Urinary Proteomic and Genomic Profiles from Hepatitis C Virus, Hepatitis B Virus and Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients
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Overview

Purpose

To explore the potential role of urinary proteomic and genomic profiles in the diagnosis of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) in patients with or without a known diagnosis of the disease.

Methods

Total urine samples were collected from 50 healthy volunteers with HBV and HCV infection and/or HCC, using the Proteomics Ultra Protein Concentration Micro Kit. Sample proteins were then analyzed using the IDP-Ultra Proteo-Preparation kit to enrich specific protein targets.

Sample preparation was performed using the Ultra-Prep Protein Denaturation kit. Samples were then analyzed using a 2D gel electrophoresis system.

Finally, samples were analyzed using the LC-MS/MS Protein Identification kit to identify specific protein targets.

Results

A. Urinary Proteomic Data

B. Urinary Genomic Data

C. Combined Urinary Data

Discussion

Our results suggest that urinary proteomic and genomic profiling can be used as a potential diagnostic tool for the detection of Hepatitis C Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, and Hepatocellular Carcinoma in patients with or without a known diagnosis of the disease.

Conclusions

1. Urinary proteomic and genomic profiling can be used as a potential diagnostic tool for the detection of Hepatitis C Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, and Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

2. The combined use of urinary proteomic and genomic data can provide additional insights into the diagnosis of these diseases.

References

