Growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF15) and fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21): novel biomarkers for mitochondrial diseases.

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Nothing to declare

Introduction

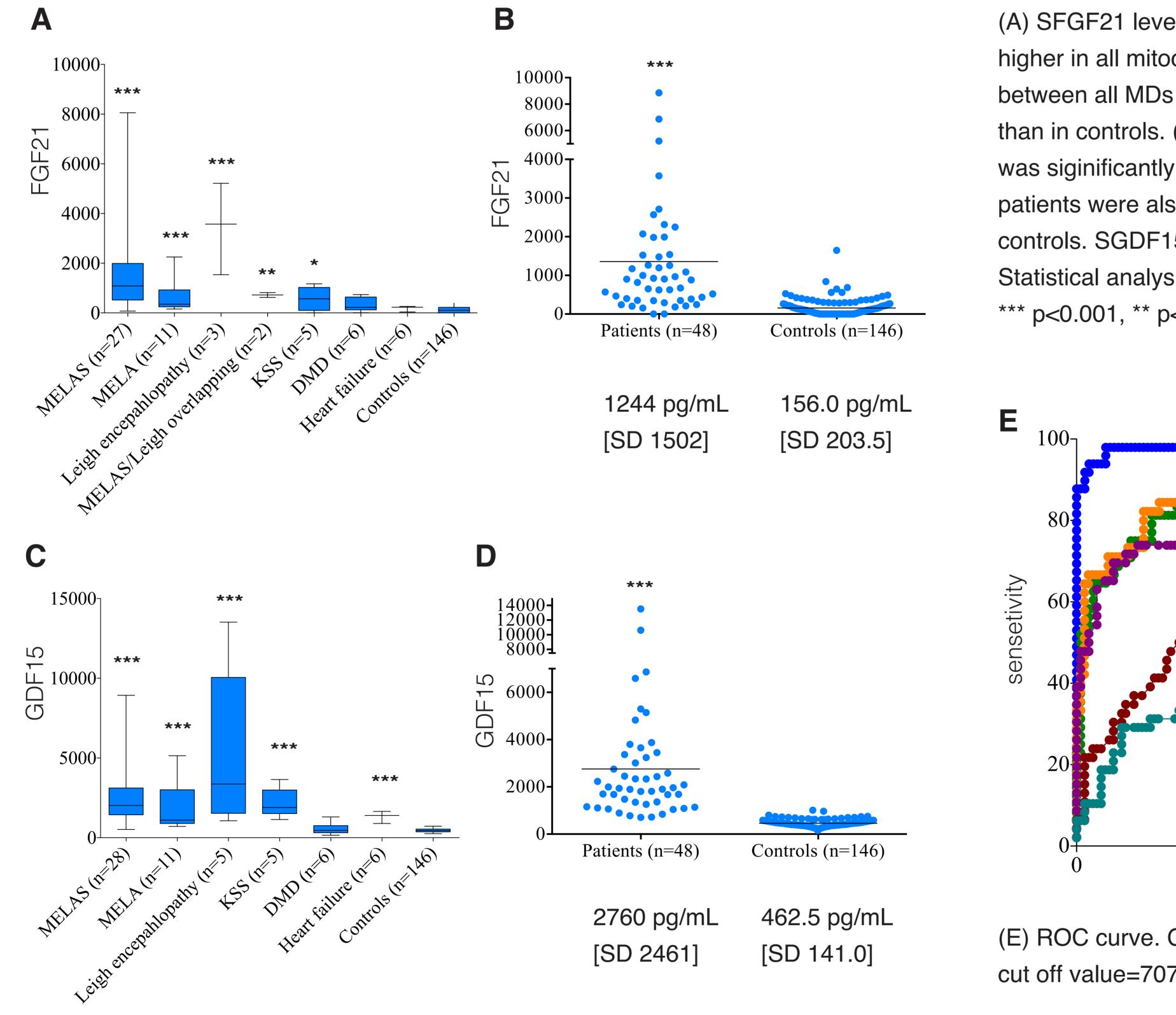
Multiple organ dysfunction occurs in Mitochondrial diseases (MDs). MDs are sometimes difficult to diagnose, because patients have solitary and/or combination of various symptoms seizure, myopathy, heart failure and diabetes. Since plasma levels of lactate and pyruvate are not always the perfect biomarker for MDs, there are many pseudo-mitochondrial patients who are suspect for MDs. To minimanize the number of specimens from such pseudo-mitochondrial patients is very important issue for diagnostic center. In 2011, Serum fibroblast growth factor 21 (sFGF21) was launched as a biomarker to diagnose muscle-featured MDs¹. Owing to this, it is now possible to differentiate MDs from similar other diseases using sFGF21.

Purpose

We investigated whether serum growth differentiation factor 15 (sGDF15) can be a more specific biomarker for MDs. Methods

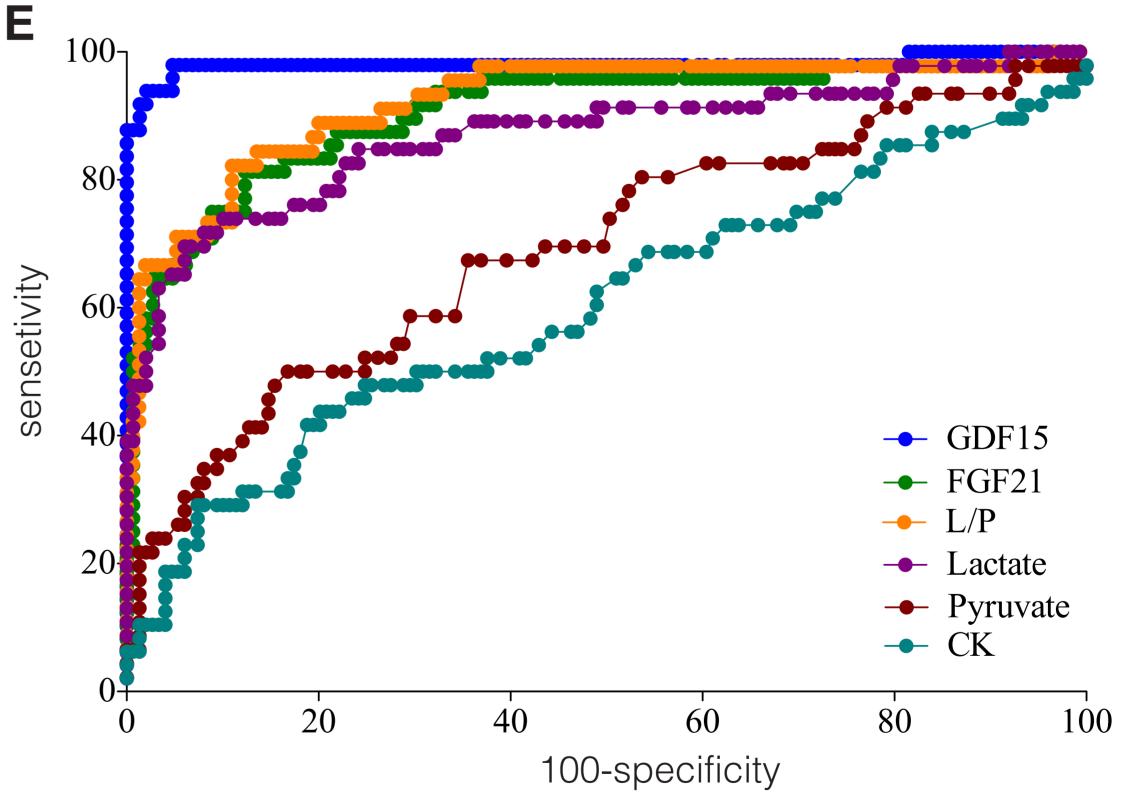
Blood was extracted from 48 MDs patients, 146 controls, 6 Duchenne musclar dystrophy (DMD), and 8 severe heart failure (HF) patients as disease controls. SFGF21 and sGDF15 was measured using ELISA (Biovendor, Czech and R&D systems, USA). Statistical analysis was performed in Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal Wallis test, and ROC curve analysis using SAS ver.3.3 (SAS institute Inc., USA).

Results



_		MDs	DMD	HF	Control
_	n (M:F)	48(23:25)	6(6:0)	8(6:2)	146(70:76)
	Age (y)	33.6 ± 18.7	14.5±6.6	47.5±11.5	23.3±13.7
	Min (y)	0	8	27	1
_	Max (y)	76	24	59	50

(A) SFGF21 level of each mitochondrial disease. SFGF21 level was siginificantly higher in all mitochondrial diseases (MDs) than in controls. (B) SFGF21 level between all MDs and controls. SFGF21 level was significantly higher in all MDs than in controls. (C) SGDF15 level of each mitochondrial disease. SGDF15 level was siginificantly much higher in all MDs than in controls. Severe heart failure patients were also elevated expectedly. (D) SGDF15 level between all MDs and controls. SGDF15 level was significantly much higher in all MDs than in controls. SGDF15 level setween all MDs and controls. SGDF15 level was significantly much higher in all MDs than in controls. SGDF15 level setween all MDs and controls. SGDF15 level was significantly much higher in all MDs than in controls. Statistical analysis was performed by Mann-Whitney test.



(E) ROC curve. GDF15; AUC=0.99, sensetivity=97.9%, specifisity=95.2%, cut off value=707.4 pg/mL



We investigate that sGDF15 is the new and useful biomarker for MDs, which is more advantage for diagnostic tool than that in sFGF21.



1. Suomalainen A, Elo JM, Pietilainen KH, et al. FGF-21 as a biomarker for muscle-manifesting mitochondrial respiratory chain deficiencies: a diagnostic study. Lancet Neurol 2011.

(This study is in submitting)