

Alport Syndrome Information Day

21st November 2015





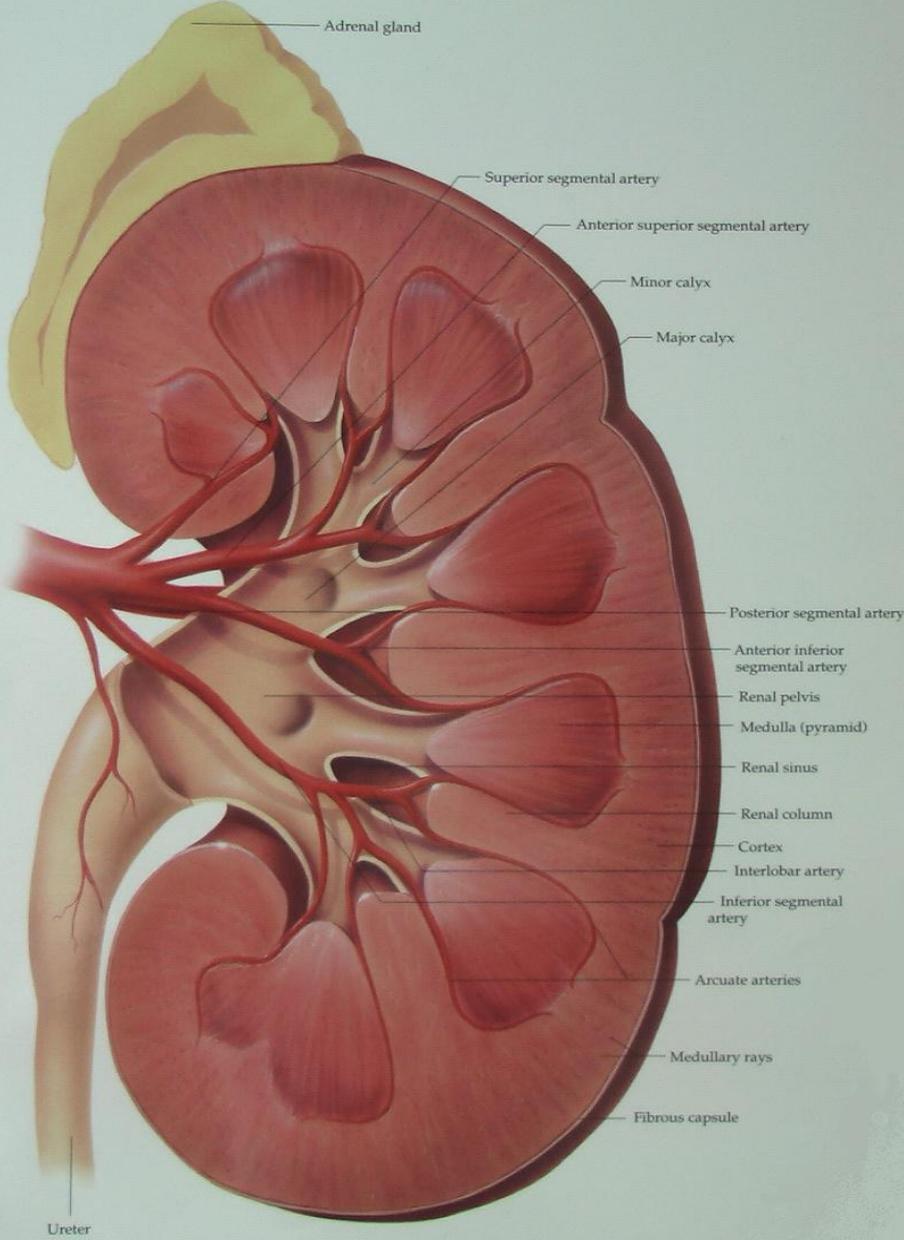
How do kidneys:

Develop?

Stay healthy?

Change in disease?

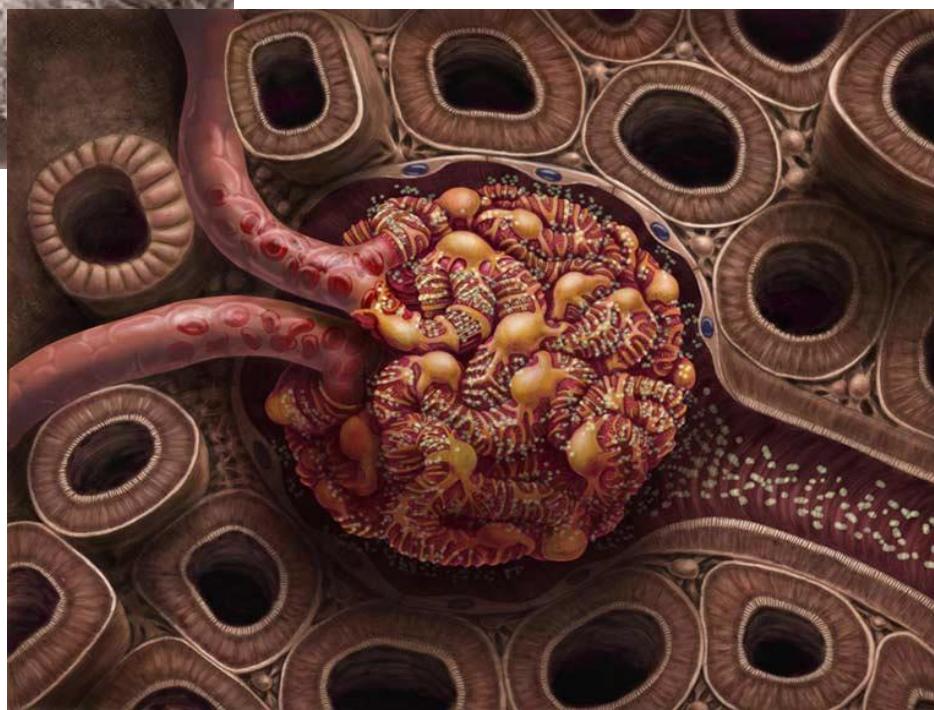
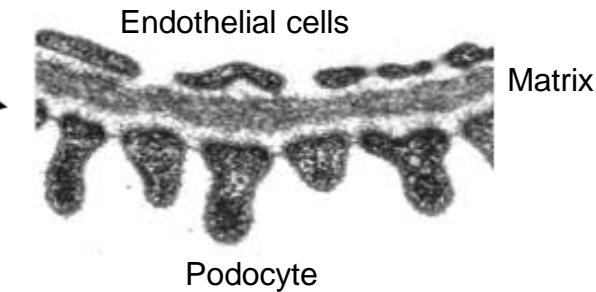
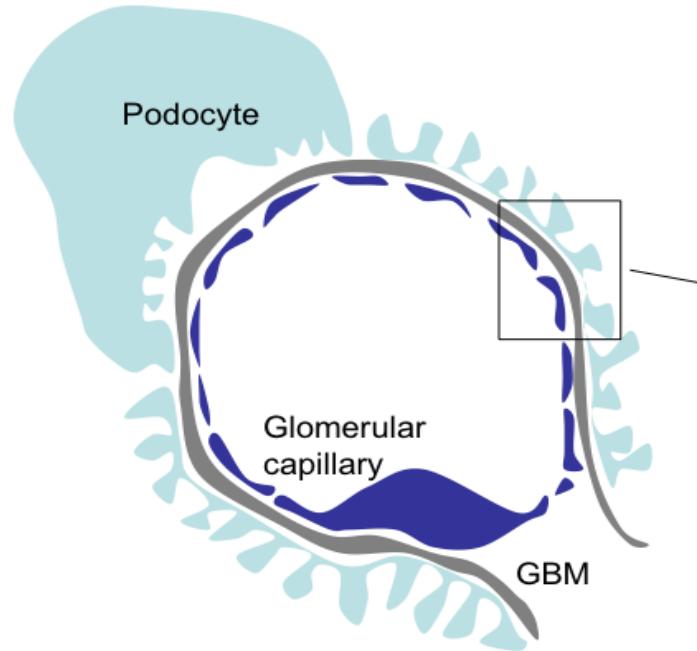
University of Manchester



What do kidneys do?

1. Remove waste
2. Keep bones healthy
3. Help to control blood pressure
4. Help to make red blood cells

Kidney disease affects up to 1 in 10 people

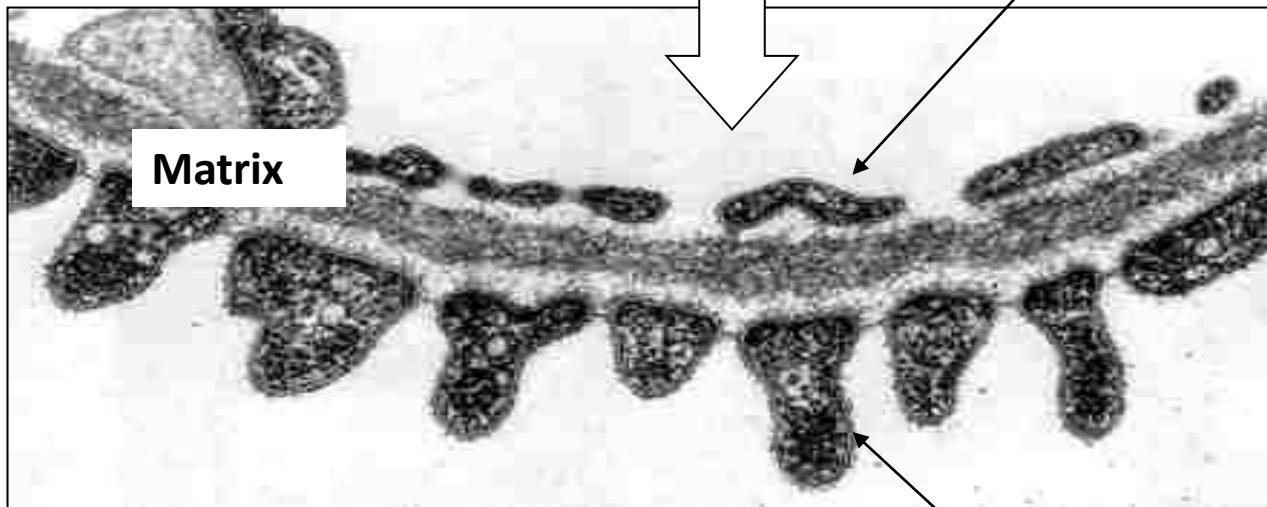


1 million filters in
each human
kidney...

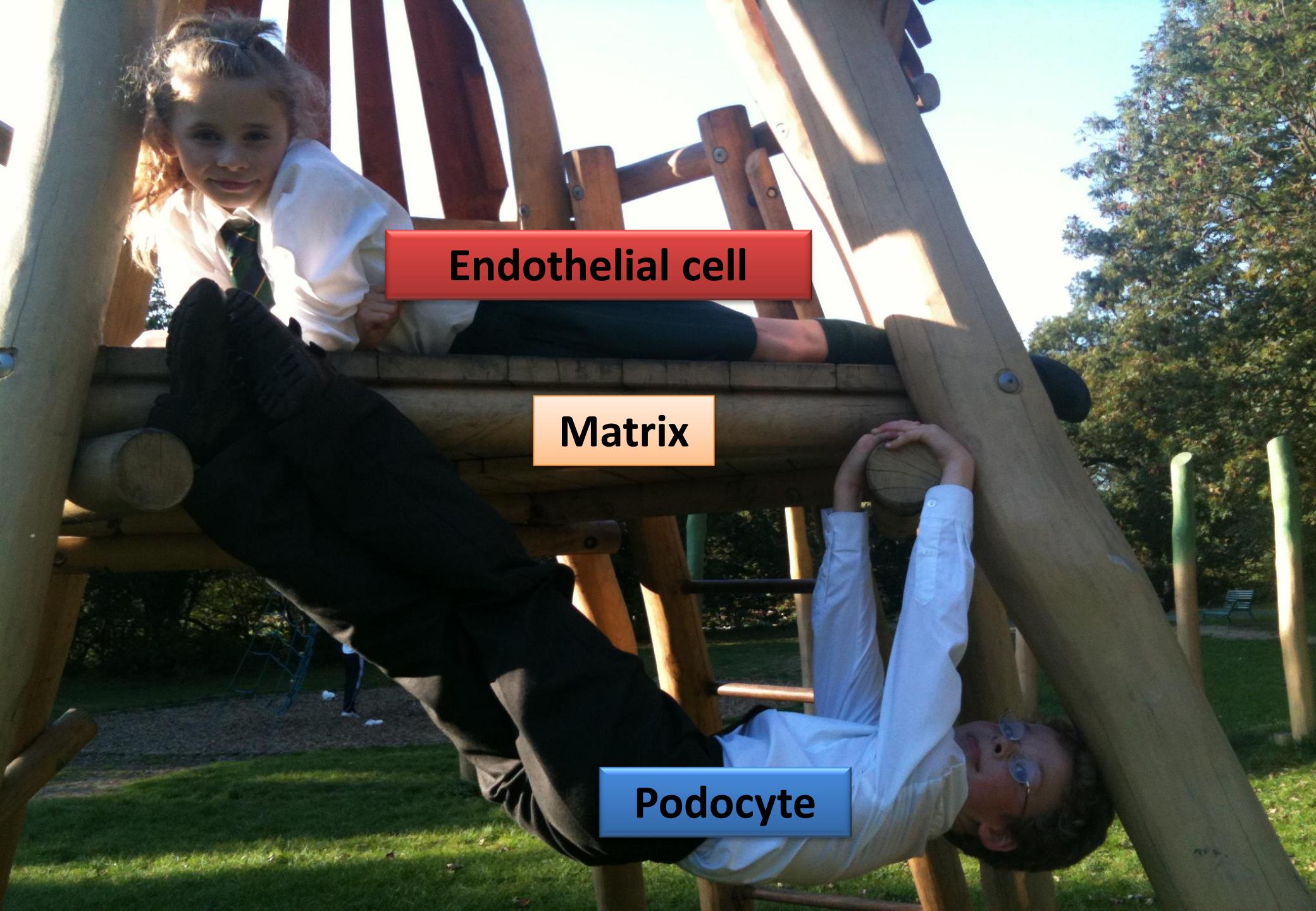
The glomerular filter

180 litres of water and small solutes- almost no proteins

Glomerular endothelial cells



Podocytes

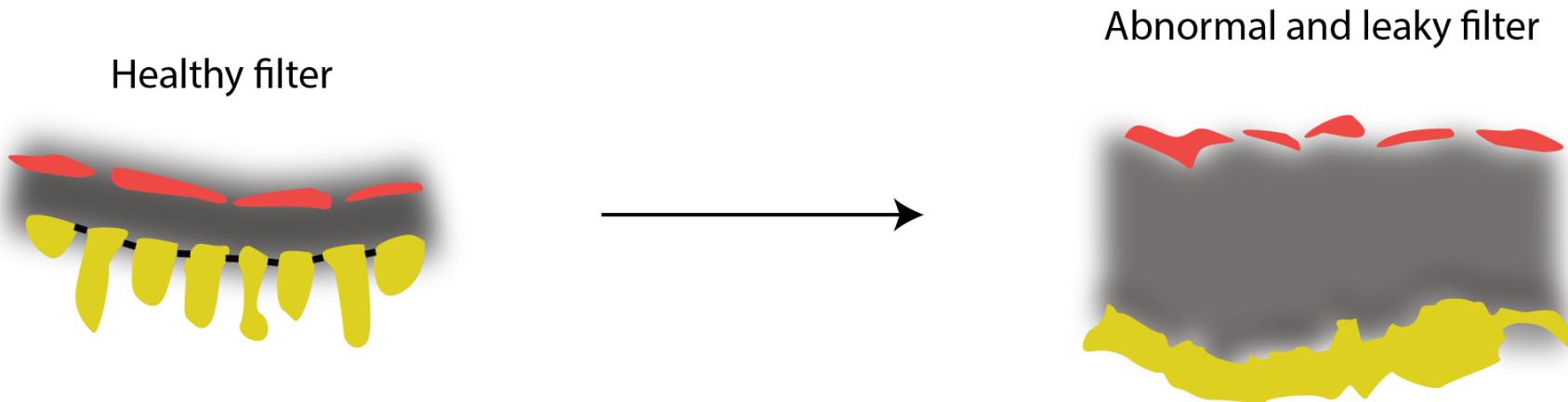
A photograph of a young girl with curly hair, wearing a white shirt and dark pants, climbing a wooden playground structure. She is looking towards the camera. The structure is made of light-colored wood and has various beams and ladders. The background shows a grassy park area with trees and other playground equipment.

Endothelial cell

Matrix

Podocyte

What happens in Alport Syndrome?

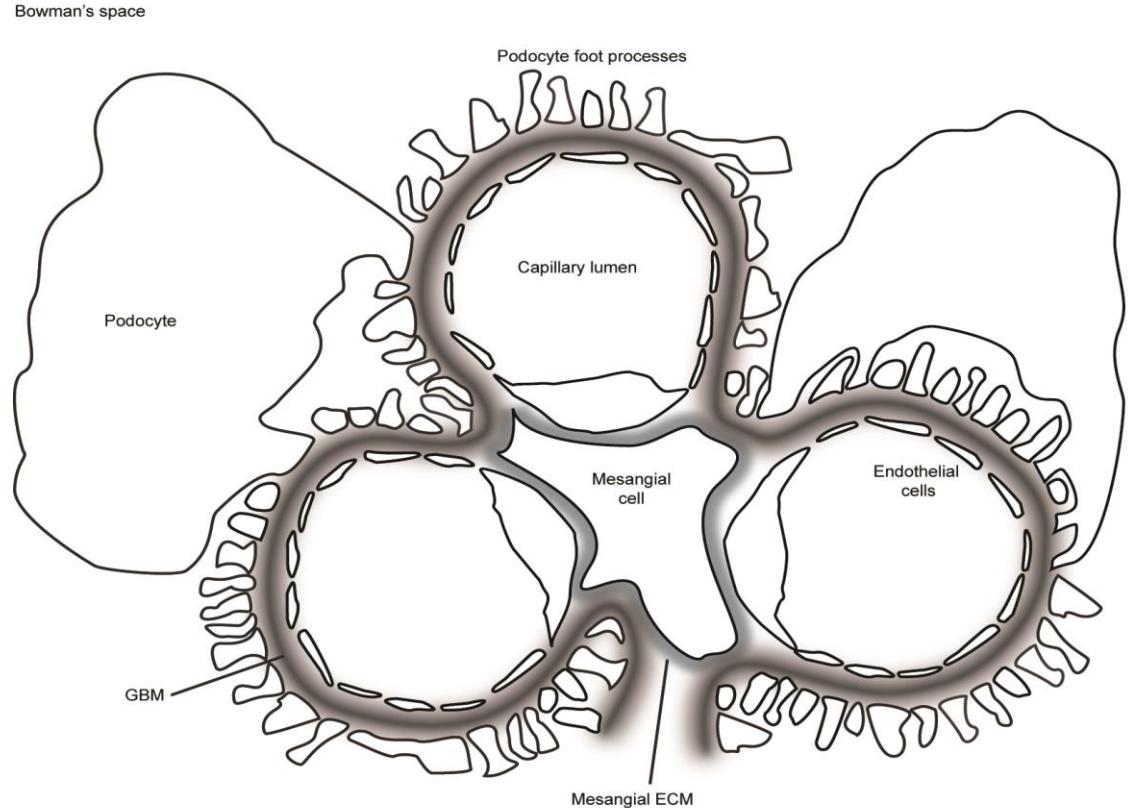


Blood cells and protein leak into the urine



Urine testing sticks- blood cells and protein

How do we make and maintain the filter?



Unique and complex structure

How does the filter stay healthy?

My research team

How do the kidney filters stay healthy?

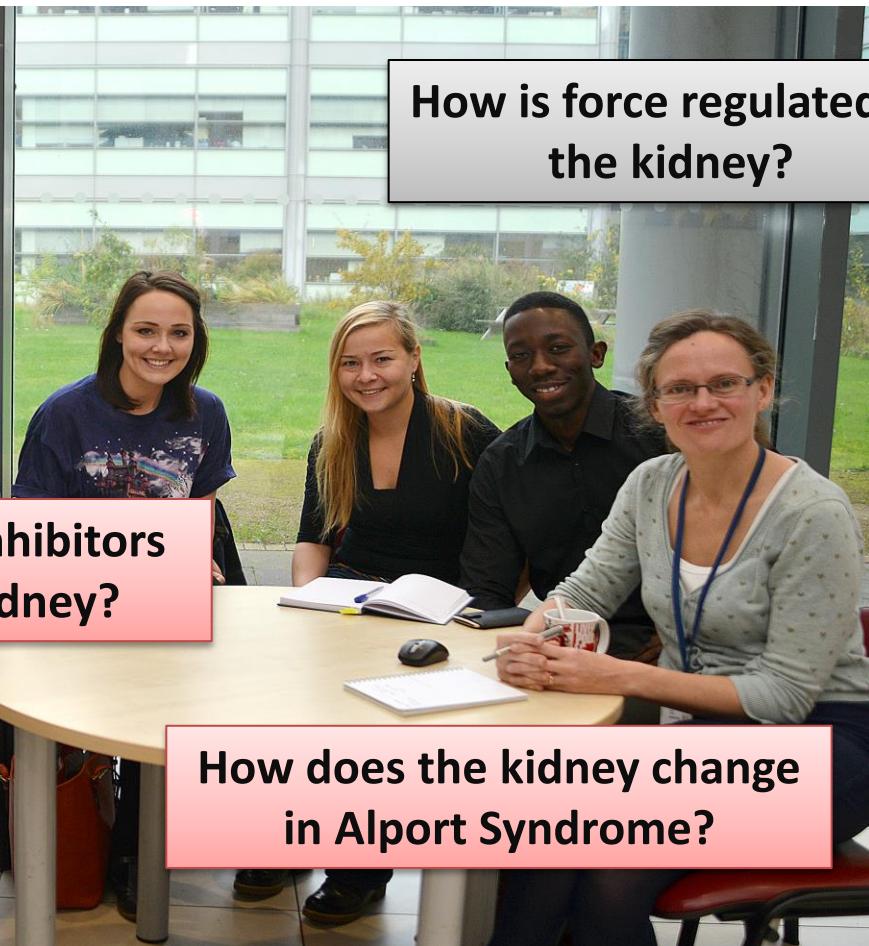
How do steroids alter kidney function?

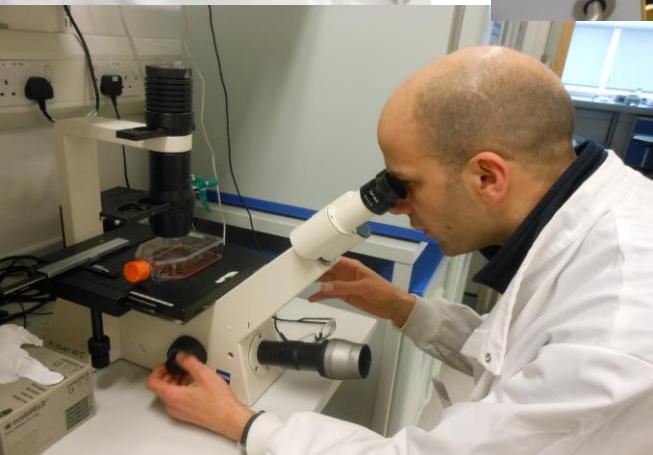
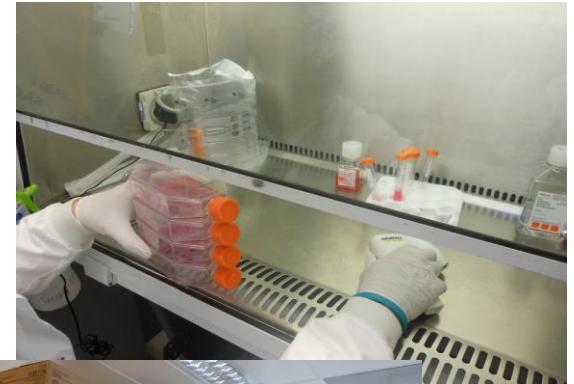


How do antibodies alter kidney function?



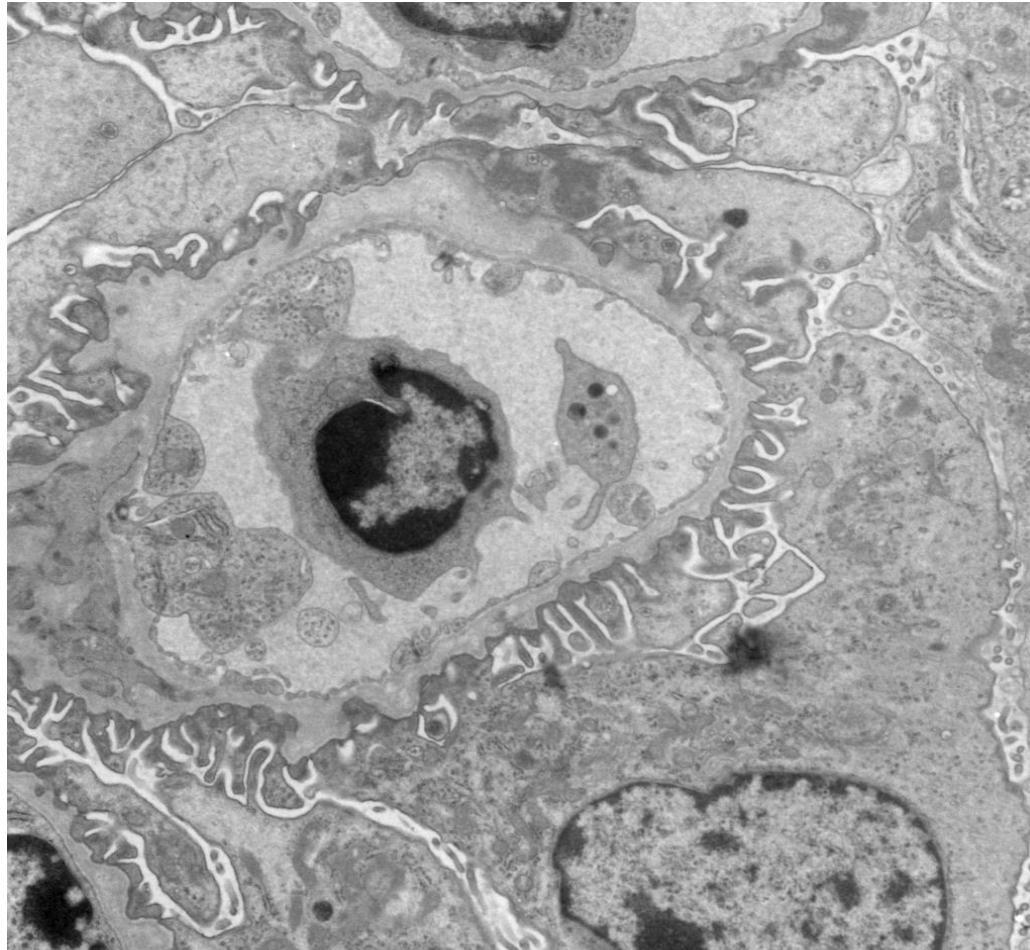
How is force regulated in the kidney?





How do the Kidneys change in Alport syndrome?

Using the newest technology



Electron microscopy- human and mouse kidneys



Michael Randles



Jeff Miner

Washington University St Louis

The 2014 International Workshop on Alport Syndrome

Jeffrey H. Miner¹, Colin Baigent², Frances Flinter³, Oliver Gross⁴, Parminder Judge², Clifford E. Kashtan⁵, Sharon Lagas⁶, Judith Savage⁷, Dave Blatt⁸, Jie Ding⁹, Daniel P. Gale¹⁰, Julian P. Midgley¹¹, Sue Povey¹², Marco Prunotto¹³, Daniel Renault¹⁴, Jules Skelding¹⁵, A. Neil Turner¹⁶ and Susie Gear¹⁵

Research tools

- ✓ Research toolbox
- ✓ Developing additional animal models to better model human mutations
- ✓ Deriving cell lines from Alport mice and/or patients to gain a better understanding of how changes in the GBM cause changes to the overlying podocytes

New therapies

- ✓ Gene repair, gene replacement, protein replacement, or podocyte replacement therapies

Why is this important?

- *Exciting times for medical research*
- We need to understand more....
- Can we repair the filters?
- Can we protect kidneys?
- *New treatments for kidney disease*

Focus on research

- Breakout session
 - Why research is important for Alport Syndrome?
 - What types of research?
 - What more needs to be done?
 - How patients can get involved?
- Feedback this afternoon