By Dr. Gouse Mohiddin Shaik

### Introduction

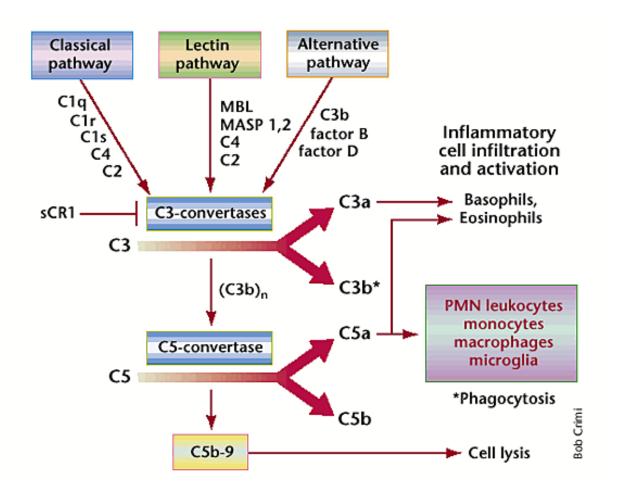
- In this section we will discuss...
- Biomarkers in inflammation & immune disorders
- Biomarkers of diabetes
- Biomarkers of liver diseases
- Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases
- Biomarkers of aging
- Biomarkers applications beyond health care

- Studying biomarkers of different pathological states will help to improve the management by
- Proving a better understanding of pathomechanism
- Improving diagnosis and determining prognosis
- Providing a base for development of drugs and following its efficacy

- Biomarkers of inflammation & immune disorders
- Inflammation is characterized by many disorders and is tissue dependent
- Rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes can be characterized by inflammation
- Complement system is activated in all inflammatory conditions
- Generally measured by serum C3 and C4 proteins with some limitations
- C-reactive protein (CRP) is also important

# Introduction

Complement system



- Biomarkers of inflammation & immune disorders
- Large number of immune disorders in association with inflammation are characterized by expression of cell surface biomarkers of cytokines produced by T and B cells
- Cytokines generally produced by immune cells and used for intercellular communication and intracellular signal transduction

- Biomarkers of failed organ transplants
- Major histocompatability complex proteins play big role
- HLA in case of humans
- HLA typing and matching necessary for organ transplants

DynaChip HLA antibody analysis
system can be used

system can be used

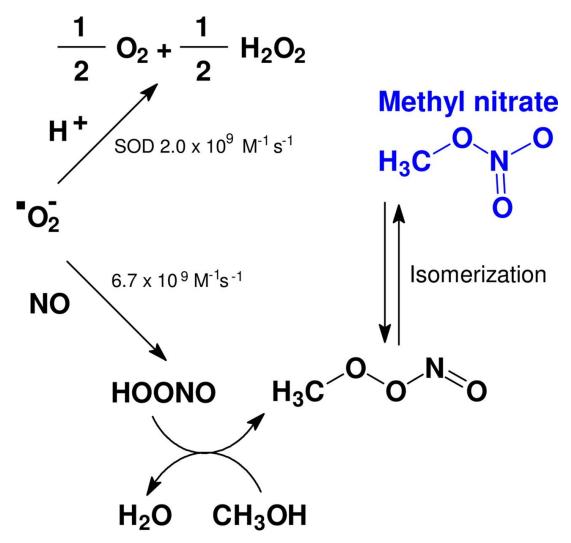
	Number of alleles
Locus	(allotypes)
HLA - A	218
HLA - B	439
HLA - C	96
There are also HLA - E, HLA - F and HLA - G	Relatively few alleles

	Number of alleles
Locus	(allotypes)
HLA - DP <sub>A</sub>	12
HLA - DP <sub>R</sub>	88
HLA - DQ <sub>A</sub>	17
HLA - DQ <sub>B</sub>	42
HLA - DR <sub>A</sub>	2
HLA - DR <sub>B1</sub>	269
HLA – DR <sub>B3</sub>	30
HLA – DR <sub>B4</sub>	7
HLA – DR <sub>B5</sub>	12
There are also HLA - DM and HLA - DO	Relatively few alleles

- Biomarkers of failed organ transplants
  - Graft vs host disease (GVHD)
- There is a need to monitor graft rejection after transplantation to adjust immunosuppressive drug regime
- Reactive T cell receptor (TCR) against graft is of importance
- CD28 a co-stimulant expressed on T cell is also important
- Microarray analysis.....

- Biomarkers of Diabetes Mellitus
- Type I and type II
- Well known about low insulin, increased free fatty acids and ketones in serum
- Methyl nitrate in exhale is strongly correlated with acute hyperglycemia of type I
- Exhale test can be non-invasive biomarker of hyperglycemia
- Oxidative process plays major role in production of methyl nitrate

Schematic representation of methyl nitrate formation in vivo.

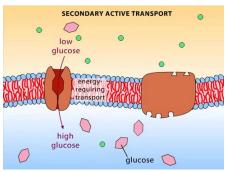


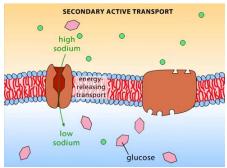
B. J. Novak et al. PNAS 2007;104:15613-15618

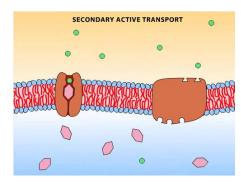
- Biomarkers of Diabetes associated oxidative stress
- Peroxidase activity, glutathione and plasma beta-carotene are very low in diabetic patients
- Enzyme superoxide dismutase (SOD) is very high in diabetic patients
- Lipid hydroxy peroxidases and lipoperoxidases are significantly high in diabetes which is indication of oxidative damage to proteins

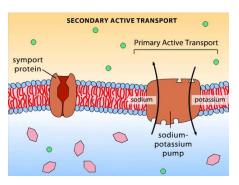
- Biomarkers of nephropathy in Diabetes
- Glomerular filtration rage (GFR) below 60 ml/min/L of type2 diabetes patients showed elevated triglycerided, low density lipotroteins (LDL)....
- Biomarkers of inflammation associated diabetes
- Elevated CRP, cell adhesion molecules, interleukin 6 (IL-6)
- Especially in type I diabetes

- Other biomarkers of diabetes
- Lack of C-Peptide Na, K ATPase activation

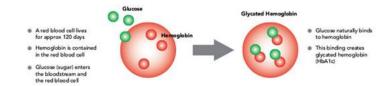








- Less endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS)
- Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c)



#### Other biomarkers of diabetes

Biomarkers of hyperglycemia

Increased serum-free fatty acids and ketones

Exhaled methyl nitrate

Biomarkers of diabetes-associated oxidative stress

Elevated serum malondialdehyde, lipid hydroperoxides

Elevated levels of plasma thioredoxin

Elevated superoxide dismutase in RBCs

Elevated plasma protein carbonyl levels

Increased urinary 8-hydroxy-2/-deoxyguanosine

Biomarkers of inflammation

C-reactive protein

Plasma-soluble cell adhesion molecules

Monocyte IL-6

Nitrotyrosine

Biomarkers of renal complications in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Elevated triglycerides

Elevated low-density lipoprotein

Elevated apolipoprotein B

Elevated soluble tumor necrosis factor receptor

Biomarkers of endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetes mellitus

E-selectin

Intercellular adhesion molecule 1

Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1

Biomarkers of insulin resistance

Serum retinol binding protein-4

Biomarkers of diabetes with cardiovascular complications

Adiponectin

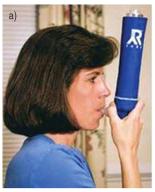
Glycosylated hemoglobin

- Biomarkers of Liver diseases
- Breath ethanol, ethane and acetone can be useful
- Tests for cirrhosis of liver (hepatitis B,C infections), tests for tropomyosin
- Alpha glutathione S-transferase (alpha-GST) is a very sensitive biomarker for liver injury

- Biomarkers of Liver diseases
- FibromaxTM
- Uses 5 algorithm tests
- 1. Fibrotest liver fibrosis
- 2. Actitest liver active
- 3. Steatotest fatty liver
- 4. Nashtest non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
- Ashtest liver damage

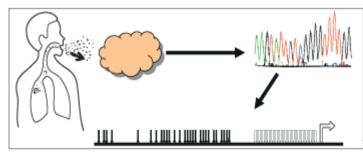
- Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases
- Breath condensation test for oxidative damage induced biomarkers
  - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
  - Glutathione
  - F2-isoprostanes...

- Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases
- Breath condensation test for oxidative damage induced biomarkers
  - H2O2
  - Glutathione
  - F2-isoprostanes...





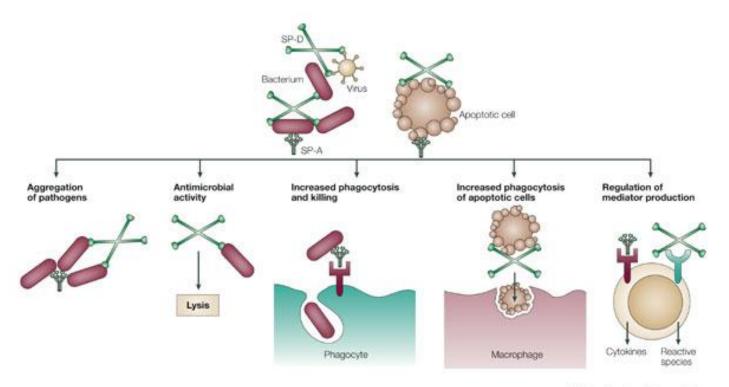




To collect exhaled breath condensate (EBC), patients breathe normally into a mouthpiece connected to a cold condenser. Tagged bisulfite genomic sequencing is performed on DNA recovered from the EBC to produce a detailed DNA methylation map of 6 tumor suppressor genes.

- Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases
- High levels of IL-8 and Intracellular cell adhesion molecule -1 (ICAM-1) in serum
- Pulmonay collectins
  - Surfactant protein A (SP-A)
  - Surfactant protein D (SP-D)
  - Acts as enhancers of phagocytosis (opsonins)
  - Useful marker in pulmonary fibrosis, lung maturity acute respiratory distress syndrome

Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases



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- Biomarkers of pulmonary diseases
- COPD decreased VEGF and increased PIGF
- Airway obstruction in smokers increased chromagranin A
- Asthma increased exhale of NO, Tcell type 2 activation cytokine profiles (IL-8 and TNF-α)
  - IgE level of an allergen

### Biomarkers of aging

Physiological measurements

Core body temperature

Blood pressure

24-h energy expenditure

Endocrinological biomarkers

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate

Insulin levels

Genes as biomarkers

DNA damage

DNA methylation

Mitochondrial mutations

Advanced glycation end products (AGEs): e.g., carboxymethyl-lysine

- Biomarkers beyond health care
- Bioterrorism
  - Specific microbial biomarker screening
- Exposure to environmental toxins
  - DNA damage, mutations as biomarkers for environmental exposure
  - Epidemiological applications

# Introduction

- Next class.....
  - Biomarkers of Cancer