Heat Shock Proteins, L-Arginine, and Asymmetric Dimethylarginine Levels in Patients With Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome

Erdal İn, a,∗ Cengiz Özdemir, b Dilara Kaman, c Sinem Nedime Sökücü b

a Department of Chest Diseases, Firat University Faculty of Medicine, Elazığ, Turkey
b Yedikule Teaching Hospital for Pulmonology and Thoracic Surgery, Istanbul, Turkey
c Department of Biochemistry and Clinical Biochemistry, Firat University Faculty of Medicine, Elazığ, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objective: Vascular endothelial inflammation and enhanced oxidative stress are important factors in the pathogenesis of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS). The aim of this study was to determine the levels of heat shock protein (HSP) 27, HSP70, HSP90, L-arginine, and asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) in patients with OSAS and determine their relationship with cardiovascular (CV) risk factors.

Material and methods: Forty patients with OSAS, comprising 26 with and 14 without traditional CV risk factors (obesity, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, hypertension, and smoking), and 20 control subjects without OSAS were included. All patients underwent a full polysomnographic evaluation, and blood samples were obtained in the morning after the night the diagnostic study was performed.

Results: No significant differences were found in serum HSP27 and HSP70 levels between the groups. HSP90 and ADMA levels increased significantly, whereas L-arginine levels decreased significantly in patients with OSAS, both with and without CV risk factors, compared with controls, but were not different among the subgroups. In all patients with OSAS, serum HSP70 levels were positively correlated with a percent time with saturation <90% (r=−.349, P<.027). Serum L-arginine levels were negatively correlated with desaturation number (r=−.360, P<.022) and apnea-hypopnea index (r=−.354, P<.025) and positively correlated with mean oxygen saturation (r=−.328, P<.039).

Conclusion: Serum levels of HSP90 and ADMA increased, whereas those of L-arginine decreased in patients with OSAS regardless of CV risk factors. These findings indicate the presence of oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in patients with OSAS.

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Concentraciones de proteínas de estrés térmico, L-arginina y dimetilarginina asimétrica en pacientes con síndrome de apnea obstructiva del sueño

RÉSUMÉ

Objetivo: La inflamación del endotelio vascular y el aumento del estrés oxidativo son factores patogénicos importantes del síndrome de apnea obstructiva del sueño (SAOS). El objetivo de este estudio fue determinar las concentraciones de las proteínas de estrés (HSP) 27, HSP70 y HSP90, L-arginina y dimetilarginina asimétrica (ADMA) en pacientes con SAOS y establecer su relación con factores de riesgo cardiovascular (CV).

Material y métodos: En el estudio se incluyó a 40 pacientes con SAOS, 26 de los cuales presentaban factores de riesgo CV tradicionales (obesidad, hipercolesterolemia, diabetes, hipertensión y tabaquismo) y 14 no los presentaban, y 20 sujetos de control que no padecían SAOS. A todos los pacientes se les realizó una evaluación polisomnográfica completa y se extrajeron muestras de sangre en la mañana siguiente al estudio diagnóstico.

Palabras clave:
Síndrome de apnea obstructiva del sueño
Proteínas de estrés
Dimetilarginina asimétrica
L-arginina
Disfunción endotelial
Estrés oxidativo

RESUMEN

Objetivo: La inflamación del endotelio vascular y el aumento del estrés oxidativo son factores patogénicos importantes del síndrome de apnea obstructiva del sueño (SAOS). El objetivo de este estudio fue determinar las concentraciones de las proteínas de estrés (HSP) 27, HSP70 y HSP90, L-arginina y dimetilarginina asimétrica (ADMA) en pacientes con SAOS y establecer su relación con factores de riesgo cardiovascular (CV).

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∗ Corresponding author.
E-mail address: inerdagmail.com (E. In)

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Resultados: No se observaron diferencias significativas entre grupos en las concentraciones séricas de HSP27 y HSP70. En los pacientes con SAOS, con o sin factores de riesgo CV, se observaron aumentos significativos de las concentraciones de HSP90 y ADMA y disminuciones significativas de las concentraciones de L-arginina en comparación con los sujetos de control, aunque no hubo diferencias entre los subgrupos. En todos los pacientes con SAOS, las concentraciones séricas de HSP70 se correlacionaron positivamente con porcentajes de tiempo con saturación <90% (r=0,349; p=0,027). Las concentraciones séricas de L-arginina se correlacionaron negativamente con el número de desaturaciones (r=−0,360; p=0,022) y el índice de apnea-hipopnea (r=−0,354; p=0,025) y positivamente con la saturación de oxígeno media (r=0,328; p=0,039).

Conclusión: Las concentraciones séricas de HSP90 y ADMA aumentaron y las de L-arginina disminuyeron en pacientes con SAOS, independientemente de los factores de riesgo CV que presentasen. Estos resultados indican la presencia de estrés oxidativo y disfunción endotelial en pacientes con SAOS.

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or were taking medication. Patient rights were protected and informed consent was obtained from all participants in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The hospital’s Ethics Committee approved the study protocol.

**Blood Extractions**

Blood samples were drawn from a peripheral vein the morning after the sleep study. Venous blood was centrifuged at 2000 rpm and serum samples were stored at −80 °C until analysis.

**Determination of Heat Shock Protein and Asymmetric Dimethylarginine Concentrations**

Serum concentrations of HSP70 (Assaypro LLC, St. Charles, MO, USA; catalog no.: EHS001-1), HSP70 (USCN Life, Hubei, China; catalog no.: E0873h) and HSP90 (USCN Life, catalog no.: E0863h) were determined using commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits, according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Values were recorded in ng/ml. Serum l-arginine and ADMA concentrations were determined using a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) kit (catalog no.: ZSB010; EUREKA srl- Lab Division, ChiaraValli, Italy), in accordance with the study procedures. The l-arginine and ADMA were separated with the aid of a fluorescence monitor. The fluorescence detector wavelengths for excitation and emission were set at 420 nm and 483 nm, respectively. The sensitivity for detection of ADMA was <0.05 μmol/l, and the linearity was >16 μmol/l.

**Statistical Analysis**

The statistics program IBM Statistical Product and Service Solutions, version 21.0 was used (IBM SPSS Statistics 21 program, Armonk, NY, USA). The following were used for the analysis, as applicable: Mann–Whitney U test, Kruskal–Wallis analysis of variance and Spearman’s and Pearson’s correlation analyses. Results are expressed as median ± standard deviation. Multiple linear regression models were used for the multivariate analysis, with the HSP90, l-arginine and ADMA values as dependent variables, and age, BMI, AHI, number of desaturations and percentage time with saturation <90% (CT 90%) as independent variables. P values <0.05 were considered significant.

**Results**

We evaluated 26 patients with OSAS and CV risk factors, 14 with OSAS but no CV risk factors, and 20 control subjects. Of the subjects with OSAS and risk factors, 19 had more than one risk factor, 2 had arterial hypertension only, 4 were obese, and 1 was diabetic.

The demographic characteristics and baseline polysomnography results of OSAS patients and control subjects are shown in Table 1. By definition, the sleep parameters were abnormal in OSAS patients and normal in controls. BMI, AHI, arousal index, scores on the ESS and PSQI, mean/minimum SaO₂, number of desaturations, CT 90% and stage 3 sleep time (%) differed significantly between OSAS patients and controls. No differences were observed between OSAS patients and controls in terms of sex, age or total cholesterol. LDL cholesterol values were significantly higher in patients with CV risk factors than in healthy subjects and patients with no CV risk factors.

**Heat Shock Protein, Asymmetric Dimethylarginine and l-Arginine Concentrations**

No significant differences in serum HSP27 or HSP70 concentrations were observed between the 3 groups. Serum HSP90 concentrations were significantly higher in patients with OSAS, with or without risk factors, compared to healthy subjects (P<.001; P=.001). In contrast, these values did not differ significantly between the 2 OSAS patient groups. With respect to ADMA, a similar pattern was observed, as serum ADMA concentrations in OSAS patients with or without CV risk factors were similar and significantly higher than those detected in control subjects (P=.002; P=.005). Serum l-arginine concentrations were significantly lower in OSAS patients, with or without CV risk factors, than in controls (P<.001; P=.003). However, no differences were observed in serum l-arginine concentrations between OSAS patients, with or without CV risk factors, and controls. Table 2 shows the mean ± standard deviation of the serum HSP, ADMA and l-arginine concentrations for the 3 subject groups.

Serum HSP70 concentrations were positively correlated with the CT 90% (r=0.349; P=0.027; Fig. 1). Serum l-arginine concentrations were negatively correlated with the number of desaturations (r=-0.360; P=.022) and the AHI (r=-0.354; P=.025), and showed a positive correlation with the mean SaO₂ (r=0.328; P=.039; Fig. 2). No significant correlations were observed between HSP, ADMA and l-arginine concentrations.

In the multiple linear regression analysis in which HSP90 was the dependent variable, age, BMI, AHI, number of desaturations and CT 90% were the independent variables, number of desaturations (β=0.341; P=0.034) was an independent predictive factor of HSP90 (R²=0.183); no other relationships were observed with respect to these variables.

**Discussion**

Our results show that, regardless of CV risk factors, patients with OSAS have more oxidative stress (higher HSP90 concentrations) and endothelial dysfunction (decrease in l-arginine concentrations and increase in ADMA concentrations). These markers indicate vascular endothelial dysfunction and oxidative stress in the early stages of OSAS in patients without traditional CV risk factors, and therefore could be useful in clinical practice.

Circulating concentrations of inflammatory mediators are increased in patients with OSAS, irrespective of the presence of
comorbid diseases, such as obesity, which are often associated with this syndrome. The magnitude of the systemic inflammatory response seems to be related with the severity of the OSAS based on AHI. The repeated episodes of hypoxia/reoxygenation experienced by patients with OSAS during this transient cessation of breathing lead to systemic oxidative stress and inflammation. Exposure to stressors, such as high temperatures, inflammation, ischemia, toxins, tobacco smoke, oxidative stress and hypoxia, trigger the production of HSPs, and serum levels of these proteins are elevated in patients with various inflammatory diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, acute coronary syndrome and chronic allograft nephropathy. Previous experimental studies have shown that production of HSPs increases in response to anoxia, and the increase in HSPs is thought to stabilize and protect the structure and function of proteins. Anoxia-sensitive models, which show a greater response to heat shock during low oxygenation states, confirm the protective role of HSPs against the damage caused by this stress.

Few studies to date have demonstrated a relationship between HSPs and OSAS. Noguchi et al. reported a greater decrease in the levels of basal HSP72 expression during sleep in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of OSAS patients, compared with levels of expression in control subjects before sleep. In another study, HSP70 concentrations were higher in OSAS patients than in control subjects. In this study, HSP70 concentrations rose as the severity of the disease increased, and were significantly and positively correlated with the AHI and oxygen desaturation index. It has also been observed that HSP70 concentrations in non-obese patients with OSAS are higher than those in non-obese control subjects. Lavie et al. observed that basal HSP70 secretion in monocytes was 1.8 times higher in patients with OSAS, compared to control subjects. They also observed a significant positive correlation between HSP70 and the AHI, CT 90% and systemic markers of oxidative stress. Similarly, the heat stress-induced HSP70 concentrations in patients with OSAS were very low, and a negative correlation was observed between the heat stress-induced HSP70 concentrations and the AHI, CT 90% and oxygen desaturation index. In our study, no differences were observed in HSP27 or HSP70 concentrations in patients with OSAS and control subjects; HSP90 concentrations were significantly higher in OSAS patients, with or without CV risk factors, compared to controls. In the multiple linear regression analysis, the number of desaturations was an independent predictive factor of HSP90; furthermore, serum HSP70 concentrations showed a positive correlation with the CT 90%. These results suggest that in OSAS patients, HSPs are triggered by nocturnal hypoxia. Although patients with or without traditional CV risk factors show lower mean SaO2 levels and higher CT 90% levels, the differences in HSP concentrations between the 2 groups were not significant. Our results suggest that HSP90 concentrations are related

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Demographic and Anthropometric Data and Polysomnographic Results of Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) Patients and Controls.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total OSAS (n=40)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age, years</td>
<td>53.4 ± 11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, male/female</td>
<td>29/11</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>34.9 ± 8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>10.2 ± 4.7***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSQI</td>
<td>12.2 ± 4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Episodes of AHI/h⁻¹</td>
<td>32.5 ± 23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean SaO₂, %</td>
<td>86.4 ± 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum SaO₂, %</td>
<td>73.8 ± 13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of desaturations</td>
<td>140.7 ± 131.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT 90%</td>
<td>38.3 ± 34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arousal index</td>
<td>15.5 ± 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REM sleep, %</td>
<td>13.4 ± 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3 sleep, %</td>
<td>18.8 ± 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol, mg/dl⁻¹</td>
<td>202.6 ± 31.9***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL cholesterol, mg/dl⁻¹</td>
<td>126.7 ± 28.4***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AHI, apne-a-hypopnea index; BMI, body mass index; CT 90%, time with SaO₂<90%; ESS, Epworth sleepiness scale; LDL cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; mean SaO₂, mean oxygen saturation; minimum SaO₂, minimum oxygen saturation; PSQI, Pittsburgh sleep quality index.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Mean Heat Shock Protein, L-Arginine and Asymmetric Dimethylarginine Concentrations in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) Patients, With and Without Cardiovascular (CV) Risk Factors, and Controls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSAS With CV Risk Factors (n=24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSP27 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>8.06 ± 2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSP70 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>2.80 ± 0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSP90 (ng/ml)</td>
<td>16.72 ± 7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Arginine (µmol/l)</td>
<td>81.83 ± 9.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMA (µmol/l)</td>
<td>0.64 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P<0.01.  
** P<0.05.  
*** P<0.01.  
**** P<0.05, compared to control subjects.  
a P<0.01.  
b P<0.05.  
c P<0.1, compared to patients with OSAS with no cardiovascular risk factors.  
d P<0.1, compared to controls.
with the frequency of the saturations and not with the saturation levels.

Oxidative stress and inflammatory processes, as well as increased leukocyte adhesion due to expression of adhesion molecules, lead to endothelial damage and dysfunction. Consequently, OSAS patients typically have impaired endothelium-dependent vasodilation, which can be partially reversed with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy. This suggests the existence of a crucial pathophysiological link between the endothelial dysfunction and intermittent hypoxemia in these patients.²⁴ NO is synthesized in endothelial cells from the conversion of L-arginine to L-citrulline, through the tightly regulated activity of endogenous NOS.²⁵ ADMA is a new risk factor for the development of endothelial dysfunction and CV disease, being an endogenous competitive inhibitor of NOS.²⁶ Chronic elevation of blood ADMA concentrations can contribute to progression of the vascular disease through endothelial damage. This effect appears to involve somewhat more than the reduced availability of NO secondary to the inhibition of NOS.²⁷ Similarly, ADMA may also promote the dissociation of endogenous NOS, which could contribute directly to increasing oxidative stress.²⁸

High ADMA concentrations are associated with various diseases, such as coronary artery disease, peripheral artery disease, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension and renal failure.²⁹–³³ Results from the multicenter CARDIAC study suggest that a high ADMA concentration is an independent risk factor for coronary heart disease.²⁹

Some studies have quantified ADMA concentrations in OSAS patients. Ohike et al.³⁴ showed that plasma ADMA concentrations in patients with OSAS decreased when flow-mediated vasodilation improved after CPAP therapy, but the difference between the ADMA concentrations before and after treatment was not significant. Another study suggested that serum ADMA concentrations in patients with overlap syndrome and OSAS are lower after CPAP treatment.³⁵ No differences were detected in ADMA concentrations in patients with OSAS and control subjects in a study that evaluated the diurnal variation between endothelial dysfunction markers and hemostatic factors in patients with OSAS, although the results suggest a significant relationship between the ADMA concentration and arousal index.³⁶ Similarly, Ozkan et al.³⁷ did not observe differences in plasma ADMA concentrations in OSAS patients and control subjects. Another study evaluated soluble CD40 and ADMA concentrations: plasma ADMA concentrations were significantly higher in the OSAS group, irrespective of CV risk factors, compared with controls; this study also found a significant relationship between plasma CD40 and ADMA concentrations.³⁸ Yüksel et al. evaluated the activity of arginase and NO concentrations in patients with OSAS, and observed that arginase activity was high in patients with OSAS, while NO concentrations were low.

**Fig. 2.** Correlation between L-arginine and desaturation number (A), apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) (B) and mean SaO₂ (%) (C).
compared with the control subjects. Similarly, the arginase activity was lower in patients with CV risk factors than in those with no risk factors.  

We observed significantly higher serum ADMA concentrations and significantly lower l-arginine concentrations in the group with OSAS, with or without CV risk factors, compared with controls. The incidence of CV disease increases in patients with OSAS, as does the mortality rate due to the disease. It is not surprising that endothelial functions (elevated ADMA and low l-arginine concentrations) are affected in patients with OSAS and traditional CV risk factors. Nevertheless, alterations in these markers in OSAS patients with no traditional CV risk factors could be due to developing endothelial dysfunction due to repeated episodes of apnea, hypoxia or arousals in the absence of these risk factors. The nocturnal hypoxia episodes in patients with OSAS could have decreased l-arginine concentrations and increased ADMA concentrations. However, our study did not find a linear relationship with this increase. Other factors not analyzed in our study could have affected the ADMA and l-arginine concentrations. Previous studies have shown high arginase activity, and increased arginase activity as a result of the nocturnal hypoxia could have affected the decrease in the l-arginine concentration in patients with OSAS.

One possible limitation of our study is that serum HSP, l-arginine and ADMA concentrations were only determined before CPAP treatment. Only traditional risk factors were defined, and other risk factors, such as family history, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, stress, alcohol abuse and passive smoking were not included. Some cases of OSAS could have presented other CV risk factors that we did not consider, and which could have affected our findings.

In conclusion, we observed high HSP90 and ADMA concentrations and significantly low l-arginine concentrations in OSAS patients, regardless of the traditional CV risk factors present. These findings could indicate oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction in patients with OSAS, even in the absence of traditional CV risk factors. Serum ADMA could be a practical biomarker for the early diagnosis of vascular endothelial dysfunction and atheroembolism in patients with OSAS.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

References


