

Nanomechanical Analysis of Renal Tubular Cell Cytoskeleton to Measure Renal Disease

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Abstract

This project investigates changes in mechanical properties of kidney cells when exposed to TGF- β 1, which is known to induce renal disease [1]. The aim of this project is to provide insight on the progression of diabetic nephropathy from a mechanical perspective based on changes in mechanical properties observed in single cells using atomic force microscopy.

Lists

Itemize

- ► item 1
 - subitem 1
 - * subsubitem 1
 - subsubsubitem 1
 - subsubsubitem 2
 - ★ subsubitem 2
 - subitem 2
- ► item 2

Enumerate

- 1. item 1
 - (a) subitem 1
 - i. subsubitem 1
 - A. subsubsubitem 1
 - B. subsubsubitem 2
 - ii. subsubitem 2
 - (b) subitem 2

2. item 2

Description

desc 1 item 1

desc 1 subitem 1

desc 1 subsubitem 1

desc 1 subsubsubitem 1

desc 2 subsubsubitem 2

desc 2 subsubitem 2

desc 2 subitem 2

desc 2 item 2

Equations

Here is an example of an equation

$$f_X(x|\mu,\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2\right\}$$
 (1)

Introduction

Joseph Ashton

This project investigates the predictive power of renal tubular epithelial cell stiffness as a biomarker for the progression of Diabetic Nephropathy (DN). DN is a common and serious complication of diabetes resulting in kidney failure due to progressive damage to the nephrons, the functional units of the kidney responsible for filtering the blood [2]. This loss of function is due to physical changes at the cellular level induced by cytokine TGF- β 1 associated with an observable change in cytoskeleton stiffness [3].

A force against indentation curve of a cells can be observed using Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) where the deflection of a very fine probe on a flexible cantilever is measured to detect contact forces. From the spring constant of the cantilever the indentation and force exerted can be determined as the assembly is advanced into the sample. This curve can then be fitted against an elastic deformation model to determine an apparent Young's Modulus (YM).

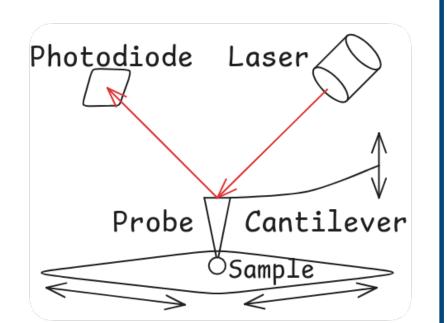


Fig. 1: AFM Diagram

The probability a given cell is healthy or diseased can be predicted from the observed distributions of YM of cells that have not been exposed to TGF- β (Control) and those that have (Treated) by a Bayesian classifier.

Methodology

Observe Cell Response

 Single cell indentation tests via atomic force microscopy X5 per Cell
Pre-processing raw data to force

vs indentation depth curves

► Estimate YM via for each test by fitting observed response to an indentation model

Estimate apparent YM for each cell and account for uncertainty and systemic error

Elasticity Modeling ->

Determine Effect Strength $\,\longrightarrow\,$ Construct Classifier

 Estimate healthy vs diseased group characteristics, and uncertainty

Quantify statistical significance and predictive power of the observed effect

 Determine suitable likelihood probability density functions
Construct Bayesian classifiers and assess performance

Figures and Tables

You cannot use floats in the baposter template. However, you can use figure captions by using \captionof instead of \caption. This is demonstrated in Fig. . Moreover, you can also use \label and \ref to make references to your figures and/or tables.

As you can see, the text background is not white. If your figures do not have a transparent background, this may look too ugly for you. You can of course change the background colour through the boxColorOne option. Alternatively, you can make the background transparent. In Matlab, the following example demonstrates how this is done

header 1	header 2	header 3
data (1,1)	data (1,2)	data (1,3)
data (2,1)	data (2,2)	data (2,3)
data (3,1)	data (3,2)	data (3,3)

Table 1: A very simple table with booktabs

Known Problems

► The math matrix environment \begin{matrix} ... \end{matrix} causes an error. I do not know why. Use the array environment until the problem is resolved.

Feedback

References

- [1] M. E. Gentle, S. Shi, I. Daehn, et al., "Epithelial Cell TGF Signaling Induces Acute Tubular Injury and Interstitial Inflammation," Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 787—799, Apr. 30, 2013, ISSN: 1046-6673. DOI: 10.1681/ASN.2012101024. PMID: 23539761. [Online]. Available: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3636798/ (visited on 02/04/2025).
- [2] W. Metcalfe, "How does early chronic kidney disease progress?: A Background Paper prepared for the UK Consensus Conference on Early Chronic Kidney Disease," *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, vol. 22, pp. ix26—ix30, suppl_9 Sep. 1, 2007, ISSN: 0931-0509. DOI: 10 . 1093 / ndt/gfm446. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1093/ndt/gfm446 (visited on 01/29/2025).
- [3] C. E. Hills, E. Siamantouras, S. W. Smith, P. Cockwell, K.-K. Liu, and P. E. Squires, "TGF modulates cell-to-cell communication in early epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition," *Diabetologia*, vol. 55, no. 3, pp. 812–824, Mar. 1, 2012, ISSN: 1432-0428. DOI: 10.1007/s00125-011-2409-9. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-011-2409-9 (visited on 24/20/2025)