

# Maßgeschneiderte Therapie von Nierenerkrankungen

**One size does not fit all!**

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Universitätsklinikum Erlangen

Heidelberger Nephrologie Seminar 2022



**Interessenkonflikte bestehen mit diesem  
Thema keine.**



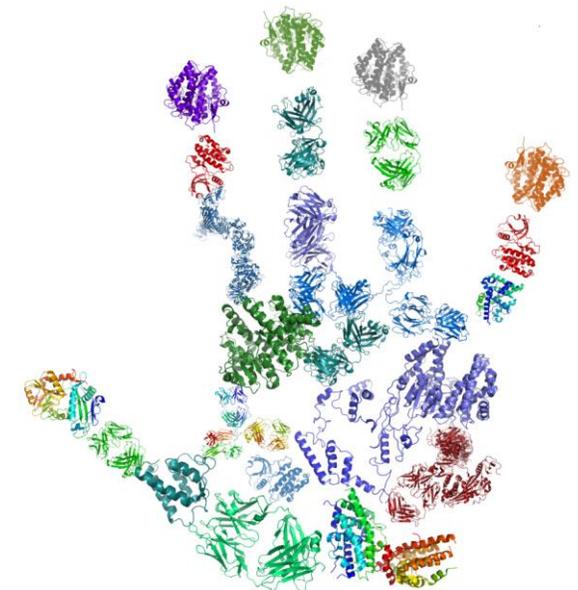
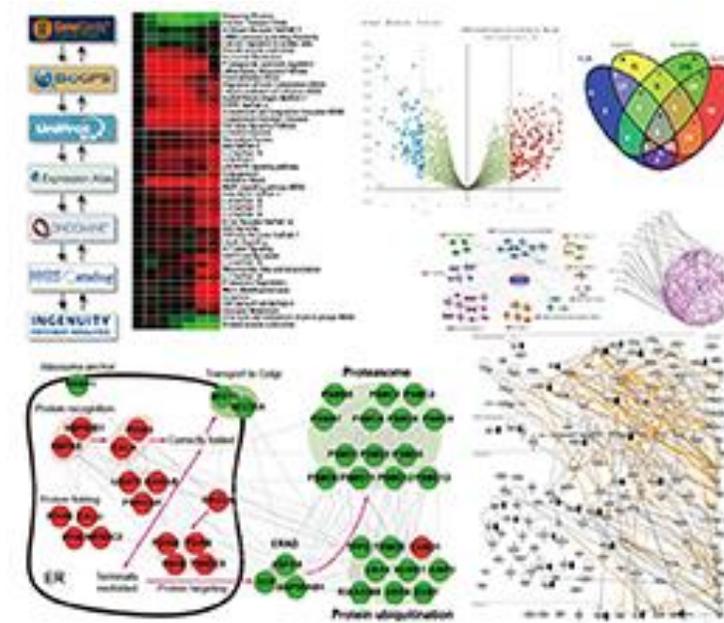
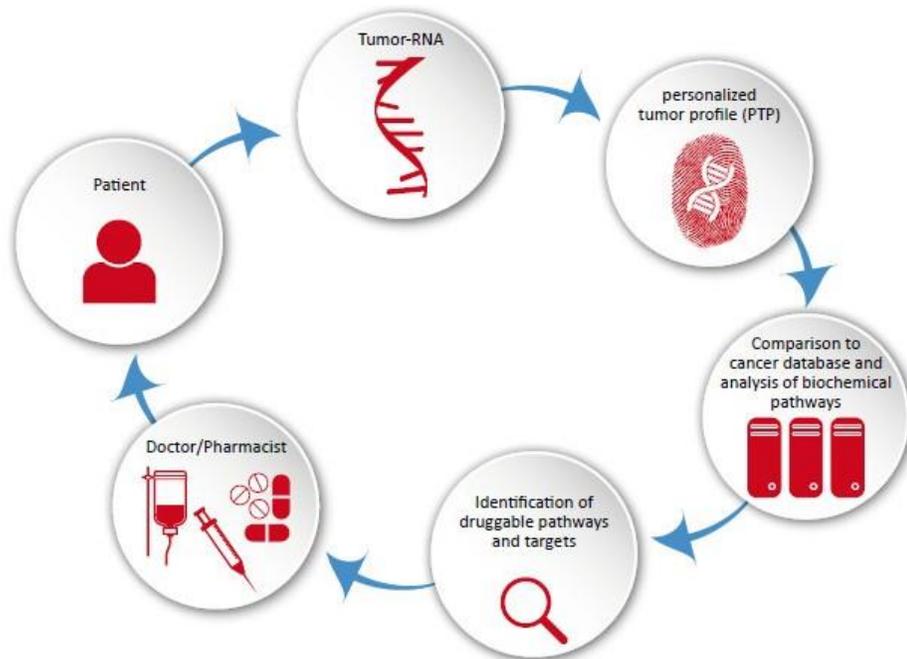
## Definition of personalized medicine

- The goal of personalized medicine is to determine the **right drug**, for the **right patient**, at the **right time**.
- Taking into account an individual's unique underlying **biology** and **genetics, lifestyle, and environment**.

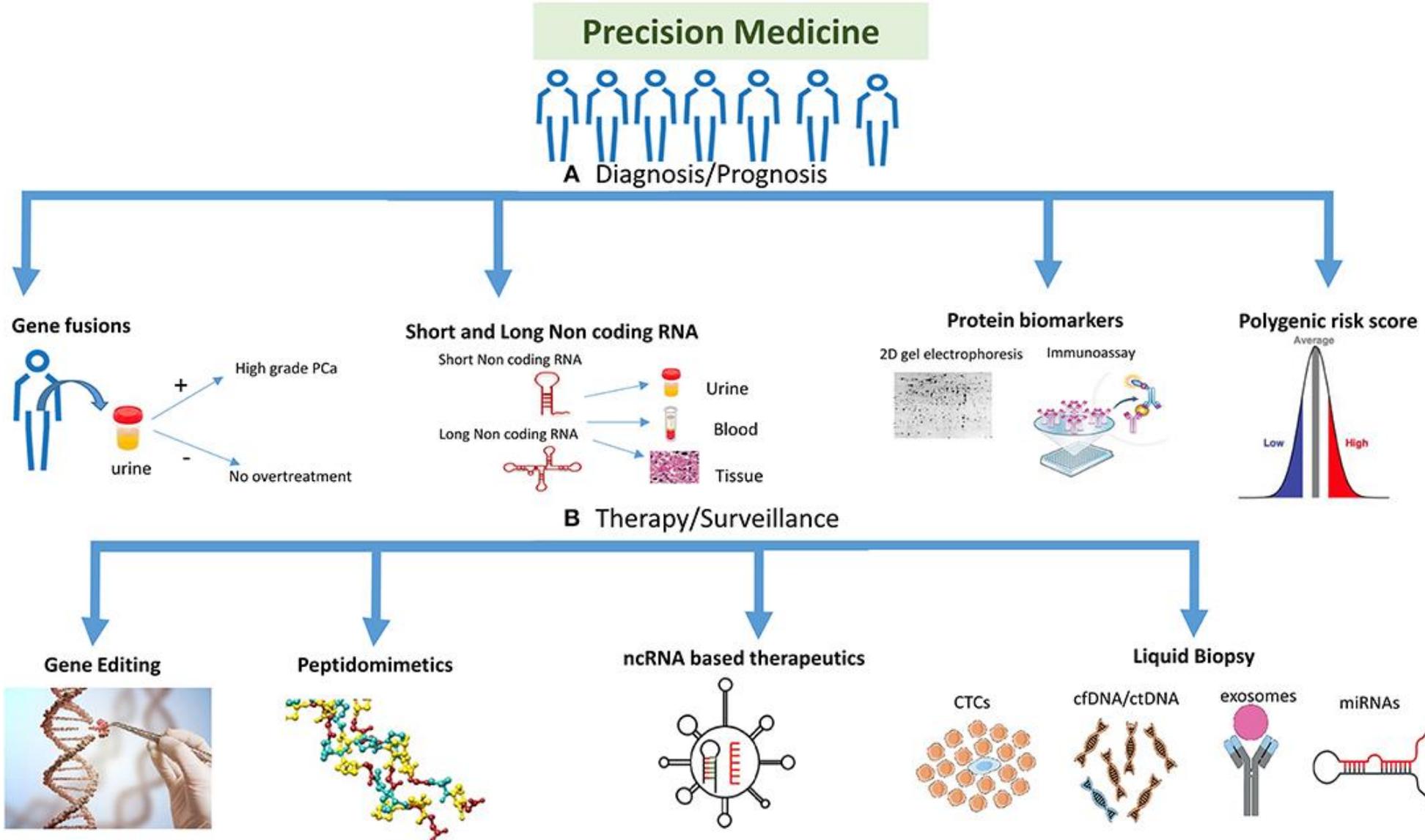


# Definition of precision medicine

- Treatments targeted to the **needs of individual patients** on the basis of **genetics, novel biomarker, phenotypic or psychosocial characteristics**.
- Stratify patients into **novel subgroups** for more precise therapeutic solutions.



# Precision medicine in oncology



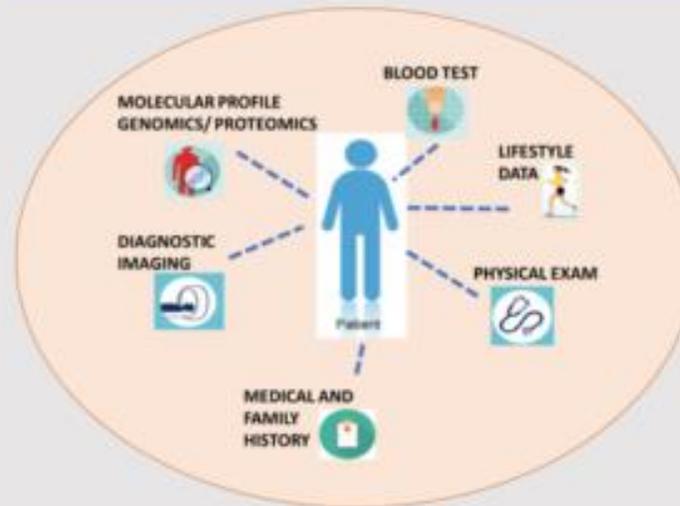
# Precision and personalized medicine

## PREVENTION



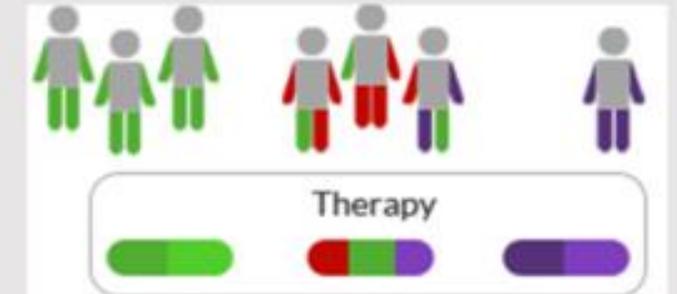
Early detection of patients at risk, Improve preventive measures (individual/collective)

## DIAGNOSIS



Accurate disease diagnosis enabling individualized treatment strategy

## TREATMENT

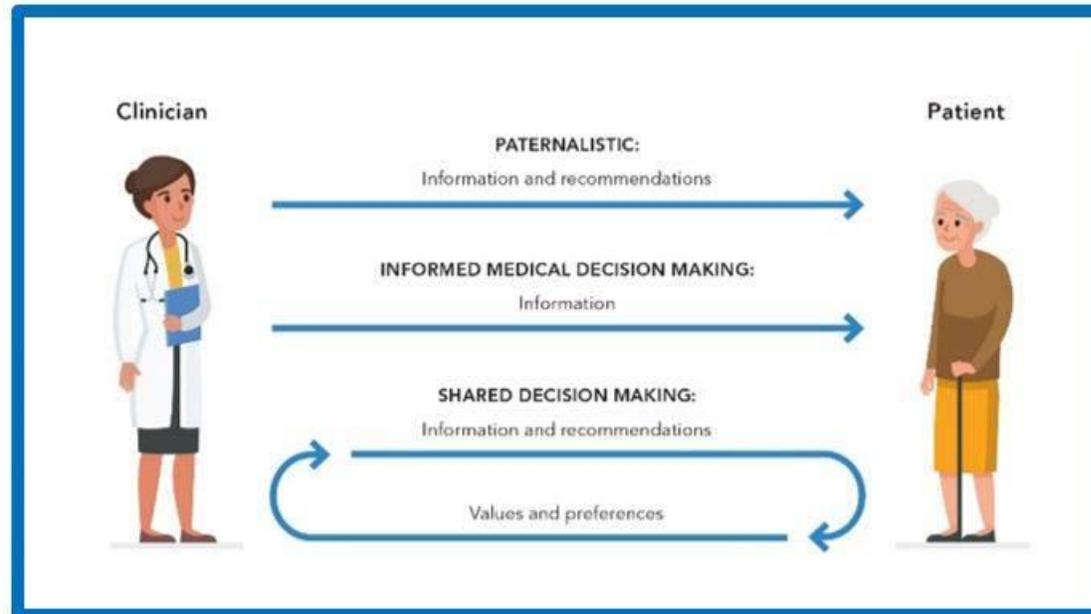


Improved outcomes through targeted treatments and reduced side effects

# What we already do in nephrology

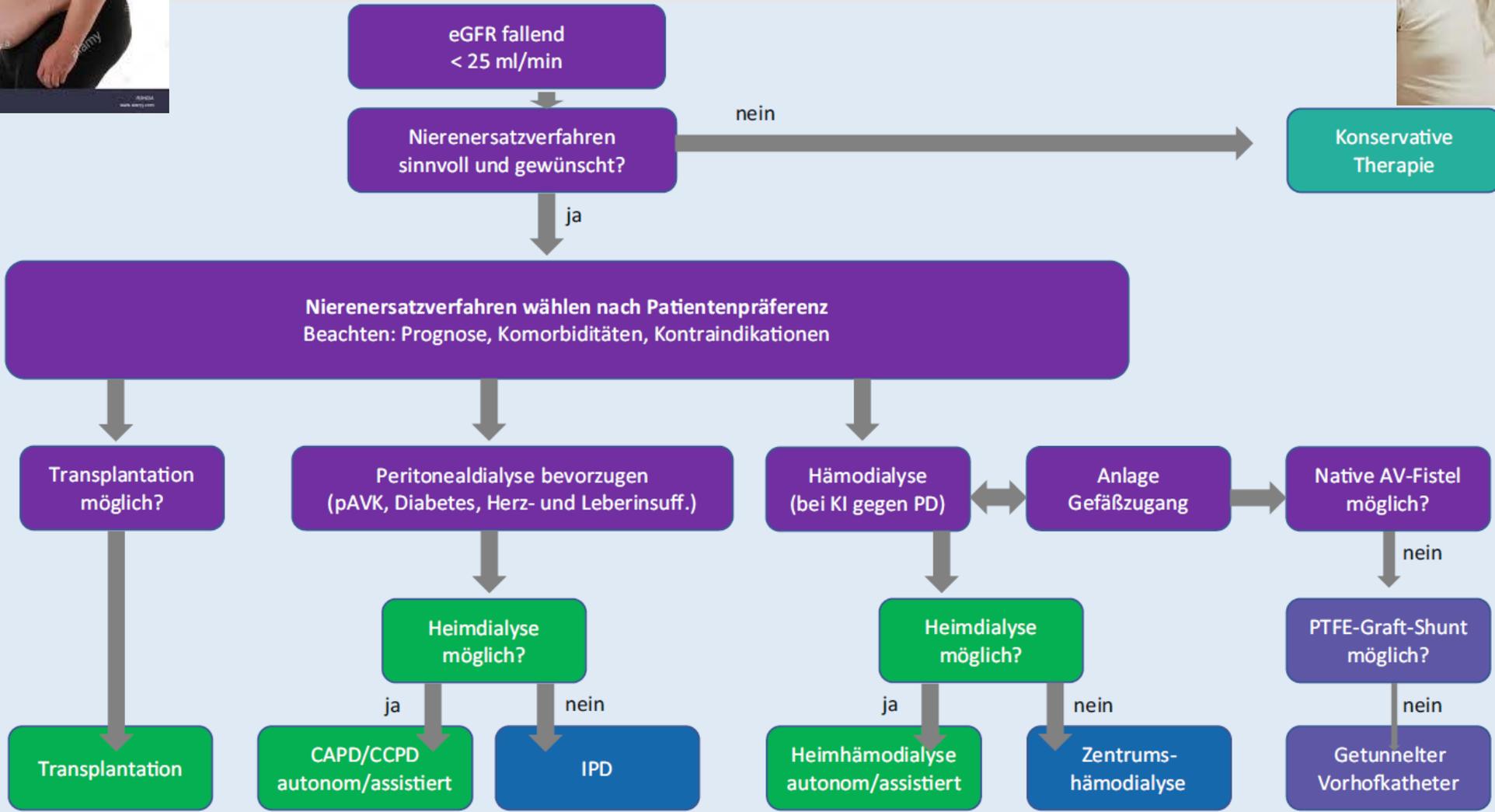
(is more personalized not that much precision medicine)

- Dose adjustment of drugs on eGFR, drug level, body weight, age, special risks
- Individualized blood pressure control based on age, proteinuria, comorbidities
- Individualized blood sugar control base on age, comorbidities
- Shared desicion making on therapy



# Personalized renal replacement therapy

## Exempel 1



- Autonomie und Verbleib in der Häuslichkeit möglich
- Dialysezentrum notwendig



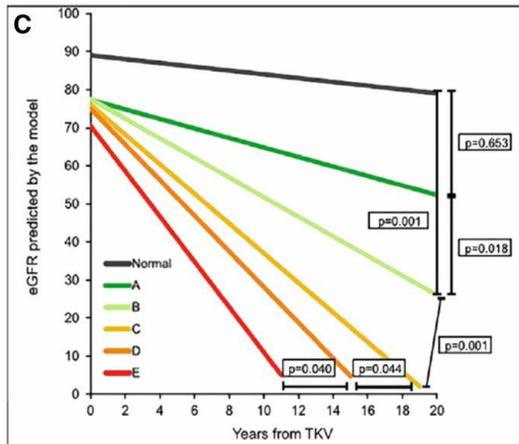
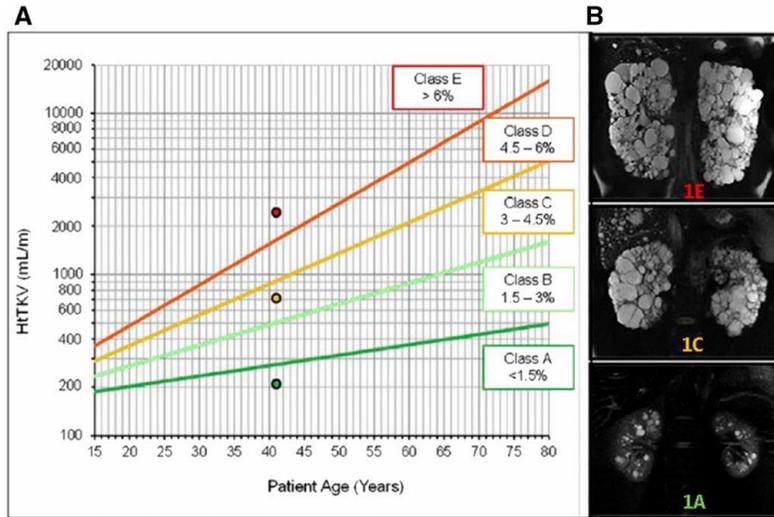
# Personalized Tolvaptan treatment in ADPKD

## Exempel 2

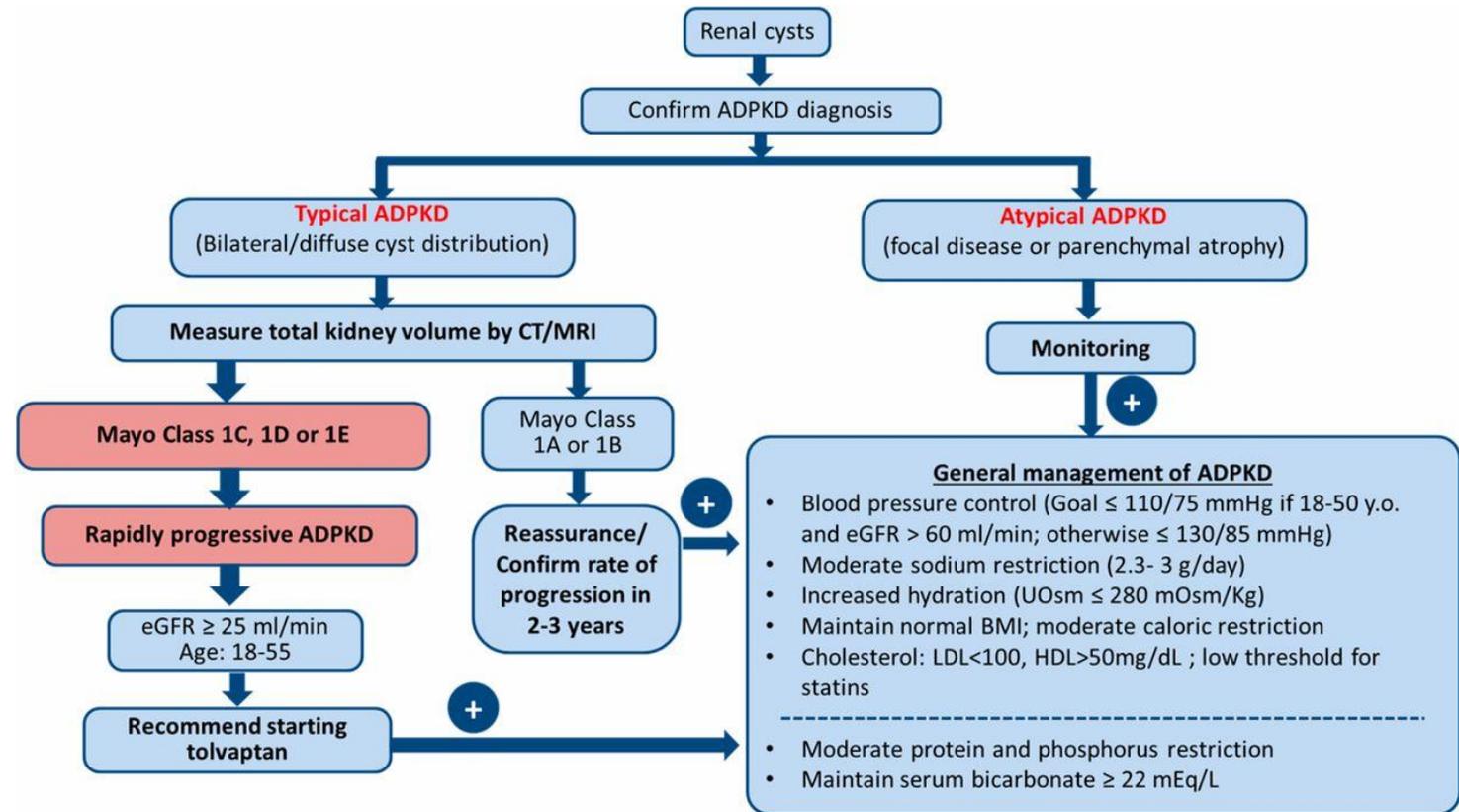
Fouad T. Chebib et al. JASN 2018

Identification of patients more likely to benefit from tolvaptan

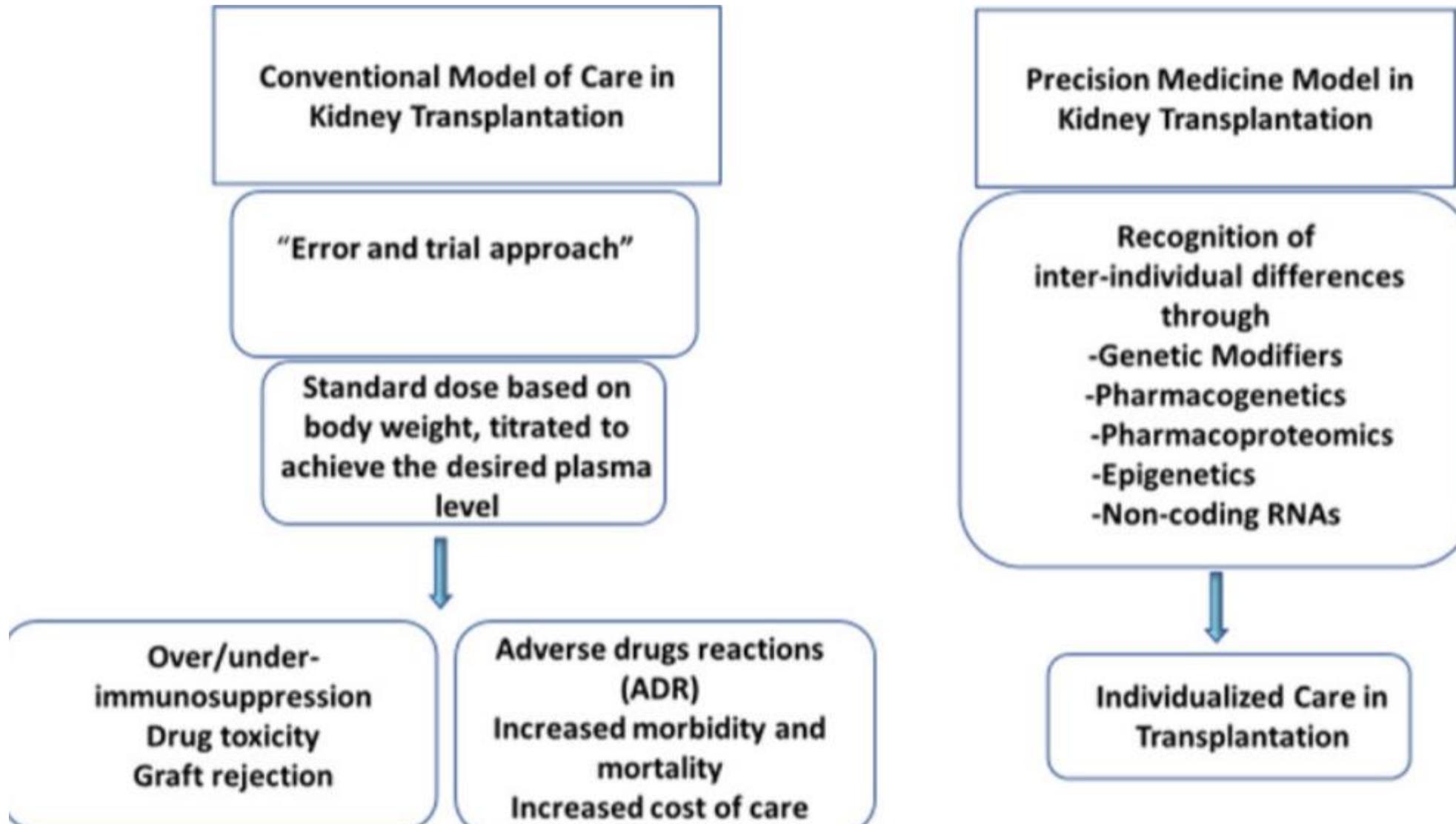
### Mayo imaging classification



	Estimated eGFR slope (ml/min/SA per year)	
	Male	Female
Class 1A	-0.23	0.03
Class 1B	-1.33	-1.13
Class 1C	-2.36	-2.43
Class 1D	-3.48	-3.29
Class 1E	-4.78	-4.58



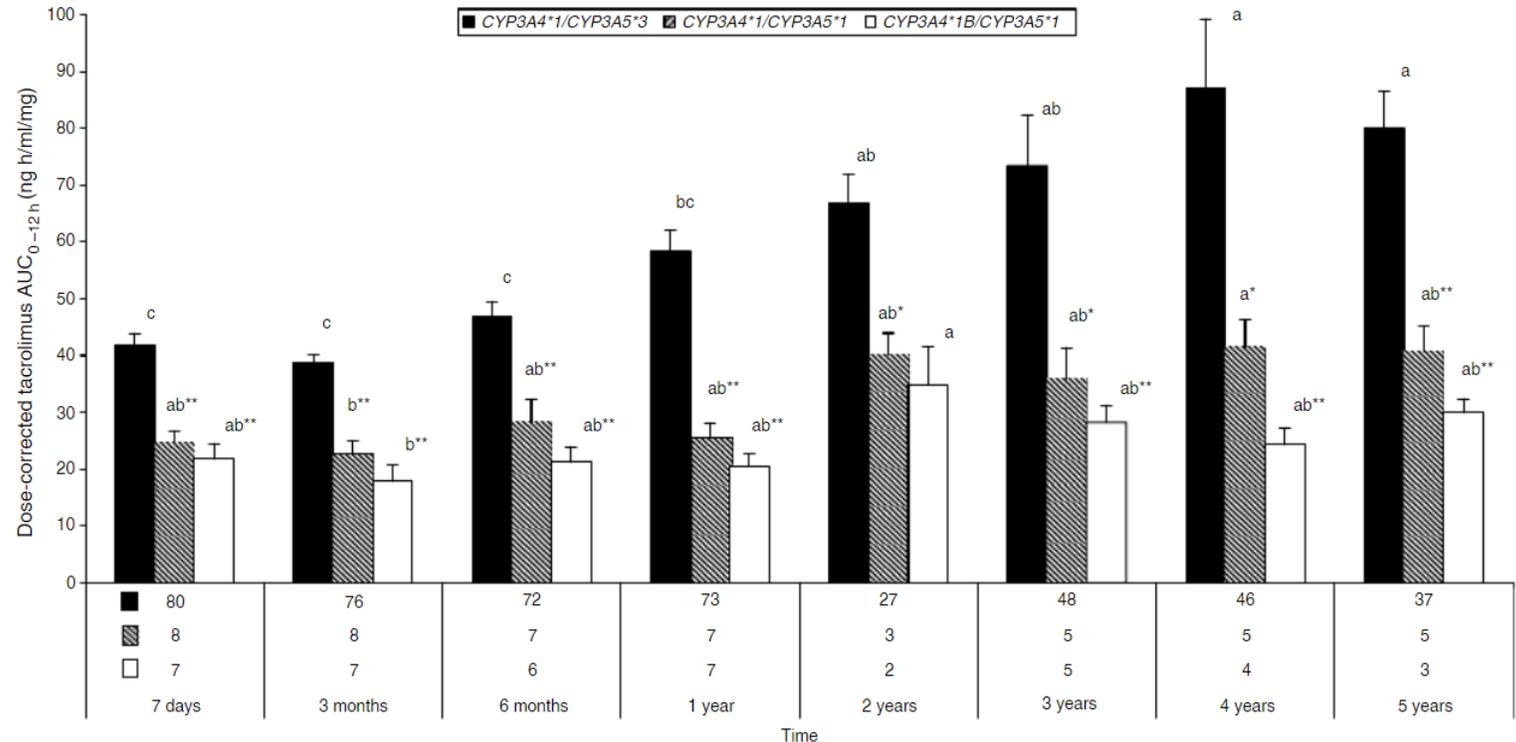
# Precision Medicine in Kidney Transplantation



# Therapy based on genetic variants in drug metabolic pathways

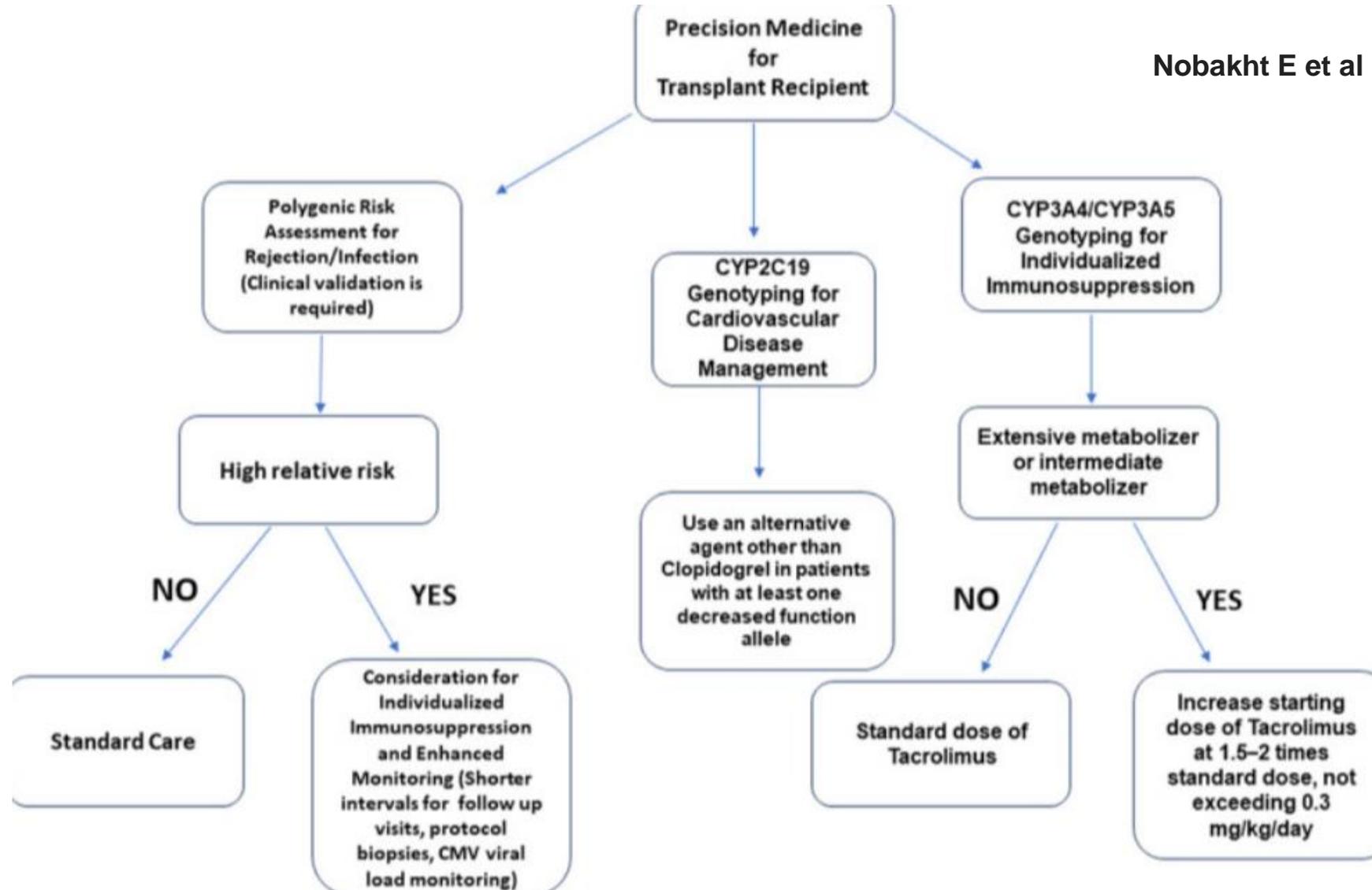
## Exempel 3

- Significant **inter-individual** variation in the expression and function of **CYP3A5, CYP3A4, and P-gp** is caused by SNPs
- CYP3A4\*1/CYP3A5\*1 and CYP3A4\*1B/CYP3A5\*1 genotypes were significantly more frequently associated with **tacrolimus-related nephrotoxicity** than the CYP3A4\*1/ CYP3A5\*3 genotype

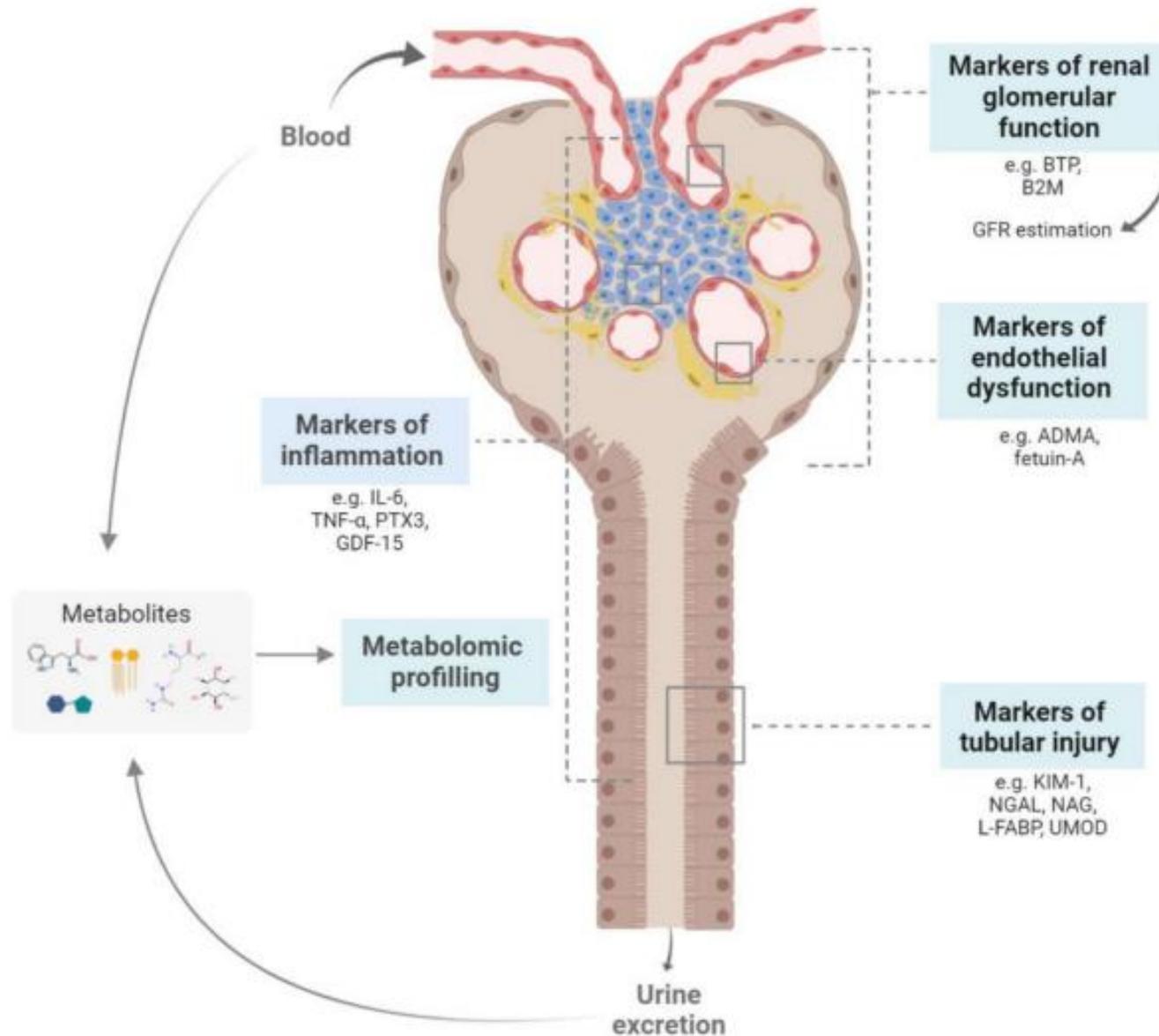


# Precision Medicine in Kidney Transplantation

Nobakht E et al *Transplant Direct.* 2021



# Therapy based on biomarkers



# Therapy based on biomarkers

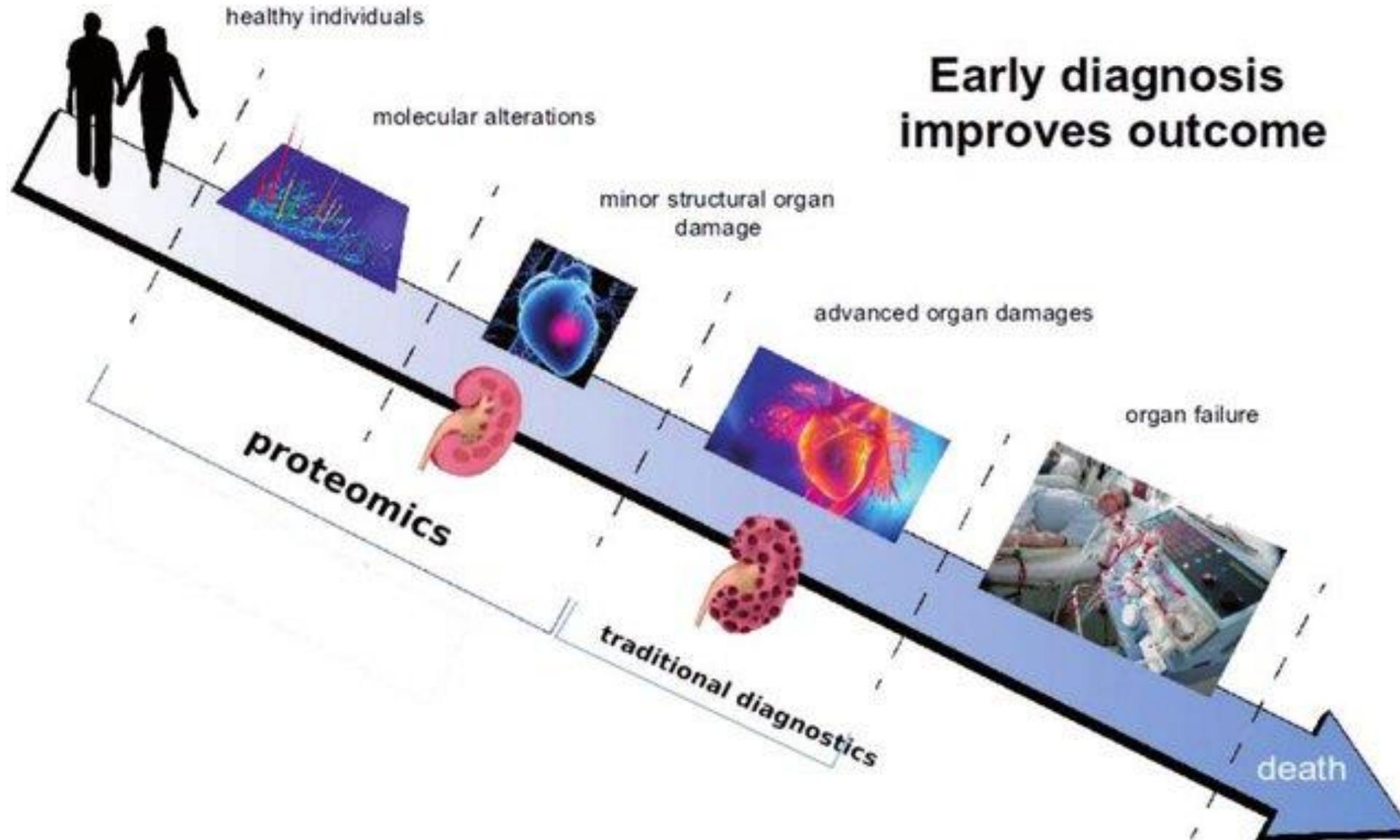
## Needs for novel biomarker in nephrology:

- Renal specificity
- Kinetics, that reflect the dynamic of the disease
- Easy and cost efficient analysis in biological liquids like serum or urin
- Significant better prediction

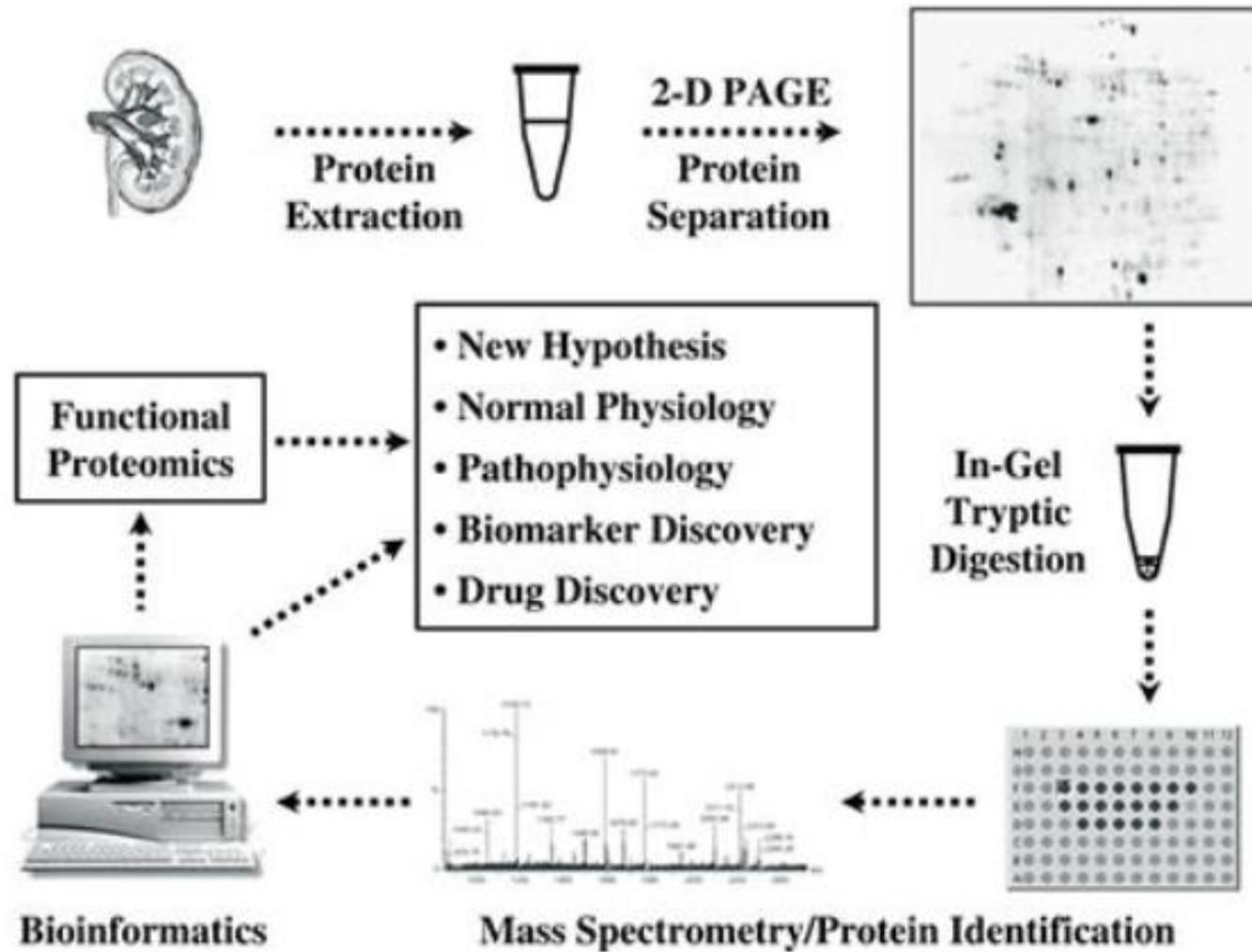
**Non of these biomarkers are in clinical use**



# Precision medicine



# Clinical proteomics



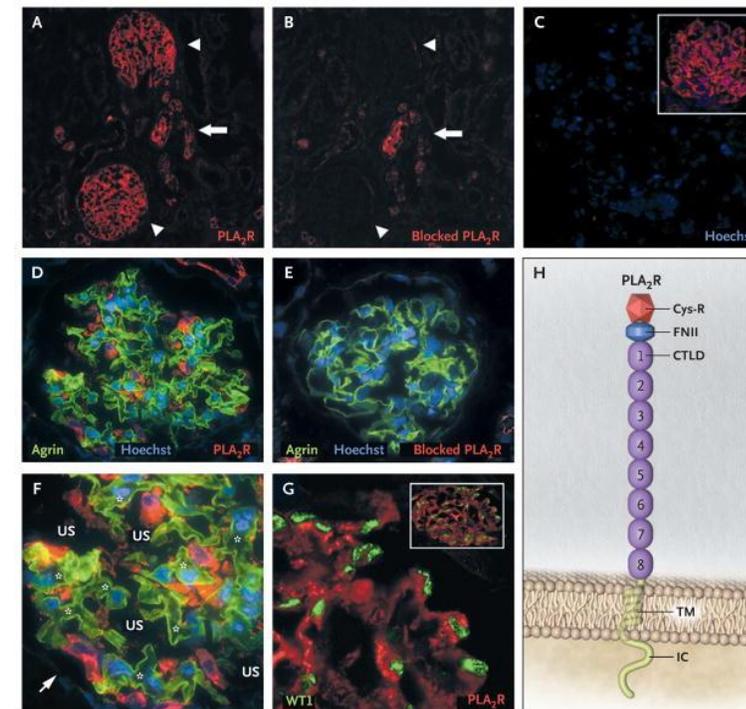
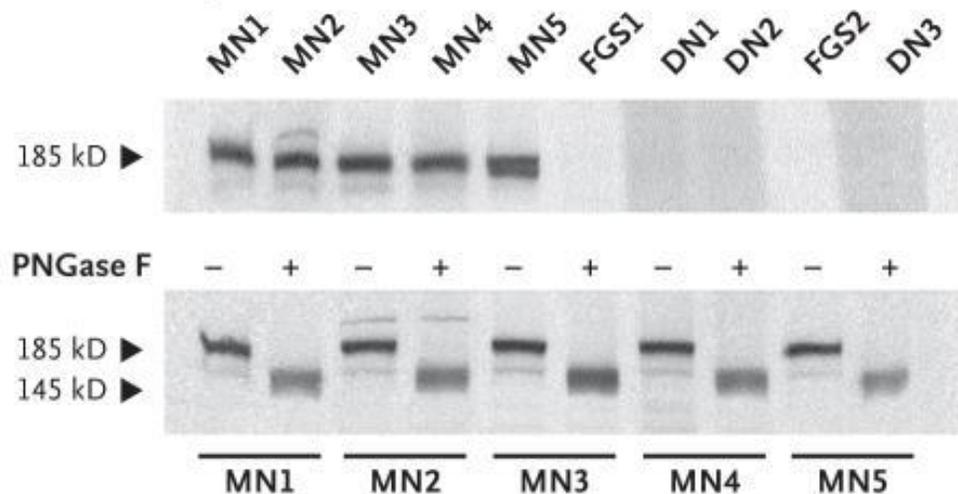
# Proteomic approaches in Membranous Nephropathy

## Example 4

Beck et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2009

- Western blotting of protein extracts from normal h. glomeruli with serum from MGN.
- Mass spectrometry confirmed the identity of the target antigen with a monospecific antibody
- Reactive serum specimens recognized recombinant PLA<sub>2</sub>R
- PLA<sub>2</sub>R was expressed in podocytes in normal glomeruli and colocalized with IgG4 in immune deposits in glomeruli with MGN

A Western Blotting



# Proteomic approaches in Membranous Nephropathy

## Example 4

### Prognostic Biomarker

Created: December 22, 2016.

#### Definition

A biomarker used to identify likelihood of a clinical event, disease recurrence or progression in patients who have the disease or medical condition of interest.



Natural course, untreated

### Predictive Biomarker

Created: December 22, 2016.

#### Definition

A biomarker used to identify individuals who are more likely than similar individuals without the biomarker to experience a favorable or unfavorable effect from exposure to a medical product or an environmental agent.

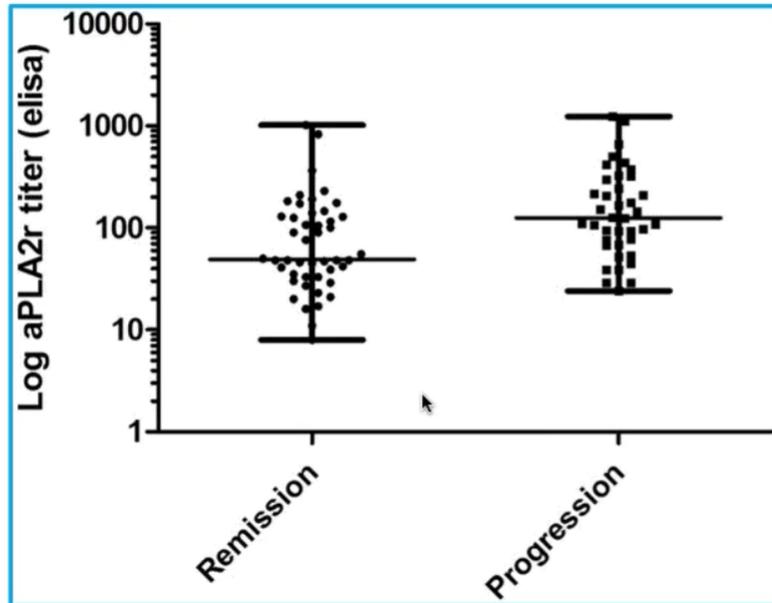


Response to therapy

# Proteomic approaches in Membranous Nephropathy

## Example 4

### PLA2Rab as prognostic biomarker

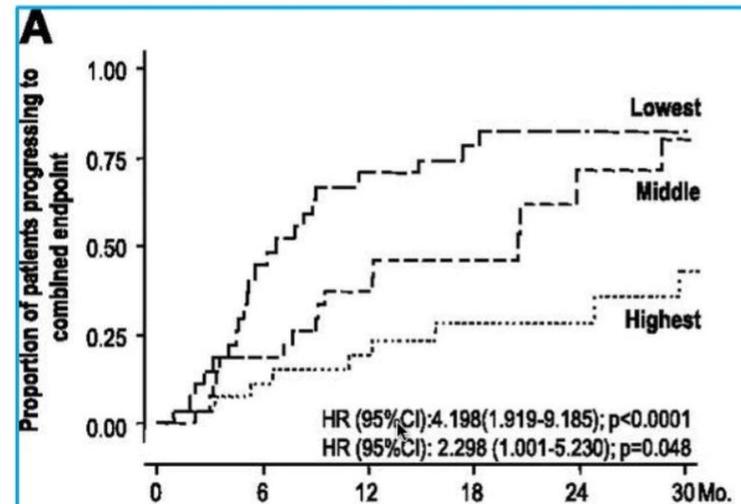


PLA2Rab levels:  
Limited prognostic value

aPLA2R1ab levels at baseline of patients with normal serum creatinine with progression ( $n = 39$ ) and or spontaneous remission ( $n = 46$ ).

Logt van de AE, Anti-PLA2R1 Antibodies as Prognostic Biomarker in Membranous Nephropathy. *Kidney Int Rep.* 2021 Apr 22;6(6):1677-1686.

### PLA2R antibodies as predictive biomarker



Predictive =  
Response to therapy  
(Rituximab)  
(Confirmed in MENTOR)

Patients at risk according to Tertile

Lowest	27	15	8	6	4	3
Middle	27	22	16	8	3	2
Highest	27	22	20	14	11	6

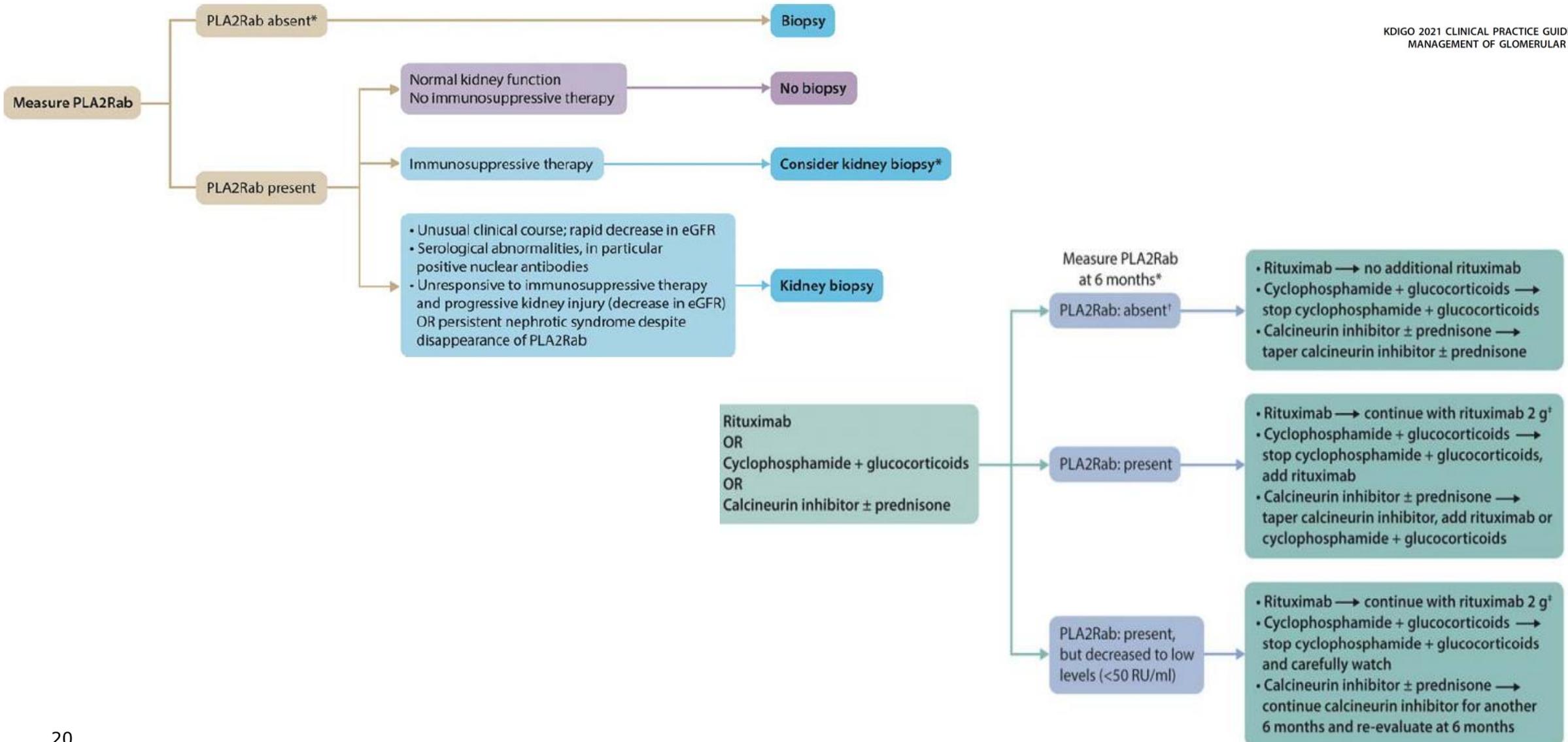
Piero Ruggenenti et al. *JASN* 2015;26:2545-2558

# Proteomic approaches in Membranous Nephropathy

## Example 4



KDIGO 2021 CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GLOMERULAR DISEASES



# Lipidomics for precision medicine in diabetic nephropathy

## Exempel 5



### Circulating Free Fatty Acid and Phospholipid Signature Predicts Early Rapid Kidney Function Decline in Patients With Type 1 Diabetes

Farsad Afshinnia<sup>1†</sup>, Thekkelnaycke M. Rajendiran<sup>2,3</sup>, Chenchen He<sup>1</sup>, Jaeman Byun<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Montemayor<sup>4,5</sup>, Manjula Darshi<sup>4,5</sup>, Jana Tumova<sup>4,5</sup>, Jiwan Kim<sup>4,5</sup>, Christine P. Limonte<sup>6,7</sup>, Rachel G. Miller<sup>8</sup>, Tina Costacou<sup>8</sup>, Trevor J. Orchard<sup>8</sup>, Tarunveer S. Ahluwalia<sup>9,10</sup>, Peter Rossing<sup>11,12</sup>, Janet K. Snell-Bergeon<sup>12</sup>, Ian H. de Boer<sup>6,7,13</sup>, Loki Natarajan<sup>14</sup>, George Michailidis<sup>15</sup>, Kumar Sharma<sup>4,5†</sup> and Subramaniam Pennathur<sup>1,2,16†</sup>

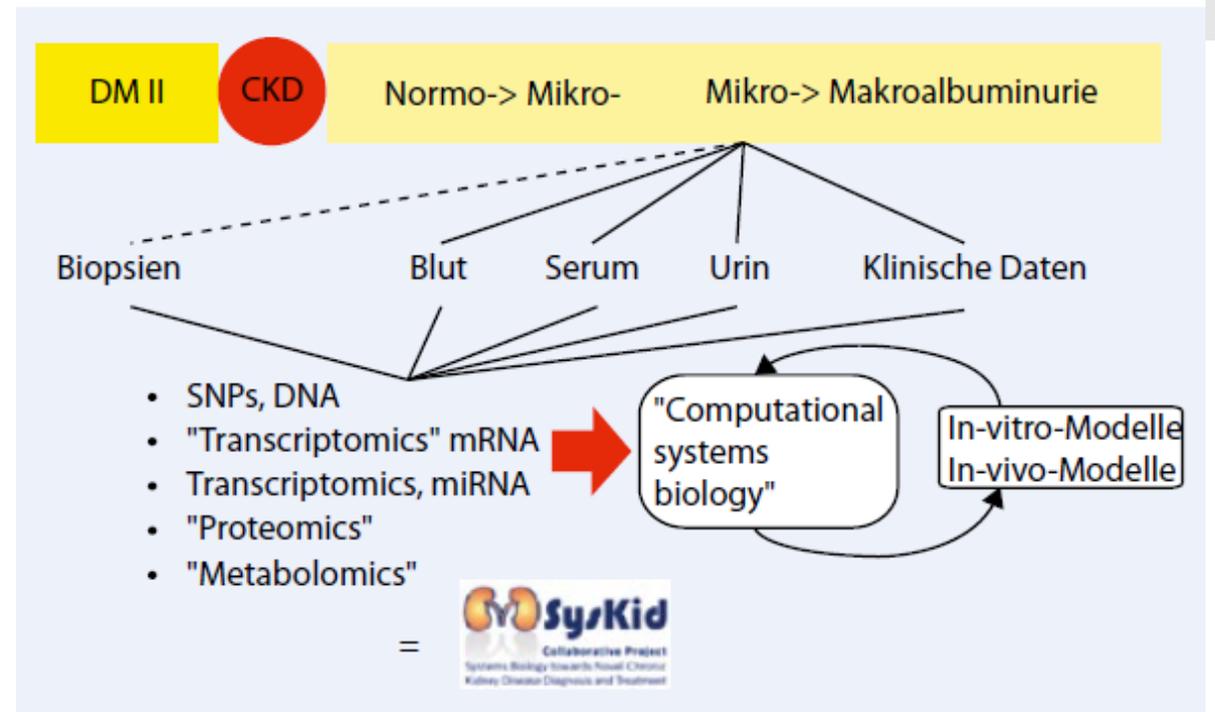
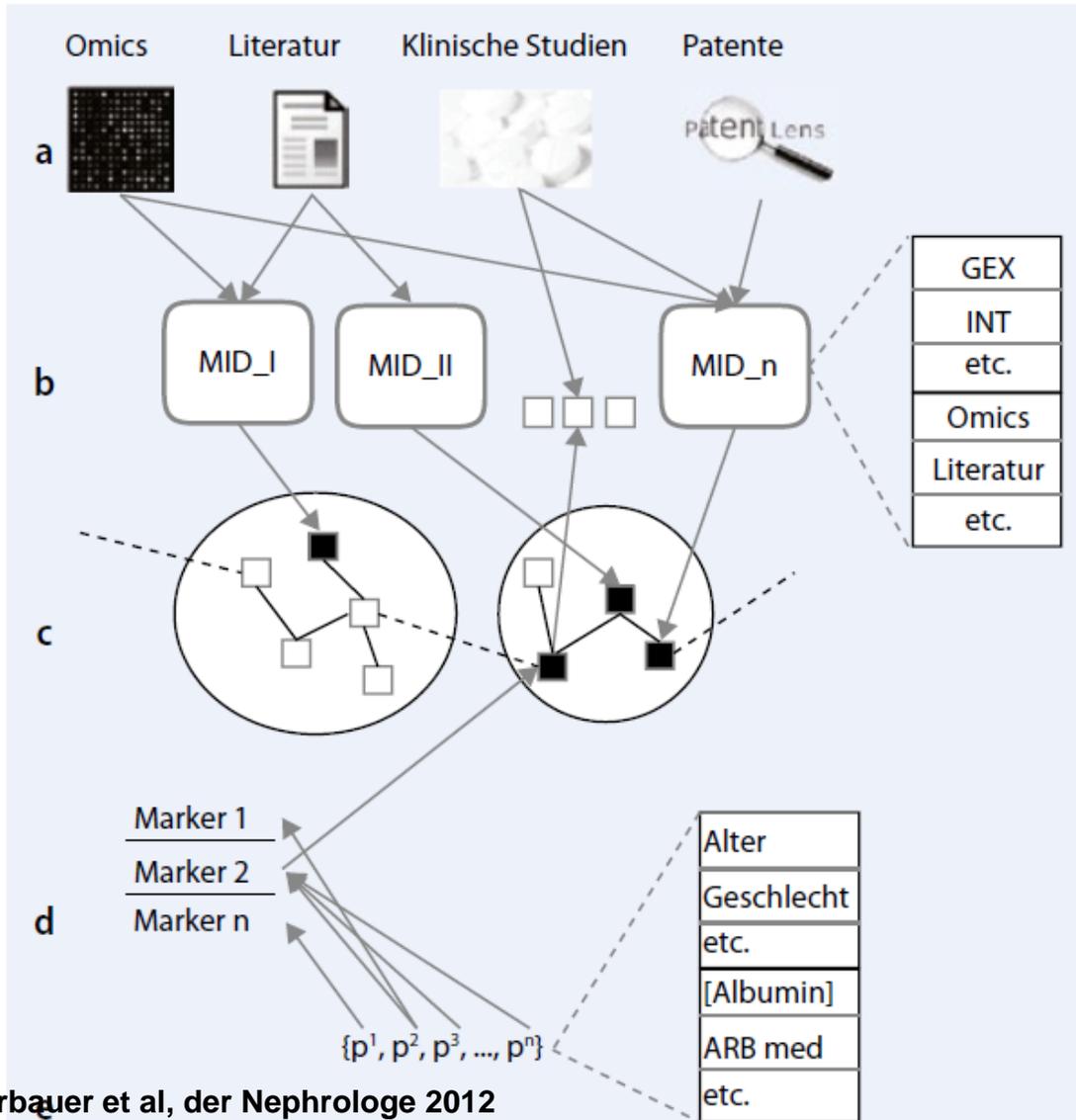
**OBJECTIVES** Patients with type 1 diabetes (T1D) exhibit modest lipid abnormalities as measured by traditional metrics. This study aimed to identify lipidomic predictors of rapid decline of kidney function in T1D.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS** In a case-control study, 817 patients with T1D from three large cohorts were randomly split into training and validation subsets. Case was defined as  $>3$  mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> per year decline in estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), while control was defined as  $<1$  mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> per year decline over a minimum 4-year follow-up. Lipids were quantified in baseline serum samples using a targeted mass spectrometry lipidomic platform.

**RESULTS** At individual lipids, free fatty acid (FFA)20:2 was directly and phosphatidylcholine (PC) 16:0/22:6 was inversely and independently associated with rapid eGFR decline. When examined by lipid class, rapid eGFR decline was characterized by higher abundance of unsaturated FFAs, phosphatidylethanolamine (PE)-Ps, and PCs with an unsaturated acyl chain at the sn1 carbon, and by lower abundance of saturated FFAs, longer triacylglycerols, and PCs, PEs, PE-Ps, and PE-Os with an unsaturated acyl chain at the sn1 carbon at eGFR  $\geq 90$  mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>. A multilipid panel consisting of unsaturated FFAs and saturated PE-Ps predicted rapid eGFR decline better than individual lipids (C-statistic, 0.71) and improved the C-statistic of the clinical model from 0.816 to 0.841 ( $P=0.039$ ). Observations were confirmed in the validation subset.



# Integration of molecular and clinical data



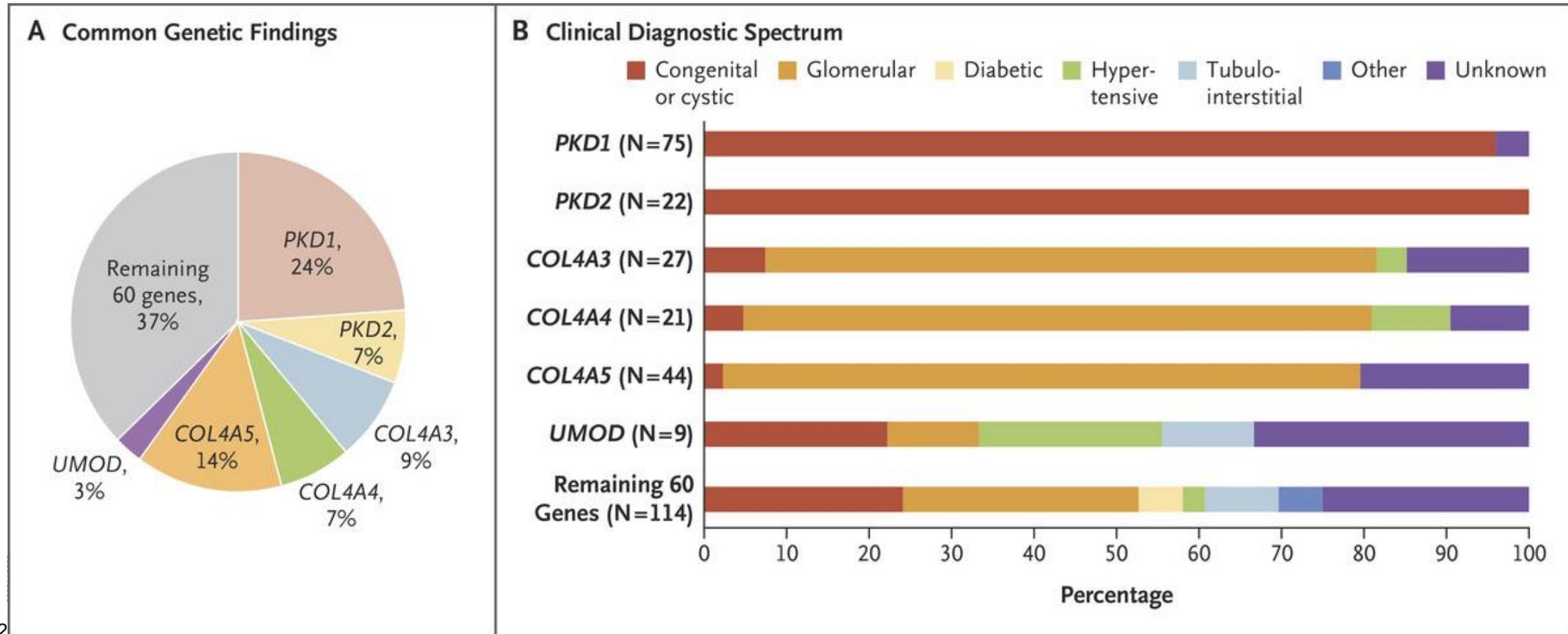
**Omics-Datennetz aus Gewebe, Blut und Harn**  
 > Integration dieser Daten im Zusammenhang mit klinischen Daten („**computational systems biology**“) > **Hypothesen** zur Beschreibung der Pathophysiologie der Erkrankung > **Validierung in Modellsystemen**

# Diagnostic utility of exome sequencing for kidney disease

## Exempel 6

EE Groopman et al. N Engl J Med 2019

Exome sequencing in a combined cohort of more than 3000 patients with chronic kidney disease yielded a **genetic diagnosis in ~10% of cases.**



# WES for precision medicine in transplantation

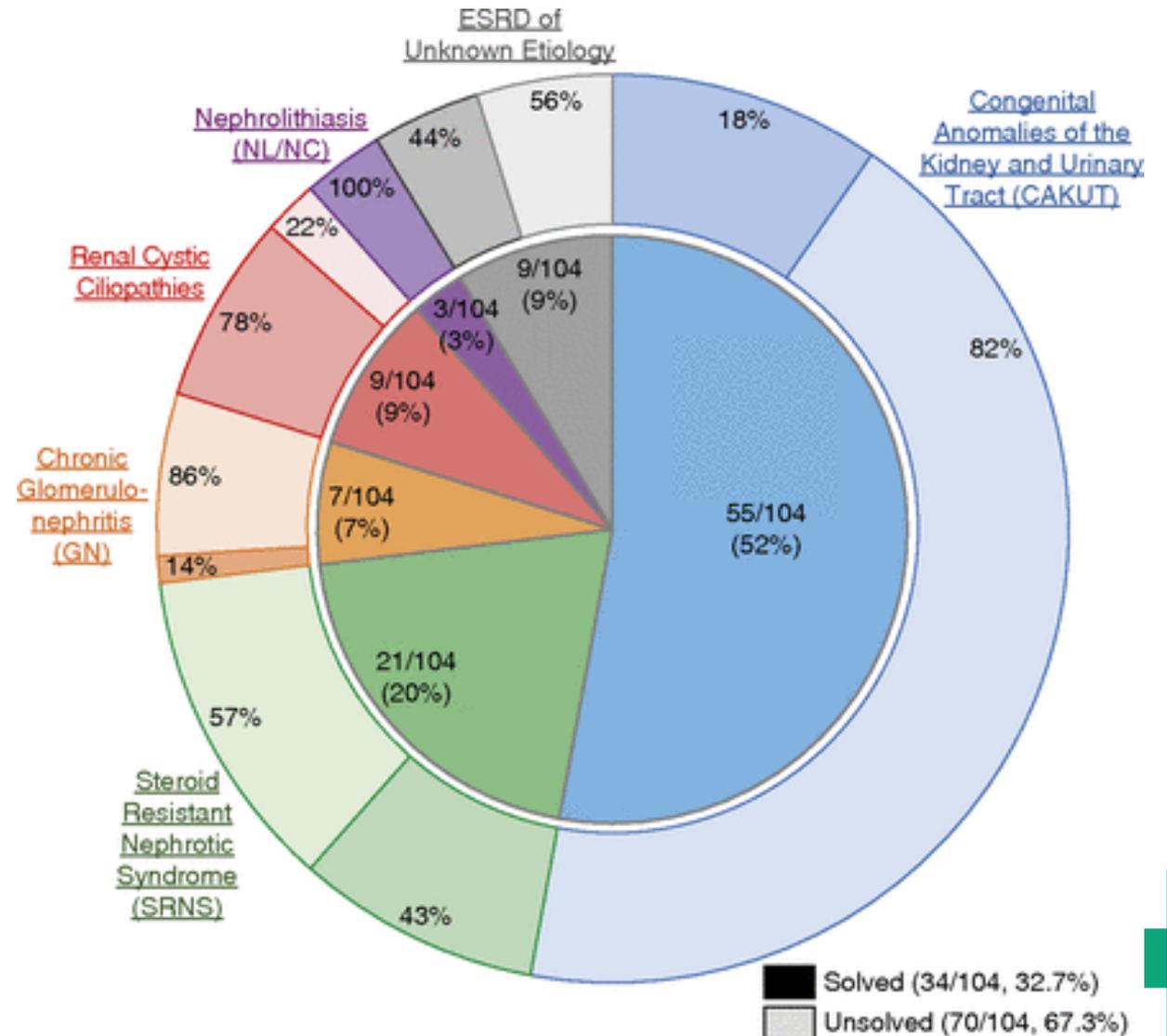
## Exempel 7

Whole-Exome Sequencing Enables a Precision Medicine Approach for Kidney Transplant Recipients

Mann et al. JASN, 2019

**1/3 of pediatric renal transplant recipients had a genetic cause**

**> guide management of both transplant patients and potential living related donors.**



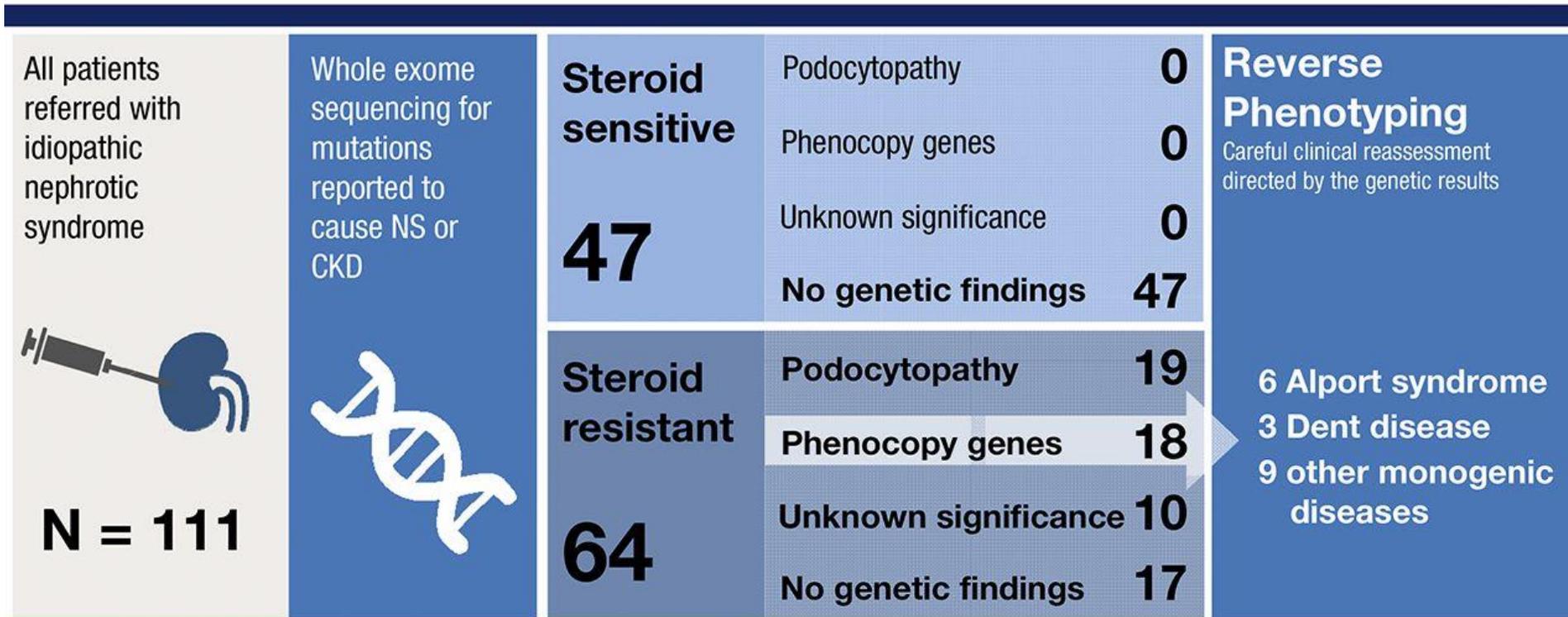
# WES for precision medicine SNS

## Exempel 8

SRNS > genetic podocytopathy

occasionally other genetic nephropathies present as clinically indistinguishable phenocopies

Does reverse phenotyping after whole exome sequencing allow us to better diagnose the cause of nephrotic syndrome?

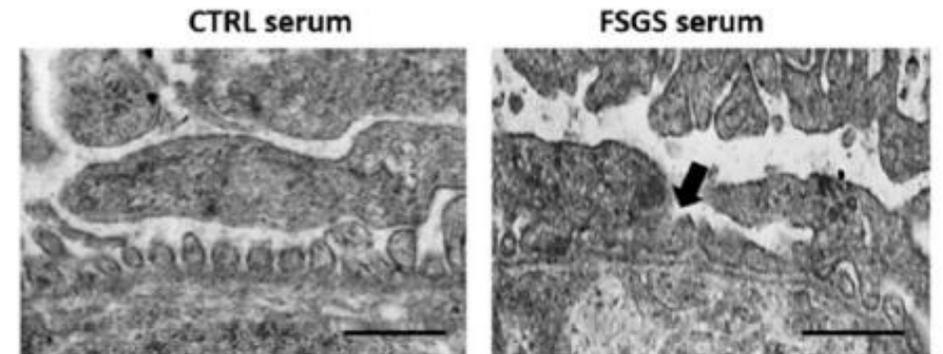
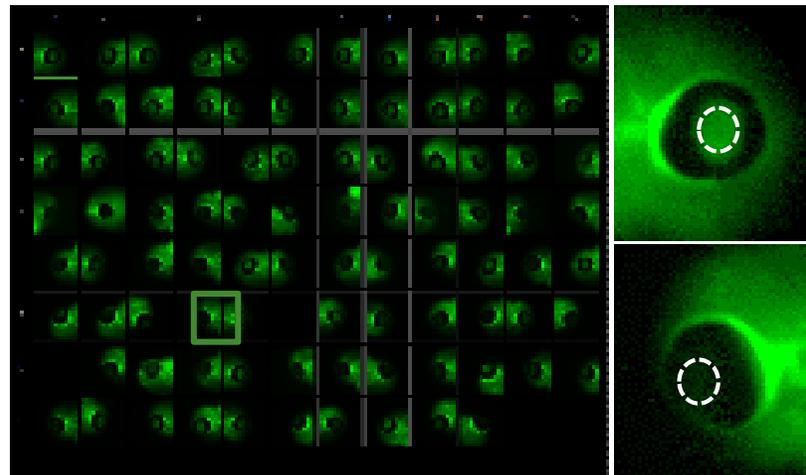
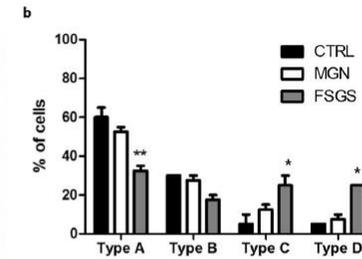
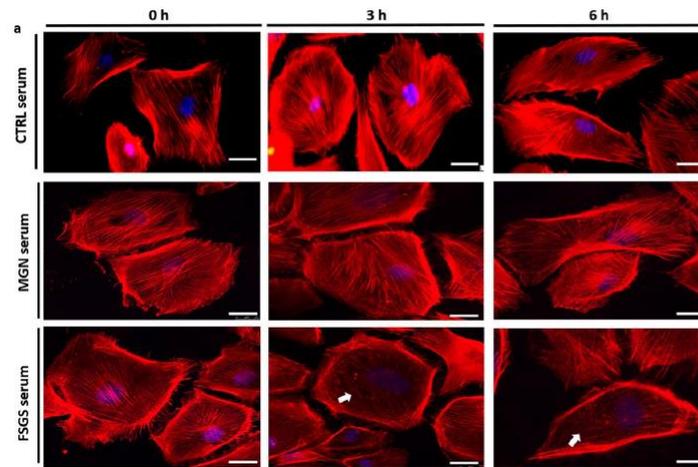


**Conclusions** Extended genetic analysis and reverse phenotyping can significantly increase the diagnostic accuracy in patients referred with the diagnosis of steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome.

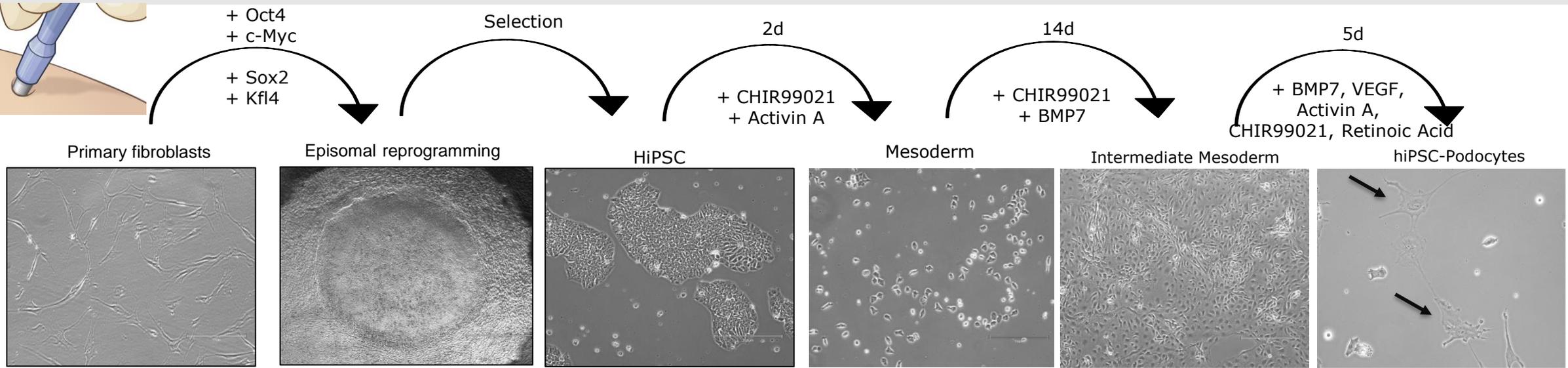
Samuela Landini, Benedetta Mazzinghi, Francesca Becherucci, et al. *Reverse Phenotyping after Whole Exome Sequencing in Steroid-Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome*. CJASN doi: 10.2215/CJN.06060519. Visual Abstract by Joel Topf, MD, FACP

# Personalized models for FSGS

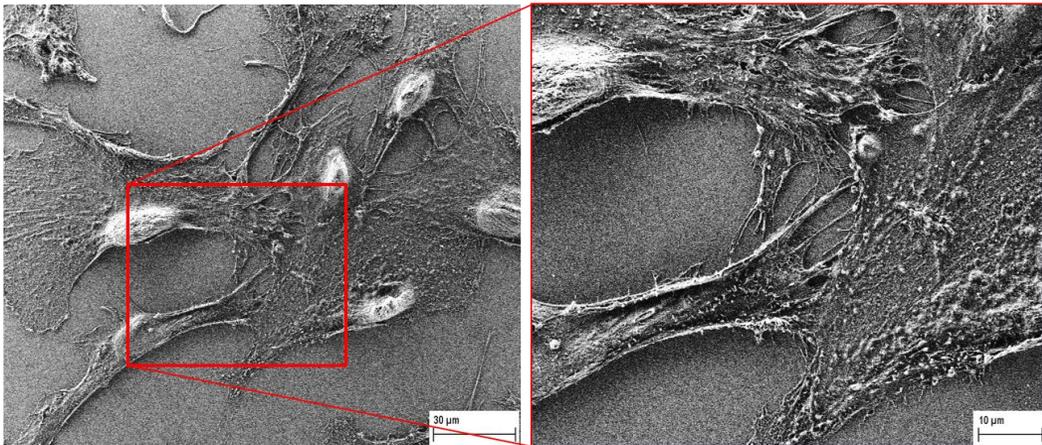
## Personalized in vitro and in vivo assay for early detection of soluble factors in primary FSGS



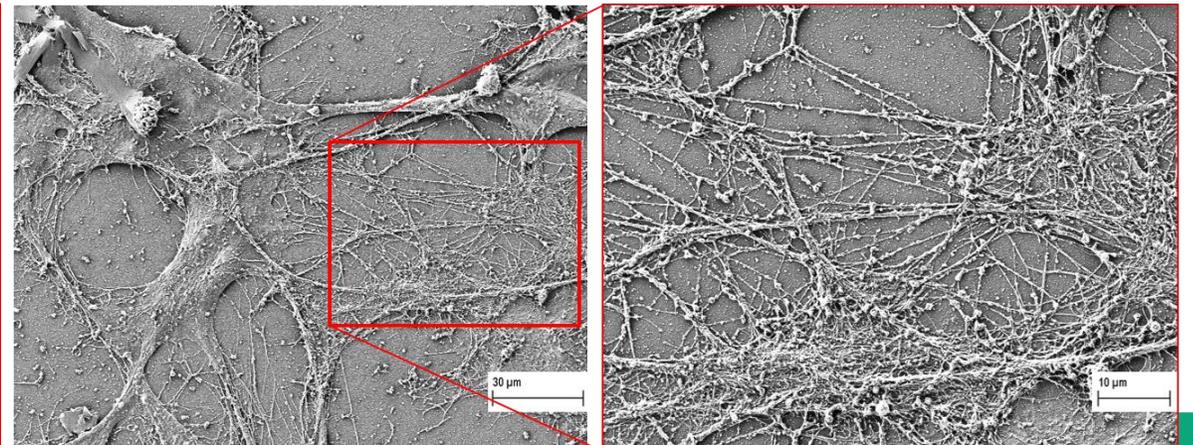
# iPSCs for personalized podocytes ex vivo



Immortalized podocytes



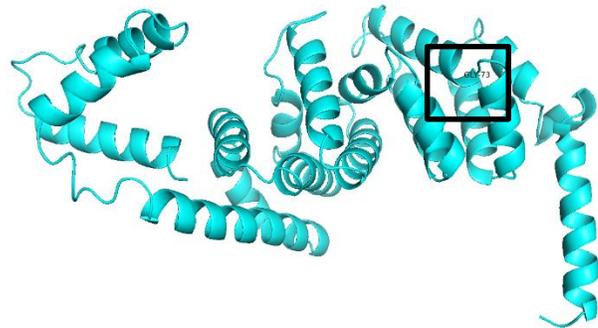
Human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived podocytes



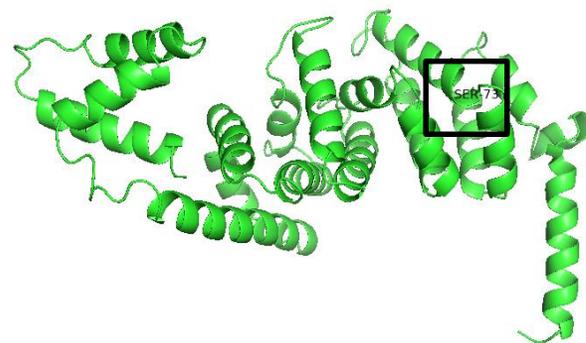
# iPSCs for personalized podocytes ex vivo

Wildtype pos. 73 glycine

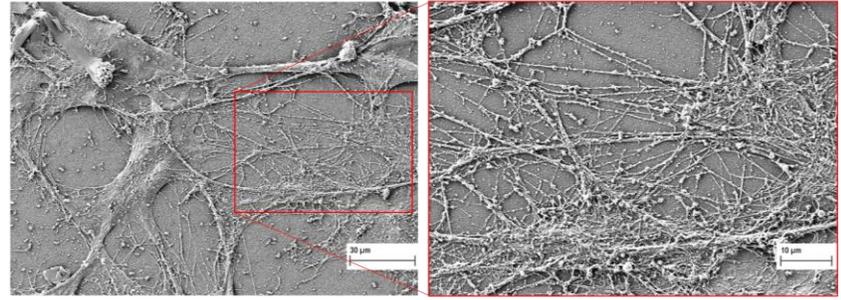
No License Title - For Evaluation Only (27 days remaining)



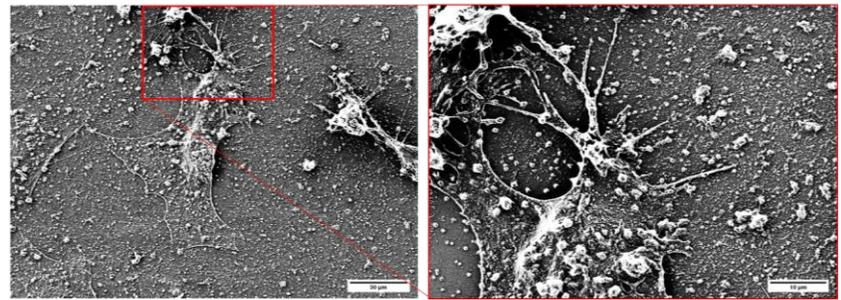
INF2 mutant pos. serine (G73S)



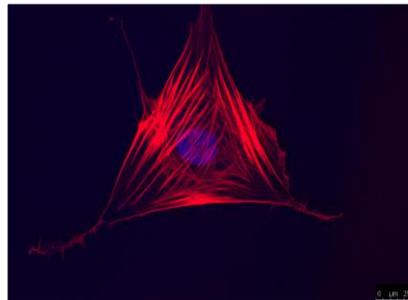
HiPSC-podocytes  
wildtype



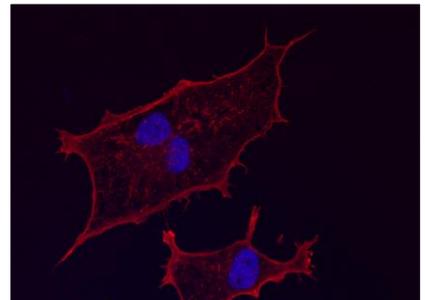
HiPSC-podocytes  
INF2 mutant



HiPSC-podocytes wildtype

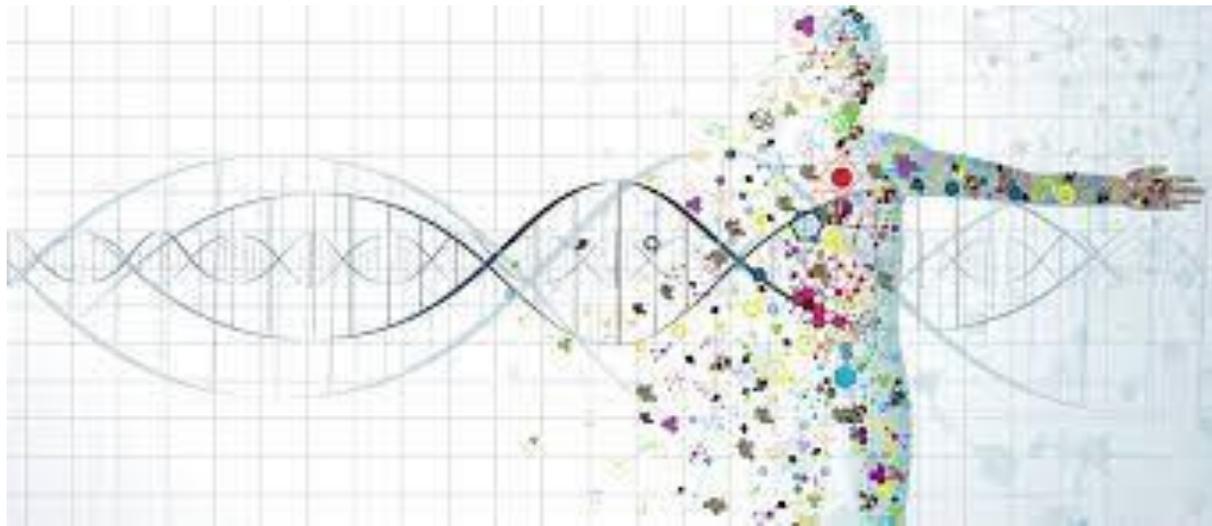


HiPSC-podocytes INF2 mutant



# Critics on personalized medicine

- **Interpretation of data:**
  - **> 200 gene polymorphisms associated with CKD identified by GWAS of >1million people**
    - **most implicated genes do not appear “drug able”**
    - **their link to the pathogenesis of CKD remains unclear**
- **Costs**
- **Infrastructure/ technology**
- **no large clinical studies possible any longer with multiple subgroups of a disease**



## Conclusion

- The goal of personalized medicine is to determine the right drug, for the right patient, at the right time.
- Taking into account an individual's unique underlying **biology** and **genetics, lifestyle, and environment**.
- Integration of **genetic sequencing, omics, experimental assays** and **clinical data** to understand phenotypic complexity of different forms of CKD > precision medicine.

Thank you for your attention

**One size does not fit all**

Heidelberger Nephrologie Seminar 2021

