1)

가

## Superoxide Dismutase

. \*

< >

superoxide dismutase

superoxide dismutase . superoxide dismutase

(P < 0.05). superoxide dismutase 가 (P < 0.05).

superoxide dismutase

(P < 0.001),

가 (P < 0.05) 가 . superoxide dismutase

uremic toxin

가 .

가 가

(free radical) 기

가 1,2) , 10. 가 가 , su-

peroxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase catalase7† 10). superoxide dismutase

기 xidase catalase glutathione pero-

1, 2). superoxide dismutase

: , 194 II) superoxide dismutase Tel: 053)250- 7786, Fax: 053)252- 1605 가 II).

superoxide dismutase peroxide dismutase alkaline dimethylsulfoxide superoxide anion-generating system superoxide dismtase cytochrome c가 Hyland 12) 1 unit cytochrome c가 50% 가 superoxide dismutase (copper), (zinc) (min-3. eral) su-Student's paired t-test peroxide dismutase Student's nonpaired ttest superoxide dismutase superoxide dismu-(P <tase 0.05, Fig. 1). superoxide dismu-1. 61%가 가 tase  $43 \pm 14$ 가 (*P*<0.05, Fig. 1). 14 가 9, 가 5 (P < 0.001,13  $43 \pm 12$ Fig. 2). 13% 가 가 10, 가 3 가 (P < 0.05, Fig. 2).vitamin C E 1 1 polymethyl me $thac rylate \ dialyzer (FILTRYZER\ ; Toray,\ Tokyo,\ J$ apan) 2. line 3,000rpm 10 phosphate buffered saline 가 electrothermal atomic absorption 가 Varian GTA-97 SpectrAA-250 Plus superoxide dismutase Fig. 1. Superoxide dismutase activity in RBC. Si-Drabkin's 가 hemoglobin

Fig. 1. Superoxide dismutase activity in RBC. Significantly different from normal(a: P < 0.05), and from predialysis(d: P < 0.05).

. Su-

anmethemoglobin

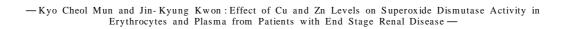


Fig. 2. Copper level in RBC. Significantly different from normal(c: P < 0.001), and from predialysis (d: P < 0.05)

Fig. 4. Zinc level in RBC. Significantly different from normal(c: P < 0.001).

Fig. 3. Copper level in plasma. Significantly different from normal(a:P < 0.05, c:P < 0.001) and from predialysis(d:P < 0.05)

Fig. 5. Copper level in plasma. Significantly different from normal(a: P < 0.05, c: P < 0.01) and from predialysis(d: P < 0.05).

가 (P<0.05, Fig.

3). 15% 가

가 (P<0.05, Fig. 3).

가 (P<0.05, Fig. 가

5). (Fig. 5).

(Fig. 4).

가

Fig. 4).

(P < 0.001,

: 18 1999 — 가 가 11) superoxide dismutase 가 가 가 superoxide dismutase 61% 가 가 11) superoxide dismutase 가 uremic toxin 가 15% 가 가 가 가 가 superoxide dismutase 가 . Richard superoxide dismu-가 가 tase superoxide dismutase superoxide dismusuperoxide dismutase tase superoxide dismutase 13% 가 가 uremic toxin 가 . Sechi 14)

> . 가 가

## = Abstract =

## Effect of Cu and Zn Levels on Superoxide Dismutase Activity in Erythrocytes from Patients with end Stage Renal Disease

Kyo-Cheol Mun and Jin-Kyung Kwon\*

Department of Biochemistry, Keimyung University School of Medicine, and Heain Clinic\*, Taegu, Korea

Suppressed superoxide dismutase activity, which is responsible for the dismutation of superoxide anion to hydrogen peroxide, is known to be one of the factors leading to lipid peroxidation in the erythrocyte membrane structures in the patients with end stage renal disease. In this study, copper and zinc levels were determined in the erythrocytes and plasma from 14 hemodialysis patients to explain the decreased activity of superoxide dismutase in erythrocytes. Before dialysis, superoxide dismutase, copper and zinc levels in erythrocytes were lower than those from healthy controls. Superoxide dismutase activity was normalized perfectly after hemodialysis. Copper level in the erythrocytes was normalized after hemodialysis, but its level was still lower than that in healthy controls. Zinc level in the erythrocytes was not changed after hemodialysis. Before hemodialysis, copper and zinc levels in plasma were higher than those from healthy controls. Copper level in the plasma was higher after hemodialysis than before hemodialysis. Zinc level in the plasma was not changed after hemodialysis. It is suggested that copper levels in erythrocytes from patients with hemodialysis affects partially to the superoxide dismutase activity, and superoxide dismutase activity is influenced more by copper levels than by zinc levels during hemodialysis.

**Key Words:** Copper, Hemodialysis, Superoxide dismutase. Zinc

- Punchard NA, Kelly FJ: Introduction. In: Punchard NA, Kelly FJ eds. Free radicals. A practical approach. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996, pp. 1-8
- 2) Moslen MT: Reactive oxygen species in normal physiology, cell injury and phagocytosis. In: Armstrong D ed. Free radicals in diagnostic medicine. A systems approach to laboratory technology, clinical correlations, and antioxidant the-

- rapy. New York: Plenum Press, 1994, pp. 17-27
- 3) Reaven PD: Mechanisms of atherosclerosis: Role of LDL oxidation. In: Armstrong D ed. Free radicals in diagnostic medicine. A systems approach to laboratory technology, clinical correlations, and antioxidant therapy. New York, Plenum Press, 1994, pp. 113-128
- 4) Ferrari R:Oxygen free radicals at myocardial level:Effect of ischemia and reperfusion. In: Armstrong D ed. Free radicals in diagnostic medicine. A systems approach to laboratory technology, clinical correlations, and antioxidant therapy. New York: Plenum Press, 1994, pp. 99-112
- 5) Ames BN, Shigenaga MK: Oxidants are a major contributor to cancer and aging. In: Halliwell B, Aruoma eds. DNA and free radicals. New York: Ellis Horwood, 1993, pp. 1-15
- Nath KA, Fischereder M, Hostetter TH: The role of oxidants in progressive renal injury. Kidney Int 45(Suppl 45):S111-S115, 1994
- Baud L, Ardaillou R: Involvement of reactive oxygen species in kidney damage. British Medical Bulletin 49:621-629, 1993
- 8) Diamond JR: Reactive oxygen species and progressive glomerular disease. *J Lab Clin Med* 124:468-469, 1994
- Shurtz-Swirski R, Mashiach E, Kristal B, Shkolnik T, Shasha SM: Antioxidant enzymes activity in polymorphonuclear leukocytes in chronic renal failure. Nephron 71:176-179, 1995
- 10) Halliwell B, Gutteridge JMC: Protection against oxidants in biological systems: the superoxide theory of oxygen toxicity. In: Halliwell B, Gutteridge JMC eds. Free radicals in biology and medicine. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989, pp. 86-187
- 11) Mun KC, Joo I, Kim YH, Park SB, Kim HC: Effect of hemodialysis on levels of malondialdehyde and antioxidant enzymes in erythrocytes from patients with end stage renal disease. Korean J Nephrol 17:591-596, 1998
- 12) Hyland K, Voisin E, Banoun H, Auclair C: Superoxide dismutase assay using alkaline dimethylsulfoxide as superoxide anion-generation system. Anal Biochem 135:280-287, 1983
- 13) Richard MJ, Arnaud J, Jurkovitz C, Hachache T, Meftahi H, Laporte F, Foret M, Favier A, Cordonnier D: Trace elements and lipid peroxidation abnormalities in patients with chronic renal failure. Nephron 57:10-15, 1991
- 14) Sechi LA, Orecchioni C, Melis A, Pala A, Tedde R:Trans-membrane cationic flow and hemodialysis. Bollettino-Societa Italiana Biologia Sperimentale. 66:1001-1008, 1990.