



Title	Novel monoclonal antibody recognizing triglyceride-rich oxidized LDLs associated with severe liver disease and small oxidized LDLs in normal subjects
Author(s)	Sakurai, Toshihiro; Ichikawa, Ayako; Furukawa, Hiroyuki et al.
Citation	Annals of Clinical Biochemistry, 49(5), 456-462 https://doi.org/10.1258/acb.2012.011284
Issue Date	2012-09
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/50792
Rights	Ann Clin Biochem, September 2012, vol. 49 no. 5, pp.456-462, doi: 10.1258/acb.2012.011284. This is the final draft, after peer-review, of a manuscript published in Annals of Clinical Biochemistry. The definitive version, detailed above, is available online at www.rsmjournals.com .
Type	journal article
File Information	ACB49-5_456-462.pdf



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Novel monoclonal antibody recognizing triglyceride-rich oxidized LDLs associated with severe liver disease and small oxidized LDLs in normal subjects

A short title: Novel antibody to oxidized LDL

Toshihiro Sakurai ¹, Ayako Ichikawa ^{1,2}, Hiroyuki Furukawa ³, Norio Wada ⁴, Atsushi Nagasaka ⁴, Yuji Takahashi ^{1,4}, Masato Fujikawa ⁴, Akiko Ikuta ¹, Hiroaki Furumaki ¹, Maiko Shiga ², Chikara Shimizu ², Shu-Ping Hui ¹, Shigeki Jin ¹, Seiji Takeda ¹, Hirotooshi Fuda ¹, Hironori Nagasaka ⁵, Seiichi Kobayashi ¹, and Hitoshi Chiba ^{1,*}

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; ² Division of Laboratory and Transfusion Medicine, Hokkaido University Hospital, Sapporo, Japan; ³ Department of Organ Transplantation and Regeneration, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan; ⁴ Departments of Internal Medicine and Clinical Laboratory, Sapporo City General Hospital, Sapporo, Japan; ⁵ Department of Pediatrics, Takarazuka City Hospital, Takarazuka, Japan.

Corresponding author: Hitoshi Chiba, M.D., Ph.D., Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University, Kita-12, Nishi-5, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0812, Japan. Phone: +81-11-706-3698, Email: chibahit@med.hokudai.ac.jp.

DECLARATIONS

Competing interests: None.

Funding: This research was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and also by Sapporo Biocluster “Bio-S”, the Regional Innovation Cluster Program, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

Ethical approval: The study was approved by the ethics review board at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University (approval number 08-57).

Guarantor: Hitoshi Chiba.

Contributorship: Toshihiro Sakurai and Hitoshi Chiba researched literature and conceived the study. Toshihiro Sakurai, Ayako Ichikawa, Akiko Ikuta, Hiroaki Furumaki, Shu-Ping Hui, Shigeki Jin, Seiji Takeda and Hirotohi Fuda were involved in lipoprotein separations and lipid measurements. Hiroyuki Furukawa, Norio Wada, Atsushi Nagasaka, Yuji Takahashi, Masato Fujikawa, Maiko Shiga and Chikara Shimizu were involved in providing samples and patient recruitment. Seiichi Kobayashi were involved in preparation and characterization of monoclonal antibodies. Hironori Nagasaka was involved in discussion concerning the role for triglyceride-rich LDLs. Toshihiro Sakurai wrote the first draft of manuscript. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of manuscript.

Acknowledgements: We are grateful to the Central Research Laboratory, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University, that kindly provided the work space and equipments. Toshihiro Sakurai is a Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

ABSTRACT

Background: Triglyceride-rich low-density lipoproteins (TG-rich LDLs) in the plasma of patients with severe liver disease are reported to change macrophages into foam cells *in vitro*.

Methods: Male BALB/c mice were immunized with TG-rich LDLs isolated from the plasma of a patient with severe liver disease. The resulting monoclonal antibody (G11-6) was used in a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in combination with polyclonal anti-apolipoprotein B antibodies. The time course of copper-mediated LDL oxidation was monitored using this ELISA. The results were compared to those of the two commercial ELISAs for oxidized LDL using DLH or ML25, thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS), and the optical absorbance for the conjugated dienes generated in lipid peroxides. Further, the lipoprotein fractions separated by gel filtration were tested with this ELISA in healthy volunteers (*n*=11) and patients (*n*=3) with liver disease.

Results: G11-6 reacted with oxidized LDLs during only the early phase of copper-oxidation, being distinct from the other monoclonal antibodies and methods. G11-6 was confirmed to react with TG-rich LDLs in patients, while it reacted with small LDL particles in normal controls.

Conclusions: The monoclonal antibody G11-6 is useful for detecting oxidized small LDLs in normal controls and oxidized TG-rich LDLs in patients with severe liver disease.

INTRODUCTION

Oxidative modification of low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) and the subsequent conversion of macrophages into foam cells in atherosclerotic lesions plays a key role in early atherogenesis.¹⁻³ Oxidized LDLs have been detected at elevated levels in circulating plasma from patients with coronary artery disease using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs).⁴⁻⁷ Small dense LDLs are more susceptible to oxidation than larger, buoyant ones.⁸ Copper-mediated LDL oxidation *in vitro* decreases LDL particle size, which could contribute to the generation of small, dense LDL particles.⁹ Oxidation of lipids and lipoproteins has been implicated in a growing number of diseases including diabetes mellitus,¹⁰ chronic kidney disease,¹¹ Alzheimer disease,¹² autoimmune disease,¹³ and cancer,¹⁴ as well as in ageing.¹⁵

In our previous study, we observed abnormal triglyceride-rich LDLs (TG-rich LDLs) in patients with cholestatic liver disease. This lipoprotein species strongly promotes the conversion of macrophages into foam cells *in vitro*.¹⁶ To further investigate its pathophysiological role, we developed a new monoclonal antibody against TG-rich LDLs. Its biochemical properties and reactivity with lipoproteins are described in the present report.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Immunogen

TG-rich LDLs were used as immunogens to develop a new monoclonal antibody, designated G11-6. Briefly, blood was drawn from a patient with severe cholestasis due to advanced primary biliary cirrhosis, who had provided informed consent. The change in electrophoretic mobility of sera was confirmed by agarose gel electrophoresis.¹⁷ TG-rich LDLs were isolated from the serum by ultracentrifugation and gel chromatography, as previously reported.^{17,18} The chemical composition of

1
2 this lipoprotein fraction was determined. Lipids were measured by automated enzymatic methods
3
4 using the following commercial kits: Cholestest CHO for total cholesterol (TC), Cholestest TG for
5
6 triglycerides (TG), Pureauto S PL for phospholipids (PL), Qualigent LDL for LDL-cholesterol, and
7
8 Qualigent HDL for high-density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol (Sekisui Medical Co., Ltd., Tokyo,
9
10 Japan), and Determiner L FC for free cholesterol (Kyowa medex Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan).
11
12 Cholesterylester (CE) concentrations were calculated by multiplying the esterified cholesterol
13
14 concentrations (obtained by subtracting FC from TC) by 1.72. Protein was determined by the method
15
16 of Lowry, modified by Markwell et al.¹⁹ Apolipoproteins were analyzed by 3–10% sodium
17
18 dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) after reduction with
19
20 2-mercaptoethanol.

21
22 **Immunization**

23
24 Male BALB/c mice (6 weeks old) were immunized with the isolated TG-rich LDLs (0.5–1.0 mg/ml,
25
26 0.1 ml/injection) and were given booster injections 2 and 6 weeks later.²⁰ Three days after the final
27
28 injection, spleen cells were collected and fused with P3/U1 mouse myeloma cells using 50%
29
30 polyethylene glycol 1500 (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). The fused cells were cultured
31
32 in Gibco RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) containing fetal bovine albumin (10%),
33
34 hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine in a 96-well microtiter plate.

35
36 Ten days after cell fusion, cells from antibody-containing wells were cloned by limiting dilution. The
37
38 hybridoma clones were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium and injected intraperitoneally into mice
39
40 primed with 0.5 ml pristine. Ascitic fluid was purified by ammonium sulfate precipitation followed
41
42 by gel filtration chromatography on a Superose 6 column.

43
44
45 **Antibody characterization**

46
47 - 5 -
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

The selected antibodies were isotyped using a commercially-available kit (IsoStrip Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Isotyping Kit; Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

ELISA

The wells of a 96-well microtiter plate (Nalge Nunc International, Reskilde, Denmark) were coated with 50 μ l G11-6 solution (5 μ g/ml in 10 mmol/l phosphate-buffered saline [PBS, pH 7.4]), and the plate was incubated for 2 h at 37°C. The wells were then blocked with 150 μ l 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS for 2 h at 37°C. After four washes with PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20 (PBS/T), 50 μ l sample was added to each well, and the plate was incubated overnight at 4°C. After washing, 50 μ l biotinylated goat polyclonal antibody against human apolipoprotein B (ApoB) (10 μ g/ml; BW127; WatPa Enterprises, Auckland, New Zealand) was added to each well, and the plate was incubated for 1 h at room temperature. After washing, 50 μ l alkaline phosphatase-conjugated streptavidin (1:250 in PBS/T; Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA) was added to each well, and the plate was incubated for 30 min at room temperature. After washing, 100 μ l *p*-nitrophenyl phosphate (1 mg/ml) in diethanolamine solution was added to each well and allowed to react with the enzyme for 60 min at room temperature. The absorbance at 405 nm was then measured against a reference absorbance at 620 nm using a microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA).

Apolipoproteins and oxidative stress markers

ApoB was measured by sandwich ELISA using the BW127 anti-ApoB antibody using the same procedures as those used in the ELISA with G11-6. Two commercial ELISA kits for oxidized LDL measurement were used. The MX kit (Kyowa Medex Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) using the DLH monoclonal antibody detects oxidation-induced short-chain phosphatidylcholine (oxPC).²¹ The

MDA-LDL ELISA kit (Sekisui Medical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) using the ML25 monoclonal antibody detects malondialdehyde (MDA)-modified ApoB.²² The lipoproteins detected by the MX and MDA-LDL ELISA kits were designated oxPC-LDL and MDA-LDL, respectively.

Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) were measured using a commercial colorimetric kit (Cayman Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, MI, USA), and levels of conjugated dienes were monitored by following the absorbance at 234 nm.²³

Copper-mediated oxidation of LDLs purified from serum

LDLs were purified from serum by sequential ultracentrifugation in a near-vertical tube rotor (MLN-80; Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA) in a model Optima MAX ultracentrifuge (Beckman Coulter).^{18,24,25} Each serum sample (2.0 ml) was adjusted with KBr solution to a density of 1.019 kg/l and then centrifuged at 40,000 rpm for 20 h at 15°C. The upper fraction (2.5 ml) containing chylomicron (CM), very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), and intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL) was removed. The lower fraction was adjusted with KBr solution to a density of 1.063 kg/l and centrifuged at 50,000 rpm for 18 h at 15°C. The resulting LDL-containing upper fraction (2.5 ml) and the resulting lower fraction, which contained HDL and other serum proteins, were both recovered and assayed for their protein concentrations using a modified Lowry method.¹⁹ Excellent separation of the lipoproteins was confirmed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (LipoPhor; Jokoh Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) (data not shown).

To prepare copper-oxidized LDL, the purified LDL fraction was dialyzed against PBS for 16 h at 4°C and diluted with PBS to a protein concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. Aliquots of diluted LDL were then incubated in the presence of 3.3 μmol/l CuSO₄ at 37°C. After various lengths of time (0–8 h), the

reaction mixtures were immediately analyzed after dilution to the specified protein concentrations using the following assays: G11-6 ELISA (50 µg protein/ml), ApoB (0.1 µg/ml), oxPC-LDL (0.2 µg/ml), MDA-LDL (0.5 µg/ml), TBARS (not diluted), and conjugated diene (40 µg/ml). All data are presented as a ratio to the baseline value (0 h). The change in the electrophoretic mobility of LDLs was confirmed by agarose gel electrophoresis.¹⁷

Preparation of malondialdehyde-modified LDLs

Malondialdehyde solution (0.02 mol/l) in 0.1 mol/l phosphate buffer (pH 6.4) was prepared from malondialdehyde tetrabutylammonium salt (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA). LDL (0.5 mg/ml protein) were dialyzed against 10 mmol/l phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 150 mmol/l NaCl and 0.268 mmol/l EDTA, and modified by mixing equal volumes of 0.02 mol/l malondialdehyde solution followed by incubation for 3 or 18 h at 4°C. To remove excess malondialdehyde, the mixture was dialyzed against 10 mmol/l phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 150 mmol/l NaCl and 0.268 mmol/l EDTA. The reaction mixtures were analyzed by the following assays after dilution to the specified protein concentrations: G11-6 ELISA (50 µg protein/ml), MDA-LDL (0.5 µg/ml), TBARS (not diluted). All data are presented as ratios of the baseline value (0 h).

Gel filtration chromatography

Serum samples were fractionated by gel filtration chromatography on a Superose 6 column (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, England) in a liquid chromatography apparatus (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) using a procedure modified from a previous report.²⁶ The column was eluted with 50 mmol/l phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 150 mmol/l NaCl and 1 mmol/l EDTA at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min. Eluted fractions (0.5 ml each) were subjected to lipid analyses and immunoassays.

Serum samples

1
2 Blood was drawn from 11 healthy volunteers (7 male and 4 female; mean age $\pm$ SD, 23.1 ± 1.0 years;
3
4 range, 21–24 years) and 3 patients with severe liver disease (2 male and 1 female; 52.7 ± 5.8 years;
5
6 range, 46–56 years) after an overnight fast. In agarose gel electrophoresis, presence of defective
7
8 alphalipoproteins was classified as severe liver disease (HCV, $n=2$; alcoholic hepatitis, $n=1$). Clinical
9
10 data are shown in Table 1. It is noteworthy that serum lipid levels were low, particularly
11
12 HDL-cholesterol, in patients with severe liver disease. Serum samples were obtained by
13
14 centrifugation at $2000 \times g$ for 10 min at room temperature and were stored at 4°C until use.
15

16
17 **Procedural ethics**

18 All individuals provided written informed consent to participate in the study. The study was
19
20 approved by the ethics review board of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Hokkaido University
21
22 (approval number 08-57).
23

24
25 **Statistical analysis**

26 All clinical parameters except sex between the groups were compared using a non-parametric
27
28 Mann-Whitney *U*-test. The influence of sex among groups was assessed by Fisher’s exact probability
29
30 test. Differences were considered to be statistically significant at $P<0.05$.
31
32

33
34 **RESULTS**

35
36 **Chemical composition of the immunogen**

37 The serum from the immunogen donor showed only a β -band in an agarose gel (Fig. 1). This β -band
38
39 migrated faster and broader than did normal examples. The chemical composition (weight%) of the
40
41 β -migrating lipoproteins isolated by ultracentrifugation and gel filtration demonstrated the abundance
42
43 of LDL with triglyceride: CE, 9.4%; FC, 13.8%; TG 28.7%; PL, 29.1%; proteins, 19.0% (normal: CE,
44
45

39.1%; FC, 7.2%; TG 8.4%; PL, 22.4%; proteins, 21.3%¹⁶). SDS-PAGE showed that the TG-rich LDLs contained a 550 kDa protein as the major apolipoprotein (data not shown).

Biochemical characteristics

Hybridomas more reactive to copper-oxidized LDL and less reactive to native LDL were screened. Of a number of positive clones, G11-6 was selected because it showed a significant reaction with copper-oxidized LDLs. The isotype of G11-6 was IgM, with a κ light chain.

Copper-mediated oxidation of LDL

LDL oxidation was confirmed by mobility shift in agarose gel electrophoresis (Fig. 2). The reactivity of LDLs with the ELISA using G11-6 increased promptly and linearly from the beginning of copper oxidation, peaking at 3 h, and then declined to a basal level at 8 h (Fig. 3). TBARS also showed a prompt elevation and reached maximum at 3 h, but remained elevated at 8 h. Lag occurred in MDA-LDLs and conjugated diene until 1 h, and in oxPC-LDLs until 2 h. MDA-LDLs reached maximum at 3 h and declined after 4 h, but remained elevated at 8 h. The conjugated diene and oxPC-LDLs did not decline at any time point. The ApoB ELISA remained constant for 8 h.

Interaction between the G11-6 and MDA-modified LDL

The G11-6 ELISA did not react with MDA-modified LDLs, while the MDA-LDL ELISA and TBARS exhibited clear responses (Fig. 4).

Gel filtration chromatography

The serum sample obtained from a male patient with severe liver disease (TC 66 mg/dl, TG 53 mg/dl, PL 89 mg/dl, HDL-C 4 mg/dl, and LDL-C 35 mg/dl) was separated by gel filtration HPLC (Fig. 5A). The major lipoproteins eluted in fractions 11–15 were characterized by a high TG content,

demonstrating the characteristics of the TG-rich LDLs associated with severe liver disease. The reactivity of G11-6 with the TG-rich LDLs was confirmed by the overlapping profiles. Essentially identical elution profiles were observed in all of the three patients with severe liver disease examined in this study. In contrast, as shown in Figure 5B, serum from a normal male (TC 219 mg/dl, TG 116 mg/dl, PL 236 mg/dl, HDL-C 66 mg/dl, and LDL-C 134 mg/dl) was separated using an identical method. Normal LDLs eluted in identical fractions as the TG-rich LDLs (Fig. 5A). Lipoproteins reactive with G11-6 eluted slower than the peak of LDL cholesterol, indicating that G11-6 reacted with small, dense LDLs. All healthy volunteers ($n=11$) yielded essentially the same results.

DISCUSSION

Previous attempts to develop monoclonal antibodies against oxidized LDLs have used as immunogens the homogenates of human atheromatous plaques or LDLs modified *in vitro*, such as by MDA treatment or metal-induced oxidation.^{3,22,27,28} In this study, naturally oxidized lipoproteins, TG-rich LDLs, circulating in a patient with severe liver disease were employed as the immunogen. To the best of our knowledge, G11-6 represents the only monoclonal antibody against circulating oxidized LDLs.

TG-rich LDLs used as immunogens, were strikingly rich in TG content, but poor in CE, as previously reported.^{29,30} Their major apolipoprotein was apoB-100, which originated in the liver. Our previous study reported that serum MDA-LDL level was high in patients with severe liver disease and that the TG-rich LDL isolated from plasma of a patient with severe liver disease promoted the conversion of macrophages into foam cells *in vitro* as efficiently as copper-oxidized LDL.¹⁶ Furthermore, the striking increase of the hydroperoxides of cholesterylesters and triglycerides (TG) in plasma from the patients with liver failure has been reported.³¹ Although the immunogens used in this study were not

Deleted: are

analyzed for any oxidized materials, it is very likely that the immunogens used here are oxidized LDL.

It is often the case that the extent of lipoprotein oxidation is defined by the change in the electrophoretic mobility of LDLs in agarose gel electrophoresis, and by the loss of recognition for LDL by the LDL receptor, and by strength of the oxidation-related response in cells to oxidized LDL.

³² In this study, the relative mobility, which was measured by dividing the electromobility of oxidized LDLs by that of native LDL, for our copper-oxidized LDL (oxidized for 3-4 h) was similar with that for mildly modified LDLs reported by Itabe et al. ³³. As shown in Figure 3, G11-6 did not recognize heavily oxidized LDLs, but did detect oxidized lipoproteins during the early process of oxidation. The rapid decline in the reactivity of oxidized LDL with G11-6 after 3 h was not due to the deterioration of ApoB-100, because the reactivity of the ApoB ELISA was constant.

This delayed and prolonged time course for oxPC-LDL detection clearly demonstrates that the DLH antibody recognizes more oxidized LDLs than do G11-6 or ML25. The G11-6 epitope remains unknown, but is different than that for ML25, as evidenced by the diverse time-courses during copper oxidation (Fig. 3), and by the lack of G11-6 reactivity with MDA-modified LDLs (Fig. 4). In addition, ML25 requires sodium dodecyl sulfate in the reaction buffer to expose the epitope, while G11-6 does not.

It is of interest that DLH and ML25 both exhibited a lag-time, but G11-6 did not (Fig. 3). DLH and ML25 recognize short acyl-chained phosphatidylcholines and MDA-modified ApoB, respectively. Both structures are thought to be produced during lipid oxidation later than lipid hydroperoxide formation.³⁴ The identity of the G11-6 epitope is a focus of research in our laboratory.

Deleted: ³¹

Our gel filtration study confirmed that G11-6 reacts with TG-rich LDLs in the blood of patients with severe liver disease (Fig. 5A), which was expected, because TG-rich LDLs were used to raise the G11-6. It is noteworthy that G11-6 can bind to small, dense LDLs in normolipidemic sera (Fig. 5B), indicating that identical or very similar structures relevant to oxidation exist on the surface of both lipoproteins. Accordingly, small, dense LDLs have been reported to be oxidized,²² or more easily oxidizable than large, buoyant ones.⁸ Hence, our observations provide support for the role of small, dense LDLs in atherosclerosis.

The biological effect of LDL oxidation is reported to be diverse and to depend on oxidation level.³² Mildly oxidized LDLs induce overall cell death, such as necrosis and apoptosis, more than moderately oxidized LDLs in human monocyte/macrophage systems, where the former are defined as containing more lipid hydroperoxides, but less oxysterol, malondialdehyde, and negative charge than the latter.^{35,36} Further, mildly oxidized LDLs are reported to exhibit cytotoxic and pro-inflammatory activities.³⁷ In this context, the oxidized lipoproteins reactive with G11-6 may be more important for clinical and research purposes than heavily oxidized LDLs.

In terms of liver disease, the G11-6 might serve as a tool for evaluating oxidation and inflammation in the liver.³⁸ Recent studies have suggested that antioxidant therapy improves liver function in patients with chronic liver disease, such as chronic hepatitis C and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.^{37,39} The potential utility of G11-6 in such antioxidant therapies for liver disease should be tested. We are now preparing for a large-scale clinical study for this purpose.

The generation mechanism for the TG-rich LDLs in liver disease also remains to be addressed in the future. It has been reported that the MDR2 transporter, which is involved in toxicant and drug metabolism, is involved in LpX secretion.⁴⁰ The interactions between lipoprotein metabolism with

Deleted: ³²

Deleted: ³³

Deleted: ³⁴

Deleted: ³⁵

Deleted: ³⁶

Deleted: ³⁵

Deleted: ⁷

Deleted: The mechanism that generates TG-rich LDLs in liver disease also remains to be addressed.

Deleted: ³⁸

such detoxification systems remain to be explored. G11-6 may prove useful for such studies.

References

- 1 Boyd HC, Gown AM, Wolfbauer G, Chait A. Direct evidence for a protein recognized by a monoclonal antibody against oxidatively modified LDL in atherosclerotic lesions from a watanabe heritable hyperlipidemic rabbit. *Am J Pathol* 1989;**135**:815-25
- 2 Steinberg D, Pittman RC, Carew TE. Mechanisms involved in the uptake and degradation of low density lipoprotein by artery wall in vivo. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 1985;**454**:195-206
- 3 Itabe H, Takeshima E, Iwasaki H, et al. A monoclonal antibody against oxidized lipoprotein recognizes form cells in atherosclerotic lesions. *J Biol Chem* 1994;**269**:15274-9
- 4 Holvoet P, Mertens A, Verhamme P, et al. Circulating oxidized LDL is a useful marker for identifying patients with coronary artery disease. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 2001;**21**:844-8
- 5 Ehara S, Ueda M, Naruko T, et al. Elevated levels of oxidized low density lipoprotein show a positive relationship with the severity of acute coronary syndromes. *Circulation* 2001;**103**:1955-60
- 6 Tsimikas S and Witztum JL. Measuring circulating oxidized low-density lipoprotein to evaluate coronary risk. *Circulation* 2001;**103**:1930-2
- 7 Tanaga K, Bujo H, Inoue M, et al. Increased circulating malondialdehyde-modified LDL levels in patients with coronary artery diseases and their association with peak sizes of LDL particles. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 2002;**22**:662-6

1
2 8 Tribble DL, Krauss RM, Lansberg MG, Thiel PM, van den Berg JJ. Greater oxidative susceptibility
3
4 of the surface monolayer in small dense LDL may contribute to differences in copper-induced
5
6 oxidation among LDL density subfractions. *J Lipid Res* 1995;**36**:662-71
7
8
9 9 Hidaka A, Inoue K, Kutsukake S, Adachi M, Kakuta Y, Kojo S. Decrease in the particle size of
10
11 low-density lipoprotein (LDL) by oxidation. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2005;**15**:2781-5
12
13
14 10 Nakhjavani M, Khalilzadeh O, Khajeali L, et al. Serum oxidized-LDL is associated with diabetes
15
16 duration independent of maintaining optimized levels of LDL-cholesterol. *Lipids* 2010;**45**:321-7
17
18
19 11 Toborek M, Wasik T, Drózd M, Klin M, Magner-Wróbel K, Kopieczna-Grzebieniak E. Effect of
20
21 hemodialysis on lipid peroxidation and antioxidant system in patients with chronic renal failure.
22
23 *Metabolism* 1992;**41**:1229-32
24
25
26 12 Schippling S, Kontush A, Arlt S, et al. Increased lipoprotein oxidation in Alzheimer's disease.
27
28 *Free Radic Biol Med* 2000;**28**:351-60
29
30
31 13 Frostegård J. Autoimmunity, oxidized LDL and cardiovascular disease. *Autoimm Rev*
32
33 2002;**1**:233-7
34
35
36 14 Delimaris I, Faviou E, Antonakos G, Stathopoulou E, Zachari A, Dionyssiou-Asteriou A.
37
38 Oxidized LDL, serum oxidizability and serum lipid levels in patients with breast or ovarian cancer.
39
40 *Clin Biochem* 2007;**40**:1129-34
41
42
43 15 Suzuki T, Kohno H, Hasegawa A, et al. Diagnostic implications of circulating oxidized low
44
45 density lipoprotein levels as a biochemical risk marker of coronary artery disease. *Clin Biochem*
46
47 2002;**35**:347-53

- 16 Nagasaka H, Yorifuji T, Egawa H, et al. Evaluation of risk for atherosclerosis in alagille syndrome and progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis: two congenital cholestatic diseases with different lipoprotein metabolisms. *J Pediatr* 2005;**146**:329-35
- 17 Chiba H, Akita H, Tsuchihashi K, et al. Quantitative and compositional changes in high density lipoprotein subclasses in patients with various genotypes of cholesteryl ester transfer protein deficiency. *J Lipid Res* 1997;**38**:1204-16
- 18 Sakurai T, Trirongjitmoah S, Nishibata Y, et al. Measurement of lipoprotein particle sizes using dynamic light scattering. *Ann Clin Biochem* 2010;**47**:476-81
- 19 Markwell MA, Haas SM, Bieber LL, Tolbert NE. A modification of the Lowry procedure to simplify protein determination in membrane and lipoprotein samples. *Anal Biochem* 1978;**87**:206-10
- 20 Ueda M, Hayase Y, Mashiba S. Establishment and evaluation of 2 monoclonal antibodies against oxidized apolipoprotein A-I (apoA-I) and its application to determine blood oxidized apoA-I levels. *Clin Chim Acta* 2007;**378**:105-11
- 21 Kohno H, Sueshige N, Oguri K, et al. Simple and practical sandwich-type enzyme immunoassay for human oxidatively modified low density lipoprotein using antioxidized phosphatidylcholine monoclonal antibody and antihuman apolipoprotein-B antibody. *Clin Biochem* 2000;**33**:243-253
- 22 Kotani K, Maekawa M, Kanno T, Kondo A, Toda N, Manabe M. Distribution of immunoreactive malondialdehyde-modified low-density lipoprotein in human serum. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1994;**1215**:121-125
- 23 Beaudoux JL, Guillausseau PJ, Peynet J, et al. Enhanced susceptibility of low-density lipoprotein

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

to in vitro oxidation in type 1 and 2 diabetic patients. *Clin Chim Acta* 1995;**239**:131-41

24 Hirano T, Ito Y, Yoshino G. Measurement of small dense low-density lipoprotein particles. *J Athroscler Thromb* 2005;**12**:67-72

25 Trirongjitmoah S, Sakurai T, Iinaga K, Chiba H, Shimizu K. Fraction estimation of small, dense LDL using autocorrelation function of dynamic light scattering. *Optics Express* 2010;**18**: 6315-26

26 Usui S, Hara Y, Hosaki S, Okazaki M. A new on-line dual enzymatic method for simultaneous quantification of cholesterol and triglycerides in lipoproteins by HPLC. *J Lipid Res* 2002;**43**:805-14

27 Holvoet P, van Cleemput J, Collen D, Vanhaecke J. Oxidized low density lipoprotein is a prognostic marker of transplant-associated coronary artery disease. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 2000;**20**:698-702

28 Itabe H and Ueda M. Measurement of plasma oxidized Low-density lipoprotein and its clinical implications. *J Atheroscler Thromb* 2007;**14**:1-11

29 Kostner GM, Laggner P, Prexl HJ, Holasek A, Ingolic E, Geymayer W. Investigation of the abnormal low-density lipoproteins occurring in patients with obstructive jaundice. *Biochem J* 1976;**157**:401-7

30 Nagasaka H, Chiba H, Hui SP, et al. Depletion of high-density lipoprotein and appearance of triglyceride-rich low-density lipoprotein in a Japanese patient with FIC1 deficiency manifesting benign recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2007;**45**:96-105

31 [Hui SP, Murai T, Yoshimura T, Chiba H, Nagasaka H, Kurosawa T. Improved HPLC assay for lipid peroxides in human plasma using the internal standard of hydroperoxide. *Lipids*](#)

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Bold

2005;**40**:515-22

32 Yoshida H, Quehenberger O, Kondratenko N, Green S, Steinberg D. Minimally oxidized low-density lipoprotein increases expression of scavenger receptor A, CD36, and macrosialin in resident mouse peritoneal macrophages. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 1998;**18**:794-802

33 Itabe H, Mori M, Fujimoto Y, Higashi Y, Takano T. Minimally modified LDL is an oxidized LDL enriched with oxidized phosphatidylcholines. *J Biochem* 2003;**134**:459-465

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Bold

34 Esterbauer H, Gebicki J, Puhl H, Jürgen G. The role of lipid peroxidation and antioxidants in oxidative modification of LDL. *Free Rad Biol Med* 1992;**13**:341-90

35 Carpenter KLH, Challis IR, Arends MJ. Mildly oxidized LDL induces more macrophage death than moderately oxidized LDL: roles of peroxidation, lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ and PPAR γ . *FEBS lett* 2003;**553**:145-50

Deleted: 32 Yoshida H, Quehenberger O, Kondratenko N, Green S, Steinberg D. Minimally oxidized low-density lipoprotein increases expression of scavenger receptor A, CD36, and macrosialin in resident mouse peritoneal macrophages. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 1998;**18**:794-802¶ 33

36 Cushing SD, Berliner JA, Valente AJ, et al. Minimally modified low density lipoprotein induces monocyte chemotactic protein 1 in human endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1990;**87**:5134-8

Deleted: 34

37 Melhem A, Stern M, Shibolet O, et al. Treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus infection via antioxidants. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2005;**39**:737-42

Deleted: 35

38 Memon RA, Staprans I, Noor M, Holleran WM, Uchida Y, Moser AH, Feingold KR, Grunfeld C. Infection and inflammation induce LDL oxidation in vivo. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 2000;**20**:1536-42

Deleted: 36

39 Medina J and Moreno-Otero R. Pathophysiological basis for antioxidant therapy in chronic liver

Deleted: 37

1
2 disease. *Drugs* 2005;**65** (17):2445-61
3

Deleted: 38

4
5 [40](#) Elferink RP, Ottenhoff R, van Marle J, Frijters CMG, Smith AJ. Class III P-glycoproteins mediate
6
7 the formation of lipoprotein X in the mouse. *J Clin Invest* 1998;**102**:1749-57
8
9

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

For Peer Review

Figure legends

Fig. 1. Typical electrophoretic patterns of serum lipoproteins on agarose gel electrophoresis: a normal control (A) and a patient with severe liver disease (B). Fat Red staining.

Fig. 2. The change in electrophoretic mobility on agarose gel during copper oxidation of normal LDL.

Fig. 3. The time course of copper-mediated LDL oxidation as determined using the ELISA using the G11-6 (○, left axis) and the MDA-LDL (▲, left axis), the TBARS (×, left axis), apoB (●, left axis), the oxPC-LDL (■, right axis), and the conjugated dienes (△, right axis). All data were presented as the ratio of absorbance at each time-point to that for the zero-time.

Fig. 4. The reactivity of the MDA-modified LDL with the ELISA using the G11-6 (○, left axis), the MDA-LDL ELISA (▲, left axis) and TBARS assay (×, right axis). All data were presented as the ratio of absorbance at each time-point to that for the zero-time.

Fig. 5. Elution profile in gel filtration HPLC for (A) a serum sample from a representative patient with severe liver disease, and (B) a serum sample from a representative healthy volunteer. Total cholesterol (●, left axis), triglycerides (▲, left axis), phospholipids (×, left axis), and the ELISA using the G11-6 (○, right axis), a, void volume; b, large, buoyant LDLs; c, small dense LDLs; d, HDLs; e, TG-rich LDLs.

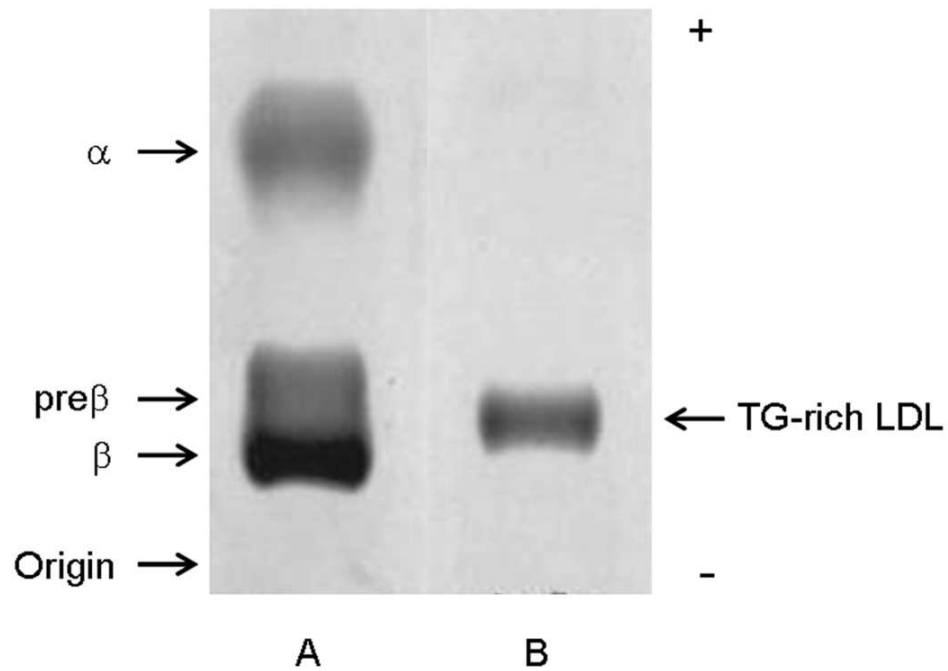
Deleted:

Formatted: Font: (Asian) Japanese

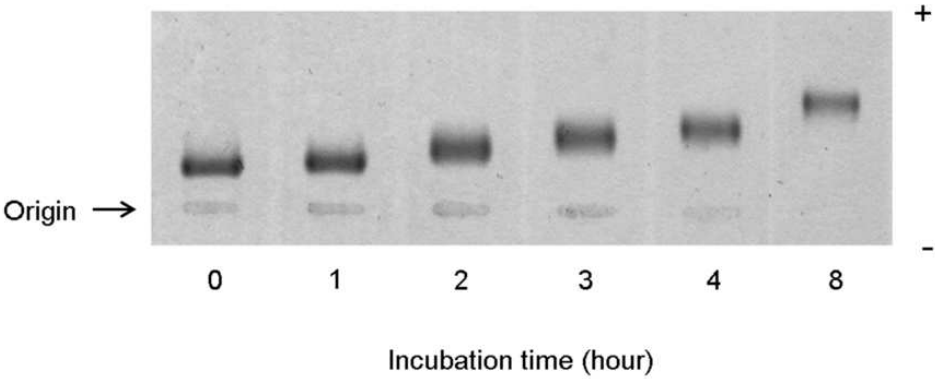
Table 1. Clinical parameters and serum lipids in studied groups

Traits	Healthy volunteers	Severe liver disease
Age (years), mean ± SD (range)	23.1 ± 1.0 (21-24)	52.7 ± 5.8 (46-56) *
Male/Female	7/4	2/1
Total cholesterol, mg/dl	190 ± 33	84 ± 38 *
Triglyceride, mg/dl	74 ± 37	53 ± 10
Phospholipid, mg/dl	213 ± 36	105 ± 36 *
HDL-cholesterol, mg/dl	70 ± 19	8 ± 8 *
LDL-cholesterol, mg/dl	107 ± 28	47 ± 30 *

* *P* < 0.05 vs. healthy volunteers.

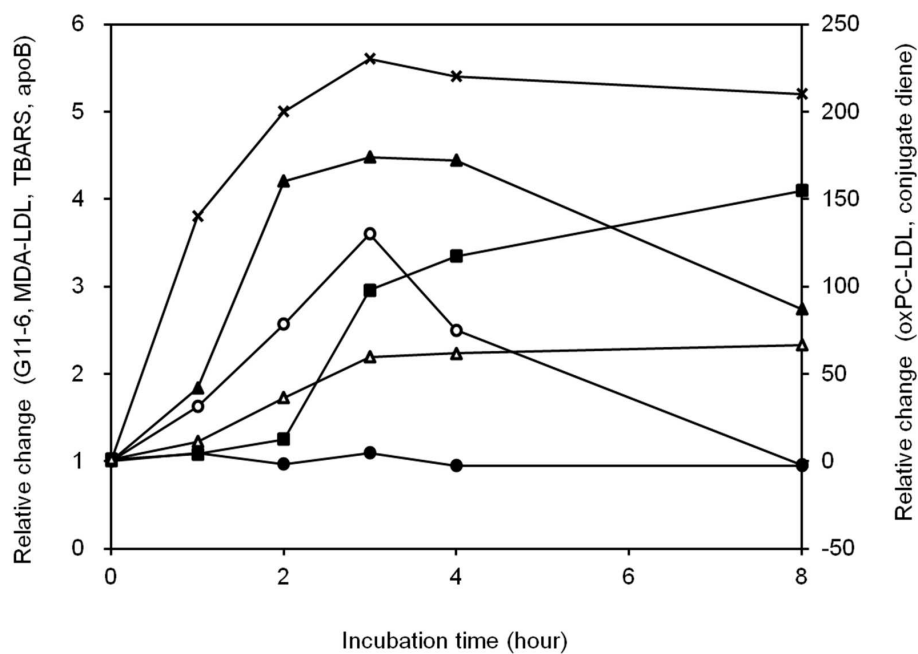


94x68mm (300 x 300 DPI)

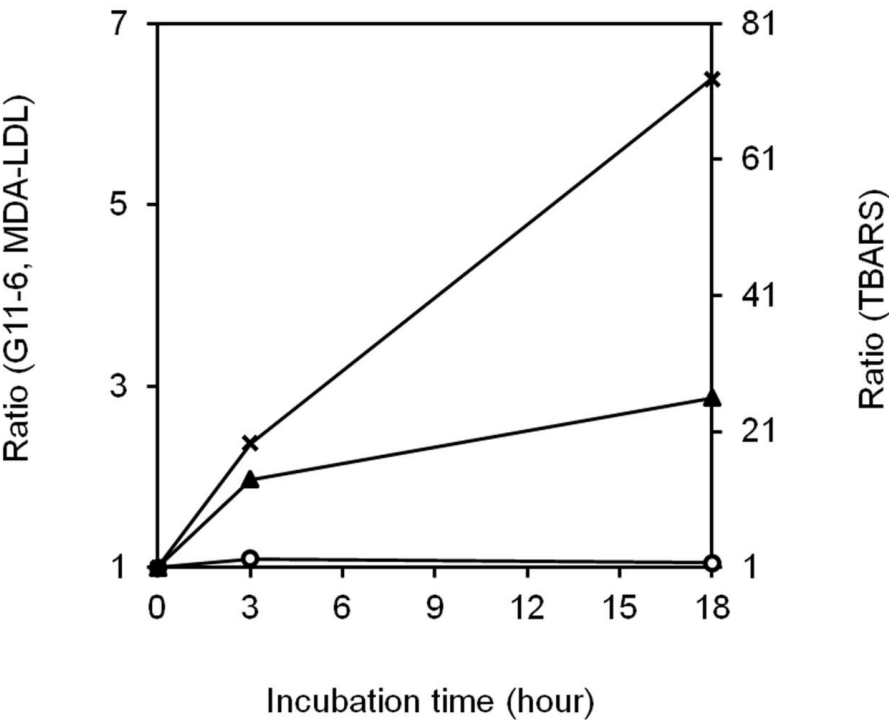


77x33mm (300 x 300 DPI)

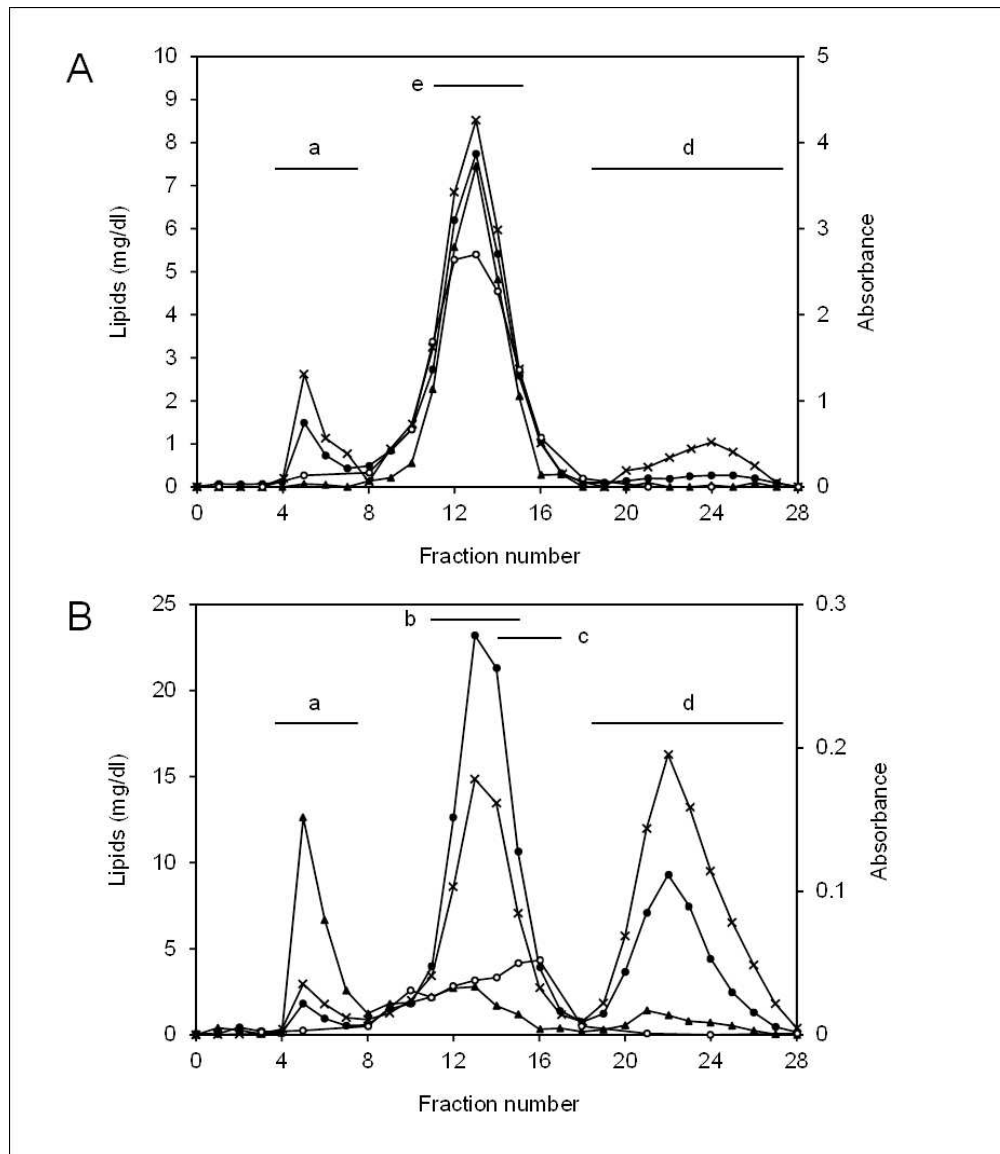
Peer Review



148x104mm (300 x 300 DPI)



118x96mm (300 x 300 DPI)



156x181mm (150 x 150 DPI)