1.5: DESPHOSPHO-UNCARBOXYLATED MATRIX GLA PROTEIN IS A NOVEL CIRCULATING BIOMARKER PREDICTING DETERIORATION OF RENAL FUNCTION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

Fangfei Wei, Sander Trenson, Lutgarde Thijs, Qi-Fang Huang, Zhen-Yu Zhang, Wen-Yi Yang, Paula Moliterno, Karel Allegaert, José Boggia, Stefan Janssens, Peter Verhamme, Cees Vermeer, Jan Staessen

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Average cPP was 36 ± 7 mmHg, PPamp 1.57 ± 0.13. cPP was positively associated with male sex, BSA, MAP, SI, and negatively with HR (47% of cPP variance explained). pPP was positively associated with age, HR and cf-PWV (17% of PPamp variance explained). Results did not change when BMI and height replaced BSA, ILVM replaced SI, and cf-PWV or PWV ratio (cfPWV/cPWV) replaced cf-PWV. Anthropometric and hemodynamic factors differently impact on cPP, pPP and PPamp. HR and MAP are related to cPP, but not to pPP, HR, cf-PWV and age are all positively related to PPamp. These results could help in better elucidate the clinical relevance of some BP patterns frequently observed in adolescence.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>cPP</th>
<th>pPP</th>
<th>PPamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male sex</strong></td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BSA, m²</strong></td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heart rate, bpm</strong></td>
<td>–0.21</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean arterial pressure, mmHg</strong></td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stroke index, ml/m²</strong></td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carotid-femoral PWV, m/s</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age, years</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.4

**A PROTEOMIC MARKER OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY IS ASSOCIATED WITH MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES**

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**Background:** The urinary proteomic classifier CKD273 has been found to predict diabetic nephropathy development in advance of microalbuminuria. Whether it is also a determinant of mortality and cardiovascular disease in patients with established albuminuria is unknown.

**Methods:** We studied 155 subjects with T2D, albuminuria (geometrical mean age, 66 years; 44% female; mean BMI 28 kg/m²) over 6.3 years follow-up period. Results: CKD273 correlated with UAE (r = 0.481, p < 0.001), age (r = 0.238, p = 0.003), CAC score (r = 0.236, p = 0.003), NT-proBNP (r = 0.190, p = 0.018) and eGFR (r = 0.265, p = 0.001). On multiple regression analysis, both UAE and CAC score were independent determinants of mortality (log rank Mantel-Cox p = 0.004), and retained significance (p = 0.050) after adjustment for age, sex, blood pressure, NT-proBNP and CAC score in a Cox regression model. Neither eGFR nor UAE were determinants of mortality in this cohort.

**Conclusions:** A multidimensional biomarker can provide information on outcomes associated with its primary diagnostic purpose. Here we demonstrate that the peptidomics-based classifier CKD273 is associated with mortality in albuminuric people with T2D in even when adjusted for other established cardiovascular and renal biomarkers.

#### 1.5

**DESPHOSPHO-UNCARBOXYLATED MATRIX GLA PROTEIN IS A NOVEL CIRCULATING BIOMARKER PREDICTING DETERIORATION OF RENAL FUNCTION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION**

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**Background:** Recent studies showing an inverse association between estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), a microvascular trait, and inactive desphospho-uncarboxylated matrix Glu protein (dp-ucMGP) support the hypothesis that after vitamin K dependent activation MGP is renoprotective, but were limited by their cross-sectional design.

**Methods:** In 1009 randomly recruited Flemish (50.6% women), we assessed the association between eGFR and plasma dp-ucMGP, using multivariable-adjusted analyses.

**Results:** From baseline to follow-up 8.9 years later (median), dp-ucMGP increased by 3.7%, whereas eGFR decreased by 4.05 ml/min/1.73 m² (P < 0.001). In 938 participants with baseline eGFR ≥ 60 ml/min/1.73 m², incidence of eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m² at follow-up was 8.0% vs. 4.1% in the top vs. the bottom halve of baseline dp-ucMGP. For each doubling of baseline dp-ucMGP, eGFR at follow-up decreased by 1.36 ml/min/1.73 m² (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.35–2.17 ml/min/1.73 m²; P = 0.001). The hazard ratio expressing the risk of progression to eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m² was 1.67 (95% CI 1.16–2.41; P = 0.006). The hazard ratio relating the presence of microalbuminuria at follow-up to baseline dp-ucMGP was 1.96 (95% CI 1.22–3.12; P = 0.005).

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, circulating inactive dp-ucMGP, a biomarker of poor vitamin K status, predicts renal dysfunction. Possible underlying mechanisms include protection by activated MGP against calcification and inhibition of bone morphogenetic protein signaling pathway.

#### 1.6

**PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE IN RELATION TO ECG VOLTAGE**

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**Background:** The heart ejects in the central elastic arteries. No previous study addressed the question whether ECG voltages are more closely associated with central than with peripheral blood pressure (BP).

**Methods:** Using the oscillometric Mobil-O-Graph 24h PWA monitor, we measured brachial, central BP and central hemodynamics over 24 hours in 177 men (mean age, 29.1 years), and linked to ECG voltages.

**Results:** From wakefulness to sleep, as documented by diaries, systolic/diastolic BP decreased by 11.7/13.1 mmHg peripherally and by 9.3/13.6 mmHg centrally, whereas pulse pressure (PP) increased by 4.3 mmHg. Over 24 hours and the awake and asleep periods, the peripheral-minus-central differences...