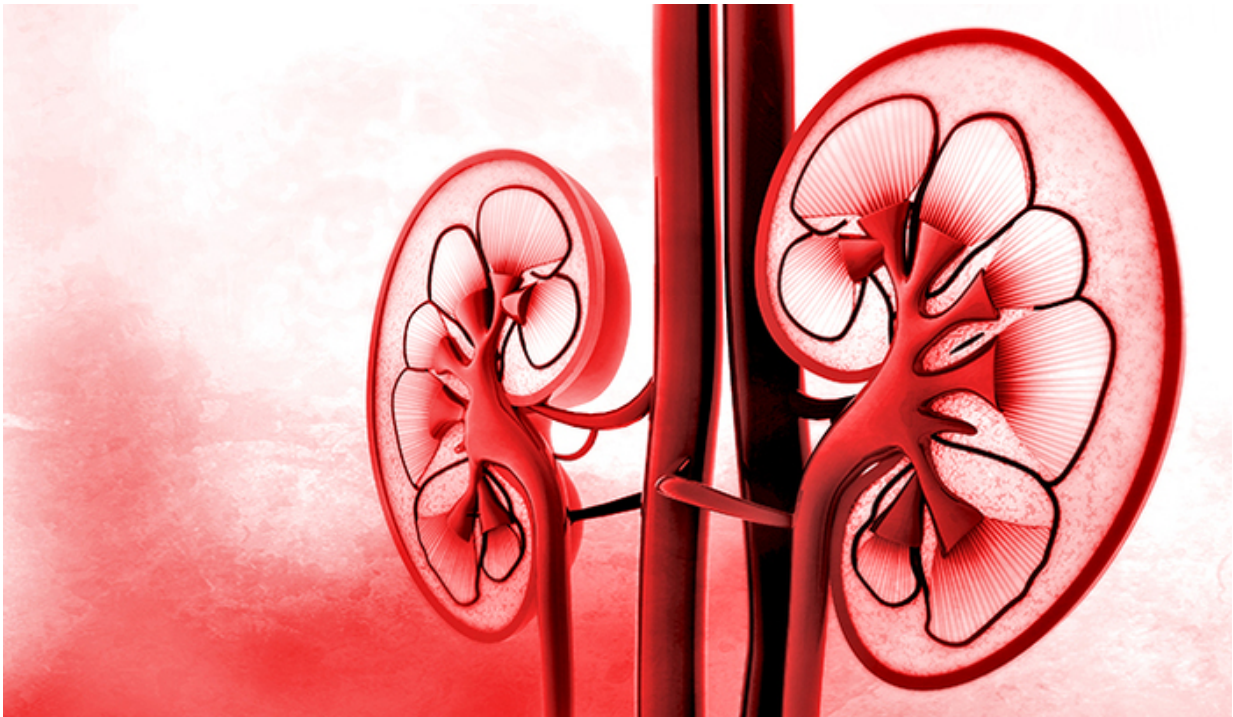


New biomarkers help predict outcomes in diabetic kidney disease

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Credit: stock.adobe.com

A common complication of type 2 diabetes occurs when filters within the kidney are damaged, leading to an abnormal buildup of protein in urine and a decline in kidney function. This condition, called diabetic kidney disease, can lead to irreversible kidney failure that is currently difficult to predict. A team of researchers led by professor of medicine

Dr. Chirag Parikh in collaboration a group at Icahn School of Health at Mount Sinai has recently made strides that could lead to improved diagnostics and treatment plans for this condition.

Using samples from two large federally-funded clinical trials, the team measured three specific proteins (TNFR-1, TNFR-2, and KIM-1) in the blood of [diabetic patients](#). They tested whether these proteins were associated with decline in kidney filtration function. Results showed that each protein was independently associated with higher risk of decline in [kidney function](#) in patients with both early and advanced [diabetic kidney disease](#).

These results show promise for potential use of these proteins as biomarkers to predict kidney disease progression in diabetics, as well as to evaluate the efficacy of disease therapies in clinical trials.

More information: Steven G. Coca et al. Plasma Biomarkers and Kidney Function Decline in Early and Established Diabetic Kidney Disease, *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1681/ASN.2016101101](#)

Provided by Yale University

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