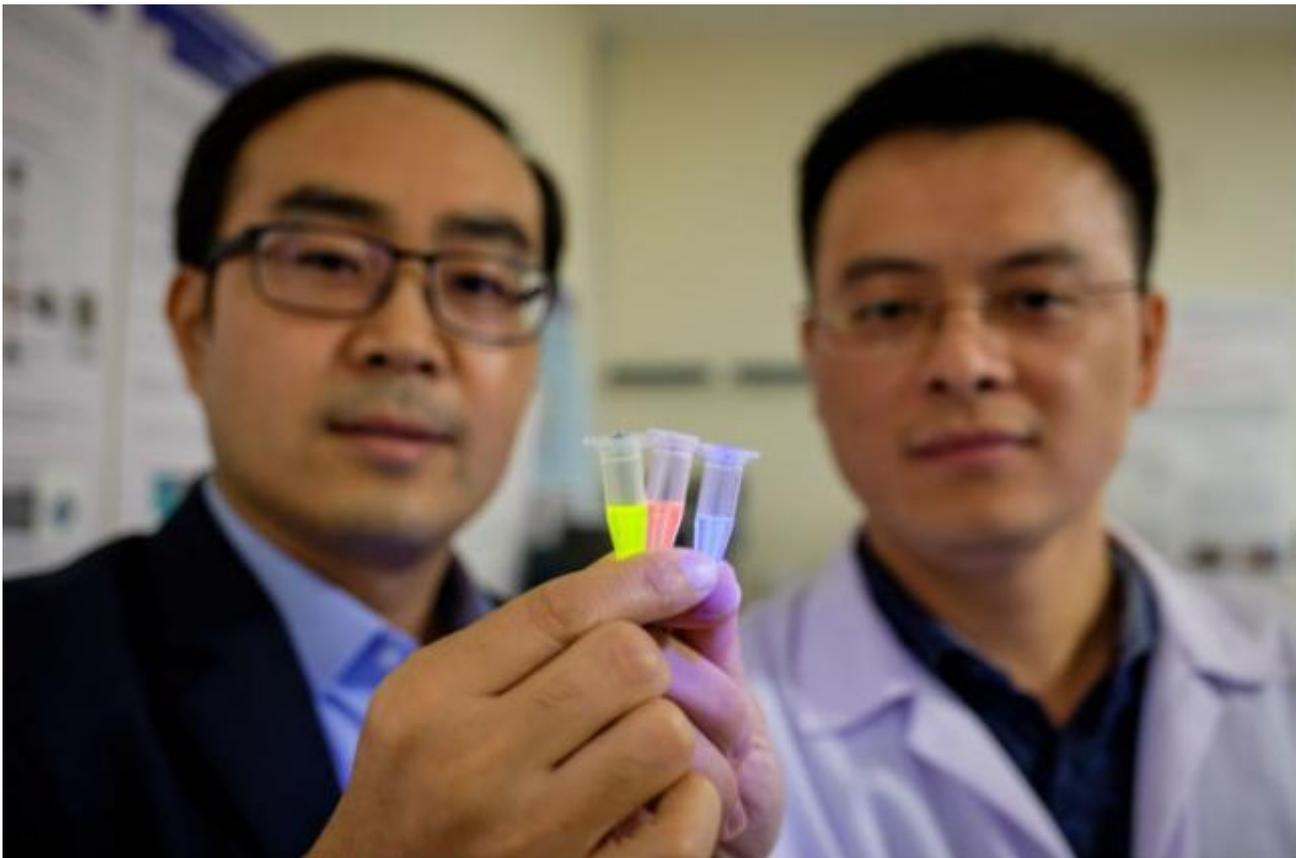


Jul 13, 2019

Category: Science Research Medicine & Health Care Education

Tags: medicine medical device biomedical innovation acute kidney failure

NTU Singapore scientists develop probes to detect acute kidney failure early



Scientists from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) have developed a type of imaging probe that allows for earlier detection of acute kidney failure, a rapidly-developing condition that can be fatal.

The new renal probes, which have been tested in mice, are injected into the blood-stream. They ‘light up’ when they detect molecular changes caused by the onset of acute kidney failure.

Developed by Associate Professor Pu Kanyi and his team from NTU Singapore, these probes could potentially be used in test strips for urine samples, making it a non-invasive method of detecting acute kidney failure.

Acute kidney failure usually occurs in a few hours or a few days, and is most common among patients who are critically ill and need intensive care. Current diagnostic platforms are unable to detect early stage, pre-morbid changes that underlie acute renal failure.

The molecular imaging probe developed by the NTU team, in contrast, is sensitive enough to track changes in the biological processes triggered by the onset of the condition.

When tested on mice models with drug-induced acute kidney failure, the NTU-developed molecular renal probes detected the onset of the condition 1.5 days earlier than current molecular imaging procedures. The findings were published in *Nature Materials* in May.

Associate Professor Pu Kanyi, who is from the NTU School of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, said, “For patients who are critically ill, like those in the intensive care unit, every minute is precious in reversing a condition like acute kidney failure, which can cause a patient’s health to deteriorate rapidly. Our molecular renal probes are useful because they follow the body’s subtle changes at the molecular level and could help to arrest the development of the disease before it is too late – something current diagnostic methods are unable to do.”

Assoc Prof Pu envisions the use of these probes in an intensive care unit setting, where early detection of acute renal failure is paramount to a patient’s survival.

He said, “In our next phase of research, we need to focus on further refining the probes with urine samples from critically ill patients. We plan to do this by collaborating with medical institutions both in Singapore and overseas.”

The team has filed a Singapore patent on this technology.

How it works

To make sure the molecular renal probes track the right signals and biological processes, Assoc Prof Pu and his team first identified the reactive oxygen species (ROS), which are chemically unstable molecules that serve as early-stage biomarkers for kidney injury. An imbalance in ROS in the body leads to damage in the body’s fatty tissues, DNA, and proteins, which doctors know can trigger pathways for cell death in an organ and renal fibrosis, in which an injured kidney is no longer able to heal.

Assoc Prof Pu said, “Many reports have shown that ROS-induced by-products are dysregulated in the plasma or urine before acute kidney injury occurs. This implies that direct ROS detection could identify acute kidney failure earlier.”

The team then created probes made up of three components: a part that reacts with the identified ROS; a luminescence signalling part that ensures the probe lights up upon this reaction; and a part that ensures that the probe passes through the kidneys instead of accumulating in the liver (See graphic below). These probes are sensitive enough to detect subtle changes in biomarker concentrations, allowing for early detection of the disease.

The probes were injected into mice after they were given cisplatin, a cancer drug, at a level destructive to the kidneys. Twelve hours after cisplatin was injected, the probe lit up, signalling the detection of a change in the biomarkers linked to acute kidney injury. This is consistent with the renal tubular damage that was measured in the mice three days after cisplatin was administered.

Aside from testing the probe’s ability to detect signs of acute kidney failure, the NTU team also found that the probe has high renal clearance – more than 97 per cent of the probes injected into mice flowed through the kidneys, and were excreted as part of urine.

The probe’s high renal clearance efficiency means these probes could be used directly on urine samples, said Assoc Prof Pu. When added to the urine sample and incubated for a few hours, the probes light up when exposed to UV light in the presence of biomarkers. This opens up possibilities of developing these probes as test strips for urine samples, making it a potential non-invasive way of checking for acute kidney failure in the future, he said.

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