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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Visfatin levels are decreased in advanced stages of diabetic nephropathy

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Visfatin, also known as nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase or pre-B-cell colony-enhancing factor 1, is a ubiquitous adipokine firstly described in 2005 by Fukuhara et al.¹ The visfatin is upregulated in visceral fat of both humans and mice and have insulin-mimetic effects by direct binding to insulin receptor, leading to glucose uptake. In addition to adipocytes, skeletal muscle, bone marrow, hepatocytes, lymphocytes, and mesangial cells can produce visfatin.² Higher visfatin levels have been associated with obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and insulin resistance.^{3–5} Furthermore, visfatin acts as an inducer of the production of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-6, IL-1 β , TNF- α) and reactive oxygen species generation.⁶ Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is a common cause of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and is associated with the increased morbidity and premature mortality in diabetic patients.⁷ CKD is associated with an abnormal high adipokines level that may be caused by increased fat tissue production and/or reduced renal clearance of them.⁸ Recent studies showed that visfatin levels are changed in CKD (DN or not) in parallel to the glomerular dysfunction, severity of proteinuria and endothelial dysfunction.^{9–12} We investigated the association between visfatin levels and stages of CKD in T2DM patients with DN and the correlations with anthropometric and laboratory parameters. Thirty-eight patients [33 women and 5 men; age 59.7 ± 6.5 years; body mass index (BMI) 27.5 ± 4.4 kg/m²; waist circumference 97.9 ± 12.3 cm; serum creatinine 0.9 (0.6) mg/dL; blood urea 37.5 (19.0) mg/dL] were recruited from Santa Casa Hospital (Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil) in the period of June 2012–September 2013. Subjects older than 70 years, with cancer or autoimmune disease, with current or recent infectious process, with history of cardiovascular disease, and with treatment of anti-inflammatory drugs were excluded. T2DM

diagnosis was based on the American Diabetes Association criteria.⁷ DN was defined as albumin excretion rate >30 mg/24 h at least 2 of 3 specimens collections within a 3- to 6-month, and without coexisting renal diseases from causes other than diabetes.⁷ According to National Kidney Foundation (NKF), CKD was classified based on glomerular filtration ratio (GFR), estimated by Cockcroft–Gault equation:^{13,14} stage 1 (GFR ≥ 90 mL/min/1.73²), stage 2 (GFR 60–89 mL/min/1.73²), stage 3 (GFR 30–59 mL/min/1.73²), stage 4 (GFR 15–29 mL/min/1.73²) and stage 5 (GFR <15 mL/min/1.73² or dialysis). The concentrations of visfatin (Human/Mouse/Rat Visfatin EIA Kit, Ray Biotech Inc., Norcross, GA) were measured in serum samples by ELISA, according to the manufacturer's instructions. All samples were assayed at the same time. The concentrations of visfatin were expressed in ng/L. Anthropometric and laboratory data were obtained from medical records. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Santa Casa Hospital. Informed consent was obtained from all the patients. The T2DM patients were classified in stage 2 [$n = 11$; GFR 71.94 (15.94) mL/min/1.73²], stage 3 [$n = 21$; GFR 49.01 (15.69) mL/min/1.73²], and stage 4 [$n = 6$; GFR 18.39 (8.86) mL/min/1.73²]. Visfatin levels were different between the CKD stages [stage 2— 34.06 (56.59) ng/L; stage 3— 21.25 (27.74) ng/L; stage 4— 19.57 (14.51) ng/L; $p = 0.042$ —Kruskal Wallis' test]; but this difference was significant only when compared the stage 2 versus stage 4 ($p = 0.015$ —Mann Whitney's test) (Figure 1). These findings were independent of fasting glucose and HbA1c levels, as well as comorbidities—retinopathy, arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia ($p > 0.05$ for all). Contrary to expected, visfatin levels were not associated with BMI categories (BMI < 25 , $25 \leq \text{BMI} < 30$ and BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) ($p = 0.247$ —Kruskal Wallis' test). Furthermore, visfatin levels showed significant correlations with GFR ($r = 0.389$, $p = 0.016$) and serum creatinine ($r = -0.402$, $p = 0.012$). Taken together, our data suggest that CKD progression is associated with lower visfatin levels, independently of adiposity. This finding is contradictory to some previous studies,^{9,11,12} which suggested

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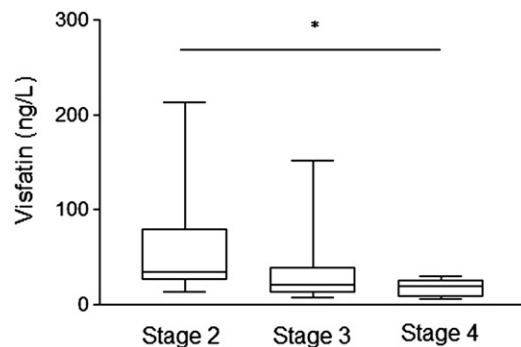


Figure 1. Visfatin levels for Type 2 diabetes mellitus patient and different stages of CKD (Kruskal Wallis' test, $*p < 0.05$).

an increased visfatin levels due to a decline in GFR. It is important to note that these studies evaluated different groups of patients with CKD, such as glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, vasculitis and malignant hypertension; while others just compared diabetic and control group without to consider nephropathy stages, which may affect the results. Since it is known that visfatin can be produced in glomerular mesangial cells,² but not whether visfatin levels can itself influence the renal damage progression, our results are preliminary and suggest two hypotheses: (1) the CKD progression in T2DM increases the urinary excretion of visfatin, reducing its plasma concentration; or (2) advanced stages of DN reduce local synthesis of visfatin by mesangial cells, decreasing its plasma levels. The main limitations of this study are absence a control group and a small sample size. However, as the role of visfatin levels in DN is still not clear, further studies are needed to better elucidate this association and to evaluate the potential of visfatin as a laboratory marker of nephropathy progression.

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Declaration of interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

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