Proteinuria and renal fibrosis (Dr Havasi)

Research interest: Mechanisms of proteinuria induced tubular damage, interstitial fibrosis and inflammation in progressive kidney diseases.

Proteinuria is associated with progressive chronic kidney disease. It is well known that exposure of proximal tubular epithelial cells to large amounts of albumin leads to the development of tubular atrophy and fibrosis. However, the possible pathogenic role of albumin in this process has not been fully elucidated. Development of new therapeutic tools to prevent or slow the progression of proteinuric chronic kidney disease requires clear understanding of the effect of proteinuria on tubular cell function.

References:
proteins in human neutrophil granulocytes: contribution to the regulation of NADPH oxidase. Biochem J.; 355: 851-858

Textbook chapter:

In Heat Shock Proteins and Whole Body Physiology (Edited by A. Asea; Springer Science)