The Association of Antibodies Against Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor with Delayed Allograft Function of Kidney Transplantation

Wu K.1, Lachmann N.2, Schönemann C.3, Dragun D.4, Rudolph B.1

1Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Pathology, Berlin, Germany, 2Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Transfusion, Berlin, Germany, 3Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Transfusion medicine, Berlin, Germany, 4Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Berlin, Germany

Background: Delayed graft function (DGF) is a failure of the transplanted kidney to function immediately after transplantation mainly with causes of ischemia-reperfusion and immunological injury. The kidney graft from donor with high level of angiotensin II (Ang II) measured during procurement is significantly more likely to develop DGF. Ang II type I receptor (AT1R) mediates most physiologic and pathophysiologic actions of Ang II, autoantibodies to AT1R (anti-AT1R) are implicated in several vascular pathologies. The impact of anti-AT1R on clinic outcomes of DGF grafts was evaluated in this study.

Methods: We reviewed the records of all consecutive adult recipients who received single kidney transplantation and clinically management between Jan.2006 and Dec.2009 in our centre. The serum binding levels of anti-AT1R were measured by a recombinant-receptor-based sandwich ELISA and a cutoff of 15 units was used to distinguish high from low binding.

Results: Three hundred and seventy-seven recipients were enrolled. The overall presence of DGF was 31%, and 12% recipients had high binding anti-AT1R, the incidence of DGF in patients with high binding anti-AT1R was significant higher than patients with low binding of anti-AT1R (42% vs 29%, p=0.03). In addition, more female recipients, longer duration of renal replacement therapy, higher resistance index (RI) of allograft and more severe acute tubular injury/acute tubular necrosis were observed in recipients with DGF and high binding of anti-AT1R (AT+DGF) comparing with recipients occurring DGF and low binding of anti-AT1R (AT-DGF). The blood pressure and RI of allograft in AT+DGF recipients were ameliorated under the administration of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) or Ang II blockers (ARB), and one-year graft survival and patient survival was similar between two groups.

Conclusions: Presence of high binding anti-AT1R had detrimental impacts on initiation and development of DGF.

Assigned speakers:
Kaiyin Wu, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin , Berlin , Germany