

# Metabolomic Insights into Kidney Disease Progression

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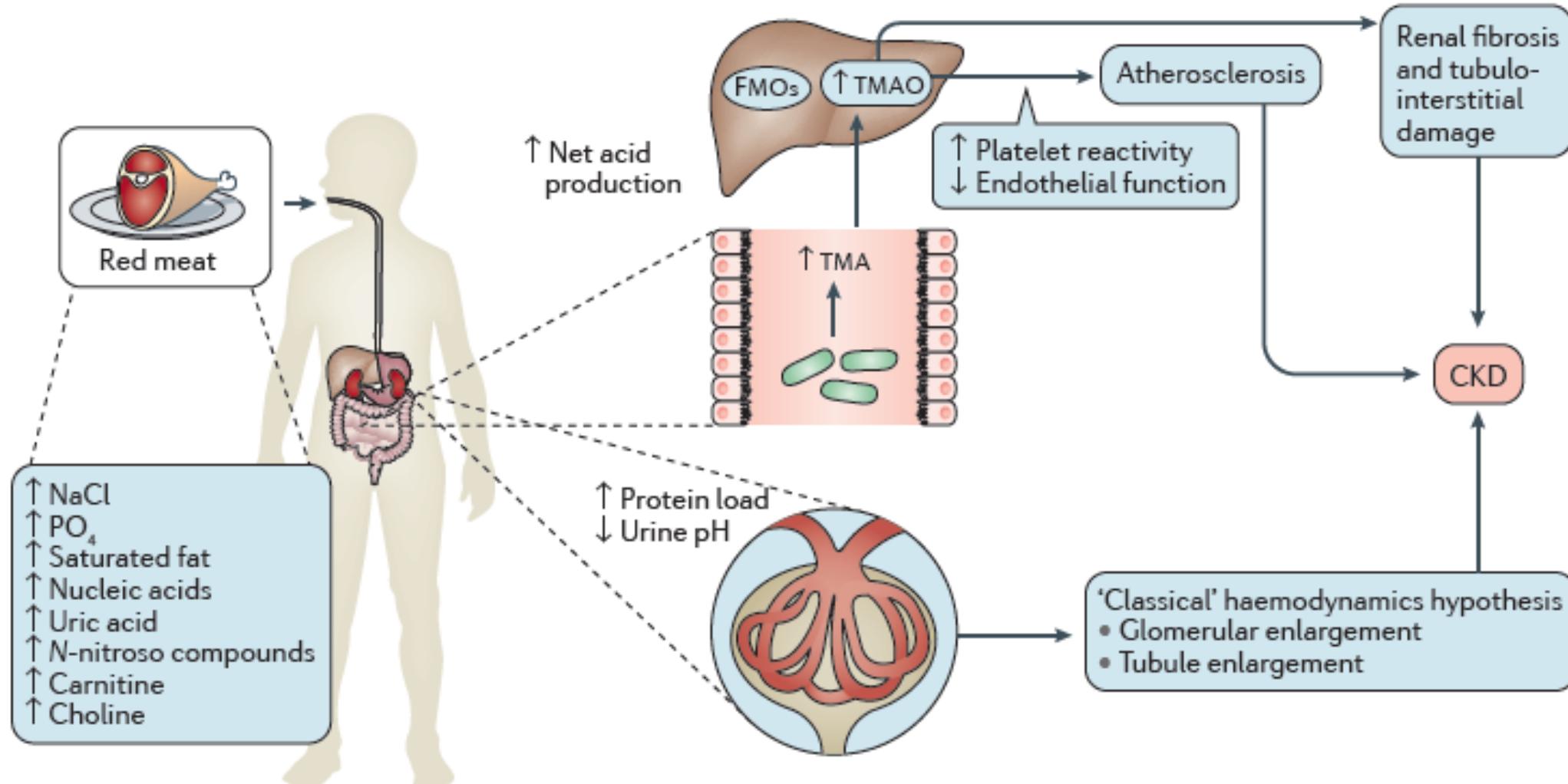


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# Disclaimers

- Participate in advisory board with Gilead Sciences, Baxter Healthcare
- Participate in research with Traverne Therapeutics, Alpine Immune Sciences, Vera Therapeutics, Novartis, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bayer, Otsuka
- Speaker for AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Baxter, Fresenius Medical Care
- Research grant from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim

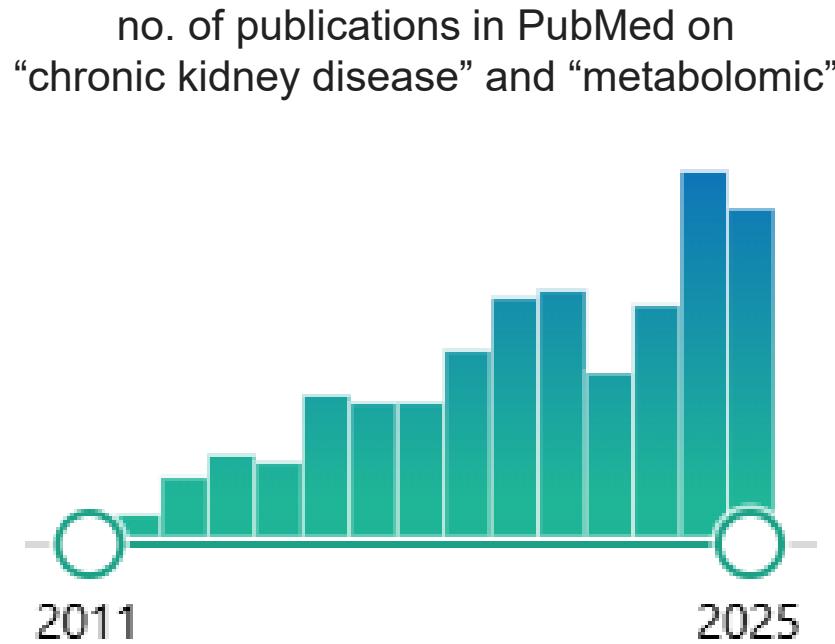
# Early observation: effect of red meat intake on kidney function



Peter Stenvinkel. Nat Rev Nephrol 2018; 265.

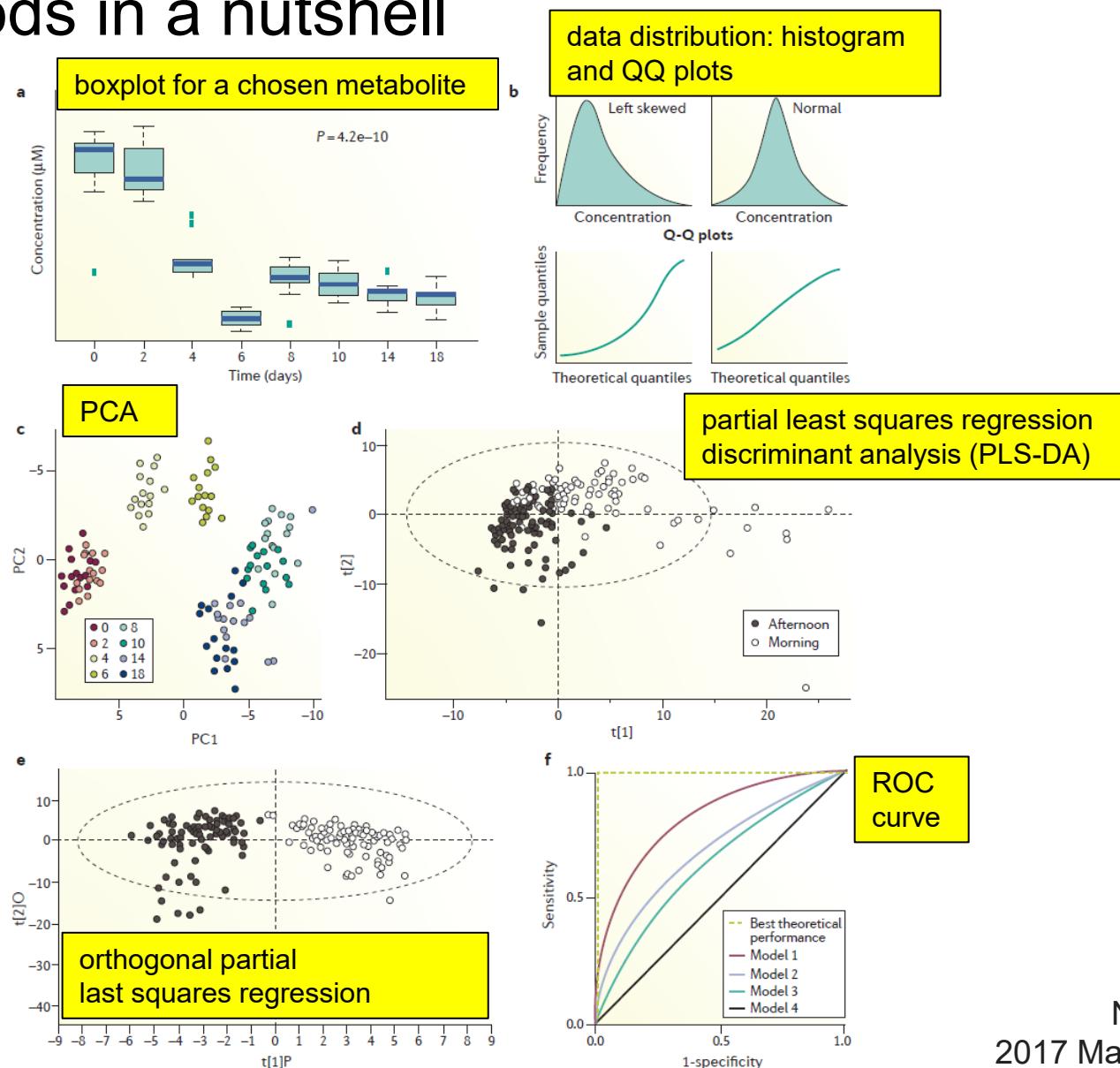
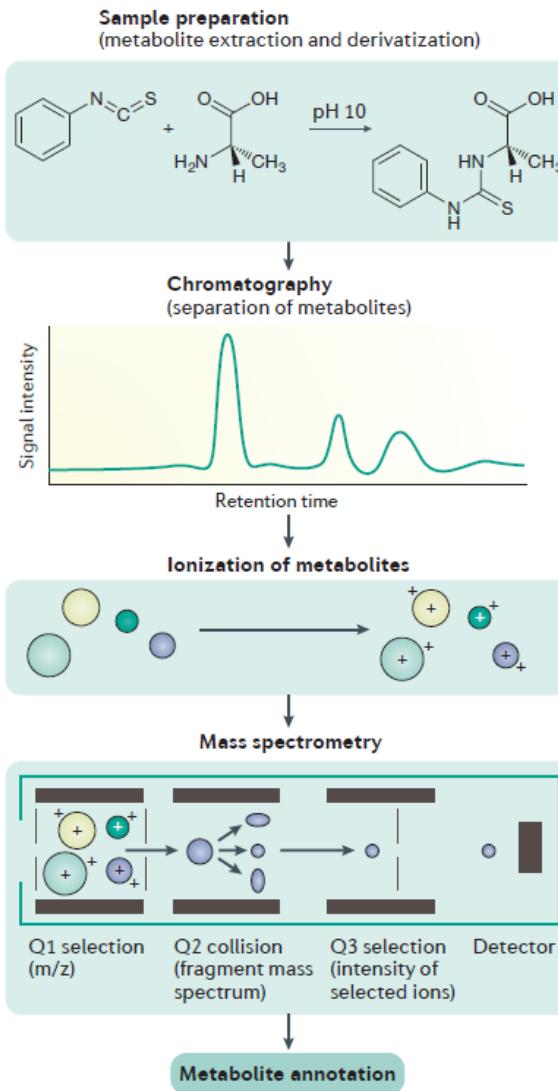
\*FMO: Flavin-containing monooxygenase (enzyme for the generation of TMAO)

# Metabolomic study and CKD: some questions



- **How ?** method of study
- **Which ?** metabolite species of interest
- **What ?** clinical implications
- **Why ?** mechanism of the effect

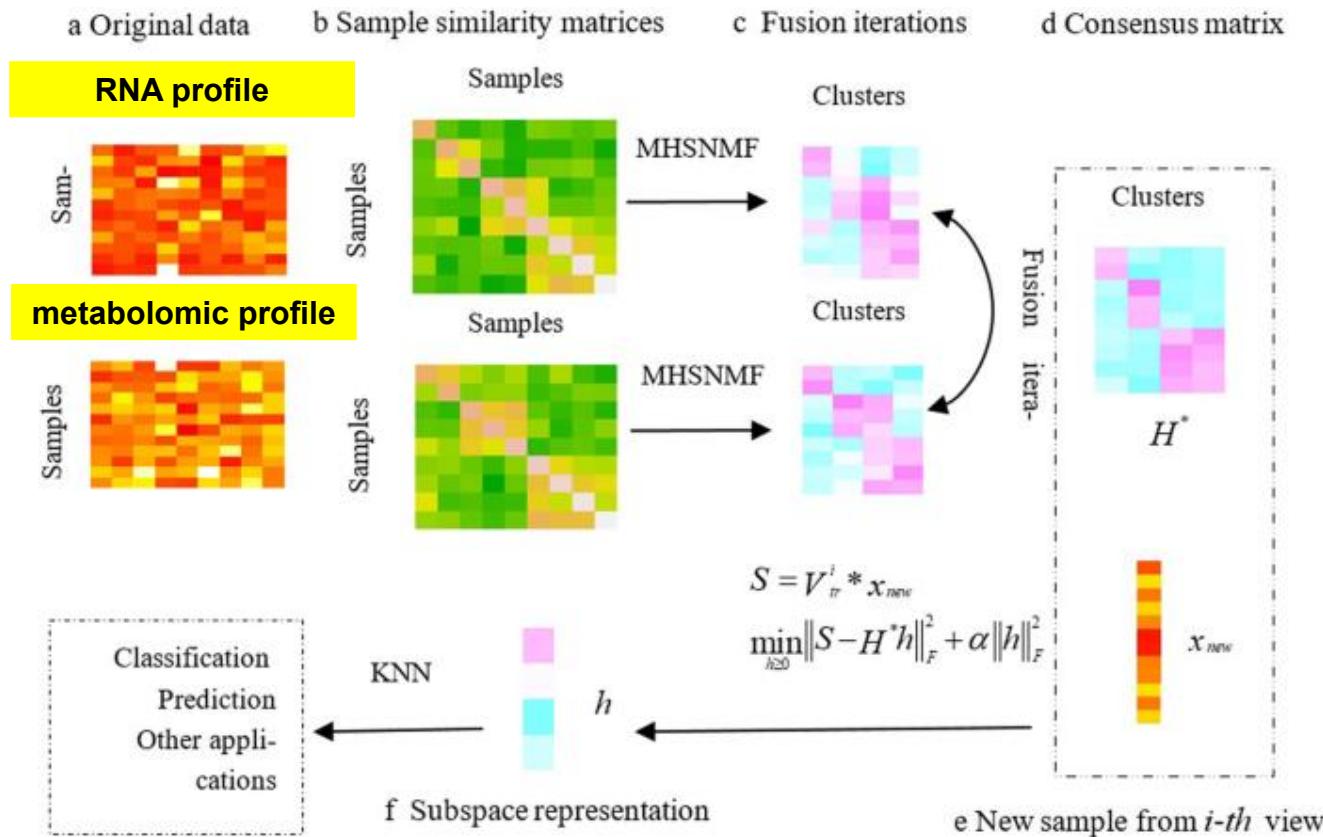
# Metabolomics: methods in a nutshell



Hocher B.  
Nat Rev Nephrol.  
2017 May;13(5):269-284.

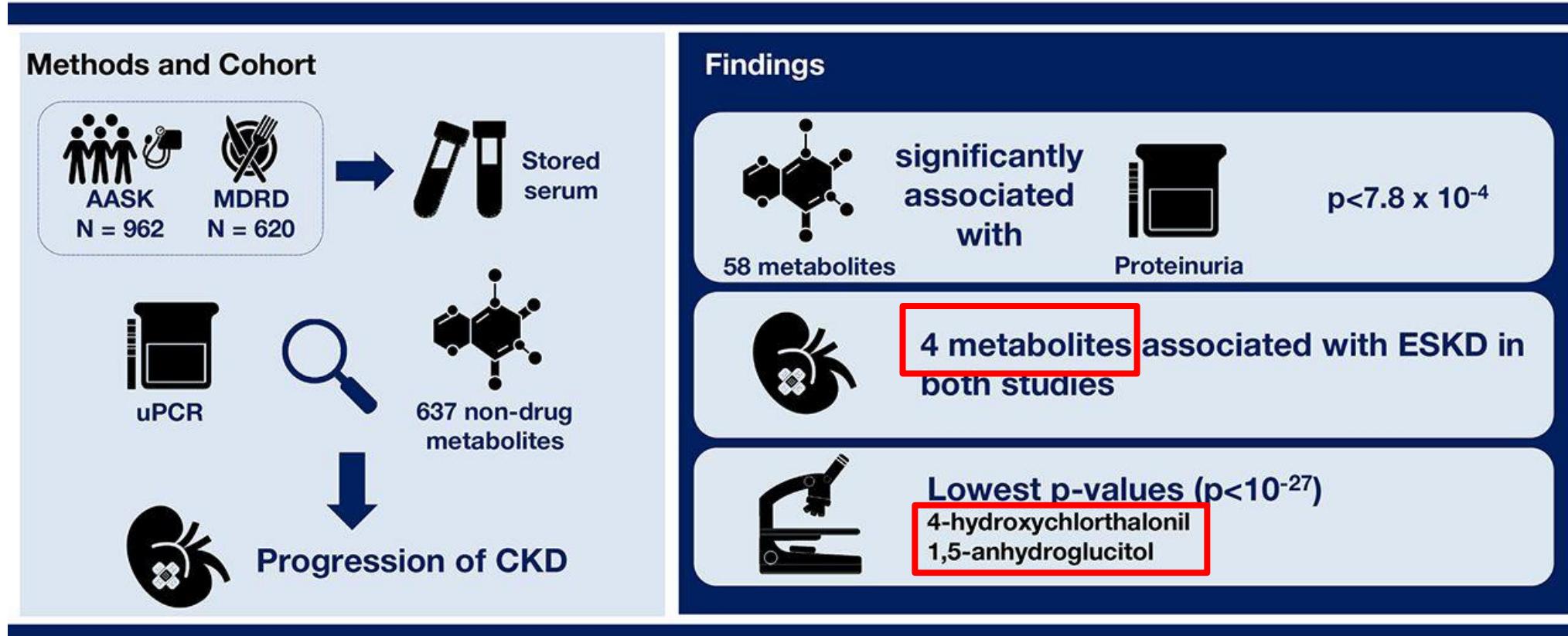
# From metabolomic to multi-omic study

non-negative matrix factorization (NMF) clusters for molecular subgroups



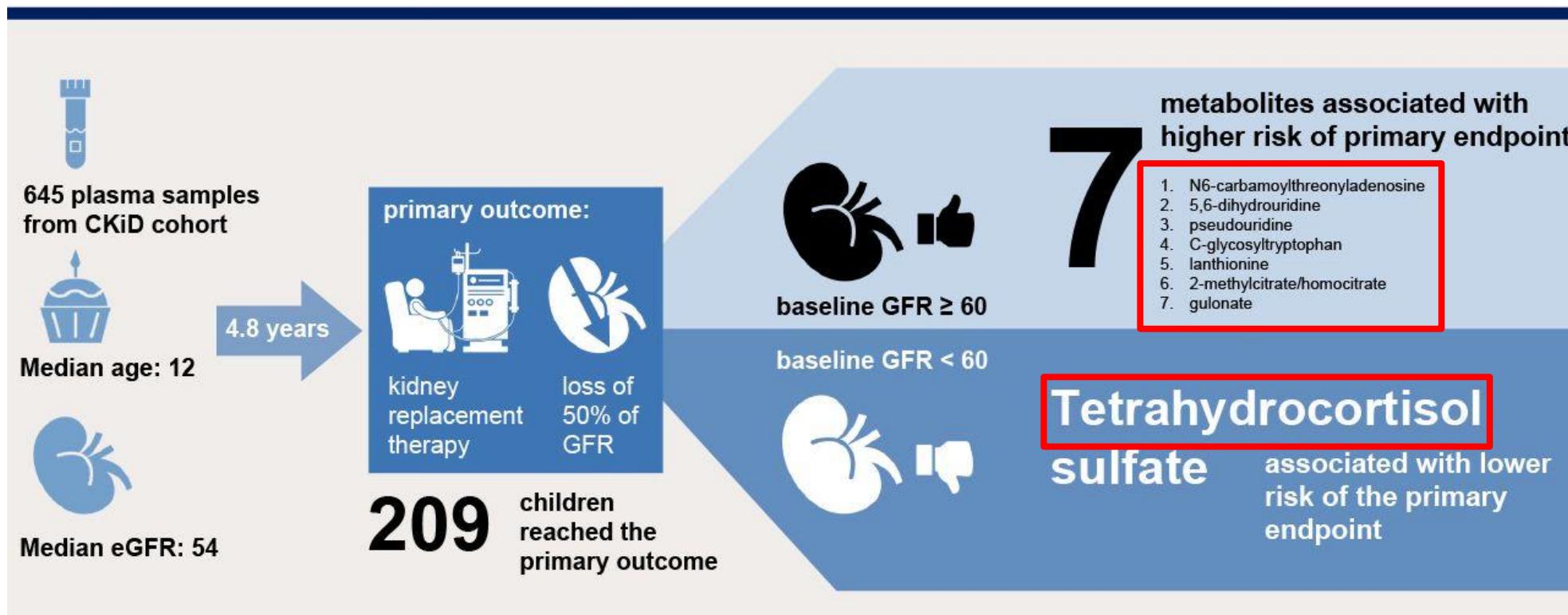
\*MHSNMF: multi-view hessian regularization based symmetric nonnegative matrix factorization

# Serum metabolomic alterations a/w proteinuria in CKD



Conclusions We identified 58 serum metabolites with cross-sectional associations with **proteinuria**, some of which were also associated with **CKD progression**.

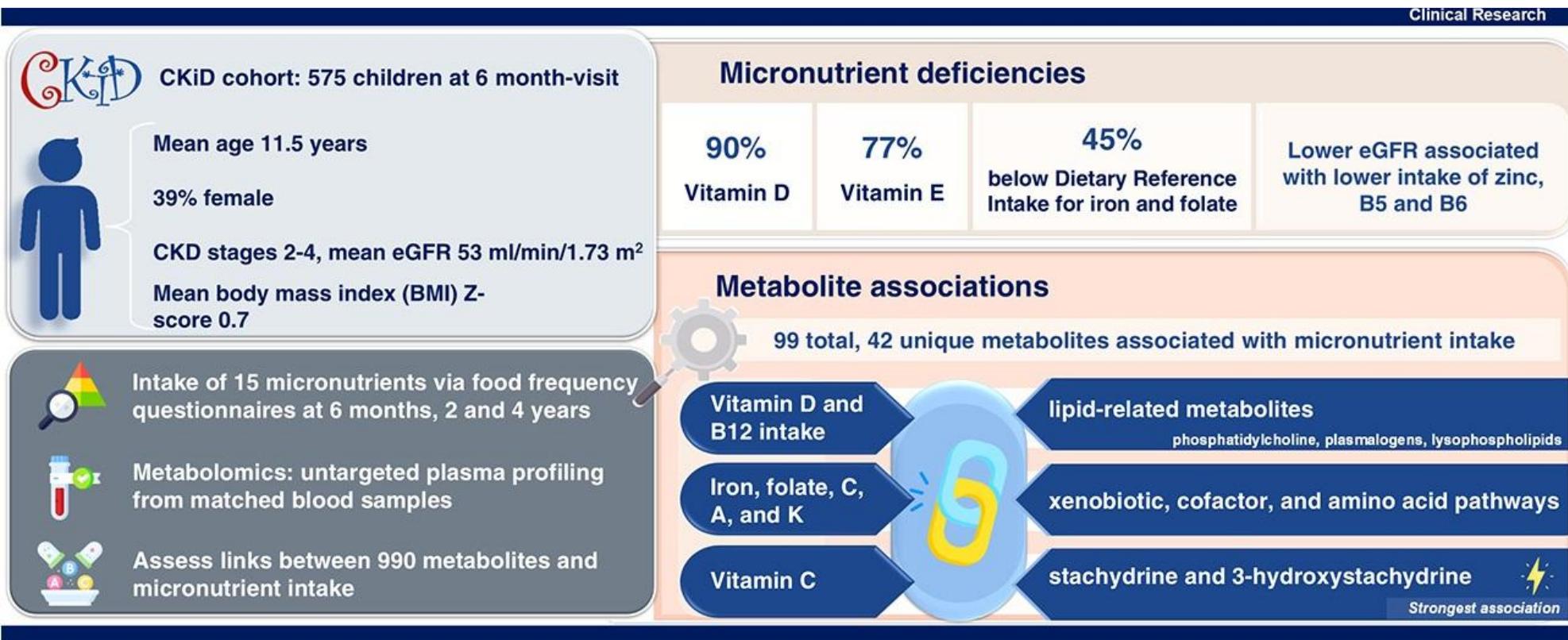
# Metabolite biomarkers of CKD progression in children



Denburg MR.  
Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2021 Aug;16(8):1178-1189.

# Dietary Micronutrient Intake and Metabolome in CKD

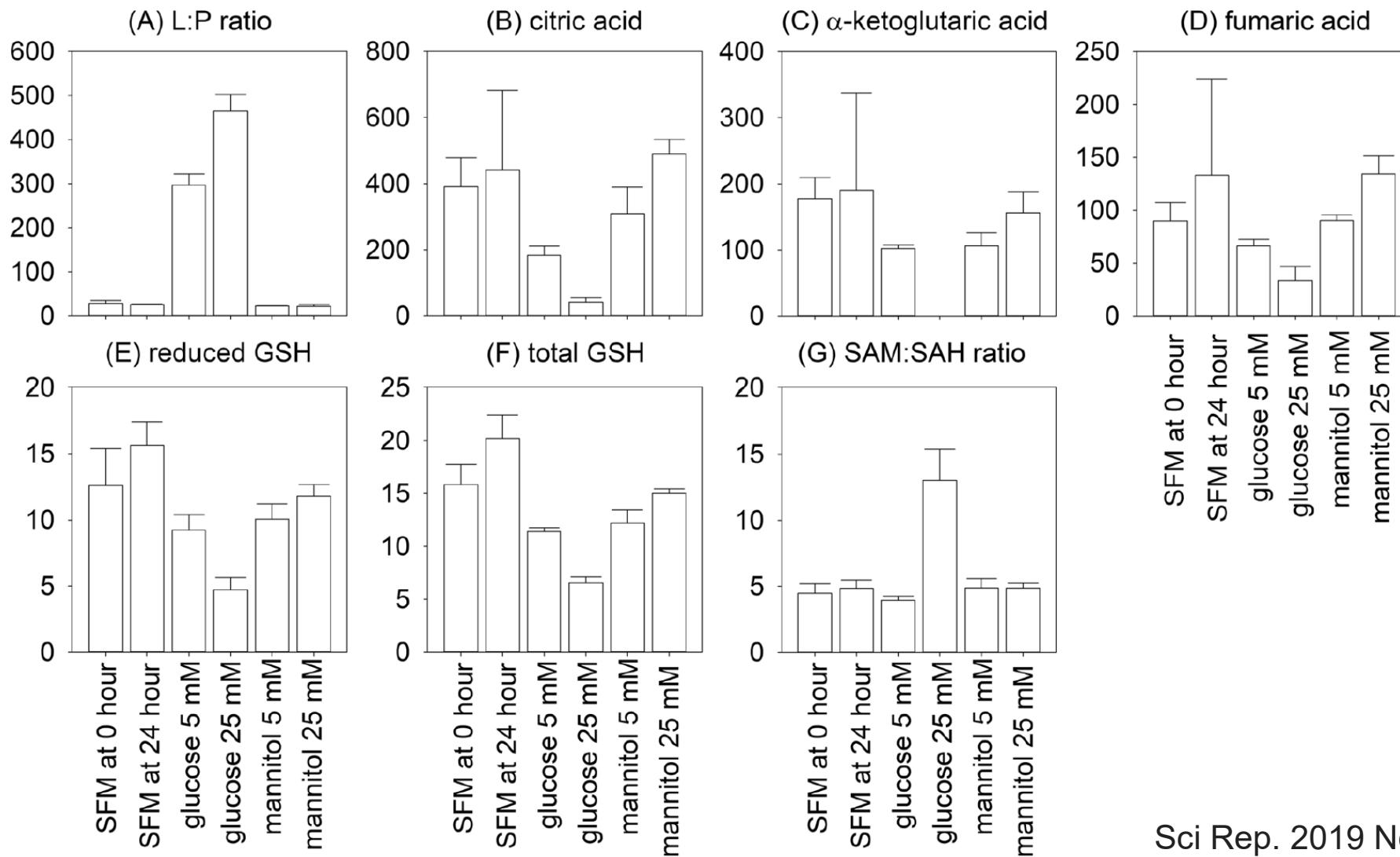
Clinical Research



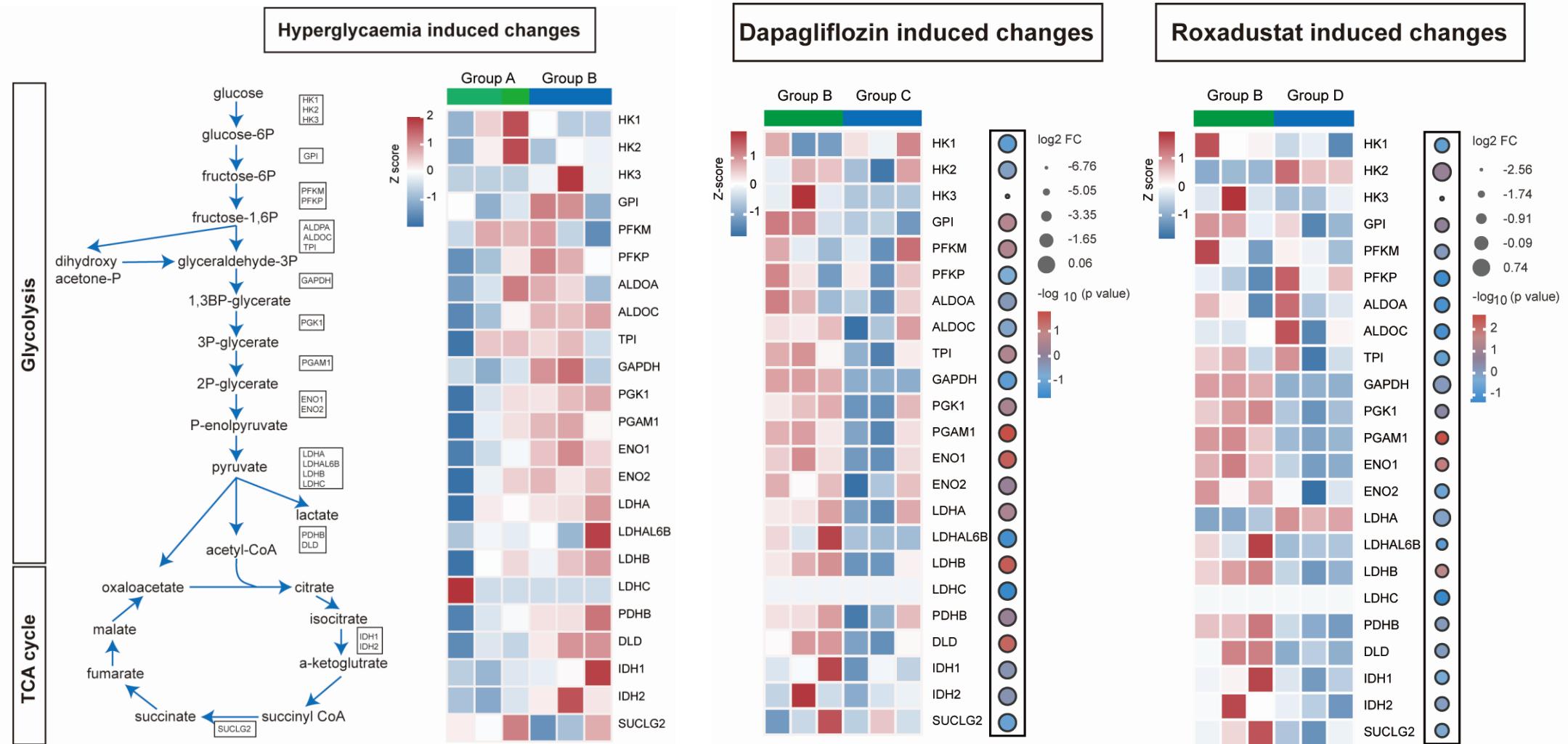
**Conclusions:** The majority of children with CKD have intake below dietary reference intake of at least one micronutrient despite normal BMI, which was associated with alterations in lipid metabolism.

Denise C. Hasson.  
Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2025; 20:1536

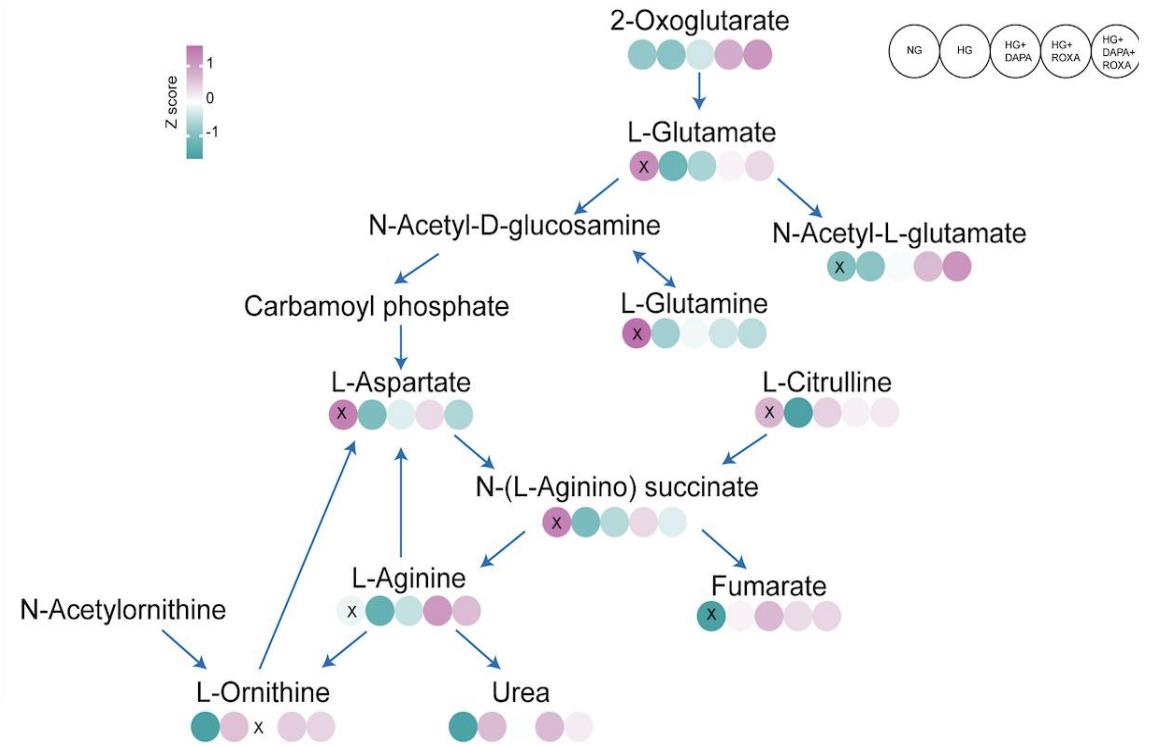
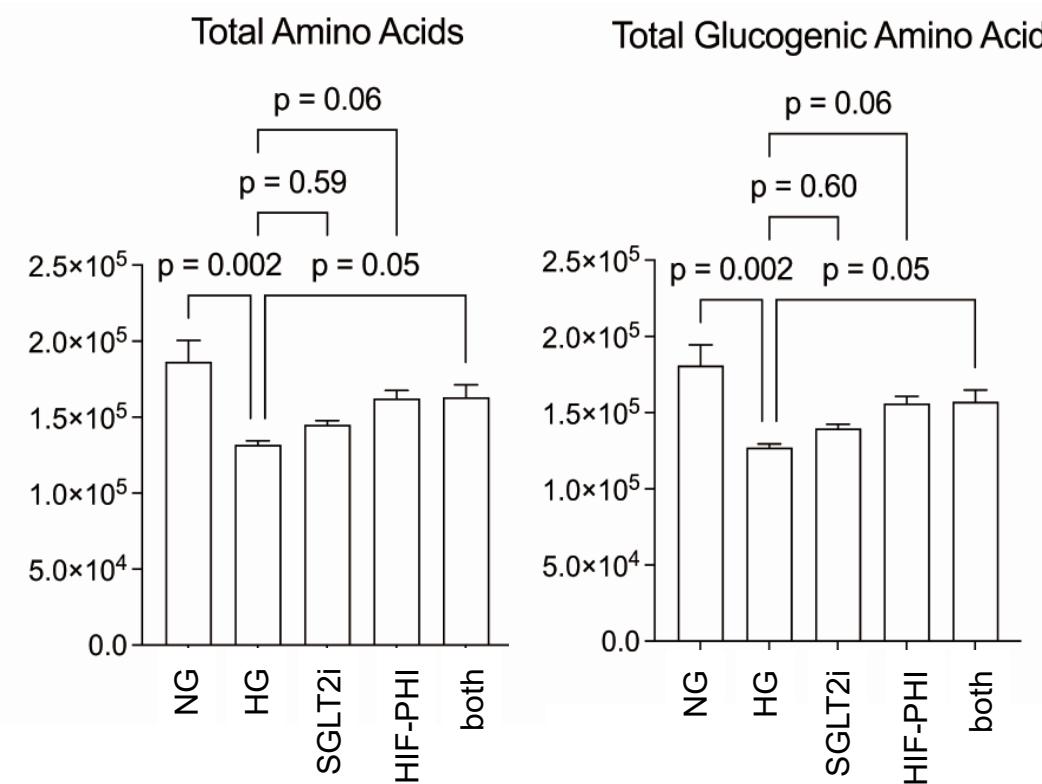
# Cell specific metabolomic change: PTC in high glucose



# cf. metabolomic change of podocyte



# Change in amino acid profile and arginine / NO pathway



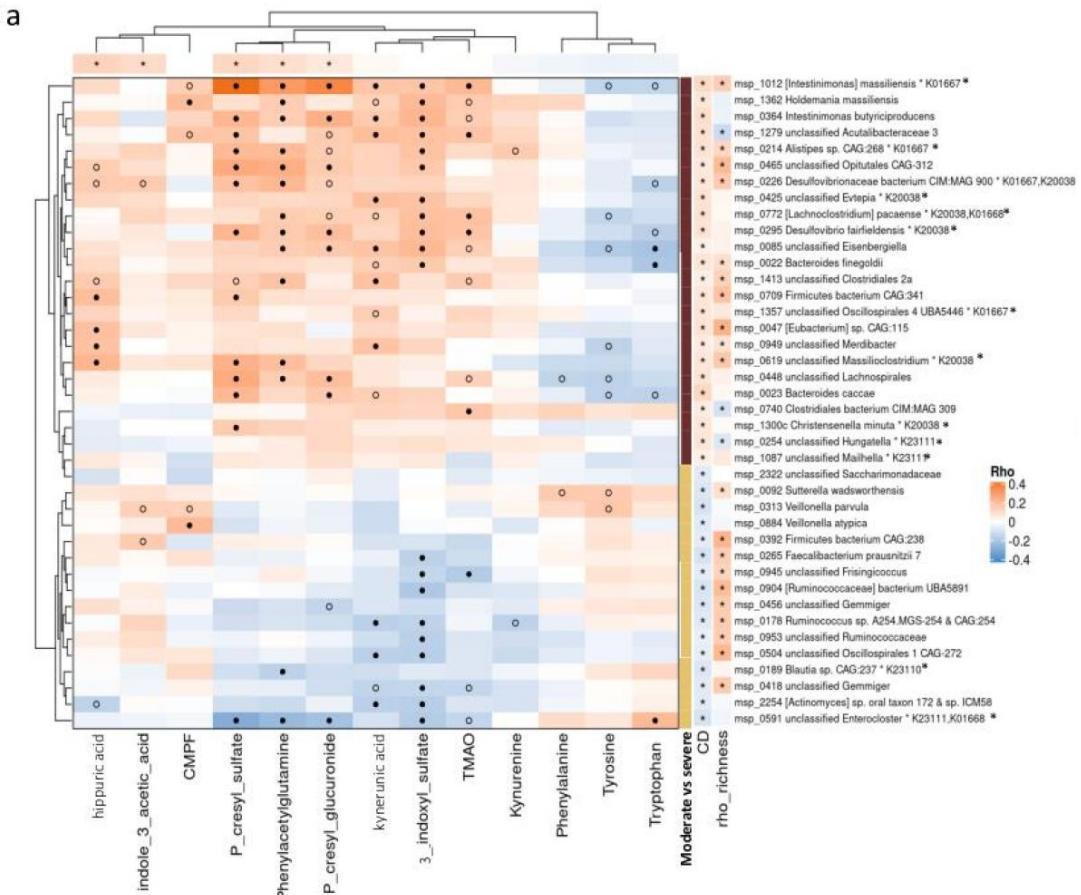
\*HIF hydroxylation require alpha ketoglutarate as co-substrate

# Metabolome: not only our own metabolites

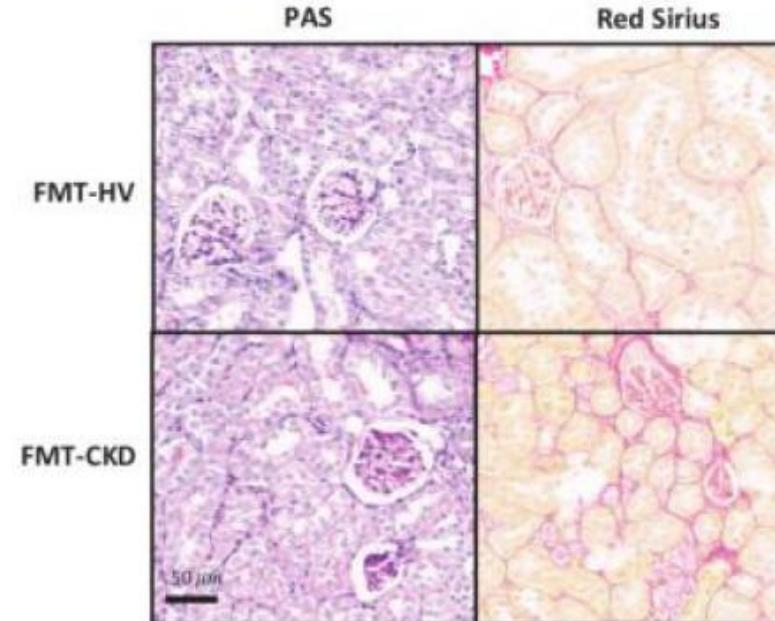
- MASLD and CKD are linked through mechanisms like lipid accumulation and oxidative stress
- gut dysbiosis leads to harmful metabolites that affect kidney function
  - toxins from the gut can cause systemic inflammation and kidney damage
  - liver processes gut-derived metabolites → further effects on kidney
  - liver also secretes molecules that influence gut microbiota and barrier integrity

# Microbiome contribution to metabolome

- 2 CKD cohorts and 1 healthy cohort



FMT from patients with CKD to antibiotic-treated CKD model mice increased serum UT levels and exacerbated kidney fibrosis.



# Uremic toxins and microbiota-derived metabolites tested

Compound	Origin	Role in diseases
TMAO	metabolic product of ingested meat	association with proteinuria, CKD decline, all-cause mortality and CVD
kynurenine	metabolite of tryptophan	increased production associated with worsen depressive symptoms and cognitive dysfunction
kynurenic acid	metabolite of tryptophan	antagonist of glutamate receptors and NMDA receptor; affect synaptic function
hippuric acid	formed from gut microbiota; also produced in the liver and kidneys	a marker for Parkinson's disease
phenyl-acetyl-glutamine	metabolite of phenylacetate in the liver; also produced by gut microbiota	possible marker for cardiovascular disease
indoxyl sulfate	metabolite of tryptophan from gut microbiota	stimulates glomerular sclerosis and renal interstitial fibrosis; contribute to CKD progression; also a predictor of CVD
p-cresyl sulfate	metabolite of aromatic amino acids from gut microbiota	contribute to CKD progression
p-cresyl glucuronide	metabolite of aromatic amino acids from gut microbiota	none reported
indole-3-acetic acid	plant hormone, also produced by some bacterial species	developmental toxicity and immunotoxin in animals
CMPF	endogenous metabolite of furan fatty acids in diet; also produced from gut microbiota	may induce kidney cell apoptosis or ferroptosis

# TMAO and kidney function decline

## Methods and Cohort



Two community-based  
Prospective cohorts\*



eGFR  $\geq 60$  mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>  
N= 10,564



Serial plasma TMAO level  
Baseline and one follow-up



Creatinine and Cystatin C  
4 times during follow-up



Incident CKD: eGFR decline  
 $\geq 30\%$  from baseline and a  
resulting eGFR  $< 60$  mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>  
N= 979

\*Median follow-up 9.4 years

Higher TMAO levels associated with  
higher relative risk of incident CKD



**2.24**  
1.68, 2.98

and greater annualized eGFR decline  
(mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>)



**-0.43**  
-0.56, -0.30

These associations were consistent  
across different racial/ethnic groups  
examined



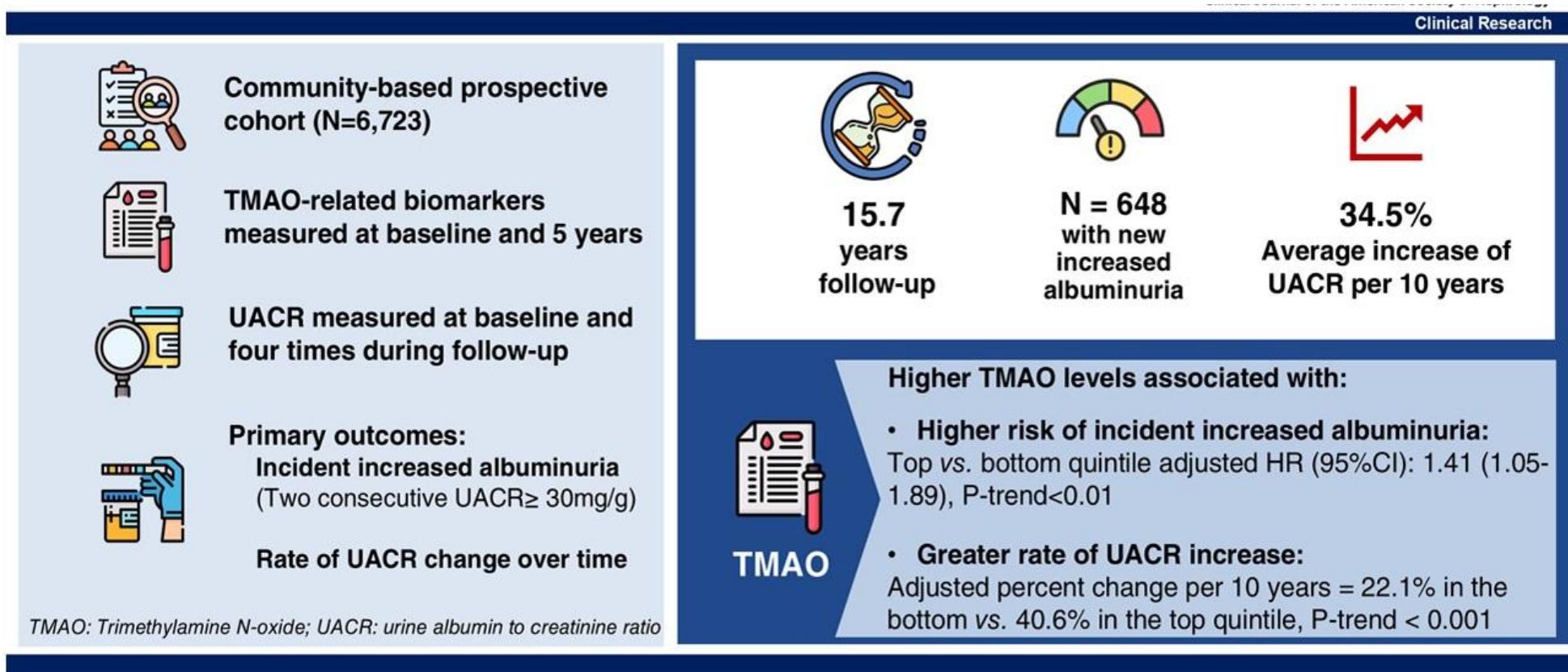
Association with eGFR decline  
 $\geq$  that of established CKD risk factors  
(DM, black race, age per 10 yr, SBP per 10mmHg)



TMAO, Trimethylamine N-oxide; DM, diabetes; SBP, systolic blood pressure

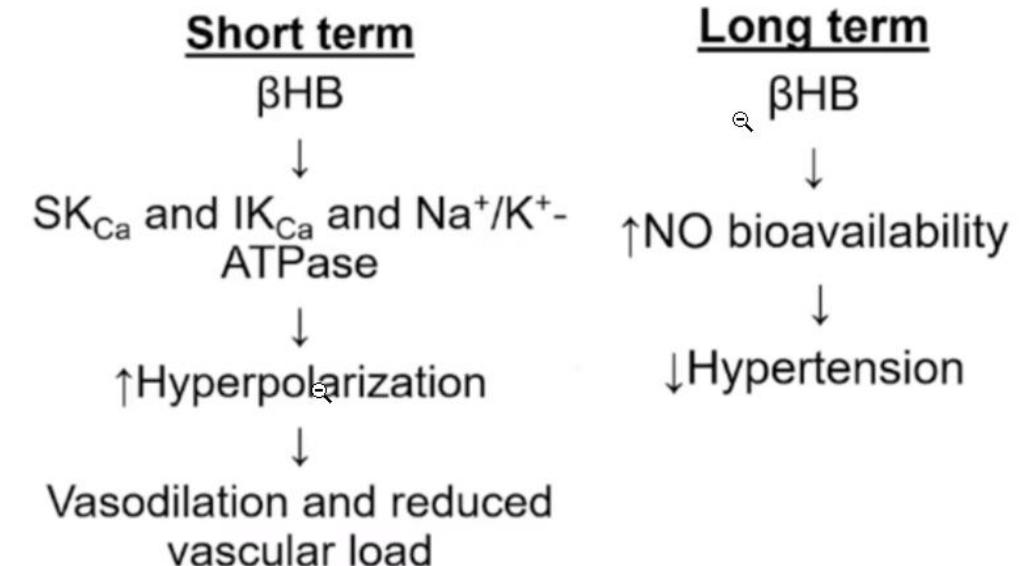
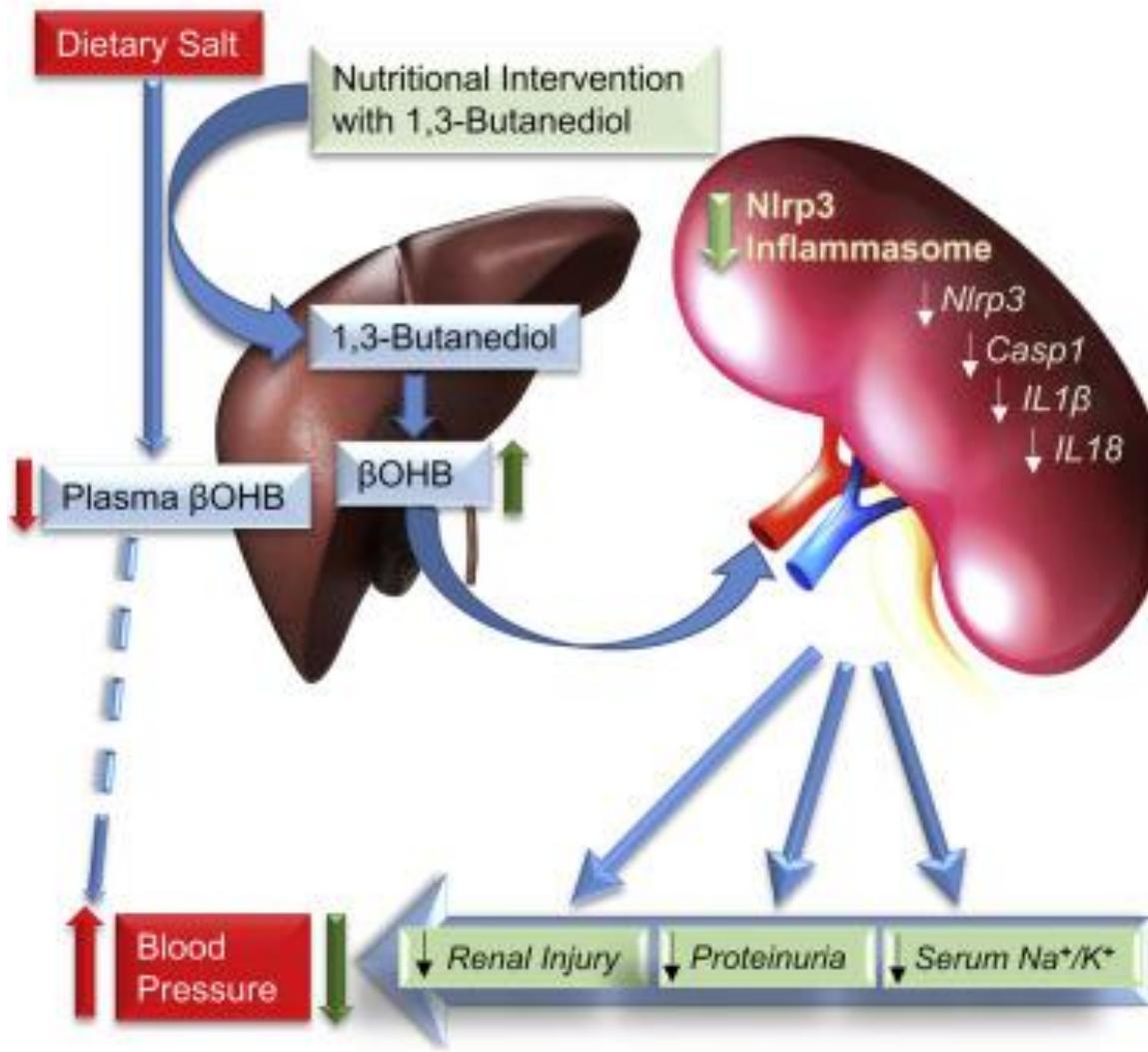
**Conclusions:** In community-based US adults, higher serial measures of plasma TMAO were associated with higher risk of incident CKD and greater annualized kidney function decline.

# TMAO and albuminuria



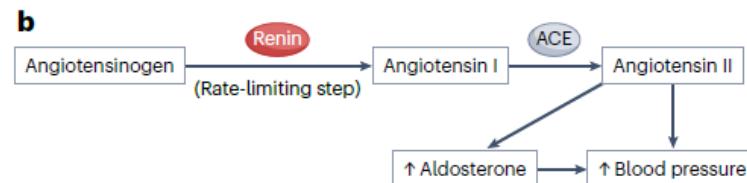
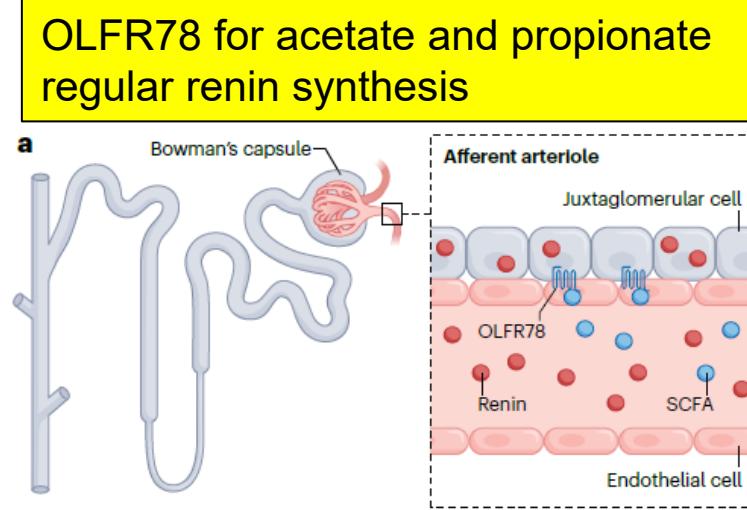
**Conclusions:** TMAO-related gut microbial metabolites appears to be a novel risk factor for albuminuria and its progression, raising the need to investigate the role of targeting the TMAO pathway on albuminuria.

# Mechanistic exploration: $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate and BP

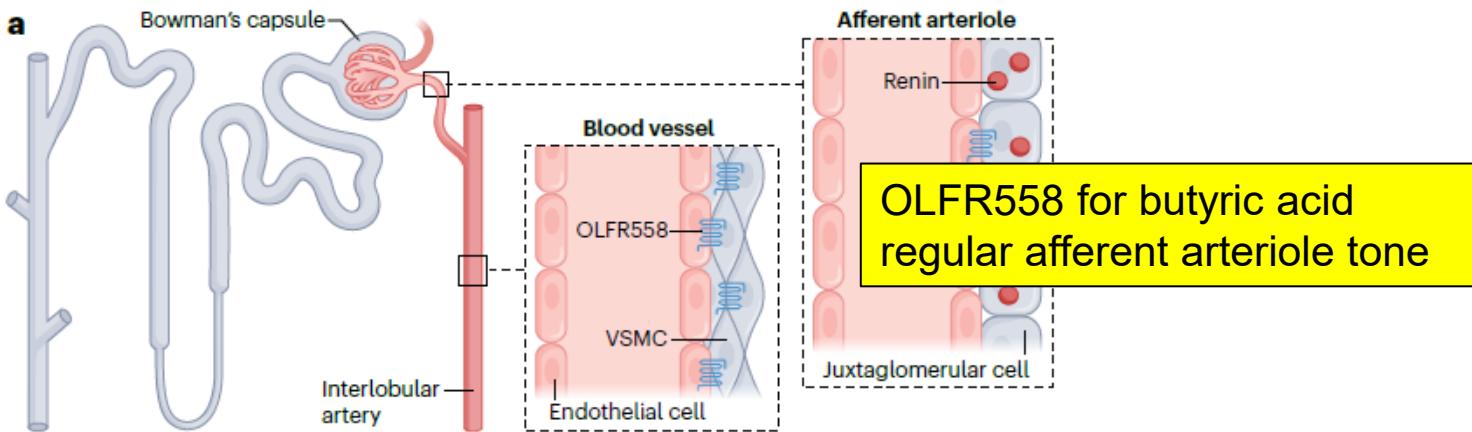


Chakraborty S.  
Cell Rep. 2018 Oct 16;25(3):677-689.e4.

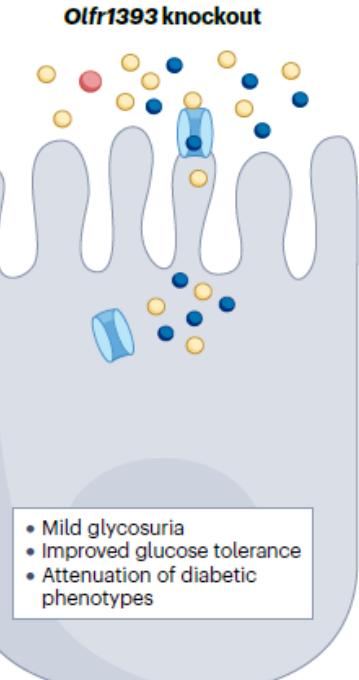
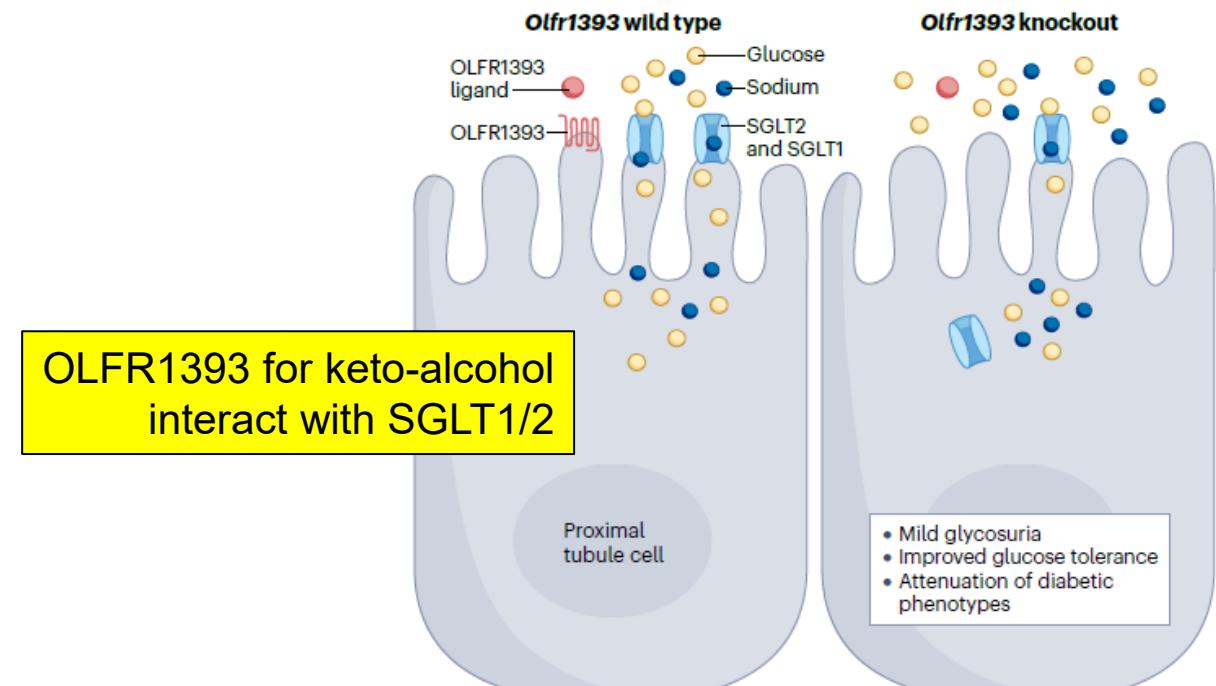
# Can the kidney sense specific metabolites?



sense by smelling !?



**OLFR558 for butyric acid regular afferent arteriole tone**



- Mild glycosuria
- Improved glucose tolerance
- Attenuation of diabetic phenotypes

# Conclusion

- advance in methodologies
- metabolomic changes are context and cell-type specific
- contribution of gut microbiota to metabolomic alterations
- kidney can “sense” many metabolites at low concentrations