

Comparison of the excretory capacities of erythropoietin and U-74389G concerning serum creatinine levels

Comparación de las capacidades excretoras de eritropoyetina y U-74389G respecto a los niveles de creatinina sérica

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Abstract

Introduction This study compared the excretory effects, the erythropoietin (Epo) and antioxidant drug U-74389G exert on serum creatinine levels through kidneys. 2 preliminary studies were used for this purpose including respectively one drug used in a renal ischemia–reperfusion (IR) protocol of an animal model. The preliminary studies are part of the present work. The subjects were pretreated in preliminary studies but the results of the same subjects were simply compared in the current work.

Materials and methods The serum creatinine levels were evaluated at the 60th reperfusion min (for groups A, C and E) and at the 120th reperfusion min (for groups B, D and F) after IR in the 60 rats. Groups A and B received no drugs, rats from groups C and D were administered with Epo, whereas rats from groups E and F were administered with U-74389G.

Results The first preliminary study recommended a non-significant excretory effect of Epo (p -value = 0.4430 > 0.05) than placebo for serum creatinine levels. The second preliminary study proved a very significant excretory effect of U-74389G (p -value = 0.0005 < 0.05) than placebo for serum creatinine levels. These 2 studies were co-evaluated since they came from the same experimental setting. The outcome of the co-evaluation was that

Keywords

- ▶ ischemia
- ▶ erythropoietin
- ▶ U-74389G
- ▶ creatinine
- ▶ reperfusion

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U-74389G has at least 5-fold significant excretory action (p -value = 0.0000 < 0.05) than Epo for serum creatinine levels.

Conclusions The U-74389G presents surprising effective excretory potencies for serum creatinine levels maybe of great importance in hemodialysis patients.

Resumen

Introducción Este estudio comparó los efectos excretores que la eritropoyetina (Epo) y el fármaco antioxidante U-74389G ejercen sobre los niveles de creatinina sérica a través de los riñones. Se utilizaron 2 estudios preliminares incluyendo, respectivamente, un fármaco utilizado en una rata protocolo de reperfusión de isquemia renal. Los estudios preliminares son parte del presente trabajo. Los sujetos fueron pretratados en estudios preliminares, pero los resultados de los mismos sujetos fueron comparados simplemente en el trabajo actual.

Materiales y métodos Se evaluaron los niveles de creatinina sérica en la 60.^a reperfusión en minutos (para los grupos A, C y E) y en la 120.^a reperfusión en minutos (para los grupos B, D y F) después de isquemia renal en las 60 ratas. Los grupos A y B no recibieron fármacos, a las ratas de los grupos C y D se les administró Epo, mientras que las ratas de los grupos E y F se les administró U-74389G.

Resultados El primer estudio preliminar recomendó un efecto excretor no significativo de la Epo (valor p = 0,4430 > 0,05) comparado con el placebo para los niveles de creatinina sérica. El segundo estudio preliminar demostró un efecto excretor muy significativo del U-74389G (valor p = 0,0005 < 0,05) comparado con el placebo para los niveles de creatinina sérica. Estos 2 estudios fueron coevaluados, ya que procedían del mismo entorno experimental. El resultado fue que el U-74389G tiene una acción excretora significativa de al menos 5 veces (p = 0,0000 < 0,05) la Epo para los niveles de creatinina sérica.

Conclusiones El U-74389G presenta sorprendentes potencias excretoras efectivas para los niveles de creatinina sérica, tal vez de gran importancia en pacientes en hemodiálisis.

Palabras clave

- ▶ isquemia
- ▶ eritropoyetina
- ▶ U-74389G
- ▶ creatinina
- ▶ reperfusión

Introduction

The short-term excretory¹ action of U-74389G is significant (p -value = 0.0005 < 0.05) than placebo for serum creatinine levels. U-74389G is a novel antioxidant factor. It implicates just only 255 known biomedical studies at present. 18.03% of these studies concern tissue ischemia and reperfusion (IR) experiments. The promising effect of U-74389G in tissue protection has been noted in these IR studies. U-74389G or also known as 21-[4-(2,6-di-1-pyrrolidinyl-4-pyrimidinyl)-1-piperazinyl]-pregna-1,4,9(11)-triene-3,20-dione maleate salt is an antioxidant which prevents both arachidonic acid-induced and iron-dependent lipid peroxidation. It protects against IR injury in animal heart, liver and kidney models. These membrane-associating antioxidants are particularly effective in preventing permeability changes in brain microvascular endothelial cells monolayers. However, the excretory capacity of U-74389G gets more comprehensible whether is compared with the same capacity of a standard known drug. Erythropoietin (Epo) is one of the more well studied and popular drug in hemodialysis (HD) medicine. However, the excretory² action of Epo was proved non-significant (p -value = 0.4430 > 0.05) than placebo for serum creatinine levels. Actually, Epo implicates over 29,309

known biomedical studies at present. 3.46% at least of these studies concern tissue IR experiments. Although Epo is frequently used in HD medicine, just few related comparative drug reports were found in bibliography.

The special aim of this experimental work was to compare the excretory effects of U-74389G and Epo on a rat model and mainly in a renal IR protocol concerning the serum creatinine levels. The American Diabetes Association uses new more reliable renal function markers such as the eGFR accurately automatically calculated by serum creatinine concentration, sex, age, weight and race, without a 24-h urine collection; and the new overestimating standardized isotope dilution mass spectrometry method (SIDMS) which measures low creatinine values for example 0.7 mg/dl. However, the classic serum creatinine level measurement is fundamental and the odds ratios found here may not differ for respective ratios of eGFR and SIDMS.

Materials and methods

Animal preparation

The Vet licenses of the research were provided under 3693/12-11-2010 and 14/10-1-2012 decisions. The granting company and the place of the experiment are mentioned in

related references.^{1,2} Appropriate humanistic care was adopted for the Albino female Wistar rats. 7 days pre-experimental normal housing included *ad libitum* diet for rats. Non-stop intra-experimental general anesthesia, oxygen supply, electrocardiogram and acidometry were provided. Euthanasia excluded the post-experimental survival of animals. Rats 16–18 weeks old were randomly delivered to six (6) groups ($n = 10$). The introductory stage of 45 min ischemia was common for all the 6 groups. Furthermore, the IR protocols were individualized for every group as following reperfusion: for 60 min (group A); for 120 min (group B); immediate Epo intravenous (IV) administration and reperfusion for 60 min (group C); immediate Epo IV administration and reperfusion for 120 min (group D); immediate U-74389G IV administration and reperfusion for 60 min (group E); immediate U-74389G IV administration and reperfusion for 120 min (group F). The dose height selection criteria of Epo and U-74389G were assessed at preliminary studies as 10 mg/kg body mass of animals for both drugs.

The ischemia was caused by laparotomic clamping inferior aorta over the renal arteries with forceps for 45 min. Reperfusion was induced by removing the clamp and restoration the inferior aorta patency. The drugs were administered at the time of reperfusion; through an inferior vena cava catheter. The creatinine levels were determined at 60th min of reperfusion (for A, C and E groups) and at 120th min of reperfusion (for B, D and F groups). The creatinine values used were adjusted for rats' mass since a powerful relation was invented between them (p -value = 0.0000).

Statistical analysis

► **Table 1** presents the (%) excretory superiority of Epo than placebo regarding reperfusion endpoints. Also, ► **Table 2** presents the (%) excretory superiority of U-74389G than placebo regarding reperfusion endpoints. The chi-square tests were applied, in order the above superiorities to be compared; using the ratios which produced the (%) results per endpoint. The outcomes of chi-square tests are depicted in ► **Table 3**. The statistical analysis was performed by Stata 6.0 software (Stata 6.0, StataCorp LP, Texas, USA).

Table 1 The (%) excretory influence of erythropoietin in connection with reperfusion time. Significant p -values when being <0.05

Decrease	±SD	Reperfusion time	p -Values
0.10%	±9.78%	1 h	0.9904
4.84%	±5.78%	1.5 h	0.3721
9.59%	±7.74%	2 h	0.1509
-4.84%	±5.78%	Reperfusion time	0.3549
2.62%	±3.49%	Interaction	0.4430

Table 2 The (%) excretory influence of U-74389G in connection with reperfusion time. Significant p -values when being <0.05

Decrease	±SD	Reperfusion time	p -Values
15.96%	±8.71%	1 h	0.0663
21.02%	±5.06%	1.5 h	0.0001
26.09%	±6.12%	2 h	0.0003
-4.20%	±6.12%	Reperfusion time	0.4103
11.69%	±3.16%	Interaction	0.0005

Table 3 The U-74389G/erythropoietin excretory efficacies ratios on serum creatinine levels after chi-square tests application. Significant p -values when being <0.05

Odds ratio	[95% Conf. interval]		p -Values	Endpoint
168.9034	164.4292	173.4992	0.0000	1 h
4.872332	4.865416	4.879259	0.0000	1.5 h
3.039572	3.029025	3.050157	0.0000	2 h
1.0262016	1.0243103	1.0280964	0.0000	Reperfusion time
5.005523	4.996097	5.014967	0.0000	Interaction

Results

The successive application of chi-square tests revealed that the excretory capacity of U-74389G was superior than that of Epo by 168.9034-fold [164.4292–173.4992] at 1 h, by 4.872332-fold [4.865416–4.879259] at 1.5 h, by 3.039572-fold [3.029025–3.050157] at 2 h, by 1.0262016-fold [1.0243103–1.0280964] without drugs and by 5.005523-fold [4.996097–5.014967] whether all variables have been considered (p -value = 0.0000).

Discussion

The same authors reviewing² 12 clinical trials, found lukewarm, non-significant, confusing and inconsistent excretory results for serum creatinine levels. Furthermore, Elshiekh et al. documented decreased³ plasma creatinine levels after treatment with recombinant human Epo (rhEpo) 5000 IU/kg intraperitoneally (IP) administered 30 min before renal IR or ischemic preconditioning (IPC) in male Wistar rats. Cakiroglu et al. calculated⁴ a non-significant tendency of serum creatinine levels for renal function improvement; particularly after daily Epo application at a concentration of 500 U/kg shortly after renal 30 min IR in rats. Kalantzi et al.⁵ did not correlate serum creatinine levels with the two peaks of serum Epo levels although the serum creatinine levels reduction preceded the rise of Epo levels in patients after successful renal transplantation. Hernández-Navarrete et al.⁶ noticed stable serum creatinine levels and glomerular filtration at

Table 4 A U-74389G/erythropoietin efficacies ratios meta-analysis on 2 hematologic variables²² Significant *p*-values when being <0.05

Endpoint	1 h	<i>p</i> -Value	1.5 h	<i>p</i> -Value	2 h	<i>p</i> -Value	Reperfusion time	<i>p</i> -Value	Interaction	<i>p</i> -Value
<i>Variable</i>										
Hematocrit	38.424	0.0000	9.076658	0.0000	6.222898	0.0000	1.001356	0.2184	12.66419	0.0000
Hemoglobin	1.268689	0.0000	1.839035	0.0000	13.1658	0.0000	1.252422	0.0000	1.94889	0.0000
<i>Mean</i>	6.981984	0.0000	4.085620	0.0000	9.051487	0.0000	1.119875	0.1092	4.968008	0.0000

24 months in post-transplant patients underwent 52.3 months pre-transplant peritoneal dialysis. Gardner et al. used⁷ plasma creatinine levels to predict histopathological injury at 2 h after renal 40-min/48-h I/R; on renoprotective administration of Epo (1000 iu/kg IV) or remote IPC in a porcine model. Ahmadiasl et al. decreased creatinine levels after pre-treatment with Epo (5000 U/kg, IP)⁸ before 45 min/24 h renal I/R in male Wistar Albino rats. Wu et al. estimated a blood protein/creatinine levels ratio decreased by helix B surface peptide (HBSP) 8 nmol/kg derived from Epo; 2 weeks⁹ after 45 min/2 week renal I/R in a rat model. Kim et al. showed no significant differences on the incidence of post-operative acute kidney injury (AKI) defined as an increase in serum creatinine >0.3 mg/dl or >50% from baseline after¹⁰ pre-emptive Epo administration 300 IU/kg IV in patients. Li et al. showed a modest effect in preventing lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced elevation of creatinine levels and protecting against injured ultrastructure in the kidneys 24 h after rhEpo treatment (5000 U/kg)¹¹ in rats. Moeini et al. succeeded significantly decreased levels of creatinine ($p < 0.05$) after¹² Epo administration (500 IU/kg IP) in AKI male Wistar rats. Han et al. attenuated the renal damage, the necrotic injury and the peak plasma creatinine levels¹³ after injection of mice adult renal progenitor cells (MRPC) which exhibit features consistent with renal stem cells; especially MRPC/Epo and MRPC/suramin in IR AKI male C57BL/6 mice. Matějková et al. found no differences after carbamylated Epo-FC fusion protein (cEpo-FC) (50 µg/kg), rhEpo (5000 IU/kg), or vehicle prior to 120 min/4 h I/R injury between treatment groups in pigs with atherosclerosis.¹⁴ Ardalan et al. found¹⁵ lower creatinine levels in renal IR + Epo group than only renal IR group ($p < 0.05$) after renal 30 min/24 h I/R in male Wistar rats. Ulusoy et al. found that creatinine significantly increased signal peptide-CUB (complement C1r/C1s, Uegf, and Bmp1)-EGF (epidermal growth factor)-domain-containing protein 1 SCUBE1 levels¹⁶ higher in a HD group than a control ($p = 0.000$) one. Imamura et al. evaluated that cEpo and Epo-treated IR rats had improved serum creatinine levels than saline-treated remnant kidney IR model rats.¹⁷ Rodrigues et al. preserved creatinine clearance and tubular function after pretreatment with continuous Epo receptor activator (CERA)¹⁸ in a sepsis-induced AKI model. Oba et al. found that¹⁹ Epo administration significantly inhibited the increase in blood creatinine levels after renal IR injury than control mice. Hu et al. exhibited lower serum creatinine levels and limited tubular necrosis 24 h after Epo administration in induced renal IR of male Sprague-

Dawley rats.²⁰ Chrysikos et al. did not find significantly different serum creatinine levels after U-74389G IV injection²¹ after pancreatic IR encompassing IPC 30 min/120 min in pigs.

According to above, ► **Table 4** shows that U-74389G has at least 5-fold excretory capacity than Epo (p -value = 0.0000). A more detailed molecular and biochemical investigation of this excretory potency must be hold in order to elucidate the U-74389G molecular action mechanism.

Conclusion

The nephrologists and urologists must be informed about the effective excretory potencies of U-74389G when treat HD patients.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects

The authors declare that the procedures followed were in accordance with the regulations of the relevant clinical research ethics committee and with those of the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki).

Confidentiality of data

The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Right to privacy and informed consent

The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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