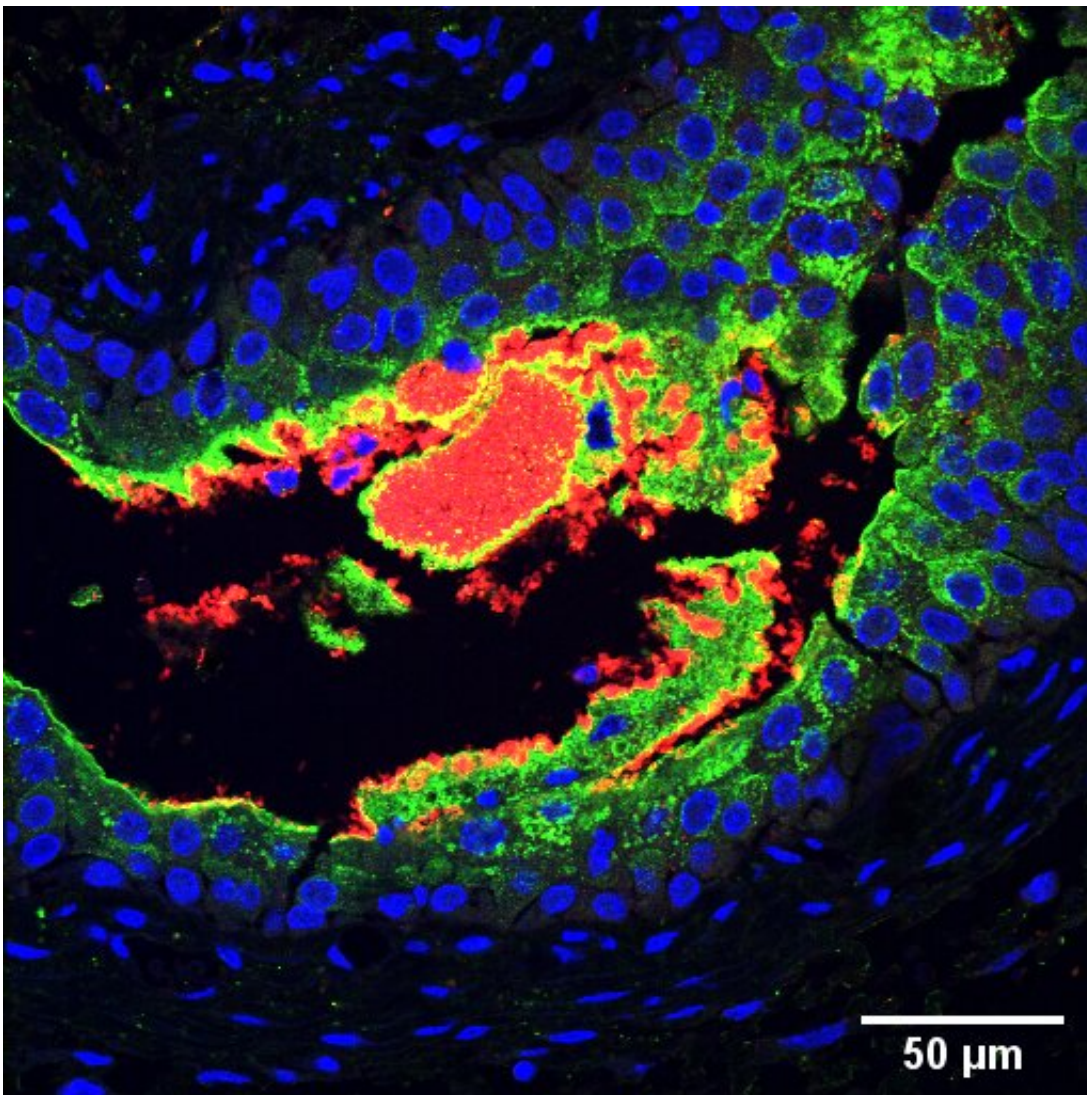


# New study explains the link between diabetes and urinary tract infections

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Huge clumps of *E. coli* (red) infecting diabetic mouse bladder. Credit: Soumitra Mohanty

Lower immunity and recurring infections are common in type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Researchers at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden now show that the immune systems of people with diabetes have lower levels of the antimicrobial peptide psoriasin, which compromises the urinary bladder's cell barrier, increasing the risk of urinary tract infection. The study is published in *Nature Communications*.

Diabetes results from lack of insulin and/or decreased insulin action. Insulin is a hormone that regulates glucose (sugar) and thus energy to the cells. In type 1 [diabetes](#), the body stops producing insulin, while in type 2 diabetes, the cells have become less sensitive to insulin, which contributes to high blood glucose levels. Diabetes is a common disease that affects the health in many ways.

One effect is that it compromises the innate immune system, leaving many people with increased susceptibility to regular infections, such as urinary tract infections (UTI)s caused by E. coli bacteria. In people with diabetes, these are more likely to lead to general blood poisoning (sepsis) originating in the urinary tract.

## **An endogenous antibiotic**

Researchers at Karolinska Institutet have now investigated whether [glucose levels](#) in people with diabetes (type 1, type 2, or prediabetes) are linked with psoriasin, an endogenous antibiotic which is a part of the innate immune system.

Using urine, urinary bladder cells and blood serum samples from patients, the researchers analyzed levels of psoriasin and other peptides necessary for ensuring that the bladder mucosa remains intact and protects against infection. The findings were then verified in mice and urinary bladder cells with and without infection.

"We found that high glucose concentrations reduce the levels of the antimicrobial peptide psoriasin, while insulin has no effect," says Annelie Brauner, professor at the Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology, Karolinska Institutet who led the study. "People with diabetes have lower levels of psoriasin, which weakens the cells' protective barrier function and increases the risk of bladder infection."

## **Estrogen therapy reduces bacterial population**

Professor Brauner's research group has previously shown that treatment with [estrogen](#) restores the protective function of bladder cells in humans and mice and thereby help to regulate the immune response to a UTI. The researchers therefore tested how estrogen treatment affects infected cells exposed to high glucose concentrations. They found that the treatment boosted levels of psoriasin and reduced [bacterial populations](#), indicating that the treatment may have an effect also among patients with diabetes.

"We now plan to probe deeper into the underlying mechanisms of infections in individuals with diabetes," says the study's lead author Soumitra Mohanty, researcher at the same department at Karolinska Institutet. "The ultimate goal is to reduce the risk of infection in this growing patient group."

The study was conducted in collaboration with the Karolinska University Hospital, Region Stockholm, Capio and Uppsala University in Sweden and Universitätsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein in Germany.

**More information:** Diabetes downregulates the antimicrobial peptide psoriasin and increases E. coli burden in the urinary bladder, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-32636-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-32636-y)

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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