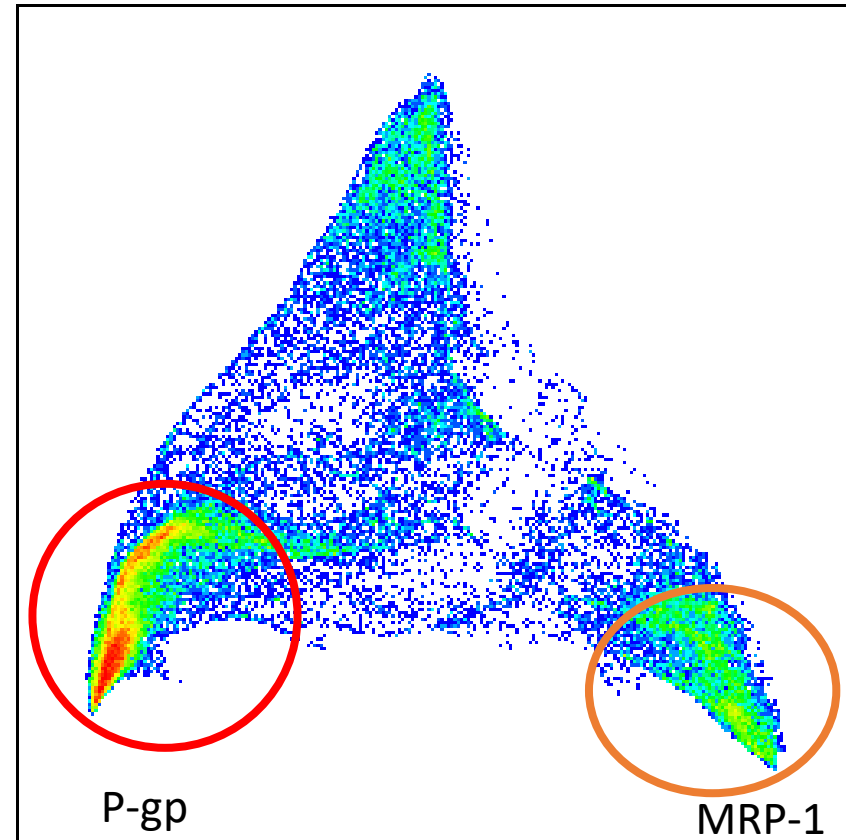
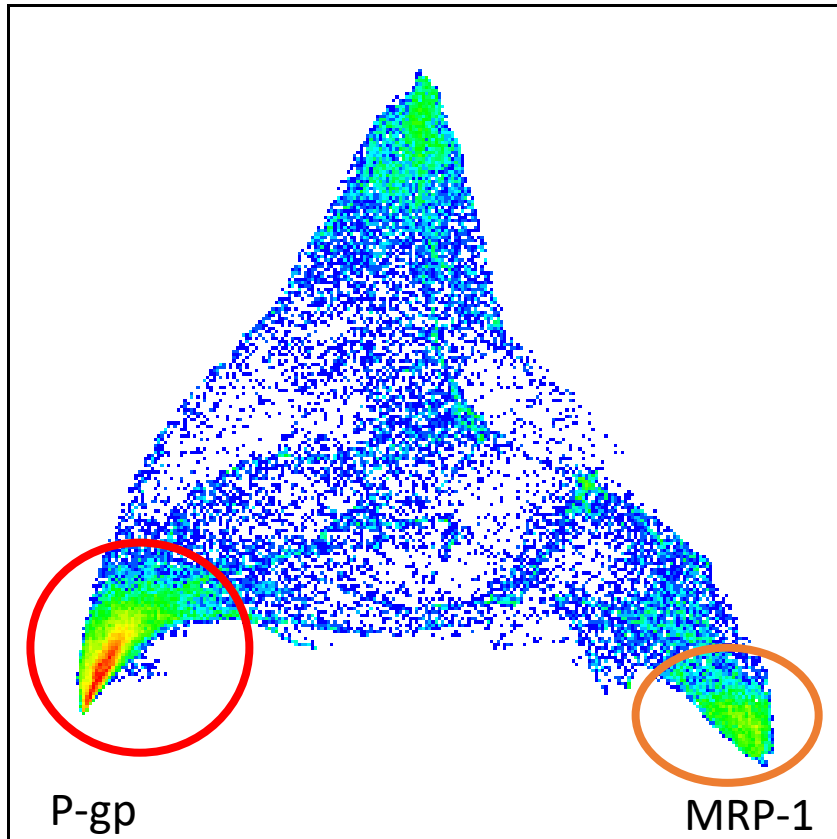
Multi resistance activity factor (MAF) for each transporter, was calculated using formula  $(MAF_{MDR1} = 100 \times (F_{MDR1} - F_0) / F_{MDR1})$

# Results

## Demographic and Biochemical Parameters

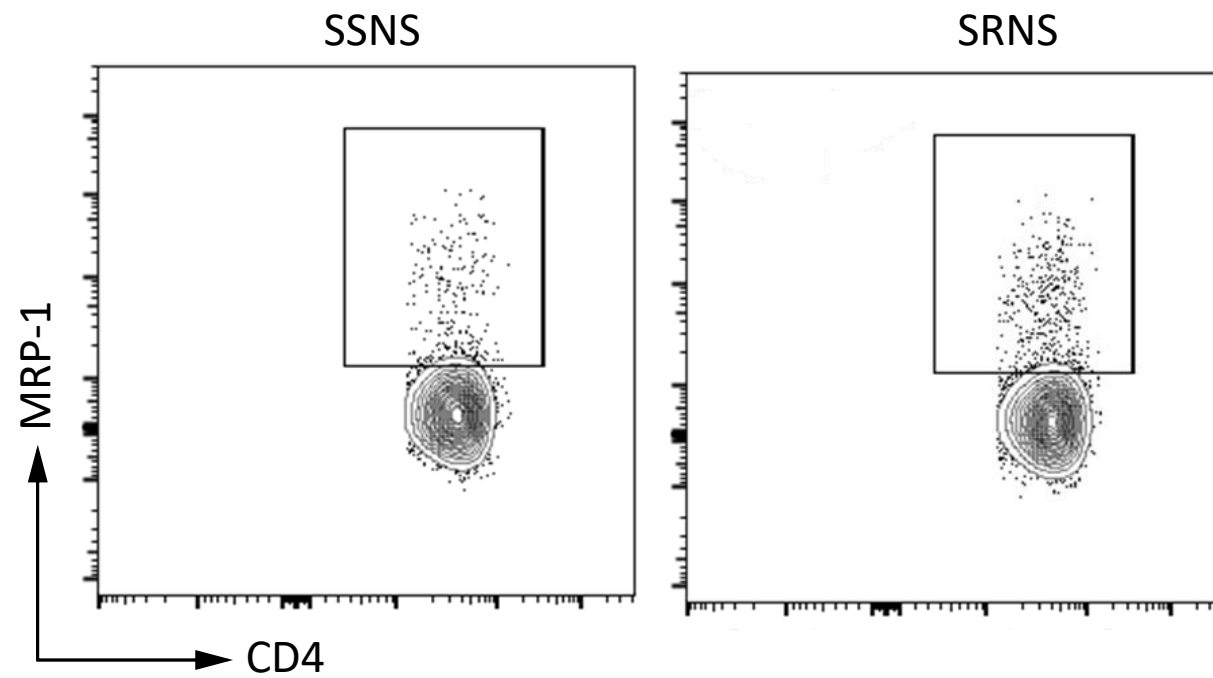
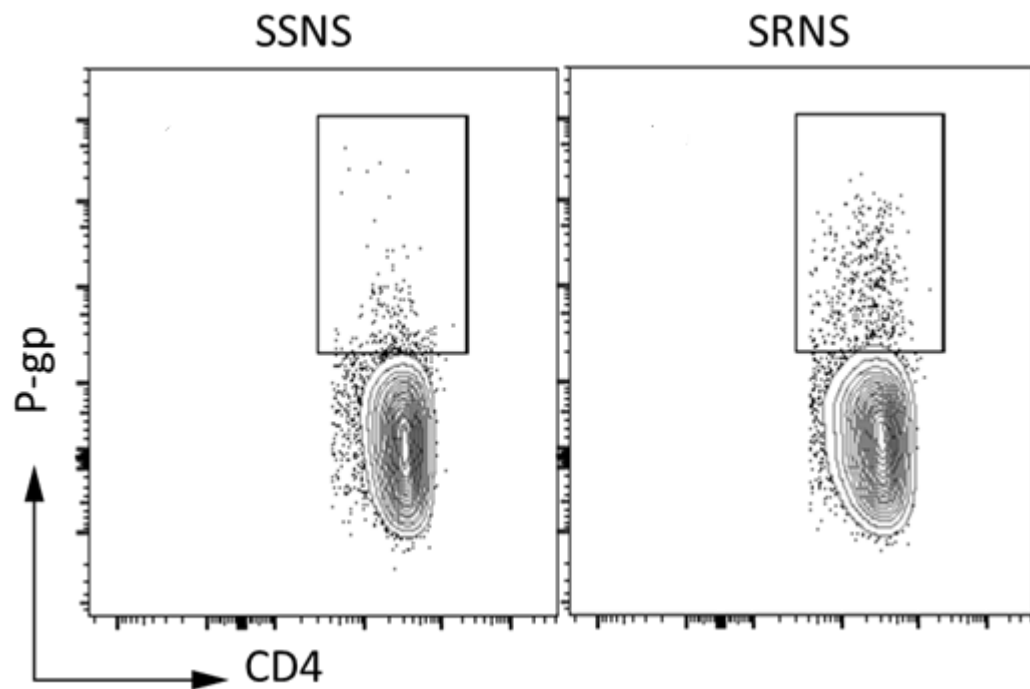
Demographic Profile	Remission(N=171)	Resistant(N=83)	p value
Age (Years)	5.82±3.5	9.43±4.8	0.267
Height (cm)	109.21±17.12	126.13±20.10	0.329
Weight (kg)	26.61±12.41	28.13±6.27	0.512
Biochemical Parameters			
Haemoglobin	10.15±1.43	11.45±2.40	0.296
Systolic	96.12±7.86	100±14.16	0.622
Diastolic	67.96±7.99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

# Results

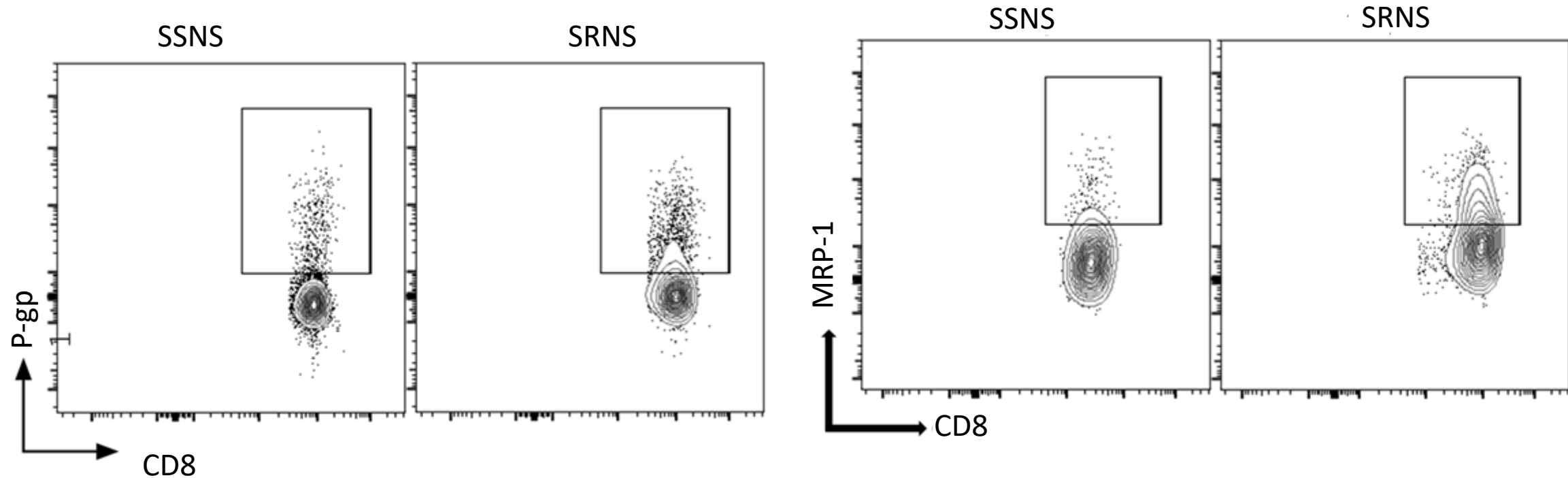


A tSNE representation of the expression of P-gp and MRP-1 on CD3 positive T cells, the plots were generated using flo-jo software, BD Biosciences

## CD 4 Pg-p and MRP-1 gating Strategy

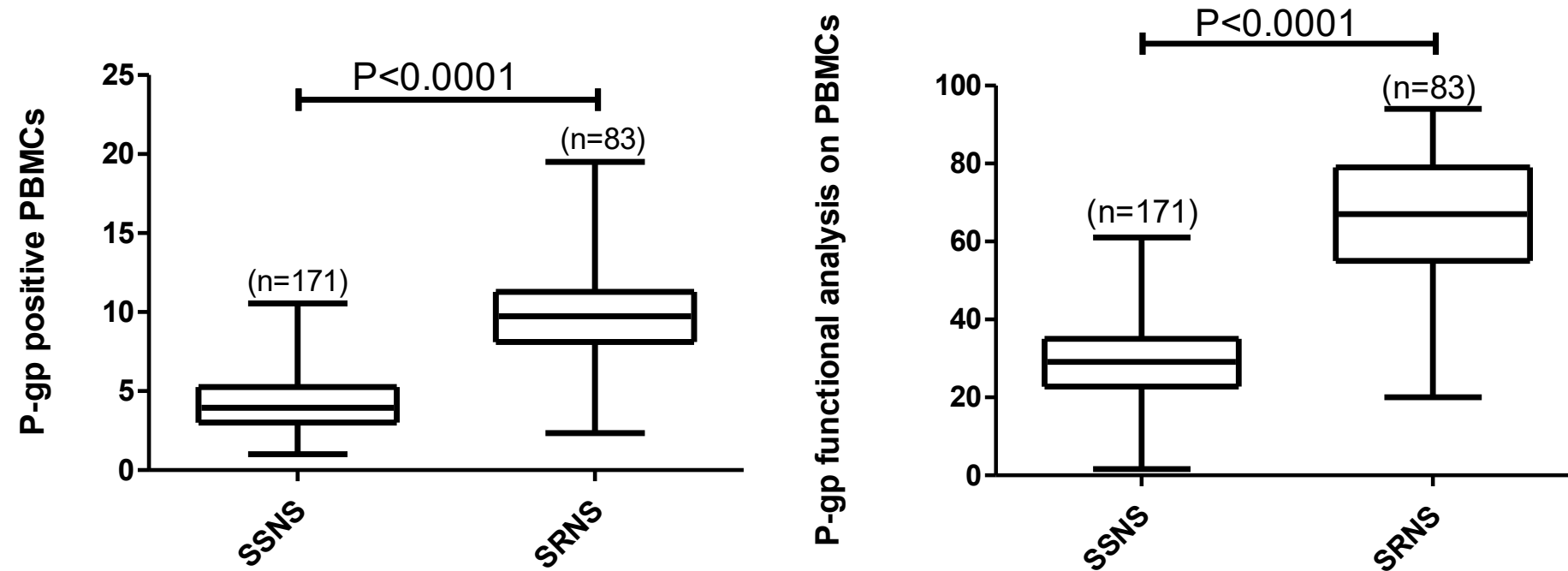


CD 8 Pg-p and MRP-1 gating Strategy



# Results

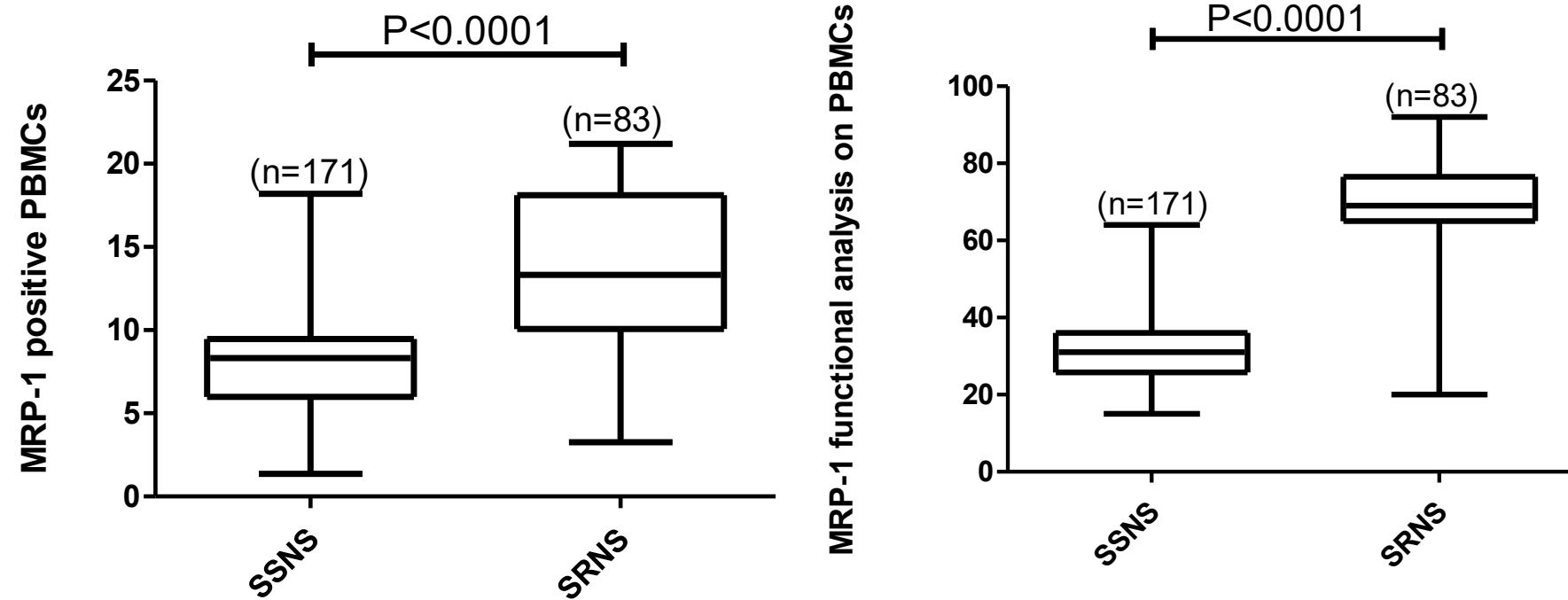
## P-gp expression and functionality



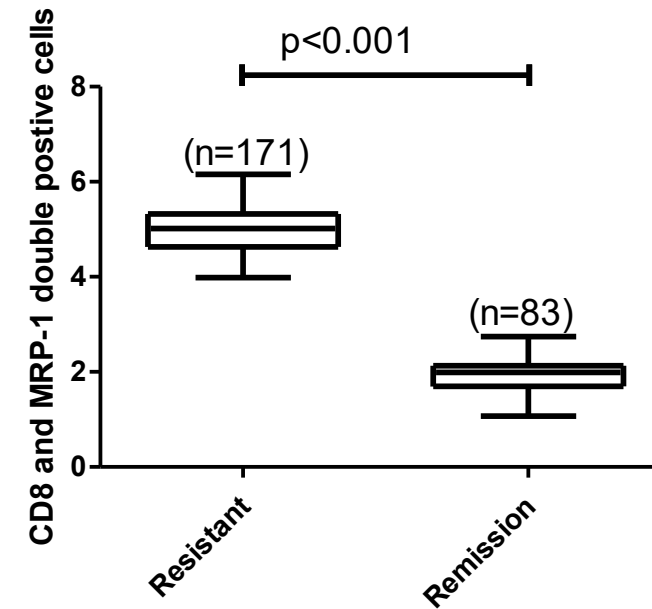
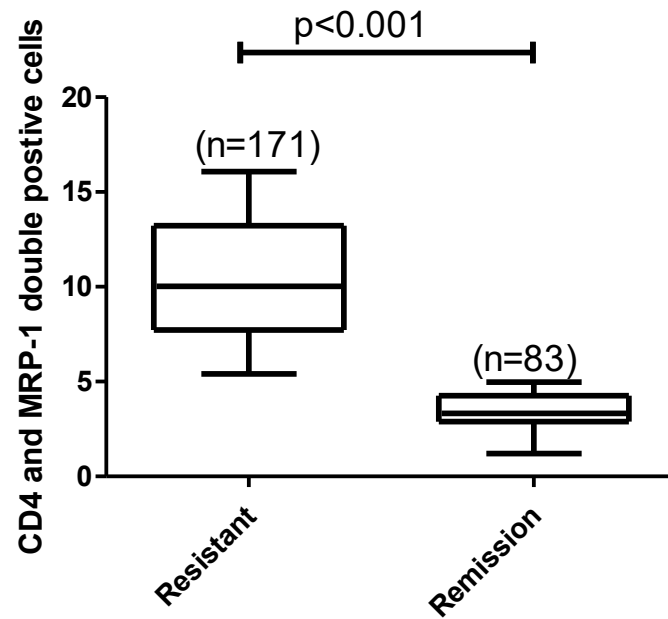
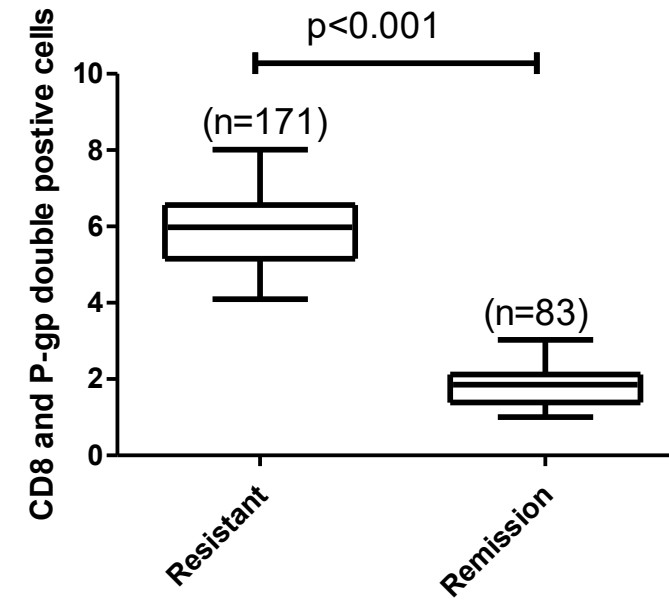
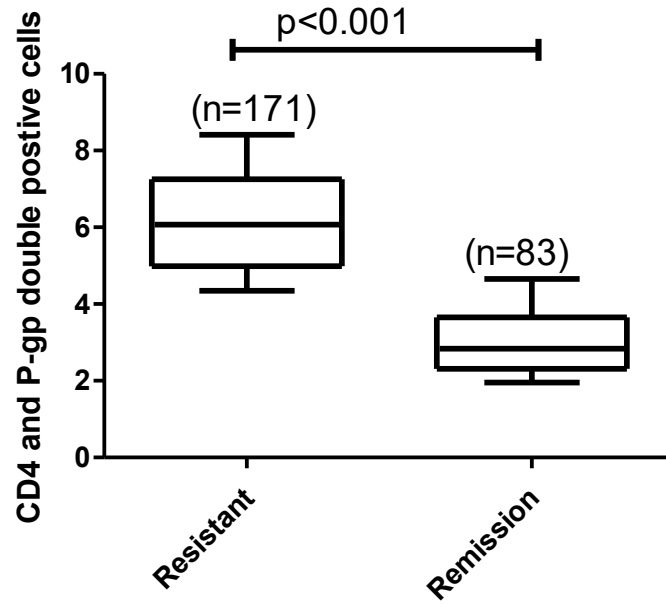


# Results

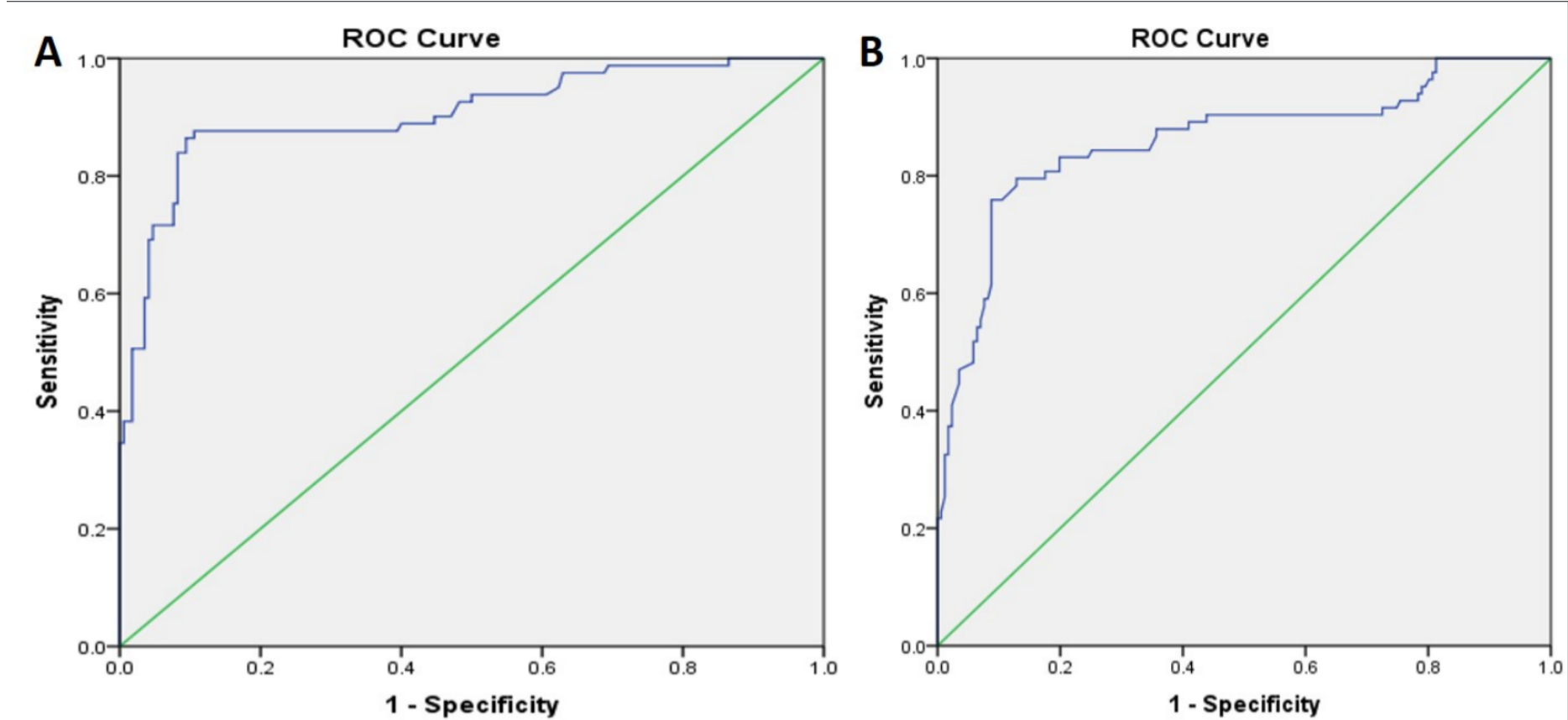
## MRP-1 expression and functionality



# 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

