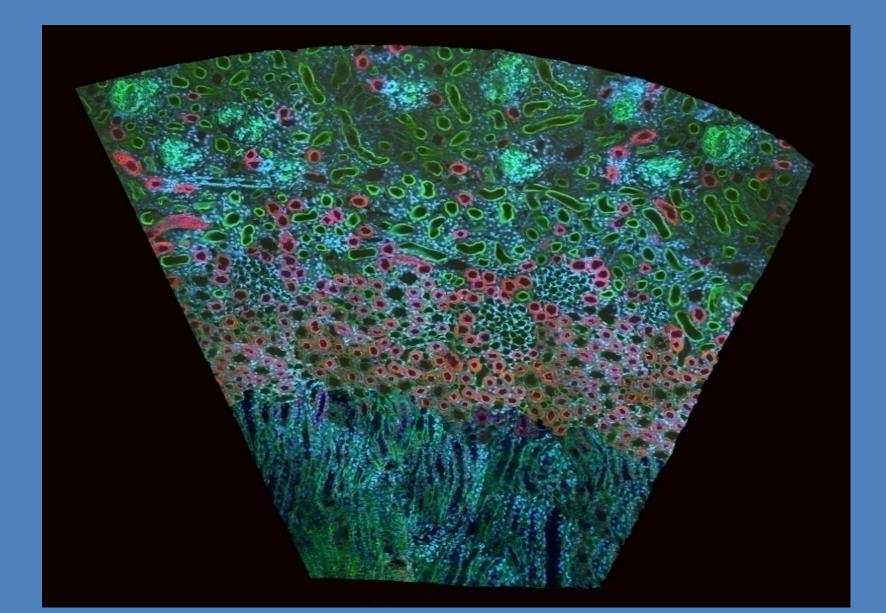
### New insights into sepsis-induced renal injury



## **Takashi Hato** Rabih Kalakeche <sup>Tarek El-Achkar</sup>

Ruben Sandoval Kenneth Dunn George Rhodes Zoya Plotkin



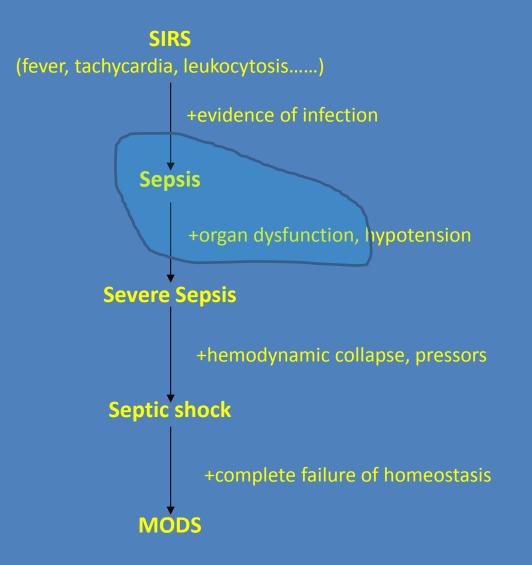
Sepsis and septic shock remain the most important cause of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) in critically ill patients, and account for more than 50% of cases of AKI in the ICU

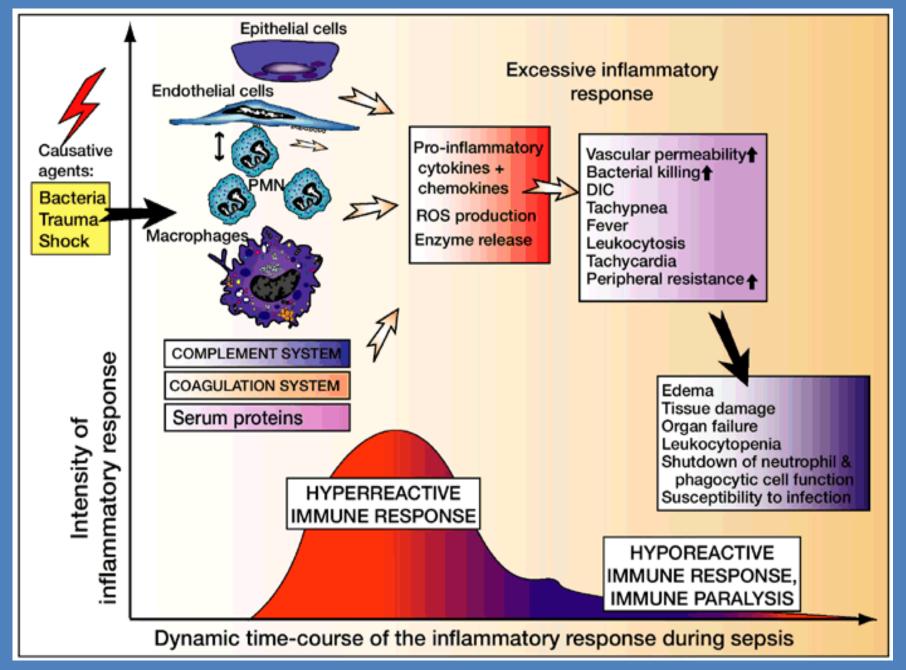
Current Opinion in Critical Care 2003, 9:496–502

# What is Sepsis?

- Syndrome caused by the interaction of a pathogen with the host immune system
- Dynamic sets of events characterized by a maladaptive response of the immune system.

#### **Clinical Definition of Sepsis**

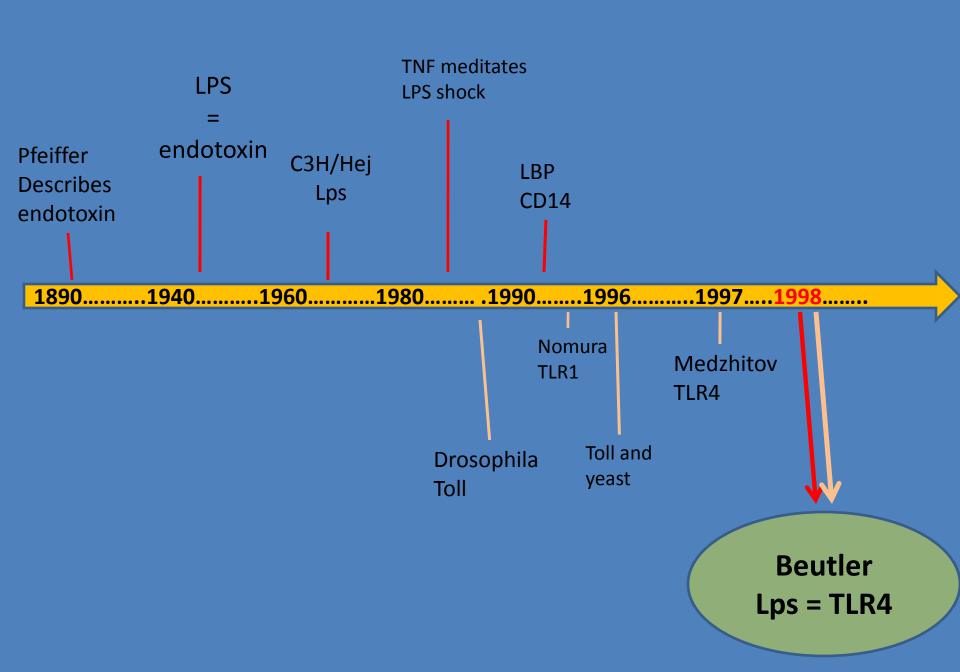




Riedemann, et al, Nature Medicine, 9 (5) May 2003

## **Complexity of sepsis literature**

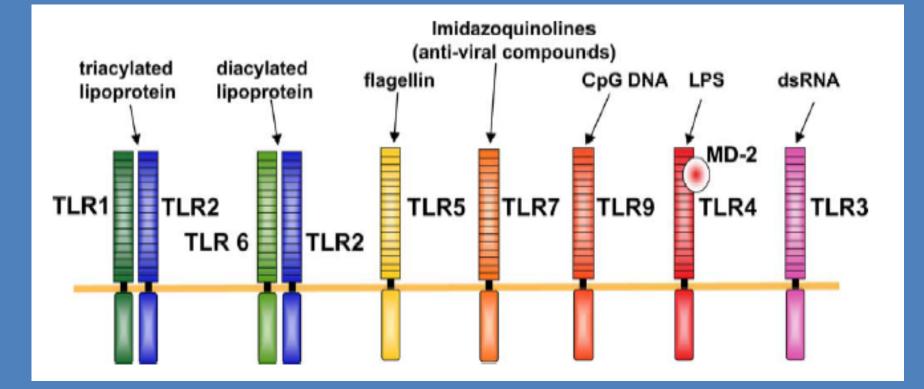
- 1. What animal sepsis model is being used
- 2. Studies in same or different species
- 3. Age of animals
- 4. Single bacteria vs Polymicrobial
- 5. Are the rates of bacterial release comparable
- 6. What bacterial strain/endotoxin is being used
- 7. Antibiotics
- 8. Are the doses of endotoxin comparable
- 9. What is the end-point: organ damage vs mortality 10.Systemic vs Local TLRs



# C3H/HeJ Mouse and LPS

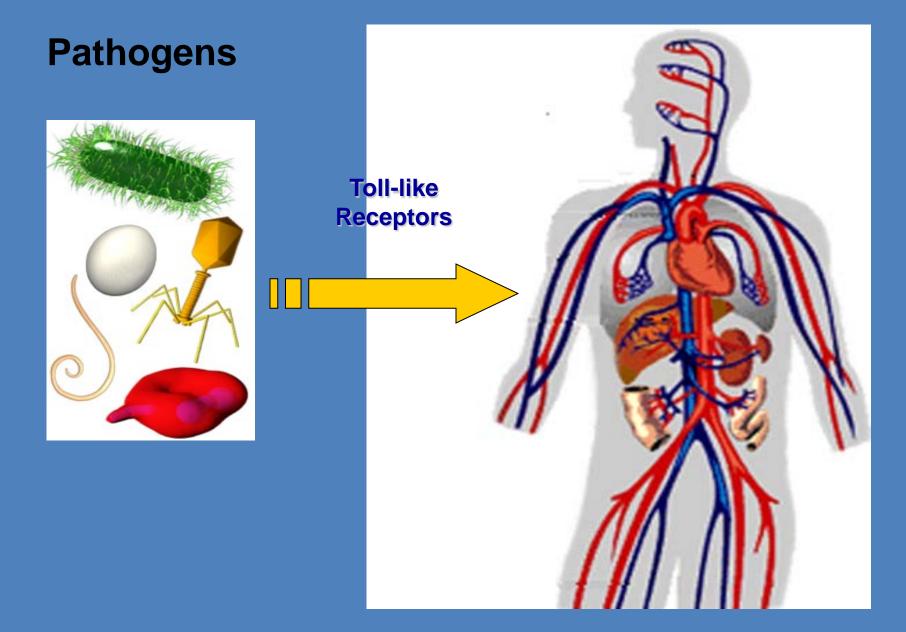
- C3H/HeJ mutant phenotype arose through spontaneous mutation between 1960 and 1968
- C3H/HeJ strain exhibits natural tolerance to otherwise lethal doses of LPS
- Hyporesponsive phenotype under the control of a single locus, Lps existing in two allelic forms, Lps<sup>n</sup> (responsive) and Lps<sup>d</sup> (hyporesponsive)
- *Lps* locus assigned to chromosome 4

# TLRs and their ligands

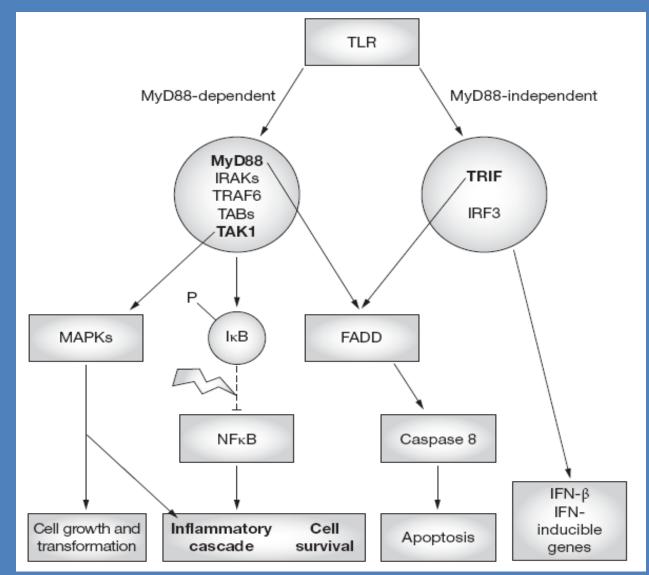


Akira and Takeda 2004

### Organism



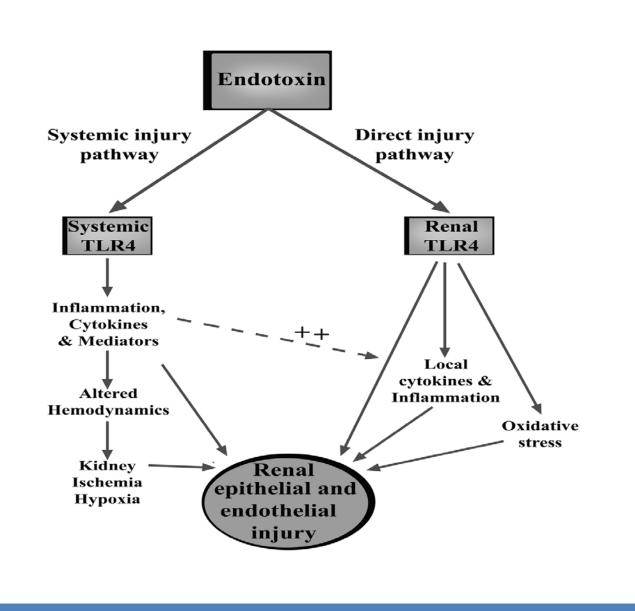
## **Branching Nature of TLR Signaling**

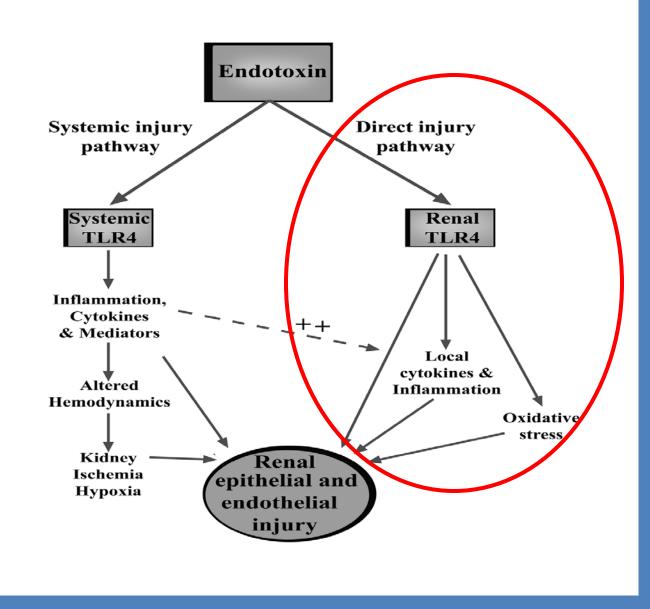


#### El-Achkar and Dagher, Nature Clinical Practice Nephrology, 2006

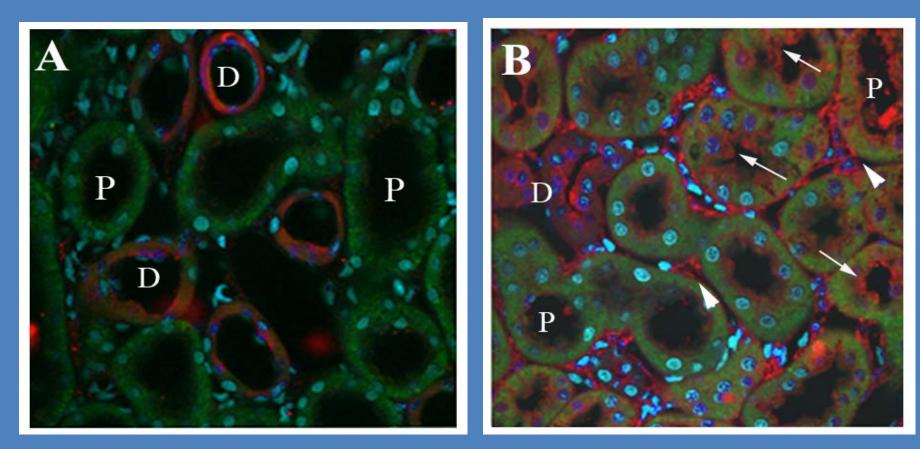
	<b>Advantages</b>	Disadvantages
•Endotoxin infusion or injection	<ul> <li>Simple and inexpensive</li> <li>Well standardized dose</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>vasoconstriction</li> <li>ARF requires high doses</li> <li>high mortality, Short duration.</li> <li>variable response</li> </ul>
•Bacterial infusion	<ul> <li>Systemic hemodynamics like human.</li> <li>Bacterial dose standardized</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No MODS.</li> <li>Expensive and hard in large animals.</li> <li>Standard supporting measures, often lacking.</li> </ul>
•Intraperitoneal infusion of bacteria	<ul> <li>Simple and inexpensive.</li> <li>Rapid onset</li> <li>reproduces aspects of sepsis in humans</li> <li>control over the dose of bacteria.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Too severe in large animals.</li> <li>ATN not produced clinically or pathologically.</li> </ul>
•Cecal ligature and perforation	<ul> <li>Simple and inexpensive.</li> <li>Septic shock with MODS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>response variable</li> <li>human like ATN not reproduced.</li> </ul>

Heyman, et al Animal models of acute tubular necrosis, Curr Opin Crit Care 2002, 8:526–534





# Localization of TLR4



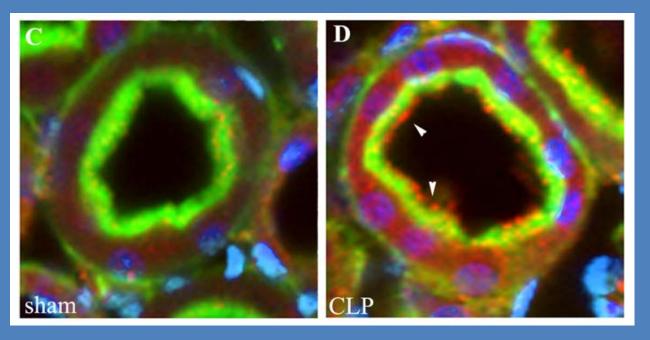


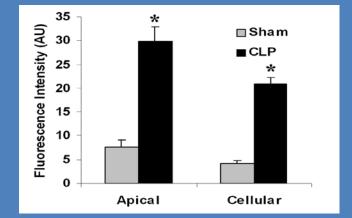
CLP

El-Achkar et al AJP Renal 2005 in press

## **TLR4 in Proximal Tubules**



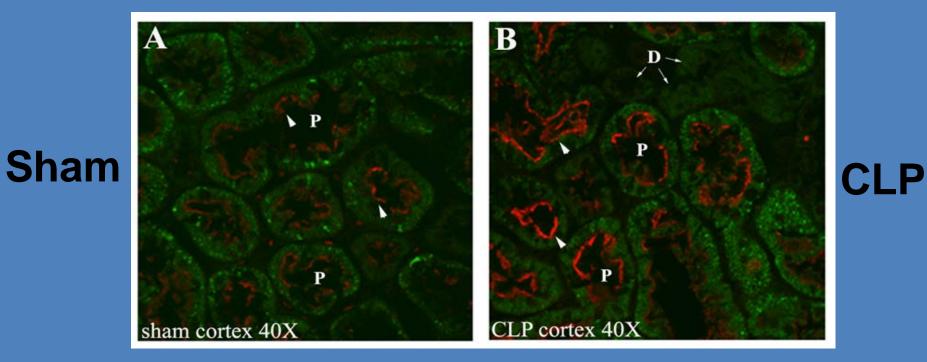


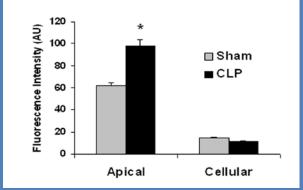


### CLP

El-Achkar et al AJP Renal 2005

# Localization of CD14

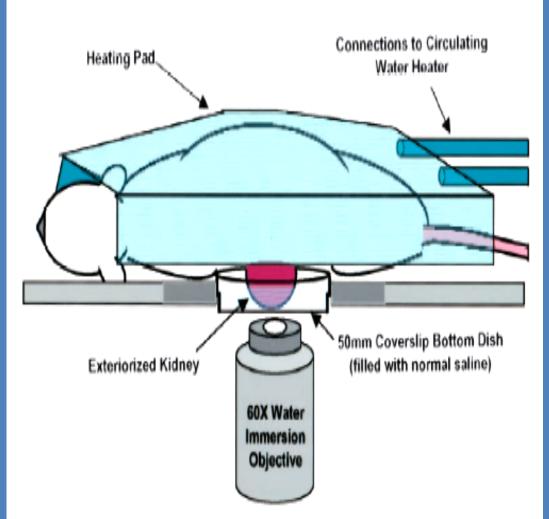


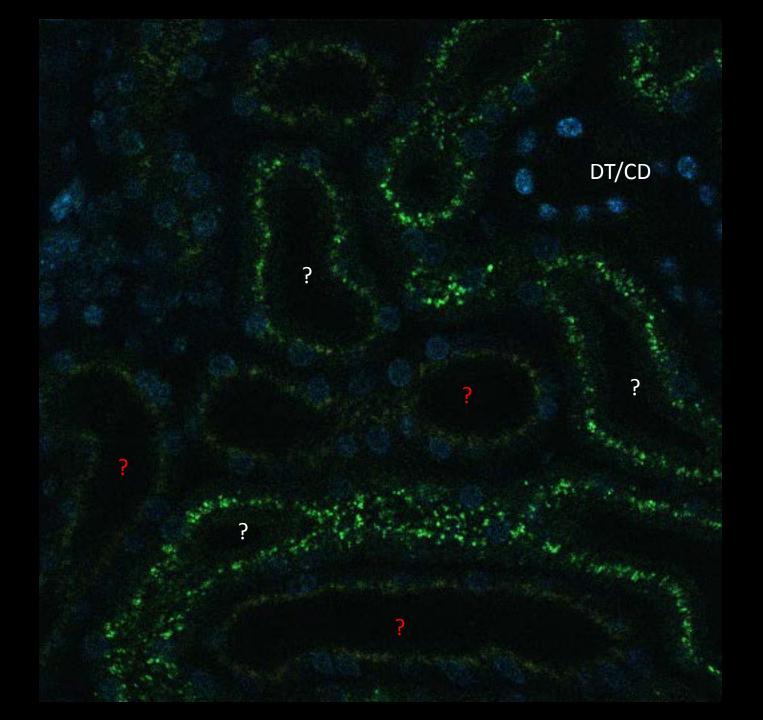


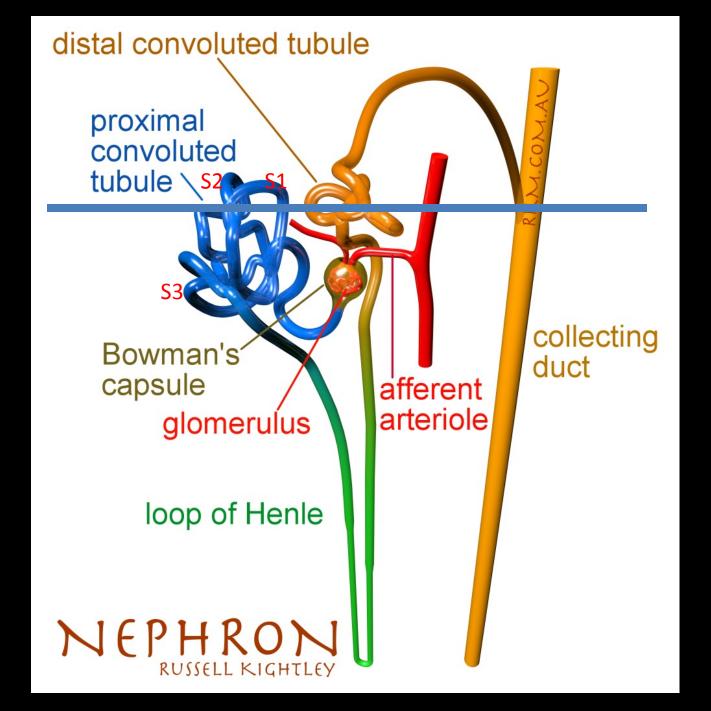
El-Achkar et al AJP Renal 2005 in press

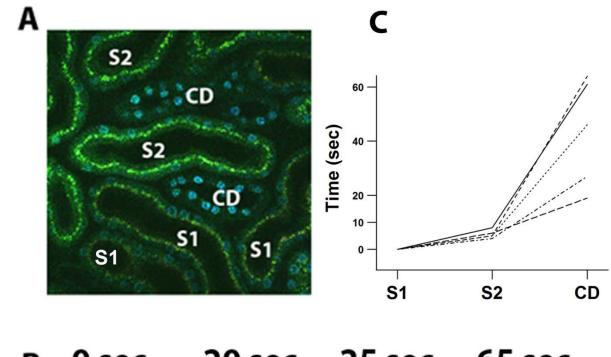
## Intra-vital 2 photon microscopy

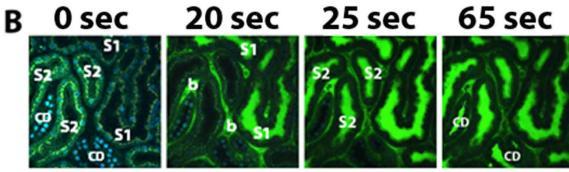
Fluorescent LPS injected as a tracer of endogenous LPS followed by imaging



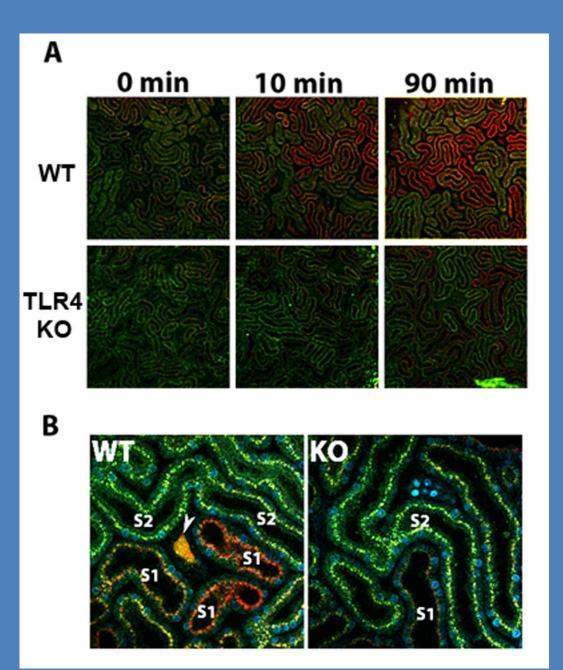


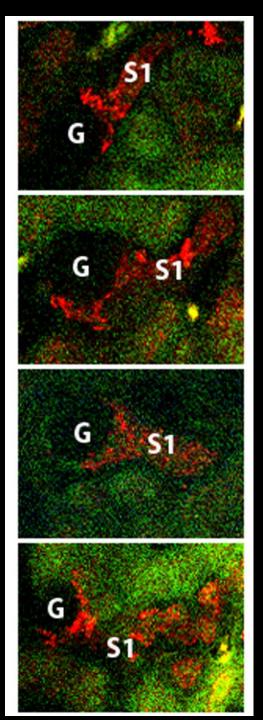




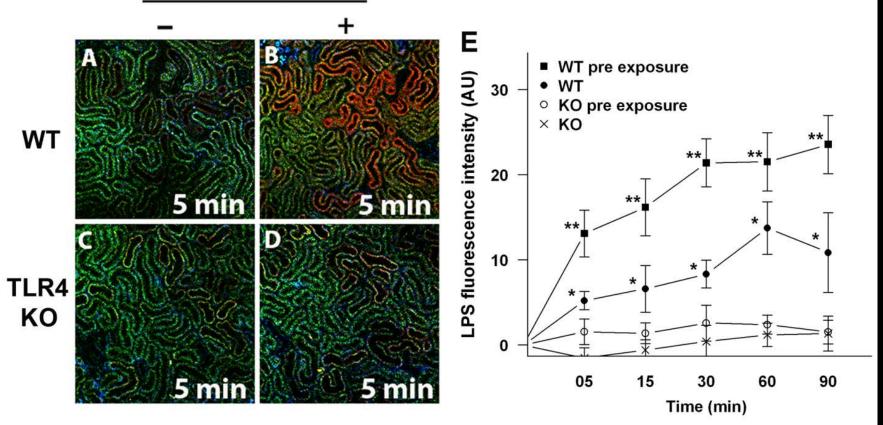




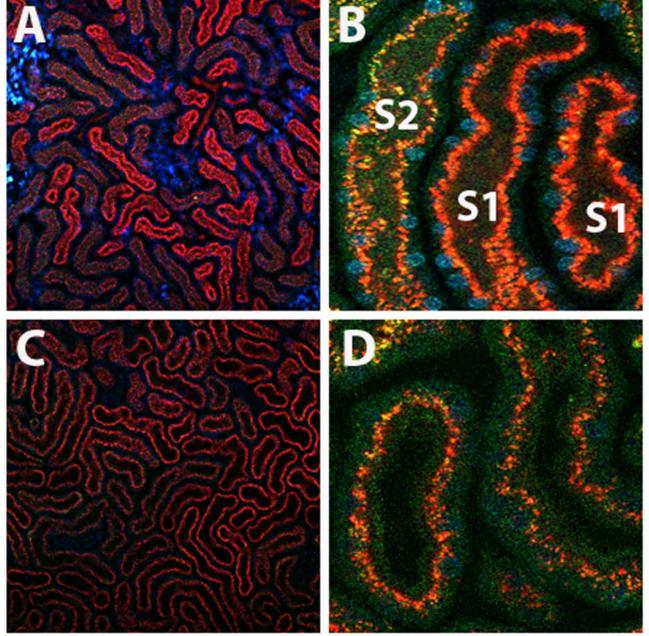




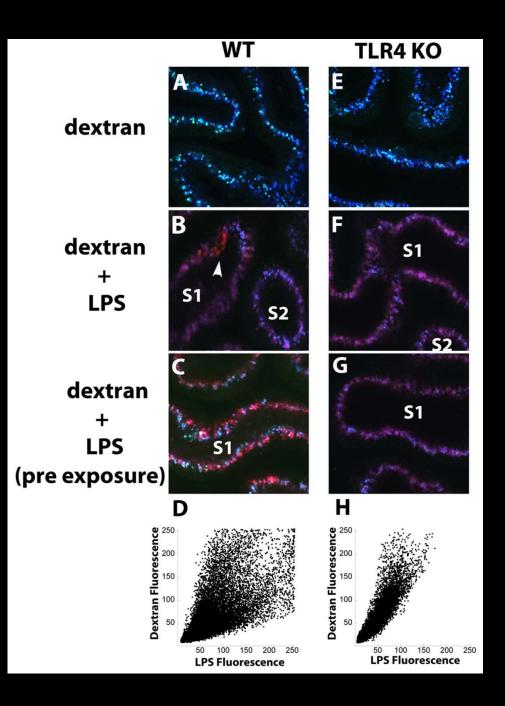


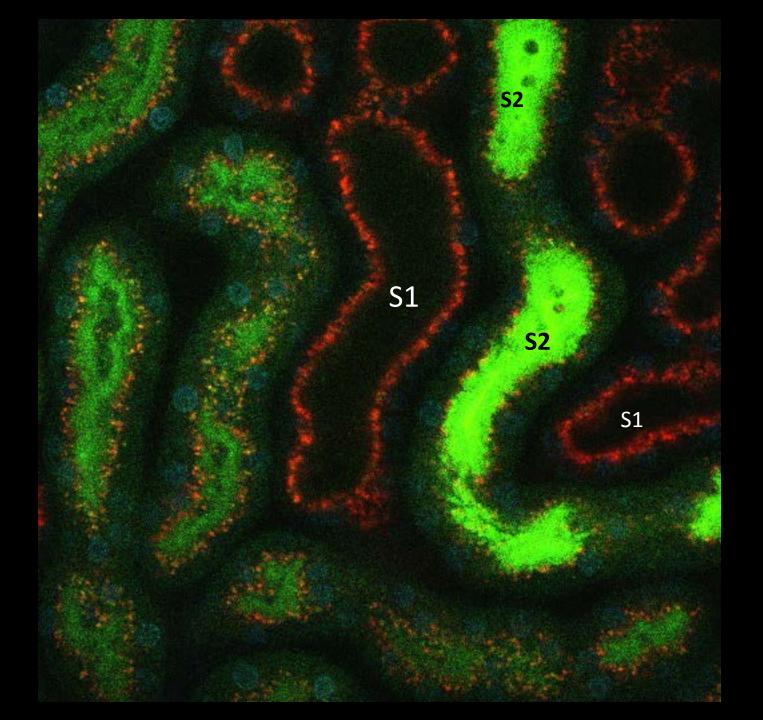


### TLR4 KO

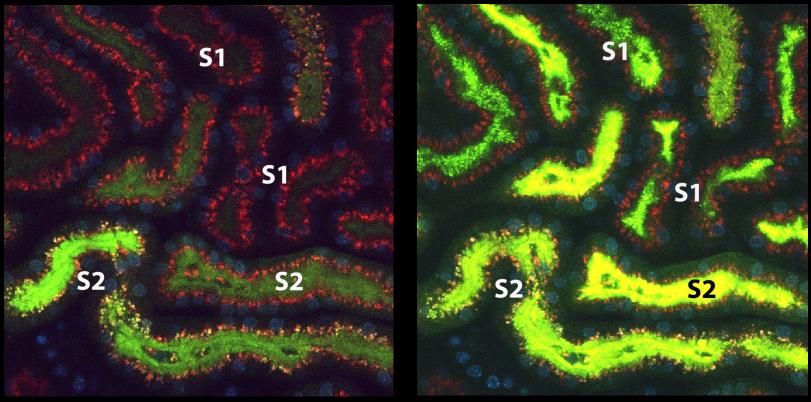


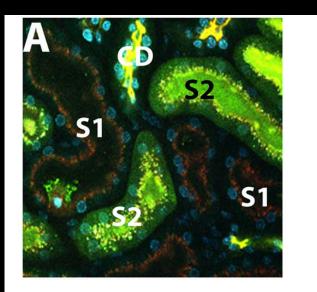
WT

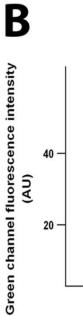


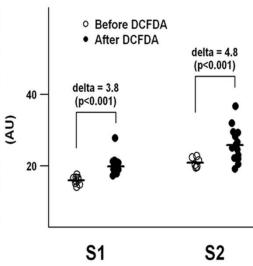


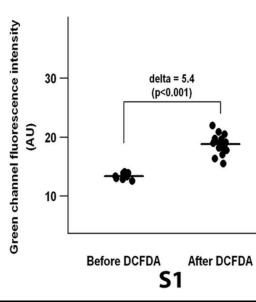
### ARC LAMP



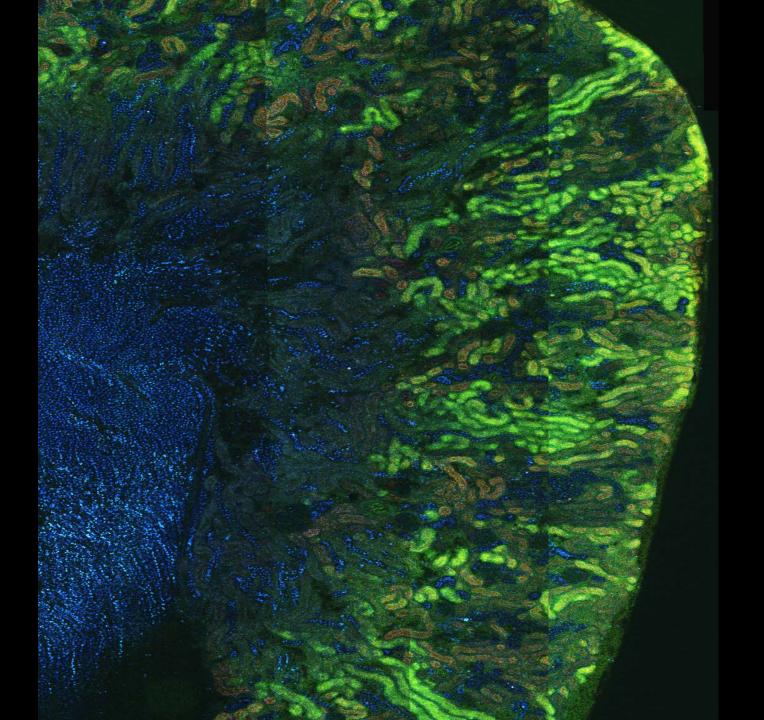


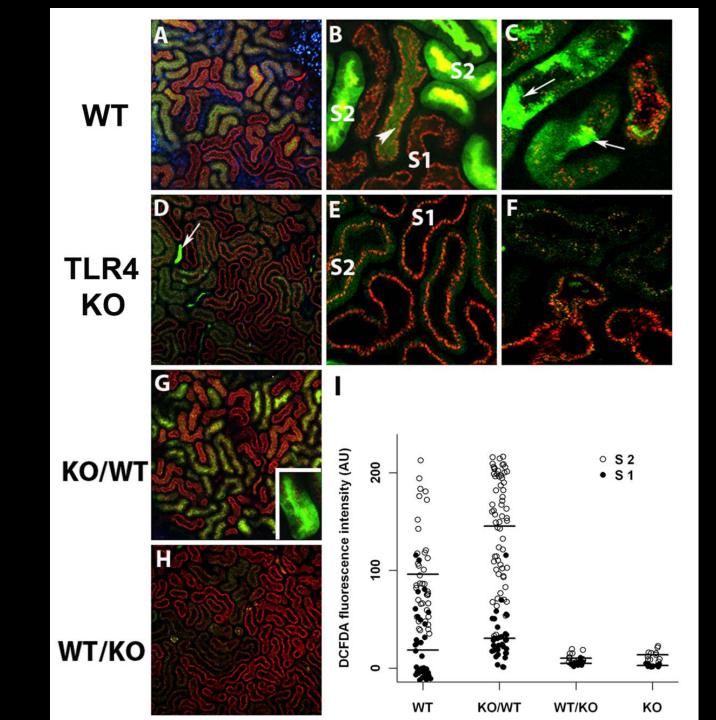


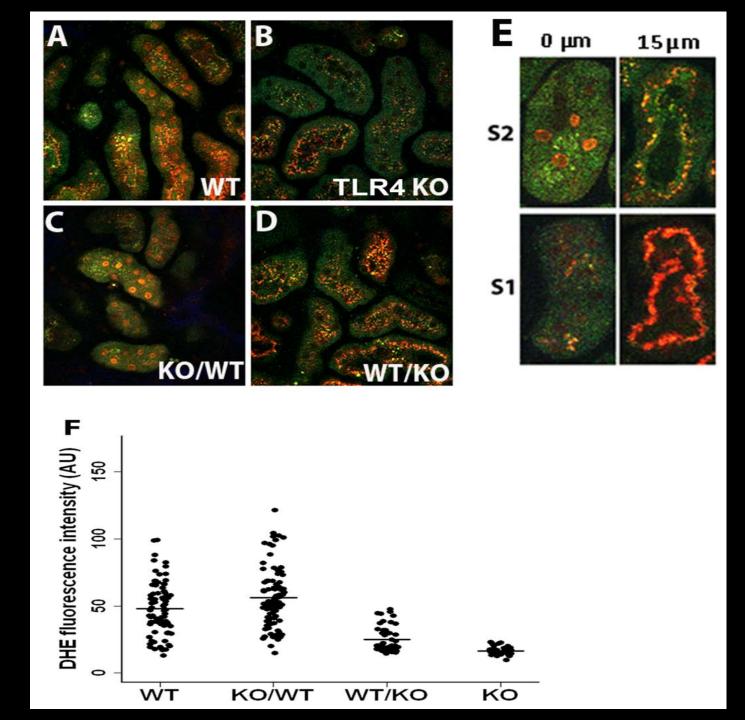


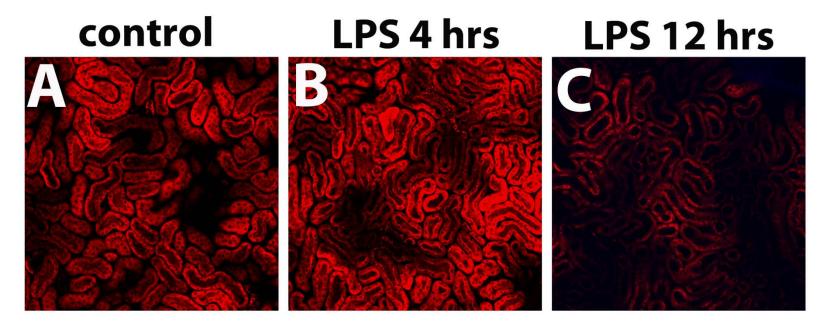


С

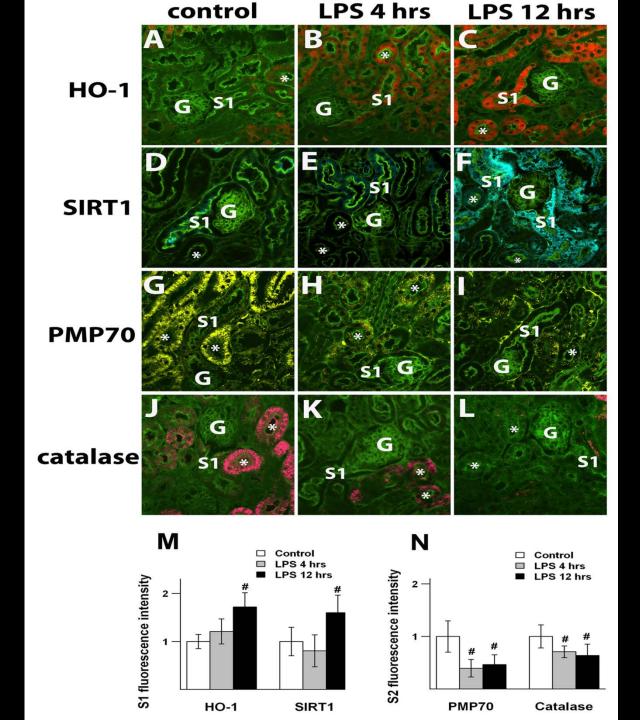


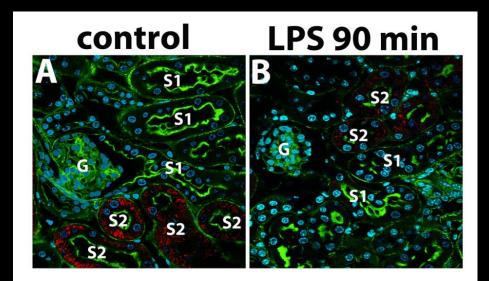


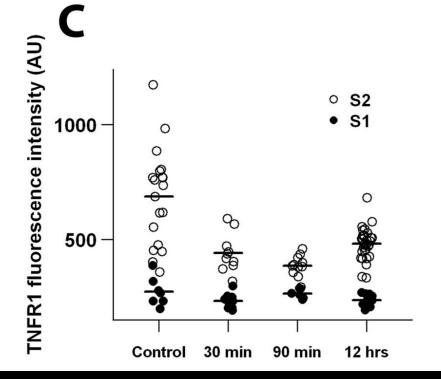


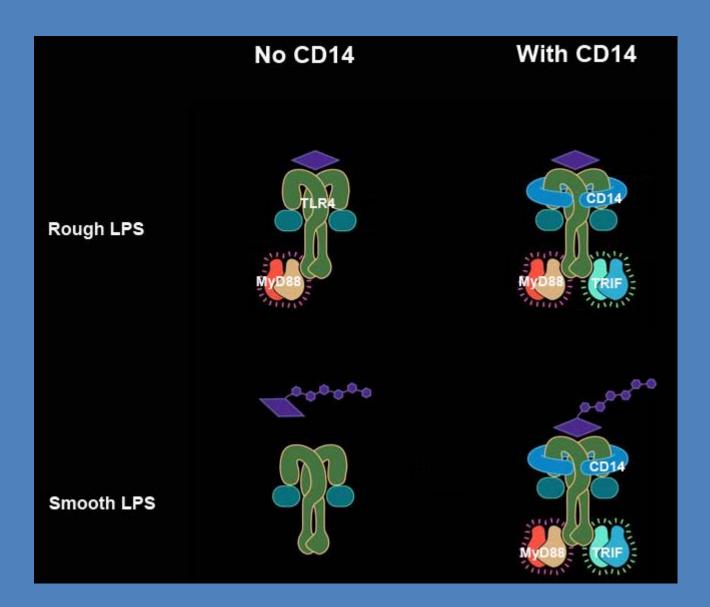


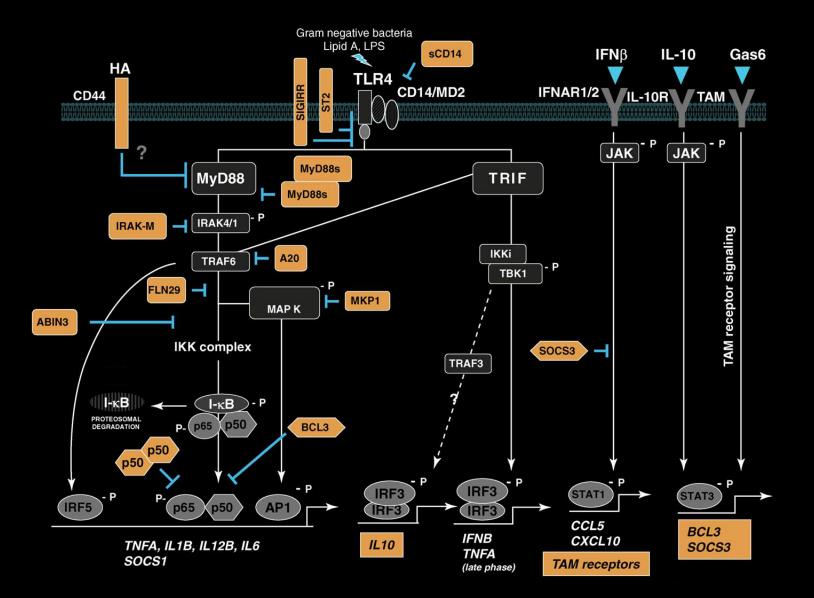
TMRM



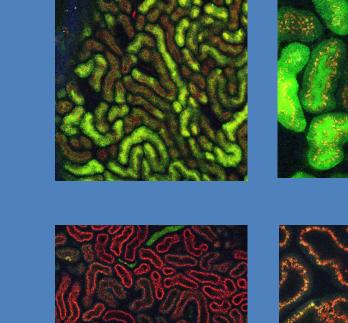








WT



Sal 100

E 5 Sal 100

