The relationship between inflammatory factors, oxidative stress and DIO-1 concentration in patients with chronic renal failure accompanied with or without euthyroid sick syndrome

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the relationship between inflammatory factors, oxidative stress and type I deiodinase (DIO-1) concentration in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with or without euthyroid sick syndrome (ESS).

Methods: This study recruited patients with CRF and divided them into two groups: group 1 had low free triiodothyronine (FT3) levels; and group 2 had normal FT3 levels. Group 3 consisted of healthy volunteers. Serum levels of interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α, 8-isoprostane and DIO-1 were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. Multiple regression analysis was used to analyse correlations between parameters.

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**Results:** Sixty patients were enrolled into each group and the groups were comparable in terms of vital signs, white blood cell count, free thyroxine and thyroid stimulating hormone concentrations. The serum DIO-1 concentration was significantly higher in group 2 than in groups 1 and 3. Multivariate regression analysis revealed that the DIO-1 concentration was inversely correlated with the TNF-α concentration.

**Conclusions:** Patients with CRF without ESS showed higher concentrations of DIO-1 than patients with ESS. The DIO-1 concentration was inversely correlated with the TNF-α concentration, which might indicate that the inflammatory response was milder in the patients with CRF without ESS than in those with ESS.

**Keywords**
Type I deiodinase, inflammatory factors, oxidative stress, chronic renal failure, euthyroid sick syndrome

**Date received:** 20 November 2017; **accepted:** 23 April 2018

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**Introduction**

Chronic renal failure (CRF), a condition frequently attributed to uncontrolled diabetes mellitus and hypertension, has become an economic and public health burden both globally and locally.1–4 Many studies have demonstrated that CRF is often accompanied by increased inflammatory markers, oxidative stress and thyroid function disorders.5–9 In addition, patients with CRF often have nonthyroidal illness that frequently manifests with changes in serum thyroid hormone levels, which is known as euthyroid sick syndrome (ESS).10,11 ESS, also known as nonthyroidal illness syndrome, refers to changes seen in thyroid function tests during episodes of critical illness.

In humans, peripheral thyroid hormone metabolism is mediated by three iodothyronine deiodinases, which are type I deiodinase (DIO-1), type II deiodinase (DIO-2) and type III deiodinase (DIO-3).12,13 Much research has shown that DIO-2 and DIO-3 play a key role in the production of serum triiodothyronine (T3) from thyroxine (T4) and in the breakdown of the metabolite reverse triiodothyronine (rT3).12–14 However, there has been no published research on DIO-1 and the relationship between inflammatory markers, oxidative stress and DIO-1 in patients with CRF with or without ESS.

Using clinical data and blood samples from patients with CRF with or without ESS, this study compared the concentrations of DIO-1, inflammatory markers and 8-isoprostane using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) in order to determine if there was a relationship between inflammatory markers, oxidative stress, DIO-1 and free T3 (FT3).

**Patients and methods**

**Patient population**

This study recruited consecutive patients with CRF in the Department of Nephrology, Second Affiliated Hospital, Nanchang University, Nanchang, China between October 2015 and October 2016. The inclusion criteria for the patients with
CRF were as follows: (i) age range of 40–80 years; (ii) renal failure was diagnosed by elevated levels of blood urea and serum creatinine and associated oliguria; (iii) no history of renal transplantation. A group of healthy volunteers was recruited through a routine community medical examination. Inclusion criteria for the healthy volunteers were as follows: (i) age range of 40–80 years; (ii) normal renal function tests; (iii) no history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, or other chronic diseases; (iv) no history of renal transplantation. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (i) patients with tuberculosis or other systemic diseases; (ii) patients taking glucocorticoids or immunosuppressants; (iii) patients with injuries, clinical symptoms, or abnormal function of the heart, lung, or liver.

The patients with CRF were divided into two groups: group 1 (CRF with ESS) consisted of patients with low FT3 levels (< 2.3 pg/ml); and group 2 (CRF without ESS) consisted of patients with normal FT3 levels (2.3–4.2 pg/ml). Group 3 (control group) consisted of healthy volunteers.

All procedures performed in these studies involving human participants were undertaken in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Approval was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee of Third Affiliated Hospital, Nanchang University, Nanchang, China, before the commencement of the study (no: 15/NC/0243). Verbal informed consent for participation was obtained from all study participants including the healthy volunteers and patients.

Evaluation of demographic and clinical parameters

Prior to the measurement of clinical parameters, the date of birth/age and sex of each participant was recorded. Heart rate, respiration, blood pressure and body mass index were measured and recorded. Venous blood samples were collected on the morning after an 8–10 h overnight fast. The blood samples were stored at 4°C if not used immediately. The serum was collected by centrifugation at 1000 g for 5 min at 22°C using a Sigma 3-18K centrifuge (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA). The concentration of serum lipids, albumin, creatinine, fasting blood glucose and uric acid were measured using reagents supplied by Yongchang (Shanghai, China). FT3, free T4 (FT4) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) were measured using reagents supplied by Roche Diagnostics GmbH (Mannheim, Germany). All of the measurements were undertaken using routine methods in a clinical laboratory and recorded using equipment supplied by Olympus (Tokyo, Japan).

Evaluation of DIO-1, inflammatory markers and 8-isoprostane

The concentrations of serum DIO-1 (USCN Life Sciences, Wuhan, China), 8-isoprostane (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI, USA), interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β and tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α (RayBiotech, Norcross, GA, USA) were measured using ELISA kits according to manufacturers’ instructions. The minimum detectable concentrations were 0.1 ng/ml for DIO-1, 0.1 pg/ml for 8-isoprostane, 1.0 pg/ml for IL-6, 1.0 pg/ml for IL-1β and 1.0 ng/ml for TNF-α. Intra- and inter-assay coefficients of variation for all ELISAs were <10% and <15%,
The serum was collected from each patient as described above and added to each well of a microtitre plate and incubated for 2 h at 37°C. Each well was washed with the wash buffer provided by the manufacturer and incubated with 100 μl of enzyme-linked polyclonal antibodies for 2 h at 37°C. After four washes with the wash buffer provided by the manufacturer, the substrate solution provided by the manufacturer was added to each well. After incubation for 30 min at room temperature, the enzyme reaction was stopped by adding the stop buffer provided by the manufacturer and the intensity of each well was measured at 450 nm in a microplate reader (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). The experiment was repeated in duplicate and the mean value used for statistical analysis.

Statistical analyses
All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS® statistical package, version 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) for Windows®. Data are presented as mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated. Student’s t-test was used to compare data between groups. Multivariate linear regression analysis was employed to determine the predictive value of quantitative parameters. A P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results
A total of 120 patients with CRF were enrolled in the study and were divided into two groups: group 1 (CRF with ESS) consisted of 60 patients with low FT3 levels (< 2.3 pg/ml) (40 males, 20 females; mean ± SD age 62.0 ± 12.4 years); and group 2 (CRF without ESS) consisted of 60 patients with normal FT3 levels (2.3–4.2 pg/ml) (43 males, 17 females; mean ± SD age 61.0 ± 12.0 years). Group 3 (control group) consisted of 60 healthy volunteers (25 males, 35 females; mean ± SD age 70.0 ± 6.1 years). The demographic and clinical characteristics of the study participants are presented in Table 1. There were no significant differences in age and sex distribution between groups 1 and 2. As a result of the ‘rolling’ method of recruitment of the healthy volunteers to group 3, there was a significant difference in the sex distribution and age between the patients in groups 1 and 2 and the control group (P < 0.05 for all comparisons). There were no significant differences between the three groups with regard to the basic vital signs, white blood cell count, FT4 and TSH.

The mean ± SD concentration of serum DIO-1 in group 2 was significantly higher than in group 1 (2.3 ± 0.2 ng/ml versus 1.4 ± 0.1 ng/ml, respectively; P < 0.001) and Group 3 (2.3 ± 0.2 ng/ml versus 1.3 ± 0.3 ng/ml, respectively; P < 0.001) (Figure 1). There was no significant difference in the concentration of DIO-1 between groups 1 and 3.

The mean ± SD concentration of serum IL-1β was significantly higher in groups 1 and 2 compared with the control group 3 (P < 0.001 and P = 0.02, respectively) (Figure 2). There was no significant difference in the concentration of IL-1β between groups 1 and 2. The mean ± SD concentration of serum TNF-α was significantly higher in groups 1 and 2 compared with the control group 3 (P < 0.001 and P = 0.046, respectively) (Figure 3). There was no significant difference in the concentration of TNF-α between groups 1 and 2. There were no significant differences between the three groups in terms of the mean ± SD concentration of serum IL-6 (Figure 4).

The mean ± SD concentration of serum 8-isoprostane was significantly higher in groups 1 and 2 compared with the control group 3 (P < 0.01 and P < 0.05, respectively) (Figure 5). There was no significant difference in the concentration of 8-isoprostane between groups 1 and 2.
Multivariate linear regression analysis demonstrated that the serum DIO-1 concentration was inversely correlated with TNF-α (P < 0.001), positively correlated with creatinine (P < 0.0001) and FT3 concentrations (P < 0.0001) (Table 2). There were no significant correlations between the concentrations of DIO-1, IL-1β and IL-6. Multivariate linear regression analysis demonstrated that serum 8-isoprostane concentration was not correlated with FT3 levels or DIO-1 concentration (Table 3).

**Table 1.** Demographic and clinical characteristics of two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome (ESS) and healthy control subjects.

| Characteristic        | Group 1 with ESS n = 60 | Group 2 without ESS n = 60 | Group 3 n = 60 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Age, years            | 62.0 ± 12.4*            | 61.0 ± 12.0*              | 70.0 ± 6.1    |
| Sex, male/female      | 40/20*                  | 43/17*                    | 25/35         |
| Systolic blood pressure, mmHg | 146.0 ± 22.5          | 143.4 ± 17.9*             | 141.5 ± 17.6  |
| Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg | 78.6 ± 12.4           | 80.7 ± 11.6*              | 77.0 ± 10.6   |
| Heart rate, beats/min | 79.4 ± 8.5              | 80.5 ± 7.4                | 79.3 ± 10.1   |
| Respiratory, breaths/min | 19.4 ± 0.8             | 19.3 ± 0.8                | 19.1 ± 1.2    |
| Body mass index, kg/m² | 22.7 ± 2.0              | 23.3 ± 2.1                | 23.1 ± 3.2    |
| TC, mmol/l            | 3.9 ± 1.3*              | 4.1 ± 1.1*                | 4.7 ± 1.0     |
| Hb, g/l               | 77.8 ± 20.2*            | 87.4 ± 18.4*              | 131.9 ± 9.8   |
| ALB, g/l              | 32.3 ± 4.5*†            | 34.9 ± 4.3*               | 46.8 ± 3.4    |
| FBG, mmol/l           | 5.8 ± 2.4*              | 5.7 ± 1.6*                | 4.9 ± 1.1     |
| CRE, μmol/l           | 657.8 ± 221.3*          | 643.8 ± 161.5*            | 80.8 ± 10.5   |
| WBC, 10⁹/l            | 6.6 ± 3.0               | 6.4 ± 2.4                 | 6.4 ± 1.1     |
| Urea, mmol/l          | 19.0 ± 7.9*             | 18.9 ± 7.1*               | 5.6 ± 1.3     |
| UA, μmol/l            | 443.2 ± 151.9*          | 452.2 ± 146.3*            | 288.6 ± 69.5  |
| FT3, pg/ml            | 1.0 ± 0.3               | 1.1 ± 0.3                 | 1.1 ± 0.2     |
| FT4, ng/dl            | 3.2 ± 2.0               | 3.8 ± 1.5                 | 2.3 ± 1.0     |

Data presented as mean ± SD or patient number.
Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.
*P < 0.05 group 1 or group 2 versus group 3; †P < 0.05 group 1 versus group 2; Student’s t-test.
TC, total cholesterol; Hb, haemoglobin; ALB, albumin; FBG, fasting blood glucose; CRE, creatinine; WBC, white blood cell; UA, uric acid; FT3, free triiodothyronine; FT4, free thyroxine; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone.

Discussion
Chronic renal failure is a condition where there is a loss of kidney function over a period of months or years. It can be diagnosed by measuring serum creatinine levels, which are a degradative product of muscle protein. Creatinine levels are indicative of the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and in CRF, the concentration of serum creatinine is increased, which indicates a lowered GFR. There are five stages of CRF based on the GFR, with stage 5 (GFR < 15 ml/min/1.73m²) also being known as end stage renal disease (ESRD). CRF is a specifically severe clinical problem that has a significant socioeconomic impact worldwide. The inflammatory response and oxidative stress are viewed as critical pathogenic factors in the initiation, development and progression of most renal diseases.
Thyroid dysfunction, such as ESS, occurs frequently in patients with CRF. Whether the thyroid hormone abnormalities found in ESS patients are a physiological adaptation or a pathological change remains the subject of considerable debate. Until now, there has been little research that discusses the relationship

Figure 1. Serum type I deiodinase (DIO-1) concentrations in the two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome and healthy control subjects. Data presented as mean ± SD and compared using Student's t-test. Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.

Figure 2. Serum interleukin (IL)-1β concentrations in the two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome and healthy control subjects. Data presented as mean ± SD and compared using Student's t-test. Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.

Figure 3. Serum tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α concentrations in the two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome and healthy control subjects. Data presented as mean ± SD and compared using Student's t-test. Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.

Figure 4. Serum interleukin (IL)-6 concentrations in the two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome and healthy control subjects. Data presented as mean ± SD and compared using Student's t-test. Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.
between inflammatory factors, oxidative stress, plasma FT3 levels and DIO-1 concentration in patients with CRF.

The two groups of patients and the control group in this current study were considered comparable as there were no significant differences in their basic vital signs, white blood cell count, FT4 and TSH concentrations, despite there being significant differences in age and sex distribution due to the manner in which the healthy volunteers were recruited to the control group.

This current study found that the serum concentration of DIO-1 in patients with CRF without ESS was significantly higher than in patients with CRF with ESS and healthy control subjects. Changes in deiodinase expression have been postulated to play an important role in the altered

**Figure 5.** Serum 8-isoprostane concentrations in the two groups of patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) with and without euthyroid sick syndrome and healthy control subjects. Data presented as mean ± SD and compared using Student’s t-test. Group 1, CRF patients with low free triiodothyronine levels; Group 2, CRF patients with normal triiodothyronine levels; Group 3, healthy control group.

**Table 2.** Multivariate linear regression analysis of factors associated with the concentration of serum type I deiodinase (DIO-1) levels in patients with chronic renal failure with and without euthyroid sick syndrome (n = 120).

| Model | B     | SE    | Beta coefficient | t   | Statistical significance |
|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Constant | −2.740 | 2.371 |                 | −1.156 | NS                       |
| CRE    | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.083            | 1.026 | P < 0.0001               |
| FT3    | 0.722 | 0.398 | 0.125            | 3.664 | P < 0.0001               |
| TNF-α  | −0.01 | 0.003 | −0.609           | −3.356 | P < 0.001               |

Dependent variable: DIO-1, R² = 0.481.
CRE, creatinine; FT3, free triiodothyronine; TNF-α, tumour necrosis factor-α; NS, not statistically significant (P ≥ 0.05).

**Table 3.** Multivariate linear regression analysis of factors associated with the concentration of serum 8-isoprostane levels in patients with chronic renal failure with and without euthyroid sick syndrome (n = 120).

| Model | B     | SE    | Beta coefficient | t   | Statistical significance |
|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Constant | 13.484 | 10.713 |                 | 1.259 | NS                       |
| DIO-1  | −0.576 | 0.358 | −0.089           | −1.608 | NS                       |
| FT3    | −0.975 | 0.946 | −0.089           | −1.031 | NS                       |
| IL-1β  | 0.109  | 0.033 | 0.265            | 3.261 | P < 0.001               |
| TNF-α  | 0.042  | 0.013 | 0.41             | 3.154 | P = 0.002               |

Dependent variable: 8-isoprostane, R² = 0.413.
DIO-1, type I deiodinase; CRE, creatinine; FT3, free triiodothyronine; IL-1β, interleukin-1β; TNF-α, tumour necrosis factor-α; NS, not statistically significant (P ≥ 0.05).
circulating levels of thyroid hormones in ESS,\textsuperscript{14,23} and low T3 syndrome is due to the inhibition of 5\textsuperscript{’}-deiodinase.\textsuperscript{23,24} DIO-1 is predominantly expressed in liver, kidney and thyroid and contributes to the FT3 production in euthyroid.\textsuperscript{25,26} Previous research showed that DIO-1 catalysed the production of FT3 from T4 and inhibits the production of rT3.\textsuperscript{27} Therefore, these current findings suggest that the reason why the patients with CRF without ESS can maintain normal concentrations of FT3 is due to the increased concentration of DIO-1. Further research is necessary to investigate the mechanism that triggers DIO-1 expression in patients with CRF without ESS. Research is also needed to investigate whether the thyroid hormone abnormalities found in patients with ESS are also the pathological changes observed in patients with CRF.

In recent years, several studies have shown an increase of inflammatory factors in patients with CRF and the levels of inflammatory factors are increased with the progression of renal failure.\textsuperscript{28–30} Consistent with previous studies,\textsuperscript{31,32} this current study found that the concentrations of serum IL-1\textbeta\textsuperscript{b} and TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a} in patients with CRF were significantly higher compared with the healthy control subjects. Multivariate linear regression analysis demonstrated that the serum DIO-1 concentration was inversely correlated with the concentration of TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a} and positively correlated with the concentrations of serum creatinine and FT3. Several investigators have reported that TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a} plays an important role in the progression of CRF.\textsuperscript{33,34} Furthermore, TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a} is one of the most potent pro-inflammatory cytokines that is increased in the malnutrition, inflammation and atherosclerosis syndrome observed in patients with CRF.\textsuperscript{35} As previously stated, this current study found that the serum DIO-1 concentration was inversely correlated with the concentration of TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a}, which suggests that DIO-1 might inhibit the production of serum TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a}. Future research is needed to investigate the mechanism by which DIO-1 could inhibit the production of TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a}.

Some studies have shown that oxidative stress decreases the activity of deiodinase and oxidative stress was implicated as the key player in altering the levels of thyroid hormone in ESS.\textsuperscript{36,37} In this current study, serum levels of 8-isoprostanate, a marker of oxidative stress, was measured in patients with CRF with and without ESS. The concentration of serum 8-isoprostanate was significantly higher in patients with CRF compared with the healthy control group. These current findings were consistent with previous research that showed that the progression of chronic kidney disease to advanced stages was associated with a significant increase in the generation of reactive oxygen species.\textsuperscript{38} However, there was no significant difference in the serum 8-isoprostanate levels between the CRF patients with ESS and without ESS in the current study, which suggests that ESS was not correlated with oxidative stress. The current study also found that the serum DIO-1 concentration was not associated with the serum 8-isoprostanate concentration, which suggests that oxidative stress was not the reason for the elevated DIO-1 concentration.

In conclusion, patients with CRF showed an elevated inflammatory response and oxidative stress. Patients with CRF without ESS demonstrated a higher concentration of DIO-1 than patients with ESS and the concentration of DIO-1 was inversely correlated with the concentration of TNF-\textalpha\textsuperscript{a}, which might indicate that the inflammatory response was milder in patients with CRF without ESS than in those with ESS.
Declaration of conflicting interests
The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Funding
This research was supported by a grant from the Nanchang Science and Technology Bureau for the Promotion of Science (no. 2014SFZC009) and a grant from the Jiangxi Provincial Education Bureau for the Research of Science and Technology (no. GJJ151472).

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