Preeclampsia affects 2% to 8% of all pregnancies and is an important cause of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Preeclampsia is a pregnancy-specific, multisystemic disorder, with the kidney as one of the major target organs. Proteinuria and new-onset hypertension after 20 weeks of gestation are the defining diagnostic criteria for preeclampsia.1

Proteinuria arises when there is damage to the glomerular filtration barrier. The glomerular filtration barrier consists of a basement membrane between a layer of fenestrated endothelium and a layer of glomerular visceral epithelial cells, known as podocytes. The histological hallmark of preeclampsia in the kidney is glomerular endotheliosis. Endotheliosis is characterized by the swelling of endothelial cells, enlarged glomerular volume with hypertrophy, and a loss of glomerular endothelial fenestrae. Podocyte damage and foot process effacement are visible with electron microscopy.2

Although the exact pathophysiologic mechanisms leading to preeclampsia-related proteinuria remain unknown, it is evident that preeclampsia is associated with elevated serum levels of soluble Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 and endoglin and reduced serum levels of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) A.3–5 VEGF-A regulates angiogenesis in all endothelial beds and is required in the early stages of vascular development. In the kidney, VEGF-A is expressed in tubular epithelial cells and in differentiated podocytes in the glomerulus. It appears that a paracrine/juxtacrine VEGF signaling pathway is responsible for the cross-talk between endothelial cells and podocytes. It is thought that this signaling is crucial for the formation and maintenance of the glomerular filtration barrier.6

There is increasing evidence that podocytes play an important role in the renal manifestations of preeclampsia. It was demonstrated that a podocyte-specific conditional...
knockout of VEGF-A in mice results in a loss of podocytes, the induction of proteinuria, and glomerular abnormalities, such as thrombotic microangiopathy. This mechanism also appears to be relevant in humans, as was clearly demonstrated by a study in which patients with malignancies were treated with anti-VEGF therapy and developed glomerular endotheliosis, proteinuria, and thrombotic microangiopathy, similar to what is observed in women with preeclampsia.

Based on experimental models, it was suggested that the appearance of podocytes in urine could be a specific marker for glomerular disease. In different in vivo models of podocyte damage with transient or continuing injury, evidence was found that urinary excretion of viable podocytes is confined to the phase of active, ongoing glomerular damage, whereas the detection of proteinuria cannot distinguish between ongoing damage and persistent glomerular defects in the function of the barrier. Garovic et al showed for the first time that podocyty, as detected by immunohistochemistry on cultured podocytes, is a highly sensitive and specific method for the detection of preeclampsia at disease onset. Subsequently, Aita et al showed that podocyty was still present in patients with preeclampsia 1 month after delivery, whereas proteinuria disappeared.

Although prospective studies are still awaited, the publication by Garovic et al holds the promise of a novel, possibly even predictive biomarker for preeclampsia. The method described by Garovic et al has important drawbacks. Cell culture and immunohistochemistry are laborious protocols and carry the risk of cell culture contamination. We therefore investigated the potential of quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) to detect the mRNA level of podocyte-specific molecules in urine samples of women with preeclampsia. This method has been shown to be rapid and accurate in other clinical settings. We therefore hypothesized that this technique may be an alternative way to diagnose preeclampsia.

Methods

Patients

A case-control study was conducted to investigate the potential of qPCR-based analysis of podocyty as a biomarker for preeclampsia. Preeclamptic (n=35), healthy pregnant (n=34), and healthy nonpregnant (n=12) women were included. Furthermore, a control group of women with gestational hypertension (n=5) was included.

According to the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guideline, the definition of preeclampsia is a new-onset hypertension (defined as an arterial systolic blood pressure of >140 mm Hg or arterial diastolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg) and proteinuria (>300 mg in a 24-hour urine sample) after ≥20 weeks of gestation. Gestational hypertension was defined as new-onset hypertension but without concurrent proteinuria. Hypertension and proteinuria had to be resolved within 12 weeks after delivery. Patients with known hypertension, renal disease, or proteinuria before pregnancy were excluded. At the time of urine collection, all of the patients with preeclampsia were admitted to the department of obstetrics of the Leiden University Medical Center. To prevent contamination of the maternal urine with amniotic fluid or fetal urine, urine was collected from patients whose membranes were intact.

Healthy pregnant women were matched with the patients for parity, gestational age (±2 weeks), and age (±5 years). These women had no medical history of preeclampsia, other hypertensive disorders, or renal disease. Healthy pregnant women were monitored at the obstetrical outpatient clinic of the Leiden University Medical Center.

Healthy nonpregnant women were residents of the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Leiden University Medical Center. These women were matched with the healthy pregnant women for parity.

Urine samples were collected following the guidelines of the medical ethical review commission of the Leiden University Medical Center and in accordance with the recent guideline of the Dutch Federation of Scientific Societies. All of the samples were coded and processed anonymously.

Urine Collection and Cell Isolation

Clean-catch urine samples were obtained and processed within 2 hours of collection. Urine samples were transferred to tubes and centrifuged at 500 g for 5 minutes. Centrifuged urine samples were stored at −20°C. Albumin and creatinine levels were measured from these urine samples. Pellets of centrifuged urine samples were washed with phosphate buffered saline and centrifuged again at 500 g for 5 minutes. The pellets were suspended in RNAlater and stored at −20°C until RNA isolation.

The RNA was isolated using the TRIzol method. Briefly, the cell suspension in RNAlater was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 2 minutes. Pellets were then dissolved with TRIzol, and RNA was isolated as described previously.

Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction

cDNA was generated with avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase (200 U/µL) (Roche), according to manufacturer instructions. For the qPCR reaction, iQ SYBR Green supermix was used. Expression of the different podocyte-specific markers was measured using gene-specific primers. The primer sequences used are shown in Table S1 (available in the online-only Data Supplement). We measured expression of genes that code for proteins that localize to the slit diaphragm of podocyte foot processes (nephrin and podocin). These markers are known to be podocyte specific. Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as a positive control. The levels of VEGF mRNA were also measured. In the kidney, VEGF is expressed in podocytes and in the proximal tubular epithelium. To exclude the possible presence of proximal tubular epithelial cells, mRNA levels of megalin were also measured. mRNA levels detected by qPCR were corrected for creatinine concentration and calculated per milliliter of urine. To investigate whether the podocyte-specific mRNA levels correlated with the number of viable podocytes, mRNA was isolated from 6 serially diluted samples of immortalized podocytes (kindly provided by M. Saleem).

Cell Culture

From a subgroup of patients, 5 mL of each urine sample was used to culture the cells on 8-chamber culture slides, as described previously. The following day the medium was removed and the slides were fixed with methanol. All 8 of the chambers were incubated with an antipodocin antibody (kindly provided by Dr C. Antignac of Hôpital Necker, Paris, France) at a dilution of 1:500. The slides were scored blindly for the presence of podocytes. Nucleated, positive-stained cells were considered to be podocytes. Podocyturia was expressed as the ratio of the number of podocytes:creatinine content.

Statistical Methods

Descriptive statistics are reported as the mean±SD. Patient characteristics were compared using an unpaired t test. The mRNA levels of VEGF and GAPDH in the different groups were compared using nonparametric tests (Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test). All of the measurements were carried out in duplicate. The mean measurement was used for the statistical analysis. Because there were nondetects for nephrin and podocin (Table S2) censored boxplots were drawn and P values were calculated using R-package NADA (Non detects And Data Analysis for environmental data) software, as described previously. Correlations among the expression of the different markers, cultured podocytes, and clinical characteristics were calculated using a Spearman coefficient. Using
Body mass index
Parity
Maternal age, y
Characteristics PE (n=35) PC (n=34) GH (n=5) NPC (n=12)

Table 1.

Patient Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>PE (n=35)</th>
<th>PC (n=34)</th>
<th>GH (n=5)</th>
<th>NPC (n=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal age, y</td>
<td>31.80±5.49</td>
<td>31.49±5.83</td>
<td>30.00±2.34</td>
<td>32.17±5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>0.8±0.93</td>
<td>0.77±0.84</td>
<td>0.40±0.55</td>
<td>0.75±0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index</td>
<td>29.15±9.62*</td>
<td>23.31±3.21</td>
<td>26.47±2.78</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic, mm Hg</td>
<td>145.3±24.9*</td>
<td>114.86±9.66</td>
<td>142.00±9.75*</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic, mm Hg</td>
<td>105.6±19*</td>
<td>69.0±6.59</td>
<td>95.00±6.12*</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin:creatinine ratio</td>
<td>123.6*</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age, wk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At time of urine collection</td>
<td>31.46±3.35</td>
<td>31.22±3.73</td>
<td>36.17±2.45</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At time of delivery</td>
<td>32.7±3.3*</td>
<td>39.8±1.34</td>
<td>37.54±0.80</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight infants, g</td>
<td>1716.5±839.5*</td>
<td>3530.8±518.0</td>
<td>2631.20±673.93</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE indicates preeclampsia; PC, pregnant control; GH, gestational hypertension; NPC, nonpregnant control.

Data are given as the mean ± SD. *Data show a statistically significant difference (P<0.01) vs the healthy controls.

the receptor operating characteristic curve, the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, and specificity of 3 markers (VEGF, nephrin, and podocin) treated separately and in combination were calculated. All of the significance tests were 2 tailed and conducted at the 0.05 significance level using GraphPad Prism version 5.

Results

Patient Characteristics

Patient characteristics of the different patient groups are shown in Table 1. As expected, women with preeclampsia had a significantly higher body mass index, elevated systolic and diastolic blood pressures, elevated levels of proteinuria, earlier deliveries, and infants with lower birth weights compared with healthy pregnant controls. Women with gestational hypertension had significantly elevated systolic and diastolic blood pressures compared with healthy pregnant controls.

mRNA Levels

qPCR was performed for nephrin, VEGF, podocin, GAPDH, and megalin. mRNA levels for these proteins were examined in urine samples of preeclamptic, nonpreeclamptic pregnant, and nonpregnant control women. In all of the samples, expression of GAPDH was detectable, and there were no differences in the mRNA levels of this gene between the groups. Significantly elevated levels of podocin (P<0.001), nephrin (P=0.01), and VEGF (P<0.001) were detected in the urine samples of preeclamptic women compared with healthy pregnant controls. Women with gestational hypertension had significantly elevated systolic and diastolic blood pressures compared with healthy pregnant controls.

To determine whether relative expression levels were different between the various podocyte markers, mRNA levels were correlated with one another. Using Spearman correlation coefficient, a correlation of 0.82 (P<0.0001) between nephrin and VEGF was observed in the preeclamptics and in the pregnant controls (see Figure 3). Likewise, a Spearman correlation coefficient was measured to test whether the severity of proteinuria correlated with the mRNA levels of podocyte-specific markers. The albumin:creatinine ratio did not correlate with the mRNA levels of either the combined or separate podocyte-specific markers in the patients with preeclampsia or in the controls.

Cell Culture

To determine whether the mRNA levels of podocyte-specific markers were correlated with the number of viable podocytes in patient samples, cells were cultured from urine collected from a subgroup of patients, and each patient’s nephrin mRNA level was plotted against the patient’s corresponding podocyte count. A Spearman correlation coefficient revealed
that the number of podocytes correlated significantly \((R = 0.72; P < 0.05)\) with the levels of nephrin mRNA.

**Test Characteristics: Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve Analysis**

A receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was performed. The AUC, sensitivity, and specificity for the 3 markers (VEGF, nephrin, and podocin) separately (see Table 2) and combined (see Table 2 and Figure 4) were calculated to discriminate between the different groups. The 3 markers combined had a higher overall value for the different calculated characteristics than when the markers were treated separately. For the group of preeclamptic women compared with healthy pregnant controls, the AUC for the 3 markers combined was 0.82, with sensitivity and specificity values of 68.6 and 88.2, respectively. The test characteristics for the group of women with preeclampsia compared with healthy nonpregnant women, again combining the 3 markers, were as follows: the AUC was 0.99, the sensitivity was 94.3, and the specificity was 91.7. All of these results are summarized in Table 2.

**Discussion**

To our knowledge, this is the first study to describe the use of qPCR to quantify podocyturia in the context of preeclampsia. In the present study, significantly elevated levels of nephrin, podocin, and VEGF mRNA were detected in the urine of preeclamptic women when compared with levels in healthy pregnant controls and healthy nonpregnant controls. Significantly higher levels of nephrin mRNA were detected in urine from preeclamptic women than in urine from women with gestational hypertension.

In addition, we observed significantly elevated mRNA levels of VEGF and podocin in the urine of healthy pregnant controls when compared with healthy nonpregnant controls. Furthermore, the AUC, sensitivity, and specificity for the 3 markers (nephrin, podocin, and VEGF) treated separately and in combination indicate that this method is capable of discriminating between preeclamptic and nonpreeclamptic...
women. Taken together, qPCR-based analysis of podocyturia is a highly promising, noninvasive method for detecting preeclampsia.

Despite decades of research into preeclampsia, predicting which women are at increased risk of developing this condition remains problematic. Many studies have attempted to identify a predictive biomarker. Numerous molecules in serum of patients with preeclampsia, such as soluble Fls-like tyrosine kinase 1, VEGF, soluble endoglin, placental growth factor, P-selectin, and placental protein 13, have been proposed as candidates for early detection of preeclampsia. However, no single molecule has proven to be reliable as a predictive tool.19

Our observation that mRNA levels of podocin, nephrin, and VEGF are significantly elevated in the urine of pre eclamptic women compared with those in nonpreeclamptic patients is in agreement with the results of Garovic et al.9

In this case-control study, the authors report an impressive correlation between podocyturia detected by immunologic staining of podocyte-specific markers and the presence of preeclampsia. Podocyturia was a highly sensitive and specific (both 100%) predictor, and the correlation with the condition was stronger than for any of the known angiogenic factors. Although our sensitivity and specificity values are not 100%, our confirmation of the correlation between podocyturia and preeclampsia as described by Garovic et al9 is an important step for the use of podocyturia as a potential early biomarker for preeclampsia.

There are also several interesting differences between our data and the results of Garovic et al9 that bear mentioning. In normotensive women and in women with either hypertension or proteinuria but without preeclampsia, Garovic et al9 did not observe podocyturia as measured using a urinary podocin-staining protocol. In contrast with these results, our qPCR-based analysis revealed the expression of podocyte-specific molecules in the urine of both pregnant and nonpregnant women. This finding indicates that, in normal pregnancy, and even in nonpregnant states, there is loss of podocytes in the urine that can be detected using qPCR. Interestingly, these results are in agreement with the most recent study by Garovic et al,16 which illustrated that podocyturia, shown by the identification of a podocyte-specific peptide using mass spectrometry, was measurable in women with a normal pregnancy and was further increased in preeclampsia.16

Furthermore, we found that the mRNA levels of the podocyte-specific markers were lower in women with gestational hypertension than in preeclamptic patients, with nephrin being the most prominently reduced (P<0.05). These results suggest that measuring the expression of podocyte-specific markers can distinguish between gestational hypertension and preeclampsia.

The ultimate goal of qPCR analysis of podocyturia is the detection of preclinical stages of preeclampsia before the occurrence of proteinuria, thereby identifying women at risk of developing the disease. In this stage, it is likely that the number of podocytes in the urine is relatively low. Therefore, a sensitive test is needed to detect small differences in the quantity of podocytes. In this context, qPCR analysis is a promising method.

In this table, the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, and specificity for the 3 markers (VEGF, nephrin, and podocin) treated separately and in combination are shown. The test characteristics are calculated for the different groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Characteristics</th>
<th>Markers</th>
<th>AUC</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE vs PC</td>
<td>Podocin</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nephrin</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE vs NPC</td>
<td>Podocin</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nephrin</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC vs NPC</td>
<td>Podocin</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nephrin</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE indicates preeclampsia; PC, pregnant control; NPC, nonpregnant control; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

Figure 4. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. The ROC curves for the 3 combined markers (vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF], nephrin, and podocin) are shown. In A, the ROC curve is shown for the preeclamptic group vs the healthy pregnant controls. The calculated area under the curve (AUC) was 0.82. B, The ROC curve for the preeclamptic group vs the healthy nonpregnant women. Here, the AUC was 0.99. C, The ROC curve for the healthy pregnant women vs the healthy nonpregnant women. The AUC for this analysis was 0.85.
One of the challenges in the current study was to ensure both the quality and quantity of the RNA isolated from urinary cells. To minimize the possibility that differences in mRNA levels were caused by variations in the processing methods, every urine sample was handled by following a strict protocol. Because the RNA integrity number showed that the RNA in most samples was partially degraded, we used random primers to synthesize the cDNA. In addition, specific PCR primers were chosen to generate small amplification fragments. Although some samples were negative (nondetects) for nephrin or podocin (Table S2), the housekeeping gene GAPDH was detected in every sample, and its expression levels were similar among all of the study groups. This result suggests that the quality of RNA isolated from urinary cells was sufficient for amplification. Therefore, the possibility of nondetects being attributable to RNA degradation appears negligible.

The method used by Garovic et al9 has several disadvantages compared with the method described in the present study. Cell culturing followed by immunostaining of urinary podocytes carries the risk of contamination during cell culture. Moreover, this method is relatively time-consuming (a test result can be produced in 2 days at the earliest), whereas the detection of podocyturia using qPCR can be performed within 4 hours.

An important issue is the choice of the markers used in the experiments. Podocin and nephrin are proteins that are expressed in the slit diaphragm of the podocyte foot process and can therefore be used as podocyte-specific markers.20,21 VEGF was chosen as an additional marker because its expression is known to be high in podocytes.22 As VEGF is also expressed in the proximal tubular epithelium, we examined the expression of megalin, which is expressed on tubular epithelial cells only. Because we could not detect megalin mRNA in our samples, the observed VEGF mRNA was likely derived from podocytes.

We found a significant correlation (P<0.0001) between the mRNA levels of VEGF and nephrin, indicating that mRNA levels are a representative marker for the number of podocytes in the urine. Although preeclampsia has been associated with reduced VEGF signaling, the increased VEGF mRNA levels measured in our study seem to reflect the high abundance of podocytes in the urine of women with preeclampsia. Previous work performed by Baelde et al23 demonstrated a strong correlation between the mRNA levels of nephrin and podocin and the number of podocytes as measured by WT-1 staining (a podocyte-specific stain) in kidney biopsies.

Importantly, it is difficult to discriminate between viable and apoptotic podocytes using qPCR analysis of urinary sediments. However, our finding that the number of cultured, viable podocytes correlates strongly with the expression levels of podocyte-specific markers suggests that measuring the expression of these markers provides a reliable estimate of the number of viable podocytes. However, based on this experiment, although we cannot exclude the possibility that qPCR may also detect mRNA from apoptotic cells, our results nevertheless show that mRNA levels increase with an increase in the number of viable podocytes.

An interesting observation in the present study was the significant difference in the mRNA levels of VEGF and podocin in healthy pregnant controls compared with levels in healthy nonpregnant women. This finding suggests a physiological shedding of podocytes during normal pregnancy. Previous studies show that preeclampsia is associated with a maternal systemic inflammatory response.24-25 Interestingly, a milder maternal systemic inflammatory response is also seen during normal pregnancy. It is proposed that this maternal systemic inflammatory response only leads to the clinical symptoms of preeclampsia when one or more maternal systems decompensate. According to this model, the increased podocyturia seen in healthy pregnant controls may be the result of endothelial dysfunction because of the physiological maternal systemic inflammatory response, whereas the further increase of podocyturia seen in preeclamptic women resembles the dysregulation and decompensation of one or more maternal systems.

The present study has 2 primary limitations. First, we measured mRNA levels in the urine of women with preeclampsia, gestational hypertension, and healthy pregnant controls. Previous studies have reported significant higher levels of podocyte-specific mRNA detected using qPCR in patients with diarrhea+hemolytic uremic syndrome,11 IgA nephropathy,26 and diabetic nephropathy26,27 relative to healthy controls. Therefore, it is difficult to rely solely on podocyturia to differentiate between preeclampsia and other underlying renal diseases.

Second, because we used a case-control study design, it is impossible to calculate the predictive value of our qPCR analyses. A previous study suggested that podocyturia might be more sensitive than proteinuria as a marker of glomerular disease severity.4 Interestingly, in the present study, the albumin:creatinine ratio was not correlated with the mRNA levels of podocyte-specific markers in patients with preeclampsia. Aita et al10 reported that podocyturia can be present in patients with preeclampsia even after delivery, whereas proteinuria has disappeared by this stage. In addition, several other studies have suggested the potential use of podocyturia for detecting ongoing glomerular damage.22,29

In conclusion, a prospective study is needed to assess whether podocyturia at an early stage is a more reliable marker for preeclampsia than conventional biomarkers, such as proteinuria.

Perspectives
We have shown for the first time that qPCR-based analysis of podocyte-specific molecules in urine samples is a rapid and sensitive method for quantifying podocyturia in patients with preeclampsia. Our current results are promising, and qPCR-detected podocyturia may be a useful diagnostic tool to detect preeclampsia during the early stages of pregnancy. A prospective study should assess whether this test can predict which women are predisposed to preeclampsia. If so, this would be an important, much-needed step toward improving the diagnosis of preeclampsia and possibly toward therapies for the prevention of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality worldwide.

Acknowledgments
We thank Clara Kolster-Bijdevaate and Marjolein Verhart for all of their help with patient inclusion and collection of urine samples.
Disclosures

None.

References


Novelty and Significance

What Is New?

- We conducted a quantitative polymerase chain reaction–based analysis of podocyte-specific molecules in urine samples for quantifying podocyturia in patients with preeclampsia.

What Is Relevant?

- Preeclampsia is a common pregnancy-specific hypertensive disorder with serious maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

Summary

We have shown that quantitative polymerase chain reaction–based analysis of podocyte-specific molecules in urine samples is a rapid and sensitive method for quantifying podocyturia in patients with preeclampsia.

1544 Hypertension December 2012
Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction–Based Analysis of Podocyturia Is a Feasible Diagnostic Tool in Preeclampsia

Tim P. Kelder, Marlies E. Penning, Hae-Won Uh, Danielle Cohen, Kitty W. M. Bloemenkamp, Jan A. Bruijn, Sicco A. Scherjon and Hans J. Baelde

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QPCR-BASED ANALYSIS OF PODOCYTURIA IS A FEASIBLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOL IN PREECLAMPSIA

Tim Peter Kelder¹*, Maria Elisabeth Penning¹*, Hae-Won Uh², Danielle Cohen¹, Kitty Bloemenkamp³, Jan Anthonie Bruijn¹, Sicco Scherjon³, Hans Baelde¹

1. Department of Pathology, Leiden University Medical Center
2. Department of Biomedical statistics, Leiden University Medical Center
3. Department of Obstetrics, Leiden University Medical Center

* both authors contributed equally to this work

Table S1. Primer sequences used for qPCR analyses

Table S2. Number of non-detects in nephrin and podocin mRNA analysis
Table S1: Primer sequences used for qPCR analyses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Forward primer</th>
<th>Reverse primer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephrin</td>
<td>AGGACCGAGTCAGGAACGAAT</td>
<td>CTGTGAAACCTCGGGGAATAAGACA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podocin</td>
<td>GGCTGTGGAGGCTGAAGC</td>
<td>CTCAGAAGCAGCCTTTTCCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGF</td>
<td>AAACCCTGAGGGAGGCTCC</td>
<td>TACTTCAGATGTGACAAGCCG</td>
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<td>GAPDH</td>
<td>TTCCAGGAGCGAGATCCCT</td>
<td>CACCATGACGAACATGGG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Megalin</td>
<td>GCTGATAAAACGAGACGCACAGTA</td>
<td>AGGACGGAACCAATCAGTGAAG</td>
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</table>
Table S2: Number of non-detects in nephrin and podocin mRNA analysis

Data shown: number of non-detects of total (percentage of non-detects). PE: preeclampsia, PC: pregnant control, NPC: non-pregnant control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>VEGF n (%)</th>
<th>Nephrin n (%)</th>
<th>Podocin n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PE (n=35)</td>
<td>0/35 (0)</td>
<td>2/35 (5.7)</td>
<td>9/35 (25.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PC (n=34)</td>
<td>0/34 (0)</td>
<td>10/34 (29.4)</td>
<td>13/34 (38.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NPC (n=12)</td>
<td>0/12 (0)</td>
<td>3/12 (25)</td>
<td>10/12 (83.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>